

LEARN THE BASICS

*All you need to know as
a beginner. Learn the
techniques you will use in
your project.*

we are knitters

ENGLISH

OUR VIDEOS

In our website www.weareknitters.com you can find videos and tutorials of these and other techniques, as well as tricks and advise so you can learn how to knit from the very beginning. Show us your progress in social networks by tagging your pictures with **#weareknitters**.



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ONLINE**

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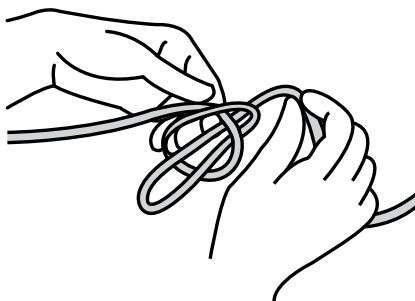
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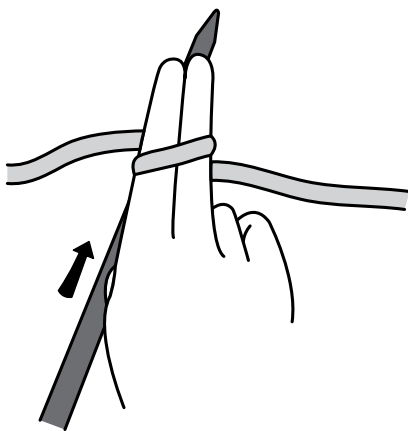
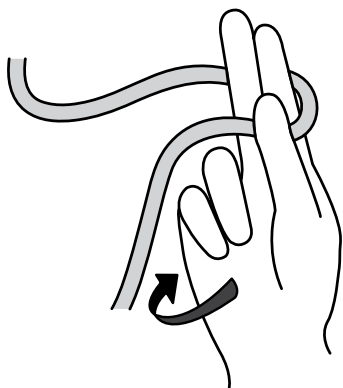
CAST ON

To start your project you need a yarn strand three times as long as your garment. This is, if your garment is 20 cm, take a strand 60 cm long.

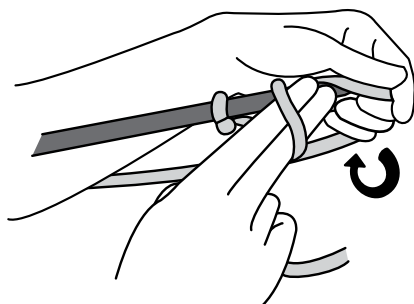
1. Make a slip knot as shown in the picture. Insert a needle on the slip knot and adjust the knot to the needle. Don't make it too tight, otherwise it will be hard to work it. With your right hand hold the yarn that comes from the yarn ball, and with the left hand hold the other strand.



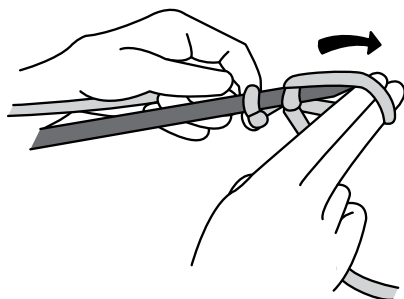
2. With your right hand, make a loop with the yarn and introduce it on the needle.



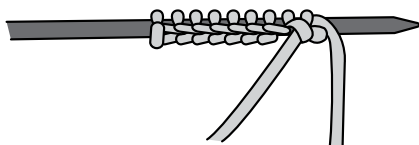
3. Wrap the needle with the yarn in the left hand clockwise.



4. Pull the loop in the right hand above the needle. You just made the second stitch. Pull both strands lightly to adjust it to the needle.



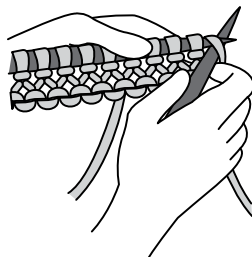
5. Repeat steps 2 to 4 until you have the desired amount of stitches.



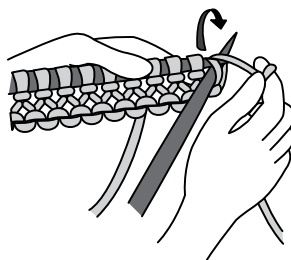
KNIT STITCH

The first stitch you will learn how to knit is the knit stitch, since it's the base to all other stitches.

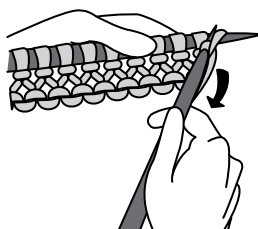
1. With your left hand, hold the needle with the stitches. Insert the right hand needle in the center of the first stitch, the way the picture shows.



