

VERENA • Abbreviations & Symbols

knitting

See the information below for the definitions of the abbreviations used in the written instructions and the symbols used in the pattern stitch charts. Don't be intimidated by the symbols and charts. Once you get the hang of it, they're easier to use than written instructions. Honest! See the next two pages for additional explanations, techniques and tips.

Abbreviations

beg	begin(ning)	pm	place marker
bet	between	psso	pass slipped stitch(es) over
CC	contrast color	p2sso	pass 2 slipped stitches over
ch	chain	pwise	purl-wise; as if to purl
cm	centimeter(s)	rem	remain(s)(ing)
cn	cable needle	rep	repeat(s)(ing)
cont	continu(e)(s)(ing)	rev	revers(e)ing
dec(s)	decreas(e)(es)(ing)	RH	right-hand
dc	double crochet	rnd(s)	round(s)
dpn	double-pointed needle	RS	right side
fol	follow(s)(ing)	RT	right twist
g	gram(s)	sc	single crochet
inc(s)	increas(e)(es)(ing)	SKP	slip 1 stitch, knit 1 stitch, pass slipped stitch over knitted stitch
k	knit	sl	slip
k1	knit 1	sl st	slip 1 stitch from left-hand needle to right-hand needle as if to purl
k2tog	knit 2 stitches together	St st	stockinette stitch
k3tog	knit 3 stitches together	st(s)	stitch(es)
kwise	knit-wise; as if to knit	tbl	through back loop(s)
LH	left-hand	tog	together
lp(s)	loop(s)	WS	wrong side
LT	left twist	wyib	with yarn in back
m	meter	wyif	with yarn in front
MC	main color	yo	yarn over
mm	millimeter		
M1	make one (Increase 1 stitch by lifting strand between last stitch worked and next stitch on left-hand needle, place lifted strand on left-hand needle, knit into back loop of lifted strand.)	*	repeat instructions from * as many times as specified
p	purl	**	repeat instructions between asterisks as many times as specified
p1	purl 1	[]	repeat instructions between brackets as many times as specified
p2tog	purl 2 stitches together		
p3tog	purl 3 stitches together		
pat	pattern		

Symbol Definitions

+	selvage stitch; work in St st	▣	garter st (k every row)
■	k1	▲	sl 1 kwise, k next st, psso
☐	p1	◆	k2tog tbl
◆	k tbl	⚡	p2tog
◇	p tbl	⚡	p2tog tbl
▣	sl 1 pwise wyib	▲	k3tog
▣	sl 1 pwise wyif	△	p3tog
○	yo	▲	k3tog tbl
⊗	yo, sl next st	⚡	p3tog tbl
●	k next st and next yo tog	n	sl1, k2tog, psso
⊗	p next st and next yo tog	∞	sl2, k1, p2sso
U	M1	∞	[K1, yo, k1] in same st
▲	k2tog	T	Insert RH needle in st 2 rows below and knit

Note: Following are four "2-st RT" symbols and four "2-st LT" symbols. Be sure to use the correct one for the pattern you are making.

▣/▣ **2-st RT** Skip next st on LH needle; working *in front of* skipped st, knit next st; knit skipped st; slide both sts to RH needle

▣/▣ **2-st LT** Skip next st on LH needle; working *behind* skipped st, knit next st; knit skipped st; slide both sts to RH needle

⚡/▣ **2-st RT** Skip next st on LH needle; working *in front of* skipped st, knit next st; knit skipped st tbl; slide both sts to RH needle

▣/⚡ **2-st LT** Skip next st on LH needle; working *behind* skipped st, knit next st tbl; knit skipped st and slide both sts to RH needle

☐/▣ **2-st RT** Skip next st on LH needle; working *in front of* skipped st, knit next st; purl skipped st; slide both sts to RH needle

▣/☐ **2-st LT** Skip next st on LH needle; working *behind* skipped st, purl next st; knit skipped stitch; slide both sts to RH needle

☐/▣ **2-st RT** Skip next st on LH needle; working *in front of* skipped st, purl next st; purl skipped st; slide both sts to RH needle

▣/☐ **2-st LT** Skip next st on LH needle, working *behind* skipped st, purl next st; purl skipped st and slide both sts to RH needle

Note: Following are three "3-st right cable" symbols and three "3-st left cable" symbols. Be sure to use the correct one for the pattern you are making.

