

Knitting Abbreviations

alt	alternate
approx	approximately
beg	beginning
CB	cable back
CC	contrast colour
CF	cable forward
cm	centimetre(s)
CN	cable needle
cont	continue
dec	decrease (by working two stitches together)
DK	double knitting
dpn	double-pointed needle
fol	following
g	gram
g st	garter stitch (knit every row)
inc	increase (usually knit into same stitch twice)
ins	inches
K/k	knit
kfb	knit into front and back of stitch
kwise	by knitting the stitch
kztog	knit the next two stitches together
LH/lh	left hand
LT	left twist
meas	measures
m	metre(s)
mm	millimetre(s)
M1	make one (increase 1 stitch)
M1L	make one twisted to the left (increase 1 stitch)
M1R	make one twisted to the right (increase 1 stitch)
M1p	make one purlwise (increase 1 stitch)
MB	make a bobble
MC	main colour
No	number
oz	ounces
P/p	purl
patt(s)	pattern(s)
patt rep(s)	pattern repeat(s)
PB	place bead
pf	purl into front and back of stitch
PM	place marker
P2tog	purl 2 stitches together (1 stitch decreased)
P3tog	purl 3 stitches together (2 stitches decreased)
prev	previous
pss	pass slipped stitch over
p2sso	pass 2 slipped stitches over
pw	by purling the stitch
rem	remain/remaining
rep(s)	repeat(s)
rev st st	reverse stocking stitch
RH	right hand
rnd(s)	round(s) (on a circular needle)
RS	right side
RT	right twist
skpo	slip 1 stitch, knit 1 stitch, pass slipped stitch over (1 stitch decreased)
sk2po	slip 1 stitch, knit 2 stitches together, pass slipped stitch over (2 stitches decreased)
sl	slip
sl st	slip stitch
ssk	slip 2 stitches one at a time, knit 2 slipped stitches together (1 stitch decreased)
ssp	slip 2 stitches one at a time, purl 2 slipped stitches together through back of the loops (1 stitch decreased)
st(s)	stitch(es)
st st	stocking stitch
tbl	through the back of the loop
tog	together
WS	wrong side
wyib	with yarn in back
wyif	with yarn in front
ybk	yarn to the back
yfwd	yarn forward
yo	yarn over
yn	yarn round needle
yon	yarn over needle
*	used to mark the beginning of pattern repeats
() or []	used to enclose larger sizes/certain instructions

Knitting needle conversion chart

UK	METRIC	US
14	2mm	0
13	2¼mm	1
	2½mm	-
12	2¾mm	2
11	3mm	-
10	3¼mm	3
	3½mm	4
9	3¾mm	5
8	4mm	6
7	4½mm	7
6	5mm	8
5	5½mm	9
4	6mm	10
3	6½mm	10½
2	7mm	-
1	7½mm	-
0	8mm	11
00	9mm	13
000	10mm	15

Yarn weight descriptions

2ply

Essentially two strands of yarn twisted together, this is great for knitting fitted garments, such as socks and gloves. Most often, 2ply is knitted on 2-3¼mm needles.

4ply

This is a favourite weight for baby clothes, heavier socks and lightweight jumpers and cardigans. The best needles to knit 4ply with range between 3 and 4mm.

DK or double knitting

So called because it's double the weight of 4ply, DK is the most widely used yarn and is versatile enough for many garments. Most patterns and yarns suggest you use 3½-4½mm needles.

Aran

Originally created for fishermen's jumpers, aran weight wool can be used to make up accessories and many different garments when DK isn't heavy enough, and chunky is too bulky. Best results are gained using 4-5½mm needles.

Crochet hook conversion chart

UK	METRIC	US
14	2mm	B/1
13	2.25mm	-
12	2.5mm	C/2
11	3mm	-
10	3.25mm	D/3
9	3.5mm	E/4
8	4mm	G/6
7	4.5mm	7
6	5mm	H/8
5	5.5mm	I/9
4	6mm	J/10
3	6.5mm	K/10½
2	7mm	-
0	8mm	-
00	9mm	-
000	10mm	-

Yarn weight UK/US conversion

UK	US
4ply	Sport
Double knitting	Light worsted
Aran	Fisherman/Worsted
Chunky	Bulky
Super chunky	Extra bulky

Chunky

Heavier than aran, chunky wool is traditionally associated with outdoor wear and winter jumpers. It's knitted on 5½-7mm needles and for beginners it's perfect, as work will grow quickly.

Super chunky

This weight of yarn is proving increasingly popular for the making of winter coats and jumpers. It's also good for beginners, because it produces quick results. We'd recommend using needles that are at least 7mm thick.