

PIPPIN

Sweater



The Knit Purl Girl

PIPPIN SWEATER - V1



The Pippin Sweater is a classic raglan sweater with a textured twist. The sand stitch pattern looks impressive but is surprisingly easy to work. It is named after my sweet cat, Pippin, who tried to eat my yarn at every opportunity. I hope you'll like the sweater as much as he does!

The sweater itself is worked in sand stitch, top-down and in the round, using a DK-weight yarn or a combination of fingering- and lace-weight yarns. It starts with a double-folded collar and then is shaped with some German short rows and raglan shaping. Once the yoke is finished, you will leave the sleeves to rest and work the body to your desired length. You will then pick up the stitches for the sleeves and work them with some gentle decreases to create a slight taper. I recommend that you finish the body and sleeves with tubular cast-offs, but you can use your preferred method.

This is a pattern is of easy-to-intermediate difficulty. The construction uses a compound raglan, meaning that the increase rate changes throughout the yoke for each size to achieve a good fit. This is quite straightforward in practice but it can make the written instructions look more complicated. You will also need to be able to maintain the sand stitch pattern throughout the sweater.

Materials & Fit

Notions: 3 mm [US 2.5] (40- and 80-/100-cm [16-, 32-, and/or 40-in] cord) and 4 mm [US 6] (40-, 60-, 80-, and/or 100-cm [16-, 24-, 32-, and/or 40-in] cord) circular needles.

You will also need 8 stitch markers, one of which should be in a contrasting colour, and at least one clip-on stitch marker, a darning needle, some shirring elastic for the collar, and some spare needles/scrap yarn/stitch holders on which the stitches of the sleeves will rest.

Yarn: Approximately 10 (11) 12 (12) 13 (14) 15 (15) 16 (17) 19 skeins of Cardiff Cashmere Classic (100% cashmere; 112 m [122 yds] /25 g). The sample garment was made in Size D in the colour 509 Silver Beige.

This works out to be 1120 (1232) 1344 (1344) 1456 (1568) 1680 (1680) 1792 (1904) 2128 m [1225 (1347) 1470 (1470) 1592 (1715) 1837 (1837) 1960 (2082) 2327 yds] of yarn. Please note that if you are working with 2 yarns held together you will need this quantity of both yarns.

Where possible, buy more yarn than you need to avoid issues with dye lots.

Yarn alternatives: Any light DK/sport-weight yarn with good stitch definition will be a good option here. Kremke Soul Wool Eco Cashmere (100% cashmere; 112 m [122 yds]/25 g) is a good alternative used by some test knitters. Lamana Como (100% merino wool; 120m [131 yds]/25 g) is the right weight and knits up similarly to Cardiff Cashmere Classic. Woolyknit DK Warth Mill British Wool Balls (100% British wool; 204 m [223 yds]/100g) will achieve the correct gauge but will produce a heavier and coarser fabric. Test knitters had a lot of success using a combination of fingering-weight wool with a single strand of mohair.

Tension: 22 sts x 34 rounds in sand stitch on 4 mm needles. Make sure to wash and block your swatch for the most accurate results. Please note that I have tighter-than-average row gauge, but this isn't too important in this pattern. You may wish to go up or down a needle size, working in 0.25/0.5 mm increments as needed, to meet gauge.

Sizing and ease: The Pippin Sweater has about 5-9 cm [2-3.5 in] positive ease for Sizes A-H, and 5-12 cm [2-4.75 in] positive ease for Sizes I-K. If you would like a closer fitting or looser garment, size up or down accordingly.

