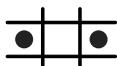


# TENDREIL

*Sweater*



The Knit Purl Girl

TENDREIL SWEATER - VI



The Tendreil Sweater is a slightly oversized drop-shoulder sweater with lightning-bolt cables ('tendreil' is the Manx Gaelic word for 'lightning') on the front panel. The sweater is worked top down, both flat and in the round. The fit is very relaxed and slouchy, and the sleeves have a slight taper with a loose fit around the wrists. The back panel is worked first with some simple shaping to create sloping shoulders. Once the back panel is worked, the stitches are left to rest, and you will move on to work the shoulders. The left shoulder is worked first with the cable motif and some shoulder shaping, and you repeat this process for the right shoulder. Then you join the two shoulders together and work the front panel to the same depth as the back panel whilst continuing the lightning motif. Next, you will join the front and back panels together to be worked in the round until you are happy with the length, and then work the hem. Next, you pick up and knit the stitches for each sleeve, working decreases to give the sleeves a little bit more shape. To finish, you pick up and knit the double-folded collar.

You are welcome to modify the lightning-bolt cables to suit your preferences. There are two placement options within the pattern (either framing the collar or falling over the shoulders), and you can continue to work them for as far into the body as you would like. You can also go for either a regular or a split hem. The pattern has options for both.

This pattern also includes a modification for a V-neckline. This is at the end of the pattern and, if you wish to make this option, it is very important that you read the notes for the modification on pp. 27-31 before you start working the front panels.

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## Materials & Fit

**Notions:** 4 mm [US 6] (40- and/or 60- cm [16- and/or 20-in] 80- and/or 100-cm [32- and/or 40-in] cord) and 5 mm [US 8] (80-, and/or 100-cm [24-, 32-, and 40-in] cord) circular needles, and some 3.5 mm [US 4] circular needles to finish off the collar. You will also need a few stitch markers, a darning needle, and some spare needles/scrap yarn/stitch holders where the back panel will rest. At least 2 of the stitch markers should have a clip-on mechanism to help you keep track of your progress, especially when mapping out the back shaping.

**Yarn:** Approximately 850 (925) 950 (1,000), 1,100 (1,150) 1,200 (1,250), 1,300 (1,350) 1,400 (1,450) m [950 (1,025) 1,050 (1,100), 1,200 (1,250) 1,325 (1,375), 1,425 (1,475) 1,550 (1,575) yds] of a DK-/aran-weight yarn (e.g., Sandnes Garn Peer Gynt, Sandnes Garn Double Sunday, or Knitting for Olive Heavy Merino) held

with the same quantity of a lace-weight yarn (e.g., Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair, Knitting for Olive Soft Silk Mohair, CaMaRose Midnatssol, Filcolana Tilia). I have rounded these quantities to the nearest 25 m/yd. They are based on tester feedback and my samples, and I have tried to be generous to avoid potential issues with dyelots. I found I needed slightly more yarn to make my V-neck sample; this has been taken into account in the yardage.

If you were to use Sandnes Garn Peer Gynt (50 g = 91 m [100 yds]; 100% Norwegian wool), you would need 10 (11) 11 (11), 12 (13) 13-14 (14), 15 (15) 15-16 (16) balls of yarn. If you were to hold this with Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair (25 g = 212 m [232 yds]; 57% mohair, 15% wool, 28% silk), you would need 4-5 (5) 5 (5), 6 (6) 6 (6), 7 (7) 7 (7) balls of yarn.

**Tension:** 17 sts x 24 rows and rounds in Stockinette stitch on 5 mm [US 8] needles = 10 x 10 cm [4 x 4 in]. 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.

You may also wish to make a swatch practicing the cable pattern. It isn't too difficult but if you're less experienced working cables or reading charts, it might be worth taking the time to practice over a smaller piece of knitting. Please note that the quantities of yarn given above in metres and yards should include these swatches as, again, I've erred on the side of being generous with yardage.

**Sizing and ease:** The Tendreil Sweater has a recommended positive ease of 21-33 cm [8.25-13 in] around the chest (or the widest part of your torso). If you want a tighter fit, you should feel free to pick a size with less positive ease relative to your body using the measurements given below, and vice versa. If in doubt, I recommend measuring a garment you already own that is also oversized and using that as a guideline to help you find your preferred fit.

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

**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 (145-155)

**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 (57-61)

Actual circumference of garment (cm): 101 (106) 113 (117.5), 122.5 (127) 134 (139), 148 (157.5) 167 (176.5)

Actual circumference of garment (in): 39.75 (41.75) 44.5 (46.25), 48.25 (50), 52.75 (54.75), 58.25 (62) 65.75 (69.5)

Actual yoke depth at outer edges of the yoke (cm): 18 (18.5) 19.5 (20), 20.5 (21), 21.5 (22.5), 24 (26.5) 28.5 (29.5)

Actual yoke depth at the outer edges of the yoke (in): 7 (7.25) 7.75 (7.75), 8 (8.25) 8.5 (8.75), 9.5 (10.5) 11.25 (11.5)

Sleeve circumference at upper bicep (cm): 36.5 (37.5) 39 (40), 41 (42.5) 43.5 (44.5), 48 (53) 56.5 (59)

Sleeve circumference at upper bicep (in): 14.25 (14.75) 15.25 (15.75), 16.25 (16.75) 17.25 (17.5), 19 (20.75) 22.25 (23.25)

Recommended sleeve length (cm): 42.5 (42) 41 (41), 40.5 (40.5) 40 (40), 40 (39.5) 39 (38.5)

Recommended sleeve length (in): 16.75 (16.5) 16.25 (16.25), 16 (16) 15.75 (15.75), 15.75 (15.5) 15.25 (15)

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## Techniques

**Leaning increases and decreases:** You will use a few different leaning increases and decreases whilst knitting your Tendreil Sweater. Right-side increases are used to shape the neckline of the left shoulder and wrong-side increases are used to shape the neckline of the right shoulder and to shape the sleeves.

