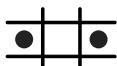


EARNHAM

Sweater



The Knit Purl Girl

FARNHAM SWEATER - V1



The Farnham Sweater is an oversized drop-shoulder sweater with stripes and a funnel-neck collar worked top-down, both flat and in the round. The fit is very relaxed and slouchy, and the sleeves have a slight taper. The back panel is worked first with German short-row shaping to create sloping shoulders. Once the back panel is worked the stitches are left to rest, and you will move on to work the shoulders. The left shoulder is worked first with German short rows, and you then work the right shoulder, also with German short rows. You then join the two shoulders together and work the front panel to the same depth as the back panel. Next, you will join the front and back panels together to be worked in the round (with optional body shaping to create a tapered silhouette) until you are happy with the length. You then pick up and knit the stitches for each sleeve, working decreases to give the sleeves a little bit more shape. To finish, you pick up and knit the collar, which is also worked with some decreases to give it a funnel shape.

Materials & Fit

Notions: 3 mm/US 2.5 (80- and/or 100-cm/32- and/or 40-in cord) and 4 mm/US 6 (60-, 80-, and 100-cm/24-, 32-, and 40-in cord) circular needles. You may also find some 3 mm/US 2.5 and 4 mm/US 6 double-pointed knitting needles useful for the sleeves, but this is optional.

You will also need a few stitch markers, a darning needle, and some spare needles/scrap yarn/stitch holders where the stitches of the sleeves will rest. At least 2 of the stitch markers should have a clip-on mechanism to help you keep track of your progress, especially when mapping out the short row shaping.

Yarn: Approximately 4 (4-5) 5 (5) 5, (5) 5-6 (6) 6-7 (7) 7-8 skeins in your main colour and approximately 1 (1-2) 2 (2) 2, (2) 2 (2) 2 (2) 2-3 skeins in your contrast colour of Sandnes Garn Sunday (100% merino wool; 50 g = 235 m/257 yds) held together with approximately 4 (4) 5 (5) 5, (5) 5-6 (6) 6 (6) 7 skeins in your main colour and approximately 1-2 (1-2) 2 (2) 2, (2) 2 (2) 2 (2) 2-3 skeins in your contrast colour of Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair (57% mohair, 15% wool, and 28% silk; 25 g = 212m/232 yds). Please note that these estimates are probably slightly generous and are based on test knitters' feedback.

For the first sample garment (Size D, no body shaping), I used 5 skeins of Sandnes Garn PetiteKnit Sunday in the shades Whipped Cream 1012 (main colour) and 2 skeins of Sailor in the Dark 5581 (contrast colour), held with 6 skeins of Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair in the shades Kitt 1015 (main colour) and 2 skeins of Marine 5581 (contrast colour).

For the second sample garment (Size B, with body shaping), I used 4 skeins of Sandnes Garn PetiteKnit Sunday in the shade Whipped Cream 1012 (main colour) and 1 skein of Knitting for Olive Merino in the shade Dusty Sea Green (contrast colour) held with 5 skeins of Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair in the shade Off-White 1012 (main colour) and 1 skein of Knitting For Olive Soft Silk Mohair in the shade Dusty Sea Green (contrast colour). Without the body shaping, I would have needed a second skein of both contrast colour yarns.

In metres and yards, the estimated yardage works out to be:

Quantity | of Sunday | of Tynn Silk Mohair

1 | 235 m (257 yds) | 212 m (232 yds)

2 | 470 m (514 yds) | 424 m (464 yds)

3 | 705 m (771 yds) | 636 m (696 yds)

4 | 940 m (1,028 yds) | 848 m (928 yds)

5 | 1,175 m (1285 yds) | 1,060 m (1,160 yds)

6 | 1,410 m (1,542 yds) | 1,272 m (1,392 yds)

7 | 1,645 m (1,799 yds) | 1,484 m (1,624 yds)

8 | 1,880 m (2,056 yds) | 1,696 m (1,856 yds)

Yarn alternatives: Good alternatives for Sandnes Garn Sunday include (but are not limited to) Along Avec Anna Merino (100% superwash merino; 50 g = 200 m/219 yds), Knitting for Olive Merino (100% merino; 50 g = 250 m/273 yds), and Sandnes Garn Tynn Peer Gynt (100% Norwegian wool; 50 g = 205 m/224 yds). Good alternatives for Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair include Drops Kid-Silk (75% mohair, 25% silk; 25 g = 210 m/230 yds), Knitting for Olive Soft Silk Mohair (70% mohair, 30% silk; 25 g = 225m/246 yds), Along Avec Anna Silk Mohair (72% kid mohair, 28% mulberry silk; 25 g = 210 m/230 yds), and CaMaRose Midnatssol (54% baby alpaca, 36% Tencel, 10% merino wool; 25 g =200 m/219 yds). If you prefer to work with a single strand, a sport-weight yarn like Istex Kambgarn (100% merino wool, 50g = 150 m/164 yds) would be ideal.

