

How to Knit for Beginners

9

Free
Tutorials

**How to Knit for Beginners:
9 Free Tutorials eBook**

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Letter from the Editors

Dear Knitters,

So you've decided to learn how to knit – congratulations! The free tutorials in this eBook will help guide you through the first steps of your journey. The simple instructions and clear pictures will have you casting on and knitting away. Before you know it, you'll be binding off your first project with pride.

How to Knit for Beginners: 9 Free Tutorials eBook is a perfect eBook for anyone who wants to learn this time honored craft. With step-by-step instructions and tutorials, you will learn all about what it means to knit and purl. With our three free knitting patterns, you'll have beautiful scarves and practical dishcloths that you knit yourself! Whether you want to pick up a fun new hobby or become a master of a rewarding craft, this awesome eBook will help you develop the skills you need to become an avid knitter.

For more free knitting patterns, videos, and tips, visit www.AllFreeKnitting.com.

Happy Knitting,

The Editors of AllFreeKnitting

www.AllFreeKnitting.com

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Knitting Basics

By M. E. Harrington

Knitting Needle Types

It's not really certain when the art of knitting originated, but some artifacts have been found that date back to the 11th century. These items originated in Egypt and are dated between the 11th and 14th century. They bear a striking resemblance to socks.

One thing is for sure: with the variety of knitting needles available today, knitting has been perfected and has evolved to a creative art!

Knitting needles have developed from simple sticks to the diverse assortment available on the market today. Knitting needles are made in a variety of materials: plastic, wood, bamboo, metal, and acrylic. Which type you use comes down to personal preference.

Single Point Needles

These needles have a point at one end and a cap at the other, which keeps the stitches from falling off. They are great for making flat items, such as scarves, shawls, table runners, and afghans. The cap allows multiple stitches to be worked at the same time on large knits without the fear of stitches falling off the end.

Double Point Needles

Double point needles are used to make small circular garments such as socks, mittens, the sleeves on jackets or sweaters, and other items that benefit from a seamless finish.

The garments are worked with a set of four needles. The stitches remain permanently on three of the needles. The fourth needle is used to knit into the stitches, transferring them to the 4th needle as they are worked. In patterns, you will usually see them referred to as "dp" needles.

Circular Needles

Circular needles are not created as a full circle. They are two needles connected by a nylon fiber cord. They allow a larger circular garment, such as a large sweater, to be worked as a seamless product. The connector cord will hold many stitches, without the bulk that would normally occur when using double pointed needles. They also come in handy when transporting your unfinished items, as the stitches won't fall off the needles as easily. Circular needles can also be used to make large blankets, which would otherwise need to be completed in sections and then sewn together. The circular needles allow a great number of stitches to be cast on. The item can then be knitted back and forth in much the same manner as flat needles.

Cable Stitch Needles

Cable stitch needles have a curved section in them, so the stitches can settle in the indentation as cable stitch is worked. The stitches need to be moved from side to side when working cables. The indentation allows easy identification of the stitches being manipulated to produce the cables.








Gauge

When knitting a garment, it is immensely helpful to know from the onset whether the finished item will fit. This is where gauge comes in. To check for gauge, a swatch is knitted to predict the size of your knitted item. Generally, you work a swatch that is 10 stitches long and 10 rows high. The swatch can be placed on a flat surface and measured to see how many stitches equal one inch. Multiply the number of stitches in an inch is by the number of inches needed to estimate how many stitches need to be cast on. For example, if gauge measures four stitches per inch, and your garment needs to be 25 inches, you will need to cast on 100 stitches.

This will avoid the disappointment of finishing a garment, only to have it not fit as intended. With garment patterns, especially sweaters, the stitch count can be crucial to the pattern design. The needle size can be adjusted so that the swatch test results comply with those specified in the pattern. Moving to larger or smaller sized needles would adjust the stitch size without making complicated adjustments to the pattern instructions.