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

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

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

Actual circumference of garment (cm): 84 (89) 93 (98) 104 (107) 113 (118) 127 (136) 147

Actual circumference of garment (in): 33 (35) 36.5 (38.75) 40.75 (42.25) 44.5 (46.5) 50 (53.75) 58

Techniques

Knitting in the round

Knitting in the round is a technique that allows you to work pieces of knitting in one go without seams. Essentially, you are knitting a big tube rather than flat panels. The key point to remember is that the RS of the work is always facing you (except when working short rows, see below). It's much less complicated than it seems but if this is your first time working in the round, you may find this tutorial

helpful: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_BNZx2Nt8Ng

Double-folded collar

This is a technique that is often used in sweaters and for the brims of hats. I have my live stitches on a 40-cm [16-in] needle, and then use the same needle to work the stitches. It's just what feels more comfortable for me. Essentially, you work the rib to twice your desired length with a round of purl stitches halfway through. You then fold your knitting over on itself, so that the cast-on edge sits inside your circular needle. When you go to work the first stitch of the round, you need to follow the column of stitches back down to the cast-on, pick up the corresponding stitch along the cast-on edge, and work them together. It is a bit fiddly but the results are so worth it. This video offers a good explanation, though personally I find it easier to put the picked-up stitch on my left-hand needle:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nL_5UF1e9Jk

German short rows

Short rows are a technique used to add extra shape to a garment. If you have never worked them before, don't worry – they are much easier than they first appear. For this project, they are used to add extra shape to the shoulders and back.

To work this technique, knit across the round until you are told to 'turn'. Turn your work around so that you are looking at the wrong side. Making sure that your working yarn is in front of your work, slip the last stitch you knitted from your left-hand needle to your right-hand needle. Pull the working yarn over the top of your needle tightly, so that you can see a little inverted 'V' rather than a normal, single stitch. Bring your working yarn all the way around to the front of your work again and continue to purl until you need to turn your work again. When you reach this point, turn your work so that the right side is once again facing you and, with the working yarn in front of the work, once again slip the last stitch you purled from the left-hand needle to the right. Again, pull the working yarn so that you can see the inverted 'V' but, this time, keep the working yarn behind the work, so that you are ready to knit. It is normal for the turning stitches to look a little distorted. When you next work these GSR stitches, simply knit them like a normal stitch.

Please note that the 'V' stitch is often referred to as the 'GSR stitch', but I also refer to it as 'the previous GSR turning stitch'.

I recommend watching this video by Purl Soho, which provides a good demonstration and explanation of the technique:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a3S9cl47PYw>

Leaning increases

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

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

Leaning decreases

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

Slip, slip, knit/SSK: A left-leaning decrease. Slip the next stitch in your row/round from the left-hand needle to the right-hand needle knitwise, repeat for the next stitch, pass them both back to the left hand needle purlwise and work them together through the back loop. If you prefer, you can use any other left-leaning decrease, e.g., slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over or K2tog through the back loop.

Casting on in the middle of a row

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

Tubular bind-off

A tubular bind-off is a type of sewn bind-off that gives the illusion of the rib stitch rolling over on itself towards the WS of your work. This produces a really neat and professional finish without a harsh line at the end. Alternatively, you can work an elastic bind-off – but I recommend going down at least 1 needle size or the edge will fan out. I really do recommend learning the tubular bind-off, though, as the finish is so beautiful and it really isn't too difficult once you've got your head around it. Here is a good tutorial:

<https://www.youtube.com/wbatch?v=FNbanIVzbxw>

Stitches

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

Round 1: *Knit 1, purl 1*.

Sand stitch (in the round worked over an even number of stitches)

Round 1: *Knit 1, purl 1*.

Round 2: Knit all stitches.

Round 3: *Purl 1, knit 1*.

Rounds 4: Knit all stitches.

Abbreviations

BOR: Beginning of round

GSR: German short row

K2tog: Knit 2 together

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

M1L: Make 1 left

M1R: Make 1 right

RS: Right side

SR: Short row

SSK: Slip, slip, knit

WS: Wrong side

WYIB: With yarn in back

WYIF: With yarn in front

Let's go!

Collar

Using a 4 mm [US 6] circular needle (the length of the cable doesn't matter too much here) and the long-tail method, cast on 92 (96) 96 (100) 108 (112) 116 (116) 124 (128) 132 stitches.

Slip all stitches purlwise onto a 3 mm [US 2.5] 40-cm [16-in] circular needle. Place a stitch marker in a contrasting colour (M1) to your other markers between the first and last stitch and join in the round, taking care not to twist your stitches.

Work the collar as follows:

Rounds 1-14: *Knit 1, purl 1*.