Tension: 22 sts x 32 rows and rounds in Stockinette stitch on 4 mm [US 6] needles. Make sure to wash and block your swatch for the most accurate results.

Sizing and ease: The Farnham Sweater has a recommended positive ease of 35-40 cm/13.75-15.75 in around the chest (or the widest part of your torso). I am aware that this is a lot of positive ease and that you may not wish to pick a size with this amount of ease depending on your preferences. As such, you should feel free to pick a size with less positive ease relative to your body using the measurements given below. If in doubt, I recommend measuring a garment you already own that is also oversized and using that as a guideline to help you find your preferred fit.

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

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

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

Actual circumference of garment (cm): 114.5 (120, 124.5, 130, 135.5, 140, 145.5, 150, 157.5, 167.5, 177.5)

Actual circumference of garment (in): 45 (47¼) 49 (51¼) 53¼, (55) 57¼ (59) 62 (65.75) 69.75

Actual yoke depth (cm): 17.5 (17.5) 18.75 (18.75) 20, (20) 21.25 (21.25) 22.5 (23.75) 26.25

Actual yoke depth (in): 7 (7) 7.5 (7.5) 7.75, (7.75) 8.25 (8.25) 8.75 (9.25) 10.25

Sleeve circumference at upper bicep (cm): 38 (38) 41 (41) 43.5, (43.5) 46.5 (46.5) 49 (52) 57.5

Sleeve circumference at upper bicep (in): 15 (15) 16 (16) 17.25, (17.25) 18.25 (18.25) 19.25 (20.5) 22.5

Recommended sleeve length (cm): 37 (34) 34 (34) 30.75, (30.75) 27.75 (27.75) 27.75 (24.5) 21.5

Recommended sleeve length (in): 14.5 (13.5) 13.5 (13.5) 12, (12) 11 (11) 11 (9.75) 8.5

Recommended length from bottom of collar to hem (cm): 46 (46) 49.25 (49.25) 52.5, (52.5) 55.75 (59) 62.5 (65.5) 68.75

Recommended length from bottom of collar to hem (in): 18 (18) 19.5 (19.5) 20.75, (20.75) 22 (23.25) 24.5 (25.75) 27

Techniques

German short rows: To work this technique, knit across the row until you are told to turn. In this pattern, you are working with intervals of 3 stitches in your main colour and 2 stitches in your contrast colour. Turn your work around so that you are looking at the wrong side. Making sure that your working yarn is in front of your work, slip the last stitch you knitted purlwise from your left-hand needle to your right-hand needle. Pull the working yarn over the top of your needle tightly, so that you can see a little inverted 'V' rather than a normal, single stitch. Bring your working yarn all the way around to the front of your work again and continue to purl until you need to turn your work again. When you reach this point, turn your work so that the right side is once again facing you and, with the working yarn in front of the work, once again slip the last stitch you purled purlwise from the left-hand needle to the right. Again, pull the working yarn so that you can see the inverted 'V' but, this time, keep the working yarn behind the work, so that you are ready to knit. It is normal for the turning stitches to look a little distorted. When you next work these 'V' stitches (otherwise called GSR stitches), simply knit through both the legs of the stitch in a similar way to a K2tog. If you want to use a different short-row method, that should be fine; just make sure to turn in the same place and avoid wrap and turn short rows as the turns are too visible. Here is a tutorial: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a3S9cl47PYw>

KFB and PFB: Knit/purl into the front and back of a stitch to increase 1 stitch. When you work a stitch normally, you knit or purl into the front of the stitch, i.e., into the leg of the stitch facing you. In this technique, you also knit or purl into the back of the stitch (i.e., the leg of the stitch on the back of your left-hand needle) in order to increase 1 stitch. Begin by working the stitch like normal, but don't let the original stitch fall off your left-hand needle. Instead, re-insert your right-hand needle into the back of the stitch, like you would if working twisted rib, and work through the back leg. This makes the technique seem more complicated than it really is, but here is a tutorial: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Eh-ieWlIaMO>

Leaning increases and decreases: You will use a few different leaning increases and decreases whilst knitting your Farnham sweater. 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. Wrong-side increases can be a bit fiddly so if you have never tried them before, it would be worth practicing in your swatch. You will use leaning decreases to taper the sleeves but, as is noted in the pattern below, you can also use them to give the body some extra shape.