Knitting Chart

By: [Craft Yarn Council of America](#)

Yarn Weight Symbol & Category Names							
Type of Yarns in Category	Fingering 10-count crochet thread	Sock, Fingering, Baby	Sport, Baby	DK, Light Worsted	Worsted, Afghan, Aran	Chunky, Craft, Rug	Bulky, Roving
Knit Gauge Range* in Stockinette Stitch to 4 inches	33–40** sts	27–32 sts	23–26 sts	21–24 st	16–20 sts	12–15 sts	6–11 sts
Recommended Needle in Metric Size Range	1.5–2.25 mm	2.25— 3.25 mm	3.25— 3.75 mm	3.75— 4.5 mm	4.5— 5.5 mm	5.5— 8 mm	8 mm and larger
Recommended Needle U.S. Size Range	000–1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 9	9 to 11	11 and larger

Note: GUIDELINES ONLY: The above reflect the most commonly used gauges and needle sizes for specific yarn categories.

** Laceweight yarns are usually knitted on larger needles to create lacy, openwork patterns. Accordingly, a gauge range is difficult to determine. Always follow the gauge stated in your pattern.



[Knitting Tutorial 1: How to Make a Slip Knot](#)

By: M. E. Harrington

Before you start knitting, you'll need to know how to make a slip knot. This basic knot will become the foundation of your cast on. Learning how to make a slip knot isn't difficult, especially now that you have this easy-to-understand tutorial by M. E. Harrington. Complete with pictures and instructions, you'll be able to make a slip knot in no time. Before you know it, you'll be ready to cast on your stitches and start your very first knitting project.

Let's start learning:

1. To make the slip knot, wind the yarn into a circle, with the end of the yarn on top.



2. Pass your fingers through the loop.



3. Grasp the yarn end that is still attached to the ball.



4. Pull the yarn through the loop.



5. Pull on the loop to tighten up the knot.



6. Pass the knitting needle through the loop.



7. You now have a Slip Knot.



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[Knitting Tutorial 2: How to Cast On](#)

By M. E. Harrington

Learning how to knit is an exciting process, but some patience is required. Getting your needles prepped and ready for knitting is vital. In order to start knitting, you'll need to know how to cast on. Casting on is much like making a slip knot. Since you just learned how to make a slip knot, you're already half way there! Learn how to cast on in this easy knitting tutorial by M. E. Harrington. While there are several ways to cast on, this tutorial provides you with the simplest way to start your knitting.

1. Now that you know how to do the slip knot, you will be able to cast on your stitches and begin knitting. The simplest method of casting on is to use your thumb. In order to do this, you must leave a long tail of yarn to use in the casting on process.

This photo shows a slip knot made approximately 18 inches away from the end of the yarn.



2. Hold the knitting needle in your right hand. Grasp the yarn end between your thumb and finger of the left hand as shown in the photo below.



3. Wrap your thumb around the yarn by passing your thumb over the yarn, then bringing your thumb under the yarn and towards you.



4. Pass the knitting needle through the loop on your thumb, from front to back.



5. Keep your thumb in the loop, holding it open.



6. Grasp the yarn end that is still attached to the ball of yarn. Bring the yarn between your thumb and the knitting needle.



7. Use your thumb to slip the loop over the end of the knitting needle, leaving the yarn end on the needle.



8. This is how the stitch looks after slipping the loop over.



9. Tighten up the stitch by tugging on both ends of the yarn.



10. Repeat steps 3 - 9 to add as many stitches as your project will require.



Knitting Tutorial 3: Wrap On

By: M. E. Harrington

While there are several different ways to cast on knitting stitches, this tutorial focuses on the Wrap On technique. With this helpful, step-by-step photo tutorial from M.E. Harrington, you'll have a firm grasp on all there is to know about the wrap on method for casting on stitches. Work through this simple knitting tutorial a few times and you'll be knitting like a pro! Try this method and compare it to the tutorial above. Knitters often have a favorite way to cast on—find the easiest method for you!

