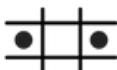


# SEMPER

*Slipover V-neck*



The Knit Purl Girl

SEMPER SLIPOVER V-NECK - V1



The Semper Slipover V-Neck is ideal for your springtime wardrobe. It is a light layer which can be styled easily and keep you warm without the weight of a full sweater. This version of the pattern features a V-neck finished with a classic and comfortable double-folded collar.

You will begin by working the back panel, with optional short-row shaping at the shoulders, down to the underarms. Once you have finished the back underarm shaping, you will pick up and knit stitches to form the right shoulder down to the underarm whilst working neckline and then underarm shaping. Again, you have the option of working short rows on both shoulders to mirror the back. You will repeat this process for the left shoulder. You will then join the front and back panels together with some underarm stitches. You will then continue to work some neckline shaping. When this is done, you will begin working in the round. To finish, you will work an applied double-folded collar and also pick up and knit stitches to form the armhole trims. And that's it! Simple knitting at its finest.

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## Materials & Fit

**Notions:** 3 mm [US 2.5] (40- and 60-cm [16- and 24-in] cord), 3.5 mm [US 4] (40- and/or 60-cm [16- and/or 24-in] cord) and 4.5 mm [US 7] (60-, 80-, and/or 100-cm [24-, 32-, and/or 40-in] cord) circular needles.

You will also need some stitch markers, at least 2 of should be clip-on markers, a darning needle, and some spare needles, scrap yarn, or stitch holders. You may also wish to use some shirring elastic to help your collar maintain its shape over time.

**Tension:** 21 sts x 28 rows = 10 cm [4 in] Stockinette stitch on 4.5 mm [US 7] 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 [0.5/1 US needle size] increments as needed to meet gauge.

**Yarn:** Approximately 2 (2) 2-3 (2-3) 3, (3) 3 (3-4) 3-4 (4) 4-5 skeins of Knitting for Olive Merino (100% merino; 50 g = 250 m [273 yds]) and 2 (2) 2-3 (2-3) 3, (3) 3 (3-4) 3-4 (4) 4-5 skeins of Knitting for Olive Soft Silk Mohair (70% mohair; 30% silk; 25 g = 225 m [246 yds]), held together throughout (i.e., you hold the two yarns together as you knit with them). The sample garment was knit with both yarns held together in the shade Dusty Sea Green.

This works out to be 500 (500) 500-750 (500-750) 750, (750) 750 (750-1,000) 750-1,000 (1,000) 1,000-1,250 m [546 (546) 546-819 (546-819) 819, (819) 819 (819-1,092) 819-1,092 (1,092) 1,092-1,365 yds] of Merino held with 450 (450) 450-675 (450-675) 675, (675) 675 (675-900) 675-900 (900) 900-1,125 m [492 (492) 492-738 (492-738) 738, (738) 738 (738-984) 738-984 (984) 984-1,230 yds] of Soft Silk Mohair.

These estimates are based on test knitter feedback and are, if anything, generous.

If you prefer working with a single strand of yarn, you could also just use a DK-weight yarn instead of the fingering- and lace-weight combination suggested here. Where possible, buy more yarn than you need to avoid issues with dye lots.

**Sizing and ease:** The Semper Slipover has about 0-5 cm [0-2 in] positive ease for Sizes A-H, and 0-10 cm [0-4 in] positive ease for Sizes I-K around the chest. If you would prefer more ease, pick a size up. If you would prefer less ease, pick a size down. The sample garment is Size D to fit a model with a 92-cm [36.25-in] chest. Please note that the sample garment is about 10 cm [4 in] shorter in length than the measurements given below as I prefer a more cropped fit. Use the schematic below to find your best size based on your chest measurement.

**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):** 80 (85) 90.5 (95) 100, (105.5) 110.5 (115) 125 (135) 145

**Actual circumference of garment (in):** 31.5 (33.25) 35.5 (37.5) 39.25, (41.5) 43.5 (45.25) 49 (53.25) 57

**Back/front width, with armhole trim (cm):** 32 (32) 33 (34) 34.5, (36) 38 (39) 40 (40) 41

**Back/front width, with armhole trim (in):** 12.5 (12.5) 13 (13.5) 13.5, (14) 15 (15) 15.5 (16) 16

**Armhole depth, with armhole trim (cm):** 21 (21.5) 22 (23) 24, (24) 24 (24) 24 (24)

24

Armhole depth, with armhole trim (in): 8.25 (8.5) 8.75 (9) 9.5, (9.5) 9.5 (9.5) 9.5 (9.5) 9.5

V-neck depth with collar (cm): 26 (26) 26 (26.5) 27.5, (27.5) 27.5 (29) 31.5 (31.5) 34.5

V-neck depth with collar (in): 10.25 (10.25) 10.25 (10.5) 10.75, (10.75) 10.75 (11.25) 12.5 (12.5) 13.5

Total length (cm): 49 (51) 55 (57) 59, (61) 63 (64) 65 (67) 69

Total length (in): 19.25 (20) 21.5 (22.5) 23.25, (24) 24.75 (25.25) 25.5 (26.25) 27

If you want to modify the depth of the V-neck, there are extensive notes on how to do this on pages 25-27 of this document. Please read these notes carefully before starting.

