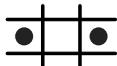


CONWY

Slipover



The Knit Purl Girl

CONWY SLIPOVER - V1



The Conwy Slipover is an oversized knitted vest with a cable detail down the front. It is inspired by the beautiful landscape and waterfalls in Conwy Falls Forest Park in north Wales.

The yoke is worked flat and is shaped with leaning increases. When the yoke is complete, you will work the body in the round. You will then apply the collar and armhole trims to finish the garment off. There is optional shaping through the body to create a more tapered silhouette.

Materials & Fit

Notions: 3 mm [US 2.5] and 4 mm [US 6] circular needles, both with 40- and 80-/100-cm [16- and 32-/40-in] cords. You will also need a darning needle, some stitch markers and something to hold resting stitches (e.g., a spare circular needle, scrap yarn, or a stitch holder).

Yarn: You will need approximately 550 (570) 600 (660), 680 (720) 760 (800), 840 (920) 1,010 (1,090) m [600 (630) 660 (720), 750 (790) 830 (880), 920 (1,010) 1,110 (1,200) yds] of both a fingering- and a lace-weight yarn if working with 2 strands, or a light DK-weight yarn if working with a single strand. Please note that I have rounded all figures given here up to the nearest 10 m [10 yds] for ease of reading.

For my sample, I used Telling Yarns Resolute 4-Ply (100% British non-superwash wool; 50% Bluefaced Leicester, 30% Romney, 15% Masham, 5% Zwartbles; 100 g = 400 m [438 yds]) in the shade Natural held with Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair (57% mohair, 28% silk, 15% wool; 25 g = 212 m [232 yds] in the shade Kitt 1015.

If you want to use the same yarns, this works out to be 2 (2) 2 (2), 2 (2) 2 (2-3), 3 (3) 3 (3) hanks of Telling Yarns Resolute 4-Ply and 3 (3) 3 (4), 4 (4) 4 (4), 4 (5) 5 (6) balls of Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair.

If you are using a different yarn, I would recommend trying to find a relatively lofty fibre if at all possible. That being said, any combination of fingering- and lace-weight yarns should work nicely here.

Tension: 22 stitches x 28 rows and rounds in Stockinette stitch on 4 mm [US 6] needles = 10 x 10 cm [4 x 4 in].

Make sure to wash and block your swatch for the most accurate results. You may wish to go up or down a needle size, working in 0.25/0.5 mm increments as needed, to meet gauge.

Sizing and ease: The Conwy Slipover has a recommended positive ease of 16.5–22 cm [6.5–8.5 in] for Sizes A-H and 11.5-21.5 cm [4.5-8.5 in] for Sizes I-L around the chest (or the widest part of your torso). However, if you want less ease, you can choose a smaller size relative to your chest measurement and vice versa.

Size: A (B) C (D), E (F) G (H), I (J) K (L)

Chest measurement (cm): 75-80 (80-85) 85-90 (90-95), 95-100 (100-105) 105-110 (110-115), 115-125 (125-135) 135-145 (145-155)

Chest measurement (in): 29.5-31.5 (31.5-33.5) 33.5-35.5 (35.5-37.5), 37.5-39.25 (39.25-41.25) 41.25-43.25 (43.25-45.25), 45.25-49.25 (49.25-53.25) 53.25-57 (57-61)

Actual circumference of garment at chest (cm): 96 (101) 106 (111), 116 (121) 126 (131), 136 (146) 156 (166)

Actual circumference of garment at chest (in): 38 (40) 42 (44), 45.75 (47.75) 49.75 (51.75), 53.75 (57.75) 61.5 (65.5)

Armhole depth before trim is applied (cm): 20.5 (21) 21.5 (22.5), 23 (24) 24.5 (25), 26.5 (28) 29.5 (30.5)

Armhole depth before trim is applied (in): 8 (8.25) 8.5 (8.75), 9 (9.5) 9.75 (10), 10.5 (11) 11.5 (12)

Please note that I recommend you work the finishing armhole trim in 1x1 rib for 2.5 cm [1 in], but there are a couple of different finishing options and this affects how the armhole sits at the underarm. As such, the unfinished depth is given here.