1. Begin by making a slip knot.



2. Wrap the thumb of your left hand around the yarn.



3. Slip the loop onto the needle.



4. Pull to set the stitch snugly on the needle.



5. Repeat steps 2 to 4 to make as many stitches as your project requires. (This method requires extra attention to tension when making the first row of stitches, or extra yarn will occur between the stitches.)



[Knitting Tutorial 4: Knit Stitch](#)

By: M. E. Harrington

When you're just starting out, knitting may seem like a tedious process. We promise that once you learn the basic knitting stitches, you'll be knitting like nobody's business. Follow this easy tutorial and learn how to do the knit stitch. With these instructions and pictures by M. E. Harrington, you'll be knitting rows in no time. This tutorial is the perfect way to build your confidence so that you can become an avid yarnie. Once you know this simple stitch, you can officially call yourself a knitter!



(Knit every row)

1. Cast on the correct number of stitches required for your project on the knitting needle.



2. To knit the first stitch, pass the point of the empty needle through the first stitch.



3. It helps to keep the stitch on the needle by pressing the yarn against the needle with your finger on your left hand. (These instructions are for right-handed knitters.) Bring the yarn between the two points of the needles.



4. Using the tip of the needle, bring the yarn through the loop as shown in the photo.



5. Release the pressure of your left finger, which is holding the stitch on the needle, and allow the stitch to slip off the needle.



6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 in each stitch across the row. See the photos below:





7. Change the needle filled with stitches back to the left hand, and repeat steps 3 to 6. This will give you a texture of knit every row, which will look like the photo below.

This is a lovely texture that will make you look like a seasoned knitter! The knit every row technique is particularly useful in making scarves, hats, and sweaters. It works up very quickly.



[Knitting Tutorial 5: How to Purl](#)

By: M. E. Harrington

Learn how to purl in this simple tutorial by M. E. Harrington. This basic stitch serves as a great foundation for your knitting. The purl stitch gives a sleek appearance to your knitting, as opposed to the strong ridges of the knit stitch. Once you know how to purl, you'll be knitting up your own projects in no time! You'll be able to tackle patterns with ease. Knit up a scarf as long as your yarn-filled dreams with the Purl Stitch.

1. To do the purl stitch, begin by casting on as many stitches as you require for your project.



2. Hold the needle with the cast on stitches in your left hand. Pass the point of the needle in your right hand through the first stitch, inserting the point of the needle from back to front, as shown in the photo below.



3. Push the needle right through the stitch.



4. Bring the yarn around, and pass it between the two needles.



5. Use the tip of the needle to hook onto the yarn. Pull it through the stitch and onto the needle in your right hand.



6. The stitch has been totally moved to the needle in your right hand in the photo below.



7. Repeat steps 2 to 6 in each stitch across the row.



(One row purl)

Once you've gotten some practice, you can alternate rows to create the texture below. Simply knit one row, and then purl one row.



Knitting Tutorial 6: How to Bind Off

By M. E. Harrington

After weeks of work, you're finally finished with your first ever knitting project. So now what? You're going to need to learn how to bind off your knitting. You wouldn't want to unravel all of your hard work. Both beginner knitters and experienced yarnies alike need to know how to bind off. Learn how in this easy-to-understand tutorial. This step-by-step photo tutorial from M.E. Harrington is a great tool for beginning. Feel the satisfaction of binding off your first knitting pattern!



Let's get started.

1. The first step of binding off is to knit, or purl, the first two stitches of the row.



2. Use the tip of the knitting needle to pull the first stitch over the second stitch. Pass the tip under the first stitch.



3. Pull the first stitch over the second stitch. You will now have only one stitch on the right hand needle.



4. Knit or purl the next stitch.



5. Repeat steps 2 to 4 across the row.





6. Repeat steps 1 to 5 until you have no stitches left on the left hand needle. You should only have one stitch on the right hand needle. Slide the stitch off of the needle. Cut the yarn approximately six inches long.



