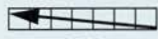


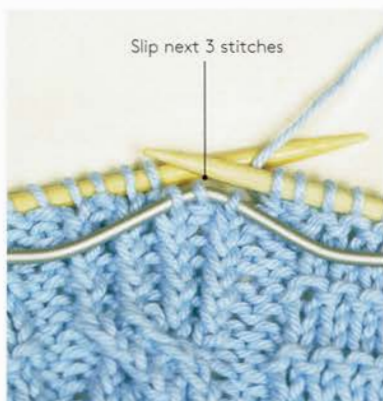


# Rib Cable



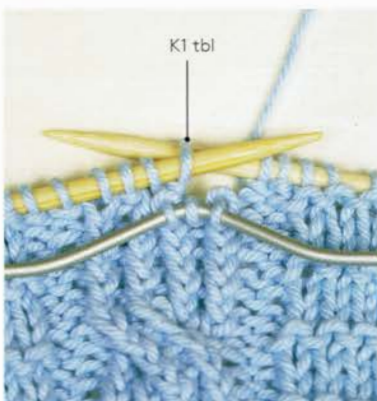
C7F with  
ribs

Cable stitches are not limited to plain knit and purl stitches. When a knit stitch in the cable is worked through the back loop (k1 tbl on the right side; p1 tbl on the wrong side), and is paired with purl stitches in between, the result is an intertwining ribbed cable with a distinctive effect. In this pattern, the vertical rib cable stitches contrast with the horizontal texture of the purl stitch strips. Rib cable can be especially useful as a textured pattern at the edges of a knit fabric, thanks to the stabilising character of the ribs.



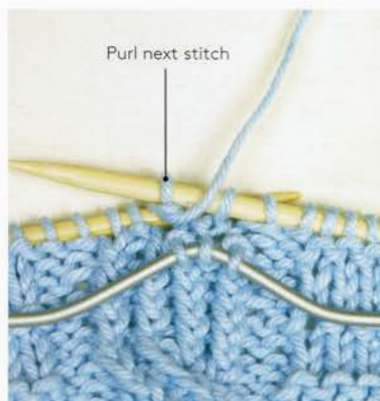
Slip next 3 stitches

1. Slip next 3 stitches on to cable needle (cn) and hold at front of work.



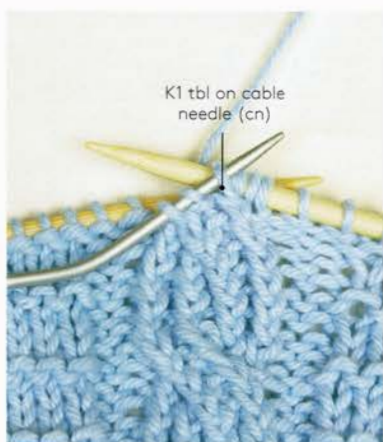
K1 tbl

2. Knit next stitch on LH needle through back loop (= k1 tbl).



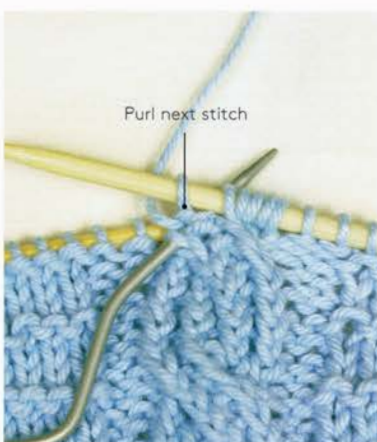
Purl next stitch

3. Purl next stitch on LH needle. Work [k1 tbl, p1] once more.



K1 tbl on cable  
needle (cn)

4. K1 tbl first stitch on cn.



Purl next stitch

5. Purl next stitch on cn.



K1 tbl last stitch  
on cn

6. K1 tbl last stitch on cn (= C7F with ribs).









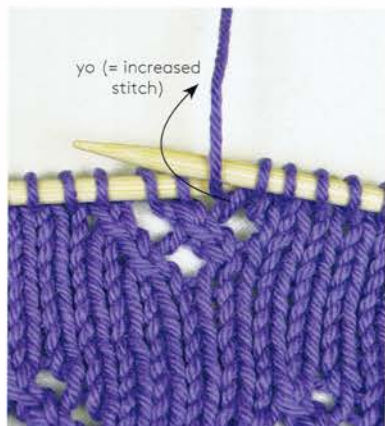
# Diamond Lace



yo, skp

**Project:** To make a poncho using this stitch, among others, turn to pages 132-134.

To create delicate lace work may seem intimidating, but it is not hard to knit as long as you understand the principles for creating lace patterns. The openness of lace work is achieved by 'holes' in the knit fabric, which are simply new stitches created by yarn overs. A yarn over is essentially an increased stitch, so it is always paired with a decreased stitch in the pattern, so that the stitch count remains the same at the end of the row or repeat. One of the most common ways to do this is by working a yarn over followed by a left-slanting decrease (skp), as in this diamond lace pattern.



