Appendix M

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

Entries containing numbers are at the end of the entries' initial letter.

1x1 ribbing

ribbing that repeats K1, P1 across the work; also called "K1-P1 ribbing"

2x2 ribbing

ribbing that alternates K2, P2 across the work; also called "K2-P2 ribbing"

as-worked chart

private-side rows charted from right to left and with the symbols corresponding to which stitches are actually worked; as-worked charts do not show all the stitches as they look on the public side, so many of charting's benefits are lost, particularly the ability to make sure the current row's stitches are in the correct places compared to the previous row; see the appendix "Dubious Practices"

B

back

back loop

the stitch leg that's behind or at the back of the needle; this definition assumes "Western mounted" stitches, which means the leading leg is in front of the needle; "trailing leg" is more accurate and works for all knitters; working into the trailing leg usually twists the stitch [see "twist (1)"]

Bavarian knitting

a style of knitting where every knit stitch is worked in its trailing leg, twisting it [see "back loop" "tbl" "twist (1)"]

BO

bind off [see "CO"]

btw

between

cable

> a group of stitches worked out of order; a cable needle can be used to hold the first group of stitches out of the way while the second group of stitches is worked off the source needle, then the stitches on the cable needle are worked; cables can also have more than two groups of stitches; a cable usually knits all of its stitches; see part one's "Cables and Twists" and both versions of the appendix "Crossing Cables on the Private Side" [see "crossing" "twist (2)"]

cardigan

> a sleeved garment that opens down the front with an optional closing, like buttons or a zipper

centered double decrease

> an S2KP; *centered* means the resulting stitch stands straight up instead of leaning to the left or right

charting rule

> the conventions for constructing a knitting chart; all charts in this book strictly follow the charting rules given throughout, which are generally the same as in other books and projects; see the appendix "Charting Rules" for a comprehensive list and the appendix "Dubious Practices" for charts that do not follow these rules

child group

> a non-repeating sequence or repeating group combined with similar groups, which are all enclosed in asterisks (or other punctuation marks) and followed by a repetition phrase to form a parent group; see part two's "Long Instruction Lines"

circ(s)

> circular needle(s)

cn

> cable needle

CO

> cast on [see "BO"]

combination knitting

> wrapping the yarn the "other" way when making either knits or purls; one type of stitch will have the leading leg in front of the needle and the other will have the leading leg behind the needle, which may inadvertently cause twisted stitches; helps minimize "**rowing out**" by making the amount of yarn use to form both knits and purls more equal; "**Making a Knit Stitch**" and "**Making a Purl Stitch**" demonstrate the two ways to wrap [see "Eastern mount" "twist (1)" "Western mount"]

crossing

> the specific action of working out of order a cable or twist's groups of stitches, often with the help of a cable needle; see part one's "Cables and Twists" and both versions of the appendix "Crossing Cables on the Private Side" [see "twist (2)"]

dec(s)

> decrease(s)

double decrease

> a decrease that turns three stitches into one stitch, like a K3tog, an S2KP, and an SK2P

DPN(s)

> double-pointed needle(s)

Eastern mount

> when a stitch's leading leg is behind the needle; new knitters may inadvertently create stitches with Eastern mounting, then follow the general rule to work stitches in the leg at the "front of the needle," which will in fact twist the stitches [see "twist (1)" "Western mount"]

easy lace

> lace fabric formed with decreases, increases, and/or yarnovers worked only on every other row/round; the in-between rows/rounds are worked evenly in what are sometimes called "resting rows"; see part one's "Decreases + Yarnovers = Lace" and the appendix "Lace Details"

even number

> a number that can be divided by two without leaving a remainder; even numbers end with 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 [see "odd number" "remainder (1)"]

