



# The Jebel Button up



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## Information

This is the written digital pattern for the Jebel Button Up. This pdf contains written instructions, helpful photos and links to video tutorials to help you make this shirt yourself. You may not share, distribute or sell this pattern. It is for private use only.

Below you will find some information about what type and how much materials you'll need in order to create this shirt, as well as some stitch abbreviations and gauge swatch instructions. On the next page you'll find everything you need to know about sizes.

## Materials needed

- Crochet hook 3.5 mm (or hook needed to meet gauge)
- Fingering weight yarn
  - Preferably cotton, linen or bamboo blends
  - Estimated (for appr. hipbone length) yarn usage for sizes (**XS, S, M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL, 4XL, 5XL**): (**350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750**) grams.
  - The amount of yarn you're going to need depends greatly on how long you want your shirt to be and what type of yarn you use.
  - Some suggestions: Mandarin Petit from Sandnes Garn, Rainbow Bamboo from Hobbii, Rainbow Cotton 8/4 from Hobbii
- 5-7 buttons of your choice (I used 6 with a diameter of just over 2 cm)
- Sewing needle and thread for buttons
- Blocking board/towels and pins
- Stitch markers x 6
- Measuring tape
- Scissors

## Stitches and abbreviations (US terms)

Chain(s) – ch(s)

Stitch(es) – st(s)

Single crochet(s) – sc(s)

Half double crochet(s) – hdc(s)

Hdc+sc – Half double crochet plus single crochet

Yarn over slip stitch(es) – yoslstst(s)

Slip stitches – slst(s)

## Gauge

10 x 10 cm (or 4 x 4 inches) = 20 stitches x 14 rows (after blocking!)

It is super important that you make a gauge swatch before you start with the actual pattern. This will ensure that your shirt will match the measurements in the chart. The swatch is made using half double crochets with single crochets and yarn-over slip stitches, working back and forth until you've made a square that is at least 15 x 15 cm or 6 x 6 inches. You then block your square (super important!) and then measure how many stitches and rows you have per 10 cm.

Go to the section "How to: The hdc+sc and yoslst stitch" where you will find instructions on how to make this stitch combo. You can also click [HERE](#) to get to a YouTube tutorial instead.

## Sizes

This shirt is meant to have around 24-32 cm (9-13 in) of positive ease around the chest. By using this stitch combination, the garment will be really stretchy, especially when using cotton or a cotton blend. The width of the shirt can be adjusted by going up or down a size. The length of the shirt is the same for each size in the chart, but this is super easy to change if you'd want it to be longer or shorter than stated here (see section "The Excel sheet").

Look at the chart below to determine which size you want to make. Go up or down a size if you want a looser/tighter fit. In the first row of the chart is the standard chest measurements for each size (XS-5XL) as suggested by the Craft Yarn Council. Measurement **A** represents the circumference of the shirt around the chest is. Measurement **B** represents the length of the shirt from the top of your shoulder to the bottom hem.

	<b>XS</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>XL</b>	<b>2XL</b>	<b>3XL</b>	<b>4XL</b>	<b>5XL</b>
<b>Chest</b>	71-76 cm 28-30 in	81-86 cm 32-34 in	91.5-96.5 cm 36-38 in	101.5-106.5 cm 40-42 in	111.5-117 cm 44-46 in	122-127 cm 48-50 in	132-137 cm 52-54 in	142-147 cm 56-58 in	152-158 cm 60-62 in
<b>A</b>	99 cm 38.8 in	113 cm 44.5 in	121 cm 47.8 in	133 cm 52.3 in	141 cm 55.7 in	153 cm 60.2 in	161 cm 68.1 in	173 cm 68 in	184 cm 72.6 in
<b>B</b>	65 cm 25.6 in	65 cm 25.6 in	65 cm 25.6 in	65 cm 25.6 in	65 cm 25.6 in	65 cm 25.6 in	65 cm 25.6 in	65 cm 25.6 in	65 cm 25.6 in

This size chart is based on the Woman Size Chart by the Craft Yarn Council.

For reference: The shirt in the photo is a size M and my chest measurement is 93 cm. That means I have around 28 cm of positive ease. So if you want your shirt to fit similarly you should choose the size that will give you around the same positive ease. My boyfriend's chest measurement is 104 cm which means he has around 17 cm of positive ease in the same shirt.



## The excel spreadsheet

In addition to this written pattern you will also get access to an excel spreadsheet. It holds information about the stitch count for the back piece and the front pieces. You can alter the length of the shirt by manually typing in a different number for the starting chain which will cause your stitch count to update automatically. The stitch count is also color coded so you can easily see if you are working on a regular row or a decrease/increase row. There will be no stitch counts for the back piece and front pieces written out in the actual pattern, so I suggest that you have your excel sheet nearby when you are crocheting to make sure you are on track!

