

URBAN KNIT EASY



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URBAN KNIT EASY

”THE BETTER I GET AT THIS, THE SIMPLER I WANT MY KNITS.”

Your favourite knit is the one you keep reaching for in the closet. I’ve noticed that I tend to go for the simplest sweater with no extra gimmicks. For me, style is simple, pared-down and timeless.

The same goes for knitting: at its best, it’s easy and comfortable. Instead of glancing at that chart for every stitch, you just kick back, enjoy and go with the flow. The more technically savvy I get, the more I rely on simplicity. It never goes out of fashion.

This is what *Urban Knit Easy* is all about. Style doesn’t mean complicating things or technical tricks – it has a classic, effortless touch. The urban, casual knits in the book are designed to be so simple that anyone wishing to chill out and wear something self-made dares grab those needles.

The book will show you how to knit your very first items of clothing – a hat, socks, sweater and cardigan – before moving on to more challenging designs as you get better at this.

The instructions are designed for beginners to be able to follow the simplest techniques. If you’re an expert, add some pro-level finishing touches. The level is indicated in each pattern to help you decide what to make.

Urban Knit Easy is also an ode to the city of Helsinki, Finland’s relaxed and perfectly proportioned capital city. There, you are always just a stone’s throw from contrasting elements like quarters of stone buildings and rustling reeds, historical buildings and towering glass blocks, the seaside and sheltered woodlands. Any look from sneakers to trench coats, woolly socks and jeans to sequins and leopard-print heels will work.

Look like you. It doesn’t get any chicer than that.

*Warm wishes,
Leeni*

#LEENIHODESIGN





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ABOUT THE PATTERNS

All the patterns are in knit language, which comes with lots of abbreviations. It may look like secret code but don't let it put you off! All the abbreviations are logical and make sense – you'll soon pick up the lingo. Knit language is meant to be extremely detailed and clear, describing every step precisely, stitch by stitch and row by row. That way even beginners will get the flow. Start with the easier patterns, and as you get a hang of the language, move on to more challenging ones.

CASTING ON AND BINDING OFF STITCHES

The book uses professional techniques for casting on and binding off stitches to add the perfect finishing touches. Each pattern comes with an alternative method for beginners. The book works from a starting point that you know the basic techniques. If that's not the case, fortunately there's a tutorial for everything on YouTube.

Long tail tubular cast-on is stretchy and looks professional. It makes ribbing seem to turn inside, finishing the look to a tee, as all the details are carefully considered. You'll find a photo tutorial for the method on p. 14.

For *tubular bind-off*, you will need a tapestry needle, as you close the edge by sewing. It takes time but the result is refined and looks like the tubular cast-on method: ribbing continues beautifully on the inside. You'll find a photo tutorial for the method on p. 14.

Provisional cast-on means the cast-on edge will be unravelled later. There are many ways to do it; if you haven't found your favourite method yet, you'll find plenty of handy tutorials on YouTube.

Turkish cast-on is used in all of the socks and mittens that are worked toe up. Casting on stitches is really easy: you simply wind yard around the needles and work the loops. You'll find a photo tutorial for the method on p. 12.

MAGIC LOOP

The patterns in this book are worked with the magic loop method that uses a long circular needle. It's different from knitting with a circular needle in general; with the magic loop method, the needle is too long compared to the circumference of the work. The technique involves dividing stitches in two parts: worked and resting stitches. As you work the first part, the second part is resting on cable. When the first stitches have been worked, the resting stitches are moved to be worked next. The work is repeated between the two sections that are called magic loop needles 1 and 2. If you are not familiar with the method, you'll find some great tutorials on YouTube.

Alternatively, you can work all the sock and mitten patterns in the book with normal DPNs. In that case, magic loop needle 1 corresponds to DPNs I and II and needle 2 to DPNs III and IV. Traditionally when working with DPNs, the beginning of round is at the back of the sock, whereas if using DPNs for the patterns in this book, in most cases the beginning of round is on the side. You will get the same result regardless of which needles you use.

Also all sleeves are worked using the magic loop method, but you can use DPNs if you wish. In that case, instead of a long circular needle, you will need DPNs of the same size.

TOP DOWN AND TOE UP

All sweaters are worked seamlessly top down. The advantage of the technique is that you can try on the sweater whenever you want and modify it as needed. You will constantly see how the sweater will look, and if the fit isn't to your liking, you can easily unravel, change the size or adjust the fit in other ways. The pattern shows you the right order for working the sweaters to help visualize the finished work.

All socks and mittens are worked toe up. This technique has two benefits: you can use up scrap yarns and bind off the cuff when you run out – in other words, you won't end up with toeless socks due to not having enough yarn. Another advantage is that the heel is easier than in traditional socks. The heels in the sock patterns in this book are worked with increases and decreases, meaning you won't need to pick up stitches on the side of the heel flap. You'll probably find the method easier compared to what you were taught at school.

SUBSTITUTING YARN

You don't need to use the same yarn as in the sample of the pattern. Pick yarn with approximately the same yardage. However, keep in mind that even the same material can have a different twist and behaviour. Even materials sold under the same name can vary: for instance merino yarn can be very soft or surprisingly rough depending on the brand.

Also changing up the material will give you different results. You can use it as an effect, creating different types of garments from the same pattern. When you find a pattern you like, give your own spin by changing up the yarn and colour.

You can combine several yarns to create the desired weight. Instead of fingering-weight merino, you could try a lace-weight mohair held doubled. You could replace a fingering-weight and lace-weight mohair combination with DK-weight yarn. The result will be different, but if the gauge is the same as in the pattern and you like the look, go for it!

Professional yarn shops will help you find substitute yarns and combos.

SWATCH

For the finished garment to be the size indicated in the pattern, the same gauge is what matters. The patterns state the number of stitches and rows / rounds you need for a 4" / 10 cm square. Always swatch, and if need be, swap the needle size for a larger or smaller one than mentioned in the pattern to get the same gauge.

If you have more stitches than mentioned in the pattern, swap for larger needles. If you have less stitches than in the pattern, go for smaller ones. If you don't change the needle size and have less stitches than in the pattern, you'll end up with a sweater that's too big. Similarly, you'll end up with a sweater that's too small if the fabric is too tight. A swatch is always worth the while to ensure you're happy with the result.

The gauge is important also vertically for example in yokes, as the patterns often indicate how many rows / rounds to work rather than mentioning inches or centimetres. The yoke can be too high or low if you don't stick to the given gauge.

Always remember to block the swatch as suitable for your yarn, i.e. soak or spray it with water to get the right measurement. Many yarns will feel different after soaking (e.g., alpaca and merino spread, while wool softens), so block the swatch the same way you'd block the finished garment.

CHARTS

Charts are read from right to left and bottom to top. In other words, start reading the chart from the right bottom corner.

BASIC TECHNIQUES



PICKING UP STITCHES AND CASTING ON IN THE MIDDLE

Many patterns involve picking up and working stitches from the fabric, so you can continue working in another direction.

For picking up stitches say from the sweater shoulder in order to continue from back to front, you can opt for two different ways depending on the fabric. If working in stockinette stitch, turn the work and pick up and knit stitches from the bottom of the v-shape stitch. When looking at the previous fabric, it appears as if you'd picked them up from between the stitches. This way the fabric seems to continue seamlessly, and the shoulder seems are invisible. (IMAGE 1)

If working with stitch pattern, the fabric will continue more beautifully if you pick up new stitches exactly where the old stitches are. In that case, take your needle through the old stitch. The seam is more visible but it's neat. (IMAGE 2)



When picking up and working stitches for example from the armhole of a boxy sweater for sleeve or from fronts to front panel, the suitable pick-up ratio is usually approximately 2 sts per 3 rows / rounds (stockinette stitch) or 3 sts per 4 rows / rounds (e.g., ribbing). Note! This is only an estimate: always pick up the amount indicated in pattern. Always pick up and work a stitch next to a whole edge stitch to get a neat edge. If you only pick up one loop of a v-shape stitch, you'll end up with ugly pulls. (IMAGE 3)



Stitches are cast on also in the middle of the fabric, for example for the armholes when joining the front and back pieces of a sweater. In these cases, simply make backward loops on needles as shown in the image. It will be easy to pick up the stitches from the edge, and the seam will be invisible. (IMAGE 4)

SPECIAL TECHNIQUES



1



2

TURKISH CAST-ON

Take your circular needle and place the needles next to each other. Attach a slip knot to the working yarn and place it on the bottom needle. (IMAGE 1)

Next, simply wind the yarn around both needles as many times as instructed in the pattern. These loops will be your stitches. (IMAGE 2)

Pull the bottom needle out as if to work magic loop. The loops will stay on the top needle and bottom needle cable. (IMAGE 3)

Work top loops. (IMAGE 4)

Now turn to the other needle as in the magic loop technique. Again, pull out the bottom needle and use it to work the other side of the loops. Note! The 1st stitch on the needle is a slip knot. Slide it off the needle – don't knit it. (IMAGE 5)

Now you have the same amount of stitches on both needles. Continue following the pattern. At this point you can change to DPNs if you prefer, replacing each magic loop needle with two DPNs. The beginning of round is always on the side of the sock or mitten. (IMAGE 6)

Tip! The sock patterns have both right and left leaning increases after the Turkish cast-on. If the increases leaning in different directions seem difficult with small needles and light yarn, you can use the following easier method:

INCREASE RND: K1, yo, work needle 1 until 1 st left, yo, k1. Repeat on needle 2.