7. Pull the yarn end through the last stitch and pull to tighten up.



8. Thread the yarn end into a yarn needle, and weave it through the finished work.





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[Knitting Tutorial 7: How to Join a New Skein of Yarn](#)

By: M. E. Harrington

There are several reasons to add a new skein of yarn: you may have run out of yarn, your project may require a change in color, or your project may require a change in color in the middle of a row. Adding new yarn might sound scary, but there's no need to panic! Use this knitting tutorial to guide you through the process. Your projects can still look sophisticated even though you're still learning. Just add an extra skein or another color to your pattern to look like a seasoned pro!



ADDING ANOTHER YARN AT THE END OF A ROW:

To add another yarn at the end of a row, simply drop the old yarn end and begin the row with new yarn. Later, you will weave the yarn ends into the finished work with a yarn needle.



ADDING ANOTHER YARN IN THE MIDDLE OF A ROW:

1. For the first row, simply drop the yarn you were working with and begin working with the other yarn. Tie the two yarns together at the back of your work with a square knot. When your project is finished, weave the yarn ends into the finished work with a yarn needle.



2. When the colors meet in subsequent rows, twist the colors around once before changing yarns. This connects the two colors so that there won't be an open hole at the junction of the two colors.



3. The photos below show how your work will look from the front and from the back. Note the twist of the two colors at the back of the work in the second photo.



[Knitting Tutorial 8: How to Increase Stitches](#)

By: M. E. Harrington

As you get better at knitting and gradually take on more complicated patterns, you're going to have to know how to increase stitches. Since you've already mastered the basic stitches, you'll have no problem learning how to increase them. Decreasing and increasing stitches allows you to shape a garment, such as a sweater or knit top pattern. Learn how to increase stitches with this picture tutorial by M. E. Harrington. This helpful article will teach you two different methods for increasing stitches: the Make One method and the Knit One method.

MAKE ONE METHOD:

1. The Make One method makes an extra stitch between two existing stitches. Pick up the yarn between two stitches with the tip of the knitting needle in your right hand.



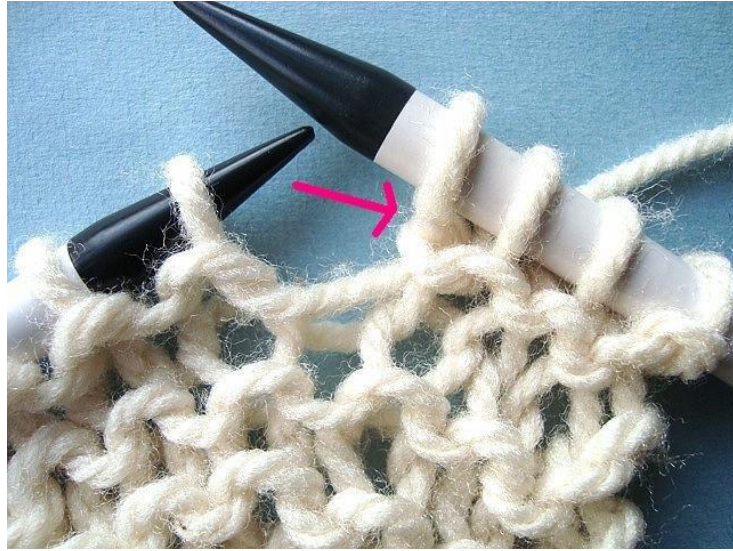
2. Place it on the left hand needle.



