



OSHIMA

Brioche Yoked Pullover

by Jared Flood



OSHIMA COMPONENTS

Materials

2320 (2530, 2825, 3040, 3400, 3665) yards of fingering weight wool yarn (held double throughout)
9 (10, 11, 12, 13, 14) skeins of Brooklyn Tweed *Loft* (100% American Targhee-Columbia wool; 275 yards/50g)

Photographed in color *Woodsmoke*

Gauge

16 stitches & 24 rows/rounds = 4" in stockinette stitch with Size A needle(s) and yarn held double, after blocking
14 stitches & 44 rows/rounds = 4" in Brioche Stitch with Size B needle(s) and yarn held double, after blocking

Note that for Brioche Stitch, each elongated stitch in a column of knit stitches represents two rows: when you count these it will appear that 22 rows = 4"

Needles

Size A (for Stockinette Stitch Fabric)

One each 16" and 32" circular needles, and one set of double-pointed needles (DPNs)* in size needed to obtain stockinette stitch gauge listed
Suggested Size: 6½ mm (US 10½)

Size B (for Brioche Stitch Fabric)

One 32" circular needle in size needed to obtain Brioche Stitch gauge listed
Suggested Size: 5½ mm (US 9)

Size C (for Ribbing)

One each 16" and 32" circular needles, and one set of DPNs*, three sizes smaller than Size A
Suggested Size: 5 mm (US 8)

Size D (optional; for Tubular Cast On only)

One each 16" and 32" circular needles, and one set of DPNs*, four sizes smaller than Size A
Suggested Size: 4½ mm (US 7)

**32" circular needle can be used instead of DPNs and/or 16" circular needle if using the Magic Loop method for working small circumferences in the round (i.e. Sleeves).*

Note: If you have adjusted the needle size to obtain the correct gauge, it may or may not be necessary to make a matching adjustment to the needle size used for Tubular Cast On due to variance in individual work. You may wish to test your chosen cast-on method on your swatch.

Finished Dimensions

40 (43½, 48, 51½, 56, 59½)" circumference at chest

Intended Ease: + 4–5"

Sample shown is size 43½" with + 4½" ease on models

Additional Tools

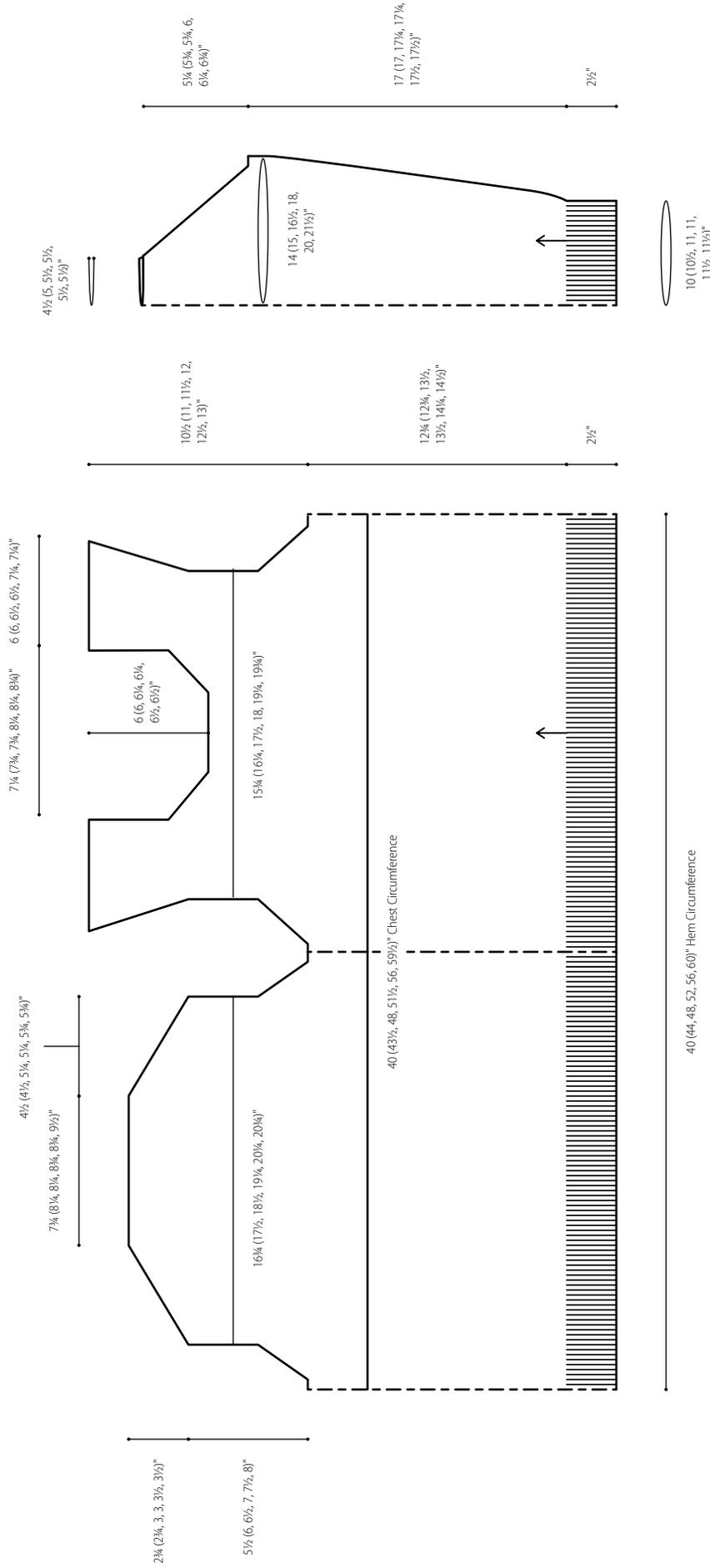
Stitch markers (including one in a unique style or color for BOR), removable markers or coilless safety pins, cable needle (CN), blunt tapestry needle, stitch holders or waste yarn, T-pins (optional), a small amount of sock yarn in a similar color for seaming (see *Construction Notes*)

