

skappel



ULL ER GULL

FUTURE IS SHEEP

ULLER GULL

SIZE

Small^S Medium^M Large^L

GARMENT'S FINISHED MEASUREMENTS (CM)

Chest, approx.	136 ^S	144 ^M	154 ^L
Total length, approx.	72 ^S	76 ^M	80 ^L
Sleeve length, approx.	42 ^S	44 ^M	46 ^L

YARN (GRAMS)

Myk Norwegian Lambswool

Main color	400 ^S	450 ^M	500 ^L
Contrast color 1	250 ^S	250 ^M	300 ^L

RECCOMENDED NEEDLES

US 10/6 mm: 40 and 80 cm circular; set of 5 dpn,

NOTE adjust needle size to obtain correct gauge if neccesary.

GAUGE

14 stitches (in pattern) = approx. 10 cm

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Don't forget to begin by carefully reading all through the pattern, so you'll have a successful result. Good luck with your new knitting project!

Design: Dorte Skappel

Read this before starting the project.

What is gauge?

Gauge is a measure that shows how many stitches are present within 10 cm. Gauge determines the size of the garment. We all knit differently, and therefore have different gauges. That's why you should always knit a swatch to check your gauge, ensuring the correct outcome when knitting. Otherwise, you might end up with a garment that's an entirely different size than intended. You might also find yourself with either too much or too little yarn to complete the project. Therefore, we always recommend checking gauge before starting a knitting project.

How to measure gauge

Gauge shows the number of stitches in width and height within a 10 x 10 cm square. To find the gauge, knit a swatch a bit larger than 10 cm, using the needles and yarn specified in the pattern. Use a measuring tape and count the number of stitches over 10 cm. Do you have too many stitches? Try a needle size larger. Do you have too few stitches? Try a needle size smaller.

Example:

Specified gauge: 19 stitches in stockinette stitch = 10 cm.

Cast on a few more than 19 stitches, knit back and forth until you have a swatch measuring 15 x 15 cm. If, for instance, you count 20 stitches in 10 cm, you're knitting too tightly. It might not seem like much, but it can make a big difference. In that case, try using a larger needle size. A rule of thumb is that going up or down half a needle size results in approximately one stitch more or less in gauge.

Help and guidance

If you're stuck in your project, you can watch our instructional videos (in Norwegian) [HERE](#).

If you have questions about the pattern or need guidance, you can contact our customer service [HERE](#). They're more than happy to help you!



BACK:

With longer (80 cm) circular US 10 / 6 mm and Main Color, cast on 97^S 101^M 107^L stitches.

Work back and forth in ribbing:

Row 1 (wrong side): Knit 1 = edge stitch, (purl 1, knit 1) until 2 stitches remain, purl 1, knit 1 = edge stitch.

Row 2 (right side): Knit 1 = edge stitch, (knit 1, purl 1) until 2 stitches remain, knit 1, knit 1 = edge stitch.

TIP Each time you begin a new row, beginning on Row 2, bring yarn to front of the work. Slip the first stitch and lay the yarn between 1st and 2nd stitches. Continue as established. This way, you'll make a smooth edge on each side.

Repeat Rows 1-2 until the piece measures approximately 5 cm.

At end of next row on right side, cast on 97^S 101^M 107^L stitches for the front and join to work in the round. Continue in ribbing over all the stitches until piece measures 8 cm on back.

BODY (= front and back):

Place marker for beginning of round (= between end of front and beginning of back) and another at side = 97 (101, 107) stitches each for back and front.

The markers will help you keep your place as you work and make it easier to divide for the body and sleeves later.

Now work Pattern A for your size until you come to chart row 61^S 65^M 70^L.

NOTE Pattern A is different for sizes S, M, L.

On next round, shape underarms: Slip beginning-of-round marker, bind off 5 stitches, work until 5 stitches remain before side marker, bind off these 5 stitches and the 5 stitches after side marker. Work until 5 stitches before beginning-of-round marker and bind off these 5 stitches = 20 stitches bound off total (= 10 stitches at each side).