**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 right-side increases. Purl Soho has an excellent explanation and accompanying video here:

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

**Knit 2 together/K2tog:** This is a right-leaning decrease. Knit two stitches together as if they were one.

**Slip, slip, knit/SSK:** This is 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 and work them together through the back loop. If you prefer, you can use any other left-leaning decrease, e.g., S11, k1, PSSO or K2tog TBL.

**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 backwards-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 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&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 yoke (i.e., the portion of the sweater that covers your shoulders) back and forth in rows, which is also known as knitting flat. When the yoke is complete, you join these in the round to finish the body. As such, you transition from working in rows to working in rounds. 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 right-side 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](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 work the sleeves. 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.

**Tubular cast-off:** A tubular cast-off is a type of sewn bind-off that gives the illusion of the rib stitch rolling over on itself towards the wrong side 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. Instructions for the cast-off are included in this pattern, but it can also be helpful to watch a tutorial. I like this one for working in the round: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SBrGhv1\\_RBU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SBrGhv1_RBU) and I like this one for working flat: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FNbanlVzbxw&t>

**Working an applied folded collar:** The collar of this sweater 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 Stockinette stitch, but the technique is much the same in rib. You just treat the purl stitches the same way you do the knit stitches. This is a good reference: <https://blog.weareknitters.com/knitting-tips/create-hem-knitting-project-ii/>

**Reading a knitting chart:** Reading a chart can seem intimidating, but I promise it is straight-forward once you have got your head around it. In this case, there are two charts (one for each shoulder) and you will just repeat the pattern shown in the charts between some stitch markers that you will place along each shoulder. The charts show the cable pattern, which consists of 2-stitch cables (see below) that lean to the left and to the right to form a zig-zag or lightning bolt pattern. You can easily modify this pattern to achieve your preferred results. For instance, you could continue to work the pattern all the way to the bottom of the sweater, or you could work fewer repeats for shorter lightning bolts. If you've never read a cable chart before, I like this tutorial: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=quKFPY74WcU>

**Working 2-stitch cables:** These are pretty simple cables that only ever involve 2 stitches at a time. In this pattern, you will work cables that lean to both the left and to the right. You can use a cable needle if you want to, but it is also possible to work these cables without a needle. I really recommend watching this tutorial which shows both methods: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OZqJOOOQE0A> You can see me working the right-leaning cables (using a slightly different method, where I knit the second stitch on my left-hand needle before the first stitch) here: <https://www.instagram.com/reel/CrQFNKTIvpB/?hl=en> Please note that this isn't really a tutorial; it's more a demonstration of my method for right-leaning 2-stitch cables in the context of this sweater.

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## Abbreviations

**BOR:** Beginning of round

**CDD:** Central double decrease (only relevant for V-neck modification)

**CN:** Cable needle

**COM[x]:** Cast-on marker [x] (e.g., COM1 = Cast-on marker 1)

**K2tog:** Knit 2 together

**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

**PSSO:** Pass slipped stitch over

**RS:** Right side

**SSK:** Slip, slip, knit

**WS:** Wrong side

WYIB: With yarn in back

WYIF: With yarn in front

\* ...\*: Repeat all instructions between each asterisk until otherwise instructed

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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 (worked flat over an odd number of stitches)

Row 1 (RS): Knit 1, \*purl 1, knit 1\* to the end of the row.

Row 2 (WS): Purl 1, \*knit 1, purl 1\* to the end of the row.

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

Round 1: \*Knit 1, purl 1\* to the end of the round.

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For pattern support, please email me at [the.knit.purl.girl2020@gmail.com](mailto:the.knit.purl.girl2020@gmail.com). I usually reply within 7 working days. Please do not get in touch via Instagram or Ravelry as I cannot guarantee that I will be able to see your messages and reply in a timely manner.

Let's go!

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## Back yoke

Using a 5 mm [US 8] circular needle with an 80- or 100-cm [32- or 40-in] cord and the long-tail method, cast on 29 (29) 31 (31), 31 (31) 33 (33), 33 (35) 35 (37) stitches. Work the next row as follows:

Row 0 (WS): Purl all stitches and place markers across the row as follows:

2 stitches – M1 – 25 (25) 27 (27), 27 (27) 29 (29), 29 (31) 31 (33) stitches – M2  
2 stitches

You should now place clip-on markers directly onto your knitting in the same places as M1 and M2. The corresponding clip-on markers will be referred to as COM1 and COM2 below.

You will now work a series of increases on both RS and WS rows to shape the shoulders. These are worked over a 2-row repeat which you will repeat a total of 16 (16) 16 (16), 17 (17) 17 (17), 17 (17) 18 (18) times, as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, slip M1, M1L, knit to M2, M1R, slip M2, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl 2, slip M1, M1PR, purl to M2, M1PL, slip M2, purl 2 (+2 stitches).

After this, Sizes B, C, D, I, and J only then need to work the following 2 rows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, slip M1, M1L, knit to M2, M1R, slip M2, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches, slipping markers as you work.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased 64 (66) 66 (66), 68 (68) 68 (68), 70 (70) 72 (72) stitches, and you now have a total of 93 (95) 97 (97), 99 (99) 101 (101), 103 (105) 107 (109) stitches.

You can now remove M1 and M2.

You will now continue working in Stockinette stitch by repeating the following 2 rows until your work measures approximately 9 (10) 13 (15), 14.5 (13.5) 12.5 (11.5), 9 (9) 8.5 (7) cm [3.5 (4) 5.25 (5.75), 5.75 (5.25) 5 (4.5), 3.5 (3.5) 3.5 (2.75) in] along the outer edges of your work:

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

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

Sizes A-C will now need to work a few decreases at the outer edges, while Sizes E-L will need to work some increases at the outer edges. Size D can proceed to All sizes below.

Sizes A-C only

You will now work some decreases at the outer edges of your work. These are worked over a 2-row repeat which you will work 5 (4) 2 (-), -(~~-~~)~~-~~(~~-~~), - (-) - (-) times, as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 1, K2tog, knit until 3 stitches remains, SSK, knit 1 (-2 stitches).

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

At the end of these rows, you will have decreased 10 (8) 4 (-), -(~~-~~)~~-~~(~~-~~), - (-) - (-) stitches, and you now have a total of 83 (87) 93 (-), -(~~-~~)~~-~~(~~-~~), - (-) - (-) stitches.