F

> front

font size

> proportional computer charts must set the font size and paragraph line spacing properly; see the section "Forcing Proportional Computer Charts" in part four's "More Charting Tips" as well as the appendix "Designing by Charting"

frogging

> raveling the work, usually an entire row (or several rows) all at once by removing the needle(s) from the work (see "**Controlled Frogging**" before pulling out the needles); because a frog makes the sound *ribbit* or *rippit*, frogging is a synonym for ripping [see "tink"]

foundation row

> one or more preparatory rows at the beginning of a stitch pattern or project; foundation row(s) are only worked once; see part one's "Cables and Twists" for examples [see "plus row(s)" "row repeat"]

garter stitch

> a basic knitted fabric made by knitting every stitch of every row or by purling every stitch of every row; made in the round by alternating knit rounds and purl rounds; does not curl, so makes a good border for knitted fabrics that do; has a tighter row gauge than stockinette, so short rows may be needed when used as left and right borders on an item whose central area is stockinette-based; see the appendix "Border Details"

grafting

> joining two rows of live stitches (for example, front and back shoulders, wrist-up mitten fingertips, or top-down sock toes) by creating a row of knitting "out of thin air"; also called "Kitchener stitch" and "weaving"

hard lace

> lace fabric that has decreases, increases, and/or yarnovers on all rows/rounds; see part one's "Decreases + Yarnovers = Lace" and the appendix "Lace Details" [see "easy lace" "resting row"]

in

> inch(es)

inc(s)

> increase(s)

inclusive number

> to determine the total number of stitches or rows in a range, take the difference between the two numbers, then add one; if we repeat rows thirteen through twenty-four, that's twelve total rows or twelve rows inclusive, not eleven, because we take the difference and add one

in the flat

> working in rows, back and forth, whether with straight needles or a circular needle

in the round

> working a seamless tube of fabric with double-pointed or circular needles; seamless tubes can also be created with straight (knobbed) needles using double knitting

jog

> the disjoint that happens in circular knitting on either side of the line between the beginning and end of the rounds

jumper

> a sleeved non-opening garment pulled on over the head; also called "sweater"

K

> knit

KFB

> "knit–front–back": a single increase made by knitting into both legs of a stitch; must be positioned carefully when paired at both ends of a row to make sure the new stitch and purl bump wind up mirror-image, or **make a bump-less KFB**

Kitchener stitch

> joining two rows of live stitches (for example, front and back shoulders, wrist-up mitten fingertips, or top-down sock toes) by creating a row of knitting "out of thin air"; also called "grafting" and "weaving"

knitter's graph paper

> graph paper with rectangular cells instead of square cells; the website **www.tata-tatao.to/knit/matrix/e-index.html** uses stitch and row gauges measured over four inches/ten centimeters to produce a one-page PDF filled with a grid at the proper proportions; the Reduction setting squeezes more grid cells on the page, so "1/3" means the PDF will have three times as many cells both horizontally and vertically; square-cell graph paper can be made by setting Sts and Rows to the same number; see part one's "Charting on Paper" and the appendix "Designing by Charting"

K the K and P the P

> knit the knit stitches and purl the purl stitches; ribbing is made this way; also expressed as "work the stitches as they present themselves"

K the P and P the K

> knit the purl stitches and purl the knit stitches; seed stitch is made this way; also expressed as "work the stitches the opposite of how they present themselves"

knitting back backwards

> working private-side stockinette rows without turning the work by making new stitches on the public side's source needle from existing stitches on the public side's working needle; a useful technique for working short rows or especially entrelac; may help minimize rowing out; also called "purling back on the right side" [see "MIK"]

knitting operation

> any of the basic stitches in knitting that are worked as a group on however many stitches are required; a knit, a purl, a decrease, an increase, and a cable are typical knitting operations; some designs split a knitting operation into several small partial rows worked in the same place all at the same time, like a bobble; other knitting operations, like certain types of buttonholes and certain styles of gathered stitches, may need to be worked on the same stitches over two or more project rows

K1-P1 ribbing

> called "1x1 ribbing" in this book

K2-P2 ribbing

> called "2x2 ribbing" in this book

K2tog

> knit two together; a right-leaning single decrease

K2tog tbl

> knit two together through the back loops or, more accurately, through the trailing legs; a left-leaning single decrease [see "SKP" "SSK" "tbl"]