Round 15: Purl all stitches.

Round 16-29: *Knit 1, purl 1*.

In the next round, you will work each stitch together with the corresponding stitch of the cast-on edge to form a double-folded collar. This can be intimidating and a bit fiddly if you are new to the technique, but it gets easier when you get into the flow of it. You may find it helpful to place a stitch marker every few stitches to ensure that your collar doesn't become skewed. Work the collar as follows:

Round 30: Fold the collar in half along the row of purl stitches so that the cast-on edge is sitting inside of your circular needle and the purl bumps are facing RS out. *Look back down the column of the next stitch on your left-hand needle and identify the cast-on stitch for that column. Put it on the left-hand needle and knit it together as you would with a K2tog with the live stitch.* Repeat this process from * to * until all of the stitches have been worked with their corresponding cast-on stitch.

You may wish to insert some shirring elastic into the collar whilst you work the fold, or you can sew or crochet it in later. I do really recommend adding some elastic to maintain the best fit over time, but the method of insertion is up to you. I sew mine into every knit stitch along the inside edge of the collar with a darning needle at the top and bottom of the collar and find that this method works well.

Yoke

You will now begin to work the yoke of your Pippin Sweater.

To set up, change back to your 4 mm [US6] 40-cm [16 in] circular and knit 1 round, placing stitch markers in a contrasting colour to M1 throughout the round as follows:

M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – 17 (17) 17 (17) 19 (19) 19 (19) 21 (21) 23 stitches (left sleeve) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – 27 (29) 29 (31) 33 (35) 37 (37) 39 (41) 41 stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – 17 (17) 17 (17) 19 (19) 19 (19) 21 (21) 23 stitches (right sleeve) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – 27 (29) 29 (31) 33 (35) 37 (37) 39 (41) 41 stitches (front)

Short rows

You will now work a series of German short rows to shape the neckline of your Pippin Sweater. You may wish to change to a 60- or 80-cm [32- or 40-in] circular needle as you work these rows to accommodate your new stitches. The short rows are worked as follows:

All sizes

SR 1 (RS): M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the left sleeve to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the back to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the right sleeve to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit the next stitch and use it to turn using the GSR method (+ 8 stitches).

SR 2 (WS): Purl all stitches back to M1, slipping all other markers as you work. Slip M1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl the next stitch and use it to turn using the GSR method.

SR 3 (RS): Knit back to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the left sleeve to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the back to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the right sleeve to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, *purl 1, knit 1* to the GSR stitch, purl the GSR stitch through both legs like a normal purl stitch, knit 1, purl the next stitch and use it to turn using the GSR method (+ 8 stitches).

SR 4 (WS): Purl all stitches back to M1, slipping all other markers as you work. Slip M1, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* to the previous GSR stitch, knit the GSR stitch through both legs like a normal knit stitch, purl 1, knit the next stitch and use it to turn using the GSR method.

Sizes E-K only

SR 7 (RS): Knit back to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the left sleeve to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the back to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the right sleeve to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, *purl 1, knit 1* to the GSR stitch, purl the GSR stitch through both legs like a normal purl stitch, knit 1, purl the next stitch and use it to turn using the GSR method (+ 8

stitches).

SR 8 (WS): Purl all stitches back to M1, slipping all other markers as you work. Slip M1, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* to the previous GSR stitch, knit the GSR stitch through both legs like a normal knit stitch, purl 1, knit the next stitch and use it to turn using the GSR method.

Sizes I-K only

SR 9 (RS): Knit back to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the left sleeve to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the back to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the right sleeve to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* to the GSR stitch, knit the GSR stitch through both legs like a normal knit stitch, purl 1, knit the next stitch and use it to turn using the GSR method (+ 8 stitches).

SR 10 (WS): Purl all stitches back to M1, slipping all other markers as you work. Slip M1, *purl 1, knit 1* to the previous GSR stitch, purl the GSR stitch through both legs like a normal purl stitch, knit 1, purl the next stitch and use it to turn using the GSR method.

All sizes

When you have worked your final WS SR, knit back to M1.

