

Key to symbols

- + = 1 edge stitch
- = knit 1
- = purl 1
- ◆ = knit 1 through back loop, in wrong-side rows, purl through back loop
- = 1 yarn over
- U = make 1 (= pick up yarn between sts and k 1 through back loop)
- ∩ = make 1 (= pick up yarn between sts and p 1 through back loop)
- ▣ = 1 st in garter stitch : k in right-side and wrong-side rows
- ▲ = k 2 tog
- ◆ = k 2 tog tbl
- ▲ = k 3 tog
- △ = p 2 tog
- ▷ = k 2 tog tbl
- ▶ = k 2 tog with slip dec: slip 1 p-wise, k foll st, pssso
- T = insert needle in st which lies one row below and draw yarn through this st – the st of the preceding row will disappear
- ⌈ = 1 bobble (explained in instructions)
- ② = k 1, 2 yo
- ③ = k 1, 3 yo
- ⊠ = 1 st in brioche stitch: 1 yo and slip 1 p-wise; in wrong-side row, p st and yo tog
- = p 1, dropping yos of preceding row

- ∩ = 2 yo, p foll st
- ⌈ = k 1 and drop foll 2 yos
- ⌈ = k 3 tog with slip dec: slip 2 k-wise, k foll st, pssso
- ⌈ = slip 1 st p-wise, k foll 2 sts tog, and pssso
- /■ = slip 1 st onto cable needle and hold behind work, k foll st, then k st from cable needle
- \■ = slip 1 st onto cable needle and hold in front of work, k foll st, then k st from cable needle
- /■ = slip 1 st onto cable needle and hold behind work, k foll st, then p st from cable needle
- \■ = slip 1 st onto cable needle and hold in front of work, p foll st, then k st from cable needle
- /■ = slip 1 st onto cable needle and hold behind work, k foll st, then k sts from cable needle
- \■ = slip 2 sts onto cable needle and hold in front of work, k foll st, then k sts from cable needle
- /■ = slip 1 st onto cable needle and hold behind work, k foll 2 sts, then p st from cable needle
- \■ = slip 2 sts onto cable needle and hold in front of work, p foll st, then k 2 sts from cable needle

- /■ = slip 2 sts onto cable needle and hold behind work, k foll 2 sts, then k sts from cable needle
- \■ = slip 2 sts onto cable needle and hold in front of work, k foll 2 sts, then k sts from cable needle
- /■ = slip 3 sts onto cable needle and hold behind work, k foll 3 sts, then k sts from cable needle
- \■ = slip 3 sts onto cable needle and hold in front of work, k foll 3 sts, then k sts from cable needle
- /■ = slip 3 sts onto 1st cable needle and hold behind work, slip foll 3 sts onto 2nd cable needle and hold in front of work, k foll 3 sts, then k sts from 2nd cable needle, then sts from 1st cable needle

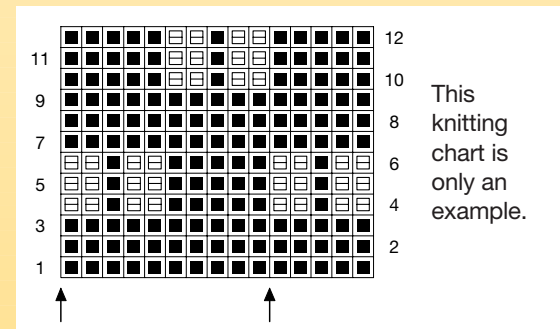
- Abbreviations
- dec = decrease
 - inc = increase
 - PC = pattern chart
 - PR = pattern repeat
 - pssso = pass slipped stitch(es) over
 - rep = repeat
 - rnd = round
 - st(s) = stitch(es)
 - tbl = through back loop
 - tog = together
 - yo = yarn over

How to read a knitting chart

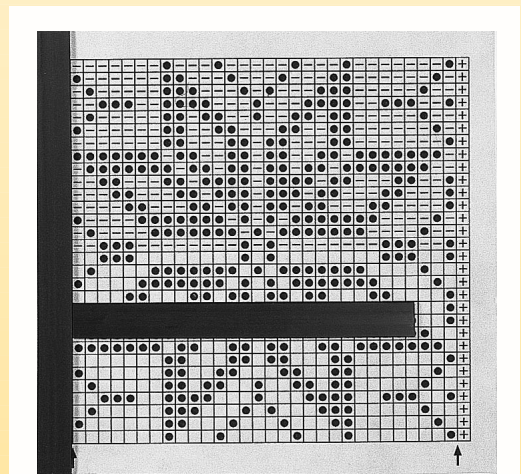
Knitting charts are like the “instructions” for a particular pattern. Sometimes it is easiest to present the pattern in a graphic form, in a diagram or on a gridded background. The knitting chart consists of symbols which are explained in the key. Work the stitches as indicated by each symbol, row by row. Don't be irritated if the symbols of the knitting chart seem to be arranged differently than the stitches of the pattern – a graphic representation is often not otherwise possible. The numbers outside the knitting chart indicate the rows – numbers on the right indicate

the right-side rows and numbers on the left are the wrong-side rows. In some knitting charts, only right-side rows are shown. The stitches in the wrong-side rows are then worked as they appear or as indicated in the written instructions. Often patterns have repeat units (= pattern repeats), marked by arrows. All stitches which lie between the arrows, belong to the pattern repeat, which is

repeated as explained in the written instructions. If arrows are marked with letters, the instructions will explain exactly which stitches, between which arrows, are to be worked, and when.



This knitting chart is only an example.



Counting aids, such as those from “addi” or “INOX” help you keep your place when you are following a knitting chart.