K3tog

> knit three together; a right-leaning double decrease

L

> left

lace action

> the collection of decreases, increases, and/or yarnovers worked on a row of lace fabric, whether easy lace or hard lace

leading leg

> the stitch leg closest to the tip of the needle, whether that leg is behind or in front of the needle; working into the leading leg usually keeps the stitch untwisted; inserting the working needle into the leading leg usually feels looser than inserting it into the trailing leg [see "combination knitting" "Eastern mount" "twist (1)" "Western mount"]

least/lowest common multiple

>   the smallest number that can be divided without any remainder by each number in a set of numbers; see part one's "Project 2: Aran Sampler" [see "remainder (1)"]

line spacing

>   proportional computer charts must set the font size and paragraph line spacing properly; see the section "Forcing Proportional Computer Charts" in part four's "More Charting Tips" as well as the appendix "Designing by Charting"

MIK: mirror-image knitter/knitting

>   the needle in the right hand holds the existing stitches, and new stitches are made on the needle in the left hand; some knitters work all rows this way, while other knitters work only private-side rows this way; useful for traditional knitters when working short rows and especially entrelac, as there's no need to turn the work [see "knitting back backwards" "purling back on the right side"]

mod

>   short for "modulo arithmetic," meaning the remainder after dividing one number by another number; see part three's "Motif Starting Points" [see "remainder (2)"]

ndl(s)

>   needle(s)

negative number

>   a number less than zero

non-repeating sequence

>   a series of knitting operations that cannot be simplified by removing some of the operations, enclosing those that remain in asterisks (or other punctuation marks), and adding a repetition phrase; see part two's "Long Instruction Lines" [see "repeating group"]

odd number

>   a number that leaves a remainder of one when divided by two; odd numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9 [see "even number" "remainder (1)"]

P

>   purl

pack

>   showing only one copy of a stitch pattern's repeated section(s) to save space in a chart; see part two's "Long Instruction Lines" [see "repeating group" "unpack"]

parent group

> a collection of non-repeating sequences and/or repeating groups enclosed in aster-isks (or other punctuation marks) and followed by a repetition phrase; see part two's "Long Instruction Lines" [see "child group"]

pattern repeat

> the stitches and rows required to make a stitch pattern over and over again across the width and up the length of a project; also used generically to mean "row repeat" or "stitch repeat"; the specific term meant is usually clear from the context; see part two's "Working a Pattern Repeat" and "Finding the Pattern Repeat"

plus row(s)

> row(s) before and/or after a stitch pattern's row repeat; generally used to make the top and bottom edges of the stitch pattern mirror-image or to finish neatly an asymmetrical pattern; see part two's "Working a Pattern Repeat" and "Finding the Pattern Repeat"

plus stitch(es)

> stitch(es) before and/or after a stitch pattern's stitch repeat; generally used to make the left and right edges of the stitch pattern mirror-image or to finish neatly an asymmetrical pattern; see part two's "Working a Pattern Repeat" and "Finding the Pattern Repeat"

point

> when charting in the computer, the font size is based on seventy-two points per inch

positive number

> a number greater than zero

private side

> Maggie Righetti's term for the side of a knitted fabric that would be the inside of a sweater; usually called the "wrong side" [see "public side" "RS" "WS"]

public side

> Maggie Righetti's term for the side of a knitted fabric that is the outside of a sweater; usually called the "right side"; "public side" is used in this book because "right side" is an ambiguous term [see "private side" "RS" "WS"]

purling back on the right side

> working private-side stockinette rows without turning the work by making new stitches on the public side's source needle from existing stitches on the public side's working needle; a useful technique for working short rows or especially entrelac; may help minimize rowing out; also called "knitting back backwards" [see "MIK"]

P2tog

purl two together; if worked on the private side of stockinette, leans to the right on the public side like a K2tog; see the various sections on purling decreases in part one's "Decreases"