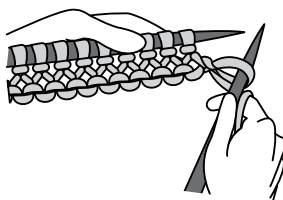
2. Wrap the needle with the yarn in the other direction.



3. Gently, slip the right hand needle to you, dragging the new loop and passing it through the original stitch on the left hand needle.



4. Pass the stitch to the right hand needle, and it will look like in the picture. Repeat these steps to finish the row.

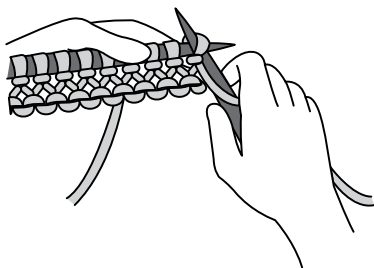




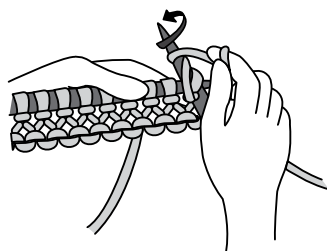
PURL STITCH

ENGLISH

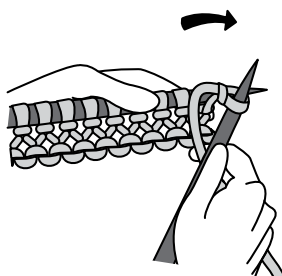
1. With your left hand, hold the needle with the stitches. With the yarn in front of the needle, insert the right hand needle in the center of the first stitch, making it pass in front of the left hand needle, as shown in the picture.



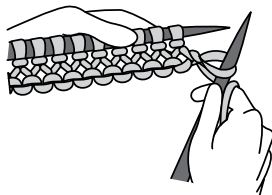
2. With the right hand, pass the yarn above and around the right hand needle, creating a loop counter-clockwise.



3. Gently, slip the right hand needle to the back, dragging the new loop and making it pass through the original stitch on the left hand needle.



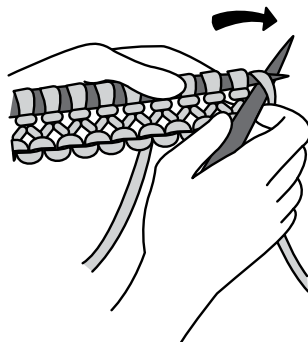
4. Pass the stitch to the right hand needle. Repeat these steps until you have worked all stitches.



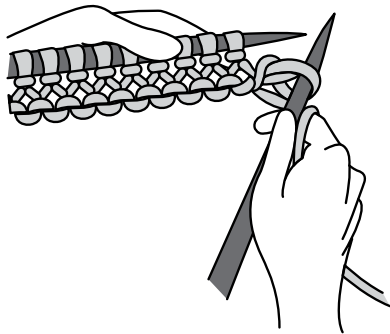
SLIP STITCH

Sometimes you will have to slip a stitch. These are the easy steps you need to follow.

1. Introduce the right hand needle on the stitch you want to slip, as of you were to knit it.



2. Pass it to the right hand needle without working it.



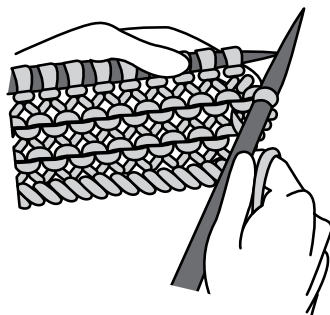


CAST OFF

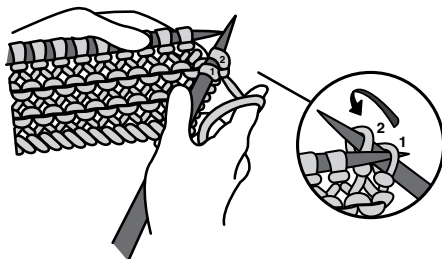
ENGLISH

Once you have finished your project, you will need to cast off the stitches in order to remove the needles.

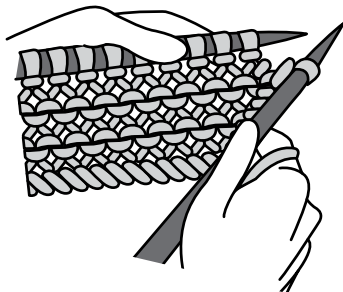
1. Start by slipping the first stitch to the right hand needle without working it.



2. *Knit the second stitch. With the help of the left hand needle, pass the first stitch of the right hand needle over the second stitch as shown in the picture, so there will only be one stitch on the right hand needle*.