If working Tubular Cast On, you will also require smooth waste yarn (sport- or DK-weight cotton, silk, or bamboo yarn) and Size D needles. You may use another cast on if desired, omitting these tools.

Skill Level



OSHIMA SCHEMATICS



Note: Garment is worked circularly to beginning of armhole shaping; body shown in exploded view to illustrate differences between front and back yoke shaping

ABOUT THIS DESIGN

This masculine version of Jared's popular Oshima pattern (designed for women in our BT Fall 13 collection) uses double-stranded Loft to create a cozy brioche yoke pullover. Decreases for the arm holes and neck opening are set in from the edges to form echoing curves like rake lines in a zen garden. The sweater is knit in the round from hem and cuffs to underarm, then the yoke and sleeve caps are worked flat. The fronts extend over shoulders to seam to back, adding architectural interest to the rear view as well. Fine details like fashioned decreases and tubular edges bespeak lasting quality.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- Yarn is held double throughout; the term "working yarn" refers to two strands held together as one.
- The sleeves are worked circularly from the cuff to the underarm. Stitches are bound off for underarm, then the sleeve cap is worked flat.
Body is worked circularly from hem to underarm. Stitches are bound off for the underarms, and then the front and back of the yoke are worked flat for the remainder of garment. The front is divided at the neckline and both sides are worked at the same time from separate balls of yarn held double.
- Selvedge stitches are worked as a Garter Stitch Selvedge {GSS} (see *Special Techniques*).
- The cross-front is narrower than cross-back on yoke.
- When working increases into Brioche Stitch, on the WS row following the Increase Row, work the YO in the center of the BRK-YO-BRK double increase as a knit stitch on the WS. It will be worked into pattern on the subsequent row.
- When instructed to bind off, do so with a very relaxed tension. Due to the tendency of Brioche Stitch to spread widthwise, it is necessary to bind off very loosely so that the edge does not gather.
- Because of the softly spun nature of this yarn, some knitters prefer to do their seaming with a firmly spun yarn, such as sock yarn, in a similar color; alternatively, you may add twist into the yarn (in the same direction as the yarn is plied) as you seam to add tensile strength.

STITCH PATTERNS

1x1 Ribbing (even number of stitches; 1-round repeat)

Round 1: *Knit 1, purl 1; repeat from * to end.

Repeat Round 1 for pattern.

Circular Brioche Stitch (multiple of 2 stitches; 2-round repeat)

Setup Round: *Yf-Sl1-YOF, purl 1; repeat from * to end.

