

BOND BOOK 3

This book will help you when knitting patterns. It tells you how to . . .

- Transfer stitches
- Knit closed cast-on and rib
- Decrease
- Increase
- Cast-off
- Shape necks and darts
- Make-up

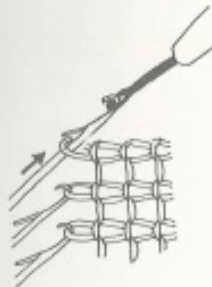
How to do it!

1

How to transfer a stitch.

Use the transfer tool.

A



Place the eye of the transfer tool onto the end working needle. Pull the needle towards you, until the stitch slides behind the latch.

B



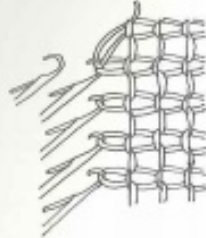
Push the needle back until the stitch slides over the latch and onto the transfer tool.

C



Place the transfer tool onto the next needle. Raise the handle so the stitch slides into the hook.

D



Remove the transfer tool, and push the empty needle right to the back.

2

2

How to knit necks.

Start the neck shaping with the carriage on the right. (You will need a darning needle for some of the steps.)



A V-NECK



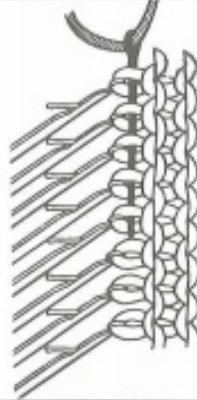
Transfer the centre stitch to the next needle on the right. This will form the bottom of the V neck.

B ROUND NECK



With a darning needle, thread spare yarn through the centre stitches and remove them from their needles. These will be the bottom of the neck.

C Divide for neck

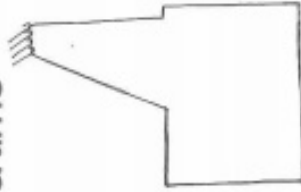


With a darning needle, thread a spare length of yarn through all the stitches on the left of the centre needle(s).

The ends of the yarn together and remove the stitches from their needles.

Push all empty needles back to non-working position.

D Knit one side at a time



Continue to knit on the remaining needles. Decrease at the neck and shoulder edge to give required shaping.

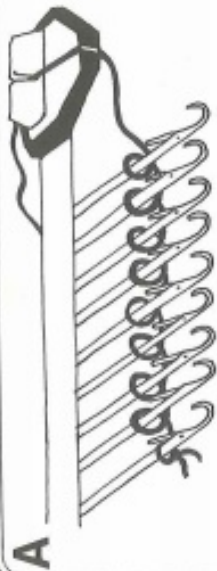
Cast-off when this side is finished.

Hook the left side back on the needles and repeat the shaping, only reversed.

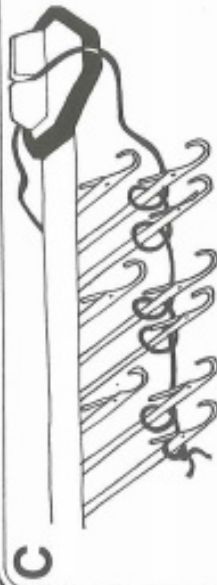
3

Closed edge cast-on...

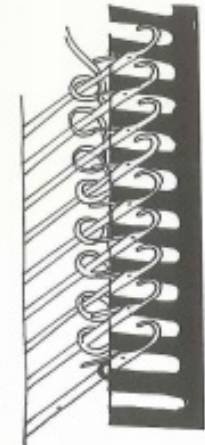
NEW INSTRUCTIONS
Replacement
for Book 3



Tie the yarn to last needle. Then wind it anticlockwise loosely round the needles, behind the latches.



To start with a rib - do closed edge cast-on, leaving off every third needle, and knit rows for the rib.



Hang on a cast-on hem in the usual way with elastic and push needles into working position, and knit row.



