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KNIT THIS!

21 GORGEOUS EVERYDAY KNIT PATTERNS

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LIFE AS A KNITTER

I could knit before I could walk. Or at least that's how it feels. When I think back, I can't remember a time in my life I didn't know how to knit.

Like a lot of knitters, I learned to knit from my grandmother, at around 5 or 6 years of age. She helped me complete my first knitted piece, which was a pink pony. It probably had more holes than intact stitches, but I was still very proud of it.

I've noticed that when I meet other knitters, either live or online, the conversation quickly turns to exchanging stories about how we learned to knit. Maybe you also had a grandmother or family member who taught you?

Or maybe you discovered this slow and highly addictive craft during lockdown when we were all looking for ways to stay sane at home?

No matter if your journey started 30 years ago or this book is where it begins, I'm so glad you want to knit.

Being a knitter means getting to express yourself and making things you or people in your life get to wear, which is very satisfying and a lot of fun! Also, being able to say "Oh, this? I actually made this myself" is a very cool feeling.

It's fascinating to witness the process of yarn getting transformed into fabric in your own hands, and how the choices in fibre, needle size, stitch pattern and construction all affect the outcome.

There's definitely something meditative about

knitting; the process makes you slow down, and knitting has even been proven to reduce blood pressure and alleviate anxiety and stress*.

And as a knitter you get to visit yarn shops, which in my opinion are the happiest places on earth.

Being a knitter also means long and boring commutes transforming into precious knitting time that you look forward to, and uninspiring lectures or Zoom meetings becoming the perfect opportunity to finish a second sleeve or sock.

But being a knitter has its dark sides, too. You might find yourself compulsively hoarding yarn and growing a stash much faster than you can knit or staying up all night just to do one more row. You may find yourself starting new projects before finishing previous ones or going on holiday with a suitcase filled with so much yarn you need to pay for excess weight... and it ends up breaking your suitcase (yup, both of those have happened to me).

Part of a Community

Despite its dark sides, it's definitely worth the risk because one of the most fun parts about being a knitter today is the vibrant online community. For us crafters, places like Instagram, TikTok and Pinterest are real treasure troves filled with inspiration, plus you get to connect with other knitters out there.

Even though social media gets a lot of negative attention, I can't help but wonder how much of an impact having access to these communities would've made during my own teenage years. I remember feeling super awkward and un-cool when I finally gathered up the courage to go and sit in a café by myself to knit – it felt like the most insane and bravest thing to do back then!

I didn't really discover the power of social media and online communities until 2017. That's when I renamed my Instagram account KutovaKika, meaning 'knitting Kika' in Finnish. The nickname Kika has stuck with me ever since my sister struggled to pronounce my real name Veronika as a toddler.

Back in 2017 I had just moved to Stockholm after graduating with a MA in Choreography from The University of Arts in Helsinki, and quite frankly, I felt pretty lost.

After many years of intense studies, I needed to take a moment to breathe as well as figure out what I wanted to do with my life next. I always spent the afternoon lectures at university knitting, and that's what I started to fill my days with as I suddenly had so much time on my hands.

Knitting was all I did for a while, between some part-time jobs and, you know, the weekly existential crisis. But then I showed my ex-partner my old knitting blog and he suggested that I try and sell my handmade knits. That's what I did.

Obviously, nothing is as simple as that, and I quickly realized just having an online store doesn't mean people will buy anything. I listened to business advice I picked up from the *Shark Tank* show on TV and took notes on how to build an audience on Instagram from the *Hashtag Authentic* podcast. It became clear I needed better photos if I was going to make this knitting empire-thing work.

Well, one thing led to another, and soon photography and Instagram were all that occupied

my mind day and night. Equipped with the self-timer function on my iPhone 4, I soon found myself out in the muddy fields of Stockholm's Djurgården posing with pink balloons in the rain.

I would go to ridiculous lengths and spend hours editing my photos on Photoshop in an effort to create magical, fantasy-like photos to share on Instagram. Slowly my audience grew, and although I wasn't physically on a stage anymore, I found a way to perform in my creative self-portraits.

Also, I wasn't alone anymore – I had found a community online. Creating photos was fun and challenging – extremely challenging at times – but gave a sense of direction when I really needed it.

And, because I'm an all-in or all-out kind of person, I decided I wanted to become a full-time content creator.

Changing Direction

In 2018, I moved to London when my ex-partner was offered a job there, and since I had around 50,000 followers on Instagram at the time, the doors opened up to a lot more content creator job opportunities. In the beginning of 2019, I launched my YouTube channel and was able to quit my part-time job as a retail store sales assistant, all in the same month.

Looking back, it all sounds like it went pretty fast, but for a long time, day-to-day life consisted of investing a great deal of work and time into something that felt like a distant and risky dream.

Then the pandemic hit, and in spring 2020 I moved back home to Helsinki. I had been feeling homesick for quite a long time, and when the world changed overnight, I just wanted to be back home.

After about a year, something shifted in me. Even though I was making a living as a content creator,

the joy and energy I'd once felt towards creative photography wasn't there anymore.

I did one of the scariest things ever and announced I'd be quitting my photography videos on YouTube. It was really scary, as I made a large part of my living as a YouTuber, and photography had been the building block of my career until then.

But I had a strong intuitive desire to focus my work on something that made me feel grounded, and suddenly all I could think about was knitting again.

The decision wasn't easy though, and I went back and forth questioning everything for months. What if my audience of 170,000 subscribers will leave if I change the direction of my channel? Am I making a huge mistake?

Facing the daunting but exciting pursuit of changing direction once again brought back memories from those early years in Stockholm.

Limp Elephant's Trunk Disasters

Both in life, and as a knitter, being willing to make mistakes and taking risks is often what propels you forward.

I've definitely learned my biggest lessons when I've taken risks and experimented, although to be fair, it has also occasionally led to some catastrophes. Like the one time I knitted a whole sweater only to find out that instead of having two sleeves on the sides like you normally do, one was hanging like a limp elephant's trunk in the middle of the chest.

Turns out, just going with the flow and ignoring your stitch count doesn't always lead to successful outcomes.

I wish I'd tried on that sweater sooner, or even just taken a second to look at my progress, so I would've noticed my mistake. Nowadays, I look at my work

often, assess and admire my progress, and try it on as I go. If it doesn't look or feel right, I change direction, the same way I've done with the bigger decisions in my life.

Also, if I don't know where to begin or get overwhelmed by all the options, it's best just to start somewhere. I might cast on a pair of mittens in a chocolate brown colour only to soon realize it isn't actually what I feel like knitting.

In that case I just frog it (which means ripping back the work) and start something else instead.

It's no biggie – let's save the drama for the limp elephant's trunk disasters or the cat throwing up on a new pair of cashmere mittens.

I hope this book will inspire you to knit. I also hope we can connect online: use the hashtag #knitwithkika or the specific pattern hashtag on Instagram, so I and other fellow knitters get to see and admire your work.

Kika

@kutovakika

**The Health Benefits of Knitting published by Knit For Peace: <https://knitforpeace.org.uk/knit-for-peace/the-health-benefits-of-knitting/>*

CONTENTS

PART 1: KNITTING TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- 12 How to Read a Knitting Pattern
(It's less scary than you think.)
- 16 Fudge it! Knitter's Slang
- 18 Care Tips for Handmade Knits
- 20 Special Techniques
- 26 Abbreviations

PART 2: PATTERNS

- 35 *Room To Bloom* Sweater
- 45 *Honey* Cardigan
- 57 *Quiet Delight* Beanie
- 63 *Ivy* Sweater
- 71 *Dip The Tip* Socks
- 75 *Stay Up Till Dawn* Sweater
- 83 *Bubblegum* Sweater
- 101 *Hello There Mohair* Beanie
- 105 *Lazy Cat* Cardigan
- 113 *Sprinklify* Mittens
- 119 *Secret Crush* Sweater
- 129 *Smart Heart* Socks
- 135 *Lighthouse* Beanie
- 139 *Maybe Forever* Sweater
- 145 *Dirty Caramel* Sweater
- 153 *Brioche Station* Scarf
- 157 *Juki* Sweater
- 165 *Cloud* Sweater
- 171 *Lollipop* Mittens
- 177 *Polar Paws* Beanie
- 181 *Stripy Affair* Sweater



1



KNITTING TIPS FOR SUCCESS

HOW TO READ KNITTING PATTERNS

(It's less scary than you think)

At first glance, a knitting pattern can look like a secret language only people with the right code can decipher.

Honestly, it can look a little intimidating, but let me tell you: when following a pattern, you only need to worry about one thing at a time. Usually, the words make much more sense when you're holding the work in your hands and take one step at a time.

What at first might have looked like a bunch of icky abbreviations sprinkled around with a seriously overwhelming amount of enigmatic numbers and brackets will all start to make sense when you take it in stages.

People have done it before you, and so can you.

After choosing a pattern, it's a good idea to first take a quick overall look to see what's coming up. But remember, just because something might seem confusing at first doesn't mean you can't do it – I know you can! If feeling unsure, you can always practice techniques you aren't familiar with on a smaller sample before starting the actual project.

If you get completely stuck and want to throw your WIP ('work in progress' in knitting lingo – we do

love our abbreviations!) into the fires of Mordor, then may I suggest turning to the all-knowing YouTube.

My YouTube channel *Kutovakika* is a great place for knitting tips and tutorials, and obviously there's a huge amount of other fantastic resources out there too.

Sometimes, it's much easier when you see someone do it on video rather than trying to grasp it in written words.

Choosing Your Size

Each pattern indicates what sizes are available. When following a pattern with multiple sizes, they are listed with alternating parentheses XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL), etc., to help visualise the instructions for each size.

If, for example, you're knitting a garment in size M and the pattern tells you to cast on 8 (10) 12 (14) 16 (18) sts, you'd cast on 12 sts because the third number corresponds to size M.

Garment Measurements

The finished garment measurements are also listed in the patterns, including a suggestion underneath on how much positive ease the design should have. This is only a recommendation – feel free to choose any size for the fit you prefer.

Most of the sweaters and cardigans in the book have a fairly generous amount of positive ease, so for a tighter fit I recommend going down a size or two.

In the sweater and cardigan patterns, the bust circumference is generally the widest part of the garment. That's why it's a good idea to measure your bust circumference (or wherever your body is the widest, we're all wonderfully different) to make sure you end up with a fit you're pleased with.

Grab a measuring tape and wrap it around your body right over the widest part of your bust, making sure the tape is horizontally level all the way round to get an accurate reading.

Gauge and Making Tension Swatches

In each pattern, you'll see what gauge, or tension, it needs. This is quite an important piece of information because if your gauge is completely different to what's stated in the pattern, you might end up with a much smaller or bigger garment than intended.

Knitting gauge can differ from person to person even if using the same size needles, as some knit looser and others tighter. It's always a good idea to check your gauge before starting a project.

Gauge, or tension, is calculated by counting how many stitches and rows / rounds fit on a 10 cm x 10 cm / 4 x 4" piece of knitted fabric. To check your

gauge before starting a project, make a small gauge swatch (even if you're tempted to skip this part) by casting on a few more stitches than the gauge calls for, approx. 12-15 cm / 4.5-6" in size, using the same size needles and yarn you intend to use for the project.

The pattern always includes a size recommendation for the needle. It's a guideline and starting point rather than a must.

If your gauge doesn't match, it's easy to fix it by changing the needle size. If you knit looser than I do, you might end up with far fewer stitches on your sample swatch. In that case, try going down a needle size or two. Or, if you're a tight knitter, you might end up with too many stitches. In that case switch to bigger needles to match the gauge stated in the pattern.

Substituting Yarn

Oh yarn, lovely yarn, we knitters simply cannot get enough of you!

I once heard about a woman who'd hide her yarn in kitchen pots because she knew her husband would never go looking there – what we'd do for our yarn!

The patterns in the book mention the yarns I've used, but you don't have to use the same ones.

If substituting the yarn, keep two things in mind:

>> Different yarn fibres have distinct characteristics, and the yarn you choose will affect the look, feel and drape of the knitted piece. An alpaca and silk blend yarn will produce knitted fabrics that have a very different feel and drape than a more rustic and structured sheep's wool will. There are no rights or

wrongs, but if you want the end result to look similar to the one in the pattern, choose fibres with similar features to the yarn mentioned in the pattern.

>> Yarn weight or thickness. Choose a yarn with a similar thickness to the one in the pattern by checking the metre / yard per gram / ounce ratio. If the ratio is similar to the yarn mentioned in the pattern, it should be the right thickness. A thin yarn can have a ratio of over 500 m / 550 yds in a 50 g ball of yarn, while a thicker yarn may only have 50 m / 55 yds in a ball of yarn of the same weight.

The Transformative Magic of Wet Blocking

Holy moly guacamole, I wish I'd started to wet block my hand-knitted garments much sooner! It took me over a decade before I found this magic trick.

When you've knitted a piece, yarn gets twisted into a new shape and no matter how evenly you try to knit, tension can still vary. This is where the transformative magic of wet blocking comes to save the day!

When your new knit gets to take a bath, it causes the stitches to relax and settle into their new shape, which will make the surface even out and look great.

Wet blocking does wonders especially to colour and cable work, which is generally where you'll see a lot of tension in the yarn. Blocking will make it open up and bloom to its full potential.

Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Fill a sink or tub with lukewarm water. If the yarn is non-superwash, you could use warm water – check the yarn label. Submerge the knit into the water and gently press to squeeze out any air bubbles to make sure all the fibres absorb the water.
2. Leave the knit to soak for a good 10-15 minutes. If the yarn is a little coarse, you could add some wool detergent into the mix to help soften the fabric.
3. Rinse the knit with clean water if you used wool detergent, then press and squeeze out any excess water. Be careful not to pull, rub or wring, as this may felt and stretch out the knit (metre-long sleeves anyone? Yup – been there, done that!).
4. Roll up the damp knit burrito-style inside a towel and pretend to be stomping grapes to remove as much water from the knit as possible.
5. Lay the knitted garment flat for instance over an empty garbage bag or other surface that won't absorb water for the moisture to evaporate. Leaving it over a towel would increase the drying time, as moisture gets absorbed into the towel.
6. Gently shape the garment to the desired measurements while wet, so it adjusts to its new shape.

Steam Blocking

Sometimes you might be really happy with the finished size and look of a piece straight off the needles; there's no rule you always have to wet block your handmade knits.

If in a hurry (or just feeling impatient), you could try steam blocking as a gentler, no-fuss alternative. Steam blocking works really well when you want to keep the three-dimensionality and texture of a stitch pattern such as the brioche stitch.

To steam block, place a damp kitchen towel over the knitted fabric. Make sure the towel isn't dripping wet but damp enough to release plenty of steam when in contact with a hot iron. Gently press the iron over the fabric and watch how the steam opens up the texture and smooths out the surface of the knitted piece.

Abbreviations

The patterns make use of plenty of abbreviations for a very practical reason: spelling out every word in full would make the patterns incredibly long and this book heavy as a brick.

Also, it makes visual sense, so the patterns are easier to follow. Check the list of abbreviations if you're new to following patterns. You'll quickly learn the most common abbreviations off by heart, and then you'll fly through the patterns like a breeze!

How to Read the Charts

All the charts are read from bottom up and right to left. They are all worked in the round, so that every round is on the right side (RS). Each tiny box represents a stitch and the key next to the chart explains what each symbol means.

Sometimes the key is marked "no stitch", which means the corresponding box isn't counted as a stitch on that round. This is used when increases or decreases are worked in the pattern, making the stitch count vary on different rounds.

Sometimes a box is highlighted around a set of stitches inside a chart – this is called a pattern repeat. When you see this, it means you first knit all the stitches of the round from right to left, then return to the point where the pattern repeat starts and knit according to the pattern repeat until the end of the round. The pattern repeat is simply used to save space on the page.

You can always make personal notes next to a chart or take a photocopy and colour-code it to make it easier to follow. Or use sticky notes to cover up any part you're not currently working on.

Right and Left Side, But Whose?

The patterns often refer to the right or left side, which always indicate the point of view of the viewer. So, it's your left or right when working on the piece, not the wearer's.

OH FUDGE!

A LIST OF KNITTER'S SLANG

When you dive into the world of knitting online, you'll soon notice a bunch of strange letter combinations and words that keep popping up. Here's a brief list of some of the most common terms to get you ready to jump into the conversation.

OTN = On The Needles

What you have on the needles right now.

WIP = Work In Progress

The project or many projects currently OTN and currently a work in progress. I've heard monogamous knitters do exist out there, but polygamous knitters seem to be the norm. I'm definitely part of the latter team, which means plenty of WIPs are sailing around my home at any given time. Some might find this stressful, but I actually prefer a bunch of different projects to switch between to quench my thirst for various types of knitting.

UFO = Unfinished Object

This is the status a WIP gets after living in a project bag for too long. No one knows for sure how many UFOs ever manage to get their WIP status back.

FO = Finished Object

The celebratory moment we all look forward to, finishing an object is a true moment of victory. But wait, what if you haven't woven in those last threads of a project yet, is it really considered a FO in that case...?

LYS = Local Yarn Shop

You swear you'll only pop to your favourite local yarn shop for a quick browse to see what's new without any intention to buy more yarn. Yet somehow you end up leaving with enough yarn for three new sweaters. Oops.

Stash = Yarn Stash

This is all the yarn you own, even the random skeins tucked away under the bed or in a forgotten project bag somewhere in the back of a closet. Most knitters will accumulate quite the stash over time, usually due to misjudging how much they'll actually be able to knit and because yarn simply is the most irresistible thing.

Stash Busting

When your stash has got a bit (or, a lot) out of hand and you are debating whether or not to move to a larger house to fit all your yarn, it might be time for a stash busting project. These are projects aimed specifically at using up yarns already in your stash. You can use leftover yarns to create the most wonderful, colourful knits. Why not check the scrap yarn version of the *Stay Up Till Dawn* sweater on page 81 for inspiration.

KAL = Knit-Along

A Knit-Along usually takes place online for instance on Instagram or Ravelry (the equivalent of Facebook for knitters and crocheters) and involves a group of knitters working on the same project over a set period of time sharing their progress via photos and messages. KALs are often hosted by knit designers or yarn brands. It's not only fun to connect with others but also a great incentive to finish a project.

KIP = Knit In Public

I was around fourteen when I first dared go out and knit in public. It felt very embarrassing probably because I was a self-conscious teenager, but also because knitting wasn't something the cool kids would do back then. But times have changed, and although you still don't see it done in public that

often, it's definitely soared in popularity also among the younger generations. So, take your knitting on the go – you may even inspire someone else to start!

Fudge It

What do you do when you notice you forgot to increase several rows down? Do you go back and rip up hours' worth of work to fix the small mistake? Or do you just do an extra increase on your current row? Basically: do you bend the rules and decide to just fudge it?

Fudging can mean all sorts of things, and it usually happens when you've missed something in the pattern or steered off the general rules of knitting. Of course, sometimes the only option is to just suck it up and redo. But smaller mistakes can usually be fixed with a creative emergency solution: by fudging it.

'Fudge' means to 'fake it', although it does sound kind of harsh. Another word that comes up when googling 'fudge' is to 'cheat' or 'dodge', which also sound a bit judgy. But to be honest, fudging is probably my most used technique. Fudge it whenever the mistake won't be too visible or impact the overall final result too drastically to save time and mental energy.

Frogging

Sometimes a mistake is so big, or the project just doesn't feel right, and you need to frog it. 'Frogging' means removing the needles and ripping back the stitches you made. The name comes from "rip it, rip it", like the sound frogs make.

Frogging is an inevitable part of life as a knitter, and sometimes the wasted hours or days of work can feel quite frustrating. But, thinking about a bunch of frogs singing "rip it, rip it" while I unravel my knit always makes me feel a little better. It's a learning process, and nowadays I don't feel bad about having to frog something because I know it'll be worth it in the end.

TINK = Knitting Backwards

'Tink' is literally the word 'knit' spelled backwards. Sometimes it makes more sense to knit backwards – unknit – a row or two instead of frogging. Tink usually comes into play when the mistake is only a few rows or rounds below. It can be less scary than frogging since you keep all the stitches on the needle while undoing the knitting without having to worry about dropping stitches in the process.

SSS = Second Sock Syndrome

This is a widespread phenomenon that occurs when you've finished the first sock but can't seem to complete or even start the second one. Usually, the first sock is knitted with excitement and vigour but the momentum fades when it's time to do the second one, as it basically means repeating the first one.

TAAT = Two At A Time

There are no known cures for SSS, but trying a technique called 'Knitting Two At A Time', aka TAAT, is preferred by some to avoid SSS.

Sleeve Island

Sleeve Island is part of the knitting process some knitters love and others dread. Reaching the part where you work the sleeves usually means you're nearing the home stretch – a bit like being on a nice tropical island with a drink in your hand.

Then again, you may feel stranded on that island; you knit and knit but don't feel like you're making a lot of progress. Plus, after the first sleeve, you have to make an entire second one!

Some knitters prefer to work the sleeves with the magic loop technique while others use DPNs (double pointed needles). If you're not a fan of either, why not go for circular needles with a shorter cable to avoid having to worry about gaps and switching from tip to tip.

Do what you need to do to make your stay on Sleeve Island as enjoyable as possible. I myself am old-school preferring to work my sleeves with DPNs.

CARE TIPS FOR HANDMADE KNITS

One of the most frequently asked questions I get online is how to care for handmade knits.

I completely understand that when you've devoted all that time to knitting something by hand, you want to make sure not to mess it all up by accident. We've all probably heard or experienced the laundry machine horror stories of shrinkage and felting, and the whole ordeal can feel a bit stressful. Here are some simple tips to keep your handmade knits looking top-notch for a long time.

1. AIR IT OUT

Wool is very resilient and known for its antibacterial properties, so it's not necessary to wash wool garments that often. Instead, to freshen them up between uses, place them flat for instance on a chair to air out overnight.

2. FOLLOW THE LABEL

This is quite obvious, but always check the washing instructions on the yarn label and follow them. As a general rule of thumb though, I'd recommend handwashing if feeling unsure.

3. HAND-WASHING

Fill a sink with clean, lukewarm water, and use a detergent specifically for wool, which you can usually buy from yarn shops. Submerge the fabric completely and gently squeeze out any air bubbles. Avoid placing wool items under running water as the motion may felt the wool. Leave the garment to soak for 10-15 minutes before rinsing with clean water (or skip this step if you used a no-rinse wool detergent).

Squeeze out any excess water but remember not to wring or rub the fabric, as this may felt or stretch it out. Remove from the water making sure to support

the weight evenly, so the wet fabric doesn't stretch the garment. Roll the garment "burrito-style" in a towel to squeeze out even more moisture.

4. DRY FLAT

Always dry your knits flat. Place on a surface that won't absorb moisture such as over an empty garbage bag. This way the moisture will escape instead of becoming absorbed and increasing the drying time.

5. SPOT CLEANING

If, like me, you enjoy the occasional hot dog, you might not be a stranger to ketchup or mustard stains on your sweaters. Instead of having to wash the whole thing (causing unnecessary wear and tear on the garment), dab the spot with a wet cloth or paper towel before it stains. Avoid rubbing or agitating the fabric unnecessarily, letting the moisture do the work for you. Wool is after all naturally stain-resistant.

6. FOLD AWAY

To avoid larger projects like sweaters and cardigans expanding and stretching out, store them folded instead of on hangers. I've added cedar wood balls to my sweater closet to repel moths that might want to feast on my yummy wool pieces.

7. DE-PILLING

Pills, those tiny balls of fluff, can develop over time on the surface of your wool garments, especially in areas that receive daily friction such as the elbows and sides of the body. Certain fibres will pill more than others regardless of the quality. To prevent pills from forming, brush your garments with a sweater brush regularly and use a wool comb or stone to remove pills. That way, the garment is as good as new!



SPECIAL TECHNIQUES SECTION

Below you will find instructions and tips for some of the special techniques used in this book. You will find plenty of helpful tutorials on YouTube as well, which you can turn to whenever you feel you need some extra help to make sure you got it.

BRIOCHE STITCH

Brioche stitch is a wonderfully plump and rich knit stitch, which is easy to master once you grasp the logic.

Brioche stitch in the round

Rnd 1 (setup rnd):

Sl1yo, p1, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

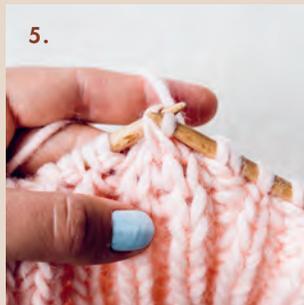
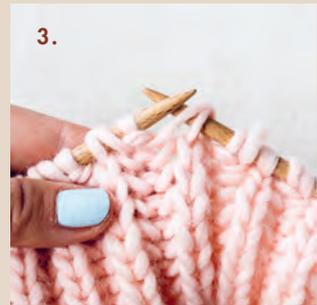
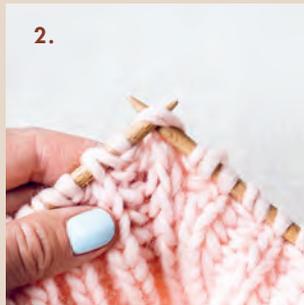
Rnd 2:

Brk, sl1yo, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Rnd 3:

Sl1yo, brp, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Continue repeating rnds 2-3.



Decreases in brioche stitch

When working basic decreases in brioche stitch, you will always decrease two stitches at a time in order to preserve the rib pattern.

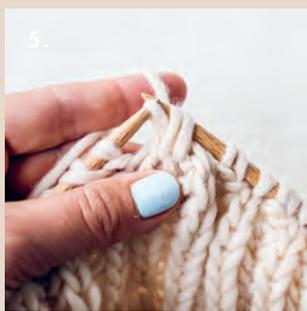
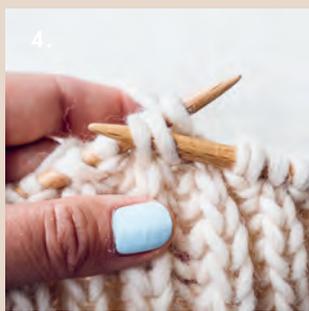
Brll2dec = Brioche decrease to the left

1. Work up to the knit column where you'd like to decrease to the left, it will have a yo paired with it.
2. Insert the right needle into the the next st (a k st and its yo) like you would knit it.
3. Slip the st from the left to the right needle without knitting it.

4. K2tog (a purl st followed by a knit st and its paired yo).

5. Pass the slipped st and its yo over the first st (the sts you just knitted together).
2 sts decreased.

6. Brioche decrease to the left is complete.



Brrl2dec = Brioche decrease to the right

1. Work up to the knit column where you'd like to decrease to the right, it will have a yo paired with it.
2. K2tog (the next knit st with its paired yo, and the following purl st).

3. Slip the resulting st back to the left needle.

4. Pass the following st (a knit stitch and its paired yo) over the first st on the left needle.
5. Move the resulting st back to the right needle.
6. Brioche decrease to the right is complete. *2 sts decreased.*

ITALIAN BIND-OFF FOR 1x1 RIB (aka tubular bind-off)

The Italian bind-off technique, also known as tubular bind-off, creates a really elegant finish with the appearance of the knit stitches continuing seamlessly from the right to the wrong side.

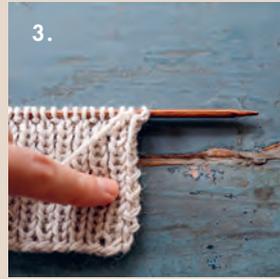
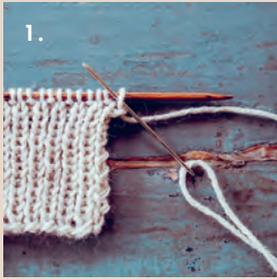
To make the steps for this bind-off method easier to remember, I find it helps to think of the 1 x 1 rib in pairs. You will always have either a knit and a purl

stitch (k, p) or a purl and a knit stitch (p, k) coming up next on the knitting needle.

Depending on whether it is a (k, p) stitch pair or a (p, k) stitch pair, you always follow the same set of steps shown here.

How to set up:

At the end of the last row or round worked, cut the yarn leaving a tail 4 times as long as the length of the fabric to be bound off. Thread the yarn onto a blunt tapestry needle.



1. Preparation step (only done once): Insert the tapestry needle p-wise into the first stitch (a knit stitch) and pull the yarn through. Don't drop it off the knitting needle.

2. (k, p): Move the needle to the back of the work, and insert the needle between the 1st (k) and 2nd (p) st.

3. (k, p): Pull the yarn through the sts to the front.

4. (k, p): Insert the needle k wise into the 2nd st (p), pull the yarn through the st so you end up in the back.

5. (k, p): Move the needle to the front of the work, insert the needle into the 1st (k) st k wise and pull through.

6. (k, p): Then slip this stitch off the knitting needle.
1 st bound off.

7. (p, k) pair: With the needle in front of the work, insert the needle p wise into the 2nd st (k) on the needle and pull through.

8. (p, k): Insert the needle p wise into the 1st (p) and pull the yarn through.

9. (p, k): Slip this stitch off the knitting needle.
1 st bound off.

When you've completed all steps, repeat steps 2-9 until you have 1 st left on the knitting needle.

To finish, take the tapestry needle through the last st p wise, pull the yarn through and draw tight to secure. Done!

REARRANGING 2 x 2 RIB FOR ITALIAN BIND-OFF TECHNIQUE

To use the Italian bind-off technique for a 2 x 2 rib, we need to rearrange the stitches into a 1 x 1 rib pattern first.

To do so, work 2 rows or rounds of double knitting where the 2 x 2 rib is rearranged into a 1 x 1 pattern on the first row or round. The two rows or rounds of double knitting will make the bind-off edge look neater as there will be a bit more volume to the stitches.

Rearranging the stitches worked flat

Row 1 (RS):

Step 1: K1.

(Note! When rearranging the stitches to bind off the hem for the Room To Bloom sweater, work a k2tog (instead of k1) at the beginning of the row since there are 3 k sts at the start of the row.)

Step 2: Insert the right needle into the second st on the left needle (a purl st) from the back as if to purl and slip this onto the right needle forcing the first st (a knit st) off the left needle. Catch this live st (the knit st that isn't currently on any needle) with the left needle, and then transfer the purl stitch that is on the right needle onto the left needle too.

Step 3: Sl1 wyif, k1, sl1 wyif, k1.

Repeat steps 2-3 until the end of the row.

(Note! When rearranging the stitches to bind off the hem for the Room To Bloom sweater, work k3tog when there are 3 sts remaining on the row.)

The sts have been rearranged into a *k1, p1* ribbing pattern.

Row 2 (WS):

Sl1 wyif, k1, repeat *-* to the end of the row.

You're now ready to use the Italian bind-off technique.

Rearranging the stitches worked in the round

Rnd 1:

Step 1: K1, insert the right needle into the second st on the left needle (a purl st) from the back as if to purl and slip this onto the right needle forcing the first st (a knit st) off the left needle. Catch this live st (the knit st that isn't currently on any needle) with the left needle, and then transfer the purl stitch that is on the right needle onto the left needle too.