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## Techniques

**German short rows:** To work this technique, knit across the row 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 purlwise from your left-hand needle to your right-hand needle. Pull the working yarn over the top of your needle tightly so that you can see a little inverted 'V' rather than a normal, single stitch. Bring your working yarn all the way around to the front of your work again and continue to purl until you need to turn your work again. When you reach this point, turn your work so that the right side is once again facing you and, with the working yarn in front of the work, once again slip the last stitch you purled purlwise from the left-hand needle to the right. Again, pull the working yarn so that you can see the inverted 'V' but, this time, keep the working yarn behind the work, so that you are ready to knit. It is normal for the turning stitches to look a little distorted. When you next work these GSR stitches, simply knit through both the legs of the stitch in a similar way to a K2tog.

Please note that the 'V' stitch is referred to as the 'turning stitch' here, and that you can also use a method like Japanese short rows, if you prefer. I would just avoid using wrap and turn short rows as they are too visible in the final fabric. 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>

**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.

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

**Make 1 purl right/M1PR:** This is a right-leaning increase that makes a new purl (RS-facing) stitch. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you have just purled and the next stitch from back to front and place it on your left-hand needle. Purl it through the front loop, like a normal stitch.

**Make 1 purl left/M1PL:** This is a left-leaning increase that makes a new purl (RS-facing) stitch. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you have just purled and the next stitch from front to back and place it on your left-hand needle. Purl it through the back loop so that it is twisted.

Purl increases can feel a bit more fiddly than RS increases. Purl Soho has an excellent explanation and accompanying video here:

<https://www.purlsoho.com/create/make-1-purlwise-m1p/>

**Casting on in the middle of a row:** You will need to cast on new stitches in the middle of a row when you join the right and left shoulder and when you join the body in the round. 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 into the back of the new stitches on the next row/round. I tend to prefer the backward-loop/thumb method because it is faster, but the two cast-on methods yield very similar results in practice. The following tutorial is very helpful and explains the differences:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bTgT7kE1c\\_k&t=145s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bTgT7kE1c_k&t=145s)

**Working in the round after working flat:** In this pattern, you work the front and back panels flat and then join them in the round to knit the body. This is very straightforward; the main thing to be aware of is making sure you don't twist your stitches as you join in the round. If this is the first time you will be joining in the round after working flat, you may find this tutorial explaining the technique helpful: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8wTeVOBHiQg>

**Knitting in the round:** Knitting in the round is a technique that allows you to work pieces of knitting in one go without seams. Essentially, you are knitting a big tube rather than flat panels. The key point to remember is that the RS of the work is always facing you. 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](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_BNZx2Nt8Ng)

**Picking up stitches along a vertical edge:** You will need to pick up stitches along the vertical edges of the armholes to add the trim. To do this, work with the right side of the edge you are working on facing you and find the bar between the first and last stitch of the fabric. Using the stated needle size and a new piece of working yarn, pick up and knit stitches along this edge.

**Picking up stitches along a cast-on edge:** With the right side of your work facing you, work along the edge of your work and use your knitting needle to 'pick up' new stitches, either from between the existing stitches or from the 'V' of each existing stitch, and knit them. This is very straightforward when you are used to the technique but can be fiddly for newer knitters. Just take your time and make sure to pick up stitches as evenly as possible. In this pattern, you pick up stitches along the diagonal edges of the front neck for the collar.

**Central double decrease/CDD:** This is a decrease used to work the mitred collar worked over 3 stitches that decreases 2 stitches at once. When you reach the point in the pattern where you need to work the CDD, slip the next 2 stitches together knitwise onto your right-hand needle WYIB. It is very important that you slip the stitches together in one movement or else the decrease won't be centred. Knit the next stitch on your needle and pass the 2 slipped stitches over the stitch you just worked in one movement.