☐▣ **3-st right cable** Slide next st to cn and hold *in back of* work, k2, k1 from cn

▣▣▣ **3-st left cable** Slide next 2 sts to cn and hold *in front of* work, k1, k2 from cn

☐/▣▣ **3-st right cable** Slide next st to cn and hold *in back of* work, k2, p1 from cn

▣▣/☐ **3-st left cable:** Slide 2 sts to cn and hold *in front of* work, p1, k2 from cn

▣▣/▣ **3-st right cable** Slide 2 sts to cn and hold *in back of* work, k1, k2 from cn

▣▣▣ **3-st left cable** Slide next st to cn and hold *in front of* work, k2, k1 from cn

Note: Following are three "4-st right cable" symbols and three "4-st left cable" symbols. Be sure to use the correct one for the pattern you are making

▣▣▣▣ **4-st right cable** Slide next st to cn and hold *in back of* work, k3, k1 from cn

▣▣▣▣ **4-st left cable** Slide 3 sts to cn and hold *in front of* work, k1, k3 from cn

☐/▣▣▣ **4-st right cable** Slide 1 stitch to cn and hold *in back of* work, k3, p1 from cn

▣▣▣/☐ **4-st left cable** Slide 3 sts to cn and hold *in front of* work, p1, k3 from cn

▣▣/▣▣ **4-st right cable** Slide 2 sts to cn and hold *in back of* work, k2, k2 from cn

▣▣▣▣ **4-st left cable** Slide 2 sts to cn and hold *in front of* work, k2, k2 from cn

Note: Following are two "5-st right cable" symbols and two "5-st left cable" symbols. Be sure to use the correct one for the pattern you are making

☐/▣▣▣▣ **5-st right cable** Slide 1 st to cn and hold *in back of* work, k4, p1 from cn

▣▣▣▣/☐ **5-st left cable** Slide 4 sts to cn and hold *in front of* work, p1, k4 from cn

▣▣/▣▣▣▣ **5-st right cable** Slide 1 st to cn and hold *in back of* work, k4, k1 from cn

▣▣▣▣/▣ **5-st left cable** Slide 4 sts to cn and hold *in front of* work, k1, k4 from cn

▣▣▣/▣▣▣ **6-st right cable** Slide 3 sts to cn and hold *in back of* work, k3, k3 from cn

▣▣▣▣/▣▣ **6-st left cable** Slide 3 sts to cn and hold *in front of* work, k3, k3 from cn

▣▣▣▣/▣▣▣ **8-st right cable** Slide 4 sts to cn and hold *in back of* work, k4, k4 from cn

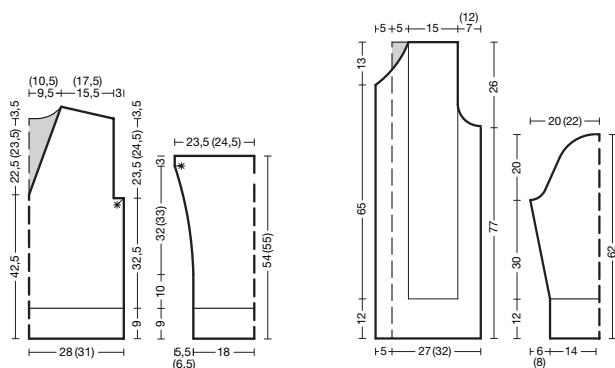
▣▣▣▣▣▣/▣▣▣ **8-st left cable** Slide 4 sts to cn and hold *in front of* work, k4, k4 from cn

Techniques & Tips

Schematics

Schematics show the dimensions of a garment's pieces at a glance. Bust/chest, length, waist, neck, shoulder and sleeve are some of the measurements typically shown. Sweater schematics show one-half of the finished bust/chest measurement for front and back and one-half of the finished sleeve measurement. Broken lines indicate the center of the piece. Back neck shaping is shown in grey; front neck shaping is shown in white. Schematics for cardigans usually show one-half of the finished bust/chest measurement for the back and the entire left front. The left front is usually knitted before the right front. Incremental width and length measurements for each section of the garment are shown in inches along the sides, top and bottom of the schematic. Thin lines within the schematic indicate pattern or color changes. Asterisks or small letters indicate joining points.

