Standard Abbreviations & Glossary

**Abbreviations**

approx: approximately  
beg: begin(ning)  
BO: bind off  
BOR: beginning of rnd  
C3B: sl 1 st to cn and hold in back, k2, k1 from cn  
C3F: sl 2 sts to cn and hold in front, k1, k2 from cn  
C3Rp: sl 1 st to cn and hold in back, k2, p1 from cn  
C4B: sl 2 sts to cn and hold in back, k2, k2 from cn  
C4F: sl 2 sts to cn and hold in front, k2, k2 from cn  
C6B: sl 3 sts to cn and hold in back, k3, k3 from cn  
C6F: sl 3 sts to cn and hold in front, k3, k3 from cn  
C8B: sl 4 sts to cn and hold in back; k4; k4 from cn  
C8F: sl 4 sts to cn and hold in front; k4; k4 from cn  
CC: contrast color  
cn: cable needle  
CO: cast on  
cont: continue  
dec(‘d): decrease(d)  
dpn: double pointed needles  
EO: every other row/round  
est: establish(ed)  
g: gram(s)  
Gtr st: garter stitch (also, see Glossary)  
inc(‘d): increase(d)  
k: knit  
k1-f/b: knit into the front and back of same st (1 st increased)  
k2tog: knit 2 sts together (1 st decreased)  
k3tog: knit 3 sts together (2 sts decreased)  
k4tog: knit 4 sts together (3 sts decreased)  
kfb: knit into the front and back of same st (1 st increased)  
LH: left hand  
LLI: (left lifted increase): Insert needle into back of the st below st just knitted and knit this st (1 st increased)  
LLIP: (left lifted inc purl) With LH needle, lift the purl bump 2 rows below the last st worked and purl it (1 st increased)  
m: marker  
m1: (make 1) Insert LH needle under horizontal strand between st just worked and next st, from the front to the back, knit through the back loop (1 st increased).  
m1p: (make 1 purwise) Insert LH needle under horizontal strand between st just worked and next st, from the back to the front, pur through the front loop (1 st increased).  
m1l: (make 1 left slanting) Insert LH needle under horizontal strand between st just worked and next st, from the front to the back, knit through the back loop (1 st increased).  
m1r: (make 1 right slanting) Insert LH needle under horizontal strand between st just worked and next st, from the back to the front, knit through the front loop (1 st increased).  
m1lp: (make 1 left leaning st purwise) Insert left needle under strand between sts from front to back, pur through the back loop (1 st increased).  
m1rp: (make 1 right leaning st purwise) Insert left needle under strand between sts from back to front, pur through the front loop (1 st increased).  
MB: make bobble (check your pattern for specific instructions)  
MC: main color  
meas: measure(s)  
nm: millimeter(s)  
p: purl  
p1-f/b: purl into the front and back of same st (1 st increased)  
p2tog: purl 2 sts together through the back loops (1 st decreased)  
p2tog-b: purl 2 sts together (1 st decreased)  
pat(‘t)h(s): pattern(s)  
pc(s): piece(s)  
pm: place marker  
psso: pass slipped st over  
rem: remaining  
rep(‘t)h(s): repeat(s)  
Rev St st: reverse stockinette stitch (also, see Glossary)  
RS: right side  
s2kp: Slip 2 sts together knitwise from the LH needle to the RH needle, k1, pass 2 slipped sts over kn st (2 sts decreased).  
sk2p: Slip 1 st knitwise, from the LH needle to the RH needle, k2tog, pass slipped st over kn st created by k2tog (2 sts decreased).  
skp: (slip, knit, psso) Slp 1 st knitwise, to the RH needle, k1, pass slipped st over kn st (1 st decreased).  
s: slip  
sim: slip marker  
SR: stitch repeat  
ssk: (slip, slip, knit) Slip 2 sts, 1 at a time, knitwise from the LH needle to the RH needle; insert tip of LH needle into the fronts of the 2 slipped sts and use RH needle to knit them together (1 st decreased).  
ssp: (slip, slip, pur) Slip 2 sts, 1 at a time, knitwise to the RH needle; return sts to LH needle in turned position and pur them together through the back loops (1 st decreased).  
ssslk: Slip 3 sts, 1 at a time, knitwise to the RH needle; insert tip of LH needle into the fronts of the 3 slipped sts and use RH needle to knit them together (2 sts decreased).  
sssk: Slip 4 sts, 1 at a time, knitwise to the RH needle; insert tip of LH needle into the fronts of the 4 slipped sts and use RH needle to knit them together (3 sts decreased).  
St st: stockinette stitch (also, see Glossary)  
st(‘t)h(s): stitch(es)  
T3B: sl 1 st to cn and hold in back, k2, p1 from cn  
T3F: sl 1 st to cn and hold in front, k2, p1 from cn  
T3R: sl 2 sts to cn, hold in front, p1, k2 from cn  
T3F: sl 2 sts to cn, hold in front, p1, k2 from cn  
T5B: slip 3 sts to cn and hold in back, k2, slip last st on cn to LH needle and p1, k2 from cn  
T5F: slip 3 sts to cn and hold in front, k2, slip last st on cn to LH needle and p1, k2 from cn  
fo: through back loop  
tog: together  
WS: wrong side  
wylb: with yarn in back  
wyf: with yarn in front  
yb: yarn back  
yf: yarn forward  
yo: yarn over (1 st increased)
Glossary

Garter Stitch (Gtr st):
Flat – Knit all sts, every row.
In the Rnd – Knit one rnd, purl one rnd.

