



HAYWARD

Boxy Dolman Pullover

by Julie Hoover



HAYWARD BLUEPRINT

MATERIALS

Approximately 1060 (1170, 1315, 1450, 1650, 1785) yards of fingering weight wool yarn
 4 (5, 5, 6, 6, 7) skeins of Brooklyn Tweed *Loft* (100% American Targhee-Columbia Wool; 275 yards/50g)
 Photographed in color *Stormcloud*

GAUGE

Working Gauge

21 stitches & 31 rows = 4" in Stockinette Stitch with Gauge Needle, before blocking

Finished Gauge

20 stitches & 32 rows = 4" in Stockinette Stitch with Gauge Needle, after blocking

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

44 (48, 52, 56, 60, 64)" finished garment body circumference

Sample shown is size 48" on model with 34" bust

Note that this is a very loose-fitting garment with Dolman sleeves. The wearer's bust will fall inside the raglan-shaped section. Please refer to the following guideline for choosing which size to make:

To fit 30-32 (34-36, 38-40, 42-44, 46-48, 50-52)" bust

NEEDLES

Size A (Gauge Needle)

One 24" circular needle in size needed to obtain gauge listed
 Suggested Size: 4½ mm (US 7)

Size B (Ribbing Needle)

One pair of straight or circular needles one size smaller than Gauge Needle
 Suggested Size: 4 mm (US 6)

Size C (For optional Tubular Cast On)

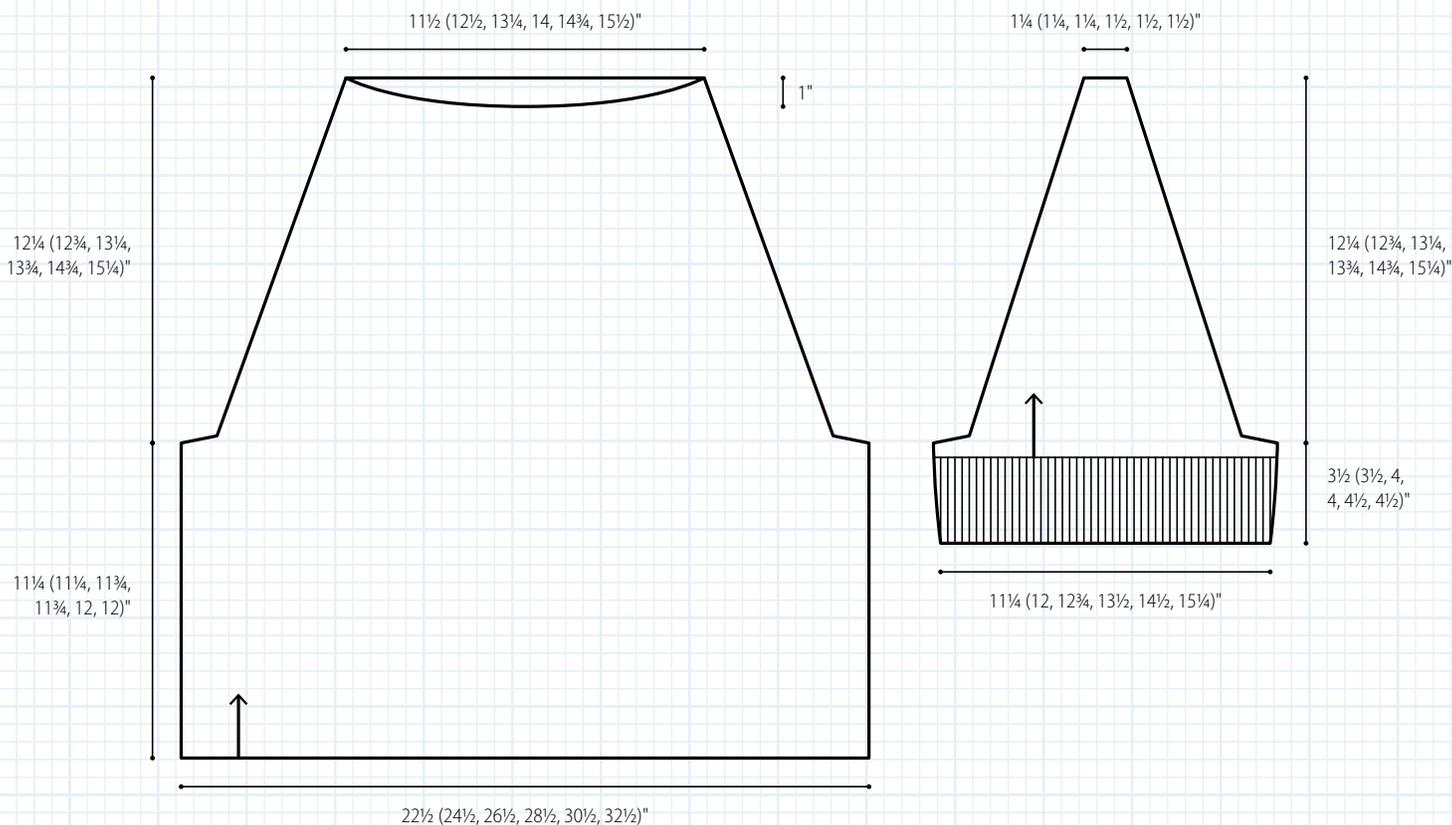
One pair of straight or circular needles three sizes smaller than Gauge Needle
 Suggested Size: 3½ mm (US 4)