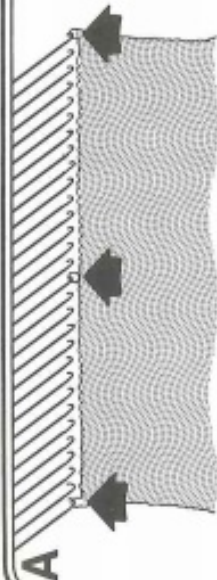
Rib up ladders with latchet hook in the usual way. But first twist bottom ladder round to form bottom stitch.

4

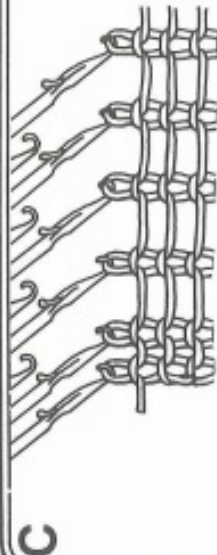
How to knit Neck bands..

Place the stitches round the edge of the neck, back onto the needles.

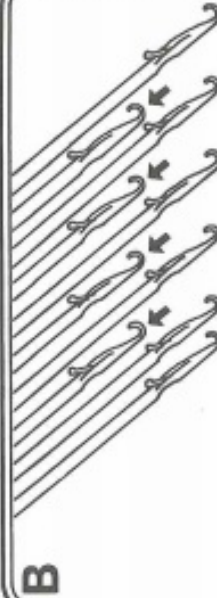
The wrong side of the knitting must face you.



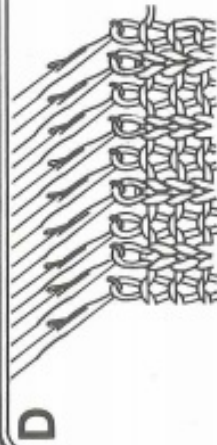
First pick up the two end stitches and centre stitch. Next, pick up the in-between stitches, spacing them out evenly.



Knit the number of rows required for the neckband. (You may find it easier to knit the first row by hand. See BOOK 4 instruction 7)



Push every needle (not carrying a stitch) back to the non-working position.



Rib the ladders, starting at the carriage side. Cast-off using CHAIN STITCH.

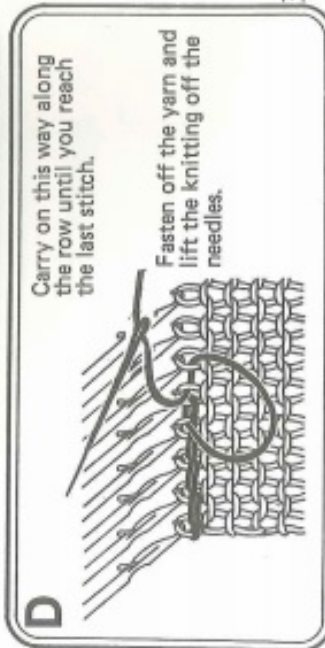
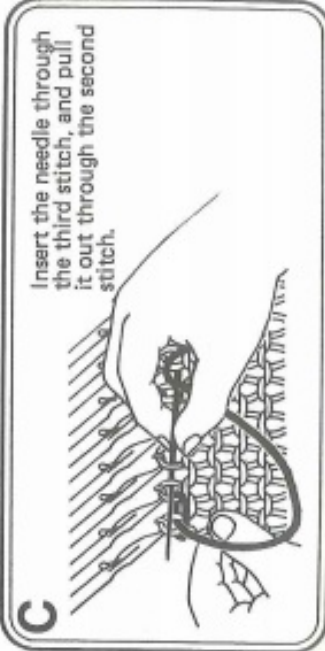
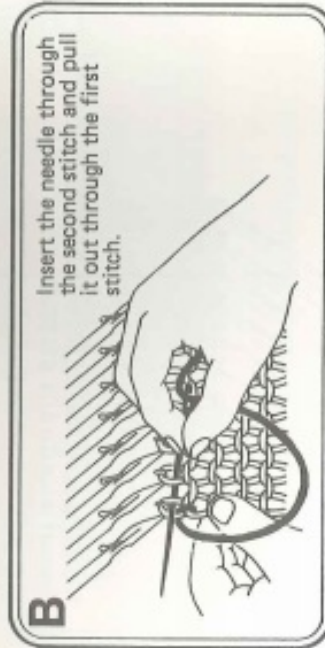
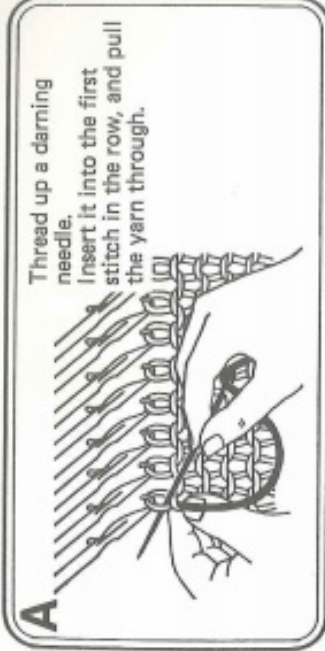
5