NEXT RND: Knit to end of the rnd and work all yo's tbl to avoid holes.



*LONG TAIL TUBULAR CAST-ON***1X1 RIBBING**

Make a slip knot on your needle (this will be counted into the stitch number). The tail of the yarn is on the front and the working yarn on the back. Tighten the yarns as pictured and place your needle in the centre. (IMAGE 1)

STITCH 1 (PURL): Beginning from the centre, move the needle above the working yarn to the back, dip it under the yarn that is coming from your index finger and move the needle back to the centre. Then move the needle above the tail that is coming from your thumb, move it under the tail, make a loop also under the working yarn and come back to the centre. Stitch 1, a purl stitch, looks like this on your needle. (IMAGE 2)

STITCH 2 (KNIT): Move your needle in front of the tail that is coming from your thumb, dip it under the tail between the yarns, move the needle above the working yarn, and dip the needle under the tail back to the centre. Stitch 2, a knit stitch, looks like this on your needle. (IMAGE 3)

Alternate stitches 1 and 2 until stitch 1 (purl st) is your last one and you have the required number (the slip knot is counted in). (IMAGE 4)

Hold the stitches tight and turn the work.

SET-UP ROW 1: *K1 tbl, slip 1 wyif*, repeat *-*. Turn the work.

SET-UP ROW 2: *K1, slip 1 wyif*, repeat *-*.

Now you can join in the round.

IF YOU NEED AN ODD NUMBER OF STS:

Begin casting on from stitch 2.

2X2 RIBBING

You need one more set-up row to change 1x1 to 2x2 ribbing.

SET-UP ROW 3: *K1, cross 2 next sts: insert your right needle to the second st (it's a knit st) p-wise on the front side, slip it to the right needle, place the purl st back to the left needle, slip the knit st back from the right to the left needle, knit it, p2*, and work the row in this manner.

*TUBULAR BIND-OFF***FOR 1X1 RIBBING**

You need a tapestry needle and a tail of your working yarn. For a sock, 1 m / 1.1 yds is enough. You will need just over a couple of metres for the hem or front panel of a sweater. You will also need a tapestry needle, as you will close the edge by sewing.

You always sew the 1st and 2nd st and move your needle knitwise or purlwise depending on your position. Then you leave the st on the needle or slip it off. Sewing is easy but "knitting" the 2nd st might seem a little trickier. It's not really: you just come between the 1st and 2nd st from the backside and "knit" the 2nd st. Note: Always begin from the knit stitch. If it's not the first one, work your way there.

SET-UP:

STEP 1: 1st st purl on.

STEP 2: 2nd st knit on.

REPEAT:

STEP 1: 1st st knit off.

STEP 2: 2nd st purl on.

STEP 3: 1st st purl off.

STEP 4: 2nd st knit on.

When you have only 2 sts left on your left needle, repeat steps 1 to 4, but on steps 2 and 4 sew to your finished BO edge.



FOR 2X2 RIBBING

You need to work a set-up row to change 2x2 ribbing to 1x1 ribbing. Note: Begin from 2 knit sts. If they're not the first ones, work your way there.

SET-UP ROW: K1, cross 2 next sts: insert your right needle to the second st (it's a purl st) p-wise on the backside, slip it to the right needle, place the knit st back to the left needle, slip the purl st back from the right to the left needle, purl it, k1, p1*, and work the row in this manner.

Then bind off as in 1x1 ribbing.

TOOLS

NEEDLES: Invest plenty of time in finding good needles that feel right in the hand, as they will make your knitting faster or slower. Test the needle ends, surface and cable already in the shop to avoid a hit and miss. If using the magic-loop method, the thing to look out for in circular needles is the quality of the cable and the joint between the cable and needle. There are big differences in quality depending on the manufacturer and material. The curvy plastic cable in cheaper needles won't straighten even under the weight of a heavy garment. Quality cables have steel wire under plastic coating, making the cable smooth and comfortable to use. If the joint is uneven, the knitting gets stuck. Try and find a model with a smoothly merging joint and needle. Interchangeables and cables in a few different lengths are a handy combination: when you change to larger needles, you just swap the needle tips while the work stays on the same cable.

CABLE NEEDLES: Wooden cable needles are pleasant and safe to use: stitches won't fall off as easily as with metal needles. On the other hand, metal needles are handy to keep nearby in a magnetic wrist needle holder.

STITCH MARKERS: A stitch marked on hold on the needle indicates for instance a change of round or pattern repeat. You slip the stitch marker from the left needle to the right one as you knit. It's best to use a different type of round marker, so you easily notice the round change.

REMOVABLE STITCH MARKERS: A removable stitch marker is attached to the work for counting rows / rounds or centimetres / inches later on. These markers are useful when working decreases for sleeves or increases on front panels, as they instantly show when you last worked an increase or decrease.

YARN WINDER: If you use plenty of yarn sold in skeins, you can make them into nice "cakes" with a yarn winder. The advantage of a cake over a ball is that you can take the yarn from inside or outside the cake and it stays put without rolling like a ball. When winding, you can hold the skein on your knees without the need for a separate yarn swift.

TAPESTRY NEEDLE: A thick, blunt needle is a knitter's best friend. You'll use it for the tubular bind off of hems and weaving in ends without the blunt end breaking the yarn.

ROW COUNTER: A useful tool to remind which row / round you are on when you have plenty of other things to remember. Counter apps are also available.

RULER: It's worth checking the gauge of a swatch with a ruler – a tape measure can be fickle and produce the wrong measurement. Always check the gauge, otherwise the garment can end up too big or small.



ABBREVIATIONS

BO = bind off

BOR = beginning of round

BRLL2DEC = left leaning brioche decrease for 2 sts: slip 1 st k-wise, k2tog, pass the slipped one over the knitted ones. (2 sts decreased)

BRRL2DEC = right leaning brioche decrease for 2 sts: slip 1 st k-wise, k1, pass the slipped one over the knitted one, slip that st back to the left needle, pass the second stitch over that, slip the st back to the right needle. (2 sts decreased)

BRK = brioche knit st: knit the st together with its yarn over (used in brioche st)

BRP = brioche purl st: purl the st together with its yarn over (used in brioche st)

CN = cable needle

CO = cast on

DS = German double stitch: with yarn in front slip the st onto the right needle p-wise. Tighten the yarn over the needle and pull it until the st looks like a double st. When acrossing it, work it as a single st as in the pattern.

EST = established, work the sts as they are

K = knit

K2TOG = knit 2 sts together (1 st decreased)

K3TOG = knit 3 sts together (2 st decreased)

KFB = knit into the front and back of st (1 st increased)

M = marker

M1L = make 1 left: with left needle pick up from front to back the bar between the stitch just worked and next stitch and knit it through the back loop (1 st increased)

M1LP = make 1 left by purling: with left needle pick up the bar between the stitch you have just worked from front to back, then stitch and purl it through the back loop (1 st increased)

M1R = make 1 right: with left needle pick up the bar between the stitch you have just worked from back to front, then stitch and knit it (1 st increased)

M1RP = make 1 right by purling: with left needle pick up the bar between the stitch you have just worked from back to front, then stitch and purl it (1 st increased)

P = purl

P2TOG = purl 2 sts together (1 st decreased)

PFB = purl into the front and back of st (1 st increased)

PM = place marker

R = row

RND = round

RM = remove marker

RS = right side

SM = slip marker

SL1YO = slip 1 st purlwise and take a yarn over onto the needle at the same time (used in brioche st)

ST(S) = stitch(es)

SSK = slip, slip, knit: slip 2 sts one by one onto the right needle k-wise, slip them back to the left needle, knit them together through the back loops

TBL = work the st through the back loop

WS = wrong side

WYIB = with yarn in back

WYIF = with yarn in front

YO = yarn-over

TIPS FOR BEST RESULTS

When you run out of yarn and need to take a new skein, try to do it in the most invisible part, for example in the side seam or the back. If you notice you'd have to change yarn in the middle of the front as it would run out before the next side seam, break it already in the previous side seam working the front with the new yarn.

Weave in all ends on the wrong side duplicating stitches. If you changed skeins, weave in the ends on the same row: weave in the yarn ended on the right side of the gap to the left and vice versa. This way it will be totally invisible. Never make knots or weave in randomly even on the wrong side – it will look untidy and may be visible also on the right side.

If using tubular cast-on, you'll have a small gap where you started. Finish off by duplicating stitches to make it invisible.

