

# THE HOLLYKNITS KNITTING FONT CATALOG

When I first started working from knitting charts, I used a drawing program to create little pictures for knit, purl, yarnover, decreases, cables, and whatever other stitches a particular project required.

To create the project chart, I had to copy each little picture multiple times, put them all on a page, and spend a lot of timing lining them up horizontally and vertically.

I began to think that knitting book publishers could not possibly spend so much time to make charts, assuming they bothered to provide charts in the first place.

Then I found a book whose publisher offered a font that knitters could download to make their own charts. I found other knitting fonts elsewhere on the Internet.

But...



## Problems with Available Knitting Fonts

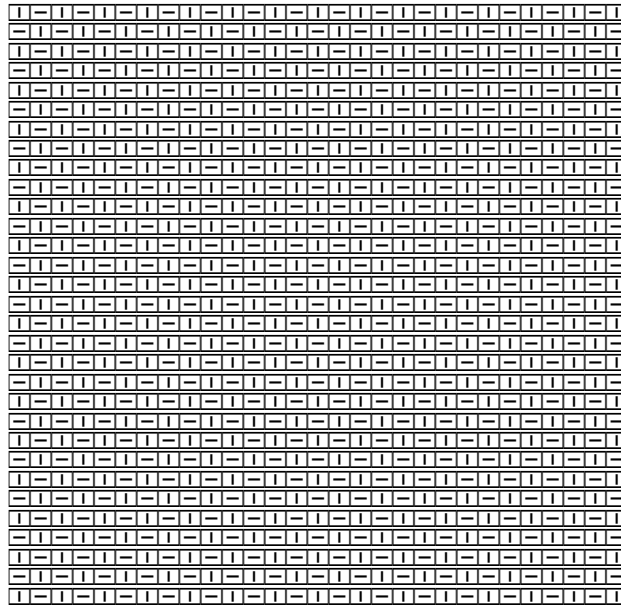
The fonts I downloaded from the Internet (as well as the symbols used in charts in many knitting books) all seemed to be deficient in at least one way.

### *Some Symbols Were Missing*

Some downloadable fonts do not have “all” the necessary symbols. For example, the font might have a symbol for a Cable 3/3 Left, but it doesn’t have the matching symbol for a Cable 3/3 Right.

### *The Symbols Made the Charts Busy*

Some fonts use a rectangle with a vertical line  for the knit stitch and a rectangle with a horizontal line  for the purl stitch. If the chart is all knit and purl stitches, and especially if the font is small to fit a large chart on one page, it’s hard to tell the difference between the edges of the rectangles and the lines inside them. For example, this chart for a common knitted fabric requires a certain amount of concentration to determine the pattern:



### ***The Symbols Relied on Color***

Some books' charts used background colors behind the symbols because the symbols are hard to distinguish from one another. If there are many of these colored symbols in a particular chart, they emphasize those parts of the pattern unnecessarily.

And if we want to make a chart for a colorwork project, as shown in the "Shaped Intarsia" section of part one's "Colorwork," having to use background colors just to see which symbol is which is going to be confusing.

### ***The Symbols Didn't Always Look Like the Work***

Some symbols retain vertical lines even for knitting operations that pull stitches sideways.

For example, for the Cable 3/3 Left, the symbol will have five vertical lines to indicate the six stitches involved in the crossing, which is technically accurate but gives a misleading appearance, since the three front stitches will actually be slanted, not vertical, and the back stitches are essentially invisible after the crossing has been worked.

### ***The Symbols Had Very Thin Lines***

Some fonts have lines so fine that it is very difficult to read charts made with them. If we need to fit a big chart on a single piece of paper, we'll have to use a quite small font size.

The smaller the font size goes, the harder it is to see those fine lines.

## *The Symbols Were on Weird Keys*

With twenty-six lowercase letters, twenty-six uppercase letters, and lots of punctuation marks, why not put the most commonly used symbols on the keys that are the easiest to type?



The most common symbols of all—for knit, purl, yarnover, slip, K2tog, and SSK—ought to be on the k, p, y, s, /, and \ keys.

Of course, not all symbols can be put on the keys of their starting letters. But the main ones can be.



## **So I Made My Own Knitting Font**

To overcome these difficulties, I decided to make my own knitting font, which is used throughout the book.<sup>1</sup> This font tries very hard to eliminate the problems listed above.

### *Paired Symbols Are Both There*

There are matching left and right cable symbols. So three-over-three cables that slant left and right look like  and .

### *The Symbols Are as Simple as Possible*

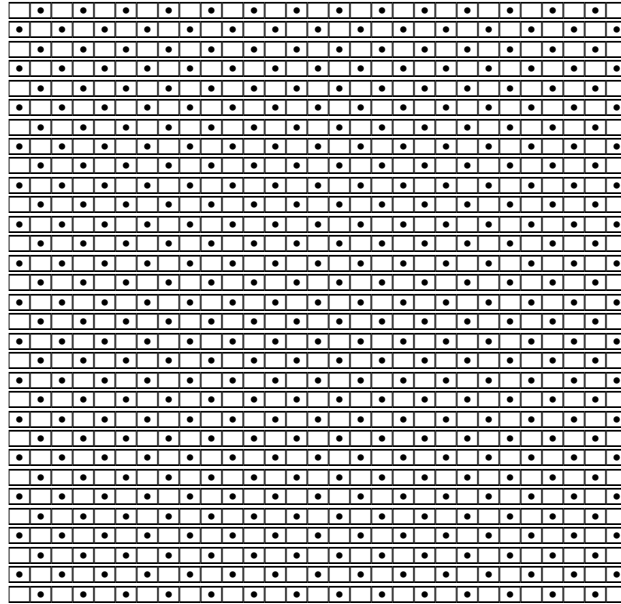
The most common symbols, those for knit and purl, are as simple as can be. The knit stitch is just an empty rectangle , and the purl stitch is the same rectangle with a dot .