Cast-off: Back stitch..

This cast-off edge will be elastic. You will need to use a darning needle.



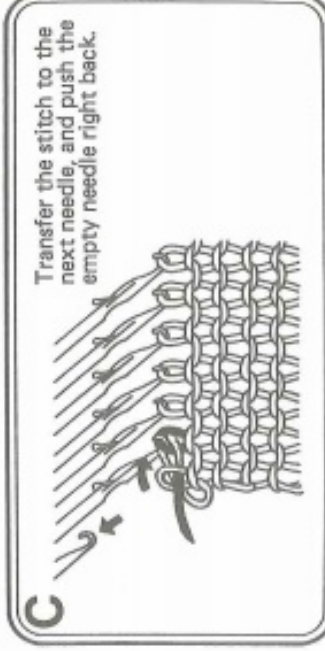
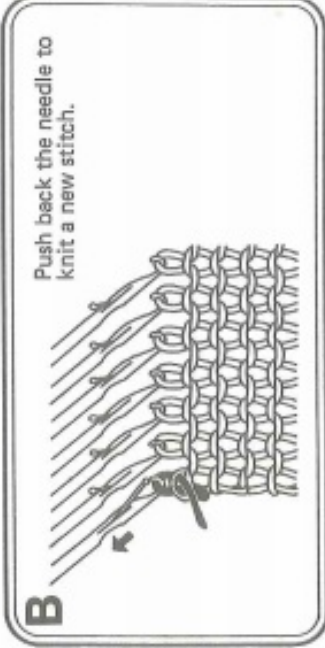
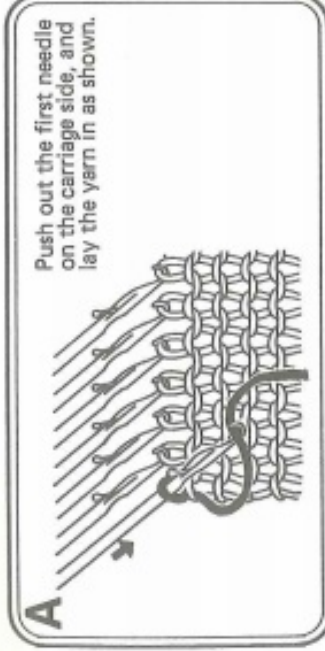
To obtain a tighter edge, remove the stitches from the needles as you cast them off, and pull the yarn tight.



6

Cast-off: Chain stitch..

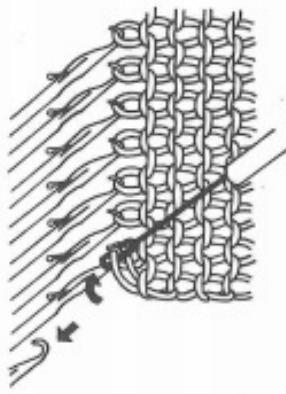
This cast-off edge will be firm and non-elastic.



7

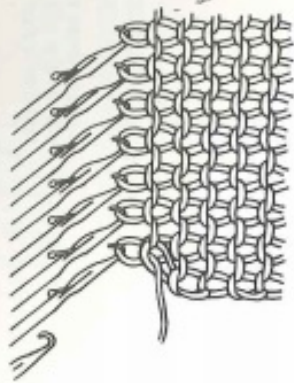
*Decreasing:
One stitch at
a time..*

A



Transfer the end stitch onto the next needle, and push the empty needle right back.

