

# Conversions Made Simple



## Part Two

This is the second in a three part series to help knitters convert from machine to hand or hand to machine language. All too often a beautiful pattern is lost in translation when working in a format other than the designer intended. For example, a decrease is made in a familiar way instead of a decorative way because the instructions are not understood. This series will help bridge any gaps in that knowledge. Hand knitting maneuvers are done on the row being knitted. For example, a cable is worked on row six as you knit across the row. On the other hand, most machine maneuvers are done after you knit the row. For example, you would knit row six, then cross the cables.

### Abbreviations and Hand Knit

### Machine Knit Translation

Hdc – half double crochet  A crochet term that translates the same for all knitting.	Make a length of several chains for a foundation row. Place the yarn around the hook (2 loops on the hook). Insert crochet hook through a chain 3 chains from the hook, grab the yarn and pull through the chain (3 loops around the hook). Place the yarn over the hook (4 loops on the hook). Draw the fourth loop through the first three loops. One loop remains on the hook.
Hk – hook Crochet hook.	Crochet hook.
H or HP – holding position Stitches can be put on holders. Stitches are still "live" but are not part of the work at the moment.	The position where needles are placed so they do not knit.
Inc – increase (s) There are many methods of increasing, such as yarn over and make one. It is up to the knitter to use the best method for the application at hand. Most often the pattern will specify the particular method of increase desired by the designer.	Increase (s) There are many methods of increasing. It is up to the knitter to use the best method for the application at hand. Most often the pattern will specify the particular method of increase desired by the designer. Following instructions for the specific increase indicated in the pattern will give the results intended.
Inc 1 – increase one stitch by knitting into the front and back of the same stitch. Sometimes known as bar increase.	Increase one by moving all stitches away from the stitch to be increased, leaving an empty needle. Place the loop below the adjacent stitch on the empty needle.
Jacquard – weaving system invented by Joseph Jacquard. Fair Isle is commonly interchanged with Jacquard.	Jacquard is a technique of color knitting worked on a double bed machine (or machine with two beds. Fair Isle is color knitting worked on a single bed. These terms are often interchanged.
k-b, k1 b, k tbl - knit through back loop.	Transfer the stitch from the needle to a one-pronged tool, turn 180 degrees, and rehang the stitch on needle.
kfb – knit into front and back of same stitch. One method of increasing	Increase one by moving all stitches away from the stitch to be increased, leaving an empty needle. Place the loop below the adjacent stitch on the empty needle.
K 2 tog – knit 2 stitches together	This is a decrease technique. Remove a stitch and place on an adjacent needle. There will be two stitches on this needle and an empty needle to one side. Move all stitches towards the needle with two stitches on it to fill the empty needle. Now there is an empty needle on the outside of the work. Push the empty needle to out of work position.



