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Knit through back loops together

Most of us have a knitted sweater that pulls us out of storage every winter. But there's a lot more you can do with needles and threading. From the top of your head to the tip of your toe, you can learn how to knit the ideal garment. Consider these free patterns to create beautiful, handmade clothing items. All you need are knitting needles, threading, and some basic knitting techniques. Keep reading to see how you can put the clothes on your own back. Ad Free Socks Knitting Patterns Don't Get Cold Feet. Use these patterns to craft socks that are both comfortable and attention-getting. Free Ribby Sock Knitting Pattern The ribs pattern of these socks are simple, but the flashy look makes it look like an intricate project. Free Bulky Boat Socks Knitting Pattern Protects your feet from both the elements and the hard rub of your winter boots with these thick socks. Free Mitten knitting patterns You will have knitted well in hand when trying one of these projects. They'll keep your hands busy while you're working, and warm when you're done. Free Mittens and Headband Knitting Pattern Woolly mittens are a classic knitting project, and the matching headband makes it perfect for winter. Free fun feel Mittens knitting pattern With a felt look and a fancy fringe, these mittens will warm you on the coldest days. Free hat knitting patterns These projects come right from the top of your head. Free Baby Daisy-top hat knitting Baby's patterned net part of a nice garden with the flower topper on this hat. Free Baby Penguin Pal Hat Knitting Pattern Just as penguins put on their eggs to keep them warm, this gorgeous hat sits right on top of your baby's head to keep it nice and toasty. Free Mohair-Watching Hat Knitting Pattern With this pattern, you can knit a hat with the look of a much more expensive, manufactured hat. Free Gull Stitch Toque Knitting Pattern The classic knitted hat is always in style, and easy to make for even the starting knitter. Free scarf knitting patterns to keep yourself warm or just to spice up an outfit, scarves will do the trick. The patterns in this article give you some good ideas. Free Simple Sparkle Scarf knitting patterned with a glitzy thread, you'll fend off the cold and make a bold fashion statement at the same time. Free Confetti Scarf knitting pattern Be the star of your own parade with this colorful scarf. Free Popcorn Scarf Knitting Pattern This scarf pattern stands out with bright grains of color. Free Striped Scarf Knitting pattern The traditional school scarf re-lives with this pattern's use of alternating colors. Free braided scarf knitting pattern You can create the illusion of two scarves woven along with this unique braiding pattern. Free Seven-Eleven Scarf Knitting Pattern This design looks complicated, thanks to the smart use of two different knitting needles. Free tube scarf knitting knitting More than a scarf, this pattern can also serve as a fashionable cow or a hot hood. Free loose beautiful scarf knitting pattern thanks to large needles and a wide stitch, this pattern sits loose around your neck. Free fabulous fringe Scarf knitting pattern You can stay warm and still have some flair with this flashy scarf pattern. Free floral Appliqué Scarf knitting pattern Be your own bouquet with the beautiful flowers on this scarf. Free Herringbone Scarf with Pom-pom Fringe Knitting Pattern The classic look of herringbone on this scarf has been enhanced with a delicious puffy fringe. Free butterfly Scarf knitting pattern With a subtle recurring shape and carefully placed beads, this pattern positively sparkles. Free Boa Knitting pattern There are no feathers, but you can use yarn to create a stylish boa with this pattern. Free Wrinkle Scarf Knitting Pattern Says No to Straight Lines. Do the wave with the unique appearance of this scarf pattern. Free mermaid scarf knitting pattern This pattern is quite simple, but choosing wire and fringe tail will send you under the ocean. How to knit The art of knitting is surprisingly easy to learn. Count the basic elements of knitting with these simple steps. Knitting instructions Know how to put basic sticks together will allow you to create a wide range of knitting projects. These tips will show you how. Knitting can also be a homely décor. The patterns on the next page will show you how to make projects that will change the appearance of your home. The cast-on row is the foundation row of knitting. There are many ways to throw on sticks. One method can be faster or easier for you or can work better for certain techniques, such as button holes. Try each of the cast-on methods below, and start with the one that appeals to you the most. Note: The cast-on should be as elastic as the body of your knitting. If necessary, the cast-on can be worked using a needle two or three sizes larger than your meter needle. Expand the sticks on the smaller needle if you knit the first row. Making a Slipknot The first stitch on your needle for most cast-on methods is a slipknot. Step 1: Hold the wire in your left hand about 8 inches from the end. With your right hand, make a circle with the wire (figs. 1a). If this is useful, hold the circle together between your index finger and thumb to prevent it from slipping away. Make a Slipknot: Figure 1a Step 2: With the working thread behind the circle, add the knitting needle through the circle from front to back and capture the working thread, pulling it through the circle and forming a loop (figs. 1b). Make a Slipknot: Figure 1b Step 3: With the new loop on the needle in your right hand, gently pull both yarns (the tail and the work wire attached to the ball) under the needle, then pull on the working thread to tighten the new loop so that