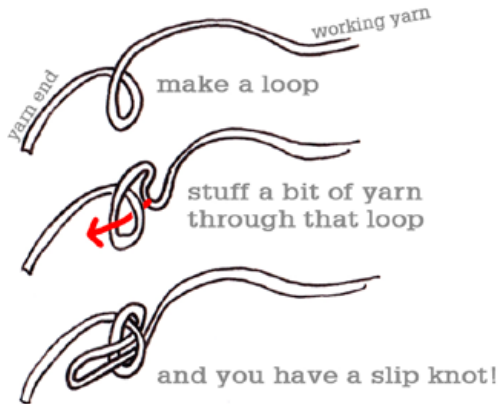


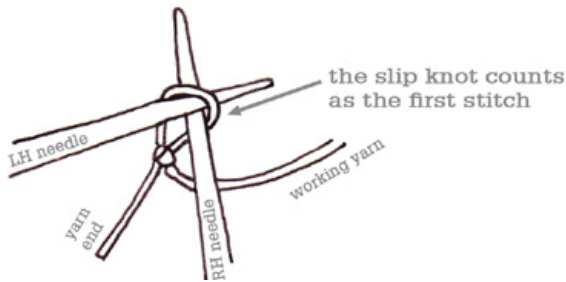
how to cast on

by Alexa and Emily at Tin Can Knits ::: www.tincanknits.com

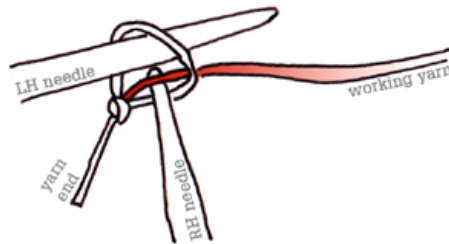
To begin, make a slip knot, then place the slip knot on the LH needle - it counts as your first cast on stitch. Then proceed to work steps 1-4.



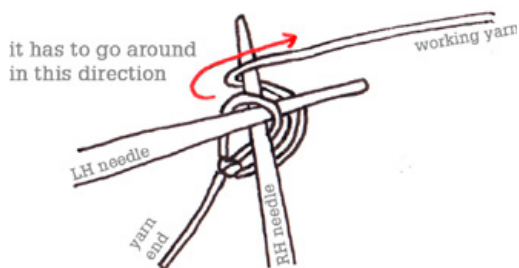
1) Insert the RH needle into stitch from front to back



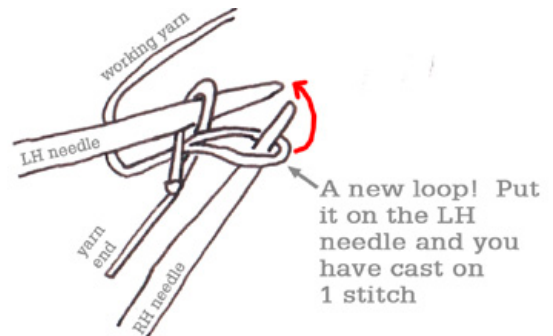
3) Use the RH needle tip to pull a loop of working yarn from the back, through the stitch, to the front



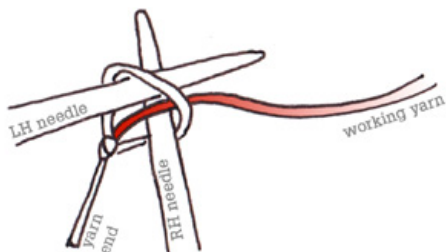
2) Wrap the working yarn around the RH needle tip at the back of the work



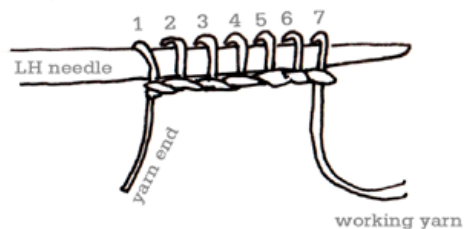
4) Place the new loop on the LH needle - 1 stitch cast on!



... see how the working yarn is above the RH needle ?



Continue repeating steps 1-4 until you have the desired number of stitches cast on.



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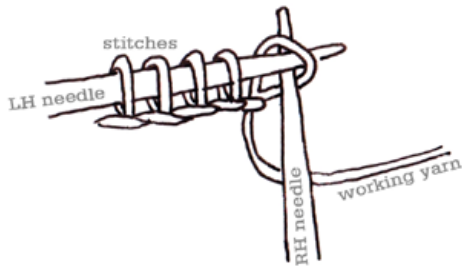
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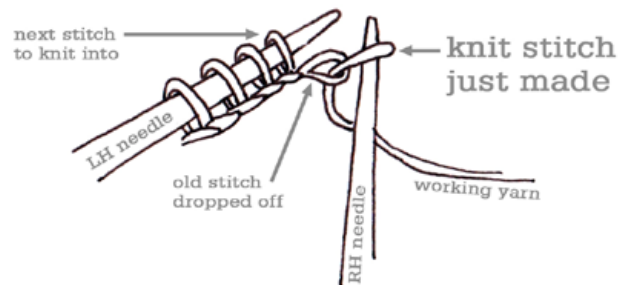
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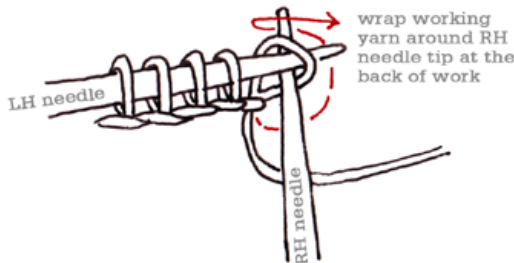
1) Insert the RH needle into stitch from front to back



