



# Drawing with Yarn: Knit Weaving

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with Kristine Rodriguez

## Class Objectives

1. Cover the basics of knit weaving and its various techniques
2. Inspire your creativity so you can take this overview and explore it endlessly on your own

## Stay in Touch

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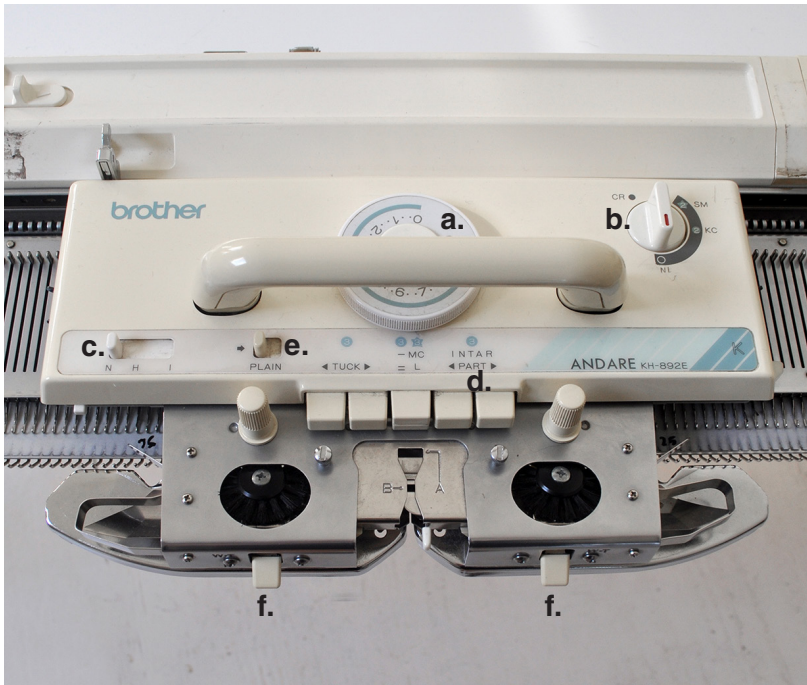
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# Overview: The Carriage

The carriage components you'll need to know for class:



## a. TENSION DIAL

Controls size of the stitches.

## b. THE CR/N-L DIAL

**N-L** keeps the carriage secure on the rail. Have the dial on **N-L** when knitting. **CR** is the emergency release to take carriage off.

## c. HOLDING CAM LEVER (HOLD)

**N** position to knit. **H** position to **hold** needles in the E Position.

## d. PART

Allows the carriage to move across the bed in the specified direction and bypass needles in B Position without them knitting.

## e. PLAIN

Disengages front buttons, including **PART**.

## f. BRUSHES

**N** position for regular knitting. Move them to **W-T** position when knit weaving.

# Refresher: The Machine Bed



## a. A POSITION\*

The non-working position (not in use).

## b. B POSITION\*

The working position (it's being knit with).

## d. D POSITION\*

Needles here will be returned to **B** when the carriage gets pushed across the bed.

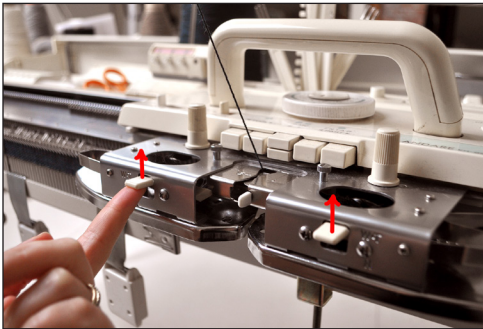
## e. E POSITION\*

By default, these needles return to the **B Position** when the carriage is pushed across the bed. This position is also used for casting on and holding stitches.

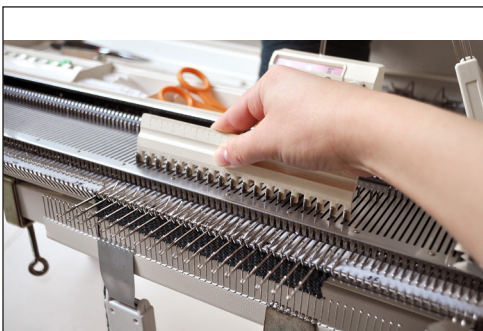
**\*NOTE:** Certain machine models might use different letters to mark these positions, but what each does is the same.

# Knit Weaving: The Basics

*To kick things off, let's start with the basics:* using the technique to create stripes.



1. Use Yarn #1 (dark green in demo) and knit at least a few rows of your swatch. Push both brushes (located on face plate of the carriage) into the **W-T position**. This brings those brushes down towards the machine bed.



2. Using your **1x1 needle pusher**, push every other needle out into the **E position**.

- You can experiment with the ratio of needles pushed out vs needles in between. For example, you can push 1 needle out and leave 2 needles in between (1x2) or 1x4, 3x1, 2x6, etc. Each creates a different effect.



3. Leave Yarn #1 in area A of the carriage. Make a slip knot with Yarn #2 leaving a bit of a tail and place it on the outermost needle in the E position. Then lay Yarn #2 (including some of tail to trim at the end) across needles in E close to the gate pegs.

