

Teach Yourself
VISUALLY™

Knitting

Second
Edition

The Fast and Easy Way to Learn

- Inspiring projects
- Step-by-step instructions
- Hundreds of color photos
- Pages lay flat so you can knit along more easily

Sharon Turner



Teach Yourself Visually™ Knitting, Second Edition

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Sharon Turner designs knitwear and published *Monkeysuits*, a line of knitting patterns for babies and children. She is the author of *Monkeysuits: Sweaters and More to Knit for Kids*, *Teach Yourself Visually Knitting Design*, *Knitting Visual Quick Tips*, and *Find Your Style and Knit It Too*. Sharon lives in Brooklyn, New York, with her husband and three daughters.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to Knitting

Are you ready to learn how to knit? Before you put any stitches on a needle, you need to gather materials: yarn, needles, and a few essential tools. There's such a variety of yarns and tools that it's a good idea to understand your options before you stock up on supplies.

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Getting Started

Get yourself some yarn and needles and let this book walk you through the basics of knitting. By the end of the first few chapters, you will be proficient enough to create a beautiful scarf, a bag, or even a hat.



Once you begin to get into a knitting rhythm, you'll discover one of the most relaxing and satisfying of hobbies. Sitting down and taking up your knitting—the feel of soft, warm wool running through your fingers, the look of vivid color against color, the excitement of watching your fabric grow—will become one of the highlights of your day.



Grandmothers are not the only ones who know the joy of knitting. Knitting has grown so much in popularity that there are knitting groups, knitting Web sites, and pattern books geared toward knitters of all ages and sensibilities. Children and teens are knitting in after-school groups, twenty-somethings are holding knitting circles in cafes, and new mothers are celebrating the births of their babies by knitting for them.



As more people have taken up knitting, the selection of yarns and tools has grown by leaps and bounds. Walk into any yarn shop, and the riot of texture and color will overwhelm and entice you. You'll discover what seasoned knitters mean when they talk about the tremendous "stashes" of yarn hidden under their beds and in their closets.

What's also wonderful about knitting is that you can take it with you everywhere. You may even begin to look forward to time spent in the doctor's waiting room, or at your daughter's violin lesson, or on a long train ride. You won't be able to leave for vacation until you have packed a selection of knitting projects.



A hand-knit gift has extra meaning for both the person giving and the one receiving. When you knit a special hat, scarf, or baby sweater for someone, you weave your love into the fabric, and the person receiving your gift will know it and appreciate it.



It's no wonder that people have been knitting for centuries. Even now, when sweaters can be mass-produced by machine, people are still choosing to create by hand. Hand knitting is a creative outlet that satisfies the senses and soothes the nerves. It's good for you. Did you know that the rhythmic repetition of hand knitting can induce brain waves similar to those achieved through meditation? Once you learn the basic techniques that follow—and they're easy—you, too, can let your needles fly and your mind wander.



Yarn Types

Knitting yarns come in so many fibers, weights, and textures that you may be overwhelmed when you first walk into a yarn shop. You can use the guide that follows to help choose yarns.

Natural Fibers

Yarns spun from animal fibers, like wool, alpaca, mohair, cashmere, and angora, are generally the warmest to wear and hold their shape well. **Wool** comes in a range of textures, from sturdy Shetlands to soft merinos. **Alpaca** is a sumptuous fiber with a lot of drape. **Mohair** is hairier than wool, and mohair-only garments have a fuzzy halo. **Cashmere** comes from goats and is buttery soft, but expensive. **Angora**, spun from rabbits, is also supple and fuzzy. **Silk** is warm, but not as elastic as wool. Garments knit in **cotton**, **linen**, **bamboo**, and **hemp** yarns are good for warm weather wear. These yarns, however, are less stretchy than wool. Sweaters knit in these fibers can lose their shape over time. Soft but strong, yarn made from **soy** has the look of silk.



Synthetic Fibers

Synthetics include **acrylic**, **nylon**, and **polyester**. These yarns are human-made and often less expensive than natural fibers. Many are machine-washable.



Blends

Two or more fibers can be combined and spun into one yarn; these yarns are called **blends**. Certain characteristics of a fiber can be altered by combining it with another fiber. For example, cotton can be improved in body and elasticity by being combined with wool; combining wool with alpaca or cashmere can soften it. The combinations are limitless.