ADDITIONAL TOOLS

Stitch markers, blunt tapestry needle, T-pins, blocking wires (optional), smooth waste yarn for Tubular Cast On (optional)

SKILL LEVEL

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FROM THE DESIGNER

"For this piece, I wanted to create something that was super chic but still equally comfortable. The deep raglan yoke and wide boxy shape gives it a unique fit and just the right combination of both. The styling options are plenty, from a casual at home look to something more urban and on the go. Because the garment is meant to be worn oversized, be sure to refer to our notes under Finished Dimensions when choosing the size that is most appropriate for the wearer." – Julie Hoover

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- The entire garment is knit in Stockinette Stitch (knit on the RS, purl on the WS) except for the sleeve cuffs, which are knit in 1x1 Rib Stitch.
- Back, Front and Sleeve pieces are knit flat from the bottom up, then seamed together.
- All seams are turned inward, for a clean and classic look. If you prefer a more contemporary or urban feel, you can easily turn the seams to the outside, exposing the seam allowance.
- Due to the oversized nature of this garment, the raglan and side seams provide the framework needed to hold the necessary shape and keep the garment from growing in length or stretching out from the weight of the fabric.
- The rolled neckline detail is knit in the round from picked up stitches around the neckline.
- All measurements given in pattern refer to the working (pre-blocked) gauge. If your working and finished (blocked) gauges differ in width or height, factor this in when taking measurements as you work.

BACK

With 24" circular Gauge Needle, cast on 112 (122, 132, 142, 152, 162) stitches using the Long-Tail Method. *Do not join; you will be working back and forth in rows.*

Main Body

Work in Stockinette Stitch (knitting on RS rows, purling on WS rows) until your piece measures 11½ (11½, 12, 12, 12½, 12½)" from cast-on edge, ending with a WS row.

Optional Hem Detail: You may wish to work your first row in Reverse Stockinette (purling on the RS) if you are using a yarn that tends to curl up even after blocking. If using Loft, you will find this is unnecessary.

Shape Raglans

Bind off 3 (5, 6, 7, 8, 9) stitches at the beginning of the next 2 rows. You now have 106 (112, 120, 128, 136, 144) stitches on your needle.

Raglan Decrease Row (RS): Knit 2, SSK, knit until 4 stitches remain in row, k2tog, knit 2. (2 stitches decreased)

Repeat the Raglan Decrease Row every 4th row 23 (24, 24, 24, 26, 26) more times, then every 0 (0, 2nd, 2nd, 2nd, 2nd) row 0 (0, 2, 4, 4, 6) times.