- You don't thread yarn #2 through your machine. Instead, place the spool on the floor in front of you or on your lap.
- If Yarn #2 is much bulkier than Yarn #1, you may need to adjust the tension to be looser.



4. Push the carriage across the bed to knit weave 1 row. Notice that this resets all needles back into the B position. So to continue with this technique, repeat Steps 2 and 3 for every row you want to knit weave.

- If you have regular knit rows between knit weave ones, you can leave your brushes in the **W-T position** while you knit the swatch and return them to **N** when you're finished.



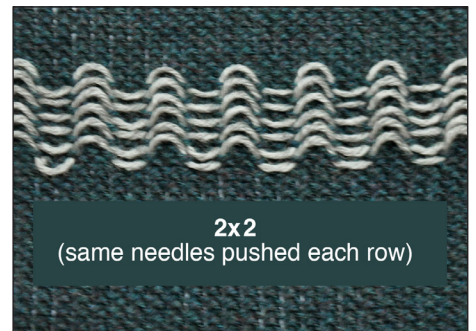
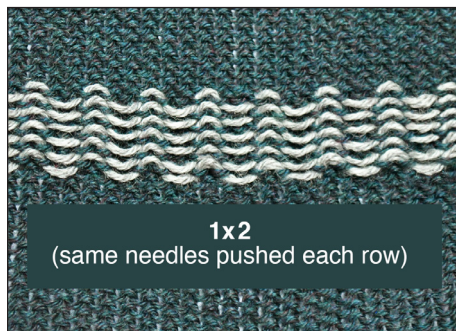
# Knit Weaving: Stripes

*Even with the fundamental knit weaving technique, there's so much room to explore.* Here are some things to experiment with while knit weaving stripes. Be sure to also keep these ideas in mind when exploring more advanced techniques as well.

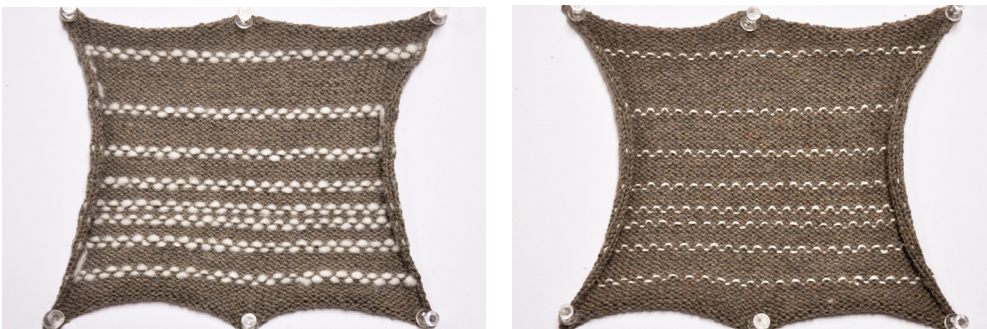
## Knitting Thin vs Bold Stripes



## Different Needle Configs



## Knit Weaving with Thick vs Thin Yarn





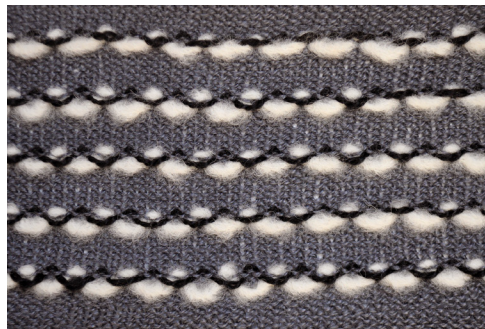
# Knit Weaving: Wrapping & Draping Needles

*You can create different textures by wrapping and/or draping the E position needles.* The examples below are meant to introduce the techniques. They are not rules. You can and should experiment using different needle configs, number of wrappings, yarns, etc. All of this will change the effect.

## Wrapping Yarn Around - Bobbles



## Wrapping Yarns Under and Over



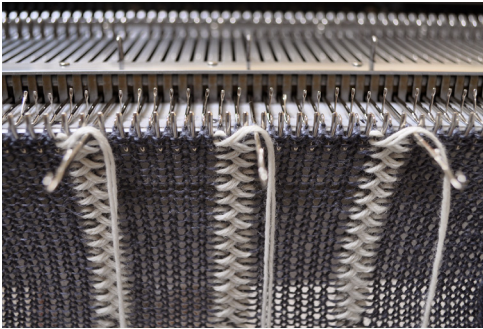
## Draping Yarn - Fringe/Loops



# Knit Weaving: Working Vertically

Up to this point, the knit weaving we've covered has been horizontal (across the machine bed). **However, you also have the option of working vertically too.**

## Vertical Stripes



## Shaping and Movement



This is the same technique as vertical stripes, but instead of moving back and forth between two needles, this pattern keeps moving in one direction for a few rows and then travels back.

## Longer Floats





# Knit Weaving: Drawing Lines and Shapes

*From geometric to organic shapes, there really isn't a limit on what you can create using knit weaving.* Here's some inspo to get your creativity going on how you can combine various knit weaving techniques to create lines and shapes.

## Geometric



## Organic



## Line Drawing

