



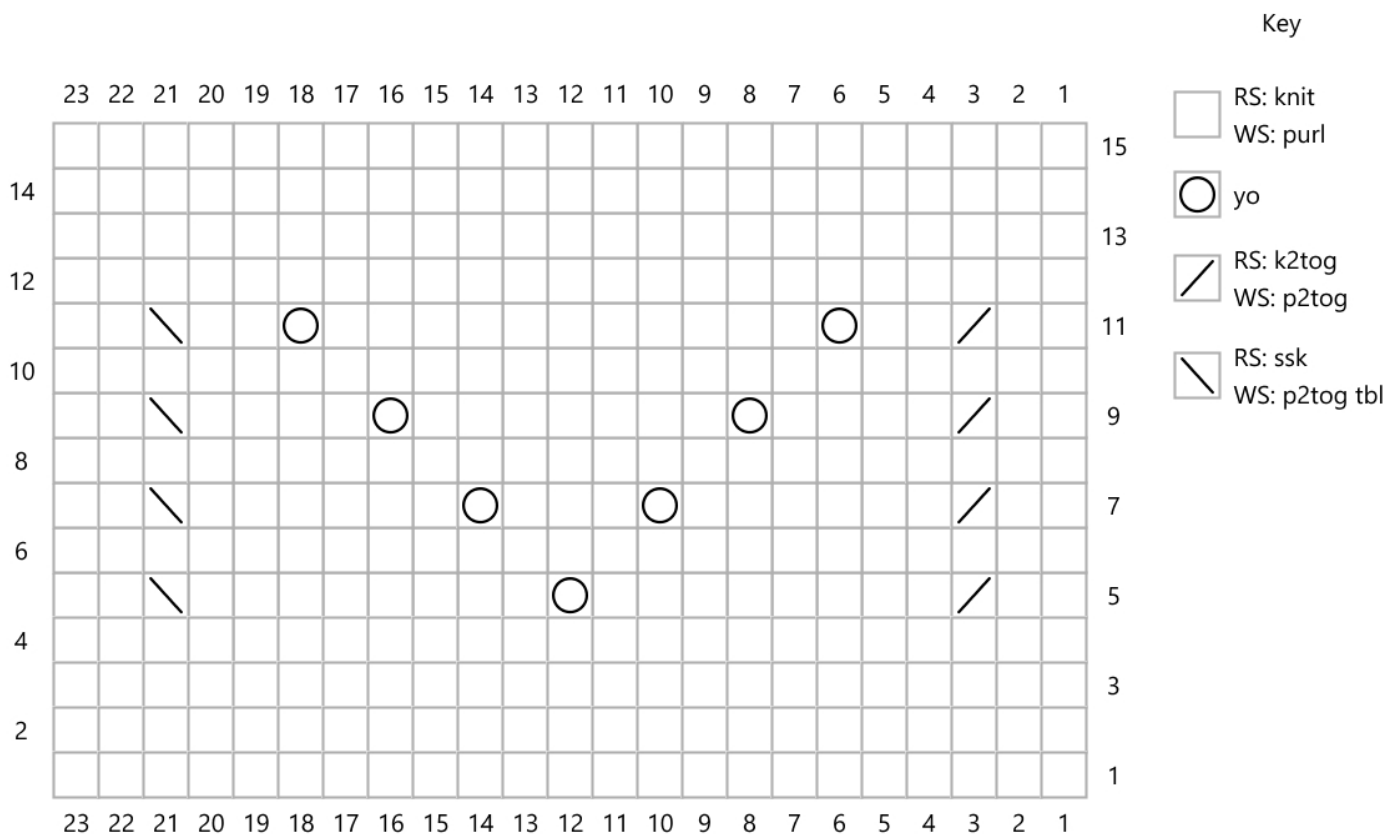
Objective

The yarn over is a visible increase, frequently used in lace and similar decorative patterns. For larger eyelets, the yarn may be wrapped around the needle two or more times then dropped or worked on later rows. In these tasks you will be making small samples using yarn overs in combination with different decreases and exploring how the different methods can be used to develop and express your design ideas.