3. You have casted off the first stitch. Repeat from * to * until you have casted off the desired amount of stitches.



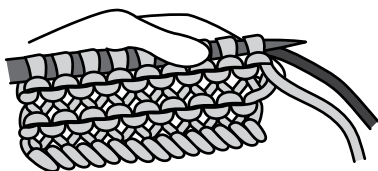


CHANGING YARN BALLS

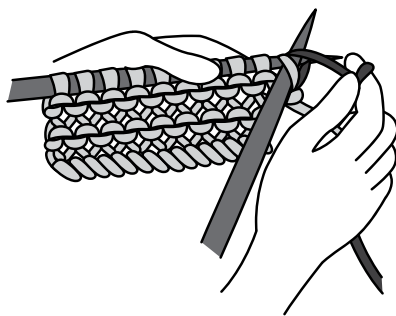
Classic method

This technique will work to join two yarn balls of the one you are using runs out, or to change to a new color in your project.

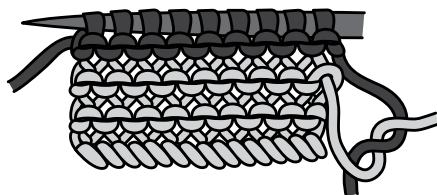
1. When the yarn is about to be over stop working with it at the end of the row. It's important that the strand is at the end of the row to better hide the join. Grab the new yarn ball and hold it with your left hand behind the project.



2. Keep working the next row as usual using the new yarn ball.



3. When you are done with the row, tie a little knot to join both yarn strands. Thread a tapestry needle with both strands and weave the ends on the edge.



Felting

This is our favorite technique to join 100% natural wool, but is not recommended for cotton because it cannot be felted. There are two ways to perform this technique.

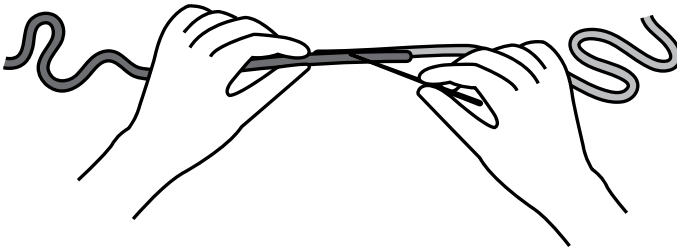
A) With a carding needle:

If you have a carding needle it's very easy. You just need to place the strand of the finished yarn ball next to the new yarn ball strand, and with the needle, felt a strand with the other.

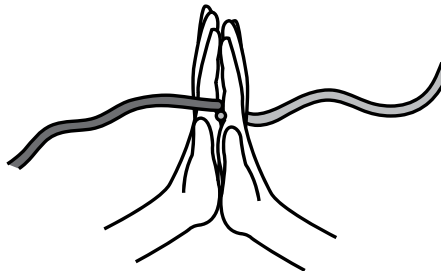
B) Without a carding needle:

If you don't have a carding needle, don't worry. Wet both strands with hot water. Rub the strand against each other with your hands. By being 100% natural wool, the strands will be permanently joined.

A



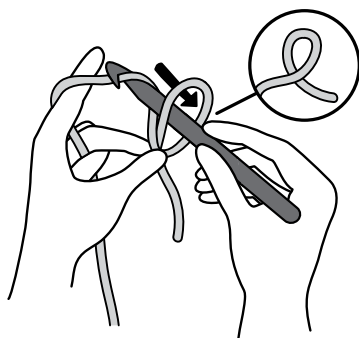
B



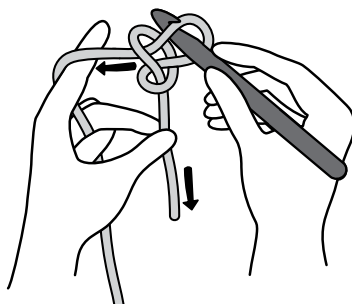
▶ CHAINS

The chains make up the foundation chain which is the base for any project worked in crochet. Whenever you start a crochet project you must chain the number of chains needed for the width of your garment, and on these chains you will start working the stitches. Chains are also used to create lacy fabrics and are essential to start each row in crochet.

1. To start a foundation chain, make a loop by crossing the strand you will work with and holding this crossing with the thumb and heart finger of your left hand. Insert the hook in the loop, and wrap the yarn coming from the skein over the hook.

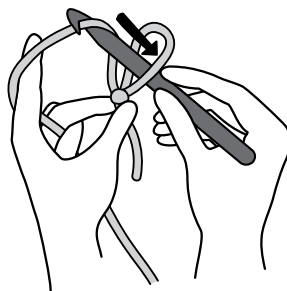


2. Draw the hook with the strand through the loop and pull both strands to adjust the loop around the hook. Your starting chain is done.