Round 1: *BRK, Yf-Sl1-YO; repeat from * to end.

Round 2: *Yf-Sl1-YOF, BRP; repeat from * to end.

Repeat Rounds 1 & 2 for pattern.

Flat Brioche Stitch with Garter Stitch Selvedge (odd number of stitches; 2-row repeat)

Setup Row (WS): {GSS}, *Yf-Sl1-YO, knit 1; repeat from * to last 2 stitches, Yf-Sl1-YO, {GSS}.

Row 1 (RS): {GSS}, *BRK, Yf-Sl1-YO; repeat from * to last 2 stitches, BRK, {GSS}.

Row 2 (WS): {GSS}, *Yf-Sl1-YO, BRK; repeat from * to last 2 stitches, Yf-Sl1-YO, {GSS}.

Repeat Rows 1 & 2 for pattern.

Note that Setup Row will be required only for swatching; within pattern, Flat Brioche Stitch is continued from Circular Brioche Stitch.

SLEEVES

Tubular Cast On

If you do not wish to work a Tubular Cast On, cast on 40 (42, 44, 44, 46, 46) stitches using Size C needle(s) in preferred style for small-circumference circular knitting (suggested size: 5 mm/US 8), working yarn, and your preferred method, place marker for BOR and join for working in the round, then proceed to the "Work Ribbing" section of piece.

With Size D needle(s) in preferred style for small-circumference circular knitting (suggested size: 4½ mm/US 7) and waste yarn, loosely cast on 21 (22, 22, 23, 24, 24) stitches using your preferred method.

Switch to working yarn for Foundation Row, then work Row/Rounds 1–4 as directed in *Special Techniques*; you will have 40 (42, 44, 44, 46, 46) stitches on your needle(s) after Row 1.

Switch to Size C needle(s) in preferred style for small-circumference circular knitting.

Work Ribbing

Begin 1x1 Ribbing (see *Stitch Patterns*); work until piece measures 2½" from cast-on edge.

Shape Sleeve

Switch to Size A needle(s) in preferred style for small-circumference circular knitting and stockinette stitch (knit every round).

Work 7 (7, 5, 5, 3, 3) rounds even.

Sleeve Increase Round: Knit 4, Inv-R, knit to last 5 stitches, Inv-L, knit 4. (2 stitches increased)

Repeat the Sleeve Increase Round every 12th (12th, 10th, 8th, 6th, 6th) round 7 (2, 4, 5, 14, 8) more times, then every 10 (10th, 8th, 6th, 4th, 4th) round 0 (6, 6, 8, 2, 11) times, switching to 16" circular needle (if desired) when necessary for number of stitches in round.

Upon completion of this section you will have worked the Sleeve Increase Round a total of 8 (9, 11, 14, 17, 20) times; you now have 56 (60, 66, 72, 80, 86) stitches on your needle(s).

Work even until piece measures 19½ (19½, 19¾, 19¾, 20, 20)" from cast-on edge, ending 2 (2, 4, 4, 6, 8) stitches before BOR marker on final round.

Shape Cap

Bind off the next 4 (4, 8, 8, 12, 16) stitches (removing marker), knit to end. [52 (56, 58, 64, 68, 70) stitches remain]

Cap is worked flat from this point forward. Work selvedge stitches as {GSS} while working in stockinette stitch (knit on RS; purl on WS) for rest of cap.

Next Row (WS): {GSS}, purl to last stitch, {GSS}.

Cap Double Decrease Row (RS): {GSS}, knit 3, FD2-R, knit to last 8 stitches, FD2-L, knit 3, {GSS}. (4 stitches decreased)

Repeat the Cap Double Decrease Row every RS row 1 (1, 1, 3, 4, 4) more time(s). [44 (48, 50, 48, 48, 50) stitches remain]

Work 1 row even (WS).

Cap Single Decrease Row (RS): {GSS}, knit 3, k2tog, knit to last 6 stitches, SSK, knit 3, {GSS}. (2 stitches decreased)

Repeat the Cap Single Decrease Row every RS row 12 (13, 13, 12, 12, 13) more times. [18 (20, 22, 22, 22, 22) stitches remain]

Work 1 row even (WS).

Bind off remaining stitches.

