
Arm Knitting: Make a Throw Blanket with Anne Weil

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Overview

(upbeat jingle) - Hi, I'm Anne Weil. I write the blog Flax and Twine, where you can find all sorts of handmade lovelies. But today, I'm going to show you how to arm knit. I'm really excited for this. It's one of my favorite things to do because it's super quick. And we're going to show you today how to do a gorgeous garter stitch blanket that you're going to want for every room in the house. We're going to cast on stitches, knit, purl, how to stop in the middle if you need to, bind off, and how to weave in the ends. At the end, you're going to have a gorgeous blanket that looks like it cost a million bucks and all you used were your arms. I love that about arm knitting. We're going to have so much fun. (upbeat music)

Chapter 2 - Materials

Materials

- One of the best things about arm knitting is that all you need is yarn. In this case, for this blanket, I'm using six skeins of Cascade Magnum which is a super bulky yarn. Each skein is 125 yards. That's 750 yards total, if you wanna use another kind of yarn. Super bulky is another name for the thickness or the weight. If you wanna use a different kind of yarn when you go shopping for yarn, you wanna look at the label and on every label of yarn, you will find this gauge here. This gauge information. This tells you how many stitches you would get over a four-inch square in traditional knitting. We don't need to worry about the traditional knitting but what it does tell us is how thick and heavy the yarn is. A super bulky yarn will range up to 12 stitches. What I wanna share with you is that you really wanna stick to a super bulky yarn that is 10 stitches or lower. It's a little counterintuitive because the smaller the number, actually the bigger the yarn. But when you use that bigger yarn, you're gonna get that really cushy feel that you're looking for. Just like your floating in a cloud. The other thing you might want is a gift wrap roll. This helps hold the stitches if you wanna stop for any reason in the middle. If you don't have that, you can always use a strand of yarn or a broomstick handle. You can pretty much use anything you want to add some length. So let's get started.

Chapter 3 - Arm Knit Blanket

Casting on

- We're gonna start by casting on 24 stitches, which will give us a blanket that's approximately 44 inches by 56 inches. One thing to note is, I like to hold three at the same time to give that arm knit fabric, it's lushness and it's thickness. I don't like to make the stitches really skinny so the thinner your yarn, the more net-like your stitches will become. Keep in mind though, that if you use a yarn that's different than mine or even that your arm size is different than mine, those dimensions might shift a little bit. It doesn't really matter, it's still gonna be cush and lovely no matter what size it is. But if you want to make a smaller blanket, you could cast on fewer stitches, if you want a bigger blanket, you could cast on more. When you cast on for arm knitting, you do it with a tail. In traditional knitting terms, it's called a long tail cast on. For 24 stitches, we're going to need about three yards. And the way I measure three yards is just to kind of use an arm length pull from my shoulder to my hands. So that's one, two, three yards and so that's a good starting point for where

