



# *Chantilly Cardigan*

By Penrose Knits





Model wears size 4 on a 94cm / 37" bust giving 10cm / 4" positive ease.

Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chest Circ <b>cm</b>	75	<b>85</b>	95	<b>104</b>	117	<b>128.5</b>	138	<b>150</b>	160.5	<b>171</b>
Chest Circ <b>in</b>	29.5	<b>33.5</b>	37.5	<b>41</b>	46	<b>50.5</b>	54.25	<b>59</b>	63.25	<b>67.25</b>
Armhole Depth <b>cm</b>	16.5	<b>18</b>	19	<b>20</b>	21.5	<b>23</b>	24	<b>25.5</b>	26	<b>26</b>
Armhole Depth <b>in</b>	6.5	<b>7</b>	7.5	<b>8</b>	8.5	<b>9</b>	9.5	<b>10</b>	10.5	<b>10.5</b>
Sleeve Circ <b>cm</b>	35.5	<b>38</b>	40.5	<b>43</b>	47	<b>51</b>	53.5	<b>57</b>	59.5	<b>61</b>
Sleeve Circ <b>in</b>	14	<b>15</b>	16	<b>17</b>	18.5	<b>20</b>	21	<b>22.5</b>	23.5	<b>24</b>

## Sizing

When choosing which size to knit it is best to go by the chest measurement if possible as all bodies are different, and the sizes are only a suggestion. Chest measurements are of the actual garment (with buttons done up), with a recommended 5-10cm/2-4" positive ease at the chest. If you are between sizes, size down. If you have narrow shoulders or a short torso you may wish to size down as well.



<b>Gauge</b>	16 sts x 24 rows = 4 x 4"/10 x10cm, stockinette worked flat on 5.5mm needles, blocked (2 strands light fingering/fingering, 1 lace)
<b>Needles</b>	3.5mm for ruffle, 4.5mm for rib/collar, 5.5mm circular needles for body/sleeves with 40/80cm / 16/30" cables or needles required to meet gauge
<b>Yarn</b>	2 strands of light fingering/fingering weight yarn 1500 <b>1500</b> 1800 <b>1800</b> 2100 ( <b>2100</b> 2400 <b>2700</b> 3000 <b>3300</b> ) metres / 1640 <b>1640</b> 1968 <b>1968</b> 2296 ( <b>2296</b> 2624 <b>2952</b> 3280 <b>3608</b> ) yards held with 1 strand of lace weight silk mohair. 840 <b>840</b> 1050 <b>1050</b> 1260 ( <b>1260</b> 1470 <b>1680</b> 1890 <b>2100</b> ) metres / 918 <b>918</b> 1148 <b>1148</b> 1377 ( <b>1377</b> 1607 <b>1837</b> 2066 <b>2296</b> ) yards
<b>Sample uses</b>	Filcolana Saga 100% Lambswool 300m/328yds per 50g held with Lana Gatto Silk Mohair 75% Mohair 25% Silk 212m/232yds per 25g
<b>Accessories</b>	stitch markers, embroidery needle, scissors
<b>Buttons</b>	<b>5 5 5 5 (6 6 7 7 8)</b> 20mm buttons

## Construction

The back panel is worked flat and stitches put on hold. Stitches are picked up at the shoulders and front panels are worked separately. Back and front panels are joined at the underarm and the body is worked flat with the button bands incorporated. The shoulder seam runs along the back, rather than the top of the shoulder so your front panels will be longer than the back panel. Stitches are picked up at the armholes and sleeves are worked in the round with decreases along the inner upper arm and a rapid decrease at the cuff. Stitches for the collar are picked up around the neckline with short rows used to raise the back of the collar.

## Gauge & Yarn

It is always a good idea to gauge swatch to make sure your garment fits and you're happy with the fabric you're creating. The body of the Cardigan is worked with 2 strands of light fingering or fingering weight yarn held with 1 strand of mohair. This roughly equates to an Aran weight yarn. The collar is worked with 1 strand of light fingering or fingering weight yarn held with 1 strand of mohair and roughly equates to a DK weight. The ruffle is worked with a single strand of light fingering or fingering weight yarn, or you could use 1 or two strands of mohair, though you will need more yarn than recommended.