### Sizes E-L only

You will work some increases at the outer edges of your work. These are worked over a 2-row repeat which you will work - (-) - (-), 1(3) 5(7), 10 (13) 16 (19) times, as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 1, M1L, knit to last stitch, M1R, knit 1 (+2 stitches).

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

At the end of these rows, you will have increased - (-) - (-), 2(6) 10(14), 20 (26) 32 (38) stitches, and you now have a total of - (-) - (-), 101(105) 111(115), 123 (131) 139 (147) stitches.

### All sizes

At this point your work should measure approximately 13 (13.5) 14.5 (15), 15.5 (16) 16.5 (17.5), 17.5 (20) 22 (23) cm [5 (5.25) 5.75 (5.75), 6(6.25) 6.5 (6.75), 7 (8) 8.75 (9) in] along the outer vertical edges of your work. You can now break your yarn and let your stitches rest on a spare circular needle, piece of scrap yarn, or stitch holder.

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### Left shoulder

**Note:** If you wish to work the V-Neck modification, it is **very important** that you read the modification instructions before you start working the shoulders!

You will now begin to work the left shoulder. You will pick up stitches using the

long tail of yarn (as opposed to the working yarn), and you will need to pick up stitches from between the edge stitch and the stitch that was next to M1 on the back panel. Once you have picked up your stitches, you will place markers to locate where you will work the decorative cables over the shoulder (see Chart 2). At the same time, you will work some decreases along the outside edge of the shoulder before working neckline increases.

To begin, turn your back panel around so that the RS of your work is facing you and so that you can pick up stitches along the diagonal edges of the shoulders.

Using a 5 mm [US 8] circular needle with a 60-cm [24-in] cord and the long tail of your yarn, pick up and knit 34 (35) 35 (35), 36 (36) 36 (36), 37 (37) 38 (38) stitches working from where COM1 was placed along the cast-on edge out towards the far left-hand edge of your back panel. You should pick up at a 1:1 ratio using a tail about 3.5 times the width of the shoulder edge. If you've not done a long-tail pick-up before, this video may be helpful:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l4-9cTjeFrk&t>

You will now place markers to map out where the decorative cables will sit along the shoulders. You have a couple of options here, depending on where you would like the cables to fall over your shoulder and chest.

**Option 1** is as follows:

2 stitches – place M3 – 16 stitches – place M4 - 16 (17) 17 (17), 18 (18) 18 (18), 19 (19) 20 (20) stitches

This will result in the cables framing the collar. You can see how this looks in the blue (Sample 3) and red (Sample 4) samples (see images at the end of the pdf).

**Option 2** is as follows:

6 (7) 7 (7), 8 (8) 8 (8), 9 (9) 10 (10) stitches – place M3 – 16 stitches – place M4 - 12 stitches

This will result in the cables falling closer to the shoulder. You can see how this looks in the grey (Sample 1) and beige (Sample 2) samples (see images at the end of the pdf).

Your next row should be a RS row.

## Back shoulder shaping

You will now begin to work Chart 2 between M3 and M4. The chart consists of simple 2-stitch cables that move in a zag-zag across the 16 stitches between the markers.

At the same time as working Chart 2 between M3 and M4, you will also work a series of decreases over a 4-row repeat which you will repeat a total of 3 (3) 3 (3), 3 (3) 3 (3), 4 (4) 4 (4) times, as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit to M3, slip M3, work Chart 2 to M4, slip M4, knit to the end of the row.

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

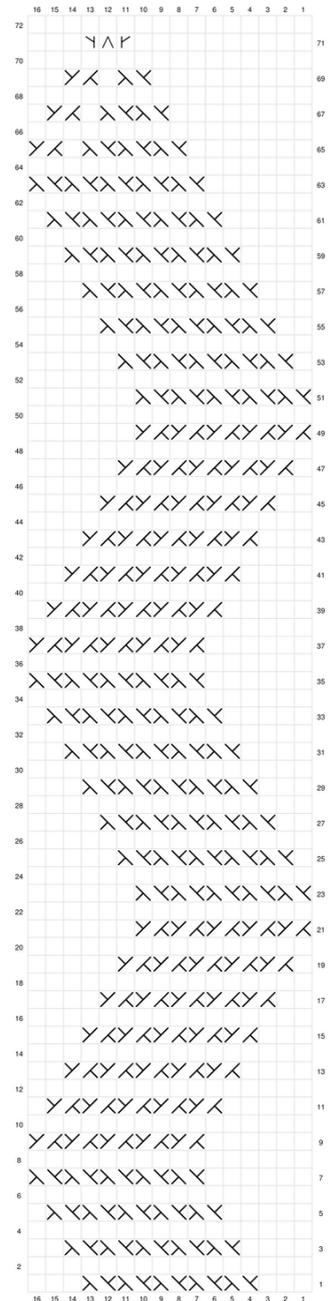
**Row 3 (RS):** Knit to M3, slip M3, work Chart 2 to M4, slip M4, knit to 4 stitches before the end of the row, K2tog, knit 2 (-1 stitch).

**Row 4 (WS):** Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

At the end of these rows, you will have decreased 3 (3) 3 (3), 3 (3) 3 (3), 4 (4) 4 (4) stitches, and you now have a total of 31 (32) 32 (32), 33 (33) 33 (33), 33 (33) 34 (34) stitches.

At this point, I would strongly recommend placing a clip-on stitch marker on the third-to-

### Chart 2



- RS: Knit  
WS: Purl
-  Sl 1 to CN. Hold in front. k 1, k 1 from CN
-  Sl 1 to CN. Hold in back. k 1, k 1 from CN
-  RS: Slip next stitch, knit 2 together, pass slipped stitch over  
WS: P2tog sl 1 wyif pss0
-  Make 1 right
-  Make 1 left

last stitch of the row, when looking at the RS of your work. This will effectively mark the start of the front portion of the shoulder, which will make it easier to measure your work in the next section.

