

## MATCH THE SWATCH

To match the sizes and measurements given in our patterns you must make a tension swatch (gauge) before knitting the project. If your swatch turns out larger than ours, try again using smaller needles, if it is too small, try larger needles.

## SEWING UP

- 1 Before you sew knitted pieces together, pin the pieces flat to the measurements given on our diagrams.
- 2 Steam press, lightly steam or spray lightly with water depending on washing instructions on the ball band.
- 3 Allow pieces to cool and dry before sewing up.
- 4 To sew up use the yarn you knitted with. Or, if the yarn is textured and hard to sew, use a smooth matching yarn – cotton with cotton, wool with wool, etc.
- 5 Many garments can be made up by sewing shoulder seams first, then setting in sleeve head to armhole then completing by sewing along the long seam of the sides and sleeves. Each pattern has extra tips where necessary.
- 6 Darn in all ends and finish seams by lightly steaming from wrong side, provided the yarn can be steamed.

## CHOOSING ALTERNATIVE YARNS

- 1 Choose a modern yarn that you like, with a similar look, composition and weight to the one in the old pattern.
- 2 Knit a tension swatch (gauge) and compare it to the one given in the pattern. If they both come out to the same size, you're onto a winner!
- 3 Calculate how much yarn to buy. Many patterns tell you the length of yarn in each ball as well as the weight. So if the pattern uses 10 balls at 130 metres per ball, you know you need up to 1,300 metres of yarn. Check the length per ball of your new yarn and divide the total yarn length by the length in 1 ball to get the number of balls you need to make the item.
- 4 Compare the total weight of each yarn length. For example if the original pattern had 10 balls at 50g each, the total weight would be 500g. Now that you have worked out how many balls of new yarn you are buying, just multiply the number of balls by the weight per ball. That should roughly match the 500g total that you had for the old yarn. It's just another way to check that you are on the right track.
- 5 Use this same method to substitute yarns for modern patterns, where the yarn is too expensive or difficult to obtain, or if you just want to use up yarn in your stash.

## NEEDLE KNOW-HOW

Metric (mm)	Old UK	USA	Metric (mm)	Old UK	USA
2	14	0	5	6	8
2.25	13	1	5.5	5	9
2.5	–	–	6	4	10
2.75	12	2	6.5	3	10.5
3	11	–	7	2	–
3.25	10	3	7.5	1	–
3.5	–	4	8	0	11
3.75	9	5	9	00	13
4	8	6	10	000	15
4.5	7	7			

## ABBREVIATIONS

## Knit and crochet specific

- alt** alternate, alternating  
**beg** begin(ning)  
**dec** decrease(s), decreased, decreasing  
**CC** contrast colour (sometimes known as C)  
**CC1/2/3** contrast colour 1/2/3  
**circ** circular  
**corresp** correspond(ing)  
**cont** continue, continues, continuing  
**DK** double knit(ting)  
**DPN(s)** double-pointed needle(s)  
**est** establish(ed)  
**fol** follow, following  
**fol** follows  
**inc** increase(s), increased, increasing  
**LH** left-hand (side)  
**lp(s)** loop(s)  
**PM** place marker (place stitch marker at this point)  
**MC** main colour (sometimes known as M)  
**meas** measure(s), measuring  
**mult** multiple(s)  
**patt(s)** pattern(s)  
**RH** right-hand (side)  
**rep** repeat(ing)  
**reps** repeats  
**rev** reverse, reversing  
**rnd** round  
**rem** remain(s), remaining  
**RS(s)** right side(s)  
**SH(s)** stitch holder(s)  
**sk** skip  
**sts** stitch(es)  
**sp(s)** space(s)  
**tbl** through back loop (work into back loop only)  
**tfl** through front loop (work into front loop only)  
**WS(s)** wrong side(s)  
**yf** yarn forward (also known as yfwd)  
**yfb** yarn to back (bring yarn to back of work)  
**yff** yarn to front (bring yarn to front of work)  
**yo** yarn over (bring the yarn over the needle or hook, frequently used to make a new stitch in lacework)  
**0** no stitches or times  
**Knit specific only**  
**g-st** garter stitch (every row knit)

- kfb** knit front and back (knit into the front and back of the next stitch – to increase)  
**k-wise** knit-wise (as if to knit)  
**k2tog** knit 2 together (knit next two stitches together as one – to decrease)  
**m1** make 1 (make one stitch by picking up and knitting the horizontal 'bar' between the current stitch and the next stitch – to increase one stitch)  
**m-st** moss stitch (on first row – (k1, p1) to end: on foll rows, k over p sts and p over k sts)  
**n1[2:3]** needle 1[2:3]  
**p-wise** purl-wise (as if to purl)  
**patt(s)** pattern(s)  
**patt 2 tog** pattern 2 together (work next two stitches together as one, keeping in pattern – to decrease)  
**p2tog** purl 2 together (purl next two stitches together as one – to decrease)  
**skpo** slip, knit, pass over (slip the next stitch, knit the following stitch, then pass the slipped stitch over the knitted stitch – to decrease one stitch)  
**ssk** slip, slip knit (slip one stitch, slip the next stitch, then knit both stitches together)  
**psso** pass slipped stitch over  
**st st** stocking stitch (knit on RS rows, purl on WS rows), also known as stockinette stitch  
**rev st st** reverse stocking stitch (purl on RS, knit on WS)  
**yon** yarn over needle (like yo, but specific to knitting)  
**y2rn** yarn wrapped twice around needle

## Measurements

- cm** centimetre(s)  
**ft** feet, foot  
**g** gramme(s)  
**in** inch(es)  
**mm** millimetre(s)  
**m** metre(s)  
**oz** ounce(s)  
**yd** yard(s)