R

right

rem

remain, remains, remaining

remainder

definition 1: on a calculator, the portion after the decimal point when one number is divided into another number; to combine several stitch patterns into a project chart, the number of rows in each pattern may need to all divide into the number of project rows with no remainder, as in part one's "Project 2: Aran Sampler" [see "least/lowest common multiple"]

definition 2: the outcome of modulo arithmetic; see part three's "Motif Starting Points" [see "mod"]

repeating group

a series of knitting operations enclosed in asterisks (or other punctuation marks) and followed by a phrase indicating how many times the set of operations should be worked; see part two's "Long Instruction Lines" [see "non-repeating sequence"]

resting row/round

a row/round worked without decreases, increases, or yarnovers while forming lace fabric; only easy lace has resting rows; see part one's "Decreases + Yarnovers = Lace" [see "hard lace"]

reverse stockinette

a basic knitted fabric made by purling the public-side rows and knitting the private-side rows, or by purling every stitch when working in the round; in some cases could be made by knitting every round, then turning the tube inside-out; top and bottom edges will curl to the knit side, and left and right edges will curl to the purl side, unless bordered with a non-curling fabric like ribbing, seed stitch, or garter stitch

ribbing

> a common edging on the top and bottom edges of stockinette to control its tendency to curl and to help keep garment edges in place at neck, wrists, and bottom edge; no matter the exact number of knits and purls, all ribbing is simply alternating columns of stockinette and reverse stockinette; once the first row is made, all subsequent rows work the stitches as they present themselves [see "K the K and P the P"]

ridge

> two garter stitch rows, across and back (or a knit round and a purl round when working circularly); a piece of garter stitch with the same number of stitches and ridges will usually be almost perfectly square

right side

> an ambiguous term [see "public side" "RS"]

ripping

> raveling the work, usually an entire row (or several rows) all at once by removing the needle(s) from the work (see "**Controlled Frogging**" before pulling out the needles); also called "frogging" [see "tink"]

rnd(s)

> round(s); a complete circuit in circular knitting

rounding off

> using the closest possible number when division produces numbers after the decimal point; if the digit after the rounding point is less than five, round down; if the digit after the rounding point is greater than five; round up; if it's five itself, either just pick a direction or use the digit after the five to decide; rounding off 0.1429 at three digits gives 0.143, since nine, the digit after the rounding point of three digits, is greater than five; rounding to two digits means the value is 0.14, since two, the digit after the rounding point, is less than five; see the appendix "Designing by Charting"

rowing out

> an uneven appearance in stockinette worked in rows because either the knit or, more likely, the purl rows are worked more loosely; not always noticeable on the public side of stockinette, but may be very obvious on its private side, which means it would be very obvious on the public side of reverse stockinette; **this blog post** has suggestions for minimizing it; projects could also be worked in the round, then cut open [see "combination knitting" "knitting back backwards" "purling back on the right side"]

row repeat

> the sequence of rows in a stitch pattern that must be repeated over and over up the length of a project; if a stitch pattern has foundation rows, they are not part of the row repeat; see part two's "Working a Pattern Repeat" and "Finding the Pattern Repeat" [see "plus row(s)"]

rpt(s)

> repeat(s)

RS

> right side, an ambiguous term; used in this book only in written-out instructions [see "public side" "WS"]

rules of reversal

> when charting written-out instructions, (1) we read instructions for public-side rows in either direction while adding the symbols to the chart in the opposite direction and showing the stitches as themselves, and (2) we read instructions for private-side rows from left to right and chart their symbols from left to right, but knits and purls must be swapped; see the section "Charting's Rules of Reversal" in part one's "Basic Knitted Fabrics"; MIKs, see part one's "The Unwritten Assumption" as well

schematic

> a simple line drawing showing the basic shape and key measurements of a knitted item or its several pieces