Repeat instructions for second sleeve.

BODY

Tubular Cast On

If you do not wish to work a Tubular Cast On, cast on 160 (176, 192, 208, 224, 240) stitches using Size C 32" circular needle, working yarn, and your preferred method, place unique marker for BOR and join for working in the round, then proceed to the "Work Ribbing" section of piece.

With Size D 32" circular needle and waste yarn, loosely cast on 81 (89, 97, 105, 113, 121) stitches using your preferred method.

Switch to working yarn for Foundation Row, then work Row/Rounds 1–4 as directed in *Special Techniques*; you will have 160 (176, 192, 208, 224, 240) stitches on your needle(s) after Row 1.

Switch to Size C 32" circular needle.

Work Ribbing

Begin 1x1 Ribbing; work until piece measures 2½" from cast-on edge.

Main Body

Switch to Size A 32" circular needle and stockinette stitch (knit every round); work until piece measures 12¼ (12¼, 12¾, 12¾, 13, 13)" from cast-on edge.

Transition to Brioche Stitch

Sizes 40, 48, & 56" Only:

Transition Decrease Round: *K6, k2tog; repeat from * to end. [140 (–, 168, –, 196, –) stitches remain].

Sizes 43½, 51½, & 59½" Only:

Transition Decrease Round: *[K6, k2tog] – (1, –, 3, –, 1) time(s), [k5, k2tog] – (2, –, 4, –, 1) time(s); repeat from * to end. [– (152, –, 180, –, 208) stitches remain].

All Sizes Resume:

Switch to Size B 32" circular needle and Circular Brioche Stitch (see *Stitch Patterns*). Work Setup Round once, placing marker for right side after 70 (76, 84, 90, 98, 104) stitches; then repeat Rounds 1 & 2 until piece measures 15¼ (15¼, 16, 16, 16¾, 17)" from cast-on edge, ending with Round 2 of pattern and 2 (2, 4, 4, 6, 8) stitches before BOR marker.

Division Round: Bind off the next 3 (3, 7, 7, 11, 15) stitches (removing marker), work to 2 (2, 4, 4, 6, 8) stitches before side marker, join a new (doubled) ball of yarn and bind off the next 3 (3, 7, 7, 11, 15) stitches (removing marker), work to end. [67 (73, 77, 83, 87, 89) stitches remain for each of front and back]

Place a removable marker or coilless safety pin on the last row worked on both front and back. This marker will be a reference point when measuring yoke length.

Transfer 67 (73, 77, 83, 87, 89) stitches just worked to stitch holder or waste yarn for back. Leave yarn attached.



FRONT

Return to front stitches ready to work a WS row.

Next Row (WS): {GSS}, *Yf-Sl1-YO, BRK; repeat from * to last 2 stitches, Yf-Sl1-YO, {GSS}.

Continue in Flat Brioche Stitch with Garter Stitch Selvedge (see *Stitch Patterns*); work 4 rows even.

Shape Armholes

Armhole Double Decrease Row (RS): {GSS}, work 4 stitches as established, BRSSSK, work as established to last 8 stitches, BRK3tog, work as established to last stitch, {GSS}. (4 stitches decreased)

Repeat the Armhole Double Decrease Row every 6th row 2 (3, 3, 4, 4, 4) more times.

Upon completion of this section you will have worked the Armhole Double Decrease Row a total of 3 (4, 4, 5, 5, 5) times; you now have 55 (57, 61, 63, 67, 69) stitches on your needle.

Work even in established pattern until piece measures 4½ (5, 5¼, 5¾, 6, 6½)" from marked Division Row, ending with a WS row.

Divide for Neckline

Mark off center 13 (15, 15, 17, 17, 19) stitches using 2 removable markers.

Division Row (RS): Work as established to first neck marker; join a new (doubled) ball of yarn and bind off center 13 (15, 15, 17, 17, 19) stitches (removing neck markers), work as established to end. [21 (21, 23, 23, 25, 25) stitches remain on each side]

Both sides will be worked at once from separate balls from this point forward. Establish a garter stitch selvedge stitch at each neck edge (knit it every row). Make sure not to cross or twist yarns when switching to second side.

Next Row (WS): {GSS}, work as established to 1 stitch before neck edge, {GSS}; on second side with other ball of yarn, {GSS}, work as established to last stitch, {GSS}.