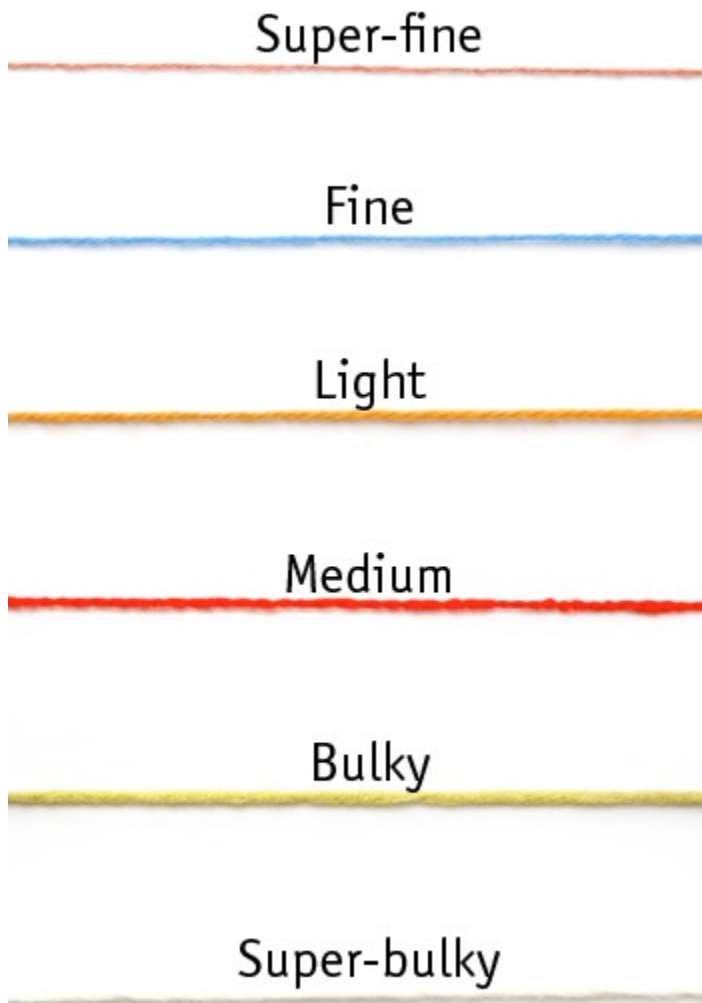
Novelty Yarns

Furry, metallic, and bumpy yarns are called **novelty yarns**. These yarns work well for trims and dressy garments, and they can be doubled with another yarn for added texture and color. Novelty yarns are not recommended for beginners, as it is difficult to see stitches and mistakes in a fabric knit in novelty yarn.



Yarn Weights

Yarn weight refers to the thickness of a yarn. Yarn comes in many thicknesses and is labeled—from thinnest to thickest—as **super-fine**, **fine**, **light**, **medium**, **bulky**, and **super-bulky**. Super-fine yarns include fingering, baby, lace-weight, and many sock yarns. Fine yarns generally encompass sport weight and some baby yarns. Light yarns include double-knitting and light worsted. Medium yarns are also called worsted, Aran, or afghan yarns. Bulky refers to yarns that are labeled chunky or heavy worsted. Super-bulky yarns are sometimes called polar or roving. In general, fine yarns require thin needles, while bulky yarns require thick needles.



Balls, Skeins, and Hanks

Yarn comes packaged in many shapes. Yarn can come in a **ball**, with a label in the center, or as a **skein**, with the label wrapped around the middle. Both balls and skeins can be knit from directly. Some yarns come in **hanks**, which look like twisted braids. You must wind a hank into a ball before using it, or it will become tangled.



How to Read Yarn Labels

Most yarns come packaged with a label, also called a **ball band**. Always save your ball band with your yarn, as it contains useful information regarding the yarn.

The largest print on a ball band is the yarn manufacturer's name and/or logo, and then the name of that particular yarn. Also included is the fiber content of the yarn.

The ball band also lists the weight of the ball and the yardage, or the length of yarn contained in the ball. Yarn companies assign numbers to indicate color. These numbers are not the same from one manufacturer to the next. Also listed is a *dye lot* number. Yarns are dyed in large batches, or lots, and the dye lot number refers to a particular batch of a particular color. It's important to buy enough yarn from the same dye lot for a project because color differs from one dye lot to the next.

The yarn label also suggests the size of knitting needles to use with the yarn and lists the desired gauge for that yarn when knit with those needles. Care instructions are usually shown in the form of symbols like those found on clothing labels.

Weight 100g/220 yards

Needle size:
7 = 5 st per 1"
8 = 4½ st per 1"

Col. no. 32
Lot no. 1077

fine wool yarns
Soft & Thick
Made in the U.S.A.

90% Merino Wool
5% Alpaca
5% Cashmere



Care Instructions and Symbols

It is a good idea to become familiar with the symbols used to indicate care instructions for a particular yarn. You need to know this information when it comes time to clean your hand-knit items.

Symbols using the image of a **tub** or **washing machine** indicate whether a fiber is machine- or hand-washable. Note that the symbol of the tub with an X over it means the fiber is neither machine- nor hand-washable. The triangular symbols indicate bleaching instructions.

Symbols using the image of an **iron** indicate whether a fiber can be pressed. The symbol of the iron with dots in it illustrates what temperature should be used when pressing.

Circular symbols illustrate dry-cleaning instructions. If the circle has an X through it, the fiber should not be dry-cleaned. Circles with letters in them indicate what chemicals should be used to dry-clean the fiber. The people at your dry-cleaning shop should be able to tell you what solvents they use.