

Abbreviations

These are the knitting abbreviations that you will need to know to follow the instructions in this book.

alt	alternate	pwise	by purling the stitch or stitches	cm	centimeter
beg	beginning			g	gram
C4F	four-stitch front cable (see page 18)	rep	repeat	in.	inch
C6B	six-stitch back cable (see page 19)	rem	remaining	mm	millimeter
cont	continue	RH	right hand	m	meter(s)
inc1	increase one stitch by knitting into the front then the back of the next stitch	RS	right side	oz	ounce
k	knit	s1	slip one (slip a stitch onto the right-hand needle without knitting it)	yd	yard
k2tog	knit the next 2 stitches together	ssk	slip, slip, knit (slip 2 stitches one at a time then knit the slipped stitches together)		
kwise	insert right needle into the stitch as if to knit it	st(s)	stitch(es)	[]	Square brackets are used around instructions that you need to perform more than once. For example: [k2tog] 3 times means that you need to knit two stitches together three times.
LH	left hand	st st	stockinette (stocking) stitch	()	When you have worked a row to increase or decrease the number of stitches on your needle, the number of stitches you should have after completing the row is given in round brackets at the end. For example: (6 sts) means that you should have six stitches on your needle.
M1	make one stitch by picking up the horizontal loop before the next stitch and knitting into the back of it.	tbl	through back loop (work through the back loop of the stitch only)		
p	purl	WS	wrong side		
p2tog	purl the next 2 stitches together	yb	yarn back (see page 21)		
patt	pattern	yfwd	yarn forward (see page 21)		
pssso	pass slipped stitch over (the stitch just worked)	yo	yarn over (see page 21)		
		yo twice	yarn over twice (see page 21)		
		yrn	yarn round needle (see page 21)		