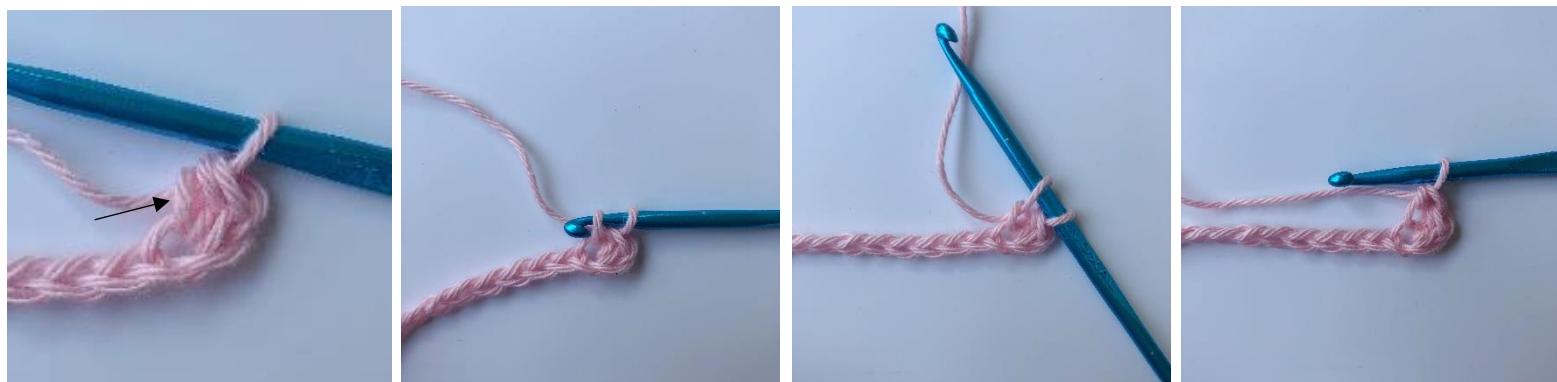
## The construction

The back piece and the front pieces of the shirt will be crocheted separately and then sewn/crocheted together. These pieces will be crocheted vertically. We will then crochet the sleeves directly onto the sleeve openings as well as the collar onto the neckline. Lastly buttons will be sewn on by hand. If you want to make a striped shirt just remember that we are working vertically so the stripes will also be vertical!

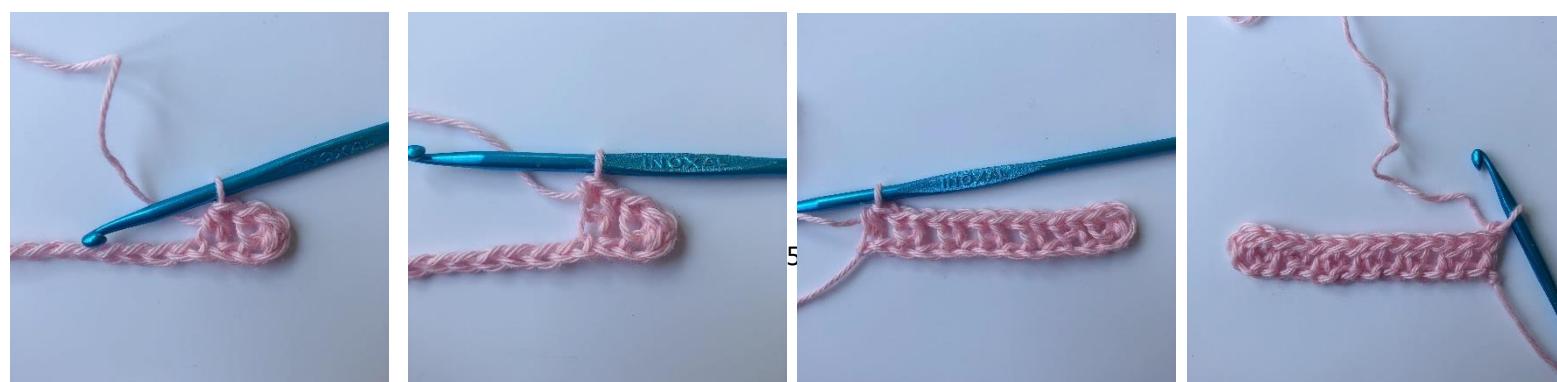
## How-to: The hdc+sc and yoslst stitch

This section contains an explanation of the stitch combination used in this project. If you would rather learn this by watching a video you can click [HERE](#) to get to a YouTube tutorial I made about this stitch combo! I also made a video about how to increase and decrease using these stitches, which is briefly explained in the pattern but can be a little tricky! So if you want to watch that video you can click [HERE!](#)

1. Chain an even number of chains.
2. Hdc into the second chain from your hook. *You can place a stitch marker in this first hdc because it's easy to accidentally skip on the next round!*
3. Insert your hook into the left "leg" of the hdc you just made. Yarn over and pull back, then yarn over again and pull through both loops (this is essentially a regular sc crocheted *into* the hdc).



4. Skip one stitch and hdc into the next.
5. Sc into the left "leg" of the hdc you just made.
6. Repeat steps 4-5 until you reach the end of the row. You should end with a regular hdc, and do *not* sc into this stitch. Ch 1 and turn.



7. When you have turned, look at the top of the stitches you just made and you will find 3 different loops. Two that are on top and one the is kind of below them, closer to you. We will crochet into this third “front loop”.

8. Yarn over and insert your hook into the front loop of the first stitch. Yarn over again and pull back, then pull through all loops on your hook. This is similar to a slip stitch, but you do an extra “yarn over” before you do the “slip”.