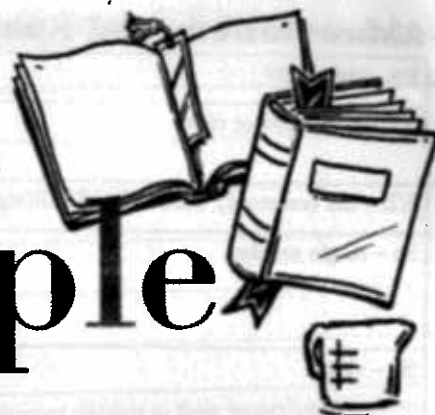
## Abbreviations and Hand Knit

## Machine Knit Translation

Kssb – knit slip stitch through the back.	This procedure is performed when doing skip or slip stitch. Remove the slip stitch, turn 180 degrees, and rehang on the same needle. Continue knitting.
Kw (or kwise) – knitwise – used when slipping a stitch from one needle to the other (as for a decrease) by inserting the second needle in a knit position.	When used in hand knitting the angle of the stitch is turned. Depending on the hand knit use, machine knitters may want to remove the stitch, turn it 180 degrees, and replace the stitch.
KWK - knit, wrap, knit Term used in short rowing.	Short rowing term meaning knit, wrap, knit.
COR – machine term – carriage on right.	COR – machine knitting is worked so the purl side faces the knitter and the knit side faces the machine. COR to the hand knitter would position the fabric to begin a purl row.
LC – left cross	Refers to a cable. The left leg of the cable is on top. Remove the stitches for the cable. Rehang the stitches from the right hand tool first, cross the cable, then rehang the stitches from the left hand tool.
LH – left hand  Refers to the knitting needle that is held in the left hand.	LH – can refer to left side of the machine bed. Usually is L or may be L6 referring to needle six left of zero.
LN – left needle Refers to the knitting needle that is held in the left hand.	May refer to those needles left of zero.
Lp (s) – loops Loops are made in hand knitting when the yarn is wrapped over or around the needle. Each loop makes an additional stitch. May be referred to as yarn over. Several loops in the same area may be dropped for elongated stitches. There is also a method of making loop the stitch that are embellishments to the fabric.	An embellishment that can be worked by segregating and "hand" knitting the selected stitch. After working the loop stitch place the single stitch on the needle and continue knitting.
LT – left twist	Usually refers to a left slanting cable when viewed from the public side.
M1 – make one Most invisible method of increase. The bar between the stitches is lifted onto the left hand needle from back to front (for right slant) and knitted into front leg of stitch, or lifted from front to back (for left slant) and knitted into the back leg of the stitch.	Machine knitters can make this increase by lifting the bar, twisting it either to the left or to the right, and hanging it on an adjacent empty needle.
MB – make bobble	See "bobble" at beginning of series one.
N, ndl – needle (s)	Needle (s)
No (s) – number (s) - #	Number (s)
O – over. More commonly know as yarn over (yo).	Usually refers to an increase – multiple overs are sometimes dropped for elongated stitches.



# Conversions Made Simple



## Part Three

Here is the third and final segment of the Conversions Made Simple series. Every aspect of fiber arts adds to the joy of knitting. From farming, whether that be sheep, goats, rabbits, yak, cotton, or flax, to harvesting, to spinning, to knitting or crocheting, the knowledge is vast and the learning on-going.

Learning more about both hand and machine knitting increases one's repertoire of techniques and widens one's options. Here is an easy reference to help build your knowledge and grow your understanding of our treasured fiber arts.

### Abbreviations and Hand Knit

### Machine Knit Translation

Pb – purl in stitch below	Pick up and hang bump of stitch below.
Pfb – purl into front and back of a stitch	Increase one stitch.
Pl-b – purl into back of stitch	Remove stitch, turn from side to side, and replace.
Pnso – pass next stitch over	A decrease – insert the latch tool through a stitch and pull the adjacent stitch through the center of the first stitch.
Paso – pass slipped stitch over	Another decrease.
P2sso – pass next two slipped stitches over	Decrease 2 stitches – insert the latch tool through two stitches and pull the adjacent third stitch through the center of the first two stitches.
P tbl – purl through back loop	Remove stitch, flip loop from side to side, and replace – results in twisted stitch.
P 2 tog – purl two together	Decrease one stitch.
PU or P/U – pick up	Pick up.
Pw (pwise) – purlwise	Does not apply to machine knitting.
R – right or rows	Right or rows.
RB – not used in hand knitting	Ribber Bed – creates knit stitches while main bed creates purl stitches.
RC – right cross	Refers to a cable crossing towards the right on the public side. Also stands for row counter.
Rep from * - repeat all instructions that follow the asterisk.*	Repeat all instructions that follow the asterisk.
Rep *to* - repeat all instructions between the asterisks	Repeat all instructions between the asterisks.
Ret – return	Return.
Rev st st – reverse stockinette stitch	Purl stitches will be on the right or public side.
RH – right hand	Usually refers to right-hand needle but can refer to right-hand side of machine.
RN – right needle	Right needle.
Rnd(s) – round (s)	A term used when knitting with circular needles and without seams. Each "row" is a round. Can be used when machine knitting circularly.
RP – not commonly used in hand knitting	Resting position.