Compare the earlier chart with one made with the simpler versions of knit and purl.

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<sup>1</sup> I used the wonderful—and free—program [FontFonge](#) to create it.

<sup>2</sup> The symbols look tilted, but that's just an optical illusion.



The checkerboard pattern of seed stitch is much clearer here, discernible with just a glance.

### *The Symbols Don't Rely on Color*

This paragraph is white text on a gray background. The symbols, the letters themselves, are white. The background is gray.

The knitting font's symbols are simply shapes, just like characters in a regular font. Since they are "letters," we can change both their own color and the color of the background behind them. Since the symbols are mainly blank space, the background color will show through, just like it does inside the shapes of the letters in the previous paragraph.

We can set the knitting symbols' font and/or background colors to highlight anything tricky or to chart colorwork. If we chart in our word processor's tables, we can also use the table's various color attributes.

### *The Symbols Try to Show What the Work Looks Like*

In symbols that span more than one stitch, there are no vertical lines whose only purpose is to show how many stitches the symbol represents.

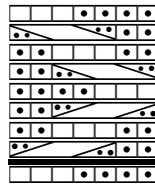
For example, symbols for cables have only two slanted lines inside their boundary boxes, since the slant is what we see after we work the cable. For the most part, we can't even see

the stitches that wind up at the back of the cable, so there's no reason to put in lines for those back, mostly unseen stitches.

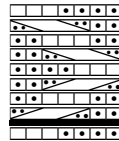
In such symbols, it may not be obvious **from the symbols themselves** how many stitches they use, but in the rows below and above them, there will almost always be symbols for the individual stitches that go into and come out of those symbols. The surrounding rows therefore show us how many stitches a particular symbol represents.

### *Lines Are Wide for Visibility at Small Font Sizes*

If we have to make a big chart, we're probably going to have to use a pretty small font size so that the printed chart will fit on a single piece of paper. That means the lines have to be fairly thick so that they are still clear at eight points



six points



or even four points.



## We Can Always Re-Chart

Once we've figured out how to read, work from, and create knitting charts, we may have no trouble adjusting to a different symbol set used in another book. If we don't like a book's symbols, we can re-chart with the symbols we prefer.

If you don't like the font used in this book, then by all means, find one you do like and use it. And, worst case, you can make your own knitting font.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Creating fonts is fun and highly addictive. Consider yourself warned.

## The Font Symbols

The symbol definitions given here are completely arbitrary, though many of them do use mnemonics. Use the symbols any way you want, since your charts should help you knit faster and more accurately.

See part four’s “More Charting Tips” for additional ideas on using the symbols. “Charting New Knitting Operations,” also in part four, has suggestions for combining existing symbols to chart any knitting operation that doesn’t have a symbol. Cables are specifically demonstrated, but the method would work for other situations as well.

## Direct-Entry Symbols

These symbols are entered when we type letters, digits, and most punctuation marks, either by pressing the key alone or by holding down Shift, then pressing the key.<sup>4</sup>

### *Basic Stitches*

If we find it too difficult to type commas and periods, we can type k and p, then use our word processor or spreadsheet program’s Find and Replace to change them all. See part four’s “More Charting Tips” for details.

k		<b>Knit</b> ( on <b>k</b> omma)
p		<b>Purl</b> ( on <b>p</b> eriod)
y		Yarnover
s		Slip with yarn to private side
z		Slip with yarn to public side

K		Knit in the trailing leg (thru the back loop)
P		Purl in the trailing leg (thru the back loop)
Y		Double yarnover
S		
Z		

I created the four **slip-stitch symbols** long before I learned the general rules from a post on Ravelry:

- If we’ll use a slipped stitch immediately, like in an SSK, we slip the stitch knitwise.
- If we won’t work a slipped stitch until the next row, we usually slip it purlwise.

A solid dot is used in many symbols to represent the fact that in yarn, we’ll see that stitch’s public-side purl bump. On one hand, to be literal, we should use the S and Z symbols for stitches we slip purlwise. On the other hand, since those stitches won’t show purl bumps when we finally do work them, it may be better to use the s and z versions after all. Either

<sup>4</sup> The single and double quote marks are not assigned knitting symbols because many people set their word processors to change them to curly (or “smart”) quote marks, which would wreak havoc while typing charts.









way, one pair doesn't have a meaningful definition. We're free to use whichever version we want.

For one project I used the double-yarnover symbol to mean wrapping the yarn twice while making a knit stitch. There are symbols with three, four, five, and six open circles in the "Common Symbols" section, if we need to chart something like [Barbara Walker's "Seafoam" pattern](#) (page 218 of her second treasury, with the red cover).


## Decreases and Increases

If we need to chart decreases or increases that aren't shown here, we can pick one from the "Additional Symbols" section. We can also simply re-define any of the symbols below to mean a particular technique in a particular chart.