3. Yarn over and draw the yarn through the loop on your hook. This is your first chain.

4. Repeat the last step until you have made the number of chains indicated in the pattern.

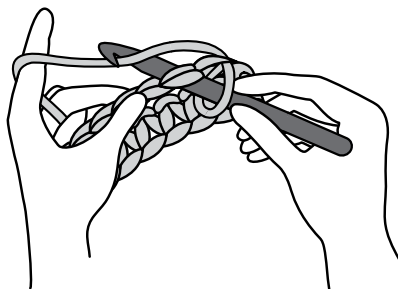


▶ SLIP STITCH

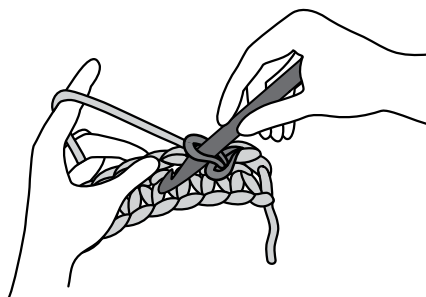
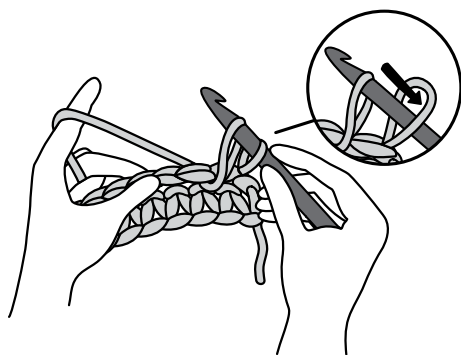
ENGLISH

The slip stitch is the easiest crochet stitch to make. It adds almost no height to the project, so it is ideal to use as an auxiliary stitch. It is usually used to close rounds when crocheting in the round, to join different parts of a project, to move across the fabric, or as a decorative stitch.

1. To work a slip stitch, insert your hook into the stitch indicated in the pattern, and yarn over.



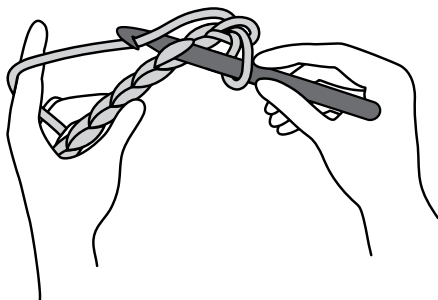
2. Draw the yarn through the stitch and the loop on the hook. You have just worked a slip stitch.



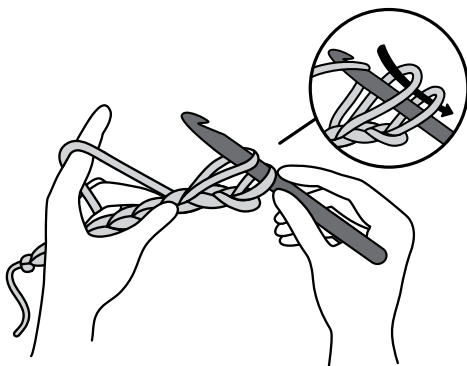
▶ SINGLE CROCHET

The single crochet is the most basic stitch in crochet, and you can use it to make all kinds of garments. It is the shortest of all the crochet stitches so projects worked in single crochet are denser than the others.

1. To work a single crochet, insert the hook into the stitch indicated by the pattern and wrap the yarn over the hook with the strand (if you are going to work the first row, insert the hook into the third chain).

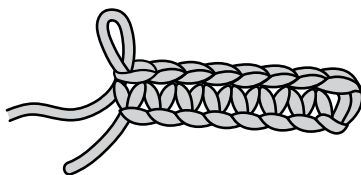


2. Draw the yarn through the stitch. You will have two loops on your hook.

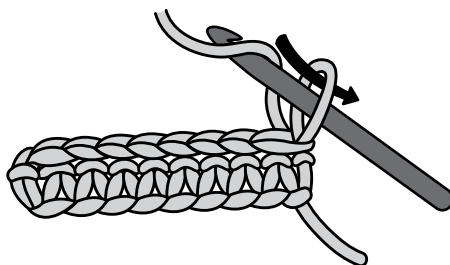


3. Yarn over again and draw the yarn through the two loops. You have just worked a single crochet.

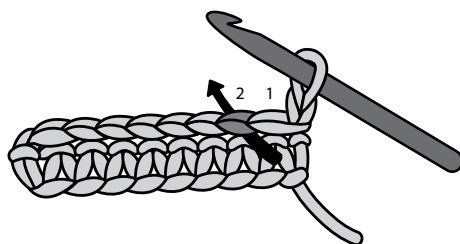
4. Repeat the above steps until you have worked the number of stitches called for.



