

# Appendix A

## CHARTING RULES

Cross-references to chapters and appendixes are not given as the plain chapter number or appendix letter, because the book is still being written. Instead, they'll be done with the part number and abbreviations.

Basic Rule	Mirror-Image Knitter Adjustments
Charts show all stitches as they appear when looked at from the public side. (1-BasicFab)	
Each chart row represents one row of knitting. (1-BasicFab)	
Each symbol represents a single “knitting operation,” which might be a knit, a purl, a slip stitch, a decrease, an increase, a cable, a twist, or whatever else is worked all at the same time. (1-BasicFab, 1-Decs)	
We read public-side chart rows from right to left. (1-BasicFab)	MIKs read public-side chart rows from left to right.
Row numbers are placed next to the first stitch worked in the row, for both public-side and private-side rows. (1-BasicFab)	
The chart shows row one at the bottom, with successive rows above the previous ones, exactly in the order we would actually work them. (1-BasicFab)	
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. (1-BasicFab)	MIKs can read private-side rows from left to right if they turn the chart upside-down. Otherwise, they read private-side rows from right to left.

Basic Rule	Mirror-Image Knitter Adjustments
<p>A symbol key will show what knitting operation each symbol means on both public- and private-side rows.</p> <p>(1-BasicFab)</p>	
<p>Whichever direction we read written-out instructions for public-side rows, we add the symbols to the chart in the opposite direction.</p> <p>(1-BasicFab)</p>	
<p>On private-side rows, we read the written-out instructions from left to right and also add the symbols to the chart from left to right, but we must swap knits for purls and purls for knits.</p> <p>(1-BasicFab)</p>	
<p>Written-out instructions assume public-side rows are worked from right to left.</p> <p>(1-UnwrAssum)</p>	
<p>When constructing a chart, <b>all</b> knitters must interpret written-out instructions the same way, which is identical to the way that traditional knitters work from the instructions with needles and yarn.</p> <p>(1-UnwrAssum)</p>	
	<p>MIKs chart written-out instructions exactly the same way as traditional knitters, and when they work from the chart, they re-define a handful of symbols.</p> <p>(1-UnwrAssum)</p>
	<p>After MIKs have constructed a chart from written-out instructions, they may optionally swap the locations of the row numbers, moving public-side numbers to the left of the stitch symbols and private-side numbers to the right of the symbols.</p> <p>(1-WorkFromChart)</p>

Basic Rule	Mirror-Image Knitter Adjustments
<p>If a cable definition says the cable needle should be held at the <b>front</b>, the chart must show a <b>left</b>-slanting symbol. If it must be held at the <b>back</b>, the chart must show a <b>right</b>-slanting symbol.</p> <p>(1-CabTw)</p>	
<p>Traditional knitters hold the cable needle to the front for left-slanting cables, because <b>front</b> and <b>left</b> both contain the letter <b>f</b>. They hold the cable needle to the rear for right-slanting cables because <b>rear</b> and <b>right</b> both start with the letter <b>r</b>.</p> <p>(1-CabTw)</p>	<p>MIKs hold the cable needle to the back for left-slanting cables, because <b>back</b> and <b>left</b> both are both <b>four</b> letters long. They hold the cable needle to the front for right-slanting cables because <b>front</b> and <b>right</b> are both <b>five</b> letters long.</p> <p>(1-CabTw)</p>
<p>Foundation row(s) are only worked once, before the first row of a stitch pattern. They are never worked again as part of the stitch pattern's row repeat.</p> <p>(1-CabTw)</p>	
<p>If we turn the chart upside-down to work private-side rows, cable and decrease symbols still slant the same direction, so we work them as charted. No mental or cable-needle adjustment needs to be made.</p> <p>(1-CabTw, 1-Decs)</p>	
<p>On public-side rows, <b>all</b> knitters must chart a "K2tog" in written-out instructions as a right-leaning decrease. An "SSK" (or "SKP" or similar) must be charted as a left-leaning decrease.</p> <p>(1-Decs)</p>	<p>Wherever a public-side row has a right-leaning decrease symbol, MIKs must <b>work</b> an SSK (or SKP or similar), and for each left-leaning decrease symbol, MIKs must work a K2tog.</p> <p>(3-BotUpMIK)</p>
<p>On private-side rows, <b>all</b> knitters must chart a "P2tog" in written-out instructions as a right-leaning decrease. An "SSP" (or "SPP" or similar) must be charted as a left-leaning decrease.</p> <p>(1-Decs)</p>	<p>Wherever a private-side row has a right-leaning decrease symbol, MIKs must <b>work</b> an SSP (or SPP or similar), and for each left-leaning decrease symbol, MIKs must work a P2tog.</p> <p>(3-BotUpMIK)</p>