3. Then knit, (or purl) into the new stitch that has been added on.



4. You now have an additional stitch.



KNIT ONE METHOD:

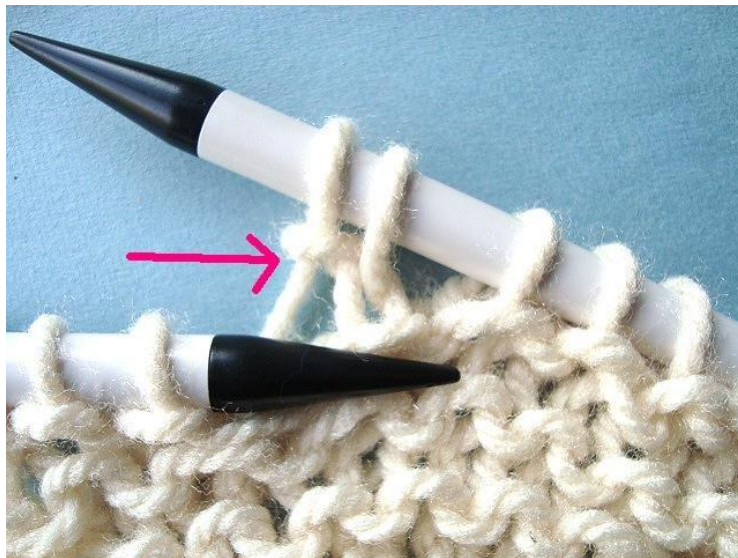
1. Knit into the front of the stitch in the usual manner. (If you are increasing on a purl row, purl into front of the stitch.)



2. Before slipping the stitch off of the needle, knit into the back side of the stitch.



3. You will now have two stitches, where there was one before.



[Knitting Tutorial 9: How to Decrease Stitches](#)

By: M. E. Harrington

When it's time to improve your knitting skills and move onto more complex patterns, you'll have to learn how to decrease stitches. Decreasing and increasing stitches allows you to shape garments like sweaters or knit tops. Learn how to decrease stitches with this easy-to-understand tutorial by M. E. Harrington. With pictures and step-by-step instructions, you'll learn how to decrease stitches in no time. This tutorial will teach you two strategies: the Knit Two Together method and the Pass Over Stitch method.

KNIT TWO TOGETHER METHOD:

1. Knit, (or purl) into the new stitch that has been added on. Pass the needle through the loops of two stitches.



2. Knit the two stitches as though they were one stitch.



3. The photo below shows two stitches decreased using the Knit Two Together method.



PASS OVER STITCH METHOD:

1. Slip a stitch onto the right hand needle.



2. Knit the next stitch.



3. Pull the slipped stitch over the stitch just knitted.



4. The two stitches marked with pink asterisks (*) were decreased with the Knit Two Together method. The two stitches marked with blue number signs (#) were decreased with the Pass Over method. There is no noticeable difference.



Knitting Abbreviations

By: Audrey Huggett, Editor for AllFreeKnitting

Reading knitting patterns is something that many knitters take for granted—once you know how to do it, reading a pattern is almost second nature. For beginners, however, knitting patterns can present a little bit of a challenge. The biggest obstacle novice knitters encounter is the frequently used knitting abbreviations. Many of the symbols used in knitting patterns can look like gibberish to the untrained eye. Committing a couple of common knitting abbreviations to heart is the first step towards becoming a pattern expert.

Knitting designers use abbreviations for a very good reason—pattern length. If every word in your pattern was written out in full, many patterns would be unmanageably long! Since most knitters adhere to a standard list of abbreviations, designers are able to convey a lot of information about their pattern without writing out every single word. Once you're familiar with knitting abbreviations, reading a knitting pattern is a breeze.

It helps that most of the abbreviations are logical in origin. “K,” for example, is the symbol for “knit” and “p” stands for “purl.” Since designers want their patterns to be easily accessible to as many people as possible, it is very much within a designer's interest to make his or her pattern straightforward and easy to read.



