



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR
FACULTY OF EDUCATION & METHODOLOGY

Faculty Name : JV'n Daksha I (Assistant Professor)
Program : M.Sc [FD]1st Semester
Course Name : Advance Knitting Techniques
Session No. & Name : 2023-2024

Academic Day starts with –

- Greeting with saying ‘**Namaste**’ by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and **National Anthem**.

Lecture Starts with - Review of previous Session-Finishes (Alter the appearance)

Topic to be discussed today-Types of stitches

Introduction & Brief Discussion about the Topic.

University Library Reference-

- E-notes, handmadenotes.
- E- Journal
- Online Reference if Any.
 - Suggestions to secure good marks to answer in exam-
- Explain answer with key point answers

- Questions to check understanding level of students-
- Small Discussion About Next Topic-
- Academic Day ends with-

National song' Vande Mataram.'

Types of stitches

Knit Stitch (K):

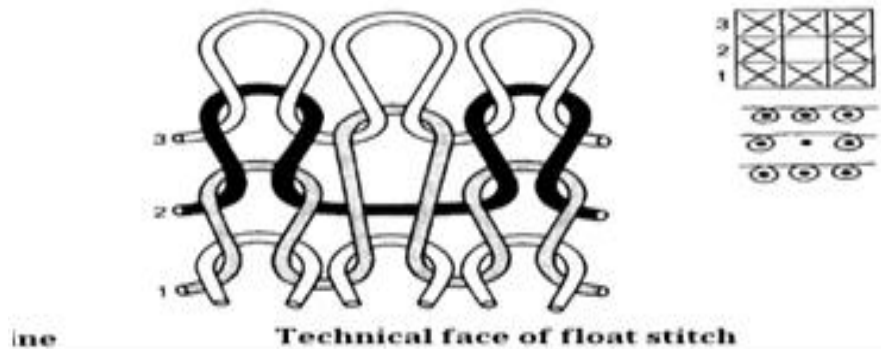
- The knit stitch is fundamental for the right side of your knitting project.
- When you knit, you pull the yarn through a loop from back to front.
- The resulting stitch resembles a little “V” shape.
- On your needles, insert them from left to right with the yarn held at the back.
- The knit side of your fabric showcases these little Vs.

Purl Stitch (P):

- The purl stitch is essential for the wrong side of your project.
- When you purl, you pull the yarn through a loop from front to back.
- The resulting stitch has a tiny bump at its base.
- On your needles, keep the yarn in front and insert the working needle into the next stitch from right to left.
- A purl stitch is essentially the opposite of a knit stitch.



Float stitch



Appearance:

- On the reverse side of the fabric, the float stitch shows the missed yarn floating freely behind the held loop.
- The float extends from the base of one knitted or tucked loop to the next and is represented by an empty square.
- A single float stitch appears as a U-shape on the reverse of the stitch
 - Float stitch fabrics are narrower than equivalent all-knit fabrics.
 - Less extensible than either knitted or tucked structures.
 - Lighter in weight due to minimal yarn usage.
- **Effect of float stitches**
 - Float stitches make the fabric thinner than the tuck stitched one, as there is no yarn accumulation.
 - It makes the fabric narrower as there is no looped configuration and hence the whole structure is pulled to minimum width.
 - Less extensible than either knitted or tucked structure.
 - Fabric is lighter in weight due to minimum yarn used in construction.
 - Fabric is flimsy and less rigid compared to others.

Drop stitch

Drop-stitch knitting is a knitting technique for producing open, vertical stripes in a garment. The basic idea is to knit a solid fabric, then (deliberately) drop one or more stitches (i.e., draw a loop out from the loop below it, and so on repeatedly), producing a run (or ladder) in the fabric.



Drop-stitch runs are an easy way to get the "see-through" effect of lace, but with a much more casual look. The designer can make interesting arrangements of open stripes (of whatever length); the endpoints of the stripe are specified by the initial increase and the point at which the first stitch was dropped. Drop-stitch stripes are usually vertical, since they follow the grain of the knitting, i.e., the *wales*, the columns of dependent loops.

Rib stitch

A **rib stitch** is a fundamental knitting pattern that alternates between knit and purl stitches on the same row. It creates a stretchy and textured fabric, often used for hems, cuffs, and edges in various knitting projects.

Rib stitches are a combination of knit and purl stitches that create raised vertical stripes or ribs on the fabric. Rib stitches are used for creating elasticity and

preventing rolling edges. They are also reversible and aesthetically pleasing. The most common rib stitches are the 1x1 and the 2x2, which alternate one or two knit stitches with one or two purl stitches across the row.



Tuck stitch



Visual Characteristics:

- The tuck loop assumes an inverted V or U-shaped configuration.
- The head of the tuck is visible on the reverse side of the stitch.
- Side limbs of tuck loops may show through onto the face between adjacent wales (columns of stitches).
- Tuck stitch structures exhibit a faint diagonal line effect on their surface

Properties and Use of the Tuck Stitch : Tuck stitches are widely used in the production of V-bed flat knitted garments as well as in the production of cut and

sew knit wear from circular knitting machine. They are used for the following reasons:

1. **Fabric patterning** : The different appearance of the tuck stitch, in comparison with the regular standard loop background, can be used for patterning. The stretched elongated held loop relaxes on leaving the knitting zone, forming a small buckle on the face of the fabric. When tuck stitches are arranged on the garment according to a plan, a design is formed. This however requires a needle selection system on the knitting machine.
2. **Increasing fabric weight and thickness** : The tuck yarn is added to the standard loop without a knitting sequence and no new loop is produced. A large number of tuck stitches can thus add to the weight and thickness of the fabric.
3. **Increasing fabric width** : The principle described above also shows why fabric width increases as a result of a large number of tucks. This increase is caused by the presence of more yarn in the structure, and the restrictive forces applied by the tuck courses to the tendency of the rib to contract.
4. **Insertion of problematic yarns** : Not all yarns are able to be formed into the shape of a loop due to their mechanical properties. With tucking procedures, such yarns can be inserted into the fabric with only a minimum of bending stresses as shown in the following figure. Note that while the central needle tucks, the rest of the needles miss. The fabric does not advance and the loop of the tucking needle is not stretched.
5. **Shortening of jacquard floats** : Long floats can be formed on the reverse side of the fabric as a result of a jacquard patterning sequence. These floats can easily be pulled by such objects as a ring or a wrist watch, resulting in loop distortion on the fabric face and damage to the garment. To reduce the size of such floats, lessening the danger of snagging, tucks can be introduced along the float.

6. **Garment marking** : The different appearance of the tuck stitch, in comparison with the standard loop background, can be used to mark cutting lines in the garment during the knitting process. Furthermore, the knitting machine can code mark the garment in an obscure place to allow machine identification for quality control during later production stages.