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 worked on the wrong side. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you just purlled and the next stitch from back to front and place it on your left-hand needle. Purl it through the front loop.

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

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 loops. If you prefer, you can use any other left-leaning decrease, e.g., S1l, k1, PSSO or K2tog TBL.

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 tee 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 RS 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

Changing colour in the middle of a round: To work the stripes in this project, you will need to change colour in the middle of a round. If you are familiar with colourwork, you may be able to carry Colour A down each stripe to minimise the number of ends you need to weave in. To avoid a visible jog in your knitting, you will need to slip the first stitch purlwise in the second round of your knitting after you change colour. Try this tutorial if you get stuck: <https://youtu.be/3u3nQZl5n5U>

Tubular cast-off in the round: A tubular cast-off is a type of sewn cast-off that gives the illusion of the rib stitches rolling over on themselves 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 cast-off – but I recommend going down at least 1 needle size or the edge will fan out. I really do recommend learning the tubular cast-off, though, as the finish is so beautiful, and it really isn't too difficult once you've got your head around it.

To work the cast-off, you will need to work a couple of set-up rounds of double knitting as indicated in the pattern. These will typically involve working one round of *knit 1, slip 1 purlwise WYIF* (though, in this case, you will be knitting through the back loop to maintain the half-twisted 1x1 rib) and one round of *slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1*. You will then cut your yarn, leaving a tail 3-4 times longer than the circumference of your tee. You can work with smaller pieces of yarn and just join your ends as you work if that is more comfortable for you, but you will then have more ends to weave in.

Thread a darning needle with this tail to begin the sewn portion of the cast-off. Remove your BOR marker. I recommend placing a clip-on marker onto the first stitch of the round, as this will help you achieve a neat finish at the end of the cast-off. To begin, pass your threaded darning needle behind your left-hand needle and bring it in-between the first and second stitch on the needle, working from back to front. Pass your needle through the second stitch on your left-hand needle, which should be a purl stitch, as if to knit it. Do not let any stitches fall off your needle. Instead, (*) pass your needle through the first stitch of the round as if to knit it and let it fall off of your needle. Keeping your darning needle in front of your work, skip the first stitch on your left-hand needle and instead pass your darning needle through the second stitch, which should be a knit stitch, purlwise. Once again keeping your darning needle in front of your work, pass your needle through first stitch on your needle as if to purl it and let it fall off of your needle. Bring your darning needle behind your work and bring it in-between the first and

second stitch on the needle, working from back to front. Just as the beginning of the cast-off, pass the needle through the second stitch as if to knit it on your left-hand needle. Repeat this pattern of 'knit, drop, skip, purl, purl, drop, bring yarn through, knit, from (*) until all but 2 of the stitches have been worked. You may find it helpful to think that you are essentially grafting two pieces of knitted fabric together by working Kitchener's Stitch, but all of the stitches are on one needle instead of two. In Kitchener's Stitch proper, all of the knit stitches would be on the needle closest to you and all of the purl stitches would be on the needle furthest from you.

When you work the final 2 stitches of the round, work them as follows:

Knit into the first stitch with your darning needle as established and let it fall off of your left-hand needle. Skip the next stitch as established and purl into the very first stitch of the round, marked with a clip-on marker. Bring your yarn back around and purl into the final stitch of the round and let it slip off of your needle. Give your working yarn a good pull and weave in the end through the rib as neatly as possible. This should give you a really seamless finish.

I like this tutorial as a visual reference: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FNbanIVzbxw&t>

Picking up stitches along a vertical edge: You will need to pick up stitches along the vertical edges of the body panels to add the sleeves and 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. This is very straightforward when you are used to the technique but can be fiddly for newer knitters. Just take your time and make sure to pick up stitches as evenly as possible. In this pattern, you pick up stitches along the diagonal edges of the back panel to form each shoulder and to work the collar.