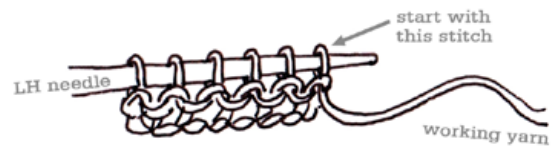
Continue repeating steps 1-4 until you have knit each of the stitches on the LH needle. This is 1 row complete.



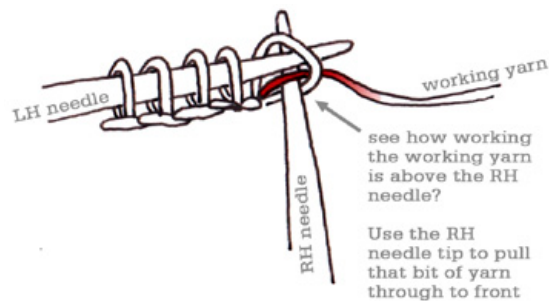
2) Wrap the working yarn around the RH needle tip



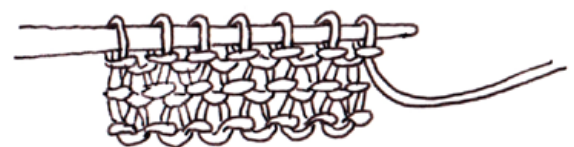
Turn the work 180 degrees, placing the needle in your left hand. Now you are ready to knit the next row!



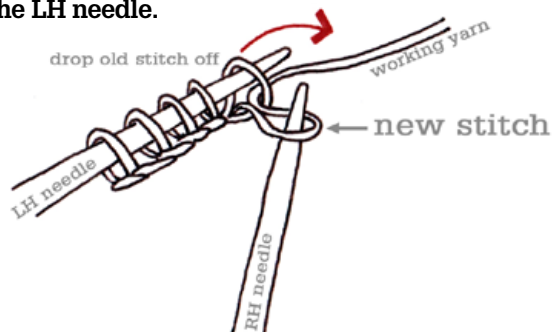
3) Use the RH needle tip to pull a loop of working yarn from the back, through the stitch, to the front



If you knit every row, you get a squishy, stretchy, bumpy fabric called garter stitch.



4) Now a new stitch is made, so drop the old one off the LH needle.



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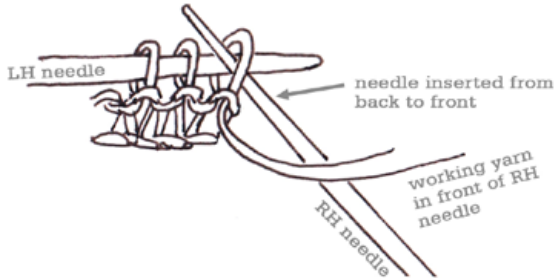
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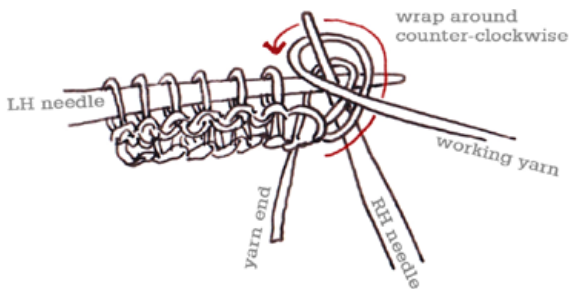
how to purl

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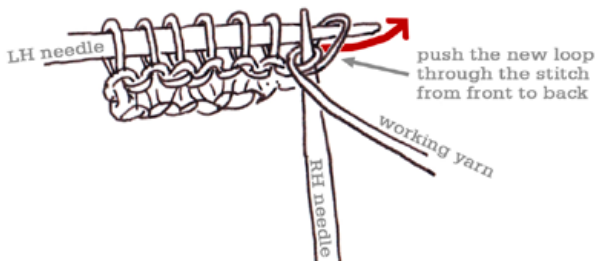
1) Insert the RH needle into stitch from back to front (keeping the working yarn in the front of the work)



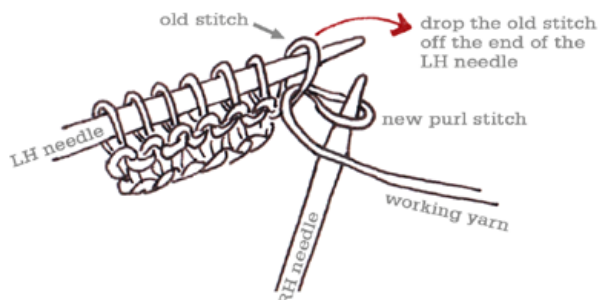
2) Wrap the working yarn around the RH needle tip, in the front of the work (wrap counter-clockwise)



3) Use the RH needle tip to PUSH this loop of working yarn from the front, through the stitch, to the back



4) Now a new stitch is made, so drop the old one off the LH needle, and the purl stitch is done!



