

Stitch 6 – Diamond Lattice

The charming pattern of the Diamond Lattice Stitch represents the little farms that were worked intensively by local farmers scattered all over the Aran Islands. It's believed to be a symbol of prosperity, wealth, and success when in the sea.

The Diamond Lattice Stitch is a depiction of the Aran fishermen's mess nets. Knitters believed the inclusion of this stitch in a sweater would ensure a plentiful catch by their fisherman.

Knitters use the Diamond Lattice Stitch as an all-over textured pattern in projects such as blankets and jackets.

If you have a special occasion coming up and want to wear something that will bring you good fortune, an Aran Sweater knitted with the Diamond Stitch is sure to bring you the famous luck of the Irish.

This month's pattern introduces 3 new or different stitch patterns. You will find a separate document that explains the difference between cable, twisted, and crossed stitches.



Lattice Diamond Stitch Pattern picture from Knitting on the Net website

Cables, Crossed Stitches, Twisted Stitches

Are the Same??

C2B, C2F, T2B, T2F, 2/2LC, and 2/2RC all these abbreviations mean the same in one way or another; changing the direction of a knit stitch.

Cables:

The basis of many Aran patterns is the simple cable. A cable needle is used to move one stitch or a group of stitches over or behind another. When knitted on a plain background this resembles rope.

Cable stitches are created by transferring a number of stitches to a Cable Needle while stitches from the left-hand needle are knitted, passing either in front or behind the cable.

Cable stitches create a very dense fabric with less flexibility than normal knitting with a much narrower gauge. They are often associated with Celtic designs particularly Aran knitting named after the islands off the west coast of Ireland.

While conventional through-the-back-loops cable crosses stand out best alongside adjacent purls, they aren't as distinct when the background fabric is knit, or stockinette.

Cross Stitches:

These are very small cables involving only 2 stitches. They can be done either with or without a cable needle. It is well worth experimenting with both methods to discover which method suits you best.

The cross stitch has a fun woven look to it and makes for a dense knit fabric.

Twist Stitches: In knitting, twisted stitches can be either mistakes or works of art, and the difference between the two depends on whether or not the twisted stitches are intentional. When they are accidental, twisted stitches can alter the gauge and the appearance of the garment. But when they are planned, the result can be both beautiful and intricate.

Probably the most common application of "twisted stitches" refers to individual knit stitches that have been worked through the back loops (often abbreviated ktbl or sometimes k1b). The extra twist that's put on a knit stitch by working it through the back loop in this way forces it to stand out in relief against a surrounding fabric formed of adjacent purls.

The second, related meaning of "twisted stitches" refers to stitches that have been knitted through the back loops and *subsequently crossed*, most commonly a 1×1 cross, allowing single knit stitches to meander around the fabric in high relief across a background of purl stitches.

You can twist your stitches to the right or left and manipulate them to create decorative ridges throughout your knit fabric. They're especially useful for creating faux cable knits without the use of a cable needle. To maximize the look, twisted stitches are often worked on a background of reverse stockinette.

Basically, twisted stitches loop in such a manner that when stretched horizontally, they'll bunch up tighter together. Normal stitches stretch open. So, by using twisted stitches as cables, the cables keep their definition even when stretched.

Twisted stitches can add an element of intricate beauty to your knitwear. The detailed and complex appearance of the fabric will take your knitted garments and accessories to the next level, making it well worth the time invested in creating them.

Whether you know them as two-stitch cables, 1×1 cables, crossed stitches or twisted cables, these little design elements are perfect for forming all kinds of geometric patterns.

Stitch 6 – Diamond Lattice

Diamond Lattice Written Instructions – no chart for this stitch

Row 1: (RS): HS/RS, SM, P5, C2B, *p6, C2B repeat from * to the last 5 sts, p5, SM, HS/RS.

Row 2: (WS): HS/LS, SM, K5, p2, *k6, p2; repeat from * to last 5 stitches, K5, SM, HS/LS.

Row 3: HS/RS, SM, P4, *T2B, T2F, p4; repeat from * to the end, SM, HS/RS.

Row 4: HS/LS, SM, K4, *p1, k2, p1, k4 repeat from * to the end, SM, HS/LS.

Row 5: HS/RS, SM, P3, *T2B, p2, T2F; p2; repeat from * to last st, p1, SM, HS/RS.

Row 6: HS/LS, SM, K3, *p1, k4, p1, k2, repeat from * to last st, k1, SM, HS/LS.

Row 7: HS/RS, SM, P2, *T2B, p4, T2F; repeat from * to last 2 sts, p2, SM, HS/RS.

Row 8: HS/LS, SM, K2, p1, *k6, p2; repeat from * to last st, k1, SM, HS/LS.

Row 9: HS/RS, SM, P1, C2B, *p6, C2B, repeat from * to last st, p1, SM, HS/RS.

Row 10: HS/LS, SM, K1, p2, *k6, p2; repeat from * to last st, k1, SM, HS/LS.

Row 11: HS/RS, SM, P2, *T2F; p4, T2B; repeat from * to last 2 sts, p2, SM, HS/RS.

Row 12: HS/LS, SM, K3, *p1, k4, p1, k2, repeat from * to last st, k1, SM, HS/LS.

Row 13: HS/RS, SM, P3, *T2F, p2, T2B, p2, repeat from * to last st, p1, SM, HS/RS.

Row 14: HS/LS, SM, K4, *p1, k2, p1, k4 repeat from * to the end, SM, HS/LS

Row 15: HS/RS, SM, P4, *T2F, T2B, p4; repeat from * to end, SM, HS/RS,

Row 16: HS/LS, SM, K5, p2, *k6, p2; repeat from * to last 5 stitches, K5, SM, HS/LS.

Knit 6 rows (garter stitch) before starting Stitch 7 pattern.

Hatch Stitch, Cross Stitch, & Twist Stitch Written Instructions

HS/RS is referencing the right-hand side of the scarf facing you. HS/LS is referencing the left-hand side of the scarf.

Row 1 (RS): K1, *Sl1, k1, yo, pass slip st over both the knit and yo sts* repeat 1 time, p1. Place marker and work stitch pattern until last 6 stitches. Place marker, p1 *Sl1, k1, yo, pass slip st over both the knit and the yo sts* repeat 1 time, slip last stitch with yarn in front.

Row 2 (WS) K1, p4, k1, slip marker and work stitch pattern until last 6 stitches and maker. Slip marker, K1, p4, sl 1 with yarn in front.

Cross 2 Back (C2B) Knit into back of 2nd stitch on left needle, then knit into 1st stitch on left needle, slipping both stitches off needle at the same time.

Twist 2 Back (T2B) Slip next stitch on left needle onto cable needle and hold at back of work, knit next stitch from left needle, then purl stitch from cable needle.

Twist 2 Front (T2F) Slip next stitch on left needle onto cable needle and hold at front of work, purl next stitch from left-hand needle, then knit stitch from cable needle.