it fits snugly around the needle (figs. A slipknot: Figure 1c Cable Cast-on This cast-on is especially good when you need a firm edge. Works loosely, without tightening the stitches. Step 1: In your left hand, hold the needle with the slipknot and hold the working thread in your right hand. Add the right needle through the slipknot from front to back (figs. 2a). Cable Cast-on: Figure 2a Step 2: Wrap the wire around the right needle from back to front and pull a loop, creating a new stitch on the right needle. Insert the left needle point into the new stitch (figs. 2b), and slip it to the left needle. Cable Cast-on: Figure 2b There is now 2 spits on the left needle (figs. 2c). Note: To prevent the on-edge from getting too tight, insert the right needle from front to back between the 2 spits on the left needle before tightening the wire. Gently pull the working thread to snug up the stitch. Cable Cast-on: Figure 2c Step 3: With the right needle in position between the 2 spits on the left needle, wrap the wire around the right needle as shown (figs. 2c), and pull through a new loop. Step 4: Use the tip of the left needle, slip the new stitch out of the right needle as before (figs. 2d), and slip the right needle out of the stitch. Cable Cast-on: Figure 2d Repeat steps 3 and 4 to pour on additional sticks. End with step 4 to complete the last throw-on stitch. Long tail (or Slingshot) Cast-on The advantages of this cast-on method are that it's quick to do and make an elastic edge. Both work wire and tail are used. The tail length should be about three times the width of your desired cast-on, or about 1 inch (2.5cm) per stitch for the worst weight wire, plus a few inches extra for the wire tail allowance to weave into later. If you underestimate the length of garestert needed, pull out the work, add more threading to the length and start again. Or, start the cast-on using two balls of the same thread: One acts as the tail, and the other is the working thread. Tie the ends together in an upper hand knot, leave about a 6-inch (15cm) tail, and then make the slipknot as usual and start the cast-on. When the cast-on is complete, cut one of the yarns, leave about 6 inches (15cm), and start to work with the other. When the garment is finished, loosen the upper hand knot and weave into the loose ends. Step 1: Place the slipknot on the needle held in your right hand, with the wire tail in front (closest to you) and the working thread (attached to the ball) behind the needle. Pull the work thread taut over the left forefinger, and wrap the wire tail around your thumb from front to back. Secure both the working thread and the tail between the remaining 3 fingers of your left hand and the palm. Place the fore finger of your right hand on top of the slip-up to keep it in place (figs. 3a). Long Tail (or Slingshot) Cast-on: Figure 3a Step 2: Insert the needle under the wire before your thumb, from front to back and pull the wire slightly upwards (figs. 3b). Add the needle over the thread on your front finger, moving from top to bottom so that the working thread lies on top of the needle to form the new stitch (figs. 3b). Long Tail (or Slingshot) Cast-on: Figure 3b Step 3: Pull the needle to you through the loop on your thumb as you remove your thumb from the loop (figs. 3c). At the same time, pull down on both pieces of wire, tighten the stitch by pulling on the tail, holding the stitch firm and even but still loose enough to slide easily. Long Tail (Slingshot) Cast-on: Figure 3c Repeat steps to pour on additional sticks. Simple Cast-on (Backward Loop Cast-on) This cast-on is probably the easiest to learn, but it doesn't have a neat edge like other cast-ons. Use it when working some throw-on sticks or on button holes. This cast-on tends to grow longer and less manageable if you work the first row of knitting, and the cast-on sticks tighten, making it difficult to insert the needle. Step 1: Place the slipknot on an empty needle with the garestert in back and the working thread in front. Keep this needle with the slipknot in your right hand. Step 2: With work wire in your left hand, turn the working thread over your thumb from front to back, and grasp it with your remaining fingers to strain (figs. 4a). Simple Cast-on (Backward Loop Cast-on): Figure 4a Step 3: Add the needle under the wire to your thumb, work from bottom to top (figs. 4b). Pull on the needle a little as you slide the thread from your thumb and onto the needle. Simple Cast-on (Backward Loop Cast-on): Figure 4b Step 4: Draw gently on the work thread to tighten the new stitch on the needle (figs. 4c). Simple Cast-on (Backward Loop Cast-on): Figure 4c Repeat steps 2-4 to throw on as many sticks as desired. End with step 4. Knit Cast-on This cast-on is easy to work

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Knit Loops and Purl Loops Before you venture further, check out the six illustrations They will help you understand many things about knitting, so study them well and plan to return to this page often. When a cast-on or stitch pattern specifies work in the front loop or back loop, just match the instruction to the illustration to see exactly which part of the stitch is described. Leading loopKnitting in the front loopPurling in front loopBack loopKnitting in back loopPurling in rear loop Not what you're looking for? Try these useful articles: Ad page 2 The cast-on row is the foundation row of knitting. There are many ways to throw on sticks. One method can be faster or easier for you or can work better for certain techniques, such as button holes. Try each of the cast-on methods below, and start with the one that appeals to you the most. Note: The cast-on should be as elastic as the body of your knitting. 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