you want to cast on. So we're gonna start with a slip knot. We refer to this end, the part that we measured out, as the tail. We refer to those skeins of yarn that you're coming from as the working yarn. So when you make a slip knot, holding three strands together at the same time, you're gonna want to put the tail over your hand and then you're gonna want to bring the working yarn over the top of your hand. You're gonna want to reach through that loop and you're gonna pull the working yarn through. And that's your slip knot. I'm gonna pull it out and do it one more time so you can see. You put the tail over your hand, you bring the working yarn over your hand so you have this loop, you reach through the loop, grab the working yarn and pull it tight. Now this loop then goes onto your hand and you have your first cast on arm knit stitch. You're gonna want to tighten that onto your arm. You're gonna want to pull the working yarn apart from the tail and that gives you that nice, snug fit around your arm. This is what will help keep your stitches tight and looking like a traditional knit fabric. So let's go ahead and start with the next stitch. And what you want to do is, you want to take that tail and twist a loop into it. An easy way to think about it, is have it look like a four, a number four, you see how that looks like a number four. And you want to hold the top of that four. You want to drop your left hand and keep holding the top of that four with your right, you want to reach through that loop, grab the working yarn and bring it through that hole. Then you want to drop what was in your right hand and put your hand through the loop you just brought through. To tighten it up, you're gonna pull apart the tail and the working yarn, like this and that's what gets it nice and snug and you want to keep them consistent as they're on your arm. And let's do another one. You're gonna twist it so that it looks like that four, you're gonna reach through, grab the working yarn, bring it through and you give it a little half twist here as you put it over your hand. And then you're gonna tighten it down, pulling apart the working yarn and the tail. One more time. Gonna twist it, you've got your four, you'll put your hand through, grab that working yarn, bring your hand through, drop what was in your right hand, take the loop and put your hand through. And pull them apart. Over time, you're gonna find this gets a lot faster and you won't need to form that number four each time you do it. So I'm gonna show you a couple stitches at that faster pace so you can see what that looks like. So when you do it faster, you can have that tail come over your hand and pull it through. It's still that four that we talked about but you don't have to form it each time. So I go underneath the tail, grab the working yarn, pull it through, and put it on. I'm gonna do it a couple more times so you can see and one thing you want to make sure of is that you want to keep your three strands of yarn together, you don't want to get it bunched up and sometimes it'll curl a little, like that and you want to just make sure you keep that straight and together, laying nicely. So again, we're gonna do another one where we go just underneath the tail, grab the working yarn, pull that loop through and you get that slight half twist and put it on your arm. This is how we're gonna count the stitches. You can see the yarn is made up of three strands, so you want to keep those together when you count. That's one, two, three, four, five, six, seven stitches. And now, if you imagine, this blanket takes 24 stitches so you're gonna need a little bit of extra room to scoot it up on your arm as you go. And it's gonna be a lot of stitches on your arm but trust me, it's gonna be worth it. Let's keep going. So you just keep scootching it up on your arm here and you can see, I like to keep it nice and tight because it makes that nice fabric but it won't always be this tight. It loosens up over time, as you do more rows, it's easier to handle. So let's keep going, we're almost there. I'm gonna count again. One, two, three, you gotta make sure you keep those strands together to count. Three, four, five, it gets a little tricky here cause they're so tight. Six, seven, and it's easier if you count down here by the cast on stitches. So you can see where it divides. Eight, 23 so we just have one more to do. Let's do that right now. That's 24 and look at that.

Can you imagine that this many stitches becomes a gorgeous, 44 inch blanket? I love arm knitting.

Arm knitting basics

- We're gonna start knitting. This is a garter stitch blanket so that means the fabric is knit one row and purl one row. That's how it is in arm knitting. In traditional knitting, to get the garter stitch you would knit one row, turn the work, knit another row, turn it, and then you keep knitting. But in arm knitting, you never turn your work around. It's always facing you. So to get that same garter stitch, you need to knit one row and then purl one row. So we're gonna start with the knit row. To make a stitch in arm knitting, you only work with the working yarn. This tail part, you can forget 'til the end. You just keep that out of the way. You're gonna start with that working yarn, and you're gonna bring it over your thumb. You're gonna close your fist over it. Now, you're gonna take your left hand, and you're gonna pick this first stitch up. Make sure you grab all three strands, and you're gonna pull it over your fist. Just like that. And now, you're gonna drop that stitch. Then, you're gonna take your left hand, the working yarn that's in your fist is still in your fist, you're gonna take your left hand, and you're gonna go in the space underneath your thumb, and underneath that working yarn. Stick your hand right in there, and pull that loop of yarn onto your left hand. And then you want to tighten that down a little bit, tighten that loop. And this is where you see you can get hogtied. Watch out 'cause your family can come do whatever they want to you at this point. For the next stitch, we're gonna take that working yarn and put it over your thumb again, and we're gonna take the next stitch and bring it over your closed fist. There you go. And now, we're gonna go stick our hand into this space underneath your thumb and underneath the working yarn and put it on your left hand. We're gonna tighten it down a little bit. You want these stitches on your left hand to be nice and consistent so that you get even stitches through the whole piece. You're gonna bring it over your thumb, close your fist. Bring the next stitch over your fist. And you're gonna reach into that space and come over. One of the biggest complaints I get about arm knitting is that the stitches are too loose, and it looks too holey or too net-like. And the best way to counteract that is first, to pick the right yarn, which we've already talked about. But the second thing is to continue to keep your stitches tight. That means you want your hands close together. And the second thing is you want to grab for that next stitch close to your hand with the new stitches. So that makes these stitches tight together. Imagine if I grabbed it way out here, you can see how much space there would be in my stitches. You want to grab it nice and close to our other hand. And we're gonna turn and bring this next stitch over. We're gonna squeeze in here, just like that. The other thing you can do is you can start back a couple of stitches, and you can tighten it down, pulling each stitch consistent as you go. I didn't have a lot of looseness there, but that would be the motion that you would do. Now, remember, we got to transfer all these stitches from your right arm to your left arm. So these stitches do need to be loose enough that they can scoot up your arm a little bit as you go. We're gonna go back and continue making new stitches in this row. Grab it in your fist, pull it over, and then stick your hand right in there. This is the exact same stitch. I'm doing the exact same thing, but I'm gonna show you another way to do it so you can see what's actually happening when I have my fist closed like this. Let's do one more with the closed fist. Go squeeze in here. Now, I'm gonna open my fist so you can see what I'm doing. I'm gonna hold it here in my fingers. And this is what you might want to do as you get more comfortable. You pull that stitch over, you pull up this loop, and it twists a half-twist, and you stick your hand in. Now, that half-twist is important because that's what keeps these stitches, the V of the stitches, untwisted in this work. If you don't give it that half-twist, all your stitches will have a little cross in them as you go and we don't want that. We want

