

STITCH PATTERN NOTES

Pattern 33



RS: k3tog WS: p3tog



RS: sl2kp WS: sssp



RS: left lifted inc with yarnover between new st and original st (p. 12)
 WS: right lifted inc with yarnover between new st and original st (p. 13)



RS: right lifted inc with yarnover between new st and original st (p. 12)
 WS: left lifted inc with yarnover between new st and original st (p. 13)

Patterns 79–106 These use slip and brioche stitches of varying heights. Both knits and purls are slipped; some are crossed; and several combine sl sts with brioche. See p. 19 and 21 to understand how to interpret the slip and brioche symbols. Color changes are indicated by letters along the right edges of the charts.

Pattern 159



= wrap yarn twice (see p. 22)



= on second row: lift the 2 double-wrapped sts over the 5 purls and drop them (similar to 25, passed the opposite way.)

Pattern 322



= WS: purl, wrapping yarn 3 times around needle



= Sl 5 sts from LN to RN, dropping extra wraps; sl elongated sts back to LN and k5tog, but do not remove sts from LN, yo, k5tog the same 5 sts again, yo, k5tog the same 5 one more time and move to RN.

Patterns 408–556 These consist primarily of cable patterns. Be sure to read through the introductory material (p. 17) about how to interpret cable symbols.

Pattern 434



= place 3 st on CN, hold to back; k1, p first st from CN; k1, p second st from CN; k1, p third st from CN



= place 3 st on CN, hold to front; p1, k first st from CN; p1, k second st from CN; p1, k 3rd st from CN



= place 1 st on CN, hold to back, k1; place another st on CN, hold to back, k1; place a third st on CN, hold to back, k1; p3 from CN



= place 1 st on CN, hold to front, p1; place another st on CN, hold to front, p1; place a third st on CN, hold to front, p1; k3 from CN

Patterns 574–580 These use a slightly unusual technique that is a variation of slipped stitches. Make the inverted “U” stitches by picking up the downward-facing purl bump from three rows below. See p. 21 for an illustrated explanation.

Patterns 581–615 These provide more colorwork. All are worked in stockinette stitch. The symbols in the charts represent colors rather than stitch manipulations.

Patterns 616–631 These are mosaic stitches. Mosaic patterns are worked in garter stitch, with 2 rows of one color at a time. Stitches are slipped with the yarn in back of the work to show the contrast color on top. For all of these, slip as if to purl with yarn at the back of the RS (slip wyib on RS, slip wyif on WS).

Patterns 632–638 These use an unusual method of creating a lacy pattern. Instead of a yarnover, you use the tip of the RN to pick up the strand of yarn between the last st worked and the next st, and knit or purl the strand without twisting it—unlike the m1 increase. This new stitch will lean to the right or left depending on the placement of the corresponding decrease. The symbols used are:



RS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and knit it. WS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and purl it.



RS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and purl it.



RS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and knit it. WS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and purl it.



RS: pick up the strand between the last st and the next st and purl it.

Patterns 639–645 These provide more colorwork in stockinette stitch. The symbols in the charts represent colors rather than stitch manipulations.

Patterns 646–649 These four patterns create surface decorations on the knitted fabric. Background stitches are all stockinette. Strips of knitting in contrast colors are worked on one row, then secured on a later row. Two of the patterns also use tuck stitches.

Pattern 646

- On row 5, at the point where you begin the strip, work 2 sts in main color (MC), then return them to LN and, with another needle or DPN, pick up 2 sts from below those sts in contrast yarn (CC). With separate needle, work the 2 sts indicated in CC for 6 rows of stockinette. Place these sts on a holder and leave the strip hanging at front of work.
- Pick up main color. With tip of RN, pick up the purl bumps of MC that are visible below the CC sts. Continue in MC. Make more strips where indicated, to row 8. When you reach the sts where the strip should attach, pick up the strip and work p2tog (k2tog if working in the round) with one st from the strip and one st of the main color, for 2 sts.
- Work the bobbles in main or contrast yarn as charted.

Pattern 647

- On Row 1, at the point where you begin the strip, work 3 sts in main color (MC), then return them to LN and, with another needle or DPN, pick up 3 sts from below those sts in contrast yarn (CC). With separate needle, work the 3 sts indicated in CC for 10 rows of stockinette. Place these sts on a holder and leave the strip hanging at front of work.
- Pick up main color. With tip of RN, pick up the purl bumps of MC that are visible below the CC sts. Continue in MC for 2 sts, then work another strip in CC.
- On row 5, at front of work, catch the two strips of CC by passing MC over them, between the two sts indicated.
- Work the crossed sts in MC where charted
- In row 9, work to the sts where the strip should attach, pick up the strip and work k2tog with one st from the strip and one st of the main color, for 3 sts.

Pattern 648

Work the indicated 5 sts in contrast color as 4-row tuck stitches:

- Drop MC and work 4 rows of stockinette in CC over 5 sts.
- On the 5th row of CC, join top of tuck to 5th row below as follows: With tip of RN, pick up the purl bump in MC behind the current st from 5 rows below. Place it on LN and k2tog with the first st of tuck.
- Repeat 4 more times to complete the tuck.

Pattern 649

= Work these 5 sts in garter st in CC for 20 rows.

- On row 1, work 3 sts in MC, then 5 sts in CC in garter for 20 rows. Leave this strip hanging on a holder at front of work, re-join MC and pick up 5 sts at the base of the strip, and continue.
- In row 12, pick up the strip, twist it 180°, and secure it by working those sts as p2tog one st of CC with one st of MC on the indicated WS row (k2tog if working in the round).



= Work these 4 sts as 4-row tuck stitches in CC (see pattern 648).