Recommended total length along the centre back from cast-on edge (cm): 45 (46) 47 (48), 50 (51) 52 (53), 55 (56.5) 58 (59.5)

Recommended total length along the centre back from cast-on edge (in): 17.75 (18) 18.5 (19), 19.75 (20) 20.5 (21), 21.75 (22.25) 23 (23.5)

You can easily adjust the length of the body to better suit your preferences, but this will affect the amount of yarn you need.

Techniques

Leaning increases and decreases: You will use a few different leaning increases and decreases whilst knitting your slip. Right-side increases are used to shape the neckline of the left shoulder and wrong-side increases are used to shape the neckline of the right shoulder and to shape the sleeves.

Make 1 right/M1R: This is a right-leaning increase. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you have just knit and the next stitch from back to front and place it on your left-hand needle. Knit it through the front loop.

Make 1 left/M1L: This is a left-leaning increase. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you have just knit and the next stitch from front to back and place it on your left-hand needle. Knit it through the back loop so that it is twisted.

Make 1 purl right/M1PR: This is a right-leaning increase that makes a new purl (RS-facing) stitch. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you have just purled and the next stitch from back to front and place it on your left-hand needle. Purl it through the front loop, like a normal stitch.

Make 1 purl left/M1PL: This is a left-leaning increase that makes a new purl (RS-facing) stitch. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you have just purled and the next stitch from front to back and place it on your left-hand needle. Purl it through the back loop so that it is twisted.

Purl increases can feel a bit more fiddly than right-side increases. Purl Soho has an excellent explanation and accompanying video here:
<https://www.purlsoho.com/create/make-1-purlwise-m1p/>

Knit 2 together/K2tog: This is a right-leaning decrease. Knit two stitches together as if they were one.

Slip, slip, knit/SSK: This is a left-leaning decrease. Slip the next stitch in your row/round from the left-hand needle to the right-hand needle knitwise, repeat for the next stitch, pass them both back to the left-hand needle and work them together through the back loop. If you prefer, you can use any other left-leaning decrease, e.g., S11, k1, PSSO or K2tog TBL.

Central double decrease/CDD: This is a centred decrease in which you decrease

2 stitches at once. To begin, slip the next 2 stitches knitwise onto your right-hand needle together as if to K2tog. It is very important that you slip both stitches in one movement, rather than slipping them separately. Knit the next stitch on your left-hand needle and then pass the 2 slipped stitches over this stitch.

Casting on in the middle of a row: You will need to cast on new stitches in the middle of a row when you separate the body from the sleeves. It's not particularly difficult but can be tricky for beginners. You can either use the backwards-loop/thumb method, or the knitted method. If you use the knitted method, you will need to knit/purl into the back of the new stitches on the next row/round. I tend to prefer the backwards-loop/thumb method because it is faster, but the two cast-on methods yield very similar results in practice. The following tutorial is very helpful and explains the differences: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bTgT7kE1c_k&t=145s

Working in the round after working flat: In this pattern, you work the yoke (i.e., the portion of the sweater that covers your shoulders) back and forth in rows, which is also known as knitting flat. When the yoke is complete, you join these in the round to finish the body. As such, you transition from working in rows to working in rounds. This is very straightforward; the main thing to be aware of is making sure you don't twist your stitches as you join in the round. If this is the first time you will be joining in the round after working flat, you may find this tutorial explaining the technique helpful: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8wTeVOBHiQg>

Knitting in the round: Knitting in the round is a technique that allows you to work pieces of knitting in one go without seams. Essentially, you are knitting a big tube rather than flat panels. The key point to remember is that the right-side of the work is always facing you (except when working short rows, see below). It's much less complicated than it seems but if this is your first time working in the round, you may find this tutorial helpful: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_BNZx2Nt8Ng

Picking up stitches along a vertical edge: You will need to pick up stitches along the vertical edges to work the the armhole trim and the collar. To do this, work with the right side of the edge you are working on facing you and find the bar between the first and last stitch of the fabric. Using the stated needle size and a new piece of working yarn, pick up and knit stitches along this edge.