When you drop off the work from the needles, it's not ready quite yet – finishing and blocking will turn it into a garment. The blocking method depends on the material – you could ask your local yarn shop for assistance. Some materials need to be soaked in water to smoothen completely, while others start to smell like sheep already from a fine spritz of water. Test the best method with your swatch to avoid ruining the whole garment. Usually, the smell will disappear when you air the garment anyway.

When finishing the garment, you can slightly stretch it for instance if you want the sleeves or hem a little longer. Spray lightly with water and pin down to the desired measurements. Don't stretch if you don't need to though – some materials will stretch in use.

A lot can be fixed afterwards. If the neck is too wide, sew thin, transparent elastic band around the inner edge. If you want to wear a cardigan closed but didn't work buttonholes, add big snaps on both front panels. Garments can be modified even years later: if you get fed up with snaps, remove them. If you're bored with a solid colour sweater, add some unique embroidery or details in your current favourite colour, sequins or beads – the sky is the limit.

Don't throw away an old garment even if it's lost its appeal. It can be someone else's treasure. Quality yarn can be unraveled even if the garment has received its fair share of use. Wind the yarn for instance around the back of a chair, moisten the curled yarn and leave to dry and smoothen. When you wind it into a skein, it's as good as new.





VILU



[DISTRICT IN HELSINKI]

EIRA

LEVEL 2/3

SIZES: S (M) L

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:
CIRCUMFERENCE APPROX. 38 (40) 42 CM / 15 (16) 17",
TO FIT APPROX. 52 (56) 60 CM / 21 (22.5) 24" HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE.

PICTURED IN SIZE M.

Eira is among the chicest districts in the city, only a stone's throw from the seafront and the favourite cafés of South Helsinki's residents. A trench coat and trendy beanie are a must to combat the sea winds. The Eira hat is a doddle even for almost beginners, as no twisted stitches are involved; just good old simple ribbing. Decreasing the stitches in two directions creates its signature shape. The real twist is revealed at the end: you turn the hat inside out. Simple and stylish.

#EIRAHAT

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 75 (80) 85 g of Katia Natur (100% virgin wool – 410 m / 449 yds / 100 g), colour beige (207), and 40 (40) 45 g of Filcolana Tilia (70% kid mohair, 30% silk - 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour beige (336). The hat is worked holding both yarns together.

NEEDLES: 2.75 mm (US2) long circular needle for magic loop or 40 cm / 16" circular needle and DPNs.

NOTIONS: 8 st markers (1 different for BOR-marker), extra needle for 3 needle BO, tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 36 sts x 35 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of ribbing without any stretching.

TECHNIQUE: The hat is worked from brim to crown and bound off with 3 needles. When finished, the hat is turned inside out.

CAST ON

The hat is turned inside out after finishing, so your actual RS is inside the hat when working it. Keep this in mind when changing yarns.

With the long tail tubular cast-on method, CO 136 (144) 152 sts holding both strands together.

EASIER METHOD: With the long tail cast-on method, CO 136 (144) 152 sts holding both strands together.

Join in round. Place a BOR-marker to indicate the beginning of round. That will be on the right side, not in the middle of the back of the hat.

Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 26 (28) 28 cm / 10.25 (11) 11".

CROWN

Work 1 more round and place 7 stitch markers.

Place a marker after 27 (27) 29, 38 (42) 44, 65 (69) 73, 68 (72) 76, 95 (99) 105, 106 (114) 120 and 133 (141) 149 sts.

There are 11 (15) 15 sts between the front and back markers (the wide seams at front and back), 3 sts between the side markers in all sizes and 27 (27) 29 sts in the sections between them.

Begin to decrease.

ROUND 1: *Ssk, work est ribbing until 2 sts left before M, k2tog, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM*, repeat 3 more times in round. (8 sts decreased)

ROUND 2: *Work est ribbing until 2 sts left before M, k2tog, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM, ssk, work est ribbing to M, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM*, repeat *-* once more. (4 sts decreased)

Work rounds *1 and 2* 7 more times until you have 11 (15) 15 sts at front and back, 3 sts between side markers in all sizes and 3 (3) 5 sts in all sections between them - 40 (48) 56 sts in total.

SIZES S (M):

NEXT RND: *K1, k2tog, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM, ssk, k1, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM*, repeat *-* once more. (4 sts decreased)

SIZE L:

NEXT RND: *Ssk, work est ribbing until 2 sts left before M, k2tog, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM*, repeat *-* 3 more times in round. (8 sts decreased)

NEXT RND: *K1, k2tog, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM, ssk, k1, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM*, repeat *-* once more. (4 sts decreased)

ALL SIZES:

NEXT RND: *K2tog, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM, ssk, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM*, repeat *-* once more. (4 sts decreased)

NEXT RND: K1, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM, ssk and at the same time remove that marker between the sts, k1, k2tog and remove that marker between the sts, SM, work est ribbing to M, SM, ssk and remove that marker between the sts, k1, k2tog and remove BOR-marker between the sts. (4 sts decreased) This is your new BOR.

You have 11 (15) 15 sts at front and back and 3 sts between sides in all sizes - 28 (36) 36 sts in total.

NEXT RND: *Work est ribbing to M, RM, k3tog, RM*, repeat *-* once more.

You have 11 (15) 15 sts at front and back (beginning and ending with a purl st) and knit 1 st between sides in all sizes - 24 (32) 32 sts in total.

Place the stitches on 2 needles (also when using the magic loop) in a new position, so you see the front and back clearly. Slide the last stitch (decreased knit st) onto the front needle as the first st. Do the same trick on the other side: slide the decreased knit st onto the front needle as the last st. = You have 13 (17) 17 sts on the front needle beginning and ending with a knit s, and 11 (15) 15 sts on the back needle beginning and ending with a purl st. Crown decreases should be in the same line (apart from the knit stitches on the sides of the front needle.)

WORK THE FRONT NEEDLE TO SET UP THE BO: Pass the 2nd st over your 1st (1 st decreased) and slide it onto right needle. Work 9 (13) 13 sts as est ribbing. Then p2tog (1 st decreased).

Now you have 11 (15) 15 sts at front and back - 22 (30) 30 sts in total. Both needles begin and end with a purl st.

BIND OFF

Close the gap by using the 3 needle BO method. Place the front and back needle parallel and use the 3rd needle to bind off.

Place it through the 1st stitches on both left needles and knit. Repeat with the second stitches on the left needles. Then bind off these stitches normally: on the right needle, pull the 2nd st over the 1st st. Continue in this manner, knit the next sts on the left needles together and bind off on the right needle normally.

FINISHING

Turn the hat inside out. Sew the little gap in the cast-on edge if you used the tubular cast-on method. Spray the hat lightly, shape the crown into a slightly rounder shape, and leave to dry flat. Don't stretch the hat, so it keeps its shape and won't get floppy. Fold the cast-on edge for 8 cm / 3.25".





[FROST IN JAPANESE]

SHIMO

LEVEL 2/3

SIZE: M

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:
FOOT AND LEG CIRCUMFERENCE APPROX. 20 CM / 8",
LENGTH ADJUSTABLE.

Lammassaari is a nature reserve close to the centre of Helsinki.

You reach it along duckboards before you can climb up a couple of observation decks to marvel at the reeds, birds and plants.

A plant pattern is repeated in the legs of the Shimo socks. The toe is in a simple stockinette stitch, so you can easily pair the socks with sneakers. What makes them special is the mohair in the leg, giving an appearance of plants covered in a veil of frost. The socks have the relaxed feel of a pair of leg warmers. If you want to skip the mohair, knit the leg with the same needles as the foot. In that case, the leg will be a snugger fit. You can also choose the heel you want: a short row heel is easier for beginners, whereas a reinforced heel will sit tighter.

#SHIMOSOCK

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: With mohair on leg: 100 g of Tukuwool Sock (80% Finnish wool, 20% nylon – 160 m / 175 yds / 50 g), colour Humu, and 20 g of Isager Silk Mohair (75% kid mohair, 25% silk – 212 m / 232 yds / 25 g), colour grey (3S). The foot is worked with Tukuwool, the leg is worked holding both strands together.

Without mohair on leg: 100 g of Tukuwool Sock (80% Finnish wool, 20% nylon – 160 m / 175 yds / 50 g), colour Auri.

NEEDLES: With mohair on leg: 3 mm (US2.5) and 3.25 mm (US3) circular needle for magic loop and DPNs if you prefer. In that case, magic loop needle 1 corresponds to DPNs I and II and magic loop needle 2 to DPNs III and IV. Place sts evenly on DPNs.

Without mohair on leg: 3 mm (US2.5).

NOTIONS: 1 st marker, tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 25 sts x 34 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of stockinette st using 3 mm (US2.5) needle.

TECHNIQUE: The socks are worked toe up. You can work German short row heel or basic heel with easy flap. You can also work the leg with or without mohair yarn.