Work 4 rows even as established.

Shape Front Neck and Armhole Edges

Note: Neck and armhole edge shaping are worked at the same time. Neck shaping will begin first, and will continue through armhole edge shaping. Please read the following section through to the end before proceeding.

Neck Decrease Row (RS): Work as established to 8 stitches before neck edge, BRK3tog, work to neck edge; on second side with other ball of yarn, work 5 stitches as established, BRSSSK, work as established to end. (2 stitches decreased at each neck edge)

Repeat the Neck Decrease Row every 8th row 2 more times.

AT THE SAME TIME, when armholes measure 5¾ (6¼, 6¾, 7¼, 7¾, 8¼)" ending with a WS row, shape armhole edges as follows:

Armhole Edge Increase Row (RS): Work 5 stitches as established, BRK-YO-BRK, work to neck edge (continuing neck shaping if necessary); on second side with other ball of yarn, work as established to last 6 stitches (continuing neck shaping if necessary), BRK-YO-BRK, work as established to end. (2 stitches increased at each armhole edge)

Repeat the Armhole Edge Increase Row every 18th row 2 more times, working new stitches into pattern (see *Construction Notes*).

Upon completion of all shaping, you will have worked the Neck Decrease Row a total of 3 times and the Armhole Edge Increase Row a total of 3 times, you now have 21 (21, 23, 23, 25, 25) stitches on each side.

Work both sides even until armholes measure 10½ (11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13)" from marked Division Row, ending with a WS row.

Bind off all stitches on each side in pattern with a very relaxed tension (see *Construction Notes*).

BACK

Transfer held 67 (73, 77, 83, 87, 89) back stitches to Size B 32" circular needle. Resume with working yarn (doubled) attached to back.

Next Row (WS): {GSS}, *Yf-Sl1-YO, BRK; repeat from * to last 2 stitches, Yf-Sl1-YO, {GSS}.

Continue in Flat Brioché Stitch with Garter Stitch Selvedge; work 4 rows even.

Shape Armholes

Armhole Double Decrease Row (RS): {GSS}, work 4 stitches as established, BRSSSK, work as established to last 8 stitches, BRK3tog, work as established to last stitch {GSS}. (4 stitches decreased)

Repeat the Armhole Double Decrease Row every 6th row 1 (2, 2, 3, 3, 3) more time(s).

Upon completion of this section you will have worked the Armhole Double Decrease Row a total of 2 (3, 3, 4, 4, 4) times; you now have 59 (61, 65, 67, 71, 73) stitches on your needle.

Work even in established pattern until piece measures 5½ (6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8)" from marked Division Row, ending with a WS row.

Shape Shoulders

Shoulder Double Decrease Row (RS): Work 5 stitches as established, BRSSSK, work as established to last 8 stitches, BRK3tog, work as established to end. (4 stitches decreased)

Place a removable marker or coilless safety pin at each end of this row.

Repeat the Shoulder Double Decrease Row every 4th row 7 (7, 8, 8, 9, 9) more times (omitting marker placement on subsequent repeats).

Work 1 row even (WS).

Upon completion of this section you will have worked the Shoulder Double Decrease Row a total of 8 (8, 9, 9, 10, 10) times; you now have 27 (29, 29, 31, 31, 33) stitches on your needle.

Bind off all stitches in pattern with a very relaxed tension.

FINISHING

Assembly

Leave removable markers or coilless safety pins in place. Using a steam-iron or garment steamer, steam-block each garment piece to schematic measurements (see *Special Techniques*). Steaming the pieces before assembly makes them easier to work with when seaming.

With matching sock yarn threaded on a tapestry needle (see *Construction Notes*), sew shoulder seams by joining flat bound-off edge of right or left front to corresponding sloped edge of back shoulder, between marked row and bind-off row. Note that bound-off edge of front will be slightly longer than the corresponding sloped edge of back, and will need to be gently eased during seaming.

Sew sleeve caps into armholes, taking a single-stitch seam allowance.