9. Repeat the previous step until you have reached the end of the row. Ch 1 and turn.

10. This third row will be a repeat of the first row, except for the fact that we will insert our hook into the *back* loop of the stitches from the previous row.

11. Start by making a regular hdc into the back loop of the previous stitch.

12. Sc into the hdc you just made.

13. Skip one stitch then hdc into the back loop of the next.

14. Repeat steps 12-13 until end of row. Remember to end with a regular hdc (do not sc into this last stitch). Ch 1 and turn.

15. Now you repeat steps 8-9 for this fourth row, and then repeat steps 11-14 for the fifth row, and so on...

### How-to: Blocking

There are many ways to block a project and I am not experienced enough to tell you exactly which one is the best, but I will tell you how I usually block my projects and it seems to work out just fine! If you have another way of blocking that you prefer, then absolutely go for it. The goal is to straighten out the stitches and the different panels if they are a little crooked, and also get it to the right size.

Here is a list of the things I use:

- Two large towels (I use a towel instead of a blocking mat because I don't have a blocking mat!)
- Water + detergent
- Pins

1. Make sure all loose ends are secure!

2. Prepare a towel to use to squeeze out any excess water.

3. Lay out a towel or a blocking mat on a flat surface.

4. Fill up your sink (or a bucket) with lukewarm water and a tiny bit of detergent.

5. Soak the project you want to block in the water for 10-15 minutes.

6. Remove from water and gently rinse and squeeze out as much water as possible without stretching or pulling too much.

7. Lay your project down on the first towel and roll it into a burrito to squeeze out more water.
8. Unroll towel burrito and lay your project down on the other towel or blocking mat.
9. Pull out the sizing chart for the project you're making and try to arrange it after those measurements as much as possible. This part is the trickiest and it can take some time to get it right!
10. Try to make sure all the stitches and the edges are straight then grab your pins and pin down the edges.
11. Leave until fully dry!



## All video tutorials

[Hdc+sc & Yoslsts: Tutorial](#)

[Hdc+sc & Yoslsts: Increases & Decreases](#)

## Good-to-know info:

- The same stitch combinations will be used throughout the entire pattern unless stated otherwise. We will always alternate between a row of half double crochets with single crochets in the back loops and a row of yarn-over slip stitches in the front loops. This might not be mentioned on every row, but you should assume that it is still the case.
- We always chain 1 after each row (unless stated otherwise). This does not count as a stitch.
- Always follow your color. Every size is color coded so when you are reading the pattern you should always look for your color when it says the row count. At some places it will say "For sizes M-5XL" which means that what is stated underneath is only applicable for those sizes. If you are making size XS or S, you just skip that part and look for where your color is mentioned next.
- When the pattern refers to the "right" or "left" front piece, it's meant to be the right or left piece when looking at the shirt from the front.
- Keep your excel sheet close by! Check in once in a while to make sure you have the correct stitch count.
- If you're having a hard time meeting gauge I would suggest focusing on getting the row gauge correct as this determines the width of the shirt, while the stitch gauge determines the length and this can easily be altered by making less/more chains.
- If your pieces are turning out a little crooked/slanted then don't worry, that is perfectly normal and happens when you use this stitch combo. Make sure to straighten it out during blocking 😊

# The pattern

## 1. The back piece

Open your excel spreadsheet and make sure you are looking at the tab called “Back piece”.

### Starting chain:

Look at the number in the row called “Starting chain” in the excel spreadsheet. Make as many chains as it says for your size. This determines the length of the shirt from the top of your shoulder to the bottom hem. If you want your shirt to be longer or shorter you can increase or decrease this number, BUT it needs to be an *even* number.

### Row 1:

Hdc into the second ch from your hook, \*sc into the hdc you just made, skip one stitch and hdc into the next\*. Repeat from \* to \* until there are no stitches left. You should end on a hdc (do not sc into this last stitch). This is the right side of your work.

Ch 1 and turn.

### Row 2:

Make yarn-over-slip-stitches into the *front loop* of each stitch from the previous row. Ch 1 and turn.

### Row 3:

Hdc into the *back loop* of the first first stitch, \*sc into the hdc, skip one stitch and hdc into the back loop of the next\*. Repeat from \* to \* until there are no stitches left. You should end on a hdc. Ch 1 and turn.

### Row 4 – (23,27,29,31,33,37,39,41,43):

Repeat row 2 and 3, alternating between a row of yarn-over-slip-stitches and hdcs+scs. Ch 1 and turn after each row.

### Row (24,28,30,32,34,38,40,42,44):

Make yossts into each stitch from the previous row until you have two stitches left. Make a decrease by inserting your hook into the first stitch, yarn over and pull back. Then yarn over and insert your hook into the last stitch, yarn over and pull back. Now pull through all four loops on your hook. Ch 1 and turn.

### Row (25,29,31,33,35,39,41,43,45):

Decrease in the first two stitches by yarning over and inserting your hook into the first stitch. Yarn over again and pull back. Repeat for the second stitch then yarn over and pull through all loops on your hook. Sc into the decrease stitch you just made and then continue as usual with the hdcs and scs. Ch 1 and turn.