Task One

Yarn over – between two knit stitches with a separate decrease

In this sample you will be making a yarn over between two knit stitches. The paired decreases are placed at the beginning and end of the row to keep the straight edges in the work.



Using a pair of 4mm (old UK size 8, USA size 6) needles, cast on 23 sts.

Row 1 (RS): Knit. (23 sts)

Row 2 and all WS rows: Purl.

Row 3: Knit.

Row 5: K2, k2tog, k8, yo, k8, ssk, k2.

Row 7: K2, k2tog, k6, yo, k3, yo, k6, ssk, k2.

Row 9: K2, k2tog, k4, yo, k7, yo, k4, ssk, k2.

Row 11: K2, k2tog, k2, yo, k11, yo, k2, ssk, k2.

Row 13: Knit.

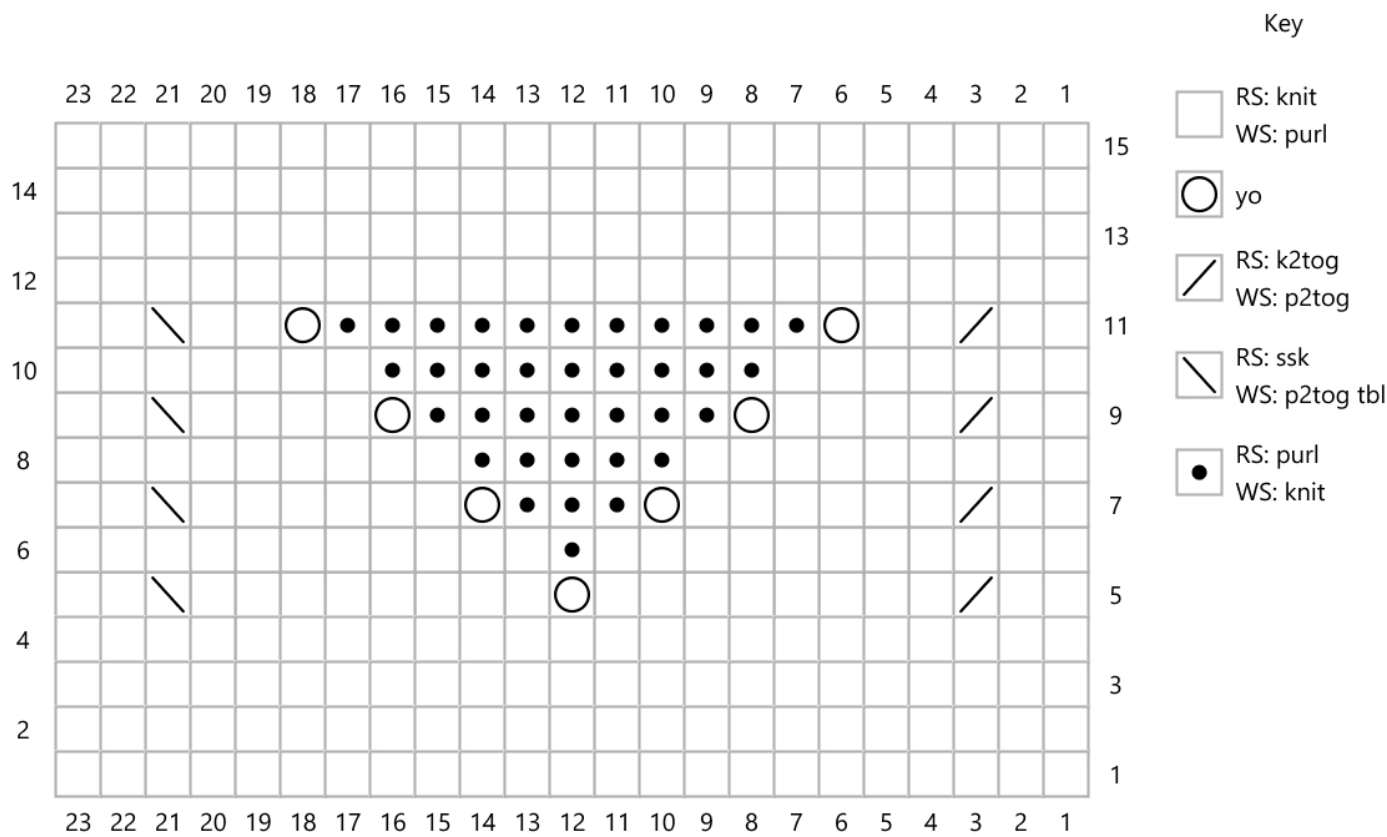
Row 15: Knit. Cast off.