**Tubular cast-off:** A tubular cast-off is a type of sewn cast-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 cast-off, but I recommend going down at least 1 needle size or the edge will fan out. I really do recommend learning the tubular bind-off, though, as the finish is so beautiful and it really isn't too difficult once you've got your head around it. Instructions for the cast-off are included in this pattern, but it can also be helpful to watch a tutorial. I like this one:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SBrGhv1\\_RBU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SBrGhv1_RBU)

**Working an applied folded collar:** The collar of this slipover is applied at the end

and is double-folded. I personally prefer the sewn method as I find it is less likely to affect my tension. I like this tutorial which demonstrates the method in stocking stitch, but the technique is much the same in rib. This is a good reference:

<https://blog.weareknitters.com/knitting-tips/create-hem-knitting-project-ii/>

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## Stitches

### Stockinette stitch (worked flat)

Row 1 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

### Stockinette stitch (worked in the round)

Round 1: Knit all stitches.

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

Round 1: \*Knit 1, purl 1\*.

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## Abbreviations

BOR: Beginning of round

CDD: Central double decrease

GSR: German short row

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

M1L: Make 1 left

M1PL: Make 1 purl left

M1PR: Make 1 purl right

M1R: Make 1 right

RS: Right side

SR: Short row

WYIB: With yarn in back

WYIF: With yarn in front

WS: Wrong side

\* ... \*: Repeat from \* to \* until otherwise stated.

Let's go!

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Back panel

Using 4.5 mm [US 7] circular needles with an 80- or 100-cm [32- or 40-in] cord and the long-tail method, cast on 61 (61) 63 (65) 66, (69) 73 (75) 77 (78) 80 stitches.

To set up, purl 1 row and place slip-able stitch markers as follows (keeping in mind that since this is a WS row, everything is in reverse order):

18 (18) 19 (20) 20, (21) 23 (23) 23 (24) 25 stitches (right shoulder) – M2 – 25 (25) 25 (25) 26, (27) 27 (29) 31 (30) 30 stitches (back neck) – M1 – 18 (18) 19 (20) 20, (21) 23 (23) 23 (24) 25 stitches (left shoulder)

I would strongly recommend placing two clip-on markers along the cast-on edge to make it easier to map out where you will be picking up stitches for the front shoulders later on. Place M3 13 (13) 14 (15) 15, (16) 18 (18) 18 (19) 20 stitches in from the edge of the left shoulder and M4 13 (13) 14 (15) 15, (16) 18 (18) 18 (19) 20 stitches in from the edge of the right shoulder.

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### Short-row shaping

You will now work some short rows to give the back of your slipover a bit more shape. Although I do strongly recommend working them, these short rows are entirely optional so do feel free to omit them if you would prefer. I would recommend using German short rows, but you could also use Japanese short rows as these also yield a very invisible finish. Just make sure that you are turning in the same place.

To begin, work the following 2 short rows:

**SR 1 (RS):** Knit to M2, slip M2, knit 1, turn using your preferred short-row method.

**SR 2 (WS):** Purl to M1, slip M1, purl 1, turn using your preferred short-row method. If you want to, you can now remove M1 and M2, or you can keep them in place, slipping them as you work the following short rows.

You will now work the following 2 short rows a total of 2 times:

**SR 3 (RS):** Knit to your previous turning stitch and knit it, knit 6 (6) 6 (6) 6, (7) 7 (7) 7 (8) 8 stitches, turn using your preferred short-row method.

**SR 4 (WS):** Purl to your previous turning stitch and purl it, purl 6 (6) 6 (6) 6, (7) 7 (7) 7 (8) 8 stitches, turn using your preferred short-row method.

After you have worked your final WS short row, knit to the end of the row.

In the next row, purl all stitches and resolve any remaining turning stitches.

You have now worked all of the short rows for the back panel. You can remove the slip-able markers but keep your clip-on markers in place.

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### **Back panel and underarm shaping**

You will now continue to work the following 2 rows until the back panel of your slipover measures 16 (16) 14 (14) 14, (14) 14 (14) 14 (14) 14 cm [6.25 (6.25) 5.5 (5.5) 5.5, (5.5) 5.5 (5.5) 5.5 (5.5) 5.5 in] at the outer edges of your work:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit all stitches.

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

If your row gauge is correct, this should work out to be a total of 44 (44) 40 (40) 40, (40) 40 (40) 40 (40) 40 rows. Make sure that you finish on a WS row.

You will now begin to work some underarm shaping using leaning increases.

You will work the following 2 rows a total of 10 (12) 14 (15) 17, (17) 17 (17) 14 (10) 7 times:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased a total of 20 (24) 28 (30) 34, (34) 34 (34) 28 (20) 14 stitches and you now have a total of 81 (85) 91 (95) 100, (103) 107 (109) 105 (98) 94 stitches.

**Sizes I, J and K only**

You will now continue to work some underarm shaping using leaning increases, but you will now also be making WS increases.