### Row (26,30,32,34,36,40,42,44,46) – (29,33,35,39,41,45,47,51,53):

Repeat the previous two rows. Remember to check your spreadsheet to make sure you have the correct stitch count.

### Row (30,34,36,40,42,46,48,52,54) – (40,46,50,54,58,62,66,70,76):

Alternate between a row of yoslsts in the front loops and a row of hdc+s in the back loops. Make no increases or decreases. Ch 1 and turn after each row.

**Row (41,47,51,55,59,63,67,71,77):**

Increase one by making two hdc into the first stitch of the row. Then continue as usual with sc into the hdc, skip one and hdc into the next until end of row. Ch 1 and turn.

**Row (42,48,52,56,60,64,68,72,78):**

Make yoslsts in the front loops of each stitch until you reach the end of the row. Increase one by making an additional yoslst into the last stitch. Ch 1 and turn.

**Row (43,49,53,57,61,65,69,73,79) – (46,52,56,62,66,70,74,80,86):**

Repeat the previous two rows.

**Row (47,53,57,63,67,71,75,81,87) – (69,79,85,93,99,107,113,121,129):**

Alternate between a row of yoslsts in the front loops and a row of hdc with s in the back loops. Make no increases or decreases. Ch 1 and turn after each row.

You are now finished with the back piece! You can cut the yarn and fasten the loose end.



## 2. Front piece – right

Open the excel spreadsheet and make sure you are looking at the tab called “Front piece”.

### **Starting chain:**

Look at the number in the row called “Starting chain” in the excel spreadsheet. Make as many chains as it says for your size. If you changed this number for the back piece make sure to change it to the same number here.

### **Row 1:**

Hdc into the second ch from your hook, \*sc into the hdc you just made, skip one stitch and hdc into the next\*. Repeat from \* to \* until there are no stitches left. You should end on a hdc (do not sc into this last stitch). This is the right side of your work.

Ch 1 and turn.

### **Row 2:**

Make yarn-over-slip-stitches into the *front loop* of each stitch from the previous row. Ch 1 and turn.

### **Row 3:**

Hdc into the *back loop* of the first first stitch, \*sc into the hdc, skip one stitch and hdc into the back loop of the next\*. Repeat from \* to \* until there are no stitches left. You should end on a hdc. Ch 1 and turn.

### **Row 4 – (23,27,29,31,33,37,39,41,43):**

Repeat row 2 and 3, alternating between a row of yarn-over-slip-stitches and hdc+s. Ch 1 and turn after each row.

### **Row (24,28,30,32,34,38,40,42,44):**

Make yosls into the front loop of each stitch until you have four stitches left. Make two decreases. Ch 1 and turn.

### **Row (25,29,31,33,35,39,41,43,45):**

Decrease in the first two stitches by making one hdc-together, then sc into this hdc-decrease. Skip one stitch and make another decrease by doing one hdc-together. Then sc into the last decrease you made and continue as usual with hdc+sc until end of row. Ch 1 and turn.

**Row (26,30,32,34,36,40,42,44,46) – (33,37,39,39,41,43,45,47,49):**

Repeat the previous two rows.

This next step does *not* apply for size XS. Skip this and continue to row 34 if you are making a size XS.

**Row (38,40,40,42,44,46,48,50) – (39,41,45,49,53,55,59,63):**

Alternate between a row of yoslsts and a row of hdc+sc. Decrease *once* on each row. Decrease at the end of every row of yoslsts and at the beginning of every row of hdc+sc. Ch 1 and turn after each row.

**Row (34,40,42,46,50,54,56,60,64):**

Make a regular row of yoslsts. No decreases. Ch 1 and turn.

## 2.1 Button band

We are now going to make the edge that the buttons will be sewn onto.

**Row 1:**

Sc into the back loop of each stitch from the previous round. Ch 1 and turn.

**Row 2 - :**

Repeat row 1 (but sc into the stitch normally, not in the back loop) until your edge is at least as wide as your buttons are. So my buttons were just over 2 cm in diameter, so I made 6 rows of sc. If you have smaller buttons you might want to make less rows and if you have larger buttons you might want to make more rows, but it is completely up to you.

When you are happy with your button band you can cut the yarn and fasten the loose end.

## 3. Front piece – left

Open the excel spreadsheet and make sure you are looking at the tab called “Front piece”.

**Starting chain:**

Look at the number in the row called “Starting chain” in the excel spreadsheet. Make as many chains as it says for your size. This number should be the same as for the first front piece.

**Row 1:**

Hdc into the second ch from your hook, \*sc into the hdc you just made, skip one stitch and hdc into the next\*. Repeat from \* to \* until there are no stitches left. You should end on a hdc (do not sc into this last stitch). This is the right side of your work.

Ch 1 and turn.



**Row 2:**

Make yarn-over-slip-stitches into the *front loop* of each stitch from the previous row. Ch 1 and turn.

**Row 3:**

Hdc into the *back loop* of the first first stitch, \*sc into the hdc, skip one stitch and hdc into the back loop of the next\*. Repeat from \* to \* until there are no stitches left. You should end on a hdc. Ch 1 and turn.