At the end of these short rows, you will have a total of 116 (120) 120 (124) 140 (144) 148 (148) 164 (168) 172 stitches, distributed as follows:

M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – 23 (23) 23 (23) 27 (27) 27 (27) 31 (31) 33 (left sleeve) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – 33 (35) 35 (37) 41 (43) 45 (45) 49 (51) 51 stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – 23 (23) 23 (23) 27 (27) 27 (27) 31 (31) 33 (right sleeve) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – 33 (35) 35 (37) 41 (43) 45 (45) 49 (51) 51 stitches (front)

Note: In the next round you work, make sure to work your 2 remaining GSR stitches as normal stitches (i.e., either knitting or purling through both legs of the stitch as needed to maintain the stitch pattern).

Shaping the yoke, pt. 1

You will now continue working the yoke with raglan increases in sand stitch. You may wish to change to an 80- or 100-cm [32- or 40-in] circular needle as you work these rows to accommodate your new stitches. These rounds are worked a total of 23 (23) 23 (23) 19 (19) 21 (25) 24 (26) 24 times, as follows:

Round 1: M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the left sleeve to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the back to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the right sleeve to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, *purl 1, knit 1* across the front to M1 (+8 stitches).

Round 2: Slip M1, knit all stitches, slipping all other markers as you work.

At the end of these rounds, you will have a total of 300 (304) 304 (308) 292 (296) 316 (348) 356 (376) 364 stitches, distributed as follows:

M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – 69 (69) 69 (69) 65 (65) 69 (77) 79 (83) 81 (left sleeve) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – 79 (81) 81 (83) 79 (81) 87 (95) 97 (103) 99 stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – 69 (69) 69 (69) 65 (65) 69 (77) 79 (83) 81 (right sleeve) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – 79 (81) 81 (83) 79 (81) 87 (95) 97 (103) 99 stitches (front)

The rest of the yoke now varies slightly between sizes. Sizes A-I will continue working raglan increases with a slightly difference increase rate in the sleeves. When this is done, Sizes A-G will proceed to divide the yoke into body and sleeve sections whilst Sizes H and I will continue working some more increases. Sizes J and K, meanwhile, will work the rest of the yoke slightly differently, making increases to the body sections in every round and to the sleeve sections every other round. These steps are broken up into different parts below.

Shaping the yoke, pt. 2 (Sizes A-I only)

You will now continue working the yoke in a similar manner to the section you have just worked, except that you will now only work an increase in the sleeve sections in 1 out of every 4 rounds. Make sure that you incorporate the new stitches into the sand stitch pattern as you work. These 4 rounds are worked a total of 1 (1) 2 (3) 5 (6) 5 (3) 3 (-) - times, as follows:

Round 1: M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, work in sand stitch as established to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the back to

M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, work in sand stitch as established to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, *purl 1, knit 1* across the front to M1 (+8 stitches).

Round 2: Slip M1, knit all stitches, slipping all other markers as you work.

Round 3: M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, work in sand stitch as established to M3, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the back to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, work in sand stitch as established to M7, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the front to M1 (+4 stitches).

Round 4: Slip M1, knit all stitches, slipping all other markers as you work.

At the end of these rounds, Sizes B, C, E and G will repeat Rounds 1 and 2 once more.

At the end of these rounds, you will have a total of 312 (324) 336 (344) 360 (368) 384 (384) 392 (-) - stitches, distributed as follows:

M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – 71 (73) 75 (75) 77 (77) 81 (83) 85 (-) - (left sleeve) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4–83 (87) 91 (95) 101 (105) 109 (107) 109 (-) - stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – 71 (73) 75 (75) 77 (77) 81 (83) 85 (-) - (right sleeve) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – 83 (87) 91 (95) 101 (105) 109 (107) 109 (-) - stitches (front)

Sizes A-G should now proceed to **Divide body and sleeves** below. Sizes H and I will continue to work some more rounds to shape the yoke.

Shaping the yoke, pt. 3 (Sizes H and I only)

You will now continue working the yoke in a similar manner to the section you have just worked, except that you will now work increases to the body sections in every round but you will only work an increase in the sleeve sections every 4th round. These 4 rounds are worked a total of - (-) - (-) - (-) - (1) 1 (-) - times, as follows:

Round 1: M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, work in sand stitch as established to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the back to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, work in sand stitch as established M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the front to M1

(+8 stitches).