You will work the following 2 rows a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) 3 (7) 10 times:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl 2, M1PR, purl to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1PL, purl 2 (+2 stitches).

At the end of these rows, you will have increased a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) 12 (28) 40 stitches and you now have a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) 117 (126) 134 stitches.

**All sizes**

You can now cut your yarn and leave the back panel stitches to rest on a spare circular needle, piece of scrap yarn, or stitch holder.

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## Right shoulder

You will now pick up and knit stitches to form the right shoulder using a 4.5 mm [US 7] circular needle with a 60- or 80-cm [24- or 32-in] cord.

With the RS of the back panel facing you and working along the cast-on edge, pick up and knit 13 (13) 14 (15) 15, (16) 18 (18) 18 (19) 20 stitches from right to left, starting from the right-hand outer edge and working towards the centre where M4 was originally placed.

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## Short-row shaping

You will now work some short rows to match the short-row shaping you did on the back panel. Again, these are entirely optional, but I strongly recommend working them. I would also recommend that you use the same short-row method that you used for the back panel.

You will work the following 4 short rows:

**SR 1 (WS):** Purl 2 (2) 2 (2) 2, (3) 3 (3) 3 (4) 4 stitches, turn using your preferred short-row method.

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

**SR 3 (WS):** Purl to your previous turning stitch and purl it, purl 6 (6) 6 (6) 6, (7) 7 (7) 7 (8) 8 stitches, turn using your preferred short-row method.

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

Break your yarn and re-join it so that you are ready to work another RS row (i.e., on the right-hand outer edge of your work). You will need to slide your work to the other end of your needle and resolve the remaining turning stitch in the next row.

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### Neckline shaping

You will now continue to work the following 2 rows a total of 6 (6) 6 (6) 6, (6) 6 (6) 8 (8) 8 times:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit all stitches.

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

You will now begin to work some neckline shaping using leaning increases.

You will work the following 4 rows a total of 8 (8) 7 (7) 7, (7) 7 (7) 6 (6) 6 times:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+1 stitch).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

**Row 3 (RS):** Knit all stitches.

**Row 4 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased a total of 8 (8) 7 (7) 7, (7) 7 (7) 6 (6) 6 stitches and you now have a total of 21 (21) 21 (22) 22, (23) 25 (25) 24 (25) 26 stitches. Your work should measure about 16 (16) 14 (14) 14, (14) 14 (14) 14 (14) 14 cm [6.25 (6.25) 5.5 (5.5) 5.5, (5.5) 5.5 (5.5) 5.5 (5.5) 5.5 in] at the outer

edges of your work and you should have worked the same number of rows as you did for the back panel before the underarm increases (i.e., 44 (44) 40 (40) 40, (40) 40 (40) 40 (40) 40 rows). If not, continue working in the established increase pattern until your work is the correct length and then move onto the next section, but don't repeat any extra increases worked here later on.

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## Underarm shaping

You will now begin to work some underarm shaping in addition to continuing to work the neckline shaping.

You will work the following 4 rows a total of 5 (6) 7 (7) 8, (8) 8 (8) 7 (5) 3 times:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

**Row 3 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+1 stitch).

**Row 4 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

Sizes D, E, F, G, H, and K only should then repeat Rows 1 and 2 once more.

Make sure that you finish on a WS row.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased a total of 15 (18) 21 (23) 26, (26) 26 (26) 21 (15) 11 stitches and you now have a total of 36 (39) 42 (45) 48, (49) 51 (51) 45 (40) 37 stitches.

## Sizes I, J, and K only

You will now continue to work some underarm shaping using leaning increases, but you will now also be making WS increases, in addition to continuing to work the neckline shaping in the established pattern.

To begin, Size K only will need to work the following 2 rows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+1 stitch).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1PL, purl 2 (+1 stitch).

At the end of these rows you have increased 2 stitches and now have a total of 39 stitches.

Sizes I, J, and K will work the following 4 rows a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) 1 (3) 4 times:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1PL, purl 2 (+1 stitch).

**Row 3 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+1 stitch).

**Row 4 (WS):** Purl to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1PL, purl 2 (+1 stitch).

Sizes I, J, and K should then repeat Rows 1 and 2 once more.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) 8 (18) 23 stitches and you now have a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) 53 (58) 62 stitches.

### All sizes

You can now cut your yarn and leave the right shoulder stitches to rest on a spare circular needle, piece of scrap yarn, or stitch holder.

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### Left shoulder

You will now pick up and knit stitches to form the left shoulder using a 4.5 mm [US 7] circular needle with a 60- or 80-cm [24- or 32-in] cord.