Set body aside while you make sleeves



SLEEVES:

With dpn US Size 10 / 6 mm and Main Color, cast on 40 stitches. Divide stitches over 4 dpn and join. Work around in knit 1, purl 1 ribbing until sleeve measures approximately 4 cm.

Knit 1 round, at the same time, increasing 15^S 17^M 17^L stitches evenly spaced around = 55^S 57^M 57^L stitches. Increase with make 1 (lift strand between 2 stitches onto left needle and knit into back loop = 1 new stitch). Move stitches to 40 cm circular when they will fit around circular, place marker for beginning of round.

Work Pattern B.

NOTE Pattern B is different for sizes S, M, L.

At the same time, increase on every 5th round as shown on chart: Slip beginning-of-round marker, knit 1, make 1, knit until 1 stitch remains on round, make 1, knit 1. After round 41^S 46^M 57^L, do not increase until round 61^S 65^M 70^L.

Shape underarm: Slip beginning-of-round marker, bind off the first 5 stitches. Work until 5 stitches remain before marker, bind off 5 stitches = 10 stitches bound off for underarm.

Set sleeve aside while you make second sleeve the same way.

YOKE:

Place all the stitches on long circular (80 cm), matching underarms on body and sleeves = 296^S 312^M 332^L stitches total. Place a marker between the right sleeve and back for beginning of round. Place a marker at each intersection between sleeve and body. Begin raglan shaping.

RAGLAN SHAPING:

Work and shape following Patterns A and B:

Round 1: Slip beginning-of-round marker, knit 2 together through back loops. Work as established until 2 stitches before next marker, knit 2 stitches together. Knit 2 stitches together through back loops.

Work as established until 2 stitches before next marker, knit 2 stitches together. Knit 2 stitches together through

back loops.

Work as established until 2 stitches before next marker, knit 2 stitches together. Knit 2 stitches together through back loops.

Work until 2 stitches before beginning-of-round marker, knit 2 stitches together = 8 stitches around.

Round 2: Work in pattern without raglan decreases.

Repeat these 2 rounds until you've completed chart rows. Now shape neck:

NECK SHAPING:

Now work back and forth. It is important that you end yoke on a round with raglan decreases so you can decrease on right side.

Continue as established, but, place the center 23 stitches of front on a holder. Work to beginning-of-round marker and cut yarn. Slip all stitches from marker to held neckline stitches to right needle. Now begin shaping neck.

Turn work so wrong side faces you. Purl across. When you come to neck on opposite side, turn work. Knit 2 stitches together through back loops. Continue in stockinette to end of row, decreasing for raglan as established. Work until 2 stitches before neck and knit the 2 last stitches together. Turn work so wrong side faces you. Continue as established, decreasing for neck and raglan shaping until all sleeve stitches have been eliminated.