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.

Half-twisted rib (worked in the round)

Round 1: *Knit 1 through the back loop, purl 1*.

Abbreviations

BOR: Beginning of round

CC: Contrast colour

GSR: German short row

KFB: Knit front and back

K2tog: Knit 2 together

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

MC: Main colour

M1L: Make 1 left

M1PR: Make 1 purl right

PFB: Purl front and back

RS: Right side

SR: Short row

SSK: Slip, slip, knit

TBL: Through the back loop

WS: Wrong side

WYIB: With yarn in back

WYIF: With yarn in front

...: Repeat all instructions from * to * until otherwise stated.

It is very important that you read this pattern in full before casting on, as the construction may be different to other patterns you have made before. Let's go!

Using MC, 4mm (US 6) 80cm/32in or 100cm/40in circular needles, and long tail method, cast-on 124 (130, 135, 141, 147, 152, 158, 163, 171, 182, 193) sts. Do not turn your work after the cast-on. Cut yarn.

Place clip-on st markers to help map out short row placement as follows: 38 (41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 57, 61, 65) sts (Left Shoulder), marker 1, 48 (48, 49, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 60, 63) sts (Central Back), marker 2, 38 (41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 57, 61, 65) sts (Right Shoulder)

Slip the left shoulder stitches before M1 from the left-hand needle to the right-hand needle.

Re-join yarn on first stitch of the central back stitches (after M1).

Note: The short-row shaping for this pattern can be tricky if you are new to working short rows. If you want a visual reference to follow along, I have filmed myself working them here: <https://youtu.be/IGLuBf7Gdag>.

SR 1 (RS): Knit to 1 stitch after M2, use this stitch to turn your work.

SR 2 (WS): Purl to 1 stitch after M1, use this stitch to turn your work.

SR 3 (RS): Knit to GSR stitch and knit it, knit 3 stitches after GSR stitch, use the previous stitch to turn your work.

SR 4 (WS): Purl to GSR stitch and purl it, purl 3 stitches after GSR stitch, use the previous stitch to turn your work.

SR 5 (RS): Work as SR 3.

SR 6 (WS): Work as SR 4.

SR 7 (RS): Work as SR 3.

SR 8 (WS): Work as SR 4.

SR 9 (RS): Work as SR 3.

SR 10 (WS): Purl to GSR stitch and purl it, purl 3 stitches after GSR stitch, but don't use the GSR method to turn your work. Instead, turn it like you would at the end of a row of flat knitting.

At this point, you should have 25 (28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 44, 48, 52) stitches on either end of your GSR stitches. You have the option of cutting MC here but if you're comfortable carrying floats in colour work you don't have to.

With RS facing you, slip 2 stitches from the right-hand to the left-hand needle purlwise WYIB.

SR 11 (RS): Join CC but do not yet tie a knot to secure your yarn, knit to GSR stitch and knit it, knit 2 stitches after GSR stitch, use the previous stitch to turn your work.

SR 12 (WS): Purl to 1 stitch before the CC join but don't turn your work.

Slip the first CC stitch from your left- to your right-hand needle. You can now turn your work as you would at the end of a regular row of flat knitting. Break CC yarn and secure both CC tails with a knot.

At this point, you should have 23 (26, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 46, 50) stitches on either end of your CC stripe.

You will now repeat SRs 3-12 another 1 (1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3) times, so that you have worked a total of 2 (2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4) CC stripes.

At the end of the final CC stripe, you should have a total of 9 (12, 0, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 0, 4, 8) stitches on either end of your CC stripe.

All sizes except size C will now repeat SRs 3-10 until all of your cast-on stitches have been worked.

Sizes E, F, H, J and K: by the final CC stripe, there will only be 1 or two stitches on either side left to work instead of three sts. This is not an issue; continue working them in established pattern.

Work back and forth across full rows in st st (keeping stripes correct – eight rows in MC, then two rows in CC, always finishing with a WS row) until Back meas approx 17.5 (17.5, 18.75, 18.75, 20, 20, 21.25, 21.25, 22.5, 23.75, 26.25) cm / 7 (7, 7½, 7½, 7¾, 7¾, 8¼, 8¼, 8¾, 9¼, 10¼) in along outer edges (shortest point) of Back panel. If your row gauge is accurate, this should be 56 (56, 60, 60, 64, 64, 68, 68, 72, 76, 84) rows after the Short Rows.