There is no reason why you couldn't use a single strand of Aran for the body and a different strand of DK for the collar and it would be a great way to use up scraps, however it's good to bear in mind how different fibres behave so using the same fibres throughout is recommended. Have fun with your yarn choice and make sure to gauge swatch!

Yarn estimations are approximates.

## Light Fingeriing/Fingering Alternatives

Wooly Knit British Wool - 100% British Wool, 470m/514yds per 100g

Holst Supersoft -50% Merino, 50% Shetland Wool, 287m/314 yards per 50g

Filcolana Arwetta Classic - 80% SW Merino, 20% nylon, 210m/230yds per 50g



## Instructions

### Back

Using 5.5mm needle (or needle used to obtain body gauge), CO 60 **68 76 84 92 (100 108 116 124 132)** sts using the long tail method. Attach removable stitch markers to the CO edge **16 20 23 25 28 (29 32 34 38 40)** sts in from either end. These indicate the two shoulder panels, with the neck sts inbetween.

R1 (WS) - P

R2 (RS) - K

Cont in stst until piece measures 12.5 **14 15 16.5 18 (19 20 21.5 23 23)**cm / 5 **5.5 6 6.5 7 (7.5 8 8.5 9 9)**" from CO edge. Break yarn and put sts on hold.

### Right Front

With RS facing and CO edge away from you, pick up and knit **16 20 23 25 28 (29 32 34 38 40)** sts from the CO sts of the back panel starting at the right side edge. You should reach your right shoulder marker, RM.

R1 (WS) - P7, PM, P to end

**Neck Increases** - when working rows without increases, slip M when you come to it.

R1 - K to M, M1R, SM, K to end

R2 - P

R3 - K

R4 - P

Work R1-4 a total of **12 12 13 14 15 (16 17 18 18 18)** times. Break yarn and put sts on hold.  
(**12 12 13 14 15 (16 17 18 18 18)** sts inc; **28 32 36 39 43 (45 49 52 56 58)** sts)

### Left Front

With RS facing and CO edge away from you, pick up and knit **16 20 23 25 28 (29 32 34 38 40)** sts from the CO sts, starting at the left shoulder marker and working towards the edge of the back panel.

R1 - P9 **13 16 18 21 (22 25 27 31 33)**, PM, P to end

**Neck Increases** - when working rows without increases, slip M when you come to it.

R1 - K to M, SM, M1L, K to end

R2 - P

R3 - K

R4 - P

Work R1-4 a total of **12 12 13 14 15 (16 17 18 18 18)** times. **Do not** break yarn.  
(**12 12 13 14 15 (16 17 18 18 18)** sts inc; **28 32 36 39 43 (45 49 52 56 58)** sts)



## Join front and back

You should have your left front sts on your needle. We will now join our panels and CO underarm sts. Remember your front panels will be longer than your back panel.

### Sizes 1 **2 3 4** 5 only

R1 - Sl1KWYB, (K1, P1) 3 times, SM, K across remaining front left sts, CO **4 4 4 4** 6 sts using backwards loop method, K across back panel sts, CO **4 4 4 4** 6 sts, K across front right sts to M, SM, (P1, K1) 3 times, K1

R2 - Sl1PWYF, (P1, K1) 3 times, SM, P to M, SM, (K1, P1) 3 times, P1  
(124 140 156 170 190 sts)

### Cont to body

### Sizes **6 7 8** only

R1 - K to M, SM, M1L, K across remaining front left sts, CO **8 8 10** sts using backwards loop method, K across back panel sts, CO **8 8 10** sts, K across front right sts to M, M1R, SM, K to end.