Your work should measure approximately 5 (5) 5 (5), 5 (5) 5 (5), 6.5 (6.5) 6.5 (6.5) cm [2 (2) 2 (2), 2 (2) 2.25 (2), 2.5 (2.5) 2.5 (2.5) in] from the start of the pick-up to the edge of your work along the far left-hand edge of your work, and approximately 18 (18.5) 19.5 (20), 20.5 (21) 21.5 (22.5), 24 (26.5) 28.5 (29.5) cm [7 (7.25) 7.75 (7.75), 8 (8.25) 8.5 (8.75), 9.5 (10.5) 11.25 (11.5) in] when you measure from the last WS row you just worked to where your back stitches are resting also along the far left-hand edge of your work.

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### Neckline shaping

You will now begin to work a series of increases to shaping the neckline, whilst also continuing to work Chart 2 between M3 and M4.

You will work these increases over a 2-row repeat which you will repeat a total of 7 (8) 8 (8), 8 (8) 8 (8), 9 (9) 9 (10) times, as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, M1L, knit to M3, slip M3, work Chart 2 to M4, slip M4, knit to the end of the row (+1 stitch).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased 7 (8) 8 (8), 8 (8) 8 (8), 9 (9) 9 (10) stitches, and you now have a total of 38 (40) 40 (40), 41 (41) 41 (41), 42 (42) 43 (44) stitches.

You can now break your yarn and let your stitches rest on a spare circular needle, piece of scrap yarn, or stitch holder. Take note of where you are in Chart 2 so that you can continue to work from this point when you continue working the front panel later on.

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### Right shoulder

You will now begin to work the right shoulder. You will once again pick up stitches using the long tail of yarn (as opposed to the working yarn) and you will need to

pick up stitches from between the edge stitch and the stitch that was next to COM2 on the back panel. Once you have picked up your stitches, you will place markers to locate where you will work the decorative cables over the shoulder (see Chart 1). At the same time, you will work some decreases along the outside edge of the shoulder before then working neckline increases.

To begin, turn your back panel around so that the RS of your work is facing you and so that you can pick up stitches along the diagonal edges of the shoulders.

Using a 5 mm [US 8] circular needle with a 60-cm [24-in] cord and the long tail of your yarn, pick up and knit 34 (35) 35 (35), 36 (36) 36 (36), 37 (37) 38 (38) stitches working from the far right-hand edge of your back panel to where COM2 was placed along the cast-on edge. You should pick up at a 1:1 ratio using a tail about 3.5 times the width of the shoulder edge.

You will now place markers to map out where the decorative cables will sit along the shoulders. You have a couple of options here, depending on where you would like the cables to fall over your shoulder and chest.

**Option 1** is as follows:

16 (17) 17 (17), 18 (18) 18 (18), 19 (19) 20 (20) – place M1 – 16 stitches – place M2 - 2 stitches

This will result in the cables framing the collar. You can see how this looks in the blue (Sample 3) and red (Sample 4) samples (see photos on page x below).

**Option 2** is as follows:

12 stitches – place M1 – 16 stitches – place M2 – 6 (7) 7 (7), 8 (8) 8 (8), 9 (9) 10 (10) stitches

I would strongly recommend sticking with the same placement you chose for the left shoulder as this will create a more symmetrical and coherent design.

Your next row should be a RS row.

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## Back shoulder shaping

You will now begin to work Chart 1 between M1 and M2. The chart consists of simple 2-stitch cables that move in a zag-zag across the 16 stitches between the markers.

At the same time as working Chart 1 between M1 and M2, you will also work a series of decreases over a 4-row repeat which you will repeat a total of 3 (3) 3 (3), 3 (3) 3 (3), 4 (4) 4 (4) times, as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit to M1, slip M1, work Chart 1 to M2, slip M2, knit to the end of the row.

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

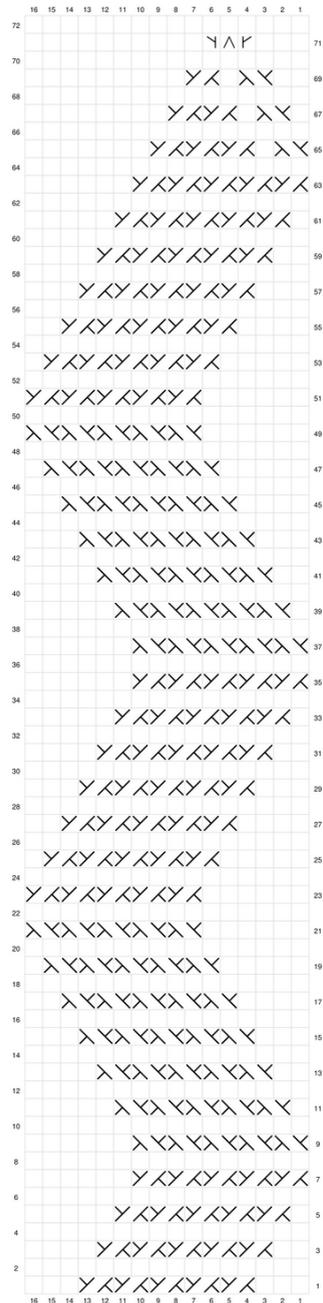
**Row 3 (RS):** Knit 2, SSK, knit to M1, slip M1, work Chart 1 to M2, slip M2, knit to the end of the row (-1 stitch).

**Row 4 (WS):** Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

At the end of these rows, you will have decreased 3 (3) 3 (3), 3 (3) 3 (3), 4 (4) 4 (4) stitches, and you now have a total of 31 (32) 32 (32), 33 (33) 33 (33), 33 (33) 34 (34) stitches.

At this point, I would strongly recommend placing a clip-on stitch marker on the third stitch of the row, when looking at the RS of your work.

Chart 1



- RS: Knit  
WS: Purl
-  Sl 1 to CN. Hold in front. k 1, k 1 from CN
-  Sl 1 to CN. Hold in back. k 1, k 1 from CN
-  RS: Slip next stitch, knit 2 together, pass slipped stitch over  
WS: P2tog sl 1 wyif pss0
-  Make 1 right
-  Make 1 left

This will effectively mark the start of the front portion of the shoulder, which will make it easier to measure your work in the next section.