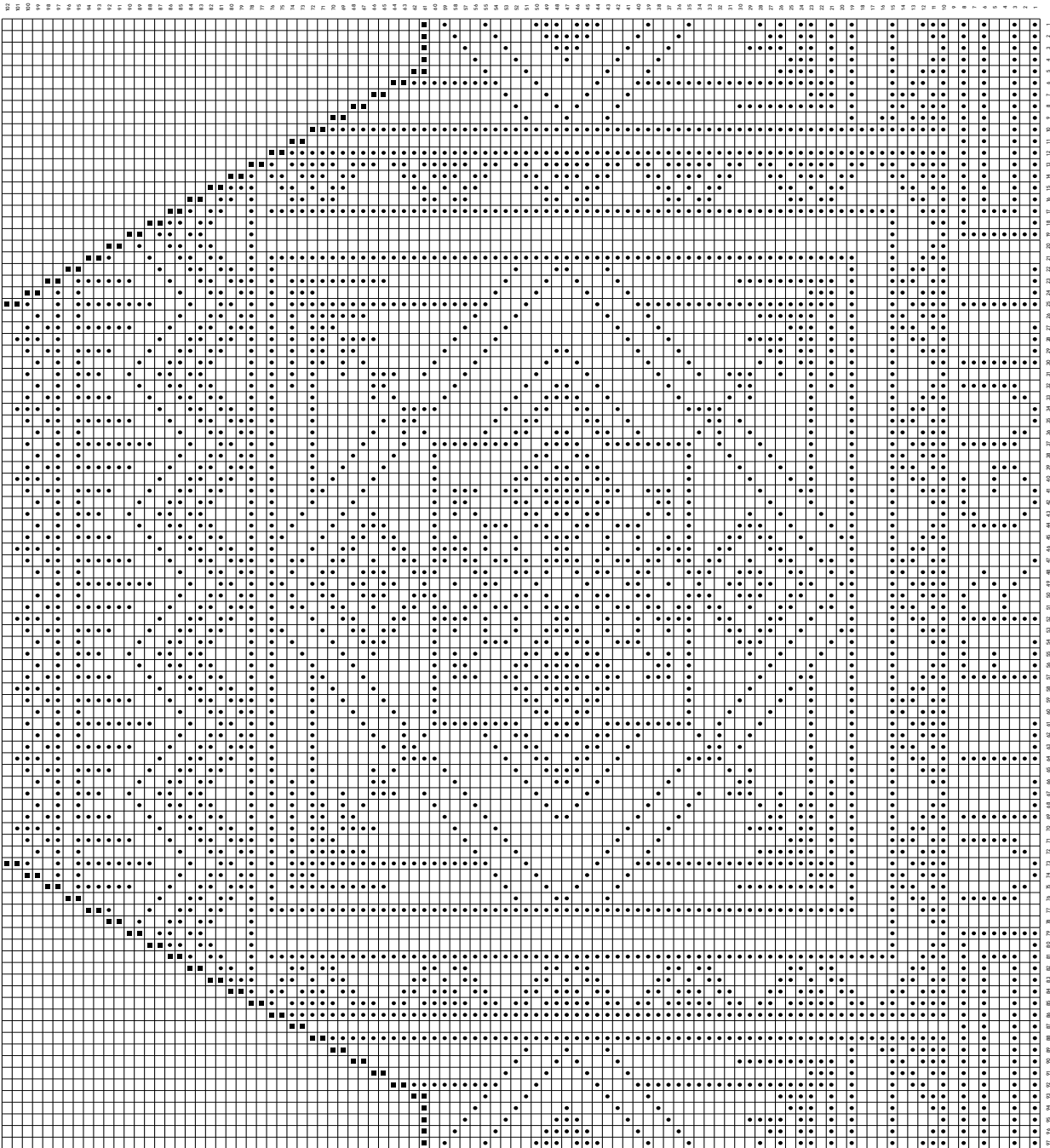
Bind off remaining stitches.

NECKBAND:

With shorter circular (40 cm) and Main color, beginning at one shoulder, pick up and knit approximately 92 (92, 92) stitches around neck, including held front neck stitches. The stitch count must be a multiple of 2. Work around in knit 1, purl 1 ribbing for approximately 12 cm. Bind off in ribbing.