**Row 4 – (23,27,29,31,33,37,39,41,43):**

Repeat row 2 and 3, alternating between a row of yarn-over-slip-stitches and hdc+scs. Ch 1 and turn after each row.

**Row (24,28,30,32,34,38,40,42,44):**

Make two decreases in total in the first four stitches using yoslsts. Then continue with normal yoslsts in the front loops until you reach the end of the row.

**Row (25,29,31,33,35,39,41,43,45):**

Make hdc+sc until you have 6 stitches left on the row. Skip one and make a hdc decrease in the following two. Then sc into that decrease, skip one stitch and make a hdc decrease in the final two stitches (if this is confusing you can refer back to the video tutorial!).

**Row (26,30,32,34,36,40,42,44,46) –**

**(33,37,39,39,41,43,45,47,49):**

Repeat the previous two rows.

This next step does *not* apply for size XS. Skip this and continue to row 34 if you are making a size XS.

**Row (38,40,40,42,44,46,48,50) – (39,41,45,49,53,55,59,63):**

Alternate between a row of yoslsts and a row of hdc+sc.

Decrease *once* on each row. Decrease at the beginning of every row of yoslsts and at the end of every row of hdc+sc. Ch 1 and turn after each row.

**Row (34,40,42,46,50,54,56,60,64):**

Make a regular row of yoslsts. No decreases. Ch 1 and turn.



### 3.1 Button band

We are now going to make the edge with the buttonholes and this might look a little different depending on the size of your buttons and the length of your shirt. The instructions provided below are for buttons that are just over 2 cm in diameter (or 0.8 inches) and no changes in length of the shirt so we will end up with 6 buttons in total that are around 11.5 cm (or 4.5 inches) apart. But if your buttons are bigger/smaller you might want to make the holes bigger/smaller and if your shirt is longer/shorter you might want to add more/less buttons.

#### Row 1:

Sc once into the back loop of each stitch. Ch 1 and turn.

#### Row 2-3:

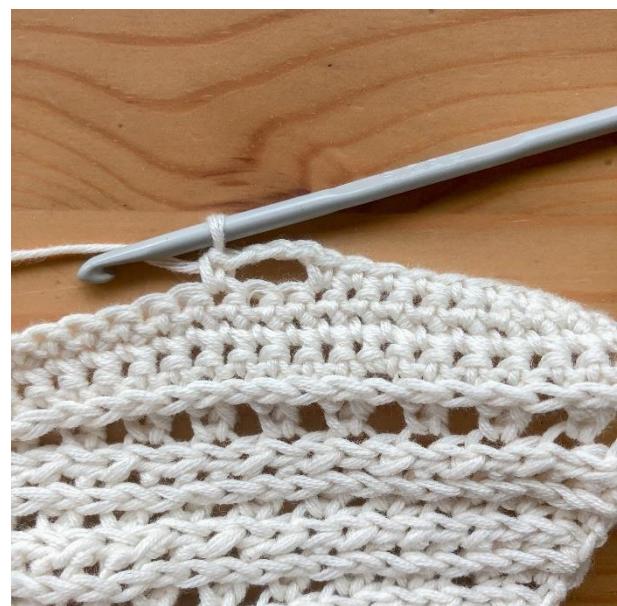
Sc once into each stitch from the previous row. Ch 1 and turn.

*If you are not following these instructions then I would suggest starting by placing out stitch markers where you want the center of your buttons to be!*

#### Row 4 (making the holes):

Sc into the first 3 stitches, then ch 3 and skip 3 stitches. \*Sc into the next 17 stitches, ch 3 and skip 3.\* Repeat from \* to \* five times in total until you have made 6 “holes”. If you haven’t altered the length of the shirt you should now have (11,9,9,9,7,9,9,7,5) stitches left. Ch 1 and turn.

If you want the buttons to be closer to each other you can just make less than 17 stitches between each hole, and vice versa if you want them to be further apart. And if your buttons are smaller than mine you can make less than 3 chs for the holes and vice versa if your buttons are bigger.