it to look like a traditional knit fabric with a straight-up V. So I'm gonna do another open-handed version. You're gonna hold on to it with your fingers, and pull that stitch over, pull it through. Give it a half-twist and onto your other arm. And you could just scoot this up. And again, I'm coming close to my left hand here to keep it tight. Pull the next one down, pull it through, and that's that twist. Now, the other thing to double check that you're doing it right is this working yarn here, you want that to be in the front of your hand. The part that goes to this other stitch ends up being behind your hand. So you can check by saying, here's this working yarn, is it on this side of my hand? It is, so I'm twisting it right, we're doing it right. Let's keep going. Now, when I'm at home, I like to keep my skeins in a basket or a bag so that I can easily just yank on that extra length cause you plow through this yarn fast, which is really fun 'cause you get your project faster. So let's knit to the end. What you want to do though is you scooch these stitches forward as you knit, and obviously you scoot these back as you knit. And it's okay if these start to overlap a little. It's a lot of stitches, but that's okay. Here we are at the end of the row, and you can see, it's just nice, and cushey, and thick already. And you can see, it's pretty tight. Now, you don't want it so tight that you're cutting your circulation. You want to keep your feeling in your fingers. But you do want it snug so that those stitches look good. Let's purl. When you purl, you're bringing these loops, these stitches, forward instead of back. In the knit stitch that we just did, we were bringing the stitches back, and here, we're gonna bring them forward. You're gonna take that working yarn, and you're gonna bring it behind the first stitch. So you've got your working yarn here, and you've got your first stitch here. And you're gonna take your right hand, and you're gonna go underneath that first stitch, and you're gonna grab that working yarn with your fingers. You could use your whole hand, but I find it easier to just grab it with my fingers like that. And you pull it through. At the same time, you're pulling it off your fist. And then you stick your hand through that loop. And again, we're giving it the half-twist as it goes onto your hand to keep that twist from happening. And you tighten down, I'm gonna do a few stitches, and then I'll show you what I mean about the purl stitch coming in front. So again, you put the working yarn behind that first stitch. You reach in with your fingers, you pull it through, and at the same time, you pull it off your hand, and then you give this loop a half-twist, and put it on to your hand. Then you can tighten this down so that those stitches are nice and snug against your right hand. So let's keep going. We're gonna put the working yarn over our left hand. We're gonna go under the first stitch on our left hand, grab the working yarn, pull it through. It's coming off your hand, you're gonna take that loop, you're gonna twist it and put it on your hand. Now, it's the same as the knit stitch in that this working yarn, where is it again? It's here, in front, it's facing you. You want that working yarn in the front. Now, you can see these purl stitches are coming forward. So they're sticking out in front of the work. This is that loop coming towards you as opposed to away from you. Just like that, see? So that's how that garter stitch is formed in arm knitting. We started out knitting from our right arm, and we're purling from our left arm, but it doesn't have to be that way. Whether you're doing the knit stitch from your right hand or your left hand, or the purl stitch, you can also do from your right or left. The most important thing is that to do the garter stitch, you need to knit one row and then purl one row. You want to make sure you're keeping those strands nice and uncurled, and unbunched so that you don't get curls in your yarn. See how there's a little twist and turn that happens as you're plying your yarn together, and you want to just smooth that out as you go. So you don't want that extra space in your yarn. And you can see, there's a lot more flexibility here in moving around as you add stitches. Here we are at the end, we're gonna do our last purl stitch. We're gonna bring this through, and put this on our arm. And now, for the garter stitch, we need to switch back to the knit stitch. So when we move the