Step 2: Sl1 wyif, k1, sl1 wyif, k1.

Repeat steps 2-3 until the end of the row.

The sts have been rearranged into a *k1, p1* ribbing pattern.

Rnd 2:

sl1 wyib, p1, repeat *-* to the end of the row.

You're now ready to bind off using the Italian bind-off technique.



ABBREVIATIONS

BO = bind off

BOR = beginning of round

Brk = brioche knit stitch. Knit the stitch that was slipped in the previous row together with its yarn over.

Brp = brioche purl stitch. Purl the stitch that was slipped in the previous row together with its yarn over.

Brll2dec = Brioche decrease to the left. Work up to the knit column where you'd like to decrease to the right, it will have a yo paired with it. K2tog (the next knit st with its paired yo, and the following purl st), slip the resulting st back to the left needle, pass the following st (a knit stitch and its paired yo) over the first st on the left needle, move the resulting st back to the right needle. *(2 sts decreased)*

Brrl2dec = Brioche decrease to the right. Work up to the knit column where you'd like to decrease to the left, it will have a yo paired with it. Slip this st and its yo together knitwise, k2tog (a purl st followed by a knit st and its paired yo), pass the slipped st and its yo over the first st (the sts you just knitted together). *(2 sts decreased)*

CC = contrasting colour

CDD = central double decrease, slip two stitches together from left needle to the right as if to knit, without knitting them. Knit 1 then pass the two slipped stitches over the stitch just knit. *(2 sts decreased)*

CO = cast on

DPN = double pointed needle

est = established

K = knit

kfb = knit the stitch through the front and back. First insert right needle in the stitch on the left needle and knit as you would normally but don't let go of the stitch yet. Next, bring your right needle to the back of the left needle and knit that same stitch through the back and slip the stitch from the left needle to the right. *(1 st increased)*

K wise = knit wise

K1b = knit one below. Insert your working needle into the stitch directly below the stitch that is coming up next and knit this stitch as normal. Pull the worked stitch below and the stitch above off the needle together.

K2tog = knit 2 stitches together through front loops. (*1 st decreased*)

K3tog = knit 3 stitches together through front loops. (*2 sts decreased*)

K4tog = knit 4 stitches together through front loops. (*3 sts decreased*)

m = marker

MC = main colour

M1L = make 1 left (left-leaning increase), knit the strand between two sts by inserting the left needle from front to back and knit the stitch twisted (through the back loop). (*1 st increased*)

M1R = make 1 right (right-leaning increase), knit the strand between two stitches by inserting the left needle from back to front and knit the stitch (through the front loop). (*1 st increased*)

P = purl

PM = place marker

P wise = purl wise

RM = remove marker

Rnd(s) = round(s)

RS = right side of work

Sl = slip stitch purl-wise from left to right needle without knitting it.

sl1 wyib = slip 1 stitch from the left to the right needle without knitting it with the yarn held in back.

sl1 wyif = slip 1 stitch from the left to the right needle without knitting it with the yarn held in front. Bring the yarn to front, slip the stitch purl-wise, bring the yarn to the back again between the right and left needle (in front of the stitch).

SM = slip marker

St(s) = stitch(es)

St st = stockinette stitch. When working flat, knit on the right side, purl on the wrong side. When working in the round, knit every round.

Ssk = slip, slip, knit. Slip the first stitch as if to knit, slip the second stitch as if to knit. Slide both stitches from the right needle back to the left hand needle. Knit both stitches through the back loops together as if they were one stitch. *(1 st decreased)*

Sssk = slip, slip, slip, knit. Slip 3 sts as if to knit, slide back to left needle and knit all 3 sts together through the back loops. *(2 sts decreased)*

Ssssk = slip, slip, slip, slip, knit. Slip 4 sts as if to knit, slide back to left needle and knit all 4 sts together through the back loops. *(3 sts decreased)*

Tbl(s) = through back loop(s)

Yo = yarn over

WS = wrong side of work

2/2 LC = left cross cable, slip 2 stitches onto a dpn and keep in front of work, knit 2 sts, knit 2 sts from dpn

2/2 RC = right cross cable, slip 2 stitches onto a dpn and keep in the back of work, knit 2 sts, knit 2 sts from dpn

3/3 LC = left cross cable, slip 3 sts onto a dpn and keep in front of work, knit 3 sts, knit 3 sts from dpn







2



PATTERNS



#roomtobloomsweater

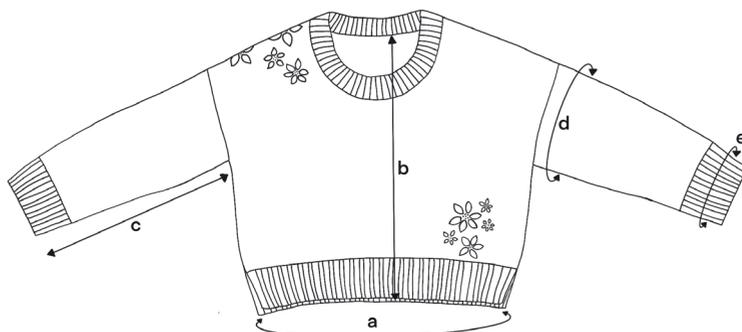
ROOM TO BLOOM SWEATER

The *Room to Bloom* sweater is worked top down holding together one strand of merino and one strand of silk mohair. It has a contemporary fit with a dropped shoulder and side splits. The embroidered flowers are worked at the end to give the modern sweater a romantic twist. Here's your chance to express your artistic vision and let your imagination bloom. Follow the pattern as it is or only embroider a few flowers for a more minimal take. Or really go for it and cover the entire sweater with flowers!

Tip! Achieving a neat and consistent result when doing embroidery on a knitted piece can sometimes be a challenge. Try using double threads on your tapestry needle to make the yarn thicker; it usually does the trick in giving embroidered stitches a smoother, more even finish.

Sizes:

XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL)



Finished garment measurements:

a. Finished bust circumference: 94 (106) 114 (120) 132 (138) cm / 37.5 (42.5) 45.5 (48) 52 (55.25)''.

b. Length from back neck to hem: 49 (50) 52 (52) 53 (54) cm / 19.5 (19.75) 20.5 (20.5) 21 (21.25)''.

c. Sleeve length from underarm: 37 (38) 39 (39) 40 (40) cm / 14.75 (15) 15.5 (15.5) 15.75 (15.75)''.

d. Upper sleeve circumference: 31 (35) 39 (43) 47 (51) cm / 12.5 (14) 15.5 (17.25) 18.75 (20.5)''.

e. Cuff circumference: 26 (30) 34 (38) 42 (46) cm / 10.5 (12) 13.5 (15.25) 16.75 (18.5)''.

Choose a size that is 20-30 cm / 7.75-11.75'' bigger than your bust circumference for that lovely oversized (and casually chic) look and for the fabric to drape beautifully.

Sample in size M.

Gauge:

20 sts x 26 rows / rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4'' on 5 mm (US8) needles in St St st holding one strand of mohair and one strand of merino wool together, after blocking (or steam blocking).

Needles:

4 mm (US6) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24'' and 80-100 cm / 32-40'', and DPNs for sleeve rib if you're not using magic loop technique.

5 mm (US8) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24'' and 80-100 cm / 32-40''.

Notions:

Stitch markers, stitch holders, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

225 (250) 275 (300) 325 (350) g Filcolana Arwetta Classic (80% merino, 20% polyamide - 210 m / 230 yds / 50 g) in colour Caramel 363 together with 160 (175) 200 (225) 250 (275) g Sandnes Garn Silk Mohair (60% kid mohair, 25% silk, 15% wool - 280 m / 306 yds / 50 g) in colour 2543.

The sweater is worked holding one strand of merino and one strand of silk mohair together.



BACK YOKE

CO 22 (26) 34 (36) 38 (42) sts on 5 mm (US8) needles. Do not join in round. Purl the first row and insert stitch markers into first and last st to help mark where sts will be picked up when working left and right fronts.

Row 1 (RS):

Kfb, k to last st, kfb. 2 sts increased.

Row 2 (WS):

Kfb, p to last st, kfb. 2 sts increased.

Repeat rows 1-2 17 (19) 19 (20) 22 (23) more times.

After completing increases you have 94 (106) 114 (120) 130 (138) sts.

Work in St st back and forth until the work measures approx. 19 (20) 21 (21) 22 (22) cm / 7.5 (7.75) 8.25 (8.25) 8.75 (8.75)” from the cast on edge. End on a WS row so that the next row will be a RS row.

Leave the sts on hold while shaping the front yoke next.

LEFT FRONT

Pick up and k 41 (46) 50 (52) 56 (60) sts from the left side stitch marker to the outer edge (when looking at the piece with the RS facing you) with 5 mm (US8) needles, you can remove marker now. This is the slanted left side edge where increases were just worked.

Shape the left armhole and work decreases along the shoulder as follows:

Row 1 (WS): P to end.

Row 2 (RS): K to end.

Row 3: P to end.

Row 4: K to last 5 sts, ssk, k3.

Repeat rows 1-4 6 (7) 8 (8) 9 (9) more times.

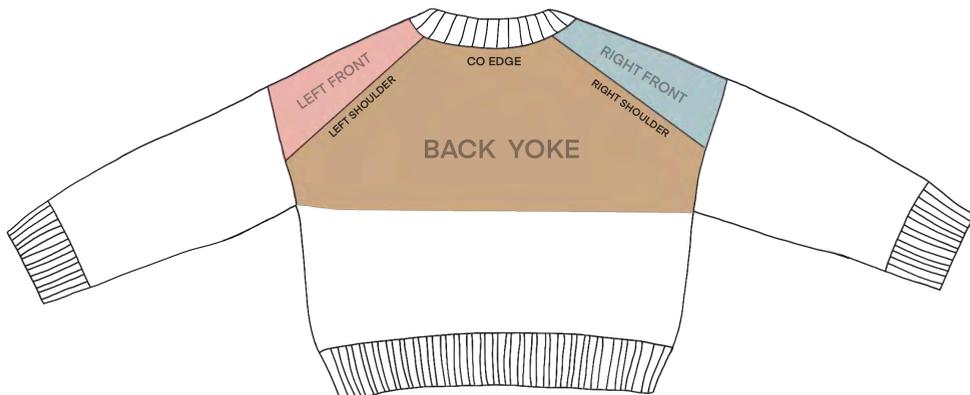
You have 34 (38) 41 (43) 46 (50) sts.

P across one more row (WS).

Next, shape the neckline as follows:

Row 1 (RS): K3, M1L, k to end.

Row 2 (WS): P to end.



Repeat rows 1-2 6 (7) 8 (8) 9 (9) more times.

You have 41 (46) 50 (52) 56 (60) sts in total.

Cut the yarn and leave the sts on hold as you shape the right side of the shoulder and neckline.

RIGHT FRONT

Pick up and k41 (46) 50 (52) 56 (60) sts from the right shoulder to the marker (the right side slanted edge of the back yoke where increases were previously worked) with 5 mm (US8) needles, you can remove the marker now. The direction for picking up sts is from the armhole to the neck.

Shape the right armhole and work decreases along the shoulder as follows:

Row 1 (WS): P to end.

Row 2 (RS): K to end.

Row 3: P to end.

Row 4: K3, k2tog, k to end.

Repeat rows 1-4 6 (7) 8 (8) 9 (9) more times.

You have 34 (38) 41 (43) 46 (50) sts.

P across one more row (WS).

Next, shape the neckline as follows:

Row 1 (RS): K to last 3 sts, M1R, k3.

Row 2 (WS): P to end.

Repeat rows 1-2 6 (7) 8 (8) 9 (9) more times.

You have 41 (46) 50 (52) 56 (60) sts in total.

Don't cut the yarn yet as we'll cast on sts to connect the right and left shoulder to form the middle of the front neckline.

Knit all sts of the right side, CO 12 (14) 14 (16) 18 (18) sts with the backward loop technique, and knit all the sts from the left side.

You have 94 (106) 114 (120) 130 (138) front sts.

Continue in St st until the work measures approx. 28 (28) 30 (30) 32 (34) cm / 11 (11) 11.75 (11.75) 12.5 (13.5)" from the shoulder seam (where sts were picked up). End on a purl (WS) row.

The yoke has now been completed.

BODY

Next, join the front and back to form the body on 5 mm (US8) 80-100 cm / 32-40" circular needles as follows:

K across the 94 (106) 114 (120) 130 (138) sts for the front, PM, k across the 94 (106) 114 (120) 130 (138) sts for the back, PM (this is BOR marker).

There are now a total of 188 (212) 228 (240) 260 (276) sts on the needles for the body.

Work in St st in the rnd while working decreases along both sides of front body every 3 (3.5) 3.5 (4) 4 (4) cm a total of 5 (5) 5 (4) 5 (5) times as follows:

Dec rnd: K1, k2tog, k to 3 sts before marker, ssk, k1, SM, knit to end of rnd. *2 sts decreased*

There are now a total of 178 (202) 218 (232) 250 (266) sts on the needles for the body, 84 (96) 104 (112) 120 (128) front sts and 94 (106) 114 (120) 130 (138) back sts.

Work in St st until work measures 41 (42) 44 (44) 45 (46) cm / 16.25 (16.5) 17.25 (17.25) 17.75 (18)" from the cast on edge at the back.

FRONT RIB HEM

Next, the rib hem will be worked separately for the front and back by working back and forth on a 4 mm (US6) needle.

The rib hem for the front is worked across 84 (96) 104 (112) 120 (128) sts from BOR marker.

Row 1 (RS):

Sl first st kwise wyib, *k2, p2* to last 3 sts before marker, k3.

Row 2 (WS):

Sl first st pwise wyif, *p2, k2* to last 3 sts before marker, p3.

Work rows 1-2 nine more times (or until the 2 x 2 rib measures 8 cm / 3.25"). Finish so that the next row is a RS row.

BO using the Italian bind-off technique (see tutorial in special techniques section on page 24).

BACK RIB HEM

The rib hem for the back is worked across the remaining 94 (106) 114 (120) 130 (138) sts.

Row 1 (RS) for all sizes except L:

K2tog, *k2, p2* to last 4 sts, k2, ssk. 2 sts decreased.

Row 1 (RS) for size L:

Sl first st kwise wyib, *k2, p2* to last 3 sts, k3.

Row 2 (WS) all sizes:

Sl first st pwise wyif, *p2, k2* to last 3 sts, p3.

Row 3 (RS) all sizes:

Sl first st kwise wyib, *k2, p2* to last 3 sts, k3.

Work rows 2-3 eight more times (or until the 2 x 2 rib measures 8 cm / 3.25"), work row 2 one more time so that the next row is a RS row.

BO using the Italian bind-off technique (see tutorial in special techniques section on page 24).

SLEEVES

Pick up and k 62 (70) 78 (86) 94 (102) sts for the sleeves with a 5 mm (US8) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needle starting from the middle of underarm. Place a marker to mark the beginning of rnd.

Work in St st in the rnd until the sleeve measures 29 (30) 31 (31) 32 (32) cm / 11.5 (11.75) 12.25 (12.25) 12.5 (12.5)" **while at the same time** working decrease rnd 5 times in total on every 13th rnd (approx. 5 cm / 2" apart) as follows: k1, k2tog, k to last 3 sts of rnd, ssk, k1.

There are now 52 (60) 68 (76) 84 (92) sts on the needles.

Change to 4 mm (US6) DPNs or circular needles (magic loop technique) and work 22 rnds of *k2, p2* ribbing (or until rib is 8 cm / 3.25").

BO using the Italian bind-off technique in the round (see tutorial in the special techniques section on page 24).

COLLAR

For the collar, sts are picked up along the neckline and a 2 x 2 rib is worked on 4 mm (US6) circular needles. Begin picking up sts at one of the seams between the front and back yoke. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of rnd.

Pick up and k 112 (116) 120 (120) 124 (124) sts and work 28 rnds of *k2, p2* ribbing (or until rib measures 11 cm / 4.25").



BO loosely using the standard bind off method.

Fold the collar double and attach it by hand sewing loosely on the inside to prevent the neckline from becoming too tight.

FINISHING AND EMBROIDERY

Weave in all loose ends and block (or steam block) the sweater before moving on to the next – and most exciting part of this design – decorating the sweater with embroidered flowers!

This is your chance to express your artistic vision and put your own mark on the sweater. You can choose to follow the pattern here as it is, or only

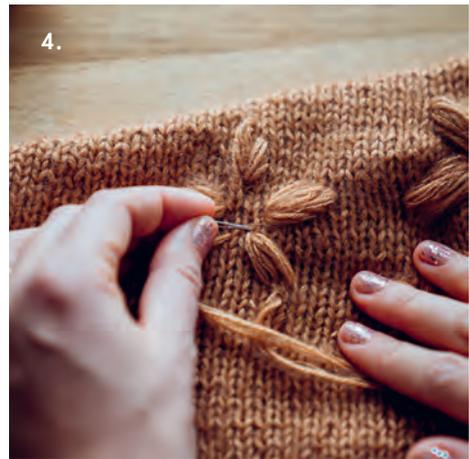
embroider a few flowers to keep it more minimal. Or, go all in and cover the whole sweater with flowers!

It's all in your hands, quite literally.

Tip!

Choose 1-3 main areas on the sweater to place the flower patches on. Also, make sure to vary the sizes of the flowers to give your blooms a beautiful and vivid look.

Use a tapestry needle to embroider patches of embroidered flowers on the sweater using the two simple techniques shown on the following pages.



SATIN STITCH

Use satin stitches to create the petals for the flowers on the sweater.

1. Begin by making a straight stitch to set the direction for your petals and stitches.
2. Make a second stitch parallel to the first stitch. You can either bring up the needle right next to where you just inserted it, or go the full loop around on the reverse side of the fabric.

Just make sure that the fabric doesn't become too bubbly from too much thread bulking up on each other.

3. A tip to keep your stitches looking neat is to insert your index finger under the thread just before pulling it into place. Make sure it's neither too tight or too loose.
4. Fill in with shorter parallel stitches on both sides of your initial stitch to create the petal shape of the flower.



FRENCH KNOT

Use the french knot technique to create the centre of the flowers.

1. Pull the thread through the knitted fabric and place the needle on top of the straightened thread.
2. Wrap the thread around the needle twice in the direction away from yourself.

3. Insert the needle close to the point where you came up and push through while keeping the thread tight. Keep the thread tight until the last minute before pushing the needle to the other side.
4. Make 3-4 french knots inside each flower.



#honeycardigan

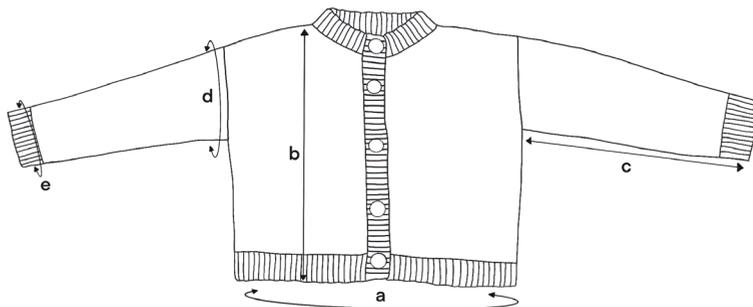
HONEY CARDIGAN

The *Honey* cardigan is knitted flat in a gorgeous half fisherman's rib stitch pattern in a brushed alpaca yarn. It has a boxy and cropped fit, which works wonderfully with a dress or a pair of high-waisted jeans. The cardigan has a dropped shoulder and long sleeves to give it a modern feel. This is a good one to take on the road, since every piece is knitted separately flat, meaning you don't need to carry a huge project around with you.

All the pieces are knitted back and forth on 5 mm (US8) needles and sewn together at the end. Then stitches are picked up and rib edges are worked along the front pieces and the neck edge. The cardigan is finished off with custom crochet buttons, which make this cardigan, well, cute as a button!

Sizes:

XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL)



Finished garment measurements:

a. Finished bust circumference: 90 (101.5) 110 (121.5) 133 (141.5) cm / 36 (40.5) 44 (48.5) 53.25 (56.5)''

b. Length from shoulder to hem: 50.5 cm / 20''

c. Sleeve length from underarm: 48 cm 19'' all sizes.

d. Upper sleeve circumference: 36.5 (39.5) 43.5 (48) 52 (56.5) cm / 14.5 (15.75) 17.5 (19.25) 20.75 (22.5)''

e. Cuff circumference: 27.5 (30) 33.5 (37) 40.5 (44) cm / 11 (12) 13.5 (14.75) 16.25 (17.75)''

Choose the size that is 10-15 cm / 4-6'' bigger than your bust circumference.

Sample in size S.

Gauge:

14 sts x 15 rows = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4'' on 5 mm (US8) needles in half fisherman's rib stitch, after steam blocking.

17 sts x 26 rows = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4'' on 4 mm (US6) needles in 1 x 1 rib stitch, after steam blocking.

Note!

30 rows of half fisherman's rib stitch are counted as 15 rows since the knit stitches are knitted in the stitch below on alternating rows. Make sure to block or steam block your sample swatch before measuring your gauge as half fisherman's rib stitch expands a lot when washed.

Needles:

5 mm (US8) straight or circular 80-100 cm / 32-40'' needles, 4 mm (US6) circular 80-100 cm / 32-40'' needles for the rib hem, cuffs, front edges and neck rib.

Notions:

5 buttons approx. 22 mm / 7/8'' in diameter, 4 mm (US6) crochet hook, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

500 (500) 550 (600) 650 (700) g of Drops Melody (71% alpaca, 25% wool, 4% polyamide - 140 m / 153 yds / 50 g) in colour vanilla 14.

BACK

CO 65 (73) 79 (87) 95 (101) sts with the long tail cast on method (or your preferred cast on method) on 4 mm (US6) needles and work 1x1 ribbing back and forth as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

K1, *k1, p1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Row 2 (WS):

P1, *p1, k1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Repeat rows 1-2 seven more times or until the rib measures 6 cm / 2.25" in total. Then work row 1 once more so that the next row is a WS row.

Change to 5 mm (US8) needles and work as follows:

Row 1 (WS):

K all sts.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, *k1b, p1* to last 2 sts, k1b, k1.

Continue working rows 1-2 until work measures 44 cm / 17.25" in total. Work row 1 once more so that the next row is a RS row.

SHAPE THE BACK

First, the right side of back is shaped, while left side and middle sts are left on hold.

Right side of the neckline:

Row 1 (RS):

K1, then work *k1b, p1* across 16 (20) 22 (26) 30 (32) sts, k2tog, k1. Leave the remaining sts for the left side and middle on hold, turn work.

Rows 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 (WS):

K to end.

Rows 3, 5, 7, 9 (RS):

K1, work half fisherman's rib to last 3 sts, k2tog, k1.

Row 11 (RS):

BO remaining 15 (19) 21 (25) 29 (31) sts with standard bind off method and cut yarn.

Middle part of neckline:

Pick up new yarn on the RS of the work, BO 25 (25) 27 (27) 27 (29) sts in the middle of the neckline. Don't cut off the yarn yet!

Left side of the neckline:

Continue with the same yarn you used to BO sts in the middle and shape the left side of the neckline as follows:

Rows 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 (RS):

K1, ssk, work half fisherman's rib to last st, k1.

Rows 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 (WS):

K all sts.

Row 11 (RS):

BO all remaining sts with standard bind off method and cut yarn.

RIGHT FRONT PIECE

CO 35 (39) 43 (47) 51 (55) sts on 4 mm (US6) needles with the long tail cast on method (or your preferred cast on method) and work 1x1 ribbing back and forth as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

K1, *k1, p1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Row 2 (WS):

P1, *p1, k1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Repeat rows 1-2 seven more times or until the rib is 6 cm / 2.25" in total. Then work row 1 once more so that the next row is a WS row.

Change to 5 mm (US8) needles and work as follows:

Row 1 (WS):

K all sts.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, *k1b, p1* to last 2 sts, k1b, k1.

Continue working rows 1-2 until work measures 44 cm / 17.25" in total. Work row 1 once more so that the next row is a RS row.

Shape the neckline as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

K1, *k1b, p1* across 16 (20) 22 (26) 30 (32) sts, k2tog, k1, BO the last remaining 15 (15) 17 (17) 17 (19) sts and cut yarn.

Pick up new yarn, and continue on the WS on work as follows:

Rows 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 (WS):

K all sts.

Row 3, 5, 7, 9 (RS):

K1, work half fisherman's rib to last 3 sts, k2tog, k1.

Row 11 (RS):

BO all remaining sts with standard bind off method and cut yarn.

LEFT FRONT PIECE

CO 35 (39) 43 (47) 51 (55) sts on 4 mm (US6) needles with the long tail cast on method (or your preferred cast on method) and work 1x1 ribbing back and forth as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

K1, *k1, p1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Row 2 (WS):

P1, *p1, k1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Repeat rows 1-2 seven more times or until the rib is 6 cm / 2.25" in total. Then work row 1 once more so that the next row is a WS row.

Change to 5 mm (US8) needles and work as follows:

Row 1 (WS):

K all sts.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, *k1b, p1* to last 2 sts, k1b, k1.

Continue working rows 1-2 until the work measures 44 cm / 17.25" in total. Work row 1 once more so that the next row is a RS row.

Shape the neckline as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

BO 15 (15) 17 (17) 17 (19) sts, k1, ssk, *k1b, p1* to last st, k1.

Rows 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 (WS):

K all sts.

Rows 3, 5, 7, 9 (RS):

K1, ssk, work half fisherman's rib to last st, k1.

Row 11 (RS):

BO all remaining sts with standard bind off method and cut yarn.

SLEEVES

CO 49 (53) 59 (65) 71 (77) sts on 4 mm (US6) needles with the long tail cast on method (or your preferred cast on method) and work 1x1 ribbing back and forth as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

K1, *k1, p1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Row 2 (WS):

P1, *p1, k1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Repeat rows 1-2 seven more times or until the rib is 6 cm / 2.25" in total. Then work row 1 once more so that the next row is a WS row.

Change to 5 mm (US8) needles and work as follows:

Row 1 (WS):

K all sts.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, *k1b, p1* to last 2 sts, k1b, k1.

Continue working rows 1-2 until the sleeve measures 20 cm / 7.75" in total (including rib edge) and work row 1 once more so that the next row is a RS row.

Work increases as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

K1, M1R, *k1b, p1* to last 2 sts, k1b, M1L, k1.

2 sts increased, 51 (55) 61 (67) 73 (79) sts in total.

Row 2 (WS):

K all sts.

Row 3 (RS):

K1, *p1, k1b* to last 2 sts, p1, k1.

Repeat rows 2-3 until sleeve measures 35 cm / 13.75" in total. Repeat Row 2 once more so that the next row is a RS row and then work another increase row:

Row 1 (RS):

K1, M1R, *p1, k1b*, to last 2 sts, p1, M1L, k1.

2 sts increased, 53 (57) 63 (69) 75 (81) sts in total.

Row 2 (WS):

K all sts.

Row 3 (RS):

K1, *k1b, p1* to last 2 sts, k1b, k1.

Repeat rows 2-3 until sleeve measures 48 cm / 19" in total and BO using the standard bind off method.

Work the second sleeve the same as the first one.

SEWING THE PIECES TOGETHER

I recommend blocking or steam blocking the pieces before sewing them together. This will allow the pieces to settle into their shape before joining them together.

Start by sewing the shoulder seams together, line up the front and back pieces taking care to line up the knit and purl sts.

Next, attach the sleeves to the body and make sure the middle of the sleeve aligns with the shoulder seam.

Lastly sew together the side body seams and under the sleeves using the mattress stitch.

LEFT FRONT EDGE

Pick up and k 59 sts with a 4 mm (US6) circular needle from the right front edge with the RS facing you. Then work 1x1 ribbing back and forth as follows:

Row 1 (WS):

P1, *p1, k1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, *k1, p1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Work rows 1-2 once more, then work row 1 once more so that the next row is a RS row.

On the next row work 4 buttonholes as follows:

Row 6 (RS):

K1, *k1, p1* 2 times, k1, (BO 3 sts, CO 3 sts with backward loop technique, *k1, p1* 5 times, k1) 3 times, BO 3 sts, CO 3 sts with backward loop technique, *k1, p1* 3 times, k2.

Row 7 (WS):

P1, *p1, k1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Row 8 (RS):

K1, *k1, p1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Repeat row 7 once more and BO all sts using standard BO method.

RIGHT FRONT EDGE

Pick up and k 59 sts with a 4 mm (US6) circular needle from the left front edge with the RS facing you. Then work 1x1 ribbing back and forth as follows:

Row 1 (WS):

P1, *p1, k1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, *k1, p1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Repeat rows 1-2 three more times, then work row 1 once more and BO all sts using standard BO method.

COLLAR

Next, sts are picked up around the neckline for the collar. The collar will be folded double and attached on the inside by hand sewing at the end.

Pick up and k 61 sts with a 4 mm (US6) circular needle from the neckline (including the rib edge you just worked) with the RS facing you. Then work 1x1 ribbing back and forth as follows:

Row 1 (WS):

P1, *p1, k1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, *k1, p1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Repeat rows 1-2 once more, then repeat row 1 once more so that the next row is a RS row.

Next, form the top buttonhole for the right edge as follows:

Row 6 (RS):

K2, BO 3 sts, CO 3 sts, *k1, p1* to last 2 sts, k2.



Row 7 (WS):

P1, *p1, k1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Row 8 (RS):

K1, *k1, p1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Repeat rows 7-8 three more times, then repeat row 7 once more.

Work another buttonhole on the next row to match the first buttonhole when the collar will be folded:

Row 16 (RS):

K2, BO 3 sts, CO 3 sts, *k1, p1* to last 2 sts, k2.

Row 17 (WS):

P1, *p1, k1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Rows 18 (RS):

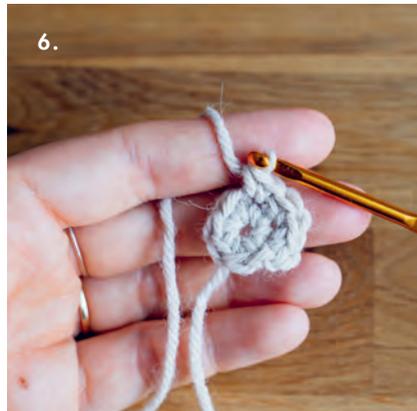
K1, *k1, p1*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

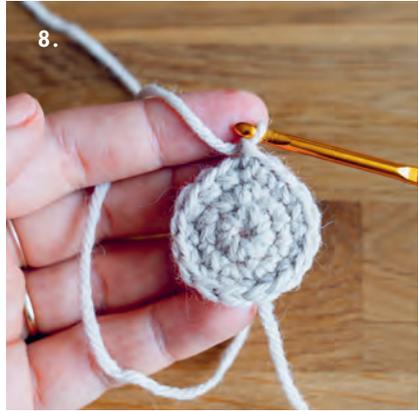
Repeat rows 17-18 twice more and BO all sts loosely using the standard BO method.