With the RS of the back panel facing you and working along the cast-on edge, pick up and knit 13 (13) 14 (15) 15, (16) 18 (18) 18 (19) 20 stitches from right to left using the long-tail and not the working end of your yarn, starting from where M3 was originally placed to the outside edge of the back panel.

Do not turn your work.

## Short-row shaping

You will now work some short rows to match the short-row shaping you did on the back panel and to mirror the short rows you worked on the right shoulder. Again, these are entirely optional, but I strongly recommend working them. I would also recommend that you use the same short-row method that you used for the back panel, if you worked them there.

You will work the following 4 short rows:

**SR 1 (RS):** Knit 2 (2) 2 (2) 2, (3) 3 (3) 3 (4) 4 stitches, turn using your preferred short-row method.

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

**SR 3 (RS):** Knit to your previous turning stitch and knit it, knit 6 (6) 6 (6) 6, (7) 7 (7) 7 (8) 8 stitches, turn using your preferred short-row method.

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

Your next row should be a RS row.

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## Neckline shaping

You will now continue to work the following 2 rows a total of 6 (6) 6 (6) 6, (6) 6 (6) 8 (8) 8 times:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit all stitches.

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

You will now begin to work some neckline shaping using leaning increases.

You will work the following 4 rows a total of 8 (8) 7 (7) 7, (7) 7 (7) 6 (6) 6 times:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+1 stitch).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

**Row 3 (RS):** Knit all stitches.

**Row 4 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased a total of 8 (8) 7 (7) 7, (7) 7 (7) 6 (6) 6 stitches and you now have a total of 21 (21) 21 (22) 22, (23) 25 (25) 24 (25) 26 stitches. Your work should measure about 16 (16) 14 (14) 14, (14) 14 (14) 14 (14) 14 cm [6.25 (6.25) 5.5 (5.5) 5.5, (5.5) 5.5 (5.5) 5.5 (5.5) 5.5 in] at the outer edge of your work and you should have worked the same number of rows as you did for the back panel and right shoulder before the underarm increases (i.e., 44 (44) 40 (40) 40, (40) 40 (40) 40 (40) 40 rows) . If not, continue working until a) both shoulders are symmetrical and b) both shoulders match the back panel.

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### Underarm shaping

You will now begin to work some underarm shaping in addition to continuing to work the neckline shaping.

You will work the following 4 rows a total of 5 (6) 7 (7) 8, (8) 8 (8) 7 (5) 3 times:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

**Row 3 (RS):** Knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+1 stitch).

**Row 4 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

Sizes D, E, F, G, H, and K only should then repeat Rows 1 and 2 once more.

Make sure that you finish on a WS row.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased a total of 15 (18) 21 (23) 26, (26) 26 (26) 21 (15) 11 stitches and you now have a total of 36 (39) 42 (45) 48, (49) 51 (51) 45 (40) 37 stitches.

Sizes I, J, and K only

You will now continue to work some underarm shaping using leaning increases, but you will now also be making WS increases, in addition to continuing to work the neckline shaping in the established pattern.

To begin, Size K only will need to work the following 2 rows:

Row 1 (RS): Knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+1 stitch).

Row 2 (WS): Purl 2, M1PR, purl to the end of the row (+1 stitch).

At the end of these rows you have increased 2 stitches and now have a total of 39 stitches.

Sizes I, J, and K will work the following 4 rows a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) 1 (3) 4 times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 2, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl 2, M1PR, purl to the end of the row (+1 stitch).

Row 3 (RS): Knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+1 stitch).

Row 4 (WS): Purl 2, M1PR, purl to the end of the row (+1 stitch).

Sizes I, J, and K should then repeat Rows 1 and 2 once more.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) 8 (18) 23 stitches and you now have a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) 53 (58) 62 stitches.

---

### Join front and back panels

You will now join the front and back panels together by casting on underarm stitches. Please note that you are not joining your work in the round just yet. This varies slightly by size as follows:

Sizes A, B, and C only

**Row 1:** Knit 2, M1L, knit the 34 (37) 40 (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - left shoulder stitches then, using the backward-loop/thumb method, cast on 3 (4) 4 (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - new stitches. Knit the 81 (85) 91 (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - back panel stitches that have been resting then, using the backward-loop/thumb method, cast on 3 (4) 4 (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - new stitches. Knit the next 34 (37) 40 (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - right shoulder stitches, M1R, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

**Row 3 (RS):** Knit all stitches.

**Row 4 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

**Sizes D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K only**

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit the - (-) - (45) 48, (49) 51 (51) 53 (58) 62 left shoulder stitches then, using the backward-loop/thumb method, cast on - (-) - (5) 5, (8) 9 (12) 14 (16) 16 new stitches. Knit the - (-) - (95) 100, (103) 107 (109) 117 (126) 134 back panel stitches that have been resting then, using the backward-loop/thumb method, cast on - (-) - (5) 5, (8) 9 (12) 14 (16) 16 new stitches. Knit the - (-) - (45) 48, (49) 51 (51) 53 (58) 62 right shoulder stitches.