Glossary of Knitting Abbreviations:

" = Inch or inches

***** = Repeat instructions following the single asterisk as directed

****** = Repeat instructions between asterisks as directed

{ } = Alternate measurements or instructions

() = Repeat directions as noted or indicated

alt = Alternate

approx = Approximately

beg = Begin or beginning

bet = Between

Bk lp = Back loop

Blo = Back loop only

Bp = Back post

BO = Bind off

C = Cable

CA = Color A

CB = Color B

CC = Contrasting color

Cdd = Centered double decrease

ch = Chain

cl = Cluster

cm = Centimeter or centimeters

cn = Cable needle

CO = Cast on

cont = Continue

COR = Carriage on the right

CR = Cross Stitches to the right

cross 2 L = Cross 2 stitches to the left

cross 2 R = Cross 2 stitches to the right

dc = Double crochet

dec = Decrease

decs = Decreases

DK = Double knitting weight yarn

dpn = Double pointed needles

ea = Each

EON = End of needle

EON = Every other needle

EOR = End of row

FC = Front cross

fl = Front loops

fol = Front loop only

follow = Follow, follows, following

fwp = Forward working position

g = Gram

gr = Gram

g st = Garter stitch

grp = Group

grps = Groups

hdc = Half double crochet

hk = Hook

hp = Holding position

in = Inch

ins = Inches

inc = Increase

incs = Increases

incl = Including

k = Knit stitch

k tbl = Knit stitch through the back loop

K1 tbl = Knit stitch through the back loop

K1b = Knit stitch through the back loop

k-b = Knit stitch in the row below

k-wise = knit-wise

k1 f&b = Knit 1 stitch in the front, then in the back of the same stitch

kfb = Knit 1 stitch in the front, then in the back of the same stitch

k2tog = Knit 2 stitches together

k2tog tbl = Knit 2 stitches together through the back loops

kl = Knit left loop

kp = Keyplate

krl = Knit right loop

LC = Left cross

LH = Left hand

lp = Loop

lps = Loops

LT = Left twist

M = Marker

Ms = Markers

m = Meter

M1 = Make 1

M1A = Make 1 away

M1F = Make 1 front left

M1L = Make 1 front left

M1B = Make 1 back right

M1R = Make 1 back right

M1T = Make 1 towards

MB = Make bobble

mc = Main Color

mm = millimeters

no = Number

NWP = Non-working position

oz = Ounce or ounces

p = Purl stitch

p tble = Purl stitch through the back loop

P1b = Purl stitch through the back loop

P1 tble = Purl stitch through the back loop

p-b = Purl stitch in the row below

p-wise = Purl wise

pfb = Purl the front of the stitch, then purl the back of the same stitch

p1 f&b = Purl the front of the stitch, then purl the back of the same stitch

p2tog = Purl 2 together

p2tog tble = Purl 2 together through the back loops

pat = Pattern

patt = Pattern

pats = Patterns

patts = Patterns

pm = Place marker

pnsso = Pass next stitch over

pop = Popcorn stitch

prev = Previous

pssso = Pass the slipped stitch over

pu = Pick up stitches

RC = Right Cross

rem = Remaining

rep = Repeat

reps = Repeats

Rev ST st = Reverse stockinette or stocking stitch

RH = Right hand

Rib = Ribbing

rnd = Round

rnds = Rounds

RS = Right side

RT = Right twist

sc = Single crochet

sk = Skip

sk2p = Slip 1 Knit 2 tog or pass slipped stitch over

SKP = Slip, knit, pass

skpo = Slip, knit, pass

s = Slip a stitch

sl = Slip a stitch

sl st = Slip stitch or Slip stitches

sl1, k1, pssso = Slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over

sl1k = Slip a stitch knit-wise

sl 1 k-wise = Slip a stitch knit-wise

sl1p = Slip a stitch purl-wise

1sl 1 p-wise = Slip a stitch purl-wise

Sp = Space

sps = Spaces

ssk = Slip, slip, knit slipped stitches tog

ssp = Slip, slip, purl

sssk = Slip, slip, slip, knit 3 slipped stitches

st = Stitch

sts = Stitches

St st = Stockinette or stocking stitch

Tble = Through the back loop

Tog = Together

won = Wool over needle

wp = Working position

wrn = Wool round needle

WS = Wrong side

wy = Waste yarn

wyib = With yarn in back

wyif = With yarn in front

yb = Yarn to the back

ybk = Yarn to the back

yd = Yard

yds = Yards

yfon = Yarn forward and over needle

yfrn = Yarn forward and round needle

yf = Yarn forward

yfwd = Yarn forward