Your work should be symmetrical with the left shoulder and should measure approximately 5 (5) 5 (5), 5 (5) 5 (5), 6.5 (6.5) 6.5 (6.5) cm [2 (2) 2 (2), 2 (2) 2 (2), 2.5 (2.5) 2.5 (2.5) in] from the start of the pick-up to the edge of your work along the far right-hand edge of your work, and approximately 18 (18.5) 19.5 (20), 20.5 (21) 21.5 (22.5), 24 (26.5) 28.5 (29.5) cm [7 (7.25) 7.75 (7.75), 8 (8.25) 8.5 (8.75), 9.5 (10.5) 11.25 (11.5) in] when you measure from the last WS row you just worked to where your back stitches are resting also along the far right-hand edge of your work.

---

### Neckline shaping

You will now begin to work a series of increases to shaping the neckline, whilst also continuing to work Chart 1 between M1 and M2.

You will work these increases over a 2-row repeat which you will repeat a total of 7 (8) 8 (8), 8 (8) 8 (8), 9 (9) 9 (10) times, as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit to M1, slip M1, work Chart 1 to M2, slip M2, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+1 stitch).

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased 7 (8) 8 (8), 8 (8) 8 (8), 9 (9) 9 (10) stitches, and you now have a total of 38 (40) 40 (40), 41 (41) 41 (41), 42 (42) 43 (44) stitches.

Do not break your yarn. Take note of where you are in Chart 1 so that you can continue to work from this point when you continue working the front panel later on.

---

### Join right and left shoulders

You will now join the left and right shoulders together to form the front panel by casting on some new stitches. You will continue to work Chart 1 between M1 and M2 and Chart 2 between M3 and M4 as established in the shoulders. If you

had the left shoulder stitches resting on a piece of scrap yarn or a stitch holder, you should put them back onto a circular needle at this point so that you can resume working them. The front panel is formed as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit to M1, slip M1, work Chart 1 to M2, slip M2, knit the remaining right shoulder stitches, but do not turn your work at the end of the row. Instead, cast on 17 (15) 17 (17), 17 (17) 19 (19), 19 (21) 21 (21) new stitches using the backwards-loop method. You will then knit the resting left shoulder stitches. Knit to M3, slip M3, work Chart 2 to M4, slip M4, knit the remaining left shoulder stitches.

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

You now have a total of 93 (95) 97 (97), 99 (99) 101 (101), 103 (105) 107 (109) stitches.

---

## Front panel

You will now continue to work the front panel in Stockinette stitch whilst also continuing to work the decorative cables between the markers. This is done as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit to M1, slip M1, work Chart 1 to M2, slip M2, knit to M3, slip M3, work Chart 2 to M4, slip M4, knit the remaining left shoulder stitches.

**Row 2 (WS):** Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

You should continue to do this until the front panel measures approximately 19 (20) 23 (25), 24.5 (23.5) 22.5 (21.5), 22 (22) 21.5 (20) cm [7.25 (8) 9 (9.75), 9.25 (8.75) 8.75 (8.5), 8.75 (8.75) 8.75 (8) in] from the start of the pick-up to the edge of your work along the far left- and far right-hand edges of your work, and approximately 14 (15) 18 (20), 19.5 (18.5) 17.5 (16.5), 15.5 (15.5) 15 (13.5) cm [5.25 (6) 7 (7.75), 7.75 (7.25) 6.75 (6.5), 6.25 (6.25) 6 (5.25) in] when you measure from where you may have placed clip-on markers at the end of the back shoulder shaping.

Sizes A-C will now need to work a few decreases at the outer edges, while Sizes E-L will need to work some increases at the outer edges. Size D can jump ahead to All sizes below. You will need to continue working Charts 1 and 2 whilst

working this shaping.

### Sizes A-C only

You will work some decreases at the outer edges of your work. These are worked over a 2-row repeat which you will work 5 (4) 2 (-), -(~~-~~)-(~~-~~), - (-) - (-) times, as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 1, K2tog, knit until 3 stitches remains, SSK, knit 1 (-2 stitches).

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

At the end of these rows, you will have decreased 10 (8) 4 (-), -(~~-~~)-(~~-~~), - (-) - (-) stitches, and you now have a total of 83 (87) 93 (-), -(~~-~~)-(~~-~~), - (-) - (-) stitches.

### Sizes E-L only

You will work some increases at the outer edges of your work. These are worked over a 2-row repeat which you will work - (-) - (-), 1 (3) 5 (7), 10 (13) 16 (19) times, as follows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Knit 1, M1L, knit to last stitch, M1R, knit 1 (+2 stitches).

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

At the end of these rows, you will have increased - (-) - (-), 2 (6) 10 (14), 20 (26) 32 (38) stitches, and you now have a total of - (-) - (-), 101 (105) 111 (115), 123 (131) 139 (147) stitches.

### All sizes

At this point your front panel should measure approximately 23 (23.5) 24.5 (25), 25.5 (26) 26.5 (27.5), 30.5 (33) 35 (36) cm [9 (9.25) 9.75 (9.75), 10 (10.25) 10.5 (10.75)], 12 (13) 13.75 (14) in] from the start of the pick-up to the edge of your work along the far left- and far right-hand edges of your work, and approximately 18 (18.5) 19.5 (20), 20.5 (21) 21.5 (22.5), 24 (26.5) 28.5 (29.5) cm [7 (7.25) 7.75 (7.75), 8 (8.25) 8.5 (8.75)], 9.5 (10.5) 11.25 (11.5) in] when you measure from where you may have placed clip-on markers at the end of the back shoulder shaping.

Depending on the size you are knitting, you may reach the end of the charts whilst you are working the front panel. If this is the case, just remove M1, M2, M3, and M4, and continue working in Stockinette stitch until you have reached the correct length for your size. You can ignore any future references to these markers in the next section of the pattern and just work in Stockinette stitch instead.

When you have reached the correct length for your size, do not break your yarn.

---

### Join work in the round

If you had the back panel stitches resting on a piece of scrap yarn or a stitch holder, you should put them back onto a circular needle at this point so that you can resume working them.