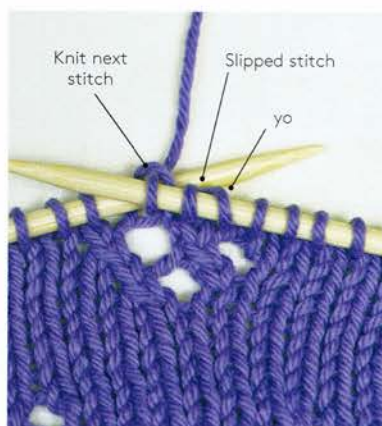
yo (= increased stitch)

1. RS: With yarn at back of work, wrap yarn around RH needle (= yo).



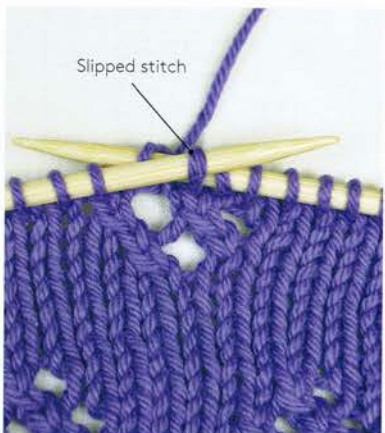
Slip next stitch

2. Insert RH needle into next stitch from front to back and lift it off LH needle (= slip 1 knitwise).



Knit next stitch  
Slipped stitch  
yo

3. Knit next stitch on LH needle.



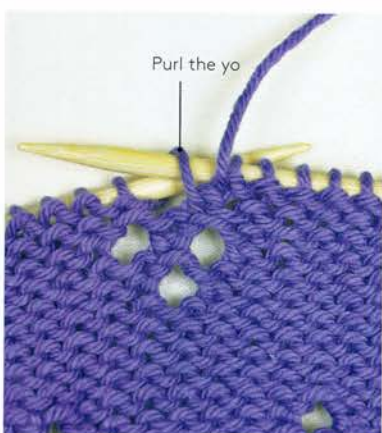
Slipped stitch

4. Insert LH needle into slipped stitch on RH needle.



Pass slipped stitch over

5. Lift the slipped stitch and pass it over knitted stitch on RH needle (= pssso).



Purl the yo

6. WS: Insert RH needle into yo from last row and purl this stitch.





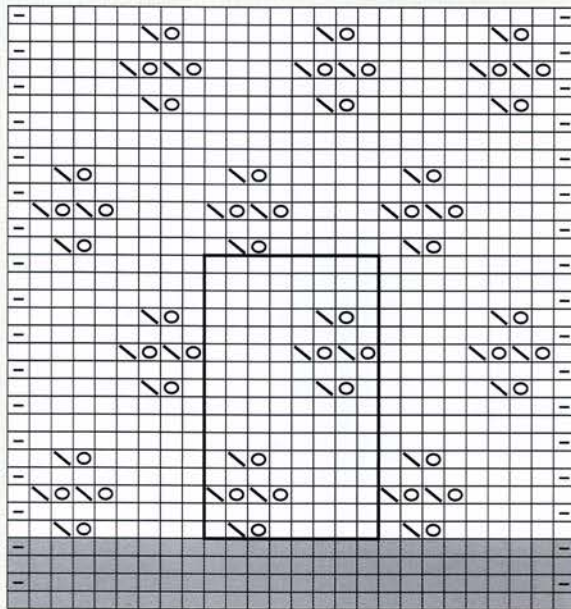
Cast on 26 stitches (multiple of 8 + 2 edge sts). Work 4 foundation rows. Then repeat Rows 1 to 16 as necessary.

□ k on RS, p on WS

▬ p on RS, k on WS

◻ yo, skp: yarn over, slip 1, k1, pssso

▭ 1 repeat



← ROW 15: K all sts.

← ROW 13: Work as for Row 9.

← ROW 11: K1, \*[yo, skp] 2 times, k4\*  
rep \*-\* 2 times, [yo, skp] 2 times, k5.

← ROW 9: K2, [yo, skp, k6] 3 times.

← ROW 7: K all sts.

← ROW 5: Work as for Row 1.

← ROW 3: K5, \*[yo, skp] 2 times, k4\*  
rep \*-\* 2 times, [yo, skp] 2 times, k1.

← ROW 1: K6, [yo, skp, k6] 2 times, yo,  
skp, k2.

← FOUNDATION 3: K all sts.

← FOUNDATION 1 (RS): K all sts.

→ ROW 4 (and all following WS rows): Work as for Row 2.

→ ROW 2: K1, p to last st, k1.

→ FOUNDATION 4: Work as for Foundation 2.

→ FOUNDATION 2 (WS): K1, p to last st, k1.

1 rep = 8 sts

Begin here