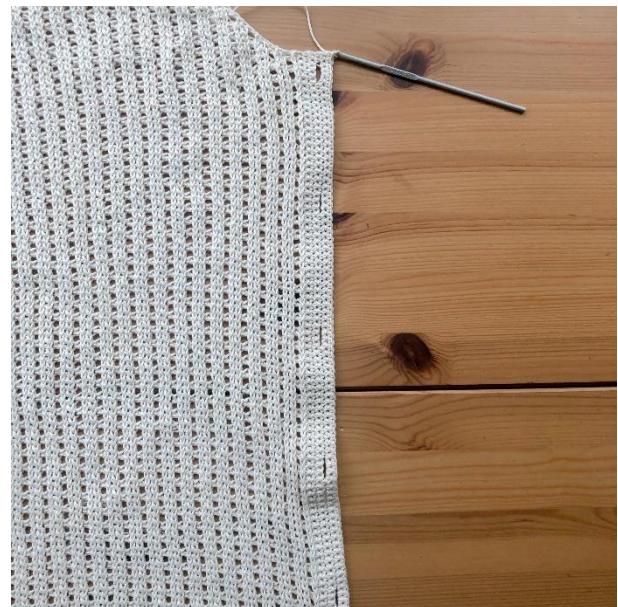
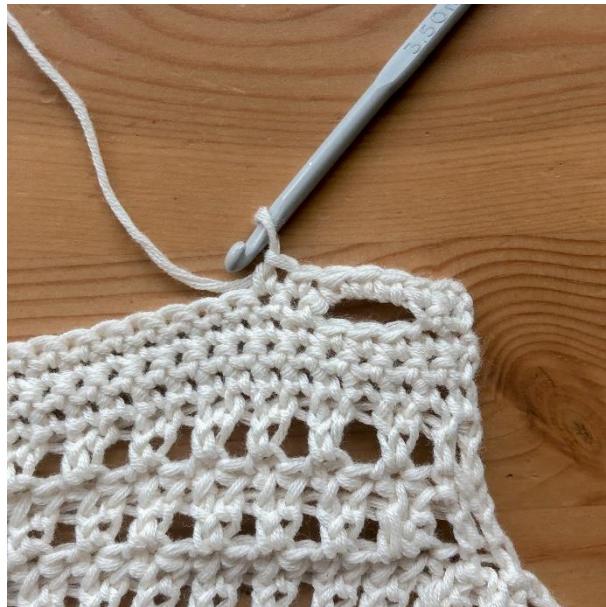


**Row 5:**

Sc once into each stitch from the previous row and make 3 scs into each ch-space. Ch 1 and turn.

**Row 6:**

Sc once into each stitch. Ch 1 and cut the yarn. Fasten the loose end.



We are now done with the second front piece!

I chose to actually block the back piece and the two front pieces separately before I attached them because as you can probably see, they tend to turn out a little crooked or skewed. We will block the shirt once it is completely done as well, so if you want to skip this step and just block everything at the end, that is also fine!

Refer to the section called “Blocking” at the beginning of this pdf if you want some guidance while blocking your pieces!

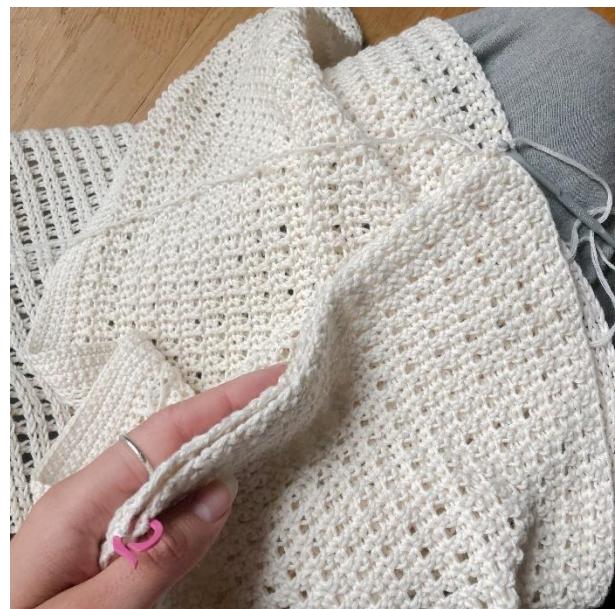
#### 4. Attaching the shoulders

We are now going to attach the two front pieces to the back piece at the shoulders.

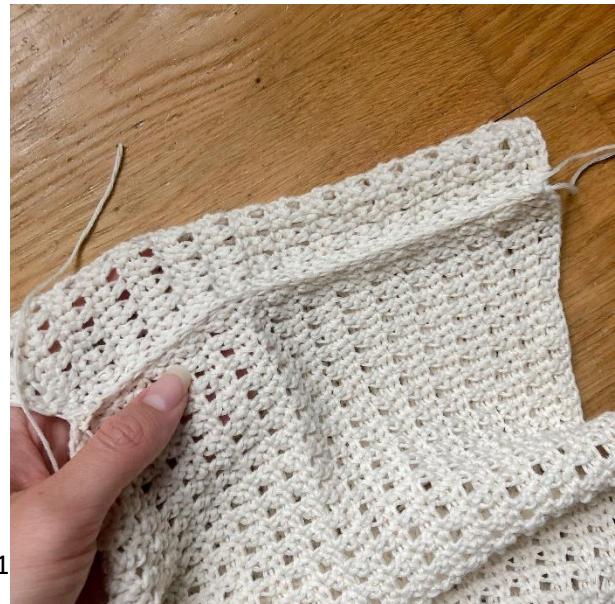
1. Place your back piece on a flat surface with the right side facing up! Take the left front piece and place it on top of the back piece with the right side facing down so that the side and the shoulder of both pieces match up.

2. Grab a stitch marker and put it through the top stitch of row (23, 27, 29, 31, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43) counting from the other edge (this is right before the decreasing rows start) of both pieces so that they are attached at this stitch.

3. Attach your yarn to the top of the other corner of both pieces.



4. Sc (or slip stitch) along the edge until you reach the stitch marker. Make sure you are inserting your hook through both pieces so that they become attached at the shoulder. There are no real stitches to work in here so you just have to use your intuition a little, but try to place 3 scs per 2 rows (approximately).