Stockinette Stitch (St st):
Flat – Knit on the RS, purl on the WS.
In the Rnd – Knit on all sts every rnd.

Reverse Stockinette Stitch (Rev St st):
Flat – Purl on RS, knit on WS.
In the Rnd – Purl all sts, every rnd.

Backward Loop Cast-on Method
* Wrap yarn around left thumb from front to back and secure in palm with other fingers. Insert needle upwards through strand on thumb. Slip loop from thumb onto RH needle, pulling yarn to tighten. Rep from * for desired number of sts.

Cable Cast-on Method
Place a slipknot on LH needle and k1, slip new st onto LH needle; *insert RH needle between first 2 sts on LH needle, k1 from this position, leave the first st on LH needle and slip new st onto LH needle. Rep from * for desired number of sts.

Knitted Cast On
* Insert RH needle knitwise into first st of LH needle, wrap the yarn around the needle and pull through as to make a knit st, leave the first st on LH needle and slip st just made to LH needle (1 st CO); rep from * to required number of sts.

Wrap and turn

Knit row or stitch – With yarn in back, slip next st purlwise onto RH needle, bring yarn to front of work, return slipped st to LH needle, bring yarn to back of work, then turn work.

Purl row or stitch – With yarn in front, slip next st purlwise onto RH needle, bring yarn to back of work, return slipped st to LH needle, bring yarn to front of work, then turn work.

Hide Wraps

Knit row or stitch – Insert RH needle tip from front to back into wrap and knit it together with the wrapped stitch.
Purl row or stitch – Insert RH needle tip from back to front into wrap and lift it onto LH needle, then purl it together with the wrapped stitch.

I-Cord
Using 2 dpns, *knit 1 row; without turning the work, slide the sts to the RH end of needle, pull yarn tightly from end of row, (behind the sts); rep from * until cord meas desired length.

Applied I-Cord
CO 3 sts. Knit 1 row, do not turn work. *K2, slip 1 st knitwise, pick up and k1 from garment edge, pass slipped st over picked up st; rep from * as required. Break yarn but do not BO last st, pull tail through st and secure to WS of pc.

Pick up and knit
Insert right-hand needle into fabric, wrap yarn around needle and pull through.

Kitchener Stitch
Step 1: Bring threaded tapestry needle through first st on front needle as if to knit and slip this st off needle.
Step 2: Bring threaded tapestry needle through next st on front needle as if to purl and leave st on needle.
Step 3: Bring threaded tapestry needle through first st on back needle as if to purl and slip this st off needle.
Step 4: Bring threaded tapestry needle through next st on back needle as if to knit and leave st on needle.
Rep Steps 1–4 until no sts rem on needles.
For more information, visit our website: www.classiceliteyarns.com/WebLetter/Stitches/Grafting/Grafting.php

Three Needle Bind-off Method
Slip the sts from holders onto each of 2 needles, with the RS of garment pieces held together (to form ridge on inside of garment), hold the needles parallel. With a third needle knit the first st of front and back needles together, *knit next st from each needle together, (2 sts on RH needle), BO 1 st; rep from * until all sts are BO.

Our patterns all use the same abbreviations. For unique terms, please see the glossary found at the end of the pattern/book.

Crochet Abbreviations

approx: approximately
beg: begin(ning)
blo: back loop only
CC: contrast color
cont: continue
dec(‘d): decrease(d)
est: establish(ed)
foil: follow(s)(ing)
g: gram(s)
inc(‘d): increase(d)
m: marker
MC: main color
patt: pattern
pc(s): piece(s)
pm: place marker
rem: remain(ing)
rep(s): repeat(s)
RR: row repeat(s)
RS: right side
sh(s): shells
sk: skip
sp(s): space(s)
SR: stitch repeat(s)
sf(s): stitch(es)
tch: turning chain
WS: wrong side

Adjustable ring
Trap the tail end of yarn against the palm of your LH with your ring and pinky fingers. Wrap the yarn around your index and middle fingers twice to form a ring. Pinch the ring between your thumb and index fingers, and slide your fingers out of the ring. Insert crochet hook from front to back into ring and draw up a loop, yarn over hook and pull through loop on hook – 1 loop rem on hook.

ch (chain)
Wrap the yarn around the crochet hook [yarn over] and draw it through the loop on the hook to form the first chain. Rep this step as many times as instructed. (The loop on the hook is never included when counting the number of chains).

dc (double crochet)
Yarn over hook, insert hook into indicated st, yarn over and pull up a loop; [yarn over and draw through 2 loops on hook] twice.

sc (single crochet)
Insert crochet hook in indicated stitch, yarn over and pull up a loop; yarn over and draw through both loops on hook.

sc2tog (single crochet 2 together)
[Insert crochet hook into next st, yarn over and pull up a loop] twice, yarn over and draw through all 3 loops on hook.

sl st (slip stitch)
Insert crochet hook in the indicated stitch, yarn over and draw through both the stitch and the loop on the hook.

tr (treble crochet)
Yarn over hook twice, insert hook in indicated stitch, yarn over and pull up a loop; (yarn over and draw through 2 loops) three times.

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