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Seed stitch knit dishcloth

The turn poured-on is the row of knitting foundation. There are several ways to throw on the seams. A method can be faster or easier for you. Try each of the methods below and start with the one that attracts you the most. Note: The cast-on should be as elastic as your knitting body. If necessary, casting can be worked with a needle two or three sizes larger than the gauge needle. Knit seams on the lower needle while knitting first. Making a Slipknot First seam on the needle for most poured-on methods is a slipknot. Step 1: Hold the thread in your left hand about 8 cm from the end. With your right hand, make a circle with the wires (fig. 1a). If useful, hold the circle together between your index finger and thumb to prevent it from slipping. Making a Slipknot: Figure 1a Step 2: With the working threads behind the circle, insert the knitting needle through the circle from front to back and grab the work thread, pulling it through the circle and forming a loop (fig. 1b). Making a Slipknot: Figure 1b Step 3: With the new loop on the needle in your right hand, gently pull both threads (tail and work wires attached to the ball) under the needle, then pull the work wires to tighten the new loop so that it fits snugly around the needle (fig. 1c). Making a Slipknot: Figure 1c Cable Cast-on This cast-on is especially good when you need a firm edge. Work without pulling the seams too tightly. Step 1: In the left hand, hold the needle with the slipknot and hold the work thread in the right hand. Insert the needle straight through the slipknot from front to back (fig. 2a). Cast-on Cable: Figure 2a Step 2: Wrap the thread around the right back needle at the front and pull a loop, creating a new seam on the right needle. Insert the tip of the left needle into the new seam (fig. 2b) and slide it onto the left needle. Cast-on cable: Figure 2b There are now 2 stitches on the left needle (fig. 2c). Note: To prevent the molded edge from becoming too tight, insert the right needle from front to back between the 2 seams of the left needle before tightening the thread. Gently pull the work wires to embrace the stitch. Cast-on cable: Figure 2c Step 3: With the right needle in position between the 2 seams on the left needle, wrap the thread around the right needle as shown (fig. 2c), and pull through a new loop. Step 4: Using the tip of the left needle, slide the new seam from the right needle as before (fig. 2d) and remove the right needle from the seam. Cast-on Cable: Figure 2d Repeat steps 3 and 4 to throw on additional seams. End with step 4 to complete the last cast seam. Long Tail (or Slingshot) Cast-on The benefits of this cast-on method are that it is quick to make and make an elastic edge. They use both working threads, and queues. Tails. The length of the tail should be about three times the desired width cast-on, or about 1 inch (2.5cm) on the seam for the worst weight threads, plus a few extra inches for the tail-on allowance to pipe in later. If you underestimate the length of the required thread queue, remove the job, add more threads to length, and start again. Or, start cast-on using two balls of the same threads: One serves as the tail, and the other is working threads. Tie the heads together in an overhand knot, leaving about a 6-inch (15cm) tail, and then make the slipknot as usual and start cast-on. When the cast-on is completed, cut one of the threads, leaving about 6 inches (15cm), and start working with the other. When the garment is finished, untie the knot of the hand and snow in the free ends. Step 1: Place the slipknot on the needle held in the right hand, with the tail of wires in front (closest to you) and the working wires (attached to the ball) behind the needle. Pull the work threads stretched over the left forefinger, and wrap the tail of the threads around the front thumb to the back. Fix both the work thread and tail between the other 3 fingers of the left hand and palm. Place the index finger of your right hand above the slipknot to hold it in position (fig. 3a). Long Tail (or Slingshot) Cast-on: Figure 3a Step 2: Insert the needle under the wires in front of the thumb, working from front to back and pulling the wires slightly upwards (fig. 3b). Insert the needle over the thread on the forefinger, moving from top to bottom so that the work thread is above the needle to form the new seam (fig. 3b). Long Tail (or Slingshot) Cast-on: Figure 3b Step 3: Pull the needle towards you through the loop on your thumb as you remove your thumb from the loop (fig. 3c). At the same time, pull down on both pieces of threads, tightening the seam pulling on the tail, keeping the firm the seam and even, but still free enough to slide easily. Long Tail (Slingshot) Cast-on: Figure 3c Repeat steps to throw on extra seams. 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 a few cast-on seams or on cufflinks. This cast-on tends to grow more and become less manageable as you work first knitting, and cast-on tight seams, making it difficult to insert the needle. Step 1: Place the slipknot on an empty needle with the tail of the wires at the back and the working wires at the front. Hold this needle with the slip in your right hand. Step 2: With working threads in your left hand, wrap the work threads over your front thumb to the back and catch it with your fingers remaining at the voltage (fig. 4a). Simple Cast-on (Backward Loop Figure 4a Step 3: Insert the needle under the curly thread around the thumb, working from bottom to top (fig. 4b). Pull up on needle a little to drag the thread on your thumb and needle. Simple Cast-on: Figure 4b Step 4: Gently pull the work wires to tighten the new seam on the needle (fig. 4c). Simple Cast-on: Figure 4c Read steps 2-4 to throw on as many stitches as you want. Ends with step 4. Cast-on Knitted This cast-on is easy to work and is very similar to cast-on cable. The difference between the cast cable and the knitting casting occurs after the first seam. Step 1: Place the slipknot on an empty needle and hold it in your left hand with the work thread in your right hand. Insert the needle straight through the front-to-back slipknot (see fig. 2a above). Step 2: Wrap the thread around the right back needle at the front and pull a loop, creating a new seam on the right needle. Insert the tip of the left pin into the new seam (see fig. 2b above). Both needles remain in the new seam. Repeat step 2 for each new seam until all the cast seams are done. Remove the right needle after the last seam is made. Although both needles remain in the new loop at all times, the seams are collected only on the left needle. We're going to dive into learning one of the two basic knitting seams -- the knitted seam -- on the next page. Knit Loops and Purl Loops Before you venture further, look at the six illustrations below. They will help you understand many things about knitting, so study them well and plan to return to this page often. When a casting pattern or seam specifies work in the front or back loop, simply match the instructions with the illustration to see exactly which part of the seam is described. Frontal loops Knitting in the front loop Purling in the front loop Front in the rear loop Knitting in the rear loop Purling in the rear loop Isn't that what you're looking for? Try these useful articles: Advertising Page 2 cast-on row is the row of knitting foundation. There are several ways to throw on the seams. A method can be faster or easier for you. 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Drag the work wires stretched over the left left and wrap the tail of the threads around the thumb from front to back. Fix both the work thread and tail between the other 3 fingers of the left hand and palm. Place the index finger of your right hand above the slipknot to hold it in position (fig. 3a). Long Tail (or Slingshot) Cast-on: Figure 3a Step 2: Insert the needle under the wires in front of the thumb, working from front to back and pulling the wires slightly upwards (fig. 3b). Insert the needle over the thread on the forefinger, moving from top to bottom so that the work thread is above the needle to form the new seam (fig. 3b). Long Tail (or Slingshot) Cast-on: Figure 3b Step 3: Pull the needle towards you through the loop on your thumb as you remove your thumb from the loop (fig. 3c). At the same time, pull down on both pieces of threads, tightening the seam pulling on the tail, keeping the firm the seam and even, but still free enough to slide easily. 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