5. As you can see, crochet stitches are built from the top. This is why you must work a certain number of chains at the beginning of each row to reach the height needed to work your stitches. Single crochet is one chain tall, so at the beginning of a row of single crochet you have to chain one.



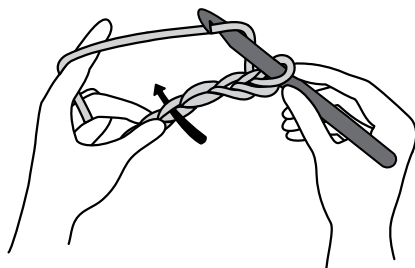
6. This chain counts as the first single crochet, so the following stitches should be worked starting with the second stitch from the previous row.



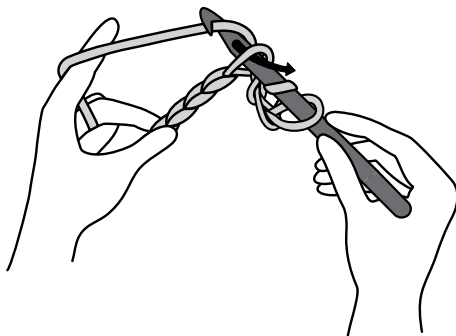
HALF DOUBLE CROCHET

The half double crochet falls in between a single crochet and a double crochet in height.

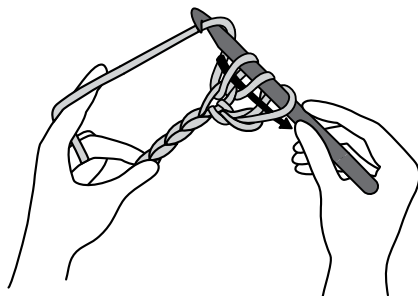
1. To work a half double crochet, wrap the yarn over the hook and insert it into the stitch indicated by the pattern (if you are going to work the first stitch on the first row, insert the hook into the fourth chain).



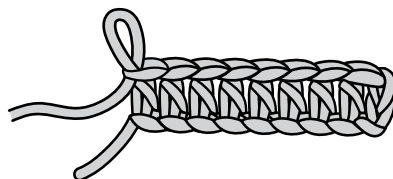
2. Yarn over and draw the yarn through the stitch. You will have three loops on your hook.



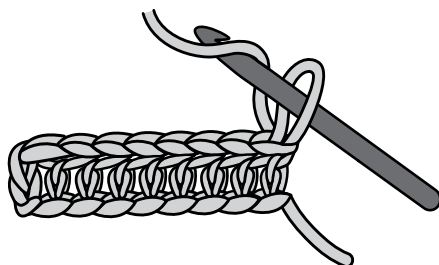
3. Yarn over again and draw the yarn through all of the loops. You have just worked a half double crochet.



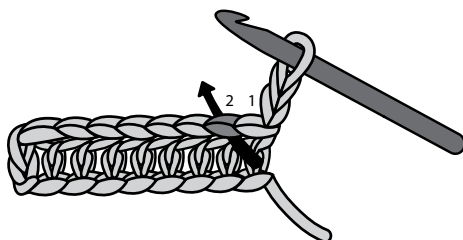
4. Repeat the above steps until you have worked the number of stitches called for.



5. As you can see, crochet stitches are built from the top. This is why you must work a certain number of chains at the beginning of each row to reach the height needed to work your stitches. Half double crochet is two chains tall, so at the beginning of a row of half double crochet you have to chain two.



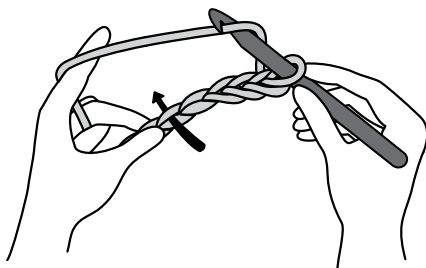
6. These chains count as the first half double crochet, so the following stitches should be worked starting with the second stitch from the previous row.



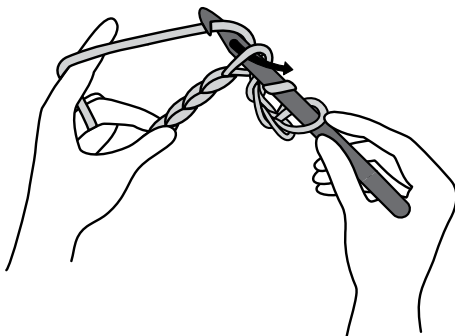
DOUBLE CROCHET

The double crochet is, together with single crochet, the most commonly used crochet stitch. Since it is taller you can create designs that are more defined and lighter than with single crochet.