Patterns 650–653 The four stitch patterns in this section are unusual and challenging. The patterns create a fabric similar to double knitting, with two layers in the patterned areas. On one side, we see a lacy pattern superimposed on reverse stockinette. On the other side, we see plain stockinette. The original Japanese book called this technique “reversible knitting.” It could also be considered a type of double knitting. A more appropriate term might be “overlaid lace.”

The basic technique: using two colors, background stitches (purls on RS) are worked with both yarns held together. For the lace patterning, the yarns are separated. The front yarn makes the lacy pattern, and the back yarn creates the background, which consists of reverse stockinette sts on RS. On the RS, all sts look like stockinette, some in a single color and some with both colors together.

Knitters have devised several ways to work this technique. It could be approached like double knitting, using one set of needles and slipping stitches around as necessary to make the lace pattern. It could also be done with two circular needles, each holding some of the stitches.

The technique described here was demonstrated by one of the technical experts from Nihon Vogue, the publisher of the original book. Most knitters will probably find it one of the easier methods.

Overlaid lace

Cast on to your selected needle with both colors held together. A return row is optional.

Have ready two DPNs in the same size (DPN1 and DPN2) for the lace patterning on RS rows. Your main needles are referred to as LN and RN.

- Slip all sts purlwise.
- Each vertical panel of lace is worked separately.
- Important: be careful to keep both strands of yarn between the two layers of knitted fabric.
- The sts keyed as reverse stockinette on RS are purled with both colors together.
- Front color means the yarn that’s visible on the front of the fabric; back color means the yarn that forms the stitches behind it. Note that front and back colors swap across the row.
- The charts here don’t include edge stitches, but you may want to add some.


Begin on RS. Work to the point where the colors divide. Begin with DPN1:


[Slip one st of front color to DPN1, slip one st of back color to RN] for the number of sts in the first lace panel—for chart 651, for instance, that’s 7 sts. Now slip the 7 sts of back color back to LN. Slide the sts on DPN1 to the other end of DPN1. Using DPN2 and front color yarn, work the lace sts in front color. Set aside DPN1.

With back color, [purl a st from LN, then slip one st of front color from DPN2 to RN.] Repeat across the lace panel. Set aside DPN2.


With both colors together, purl the dividing sts that separate the first lace panel from the next.


Pattern 650

 = RS: work these sts with lighter yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with darker yarn; WS: purl the sts with lighter yarn as charted and knit the other sts in darker yarn.


 = RS: work these sts with darker yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with lighter yarn; WS: purl the sts with darker yarn as charted and knit the other sts in lighter yarn.


Pattern 651

 = RS: work these sts with darker yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with lighter yarn; WS: purl the sts with darker yarn as charted and knit the other sts in lighter yarn.


 = RS: work these sts with lighter yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with darker yarn; WS: purl the sts with lighter yarn as charted and knit the other sts in darker yarn.


Pattern 652

 = RS: work these sts with darker yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with lighter yarn; WS: purl the sts with darker yarn as charted and knit the other sts in lighter yarn.

 = RS: work these sts with lighter yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with darker yarn; WS: purl the sts with lighter yarn as charted and knit the other sts in darker yarn.

Pattern 653

 = RS: work these sts with darker yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with lighter yarn; WS: purl the sts with darker yarn as charted and knit the other sts in lighter yarn.

 = RS: work these sts with lighter yarn as charted, and purl the sts behind them with darker yarn; WS: purl the sts with lighter yarn as charted and knit the other sts in darker yarn.

Patterns 654–661 This section presents multi-colored patterns using lifted and slipped stitches. Stitches are slipped over varying numbers of rows, and some are twisted or crossed. Be sure to review the conventions for lifted and slipped sts (p. 19).

Patterns 662–676 These patterns provide designs for two-toned cable stitches. All are worked in cabled stockinette, with no other texture. Some also include stranded colorwork.

For the most part, you'll probably find it easiest to work the cables in stranded knitting, although the chart doesn't specify whether to use stranding or intarsia.

The cable crosses in this section are almost all 4 – over – 4, although #667 also has an unusual 6-st cable. See the technique section for a discussion of cable symbols (p. 17).

Patterns 677–684 The cabled stitches in this section (677 to 684) gain an added textural dimension through the use of short rows. The stitches to be crossed in front have two or more extra rows, making them stand out more than usual. Most of the cables are 2-over-2 or 3-over-3, but note that 678 also uses an unusual 2-over-4 cable.

Look carefully at the charts and you'll see short rows with arrows indicating the direction of work. Example: in 677, work the cable as follows:

- Work sts 1 to 6 as charted. Knit sts 6 to 8. Turn (arrow). Purl sts 6 to 8. Turn (arrow).
- Knit sts 6 to 8. Turn (arrow). Purl sts 6 to 8. Turn (arrow).
- Now work a 3-over-3 cable: place sts 6 to 8 on CN, hold to front, k3, k3 from CN. Follow the arrow to st 13 and continue in the same way

Patterns 685–700 The final section of knitted stitches (685 to 700) provides more examples of mosaic patterns, similar to 616–631. Alternate two rows each of two colors, slipping stitches over the contrast color as charted to produce color patterns. 685 to 692 are based on garter stitch, while 693 to 700 are based on stockinette stitch. For all of these, slip as if to purl with yarn at the back of the RS (slip wyib on RS, slip wyif on WS).

Patterns 857, 859–866 These stitches are primarily worked in interwoven crochet, where a row consists of one pass of each color—as if there were two active rows at once. The chart shows the work from the right side, so be sure to mark your right side and work the back-side rows so they appear correct on the right side. (Solid lines are the symbols that lie in front.) When changing colors, place a marker in the loop of the color you've finished to keep it from unraveling while you work the next color.