Upon completion of this section you will have worked the Raglan Decrease Row a total of 24 (25, 27, 29, 31, 33) times, and you now have 58 (62, 66, 70, 74, 78) stitches on your needle.

Work 3 rows even.

Bind off all stitches.

FRONT

Work as for Back until 90 (94, 98, 102, 110, 114) rows of Raglan Shaping have been worked. You will have worked the Raglan Decrease Row every 4th row 21 (22, 23, 24, 26, 26) times and then every 2nd row 0 (0, 0, 1, 1, 3) times, and then have worked 3 (3, 3, 1, 1) row(s) even.

You will have 62 (66, 72, 76, 80, 84) stitches on your needle, and armhole measures approximately 11½ (12¼, 12¾, 13¼, 14¼, 14¾)".

Beginning with the next (RS) row, you will now work the final Raglan Decrease Rows as for the Back and shape the neckline **AT THE SAME TIME**.

Please review the Special Techniques section for information about Short Rows before working through the next section.

Place markers on either side of the center 20 (24, 28, 32, 36, 40) stitches. *Remember that you must continue shaping the Raglans as you did for the Back. You will be working 2 (2, 3, 3, 3, 3) more Raglan Decrease Rows as you work the following section.*



Left Neckline Shaping

Row 1 (RS): Work to first neck marker (continue to shape Raglans as for Back), wrap and turn.

Row 2: Work in pattern to end.

Row 3: Work in pattern to 5 stitches before marker, wrap and turn.

Row 4: Work in pattern to end.

Row 5: Work in pattern to 5 stitches before last wrapped stitch, wrap and turn.

Row 6: Work in pattern to end.

Row 7: Work in pattern for 4 stitches, break yarn.

Right Neckline Shaping

With RS still facing, transfer stitches from left needle to the right needle (slipping all stitches purlwise) until you have reached the second neckline marker. Rejoin yarn here.

Row 1 (RS): Work in pattern to end (continue to shape Raglans as for Back).

Row 2: Work in pattern to 5 stitches before marker, wrap and turn.

Row 3: Work in pattern to end.

Row 4: Work in pattern to 5 stitches before last wrapped stitch, wrap and turn.

Row 5: Work in pattern to end.

Row 6: Work in pattern for 4 stitches, wrap and turn.

Row 7: Work in pattern to end of row.

Next Row (WS): Work all 58 (62, 66, 70, 74, 78) stitches across the entire front neckline, working wraps together with their wrapped stitches.

Bind off all stitches.



SLEEVES (make 2)

With Needle C, cast on 56 (60, 64, 68, 72, 76) stitches using the 1x1 Tubular Method (see *Special Techniques*). Upon completion of cast-on, you will switch to Needle B to work the remainder of ribbing. *If you choose to use an alternate cast-on method, begin with Needle B.*

Begin working in rows of [knit 1, purl 1] ribbing, as established by cast-on, until piece measures 3" from, ending with a WS row. (*You may carefully remove your provisional cast-on waste yarn after ribbing is complete.*)

Change to Gauge Needle and work in Stockinette Stitch for 4 (4, 8, 2, 2, 2) rows.

Sizes 56, 60, 64" only

Sleeve Increase Row (RS): Knit 2, M1R, knit until 2 stitches remain, M1L, knit 2.

Repeat Increase Row every other row – (–, –, 1, 2, 3) more times.

Work 3 rows even.

Upon completion of this section, you will have worked Increase Row a total of – (–, –, 2, 3, 4) times and you now have – (–, –, 72, 78, 84) stitches on your needle.

All Sizes Resume:

56 (60, 64, 72, 78, 84) stitches are on your needle.

Shape Raglans

Bind off 3 (5, 6, 7, 8, 9) stitches at the beginning of the next 2 rows.

50 (50, 52, 58, 62, 66) stitches remain.

Work 12 rows even in Stockinette Stitch.