You will now join the front and back panels together by working the front panel as established, casting on some new underarm stitches, working the back panel as established, and then casting on a second set of underarm stitches. This is done as follows:

**Round 1:** Knit to M1, slip M1, work **Chart 1** to M2, slip M2, knit to M3, slip M3, work **Chart 2** to M4, slip M4, knit the remaining left shoulder stitches, but do not turn your work at the end of the row. Instead, cast on 3 new stitches using the backwards-loop method. You will then knit the resting back panel stitches, but do not turn your work at the end of the row. Instead, cast on 3 new stitches using the backwards-loop method. Place a new BOR marker between the first and last stitch of the round.

**Note:** If you have already completed **Charts 1** and **2** and have already removed M1 and M2, simply knit all the front panel stitches instead of working them as described above.

You now have a total of 172 (180) 192 (200), 208 (216) 228 (236), 252 (268) 284 (300) stitches.

---

### Body

You will now continue to work the body. Again, if you have already completed **Charts 1** and **2**, you will just work in Stockinette stitch as follows:

**Round 1:** Slip BOR marker, knit all stitches.

If you are yet to finish **Charts 1** and **2**, you will work the following 2 rounds until you have reached the end of the chart:

**Round 1:** Slip BOR marker, knit to M1, slip M1, work **Chart 1** to M2, slip M2, knit to M3, slip M3, work **Chart 2** to M4, slip M4, knit to BOR marker.

**Round 2:** Slip BOR marker, knit all stitches.

When you have finished working the charts, you can remove M1, M2, M3, and M4 and then continue to work in Stockinette stitch as follows:

**Round 1:** Slip BOR marker, knit all stitches.

Continue working in Stockinette stitch until your work measures approximately 24 (24) 25 (25), ~~26 (26)~~ **28 (28)**, 30 (30) 32 (32) cm [9.5 (9.5) 9.75 (9.75), 10.25 (10.25) **11 (11)**, 11.75 (11.75) 12.5 (12.5) in] from the underarm cast-on to the end of your work, or until your work is about 12.5 cm [5 in] less than your ideal length.

You now have a couple of options for the hem.

#### **Option 1: Regular hem**

If you would prefer regular hem (i.e., no split, worked in the round; see Sample 3 (bright blue) to see how this looks on the hanger and on my body), you can now change to a 4 mm [US 6] circular needle with an 80- or 100-cm [32- or 40-in] cord and work in 1x1 rib for 12.5 cm [5 in] as follows:

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

You can now prepare to cast off your work. I strongly recommend using a tubular cast-off, but if you would prefer to use a different method that is fine, too. Just make sure that it is elastic enough to be comfortable when worn.

If you are using a tubular cast-off, you will need to work the following 2 rounds:

**Round 1:** Slip BOR marker, \*Knit 1, slip 1 purlwise WYIF\*.

Round 2: Slip BOR marker, \*Slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1\*.

Cast off all stitches using the tubular method in the round, as described in the Techniques section above.

---

## Option 2: Split hem

If you would prefer a split hem (i.e., you will work the hem flat in 2 halves, creating a split at the hips and giving a longer-line finish; see Samples 1, 2, and 4 (grey, beige, and navy blue respectively), you will need to set the hem up by placing markers throughout your round as follows:

BOR marker – 6 stitches – M1 – 71 (75) 81 (85), 89 (93) 99 (103), 111 (119) 127 (135) stitches – M2 – 15 stitches – M3 – 71 (75) 81 (85), 89 (93) 99 (103), 111 (119) 127 (135) stitches – M4 – 9 stitches

The markers should be placed on either side of the underarm stitches, with 6 stitches framing each side of the 3 underarm cast-on stitches.

You will now work the following round a total of 10 times:

Round 1: Slip BOR marker, \*knit 1, purl 1\* three times, slip M1, knit to M2, slip M2, purl 1, \*knit 1, purl 1\* 7 times, slip M3, knit to M4, slip M4, purl 1, \*knit 1, purl 1\* four times.

In the next round, you will cast off some stitches on either side of your work between M1 and M2, and M3 and M4, respectively. This done as follows:

Round 1: Remove BOR marker, \*knit 1, purl 1\* three times, remove M1, knit to M2, remove M2, \*purl 1, knit 1\* three times, cast off 3 stitches knitwise, \*knit 1, purl 1\* three times, remove M3, knit to M4, remove M4, \*purl 1, knit 1\* three times, cast off 3 stitches (-6 stitches).

You now have 2 sets of 83 (87) 93 (97), 101 (105) 111 (115), 123 (131) 139 (147) stitches divided once again into a front and a back panel, and you should now be ready to work a RS row of the front panel.

Leave the back panel stitches to rest on a spare circular needle, piece of scrap yarn, or stitch holder.

## Front panel

Change to a 4 mm [US 6] circular needle with an 80- or 100-cm [32- or 40-in] cord.

You will now work the following 2 rows in 1x1 rib until your work measures 7.5 cm [3 in]:

**Row 1 (RS):** Slip 1 purlwise WYIB, \*purl 1, knit 1\* to the end of the row.

**Row 2 (WS):** Slip 1 purlwise WYIF, \*knit 1, purl 1\* to the end of the row.

You can now prepare to cast off your work. I strongly recommend using a tubular cast-off, but if you would prefer to use a different method that is fine, too. Just make sure that it is elastic enough to be comfortable when worn.

If you are using a tubular cast-off, you will need to work the following 2 rows:

**Row 1 (RS):** Slip 1 purlwise WYIB, \*slip 1 purlwise WYIF, knit 1\*.

**Row 2 (WS):** \*Slip 1 purlwise WYIF, knit 1\*.

Cast off all stitches using the tubular method worked flat, as described in the Techniques section above.

## Back panel

Re-join your yarn so that you are ready to work a RS row of the back panel and change to a 4 mm [US 6] circular needle with an 80- or 100-cm [32- or 40-in] cord.

You will now work the following 2 rows in 1x1 rib until your work measures 10 cm [4 in]:

**Row 1 (RS):** Slip 1 purlwise WYIB, \*purl 1, knit 1\* to the end of the row.

**Row 2 (WS):** Slip 1 purlwise WYIF, \*knit 1, purl 1\* to the end of the row.

You can now prepare to cast off your work. I strongly recommend using a tubular cast-off, but if you would prefer to use a different method that is fine, too. Just

make sure that it is elastic enough to be comfortable when worn.