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

You now have a total of 161 (173) 185 (195) 206, (217) 227 (235) 251 (274) 290 stitches.

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**Continue working neckline shaping**

You will now continue to work some neckline shaping.

You will work the following 4 rows a total of 3 (2) 2 (2) 2, (2) 2 (3) 5 (5) 7 times:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

**Row 3 (RS):** Knit all stitches.

**Row 4 (WS):** Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased a total of 6 (4) 4 (4) 4, (4) 4 (6) 10 (10) 14 stitches and you now have a total of 167 (177) 189 (199) 210, (221) 231 (241) 261 (284) 304 stitches.

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### Join in the round (all sizes)

You will now join your work in the round by re-joining your yarn at a different point in the body to create a neater finish and, for Sizes A, B, C, D, F, G, H, and I, by casting on a new stitch to join the front panels together.

This is done as follows:

**Round 1:** Break your yarn and locate the mid-point of the next set of underarm cast-on stitches. Slip any unworked stitches before this point from your left-hand needle to your right-hand needle and re-join your yarn at this point. Place a marker to indicate the BOR. Knit all stitches to the end of the row. Using the thumb/backwards loop method, cast on 1 (1) 1 (1) -, (1) 1 (1) 1 (-) - new stitch. Knit to the BOR marker.

You now have a total of 168 (178) 190 (200) 210, (222) 232 (242) 262 (284) 304 stitches.

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### Body

You will now continue to work in Stockinette stitch (i.e., knit all stitches) until your work measures approximately 45 (47) 51 (53) 55, (57) 59 (60) 61 (63) 65 cm [17.75 (18.5) 20 (20.75) 21.25, (22.5) 23.25 (23.5) 24 (24.75) 25.5 in] or 4 cm [1.5 in] less than your ideal length when measuring from the centre of the back panel cast-on edge. Please note that the sample garment (Size D) is more cropped than this, as I prefer a cropped fit, and it measures 41 cm [16.25 in] in length before the ribbing. If you add more length than is suggested here, you will need more yarn and vice versa.

When you are happy with the length, change to 3.5 mm [US 4] circular needles. Repeat the following round until you have worked around 4 cm [1.5 in] in ribbing:

**Round 1:** Slip BOR marker, \*knit 1, purl 1\*.

If you would like to work a tubular cast-off, which I would recommend, you will now need to work the following 2 rounds:

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

**Round 2:** Slip BOR marker, \*slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1\* to the end of the round.

If you want to use a different cast-off method, feel free to use that instead but make sure that it is fairly elastic to ensure that your slipover will be comfortable to wear.

If you are working a tubular cast-off, you should now cut your yarn, leaving a tail 3-4 times longer than the circumference of your slipover. Thread a darning needle with this tail and work a tubular cast-off as follows:

Remove your BOR marker. 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 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. This should give you a really seamless finish.

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## Collar

Using a 3.5 mm [US 4] circular needle with an 80-cm [32-in] cord, you will now pick up and knit stitches to form the collar of your slipover. The depth of your collar is up to you, but I would recommend working no fewer than 14 rounds after the pick-up, as is written out here. If you would like it to be thicker, you can just continue working in pattern as established.

Starting with the RS of the back panel cast-on edge facing you where M4 was originally placed and working from right to left, pick up and knit approximately 35 (35) 35 (35) 36, (37) 37 (39) 41 (40) 40 stitches.

Continue picking up and knitting stitches along the vertical edge of the left-front neckline, picking up approximately 3 stitches for every 4 rows you worked until you reach the point where the 2 front panels meet. Place a stitch marker here and take note of how many stitches you have picked up. Pick up 1 stitch either from the cast-on edge in the middle of the front (for Sizes A, B, C, D, F, G, H, and I) or from where the 2 front panels meet (for Sizes E, J, and K), which will now be referred to as the centre stitch. I would strongly recommend placing a clip-on marker on the centre stitch to help you keep track of your work. Place another stitch marker and then pick up and knit the same number of stitches along the vertical edge of the right-front neckline as you did for the left-hand side. Try to work as symmetrically as possible for the best results and make sure that you finish with an even number of stitches.

Place a BOR marker between the first and last stitch you picked up and remove all other markers apart from the clip-on marker on the centre stitch.

The total number of stitches will vary for each size. Take note of how many stitches you have as you will need to have the same number of stitches at the end

of the collar. You may find that there is a very small amount of puckering around the neckline prior to blocking your work. This should even out with blocking so don't worry about this too much. It is generally better to have too few stitches here than too many as the rib should relax with blocking.

