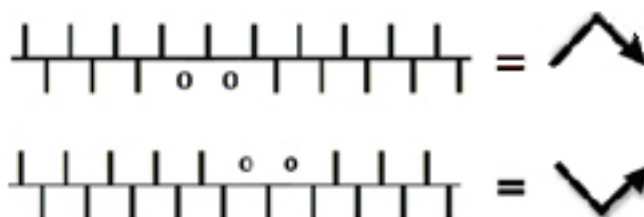


## PLEATS IN FULL NEEDLE RIB

In full needle rib if needles are left out of work in either bed a vertical line of stocking stitch will be created on the opposing bed, which in turn causes the fabric to bend toward with needles out of work (Represented by o in the diagrams below). The purl side tends to curl vertically toward the knit, thus here the purl stitches create the bend.

The large arrows indicate the direction in which the fabric will bend.

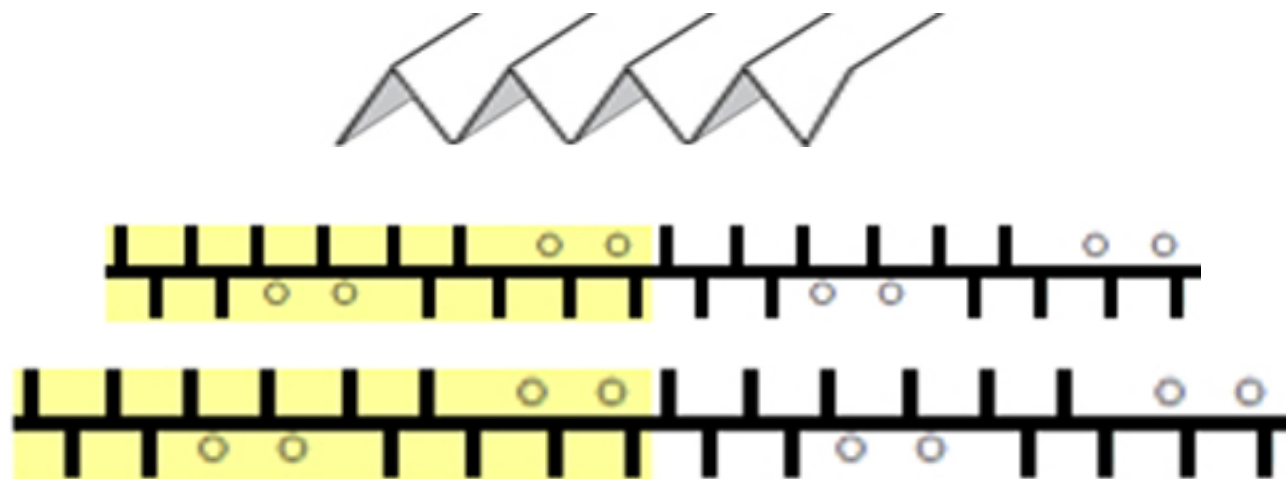


By deciding on number of needles in work, in transfers and alternating repeats to set up folds such as those pictured below, one may create various pleats.