stitches from our right arm to our left, we're knitting, and when we're moving the stitches from our left arm back to our right, we're purling. So we're gonna start with a knit row here. So we're gonna go back to bringing that working yarn over our thumb, closing our fist, pulling the loop over, and sticking your hand in here in this space, and bringing it over. We're gonna do a couple more like that, and then I'm gonna do a couple more with that open-handed way so you guys can see that. Again, if you're doing it open-handed, you just hold it here, pull it, twist it a little bit. Remember, we've got that working yarn coming in the front. Now that we're a few stitches in, I want to talk to you about knowing which way you're going 'cause sometimes you're in the middle of a row, and you're talking to someone or something happens, and you look back down, and you don't know what direction you're going. This happens a lot when people first learn to arm knit. So what you want to look at is that if the working yarn is coming from the stitches, these are your new stitches. If the working yarn isn't where the stitches are, so there's no working yarn here, those are your old stitches. The trick is when you want to make a new stitch, you move that working yarn to where your old stitches are, and you keep going. I'm gonna do a couple more. And you can see here now where you've got the knit stitch, and then you've got a purl row, now the knit stitches are here. I want to keep that yarn straight. And see, watch the action of this going backwards instead of forwards. That's what makes this the knit stitch versus when the loop comes forward, that's the purl stitch. But this is the knit stitch, when the loop goes to the back. So let's just knit to the end here. So as you can see, because there's so many stitches, they're really starting to scrunch together and overlap. And that's fine. Last two stitches. Now is a purl row. You want to bring the working yarn over your arm, reach in, grab that working yarn, and pull it through. You'll make sure, when these are all scrunched up, that you're grabbing the three strands. Pulling it through. And again, if you get confused about where you are, you can always look at it. Your new stitches are where the working yarn is. Your old stitches don't have the working yarn. But when you want to make a new stitch, you bring that working yarn over to the old stitches to make a new stitch. So you're getting those purl bumps as you go. That's how you know you're purling instead of knitting. Get those purl bumps.

Changing skeins and trouble shooting

- Let's say you're in the middle of a row and you need to stop. People ask me this all the time. What do I do if I need to stop? That's why they don't want to start. But I'm here to tell you you can just simply put the stitches onto a holder and go do what you need to do. But the first thing you need to do is get to the end of a row. So we're gonna get to the end of my row here. Here we are. And now, you can use a scrap of yarn to do this or you can use some other tool, but the best thing I think is to use an old gift wrap roll or long tube. The width of it is just about the width of your arm so it makes it an easy transfer and easier to pick up the stitches in the end. So what you wanna do is just move those stitches onto that tube one by one. This is the last stitch on the holder, and you can just move them into the middle. There we are. Look how lush it's looking. I'll be right back. I'm actually not going anywhere, but let's just say you've set it aside and you don't know which direction you put it and you come back to it, and this is where people go oh my gosh, I don't know how to get it back on my hand. I don't know what I'm doing. Well, don't worry about it. I'm gonna show you how you can tell which way it should go back on. And this is more confusing when you're doing garter stitch than just knitting because you have to look at a couple things, but it's pretty easy. Let's say you pick it up and you think, which way does it go back on my arm? What you wanna look for first is that working yarn. So you can see that the working yarn is coming from down here. And what you wanna look for is that working yarn coming out the front or out the back here? It should be coming