When you have reached the correct length for your size, cut your yarn and leave your back panel stitches to rest on a spare circular needle, stitch holder, or a piece of scrap yarn.

Left shoulder

You will now pick up and knit the stitches for the left shoulder.

You will need to pick up the stitches using a long tail of yarn, working from the left-hand edge of the central back stitches (i.e., from where M2 was placed along the cast-on edge of the back panel) to the far left-hand side of your work so that your next row is also a RS row. You will also need to pick up the stitches whilst maintaining the stripe pattern by picking up stitches with both the MC and the CC so that the stripes on the front and back shoulders meet. This is a little bit fiddly but quite intuitive once you've got a feel for the technique. Where possible, try to pick up the stitches from between the columns of the stitches of the back panel to create a seamless transition over the shoulder join. **Read the following instructions carefully before starting to knit for best results.** Again, I have filmed myself working them and you can watch me working this pick-up and then the short rows here: <https://youtu.be/TEul3ubLJ-g>

Using a 4 mm [US 6] circular needle (any cord length over 60 cm [24 in] will be fine) and a long tail of your MC (as opposed to the working yarn), pick up and knit 13 stitches, starting from where M2 was originally placed along the cast-on edge of the back panel. At this point, you should reach the first CC stripe along the back panel.

*Let your MC yarn rest behind your work and pick up and knit 2 stitches in CC. **These stitches should meet the CC stripes on the back panel.** Let the CC yarn rest behind your work and pick up 12 stitches in MC until you reach the next CC stripe.*

Repeat from * to * until you have picked up stitches for all of your CC stripes.

You may wish to cut your CC between each pick-up, but if you work loosely it is possible to carry the yarn behind your work. It is better to work too loosely than too tightly, as you can always secure the floating yarn later when you weave your ends in later on, but it is harder to fix puckering caused by pulling the CC float too tightly.

You should have 9 (12, 0, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 0, 4, 8) remaining stitches at the end of the last CC stripe. Break your CC yarn and pick these remaining stitches up in MC.

You have picked up a total of 38 (41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 57, 61, 65) stitches and you will have set up a total of 2 (2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4) CC stripes.

You will now work a series of short rows that mirror your work on the back panel, whilst also beginning to work increases to shape the neckline. Again, this becomes quite intuitive as you get into the flow but can be tricky at first.

To begin, work the the following 12 short rows:

SR 1 (RS):Slide your stitches from one end of your circular needle to the other, so that you can use the working yarn and not the long tail of the yarn. With the working end (again, not the long tail) of MC, KFB, use the increased stitch to turn your work (+1 stitch).

SR 2 (WS):Purl to end of row.

SR 3 (RS):Knit 1, M1L, knit to GSR stitch and knit it, knit 3, use the previous stitch to turn your work (+1 stitch).

SR 4 (WS):Purl to end of row.

SR 5 (RS):Work as SR 3 (+1 stitch).

SR 6 (WS):Work as SR 4.

SR 7 (RS):Work as SR 3 (+1 stitch).

SR 8 (WS):Work as SR 4.

SR 9 (RS):Work as SR 3 (+1 stitch).

SR 10 (WS):Work as SR 4.

Change to CC.

SR 11 (RS): Knit 1, M1L, knit to GSR stitch and knit it, knit 2, use the previous stitch to turn your work (+1 stitch).

SR 12 (WS): Purl to end of row.

Change to MC.

Please note that the first time you work SR 3, you may find it easier to work another KFB than M1L. Feel free to use whichever increase method is more comfortable for you at this point.

All sizes have increased 6 stitches and you now have a total of 44 (47, 49, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 67, 71) stitches on your needle, 23 (26, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 46, 50) of which have not yet been worked in your SRs.

You will now repeat SRs 3-12 another 1 (1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3) time(s) until all of your CC stripes have been worked, mirroring the back panel. With each full repeat, all sizes will increase 5 stitches.

All sizes apart from **size C** will now repeat SRs 3-10 until all of your cast-on stitches have been worked. Make sure to finish on a WS row.

When Sizes E, F, H, J, and K come to work the final CC stripe, there will only be 1 or 2 stitch left to work instead of 3. This is not an issue; continue working them in established pattern.

