KNITTING
HISTORY

- Making fabric from yarn through looping/knotting
- Nalebinding: using one needle (~4th century CE)
- Knitting: Egypt, 11th century CE
- By 15th century, much more common in Europe - more complicated techniques (purl stitch, yarn over, etc.)
- Ireland/Scotland - wool sweaters important for fishermen because of natural oils, developed intricate patterns and techniques (ex. cable stitch)
- By the mid 19th century, knitting machines relegated hand knitting to more of a hobby
YARNS

1 or Super Fine (sock, baby and fingering yarn)
2 or Fine (baby and sport yarn)
3 or Light (light worsted and DK yarn)
4 or Medium (worsted, afghan and Aran yarn)
5 or Bulky (chunky, craft and rug yarn)
6 or Super Bulky (roving and bulky yarn)

- Wool
- Fleece
- Cotton
- Silk
- Linen
- Rayon
- Acrylic
NEEDLES

- US- like wire gauge
- Europe- in mm
- Determines how tight/loose the knit is
- Finer yarn -> smaller needles
CASTING ON

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4
KNIT STITCH

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3
GARTER STITCH
PURL STITCH
STOCKINETTE STITCH
RIBBING
CABLES
KNITTING IN THE ROUND

Circular needles:

Double pointed needles:
CAST OFF

1. [Diagram showing the first step of casting off]
2. [Diagram showing the second step of casting off]
3. [Diagram showing the third step of casting off]