MIKs, remember that you must swap the symbols' definitions, as explained in part one's "Decreases," so that your resulting stitch leans the correct way.

/		K2tog	-		K3tog	`		P2tog	w		P3tog
\		SSK	_		SSSK	~		SSP	W		SSSP

If we're charting in a table, then when we type an S2KP's equals sign as the first symbol in a cell, it may make our word processor go into "formula mode." If it does, we press Escape to cancel the formula, type a throwaway symbol like a knit or purl (even pressing the Spacebar may work), type the equals sign and the remaining symbols, then delete the throwaway symbol.

=		S2KP: slip 2 together knitwise, K1, pass 2 slipped stitches over
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In the shaped intarsia chart in "Colorwork," I used the Make 1 symbol to indicate a reverse yarnover. When I worked the regular and reversed yarnovers on the next row, their legs crossed in opposite directions, resulting in a mirror-image appearance.

+		Make 1 (any method)	;		Increase in running thread from back
?		Knit in front and back	:		Increase in running thread from front
x		Cat Bordhi's LLinc			
X		Cat Bordhi's LRinc			

## Row Numbering

See “More Charting Tips” for additional ideas on using these very large digits, which are the width of symbols that are one stitch wide.

1	<b>1</b>	3	<b>3</b>	5	<b>5</b>	7	<b>7</b>	9	<b>9</b>
2	<b>2</b>	4	<b>4</b>	6	<b>6</b>	8	<b>8</b>	0	<b>0</b>

For stitch patterns and project charts with foundation rows, we can use these unboxed letters to identify them, allowing us to say “Repeat rows 1 through 10” instead of “Repeat rows 3 through 12.”





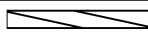
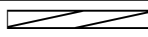
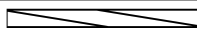
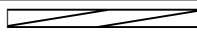








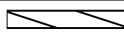
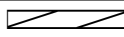
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]	<b>b</b>	Foundation row B	}	<b>d</b>	Foundation row D

The “Additional Symbols” section shows boxed numbers one through one hundred as well as boxed upper- and lowercase letters, all of which are just one stitch wide and useful for labeling stitches and rows, as shown throughout the book.

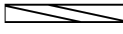
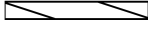


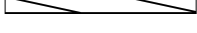
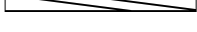
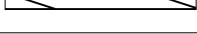
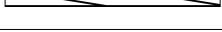
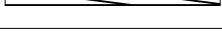

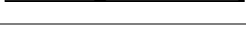


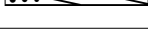
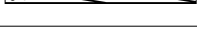





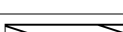
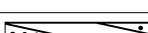

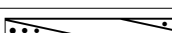

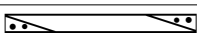
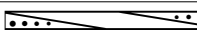


## Cables and Twists


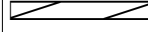
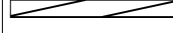

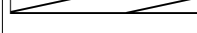

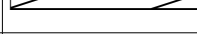
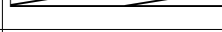
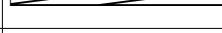
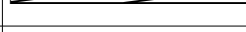
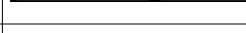


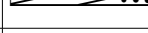
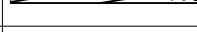










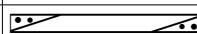



The most common cables are directly available on letters not already in use, with lowercase giving left-slanting cables (**lowercase** and **left** both start with **l**) and uppercase giving right-slanting.

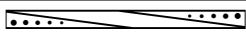

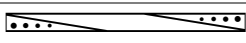
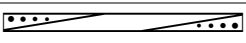
The table has the complete set of symbols, even though about half of them are not on ordinary letter keys. If the cell to the left of a symbol is blank, the easiest way to add that symbol to our chart is to copy and paste it from this PDF.

a		Cable 1/1 Left	A		Cable 1/1 Right
b		Cable 2/2 Left	B		Cable 2/2 Right
c		Cable 3/3 Left	C		Cable 3/3 Right
d		Cable 4/4 Left	D		Cable 4/4 Right
e		Cable 1/2 Left	E		Cable 1/2 Right
f		Cable 2/1 Left	F		Cable 2/1 Right
g		Cable 1/3 Left	G		Cable 1/3 Right
h		Cable 3/1 Left	H		Cable 3/1 Right
i		Cable 3/2 Left	I		Cable 3/2 Right



		Cable 2/3 Left
j		Cable 4/2 Left
l		Cable 4/3 Left
		Cable 3/4 Left
		Cable 5/3 Left
		Cable 3/5 Left
		Cable 6/2 Left
		Cable 5/4 Left
		Cable 4/5 Left
		Cable 5/5 Left
		Cable 6/4 Left
m		Twist 1/1 Left
n		Twist 2/2 Left
o		Twist 3/3 Left
q		Twist 4/4 Left
r		Twist 2/1 Left
		Twist 1/2 Left
t		Twist 3/1 Left
		Twist 1/3 Left
u		Twist 3/2 Left
		Twist 2/3 Left
		Twist 4/2 Left
v		Twist 4/3 Left
		Twist 3/4 Left
		Twist 5/3 Left
		Twist 3/5 Left
		Twist 6/2 Left
		Twist 5/4 Left
		Twist 4/5 Left