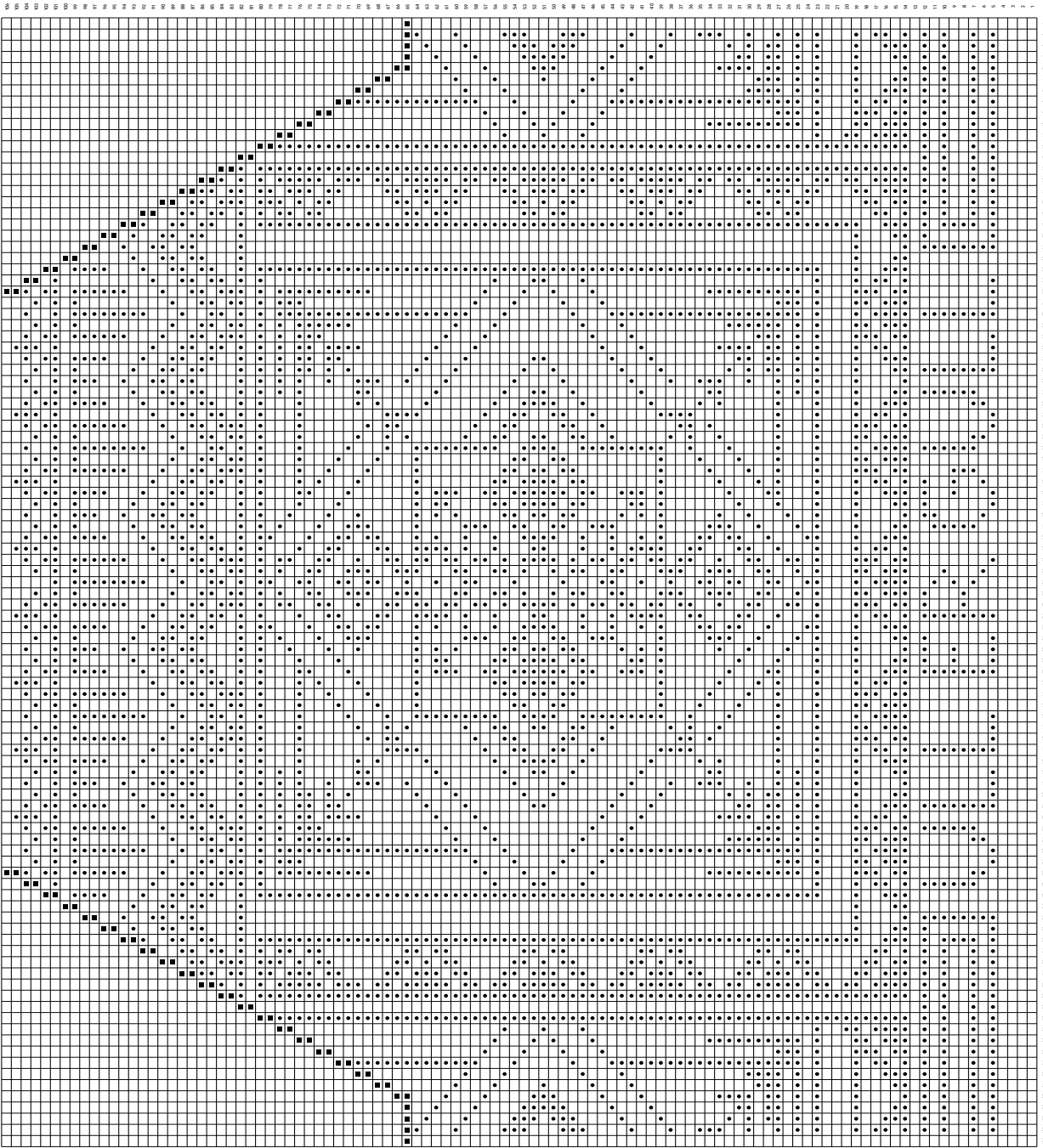
Seam underarms.