Tip: You can use our schematics to create a full-size template for your garment. Regularly check the measurements of your knitting against the template.

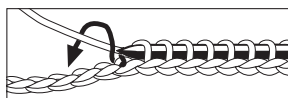


Gauge

Knitting a gauge swatch is a must for making a well-fitted garment. Gauge determines the size of the finished piece. Each pattern's gauge is based on the number of stitches and rows over 4"/10cm. For example: 12 sts and 20 rows in stockinette stitch on size 6 needles = 4"/10cm. **How to knit a gauge swatch** Work a 4¾" x 4¾"/12cm x 12cm square. Bind off loosely and place square on a flat surface. Measure a 4"/10cm area of stitches horizontally in center of square and mark with pins. Count the number of stitches between the two pins. Repeat this process vertically to count the number of rows. If you have too many stitches and rows, switch to larger needles; if you have too few stitches and rows, switch to smaller needles. Always work your gauge swatch in the pattern stitch given in the instructions.

Chain Cast On

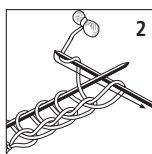
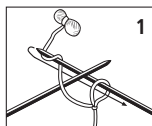
With crochet hook and contrast colored yarn, chain number of stitches required for cast on. With knitting needle and main yarn, pick up and knit one stitch in every loop at back of crochet chain as shown in illustration below.



Tip: Work the chain cast on as a decorative edge or as a provisional cast on.

Loop Cast On

Make a slip knot on the right needle. *Wrap yarn coming from ball around left needle, bring right needle below left needle, draw yarn through loop as shown in illustration 1**. You will have 1 stitch on the right needle and one loop on the left needle. Rep * to ** as shown in illustration 2 until the required number of stitches is cast on. Slip loop from right needle to left needle as selvage stitch.



Sizes

Multiple sizes are given at the beginning of every pattern. The smallest size is given first and appears outside of the parentheses. Larger sizes are given inside the parentheses. When reading pattern instructions, the first number applies to the smallest size and appears outside of the parentheses, with instructions for larger sizes inside the parentheses. If only one number is given, it applies to all of the sizes. For example: With red, cast on 81 (89, 97, 105) sts and work in rib pat for 15 rows. This means to cast on 81 sts for the smallest size, 89 sts for the next larger size, 97 sts for the next larger size and 105 sts for the largest size. Then 15 rows are worked in rib pattern for all sizes. The most important measurement is the finished bust/chest measurement. For skirts, long jackets and coats, hip width is also taken into account. The finished measurements of our patterns include ease. Ease is the amount of extra room you have when wearing your sweater. Ease differs for each design. For example, a figure-hugging sweater or tank top will have less ease than a jacket or cardigan.

Tip: For perfect sizing, measure one of your favorite sweaters.

Standard Pattern & Stitches

These standard pattern stitches are used in most of our designs.

St st Knit on RS; purl on WS. **St st in rnds** Knit all rnds.

Rev St st Purl on RS; knit on WS. **Rev St st in rnds** Purl all rnds

Garter st K every row. **Garter st in rnds** Knit 1 rnd, purl 1 rnd.

Shaker rib Worked over an uneven number of stitches. **Row 1 (RS)** Selvage st, *yo, sl 1 pwise; rep from *, end yo, sl 1 pwise, selvage st. **Row 2 (WS)** Selvage st, *k next st tog with yo, yo, sl 1 pwise; rep from *, end k next st tog with yo, selvage st. **Row 3 (RS)** Selvage st, *yo, sl 1 pwise, k next st tog with yo; rep from *, end k next st tog with yo, selvage st. Rep rows 2 and 3.

Shaker rib in rnds Worked over an even number of stitches. **Rnd 1** *Yo, sl 1 pwise, p1; rep from *. **Rnd 2** *K next st tog with yo, yo, sl 1 pwise; rep from *. **Rnd 3** *Yo, sl 1 pwise, k next st tog with yo; rep from *. Rep rnds 2 and 3.

Tip: When measuring rows in shaker rib, remember that only every other row shows on RS of knitted fabric.