Basic Rule	Mirror-Image Knitter Adjustments
<p>If we must make directional decreases in the same location on both the public and private sides of stockinette, we do the same type of decrease on both rows. Wherever we do a K2tog on the public side, we do a P2tog at that spot on the private side. If we're doing an SSK (or SKP or similar) at a particular spot on the public side, then we do an SSP (or SPP or similar) at that spot on the private side.</p> <p>(1-Decs)</p>	
<p>The only thing that No Stitch symbols (or ordinary spaces) do is keep all the other symbols aligned properly with respect to one another.</p> <p>(1-NoStSym)</p>	
<p>If there is only one stitch repeat boundary in the chart, it should be clear which stitches are in the stitch repeat and which stitch(es) are the plus stitch(es).</p> <p>(2-WorkPattRpt)</p>	
<p>If there are two stitch repeat boundaries in the chart, the stitch repeat will almost always be the stitches between the boundaries, with the stitches outside the boundaries as the plus stitches.</p> <p>(2-WorkPattRpt, 2-FindPattRpt)</p>	
<p>We work the stitch repeat as many times as necessary across each row, and we work the plus stitch(es) only one time per row.</p> <p>(2-WorkPattRpt)</p>	
<p>If there is only one row repeat boundary in the chart, it should be clear which rows are in the row repeat and which row(s) are the plus row(s).</p> <p>(2-WorkPattRpt)</p>	

Basic Rule	Mirror-Image Knitter Adjustments
<p>If there are two row repeat boundaries in the chart, the row repeat will almost always be the row between the boundaries, with the rows outside the boundaries as the plus rows.</p> <p>(2-WorkPattRpt, 2-FindPattRpt)</p>	
<p>We work the row repeat as many times as necessary, and we work the plus row(s) only one time.</p> <p>(2-WorkPattRpt)</p>	
	<p>MIKs must move shapings in the left portion of a traditional knitter chart down one grid row, to put them at the beginning of MIK public-side rows. The shapings in the right portion of the chart must move up one grid row, to the beginning of the MIK private-side rows.</p> <p>(3-BotUpMIKPap)</p>
	<p>When MIKs move an entire shaping area in the <b>left</b> portion of a chart <b>down</b> one table cell, they need to correct stitch pattern symbols in each cell by changing them to the symbols directly beneath them in the cell <b>below</b>. MIKs therefore make stitch pattern corrections in the left portion of the chart <b>starting from the top</b> and working downwards.</p> <p>(3-BotUpMIKComp)</p>
	<p>When MIKs move an entire shaping area in the <b>right</b> portion of a chart <b>up</b> one cell, they need to correct stitch pattern symbols in each cell by changing them to the symbols directly atop them in the cell <b>above</b>. We therefore make stitch pattern corrections in the right portion of the chart <b>starting from the bottom</b> and working upwards.</p>

Basic Rule	Mirror-Image Knitter Adjustments
Shaping charts may use boundary lines and/or blank areas to indicate different sizes. (3-OneChart)	