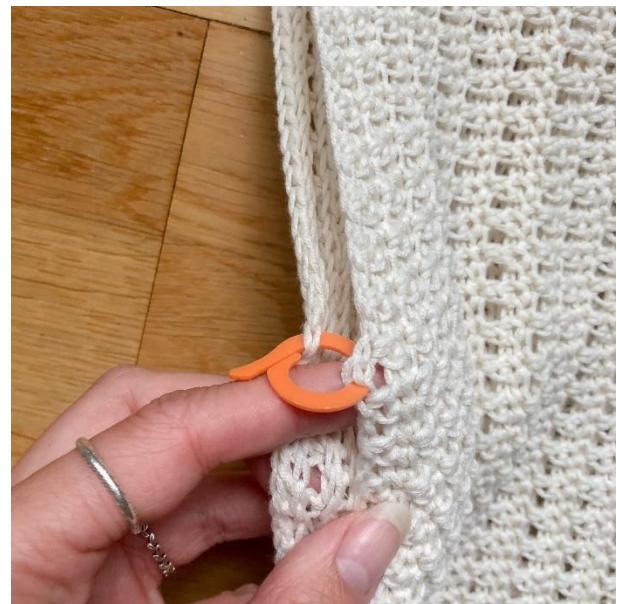
5. Stop when you reach the stitch marker. Ch 1 and cut the yarn.

6. Repeat the same steps on the other side so that both front pieces become attached to the back piece.

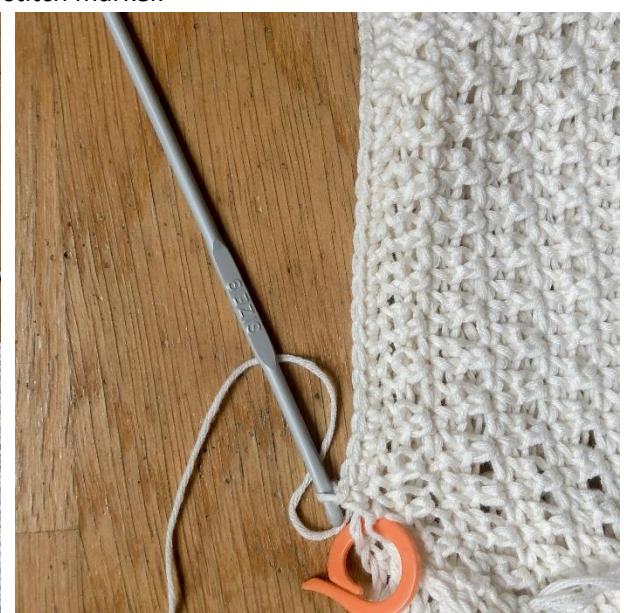
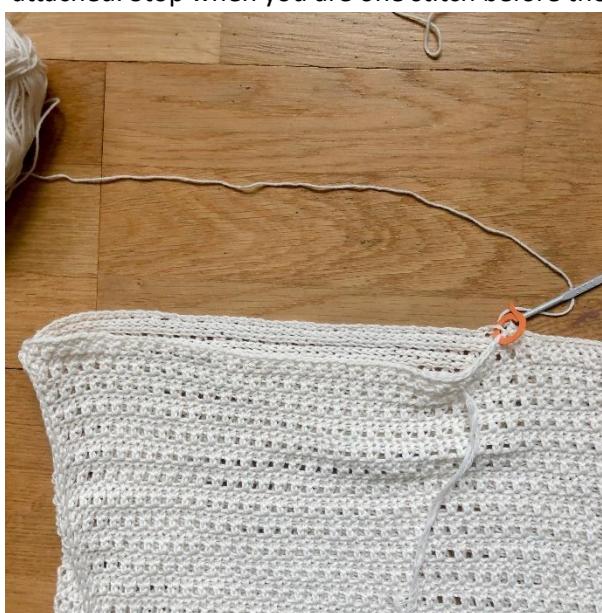
## 5. Attaching at the sides + sleeves

When making the sleeves we will work them perpendicular to the body and slip stitch each row to the sleeve opening. In the pattern it says to skip 1 stitch when slip stitching to the opening, but if you find that the sleeves turn out a little wavy (this was the case for many testers) you can choose to skip 3 stitches instead, which will cause the sleeves to be a bit tighter.

1. Grab a stitch marker and count (52,52,52,56,56,56,60,60,60) stitches along the side from the top down on both the front and back piece. Place a stitch marker in this stitch on both pieces so that they are attached at this stitch. You can also make sure you have the same number of stitches *below* the stitch marker on both pieces.



2. Starting from the bottom and working up toward the stitch marker, attach your yarn to the bottom corner and start making scs (or slip stitches) in each stitch through both pieces so that they become attached. Stop when you are one stitch before the stitch marker.



3. We're now going to continue working around the sleeve opening. You can remove the stitch marker and continue by making a scs into each stitch of the piece that is furthest from you. Sc all along the edge of the sleeve opening until you get back to the armpit area. Slip stitch into the first sc you made here.



4. Ch 24. This will be the length of the sleeve (except for a 1.5 cm edge) so if you want it to be longer or shorter than this, feel free to make more or less chains, but make sure you make an *even* number of chains.