		Cable 2/3 Right
J		Cable 4/2 Right
L		Cable 4/3 Right
		Cable 3/4 Right
		Cable 5/3 Right
		Cable 3/5 Right
		Cable 6/2 Right
		Cable 5/4 Right
		Cable 4/5 Right
		Cable 5/5 Right
		Cable 6/4 Right
M		Twist 1/1 Right
N		Twist 2/2 Right
O		Twist 3/3 Right
Q		Twist 4/4 Right
R		Twist 2/1 Right
		Twist 1/2 Right
T		Twist 3/1 Right
		Twist 1/3 Right
U		Twist 3/2 Right
		Twist 2/3 Right
		Twist 4/2 Right
V		Twist 4/3 Right
		Twist 3/4 Right
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		Twist 3/5 Right
		Twist 6/2 Right
		Twist 5/4 Right
		Twist 4/5 Right


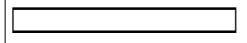

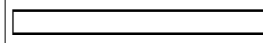
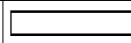
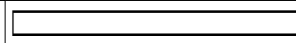
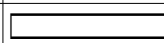
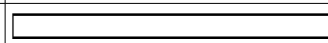
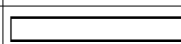
	Twist 5/5 Left		Twist 5/5 Right
	Twist 6/4 Left		Twist 6/4 Right

If the purl dots in the background areas of the twist symbols make the chart too busy, we can substitute the corresponding cable symbol, as shown in the alternative chart for Wavy Cable in “Cables and Twists.”

In Bavarian knitting, we work every knit stitch in the trailing leg (through the back loop), so we might want to use twisted-knit versions of the cable and twist symbols. The entire set of twisted-knit counterparts is at the very end of the catalog.

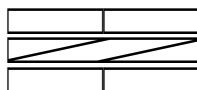
### Multiple-Stitch Blocks

Empty blocks can decrease clutter in areas of plain knitting.

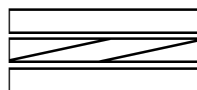
@		2-stitch group	&		7-stitch group
#		3-stitch group	*		8-stitch group
\$		4-stitch group	(		9-stitch group
%		5-stitch group	)		10-stitch group
^		6-stitch group			

In a Cable 3/3 Right, for example, we may find it easier on the non-cabling rows to see the six knit stitches as

two groups of three







or a complete set of six



rather than charting the knit symbols individually, as has been done throughout the book.

### Miscellaneous Symbols

There are just a few keys left.

!		No stitch	<		Wrap stitch and turn (for short rows)
		Stitch repeat boundary	>		Wrap stitch and turn (for short rows)

The **No Stitch symbol** keeps all the other symbols aligned properly in rows below in-

creases and above decreases as shown in part one’s “The No-Stitch Symbol.” No-stitch symbols can also represent one of the colors in two-color knitting, as shown in the introduction, and they can be colored individually to represent multiple colors, as shown in “Colorwork.” There are other suggestions in “More Charting Tips.”

The knitting font’s **space character** is the width of a knit symbol and could be used to indicate areas where stitches don’t exist (below increases and above decreases), because the darkness of an extended area of No Stitch symbols can overwhelm the chart. See “More Charting Tips” for ways to modify the No Stitch symbol so that it doesn’t call so much attention to itself.

The **stitch repeat boundary symbol** separates a pattern’s stitch repeat from its plus stitch(es) and from adjoining stitch patterns. If we’re typing up our chart in a multi-column word processor table, as demonstrated in part one’s Aran sampler, we can show the boundaries of a stitch repeat by changing the proper cell borders or by using blank table columns. Details are given in part two’s “Working a Pattern Repeat.”

Note that the stitch repeat boundary symbol has no width, which allows it to “float above” the symbols on either side of it instead of pushing them sideways. When the cursor is technically **beside** the repeat boundary, it will look like it’s **in the middle** of the symbol. That makes deleting it tricky since we can’t tell if the cursor is on its right or left.



We have two ways to delete a repeat boundary symbol.

1. Click to the **right** of the symbol to the **right** of the boundary symbol (between the two knit stitches in the example above), press the **left** arrow key, then press **Backspace**.
2. Click to the **left** of the symbol to the **left** of the boundary symbol (between the two purl stitches in the example above), press the **right** arrow key, then press **Delete**.

Please do note that the key you use to remove the repeat boundary symbol depends on which side you do the removal from. Pressing Delete removes the character to the **right** of the cursor, but pressing Backspace removes the character to the **left** of the cursor.<sup>5</sup>

The **short-row wrapping symbols** are used in part three’s “Optional Shaping Tweaks” to chart shoulder shaping with short rows instead of bound-off stitches.

## Additional Symbols


For the symbols that are one stitch wide but aren’t on the regular keys, we can use our word

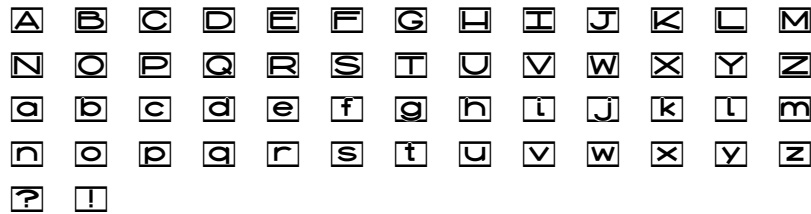
<sup>5</sup> This directionality of removing characters with the Backspace and Delete keys applies for all programs and all fonts, in case you’ve gotten unexpected results when trying to remove characters in other situations.

processor’s Insert | Symbol or Insert | Special Character menu entry to open a dialog box that shows all the symbols in the font. Select “HollyKnits” in the font pulldown if necessary.

