

Commonly Used Knitting Abbreviations:

Stitches and Decreases:

K - knit

P - purl

K2tog - knit two consecutive stitches together. The resulting stitch leans towards the left.

P2tog - purl two consecutive stitches together. The resulting stitch leans towards the right.

sl - slip stitch

sK - with the yarn in back of the work, slip the next stitch knitwise.

sP - place the yarn in front of the work, then slip the next stitch purlwise.

sKpssso - slip, Knit, passo: Slip the first stitch knitwise, Knit the next stitch, then pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch. The resulting stitches lean towards the left.

sPpssso - slip, Purl, passo: Slip the first stitch purlwise, Purl the next stitch, then pass the slipped stitch over the purl stitch. The resulting stitches lean towards the left.

sl-k2tog-pssso - slip, K2tog, pssso: Slip the first stitch knitwise. Knit the next two stitches together, then pass the slipped stitch over the previous (K2tog) stitch.

Cables

LC - left cable: Place half of the cable stitches on cable needle, and hold in front of work. Knit the remaining cable stitches from the left needle, then knit the stitches on the cable needle.

RC - right cable: Place half of the cable stitches on cable needle, and hold in back of work. Knit the remaining cable stitches from the left needle, then knit the stitches on the cable needle.

Increases: (see Knitting Tips: Increases)

M1 - make 1 new stitch

M1L - make a new stitch that leans left

M1R - make a new stitch that leans right

yo - yarn over. An extra stitch is made by wrapping the yarn around the right hand needle prior to knitting the next stitch.