yo = Yarn over needle

yo2 = Yarn over twice

yon = Yarn over needle

yrn = Yarn over needle



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[How to Read Knitting Patterns](#)

By: Editors of AllFreeKnitting

Learning to read knitting patterns for the first time can be a daunting task; it looks like another language! In this free article, we'll tackle all the basics of reading a knitting pattern. From sizes to brackets and asterisks, we'll demystify intimidating knitting lingo.

Now that you understand pattern abbreviations, understanding knitting patterns will be so much easier. Because you understand how to increase and decrease stitches, you can tackle patterns for sweaters and knit tops. Once you know how to read sizes, asterisks, and brackets, you'll be able to tackle any knitting pattern.



SIZING ()

Patterns will either be written to fit one size or fit multiple sizes. If the knitting pattern is written for multiple sizes, it will look something like this: Child's size: 2 (4-6) or Child's size: 2 (4, 6)

Here's what that means:

Let's say that you're making the child's size 4. As you work through the instructions, there will come a point where the instructions say something like: With smaller needles, Cast On 52 (58-64) sts or With smaller needles, Cast On 52 (58, 64) sts.

So here's what to do. To make the smallest size (2), you would Cast On 52 stitches. For the medium size (4), you would Cast On 58 stitches. Where there's no number in parentheses, you do what it says. For instance, if it said Knit 5 rows, then you would do that for all sizes. If it said Knit 5 (7, 9) rows, you'd knit as many rows as indicated for your size (5 rows for the smallest size, 7 rows for the medium size, 9 rows for the largest size). Where there's something in parentheses, you stick with the number in the position that correlates to the number in the sizing.

ASTERISKS *

Asterisks are used to indicate the repeating parts of patterns. Here's an example: 1st row: (RS). P2. *K2. P2. Rep from * to end of row.

What that means is that you're going to work the stitches between the asterisks as many times as indicated. You will work P 2, then k 2, p 2, k 2, p 2, repeating the k 2, p 2 part until you reach the end of the row.

There are also times when there will be two sets of asterisks: a single, a double, and another single in the same row. If that's the case, you repeat from * to * as many times as indicated. Then, you work from * to ** for the last repeat and finish the row as indicated. This is sometimes done to visually balance a pattern.

Also, there may be pairs of asterisks to tell you what to repeat for a major part of a pattern. For instance, the back and front of a sweater are knit the same way except for how you shape the armholes or the neck. The instructions for the front might start with **. Then, where the armhole shaping starts, there might be **. The back would say Work from ** to **. That basically tells you to go back to the instructions for the front and work them to that point for the back.

BRACKETS []

Sometimes brackets are used instead of parentheses for sizing. Other times, they're used similarly to asterisks to indicate that something is repeated. Let's say you have instructions that read *k 2, p 2+ 6 times. In this case, you'd knit 2 and purl 2, then repeat the k 2 and p 2 5 more times. If the brackets weren't used, you might not know what part of the step you were supposed to repeat 6 times.

[Simple Cotton Dishcloth](#)

From [Bernat](#)

Start your knitting career off with the Simple Cotton Dishcloth. Practice your foundational knitting skills with this garter stitch pattern. The garter stitch simply repeats the knit stitch row after row for a consistent, sturdy look. With multicolored yarn, you can create a beautiful display (or hide any beginner's mistakes that you might make). Homemade kitchen items bring personality to your home. You only need one ball of washable cotton yarn to start your knitting addiction. You'll feel proud every time you pick this dishcloth from your kitchen drawer.