out the front. So you can see there's no working yarn here, so you know that this is the back of the fabric. In which case, you want to flip it over. You can see here that the working yarn is coming out the front of the stitch here, so you know that this is the front of the work. The other way you can tell is that when we put this on our arm, you want the working yarn to start at the end of your hand, so that you can do your next stitches. You can see here the pearl bumps. That's what shows you that you just pearlled a row and so you know your next stitch is gonna be a knit stitch, in which case, as you remember, we were knitting from our right arm to our left. So that's another way to verify that it does indeed, go on your right arm. And that working yarn ends up in your right hand. You wanna scoot all the stitches along here towards the end of the tube so that it's easier to get it onto your hand. And you start moving from the back. You're gonna move each stitch back onto your left hand. And then this way, when you can put it on a holder you can work on it over time. Some people think that arm knitting, you have to do it all in one sitting, but that's just not the case. You can see that by using this roll, it keeps those stitches easy and defined to get back onto your hand. You can put it on another piece of yarn but it makes it a little less clear. So I like to use these rolls, and just keep pushing those stitches towards you. I'm gonna show you what happens if uh, oh no, I dropped a stitch and it's coming undone. Oh no. Let me show you how to redo that, to pick up a stitch. When you drop a stitch like this, you need to note whether you're going to be fixing a knit row or a pearl row. You can see the last stitch that happened was a pearl stitch, see this bump? This is on this loop. You can see that two strands, basically two rows fell out. Because you can see this strand and that strand. And then you can see on this stitch, this last loop, the last thing that happened was a pearl. So that means the next row, this stitch needs to make a knit stitch. And as we said earlier, to make a knit stitch this loop moves to the back to make that nice V. So that means this loop, this next row, the strand from the next row, gets pulled through that loop, just like that. We wanna make sure these stitches on the holder stay on the holder. But you see how by pulling that loop through I've now made my knit stitch. I've picked up a stitch. And so we need to pick up a pearl stitch. We need that bump, the top of the stitch to come forward. So in this case, we're gonna wanna push this back so that the yarn is in the front here. This is the yarn that I dropped. And I know I need to make a pearl stitch, because the last thing I made was a knit and I know that this is pearl and this is pearl so we need to make a pearl stitch. So we're gonna pull that loop that's in front, that strand that's in front, through that stitch we just made. And you'll see, now there's this bump, and you wanna twist it so that the yarn going to the next stitch comes in front of your hand. And then you're coming from the hand that you're moving the stitch onto goes into the back. So we're gonna pick this up. Okay, now that's on. I'm gonna scooch all this forward so it's easier and we're gonna keep going. I find with this many stitches it actually becomes cumbersome to just move one stitch at a time. When you're comfortable you can start removing just large chunks of stitches and just start to put those on your hand and you'll find it's easier than keeping it on the tube. It's a little trickier 'cause you gotta keep a handle on it and you gotta keep this part snug over here, but it's just easier in general to not have to deal with the tube. I'm gonna push off the rest of these. One of the things I like to do when I've taken a break and taken those stitches off and put them back on is you wanna just make sure that your stitches are snug to your arm and fairly consistent, 'cause they can, you can tend to pull some of this working yarn through, especially towards the end. So I would tighten this up a little bit. As you go you pull from the back to do that. And you can see, we're getting a little bit of extra slack, just like that. Now you don't have to do your stitches as tight as I've done them here. I personally like that really close-knit fabric. You should do it to the point where you're comfortable and if it's a little bit looser it's still gonna make a beautiful blanket. Now that it's all back on your arm