Continue repeating steps 1-4 until you have purlled each of the stitches on the LH needle. This is 1 row complete.

If you purl every row, you will make garter stitch (the same as if you knit every row).



Combining Knits and Purls

Stockinette Stitch ::: If you knit the right-side (RS) rows, and purl the wrong-side (WS) rows, you will make stockinette stitch.

Ribbing ::: If you alternate knits and purls in the same row you can create different texture patterns, including ribbing, which consists of columns of knits and purls. When you alternate between knits and purls in the same row, it is crucial that you move the working yarn from back to front, or vice versa:

to switch from Knit to Purl ::: If you just knit a stitch, and want to purl the next stitch, bring the working yarn **BETWEEN** the needle tips, from the back of the work, to the front. Now you are ready to purl.

to switch from Purl to Knit ::: If you just purlled a stitch, and want to knit the next stitch, bring the working yarn **BETWEEN** the needle tips, from the front of the work, to the back. Now you are ready to knit.



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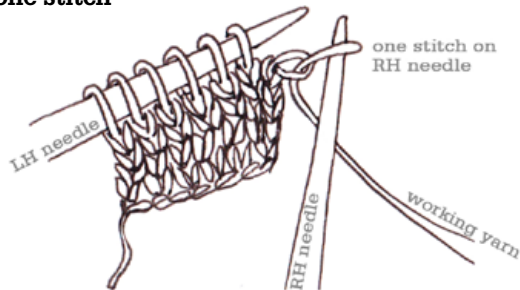
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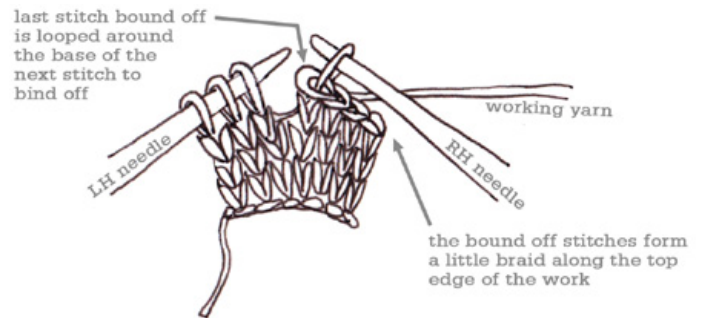
how to bind off

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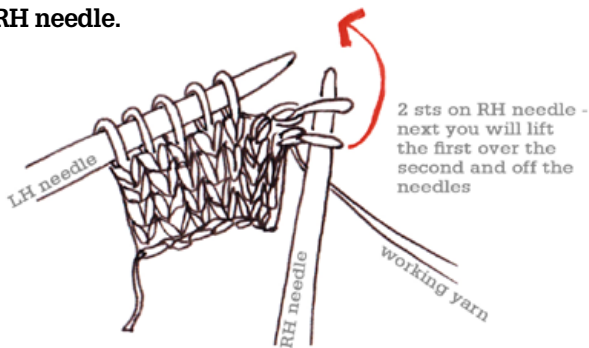
1) knit one stitch



Continue to repeat steps 2-3, binding off one stitch at a time, to the end of the row. Then snip the yarn and draw the tail through the final stitch.



2) knit another stitch. Now there are two stitches on the RH needle.

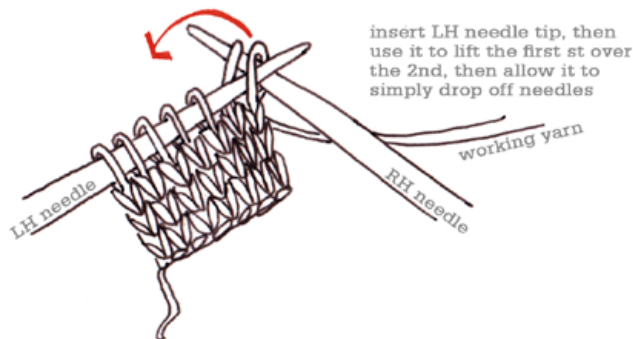


Binding off in pattern:

You can achieve different edge effect by working a purl stitch in steps 1 and 2, rather than a knit.

If you are binding off ribbing, you may want to try binding off in pattern. This means that for steps 1 and 2 you either knit or purl (as you would if you were continuing to work the ribbing pattern) then bind off by lifting the first over the second (step 3). This creates an edge that works well with the fabric of the ribbing.

3) Lift the first stitch over the second and drop it off the needles (using the LH needle tip)



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