Materials:

- Yarn: 1 ball of Bernat® Handicrafter Cotton Naturals (340 g / 12 oz), or 2 balls (42.5 g / 1.5 oz)
- Knitting Needles: Size 5.5 mm (U.S. 9) or size needed to obtain gauge.

Gauge: 16 sts and 30 rows = 4 ins 10 cm in garter st.

Measurements: Approx 10" [25.5 cm] square.

Pattern:

Cast On 3 sts.

1st row: (RS). Knit.

2nd row: K1. Inc 1 st in next st. Knit to end of row.

Rep last row to 53 sts.

Next row: K2. K2tog. Knit to end of row.

Rep last row to 3 sts.

Cast off.

[Chain Stitch Scarf](#)

From [Bernat](#)

Knit sideways, the Chain Stitch Scarf is a quick pattern that will make a fun beginner project. This knit scarf pattern has a slightly lacy look that makes it a fun accessory. Bigger needles are used to make this quick knit project. The chain stitch is the perfect way to speed up one of your beginner projects and get quick, satisfying results.



Materials:

- Bernat Bamboo (60 g/2.1 oz; 57 m/63 yds) 2 balls of #92425 (Rosehip)
- Size 6 mm (U.S. 10) circular knitting needle 16 in [40 cm] long or size needed to obtain gauge.

Gauge: 14 sts and 20 rows = 4 ins [10 cm] in stocking st.

Measurements: 5 x 50 ins [12.5 x 127 cm]

Instructions:

Cast On 171 sts. Do not join in rnd. Working back and forth in rows, proceed as follows:

1st row: (WS). Knit.

2nd row: *P1. Sl1P. Rep from * to last st. P1.

3rd row: K2. *Sl1. K1. Rep from * to last st. K1.

4th to 7th rows: Beg with a knit row, work in stocking st.

Rep 2nd to 7th rows for 5 ins [12.5 cm], then 2nd and 3rd rows once.

Next row: Knit. Cast off knitwise (WS).

Finishing:

Weave in ends.

Bold Beginner Scarf

From [Caron](#)

Wrap yourself in style with this neon-accented knit scarf pattern. Knit entirely in garter stitch, the Bold Beginner Scarf makes a great pattern for fledgling knitters and skilled crafters alike. This thick and cozy scarf lends itself to any number of color combinations, so have fun picking and choosing yarns for a neck accessory you'll love. You'll love working up this classic knit scarf pattern. Go from beginner to seasoned pro in just one scarf.



Materials:

- Simply Soft (170 g/6. oz;288 m/315 yds)
- Main Color (MC) Dark Country Blue (9711) - 1 ball
- Contrast A Neon Yellow (9773) - 1 ball
- Size U.S. 8 (5 mm) knitting needles or size needed to obtain gauge

Gauge: 17 stitches and 32 rows = 4 inches in garter stitch

Measurements: Approx 8" x 60" [20.5 x 152.5 cm], excluding fringe.

Abbreviations:

- Approx = approximately
- Beg = beginning
- st(s) = stitch(es)
- tog = together
- WS = wrong side

Instructions:

With A, Cast On 34 sts. Work in garter st (knit every row) until work from beg measures 6" [15 cm], noting 1st row is WS and ending with a WS row. Break A.

With MC, work in garter st until work from beg measures 54" [137 cm], ending on a WS row. Break MC.

With A, work in garter st until work from beg measures 60" [152.5 cm], ending on a WS row. Cast off.

Fringe:

Cut A 15" [25.5 cm] long. Taking 3 strands tog, fold in half and knot into fringe $\frac{3}{4}$ " [1 cm] apart across ends of Scarf. Trim fringe evenly.

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