At the end of the short rows, you will have increased by 14 (15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19, 19, 21, 22, 23) stitches along the neck edge and you now have a total of 52 (56, 59, 63, 65, 68, 71, 73, 78, 83, 88) stitches on your needle.

Sizes A, B, and C Only:

Work the following two rows a total of 3 (2, 1, -, -, -, -, -, -, -) time(s):

Row 1 (RS): k1, m1l, k to end

Row 2: p to end

All sizes: Cut your yarn and leave stitches to rest.

Right shoulder

You will now pick up and knit the stitches for the right shoulder.

You will need to pick up the stitches using your working yarn, working from the far right-hand edge of your work to the right-hand edge of the central back stitches (i.e., to where M2 was placed along the cast-on edge of the back panel). You will also need to pick up the stitches whilst maintaining the stripe pattern by picking up stitches with both the MC and the CC so that the stripes on the front and back shoulders meet. Again, you should read the following instructions carefully before starting to knit for best results and I have filmed myself working them and you can watch me working this pick-up and then the short rows here:

<https://youtu.be/2wHDY2icj3E>

Where possible, try to pick up the stitches from between the columns of the stitches of the back panel to create a seamless transition over the shoulder join.

Using a 4.5 mm [US 7] circular needle (any cord length over 60 cm [24 in] will be fine) and your MC, pick up and knit 9 (12, 0, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 0, 4, 8) stitches, starting from where the far right-hand edge of your work and working along the cast-on edge of the back panel. At this point, you should reach the first CC stripe along the back panel.

*Let your MC yarn rest behind your work and pick up and knit 2 stitches in CC. **These stitches should meet the CC stripes on the back panel.** Let the CC yarn rest behind your work and pick up 12 stitches in MC until you reach the next CC stripe.*

Repeat from * to * until you have picked up stitches for all of your CC stripes.

Again, you may wish to cut your CC between each pick-up, but if you work loosely it is possible to carry the yarn behind your work. It is better to work too loosely than too tightly, as you can always secure the floating yarn later when you weave your ends in at the end of the project, but it is harder to fix puckering caused by pulling the CC float too tightly.

You should have 13 remaining stitches at the end of the last CC stripe. Break your CC yarn and pick these remaining stitches up in MC.

You have picked up a total of 38 (41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 57, 61, 65) stitches and you will have set up a total of 2 (2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4) CC stripes.

You will now work a series of short rows that mirror your work on the back panel and the left shoulder, whilst also beginning to work increases to shape the neckline.

To begin, work the the following 12 short rows:

SR 1 (WS): With MC, PFB, use the increased stitch to turn your work (+1 stitch).

SR 2 (RS): Knit to end of row.

SR 3 (WS): Purl 1, M1PR, purl to previous turning stitch and purl it, purl 3, use the previous stitch to turn your work (+1 stitch).

SR 4 (RS): Knit to end of row.

SR 5 (WS): Work as SR 3 (+1 stitch).

SR 6 (RS): Work as SR 4.

SR 7 (WS): Work as SR 3 (+1 stitch).

SR 8 (RS): Work as SR 4.

SR 9 (WS): Work as SR 3 (+1 stitch).

SR 10 (RS): Work as SR 4.

Change to CC.

SR 11 (WS): Purl 1, M1PR, purl to GSR stitch and purl it, purl 2, use the previous stitch to turn your work (+1 stitch).

SR 12 (RS): Knit to end of row.

Change to MC.

Please note that the first time you work SR 3, you may find it easier to work another PFB than M1PR. Feel free to use whichever increase method is more comfortable for you at this point.

All sizes have increased 6 stitches and you now have a total of 44 (47, 49, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 67, 71) stitches on your needle, 23 (26, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 46, 50) of which have not yet been worked in your SRs.

You will now repeat SRs 3-12 another 1 (1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3) time(s) until all of your CC stripes have been worked, mirroring the back panel. With each full repeat, all sizes will increase 5 stitches.

All sizes apart from Size C will now repeat SRs 3-10 until all of your cast-on stitches have been worked.

When Sizes E, F, H, J, and K come to work the final CC stripe, there will only be 1 or 2 stitches on either side of your German Short Row stitches left to work (as opposed to 3). You should work to the end of the row.

Make sure to finish on a RS row.