B



Continue knitting. One stitch will have been decreased at that edge.

8

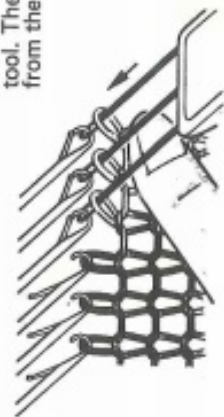
*Decreasing:
Fully fashioned..*

A



Hang the transfer tool on the last three needles and pull them out so the stitches slide behind the latches.

B



Push the needles back so the stitches slide onto the tool. Then lift the tool from the needles.

C



Move the transfer tool one needle inwards and hook the three stitches back onto needles.

D



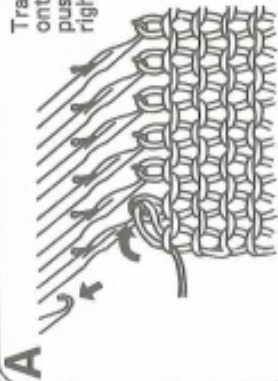
The fourth needle carries two stitches. The empty end needle must be pushed right back to the non-working position.

9

Decreasing: More than one stitch at a time..

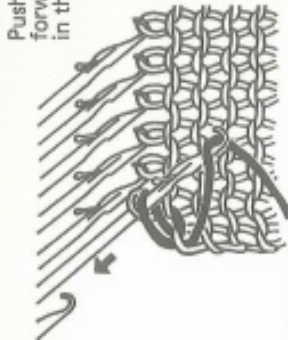
Decreasing more than one stitch can only be carried out on the same side as the carriage.

Transfer the end stitch onto the next needle, and push the empty needle right back.



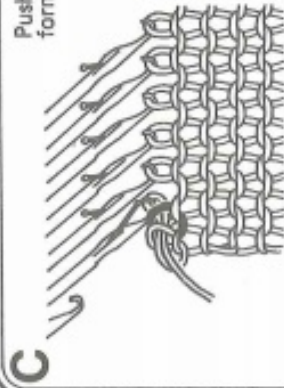
A

Push the new end needle forward and lay the yarn in the hook.



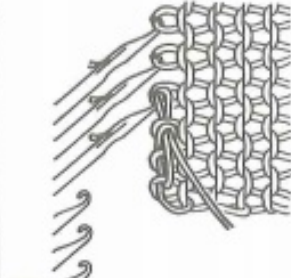
B

Push the needle back to form a new stitch.



C

Continue knitting new stitches along the row in this way until you have decreased as many stitches as you want. Knit the rest of the row with the carriage in the usual way.



D

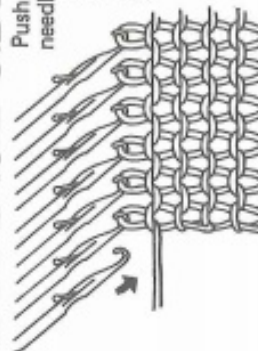
10

Increasing: One stitch at a time..

This can be done only on the carriage side.

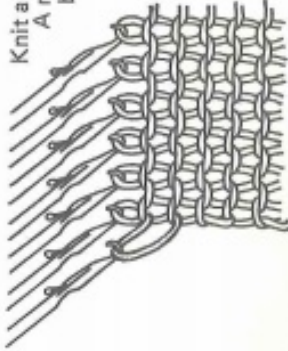
CARRIAGE SIDE ONLY

Push out an additional needle on the carriage side.

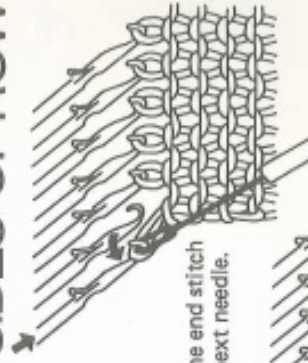


Make sure the latch is open, and the yarn is under the needle.

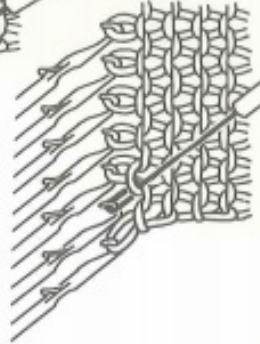
Knit a row in the usual way. A new stitch will have been formed.