Neckband

With Size C 16" circular needle, working yarn (doubled), RS facing, and beginning at right shoulder seam, pick up and knit 29 (31, 31, 33, 33, 35) stitches evenly along back neck edge, 23 (23, 25, 25, 27, 27) stitches down left side of front neck, 13 (15, 15, 17, 17, 19) stitches from bound-off edge at center front, and 23 (23, 25, 25, 27, 27) stitches up right side of front neck. Place marker for BOR and join for working in the round. [88 (92, 96, 100, 104, 108) stitches now on needle]

Purl 1 round.

Begin 1x1 Ribbing; work until neckband measures 1¼".

Using current Size C needle and 32" Size C needle, bind off all stitches using the Tubular Bind Off (see *Special Techniques*), with RS facing for dividing stitches. If desired, you may bind off using another method of your choice.

Wet-Block

Wet-block finished garment following the tutorial under *Special Techniques*.

SPECIAL TECHNIQUES

1x1 Tubular Cast On (Circular Knitting; even number of stitches)*

Using Size D needle(s) (suggested size: 4½ mm/US 7) in preferred style for working in the round, waste yarn, and your preferred method, loosely cast on the number of stitches directed for piece. Do not join.

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

Row 1 (Increase Row; RS): *Knit 1, insert your L needle tip from front to back under the running thread between the stitch you just worked and the next stitch on L needle, then purl this stitch (increasing one); repeat from * to last 2 stitches, knit 1, insert L needle tip from front to back under the running thread between the stitch you just worked and the next stitch on L needle, then purl the lifted running thread together with last stitch on L needle.

Join work into the round, placing a unique marker to indicate BOR.

Round 2 (Tubular Knit Round): *Slip 1 with yarn in back, bring yarn to front, purl 1, bring yarn to back; repeat from * to end.

Round 3 (Tubular Purl Round): *Knit 1, bring yarn to front, slip 1 with yarn in front, bring yarn to back; repeat from * to end.

Round 4: Work as for Round 2.

You have now completed your Tubular Rounds and will begin working your ribbing according to pattern. You may remove the waste yarn from your Tubular Edge at any time by carefully snipping it with scissors and unraveling it; however, it is recommended that you wait until you have worked 1–2" of fabric before removing. Take care during this process to avoid accidentally cutting any of your main yarn.

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

{GSS} Garter Stitch Selvedge

This selvedge is particularly elastic and is appropriate for shaped edges of fabric.

RS & WS Rows: Knit the first and the last stitch of every row.

Steam Blocking

Lay finished project flat on an appropriate blocking surface, smoothing fabric flat with your hands. Pin garment according to instructed dimensions (see *Schematic*), using T-pins if necessary. For smaller items such as hats, mittens, or socks, it may not be necessary to pin. Set your iron to the wool setting (medium temperature with steam) and prepare a press cloth (a flat cotton or linen tea towel or piece of cloth of that weight) by soaking it in water and wringing it out. Lay the damp cloth over the knitted piece and hold the iron about ½" above the cloth, sending bursts of steam through the cloth. The damp cloth will add extra steam and prevent you from accidentally scorching the piece. Re-wet the cloth as needed. Move the cloth and steam each section of the knitting. Allow to dry completely before unpinning.

Wet-Blocking

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

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

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

Lay finished project on an appropriate blocking surface, smoothing fabric flat with your hands. Block garment to to instructed dimensions (see *Schematic*), using T-pins if desired. Allow garment to relax as it dries.

For circular knitting projects, fabric will dry with creases at the sides of the body and sleeves. For best results, steam these creases out after garment is completely dry using a steam iron or garment steamer.



1x1 Tubular Bind Off

This is a method of binding off which uses Kitchener Stitch to create a smooth edge.

Separate the knit and purl stitches from each other onto 2 separate needles, i.e., *slip the next knit stitch onto Needle 1 (Front), slip the next purl stitch onto Needle 2 (Back); repeat from * until all stitches are separated, with the knit stitches all on the Front Needle and the purl stitches all on the Back Needle.

Proceed as for Kitchener Stitch, to bind off the stitches by grafting them together.