At the end of the short rows, you will have increased 14 (15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19, 19, 21, 22, 23) stitches along the neck edge and you now have a total of 52 (56, 59, 63, 65, 68, 71, 73, 78, 83, 88) stitches on your needle.

When you have worked the final short row, you should break both yarns and re-join them at the other end of your row, so that the next row is a RS row.

Sizes A, B, and C Only: work the following two rows a total of 3 (2, 1, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -) time(s):

Row 1 (RS): k to last st, m1r, k1

Row 2: p to end

You have increased by 3 (2, 1, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -) sts and have 55 (58, 60, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -) sts on needle.

Join shoulders to form front panel

You will now join the two shoulder panels together to create the front panel. You may need to use either MC or CC yarn, depending on where you are in the stripe sequence.

This is worked as follows:

Row 1 (RS): Knit the next 55 (58, 60, 63, 65, 68, 71, 73, 78, 83, 88) right-shoulder stitches, cast on 14 (14, 15, 15, 17, 16, 16, 17, 15, 16, 17) stitches using the backwards-loop/thumb method, knit the remaining 55 (58, 60, 63, 65, 68, 71, 73, 78, 83, 88) left-shoulder stitches.

You should now have 124 (130, 135, 141, 147, 152, 158, 163, 171, 182, 193) live stitches.

You will now continue to work back and forth in rows until the front measures 17.5 (17.5, 18.75, 18.75, 20, 20, 21.25, 21.25, 22.5, 23.75, 26.25)cm / 7 (7, 7½, 7½, 7¾, 7¾, 8¼, 8¼, 8¾, 9¼, 10¼) in on the outer edges of the back panel (i.e., the shortest point). Make sure to continue to work the stripes with 8 rows in MC and 2 rows in CC and finish with a WS row. It is very important that the front panel matches the back panel. If your row gauge is accurate, this should be 56 (56, 60, 60, 64, 64, 68, 68, 72, 76, 84) rows after picked up stitches.

When you have reached the correct length for your size, do not cut your yarn.

Join front and back panels

You will now join your front and back panels together to join your work in the round.

Round 1: Knit the 124 (130, 135, 141, 147, 152, 158, 163, 171, 182, 193) front panel stitches, cast on 2 new stitches using the backwards-loop/thumb method, knit the 124 (130, 135, 141, 147, 152, 158, 163, 171, 182, 193) back panel stitches, cast on 2 new stitches using the backwards-loop/thumb method. Place a BOR marker between the first and last stitch of the round.

You now have 252 (264, 274, 286, 298, 308, 320, 330, 346, 368, 390) stitches.

Body

You will now continue to work in the established stripe pattern (8 rounds of MC, 2 rounds of CC) in Stockinette stitch until your tee measures approximately 44 (44, 47.25, 47.25, 50.5, 50.5, 53.75, 57, 60.25, 63.5, 66.75)cm / 17¼ (17¼, 18½, 18½, 20, 21¼, 22½, 23¾, 25, 26¼) in (from the centre back cast-on edge, or to your preferred length. For reference, every 10-round repeat should measure about 3.5 cm [1.25 in], so you can easily adjust the length by working more or fewer stripes than I have suggested here, but this will affect the yardage.

If you prefer, you can work decreases through the body to create a more tapered fit. You can see this in action in the second sample with green stripes. To do this, you will need to shift your BOR marker over by 1 stitch so that the BOR is in the middle of your underarm cast-on. Place a second marker (M2) between the 2 underarm cast-on stitches on the other side, and work the decreases as follows:

Decrease round: Slip BOR marker, SSK, knit to 2 stitches before M2, K2tog, slip M2, SSK, knit to 2 stitches before BOR marker, K2tog (-4 stitches).

Repeat this as often as desired. Just make sure your tee still fits over your hips as desired. Incorporating the body shaping will also affect the yardage.

When you are happy with the length, change back to MC (if you have not already done so) and to 3.5 mm [US 4] needles with your preferred length of cord (ideally either an 80- or 100-cm [32- or 40-in] cord). Work the following rounds to finish:

Rounds 1-2: Knit all stitches.

Rounds 3-8: *Knit 1 TBL, purl 1*. The hem should measure about 2 cm [0.75 in].

Round 9: *Knit 1 TBL, slip 1 purlwise WYIF*.

Round 10: *Slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1*.