R2 - P

R3 - K

R4 - P

(208 224 242 sts)

### Cont to body

### Sizes **9 & 10** only

R1 - K to M, SM, M1L, K across remaining front left sts, CO **10 12** sts using backwards loop method, K across back panel sts, CO **10 12** sts, K across front right sts to M, M1R, SM, K to end.

R2 - P

R3 - K

R4 - P

R5 - K to M, SM, af M1L, K to M, M1R, SM, K to end

R6-8 - rep rows 2-4

(260 276 sts)

### Cont to body

## Body

R1 - Sl1KWYB, (K1, P1) 3 times, SM, K to M, SM, (P1, K1) 3 times, K1

R2 - Sl1PWYF, (P1, K1) 3 times, SM, P to M, SM, (K1, P1) 3 times, P1

Work R1 & 2 a total of **1 1 1 1 (2 2 2 2 2)** time(s).

## Buttonhole Row

Sl1KWYB, (K1, P1) 3 times, SM, K to M, SM, P1, K1, YO, K2tog, P1, K2

The body is now worked in established pattern, with a buttonhole row every 16th row (there should be 15 purl bumps between buttonholes) which is approx 6cm/2.5". This is based on row gauge so if yours is different you may need to work more or less rows between buttonholes. You may wish to add a removable marker on the opposite end to your buttonholes to help with button placement later on.

Cont until you have worked **4 4 4 4 (5 5 6 6 7)** buttonhole rows.



It is a good idea at this point to try on your garment and check the length. There is still another 8.5cm / 3.25" to be knit so bear this in mind if you decide to make the body longer. You will need to add length in increments of 16 rows (approx 6.5cm / 2.5") to maintain the spacing between buttonholes. Make sure you finish on a buttonhole row and then continue from this point.

Work 7 rows in pattern.

Change to rib/collar needles - remove st markers as you come to them

R1 - Sl1KWYB, (K1, P1) til roughly half way along the row. K1FB, (K1,P1) til 2 sts rem, K2  
(1 st inc; 125 **141** 157 171 191 (209 225 243 261 277) sts)

R2 - Sl1PWYF, (P1, K1) til 2 sts rem, P2  
R3 - Sl1KWYB, (K1, P1) til 2 sts rem, K2

Cont in established rib pattern until you have a total of 8 rib rows.

Buttonhole Row (RS) - Sl1KWYB, (K1, P1) til 6 sts rem, K1, YO, K2tog, P1, K2

Work 5 more rows in established rib.

BO all sts in pattern using the method of your choice. If using Italian/tubular method, BO the first st traditionally, you may also want to break the mohair strand and work the BO with just the 2 strands of light fingering/fingering weight.

## Sleeves

With RS facing and starting at the centre of the CO underarm sts and using the same needle used for the body, pick up and K **2 2 2 2 3 (4 4 5 5 6)** sts at the underarm.

Pick up and knit 1 st in the gap between the underarm and sleeves sts. Now pick up and knit **52 56 60 64 68 (72 76 80 84 84)** sts around the armhole, this is a pick up rate of approx 2 sts for every 3 rows. Make sure you're picking up from under both legs of the edge stitch for a nice clean line. Pick up 1 st between underarm and sleeve as before, now pick up and K the remaining **2 2 2 2 3 (4 4 5 5 6)** sts at the underarm. Place BOR M. You are now working in the round.

(58 **62 66 70 76 (82 86 92 96 98)** sts)

Dec R - K1 **1 1 1 2 (3 3 4 4 5)**, SSK, K to **3 3 3 3 4 (5 5 6 6 7)** sts before BOR, K2tog, K to end.  
(2 sts dec; 56 **60 64 68 74 (80 84 90 94 96)** sts)

Cont working stst (K every st of every round) until sleeve measures 6cm / 2.5" from underarm.

Dec R - K1, SSK, K til 3 sts rem, K2tog, K1

Cont in stst whilst working Dec R every 2.5cm / 1" (approx every 6th round) until you have worked a total of **4 4 4 5 (5 5 5 5 5)** Dec R's.