Kitchener Stitch (Grafting)

Kitchener Stitch is used to sew live stitches together in a way that mimics a row of knitting. Pieces to be joined are live on needles, with RSs facing out and both needle tips pointing to the right. Use a length of yarn approximately 4 times the length of the finished seam, attached to the R edge of the Back knitted piece (use the yarn the piece was knitted with, or attach a new length of yarn). Thread the yarn onto a blunt tapestry needle and follow the instructions below, working from right to left (note that you will work into each stitch twice):

- Step 1:** Insert tapestry needle into first stitch on Front Needle as if to purl; pull yarn through, but do not slip this stitch from needle.
- Step 2:** Insert tapestry needle into first stitch on Back Needle as if to knit; pull yarn through, but do not slip this stitch from needle.
- Step 3:** Insert tapestry needle into first stitch on Front Needle as if to knit, slipping this stitch off the needle. Insert tapestry needle into next stitch on Front Needle as if to purl and pull yarn through this stitch, tugging it gently.
- Step 4:** Insert tapestry needle into first stitch on Back Needle as if to purl, slipping this stitch off the needle. Insert tapestry needle into next stitch on Back Needle as if to knit and pull yarn through this stitch, tugging it gently.

Repeat steps 3 and 4 until a single stitch remains on each needle, adjusting the tension of the sewing yarn every few stitches so that it mimics the tension of the knitting. To finish, insert tapestry needle into final stitch on Front Needle as if to knit, slipping it off of needle. Now, insert tapestry needle into final stitch on Back Needle as if to purl, slipping it off of needle. Pull the yarn through and fasten off gently so as not to distort the stitches.

ABBREVIATIONS

K2tog: Knit 2 stitches together. (1 stitch decreased)

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

FD2-R (Fashioned Decrease Right – Double): Place next 2 stitches onto cable needle (CN) and hold CN parallel to and behind L needle. *Insert R needle into first stitch on L needle and first stitch on CN, knit these 2 stitches together; repeat from * once. (2 stitches decreased)

FD2-L (Fashioned Decrease Left – Double): Place next 2 stitches onto CN and hold CN parallel to and in front of L needle. *Insert R needle into first stitch on CN and first stitch on L needle, knit these 2 stitches together; repeat from * once. (2 stitches decreased)

Inv-R (Invisible Increase Right): Insert tip of R needle into right leg of stitch below first stitch on left needle from back to front, lifting this stitch up onto L needle tip. Knit the lifted stitch, then slip the original stitch purlwise with yarn in back (1 stitch increased; leans right)

Inv-L (Invisible Increase Left): Slip next stitch from L to R needle purlwise, insert tip of L needle into the left leg of stitch below the stitch just slipped to R needle from back to front, lifting this stitch up onto L needle tip (the lifted stitch will sit on L needle in the wrong orientation). Knit the lifted stitch through the back loop (1 stitch increased; leans left)

Yf-Sl1-YO (Yarn Forward, Slip 1, Yarn Over): Bring the working yarn under the needle to the front of the work, slip the next stitch purlwise, then bring the yarn over the needle (creating a YO on top of the slipped stitch) to the back, in position to knit the following stitch.

This slipped stitch/yarn over pair is considered one stitch.

Yf-Sl1-YOF (Yarn Forward, Slip 1, Yarn Over to Front): Bring the working yarn under the needle to the front of the work, slip the next stitch purlwise, then bring the yarn over the needle (creating a YO on top of the slipped stitch) and back to the front (under the needle), in position to purl the following stitch.

This slipped stitch/yarn over pair is considered one stitch.

BRK (Brioche Knit): Knit the next stitch together with its corresponding YO from the row below.

BRP (Brioche Purl): Purl the next stitch together with its corresponding YO from the row below.

BRK3tog: BRK2tog (knit the next knit+YO together with the following purl stitch), return the stitch just worked to the L needle, pass the second stitch on L needle (with its corresponding YO) over first stitch. Return stitch from L to R needle. (2 stitches decreased)

BRSSK: Slip 1 knitwise (this is a knit + its corresponding YO) from L to R needle, slip another stitch from L to R needle (this is a purl), BRK one from L needle, pass the slipped stitches over the stitch just worked. (2 stitches decreased)

BRK-YO-BRK: Knit the next stitch together with its corresponding YO from the row below (BRK) without sliding stitch from L needle, yarn over, then knit into the same stitch (and corresponding YO) again. (2 stitches increased)

BOR: Beginning of round

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

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

L: Left (Generally used in technique instructions to indicate which of your two working needles is being used).

R: Right (Generally used in technique instructions to indicate which of your two working needles is being used).