## Abbreviations and Hand Knit

## Machine Knit Translation

RS – right side	This refers to the public side or the side that will be worn away from the body.
RT – right twist or right	Usually refers to a right slanting cable when viewed from the public side. Also used as "right".
S/B – not commonly used in hand knitting.	Single bed – main bed which creates purl stitches.
Sc – single crochet	With loop or stitch on crochet hook insert hook into fabric. Wrap source yarn around hook and pull through fabric, resulting in two stitches on hook. Wrap source yarn around hook and pull through both stitches leaving one stitch on hook.
Sk – skip	Slip or skip. Set machine to pass required needles. A small float will lay at base of stitch on purl side.
Skip – slip one, knit one, pass slip stitch over.	A left slanting decrease. Move stitch one needle to the right.
Sl – slip	Slip or skip. Set machine to pass required needles. A small float will lay at base of stitch on purl side.
Sl 1f – slip a stitch to the cable needle and hold at the front of the work.	Remove stitch with one pronged transfer tool – follow remaining instructions.
Sl st – slip stitch	Slip or skip. Set machine to pass required needles. A small float will lay at base of stitch on purl side.
S/O – not commonly used in hand knitting.	Scrap off – remove work by knitting additional rows in a contrasting color yarn.
SR – short row	Short row.
SS – not commonly used in hand knitting – corresponds to needle size.	Stitch size – tension dial setting.
St st – stockinette stitch	Stockinette stitch – one side of fabric is all knit stitches, opposite side is all purl stitches.
Str – strand	Refers to ply of yarn.
T – turn – rotate work to have opposite side facing.	Not commonly used in machine terminology. Can mean remove, rotate, and rehang work to create pattern stitches such as garter stitch.
Tbl – through back loop	Remove stitch, flip loop from side to side, and replace – results in twisted stitch.
Tog – together	Together – usually refers to decrease.
tr – treble or transfer	Crochet term. Also used as transfer in knitting.
U – under. Usually indicates position of yarn or needle in a procedure.	Refers to short rowing – knit a partial row and follow remaining instructions.
Turn – turn the work around where indicated – before the end of the row. Then follow instructions.	Not commonly used in machine knitting.
Tw – twist – as for a cable	Not commonly used in machine knitting.
UWP – not used in hand knitting.	Upper working position – needles are in a forward position.
WP – not used in hand knitting.	Working position – needles are in a position to knit.
Wr – wrap. Commonly used in short row instructions.	KWK (knit, wrap, knit) is the more common machine knitting abbreviation. However, wr might be used when referring to smocking or other stitch patterning.
WS – wrong side	Private side or side facing towards body when worn.
Wyib – with yarn in back	Sometimes refers to procedure where a float is created – set machine to pass required stitches – check directions to see if float is on side towards machine – remove stitch and place float to back – or on side away from machine.
Wyif – with yarn in front	Sometimes refers to procedure where a float is created – set machine to pass required stitches – check directions to see if float is on side towards machine – remove stitch and place float to back – or on side away from machine.



## Abbreviations and Hand Knit

X - times
Y - yarn
Yb - yarn to the back
Yf - yarn to the front
Yfon - yarn forward and over needle
Yfm - yarn forward and round needle
Yo - yarn over
Yo2 - yarn over twice
Ytb - yarn to back
Ytf - yarn to the front

## Machine Knit Translation

Times
Yarn
See Wyib.
See Wyif.
Usually refers to an increase.
Usually refers to an increase.
Usually refers to an increase.
Refers to enlarged eyelet - transfer two adjacent stitches to their immediate neighbors, one to the left and the other to the right leaving two adjacent needles empty.
See Wyib.
See Wyif.

### INKnitter Corrections for Fall 2005:

Mango Mambo - page 35.

The gauge for "Mango Mambo" is 14 sts and 21 rows = 4" / 10 cm in pattern stitch.

Cabled Coat & Beret - page 75

Continued on page 77...

Eleventh decrease rnd: \* Twisted Stitch, p2tog, p1; repeat from \* around. 16 sts.

Twelfth decrease rnd: \* Twisted Stitch, p2tog; repeat from \* around. 12 sts.

Thirteenth decrease rnd: \* Twisted Stitch, p1, k2tog, p1; repeat from \* around. 10 sts.

Fourteenth decrease rnd: \* K2tog, p1, k1, p1; repeat from \* around. 8 sts.

Leaving a 2 yd / 1.8 m long tail, break yarn. Thread tail through 4 sts. Work remaining 4 sts as I-cord for 5" / 12.7 cm, BO I-cord. Tie I-cord in knot, thread remaining yarn end through center of Beret and tack down.

Wet block Beret with a dinner plate.

Cotton Candy - page 12

Make Sleeve strips 10 (12, 13)" / 25.4 (27.9, 30.5) cm or length needed. Side Gussets are for medium and large sizes only to increase armhole opening. Make 1 for each opening on medium and make 2 for each opening on large (see assembly illustration).

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