(8 **8 8 10 (10 10 10 10 10)** sts dec; 48 **52 56 60 64 (70 74 80 84 86)** sts)



Cont working in stst (no decreases) until sleeves measures 39.5 **40.5 40.5 42 42 (43 43 44.5 44.5 44.5)cm / 15.5 16 16 16.5 (17 17 17.5 17.5 17.5)"** from underarm or approx 5 5 5 5 (6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 7.5)cm / 2 2 2 2 (2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 3)" less than desired length.

Dec R - K4 **4 4 0 0 (0 0 0 0 0)**, (k2tog) to end

(22 24 26 30 32 (35 37 40 42 43) sts dec; 26 **28 30 30 32 (35 37 40 42 43)** sts)

### Cuff

Change to 4.5mm needles (or needles 1mm smaller than used for the body).

Sizes **6, 7, 10** only - Dec R - K2tog, P1, (K1, P1) to end

### All sizes

R1 - (K1, P1) to end

Rep R1 until cuff measures 5 5 5 5 (6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 7.5)cm / 2 2 2 2 (2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 3)"

BO all sts using the same method you did for the body. Weave in any ends.

### Block your Cardigan

It is advised to wash and block your garment at this point as it will make picking up sts for the collar and blocking the collar much easier. It will also reduce overall blocking time as there will only be one wet layer of fabric at a time.

### Collar

To work the collar we will pick up sts along the neckline, starting and ending where the rib buttonbands begin. Stitches need to be picked up from the inside of the garment, so from the wrong side.

#### Using collar/rib needle and 1 strand light fingering/fingering weight held with 1 strand mohair

With the neckline closest to you and starting from the left front (WS facing), pick up and knit a st for every **4 out of 5** rows until you get to the back neck. PM. Now pick up and knit a st for every CO st along the back neck. PM. Finally continue picking up sts along the right front as you did the left, aiming for the same number of stitches as the opposite side.

Slip markers as you come to them.

R1 - P

R2 - K3, M1L, K til 3 sts rem, M1R, K3

Repeat R1 & 2 until your collar measures **4 4 4 4 (5 5 5 5)cm / 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 (2 2 2 2)"**, ending on R1

### Short Rows

Short rows are used to raise the back of the collar and keep the collar an even width all the way round. You can omit the short rows if you prefer, however your collar will be shallower at the back and will increase in width along the front.



I recommend German short rows but you can use any method you prefer. To make a double stitch, slip the first st on the LN to the RN purlwise, with yarn in front. Now lift your yarn up and over the RN to the back of the work, pulling on the stitch so that the two legs of the stitch are visible on the needle. This is your double stitch. There is a great tutorial for this technique [here](#).

SR1 - K3, M1L, \*K to M, SM, work from \* once more, K17, TW

SR2 - DS, \*P to M, SM, work from \* once more, P17, TW

SR3 - DS, \*K to M, SM, work from \* once more, K to 4 sts before DS, TW

SR4 - DS, \*P to M, SM, work from \* once more, P to 4 sts before DS, TW

Work SR3 & 4 once more.

Remove markers and resolve your DS's when you come to them

R1 - DS, K til 3 st rem, M1R, K3

R2 - P to end (don't forget about the DS's)

R3 - K3, M1L, K til 3 sts rem, M1R, K3

R4 - P to end

Cont by repeating R3 & 4 until collar measures **9 9 9 10 (10 10 10 11.5 11.5)cm / 3.5 3.5 3.5 4 (4 4 4 4.5 4.5)"** measured at one of the front sides, between the beginning of the short rows and the edge increases, ending on R4. Break yarn, leaving sts on the needle.

## Ruffle

**Using ruffle needle and 1 strand light fingering/fingering weight or 2 strands of lace weight.**

Starting at the point your collar meets your buttonband at the front left, with RS facing,

**pick up and K 1 st** for every row along the inside edge of the collar, making sure to go under both legs of the edge st. **PM**. Pull your needle through so your picked up sts are on the cable and your needle tip is free to work the live collar sts. **K1FBF** into the first live collar st, then **K1FB** along the remaining live sts until 1 st rem, **K1FBF**. It's important to use the increase method **KFB** as the purl bumps it creates will help counteract the natural curl of the collar. **PM**. Pull your needle through once more so you can turn the corner of your collar, then **pick up and K 1 st** for every row along the inside edge of the collar.