seed stitch

> a basic knitted fabric that alternates knits and purls by both stitches and rows; does not curl, so makes a good border for flat projects whose central area is based on stockinette because its stitch and row gauges typically match stockinette's; once the initial row of alternating knits and purls is complete, in all subsequent rows the stitches are worked the opposite of how they present themselves [see "K the P and P the K"]

short rows

> turning back before completing an entire row/round, then working (1) all the way back to the beginning of the piece, or (2) stopping short and turning to again work in the original direction; part of the work will be taller because of the partial rows; the phrase "a pair of short rows" means two turns were made, not that there are now two partial rows; in a flat project with a stockinette-based central fabric, short rows can be used to make garter stitch left and right borders as tall as central area; see the appendix "Border Details"; short rows can be used instead of bind-offs in situations like shoulder shaping; see part three's "Optional Shaping Tweaks"

single decrease

a decrease that turns two stitches into one stitch, like a K2tog, an SSK, and an SKP, along with their purl counterparts P2tog, SSP, and SPP; see part one's "Decreases"

SKP

"slip–knit–pass": slip one knitwise, knit one, pass slipped stitch over; a left-leaning single decrease

sl

slip, by transferring a stitch from the source needle to the working needle without forming a new stitch from it; stitches can be slipped knitwise or purlwise; generally, stitches that won't be used again until the next row are slipped purlwise, while stitches used immediately, as in an SSK or SKP, are slipped knitwise

source needle

the needle holding the existing stitches; traditional knitters hold the source needle in their left hands; mirror-image knitters hold the source needle in their right hands [see "working needle"]

SPP

"slip–purl–pass": slip one knitwise, purl one, pass slipped stitch over; if worked on the private side of stockinette, leans to the left on the public side like an SKP; see the various sections on purling decreases in part one's "Decreases"

SSK

"slip–slip–knit": slip one stitch knitwise, slip a second stitch knitwise, put the source needle into the fronts of the two slipped stitches, and knit them from this position; some knitters prefer the result from slipping the second stitch purlwise; a left-leaning decrease that usually matches a K2tog reasonably well, especially after blocking; **this blog post** suggests a way to make an SSK better match a K2tog

SSP

"slip–slip–purl": slip one stitch knitwise, slip a second stitch knitwise, put both stitches back to the source needle purlwise (to get the leading legs behind the nee-dle), put the working needle into the back of the two stitches by going into the **second** stitch first, then purl from that position; if worked on the private side of stock-inette, it leans to the left on the public side like an SSK; can also be made by slipping two stitches purlwise from the source to the working needle, turning the work, mak-ing an SSK on the public side, slipping the resulting stitch to the other needle, turn-ing, and continuing on the private-side row, then working on the next row/round the resulting stitch so that it is not twisted; see the various sections on purling decreases in part one's "Decreases"

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st(s)

>   stitch(es)

stitch group

>   in written-out instructions, a knitting operation usually given as an abbreviation and either a number or numeric phrase, separated from instructions before and after it with commas; stitch groups can also be separated with semicolons, asterisks, and other punctuation depending on the complexity of the pattern; "K5, P3, K2tog twice, yo, SSK, K2" has six stitch groups: five knit stitches, three purl stitches, a pair of K2togs, a yarnover, an SSK, and two knit stitches

stitch map

>   a non-grid-based knitting chart whose symbols react to the knitting operations performed around them the way that stitches do in yarn; see **JC Briar's stitch maps website**

stitch repeat

>   the sequence of stitches that must be repeated over and over across the width of a piece; see part two's "Working a Pattern Repeat" and "Finding the Pattern Repeat" [see "plus stitch(es)"]

stockinette/stockinette stitch

>   a basic knitted fabric made by knitting public-side rows and purling private-side rows, or by knitting every stitch when working in the round; top and bottom edges will curl toward the knit side, and left and right edges will curl toward the purl side, un-less bordered with a non-curling fabric like ribbing, seed stitch, or garter stitch

sweater

>   a sleeved non-opening garment pulled on over the head; also called "jumper"

symbol key

>   a list that explains how to work each chart symbol on public- and private-side rows