Fold the ribbing double and attach on the inside loosely by hand sewing.

Tip!

Sew together the gaps from the fold in the front, and work a few invisible stitches with a tapestry needle around the buttonhole to make sure the buttonholes align nicely.





CROCHET BUTTONS

The last step is to crochet custom buttons in the same colour yarn that you've worked the cardigan with. This is the finishing touch that will add that little extra to the cardigan.

You will need 5 shop-bought buttons approx. 22 mm / 7/8" in diameter that you will crochet around.

A readymade button inside will make the crochet buttons sturdier, so they withstand wear and tear.

Grab your yarn and a 4 mm (US6) crochet hook:

1. Make a slip knot.
2. Make 3 chain sts.
3. Join with slip st in first slip knot to form a ring.
4. **Increase round.** Chain 1. Work 8 single crochet sts in ring.
5. Join with slip st in first single crochet. *8 sts in total.*
6. **Increase rnd.** Chain 1. Work 2 single crochet sts in every st from the previous rnd.
7. Join with slip st in first single crochet. *16 sts in total.*
8. Chain 1. Work single crochet st in every st from previous rnd and join with slip st in first single crochet.
9. **Decrease rnd.** Place the "actual" button inside the crochet button casing (it looks a bit like a beret at the moment). Chain 1. Decrease sts by working single crochet st in every 2nd st from previous rnd. *8 sts in total.*
10. **Decrease rnd.** Work single crochet st in every 2nd sts. *4 sts total.*
11. **Finishing rnd.** Work single crochet st to close the gap.
12. Cut yarn leaving a long enough tail to sew the button onto the cardigan and pull through the loop.

Repeat these steps until you have 5 crochet buttons in total. Attach them by hand sewing onto the left front side of the cardigan making sure to align them with the buttonholes on the right front side.

FINISHING

Place a damp kitchen towel over the seams, front edges and collar and gently press down with an iron to allow those seams to open up with the help of the steam. Weave in all ends.

That's it, you've now got a brand new cardigan to enjoy!





#quietdelightbeanie

QUIET DELIGHT BEANIE

Possibly the cosiest beanie ever – the sumptuous brioche stitch makes it both airy and light while keeping you warm. The wide double-folded brim and chunky-but-not-heavy nature of the beanie will instantly bring a dash of casual chicness to your outfit.

The *Quiet Delight* beanie is knitted bottom up holding together two strands of mohair and one strand of merino. It's a lovely little project to practice your brioche stitch – if you know how to make a yarn over and knit or purl two stitches together, you can do it!

Sizes:

S (M)

Finished garment measurements:

Brim circumference: 44.5 (51) cm 17.75 (20.25)".

Total height: 37 cm / 14.5" both sizes.

Total height with triple folded edge: 26 cm / 10.25" both sizes.

Tip! Brioche stitch is very stretchy, so for a more relaxed fit choose the bigger size, and if you want a more snug fit choose the smaller size. I've got a pretty big head and both sizes worked really well for me, even though I prefer a slightly more relaxed fit for beanies.

Sample in size M.

Gauge:

13 sts x 20 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4" on 4 mm (US6) needles in brioche st holding one strand of merino wool and two strands of mohair together without blocking.

Tip! For this beanie I don't recommend wet blocking in order to preserve the squishiness and texture of the brioche stitch.

Note!

40 rnds of brioche stitch are counted as 20 rnds.

When counting stitches in brioche stitch, yarnovers are not included in the stitch count; they are paired with a knit or purl stitch, the knit/yarnover or purl/

yarnover pair is counted as a single stitch. Make sure to steam block or block your sample swatch before measuring your gauge, as brioche stitch expands a great deal when washed.

Needles:

4 mm (US6) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24" and 80-100 cm / 32-40"; and DPNs for top decreases if you're not using magic loop technique.

Notions:

Stitch markers, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

50 (50) g Knitting for Olive Soft Silk Mohair (70% mohair, 30% silk - 225 m / 246 yds / 25 g) in colour Dusty Honey together with 50 (50) g Knitting For Olive Merino (100% merino wool - 250 m / 273 yds / 50 g) in colour Dusty Honey.

Or:

50 (50) g Permin Angel (70% mohair, 30% silk - 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g) in colour 884163 together with 50 (50) g Hjertegarn Hjerte Alpaca (100% alpaca - 167 m / 183 yds / 50 g) in colour 6995.

The beanie is worked holding two strands of mohair and one strand of merino together.



BRIM

CO 58 (66) sts on 4 mm (US6) needles with the long tail cast on method holding two strands of mohair and one strand of merino together. Join in the round taking care not to twist the sts and place marker to indicate the beginning of round.

Rnd 1:

K1, sl1yo to end of rnd.

Rnd 2:

Sl1yo, brp to end of rnd.

Rnd 3:

Brk, sl1yo to end of rnd.

Repeat rnds 2-3 until brim measures 32 cm / 12.5” (or 5 cm / 2” less than desired length) from CO edge.

SHAPING THE CROWN

Next, you might want to transfer all sts to DPNs or switch to a longer circular needle for magic loop technique while shaping the crown.

Rnd 1:

Sl1yo, brp across 8 (10) sts, sl1yo, PM, *brp, sl1yo* across 20 (22) sts, PM, *brp, sl1yo* across 20 (22) sts, PM, *brp, sl1yo* across 8 (10) sts, brp.

Rnd 2 (decrease rnd):

Brk, sl1yo to 3 sts before marker, brll2dec, SM, sl1yo, brll2dec, *sl1yo, brk* to 3 sts before marker, brll2dec, SM, sl1yo, brll2dec, *sl1yo, brk* to 3 sts before marker, brll2dec, SM, sl1yo, brll2dec, *sl1yo, brk* to last st, sl1yo.

12 sts decreased, 46 (54) sts in total.

Rnd 3:

Sl1yo, brp to end of rnd slipping markers.

Repeat rnds 2-3 three more times.

You have 10 (18) sts in total.

Work one rnd as follows: k2tog to end of rnd (you can remove all markers now).

You have 5 (9) sts in total.

Cut yarn and pull through all sts.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends and steam block the beanie gently, or if you prefer, skip the steam blocking completely in order for the brioche stitch to keep its squishy texture. Fold the brim up triple, first once approx. 5 cm / 2”, and a second fold approx. 6 cm / 2.25”, and enjoy your new fuzzy delight of a beanie!





#ivysweater

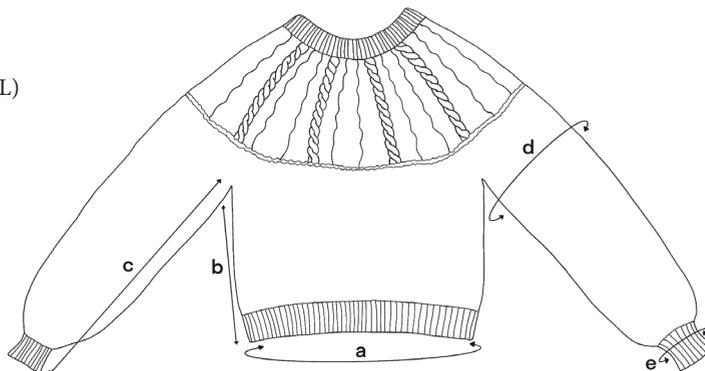
IVY SWEATER

The *Ivy* sweater is worked top down holding together one strand of merino wool of your choice and two strands of silk mohair. The yoke has a decorative lace and cable pattern with built-in increases, which make the piece a real showstopper. The silk mohair gives the garment a cosy yet elegant finish, while the balloon-shaped sleeves create a flattering and feminine shape.

Tip! Choose a light colour to make the yoke pattern really stand out. If you're going to make the effort, you may as well show it off!

Sizes:

XS-S (M-L) XL-2XL (3XL- 4XL)



Finished garment measurements:

- a.** Finished bust circumference: 90.5 (102.5) 107 (114) cm / 36.25 (41) 42.75 (45.75)”
- b.** Length from underarm to hem: 29.5 cm / 11.5” all sizes.
- c.** Sleeve length from underarm: 50 cm / 20” all sizes.
- d.** Upper sleeve circumference: 42.5 (48) 52 (54) cm / 17 (19.25) 20.75 (21.75)”.
- e.** Cuff circumference: 17.5 (21) 22.5 (23.5) cm / 7 (8.5) 9 (9.5)”.

Choose the size that is 0-10 cm / 0-4” bigger than your bust circumference.

Sample in size XS-S.

Gauge:

17 sts x 25 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4” on 5 mm (US8) needles in St st holding one strand of merino and two strands of silk mohair together (before blocking).

Needles:

3 mm (US2.5) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24” for neck opening and 80-100 cm / 32-40” for hem rib, and DPNs for sleeve rib (or use magic loop technique instead).

5 mm (US8) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24” for the sleeves and 80-100 cm / 32-40” for body, or just a 80-100 cm / 32-40” needle if you’re using magic loop technique.

Notions:

Cable needle, stitch markers, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

– 200 (250) 250 (300) g Sandnes Garn Sunday (100% merino wool - 235 m / 257 yds / 50 g) in colour Beige 3021.

– 200 (250) 275 (300) g Gepard Kid Seta (70% super kid mohair, 30% silk - 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g) in colour Ivory Beige 103.

The sweater is worked holding one strand of merino and two strands of silk mohair together.



NECK OPENING

CO 110 (110) 130 (130) sts on 3 mm (US2.5) using the wrap cast on method. Note! The cast on edge will be hidden when the rib is folded together and attached by hand sewing on the inside.

Join to work in round and place a marker to indicate the beginning of round. Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 18 rnds. Switch to a 5 mm (US8) circular needle.

YOKE PATTERN

Work the yoke according to either chart A or chart B (chart repeats 10 times across yoke sts) depending on which size sweater you're knitting.

Sizes XS-S and M-L

Follow chart A

Sizes XL-2XL and 3XL-4XL

Follow chart B

When you've worked all rnds of your chart, you have 250 (290) 310 (330) sts on your needle.

Continue working in St st for another 10 rnds.

BODY

Next, we're going to knit the body and put the stitches for the sleeves on "hold". For each size, you want to be mindful about the placement of the sleeves in relation to the yoke pattern so that the cables and lace align symmetrically.

Continue as follows: k52 (61) 65 (70), transfer 58 (68) 74 (78) sts onto a holder (for example a stitch wire or just a long piece of yarn), CO 10 (10) 10 (10) sts for underarm, k67 (77) 81 (87), transfer 58 (68) 74 (78) sts on a stitch holder, CO 10 (10) 10 (10) sts for underarm, k15 (16) 16 (17).

You have 154 (174) 182 (194) sts for body.

Work in St st for 23 cm / 9", or until the desired length (total length from shoulder 46 cm / 18.25"). Switch to a 3 mm (US2.5) circular needle and work 16 rnds of *k1, p1* ribbing and BO using a stretchy or standard bind off method.

SLEEVES

Transfer 58 (68) 74 (78) sleeve sts that you had on hold onto a 5 mm (US8) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needle. Starting from the middle of underarm, pick up and k 5 (5) 5 (5) sts, then pick up and k 2 sts from the gap before sleeve sts. Knit to end of sleeve sts, pick up and k 2 sts from the gap, and then 5 (5) 5 (5) sts from underarm. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of rnd.

You have 72 (82) 88 (92) sts in total for the sleeve.

Continue working in St st and work k2tog decrease in the middle of underarm on every 9th rnd (approx. 3.5 cm / 1.5" apart) 12 times.

You have 60 (70) 76 (80) sleeve sts left.

When you've worked the decreases continue in St st until the sleeve is approx. 41 cm / 16" from the un-



derarm. Switch to a 3 mm (US2.5) circular (magic loop technique) or double pointed needles.

Sizes XS-S, XL-2XL and 3XL-4XL:

K2tog, p2tog, repeat *-* until end of rnd.

Size M-L:

K1, p1, *k2tog, p2tog*, repeat *-* until end of rnd.

You have 30 (36) 38 (40) sleeve sts.

Work 21 rnds in *k1, p1* ribbing and BO using a stretchy or standard bind off method.

Work the other sleeve the same way.

FINISHING

Fold the collar double and attach it by hand sewing loosely on the inside to prevent the neckline from becoming too tight.

Weave in all loose ends, and if the size and finish look good you can enjoy your new sweater! Optionally, if you'd like the fit to be a bit looser / longer etc., you can shape the sweater by blocking it. Soak it in cold water and gently shape it to the desired fit while the garment is wet. Dry it flat and it will adapt to its new shape.

Chart A – For size XS-S and M-L

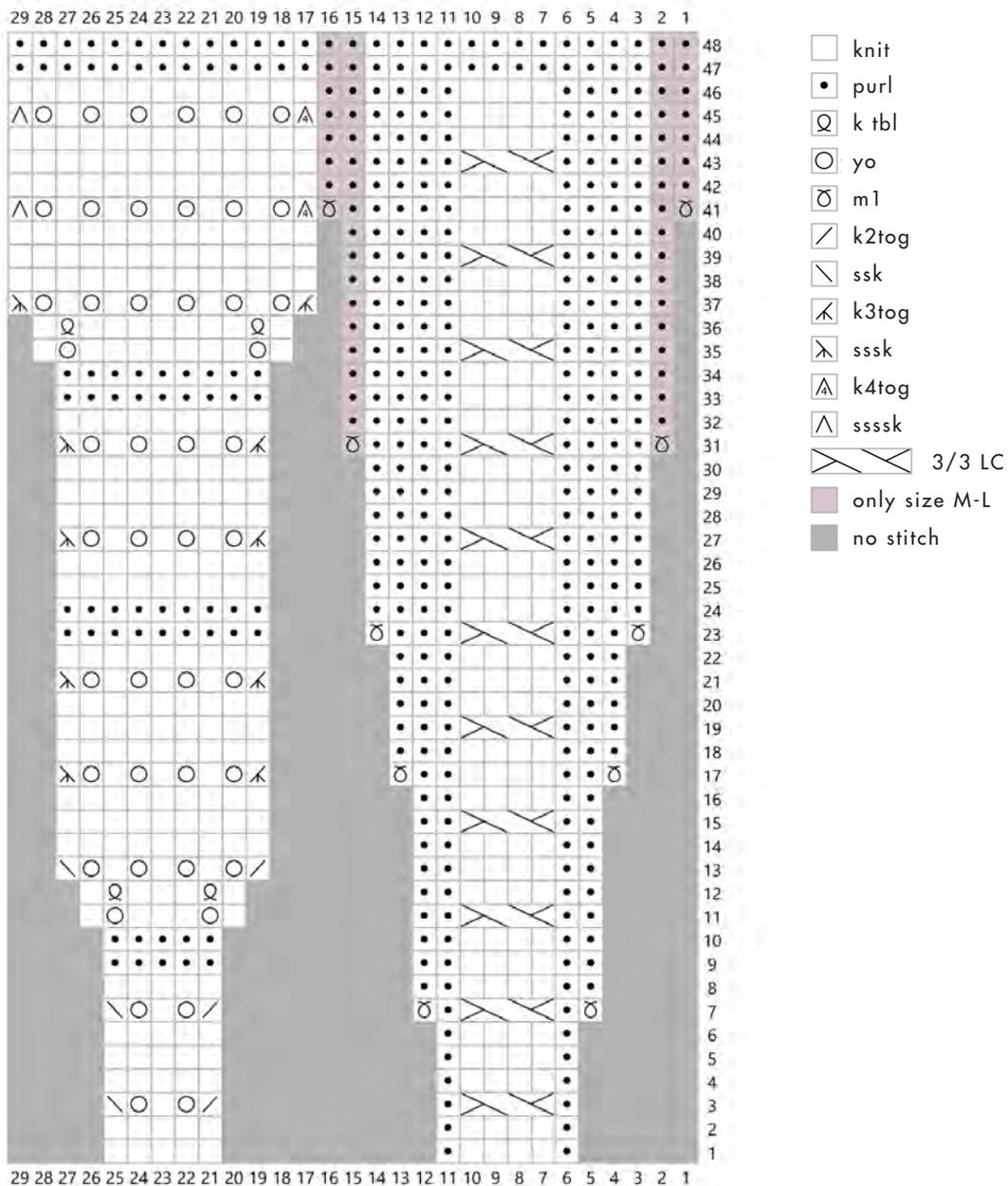
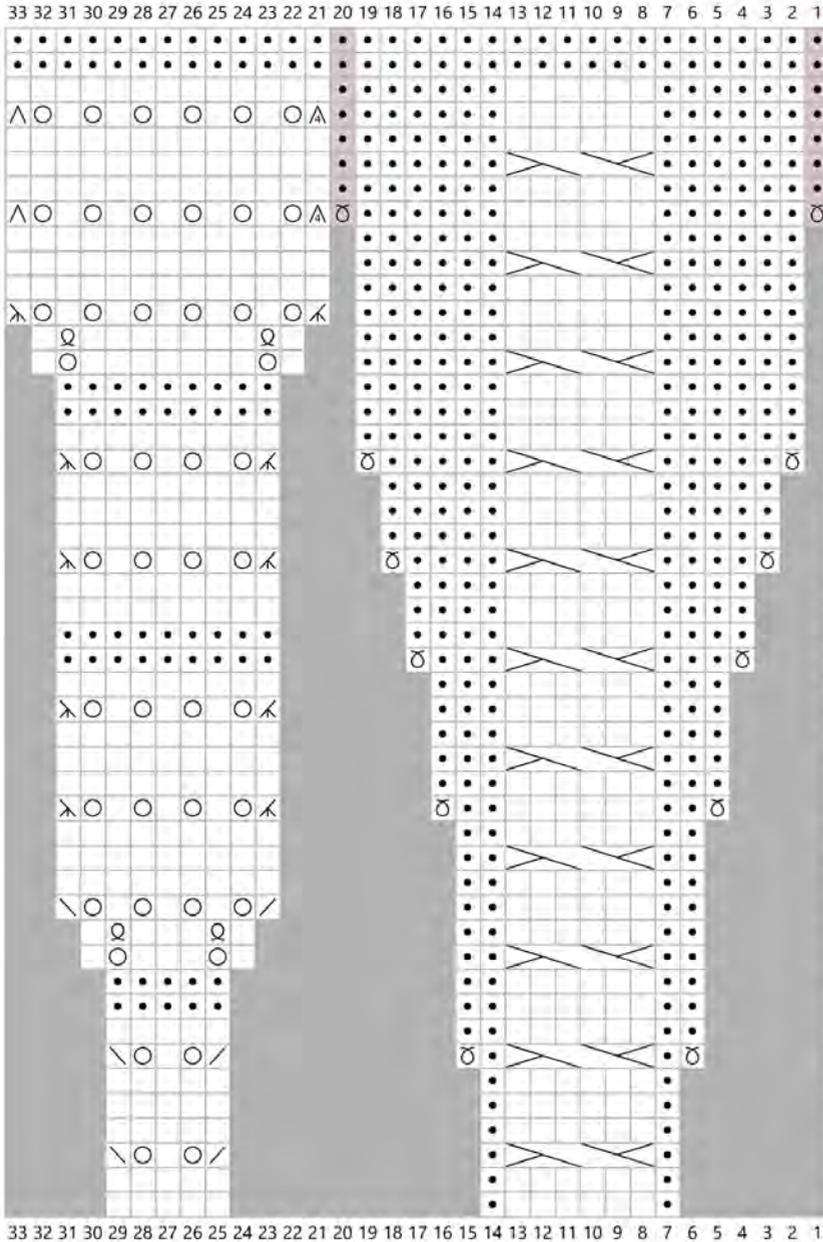


Chart B – For size XL-2XL and 3XL-4XL



- knit
- purl
- ⊗ k tbl
- yo
- ⊖ m1
- ∕ k2tog
- ∖ ssk
- ⊗ k3tog
- ⊗ sssk
- ⊗ k4tog
- ⊗ ssssk
- ⊗ 3/3 LC
- only size 3XL-4XL
- no stitch



#dipthetipsocks

DIP THE TIP SOCKS

When I was younger, I used to paint a lot. For some reason I would gravitate towards doing it on the floor, which meant accidentally stepping in paint at some point. As a result, you'd find plenty of random colour blotches here and there on my socks back then. Well, this time it's on purpose!

The *Dip The Tip* socks are knitted by holding together two strands of merino in different colours to create a marled effect. The fun part is choosing the colours. I opted for a light porcelain and beige colour as my base, which I then paired with bubble gum pink and dark red for the rib, heel and toe.

Sizes:

One size (European size 37-39).

Finished garment measurements:

Cuff circumference: 24 cm / 9.5"

Length: Adjustable.

Gauge:

20 sts x 28 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4" on 4 mm (US6) needles in *k3, p1* rib, before blocking.

Needles:

3 mm (US2.5) and 4 mm (US6) DPNs.

Notions:

Stitch markers, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

MC

50 g (in total for two socks) of Filcolana Arwetta Classic (80% merino wool, 20% nylon - 210 m / 230 yds / 50 g) in colour Marzipan melange 977 held together with 40 g of Filcolana Arwetta Classic in colour Sand melange 971.

CC1

20 g of Hedhehog Fibres Skinny Singles (100% merino wool - 365 m / 400 yds / 100 g) in colour Harajuku held together with Filcolana Arwetta Classic in colour Marzipan melange 977 (see total yarn requirement above in MC section).

CC2

10 g of Filcolana Arwetta Classic in colour Deep red 139 held together with Filcolana Arwetta Classic in colour Marzipan melange 977 (see total yarn requirement above in MC section).

Each marled colour is achieved by holding one strand of Filcolana Arwetta Classic in Marzipan melange 977 together with a different colour strand of yarn.

CUFF

CO 48 sts on on 3 mm (US2.5) DPNs with the long tail cast on method in CC1. Distribute over 4 DPNs so that each DPN has 12 sts. Join to work in the rnd, the rnd changes between first and last DPN.

Work *k1tbl, p1* ribbing for 10 rnds in total, or until ribbing measures 3.5 cm / 1.5".

Change to MC and 4 mm (US6) DPNs and work as follows: *k3, p1* to end of rnd until work measures 16 cm / 6.25" in total (including rib).

HEEL FLAP

Next, the heel flap is worked back and forth across 23 sts while the other sts are on hold.

Change to CC2 and work as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

K1, *p1, k1tbl* 10 times, p1, k1. Turn work.

Row 2 (WS):

P1, *k1, p1tbl* to last 2 sts, k1, p1. Turn work.

Repeat rows 1-2 six more times (heel flap is 12 rows in total, or 5 cm / 2").

Next, shape the heel as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

K12, ssk, k1, turn work.

Row 2 (WS):

S11, p2, p2tog, p1, turn work.

Row 3:

S11, k3, ssk, k1, turn work.

Row 4:

S11, p4, p2tog, p1, turn work.

Row 5:

S11, k5, ssk, k1, turn work.

Row 6:

Sl1, p6, p2tog, p1, turn work.

Row 7:

Sl1, k7, ssk, k1, turn work.

Row 8:

Sl1, p8, p2tog, p1, turn work.

Row 9:

Sl1, k9, ssk, k1, turn work.

Row 10:

Sl1, p10, p2tog, p1, turn work.

You have 13 sts in total for heel.

GUSSET

Next, pick up sts on the sides of the heel flap and continue to work sock in the rnd.

Rnd 1:

K13 heel sts, pick up and k 12 sts along side of heel flap, work *p1, k3* across next 24 sts, p1, pick up and k 12 sts from along side of heel flap, PM, this in new BOR marker.

You have 62 sts in total.

Rnd 2:

K25, PM, *p1, k3* across 24 sts, p1, PM, k to end of rnd.

Rnd 3 (dec rnd):

K to 3 sts before marker, k2tog, k1, SM, *p1, k3* to 1 st before marker, p1, SM, k1, ssk, k to end of rnd.

You have 60 sts in total.

Rnd 4:

K to marker, SM, *p1, k3* to 1 st before marker, p1, SM, k1, k1 tbl (this is where the ssk was worked on previous rnd), k to marker.

Repeat rnds 3-4 eight more times.

You have 44 sts in total.

Continue working St st under foot and *p1, k3* ribbing on top of foot, you can remove all other markers but leave BOR marker.

When sock measures 16 cm / 6.25" in total including heel flap (when measured placed flat on a table) or 5.5 cm / 2.25" less than desired total length, place 2 new markers and then start working decreases.

Change to CC1 and work as follows:

Rnd 1:

K16, PM (new BOR marker), k25, PM, k to marker, RM, k to new BOR marker.

Rnd 2:

K1, ssk, k to 3 sts before marker, k2tog, k1, SM, k1, ssk, k to 3 sts before marker, k2tog, k1.
4 sts decreased, you have 40 sts in total.

Rnd 3:

K to end.

Repeat rnds 2-3 six more times.

You have 16 sts in total.

Work one last rnd of *k2tog* to end of rnd.

You have 8 sts in total.

Cut yarn and pull through remaining sts.

Work the other sock the same way.

FINISHING

Weave in all loose ends and block the socks by soaking them in cold to lukewarm water. Dry flat.



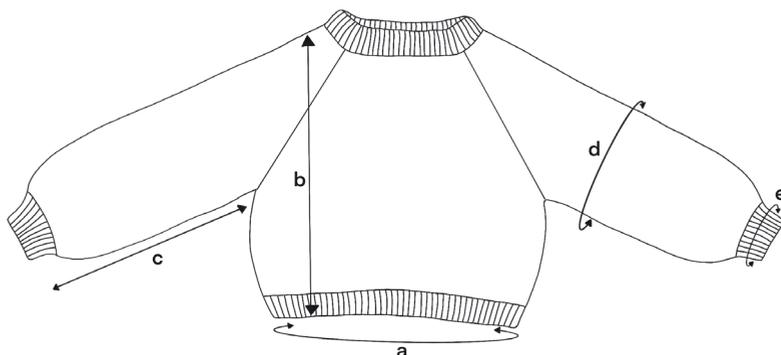
#stayuptilldawnsweater

STAY UP TILL DAWN SWEATER

The *Stay Up till Dawn* sweater is knitted top down on 8 mm (US11) needles using a chunky yarn. This is a really nice project to try out if you've never knitted a top-down raglan sweater before – it's quick to knit and the pattern is easy to follow. The idea for the sweater stemmed from wanting to continue to wear my floral dresses throughout the colder seasons. It's why the design is slightly cropped and boxy combined with voluminous sleeves – features that work well paired with a light dress. Get ready to snuggle up in this beauty and be prepared for your friends asking you to knit one for them too – it's that cosy!

Sizes:

XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL)



Finished garment measurements:

a. Finished bust circumference: 131 (138) 142 (152.5) 156.5 (160) cm / 52.25 (55.25) 56.75 (61) 62.5 (64)''.

b. Length from shoulder to hem: 48.5 (49) 51 (52.5) 54 (56) cm / 19.25 (19.5) 20 (20.75) 21.5 (22)''.

c. Sleeve length from underarm: 48 cm / 19'' all sizes.

d. Upper sleeve circumference: 52 (53.5) 55.5 (58) 60 (62) cm / 20.75 (21.5) 22.25 (23.25) 24 (24.75)''.

e. Cuff circumference: 22 (23.5) 25.5 (27.5) 29 (29) cm / 8.75 (9.5) 10.25 (11) 11.75 (11.75)''.

Choose the size that is 30-40 cm / 11.75-15.75'' bigger than your bust circumference.

Sample in size S.

Gauge:

11 sts x 18 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4'' on 8 mm (US11) needles in St st, before blocking.

Needles:

6 mm (US10) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24'' for neck opening and 80-100 cm / 32-40'' for body hem rib, and DPNs for sleeve rib (or use magic loop technique instead).

8 mm (US11) circular needles 80-100 cm / 32-40'' for body and 40-60 cm / 16-24'' for the sleeves or just a 80-100 cm / 32-40'' needle if you're using magic loop technique.

Notions:

Stitch markers, stitch holders, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

500 (500) 550 (600) 650 (700) g of Drops Wish (50% alpaca, 33% cotton, 17% wool - 70 m / 77 yds / 50 g) in colour 01.



NECK OPENING AND YOKE

CO 50 (62) 62 (72) 72 (72) sts loosely with the wrap on technique (the collar will be folded double and attached on the inside by hand sewing at the end) on a 6 mm (US10) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needle and join to work in the round. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of round.

Work 16 rnds of *k1tbl, p1* ribbing.

Change to a 8 mm (US11) circular needle and place 7 more markers for raglan seams as follows:

K3, PM, k 5 (7) 7 (8) 8 (8) sts (=sleeve), PM, k3, PM, k 14 (18) 18 (22) 22 (22) sts (=back), PM, k3, PM, k 5 (7) 7 (8) 8 (8) sts (=sleeve), PM, k3, PM, k 14 (18) 18 (22) 22 (22) sts (=front).

Rnd 1:

Work in St st.

Rnd 2 :

K to marker, SM, M1L, k to marker, M1R, SM, repeat *-* 3 more times.

You have increased 8 sts and have 58 (70) 70 (80) 80 (80) sts in total.

Repeat rnds 1-2 for 21 (21) 22 (23) 24 (25) more times.

After completing all increases you have 226 (238) 246 (264) 272 (280) sts.

Work one more rnd in St st.

BODY

Next, put the stitches for the sleeves on hold while working the body of the sweater.

Continue as follows: K3, RM, transfer 49 (51) 53 (56) 58 (60) sleeve sts onto a holder (for example a stitch wire or just a long piece of yarn), RM, CO 4 (4) 4 (4) 4 (4) sts for underarm, PM (this is the new BOR marker), CO 4 (4) 4 (4) 4 (4) more sts, k3, RM, k to marker (back sts), RM, k3, RM, transfer 49 (51) 53 (56) 58 (60) sleeve sts onto a holder, CO 4 (4) 4 (4) 4 (4) sts for underarm, PM, CO 4 (4) 4 (4) 4 (4) more sts, RM, k3, RM, k to end of rnd.

You have 144 (152) 156 (168) 172 (176) sts for body.

Continue working in St st for 4 cm / 1.5".

Then on next rnd work k2tog decrease on each side of the body under the armpit. Work decrease rnd 3 more times 4 cm / 1.5" apart, so that you decrease 8 sts altogether.

You have 136 (144) 148(160) 164 (168) sts.

When your work from underarm measures 18 cm / 7", switch to a 6 mm (US10) circular 80-100 cm / 32-40" needle.

Work next rnd as follows:

Sizes S and 2XL:

K1, p2tog, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Sizes XS, M and L:

K1, p1, k1, p1, *k1, p2tog*, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Size XL:

K1, p1, *k1, p2tog*, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

You have 96 (96) 100 (108) 110 (112) sts.

Continue 7 rnds of *k1tbl, p1* ribbing and BO using a stretchy bind off method.

SLEEVES

Transfer 49 (51) 53 (56) 58 (60) sleeve sts that you had on hold onto a 8 mm (US11) 60 cm / 24” circular needle.