Round 2: M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, knit all left sleeve stitches to M3, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit all back stitches to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, knit all right sleeve stitches to M7, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit all front stitches to M1 (+4 stitches).

Round 3: M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, work in sand stitch as established to M3, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the back to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, work in sand stitch as established sleeve to M7, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, purl 1, *knit 1, purl 1* across the front to M1 (+4 stitches).

Round 4: M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, knit all left sleeve stitches to M3, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit all back stitches to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, knit all right sleeve stitches to M7, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit all front stitches to M1 (+4 stitches).

Size I only will now work Rounds 1-3 once more.

At the end of these rounds, you will have a total of - (-) - (-) - (-) - (404) 428 (-) - stitches, distributed as follows:

M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – - (-) - (-) - (-) - (85) 89 (-) - (left sleeve) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – - (-) - (-) - (-) - (115) 123 (-) - stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – - (-) - (-) - (-) - (85) 89 (-) - (right sleeve) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – - (-) - (-) - (-) - (115) 123 (-) - stitches (front)

Shaping the yoke, pt. 4 (Sizes J and K only)

You will now continue working the yoke in a similar manner to the section you have just worked, except that you will now work an increase to the body sections in both Rounds 1 and 2. These 2 rounds are worked a total of - (-) - (-) - (-) - (-) - (-) - (7) 11 times, as follows:

Round 1: M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, work stitches as needed to maintain the sand stitch pattern across the left sleeve to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, work stitches as needed to maintain the sand stitch pattern across the back to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, work stitches as needed to maintain the sand stitch pattern across the right sleeve to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8,

M1L, work stitches as needed to maintain the sand stitch pattern across the front to M1 (+8 stitches).

Round 2: M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, knit all left sleeve stitches to M3, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit all back stitches to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, knit all right sleeve stitches to M7, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit all front stitches to M1 (+4 stitches).

Size J will now work **Round 1** once more.

At the end of these rounds, you will have a total of - (-) - (-) - (-) - (-) - (468) 496 stitches, distributed as follows:

M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – - (-) - (-) - (-) - (-) - (99) 103 (left sleeve) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – - (-) - (-) - (-) - (-) - (133) 143 stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – - (-) - (-) - (-) - (-) - (99) 103 (right sleeve) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – - (-) - (-) - (-) - (-) - (133) 143 stitches (front)

Divide the body and sleeves (all sizes)

You have now completed the yoke. You now have a total of 312 (324) 336 (344) 360 (368) 384 (404) 428 (468) 496 stitches, distributed as follows:

M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – 71 (73) 75 (75) 77 (77) 81 (85) 89 (99) 103 (left sleeve) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – 83 (87) 91 (95) 101 (105) 109 (115) 123 (133) 143 stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – 71 (73) 75 (75) 77 (77) 81 (85) 89 (99) 103 (right sleeve) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – 83 (87) 91 (95) 101 (105) 109 (115) 123 (133) 143 stitches (front)

In the next round, you will place the sleeve stitches on hold and re-join the body in the round. This is worked as follows:

Round 1: Slip M1, knit 1, remove M2, slip the next 71 (73) 75 (75) 77 (77) 81 (85) 89 (99) 103 sleeve stitches onto a spare circular needle, stitch holder, or piece of scrap yarn to rest and cast on 7 (9) 9 (11) 11 (11) 13 (13) 15 (15) 17 new stitches using the knitted or backwards loop method. Remove M3, knit 1, remove M4, work stitches as needed to maintain the sand stitch pattern across the back to M5, remove M5, knit 1, remove M6, slip the next 71 (73) 75 (75) 77 (77) 81 (85) 89 (99) 103 sleeve stitches onto a spare circular needle, stitch holder, or piece of

scrap yarn to rest and cast on 7 (9) 9 (11) 11 (11) 13 (13) 15 (15) 17 new stitches using the knitted or backwards loop method. Remove M7, knit 1, remove M8, work stitches as needed to maintain the sand stitch pattern across the front to M1.