you can keep knitting. Because this blanket is so big, you're going to eventually run out of yarn from your first set of skeins, depending on how big your skeins are. But what I'm gonna show you now is how to move into your next set of skeins. Now there are a lot of different ways to do this. I'm gonna show you a way that I like to do in a piece of fabric that's gonna be moved around a lot like a blanket. You know it's gonna be on your lap and on the floor and on the back of the couch and all that. So I like to do a more firm join so that I'm not gonna have ends peeking out. We're gonna pretend that right now I've gotten to the end of the skeins, but naturally, they're going to be at different lengths because they're not all exactly the same length. So we're gonna pretend that each of these lengths of yarn ends in a different place. So we're gonna cut it at varying lengths. So you can see here I've got one strand that ends here and sometimes they can even be yards and yards apart. This method is a way to maximize the yarn that you're using, 'cause you really go to the very, very end of it. I'm pretending I came to the end of my first skein, right? Here's the end. I'm gonna pick up my new skein here, and you can see you have two ends and I like to join these ends with a very small knot. And because our yarn is so thick with the three strands, it's going to blend in with the others as long as they're apart. If all three of those knots were in the same place it'd be one big chunky knot. But because we have three strands, those knots will get a little more hidden. It's a fisherman's knot. It's the way to join two lengths of rope that are the same size. It's a really cool knot. So you wanna put them parallel and you wanna bring this one under, one length under and over the other length of yarn. So I'm gonna do it and then let you see. Okay. So here it's wrapped around the other length of yarn, see this is the other end. And we're gonna bring this through. Just a regular knot, just like that. And you're gonna pull that taut. And now we're gonna do the exact same thing over here. We're gonna bring this over, over the other strand. Basically tying a knot around the length of the other yarn. We're gonna bring that through. It's just a traditional knot. You're gonna tighten that there. So now you have these two knots that are far apart. And you're gonna go ahead and watch this. This part's always fun. You just pull them together and those knots hold each other really well. It allows you to keep tension on that without it pulling out, which is what you want. I'm gonna just trim these ends so that they're closer to the knot. Now if you've come to your end way before the others and you've got yards of your other two skeins, you can just keep knitting. And you wanna keep knitting until you get to the end of your next one. And see, if you look back, you can't even see where that knot is that you just did. I love that. Tricky. And then you see, I'm to the end of my next skein. This one goes under the new strand and over, just like that, and then you pull it through, and you're basically doing a regular knot on top. A regular overhand knot on top of this strand. And now you're gonna do an overhand knot with this end on top of this strand and that goes through. Just like that, another overhand knot right there. Then we pull those together. Keep going until we get to the end of our third skein, and then you go ahead and tie that to the new skein. Now that your new skeins are attached you can go ahead and keep working in that garter stitch, knitting and purling alternate rows until you get to a length of about 56 inches, and when you get there we're done with the blanket. But if you've, if you're running out of yarn, you wanna make sure you stop because we need to have enough yarn to bind off our blanket stitches. And a good rule of thumb for how much that should be is about three times the width of the blanket. So if the width of our blanket is 44 inches and if you multiply that by three, you get slightly under four yards. I like to just leave a little bit extra just to be safe, so I'm gonna make sure that I leave 5 yards to bind off my blanket stitches. And I wanna make sure also that I end at the end of a row. Doesn't matter which one, actually, whether it's the knit or the purl. You just wanna make sure you're ending at the end. Okay, I'll see you at the end of the blanket.