Starting from the middle of underarm, pick up and k 4 (4) 4 (4) 4 (4) sts. Knit to end of sleeve sts, and pick up and k 4 (4) 4 (4) 4 (4) sts from underarm. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of rnd.

You have 57 (59) 61 (64) 66 (68) sts in total for the sleeve.

Continue working in St st and work k2tog decrease in the middle of underarm 9 (7) 5 (4) 2 (4) times evenly spread out over approx 42 cm / 16.5”.

You have 48 (52) 56 (60) 64 (64) sts.

Switch to a 6 mm (US10) circular needle (magic loop technique) or use DPNs.

On the next rnd *k2tog, p2tog* to end of rnd.

You have 24 (26) 28 (30) 32 (32) sts.

Continue *ktbl1, p1* ribbing for 11 more rnds and BO with standard bind off method.

Work the other sleeve like the first one.

FINISHING

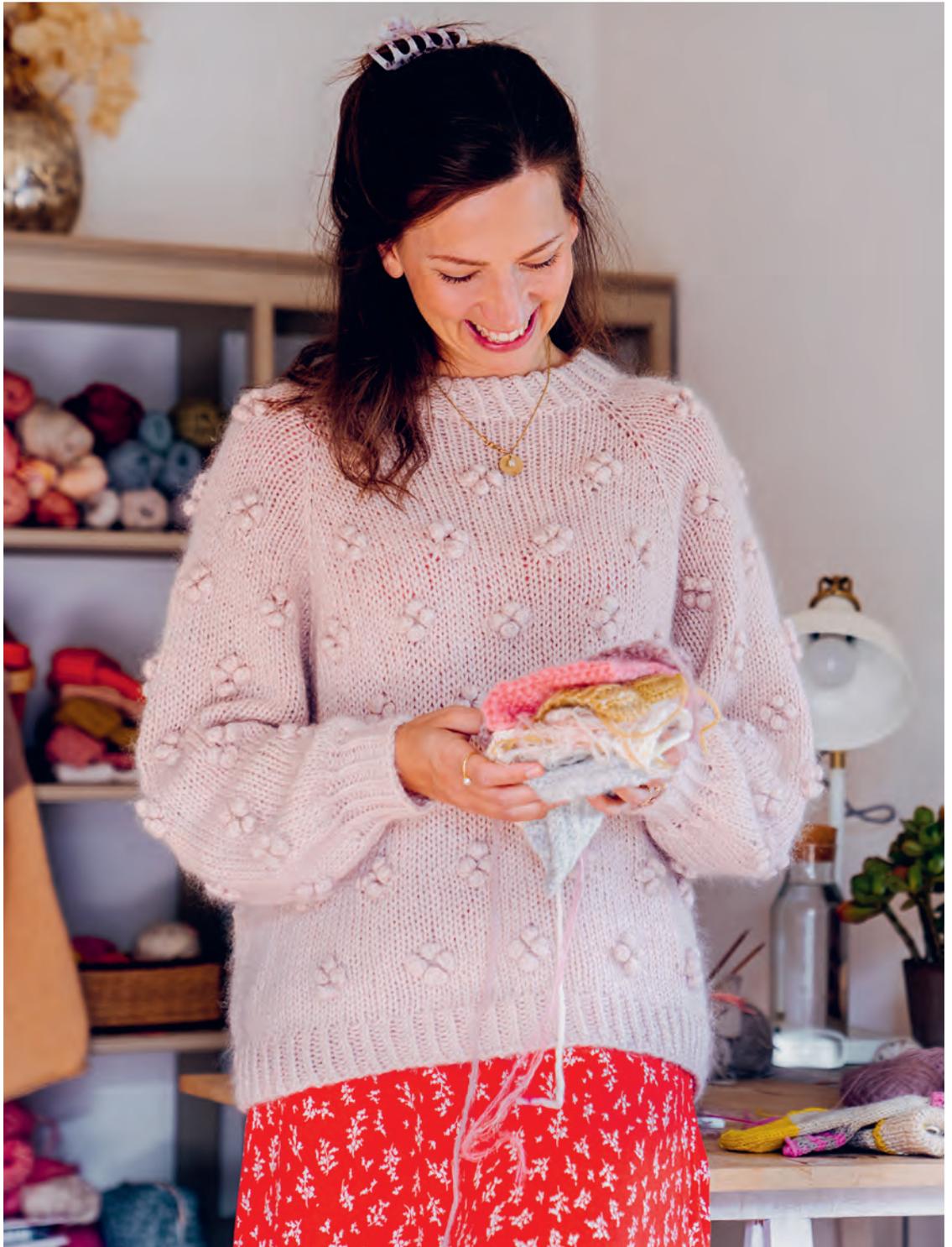
Weave in all ends. Fold the collar double and attach it by hand sewing loosely on the inside to prevent the neckline from becoming too tight.

If the size and finish look good you’re ready to snuggle up in your new sweater!

Optionally, if you’d like the fit to be a bit looser / longer etc., you can shape the sweater by blocking it (I only steam blocked mine by gently ironing it through a damp cloth). Soak it in cold or lukewarm water and gently shape it to the desired fit while the garment is wet. Dry flat and it will adapt to its new shape.







#bubblegumsweater

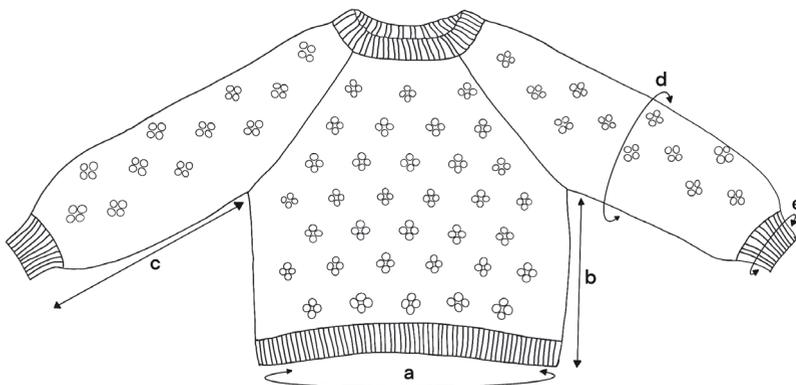
BUBBLEGUM SWEATER

The *Bubble Gum* sweater was inspired by the gumball machines outside supermarkets I loved as a child! I still remember the excitement of holding out my hands ready to catch the bubble gums as they came rolling down the hatch... and I almost always missed one or two – oh the stress!

The *Bubble Gum* sweater is worked top down on 8 mm (US11) needles holding together one strand of merino wool and two strands of mohair silk, which makes it incredibly soft and really quick to knit. Along with the playful, all-over bobble pattern, the loose and relaxed fit and voluminous balloon-shaped sleeves give the sweater a contemporary look.

Sizes:

XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL)



Finished garment measurements:

a. Finished bust circumference: 111 (118) 129
(136.5) 140 (147.5) cm / 44.25 (47.25) 51.75 (54.5)
56 (59)''.

b. Length from underarm to hem: 32 (33.5) 33.5
(34.5) 36.5 (38) cm / 13 (13.25) 13.75 (14.74) 15''.

c. Sleeve length from underarm: 33.5 (34.5) 34.5
(35.5) 38 (39) cm / 13.25 (13.75) 13.75 (14.25) 15
(15.5)''.

d. Upper sleeve circumference: 50 (52) 57.5 (61) 61
(64.5) cm / 20 (20.75) 23 (24.25) 24.25 (25.75)''.

e. Upper sleeve circumference: 50 (52) 57.5 (61) 61
(64.5) cm / 20 (20.75) 23 (24.25) 24.25 (25.75)''.

Choose the size that is 10-30 cm / 4-11.75'' bigger than your bust circumference. The fit of this sweater is quite oversized with a lot of positive ease, so for a tighter fit I recommend going down one size.

Sample in size M (Kika's bust circumference is approx 87 cm / 34.25'').

Gauge:

11 sts x 18 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4'' on 8 mm (US11) needles in St st, after blocking.

Needles:

6 mm (US10) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24''

for neck opening and 80-100 cm / 32-40'' for body hem rib, and DPNs for sleeve rib (or use magic loop technique instead).

8 mm (US11) circular needles 80-100 cm / 32-40'' for body and 40-60 cm / 16-24'' or DPNs for the sleeves (or use magic loop technique).

Notions:

4-6mm (US6-10) crochet hook depending on personal tension when working crochet bobble (try to see which one gets the result you're looking for), stitch markers, stitch holders, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

350 (400) 400 (450) 500 (550) g of Sandnes Garn Double Sunday (100% merino wool - 108 m / 118 yds / 50 g) in colour 3521.

75 (75) 100 (100) 125 (125) g Gepard Kid Seta (70% super kid mohair, 30% silk - 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g) in colour 413.

75 (75) 100 (100) 125 (125) g Isager Silk Mohair (75% super kid mohair, 25% silk - 212 m / 232 yds / 25 g) in colour 0.

The sweater is worked holding one strand of merino and one strand of each silk mohair together (3 strands altogether).



NECK OPENING AND YOKE

CO 48 (52) 60 (68) 72 (72) sts loosely with the wrap on technique (or your preferred cast on method, the collar will be folded double and attached on the inside by hand sewing at the end) on a 6 mm (US10) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needle and join to work in the round.

Place a marker to indicate the beginning of rnd.

Work 20 rnds of *k1tbl, p1* ribbing.

Change to a 8 mm (US11) circular needle before continuing and place 7 more markers for raglan seams:

K1, PM, k7 (7) 9 (11) 11 (11) (=sleeve), PM, k1, PM, k15 (17) 19 (21) 23 (23) (=back), PM, k1, PM, k7 (7) 9 (11) 11 (11) (=sleeve), PM, k1, PM, k15 (17) 19 (21) 23 (23) (=front).

Start working according to the yoke Charts A (front & back) and B (sleeves) in your chosen size.

Rnd 1:

K1, SM, work rnd 1 of Chart B, SM, k1, SM, work rnd 1 of Chart A, SM, k1, SM, work rnd 1 of Chart B, SM, k1, SM, work rnd 1 of Chart A, SM.

8 sts increased, 56 (60) 68 (76) 80 (80) sts in total.

Continue in this manner, always working the following rnd of charts until all rnds of Charts A and B are finished.

You have 204 (216) 240 (256) 260 (276) sts in total.

BODY

Next, transfer sts for sleeves on hold while working the body of the sweater following Chart C for your size.

Continue as follows:

Rnd 1:

K1, RM, transfer 45 (47) 53 (57) 57 (61) sleeve sts onto a holder (for example a stitch wire or just a long piece of yarn), RM, CO 3 (3) 3 (3) 3 (3) sts for underarm, PM (this is new BOR-marker), CO 3 (3) 3 (3) 3 (3) more sts, k1, SM, work rnd 1 of Chart C to m, SM, k1, RM, transfer 45 (47) 53 (57) 57 (61) sleeve sts onto a holder, CO 3 (3) 3 (3) 3 (3) sts for underarm, PM, CO 3 (3) 3 (3) 3 (3) more sts, RM, k1, SM, work rnd 1 of Chart C to m, SM, k to end of rnd, SM.

You have 122 (130) 142 (150) 154 (162) sts for body.

Next rnd: K to m, SM, work next rnd of Chart C to m, SM, k to m, SM, k to m, SM, work next rnd of Chart C to m, SM, k to end, SM.

Continue repeating this rnd, until you have finished all the rnds.

Then work rnds 12-35 (10-33) 6-29 (4-27) 4-27 (2-25) one more time.

Change to a 6 mm (US10) circular 80-100 cm / 32-40" needle and continue 10 rnds of *k1tbl, p1* ribbing and BO using a stretchy bind off method.

SLEEVES

Sleeves are worked following Chart D for your size.

Transfer 45 (47) 53 (57) 57 (61) sleeve sts that you had on hold onto a 8 mm (US11) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needle.

Rnd 1:

Starting from the middle of underarm, pick up and k 3 sts from underarm and pick up and k 2 more sts from the gap before sleeve sts. Work rnd 1 of Chart D to end of sleeve sts (see How to read chart section), pick up and k 2 sts from gap and 3 sts from underarm. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of rnd.

You have 55 (57) 63 (67) 67 (71) sts in total for the sleeve.

Next, continue following Chart D for your size while decreasing as follows:

Rnd 2:

K3, k2tog, work next rnd of Chart D to last 5 sts, ssk, k3.

2 sts decreased, 53 (55) 61 (65) 65 (69) sts in total.

Rnd 3:

K2, k2tog, work next rnd of Chart D to last 4 sts, ssk, k2.

2 sts decreased, 51 (53) 59 (63) 63 (67) sts in total.

When sleeve measures 5 cm / 2" from underarm work decrease rnd as follows:

K1, k2tog, work next rnd of Chart D to last 3 sts, ssk, k1.

2 sts decreased, 49 (51) 57 (61) 61 (65) sts in total.

Continue working according to Chart D until you finish all the rnds at the same time working decrease rnd 2 (2) 2 (2) 2 (2) more times approx. 5 cm / 2" apart.

You have 45 (47) 53 (57) 57 (61) sts in total.

Then work rnds 12-35 (10-33) 6-29 (4-27) 4-27 (2-25) of Chart D one more time.

Before working sleeve rib cuff, work one more decrease rnd as follows:

Sizes XS, L, XL and 2XL:

K1, k2tog, k to end of rnd.

Size S:

K1, *k2tog, k13* twice, k2tog, k to end of rnd.

Size M:

K1, *k2tog, k8* 4 times, k2tog, k to end of rnd.

1 (3) 5 (1) 1 (1) st(s) decreased, you have 44 (44) 48 (56) 56 (60) sts in total.

Switch to a 6 mm (US10) circular needle (magic loop technique) or use DPNs.

On the next rnd *k2tog, p2tog* to end of rnd.

You have 22 (22) 24 (28) 28 (30) sts in total.

Continue *ktbl1, p1* ribbing for 10 more rnds and BO with stretchy bind off method.

Work the other sleeve like the first one.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends. Fold the collar double and attach it by hand sewing loosely on the inside to prevent the neckline from becoming too tight.

Before blocking the sweater, you can give the crochet bobbles a neater finish by using the little wrap around trick shown in the pictures. The stitches around the bobbles often get stretched out, but by pulling out and wrapping the stitch that is close by around the bobble you can fix this issue and prevent holes.

Block the sweater by soaking it in cold water and gently shape it to the desired measurements while the garment is wet. Dry flat and enjoy!

HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

At the end of this pattern you'll find all the charts for the different sizes.

The charts are read from right to left, from bottom up. This sweater is knit in the round, so every rnd is on the right side of the work.

How to Read Charts C (Body) and D (Sleeves)

Charts C and D both have a pattern repeat that is marked in the chart.

To follow the chart, begin at the bottom right corner and knit all the stitches of the first round, then go back to the point where the pattern repeat starts and knit according to the pattern repeat until the end of the round.

So, for example for Chart D size XS, work the first round of the chart like this:

Work stitch numbers 1-25, then repeat stitch numbers 7-16 until the end of the round.

Chart A – size XS

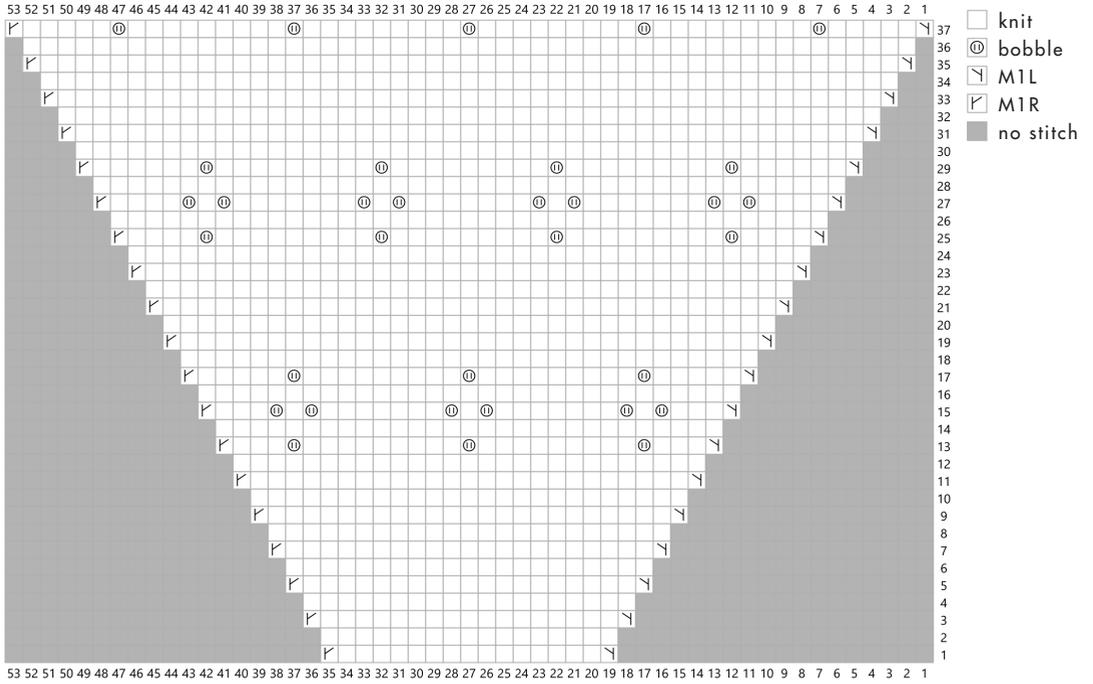


Chart A – size S

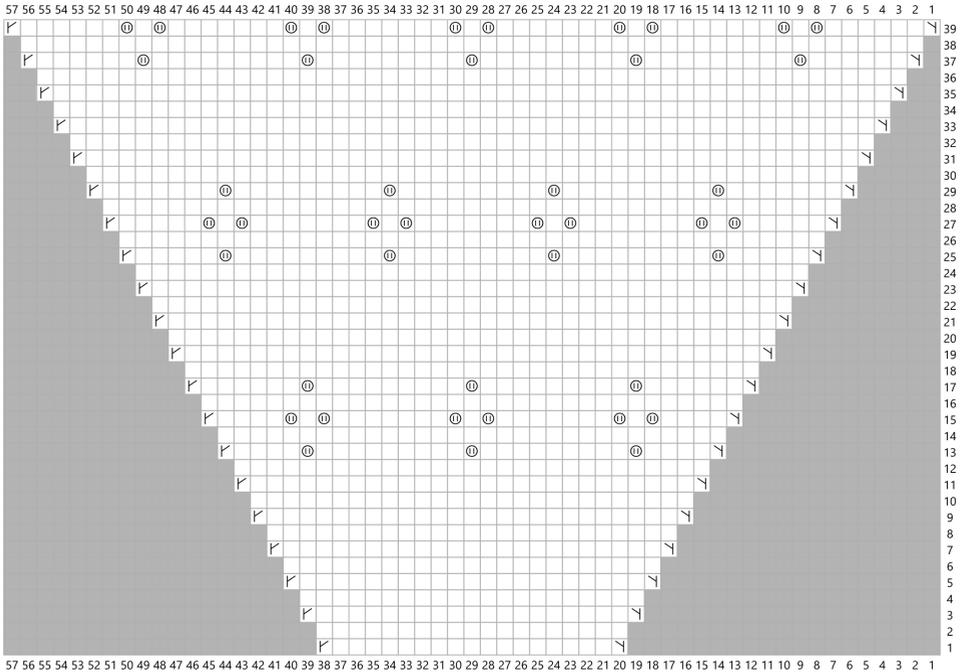


Chart A – size M

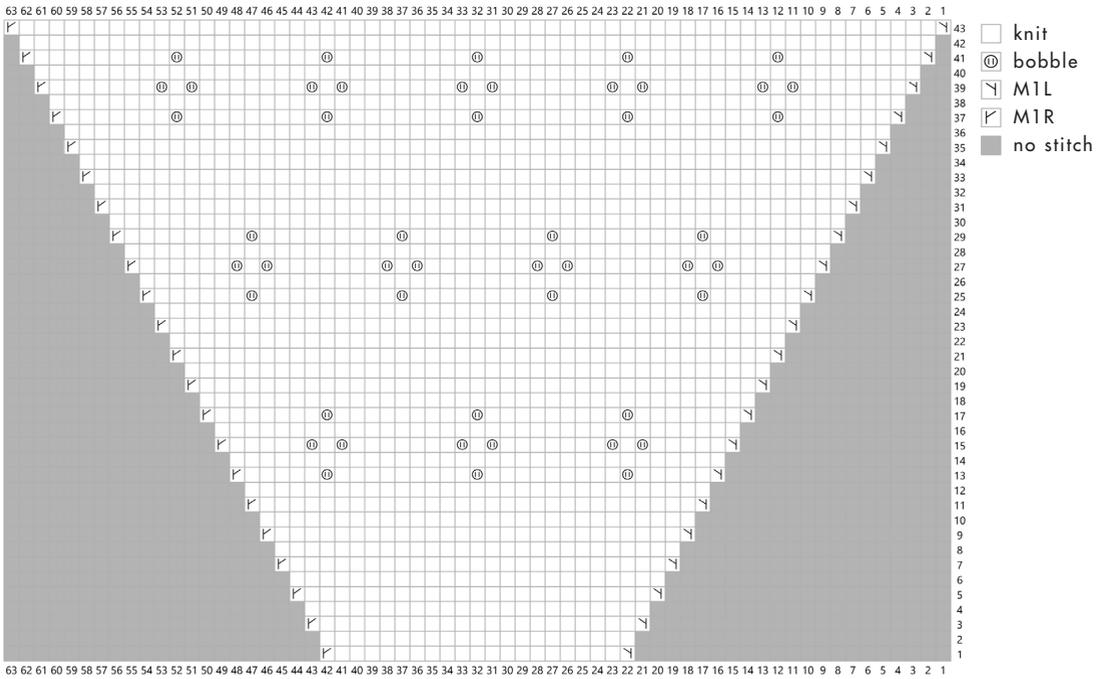


Chart A – size L

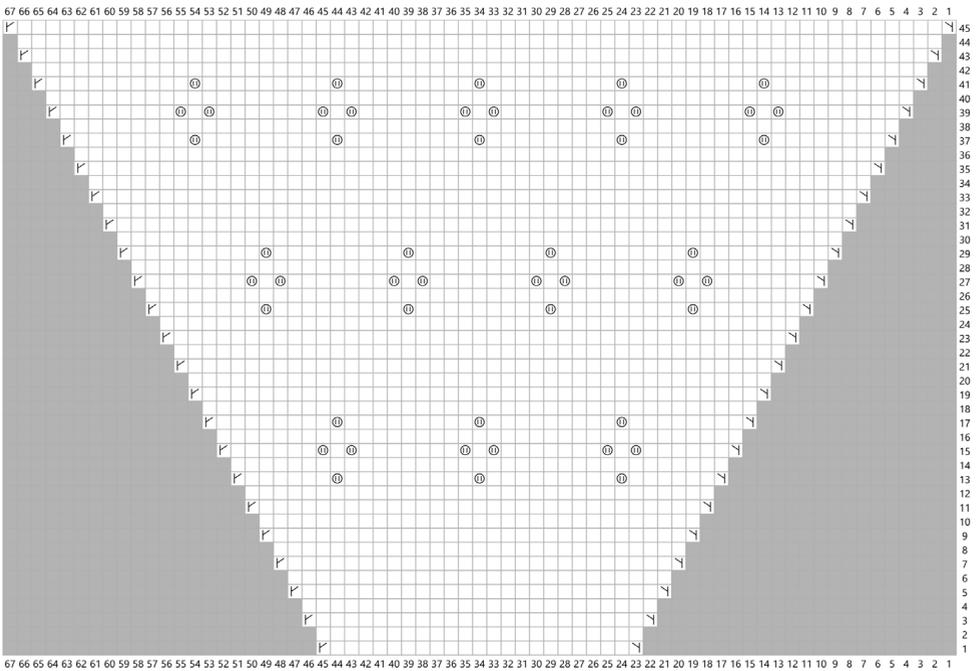


Chart A – size XL

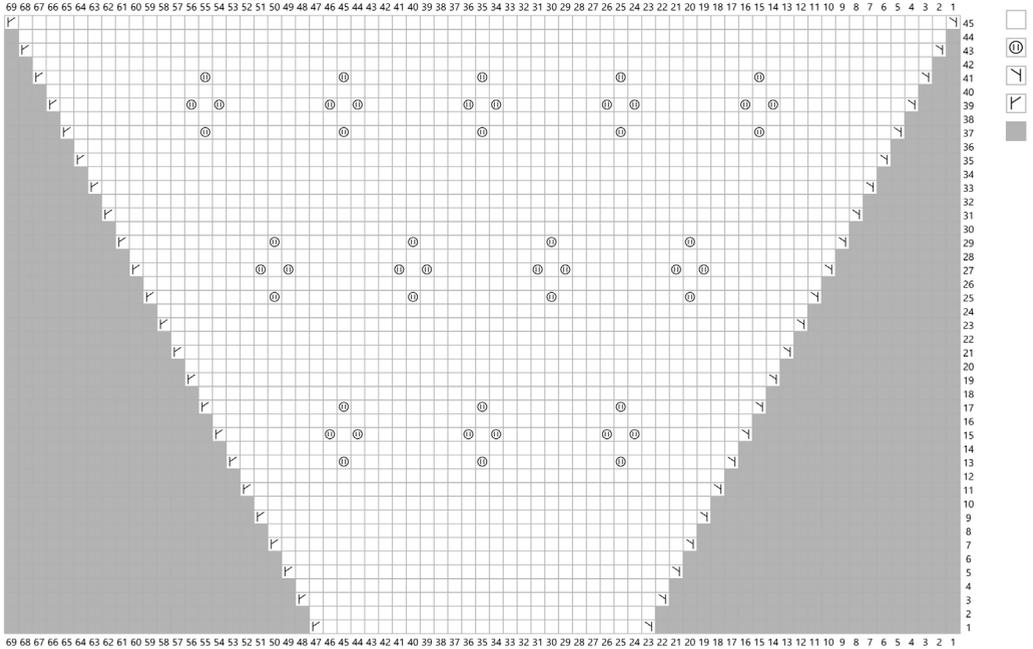


Chart A – size 2XL

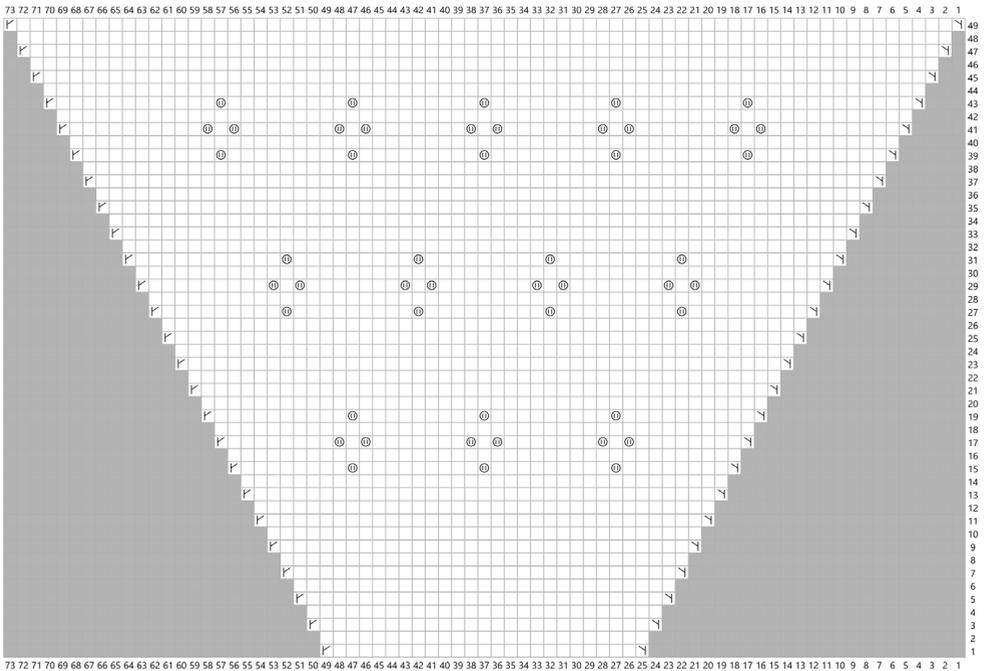


Chart B - size XS

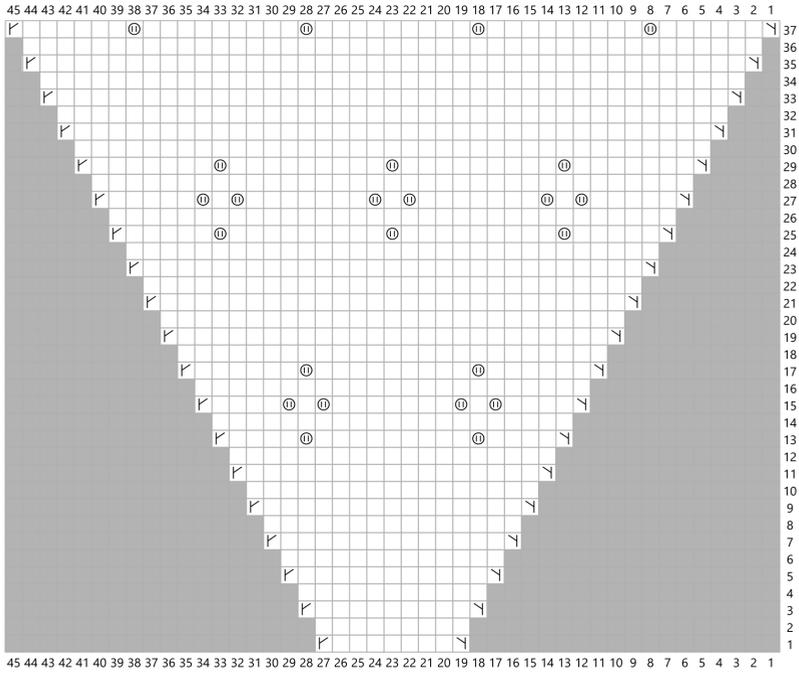


Chart B - size S

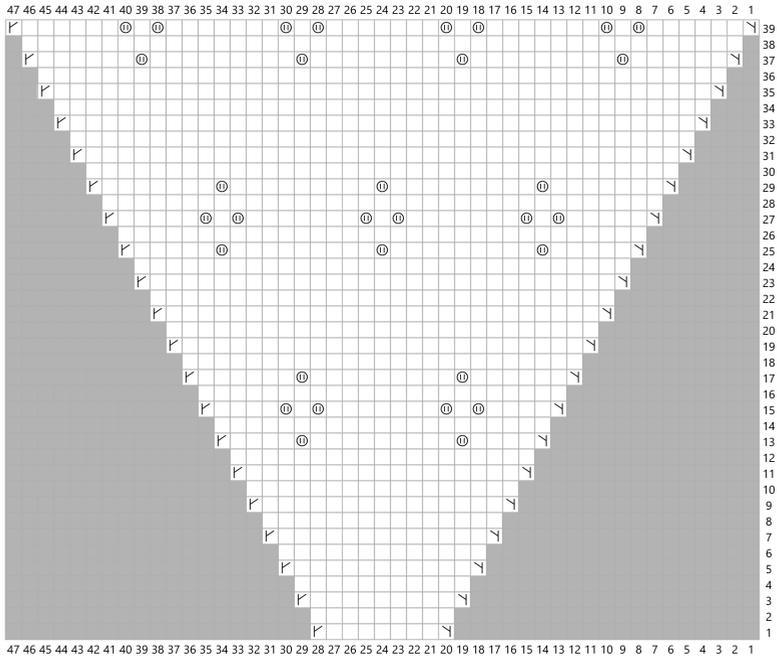
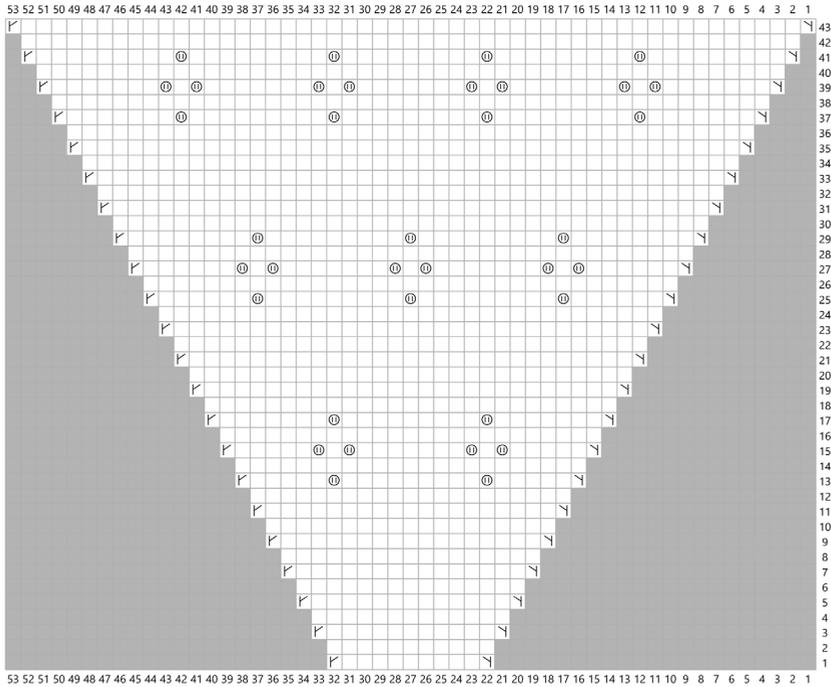