PATTERN A, SIZE S



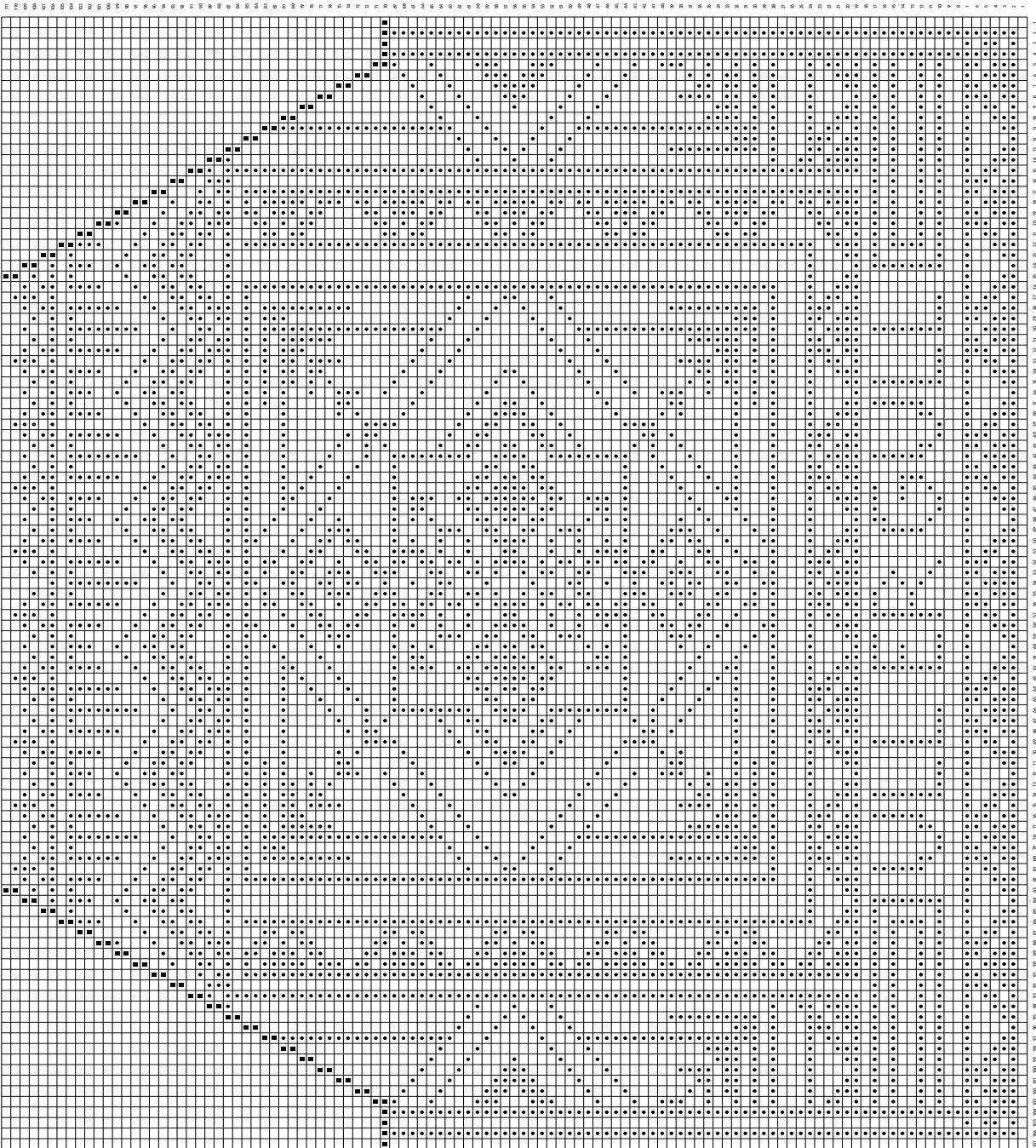
- ☐ Main Color
- ☒ Contrast Color

PATTERN A, SIZE M