Selvage Stitches

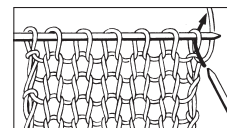
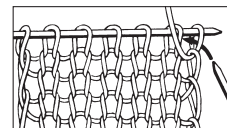
The first and last stitches of every row are worked as a selvage stitch and are added to the existing pattern.

Chain stitch selvage (top illustration, right):

On every row, slip the first stitch purlwise with yarn in front; work to last stitch, knit one.

Knot st selvage (bottom illustration, right):

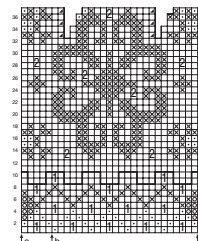
On every row, slip the first stitch knitwise with yarn in back, work to last st, knit one.



Tip: You can achieve a very firm edge by knitting the first and last stitch on every row.

Fair Isle Technique

Work in stockinette stitch according to chart. Carry color not in use loosely across WS of work. To avoid long strands of yarn on WS, twist carried strand of yarn with working strand every 3 to 4 sts. Work first and last stitch of each row with both colors held together. Color changes are indicated on charts with symbols.

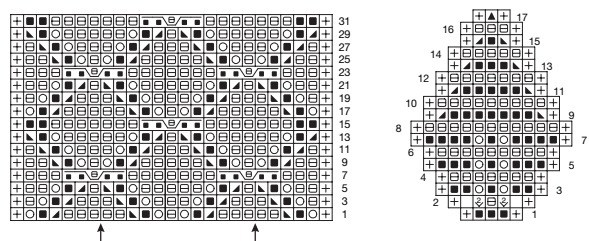


Embroidery

Since it is difficult to embroider directly onto a knitted background, draw the design onto organza or canvas and baste it to the knitted piece. After the embroidery is finished, carefully remove the threads of the organza or canvas individually.

Charts

We think it's much easier to read a chart than written instructions. A chart provides a visual guide to what the pattern stitch will look like. Symbols or colors inside the chart squares indicate how to work the stitch. The chart is accompanied by a key showing what each symbol or color represents. **Squares and blank squares** Each square represents 1 st and 1 row. Blank squares on charts represent "no stitch" and are included to keep st count correct. Charts are shown in 2 ways: **Charts showing RS rows only** Numbers on right edge of chart indicate RS rows. Read RS rows right to left. WS rows are not shown on chart and stitches are worked as they appear, that is, k the knit sts and p the purl sts, purl all yo stitches. **Charts showing RS and WS rows** Numbers on right edge of chart indicate RS rows. Read RS rows right to left. Numbers on left edge of chart indicate WS rows. Read WS rows left to right. Stitches on both RS and WS rows are worked as they appear on the chart.



Pattern Repeats & Arrows

A pattern repeat is a number of stitches that is worked as many times across the row as the instructions specify. Arrows mark the beginning and end of a pattern repeat. On RS rows, the repeat starts at the first arrow; on WS rows, the repeat starts at the second arrow. Stitches before the first arrow and after the second arrow are worked as specified in the instructions.

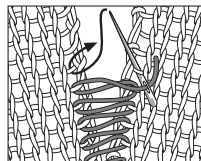
Tip: To make reading a chart easier, highlight the arrows and lines that mark the pattern repeat.

Finishing

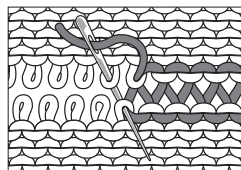
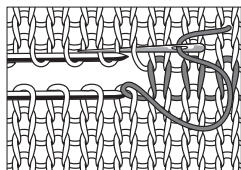
Weaving in ends Always begin a new ball of yarn at the edge of your knitting where a seam will be sewn. After seaming, weave the ends into the seam.

Blocking Block knitted pieces before seaming. Blocking will even out the stitches and flatten and smooth out the edges. Pin pieces according to schematic measurements on a flat, padded surface. Spray with water or cover with damp towels. Wools and cottons worked in stockinette stitch or fair isle may also be covered with a damp towel and steam blocked. Never steam block ribbed patterns, viscose, silk, mohair or synthetic yarns. Allow to dry completely.

Mattress Stitch Mattress stitch creates an invisible side seam. With RS facing and beginning at lower edge, insert yarn needle under the horizontal bar between the first and second stitch of front piece. Insert needle into the corresponding bar on the other piece. Continue alternating from side to side.