Raglan Decrease Row (RS): Knit 2, SSK, knit until 4 stitches remain, k2tog, knit 2. (2 stitches decreased)

Continue in Stockinette Stitch, repeating the Raglan Decrease Row every 4th row 19 (21, 22, 22, 24, 24) more times, then every 2nd (0, 0, 2nd, 2nd, 2nd) row 2 (0, 0, 2, 2, 4) times.

Work 3 rows even.

Upon completion of this section, you will have worked the Raglan Decrease Row a total of 22 (22, 23, 25, 27, 29) times; you now have 6 (6, 6, 8, 8, 8) stitches on your needle.

Bind off all stitches.

FINISHING

Blocking

Wet-block pieces to schematic measurements, following the tutorial under *Special Techniques*.

Assembly

Using mattress stitch and a 1-stitch seam allowance, sew Front and Back Raglan sections to corresponding Sleeve Raglan sections, including the underarms. Sew sides and sleeve cuffs in one continuous seam.

Rolled Hem Neckline Detail

With 24" circular Gauge Needle, RS facing, and beginning at right Back Raglan, pick up and knit 56 (60, 64, 68, 72, 76) stitches along Back Neck edge, 4 (4, 4, 6, 6, 6) stitches along top of Left Sleeve, 56 (60, 64, 68, 72, 76) stitches along Front Neck edge, and 4 (4, 4, 6, 6, 6) stitches along top of Right Sleeve – 120 (128, 136, 148, 156, 164) stitches in total.

Place beginning-of-round marker and join work into the round. Knit 4 rounds and bind off all stitches very loosely. (*Note: You may want to use a needle 1-2 sizes bigger than your Gauge Needle to ensure a loose bind off. If your bind off is not worked loosely enough, your neckline edge will not roll properly.*)

Weave in all ends invisibly on the WS of fabric. Lightly steam all seams and rolled neck edge (using a steam iron or garment steamer).

ABBREVIATIONS

K2tog (Knit 2 Together): Knit two stitches on L needle together. (1 stitch has been decreased)

SSK (Slip, Slip, Knit): Slip one stitch from L to R needle as if to knit, replace stitch on L needle in new orientation and knit two stitches from L needle together through the back loops. (1 stitch has been decreased)

M1L (Make 1 Left): With L needle tip, pick up the running thread between stitch just worked (below first stitch on R needle) and first stitch on L needle from front to back. Knit the running thread through the back loop. (1 stitch has been increased)

M1R (Make 1 Right): With L needle tip, pick up the running thread between stitch just worked (below first stitch on R needle) and first stitch on L needle from back to front. Knit the running thread through the front loop. (1 stitch has been increased)

RS (Right Side): This term refers to the public side of the knitted fabric, i.e. the fabric that will be visible when garment is worn. In projects with reversible fabrics, RS will be assigned specifically at the beginning of the pattern.

WS (Wrong Side): This term refers to the non-public side of the knitted fabric, i.e. the fabric that will not be visible when garment is worn. In projects with reversible fabrics, WS will be assigned specifically at the beginning of the pattern.

SPECIAL TECHNIQUES

Wet Blocking

Fill a sink or basin with warm water and a small amount of delicate dish soap or rinseless wool wash. Submerge fabric in water, gently squeezing out any air bubbles so that the piece can remain under water without being held there. Soak work for 30 minutes, allowing fabric to become completely saturated.

Drain the sink and remove work. If you have used dish soap (rather than rinseless wool wash), you will want to fill the sink again once or twice to rinse the soap from your fabric. Never place knitting directly under running water.

Squeeze out excess water from your work, taking care not to twist or wring fabric. Roll your fabric between two clean bath towels “burrito” style and firmly press towel roll. This will aid in removing moisture from the knitted piece. Remove piece from towels – your fabric should now feel damp but not saturated.

Thread blocking wires along each edge of knitted piece at regular intervals. Along side edges, you will thread blocking wires using the running threads between your selvage stitch and its inside neighboring stitch. Thread the blocking wires through the running thread every other row for a clean, even edge. Along bind-off edges, thread the blocking wires through the right leg of every stitch in the penultimate row (this is the last row of knitting before the bind off). Along cast-on edges, thread the blocking wires through the right leg of every stitch in the first row of knitting (this is the row you worked directly into your cast-on).