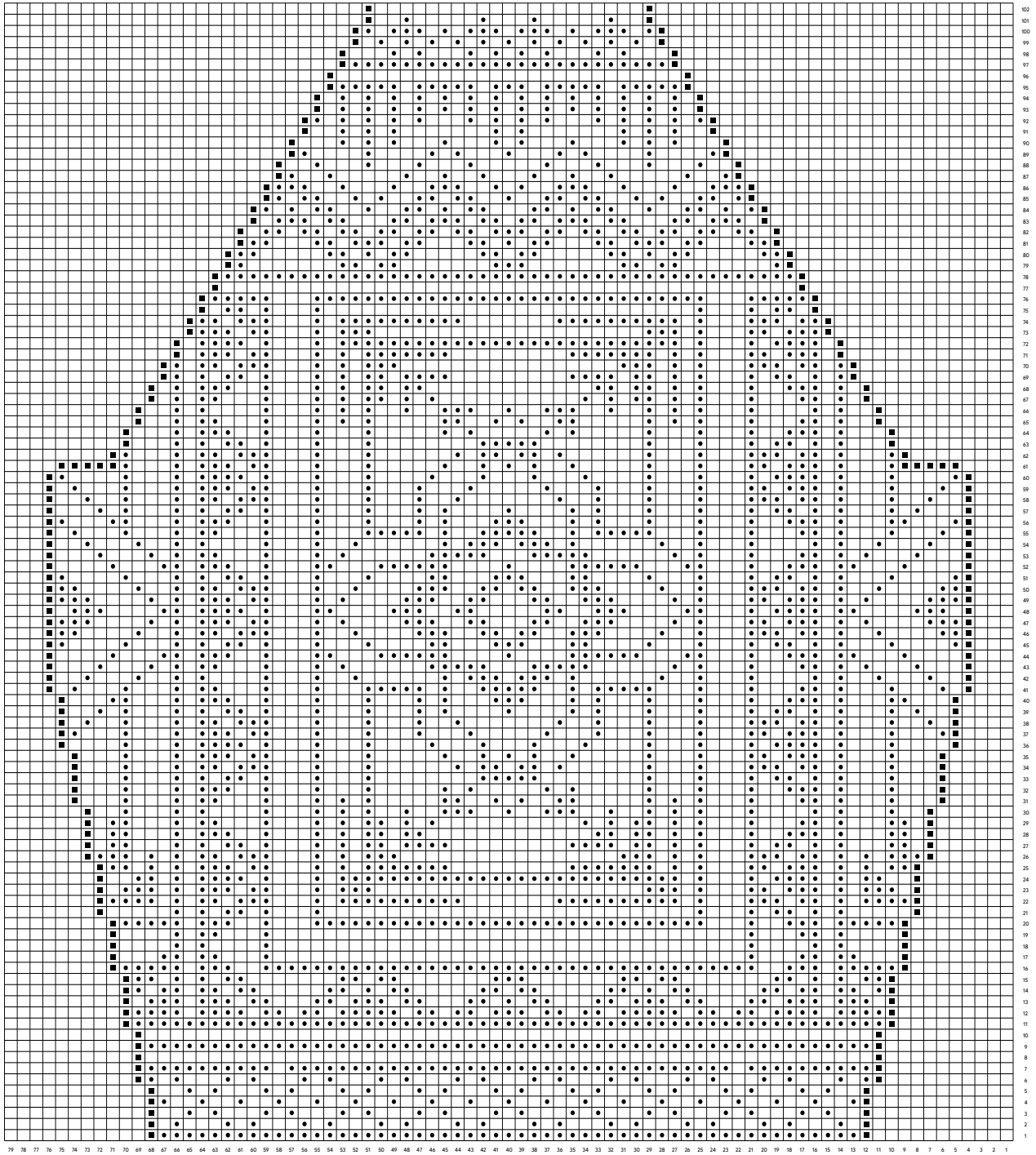
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PATTERN A, SIZE L