Chart B – size M



- knit
- ⊙ bobble
- ◻ M1L
- ◻ M1R
- no stitch

Chart B – sizes L & XL

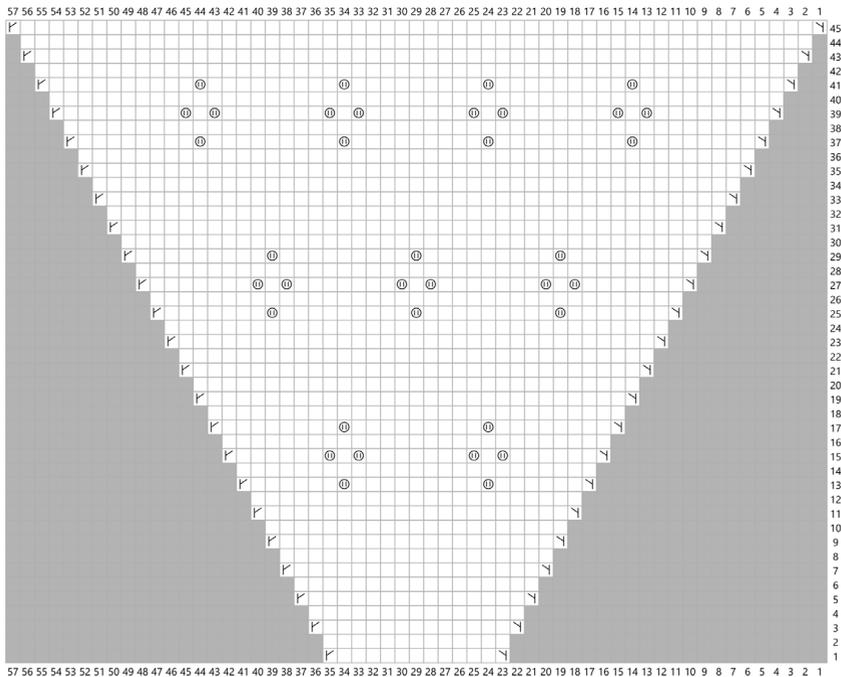


Chart C – size XS

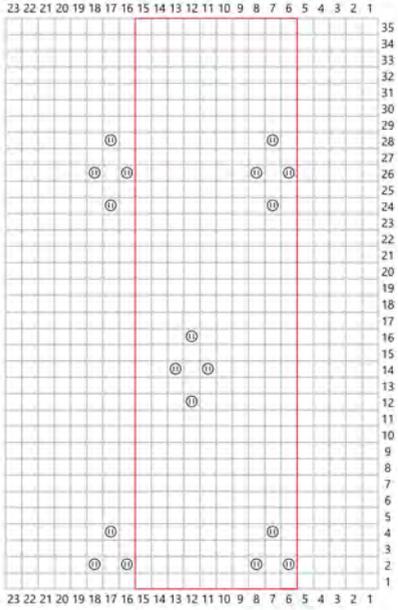


Chart C – size S

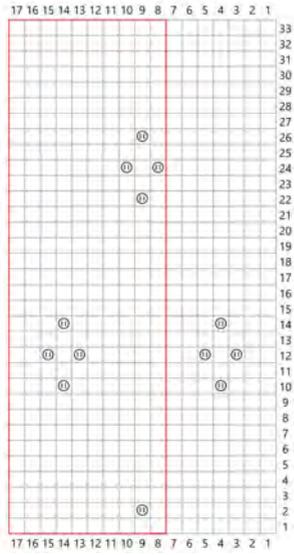


Chart C – size M

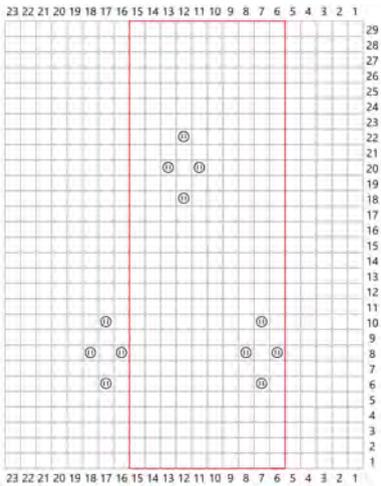


Chart C – size L

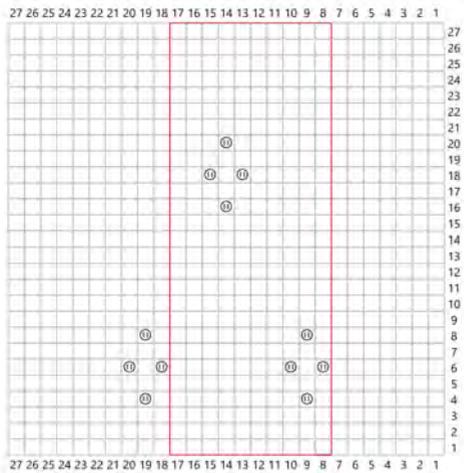
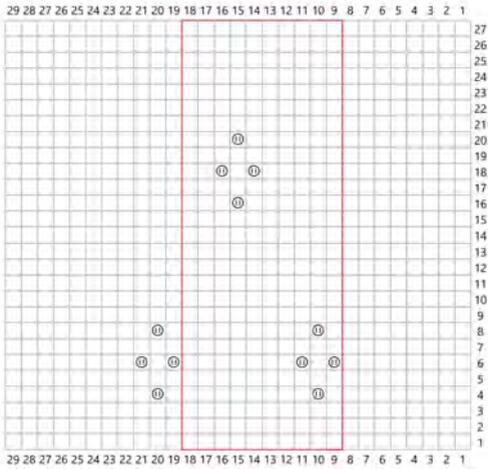


Chart C – size XL



- knit
- ⊙ bobble
- no stitch
- pattern repeat

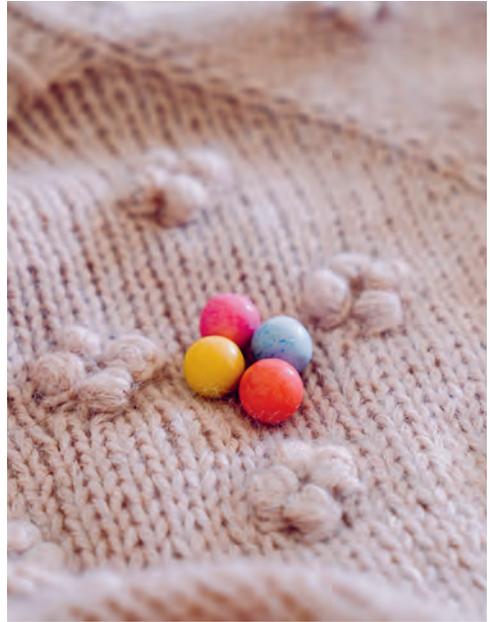


Chart C – size 2XL

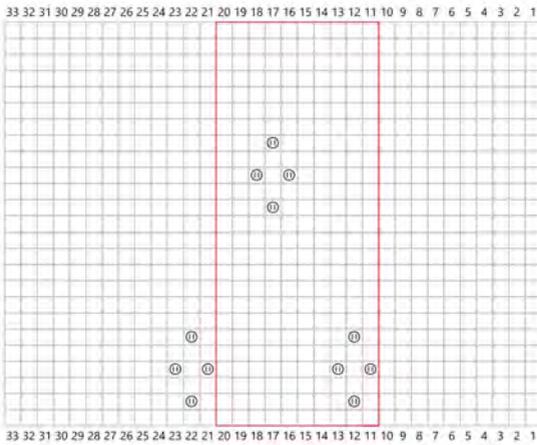


Chart D – size XS

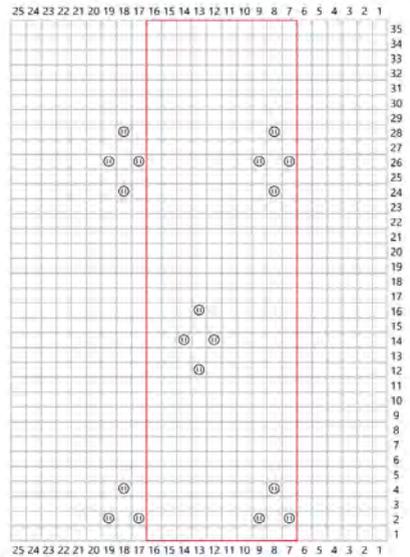


Chart D – size S

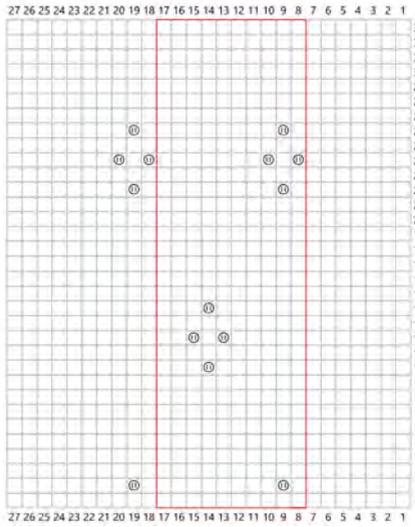


Chart D – size L & XL

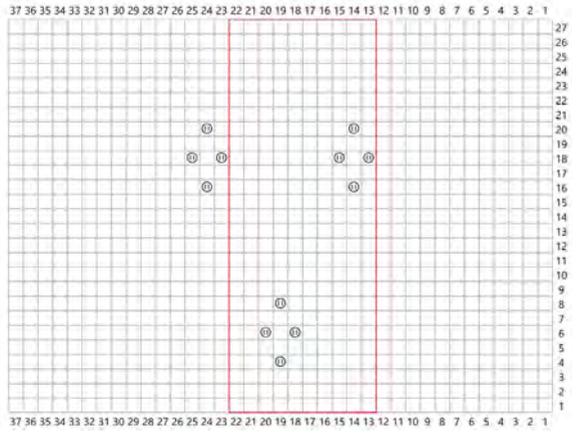


Chart D – size M

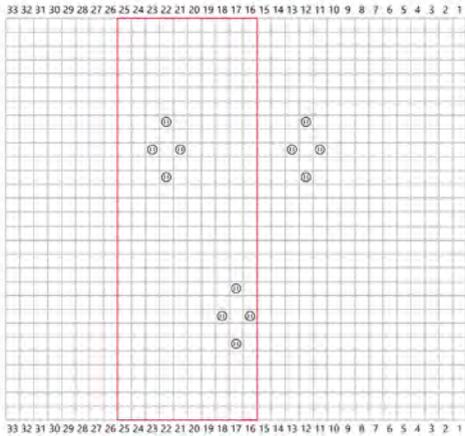
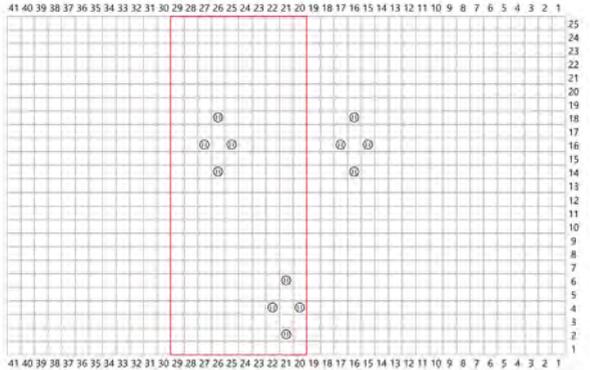
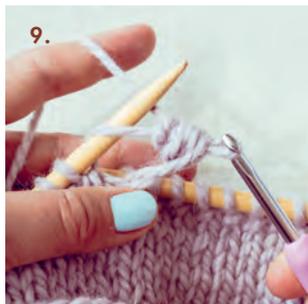
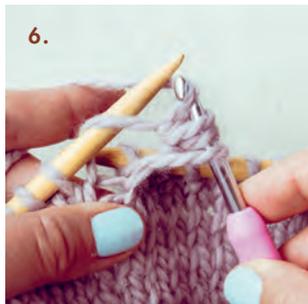
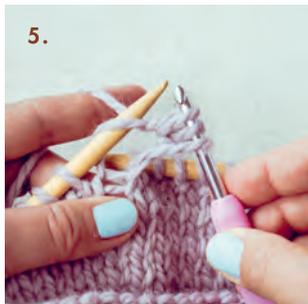


Chart D – size 2XL



- knit
- ⊙ bobble
- no stitch
- ▭ pattern repeat

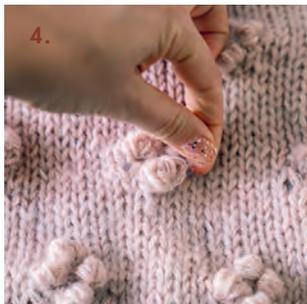
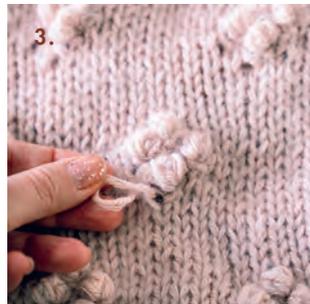




HOW TO MAKE HALF DOUBLE CROCHET BOBBLE

One of my favourite ways to make bobbles is to do it with a crochet hook - they become so plump and pretty! It also saves a lot of time, as you don't need to work back and forth as with knit bobbles, but you do it all on the right side of the work instead.

1. Work up to the stitch where you want to make a bobble.
2. Insert crochet hook into stitch and wrap yarn over hook.
3. Pull yarn with crochet hook back through stitch. *You've made 1 loop.*
4. Wrap yarn over crochet hook. *2 loops.*
5. Insert crochet hook into stitch, wrap yarn over and pull through. *3 loops.*
6. Wrap yarn over crochet hook. *4 loops.*
7. Insert crochet hook into stitch, wrap yarn over and pull through. *5 loops.*
8. Wrap yarn over crochet hook one last time.
9. Bring the crochet hook with yarn through all 5 loops.
10. Make one chain stitch to secure: wrap yarn over crochet hook and pull through the stitch.
11. Make one more chain stitch.
12. Attach the bobble: From the back, insert crochet hook into stitch below.
13. Wrap yarn over the hook on the right side (RS).
14. Pull the hook back to the wrong side.
15. Transfer the bobble from the crochet hook onto the right knitting needle.
16. Ta-dah! Crochet bobble complete!



TIP FOR DEFINED BOBBLES

1. Take a look at your bobbles; you might find that the stitches below the bottom and left side bobble look looser than the other stitches.
2. Pull out and gently stretch the stitch that looks loose so that it forms a generous loop.
3. Twist the loop once.
4. Wrap the loop around the bobble.
5. If the loop is long enough, twist and wrap around the bobble once more.
6. Repeat the process for each stitch that looks loose, most likely it will be the stitches underneath the bottom and left side bobble of the bunch.



#hellotheremohairbeanie

HELLO THERE MOHAIR BEANIE

This is a fuzzy delight of a beanie that is worked bottom up holding together three strands of silk mohair. The trick is to combine three different shades of silk mohair to create a deep and unique colourway. This is a great project to get rid of those random balls of yarn you might have left over from previous projects. I chose three different shades of pink that I had in my stash. The folded edge is worked in brioche stitch to give it a contemporary feel while keeping your precious noggin warm.

Sizes:

One size.

Finished garment measurements:

Brim circumference: 54 cm / 21.5".

Total length: 38 cm / 15".

Total length with double folded brioche brim:
26 cm / 10.25".

Gauge:

10 sts x 22 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4" on 4 mm
(US6) needles in brioche st holding 3 strands of
mohair together.

14 sts x 30 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4" on 4 mm
(US6) needles in St st holding 3 strands of mohair
together.

Note!

*44 rnds of brioche stitch are counted as 22 rnds.
When counting stitches in brioche stitch, yarnovers
are not included in the stitch count; they are paired
with a knit or purl stitch, the knit/yarnover or purl/
yarnover pair is counted as a single stitch. Make sure
to steam block or block your sample swatch before
measuring your gauge, as brioche stitch expands a
great deal when washed.*

Needles:

4 mm (US6) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24" (or
longer ones for magic loop technique), and 4 mm
(US6) DPNs for crown shaping if you're not using
magic loop technique.

Notions:

Stitch markers, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

25 g Knitting for Olive Soft Silk Mohair (70%

mohair, 30% silk - 225 m / 246 yds / 25 g) in colour
Flamingo together with 25 g Sandnes Garn Silk
Mohair (60% mohair, 25% silk, 15% wool - 280 m
/ 306 yds / 50 g) in colour 4012 and 25 g Sandnes
Garn Tynn Silk Mohair (57% mohair, 28% silk, 15%
wool- 212 m / 232 yds / 25 g) in colour 4323.

The beanie is worked holding three strands of
mohair together.

BRIM

CO 54 sts on 4 mm (US6) needles with the long tail
cast on method holding three strands of mohair
together. Join in the round taking care not to twist
the sts and place marker to indicate the beginning
of round.

Rnd 1:

K1, sl1yo to end of rnd.

Rnd 2:

Sl1yo, brp to end of rnd.

Rnd 3:

Brk, sl1yo to end of rnd.

Repeat rnds 2-3 until brim measures 18 cm / 7".

Next, work one rnd of increases as follows:

K9, M1R to end of rnd.

You have 60 sts in total.

Continue working in St st until the beanie
measures 32 cm / 12.5" in total (or 6 cm / 2.5" less
than desired length).



SHAPING THE CROWN

Next, you might want to transfer all sts to DPNs or switch to a longer circular needle for magic loop technique while shaping the crown.

Rnd 1:

K9, PM, *k20, PM* twice, k to end of rnd.

Rnd 2:

K to 2 sts before marker, ssk, SM, k2, k2tog 3 times, k to end of rnd.

6 sts decreased, 54 sts in total.

Rnd 3:

K all sts.

Repeat rnds 2-3 seven more times.

You have 12 sts in total.

On the next rnd: k2tog to end of rnd.

You have 6 sts in total.

Cut the yarns and pull through the remaining sts.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends and fold up the brioche stitch rib twice approx. 7 cm / 2.75”.



#lazycatcardigan

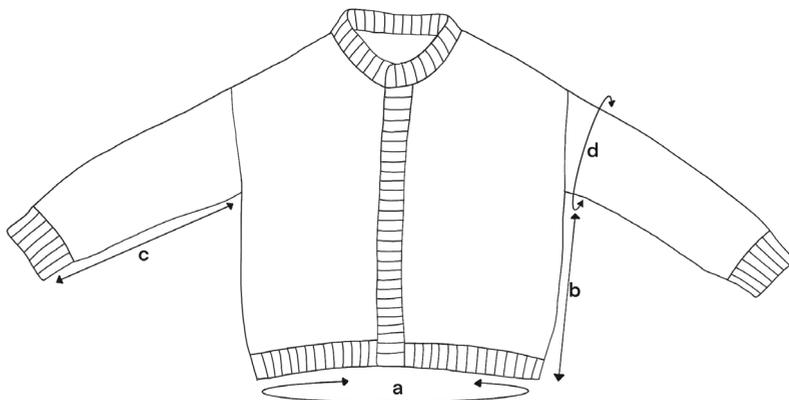
LAZY CAT CARDIGAN

Introducing your new best friend for a cold day – the *Lazy Cat* cardigan! This cosy piece is worked in a blown alpaca yarn, which makes it incredibly light while keeping you warm. It reminds me of a cat that knows a thing or two about living the good life – they are chill masters and no strangers to naps in the middle of the day. May this cardigan be your friend on days when all you want to do is snuggle up on the sofa.

The cardigan is worked bottom up in half fisherman's rib on 6 mm (US10) needles. At the armholes, the front and back pieces are worked separately back and forth. Then the shoulder seams are sewn together, and stitches are picked up for the sleeves. For the finishing touches, you pick up stitches along the front edges and around the collar for a 1x1 rib, and finally attach press buttons as the purrfect fastening.

Sizes:

XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL) 3XL



Finished garment measurements:

a. Finished bust circumference: 105 (115) 125 (135) 145 (155) 165 cm / 42 (46) 50 (54) 58 (62) 66"

b. Length from underarm to hem: 36 (38) 40 (40) 40 (40) 40 cm / 14.25 (15) 15.75 (15.75) 15.75 (15.75) 15.75"

c. Sleeve length from underarm: 42.5 (42.5) 44.5 (44.5) 44.5 (44.5) 44.5 cm / 16.75 (16.75) 17.5 (17.5) 17.5 (17.5) 17.5" all sizes.

d. Upper sleeve circumference: 36 (38) 40 (42) 42 (44) 46 cm / 14.5 (15.25) 16 (16.75) 16.75 (17.5) 18.5"

Choose the size that is 30-40 cm / 11.75-15.75" bigger than your bust circumference.

(Note that the measurements here are when the garment is totally stretched out. When worn the fabric gathers together more due to the stretchy nature of the half fisherman's rib stitch).

Sample in size M.

Gauge:

10 sts x 10 rows = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4" in half fisherman's rib on 6 mm (US10) needles after wet blocking holding 2 strands of yarn together.

Note!

20 rows of half fisherman's stitch are counted as 10 rows. Make sure to steam block or block your sample swatch before measuring your gauge, as half fisherman's rib stitch expands a lot when washed.

Needles:

6 mm (US10) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24" for sleeves and 80-100 cm / 32-40" for body, 5 mm (US8) circular needles 80-100 cm / 32-40" for rib and 40-60 cm / 16-24" or DPNs for sleeve rib cuffs or just a 80-100 cm / 32-40" needle if you're using magic loop technique.

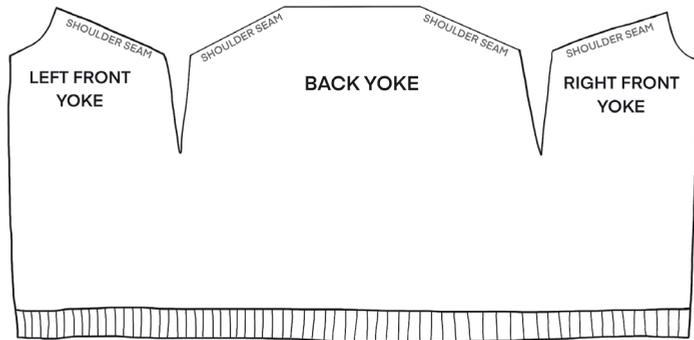
Notions:

Stitch markers, tapestry needle, 6 press buttons (also known as snaps).

Yarn:

500 (550) 600 (650) 700 (750) 800 g of Drops Air (65% alpaca, 28% polyamide, 7% wool - 150 m / 164 yds / 50 g) in colour 04.

The cardigan is worked holding two strands of Drops Air together.



BODY

CO 101 (111) 121 (131) 141 (151) 161 sts on 5 mm (US8) circular needle holding 2 strands of yarn together and work as follows:

Row 1 (WS):

P1, k1 to last st, p1.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, p1 to last st, k1.

Repeat rows 1-2 four more times.

Change to 6 mm (US10) needles and start working half fisherman's rib st as follows:

Row 1 (WS):

K all sts.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, *p1, k1b* to last 2 sts, p1, k1.

Repeat rows 1-2 until work measures 36 (38) 40 (40) 40 (40) 40 cm / 14.25 (15) 15.75 (15.75) 15.75 (15.75) 15.75" in total from CO edge.

Next, the fronts and back are worked separately flat.

Work row 1 (WS) once more and at the same time place markers as follows:

K 25 (27) 29 (33) 35 (39) 41, PM, k 51 (57) 63 (65) 71 (73) 79, PM, k to end of row.

RIGHT FRONT YOKE

Next, the right front yoke is worked flat, while the back and left front yoke sts are put on hold.

Continue working in established half fisherman's rib stitch while shaping the armhole as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

K1, *p1, k1b* to marker (you can remove the marker now).

Row 2 (WS):

K all sts.

Repeat rows 1-2 until work measures 12 (14) 16 (16) 16 (18) 18 cm / 4.75 (5.5) 6.25 (6.25) 6.25 (7) 7" from underarm.

Next, start working decreases to shape the neck opening and slanted shoulder as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

Ssk, work half fisherman's rib st to last 2 sts, k2tog.

3 sts decreased, you have 22 (24) 26 (30) 32 (36) 38 sts.

Row 2 (WS):

Ssk, k to end of row.

1 st decreased, you have 21 (23) 25 (29) 31 (35) 37 sts.

Repeat rows 1-2 2 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) four more times.

8 (8) 8 (12) 12 (16) 16 sts decreased, you have 13 (15) 17 (17) 19 (19) 21 sts.

Row 1 (RS):

Work half fisherman's rib stitch to last 2 sts, k2tog.

Row 2 (WS):

Ssk, k to end of row.

2 sts decreased, you have 11 (13) 15 (15) 17 (17) 19 sts.

Repeat rows 1-2 until you only have 1 st left, cut yarn and pull through.

BACK YOKE

Next, join yarn and start working back yoke as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

P1, *k1b, p1* to marker (you can remove this marker now).

Row 2 (WS):

K to end of row.

Repeat rows 1-2 until work measures 12 (14) 16 (16) 16 (18) 18 cm / 4.75 (5.5) 6.25 (6.25) 6.25 (7) 7" from underarm.

Next, start working decreases on each row to shape the slanted shoulders as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

Ssk, work half fisherman's rib st to last 2 sts, k2tog.

2 sts decreased, you have 49 (55) 61 (63) 69 (71) 77 sts in total.

Row 2 (WS):

Ssk, k to last 2 sts, k2tog.

2 sts decreased, you have 47 (53) 59 (61) 67 (69) 75 sts in total.

Repeat rows 1-2 until you have 13 (15) 17 (15) 17 (15) 17 sts left and BO all sts.

LEFT FRONT YOKE

Lastly, work the left front yoke. Join new yarn and start working 25 (27) 29 (33) 35 (39) 41 left front sts.

Row 1 (RS):

K1b, p1 to last st, k1.

Row 2 (WS):

K to end of row.

Repeat rows 1-2 until work measures 12 (14) 16 (16) 16 (18) 18 cm / 4.75 (5.5) 6.25 (6.25) 6.25 (7) 7" from underarm.

Next, start working decreases to shape the neck opening and slanted shoulder as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

Ssk, work half fisherman's rib st to last 3 sts, k3tog.

3 sts decreased, you have 22 (24) 26 (30) 32 (36) 38 sts.

Row 2 (WS):

K to last 2 sts, k2tog.

1 st decreased, you have 21 (23) 25 (29) 31 (35) 37 sts.

Repeat rows 1-2 2 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) four times more.

8 (8) 8 (12) 12 (16) 16 sts decreased, you have 13 (15) 17 (17) 19 (19) 21 sts.

Row 1 (RS):

Ssk, work half fisherman's rib st to end of row.

Row 2 (WS):

K to last 2 sts, k2tog.

2 sts decreased, you have 13 (15) 17 (17) 19 (19) 21 sts.

Repeat rows 1-2 until you only have 1 st left, cut yarn and pull through.

SLEEVES

Sew together the shoulder seams and take extra care to align the k and p sts of the front and back yoke.

Then with your 6 mm (US10) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needles pick up and k 36 (38) 40 (42) 42 (44) 46 sts from armhole opening, starting in the

middle of underarm. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of rnd.

Rnd 1:

P to end of rnd.

Rnd 2:

K1b, p1 to end of rnd.

Repeat rnds 1-2 until sleeve measures 36 (36) 38 (38) 38 (38) 38 cm / 14.25 (14.25) 15 (15) 15 (15) 15" (or your desired length) from underarm.

Switch to 5 mm (US8) needles and work *k1, p1* ribbing until cuff measures 6,5 cm / 2.5".

BO all sts and work other sleeve like the first one.

FRONT EDGE RIBBING

With 5 mm (US8) circular needles, pick up and k 53 (55) 57 (57) 57 (59) 59 sts along one of the front edges with the RS facing you.

Row 1 (WS):

P1, k1 to last st, p1.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, p1 to last st, k1.

Repeat rows 1-2 three more times (or until front edge rib measures 4 cm / 1.5").

Then, repeat row 1 (WS) once more, and then BO all sts with the RS facing you.

Work the other front edge like the first one.

COLLAR

With 5 mm (US8) circular needles, pick up and k 55 (57) 59 (59) 59 (61) 61 sts along the neckline with the RS facing you (including the front edge ribs you just worked).