If you are using a tubular cast-off, you will need to work the following 2 rows:

**Row 1 (RS): Slip 1 purlwise WYIB, \*slip 1 purlwise WYIF, knit 1\*.**

**Row 2 (WS): \*Slip 1 purlwise WYIF, knit 1\*.**

Cast off all stitches using the tubular method worked flat, as described in the Techniques section above.

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### Sleeves (repeat for both sides)

You will now pick and up knit stitches around the armholes to form the sleeves. The following figures for the sleeves are based on a wingspan (measured from wrist to wrist) of 136 cm [53.5 in], which will give a total recommended sleeve length will be 42.5 (42) 41 (41), 40.5 (40.5) 40 (40), 40 (39.5) 39 (38.5) cm [16.75 (16.5) 16.25 (16.25), 16 (16) 15.75 (15.75), 15.75 (15.5) 15.25 (15) in], including 5 cm [2 in] of cuff, but you can adapt this to suit your body.

The decreases have been placed to stop just above the wrist so I would strongly recommend trying your work on before you work the cuff to check the length, keeping in mind that the fabric will relax with blocking and that this will add some length (about 2.5 cm [1 in] in my experience) to the sleeve.

Starting in the middle of the underarm cast-on, pick up and knit 62 (64) 66 (68), 70 (72) 74 (76), 82 (90) 96 (100) stitches evenly along the armhole opening using a 5 mm [US 8] 40- or 60-cm [16- or 24-in] circular needle. This should work out to be 2 stitches for every 3 rows worked . Place a new BOR marker between the first and last stitch of the round.

You will now work the length of sleeve whilst also working some decreases to give the sleeve a slight taper. The cuffs of this sweater are designed to sit somewhat loosely around the wrist for a more casual finish but if you would like a more fitted cuff, you can achieve this by working more decreases through the length of the sleeve and/or working a few decreases (maybe every 8-10 stitches) just before the cuff to cinch it in.

The method will vary slightly between sizes, but all sizes will work the following

decrease round at the respective rates prescribed below:

**Decrease round:** Slip BOR marker, knit 1, K2tog, knit to 3 stitches before the end of the round, SSK, knit 1 (-2 stitches).

Work in Stockinette stitch for 2 (5) 8 (2), 1 (~~10~~) ~~9~~ (4), 12 (-) 13 (5) rounds. Then work the decrease round every 8th (7th) 6th (6th), 6th (5th) 5th (5th), 4th (4th) 3rd (3rd) round 11 (12) 13 (14), 14 (15) 15 (16), 18 (21) 23 (25) times.

At the end of these rounds, all sizes will have decreased 22 (24) 26 (28), 28 (30) 30 (32), 36 (42) 46 (50) stitches and you now have a total of 40 (40) 40 (40), 42 (42) 44 (44), 46 (48) 50 (50) stitches.

Your sleeve should measure 37.5 (37) 36 (36), 35.5 (35.5) 35 (35), 35 (35) 34 (33.5) cm [14.74 (14.5) 14.25 (14.25), 14 (14) 13.75 (13.75), 13.75 (13.75) 13.25 (13) in] from where you picked up the stitches.

All sizes should then change to a 4 mm [US 6] 40-cm [16-in] circular needle and work in 1x1 rib for 5 cm [2 in] as follows:

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

You can now prepare to cast off your work. I strongly recommend using a tubular cast-off, but if you would prefer to use a different method that is fine, too. Just make sure that it is elastic enough to be comfortable when worn.

If you are using a tubular cast-off, you will need to work the following 2 rounds:

**Round 1:** Slip BOR marker, \*Knit 1, slip 1 purlwise WYIF\*.

**Round 2:** Slip BOR marker, \*Slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1\*.

Cast off all stitches using the tubular method in the round, as described in the **Techniques** section above.

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## Collar

You will now pick up and knit stitches to form the collar. You will work the collar to the intended finished length, work a round of purl stitches, and then work to

twice the intended finished length on a smaller needle size. Finally, you will cut your yarn, fold the collar in half using the round of purl stitches as a guide line, and then sew the collar in place.

Using a 4 mm [US 6] circular needle with a 40- or 60-cm [16- or 24-in] cord, you will pick up and knit stitches to form the collar of your sweater. Starting with the RS of the back panel cast-on edge facing you and working from right to left, pick up and knit a total of approximately 70-100 stitches around the neck opening of your sweater.

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. I strongly recommend using stitch markers to help map out your pick-up. Place a BOR marker between the first and last stitch of the round.

Repeat the following round until you have worked around 4 cm [1.5 in] in rib:

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

In the next round, purl all stitches.

Change to a 3.5 mm [US 4] circular needle with a 40- or 60-cm [16- or 24-in] cord.

Repeat the following round until you have worked another 4 cm [1.5 in] in rib:

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

Do not cast off your stitches, but instead work a sewn hem (see Techniques above) attaching the live stitches to the lip of fabric behind the picked-up stitches around the neck opening.

You may find it helpful to place a stitch marker or safety pin every few stitches to prevent your work from becoming twisted. Make sure not to work too tightly. When all the stitches have been sewn down, cut your yarn and finish with a knot.

You may wish to reinforce the collar with a little bit of shirring elastic to maintain

its shape over time.

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## Finishing

Weave in all ends, remove any remaining stitch markers, and block your work. You're all done! Make sure to use [#TendreiSweater](#) 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). Many thanks to both Rebecca Williamson ([@fancy\\_a\\_yarn](#)) for tech editing this pattern and helping with the grading.

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## V-Neck Modification

There are a few things you'll need to keep in mind whilst working this modification. Thanks to [Ama](#) for suggesting this mod. You will work the charts in the exact same way as you would if you were knitting the round neckline, and the pattern only really changes after **Neckline shaping** section for each shoulder.