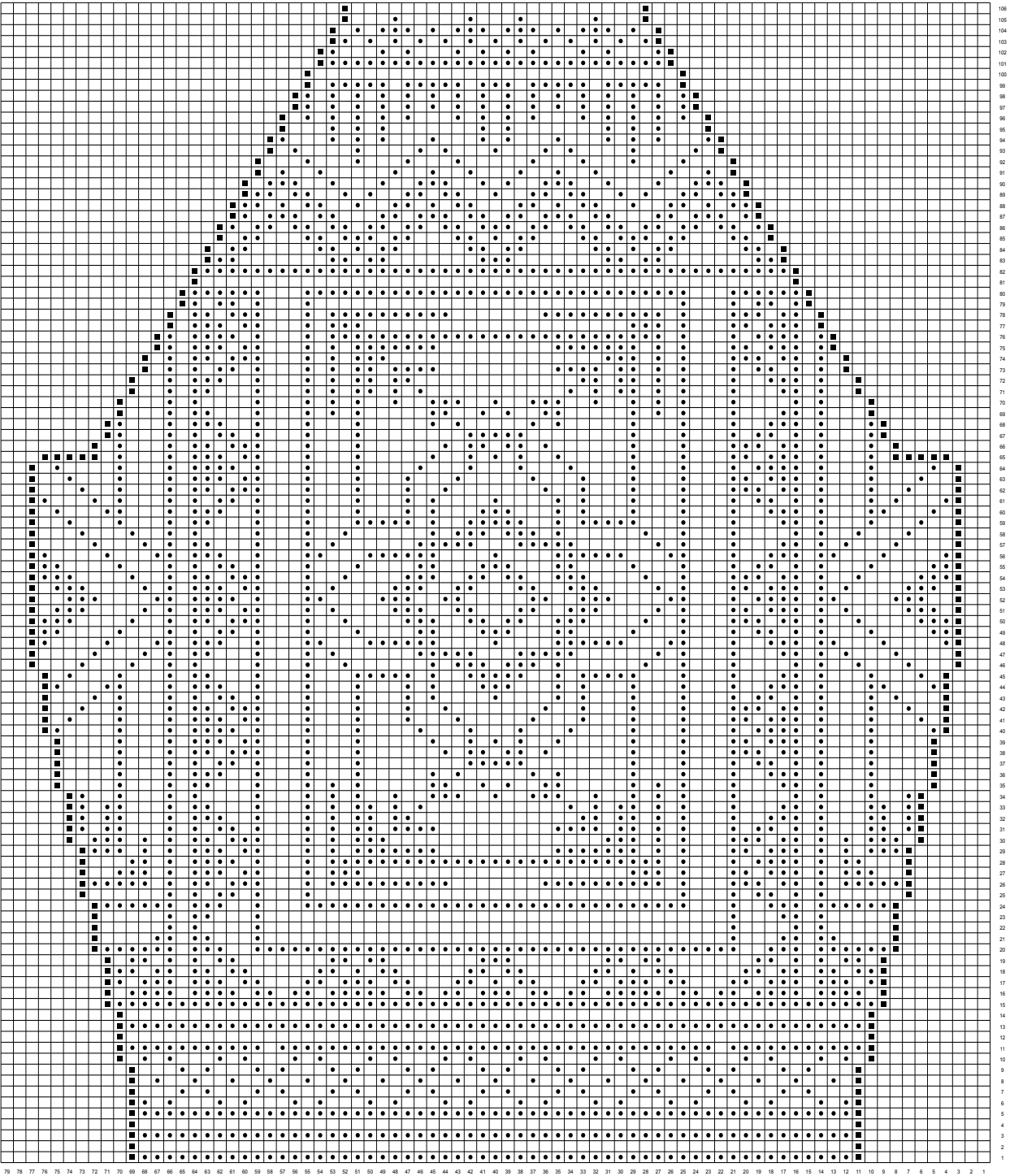


- ☐ Main Color
- ☒ Contrast Color

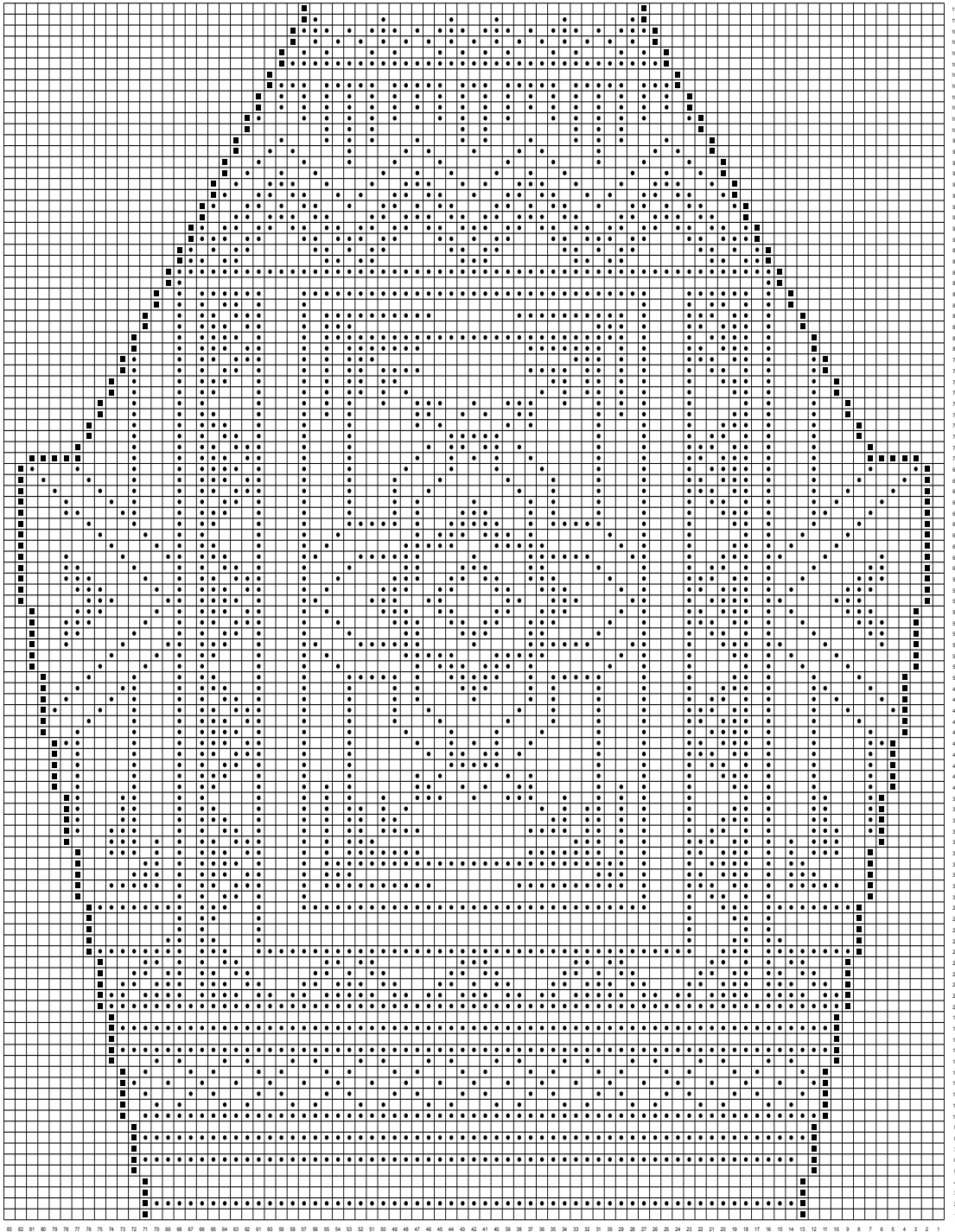
PATTERN B, SIZE S



PATTERN B, SIZE M



PATTERN B, SIZE L



NORWEGIAN LAMB'S WOOL

«Sometimes you don't see the forest for the trees.»

This is an old saying meaning that a person won't see the larger picture if she is too focused on the small details. For me, that meant missing the value of sheep in my own country while enthralled by the allure of alpaca. It took a pandemic. When covid 19 hit with full force and all imports of alpaca from Peru became impossible, we had to open our eyes and turn our sights homeward.

In my childhood, sheep's wool was synonymous with itchy, sticky yarn. Fortunately, a lot has happened since I stopped wearing my mother's homemade leftover-yarn sweaters.

We used lamb's wool to develop our three new Skappel yarn qualities, which are both soft and comfortable. And it still retains all of wool's characteristics. The sheep's wool is perfect for our climate, and is a much better repellent in snowfall or light summer rain.

In the hunt for the best wool, we found enormous pride among our sheep farmers in Norway. The animals graze outside on fresh grass and are cared for following all the rules of the art. Sheep's wool is almost like our own hair. If you live well and eat healthy, with a varied and nutritious diet, it will show in the strength and luster of your hair. The same applies to sheep's wool.

There isn't anything wrong with mohair, cashmere or alpaca yarn, but I am almost embarrassed to admit that I had so little knowledge about our own resources that I overlooked the value of the sheep that literally scampered around my legs.

I hope you will like our three new yarn qualities developed from Norwegian lamb's wool as much as I do.

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If you need help, see our instruction videos at
skappeloslo.com

Photographs: Julianne Leikanger
Graphic design: Noe AS