Finish your sample by weaving in all ends, blocking and pressing.

Task Two

Yarn over – between a knit and a purl stitch with a separate decrease

In this sample you will be making a yarn over between a knit and a purl stitch. The paired decreases are placed at the beginning and end of the row to keep the straight edges in the work.



Using a pair of 4mm (old UK size 8, USA size 6) needles, cast on 23 sts.

Row 1 (RS): Knit. (23 sts)

Row 2 (WS): Purl.

Rows 3 - 4: Repeat rows 1 - 2.

Row 5: K2, k2tog, k8, yo, k8, ssk, k2.

Row 6: P11, k1, p11.

Row 7: K2, k2tog, k6, yo, p3, yo, k6, ssk, k2.

Row 8: P9, k5, p9.

Row 9: K2, k2tog, k4, yo, p7, yo, k4, ssk, k2.

Row 10: P7, k9, p7.

Row 11: K2, k2tog, k2, yo, p11, yo, k2, ssk, k2.

Row 12: Purl.

Row 13: Knit.

Rows 14 - 15: Repeat rows 12 - 13.

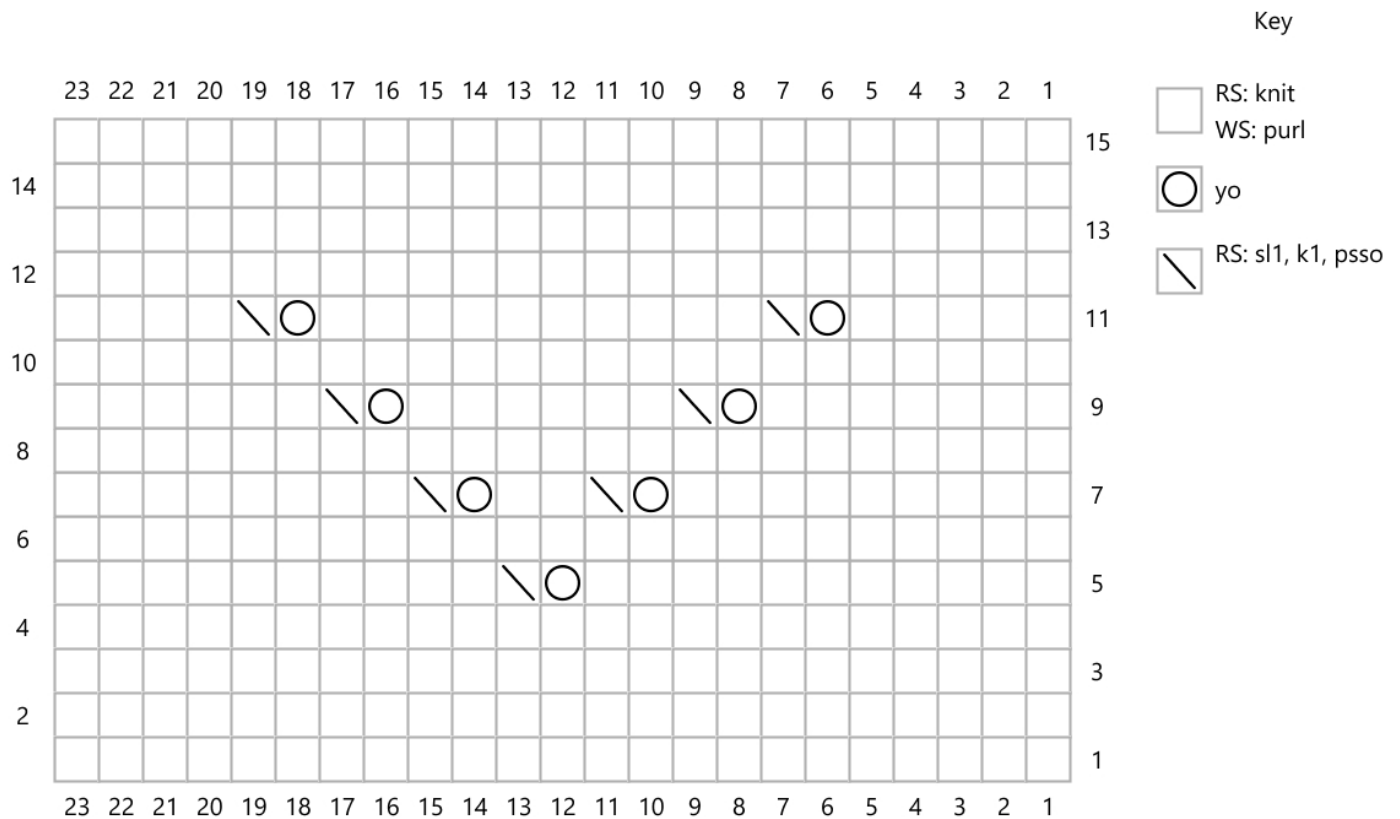
Cast off.