For symbols more than one stitch wide, though, using the Insert | Symbol dialog box can become very difficult, because in normal alphabetic fonts, the symbols don’t have such wildly varying widths. To add those symbols to our charts, it’s easiest to copy and paste them from this PDF.

### *Letters, Selected Punctuation, and Numbers*

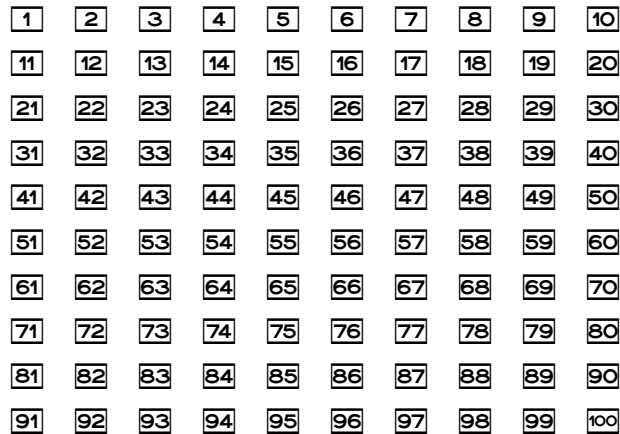
Instead of trying to chart all the short rows and extra stitches for a bobble, we might just use a  to represent its location.



Portions of the following rows are useful as **stitch labels** at the top or bottom of a chart, as shown throughout the book.

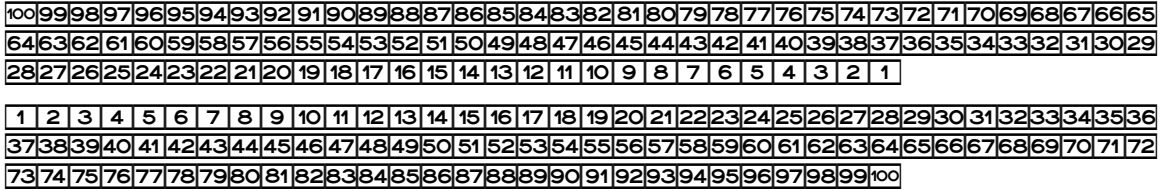


These numbers are enclosed in boxes, while the basic digits are not.



Portions of the following lines (each one is on a single paragraph, even though they

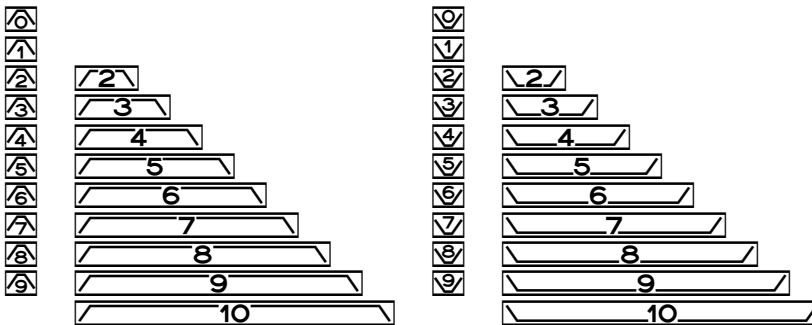
wrap here) are useful as **stitch labels** at the top or bottom of a chart. See “More Charting Tips” for other ideas on using the boxed letters and numbers.



These digits are enclosed in shapes.

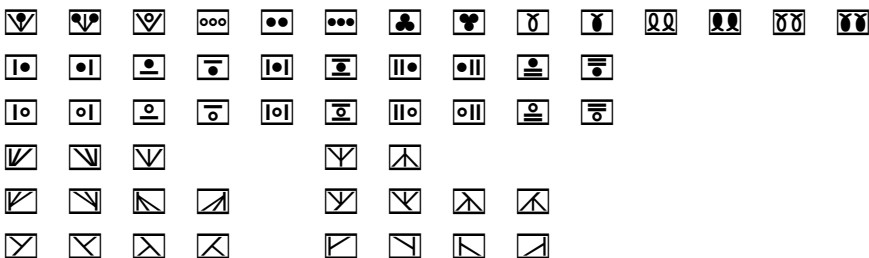


Numbers with brackets can represent multiple-stitch decreases using symbols in the first two columns and multiple-stitch increases using symbols in the last two columns, as shown in part one’s “Decreases” and “Increases.” See “Charting New Knitting Operations” for ideas on using these symbols to represent a new cable or other stitch.





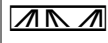
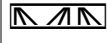
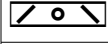
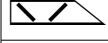
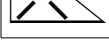
### Variations of the Basic Stitch Symbols

We may prefer to use one of these symbols to represent a particular increase or decrease. If we prefer one of these symbols on a consistent basis, we can use Find and Replace to swap it for a symbol that’s easier to type, as described in “More Charting Tips.”



## Multi-Stitch Symbols

These stitches work on more than one stitch at a time, but they aren't cables. MIKs, you might have to reverse the definitions in the symbol key, just as you do with decreases, to get the proper final appearance.