TOE

With 3 mm (US2.5) needle and Turkish cast-on method and magic loop, CO 7 loops. Knit needle 1 and 2 = 14 sts.

Begin to increase. Work both needles alike.

ROUND 1 (INC): *K1, M1R, k until 1 st left, M1L, k1.* Repeat *-* on the 2nd needle.

Repeat increases on every round until you have 13 sts on each needle = 26 sts in total.

Then make the increases on every 2nd rnd:

ROUND 1: Knit 1 round.

ROUND 2: Work an increase round.

Alternate rounds 1 and 2 until you have 25 sts on each needle = 50 sts in total.

FOOT

Continue working in stockinette st on both needles. Choose the preferred heel.

FOR SHORT ROW HEEL: Work until you have approx. 4 cm / 1.5" less than the desired length of the sole. Then jump to the short row heel instructions.

FOR FLAP HEEL: Work until you have approx. 9 cm / 3.5" less than the desired length of the sole. Then jump to the basic heel instructions.

SHORT ROW HEEL

Work the German short row heel with double sts on needle 1.

Knit across needle 1. Turn to WS. Make DS (with yarn in front slip the st onto the right needle p-wise, tighten the yarn over the needle and pull it until the st looks like a double st). Purl across the needle. Turn to RS.

R1. RS: Make DS, knit to the next DS, turn.

R2. WS: Make DS, purl to the next DS, turn.

Work in this manner until you have 8 DS's on both sides and 9 sts between them and you have worked row 1 last. Don't turn to WS.

Knit all the DS's on needle 1 as normal sts, work needle 2, knit across needle 1 and work all the remaining DS's as normal sts, work needle 2.

NEXT NEEDLE 1. RS: K until you have 7 sts left, turn.

WS: Make DS, p until you have 7 sts left, turn.

R1. RS: Make DS, knit to next DS, knit it, k1, turn.

R2. WS: Make DS, purl to next DS, purl it, p1, turn.

Work in this manner until you have worked all your sts. On needle 1 make DS, work the last DS at the end of the needle and knit needle 2. You're on BOR. You have 25 sts on each needle = 50 sts in total.

Knit 1 round.



NEXT ROUND: Decrease 2 sts evenly on needle 1, knit on needle 2.

You have 23 sts on needle 1, 25 sts on needle 2 = 48 sts in total.

Jump to the leg instructions.

BASIC HEEL

Begin to increase for the gusset.

INC ROUND: *On needle 1 work M1R, knit across the entire sole, M1L. Knit across needle 2.*

Repeat *-* on every 2nd rnd 9 more times. You have 45 sts on needle 1, 25 sts on needle 2 = 70 sts in total.

Work the heel on needle 1 with the 25 centre sts. Place removable st markers to separate them from the other sts – you'll have 10 sts on both sides.

R1. RS: K10, SM, k24, turn.

R2. WS: Make DS, p22, turn.

R3. RS: Make DS, k20, turn.

R4. WS: Make DS, p18, turn.

R5. RS: Make DS, k16, turn.

R6. WS: Make DS, p14, turn.

R7. RS: Make DS, k12, turn.

R8. WS: Make DS, p10, turn.

R9. RS: Make DS, k8, turn.

NEXT WS: Make DS, p to st marker and work all DS's as normal sts when acrossing them. Turn.

NEXT RS: Sl1 p-wise, k to 1 last st before st marker and work all DS's as normal sts when acrossing them, RM, ssk. Turn.

NEXT WS: Sl1 p-wise, p to 1 last st before st marker, RM, p2tog. Turn.

REINFORCED FLAP:

R1. RS: *Sl1 p-wise wyib, k1* 12 times, ssk, turn.

R2. WS: Sl1 p-wise, p23, p2tog, turn.

EASIER METHOD:

R1. RS: Sl1 p-wise, k23, ssk, turn.

R2. WS: Sl1 p-wise, p23, p2tog, turn.

Repeat rows *1 and 2* 9 more times, until you have 25 sts on heel needle.

NEXT RND (RS):

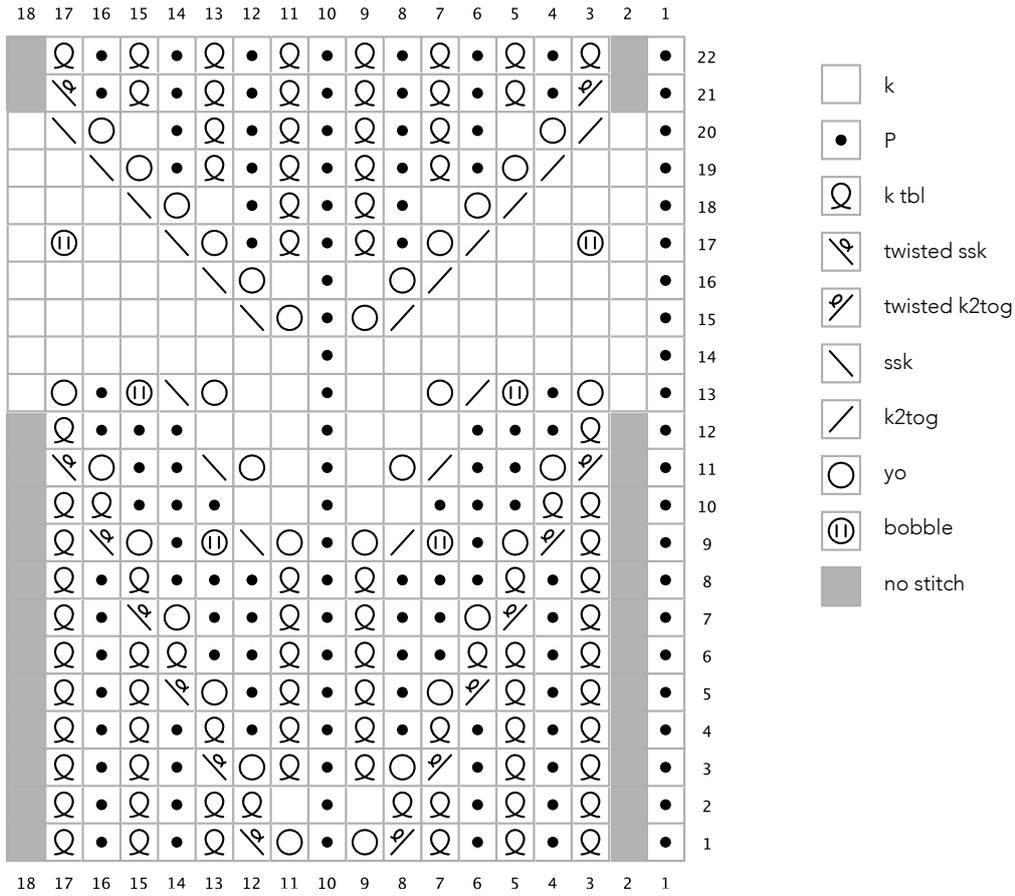
NEEDLE 1: Sl1 p-wise, knit across the needle until 1 s left. Slide the last st to needle 2. (24 sts left on needle 1)

NEEDLE 2: Work the st you just slid to needle 2 and the 1st st of needle 2 together by ssk.

Note: There's a gap between the sts – close the gap by picking up 1 more extra st from the gap and working it together with the sts at the same time. Knit across the needle until 1 st left. Slide the 1st st from needle 1 to needle 2. Work them together by k2tog. At the same time, pick up an extra st between them to avoid a gap.

You have 23 sts on needle 1, 25 sts on needle 2 = 48 sts in total.





TWISTED SSK: Slip the 1st st purlwise, the 2nd st knitwise, slip them back onto the left needle, knit together through the back loops. Now the right st is twisted.

BOBBLE: Kfb the st twice, turn, p4, turn, k4, then pass the 2nd st over the 1st st three times.

TWISTED K2TOG: Slip 2 sts onto the right needle purlwise, insert your left needle to the 1st st on the right needle from right and slip it back onto the left needle (it's twisted now), also slip the 2nd st back onto the left needle without twisting it. Then k2tog. Now the left st is twisted.



LEG

AFTER BOTH HEELS:

Knit 11 sts on needle 1. Place a st marker to indicate your new BOR.

WITH MOHAIR ON LEG: Change to 3.25 mm (US3) needle and add a thread of silk mohair with your main yarn.

WITHOUT MOHAIR ON LEG: Continue with 3 mm (US2.5) needle.

Begin to work with the chart. Beginning from BOR, work the chart 3 times in a round. Work rounds 1-22 twice. Tip: Working the pattern and 3 repeats in a round is easiest if you slide the sts to a new position. Work 1 repeat on one needle and 2 repeats on the other needle.

BIND OFF

BO with the tubular bind-off method. Note! Begin from your next k st and purl to get there.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

SECOND SOCK

Work as the first one.

FINISHING

Soak the socks to soften the yarn and leave to dry flat.



