

Loom Stitch Vocabulary

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Casting off:

Casting off refers to the removal of the project at the final row. When you are finished, you either gather the ends, or use a crochet hook to remove the project, this is casting off.

Casting on:

To cast on is your first row of e-wraps on a round loom or for a board loom what every stitch you decide to use.

Chunky braid stitch:

Chunky braid stitch is created by e-wrapping the pegs 4 times and then knitting the bottom three loops over the top loop.

Double Stitch:

The double stitch is created by e-wrapping the pegs three times and then knitting the bottom loop over the two top loops.

Drop Stitch:

A drop stitch is a way of wrapping the pegs using a series of multiple wraps around a single peg and then purling the bottom wrap. The other wraps are then dropped off the peg leaving only the purlled stitch on the peg.

E-wrap:

E-wrap is the method of wrapping the pegs to form an e shape around them. This stitch is the stitch in needle knitting that is called the "twisted knit stitch". In needle knitting the most common stitch used is the "knit stitch", in loom knitting the most common stitch is the "twisted knit stitch".

Flat knit or flat panel method:

Flat knit method is simply the method by which you knit a flat piece on a round loom.

Flat Stitch:

Flat stitch or "knit stitch" is different from the "flat knit method". The flat stitch is the knit stitch, the same stitch that is used in needle knit as called "knit stitch". It is done one peg at a time, not wrapping the peg but just pulling the current stitch on the peg over the skein yarn laying on the peg.

Frog it:

To frog it means to rip it out. Like when you make a mistake or just decide you don't like it, you rip it out and start over (sounds like a frog, ripit, ripit).

Gathering removal method:

Cut the yarn leaving about a foot, 12 inches, of yarn. Thread the yarn through a large eye plastic needle. Take the needle and yarn and take off the stitches from the pegs. Stick the needle up through the bottom of the stitch, as you usually do the pick, and pull yarn up through the stitch. Remove that stitch from the peg. Continue threading each stitch with the needle and removing until all the stitches are on the yarn. Pull the yarn tight and the slipper should close up tightly.

Knit off:

Knit off is just that, knitting stitches. When you have two wraps on the pegs and you pull one over the top of the other, you are knitting off.

Purl Stitch:

Purl stitch as the "flat stitch or knit stitch" is formed one peg at a time by a special process that when finished resembles the needle knitted "purl" stitch.

Stitch:

A stitch comes about when you knit one wrap over another or over a knit or purl lay. Sometimes wraps around pegs are called stitches but they are actually just potential stitches. They will not really be a stitch till they are knitted.

Slip Stitch:

Slip stitch is a stitch that is not knitted. Like when doing a flat piece on a round loom the turn around stitch is often not wrapped a second time, this peg then becomes the one that is a slipped stitch. In needle knitting this is the first stitch of a row that you "do not" knit, you only slide it (slip it) to the working needle and it becomes the first stitch of the row but non-knitted.