- This modification has not been test knitted. I am confident that the numbers work out, but I can't refer you to tester photos for reference images of how the V-neckline will sit across the 12 sizes.
- To work this neckline, you'll need to work the shoulders in the opposite way to what is written for the round neckline, i.e., you'll need to work the right shoulder first and then the left shoulder.
- I recommend that the neckline shaping be worked over 60 (60) 64 (64), 64 (64) 68 (68), 72 (76) 76 (80) rows. This should work out to be a depth of 25 (25) 26.5 (26.5), 26.5 (26.5) 28.5 (28.5), 30 (32) 32 (33.5) cm 10 (10) 10.5 (10.5), 10.5 (10.5) 11.5 (11.5), 12 (12.75) 12.75 (13.5) in].
- Please keep in mind that the depths given here refer to the depth **before** the collar is applied. If you work the collar as suggested here (14 rounds in depth), your collar should measure about 5 cm [2 in] at the bottom of the V.
- If you want to change the depth at all, you can adjust the number of plain rows between increase rows as needed. To deepen the neckline, you'll need to work more plain rows between increase rows. To shorten the neckline, you'd need to work fewer plain rows between increase rows.

- The increase method is the same as it is for the round neckline, i.e., knit 2 stitches and then M1L for the left shoulder and work until 2 stitches remain and then M1R for the right shoulder. However, some sizes will work RS increases, others will work a combination of RS and WS increases. If you're working WS increases, just work M1PLs and M1PRs instead as needed.
- Most sizes will continue working flat after your sweater has been joined at the underarms. This is done the same way as it is for the round neckline, with 3 underarm cast-on stitches at the depth specified for your size. You will need to join in the round once you've worked all of the increases. I recommend cutting your yarn and re-joining at the right underarm so that you're working the right front before the back front. I recommend placing some stitch markers before the underarm cast-on stitches so that you can keep track of how many stitches you
- All sizes apart from Size D will still need to work the armhole shaping to achieve the correct final measurements listed at the start of the pattern.

And those are the major things to keep in mind. This makes it sound like a much more complicated modification than it actually is, and you will find that working this neckline is very intuitive in practice, I promise! You can always email me if you require any help with this; I'm always more than happy to help.

To achieve the neckline depth stated in Point 3 above you will need to work the increase repeats as follows:

Work in Stockinette stitch whilst also maintaining the chart(s) and working the front panel underarm shaping (see pp. 18-19) with an increase row every 4th row 15 (15) 16 (16), 16 (17) 17 (18), 18 (19) 19 (20) times (+15 (15) 16 (16), 16 (17) 17 (18), 18 (19) 19 (20) stitches to the neckline on both the right and left fronts).

Finish on a WS row.

Each front section should then have 41 (43) 46 (48), 50 (52) 55 (57), 61 (65) 69 (73) stitches, and the stitch total across the whole row should be 171 (179) 191 (199), 207 (215) 227 (235), 251 (267) 283 (299) stitches (assuming that you have joined the front and back panels together at the underarm).

To join in the round, I recommend that you work the following round:

**Round 1:** Break your yarn and slip stitches so that you can re-join your yarn at the right underarm. Knit the right front stitches and then cast on 1 new stitch using the backwards-loop/thumb method. If you have not already joined your work at the underarm, you will do so in the same way as you would with the round neckline.

You will work the rest of the body and the sleeves the same way.

When you come to apply the collar, I recommend that you work as follows:

Using a 4 mm [US 6] circular needle with a 60- or 80-cm [24- or 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 and working from right to left, pick up and knit approximately 25 (25) 27 (27), 27 (27) 29 (29), 29 (31) 31 (33) 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, 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).

**Note:** Here is a tutorial for CDDs: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9oBQLjfcXrY>

**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 3.5 mm [US 4] circular needle with a 60- or 80-cm [24- or 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, 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. You may find that the collar puckers slightly pre-blocking.

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To see the photos of Samples 1-4, please see overleaf.

Many, many thanks to the wonderful test knitters of this project, who put up with a lot of slightly dodgy sleeve maths and my shoddy DM management. Thanks also to Rebecca Williamson for being a supportive and immensely talented editor. And thank you, dear reader, for buying this pattern!

### Sample 1 (Size D)

Knit with Knitting for Olive Heavy Merino (100% merino wool; 50 g = 125 m [137 yds] in the shade Grey Lamb and CaMaRose Midnatssol (54% baby alpaca, 10% merino wool (mulesing free), and 36% tencel; 25 g = 200 m [219 yds] in the shade Askegra 9502. I really love this yarn combination. This was my first draft of this design. The main point of difference here was the shoulder construction, which is different to what made it into the pattern. Please also note that the cables are reversed here compared to the other samples.



This sample shows Option 2 for the cable placement and a split hem.



### Sample 2 (Size D)

Knit with Sandnes Garn Peer Gynt (100% Norwegian wool; 50 g = 91 m [100 yds]) in the shade Tutti Frutti 2720 and Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair (57% mohair, 15% wool and 28% silk; 25 g = 121 m [232 yds]) in the shade Almond 2511.

This was the second draft of the pattern, and is indicative of how the pattern knits up.



This sample shows Option 2 for the cable placement and a split hem.



### Sample 3 (Size D)

Knit with Sandnes Garn Double Sunday (100% merino wool; 50 g = 108 m [118 yds] in the shade Electric Blue 6046 from the PetiteKnit shade card and Filcolana Tilia (70% kid mohair, 30% silk; 25 g = 210 m [230 yds]) in the shade Cobalt 337.

I really like the fabric of this yarn combination. It has more drape than Samples 1 and 2, which gives it a more relaxed fit, but the stitch definition is still really nice. I think it works really well with the regular hem.



This sample shows Option 1 for the cable placement and a regular hem.



#### Sample 4 (Size D)

Knit with Sandnes Garn Peer Gynt (100% Norwegian wool; 50 g = 91 m [100 yds]) in the shade Dark Grey Blue 6581 and Knitting for Olive Soft Silk Mohair (70% mohair, 30% silk; 25 g = 225 m [246 yds]) in the shade Deep Petroleum Blue.

This sample shows the V-neck modification in action. I think it works really nicely, and I want to credit one of the test knitters of this project, [@more.to.knit](#), for suggesting the mod.



This sample shows Option 1 for the cable placement, a split hem, and the V-neck.



## LET'S GET IN TOUCH

Please email for pattern support.  
#TendreilSweater

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