[CURRENT IN FINNISH]

VUO

LEVEL 3/3

SIZES: M (L)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:
FOOT AND LEG CIRCUMFERENCE APPROX. 20 (23) CM / 8 (9.25)",
LENGTH ADJUSTABLE.

PICTURED IN SIZE M.

Until the rivers change course. In the VuO socks this happens when the current suddenly turns the stitches in a whole new direction. The roaring pattern gives the socks a snug fit, meaning you'll need plenty of stitches also for DK-weight socks. For medium-size socks using fingering weight yarn, go for size L and 2.5 mm needles.

#VUOSOCKS



WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 130 (140) g of Novita Woolly Wood (70% modal, 30% merino - 225 m / 246 yds / 100 g), colour Kivi (043).

NEEDLES: 3 mm (US2.5) long circular needle and DPNs if you prefer. In that case, magic loop needle 1 corresponds to DPNs I and II and magic loop needle 2 to DPNs III and IV. Place sts evenly on DPNs.

NOTIONS: Cable needle, 2 removable stitch markers, tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 26 sts x 40 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of stockinette st.

TECHNIQUE: The socks are worked toe up with basic heel with easy flap.

LEFT TOE

With the Turkish cast-on method and magic loop, CO 10 (11) loops. Knit needle 1 and 2 = 20 (22) sts.

Begin to increase. Work both needles alike.

RND 1 (INC): *K1, M1R, k until 1 st left, M1L, k1.* Repeat *-* on the 2nd needle.

RND 2: Work stockinette st.

Repeat rounds 1 and 2 until you have 28 (33) sts on each needle = 56 (66) sts in total.

Work round 1 once more. You have 30 (35) sts on each needle = 60 (70) sts in total. Change to DPNs if you prefer.

FOOT

On needle 1, the bottom side, work in stockinette st. On needle 2, the top side, work the st pattern. Both sizes have their own charts.

NEEDLE 1: Knit across the needle.

NEEDLE 2: Work the 1st round of chart A, left sock chart.

Continue in this manner, working in stockinette st on needle 1 and working chart A on needle 2, until you have approx. 8.5 (8.5) cm / 3.5 (3.5)" of the sole of the foot left. Note: Work an uneven round (slip st rnd) as your last rnd. Mark this rnd in the chart, so you remember where to continue after the heel.

GUSSET INCREASES

Continue with the established pattern but begin to increase for gusset at the same time on the bottom needle.

NEEDLE 1: M1R, work across the needle, M1L.

NEEDLE 2: Work established pattern.

Repeat the increases on every 2nd rnd 10 (10) more times. You have 52 (57) sts on needle 1, 30 (35) sts on needle 2 = 82 (92) sts in total.

HEEL

Work the heel on needle 1.

The heel is worked with the 30 (35) centre sts. Place removable st markers to separate them from the other sts - you'll have 11 (11) sts on both sides.

R1 (RS): K 11 (11) sts, SM, k 29 (34) sts, turn.

R2 (WS): Make DS, p 27 (32) sts, turn.

R3 (RS): Make DS, k 25 (30) sts, turn.

R4 (WS): Make DS, p 23 (28) sts, turn.

R5 (RS): Make DS, k 21 (26) sts, turn.

R6 (WS): Make DS, p 19 (24) sts, turn.

R7 (RS): Make DS, k 17 (22) sts, turn.

R8 (WS): Make DS, p 15 (20) sts, turn.

R9 (RS): Make DS, k 13 (18) sts, turn.

SIZE L ONLY:

R10 (WS): Make DS, p - (16) sts, turn.

R11 (RS): Make DS, k - (14) sts, turn.

NEXT WS: Make DS, p to st marker and work all DS's as normal sts when acrossing them. Turn.

NEXT RS: Sl1 p-wise, k to 1 last st before st marker and work all DS's as normal sts when acrossing them, RM, ssk. Turn.

NEXT WS: Sl1 p-wise, p to 1 last st before st marker, RM, p2tog. Turn.

HEEL FLAP

R1 (RS): Sl1 p-wise, k 28 (33) sts, ssk, turn.

R2 (WS): Sl1 p-wise, p28 (33) sts, p2tog, turn.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 until you have 30 (35) sts on heel, 9 (9) more times.

NEXT ROUND (RS):

NEEDLE 1: Sl1 p-wise, knit across the needle.

NEEDLE 2: Work a pattern rnd as est.

Tip: If you see a gap between needles, you can close it by picking up 1 or 2 sts from the gap and working them together with the 1st st.

You have 60 (70) sts in round.

LEG

Now check the round you would work next in chart A. It should be a slip st round. Change to Chart B and work the corresponding round (instructed below).

Chart A Rnd 1 = Chart B Rnd 19
 Chart A Rnd 3 = Chart B Rnd 17
 Chart A Rnd 5 = Chart B Rnd 15
 Chart A Rnd 7 = Chart B Rnd 13
 Chart A Rnd 9 = Chart B Rnd 11
 Chart A Rnd 11 = Chart B Rnd 9
 Chart A Rnd 13 = Chart B Rnd 7
 Chart A Rnd 15 = Chart B Rnd 5
 Chart A Rnd 17 = Chart B Rnd 3
 Chart A Rnd 19 = Chart B Rnd 1

Start working on that round of chart B. Work the pattern repeat 6 (7) times in round. Note: The pattern starts to rotate to the right, so you need to begin some rounds before BOR, as instructed in the pattern repeat. In some cases, you need to slip the same st on 2 rounds before you can cross it. You won't see that in finished sock.

Work until you have approx. the same amount of pattern as for the foot.

Work 15 rounds of *k1, p1* ribbing, match the k sts to slipped sts.

BIND OFF

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

RIGHT SOCK

Work the right toe as the left one.

Work the right foot as the one using chart B, the right sock chart. Both sizes have their own charts. On needle 1 work in stockinette st and on needle 2 work the chart.

Work the right heel as the left one.

On your last round of chart B, right sock chart, check what would be your next round in the black box. It should be a slip st round.

Change to chart A, the left sock chart, and continue from the corresponding round as instructed above.

Note: The pattern starts to rotate to the left. Begin some rounds after BOR – they are shown in the pattern repeat. On those rounds, knit the sts after BOR to get to the repeat - you won't see them in the finished socks.

Work the right cuff as the left one and bind off.

FINISHING

Weave in the ends and block using your preferred method.



