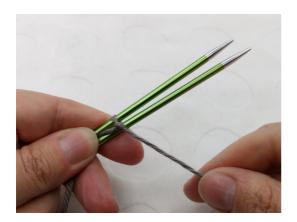
Woolly Wormhead unique & original woolly Hat designs

Winding Cast-on

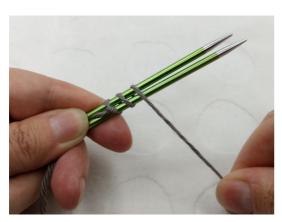
This is a highly effective and quick cast-on. It's most often used as a provisional cast-on, yet if worked with the main yarn as a permanent it hides right into the fabric. It is in fact the true opposite of a graft, which makes it very useful indeed.

This cast-on is worked over two same sized circular or interchangeable needles, held parallel. The cast-on can sometimes be a little loose, especially if one half of the stitches are held for a long time, so choose needles that are one or two sizes below those required for the main pattern. It's also a good idea to have long circulars or cable length – this will stop the stitches bunching and let them sit comfortably without the risk of losing stitches.

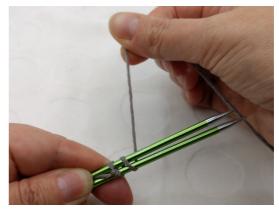
This cast-on is similar to the Turkish Cast-on; a slightly different set up resulting in two sets of live stitches across two needles. It's worth bearing in mind that this tutorial was written for the <u>Lateralis</u> collection where the patterns are worked flat, although the method could be adapted for working in the round.



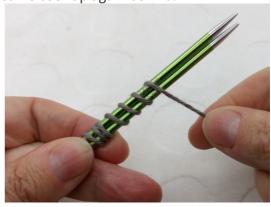
1. Place a slip knot on the top needle and hold the yarn tail to the left, tucked out of the way.



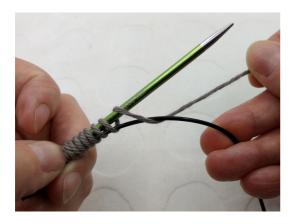
3. Continue this process, winding in the same way. You can wrap the yarn the other way round to create the stitches but that means that the stitches will need re-orientating, or working into the back off, on the very first row.



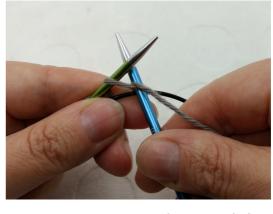
2. Bring the yarn down across the front of both needles then underneath the bottom needle to come back up again behind.



4. Continue until you have the desired number of stitches. Remember that each full wrap creates two stitches – one on the top needle, one on the bottom. You are now ready to start working the stitches.



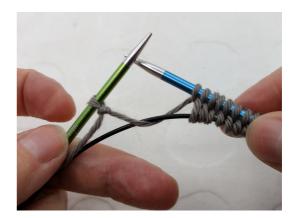
5. Gently pull the lower circular needle through, allowing it to hang out of the way. Ensure that the yarn goes underneath the cable as shown, as you'll need it at the back to start the next stitch. If the yarn isn't taken underneath the cable before you start knitting then it will reduce the number of wraps by one.



6. It's important to remember to work directly with the same yarn and treat this first row of stitches worked as the first row in the pattern – do not work a plain row first! If you worked the cast-on with a smaller needle, now switch to the main needle and insert it into the first stitch as normal.



7. Wrap the yarn around the needle and pull the stitch through – the first stitch of the first row of the pattern is now worked.



8. Continue working the stitches in this first row as directed by the pattern. As you reach the end of the first set of stitches you will find the slip knot that you started with – where possible, slip this slip knot onto the lower needle cable and hold it there until the 2nd set of live stitches are ready to be worked. The slip knot isn't to be treated as a stitch but as an anchor, and it will help make sure that the first stitch of the 2nd set of stitches doesn't get lost.

Continue working the stitches as directed by your pattern – in some patterns you may be asked to work on one set of stitches only, to return to the 2^{nd} set at a later point. In other patterns you will work both sets of stitches in one row, which will take careful management of the needles (either DPNs or magic loop).

If the 2nd set of stitches are held for a long time, then the stitches may get a little saggy – this is easily fixed by tightening up the stitches one by one with a tapestry needle, working towards the slip knot/yarn tail.

Contact:

All information included is accurate to the best of my knowledge, and is gained through my own experimentation and development.

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Website: http://woollywormhead.com

Ravelry: http://www.ravelry.com/groups/wormheads-hats





I know that not everyone can afford to pay for knitting patterns, and that's a problem. Creating quality patterns and tutorials takes a lot of work, and a lot of resources. Apart from the hours I put in, there are editors, graphic designers and more to be paid, not to mention web hosting and other costs.

So it means a lot to me to be able to give you free content. It's all thanks to the generous support of Patreon users who have pledged me a small amount each and every month. That helps to cover my costs and enables me to spend some of my precious time on creating free stuff like this, for you. Thank you, patrons! (click here to join)

By the way, I've also put a lot of work into ensuring you get all the support you need to make your knitting a success.

There's a full tutorial library on my website (click here), and dedicated help threads for each of my Hat patterns in my Ravelry group (click here). The moderators are great at providing support and encouragement, and you'll find a warm welcome from the whole group.