

# Appendix 540

## CHARTING RULES

- ☉ Charts show all stitches as they appear when looked at from the public side of the piece, the side that would show if you were wearing a sweater. (Chapter 110)
- ☉ Each row of the chart represents one row of knitting. Each symbol represents a single “knitting operation,” which might be a knit, a purl, a slip stitch, a decrease, an increase, a cable, or a twist. (Chapters 110, 160)
- ☉ We read public-side chart rows from right to left, which is the way we also work the stitches. (Chapter 110)
- ☉ Row numbers are placed next to the first stitch worked in the row, for both public-side and private-side rows. (Chapter 110)
- ☉ The chart shows row one at the bottom, with successive rows above the previous ones, exactly in the order we would actually work them. (Chapter 110)
- ☉ Private-side rows can be read right to left if we turn the chart upside-down. Otherwise, we read private-side rows from left to right. (Chapter 110)
- ☉ A symbol key will show what knitting operation each symbol means on both public- and private-side rows. (Chapter 110)
- ☉ Foundation rows are only worked once, before the first row of a pattern. They are not part of a pattern’s row repeat. (Chapter 140)
- ☉ If there is only one stitch-repeat marker in the chart, then it should be clear which stitches are in the repeat and which stitches are the plus stitches. (Chapter 210)
- ☉ Work the stitch repeat as many times as necessary across each row, and work the plus stitches only one time per row. (Chapter 210)
- ☉ If there is only one row-repeat marker in the chart, it should be clear which rows are in the row repeat and which rows are the plus rows. (Chapter 210)
- ☉ Work the row repeat as many times as necessary, and work the plus rows only one time. (Chapter 210)