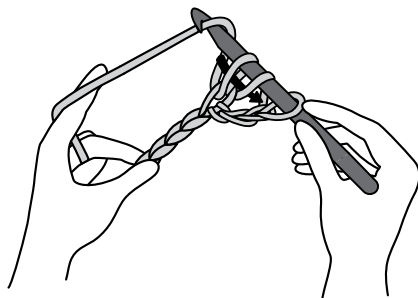
1. To work a double crochet, wrap the yarn over the hook and insert it into the stitch indicated by the pattern (if you are going to work the first stitch on the first row, insert the hook into the fifth chain).



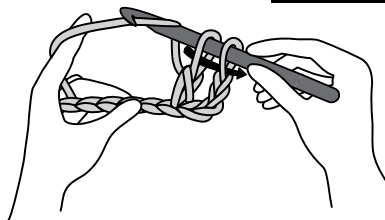
2. Yarn over and draw the yarn through the stitch. You will have three loops on your hook.



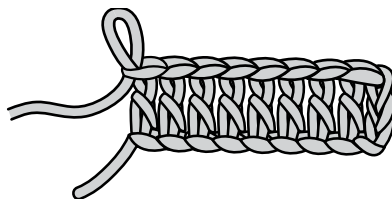
3. Yarn over and draw the yarn through the first two loops on the hook. You will have two loops on your hook.



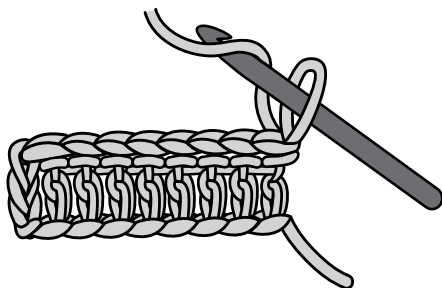
4. Yarn over again and draw the yarn through the rest of the loops.



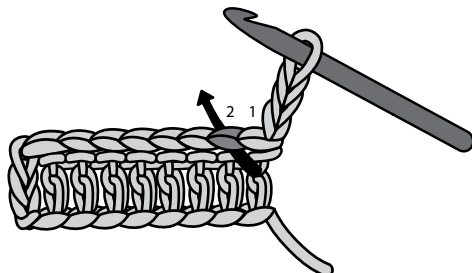
5. Repeat the above steps until you have worked the number of stitches called for.



6. As you can see, crochet stitches are built from the top. This is why you must work a certain number of chains at the beginning of each row to reach the height needed to work your stitches. Double crochet is three chains tall, so at the beginning of a row of double crochet you have to chain three.



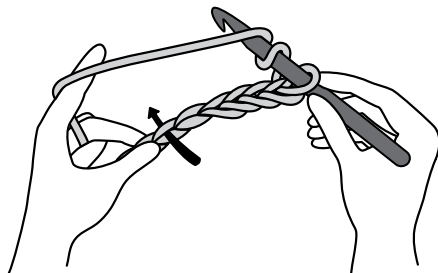
7. These chains count as the first double crochet, so the following stitches should be worked starting with the second stitch from the previous row.



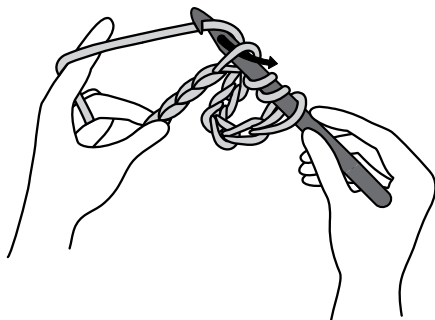
▶ TREBLE CROCHET

The treble crochet is a little taller than double crochet. You will see that it is worked very similar to the double crochet with a few variations.

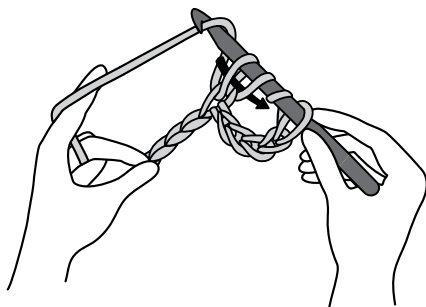
1. To work a treble crochet, wrap yarn over the hook twice and insert it into the stitch indicated by the pattern (if you are going to work the first stitch on the first row, insert the hook into the sixth chain).



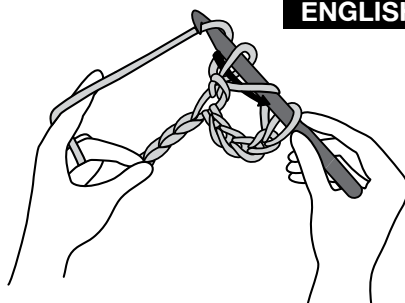
2. Wrap the yarn over the hook and draw it through the loop. You will have four loops on your hook.