You will now work in 1x1 rib, working decreases at the centre point of the V-neck to form a mitred collar.

You will repeat these 2 rounds a total of 7 times:

**Round 1:** Slip BOR marker, \*knit 1, purl 1\* until 1 stitch before the centre stitch (your last stitch can either be a knit or a purl stitch; it doesn't particularly matter), CDD, continue working in 1x1 rib symmetrically to the BOR marker (i.e., if your last stitch before the CDD was a knit stitch, your next stitch should be a knit stitch, too, and vice versa) (-2 stitches).

**Round 2:** Slip BOR marker, work all stitches as they appear (i.e., knit the knits and purl the purls). Your centre stitch should always be a knit stitch.

If you would like the collar to be a bit thicker, continue working these 2 rounds until you are happy with the length. Every 2-round repeat adds about 0.5 cm [0.25 in]. Ideally, the stitches on either side of your centre stitch should both be purl stitches.

When you are happy with the length, change to a 3 mm [US 2.5] circular needle with an 80-cm [32-in] cord and work the following round:

**Round 1:** Slip BOR marker, purl all stitches. Place another clip-on marker onto the centre stitch.

You will now continue working in 1x1 rib. You will need to work the same number of rounds as you did for the first half of the collar. However, you will now be making increases on either side of the centre stitch rather than decreases.

You will repeat these 2 rounds a total of 7 times, or the same number of repeats as you worked in the first half of the collar:

**Round 1:** Slip BOR marker, \*knit 1, purl 1\* until you reach the centre stitch, M1R, knit the centre stitch, M1L, continue working in 1x1 rib symmetrically to the BOR marker (i.e., if your last stitch before the centre stitch was a knit stitch, your next

stitch should be a knit stitch too, and vice versa) (+2 stitches).

**Round 2:** Slip BOR marker, work all stitches as they appear (i.e., knit the knits and purl the purls). Your centre stitch should always be a knit stitch.

At the end of these repeats, your collar should be about the same length on either side of the purl round, and you should have the same number of stitches as you did after the pick-up.

You should now cut your yarn, leaving a tail about 3 times as long as the circumference of your collar.

You will now fold the collar so that the second half sits on the inside edge, using the purl round as the folding point and making sure that each column of stitches remains in line with itself.

Using a darning needle, you will now sew the collar down into itself. This method is explained in the **Techniques** section above.

You may wish to reinforce the collar with a little bit of shirring elastic to maintain its shape over time, but I don't think this is strictly necessary with a V-neck.

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## Armhole trim

Using a 3.5 mm [US 4] circular needle with a 60-cm [24-in] cord, you will now pick up and knit stitches to form the armhole trim of your slipover. Start in the middle of the underarm and work around the armholes. Pick up and knit approximately 100 (104) 106 (110) 116, (118) 120 (126) 134 (134) 134 stitches around the armhole.

Again, when you are working along a cast-on edge, pick up 1 stitch for every stitch you cast on. When you are working down the vertical edges of the fabric, pick up 3 stitches for every 4 rows. This doesn't have to be precise but do take care to pick up the stitches as symmetrically as possible for best results, and make sure to pick up an even number of stitches. Place a BOR marker between the first and last stitch of the round.

Repeat the following round until you have worked around 2 cm [0.75 in] in rib:

Round 1: Slip BOR marker, \*knit 1, purl 1\*.

If you would like to work a tubular cast-off, which I would recommend, you will now need to work the following 2 rounds:

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

Round 2: Slip BOR marker, \*slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1\* to the end of the round.

You can then cast off all stitches in the same manner you did for the body. Again, if you want to use a different cast-off method, feel free to use that instead.

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## Finishing

Weave in your ends and block your work. You're all done!

Make sure to use #SemperSlipoverVNeck and to tag me [@the\\_knit\\_purl\\_girl](#) so that I can share your creations.

For pattern support, please email [the.knit.purl.girl2020@gmail.com](mailto: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. I will do my best to reply within 7 working days, but I am usually much faster than this.

Many thanks to both Rebecca Williamson ([@fancy\\_a\\_yarn](#)) for tech editing this pattern.

Notes on modifying the depth of the V-neck can be found overleaf.

## Modifying the depth of the V-Neck

If you wish to modify the depth of the V-neck, you have a couple of options.

The first, and most recommended, option is to pick up 5 additional shoulder stitches for the left and right fronts. This will mean that you pick up 18 (18) 19 (20) 20, (21) 23 (23) 23 (24) 25 stitches instead of 13 (13) 14 (15) 15, (16) 18 (18) 18 (19) 20 stitches, as is written in the pattern. I wouldn't recommend picking up any more stitches than this, as the neckline could then be too narrow.