Row 1 (WS):

P1, k1 to last st, p1.

Row 2 (RS):

K1, p1 to last st, k1.

Repeat rnds 1-2 three more times.

Then work one row (WS) as follows:

K to end of row (this will help the folded collar lay nice and smooth).

Then repeat row 2 (RS) once, and then work rows 1-2 four more times and BO all sts loosely.

FINISHING

Fold the collar double at the purl row you worked and attach on the inside by hand sewing. You can also sew together the gaps from the folds in the front with a few invisible stitches.

Before attaching the press buttons (also known as snaps), wet block the cardigan by soaking it in cold water. This will allow the texture to open up and the fabric to drape better. Squeeze out all excess water and be careful not to stretch out the cardigan when it's wet. You can roll it up in a towel to get as much water out as possible before shaping it and laying it to dry flat.

Spread out the bottom part of the 6 press buttons evenly on one of the front rib edges and attach them using the same yarn you used to work the cardigan. Then attach the corresponding part of the 6 press buttons on the backside of the other front rib edge making sure the buttons on the front and back align with each other.

That's it, you're ready to snuggle up in your new mega cozy cardigan!





#sprinklifymittens

SPRINKLIFY MITTENS

If you're looking for a quick and fun project (that doesn't require a lot of yarn), these mittens are just for you! The *Sprinklify* mittens will keep your fingers warm thanks to the dense and rich fabric created by working multiple strands of yarn.

The mittens are worked using three different colours to achieve a sprinklify effect. I recommend choosing one pop of colour (I went for coral) paired with one lighter colour in a similar shade (I matched it with light pink) and combining them with one contrasting colour (I chose a dark brown). Or, if feeling brave, only choose vibrant, high-contrast colours. Then again, if you're a lover of neutrals, go for the total opposite by sticking to yarns that are close to each other on the colour spectrum for a toned-down look. After all, that's the most fun part of creating your own garments – getting to choose and customize everything exactly to your liking.

Sizes:

One size.

Finished garment measurements:

Circumference: 18.5 cm / 7.5".

Gauge:

26 sts x 20 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4" on 4 mm (US6) needles in colourwork St st, after blocking.

28 sts x 30 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4" on 3 mm (US2.5) needles in *k1tbl, p1* ribbing, after blocking.

Needles:

3 mm (US2.5) and 4 mm (US6) DPNs or long circular needle for magic loop technique.

Notions:

Stitch markers, scrap yarn, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

MC

50 g of CaMaRose Lamauld 1/2 (50% llama, 50 % wool - 100 m / 109 yds / 50 g) in colour Lys Coral 6557.

CC1

30 g of CaMaRose Lamauld 1/2 in colour Lys Rosa 6030.

CC2

25 g of CaMaRose Lamauld 1/2 in colour Lys Brunmelert 6920.

RIGHT HAND MITTEN

CO 48 sts on 3 mm (US2.5) DPNs (or circular needles for magic loop technique) in MC, and join to work in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

Work 18 rnds of *k1tbl, p1* ribbing (or until rib cuff measures 6 cm / 2.5").

Change to 4 mm (US6) DPNs (or circular needles for magic loop technique), and work Chart A across all sts.

Once you've completed all rnds of Chart A, start working according to Chart B across all sts until work measures 7 cm / 2.75" from rib cuff (13 cm / 5.25" in total from CO edge).

Continue working according to Chart B while the hole for the thumb is created on the next rnd, work as follows:

K2, transfer next 8 sts onto a piece of thread (this is where the thumb will be worked), CO 8 sts with backward loop technique, work to end of rnd.

Continue working according to Chart B for all sts until work measures 7 cm / 2.75" from desired total length.

Then work according to Chart C decreasing on both sides of the mitten until you have 16 sts in total left on your needles.

Work one rnd k2tog to end of rnd.

Cut yarn and pull through the remaining sts.

THUMB

Transfer the 8 sts that were on hold for the thumbhole onto 4 mm (US6) DPNs. With MC, pick up and k 8 sts from the the CO edge and gap to prevent holes from appearing, k8 (thumb sts that were on hold). Join to work in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

You have 16 sts in total for the thumb.

Rnds 1:

K all sts in MC.

Repeat rnd 1 until the thumb measures 6 cm / 2.25" in total.

Next, work one rnd as follows:

K2tog across all sts.

You have 8 sts in total.

Cut yarn and pull through the remaining sts.

LEFT HAND MITTEN

CO 48 sts on 3 mm (US2.5) DPNs (or circular needles for magic loop technique) in MC, and join to work in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

Work 18 rnds of *k1tbl, p1* ribbing (or until rib cuff measures 6 cm / 2.5").

Change to 4 mm (US6) DPNs (or circular needles for magic loop technique), and work Chart A across all sts.

Once you've completed all rnds of Chart A, start working according to Chart B across all sts until

work measures 7 cm / 2.75" from rib cuff (13 cm / 5.25" in total from CO edge).

Continue working according to Chart B while the hole for the thumb is created on the next rnd, work as follows:

K14 transfer next 8 sts onto a piece of thread (this is where the thumb will be worked), CO 8 sts with backward loop technique, work to end of rnd.

Continue working according to Chart B for all sts until work measures 7 cm / 2.75" from desired total length.

Then work according to Chart C decreasing on both sides of the mitten until you have 16 sts in total left on your needles.

Work one rnd k2tog to end of rnd.

Cut yarn and pull through the remaining sts.

THUMB

Work the thumb the same way as on the right hand mitten.

FINISHING

I recommend blocking your mittens in cold to lukewarm water and gently shaping them by stretching them out towards the sides when wet. This will help smoothen any tension in the colourwork, open up and settle the stitches and remove any bubbliness. Dry the mittens flat, weave in all ends and you're ready to wear your new mitts!

Chart A

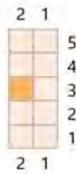
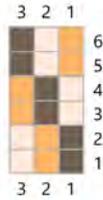
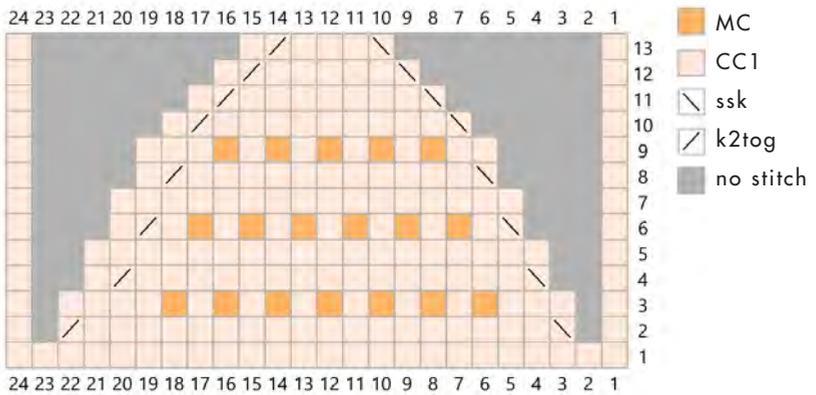


Chart B



- MC
- CC1
- CC2

Chart C







#sercetcrushsweater

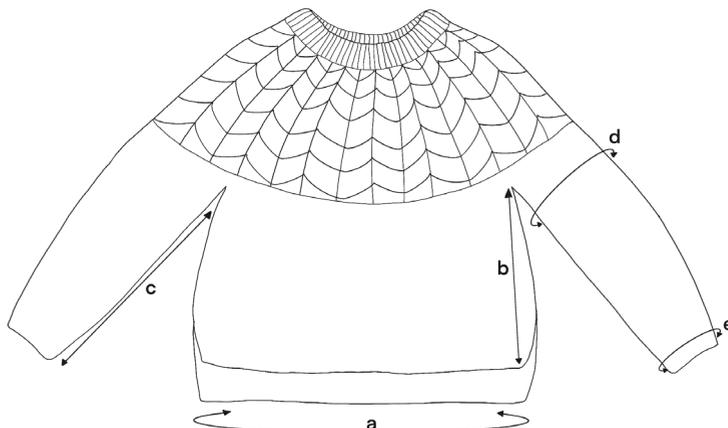
SECRET CRUSH SWEATER

The *Secret Crush* sweater is incredibly soft yet textured. It is worked top down on 7 mm (US10.5) needles holding together one strand of cotton merino and one strand of soft tweed. The decorative lace pattern around the yoke is combined with a rich brioche stitch on the sleeves and body, which is finished with a side split seam to give the piece a modern and relaxed look.

Tip! If you want to make a lighter version, choose a brushed alpaca or silk mohair yarn instead. Just remember to check the gauge by knitting a sample swatch first to make sure you end up with the desired size.

Sizes:

XS (S-M) L-XL (2XL-3XL)



Finished garment measurements:

- a.** Finished bust circumference: 98 (115.5) 133.5 (151) cm / 39 (46.25) 53.25 (60.5)”.
b. Length from underarm to hem (front): 31 cm / 12.25” all sizes.
- c.** Sleeve length from underarm: 40 cm / 15.75” all sizes.
- d.** Upper sleeve circumference: 42 (49) 55.5 (62) cm / 17 (19.5) 22.25 (25)”.
- e.** Cuff circumference: 29 (31) 35.5 (42) cm / 11.5 (12.5) 14.25 (17)”.

Choose the size that is 30-40 cm / 11.75-15.75” bigger than your bust circumference.

(Note that the measurements here are when the garment is totally stretched out. When worn, the fabric is more gathered due to the stretchy nature of the brioche stitch).

Gauge:

9 sts x 12 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4” in brioche stitch on 7 mm (US10.5) needles after wet blocking.

Note!

24 rnds of brioche stitch are counted as 12 rnds.
When counting stitches in brioche stitch, yarnovers are not included in the stitch count; they are paired with a knit or purl stitch, the knit/yarnover or purl/

yarnover pair is counted as a single stitch. Make sure to block your sample swatch before measuring your gauge, as brioche stitch expands a great deal when washed.

Needles:

5 mm (US8) circular needles 40- 60 cm / 16-24” for neck opening and 7 mm (US10.5) circular needles 80-100 cm / 32-40” for body and 40-60 cm / 16-24” for the sleeves or just a 80-100 cm / 32-40” needle if you’re using magic loop technique.

Notions:

Stitch markers, stitch holders, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

400 (450) 500 (550) g of Drops Soft Tweed (50% wool, 25% alpaca, 25% viscose - 130 m / 142 yds / 50 g) in colour Off White 01 together with 450 (500) 550 (650) g of Katia Cotton-Merino (70% cotton, 30% merino - 105 m / 115 yds / 50 g) in colour Off White 100.

The sweater is worked holding one strand of soft tweed together with one strand of cotton merino.

NECK OPENING

CO 66 (66) 70 (70) sts on 5 mm (US8) using the wrap cast on method. The cast on edge will be hidden when the rib is folded together and attached by hand sewing on the inside.

Join to work in the round and place a marker to indicate the beginning of round. Work 20 rnds of *k1tbl, p1* ribbing.

YOKE PATTERN

Switch to a 7 mm (US10.5) circular needle and knit the next round while working increases as follows:

Sizes XS and S-M:

M1R, k2, M1R, *k4, M1R*, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Sizes L-XL and 2XL-3XL:

K5, M1R, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

18 (18) 14 (14) sts increased, 84 (84) 84 (84) sts in total.

Continue working the yoke according to the Chart for your size. The Chart is worked 14 times in a rnd.

On Chart rnd 48 (54) 58 (60) you start working in brioche stitch as follows:

Rnd 1 (setup rnd):

Sl1yo, p1, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Rnd 2:

Brk, sl1yo, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Rnd 3:

Sl1yo, brp, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Repeat rnds 2-3 once more.

When you've worked all rnds of the chart, you have 140 (168) 196 (224) sts on your needle.

BODY

Next, the body will be worked while stitches for the sleeves will be put on hold, for example on a stitch wire or on a piece of yarn.

Continue the next rnd as follows:

RM, transfer 31 (37) 43 (49) sleeve sts on hold, CO 3 (3) 3 (3), PM to mark beg of rnd, CO 2 (2) 2 (2), work 39 (47) 55 (63) in brioche st, transfer 31 (37) 43 (49) sleeve sts on hold, CO 2 (2) 2 (2), PM, CO 3 (3) 3 (3), work brioche st to end of rnd.

You have 88 (104) 120 (136) sts for body.

Continue working in brioche st including the CO sts at underarms until body measures 24 cm / 9.5" from underarm.

End with a *sl1yo, brp* round.

SIDE SPLITS

Next, side splits will be worked separately for the front and back by working brioche stitch back and forth on 7 mm (US10.5) needles.

Begin by working the front starting from the first marker (still in direction of working in the round):

Row 1 (RS):

K2tog, *brk, sl1yo*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts before marker at side seam, ssk.

Row 2 (WS):

Sl1, *brk, sl1yo*, repeat *-* to 2 last sts before marker, brk, p1.

Row 3 (RS):

Sl1, *sl1yo, brk*, repeat *-* to 2 last sts before marker, sl1yo, k1.

Repeat rows 2-3 until the split seam measures 7 cm / 2.75". End on a WS row and BO sts with the standard bind off method.

Next, pick up new yarn and work brioche st back and forth across remaining sts as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

Brk, sl1yo, repeat *-* to last 1 st, brk.

Row 2 (WS):

Sl1, *brk, sl1yo*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, brk, p1.

Row 3 (RS):

Sl1, *sl1yo, brk*, repeat *-* to last 2 sts, sl1yo, k1.
Repeat rows 2-3 until back side split seam measures 12 cm / 4.75".

End on a WS row and BO all sts with the standard bind off method.

SLEEVESLeft sleeve

Transfer 31 (37) 43 (49) sleeve sts onto a 7 mm (US10.5) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needle. Starting from the middle of underarm, pick up and k 2 (2) 2 (2) sts, then pick up and k 1 st from the gap before sleeve sts. Brioche st to end of sleeve sts, pick up and k 1 st from the gap, and then 3 (3) 3 (3) sts from underarm. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of rnd.

You have 38 (44) 50 (56) sts in total for the sleeve.

Continue working in brioche st across sleeve sts and new CO sts until sleeve measures 5 cm / 2" from underarm.

Next, work decrease rnd as follows (decreases always worked on brk rnds):
Brioche st until last 3 sts before marker, brk2dec.

2 sts decreased, 36 (42) 48 (54) sts in total.

Work decrease rnd 4 cm / 1.5" apart 5 (7) 8 (8) more times.

You have 26 (28) 32 (38) sleeve sts.

When you've worked the decreases continue in brioche st until the sleeve measures 40 cm / 15.75" in total from the underarm.

BO using standard bind off method.

Right sleeve

Transfer 31 (37) 43 (49) sleeve sts onto a 7 mm (US10.5) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needle. Starting from the middle of underarm, pick up and k 3 (3) 3 (3) sts, then pick up and k 1 st from the gap before sleeve sts. Brioche st to end of sleeve sts, pick up and k 1 st from the gap, and then 2 (2) 2 (2) sts from underarm. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of rnd.

You have 38 (44) 50 (56) sts in total for the sleeve.

Continue working in brioche st across sleeve sts and new CO sts until sleeve measures 5 cm / 2" from underarm.

Next, work decrease rnd as follows:

Brll2dec, brioche st until end of rnd.

2 sts decreased, 36 (42) 48 (54) sts in total.

Work decrease rnd 4 cm / 1.5" apart 5 (7) 8 (8) more times.

You have 26 (28) 32 (38) sleeve sts.

When you've worked the decreases continue in brioche st until the sleeve measures 40 cm / 15.75" from the underarm.

BO using standard bind off method.

FINISHING

Fold the collar double and attach it by hand sewing loosely on the inside to prevent the neckline from becoming too tight.

Weave in all loose ends and block the new sweater by soaking it in cold to lukewarm water. This will make the stitches relax and help the brioche and lace textures bloom into their full glory.

Chart – size XS

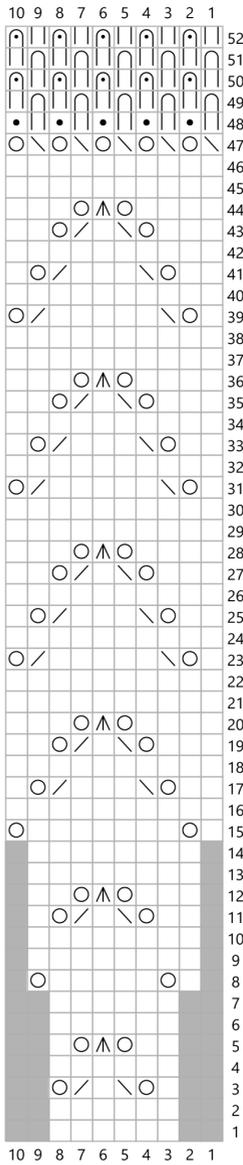
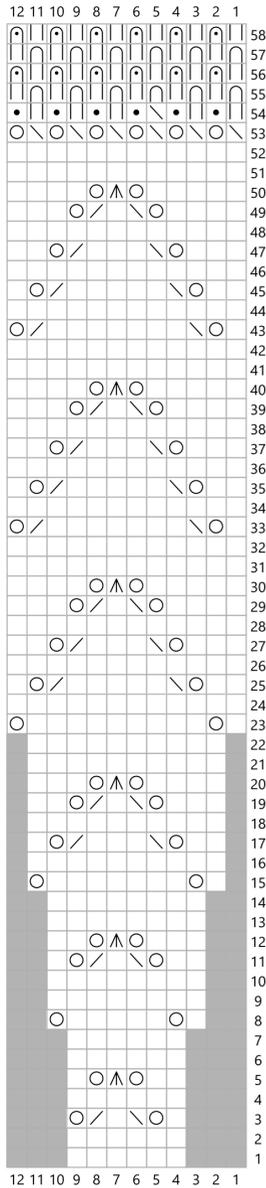


Chart – size S-M



-  knit
-  purl
-  grey no stitch
-  yo
-  ssk
-  k2tog
-  brk
-  brp
-  sl1yo
-  central double decrease

Chart – size L-XL

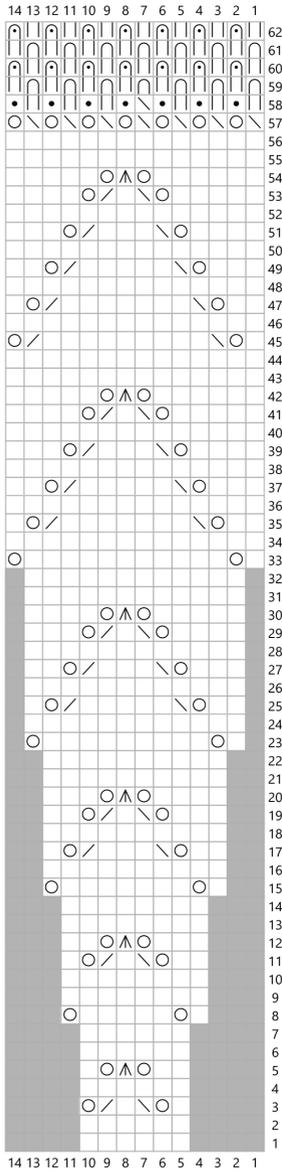
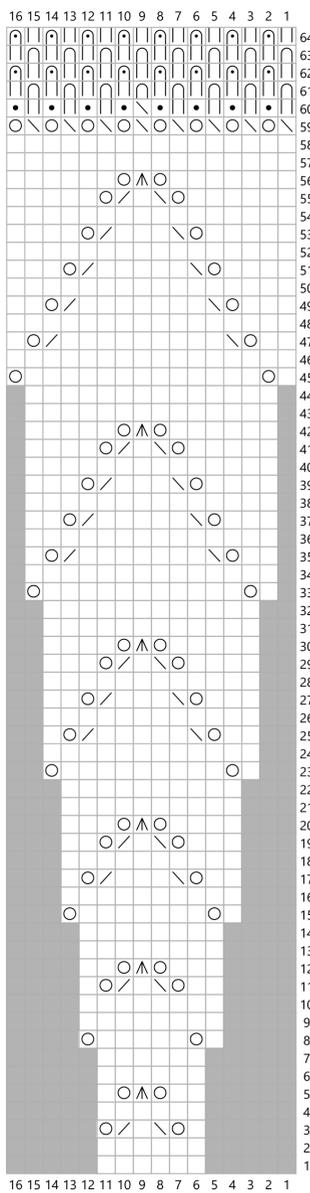


Chart – size 2XL-3XL



-  knit
-  purl
-  grey no stitch
-  yo
-  ssk
-  k2tog
-  brk
-  brp
-  sl1yo
-  central double decrease







#thesmartheartsocks

THE SMART HEART SOCKS

The *Smart Heart* socks are the perfect everyday socks in a classic 2 x2 rib stitch. They are knitted in a soft alpaca and merinowool blend yarn with some added nylon for durability. The sock cuffs are folded at the end and finished off with a cute little embroidered heart.

These socks remind me of my Grandfather who used to wear wool socks all year long, even throughout the summer with sneakers. He knew that wool socks keep your feet warm in the winter, and won't make them sweaty in the summer. A man with a smart heart.

Sizes:

One size (European size 37-39).

Finished garment measurements:

Cuff circumference: 23.5 cm / 9.25”.

Length: Adjustable.

Gauge:

24 sts x 38 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4” on 2.25 mm (US1) needles in 2 x 2 rib.

Needles:

2.25 mm (US1) DPNs, or long circular needles if you magic-loop.

Notions:

Stitch markers, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

100 g of Viking Garn Alpaca Liten Storm (40% alpaca, 40% merino wool, 20% nylon - 175 m / 191 yds / 50 g) in colour 706.

1-2 m / 1- 2 yds of contrasting colour thread for embroidery.

CUFF

CO 56 sts on 2.25 mm (US1) DPNs (or long circular needles if you magic-loop) with the long tail cast on method. Join to work in round and place BOR marker.

Work *k2, p2* ribbing until total length from CO edge is 20 cm / 7.75”.

HEEL FLAP

Next, the heel flap is worked back and forth across 26 sts while the other sts are on hold.

Row 1 (RS):

Sl1, k1, *p2, k2* 5 times, p2, k1, sl1. Turn work.

Row 2 (WS):

P2, k2 to last 2 sts, p2.

Repeat rows 1-2 ten more times (heel flap is 24 rows in total, or 6 cm / 2.25”) .

Next, shape the heel as follows:

Row 1 (RS):

K14, ssk, k1, turn work.

Row 2 (WS):

Sl1, p3, p2tog, p1, turn work.

Row 3:

Sl1, k4, ssk, k1, turn work.

Row 4:

Sl1, p5, p2tog, p1, turn work.

Row 5:

Sl1, k6, ssk, k1. turn work.

Row 6:

Sl1, p7, p2tog, p1, turn work.

Row 7:

Sl1, k8, ssk, k1, turn work.

Row 8:

Sl1, p9, p2tog, p1, turn work.

Row 9:

Sl1, k10, ssk, k1, turn work.

Row 10:

Sl1, p11, p2tog, p1, turn work.

Row 11:

Sl1, k12, ssk, turn work.

Row 12:

Sl1, p12, p2tog, turn work.

You have 14 sts in total for the heel.

GUSSET

Next, pick up sts on the sides of the heel flap and continue to work sock in the rnd.

Rnd 1:

K7 heel sts, PM, this is new BOR marker, k7 heel sts. Pick up and k 12 sts along side of heel flap, work *p2, k2* across next 28 sts, p2, pick up and k 12 sts from along side of heel flap, k to marker.

You have 68 sts in total.

Rnd 2:

K19, PM, *p2, k2* across 28 sts, p2, PM, k to marker.

Rnd 3 (dec rnd):

K to 4 sts before marker, k2tog, k2, SM, *p2, k2* to 2 sts before marker, p2, SM, k2, ssk, k to marker.

You have 66 sts in total.

Rnd 4:

K to marker, SM, *p2, k2* to 2 sts before marker, p2, SM, k2, k1 tbl (this is where the ssk was worked on previous rnd), k to marker.

Repeat rnds 3-4 three more times.

You have 60 sts in total.

Continue working St st under foot and 2 x 2 ribbing on top of foot, you can remove all other markers but leave BOR marker.

When sock measures 17 cm / 6.75" in total including heel flap (when measured placed flat on a table) or 4 cm / 1.75" less than desired total length, place 2 new markers and then start working decreases.

Rnd 1:

K15, PM, k30, PM, k15.

Rnd 2:

K to 3 sts before marker, k2tog, k1, SM, k1, ssk twice, k to end of rnd.

4 sts decreased, you have 56 sts in total.

Rnd 3:

K across (ktbl where you worked a ssk on previous rnd for a neater finish).

Repeat rnds 2-3 twice more.

You have 48 sts in total.

Then repeat rnd 2 eight times.

You have 16 sts in total.

Work one rnd: *k2tog*.

You have 8 sts in total.

Cut yarn and pull through remaining sts.

Work other socks the same way.

FINISHING

Weave in all loose ends and block the socks by soaking them in cold to lukewarm water. Dry flat.

Fold down the sock from the top 5.5 cm / 2.25" and embroider a small heart (approx. 2.5 x 2 cm / 1 x 0.75") using a contrasting colour yarn.

Start by outlining the heart using split stitches and then fill in the heart using vertical satin stitches close to each other (see *Room To Bloom* sweater embroidery techniques tutorial on page 42).

Repeat on the opposite side of the other sock, then put on your favourite dress and sneakers and go show off your *Smart Heart* socks to the world! <3





#lighthousebeanie

THE LIGHTHOUSE BEANIE

The secret of the *Lighthouse* beanie lies within its construction. The beanie is worked in a long tube, which is then folded in on itself at the end, making it both super comfortable and warm. If you're the kind of person who likes a beanie to hug the ears quite snugly or you live in a windy place, then this beanie will sit tight and keep you warm. Take it from me, I've personally storm-tested it throughout the windy Finnish winter!

I chose a vibrant reddish orange for this project, and although I usually prefer a more muted colour palette, I admit this has been my go-to accessory to cheer me up on a gloomy day. It's probably my most worn beanie of all time – I encourage you to choose a colour that gets you excited. Take a chance and step out of the comfort zone with this one!

Sizes:
One size.

Finished garment measurements:

Brim circumference: 49 cm / 19.5”.

Total length when brim folded: 31 cm / 12.25”.

Gauge:

18 sts x 29 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4” on 4 mm (US6) needles in St st holding 2 strands of mohair and 1 strand of merino together.

Needles:

4 mm (US6) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24” (or longer ones for magic loop technique), and 4 mm (US6) DPNs for crown shaping if you’re not using magic loop technique.

Notions:

Stitch markers, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

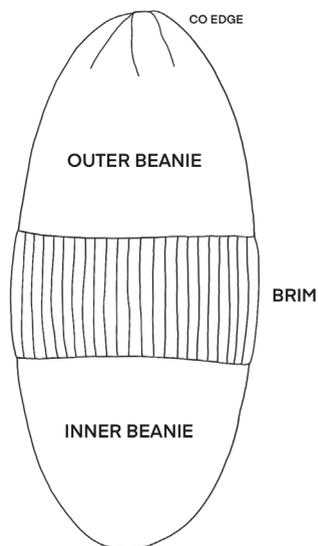
80 g Sandnes Garn Sunday (100% merino wool - 235 m / 257 yds / 50 g) in colour That Orange Feeling 3819 together with 65 g Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair (57% mohair, 28% silk, 15% wool - 212 m / 232 yds / 25 g) in colour 3818.

The beanie is worked holding one strand of merino together with two strands of mohair.

OUTER BEANIE

CO 88 sts with the provisional cast on method (this will be the outer top of the beanie where all the sts will be tightened up to a bunch at the end) with 4 mm (US6) 40-60 cm / 16-24” circular needles. Join in the round and place BOR marker.

Work in St st until work measures 24 cm / 9.5” in total.



BRIM

Next, work *k1tbl, p1* ribbing until the rib measures 14 cm / 5.5”.

INNER BEANIE

Continue working in St st until work measures 17 cm / 6.75” from rib.

Next, place markers to work decreases as follows:

Rnd 1:

K10, PM, k2, PM, *k20, PM, k2, PM* 3 times, k to end of rnd.

Rnd 2:

K to 2 sts before maker, ssk, SM, k2, SM, k2tog 4 times, k to end of rnd.

8 sts decreased, you have now 80 sts in total.

Rnd 3:

K to end.

Repeat rnds 2-3 eight more times.

You now have 16 sts in total.

Next, work one rnd *k2tog* to end of rnd, removing all markers at the same time.

You now have 8 sts.

Cut yarn and pull through all sts.

FINISHING

Thread a 40-50 cm / 16-20” long piece of the same colour yarn you used for working the beanie (for example one strand of merino if that’s what you used for this project) onto a tapestry needle.

Remove the provisional cast on you made in the beginning while you catch each stitch one by one with the tapestry needle and onto the piece of yarn.

All the sts should be on the long piece of yarn. Pull the yarn tight, so the fabric bunches up on top of the beanie and weave in the ends on the wrong side.

Block your beanie by soaking it in cold to lukewarm water. Let it dry flat.

Finally, fold the beanie double, so that the inner beanie (the part you worked last) is on the inside. Fold up the brim approx. 7 cm / 2.75”.



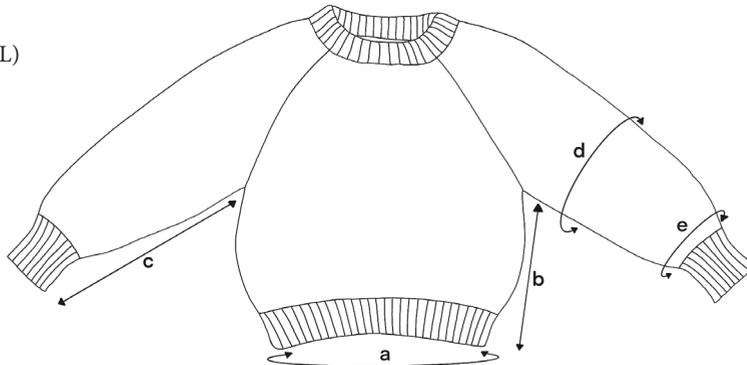
#maybeforeversweater

MAYBE FOREVER SWEATER

The *Maybe Forever* sweater is knitted top down in the round in a luxurious brioche stitch pattern. If you know how to do a yarn over (it's super easy: you just bring the yarn from the front up and over the needle) and how to knit or purl two stitches together, you can do brioche stitch. It's one of my absolute favourite stitch patterns, and so addictive and fun to knit once you get into the rhythm. The texture feels wispy and light while looking luxurious and sumptuous. With its timeless and classic appeal, the sweater is sure to stick around in your closet for a long time – maybe forever.

