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Grafting knit and purl stitches

In the last edition, I promised to show how to join two sets of live points without leaving a seam. Perfect for this particular Knitty issue with your focus on clothes to be used ... Hmm ... Well, let's just tell places that you may not want a sewing. Also perfect for the fingers of the socks, the top of the hoods and baby dress or anywhere that you do not want the thickness of the fine edges sewn. It is not, however, particularly suitable for shoulder seams in heavy sweaters or other places where you may want the stability of a border edge to hold the shape of the clothing. Graft, also known as kitchener stitch or weaving, joins two sets of points that are still on the needle (aka "live") using a threaded needle with creating a line that looks like with points between them. I still find a rather magical and mysterious process, even if I have earned some understanding of what is happening while wiping. If you do not have wiped before and feel intimidated by mere idea, all I can ask is that you take a fan jump and try. But it can be an intelligent idea to make a pair of small samples in a beautiful rugged wire - one that is not slippery, irregular or difficult to work - and follow these instructions a few times before experiencing something you passed Days of Tricá. And you will want to do this in the first few times somewhere quiet without the slightest possibility of interruption. If your attention is away from the process, it is not terribly easy to find out where you stopped. [I still have to be careful to finish a complete stage of steps before stopping so I can be sure to start again at the proper point.] But before we reach a step there are some preparations that need to be made. Before starting to grafting, you should divide points evenly into two needles - these can be straight, circular or double needles - all the same thing, but if you are just learning, you may want to start with Straight needles, then there is less chance of the points sliding and confusing you. It is vital that you have exactly the same number of points on both needles. If you have 10 points on the first needle, you have to have 10 points on the other. No way around that. Tell the points at least twice to be absolutely positive. And while we are on the subject, I admit to obsessively count the number of remaining points from time to time, while in the graft process to make sure that I will not end an extra point at the end of one of the needles - too A good way to make sure you're doing it right. The number of points should be the same, because there is simply nothing to do with any remaining points and they will simply be hanging there to unravel, poor things. There are many things in Tricá that may be foolish, but that is not one of them. A Rapid Note: For this tutorial, I will focus on storage graft, with a note on the liquidrum graft at the end. Protect complicated point patterns are, to tell the truth, in addition to my current achievement of practice. OK. Sit somewhere tranquil with a good source of light, your tricá's and a taping needle. You can chain the tapestry needle with a wire length that is not connected to the trichm and it taves it later, but ideally you will have left a tail in one of the pieces of TRICÁ ' © at least twice as long as the finished junction is. From experience, I discovered that the results are better if the tail is coming from the piece on the needle farther from me when I start. Hold the parallel needles with the tips pointing in the same direction and the wrong sides (purl) turned inside. Now you will need to "set up" to grafting by running the two steps once: Insert the threaded tapener needle in the first point in the Closer of you as if for purpar and pull it, leaving the point in needle. Then insert the needle into the first point on the rear needle as if to knit, leaving the point on the needle. Pull the wire through. These first two steps are prepared and are just made once. Now let's get down to some quiet kitchen - the next four steps are the ones that you will repeat until you worked each point on the needles. I usually sing for myself "Knitting, Purl - Purl, knit" while grafting and you will soon see why. Insert the needle into the first point on the front needle as if to knit, while sliding the end of the needle. Insert the needle at the next point on the front needle as if for purpar, but this time, leave it on the needle. Gently pull the wire. Insert the needle into the first point on the rear needle as if for purpar and slide it from the end of the needle. Insert the needle to the next point on the rear needle as if to knit and leave it on the needle. Pull the wire through. Repeat steps 1-4 repeatedly. After working a pair of inches, pause [sure to complete step 4 so that you know where to start again] and tighten the points using the end of the tapener needle to pull on each loop loop, working From the beginning of the junction towards the latest points worked. I think I get a more pleasant final result when I pull the wire lightly through the points during the graft process and then adjust the tension on the wire to combine the tricá 'meter closest possible . So, this ... Continue repeating steps 1-4, pausing to tighten the points from time to time until all points work. The two last few other points on the needle will require you to run Step 1, then go directly to step 3. Now a brief word about GARTETER POINTY GARTER: In order to create an invisible join in a league point, you It has to make sure that the last row of points on the front has pink bumps calming against the needle and the last line of points in the back has Monches of Mount against the needle. For the preparation steps, insert the needle into the first point on the front needle as if the purl and then into the first point on the needle back as if the purl again. Then instead of working steps 1-4, just repeat steps 1 and 2 with the first front needle and then the rear needle. The singing in this case will be "knitting, purl --knit, purl". Remember to take a deep breath and keep singing and soon you will be able to graft without referring to the instructions. Honest! I love graft; At least I definitely prefer to sew seams. I think it's easier to do well, it looks better, and it extends more like the rest of the trichan than a sewing. I know many knitters are intimidated by it, maybe because it feels like sewing. If you continue, you can dominate it, try to think about it as weaving manually in a knit line (because, really, it's what you're doing). There are many instructions for Stockinette grafting, but less about grafting the reverse postman (PURL points). This can also be done, and it is not very different. The