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Knitting Abbreviations

There are many variations of each abbreviation. And many times it depends on context.

3fc - Slip next 2 stitches onto cable needle and leave at front of work. P1, then K2 from cable needle.

4fc - Slip next 3 stitches onto cable needle and leave at front of work. P1, then K3 from cable needle.

4Kfc - Slip next 3 stitches onto cable needle and leave at front of work. K1, then K3 from cable needle.

A.

alt - alternate, alternating

approx - approximately

B.

B - bobble

BB - bobble

BC - Slip next stitch onto cable needle and leave at back of work. K1, then P1 from cable needle.

beg - begin/beginning

bel - below

bet - between

betw - between

bk - back

BO - bind off

C.

C - cable

c - center

c4b - Slip next 2 stitches onto cable needle and leave at back of work. K2, then K2 from cable needle.

C5F - Slip next 4 stitches onto cable needle and leave at front of work. P1, then K4 from cable needle.

C5Finc - Slip next 4 stitches onto cable needle and leave at front of work. Kfb, then K4 from

cable needle.

cc - contrast color

cco - cable cast on

ccy - contrast color yarn

cdd - centered double decrease. sl2 tog, K1, pass the slipped stitches over together.

ch - chain

c/off - cast off

c/on - cast on

circ - circular

CL - cluster

cm - centimeter

cn - cable needle

cndl - circular needle

CO - cast on

cont - continue

cr - cross

cross2L - cross 2 stitches to the left (to work a cable). Slip 2 stitches purlwise onto a cable needle, let cable needle hang in front of work as you knit the next couple of stitches, then knit stitches off of cable needle.

cross2R - cross 2 stitches to the right (to work a cable). slip 2 stitches purlwise onto a cable needle, let cable needle hang in back of work as you knit the next couple of stitches, then knit stitches off of cable needle.

D.

Daisy st - P3tog, but keep stitches on left-hand needle, yo and P3tog same stitches again.

dbl - double

dec - decrease

decr - decrease

disc - discard

DK - Double Knitting weight yarn. Slightly finer than worsted weight yarn.

dpn - double-point needle

E.

ea - each

eon - end of needle

eor - end of row

ev - every

F.

fc - front cross (working a cable)

fc - Slip next stitch onto cable needle and leave at front of work. P1, then K1 from cable needle.

fl - front loop

fol - following

fs - farside

G.

g - gram

G=#/# - Stitch gauge. Number of stitches and rows.

g st - garter stitch (knit every row)

gg - gauge

grp(s) - group(s)

H.

h - hand

hk - hook

I.

in - inch

inc - increase

incr - increase

incl - include

incl - inclusive

ins - inside

K.

K - Knit

k - knit

K1b - knit 1 below

K-P-K - Knit 1, Purl 1, Knit 1 into a single stitch (increase)

K-yo-K - Knit 1, yarn over, Knit 1 all in one stitch (increase)

Kb - Knit back (equal to Kfs)

kfb - knit into front and back (increase)

Kfs - Knit farside (move right needle to farside of left needle to insert into next stitch)

kl - knit left loop (increase)

KOv - Knit Over (wrap yarn over needle for Knit instead of under)

krl - knit right loop (increase)

Ktbl - knit through the back loop

Ktog - Knit together

K2tog - Knit 2 stitches together

K2togtbl - Knit 2 stitches together through the back loops (left slanting decrease)

kw - knitwise

kwise - knitwise

L.

L - left

l - left

LC - left cross

LC - left cable

lc - light color

lh - left hand

lndl - left needle

lp(s) - loop(s)

LS - left side

LT - left twist

M.

m - meter

M1 - make one (increase). Pick up strand between stitch just worked and next stitch on left hand needle and knit into back of it.

M1L - make one left slant (increase)

M1 p-st - make one purl stitch

M1R - make 1 right slant (increase)

M2P - Make 2 stitches by picking up horizontal loop lying before next stitch and purling into back and front of loop.

M3 - work 3 stitches in one stitch

M5 - work 5 stitches in one stitch

mc - main color

mm - millimeter

mult - multiple

N.

ndl - needle
ns - nearside
num - number

O.

o - over
outs - outside
oz - ounce

P.