Once you have framed the entire knitted piece with blocking wires, pin them in place on a blocking board or other appropriate surface, using instructed dimensions. Allow fabric to air dry completely before removing.

Short Rows

Instructions on how to work the “wrap and turn.”

Knit side (RS):

- 1) Slip next stitch purlwise with yarn in back.
- 2) Bring the yarn between the needles to the front.
- 3) Slip the same stitch back to L needle. Turn the work, bring yarn to the purl side between needles. One stitch is wrapped.
- 4) To hide wrap when short rows are completed, work to just before the wrapped stitch, insert R needle under the wrap and knitwise into the wrapped stitch, and knit them together.

Purl side (WS):

- 1) Slip next stitch purlwise with yarn in front.
- 2) Bring the yarn between needles to the back.
- 3) Slip the same stitch back to L needle. Turn the work, bring the yarn to the purl side between needles. One stitch is wrapped.
- 4) To hide wrap when short rows are completed, work to just before the wrapped stitch, insert R needle from behind into the back loop of the wrap and place on L needle, and purl the wrap together with its stitch.

Cast On | 1x1 Tubular Method (Even Number of Stitches)*

To work this cast on, you will need a pair of needles 1-2 sizes smaller than the needle you will be using to knit your ribbing, and a small amount of waste yarn in a gauge finer than your garment yarn. Ideally this yarn should be smooth and slippery – mercerized cotton or other plant-fibers are preferable to wool or animal fibers, as they will be easier to remove later.

Using a needle 1-2 sizes smaller than your Ribbing Needle, waste yarn (see notes above) and your preferred cast-on method, cast on half the number of stitches you will need for your ribbing, plus 1 (ex: if your ribbing requires 56 stitches, you will cast on $28 + 1 = 29$ stitches).

Foundation Row (WS): Using your working yarn, purl all stitches in row. This row is worked directly into your waste yarn stitches.

Row 1 (Increase Row; RS): *Knit 1, insert your L needle tip from front-to-back under the running thread between the stitch you just worked and the next stitch on L needle, then purl this stitch (increasing one); repeat from * until one stitch remains in row, knit final stitch. You now have one more stitch than your ribbing requires. (In our example, you would have 57 stitches.)

Rows 2 and 4 (Tubular Rows; WS): *With yarn in front, slip 1 purlwise (this is a purl stitch), bring yarn to back, knit 1; repeat from * until 1 stitch remains in row, slip final stitch of row purlwise with yarn in front.

Row 3 (Tubular Row; RS): *Knit 1, bring yarn to front, slip 1 purlwise (this is a purl stitch), bring yarn to back; repeat from * until one stitch remains in row, knit 1.

Row 5 (RS): You have now completed your Tubular Rows and will begin working your full rib. Switch to your Ribbing Needle (1-2 sizes larger than the needle you have been working with), then *knit 1, purl 1; repeat from * until three stitches remain in row, knit 1, p2tog. Note that this is considered the first row of your ribbing after the cast on. If you are working a Tubular Cast On in place of another cast-on method within a pattern, this is considered Row 1 of your ribbing.

You may remove the waste yarn from your Tubular Edge at any time by carefully snipping it with scissors and unraveling it. Be very careful during this process so that you do not accidentally cut any of your main yarn. You may leave your waste yarn in your project through completion of knitting and blocking if you wish. If you choose to leave it in, the waste yarn will protect your tubular edge from being damaged or overstretched during knitting and blocking.

*This Tubular Cast-On method is our staff favorite and go-to cast on for all regular ribs – we think it strikes the perfect balance between beautiful, functional result and not-too-fussy technique. We learned this method from our dear friend and colleague Catherine Lowe (www.catherine-lowe.com) who developed it as a modified version of the traditional Italian Tubular Cast On.