Cast off all stitches using the tubular method, as described in the Techniques section above.

Sleeves (repeat for both sides)

The following instructions for Sleeves are based on a wingspan (measures from wrist to wrist) of 136cm/ 53½ in, but you should adjust this as needed to suit your body, keeping in mind once again that if you would like to shorten or lengthen Sleeve, each 10-rnd stripe repeat should subtract or add 3.25cm/1¼ in. You may also need to adjust decrease round intervals.

Starting in the middle of the underarm cast-on, pick up and knit 84 (84, 90, 90, 96, 96, 102, 102, 108, 114, 126) stitches evenly along the armhole opening using MC and 4.5 mm [US 7] 40- or 60-cm [16- or 24-in] circular needles. This should include two extra stitches, one on either side of the underarm cast-on, and should work out to be 3 stitches for every 4 rows worked. Place a new BOR marker between the first and last stitch of the round.

Work the next round as follows:

Decrease round: Knit 1, K2tog, knit to 3 stitches before the end of the round, SSK, knit 1 (-2 stitches).

Change to CC and work 2 rounds in Stockinette stitch.

(*) Change back to MC and work the next 8 rounds in Stockinette stitch.
Change to CC and work 2 rounds in Stockinette stitch. (*)

Repeat from (*) until you have reached the length for your size, or your preferred length. Please note that major alterations to the length will affect the amount of yarn you need.

Keeping stripe sequence correct, repeat the decrease round another 10 (10, 12, 11, 14, 13, 15, 13, 15, 16, 17) times, working it every 10th (9th, 7th, 8th, 6th, 6th, 5th, 5th, 5th, 4th, 4th) round until you have decreased 22 (22, 26, 24, 30, 28, 32, 28, 32, 34, 36) stitches. If you prefer a shorter sleeve, you may need to make decreases more frequently.

You now have 62 (62, 64, 66, 66, 68, 70, 74, 76, 80, 90) stitches on needle.

When you have worked the final CC stripe, change back to MC and to 3.5 mm [US 4] needles with your preferred cord length; you may find it easier to use a longer cord with the Magic Loop method or DKPNs here. Work the following rounds to finish:

Rounds 1-2: Knit all stitches.

Rounds 3-8: *Knit 1 TBL, purl 1*.

Round 9: *Knit 1 TBL, slip 1 purlwise WYIF*.

Round 10: *Slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1*.

Cast off all stitches using the tubular method, as described in the Techniques section above, and then repeat all steps here for the second sleeve.

Collar

Using 3.5 mm [US 4] 40- or 60-cm [16- or 24-in] circular needles and MC and starting at the back-right hand corner of the central back stitches where you originally placed M1, pick up and knit approximately 113 (113, 116, 115, 120, 122, 127, 129, 134, 141, 149) stitches. This is one picked-up stitch in each cast-on stitch along the central back and the central front and approximately 3 stitches per 4 rows along the slanted front edges. Place a BOR marker between the first and last stitch of the round. The BOR marker should be roughly in line with the original M1 from the back panel cast-on edge. Place a second marker (M2) where original marker 2 was on other side of Back central stitches.

Work the collar as follows:

Rounds 1-3 (MC): Knit to end.

Rounds 4-5 (CC): Knit to end.

Rounds 6-11 (MC): Knit to end.

Round 12: slip BOR marker, k2tog, knit to two stitches before M2, ssk, slip M2, k2tog, knit to two stitches before BOR marker, ssk

Round 13 (MC): knit to end

Rounds 14-15 (CC): knit to end

Rounds 16-21 (MC): knit to end

Round 22: slip BOR marker, k2tog, knit to two stitches before M2, ssk, slip M2, k2tog, knit to two stitches before BOR marker, ssk

Round 23 (MC): knit to end

You have decreased 8 stitches and have approx 105 (105, 108, 107, 112, 114, 119, 121, 126, 133, 141) stitches on needle.

Cast off all sts very loosely or using a larger needle. If you would prefer a longer collar, cont working stripes until you are happy with length.

Finishing

To finish, remove any remaining stitch markers, weave in all ends, and wet block your work. If you would like to share your work on Instagram, make sure to tag me @the_knit_purl_girl and use #FarnhamSweater in your posts so that I can share them.

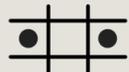




LET'S GET IN TOUCH

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