You now have 184 (196) 204 (216) 228 (236) 248 (260) 280 (300) 324 live body stitches and 2 sets of 71 (73) 75 (75) 77 (77) 81 (85) 89 (99) 103 resting sleeve stitches.

Work 1 round as needed to maintain the sand stitch pattern.

Body

You will now continue working in sand stitch until your Pippin Sweater measures approximately 43 (43) 43 (45) 45 (47) 49 (49) 51 (51) 53 cm [17 (17) 17 (17.75) 17.75 (18.5) 19.25 (19.25) 20 (20) 20.75 in], or about 3 cm [1.25 in] shorter than your preferred length, when measuring from the bottom of the collar in the middle of the back. Please note that if you add a significant amount of length, this will affect the estimated yarn quantity given here.

Remember that sand stitch pattern is now worked over 4 rounds, as opposed to 2 as it was in the yoke. The pattern repeat is as follows:

Round 1: *Either *Knit 1, purl 1* or *purl 1, knit 1*.*

Round 2: Knit all stitches.

Round 3: *Either *Purl 1, knit 1* or *knit 1, purl 1*.*

Round 4: Knit all stitches.

Make sure that you end on a plain (i.e., Round 2 or 4) round.

When you are happy with the length, change to a 3 mm [US 2.5] 80-/100-cm [32-/40-in] circular needle and work the following rounds to form the 'hem'.

Please note that Rounds 15 and 16 set up the tubular cast-off. If you would prefer to use an alternative cast-off method (e.g., an elastic cast-off), you can omit these rows. Work the cuff as follows:

Rounds 1-14: Slip M1, *knit 1, purl 1* to the end of the round.

Round 15: Slip M1, *knit 1, slip 1 purlwise WYIF* to the end of the round.

Round 16: Slip M1, *slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1* to the end of the round.

Cut your yarn, leaving a tail 3-4 times longer than the circumference of your sweater. Thread a darning needle with this tail and work a tubular cast-off as follows:

Remove M1. You may wish to place a clip-on marker onto the first stitch of the round, as this will help you achieve a neat finish at the end of the cast-off. To begin, pass your threaded darning needle behind your left-hand needle and bring it in-between the first and second stitch on the needle, working from back to front. Pass your needle through the second stitch on your left-hand needle as if to knit it, which should be a purl stitch. Do not let any stitches fall off your needle. Instead, (*) pass your needle through the first stitch of the round as if to knit it and let it fall off of your needle. Keeping your darning needle in front of your work, skip the next stitch on your left-hand needle and instead pass your darning needle through the second stitch purlwise. Once again keeping your darning needle in front of your work, pass your needle through the first stitch on your needle as if to purl it and let it fall off of your needle. Bring your darning needle behind your work and bring it in-between the first and second stitch on the needle, working from back to front. Just as the beginning of the cast-off, pass the needle through the second stitch as if to knit it on your left-hand needle.

Repeat this pattern of 'knit, drop, skip, purl, purl, drop, bring yarn through, knit, from (*) until all but 2 of the stitches have been worked. You may find it helpful to think that you are essentially grafting two pieces of knitted fabric together by working Kitchener's Stitch, but all of the stitches are on 1 needle instead of 2. In Kitchener's stitch 'proper', all of the knit stitches would be on the needle closest to you and all of the purl stitches would be on the needle furthest from you.

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

Knit into the first stitch with your darning needle as established and let it fall off of your left-hand needle. Skip the next stitch as established and purl into the first stitch of the round. Bring your yarn back around and purl into the final stitch of the round and let it slip off of your needle. Give your working yarn a good pull and weave in the end through the rib as neatly as possible.

Sleeves (repeat for both sides)

You will now resume working the sleeves. The sleeves have a relaxed but slightly tapered fit, with some decreases worked every few rounds.