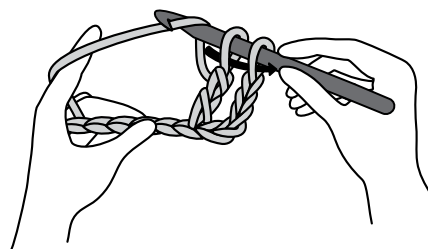
3. Yarn over again and draw the yarn through the first two loops on the hook. You will have three loops on your hook.



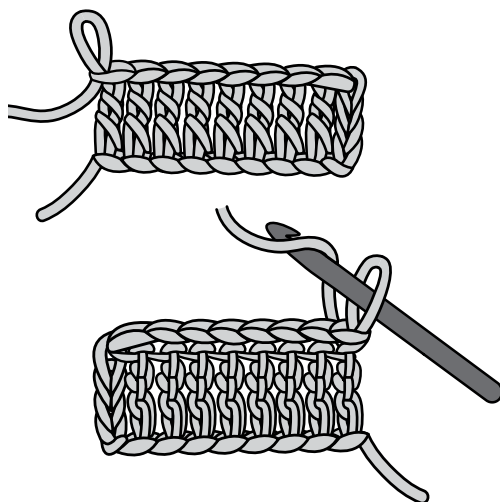
4. Yarn over and draw the yarn through the first two loops on the hook again. You will have two loops on your hook.



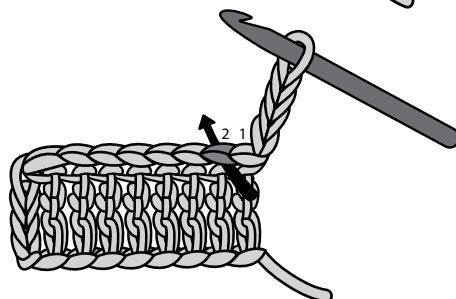
5. Yarn over one last time and draw the yarn through the rest of the loops.



6. As you can see, crochet stitches are built from the top. This is why you must work a certain number of chains at the beginning of each row to reach the height needed to work your stitches. Treble crochet is four chains tall, so at the beginning of a row of treble crochet you have to chain four.



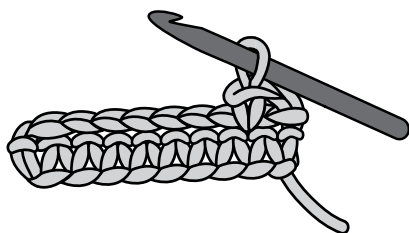
7. These chains count as the first treble crochet, so the following stitches should be worked starting with the second stitch from the previous row.



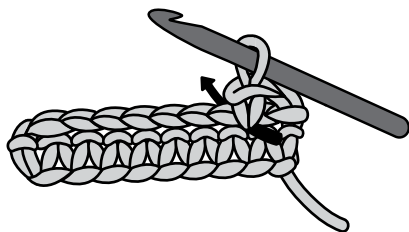
► INCREASE

Increases are used to shape your piece by making it wider, or to create designs alternating with other stitches. It is very useful for crocheting pieces that get wider, such as sweater sleeves, or when working in the round as for granny squares or amigurumis. An increase can be made in any type of stitch: single crochet, double crochet, treble crochet....It is a very easy technique to learn in crochet because it only consists of working two stitches into the same stitch. In this example we will show you how to increase in single crochet:

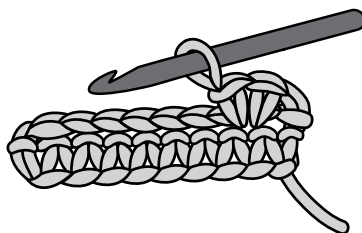
1. Work 1 single crochet into the stitch indicated by the pattern. If you don't know how to work a single crochet, check the **SINGLE CROCHET** title in this guide.



2. Now work another single crochet by inserting the hook into the same stitch that you worked the previous single crochet.



3. As you can see, there are now two stitches in one stitch, so this row will have one more stitch than the previous row.



4. Once you have worked the increase continue working as indicated in the pattern.

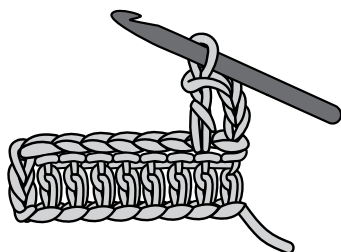


DOUBLE INCREASE

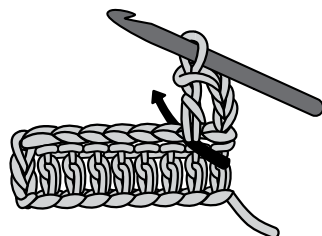
ENGLISH

The double increase is worked in the same way as for a single increase, but instead of working two stitches into one stitch you will work three. In this way the row will have two more stitches than the previous row. The double increase is often used for the corners of granny squares and also to make designs like clusters, or when you need to make a more pronounced widening. You can make a double increase in any type of stitch; in this example we show you how to make a double increase in double crochet.