S2KP

>   "slip 2 tog–knit–pass": slip two together knitwise (as though starting a K2tog), knit one, pass the two slipped stitches over; a double decrease whose one resulting stitch stands straight up; also called a "centered double decrease"

SK2P

>   "slip–K2tog–pass": slip one knitwise, knit two together, pass slipped stitch over; a left-leaning double decrease

tbl

through the back loop(s); more accurate phrasing may be "through the trailing leg(s)"; working a stitch through the trailing leg twists it [see "twist (1)"]

tink

raveling the work, usually one stitch at a time so that each freed stitch is immediately put on a needle; from spelling the word *knit* backwards [see "frogging" "ripping"]

tog

together

traditional knitter

the needle in the left hand holds the existing stitches, and the new stitches are made on the needle in the right hand [see "MIK" "source needle" "working needle"]

trailing leg

the stitch leg farthest from the tip of the needle, whether that leg is behind or in front of the needle; working into the trailing leg usually twists the stitch; inserting the working needle into the trailing leg usually feels tighter than inserting it into the lead‑ing leg [see "combination knitting" "Eastern mount" "tbl" "twist (1)" "Western mount"]

traveling stitches

usually a two-stitch twist consisting of a single knit stitch moving side to side across reverse stockinette; the stitch that will wind up on the public side of the fabric is knitted, the other is purled [see "twist (2)"]

twist

definition 1: a stitch worked in its trailing leg; twisted stitches are tighter than un‑twisted stitches [see "tbl"]

definition 2: a cable whose background stitches are purled, so that the knit stitches move side to side across reverse stockinette; see part one's "Cables and Twists" and both versions of the appendix "Crossing Cables on the Private Side" [see "traveling stitches"]

UA

underarm

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unpack

> showing in a chart all the copies of a repeating group; can be helpful while designing or modifying a stitch pattern or project; unpacking all of a chart's repeating groups may make the chart too wide to work from it; see part two's "Long Instruction Lines" [see "pack"]

unwritten assumption

> knitting instructions expect, without saying so explicitly, that public-side rows will be worked right to left; this assumption occasionally causes confusion and errors for both traditional and mirror-image knitters; see part one's "The Unwritten Assumption" and "Cables and Twists" as well as both versions of the appendix "Crossing Cables on the Private Side"

vest

> a sleeveless garment that can either be pulled on over the head or have an opening down the front; the opening may or may not have some kind of closing, like buttons or a zipper [see "waistcoat"]

waistcoat

> a sleeveless garment that opens down the front and has buttons or a zipper; pronounced like "weskit" in some English-speaking countries [see "vest"]

weaving

> joining two rows of live stitches (for example, front and back shoulders, wrist-up mitten fingertips, or top-down sock toes) by creating a row of knitting "out of thin air"; also called "grafting" and "Kitchener stitch"

Western mount

> when a stitch's leading leg in front of the needle [see "Eastern mount" "trailing leg" "twist (1)"]

work evenly

> in the context of shaping, working a row/round with no increases or decreases; after each shaping row/round, one or more rows/rounds are usually worked evenly before the next shaping row/round is worked; in some situations shaping may occur on every row/round, as in the rows between the horizontal and vertical segments of a crew neck; in the context of lace, a row/round worked without any lace action

working needle

> the needle that forms and holds the new stitches; traditional knitters hold the working needle in their right hands; mirror-image knitters hold the working needle in their left hands [see "source needle"]

work the stitches as they present themselves

> if the next stitch on the source needle is a knit, knit it; if it's a purl, purl it; how all ribbings are made; also called "K the K and P the P"

work the stitches the opposite of how they present themselves

> if the next stitch on the source needle is a knit, purl it; if it's a purl, knit it; how seed stitch is made; also called "K the P and P the K"

WS

> wrong side; used in this book only in written-out instructions [see "private side" "public side" "RS"]

yo

> yarnover