	In same three stitches, K3tog, P3tog, K3tog
	In same three stitches, P3tog, K3tog, P3tog
	In same three stitches, K3tog, K3tog tbl, K3tog
	In same three stitches, K3tog tbl, K3tog, K3tog tbl
	Amy Detjen's "centered eyelet" from <i>A Gathering of Lace</i>
	3-into-2 decrease, K2tog first (version A at link below)
	3-into-2 decrease, SSK first (version B at link below)

For the two **3-into-2 decreases**, there are lovely swatches detailing the evolution of the technique in Jolie Elder's blog post "[Symmetrical Yarn Over Net Pattern](#)." She has step-by-step instructions for both versions of the 3-into-2 decreases. Note that the symbols are three stitches wide at bottom but only two stitches wide at top. The top is offset instead of centered so that all symbols above them will be aligned. To fill the gap created by the decreased stitch, we can use an ordinary space or the No Stitch symbol. We can also close up the gap entirely.

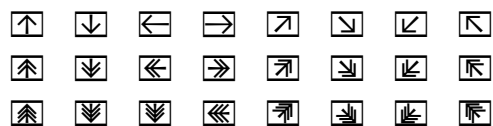
## Top- and Bottom-Edge Symbols

The first group indicates stitches bound off on part of a row to make a shaped edge, like at a shoulder, or a buttonhole. The second group can show where stitches should be cast on. The appendix "Do Charts Lie?" explains how using these bind-off symbols can clarify shaping issues.



## Arrows

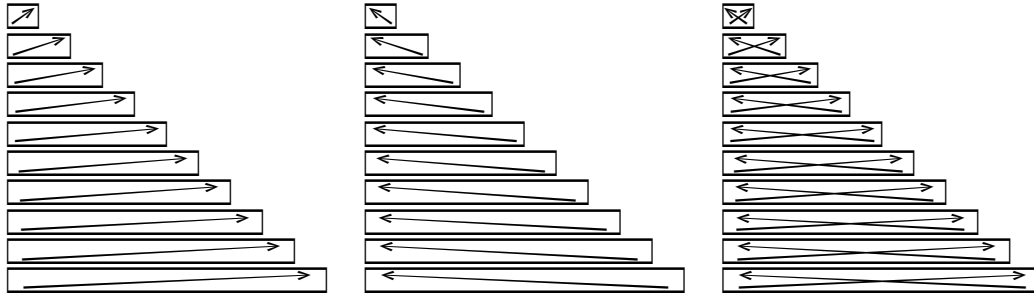
These symbols can be quite handy for a variety of knitting operations.



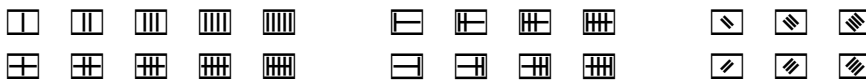
The down arrow was used in two ways in the book.

- ☉ In the three lace diamond projects in part one, it meant purling in the row below to pull the horizontal strand out of a yarnover.
- ☉ In bottom-up shaping charts in part three, it represented a stitch put to a holder.

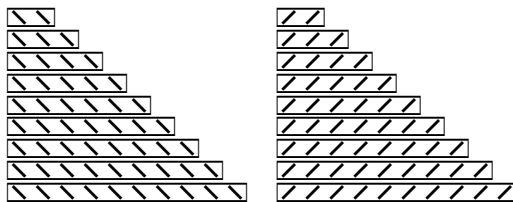
The third column’s symbols would be useful in charts where we cross identical cables in opposite directions based on which part of the project we’re working.