This will mean that instead of working a total of 17 (17) 17 (17) 18, (18) 18 (19) 20 (20) 20 increases to the neckline, you will only work 12 (12) 12 (12) 13, (13) 13 (14) 15 (15) 15 neckline increases. It is very important the you work the same number of underarm increases to the front sections as is currently written in the pattern, or else the front and back panels of your slipover will not match.

This will remove 20 rows of neckline shaping, bringing the depth of the V-neck up by just over 7 cm [2.75 in] to around 19 (19) 19 (19.5) 20.5, (20.5) 20.5 (21.5) 24.5 (24.5) 27.5 cm [7.5 (7.5) 7.5 (7.75) 8, (8) 8 (8.5) 9.75 (9.75) 10.75 in] after the collar has been applied. The collar will tighten the neckline slightly, and also bring the neckline up by another 4 cm [1.5 in] at the deepest point of the V.

Picking up these extra stitches will have a couple of important consequences that you should keep in mind whilst knitting your slipover.

The first is that you can omit placing M3 and M4 (page 8), as M1 and M2 will now also work as your guidelines for picking up the shoulder stitches.

The second is that Sizes A-H will work the left shoulder first and then the right shoulder, instead of starting with the right shoulder and then working the left shoulder.

The third is that you can work the short rows for the shoulders slightly differently. Instead of working them as written on pages 11 and 14 for the right and left shoulders respectively, you will need to work them as follows:

### Right shoulder

To begin, work the following 2 short rows:

**SR 1 (WS):** Purl 7 (7) 7 (7) 7, (8) 8 (8) 8 (9) 9 stitches, turn using your preferred short-row method.

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

You will now work the following 2 short rows:

**SR 3 (WS):** Purl to your previous turning stitch and purl it, purl 6 (6) 6 (6) 6, (7) 7 (7) 7 (8) 8 stitches, turn using your preferred short-row method.

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

### Left shoulder

To begin, work the following 2 short rows:

**SR 1 (RS):** Knit 7 (7) 7 (7) 7, (8) 8 (8) 8 (9) 9 stitches, turn using your preferred short-row method.

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

You will now work the following 2 short rows:

**SR 3 (RS):** Knit to your previous turning stitch and knit it, knit 6 (6) 6 (6) 6, (7) 7 (7) 7 (8) 8 stitches, turn using your preferred short-row method.

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

Your next row should be a RS row.

Put simply, the turning points in your short rows for the back and front of each shoulder should line up as closely as possible.

The fourth factor to consider is that you will need to omit the final 5 neckline increases for your size **but** you will still need to work the underarm shaping as written in the pattern. This means that you should still work a total of 10 (12) 14 (14) 16, (16) 16 (16) 14 (10) 6 increases to the right and left shoulder panels every RS row as directed in the pattern; and Sizes I, J, and K should still work a total of 6 (14) 20 rows with RS and WS underarm increases.

The fifth and final thing to consider is you will need to join the front panel together earlier than is specified in the pattern as is. Without this modification, all sizes work some additional neckline shaping after the front underarm shaping is complete and you have joined the back and front panels together at the underarms. This will change for all sizes apart from Size K, as this size will still need to work 2 - not 7, as written - additional set of neckline increases before joining in the round.

Sizes A-H will work the pattern until you reach the underarm shaping for the front panels (pages 13 and 16). You will repeat Rows 1-4 in these sections as written a total of 4 (4) 5 (4) 5, (5) 5 (6) - (-) - times. After that point, you can join the left and right fronts together (keeping in mind that Sizes A, B, C, D, F, G, and H will still need to cast on an extra stitch to join the right and left front panels together), and you will continue to work them with underarm shaping only as you will no longer have to work neckline shaping.

Sizes I and J will work the underarm shaping with neckline shaping exactly as written, but can then join your work in the round (keeping in mind that Size I will still need to cast on an extra stitch to join the right and left front panels together) at the same time as joining the back and front panels.

This is a modification that is probably easier to work in practice than it seems written out, but it is important to be mindful of these details as you work.

If you would like to shorten the depth of the V-neck any more than this, you will simply need to increase the frequency of your neckline increases. I would recommend working the increases as written until you reach the underarm shaping and then consider working the neckline increases at the same rate as the underarm increases but, again, please be aware that you will still need to work the same number of increases overall.

If you need assistance with this, please feel free to get in touch with me by email but please be aware that I may take up to 7 working days to reply. My email address can be found on the back page of this document.



## LET'S GET IN TOUCH

Please email for pattern support.  
#SemperSlipoverVNeck

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