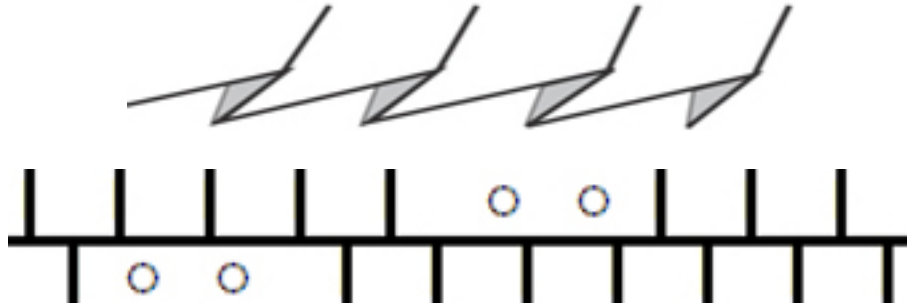


## SHARP PLEATS

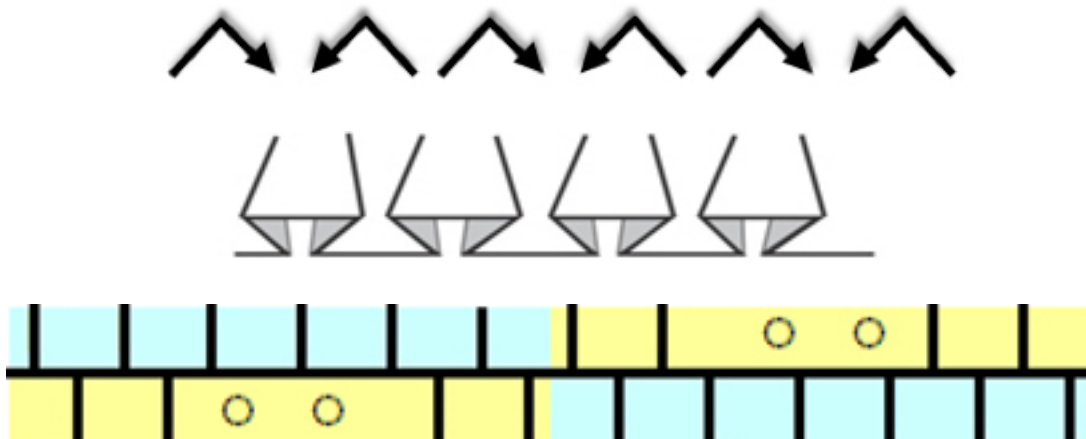
**ACCORDION PLEAT:** this pleat is symmetrical; out of work needles are staggered evenly on both beds. When the size of this pleat is very small it is called crystal pleat.



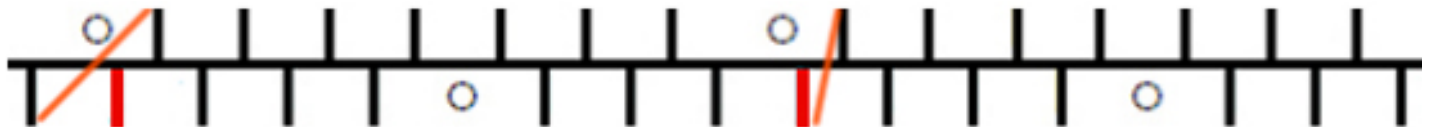
**KNIFE PLEAT:** also referred to as side pleat, is an accordion pleat with one side shorter than the other, so the resulting pleat lies to the side. The spacing between empty needles may be as wide or as narrow as desired



**DOUBLE OR BOX PLEAT:** two side pleats, invert one, join them together for the repeat



Usually multiple panels are required if the pleated garment is a skirt, ideally the seam/join should fall on an inside/back fold, and it is a good idea to add one or 2 stitches at each edge of the panel for sewing up; the red lines below represent such extra stitches in repeat, the orange the repeat edges



Some machines have a considerable difference in stitch size between beds, so personal preference comes into play when choosing the "public" side of the fabric  
 If this type of fabric is used in skirts, the fabric has a good bit of weight, and the skirt will tend to get narrower and "drop" in length over time. Swatches should be at least 100 stitches wide by 200 Rows long.  
 For extra width or flare at the hem one can play with tension changes and test the number of rows the machine will actually knit at extremes. This also works well for straight skirts where needles are left empty in only one bed; knit every needle all rows on other.

## ROLLED PLEATS

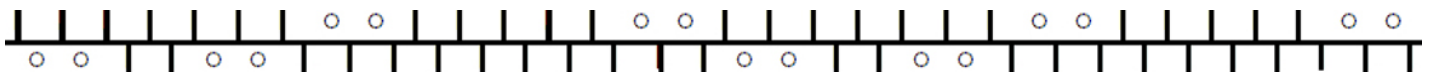
Sharp / knife pleats are formed because there are enough needles in work on each bed respectively to

allow the fabric to fold back upon itself before the next OOW selection on the opposing bed causes it to fold again. If the OOW needles are positioned so that the fabric cannot fold over completely before folding once more the pleats will be more rounded, or rolled. There should be at least one full rib needle between the NOOW, their number determines the depth of the roll.

**SINGLE ROLLED PLEATS:** the illustration below use even numbers, other variants may be tried such as 1:4, 2:3 etc.



**DOUBLE ROLLED PLEATS:** these are set up as single pleats, but every other pleat reverses direction



**ACCORDION ROLLED PLEATS:** out of work needled spaced evenly on both beds