Sizes:

XS-S (M-L) XL-2XL (3XL-4XL)



Finished garment measurements:

- a.** Finished bust circumference: 127.5 (134.5) 138 (145.5) cm / 51 (53.75) 55.25 (58.25)''
- b.** Length from underarm to hem: 32 cm / 12.75'' all sizes.
- c.** Sleeve length from underarm: 45 cm / 17.75'' all sizes.
- d.** Upper sleeve circumference: 54.5 (56.5) 58 (60) cm / 21.75 (22.5) 23.25 (24)''
- e.** Cuff circumference (before ribbing): 40 (42) 43.5 (45.5) cm / 16 (16.75) 17.5 (18.25)''

Choose the size that is 30-40 cm / 11.75-15.75'' bigger than your bust circumference.

(Note that the measurements here are when the garment is totally stretched out. When worn, the fabric is more gathered due to the stretchy nature of the brioche stitch).

Sample in size XS-S.

Gauge:

11 sts x 18 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4'' in brioche stitch on 5 mm (US8) needles after steam blocking.

Note!

36 rnds of brioche stitch are counted as 18 rnds.

When counting stitches in brioche stitch, yarnovers are not included in the stitch count; they are paired with a knit or purl stitch, the knit/yarnover or purl/yarnover pair is counted as a single stitch. Make sure that you steam block or block your sample swatch before measuring your gauge as brioche stitch expands a lot when washed.

Needles:

4 mm (US6) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24'' for neck opening and 80-100 cm / 32-40'' for body hem rib, and DPNs for sleeve rib (or use magic loop technique instead).

5 mm (US8) circular needles 80-100 cm / 32-40'' for body and 40-60 cm / 16-24'' for the sleeves or just a 80-100 cm / 32-40'' needle if you're using magic loop technique.

Notions:

Stitch markers, stitch holders, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

350 (400) 500 (550) g of Drops Air (65% alpaca, 28% polyamide, 7% wool - 150 m / 164 yds / 50 g) in colour Pearl grey mix 03.

YOKE

CO 80 (92) 92 (104) sts with a 4 mm (US6) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needle using the wrap-on method and join to work in the round (the collar will be folded double and attached on the inside by hand sewing at the end).

Place a marker to indicate the beginning of round.

Work 28 rnds of *k1tbl, p1* ribbing.

Rnd 1 (starting brioche stitch):

Change to 5 mm (US8) circular needle and place 7 more markers for raglan seams as follows:

K3, PM, *p1, sl1yo* 6 (7) 7 (8) times, p1 (=sleeve), PM, k3, PM, *p1, sl1yo* 10 (12) 12 (14) times, p1 (=back), PM, k3, PM, *p1, sl1yo* 6 (7) 7 (8) times, p1 (=sleeve), PM, k3, PM, *p1, sl1yo* 10 (12) 12 (14) times, p1 (=front).

You have 13 (15) 15 (17) sts for sleeves, and 21 (25) 25 (29) sts for back and front.

Next, work increases on every 2nd rnd at each marker 5 times in total as follows:

Rnd 2 (1st increase rnd):

[K3, SM, M1L, *sl1yo, brk*, to last st before marker, sl1yo, M1R, SM] 4 times.

8 sts increased, 88 (100) 100 (112) sts in total.

Rnd 3:

[K3, SM, sl1yo, *brp, sl1yo* to marker, SM] 4 times.

Rnd 4 (2nd increase rnd):

[K3, SM, M1L (note for M1L: make sure to pick up the strand between sts and not the yarn over that belongs to the brk), *brk, sl1yo* to last st before marker, brk, M1R, SM] 4 times.

8 sts increased, 96 (108) 108 (120) sts in total.

Rnd 5:

[K3, SM, p1, sl1yo, work brioche st to last st before marker, p1, SM] 4 times.

Rnd 6 (3rd increase rnd):

[K3, SM, M1L, work brioche st to marker, M1R, SM] 4 times.

8 sts increased, 104 (116) 116 (128) sts in total.

Rnd 7:

[K3, SM, sl1yo, work brioche st to last st before marker, sl1yo, SM] 4 times.

Rnd 8 (4th increase rnd):

Repeat rnd 6.

8 sts increased, 112 (124) 124 (136) sts in total.

Rnd 9:

Repeat rnd 5.

Rnd 10 (5th increase rnd):

Repeat rnd 6.

8 sts increased, 120 (132) 132 (144) sts in total.

Next, continue working in established pattern (work sleeves, front and back in brioche st, and k3 on each raglan seam). Work increases on raglan seams on every 5th rnd 12 (12) 13 (13) more times.

You have 216 (228) 236 (248) sts in total.

Work 4 (6) 8 (10) more rnds in established pattern, without increases.

BODY

Next, the body will be worked while stitches for the sleeves will be put on hold, for example on a stitch wire or on a piece of yarn.

Continue the next rnd as follows:

K3, RM, transfer 47 (49) 51 (53) sts on hold (=sleeve sts), CO 4, PM to mark beg of rnd, CO 5, RM, k3, RM, work brioche st to next marker, RM, k3, RM, transfer 47 (49) 51 (53) sts on hold (=sleeve sts), CO 4, PM, CO 5, RM, k3, RM, work brioche st to end of rnd, RM.

140 (148) 152 (160) body sts.

On the next rnd, incorporate existing brioche st also on raglan seam sts and new sts that were cast on for underarm.

Work in brioche st until body measures 11 cm / 4.25" from underarm.

Next, work decrease rnd:

Brll2dec, work brioche st to 3 sts before marker, brll2dec, SM twice.

8 sts decreased, 132 (140) 144 (152) sts left.

Work in brioche st until body measures 19 cm / 7.5" from underarm and work another decrease rnd as before.

8 sts decreased, 124 (132) 136 (144) sts left.

Work in brioche st until body measures 24 cm / 9.5" from underarm.

Switch to a 4 mm (US6) circular needle and work *k1tbl, p1* ribbing for 8 cm / 3.25".

BO all sts with your preferred BO method; I recommend choosing a stretchy bind off method.

SLEEVES

Next, the sleeves are worked one at a time, first the left one and then the right one. Start by transferring the sts that were on hold to a 5 mm (US 8) circular needle if you're doing the magic loop technique, or DPNs.

Left sleeve

Transfer 47 (49) 51 (53) sleeve sts that were on hold onto a 5 mm (US8) 60 cm / 24" needle. Then starting from the middle of underarm, pick up and k 4 sts from underarm CO sts and pick up and k 2 more sts from the gap before sleeve sts. Work sleeve sts in established brioche st pattern. Pick up and k 2 sts from gap and 5 sts from underarm, PM.

You have 60 (62) 64 (66) sts for sleeve.

On the next rnd, incorporate new sts in existing brioche st pattern.

Work in brioche st until sleeve measures 4 cm / 1.5".

Next, work a left leaning decrease (brll2dec) on every 11th rnd at beginning of round 8 times in total.

16 sts decreased, 44 (46) 48 (50) sts in total.

When the sleeve measures 34 cm / 13.5" from underarm switch to a 4 mm (US) circular needle (magic loop technique) or DPNs.

Work 28 rnds of *k1tbl, p1* ribbing or until cuff measures 11 cm / 4.25".

BO all sts using the same method as you used for the body.



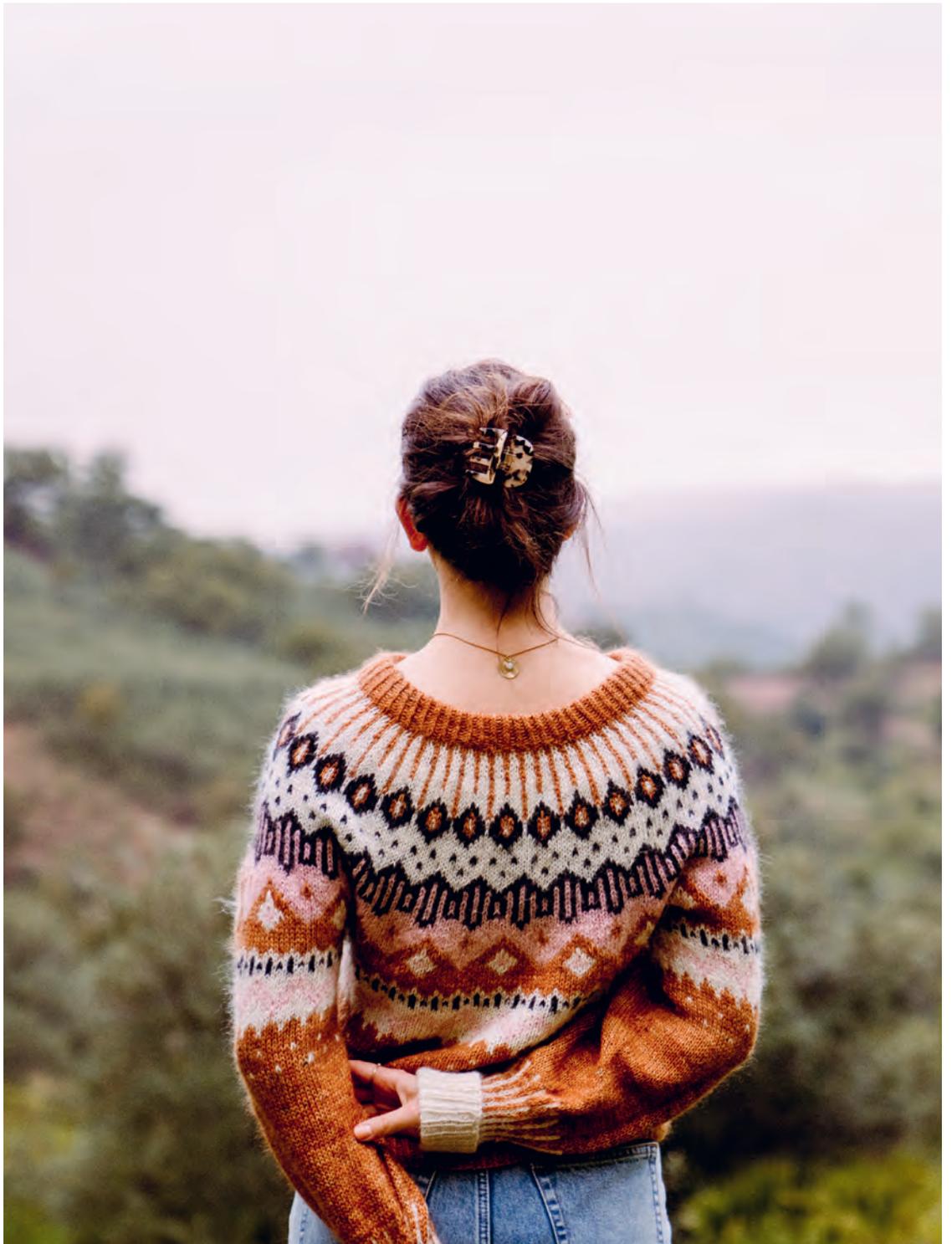
Right sleeve

Work as left sleeve but instead of working decrease to the left (brll2dec) at beginning of decrease rnds, work decrease to the right (brrl2dec) 3 sts before end of the decrease rnd.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends. Fold the collar double and attach it by hand sewing loosely on the inside to prevent the neckline from becoming too tight.

I recommend steam blocking the sweater by soaking a kitchen towel and placing it on top of the knit and gently ironing it. Be careful not to apply too much pressure so the brioche stitch doesn't lose its natural three-dimensional texture.



#dirtycaramelsweater

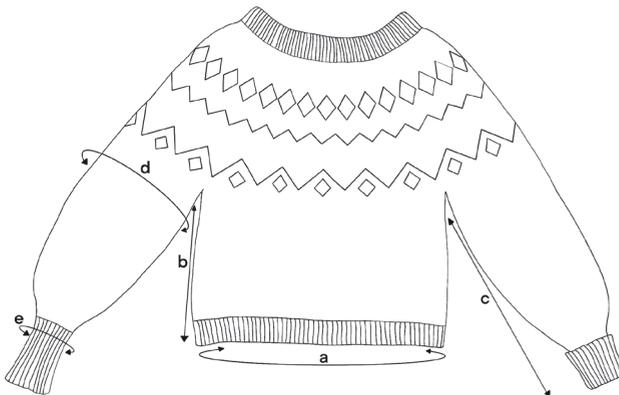
DIRTY CARAMEL SWEATER

The *Dirty Caramel* sweater was inspired by a desire to combine traditional colourwork knitting with a contemporary silhouette. The colourwork pattern extends from the yoke down to the body and sleeves, breaking the tradition of pattern only being on the yoke. Give it your personal stamp by choosing your favourite colours – I took inspiration from the colour palette of a candy store. The sweater is knitted top down holding together one strand of superwash merino and one strand of silk mohair. Its generous neckline opening is flattering for most body types, and the voluminous balloon-shaped sleeves are finished off with a folded cuff.

Tip! When choosing colours and wanting to make sure the pattern stands out, take a photo of the yarns held close together and apply a black and white filter over the photo. If you notice a clear contrast between the shades of grey in the photo, you'll know there's enough colour contrast.

Sizes:

XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL)



Finished garment measurements:

- a.** Finished bust circumference: 80 (88) 96 (100) 108 (116) cm / 32 (35.25) 38.5 (40) 43.25 (46.5)''.
- b.** Length from underarm to hem: 29.5 cm / 11.75'' all sizes.
- c.** Sleeve length from underarm (with cuff folded): 37.5 cm / 20.5'' all sizes.
- d.** Upper sleeve circumference: 42 (46) 46 (50) 50 (50) cm / 16.75 (18.5) 18.5 (20) 20 (20)''.
- e.** Cuff circumference: 18 (21) 21 (24) 24 (24) cm / 7.25 (8.5) 8.5 (9.5) 9.5 (9.5)''.

Choose the size that is 0-10 cm / 0-4'' bigger than your bust circumference.

Sample in size S.

Gauge:

20 sts x 21 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4'' on 5 mm (US8) needles of colourwork in St st, after blocking.

Needles:

3 mm (US2.5) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24'' for neck opening and 80-100 cm / 32-40'' for body hem rib, and DPNs for sleeve rib (or use magic loop technique instead).
5 mm (US8) circular needles 80-100 cm / 32-40'' for body and 40-60 cm / 16-24'' for the sleeves

or just a 80-100 cm / 32-40'' needle if you're using magic loop technique.

Notions:

Stitch markers, stitch holders, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

MC

175 (200) 230 (260) 290 (320) g of Madeline Tosh Merino Light (100% superwash merino wool - 384 m / 420 yds / 115 g) in colour Lark held together with 65 (75) 90 (100) 115 (130) g of Along Avec Anna Silk Mohair (72% fine kid mohair, 28% mulberry silk - 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g) in colour Châtaigne.

CC1

85 (100) 115 (125) 135 (145) g of Madeline Tosh Merino Light in colour Paper held together with 35 (40) 50 (55) 60 (70) g of Along Avec Anna Silk Mohair in colour Colombe.

CC2

40 (50) 60 (60) 70 (75) g of Life in the Long Grass Singles (100% superwash merino wool - 366 m / 400 yds / 100 g) in colour Cauldron together with 25 (35) 40 (40) 45 (50) g Drops Brushed Alpaca Silk in (77% alpaca, 23% silk - 140 m / 153 yds / 25 g) colour Black 16.

CC3

50 (50) 60 (60) 70 (70) g of Madeline Tosh Merino Light in colour Scout together with 30 (30) 40 (40) 45 (45) g Sandnes Silk Mohair (60% mohair, 25% silk, 15% wool - 280 m / 306 yds / 50 g) in colour 4012.

NECK OPENING

CO 112 (120) 120 (124) 124 (124) sts on 3 mm (US2.5) needles using the wrap cast on method in MC (the cast on edge will be hidden when the rib is folded together and attached by hand sewing on the inside).

Join to work in the round and place a marker to indicate the beginning of round. Work *k1tbl, p1* ribbing for 20 rnds, or until ribbing measures 7 / 2.75" cm in total.

YOKE PATTERN

Switch to a 5 mm (US8) circular needle and k one rnd (still in MC) and increase 0 (0) 4 (4) (8) (12) sts evenly spread out.

You have 112 (120) 124 (128) 132 (136) sts in total.

Start working the yoke according to chart A, chart is worked 28 (30) 31 (32) 33 (34) times in a rnd.

Work all 40 rnds of Chart A, after finishing it you have 224 (240) 248 (256) 264 (272) sts in total.

Work one rnd St st in CC3 increasing sts as follows:

Size XS:

K2, *M1R, K3*, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Size S:

K3, M1R to end of rnd.

Size M:

K4, M1R, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Size L:

K2, M1R, k3, M1R, k3, M1R to end of rnd.

Size XL:

K4, *k3, M1R, k2, M1R*, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Size 2XL:

K3, M1R to end of rnd.

There are 298 (320) 310 (352) 368 (362) sts in total.

For size XS, M and 2XL only, work one more increase rnd as follows (skip to next step for other sizes):

Size XS:

K4, *M1R, K49*, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Size M:

K10, M1R, *k25, M1R*, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

Size 2XL:

K10, *M1R, k16*, repeat *-* to end of rnd.

6 (0) 26 (0) 0 (22) sts increased, 304 (320) 310 (336) 368 (384) sts in total

Continue working Chart B, chart is worked 19 (20) 21 (22) 23 (24) times in a rnd.

BODY

Next, we're going to knit the body and put the stitches for the sleeves on hold.

Rnd 1:

Continue working with MC: transfer 76 (80) 80 (86) 86 (86) sleeve sts onto a holder (for example a stitch wire or just a long piece of yarn), CO 2 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5) sts for underarm, PM to mark beg of rnd, CO 2 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5) more sts, k76 (80) 88 (90) 98 (106), transfer 76 (80) 80 (86) 86 (86) sts on a stitch holder, CO 2 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5) sts for underarm, PM, CO 2 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5) more sts, k to end of rnd.

You have 160 (176) 192 (200) 216 (232) sts for body.

Rnds 2-3:

Work in St st in MC.

Rnd 4:

Start working according to Chart C, 20 (22) 24 (25) 27 (29) times in rnd.

When you've completed Chart C, continue in MC and decrease 4 (8) 12 (8) 12 (4) sts evenly spread out as follows:

Size XS:

K38, k2tog 4 times.

Size S:

K20, k2tog 8 times.

Size M:

K14, k2tog 12 times.

Size L:

K23, k2tog 8 times.

Size XL:

K16, k2tog 12 times.

Size 2XL:

K56, k2tog 4 times.

You have 156 (168) 180 (192) 204 (228) sts in total.

Work Chart D and then continue working in St st in MC until work measures 24 cm / 9.5" from underarm.

Switch to a 3 mm (US2.5) circular needle and work 12 rnds of *k1tbl, p1* ribbing (or until rib measures 3.5 cm/ 1.35") and BO using a stretchy bind off method.

SLEEVES

Transfer 76 (80) 80 (86) 86 (86) sleeve sts that you had on hold onto a 5 mm (US8) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needle.

Rnd 1:

Starting from the middle of underarm and using MC, pick up and k 2 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5) sts, then pick up and k 2 sts from the gap before sleeve sts. Knit to end of sleeve sts, pick up and k 2 sts from the gap, and then 2 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5) sts from underarm. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of rnd.

You have 84 (92) 92 (100) 100 (100) sts in total for the sleeve.

Rnd 2:

K 2 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5), k2tog, k to last 4 (6) 6 (7) 7 (7) sts, ssk, k to end of rnd.

2 sts decreased, 82 (90) 90 (98) 98 (98) sts in total.

Rnd 3:

K 2 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5), k2tog, k to last 4 (6) 6 (7) 7 (7) sts, ssk, k to end of rnd.

2 sts decreased, 80 (88) 88 (96) 96 (96) sts in total.

Rnd 4:

Start working according to Chart C, chart is worked 10 (11) 11 (12) 12 (12) times in a rnd.

When you've completed Chart C, continue in MC and decrease 8 (4) 4 0 (0) 0 sts as follows:

Size XS:

K8, k2tog 8 times.

Sizes S and M:

K20, k2tog 4 times.

Sizes L, XL and 2XL:

K all sts.

You have 72 (84) 84 (96) 96 (96) sts in total.

Work Chart D.



After completing Chart D continue working in St st in MC until sleeve measures 29 cm / 11.5" from underarm.

Next, work Chart E.

You have 36 (42) 42 (48) 48 (48) sts in total.

Switch to a 3 mm (US2.5) circular needle (magic loop technique) or DPNs and work 44 rnds in *k1 tbl, p1* ribbing (or until the cuff measures 14 cm / 5.5") and BO using standard bind off method.

Fold the rib cuff up 7 cm / 2.75" and work the other sleeve the same way.

FINISHING

Fold the collar double and attach it by hand sewing loosely on the inside to prevent the neckline from becoming too tight.

Weave in all loose ends and block the sweater.

Chart A

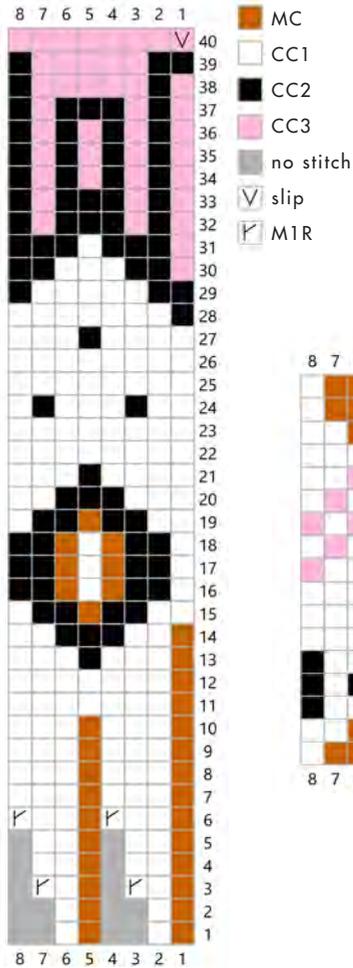


Chart B

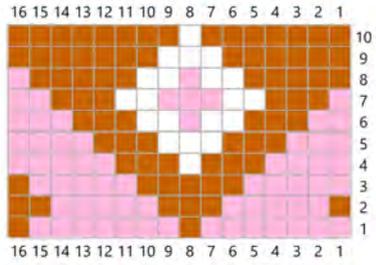


Chart C

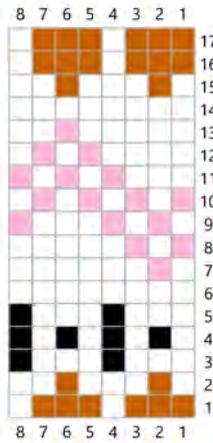


Chart D

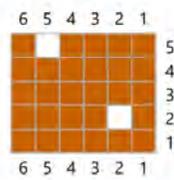
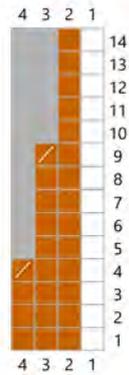


Chart E







#briochestationscarf

BRIOCHE STATION SCARF

The *Brioche Station* scarf is worked in two-colour brioche, which means you'll get two scarves for the price of one! The scarf is worked back and forth on 4 mm (US 6) needles with one strand of fuzzy brushed alpaca and one strand of blown alpaca yarn, making it totally reversible.

You can make the scarf as chunky as you wish by casting on an uneven number of stitches either on a smaller or larger scale than suggested in the pattern. Make it as long as you want. Prefer to wrap your scarves three times around the neck? No problem, just keep knitting until you've reached your desired length!

Tip! Brioche stitch transforms when blocked, usually expanding a great deal. It will look a lot smoother when the stitches relax. In other words, don't skip the finishing step of blocking before showing off your scarf to the world.

Finished garment measurements:

Width: 32cm / 12.75".

Length: 180 cm / 70.75".

Gauge:

13 sts x 17 rows = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4" in two colour brioche on 4.5 mm (US7) needle, **before blocking.**

14 sts x 16 rows = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4" in two colour brioche on 4.5 mm (US7) needle, **after blocking.**

Note!

34 worked rows of brioche stitch are counted as 17 rows. This is because the sts are slipped on alternating rows, resulting in half the amount of rows when counted. When counting stitches in brioche stitch, yarnovers are not included in the stitch count; they are paired with a knit or purl stitch, the knit/yarnover or purl/yarnover pair is counted as a single stitch. Make sure to steam block or block your sample swatch before measuring your gauge, as brioche stitch expands a great deal when washed.

Needles:

4.5 mm (US7) circular needle 60-120 cm / 24-48".

Notions:

Tapestry needle.

Yarn:

MC

125 g Sandnes Garn Kos (62% alpaca, 29% nylon, 9% wool - 150 m / 164 yds / 50 g) in colour 3532.

CC

150 g Sandnes Garn Børstet Alpaca (96% alpaca, 4% nylon - 110 m / 120 yds / 50 g) in colour 4025.

SCARF

CO 45 sts with the long tail cast on method on 4.5 mm (US7) circular needles in colour MC.

When working 2 colour brioche each row is worked twice, first with MC and then with CC. After having worked first row with MC, slide all sts from the left on the circular needle all the way to the right on the circular needle (without turning work around) so you're ready to work the same side again with CC.

Work as follows:

Row 1, setup rnd (WS):

With MC, p1, *k1, sl1 yo* to last 2 sts, k1, p1. Turn work.

Row 2 (RS):

With MC, k1, *sl1yo, brk* to last 2 sts, sl1yo, k1. Don't turn work, instead slide sts from left to right on the needle.

Row 3 (RS):

With CC, sl1, *brp, sl1yo* to last 2 sts, brp, sl1 leaving yarn in front. Turn work.

Row 4 (WS):

With MC, 1, *sl1yo, brp* to last 2 sts, sl1yo, p1. Don't turn work, instead slide sts from left to right on the needle.

Row 5 (WS):

With CC, sl1, *brk, sl1yo* to last 2 sts, brk, sl1yo leaving yarn in front. Turn work.

Repeat rows 2-5 until scarf measures 180 cm / 70.75" in total (or desired length).

BO using standard BO method with MC.



FINISHING

Weave in the ends and block the scarf in cold to lukewarm water. Let it soak for 10-15 minutes and squeeze out any excess water and dry flat.

You can gently shape it while the scarf is wet. This will make the stitches settle in more evenly and give it a neater finish.



#jukisweater

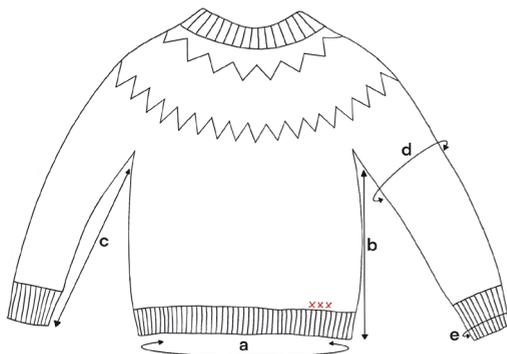
JUKI SWEATER

The *Juki* sweater is where tradition meets a healthy dose of bad ass attitude. The skulls and crosses worked on the yoke pattern blend in with more conventional motifs. The sweater is finished off with embroidered criss-cross stitches in a bright red colour, injecting a personal, unique touch. The sweater is worked bottom up in the round in Icelandic wool on 5 mm (US8) needles.

Here's another example of how long it can sometimes take to finish a knit project. My partner Juki asked me to knit him a sweater and I promised I would give it to him for Christmas... well, Christmas Eve came and went that year with no sweater in sight. A whole year passed and when Christmas Eve was lurking behind the corner again, I knew I had to step it up. I finally completed the sweater to Juki's delight. So, this was a real slow fashion piece!

Sizes:

XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL) 3XL (4XL)



Finished garment measurements:

a. Finished bust circumference: 90 (100) 110 (120) 130 (140) 150 (160) cm / 36 (40) 44 (48) 52 (56) 60 (64)''.

b. Length from underarm to hem: 43 cm / 17'' all sizes.

c. Sleeve length from underarm: 51 cm / 20'' all sizes.

d. Upper sleeve circumference: 35 (35) 37.5 (42.5) 47.5 (50) 52.5 (55) cm / 14 (14) 15 (17) 19 (20) 21 (22)''.

e. Cuff circumference: 22.5 (22.5) 25 (30) 35 (37.5) 40 (42.5) cm / 9 (9) 10 (12) 14 (15) 16 (17)''.

Choose a size that is 10-20 cm / 4-7.75'' bigger than bust circumference or widest part of the body.

Sample in size L.

Gauge:

16 sts x 24 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4'' in St st on 5 mm (US 8) needles before blocking.

Needles:

4 mm (US6) circular needles 80-100 cm / 32-40'', and DPNs for sleeve rib if you're not using magic loop technique.

5 mm (US8) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24'' and 80-100 cm / 32-40''.

Notions:

Stitch markers, stitch holders, tapestry needle, 50 cm / 20'' of contrasting coloured embroidery floss.

Yarn:

MC

350 (400) 400 (450) 450 (550) 550 (600) g Istex Léttlopi (100% wool - 100 m / 109 yds / 50 g) in colour 0054.

CC1

100 (150) 150 (200) 200 (250) 250 (250) g Istex Léttlopi in colour 0058.

CC2

50 (50) 50 (75) 75 (75) 100 (100) g Istex Léttlopi in colour 9426.

BODY

With MC, CO 144 (160) 176 (192) 208 (224) 240 (256) sts on 4 mm (US6) circular needles and join in the round. Place marker to indicate BOR.

Work 14 rnds of *k1, p1* ribbing.

Change to 5 mm (US8) needles and work in St st until work measures 43 cm / 17". Leave body aside (don't BO these sts yet, you can leave them on the needle or transfer the body sts onto a stitch holder or waste yarn) while working sleeves.

SLEEVES

With MC, CO 36 (36) 40 (48) 56 (60) 64 (68) sts on 4 mm (US6) DPNs (or use magic loop technique) and join to work in the round, place marker to indicate BOR.

Work 14 rnds of *k1, p1* ribbing.

Change to 5 mm (US8) needles and work in St st until sleeve measures 51 cm / 20" in total, at the same time increasing 10 times evenly spread out approx. 4 cm / 1.5" apart as follows:

K1, M1R, k to last st, M1L, k1.

You have 56 (56) 60 (68) 76 (80) 84 (88) sts in total.

Leave sts on hold and work other sleeve the same way.

JOIN THE BODY AND SLEEVES

Next, join the sleeves together with the body so that all sts are on the same 5 mm (US8) circular needles.

With MC, starting from the BOR marker of the body, k 64 (72) 80 (88) 96 (104) 112 (120) body sts, BO 8 sts from the body needle together with 8 sts from the sleeve needle (4 sts before and after BOR marker of sleeve sts), k 48 (48) 52 (60) 68 (72) 76 (80) sts from sleeve, k 64 (72) 80 (88) 96 (104) 112 (120) body sts, BO 8 sts from the body needle together with 8 sts from the sleeve needle (4 sts before and after BOR marker of sleeve), k 48 (48) 52 (60) 68 (72) 76 (80) sts from sleeve.

You have 224 (240) 264 (296) 328 (352) 376 (400) sts in total.

Place marker to indicate new BOR.