BOTH SIDES OF ROW



Transfer the end stitch onto the next needle.



Pick up the loop below the second stitch and place on the empty needle.

11

*Increasing:
Fully fashioned.*

A Push out an additional needle. Then hang the transfer tool onto the last three needles carrying stitches and pull them out, so the stitches slide behind the latches.



C Hook the fourth stitch of the previous row onto the empty needle.



B Push the needles back so the stitches slide onto the tool. Lift the tool off, and transfer the stitches onto the end three needles.

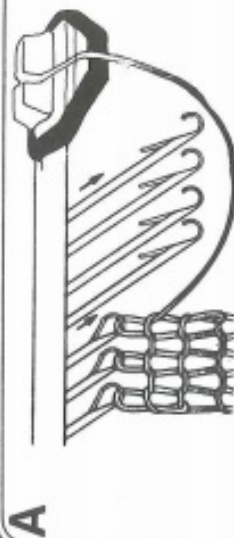


D You will have increased one stitch fully fashioned.



12

*Increasing:
More than one
stitch at a time.*
This can only be done on the carriage side.



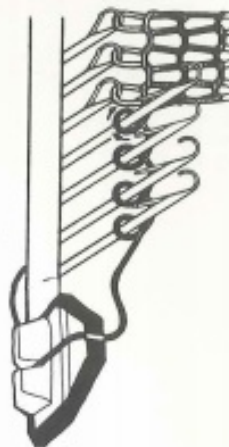
A Push out the number of needles you want to increase on the carriage side. Open the latches.



C Push the needles back until the stitches are just behind the open latches. Then knit the row in the usual way!



B Wind the yarn round the needles behind the latches. Anticlockwise on the right



C Clockwise on the left.

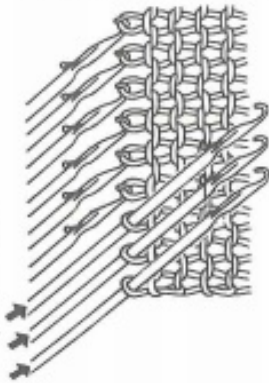
13

Shaping; using holding position...

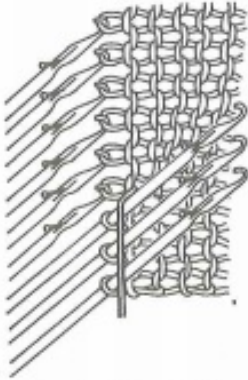
To shape the knitting and leave an open edge (rather than a closed cast-off edge) you use needles in the holding position. This is used to knit necks and darts, for example.

A On the side opposite the carriage, push the required number of needles right to the front. These will be in the holding position.

Hold the knitting back when you do this.



B Knit the row. (The needles in the holding position will not knit).



C You can increase the number of needles in holding position at either edge on every other row to give shaping.

You can work at the opposite edge every alternate row at the same time.

You can bring the needles back into working position, making sure the stitches are just behind the latches, with the latches open.

14

Joining seams

Good making up is essential if your knitting is to have a quality finish. You can join the pieces of knitting by hand, by sewing machine or by knitting them together.



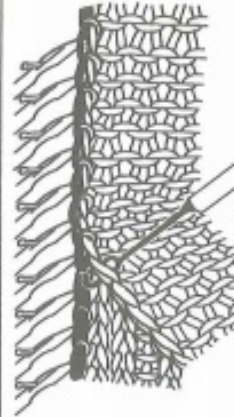
This gives an invisible elastic seam. With the right sides facing you, pick up the cross threads, one stitch in from the edge for each row up the seam. Pull the seam from top to bottom every few stitches to keep it elastic.

BLIND STITCH

When the edges increase or decrease, jump across from ladder to ladder to keep one stitch in.



B



Hook the side edges to be joined onto the needles with the right sides of the knitting facing each other.

BACK STITCH

Knit one row (you may find it easier by hand, see BOOK 4 instruction 7) Cast-off this row using back stitch.