hard part is if you have something like reeds where you have to continue going forward and back between mount and PURL points, you need to pay attention if you are dealing with a mesh or a point passing. Graft of stimulus (knitting) the work wire for a tapener needle. Hold the parallel needles to each other, horizontally in front of you, with the wrong sides of the tissue facing the interior and the working wire on the right side. Set up: pass the first point on the front needle purlise, then pass the first point on the rear needle. Go through the first point of the front needle of corn and escapes from the needle, then pass through the second point PROLLWISE (do not slip the needle). Vain to the first point of the rear purlise needle and The needle, then pass through the second knit point (not slipping from the needle). needle). Grafting: Front Needle: Knitted, Sliding, Rear Needle Paper: Purl, Slide, Knitting Reverse Graft Stockinette (PURL) Working the front needle the same as for Stockinette grafting, but on the rear needle Pure points in the opposite direction - Pass through the first knit point and slide the needle, then pass through the second PURLWISE point (not slipping from the needle). So you work the points on the rear needle the same as you do for the front needle. Reverse Stockinette Graft Graft: Front Needle: Knitting, Sliding, Rear Needle PURL: Knit, Sliding, Switch Switch back and out between postnote and reverse assembly This is the complicated part. You always work the points on the front needle the same, then it does not matter if a point is knitting or purl. On the rear needle, you should look at each point and work, depending on whether it is a knit or a garbage point. So when you get to a point where the first point on the needle of the funds is knitting, but the second is purl, pass through the first point of passage and slide it out of the needle, but then pass through the Second point - the PURL á € "PURLWISE (not slipping from the needle). Continue working on the needle back as to reverse graft as long as everyone is all PURL points. When you reach a point where it changes again and the first point of the rear needle is purl, but the next is to knit, you will pass through the first point of knit and slide it out of the needle, then pass for the next - the knit of a "knitwise (not slipping from the needle). You can get confused if you have to keep changing back and back too much, just stay calm, and keep really looking at each point as you go. Remember, the front needle is always the same, it is only the needle back that changes. Then, you know how to make the point of the kitchenener, but you do not know how to do it on the side of A clothing? No problems! In this tutorial, I'll show you step by step how to get PURL Points in Tricá. It does not matter if you want to graft a finger in a mesh or shoulders of a sweater, the point of punish Unusable Kitchener is a nearly invisible method to join two pieces. All you need is a tapener needle * and some patience. So, let's dive into it, eh? * Earn a small commission for purchases made through this link. Instructions: Preparation Step A: Begin by distributing your points evenly on two needles with the front knit side and the points of the needles to the right. The tail / work yarn should come from the piece that is on the back. Both pieces should be parallel to each other - a knitting needle in front (from now on the front needle), and one, with an equal amount of points, on the back (from now on the rear needle). Step B: Cut the working wire using scissors leaving a tail that is at least 3 times as long as the pieces you want to graft. Chain the tail on a blunt tapestry needle. Note: I am using a contrasting wire for demonstration purposes just step C: Now pull the tapestry needle through the first point on the tricon needle in front as if to knit (and leave the point on the needle). Step D: Continue passing through the first point in the second trich q as if for purpar (and leave the point on the needle). The repetition now that you ended the preparation, it is time to start with the real repetition. Pull the tail taught after each step, but do not pull at all. Just a soft tug so that the resulting points correspond to your project meter. Step 1: Pass the first point on the front needle as if for Purpar and slide the needle point. Step 2: Pass the first (new) point on the front needle as if to knit and leave it on the needle. Step 3: Pass the wire through the first point on the rear needle as if it were to knit and slide the point needle. Step 4: Pull the wire through the first point (new) on the rear needle as if for purpar and keep it on the needle. Repeat repeat 1-4 until you fell the last point off. Horean is an easy way to memorize. HÁ e s purl mesh, purl knit ... Always drop the first point, and keep the second siterchy you drop the point the way you kept the last point and then change (step 2 is inserting knitwise and step 3 is falling Knitwise, and then it e s purlwise insertion) and even easier way to imagine looking at the line below. If you look closely closely, you can see how small bumps that form the PURL points two lines below. The only two points on their needle. You basically just mimic the way the wire comes in and out of them. Finishing a kitchener point on the PURL side once you downloaded your last point, you can really just pull tight and everything will be safe as it is. For the fingers of the socks, then you can simply stick the thread through the opening around the last point, bring it to the wrong side, pull tight once, and then weave in the remaining tail inside. So, sometimes it makes sense to adjust the sewing, stretching the grafted points. Make it softly and one at a time. That way, you can adjust the meter so that the point becomes truly invisible. Note: By combing the Knitwise Point Knitwise and Purlwise you can grafted 2nd ribs. Tips for a better graft after getting his way, the kitchener point on the purl side is really so easy as the regular version. But here are some things to consider: Be careful when you squeeze the points. Sometimes the wire gets stuck above the needles and this can create an additional point / loop. Always keep the wire Below again. Dona t tighten too hard or you will have a visible stitching. The idea is SEW as lightly as you would normally knit.You can actually combine steps 2 and 3. As you stick the tapestry needle through the second point knitwise you can continue on the First point on the needle back (and in the same way you can combine steps 4 and 1). So, ThatA € is that. That's how you grafted two knit pieces along with the Kitchener point on the PURL side. Feel free to ask your questions below! below!

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