Chapter 4 - Finishing

Binding off and weaving in ends

- Now that you have your beautiful, luscious blanket, don't you just wanna go to bed with it? Mm, I do! Anyway, we're gonna bind off, my last row was a pearl row, so I'm gonna bind off knit wise. So I'll show you how to do it this way but just know that if you ended with a knit row, you can also bind off the other way. You would just pearl and do the same things but it'll make sense to you as I get going. So what we're gonna do is we're gonna first start by knitting two stitches. Basically binding off is the process of kinda locking down your last loops so your blanket doesn't unravel. After you've knit two stitches, what you wanna do is bring that first stitch on your arm over the one you just did, just like that. And you wanna tighten it a little bit but not too much. I'm gonna do another one. You knit a regular stitch and when you have two stitches on this hand, you pull the first one over the one you just did and you tighten it a little bit. You don't wanna tighten this too much because then the end of you blanket would shrink in and be less wide than the rest of it. You wanna try and match your stitches to the width of the stitches below. I'm gonna do the next one and that one. Take that first stitch and bring it over, so I'm binding off with the knit stitches but if you ended on the other end of the row and you're binding off your pearl stitches, you just do it the same way. You're gonna pearl two stitches and you're gonna take the first stitch you made and you're gonna bring it over the one you just did. And you knit the next pearl stitch and you take the first stitch on your arm and you pull that over the one you just did. It's the same way we're doing with the knit wise bind off but you're gonna be doing it while you pearl instead. We're gonna keep knitting, you're gonna knit one more and again there are two left. You pull that first one over, tighten it a little bit. You just keep doing this across the whole length of the blanket. I'm gonna take this off my hand so I can show you. You want these bound off stitches to be a similar size as the stitches below and a similar size to each other too, so that you have that consistent finish edge at the end of the day. I'm gonna put this back on, we're gonna keep going. Here we go, that's the last one. So now you have one stitch left on your arm and what you're gonna do is you're gonna take your tail and you're gonna bring that through the loop that's left, and that's how you bind off your last stitch, just like that. You wanna lay it out and just make sure that all those bound off stitches are very similar in size to the fabric below. You can imagine if they were super tight, you know it would be all crunched up like that and that's not how we want it, we want it to be the same width as the blanket underneath. Let's weave in the ends, we're gonna start with that bound off tail that you just did. What you wanna do is you wanna bring that corner over to you and I like to bind it in on the opposite side, see this bound off edge faces up, and I kinda like it to be tucked in over here. And you wanna take this end and you're just gonna feed it underneath some of these stitches. I like to feed it right in between this last pearl and the bound off edge, it hides it in here. If you've bound off pearl wise, you can sneak that end in right underneath the bound off stitch also, it just looks a little different. So you just wanna come in here and again it doesn't matter exactly how you do it, you wanna just bring in underneath parts of that stitch from that last row you did. Gonna bring this this way and you wanna tuck it in, so that this corner still stays out and you can see that pearl comes up and it just hides that end right there. I'm gonna bring this back a little so that it's kinda got the energy going the other way as well. I'm just gonna tuck it under here. Okay. So once it's in there, I'm gonna bring it up through this last little bit and it doesn't really matter exactly how you do it because it's the same color, it'll blend in to the rest of the blanket. You know another way to do it is you can wrap it around the side of the blanket, that's another way to do it. So I'm gonna take my scissors and I'm gonna cut that end right there! See it just stays in there. Alright now we're gonna handle the caisson

edge, we're gonna weave that end in and we're gonna extend it out a little bit. What happens is when you first caisson arm knitting it comes off your arm, that first row comes off your arm really tight, so we're gonna do that right now. Here's the caisson edge and you can see that these stitches are longer than the one's up here and that's because that caisson edge comes off your arm tighter so this is tighter together than the stitches above it. So what we wanna do is we wanna even out these stitches by stretching the fabric so that it matches the width of the blanket. Now you don't wanna stretch it so far that it gets wider, so you just do it gently and you can always go back and do a little bit more. But you wanna just pull it apart and you can see these stitches start to spread out a little bit, and they get less long and they start to match the rest of the blanket. There we go! Now we have this nice even edge to match the rectangle of the rest of the blanket. The next part would be to weave in this end which is the tail that you started with from the beginning, and you basically do the same thing that you did up above in terms of weaving the ends. This one's a little bit easier because this caisson edge, it's pretty easy to just twist this tail around as you see the caisson edge twist around and it'll blend right in. You see, you can't really see that coming through. You just go through these caisson stitches, just like this, over and under. Just like that, then you wanna bring in through this one last time. I usually do it four or five stitches worth, but there's a really tight part of the caisson stitch that you wanna make sure your underneath for this last one. You bring that under. Then you're gonna cut your ends, cut with a little bit of length and I'm gonna just take this and tuck the end back going the other direction. Back like this. And just tuck it in there, just like that. And that is it! You have finished your blanket and isn't it the most lovely thing! Every time I finish one I'm so excited because it's just so lush and plush. And the best thing about these blankets, is you can make one in three or four hours, so you can give the most amazing gift to any of your friends and family, just in one afternoon.