knit



slip st wyib



1/1 RC: Slip 1 st on CN to backside, k1, k1 from CN



1/1 LC: Slip 1 st on CN to frontside, k1, k1 from CN



pattern repeat

LEFT SOCK, SIZE M

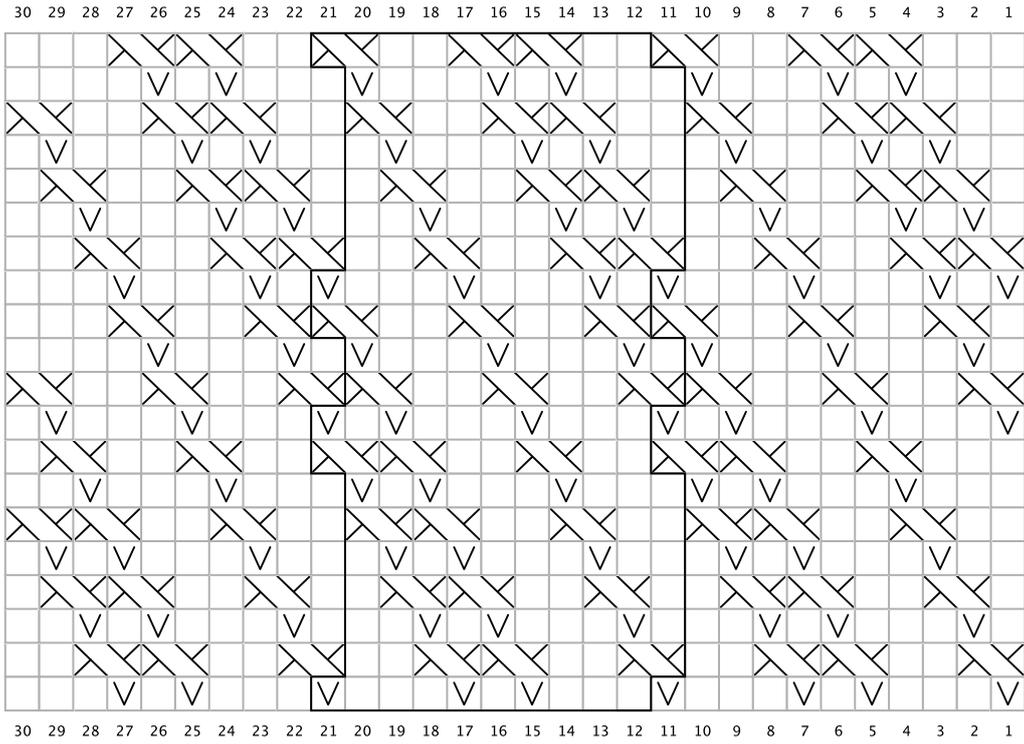


CHART A

RIGHT SOCK, SIZE M

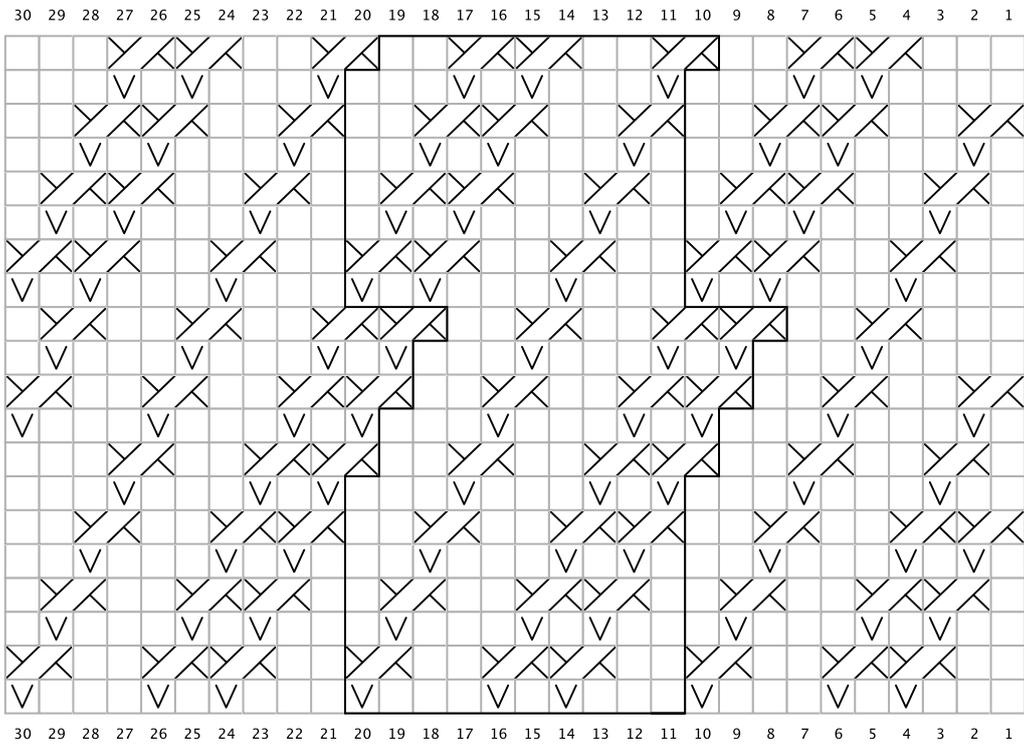


CHART B

LEFT SOCK, SIZE L

CHART A

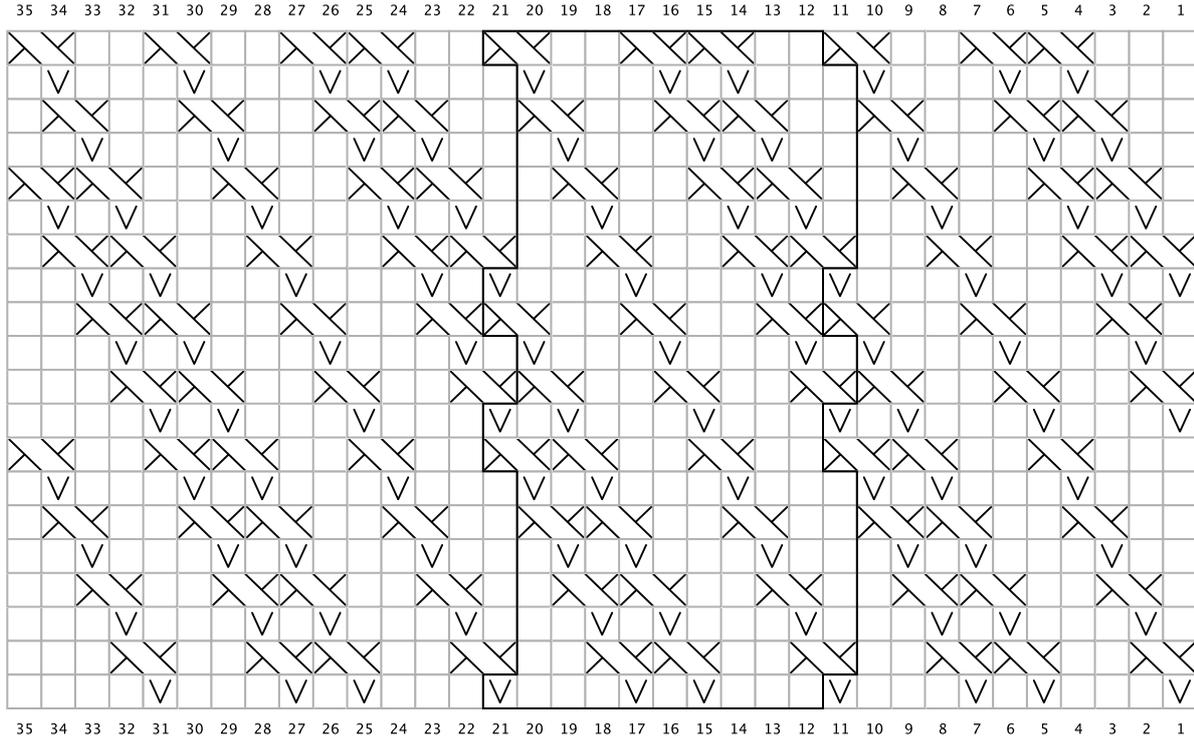
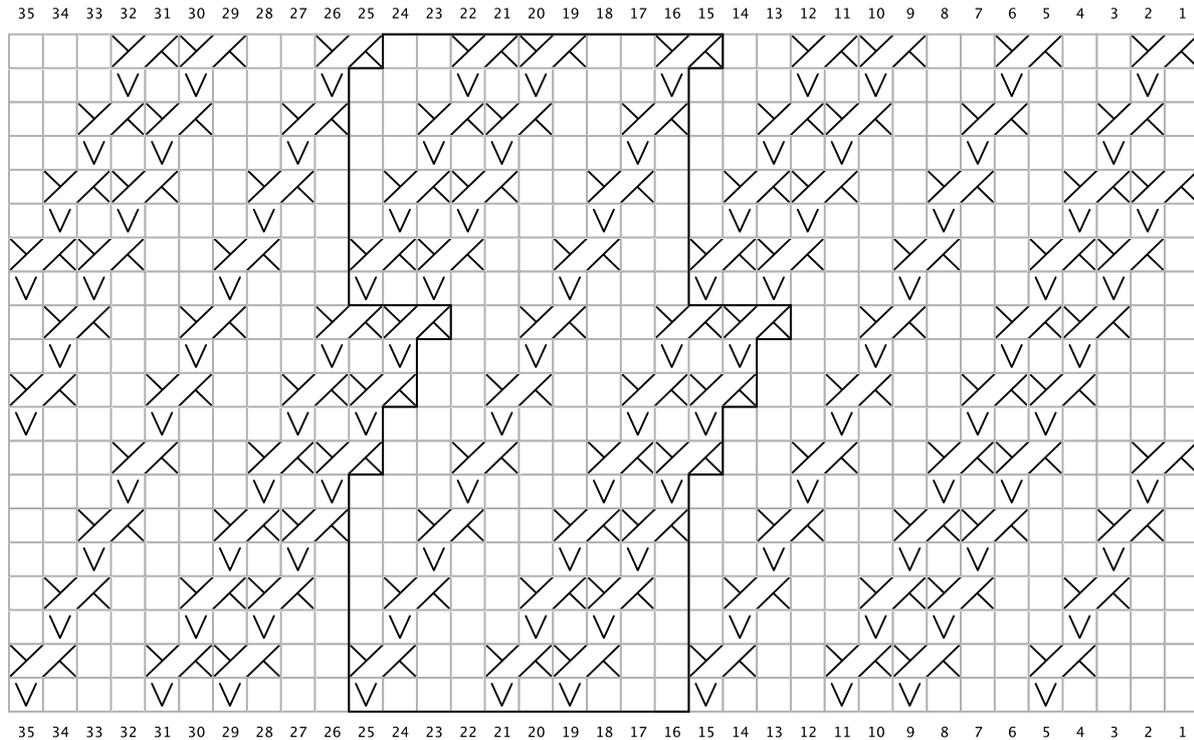


CHART B





knit



slip st wyib



1/1 RC: Slip 1 st on CN to backside, k1, k1 from CN



1/1 LC: Slip 1 st on CN to frontside, k1, k1 from CN



pattern repeat



[CREATE IN FINNISH]

LUO

LEVEL 1/3

SIZES: XS, S (M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:

BUST CIRCUMFERENCE:

90, 100 (110, 120, 130, 140, 150) CM / 36, 40 (44, 48, 52, 56, 60)".