### Lines

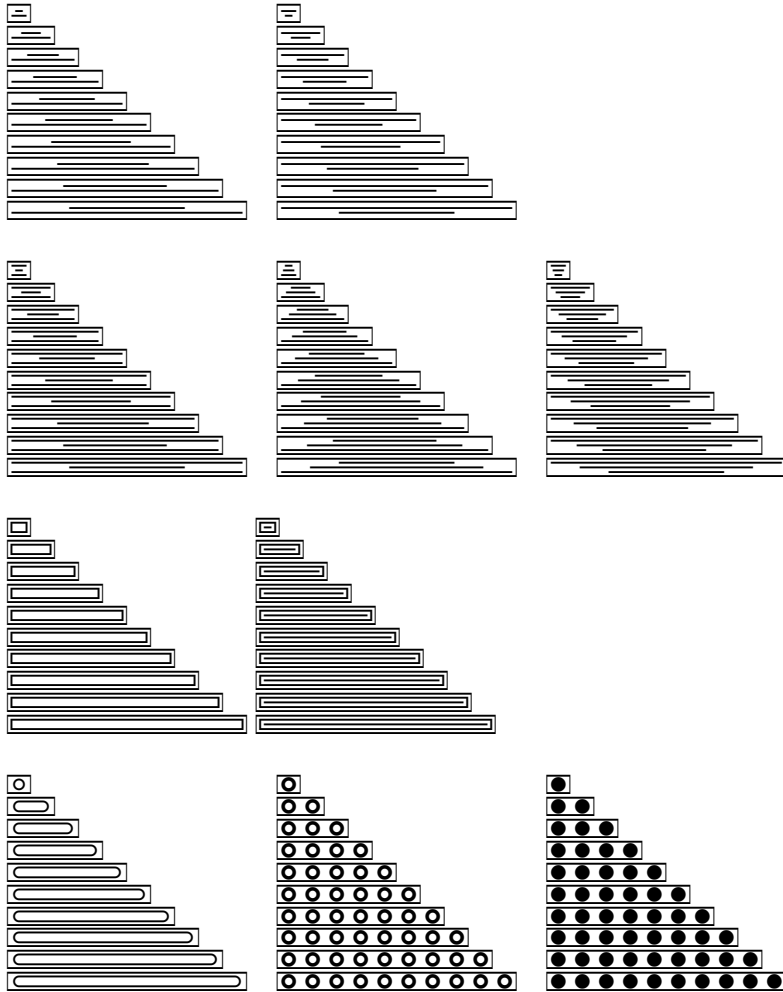


The multiple-stitch blocks are useful for any special patterns that involve up to ten stitches, like a cable or twist different from the ones already in the font. See “Charting New Knitting Operations” for more ideas.

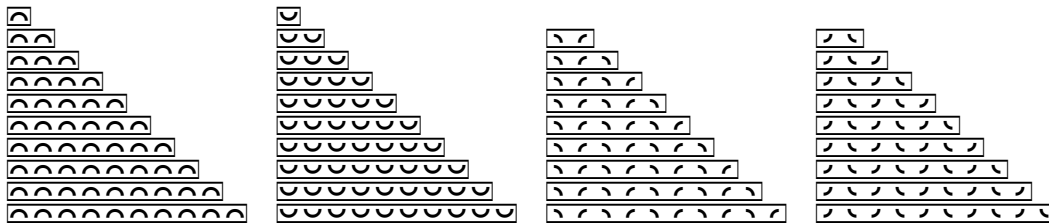


These symbols could be used to indicate that we slip one to ten stitches to a cable needle, wrap them with the yarn the corresponding number of times, then finally work them however we’re supposed to.





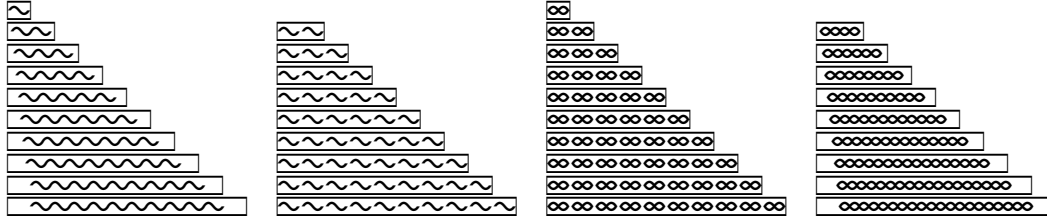
The symbols in the first two columns could be used to indicate bound-off and cast-on stitches, respectively. Symbols with the same quarter-circles as in the last two columns but that are one stitch wide are available in the “Geometric Shapes” section.



One-stitch-wide half-circle curves were used to indicate bound-off stitches in part three’s



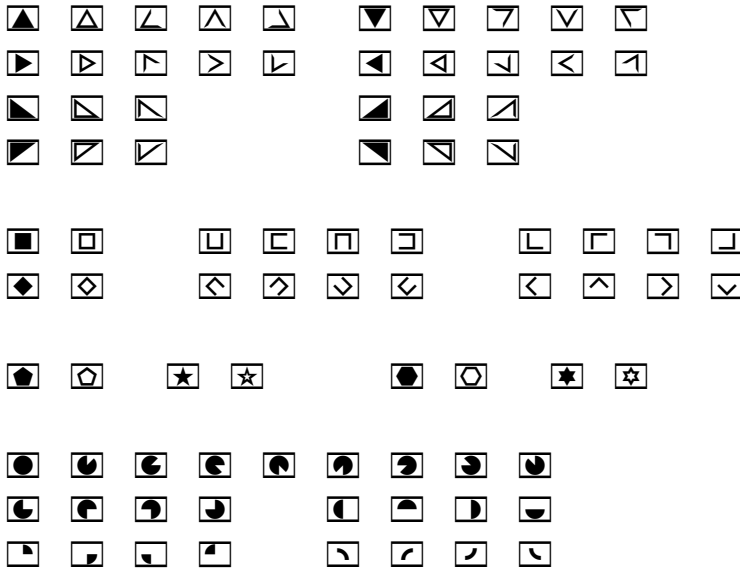
“Bottom-Up Shaping: In the Computer,” both the main chapter and the symbol version of the MIK supplement.



### Geometric Shapes

These symbols might be useful for representing colors if we don't have a color printer. See “Colorwork” for more ideas for charting multi-color projects.

These symbols could also be used to design and chart texture patterns, as shown in “Changing a Motif to an All-Over Pattern” in part two.



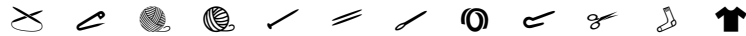
### Common Symbols

The dice symbols could be used to indicate that stitches are formed with that many wraps around the needle, instead of the usual single wrap.



### Knitting Dingbats

The simpler ball of yarn served as the symbol for top-level bullet points. The straight needle was used for second-level bullet points.



### Stylized Stitches

These symbols were handy for my series of blog posts on [sewing ribbing](#) to make it look continuous across the seam.