P - Purl
p - purl
P-yo-P - Purl 1, yarn over, Purl 1 all in one stitch (increase)
patt - pattern
Pb - Purl back (equal to Pfs)
Pfs - Purl farside (move right needle to farside of left needle to insert into next stitch)
pkup - pick up stitches
plso - pass left stitch over
pm - place marker
pnso - pass next stitch over
pop - popcorn
prso - pass right stitch over
pnso - pass next stitch over
prev - previous
pssso - pass slip stitch over
p2sso - pass two slipped stitches over
Ptog - Purl together
P2tog - Purl 2 stitches together
P2togtbl - Purl 2 stitches together through the back loops (left slanting decrease)
pu - pick up stitches
PUnd - Purl under (wrap yarn under needle instead of over for Purl)
pw - purlwise
pwise - purlwise

R.

R - right
r - right
RC - right cross
RC - right cable
rem - remaining
rep - repeat
rep *...* - repeat instructions between asterisks.
rep (...) - repeat instructions between parentheses.
rep [...] - repeat instructions between brackets.
ret - return
retL - return stitch to left needle
retR - return stitch to right needle
rev - reverse
rev St st - reverse stockinette stitch (1 row P, 1 row K)
rh - right hand
rnd - round
rndl - right needle
RS - right side (public side)
RT - right twist
rth - running thread

S.

s2kp2 - slip 2 together, knit 1, pass 2 slipped stitches over (2 stitch decrease)
selv - selvedge
sep - separate
sk - skip
sk2p - slip1, K2 together, pass slipped stitch over the K2 together (2 stitch decrease)
skp - Slip, Knit, pass stitch over (left decrease)
skpo - slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over
sl - Slip
sl1k - slip 1 knitwise
sl1p - slip 1 purlwise
Sl1wyif - Slip next stitch purlwise with yarn held in front of work.
slst - Slip stitch (purlwise)
slkw - Slip stitch (knitwise)
sm - slip marker

sndl - straight needle

sp(s) - space(s)

spn - single-point needle

ssk - slip 1 knitwise, slip 1 knitwise, place stitches back onto the left needle, knit these 2 stitches together through back loops (left slanting decrease)

ssp - slip 1 knitwise , slip 1 knitwise, place stitches back onto the left needle, purl these 2 stitches together through the back loops (left slanting decrease)

sssk - slip 1 knitwise , slip 1 knitwise, slip 1 knitwise, place stitches back onto the left needle, knit 3 slipped stitches together. (2 stitch decrease)

st - stitch

St st - Stockinette stitch, stocking stitch (1 row K, 1 row P)

sts - stitches

str - strand

T.

t - turn

tbl - through back loop(s)

tech - technique

tog - together

tpt - turning point

tw - twist

Tw2PL - Twist 2 left purlwise

Tw2PR - Twist 2 right purlwise

Tw2L - Twist 2 left knitwise

Tw2R - Twist 2 right knitwise

U.

u - under

W.

w - wrap yarn around needle

w&t - Bring yarn to front of work. Slip next stitch purlwise. Bring yarn to back of work. Slip stitch back onto left-hand needle. Turn.

wk - work (work a stitch or work a row)

wr - wrap

WS - wrong side (private side)

wyib - with yarn in back (wyb)

wyif - with yarn in front (wyf)

wyon - wrap yarn on needle

X.

x - times (3x = 3 times)

Y.

y - yarn

yb - with yarn in back

yd - yard

yf - with yarn in front

yf - yarn forward

yfs - yarn farside (move yarn to farside between needle tips)

yfwd - yarn forward

yns - yarn nearside (move yarn to nearside between needle tips)

YO - Yarn Over

yo - yarn over

yo2 - yarn over twice

yon - yarn over needle

yrn - yarn round needle

SYMBOLS.

- number

- number of stitches and compositions of a cable.

* An asterisk in a row means that a portion of the instructions will be used more than once. For example: rep from * 2 times means it will be worked a total of 3 times.

() Parentheses enclose instructions that are to be worked the number of times following the parentheses. For example: (sl 1, K1) 3 times means it will be worked a total of 3 times.

Parentheses can also indicate a group of stitches to be worked into the same stitch.

[] Brackets are used the same way we use parentheses. But mainly when there are multiple sets of repeats.

Parentheses and brackets can also be used to give you additional information. For example: (rem 2 sts are to be P1, K1)

: The number after a colon tells you how many stitches you will have when you have completed the row.