Slip markers as you come to them.

R1, 3, 5 & 7 - Sl1PWYF, P to end

R2 - Sl1KWYB, (K1, K1FB) to end. If you have a st left over, K1

R4 & 6 - Sl1KWYB, K to M, SM, M1L, K to M, M1R, SM, K to end

## Binding Off

You will have a lot of stitches on the needle now and binding them off may seem a bit daunting! The quickest and easiest way I've found to do this is with a crochet hook. Using a hook as close to your needle size as you can get (don't worry if its a size bigger or smaller), insert your hook into the first live st knitwise and pull a st through.



Now do the same for the next live st, and immediately pull it through the st on the hook. You should have 1 st remaining on your hook, and you have bound off 1 st. Continue working a st then pulling it through the previous st until all sts are bound off. You can see how this is done [here](#). Alternatively you can bind off using your preferred method.

## Finishing

Weave in ends. If you blocked your cardigan before adding the ruffle, wet the collar until almost completely saturated using steam or a spray bottle. Alternatively you can dunk your collar in a small bowl of water and gently squeeze and excess out. You should only need to do this intense blocking once, however you may wish to pin a few points of the ruffle down after future washes. Make sure you use plenty of pins when forming the ruffle. It should lie flat and even with no curling.

Lie your cardigan flat on some blocking mats or a towel and spread your collar out to form a horseshoe shape. Take your time to lay the collar out evenly all the way round, a tape measure can help here. Using blocking pins/combs or regular dressmakers pins, carefully pin down the ruffle starting at the front edge next to the top button. Use as many pins as you can to ensure the ruffle is flat and even. You will likely need to adjust a few times. Make sure you can't see the inside of the cardigan along the front edge and there is a clear fold.

If you find your cardigan slips off your shoulders, you can reinforce the neckline with thin elastic thread. Use and embroidery needle to run the elastic through the ridge of stitches that is formed when picking up the collar sts. Don't pull the elastic too tight as it will cinch in the collar, aim for your elastic to be the same length as the circumference of your neck line.



## Abbreviations

BO	bind off	P	purl
BOR	beginning of round	P2tog	purl 2 sts together
Circ	circumference	PM	place marker
cm	centimetres	R	round/row
CO	cast on	rem	remain(s)(ing)
Cont	continue	RM	remove marker
Dec	decrease(d)	RS	right side
DS	double stitch	st(s)	stitch(es)
K	knit	stst	stockinette stitch
K2tog	knit 2 stitches together	TW	turn work
M	marker(s)	WS	wrong side
mm	millimetres	"	Inches

## Techniques

KFB	increase - K 1 st into the front loop, leaving st on the left needle, then K 1 st through the back loop, 1 st increased.
KFBF	increase - K 1 st into the front loop, leaving st on the left needle, then K 1 st through the back loop, leaving the st on the left needle, then k 1 st into the front loop once more. 2 sts increased.
M1L	left leaning increase, make a stitch by inserting left needle under the bar between sts from front to back, then K through the back loop.
M1R	right leaning increase, make a stitch by inserting left needle under the bar between sts from back to front, then K through the front loop.
Sl1KWYB	slip 1 st knitwise with yarn back
Sl1PWYF	slip 1 st purlwise with yarn forward
SSK	slip one st knitwise, slip one stitch purlwise, place them back onto the left hand needle and knit them together through the back loop.

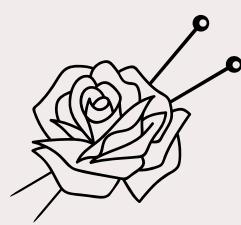
**Pattern Support** - laurapenroseknits@gmail.com

If you would like to share your projects on Instagram make sure to use  
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