Picking up stitches along a cast-on edge: With the right side of your work facing

you, work along the edge of your work and use your knitting needle to 'pick up' new stitches, either from between the existing stitches or from the 'V' of each existing stitch, and knit them. For the shoulders, I recommend that you pick up stitches with the long tail of your yarn (a bit like a long-tail cast-on), rather than working the working yarn. This tutorial is a helpful reference: <https://youtu.be/l4-9cTjeFrk?si=o72rqVn1QrPXVMYb>

Working an applied folded collar: The collar of this sweater is applied at the end and is double-folded. I personally prefer the sewn method as I find it is less likely to affect my tension. I like this tutorial which demonstrates the method in Stockinette stitch, but the technique is much the same in rib. You just treat the purl stitches the same way you do the knit stitches. This is a good reference: <https://blog.weareknitters.com/knitting-tips/create-hem-knitting-project-ii/>

Reading a knitting chart: Reading a chart can seem intimidating, but I promise it is straight-forward once you have got your head around it. You always read the chart from right to left and from bottom to top. There is only one chart for this pattern, and you will repeat it between markers along the length of the front panel of your slipover.

Working cables: When working cables, you are essentially moving a set of stitches around in the row/round to create a textured design. In this pattern, you will create 4-stitch cables. To do this, place the first 2 stitches on cable needle and hold it in front of your work, knit next 2 stitches, then knit the two stitches held on cable needle to form cable pattern. You can create cables with or without a cable needle or spare double-pointed needle. You can also knit cables without a cable needle; I really like this explainer: <https://blog.tincanknits.com/2022/07/28/cable-knitting-without-a-cable-needle/>

Tubular cast-off: A tubular cast-off is a type of sewn bind-off that gives the illusion of the rib stitch rolling over on itself towards the wrong side of your work. This produces a really neat and professional finish without a harsh line at the end. Alternatively, you can work an elastic bind-off, but I recommend going down at least 1 needle size or the edge will fan out. I really do recommend learning the tubular bind-off, though, as the finish is so beautiful and it really isn't too difficult once you've got your head around it. Instructions for the cast-off are included in this pattern, but it can also be helpful to watch a tutorial. I like this one for working in the round: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SBrGhv1_RBU and I like this one for working flat: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FNbanlVzbxw&t>

Abbreviations

BOR: Beginning of round

CDD: Central double decrease

K2tog: Knit 2 together

K3tog: Knit 3 together

M[x]: Marker [x] (e.g., M1 = Marker 1)

M1L: Make 1 left

M1PL: Make 1 purl left

M1PR: Make 1 purl right

M1R: Make 1 right

PSSO: Pass slipped stitch over

RS: Right side

SSK: Slip, slip, knit

WS: Wrong side

WYIB: With yarn in back

WYIF: With yarn in front

*** ...*:** Repeat all instructions between each asterisk until otherwise instructed

Stitches

Stockinette stitch (worked flat)

Row 1 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

Stockinette stitch (worked in the round)

Round 1: Knit all stitches.

1x1 rib (worked in the round over an even number of stitches)

Round 1: *Knit 1, purl 1* to the end of the round.

For pattern support, please email me at the.knit.purl.girl2020@gmail.com. I usually reply within 7 working days. Please do not get in touch via Instagram or Ravelry as I cannot guarantee that I will be able to see your messages and reply in a timely manner.

Let's go!

Back panel

Using a 4 mm [US 6] circular needle with an 80-cm [32-in] cord and the long-tail method, cast on 36 (38) 38 (38), 40 (40) 40 (42), 42 (44) 46 (48) stitches.

To set up, work the following row:

Row 0 (WS): Purl all stitches.

You will now work a series of increases on the RS and WS rows of your work to form and shape the shoulders of your slipover. You will work the following 2 rows a total of 13 (13) 13 (13), 13 (13) 14 (14), 14 (15) 15 (15) times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 3 stitches, M1L, knit to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl 3 stitches, M1PR, purl to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1PL, purl 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Sizes D, E, F, and I only will then need to work the following 2 rows once:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 3 stitches, M1L, knit to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you have increased a total of 52 (52) 52 (54), 54 (54) 56 (56), 58 (60) 60 (60) stitches and you now have a total of 88 (90) 90 (92), 94 (94) 96 (98), 100 (104) 106 (108) stitches.