Finish your sample by weaving in all ends, blocking and pressing.

Task Three

Yarn over, slip one, knit one, pass the slipped stitch over (yoskpo or [yo, sl1, k1, pss0])

In this exercise we will make the increase and decrease at the same time, placing them together in the row. This can be useful where we have a narrow fabric and a later decrease would noticeably pull in whilst the increase pushed out. It is also a more visible stitch that adds texture as well as the eyelet. And so, it's onto the yarn over, slip one, knit one, pass the slipped stitch over (yo, sl1, k1, pss0, YOSKPO).



Using a pair of 4mm (old UK size 8, USA size 6) needles, cast on 23 stitches.

Row 1 (RS): Knit. (23 sts)

Row 2 and all WS rows: Purl.

Row 3: Knit.

Row 5: K11, yo, sl1, k1, pss0, k10.

Row 7: K9, yo, sl1, k1, pss0, k2, yo, sl1, k1, pss0, k8.

Row 9: K7, (yo, sl1, k1, pss0, k6) x 2.

Row 11: K5, yo, sl1, k1, pss0, k10, yo, sl1, k1, pss0, k4.

Row 13: Knit.

Row 15: Knit.

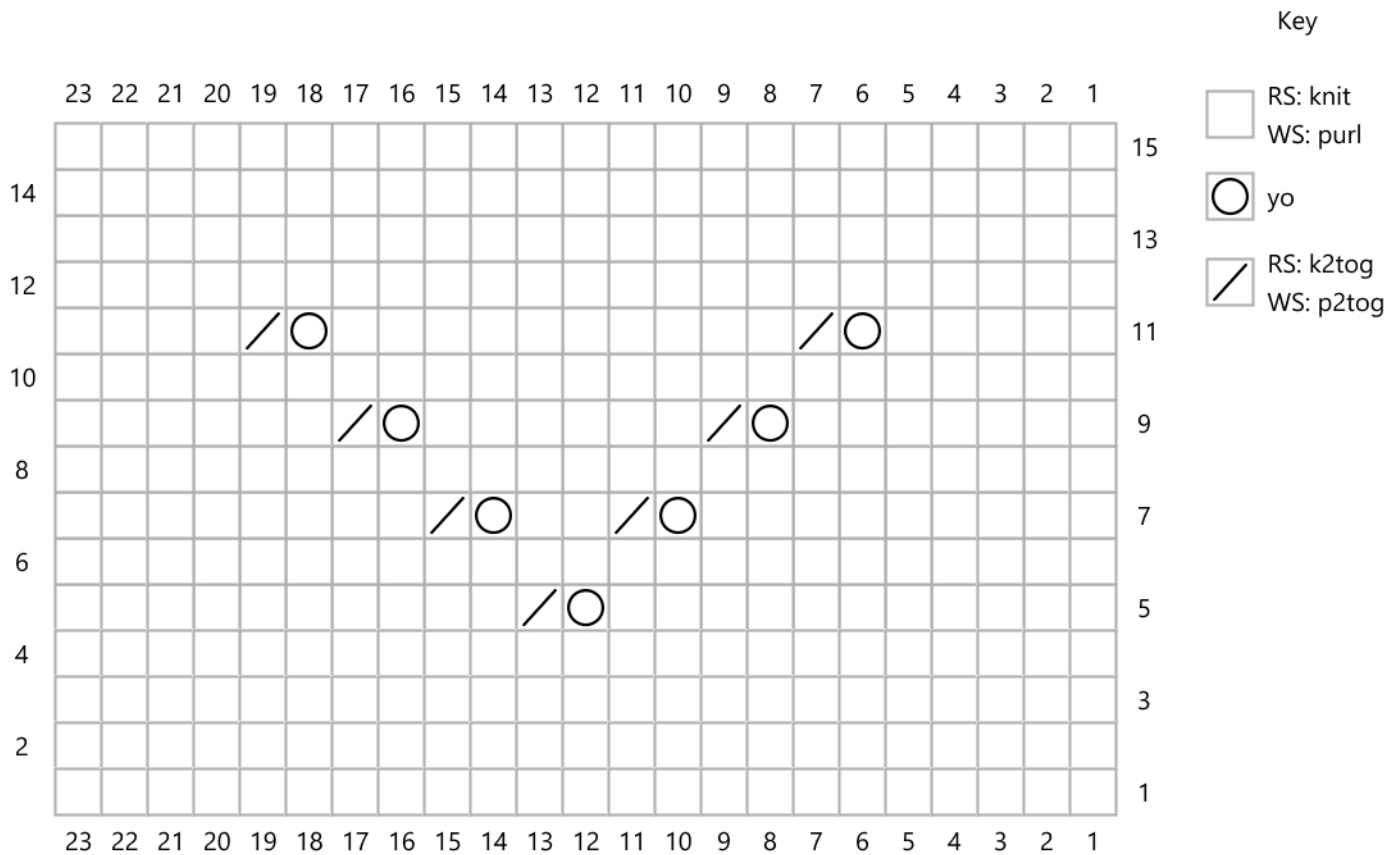
Cast off.

Finish your sample by weaving in all ends, blocking and pressing.

Task Four

Yarn over, knit two together (yok2tog)

For this exercise you'll be trying the yarn over knit two together or yok2tog. This paired increase and decrease puts the emphasis on the eyelet with the decrease being less visible. Compare with the yokspo and you'll see the difference.



Using a pair of 4mm (old UK size 8, USA size 6) needles, cast on 23 stitches.

Row 1 (RS): Knit. (23 sts)

Row 2 and all WS rows: Purl.

Row 3: Knit.

Row 5: K11, yo, k2tog, k10.

Row 7: K9, yo, k2tog, k2, yo, k2tog, k8.

Row 9: K7, (yo, k2tog, k6) x 2.

Row 11: K5, yo, k2tog, k10, yo, k2tog, k4.

Row 13: Knit.

Row 15: Knit.