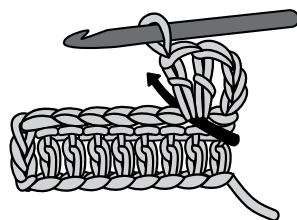
1. Work 1 double crochet into the stitch indicated by the pattern. If you don't know how to work a double crochet, check the **DOUBLE CROCHET** title in this guide.



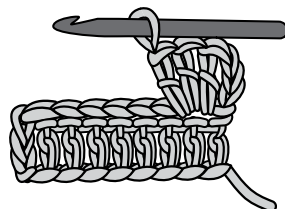
2. Work another double crochet by inserting the hook into the same stitch that you worked the previous double crochet.



3. Work a third double crochet into the same stitch.



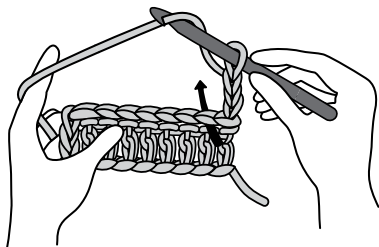
4. As you can see, there are now three stitches in one stitch. Once you have worked the double increase continue working as indicated in the pattern.



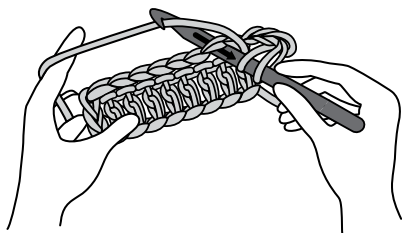
▶ DECREASE

Decreases are used to narrow your piece and are very useful when shaping armholes and necklines for your garments. A decrease consists in working two closed stitches together and can be worked in any type of stitch: single crochet, half double crochet, double crochet.... In this example we show you how to decrease in double crochet.

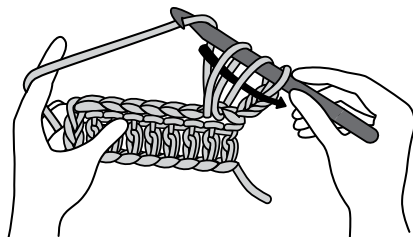
1. Start to work a double crochet in the first stitch. Yarn over and insert the hook into the stitch.



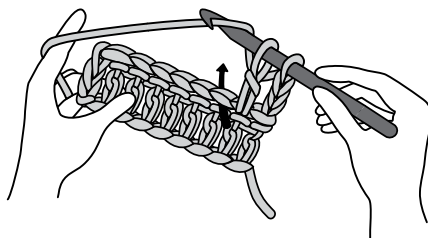
2. Yarn over again and draw the yarn through the stitch. You will have three loops on your hook.



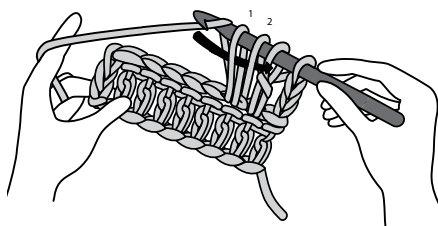
3. Yarn over again and draw the yarn through the first two loops on your hook. You will have two loops left on your hook. Leave this stitch unfinished with the two loops on the hook and start working the next stitch.



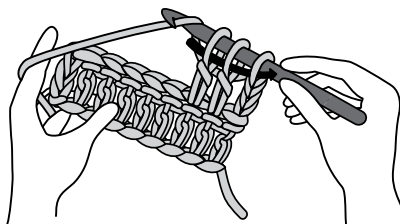
4. Yarn over and insert the hook into the next stitch.



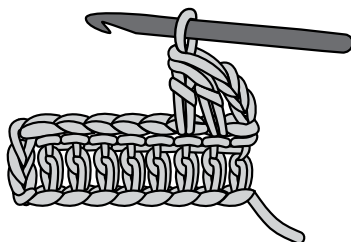
5. Wrap the yarn over the hook strand and pull it out of the stitch. Just like on the step 2, but now you have four strands on your hook.



6. Yarn over again and draw the yarn through the first two loops on your hook. Now you will have three loops on your hook.



7. To finish the decrease, yarn over again and draw the yarn through all of the loops left on your hook. In this way the two stitches are closed together.



8. You can make a decrease like this in any stitch, by leaving the first stitch unfinished in the last step, and closing the two stitches together at the end.

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