

Combined Knitting Conversion Table

All stitches below are described as though you're working on the right side of the fabric, and viewing them from this side (even if they are purls). If you're working on the wrong side of the fabric, the effect will be opposite on the right side, of course.

	1. What do you have on your LH needle?	
	Leading edge to front (stitch below was purled by Western method or it was knit by either the Combination or the Western method)	Leading edge to back (stitch below was purled by the Combination method - some would call this a twisted stitch)
2. What are you trying to make?		
Basic stitches		
k1	knit through the front leg	knit through the back leg
p1	purl through the front leg	purl through the back leg
Unless otherwise specified, these conventions carry below. So, if some direction in the right-hand column says "knit" or "purl" or "kwise" or "pwise", it DOES mean through the back leg		
Decreases		
k2tog with a left slant	ssk (slip 1 kwise, slip 1 kwise, k the two stitches together through the back)	k2tog
	k2togTBL (twists stitch)	ssk (slip 1 pwise, slip 1 pwise, k the two stitches together through the back) (twists stitch)
	s1 kwise, k1, pss0	s1 kwise, k1, pss0
k2tog with a right slant	k2tog	k2togTFL (twists stitch)
p2tog with a left slant	p2tog	p2togTFL (twists stitch)
	p2togTBL (twists stitch)	p2tog
p2tog with a right slant	p1, s1 kwise, return slipped st to LH needle, return purled st to LH needle, pss0 (make sure worked st is now on RH needle)	p1, return purled st to LH needle, pass second st on LH needle over purled stitch and off the needle (make sure worked st is now on RH needle)
Bar increases		
k 2 sts into next st	k through FL, then through BL	k through BL, then through FL
p 2 sts into next st	p through FL, then through BL	p through BL, then through FL
Twisted stitches		
Right twist	Knit the second st (TFL), leaving it on the needle, then knit the first st (TFL), then lift both sts off the needle.	Knit into the second st (TBL), leaving it on the needle, then knit the first st (TBL), then lift both sts off the needle.
	K2tog (TFLs), but do not drop. K1st st again (TFL). Drop the 2 sts.	K2tog TFLs (twists stitch), but do not drop. K1st st again TFL. Drop the 2 sts. (Not an exact translation, but the final stitch is similar).
Left twist	Approaching the second stitch from the back, knit it TFL, leaving it on the needle, then knit the first stitch (TFL), then lift both stitches off the needle. <u>Variation:</u> Approaching the second stitch from the back, knit it <i>TBL</i> , leaving it on the needle, then knit the first stitch (TFL), then lift both stitches off the needle.	Approaching the second stitch from the back, knit it TBL, leaving it on the needle, then knit into the first stitch (TBL), then lift both stitches off the needle.
	Approaching the second stitch from the back, knit it TBL, leaving it on the needle, then k2tog, inserting needle into front of 1 st st and into back of 2 nd st; lift both stitches off the needle. <u>Variation:</u> Approaching the second stitch from the back, knit it TBL, leaving it on the needle, then k2tog TBL, then lift both stitches off the needle.	K2tog (TBL), but do not drop. K1st st again (TBL). Drop the 2 sts. (This is not a translation of the maneuver on the left, but just another way to make a left twist)
Manipulations		
slip st w/o changing its orientation	slip stitch pwise	slip stitch kwise
slip st with a change in its orientation	slip stitch kwise	slip stitch pwise
knit to make a twisted st	kTBL	kTFL
purl to make a twisted st	pTBL	pTFL
Stitches which are made identically: k/p into stitch below, yo, increases made by picking the running thread, which result in twisted sts		