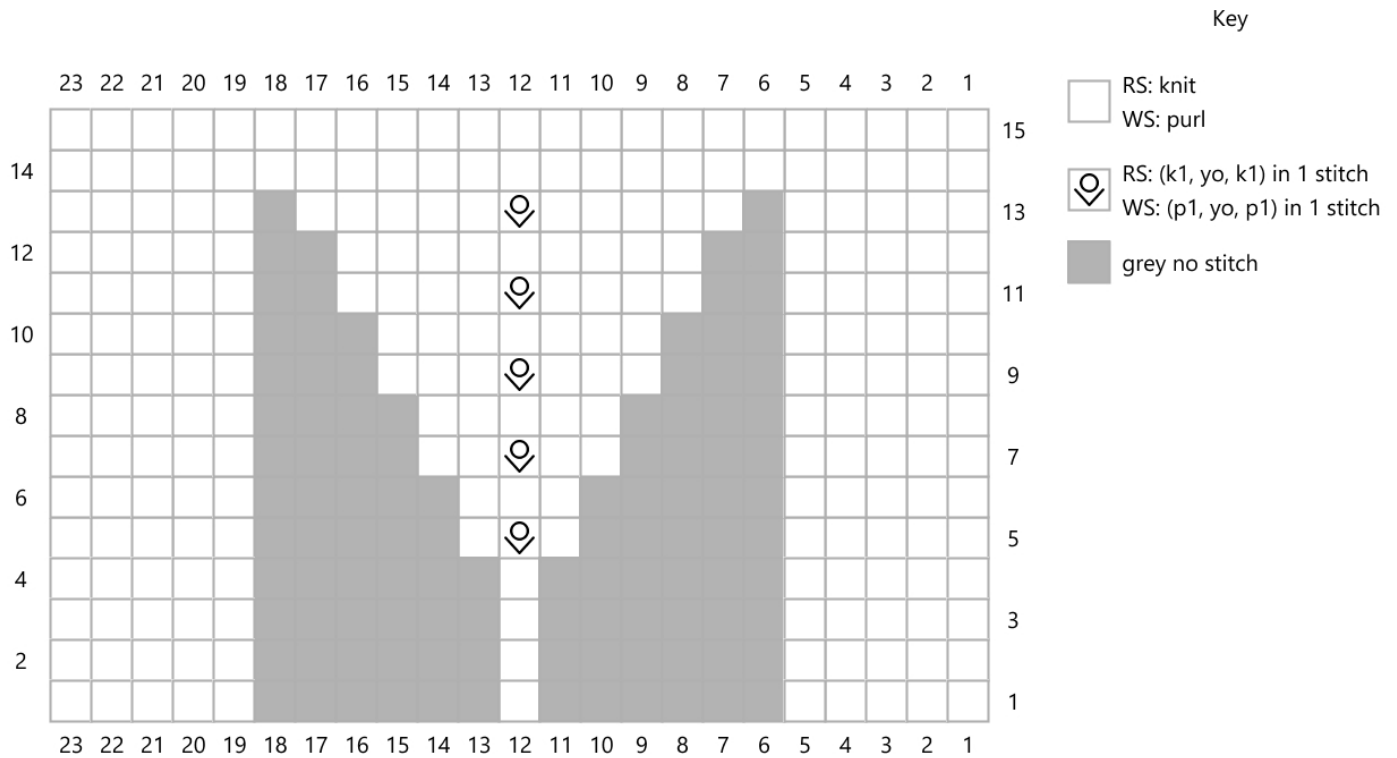
Cast off.

Finish your sample by weaving in all ends, blocking and pressing.

Task Five

Knit one, yarn over, knit one (usually abbreviated to [k1, yo, k1] or kyok)

In this exercise you'll be creating a double increase, designed to widen a knitted fabric from a central yarn over flanked by two knit stitches. As these three actions are all made into one stitch, you will see how this creates a 'fan' effect. Note that when you work this sample, the grey squares denote that there is no stitch and are therefore ignored when counting (see the reference guide for more details). For this reason, we cast on 11 stitches (being 5 + 1 + 5) – the grey stitches do not count.



Using a pair of 4mm (old UK size 8, USA size 6) needles, cast on 11 stitches.

Row 1 (RS): Knit. (11 sts)

Row 2 and all WS rows: Purl.

Row 3: Knit.

Row 5: K6, (k1, yo, k1) in 1 stitch, k6. (15 sts)

Row 7: K7, (k1, yo, k1) in 1 stitch, k7. (17 sts)

Row 9: K8, (k1, yo, k1) in 1 stitch, k8. (19 sts)

Row 11: K9, (k1, yo, k1) in 1 stitch, k9. (21 sts)

Row 13: K10, (k1, yo, k1) in 1 stitch, k10. (23 sts)

Row 15: Knit.

Cast off.

Finish your sample by weaving in all ends, blocking and pressing.

Task Six

Create your own lace sample

For this final sample, you will be creating your own small lace pattern. If you wish you may refer to a stitch dictionary for ideas or start your design from scratch (or a bit of both!). Whichever method you choose, you should begin by charting your design (remember to think about those grey squares if you need them!) and also produce a written version. You should aim to make your sample around 25-35 stitches wide and approximately square.

Task Seven

Reflect and record

Make some notes about your samples. Which ones did you like best and why? Are there any limitations you can think of in the different techniques or particular ways in which a technique could be exploited (in sculptural knitting for example)? Do you prefer charted patterns or written? Which did you find easiest to read and which was easier to write?

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