YOKE

With MC, work in St st until work measures 7 cm / 2.75" from underarm.

Then start working according to Chart A. When you've completed Chart A, work one more rnd in CC1 decreasing sts as follows:

Size XS:

K1, k2tog, k2, k2tog to end of rnd.

Size S:

(K2tog) 8 times, *k2, k2tog* to the end of rnd.

Size M:

K2, k2tog, k1, k2tog, k2, k2tog to end of rnd.

Size L:

(K2, k2tog) 32 times, *k1, k2tog* to end of rnd.

Sizes XL, 2XL, 3XL, 4XL:

(K2, k2tog) 16 times, *k1, k2tog* to end of rnd.

You have 160 (176) 192 (208) 224 (240) 256 (272) sts in total.

Start working according to Chart B. When you've completed Chart B, work one round in CC1 as follows:

K2, k2tog to end of rnd.

You have 120 (132) 144 (156) 168 (180) 192 (204) sts in total.

Work 1 rnd in St st in CC1, and then work as follows:

Sizes XS, M, XL and 3XL:

Knit.

Size S:

K31, k2tog 4 times.

Size L:

K37, k2tog 4 times.

Size 2XL:

K43, k2tog 4 times.

Size 4XL:

K49, k2tog 4 times.

You have 120 (128) 144 (152) 168 (176) 192 (200) sts in total.

Work one more rnd in St st in CC1 and then start working according to Chart C.

When you've completed Chart C, start working according to chart D.

When you've completed all rnds of Chart D, change to 4 mm (US6) needles and work one rnd *k2tog* to end in CC1.

You have 60 (64) 72 (76) 84 (88) 96 (100) sts in total.

Next, start working *k1, p1* ribbing in colour CC2 until collar measures 8 cm / 3.25". BO loosely using the standard bind off method.

FINISHING

Fold the collar double and attach on the inside by hand sewing loosely and weave in all ends. Block the sweater by soaking it in cold to lukewarm water and dry flat.

Using a contrasting colour (I used a bright red embroidery floss), choose 2-3 places to embroider criss-cross stitches using a simple satin stitch.



Chart A

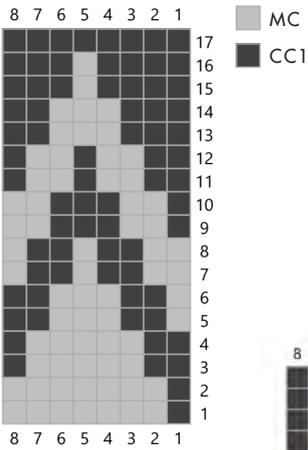


Chart B

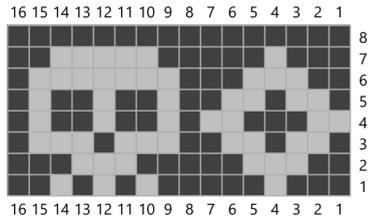


Chart C

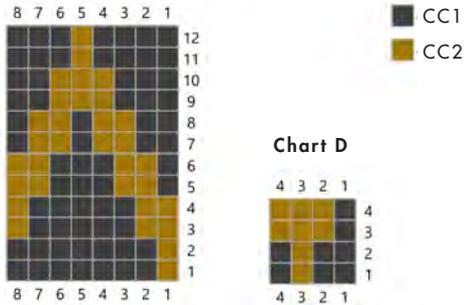
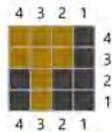


Chart D





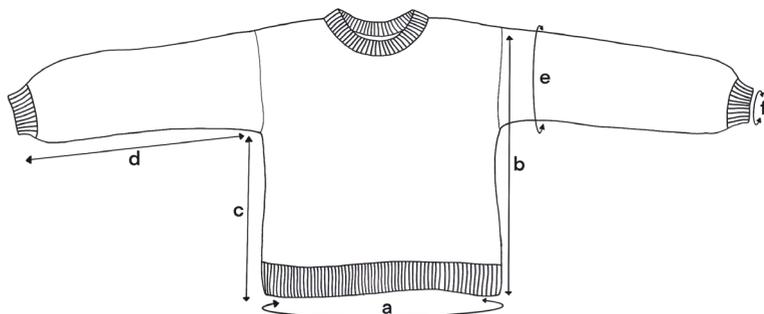


#cloudsweater

CLOUD SWEATER

The *Cloud* sweater is a light and airy dream you'll want to wear all year long! It's worked with two strands of mohair silk, making it almost translucent and incredibly soft. The sweater is knitted bottom up in the round up to the sleeves, then back and forth while shaping the neckline and armholes. The shoulder seams are sewn together before stitches are picked up for the sleeves. It's finished with a voluminous balloon sleeve to give it a contemporary fit. Lastly, stitches are picked up for the neckline to form the collar.

Sizes:
XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL)



Finished garment measurements:

- a.** Finished bust circumference: 96.5 (106.5) 116.5 (126.5) 136.5 (146.5) cm / 38.75 (42.75) 46.75 (50.75) 54.75 (58.75)”.
- b.** Shoulder to hem length: 60 (60) 60.5 (60.5) 61 (61) cm / 23.75 (23.75) 24 (24) 24.25 (24.25)”.
- c.** Length from underarm to hem: 38 (38) 36 (36) 34 (34) cm / 15 (15) 14.25 (14.25) 13.5 (13.5)”.
- d.** Sleeve length from underarm: 44 cm / 17.5” all sizes.
- e.** Upper sleeve circumference: 48 (48) 54.5 (54.5) 59 (59) cm / 19 (19) 21.75 (21.75) 23.5 (23.5)”.
- f.** Cuff circumference: 20 (20) 23.5 (23.5) 25.5 (25.5) cm / 8 (8) 9.25 (9.25) 10.25 (10.25)”.

Choose a size that is 20-25 cm / 7.75-9.75” bigger than your bust circumference to make sure you get that lovely oversized look and for the fabric to drape beautifully.

Sample in size M.

Gauge:

18 sts x 28 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4” in St st on 4 mm (US6) needles holding two strands together, after blocking.

Needles:

3 mm (US2.5) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24” and 80-100 cm / 32-40”, and DPNs for sleeve rib if you’re not using magic loop technique.
4 mm (US6) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24” and 80-100 cm / 32-40”.

Notions:

Stitch markers, stitch holders, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

175 (200) 250 (300) 300 (350) g Knitting for Olive Soft Silk Mohair (70% mohair, 30% silk - 225 m / 246 yds / 25 g) in colour Cloud.

The sweater is worked holding two strands together.

BODY

CO 174 (192) 210 (228) 246 (264) sts on a 3 mm (US2.5) 80-100 cm / 32-40" circular needle and join to work in round. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of round. Work 20 rnds of *k1, p1* ribbing.

Switch to a 4 mm (US6) circular needle and work in St st until your work measures 34 (34) 36 (36) 38 (38) cm / 13.5 (13.5) 14.25 (14.25) 15 (15)" in total (including the rib hem).

FRONT YOKE

Next, the front yoke is worked in flat, while the back yoke sts are put on hold.

On the next rnd, k 87 (96) 105 (114) 123 (132) sts, then turn your work and p 87 (96) 105 (114) 123 (132) sts.

Continue working St st in flat (knit on RS and purl on WS) for 34 (34) 40 (40) 48 (48) more rows or until the work measures 13 (13) 15 (15) 18 (18) cm / 5 (5) 6 (6) 7 (7)" from the armhole. End on a WS (p) row.

SHAPING THE NECKLINE IN THE FRONT

Firstly, the right side of the neckline is worked flat and shaped by working decreases while the middle and left side stitches are put on hold. Then the left side of the neckline is shaped.

Right side of the neckline:

Row 1 (RS):

K32 (36) 40 (44) 48 (52), k3tog, k3.

Row 2 (WS):

P36 (40) 44 (48) 52 (56).

Rows 3, 5, 7 and 9 (RS):

K to last 6 sts, k3tog, k3.

Rows 4, 6, 8 and 10 (WS):

P to end.

You have 28 (32) 36 (40) 44 (48) sts left.

Rows 11 and 13 (RS):

K to last 5 sts, k2tog, k3.

Rows 12 and 14 (WS):

P to end.

You have 26 (30) 34 (38) 42 (46) sts.

Rows 15-25:

Work in St st.

Row 26:

BO with standard bind off method and cut yarn.

Middle part of neckline:

Pick up new yarn and on the RS of the work, BO 11 (12) 13 (14) 15 (16) sts. Don't cut off the yarn yet!

Left side of the neckline:

For the next 10 rows work as follows:

RS: K3, ssk, k to end

WS: P to end.

Rows 11 and 13 (RS):

K3, ssk, k to end.

Rows 12 and 14 (WS):

P to end.

Rows 15-25:

Work in St st.

Row 26:

BO with standard bind off method and cut yarn.

BACK SIDE OF BODY

Take the back sts that were on hold back to needles, and work in St st for 50 (50) 56 (56) 64 (64) rows.

SHAPING BACK YOKERight side of the neckline:**Row 1 (RS):**

K32 (36) 40 (44) 48 (52), k3tog, k3.

Row 2 (WS):

P36 (40) 44 (48) 52 (56).

Rows 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 (RS):

K to last 6 sts, k3tog, k3.

Rows 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 (WS):

P to end.

You have 26 (30) 34 (38) 42 (46) sts.

Row 13:

BO all sts with standard bind off method and cut yarn.

Middle:

Pick up new yarn and BO 11 (12) 13 (14) 15 (16) sts. Don't break the yarn yet.

Left side of the neckline:**Rows 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 (RS):**

K3, sssk, k to end.

Rows 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 (WS):

P to end.

Row 13 (RS):

BO all sts with standard bind off method and cut yarn.

SLEEVES

Sew together the shoulder seams and then with your 4 mm (US6) 60 cm / 24" needle pick up and knit 86 (86) 98 (98) 106 (106) sts from armhole opening, starting in the middle of underarm. Place a marker to indicate the beginning of rnd.

Continue working in St st and work k2tog decrease in the middle of underarm on every 7th rnd 14 times, you have 72 (72) 84 (84) 92 (92) sts left.

Knit 12 rnds more, or until your sleeve reaches your desired length before rib hem.

Switch to a 3 mm (US2.5) needle.

Next rnd: *K2tog, p2tog*, repeat *-* until end of rnd. You now have 36 (36) 42 (42) 46 (46) sts.

Continue in *k1 tbl, p1 tbl* ribbing for another 12 rnds (approx. 4.5 cm / 1.75") and then BO.

Work the other sleeve like the first one.



NECKLINE

Starting from one of the shoulder seams, pick up and k 118 (118) 122 (122) 126 (126) sts with 60 cm / 24" 3 mm (US2.5) circular needle. Place a marker for beginning of rnd.

Work 9 rnds in *k1, p1* ribbing.

Then BO with standard bind off method tightly to make sure the collar doesn't flare out but lies neatly flat.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends.

Optional: For a lovely, soft drape, I recommend blocking your finished garment. Soak it in cold water and gently shape it to the desired measurements while wet. Be especially mindful about keeping the width of sleeves while the sweater is wet as they tend to stretch when soaked. Dry flat.



#lollipopmittens

LOLLIPOP MITTENS

Mittens so yummy you'll want to eat them up! This is a perfect stash buster project, or an excellent excuse to go bananas in the yarn shop and choose four new, delightful colours. Also, no second mittens syndrome here – since the colour order changes for the second one, it doesn't get boring or tedious to repeat. Actually, you might find it very addictive to think of even more colour combinations after you've made your first pair!

The mittens are knitted using 4 mm (US6) DPNs or circular needles for the magic loop technique from the cuff to the top, lastly working the thumb by picking up stitches.

Size:
S (M)

Finished garment measurements:

Circumference: 16.5 (20) cm / 6.75 (8)''

Length with folded cuff: 23 (24.5) cm / 9.25 (9.75)''

Sample in size S.

Gauge:

21 sts x 29 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4'' on 4 mm (US6) needles in St st.

24 sts x 28 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4'' on 3 mm (US2.5) needles in *k1, p1* ribbing.

Needles:

3 mm (US2.5) and 4 mm (US6) DPNs or long circular needle for magic loop technique.

Notions:

Stitch markers, scrap yarn, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

MC

25 (30) g of Cascade 220 (100% Peruvian highland wool - 200 m / 219 yds / 100 g) in colour River Rock 2441.

CC1

15 (20) g of Cascade 220 in colour Cotton Candy 9478.

CC2

25 (30) g of Cascade 220 in colour Antiqued Heather 9600.

CC3

15 (20) g of Cascade 220 in colour Neon Yellow 7828.

RIGHT HAND MITTEN

CO 40 (48) sts on 3 mm (US2.5) DPNs (or circular needles for magic loop technique) in CC1, and join to work in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

Work 2 rnds of *k1, p1* ribbing.

Switch to MC, and work 32 more rnds of *k1, p1* ribbing, or until cuff measures 12.5 cm / 5''.

Change to 4 mm (US6) DPNs (or circular needles for magic loop technique), and switch to CC2.

Work in St st until work measures 7.5 (8.5) cm / 3 (3.25)'' from the rib or 20 (21) cm / 8 (8.25)'' in total.

On the next rnd, you create the hole for the thumb. Work as follows:

K2, transfer next 8 (10) sts onto a piece of thread (this is where the thumb will be worked), CO 8 (10) sts with backward loop technique, k to end of rnd.

With CC2, continue in St sti until work measures 2.5 cm / 1'' from thumb hole.

Switch to CC3 and work in St st until work measures 3 cm / 1.25'' from CC2 section.

Work one more rnd and place marker: K20 (24), PM, k to end of rnd.

Next, start working decreases as follows:

Rnd 1:

K1, ssk, k to 3 sts before marker, k2tog, k1, SM, k1, ssk, k to 3 sts before end of rnd, k2tog, k1.

You have 36 (44) sts in total.

Rnd 2:

K to end of rnd.

Repeat rnds 1-2 twice more.

You have 28 (36) sts in total.

Then, repeat rnd 1 3 (5) more times.

You have 16 (16) sts in total.

Work one rnd as follows: K2tog.

You have 8 (8) sts in total.

Cut yarn and pull through the remaining sts.

THUMB

Transfer the 8 (10) sts that were on hold for the thumbhole onto 4 mm (US6) DPNs. With MC, pick up and k 8 (10) sts from the the CO edge and gap to prevent holes from appearing, k8 (10) (thumb sts that were on hold). Join to work in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

You have 16 (20) sts in total for the thumb.

Rnds 1-3:

K all sts in MC.

Rnds 4-6:

K all sts in CC1.

Repeat rnds 1-6 twice more.

Switch to MC, and work next rnd as follows:

Rnd 1:

K all sts.

Rnd 2:

K2tog across all sts.

You have 8 (10) sts in total.

Rnd 3:

K2tog across all sts.

You have 4 (5) sts in total.

Cut yarn and pull through the remaining sts.

LEFT HAND MITTEN

CO 40 (48) sts on 3 mm (US2.5) DPNs (or circular needles for magic loop technique) in CC3, and join to work in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

Work 2 rnds of *k1, p1* ribbing.

Switch to CC2, and work 32 more rnds of *k1, p1* ribbing, or until cuff measures 12.5 cm / 5”.

Change to 4 mm (US6) DPNs (or circular needles for magic loop technique), and switch to MC.

Work in St st until work measures 7.5 (8.5) cm / 3 (3.25)” from the rib or 20 (21) cm / 8 (8.25)” in total.

On the next round, you create the hole for the thumb. Work as follows:

K10 (12), transfer next 8 (10) sts onto a piece of thread (this is where the thumb will be worked), CO 8 (10) sts with backward loop technique, k to end of rnd.

With MC, work in St st until work measures 2.5 cm / 1" from thumb hole.

Switch to CC1 and work in St st until work measures 3 cm / 1.25" from MC section.

Work one more rnd and place marker:
K20 (24), PM, k to end of rnd.

Next, start working decreases as follows:

Rnd 1:

K1, ssk, k to 3 sts before marker, k2tog, k1, SM, k1, ssk, k to 3 sts before end of rnd, k2tog, k1.

You have 36 (44) sts in total.

Rnd 2:

K to end of rnd.

Repeat rnds 1-2 twice more.

You have 28 (36) sts in total.

Then, repeat rnd 1 3 (5) more times.

You have 16 (16) sts in total.

Work one rnd as follows: K2tog.

You have 8 (8) sts in total.

Cut yarn and pull through the remaining sts.

THUMB

Transfer the 8 (10) sts that were on hold for the thumbhole onto 4 mm (US6) DPNs. With MC, pick

up and k 8 (10) sts from the the CO edge and gap to prevent holes from appearing, k 8 (10) (thumb sts that were on hold). Join to work in the round. Place a marker to indicate beginning of round.

You have 16 (20) sts in total for the thumb.

Rnds 1-3:

K all sts in CC2.

Rnds 4-6:

K all sts in CC3.

Repeat rnds 1-6 one twice.

Switch to CC2, and work next rnd as follows:

Rnd 1:

K all sts.

Rnd 2:

K2tog across all sts.

You have 8 (10) sts in total.

Rnd 3:

K2tog across all sts.

You have 4 (5) sts in total.

Cut yarn and pull through the remaining sts.

FINISHING

Fold the cuff double and weave in the ends on the RS since that side is facing down (folded, the WS faces outwards when wearing the mittens). Weave in all other ends. You can block or steam block the mittens by soaking them in cold to lukewarm water. Dry flat and enjoy!





#polarpawsbeanie

POLAR PAWS BEANIE

The *Polar Paws* beanie is worked bottom up with two strands of brushed alpaca, meaning this fuzzy dream of a hat can be made in just one evening! The simple cable motif makes it an engaging project to work on, and the wide folded rib will make you look cool while keeping the ears warm.

In the photo, my sister is wearing the beanie in the Portuguese mountains just before sunset. The photos brought back memories of the good old days (2016ish) when she very kindly albeit often a little reluctantly would serve as a model for my knitted hats. Back then, I would snap the photos on my dad's old iPad, which I figured was in much better use in my hands. So, thank you family for always supporting my projects, both voluntarily and sometimes not so much.

Size:
One size.

Finished garment measurements:

Brim circumference: 51 cm / 20.25”

Total length: 34 cm / 13.5”

Length with brim folded: 26 cm / 10.5”

Gauge:

11 sts x 18 rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4” on 6 mm (US10) needles in cable pattern holding 2 strands of brushed alpaca together, before blocking.

Needles:

5 mm (US8) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24” for folded brim and 6 mm (US10) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24” and DPNs if you’re not using magic loop technique.

Notions:

Stitch marker, cable needle, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

100 g of Sandnes Borstet Alpaca (96% brushed alpaca, 4% nylon - 110 m / 120 yds / 50 g) in colour 1014.

Beanie is worked holding two strands of brushed alpaca together.

BRIM

CO 56 sts on 5 mm (US8) needles with a long tail cast on method holding two strands together. Join in the round taking care not to twist the sts and

place a stitch marker to mark the beginning of round.

Work 14 rnds of *k1, p1* ribbing. Next, knit one rnd (this will help the edge fold up neatly), then work 13 rnds more of *k1, p1* ribbing. Altogether 28 rnds worked until now.

Change to a 6 mm (US10) 40-60 cm / 16-24” circular needles and start working according to Chart A. The Chart A is worked 4 times in a rnd.

Work all 4 rnds of Chart A 6 times (24 rnds).

SHAPING THE CROWN

Work Chart B decreasing sts on rnds 5-8 according to the chart.

You have 20 sts in total.

Cut the strands, pull through the remaining stitches and tighten.

FINISHING

Weave in the threads on the inside and carefully either steam block or wet block your beanie. Take care not to stretch out the rib hem too much when it’s wet as you don’t want it to lose its elasticity that will keep your ears nice and warm.

Lastly, fold up the rib at the purl rnd approx. 8 cm / 3” on the right side.

That’s it! You’re ready for some cold weather in your new *Polar Paws* beanie, so bring on the brrrr!



Chart A

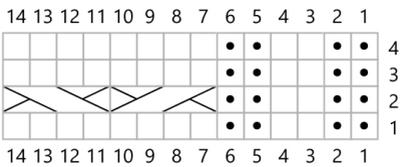
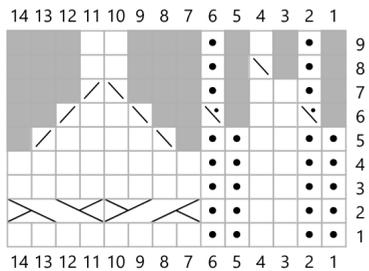


Chart B



- k
- p
- k2tog
- ssk
- p2tog tbl
- 2/2 RC
- 2/2 LC
- no stitch



#stripyaffairsweater

STRIPY AFFAIR SWEATER

For anyone struggling with the idea of sticking to just one colour for the next project, this one's for you. The *Stripy Affair* sweater is worked top down on 5 mm (US8) needles holding together one strand of merino and two strands of silk mohair. It has a flattering V-neck, dropped shoulders and a relaxed fit – a combination that looks gorgeous on most body types. The generous sleeves and body are finished with a wide 2x2 rib to give the piece a modern and luxurious feel.

Sizes:

XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL)



Finished garment measurements:

- a.** Finished bust circumference: 91 (102) 113.5 (124.5) 138 (144.5) cm / 36.5 (41) 45.25 (49.75) 55 (57.75)".
- b.** Length from back neck to hem: 50 (51) 52 (52) 53 (53) cm / 19.75 (20) 20.5 (20.5) 21 (21)".
- c.** Sleeve length from underarm: 44 (45) 46 (47) 49 (49) cm / 17.25 (17.75) 18 (18.5) 19.25 (19.25)".
- d.** Upper sleeve circumference: 38 (40) 42 (44.5) 46.5 (49) cm / 15 (16) 17 (17.75) 18.75 (19.5)".
- e.** Cuff circumference: 31 (33.5) 35.5 (38) 40 (42) cm / 12.5 (13.25) 14.25 (15) 16 (17)".

Choose a size that is 10-20 cm / 4-7.75" bigger than your bust circumference.

Sample in size S.

Gauge:

18 sts x 25 rows / rnds = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4" on 5 mm (US8) needles in St st holding two strands mohair and one strand of merino wool together, after blocking (or steam blocking).

Needles:

4 mm (US6) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24" and 80-100 cm / 32-40", and DPNs for sleeve rib if you're not using magic loop technique.
5 mm (US8) circular needles 40-60 cm / 16-24" and 80-100 cm / 32-40".

Notions:

Stitch markers, stitch holders, tapestry needle.

Yarn:

MC:

50 (50) 75 (75) 100 (100) g Knitting For Olive Merino (100% merino wool - 250 m / 273 yds / 50 g) in colour Rose Clay together with 50 (50) 75 (75) 100 (100) g Knitting For Olive Soft Silk Mohair in colour Rose Clay (70% mohair, 30% silk - 225 m / 246 yds / 25 g).

CC1:

50 (50) 75 (75) 100 (100) g Knitting For Olive Merino in colour Autumn together with 50 (50) 75 (75) 100 (100) g Knitting For Olive Soft Silk Mohair in colour Autumn.

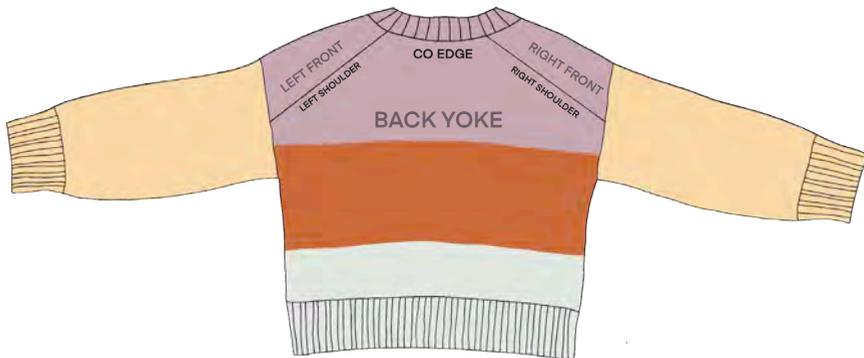
CC2:

50 (50) 75 (75) 100 (100) g Knitting For Olive Merino in colour Powder together with 50 (50) 75 (75) 100 (100) g Knitting For Olive Soft Silk Mohair in colour Powder.

CC3:

100 (100) 125 (125) 150 (150) g Knitting For Olive Merino in colour Soft Peach together with 100 (100) 125 (125) 150 (150) g Knitting For Olive Soft Silk Mohair in colour Soft Peach.

The sweater is worked holding two strands of mohair together with one strand of merino.



BACK YOKE

CO 22 (24) 30 (36) 40 (42) sts on 5 mm (US8) needles in MC. Do not join in round. Purl the first row and place removable stitch markers into first and last st to help mark where sts will be picked up when working left and right fronts.

Row 1 (RS):

Kfb, k to last st, kfb. 2 sts increased.

Row 2 (WS):

Kfb, p to last st, kfb. 2 sts increased.

Repeat rows 1-2 14 (16) 17 (18) 20 (21) more times.

After completing increases you have 82 (92)102 (112) 124 (130) sts.

Work in St st back and forth until the work measures approx. 19 (20) 21 (21) 22 (22) cm / 7.5 (7.75) 8.25 (8.25) 8.75 (8.75)” from the cast on edge.

Then, change to CC1 and work in St st for another 8 cm / 3.25”.

Cut the yarn and let the sts rest while shaping the front yoke next.

LEFT FRONT

With MC, pick up and k 30 (34) 36 (38) 42 (44) sts from the left side stitch marker to the outer edge (when looking at the piece with the RS facing you) with 5 mm (US8) needles, you can remove marker now. This is the slanted left side edge where increases were just worked.

Shape the left armhole and work decreases along the shoulder as follows:

Row 1 (WS): P to end.

Row 2 (RS): K to end.

Row 3: P to end.

Row 4: K to last 5 sts, ssk, k3.

Repeat rows 1-4 4 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5) more times.

You have 25 (29) 31 (32) 36 (38) sts.

P across one more row (WS).

Next, shape the left side of the V-neckline as follows:

Row 1 (RS): K3, M1L, k to end.

Row 2 (WS): P to end.

Repeat rows 1-2 15 (16) 19 (23) 25 (26) more times.

You have 41 (46) 51 (56) 62 (65) sts in total.

Cut the yarn and let the sts rest as you shape the right side of the shoulder and neckline.

Work a (WS) row last so that the next row will be a (RS) row.

RIGHT FRONT

With MC, pick up and k30 (34) 36 (38) 42 (44) sts from the right shoulder to the marker (the right side edge of the back yoke where increases were previously worked) with 5 mm (US8) needles, you can remove the marker now. The direction for picking up sts is from the shoulder to the neck.

Shape the right armhole and work decreases along the shoulder as follows:

Row 1 (WS): P to end.

Row 2 (RS): K to end.

Row 3: P to end.

Row 4: K3, k2tog, k to end.

Repeat rows 1-4 4 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5) more times.

You have 25 (29) 31 (32) 36 (38) sts.

P across one more row (WS).

Next, shape the right side of the V-neckline as follows:

Row 1 (RS): K to last 3 sts, M1R, k3.

Row 2 (WS): P to end.

Repeat rows 1-2 15 (16) 19 (23) 25 (26) more times.

You have 41 (46) 51 (56) 62 (65) sts in total.

On the next RS row connect the left and right front as follows:

Knit to end of right front, take left front sts that were on hold and knit to end of left front.

You have 82 (92) 102 (112) 124 (130) front sts.

Continue in St st until the work measures 3.5 cm / 1.5" from the V-neckline (where you connected the right and left front).

Change to CC1 and work 8 cm / 3.25" more in St st.

The yoke has now been completed.

BODY

Next, join the front and back to form the body on 5 mm (US8) 80-100 cm / 32-40" circular needles as follows:

With CC1, k across the 82 (92) 102 (112) 124 (130) sts for the front, PM, k across the 82 (92) 102 (112) 124 (130) sts for the back, PM (this is BOR marker).

There are now a total of 164 (184) 204 (224) 248 (260) sts on the needles for the body.

Work in St st in the rnd with CC1 until work measures 12 cm / 4.75" from underarm.

Change to CC2 and work in St st until work measures 22 cm / 8.75" from underarm.

Change to 4 mm (US6) needles and work 22 rnds of *k2, p2* ribbing (or until rib hem measures 9 cm / 3.5").

BO using a stretchy bind off method.

SLEEVES

With CC3, pick up and k 68 (72) 76 (80) 84 (88) sts for the sleeves with a 5 mm (US8) 40-60 cm / 16-24" circular needle starting from the middle of underarm. Join in the rnd and place a marker to mark the beginning of rnd.

Work in St st in the rnd until the sleeve measures 35 (36) 37 (38) 40 (40) cm / 13.75 (14.25) 14.5 (15) 15.75 (15.75)" while at the same time working decreases 6 times every 12th (12th) 13th (13th) 14th (14th) rnd (approx. 5 (5) 5 (5) 5.5 (5.5) cm / 2 (2) 2 (2) 2.25 (2.25)" apart) as follows: k1, k2tog, k to last 3 sts of rnd, ssk, k1.

There are now 56 (60) 64 (68) 72 (76) sts on the needles.

Change to 4 mm (US6) DPNs or circular needles (magic loop technique) and work 22 rnds of *k2, p2* ribbing (or until rib measures 9 cm / 3.5"). BO using a stretchy bind off method. Work other sleeve the same way.

COLLAR

Starting at left shoulder seam, pick up and k sts from neckline with MC and 4 mm (US6) needles as follows:

Pick up and k 40 (40) 40 (44) 48 (48) sts from left front to the V-point, PM right before the V-point, pick up and k 2 sts, PM, pick up and k 40 (40) 40 (44) 48 (48) until right shoulder seam and lastly pick up and k 18 (18) 18 (24) 28(28) sts from back neck. Place marker to indicate beg of rnd.

You have 100 (100) 100 (114) 126(126) sts in total.

Rnds 1-3:

K2, p2 to end of rnd (make sure that the 2 sts between markers at V-point are k sts).

Next, start working decreases on each rnd to shape V- neck collar as follows:

Rnd 4:

Work in est ribbing to 1 st before marker, k2tog (you need to remove the marker that is between the sts as you do this), k2, ssk (remove marker that is between the sts), work in est ribbing to end of rnd. Place markers back on each side of the 2 k sts at V-point.

2 sts decreased, you have 98 (98) 98 (112) 124 (124) sts in total.

Rnds 5-10:

Work in est ribbing to 1 st before marker, k2tog, k2, ssk, work in est ribbing to end of rnd (removing and replacing markers as earlier).

12 sts decreased, you have 86 (86) 86 (100) 112 (112) sts in total.

BO sts using standard bind off method.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends and block your sweater.





Thank You

Making this book has been a huge learning journey filled with inspiration, late nights of knitting, recalculating stitches and taking photos in every kind of weather. I'm so grateful for all the support I've had on the way from loved ones, friends and talented professionals.

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