You will now repeat the following 2 rows until your work measures approximately 12 (11) 10 (9.5), 9.5 (10.5) 11 (12), 13 (13) 14 (14) cm [4.75 (4.25) 4 (3.75), 3.75 (4) 4.25 (4.75), 5 (5) 5.5 (5.5) in] from the last shoulder increase along the outside edges of your work:

Row 1 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

You will now work some underarm shaping, which varies slightly by size as

follows:

Sizes A-H only will work the following 2 rows a total of 5 (7) 9 (11), 12 (9) 8 (4), - (-) - (-) times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 3 stitches, M1L, knit to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you have increased 10 (14) 18 (22), 24 (18) 16 (8), - (-) - (-) stitches and now have a total of 98 (104) 108 (114), 118 (112) 112 (106), - (-) - (-) stitches.

Sizes A-E only can now break the working yarn, leave the back panel stitches to rest, and proceed to **Left shoulder** below.

Sizes F-L only will work the following 2 rows a total of - (-) - (-), - (3) 4 (7), 10 (11) 13 (15) times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 3 stitches, M1L, knit to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl 3 stitches, M1PR, purl to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1PL, purl 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Sizes J-L only will then need to work the following 2 rows once:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 3 stitches, M1L, knit to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you have increased - (-) - (-), - (12) 16 (28), 40 (46) 54 (62) stitches and now have a total of - (-) - (-), - (124) 128 (134), 140 (150) 160 (170) stitches.

You can now break the working yarn, leave the back panel stitches to rest, and proceed to **Left shoulder** below.

Left shoulder

You will now pick up and knit stitches along the left diagonal edge of the back panel to form the left shoulder. Please note that you will need to use the long tail of your yarn (about 3-4 times the width of the pick-up edge is usually enough) rather than the working yarn to do this pick-up, so that your next row is a RS row.

To begin, pick up and knit 29 (29) 29 (30), 30 (30) 31 (31), 32 (33) 33 (33) stitches using the long tail of your yarn and a 4 mm [US 6] circular needle with your preferred cord length. Work from right to left along the diagonal edge on the left-hand side of your work with the RS facing you.

When you have picked up your stitches, slide them along the needle so that you are ready to work a RS row with the working yarn.

To shape the back of the shoulder, work the following 4 rows a total of 3 times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

Row 3 (RS): Knit to 4 stitches before the end of the row, K2tog, knit 2 (-1 stitch).

Row 4 (WS): Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you have decreased 3 stitches and now have a total of 26 (26) 26 (27), 27 (27) 28 (28), 29 (30) 30 (30) stitches.

Work the following 2 rows a total of 2 (1) 2 (2), 1 (1) 2 (1), 2 (2) 2 (1) times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

You will now work the following 2 rows a total of 8 (9) 8 (8), 9 (9) 8 (9), 9 (9) 10 (11) times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 3, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+1 stitch).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you have increased 8 (9) 8 (8), 9 (9) 8 (9), 9 (9) 10 (11) stitches and now have a total of 34 (35) 34 (35), 36 (36) 36 (37), 38 (39) 40 (41) stitches.

You can now break the working yarn, leave the left shoulder stitches to rest, and proceed to **Right shoulder** below.

Right shoulder

You will now pick up and knit stitches along the right diagonal edge of the back panel to form the right shoulder. As with the left shoulder, you will need to use the long tail of your yarn (again, about 3-4 times the width of the pick-up edge is usually plenty of yarn) rather than the working yarn to do this pick-up, so that your next row is a RS row.

To begin, pick up and knit 29 (29) 29 (30), 30 (30) 31 (31), 32 (33) 33 (33) stitches using the long tail of your yarn and a 4 mm [US 6] circular needle with your preferred cord length. Work from right to left along the diagonal edge on the right-hand side of your work with the RS facing you.

When you have picked up your stitches, slide them along the needle so that you are ready to work a RS row with the working yarn.