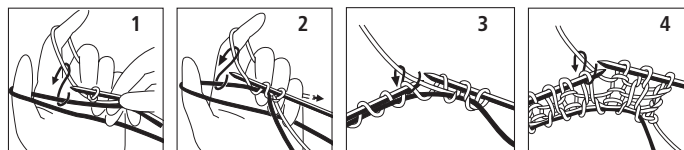
Invisible horizontal seam With stitches facing each other as shown in illustrations below, insert yarn needle under first stitch on front piece, *insert yarn needle in corresponding and next stitch on back piece, then insert yarn needle in corresponding and next stitch on front piece as shown in illustration. Rep from *. Invisible horizontal seams can be worked on stockinette stitch (left illustration) and reverse stockinette stitch (right illustration).



Tip: Invisible horizontal seam can also be used to join two bound-off edges.

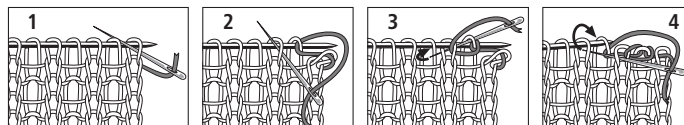
Tubular Cast On

A tubular cast-on is always worked with one needle size smaller than the size stated in the pattern. First make a slipknot (not counted as a stitch). Wrap main yarn around forefinger of left hand and contrast yarn around thumb of left hand as shown in illustration 1. The length of the contrast yarn should be twice the width of your finished knitted piece. Hold the ends of both the main yarn and the contrast yarn with your right hand. *Insert needle under and upwards around contrast yarn on your thumb and wrap main yarn from your forefinger around needle to form a stitch. Bring main yarn to front of work and repeat from * as shown in illustration 2 until the required number of stitches has been cast on. Note that two stitches are formed each time. Make sure not to use the contrast yarn to form any stitches. Now work the stitches of row 1 as shown in illustration 3 as follows: All the stitches in front of the contrast yarn are knit, all the stitches behind the contrast yarn are slipped purlwise with yarn in front. **Note** Purl the second to last stitch and drop the last stitch (the slipknot) off the needle. On the next rows, as stated in pattern, knit the knit stitches and slip the purl stitches as described above and as shown in illustration 4. Change to needle as stated in pattern and begin working desired pattern. Remove contrast yarn. Instead of contrast yarn, you may want to use elastic thread, which will not be removed and keeps the edge neat and stretchy.



Knit 1, Purl 1 Bind-off

Work to within the last 4 rounds of a ribbed neck edge. Knit the knit stitches of the previous round and slip the purl stitches purlwise with yarn in front. On the following round, purl the slipped stitches and slip the knit stitches knitwise with yarn in back. Repeat the last 2 rounds once more. Cut yarn three times the width of the neck edge and thread a yarn needle. Insert yarn needle into first (knit) stitch from back to front and slip this stitch off the needle. Insert yarn needle into next (purl) stitch and leave on needle. Then, as shown in illustration 1, insert yarn needle again into first (knit) stitch which was slipped off the needle, and at the same time, insert yarn needle into next knit stitch on needle. Then insert yarn needle into previous purl stitch on needle as shown in illustration 2. Slip this purl stitch and the following knit stitch off the needle. Repeat until all stitches have been bound off. At the end of the round insert yarn needle in right-hand loop of first knit stitch.



Double Stranded Long-tail Cast On

Wrap the yarn from the ball around your pinkie and forefinger, then wrap around left thumb, double-stranding yarn (length should be at least twice the width of the cast-on), then wrap around left thumb again as shown in illustration 1. The tail end of the yarn is looped around left thumb. Insert needle upwards through double loop on your left thumb, wrap yarn on your forefinger over needle and pull through loop on your thumb to form a stitch. Take your thumb out of the loop and tighten the loop on the needle. Wrap doubled yarn around left thumb again as shown in illustration 2, and hold first stitch with right hand. The yarn from the ball wraps around your forefinger and leads to the needle as shown in illustrations 3, 4. Continue forming stitches, alternating between illustrations 3 and 4 until the required number of stitches has been cast on. The illustration at top right shows a number of cast-on stitches.