To begin, slip your 71 (73) 75 (75) 77 (77) 81 (85) 89 (99) 103 resting sleeve stitches back onto a 4 mm [US 6] 40-cm [16-in] circular needle. Locate the centre point of the underarm cast-on and with a new piece of working yarn, pick up and knit 4 (5) 5 (6) 6 (6) 7 (7) 8 (8) 9 stitches. Place a clip-on marker onto the first stitch of the round to help you keep track of the length of your sleeve. Pick up an extra stitch from the point at which the body and sleeves were separated. Work all of the sleeve stitches in the sand stitch pattern as established in the yoke and, again, pick up an extra stitch from the point at which the body and sleeves were separated. Pick up and knit another 3 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5) 6 (6) 7 (7) 8 stitches from along the cast-on edge of the underarm. Place a BOR marker between the first and last stitch you picked up.

In the next round, slip the BOR marker, knit 3 (4) 4 (5) 5 (5) 6 (6) 7 (7) 8, SSK, knit until 4 (5) 5 (6) 6 (6) 7 (7) 8 (8) 9 stitches remain in the round, K2tog, knit the remaining stitches. This should help to close up any gaps between the body and the start of the sleeve, but you may also want to go back and use a darning needle with a separate piece of yarn to close the gap.

You now have a total of 78 (82) 84 (86) 88 (88) 94 (98) 104 (114) 120 live stitches.

You will now continue to work the sleeves stitches in sand stitch until your sleeve measures about 41.5 cm [16.25 in] from the underarm cast-on whilst working decreases at regular intervals to give the sleeves a slightly tapered shape. Keep in mind that the total recommended sleeve length (including the cuff) for all sizes is 45 cm [17.75 in]. If you know that this will be too long for you, feel free to work fewer rounds between each decrease round. Equally, if you would like your sleeve to be a bit longer, continue working as established in sand stitch until the length is about 3.5cm [1.5 in] less than your ideal sleeve length once you have worked all of the decreases.

To begin, work in sand stitch as established for 12 (12) 12 (15) 20 (15) 20 (13) 12 (12) 24 rounds and then work the following decrease round:

Decrease Round: Slip BOR marker, either knit 1 or purl 1 as needed to maintain

the sand stitch pattern, K2tog, work in sand stitch as established to last 3 stitches of the round, SSK, either knit 1 or purl 1 as needed to maintain the sand stitch pattern (-2 stitches).

You will now continue to work in sand stitch and you will repeat the Decrease Round every 12th (10th) 10th (9th) 8th (9th) 7th (7th) 6th (5th) 4th round another 9 (11) 11 (12) 13 (12) 15 (16) 19 (23) 26 more times, so that you have worked a total of 10 (12) 12 (13) 14 (13) 16 (17) 20 (24) 27 decrease rounds.

At the end of these rounds, you will have a total of 58 (58) 60 (60) 60 (62) 62 (64) 64 (66) 66 stitches.

Make sure that you end your sleeve on a plain round, which will mean ending on either Round 2 or 4 of the sand stitch pattern.

When you are happy with the length, change to a 3 mm [US 2.5] circular needle (I would recommend using a longer needle and the magic loop method here, but use whatever feels most comfortable to you) and work the following rounds to form the cuff. Please note that Rounds 15 and 16 set up the tubular cast-off. If you would prefer to use an alternative cast-off method (e.g., an elastic cast-off), you can omit these rows. Work these rounds as follows:

Rounds 1-14: Slip BOR marker, *knit 1, purl 1* to the end of the round.

Round 15: Slip BOR marker, *knit 1, slip 1 purlwise WYIF* to the end of the round.

Round 16: Slip BOR marker, *slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1* to the end of the round.

Cut your yarn, leaving a tail 3-4 times longer than the circumference of your cuff.

Work the tubular cast-off as you did for the body. Repeat all steps for the second sleeve.

Finishing

Weave in all ends and wet block your work. Your Pippin Sweater is now ready to wear.

If you would like to share your work on Instagram, make sure to tag me [@the_knit_purl_girl](#) and use #PippinSweater in your posts so that I can share them.

For pattern support, please email the.knit.purl.girl2020@gmail.com. Please do not contact me via Instagram or Ravelry as I cannot guarantee that I will see your messages on these platforms.

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The Knit Purl Girl

LET'S GET IN TOUCH

Please email for pattern support.
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