To shape the back of the shoulder, work the following 4 rows a total of 3 times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

Row 3 (RS): Knit 2, SSK, knit to end of the row (-1 stitch).

Row 4 (WS): Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you have decreased 3 stitches and now have a total of 26 (26) 26 (27), 27 (27) 28 (28), 29 (30) 30 (30) stitches.

Work the following 2 rows a total of 2 (1) 2 (2), 1 (1) 2 (1), 2 (2) 2 (1) times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

You will now work the following 2 rows a total of 8 (9) 8 (8), 9 (9) 8 (9), 9 (9) 10 (11) times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 3 (+1 stitch).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you have increased 8 (9) 8 (8), 9 (9) 8 (9), 9 (9) 10 (11) stitches and now have a total of 34 (35) 34 (35), 36 (36) 36 (37), 38 (39) 40 (41) stitches.

Do not break your yarn. Proceed to **Front panel** below.

Front panel

You will now cast on new stitches in extension of your work to form the front panel. If your left shoulder stitches have been resting on scrap yarn or a stitch holder, you should now place them back onto a circular needle so that they are ready to be worked.

Work the following 2 rows:

Row 1 (RS): Knit the 34 (35) 34 (35), 36 (36) 36 (37), 38 (39) 40 (41) right shoulder stitches and then cast on 20 (20) 22 (22), 22 (22) 24 (24), 24 (26) 26 (26) new stitches in extension of your work using the backwards-loop/thumb method, knit the 34 (35) 34 (35), 36 (36) 36 (37), 38 (39) 40 (41) left shoulder stitches.

Row 2 (WS): Purl 41 (42) 42 (43), 44 (44) 45 (46), 47 (49) 50 (51) stitches, PM, knit 1, purl 4, knit 1, PM, purl 41 (42) 42 (43), 44 (44) 45 (46), 47 (49) 50 (51) stitches.

You now have a total of 88 (90) 90 (92), 94 (94) 96 (98), 100 (104) 106 (108) stitches.

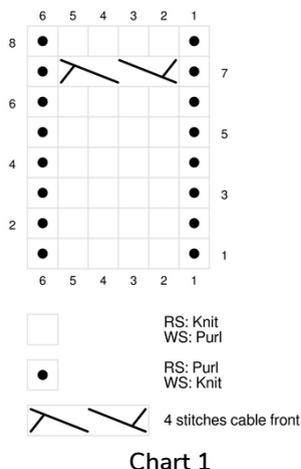
You will now repeat the following 2 rows until your work measures approximately 22 (21) 20 (19.5), 19.5 (20.5) 21 (22), 23 (23) 24 (24) cm [8.75 (8.25) 8 (7.75),

7.75 (8) 8.25 (8.75), 9 (9) 9.5 (9.5) in] from the pick-up edge of either shoulder at the far left- and right-hand sides of your work:

Row 1 (RS): Knit to the next marker, SM, work chart 1 to the next marker, SM, knit to the end of the row.

Row 2 (WS): Purl to the next marker, SM, work chart 1 to the next marker, SM, purl to the end of the row.

Note: I would recommend starting on Row 3 of the chart, as the cast-on row and following WS row count as Rows 1 and 2. However, this is totally up to you and you are welcome to adjust this to better suit your preferences as needed.



You will now work some underarm shaping, which varies slightly by size.

Sizes A-H only will work the following 2 rows a total of 5 (7) 9 (11), 12 (9) 8 (4), - (-) - (-) times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 3 stitches, M1L, knit to the next marker, SM, work chart 1 to the next marker, SM, knit to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl to the next marker, SM, work chart 1 to the next marker, SM, purl to the end of the row.

At the end of these rows, you have increased 10 (14) 18 (22), 24 (18) 16 (8), - (-) - (-) stitches and now have a total of 98 (104) 108 (114), 118 (112) 112 (106), - (-) - (-) stitches.