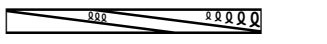
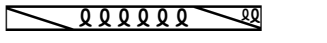
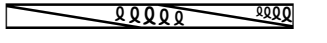
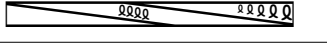
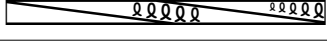
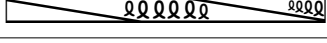

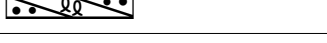
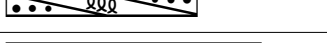
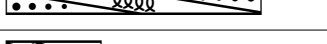

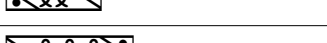
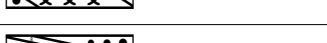



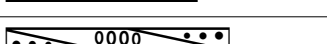
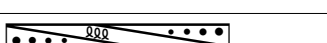
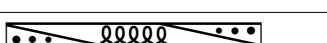
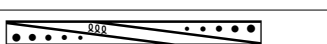
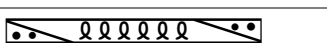
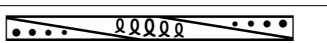
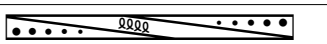
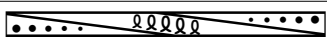
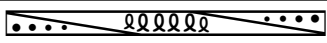



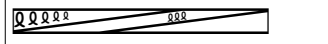
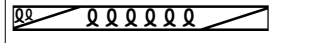
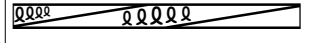
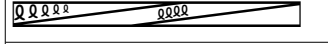
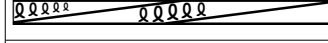
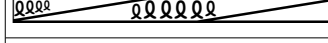

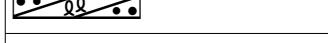

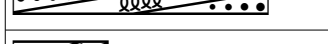

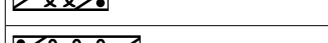
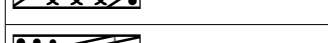

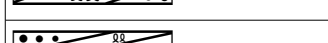
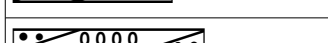
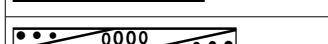
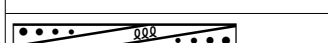
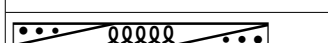
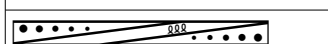
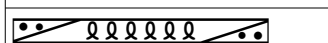
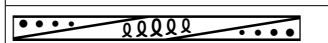
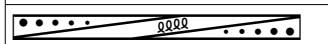
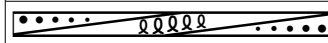
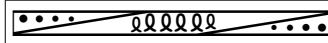

### Twisted-Knit Cables and Twists

In Bavarian knitting, all knit stitches are worked through the trailing leg, resulting in twisted stitches. We could use the regular cable and twist symbols, but if we're afraid we'll forget to work each knit stitch correctly (I know I would, at least for the first couple hundred stitches), then we can use these explicit symbols.

As with the regular twist symbols, if these twist symbols' purl dots are distracting, we can use their cable counterparts, as shown for Wavy Cable in "Cables and Twists."

	Cable 1/1 Left		Cable 1/1 Right
	Cable 2/2 Left		Cable 2/2 Right
	Cable 3/3 Left		Cable 3/3 Right
	Cable 4/4 Left		Cable 4/4 Right
	Cable 1/2 Left		Cable 1/2 Right
	Cable 2/1 Left		Cable 2/1 Right
	Cable 1/3 Left		Cable 1/3 Right
	Cable 3/1 Left		Cable 3/1 Right
	Cable 3/2 Left		Cable 3/2 Right
	Cable 2/3 Left		Cable 2/3 Right
	Cable 4/2 Left		Cable 4/2 Right
	Cable 4/3 Left		Cable 4/3 Right
	Cable 3/4 Left		Cable 3/4 Right
	Cable 5/3 Left		Cable 5/3 Right

	Cable 3/5 Left
	Cable 6/2 Left
	Cable 5/4 Left
	Cable 4/5 Left
	Cable 5/5 Left
	Cable 6/4 Left
	Twist 1/1 Left
	Twist 2/2 Left
	Twist 3/3 Left
	Twist 4/4 Left
	Twist 1/2 Left
	Twist 2/1 Left
	Twist 3/1 Left
	Twist 1/3 Left
	Twist 3/2 Left
	Twist 2/3 Left
	Twist 4/2 Left
	Twist 4/3 Left
	Twist 3/4 Left
	Twist 5/3 Left
	Twist 3/5 Left
	Twist 6/2 Left
	Twist 5/4 Left
	Twist 4/5 Left
	Twist 5/5 Left
	Twist 6/4 Left

	Cable 3/5 Right
	Cable 6/2 Right
	Cable 5/4 Right
	Cable 4/5 Right
	Cable 5/5 Right
	Cable 6/4 Right
	Twist 1/1 Right
	Twist 2/2 Right
	Twist 3/3 Right
	Twist 4/4 Right
	Twist 1/2 Right
	Twist 2/1 Right
	Twist 3/1 Right
	Twist 1/3 Right
	Twist 3/2 Right
	Twist 2/3 Right
	Twist 4/2 Right
	Twist 4/3 Right
	Twist 3/4 Right
	Twist 5/3 Right
	Twist 3/5 Right
	Twist 6/2 Right
	Twist 5/4 Right
	Twist 4/5 Right
	Twist 5/5 Right
	Twist 6/4 Right