5. Make sure the shirt is turned right sides out when working on the sleeves. Hdc into the second ch from your hook then make a sc into this hdc. Continue with the usual hdc+sc stitch until you reach the end of the chain. You should end with a regular hdc in the last chain.

6. Skip the next sc of the sleeve opening and slip stitch into the next. Ch 1 and turn. *This is where you can choose to skip 3 scs instead, and slip stitch into the 4<sup>th</sup>.*



7. Make yossts into the front loops of each stitch of the previous row. Ch 1 and turn.

8. Make hdc+sc stitches in the back loops until end of row.

9. Skip 2 stitches along the sc edge and slip stitch into the third. Ch 1 and turn.



10. Make yossts in the front loops until end of row. Ch 1 and turn.

11. Make hdc+sc stitches in the back loops until end of row.

12. Skip 2 stitches along the sc edge and slip stitch into the third. Ch 1 and turn.

13. Make yossts into the front loops until end of row. Ch 1 and turn.

14. Make hdc+sc stitches in the back loops until end of row.

15. Skip 1 stitch along the sc edge and slip stitch into the second. Ch 1 and turn.

16. Repeat steps 7-15 until you have no stitches left of the sleeve opening (the pattern when you get to the sc edge is that you slip stitch into the third sc twice and then into the second sc once, then repeat).



17. Place the two edges of the sleeve together with right sides facing each other and sc along the edge one stitch at a time until they are attached.



18. Sc along the border of the sleeve, placing maybe 3 scs per 2 rows of the sleeve until you've made it all the way around. Slip stitch to the first sc then ch 1 and turn.

19. Sc into each sc from the previous round. Slip stitch to the first stitch, ch 1 and turn.

20. Repeat step 19 until you have made an edge that is as thick as you want it to be, I did 4 rows in total on mine. Cut the yarn and fasten the loose end.

21. Repeat steps 1-20 for the other side and sleeve.



## 6. Collar

1. Have your shirt with the right side facing out. Attach your yarn to the upper corner of the button band that has the button holes.

2. Sc along this edge and along the neckline. Try placing 3 scs for every 2 rows. Keep going until you get to the opposite corner of the other button band. Make sure you have an *odd* number of stitches now. Ch 1 and turn.



3. Sc into each sc from the previous row. Repeat this until you have made a total of 4 rows of sc. Ch 1 and turn after each row.



4. Make 6 slip stitches. Then make yoslsts until you have 6 stitches left. Ch 1 and turn.  
*(I know there's 7 stitches in the photo, but it didn't work out perfectly for me so make 6!)*



5. Hdc twice in the back loop of the first stitch. Then sc into the second hdc you made and then continue as usual with hdc+sc until you have 6 stitches left. Hdc twice in the last stitch. Ch 1 and turn.



6. Make yoslsts into the front loop of each stitch until end of row. Ch 1 and turn.
7. Make hdc+sc into the back loop of each stitch until end of row. Ch 1 and turn.
8. Repeat steps 6-7 until you have made a total of 15 rows (not counting the rows of regular sc), or until you have reached a width that you are happy with. If you want the collar to be longer/bigger you can make even more rows. And vice versa if you want it to be smaller.
9. When you are happy with the length you can cut the yarn and fasten the loose end.



## 7. Blocking

This step is crucial, do not skip it!

Block your shirt!! Use your preferred method of blocking or scroll back to the section called “How to: Blocking” at the beginning of this pdf to learn how I blocked my shirt.

## 8. Buttons

It’s time for the final step! Grab your buttons, your needle and your sewing thread. And to make it easier to know where to place your buttons you can use some stitch markers.

1. So I decided to mark out exactly where I wanted to place all the buttons before I started sewing them on, and I did this using stitch markers. If we look only at the stitches and rows of the button band (not the rows of sc at the collar), I put the first stitch marker 5 stitches down in the center row of the *left* button band (so the side that does *not* have the button holes). This should line up with the first buttonhole.

2. Then I counted 20 stitches down from this stitch marker where I placed the second stitch marker. This should match up with the second buttonhole. However, if you decided to place your buttons closer or further apart, you also need to place the stitch markers closer or further apart.

3. Keep going until you have placed out all markers and make sure they all line up nicely with the corresponding button holes.

4. Now you can grab your needle and thread and your first button. Remove the first stitch marker and place your button in the exact same place.

5. Use your preferred method of sewing on buttons! I started from the back and put my needle through to the other side, into one of the holes of the button and then I went into the other hole and through to the back again. Here I made a little knot to secure the loose thread and then I just repeated the same process of going up and down through the button band and the button. I did this maybe 15 times then I tied a knot at the back and cut the thread.

6. Make sure the first button is in the right position and that it looks good before you continue with the next!

7. Repeat this same process until all buttons are attached.

*You can choose to add a couple of rows of sc to the bottom edge of your shirt if you feel that it is not laying flat!*

**Done! Congratulations and good job, you are now finished with your shirt!! Or if you are like me you have a few (or many) loose ends to fasten before being completely finished lol.**

**Please let me know how it turned out!! I would love to see pictures!!**

**Tag me if you decide to post anything to social media, my username is @handmadebyhannalouise on instagram, and use the hashtag #JebelButtonUp so others can find your shirt!**