Sizes F-L only will work the following 2 rows a total of - (-) - (-), - (3) 4 (7), 10 (11) 13 (15) times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 3 stitches, M1L, knit to the next marker, SM, work chart 1 to the next marker, SM, knit to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl 3 stitches, M1PR, purl to the next marker, SM, work chart 1 to

the next marker, SM, purl to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1PL, purl 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Sizes J-L only will then need to work the following 2 rows once:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 3 stitches, M1L, knit to the next marker, SM, work chart 1 to the next marker, SM, knit to 3 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 3 stitches (+2 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you have increased - (-) - (-), - (12) 16 (28), 40 (46) 54 (62) stitches and now have a total of - (-) - (-), - (124) 128 (134), 140 (150) 160 (170) stitches.

Do not break your yarn. Proceed to **Join in the round** below.

Join in the round

To reiterate, all sizes now have 2 sets of 98 (104) 108 (114), 118 (124) 128 (134), 140 (150) 160 (170) stitches for the back and front panels, with the working yarn connected to the front panel. If your back panel stitches have been resting on scrap yarn or a stitch holder, you should now place them back onto a circular needle so that they are ready to be worked.

You will now join your work in the round by casting on new stitches at the underarms of your slipover. This is done by working the following round:

Round 1: Knit to the next marker, SM, work chart 1 to the next marker, SM, knit to the end of the row and cast on 8 (8) 9 (9), 10 (10) 11 (11), 10 (11) 12 (13) new stitches in extension of your work using the backwards-loop/thumb method. Knit the 98 (104) 108 (114), 118 (124) 128 (134), 140 (150) 160 (170) back panel stitches and, again, cast on 8 (8) 9 (9), 10 (10) 11 (11), 10 (11) 12 (13) new stitches in extension of your work using the backwards-loop/thumb method. Place a BOR marker between the last stitch you cast on and the first stitch of the round.

You now have a total of 212 (224) 234 (246), 256 (268) 278 (290), 300 (322) 344 (366) stitches.

You will now work the following round until your work measures approximately 41 (42) 43 (44), ~~46 (47)~~ ~~48 (49)~~, 51 (52.5) 54 (55.5) cm [16.25 (16.5) 17 (17.25), ~~18 (18.5)~~ ~~19 (19.25)~~, 20 (20.75) 21.25 (22) in] or about 4 cm [1.5 in] shorter than your preferred length:

Round 1: Slip BOR marker, knit to the next marker, SM, work Chart 1 to the next marker, SM, knit to the BOR marker.

Where possible, I would recommend finishing your cable on Round 3 of the chart, but it doesn't matter too much where you finish.

Note: For my sample, I worked some decreases through the length of the body to create a slightly more fitted silhouette towards my hips. This is totally optional, but I enjoy the way it looks on me. I worked a total of 3 decrease rounds, and every 16th round as a decrease round.

I don't like to be too prescriptive about body shaping as I think it depends on each knitter's body type and, indeed, preferences but if you would like to include shaping too, I recommend working as follows:

Sizes A, B, E, F, I and K

Decrease round: Slip BOR marker, knit to the next marker, SM, work Chart 1 to the next marker, SM, knit to 2 stitches before the centre 2 stitches of the underarm cast-on, K2tog, knit 2 stitches, SSK, knit to 2 stitches before the centre 2 stitches of the second underarm cast-on, K2tog, knit 2 stitches, SSK, knit to the BOR marker (-4 stitches).

Sizes C, D, G, H, J, and L:

Decrease round: Slip BOR marker, knit to the next marker, SM, work Chart 1 to the next marker, SM, knit to 2 stitches before the centre stitch of the first underarm cast-on, K2tog, knit 1 stitch, SSK, knit to 2 stitches before the centre stitch of the second underarm cast-on, K2tog, knit 1 stitch, SSK, knit to the BOR marker (-4 stitches).

When you are happy with the length of your work, change to a 3 mm [US 2.5] circular needle with your preferred cord length and work 4 cm [1.5 in] in 1x1 rib as follows:

Round 1: Slip BOR marker, *knit 1, purl 1* to the BOR marker.

If you would like to use a tubular cast-off (which I recommend), work the following 2 rounds when you are ready to cast off:

Round 1: *Knit 1, slip 1 purlwise WYIF* to the end of the round.