LENGTH FROM NECKLINE TO HEM:

57, 57 (58, 58, 58, 59, 59) CM / 22.5, 22.5 (22.75, 22.75, 22.75, 23.25, 23.25)".

UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE:

33.5, 36.5 (40, 45, 50, 50, 55) CM / 13.25, 14.75 (16, 18, 20, 20 22)".

SLEEVE LENGTH FROM UNDERARM:

45 CM / 17.75 ALL SIZES.

CHOOSE A SIZE WITH APPROX. 10 CM / 4" OF POSITIVE EASE AT BUST.

PICTURED IN SIZE S.

The Luo cardi is designed to be as easy as possible, meaning you don't need more than basic skills. Also the instructions are intended to familiarize you with abbreviations, which will help tackle more demanding instructions later on. The model may be simple on purpose, but it doesn't compromise on style: the yarn is a luxurious brushed cashmere, which feels like cottonwool when worn. The yarn is on the expensive side, but the body is short. The sleeves are chunky for added comfort. You can of course choose any yarn you like with the same gauge. Why not use up leftover yarn keeping several strands together either to create stripes or a relaxed ombre effect. Get creative!

#LUOCARDIGAN



WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 325, 350 (400, 450, 500, 525, 575) g of Cardiff Cashmere Brushmere (100% cashmere, 45 m / 49 yds / 25 g), colour beige (102).

NEEDLES: 6.5 mm (US10.5) circular needle and DPNs for the sleeves if you don't magic loop.

NOTIONS: 8 removable stitch markers, 4 buttons (diameter appr. 2.5 cm / 1") (if you like), tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 12 sts x 20 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of stockinette st.

TECHNIQUE: The cardigan is worked seamlessly top down. First you work the yoke, separate the sleeves from the body and work both. Finally, you pick up sts from the front and neck for the front panel. If you wish, you can add quick buttonholes and buttons.

NECKLINE

With the long tail cast-on method, CO 33, 35 (37, 37, 37, 37, 37) sts.

Turn to WS and place 8 removable stitch markers on the following row to indicate the sleeves and raglan seams.

SET-UP ROW, WS: P1, 1 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1) (front), place marker = PM, p1, k1, p1 (raglan seam), PM, p3, 3 (3, 3, 3, 1, 1) (sleeve), PM, p1, k1, p1 (raglan seam), PM, p13, 15 (17, 17, 17, 21, 21) (back), PM, p1, k1, p1 (raglan seam), PM, p3, 3 (3, 3, 3, 1, 1) (sleeve), PM, p1, k1, p1 (raglan seam), PM, p1, 1 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1) (front).

Now begin to increase sts for raglan seams. The increases are worked on RS row on both sides of the raglan seams. Before the raglan seam, work the right leaning increase (M1R). After the seam, work the left leaning increase (M1L). It's easy to memorize the directions: on the right side of the seam, you always work the right leaning increase and on the left side of the seam, you work the left leaning increase. Raglan seams are worked in ribbing and all other parts in stockinette stitch.

Note! Place a removable stitch marker at the beginning and end of the next row. You need these later to measure the increases for the neckline and when picking up sts for the front panel.

RAGLAN INCREASES:

R1, RS: K to marker (front), M1R, slip the marker on right needle = SM, work the *k1, p1, k1* ribbing as established to marker (raglan seam), SM, M1L, k to marker (sleeve), M1R, SM, work in ribbing as est to marker (raglan seam), SM, M1L, k to marker (back), M1R, SM, work in ribbing as est to marker (raglan seam), SM, M1L, k to marker (sleeve), M1R, SM, work in ribbing as est to marker (raglan seam), SM, M1L, k to end of the row. (8 sts increased)

R2. WS: P to end, but in between the markers on raglan seams work in established p1, k1, p1 ribbing.

Note! Read the next part entirely before continuing. Now at the same time with the raglan increases, increase sts on both fronts for the neckline. Work increases 4, 4 (5, 5, 5, 7, 7) times in total every 8, 8 (8, 8, 8, 6, 6) rows, and measure them from the stitch markers you just placed on the first row (= first work as many rows as mentioned for your size). Always work increases on RS row. Knit 2 sts at the beginning of a row, then work a right leaning increase (M1R). At the end of the row knit until you have 2 sts left, then work the left leaning increase (M1L). The neckline increases are finished before the raglan increases.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 another 9, 9 (11, 16, 17, 17, 24) times and remember to work the neckline increases for your size including the previous rows.

From now on, the raglan increases are worked more sparsely every 4th row.

R1. RS: K to marker, M1R, SM, work in ribbing as est to marker, SM, M1L, k to marker, M1R, SM, work in ribbing to marker, SM, M1L, k to marker, M1R, SM, work in ribbing to marker, SM, M1L, k to marker, M1R, SM, work in ribbing to marker, SM, M1L, k to end of the row. (8 sts increased)

R2. WS: P to end, but in between the markers on raglan seams work the ribbing as est.

R3. RS: K to end, but in between the markers on raglan seams work the ribbing as est.

R4. WS: Repeat row 2.

Repeat rows 1-4 another 3, 4 (4, 2, 3, 4, 1) times and remember to work the neckline increases for your size.

The neckline and raglan increases are now done. Note! Place removable stitch markers also on both ends of the last neckline increase row. It's needed when measuring the length of the fronts and picking up sts for the front panel.

You have 153, 163 (183, 207, 223, 235, 267) sts – 41, 45 (51, 57, 61, 67, 55) sts for back, 19, 20 (23, 26, 28, 31, 35) sts for both fronts, 31, 33 (37, 43, 47, 47, 55) sts for both sleeves and 3 sts on each raglan seams.

SEPARATE SLEEVES AND BODY

Separate sleeve sts from the body on the next row. Also the ribbing for raglan seams ends now.

RS ROW: K to marker, remove marker = RM, k to marker, RM, place all sleeve sts before the next marker on hold (for a stitch holder or waste yarn), RM, cast on 7, 9 (9, 9, 11, 11, 9) sts using backward loops method, k to marker, RM, k to marker, RM, place all sleeve sts before next marker on hold, RM, cast on 7, 9 (9, 9, 11, 11, 9) sts using backward loops method, k to marker, RM, k to end of the row.

You have 105, 115 (127, 139, 151, 163, 175) sts for body.

NEXT WS ROW: P to end.

Continue in stockinette stitch until the work measures 30 cm / 11.75" from the lowest stitch markers on front (last increases), in all sizes.

HEM

Continue with 6.5 mm / US10.5 needle.

RS: K1, then work *k1, p1* ribbing until 2 st left, k2.

WS: P2, then work *k1, p1* ribbing until 1 st left, p1.

Work in ribbing for 5 cm / 2" or when front measures 35 cm / 13.75" from marker, in all sizes. This measurement is important when you pick up sts for the front panel.

BO sts on RS row loosely using knit stitches. Make sure the gauge is the same as in the ribbing, so the edge is not too tight or loose.

Tip! If you think you might run out of yarn, block your work now and work the front panel before the sleeves. Then divide the rest of the yarn into two equally sized balls and work the sleeves simultaneously. You can then modify your sleeves to stylish $\frac{3}{4}$ sleeves or work the decreases more intensively if you run out of yarn.

SLEEVES (BOTH ALIKE)

Transfer sleeve sts onto 6.5 mm (US10.5) circular needles.

Beginning from the right edge of the underarm, pick up and knit 4, 5 (5, 5, 6, 6, 5) sts (with your needle go through between the sts, so it looks like the sts continue seamlessly), place BOR-marker, pick up and knit another 5, 6 (6, 6, 7, 7, 6) sts, and then knit sleeve sts. You have 40, 44 (48, 54, 60, 60, 66) sts.

Work in stockinette stitch for 13, 7 (5, 4, 3, 5, 4) cm / 5, 2.75 (2, 1.5, 1.25, 2, 1.5)".

Work a decrease round from marker: K1, k2tog, k to last 2 sts, ssk. (2 sts decreased)

Note! There's 1 st seam in the middle of the underarm.

Repeat the stockinette stitch part and decrease round 1, 3 (5, 8, 11, 6, 9) more time(s).

You have 36, 36 (36, 36, 36, 46, 46) sts.

Work in stockinette stitch until the sleeve measures appr. 40 cm / 15.75" from underarm, and work the last decrease:

SIZES XS-XL: Work *k4, k2tog*, repeat *-* to end of the round. (6 sts decreased)

SIZES 2XL-3XL: Work k2tog, *k2, k2tog*, repeat *-* to end of the round. (12 sts decreased)

You have 30, 30 (30, 30, 30, 34, 34) sts left.

CUFFS

Continue with 6.5 mm (US10.5) needle. If you wish, depending on the yarn you can change to a smaller needle. Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 5 cm / 2".

BO the same way as the hem.

BLOCKING

At this point place your work on a flat surface and spray lightly to give the fabric the right form and measurements. Leave to dry before continuing. Don't remove the st markers.