Round 2: *Slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1* to the end of the round.

You can then work the sewn portion of the tubular cast-off (see Techniques, above).

Proceed to Collar below.

Collar

You will now pick up and knit stitches along the neck opening to form the collar. I recommend starting at the right-hand side of the original cast-on for the back neck.

Using a 3 mm [US 2.5] circular needle with a 40-cm [16-in] cord, pick up and knit a total of anywhere between 106-126 stitches along the neck opening of your slipover. You need to have an even number of stitches, and should make sure that you pick up the stitches as symmetrically as possible around the neck opening for best results.

You should pick up 1 stitch for every stitch cast on along the horizontal edges of your work, and 3 stitches for every 4 rows worked along the vertical edges.

Place a BOR marker between the first and last stitch you picked up.

Work 3 cm [1.25 in] in 1x1 rib as follows:

Round 1: Slip BOR marker, *knit 1, purl 1* to the BOR marker.

Work the next round as follows:

Round 1: Purl all stitches.

Work another 3 cm [1.25 in] in 1x1 rib as follows:

Round 1: Slip BOR marker, *knit 1, purl 1* to the BOR marker.

When you have finished working the collar, break your yarn leaving a tail 3-4 times the circumference of the collar, and fold the collar in on itself using the purl round as a guideline for the fold.

You can now sew the collar down (see Techniques above) and proceed to **Armhole trims** below.

Armhole trims (repeat for both sides)

To finish your slipover, you will now work the armhole trims.

Using a 3 mm [US 2.5] circular needle with a 40-cm [16-in] cord and starting at the centre of the underarm cast-on, pick up and knit a total of approximately 96 (98) 100 (106), 108 (112) 114 (116), 122 (130) 136 (142) stitches along the armhole of your slipover. It really doesn't matter if your stitch count is different to the numbers given here as this will vary depending on your row gauge and preferences, but you need to have an even number of stitches.

If you cast on an odd number of stitches at the underarm cast-on, you should pick up 1 stitch for every stitch cast on along the horizontal edges of your work. All sizes should pick up 3 stitches for every 4 rows worked along the vertical edges.

Place a BOR marker between the first and last stitch you picked up.

If you want to work a standard armhole trim that will layer well over other garments like t-shirts or blouses, I recommend that you work 2.5 cm [1 in] in 1x1 rib as follows:

Round 1: Slip BOR marker, *knit 1, purl 1* to the BOR marker.

For my sample, however, I worked some decreases at the underarm to create a more fitted look. I think this makes the slipover easier to wear on its own.

For this method, I recommend using a clip-on marker as your BOR marker rather than a slidable marker, as the decreases are worked over the beginning and end

of the round.

Work the following 2 rounds a total of 4 times:

Round 1: *Knit 1, purl 1* to 1 stitch before the end of the round.

Round 2 (decrease round): CDD, work stitches as they appear to the end of the round (-2 stitches).

At the end of these rounds, all sizes have decreased 8 stitches and you should have about 2.5 cm [1 in] of ribbing and be working in 1x1 rib without having to adjust the stitch pattern at all (i.e., with 2 knit stitches at the start and end of the round). If not, continue working in 1x1 rib until you have reached this depth.

If you would like to use a tubular cast-off (which I recommend), work the following 2 rounds when you are ready to cast off:

Round 1: *Knit 1, slip 1 purlwise WYIF* to the end of the round.

Round 2: *Slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1* to the end of the round.

You can then work the sewn portion of the tubular cast-off (see **Techniques**, above).

Finishing

Weave in all ends, remove any remaining stitch markers, and block your work. You're all done! Make sure to use #ConwySlipover and to tag me [@the_knit_purl_girl](https://www.instagram.com/the_knit_purl_girl) so that I can share your creations.

For pattern support, please email the.knit.purl.girl2020@gmail.com.

Many thanks to Wendy Sargeant ([@leftleaningstitch](https://www.instagram.com/leftleaningstitch)) for tech editing this pattern; you're an absolute star!



LET'S GET IN TOUCH

Please email for pattern support.
#ConwySlipover

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