FRONT PANEL

Place the work RS on top and start picking up the sts for the front panel on the right hem using your 6.5 mm (US10.5) needle. Now you need the stitch markers you placed on both edges of the first raglan row and last increase row.

Note! Pick up approx. 2 sts per 3 rows on the straight parts, and exactly 1 st in the middle of each stitch on the back of the neck and sleeves, not from between. This way the ribbing fits nicely also with the raglan seams.

Pick up and knit 41 sts until right edge marker in all sizes, 23, 23 (27, 27, 27, 29, 29) sts from diagonal part until the next marker, 31, 33 (35, 35, 35, 35) sts from the first k stitch of right raglan seam to the last k stitch of left raglan seam, 23, 23 (27, 27, 27, 29, 29) sts from diagonal part until next marker, 41 sts from left front until the hem – 159, 161 (171, 171, 171, 175, 175) sts in total. Note! Pick up the first and last s as close to the edge as possible, so the bottom of the front panel is on the same level as the hem.

Turn to WS.

ws: Slip 1 st purlwise with yarn in front, work *k1, p1* until the last 2 sts, k2.

rs: Slip 1 st purlwise with yarn in front, *p1, k1* to end.

Work 4-5 cm / 1.5-2" measuring from the front edge, ending with WS row.

BO the same way as the hem and cuffs using only knit stitches. Make sure to bind off loosely enough, so the edge is even. The sts on the back of the neck can be worked more tightly, so it doesn't look loose when worn.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends.

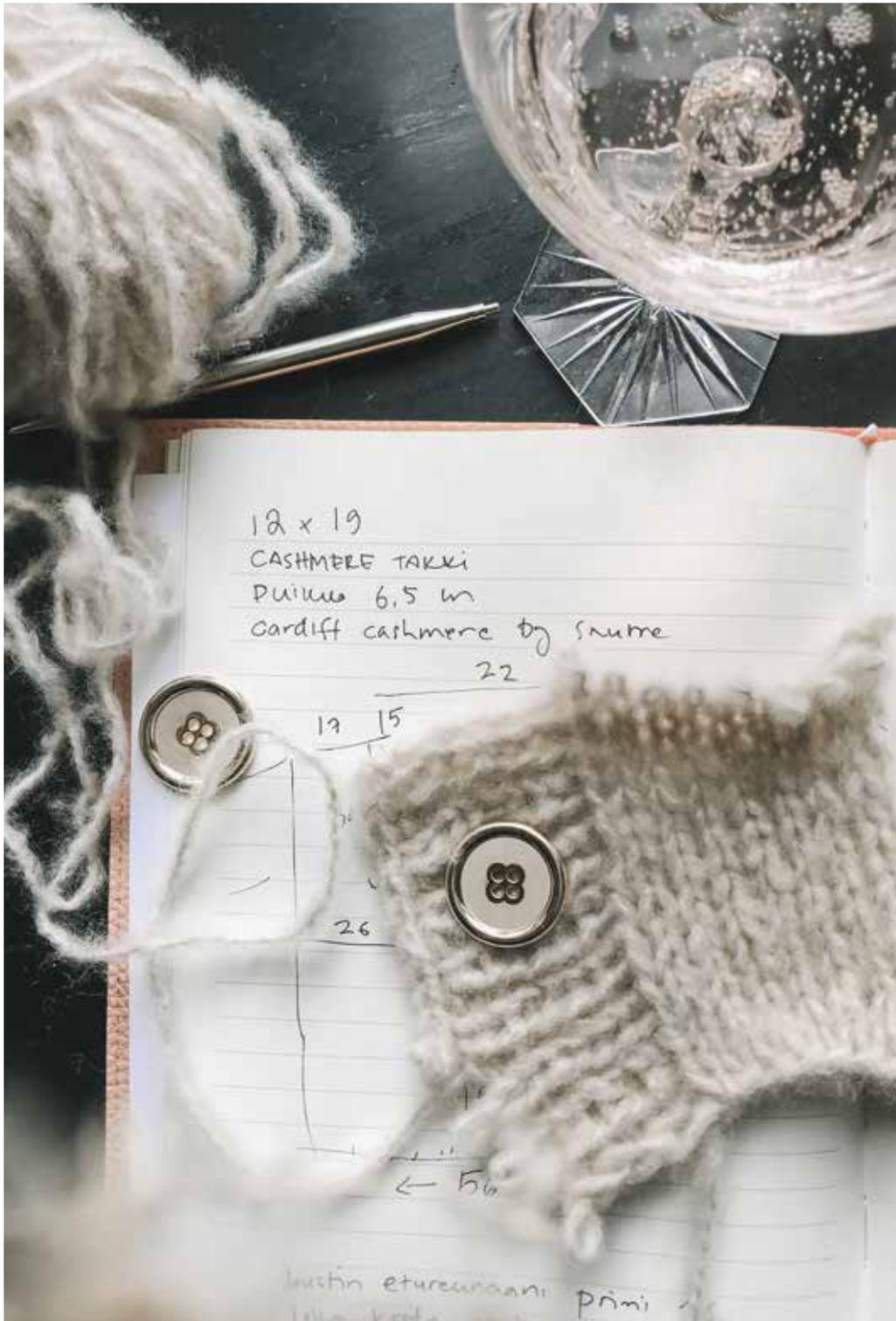
If you wish, work buttonholes on the right front panel: From the centreline of the front panel, mark 4 knit sts between every 12 sts for buttonholes. The top one is placed on the edge of the straight and diagonal part, the last in the 5th st from the bottom.

Place a finger through the knit stitch – the yarn will stretch. Test with a button a couple of times to check it goes through, then stretch the stitch to fit. Take some thin sewing yarn or for instance mohair in the same colour and sew small stitches on both sides of the hole to shape it into a thin buttonhole (not round). You can also sew small stitches around both legs of the stitch, so the hole looks as if machine-sewn. It tends to look better if made on the WS. Keep checking the button fits through.

Spray to smoothen the front and buttonholes.

Sew 4 buttons on the left front panel.

Soft, luxurious cashmere needs maintenance. Invest in a cashmere comb for removing pills regularly.





[REED IN FINNISH]

RUOKO

LEVEL 2/3

SIZE: M

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:
WIDTH 10 CM / 4", LENGTH 25 CM / 9.75" - ADJUSTABLE.

The Helsinki coastline is surrounded by reeds. You'll even find them close to the heart of the city, around Töölönlahti Bay. The Ruoko mittens feature reeds swaying in the wind. Or maybe they are a tiger's stripes? The mittens are perfect for style savvy knitters who fancy having a go at something else than traditional symmetrical colourwork.

#RUOKOMITTENS

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: Main colour: 50 g of Sandnes Garn Sunday (100% merino – 235 m / 257 yds / 50 g), colour caramel (2543), and 25 g of Isager Silk Mohair (75% kid mohair, 25 % silk – 212 m / 232 yds / 25 g), colour copper (63). Contrast colour: 50 g of Sandnes Garn Sunday (100% merino - 235 m / 257 yds / 50 g), colour beige (2511), and 20 g of Ito Sensai (60% mohair, 40% silk – 240 m / 262 yds / 20 g), colour white (0330). The mittens are worked holding both yarns together as stranded colourwork.

NEEDLES: 2.75 mm (US2) long circular needle for magic loop or DPNs if you prefer. In that case magic loop needle 1 corresponds to DPNs I and II and magic loop needle 2 to DPNs III and IV. Place sts evenly on DPNs.

NOTIONS: Tapestry needle, waste yarn.

GAUGE: 30 sts x 32 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of colourwork.

TECHNIQUE: The mittens are worked from cuff to fingers, then thumbs.

LEFT MITTEN

With the long tail tubular cast-on method, CO 60 sts with your main colour (MC) holding both yarns together.

EASIER METHOD: With the long tail cast-on method, CO 60 sts with your main colour (MC) holding both yarns together.

Work *k1 tbl, p1* ribbing for 6 cm / 2.25".

Knit 1 round.

PALM

Join contrast colour (CC) for colourwork and begin to work the chart. Begin from round 1 and work the chart 2 times in round.

Continue working the colourwork for appr. 5 cm / 2", until you reach your thumb.

LEFT THUMB HOLE

Work the hole for the thumb at the end of needle 1: work the colourwork on needle 1 until 11 sts left. K11 sts on waste yarn, slip sts back to the left needle and knit them again as in the chart.

Mark this rnd in the chart so you remember to work the right mitten thumb hole on the same rnd.

Continue colourwork and repeat rnds 1-30, until your little finger is covered.

DECREASES

Begin to decrease.

DECREASE RND: *Ssk, work colourwork until 2 sts left on the needle, k2tog.* Repeat *-* on second needle.

Note! Work decreases using the same colour as the next st in the chart.

Work 1 round in colourwork.

Repeat decreases every second rnd, until you have 12 sts on both needles = 24 sts in total.

Break CC. Close the gap using MC and Kitchener st.

RIGHT MITTEN

Work cuff and colourwork the same as in left mitten until thumb.

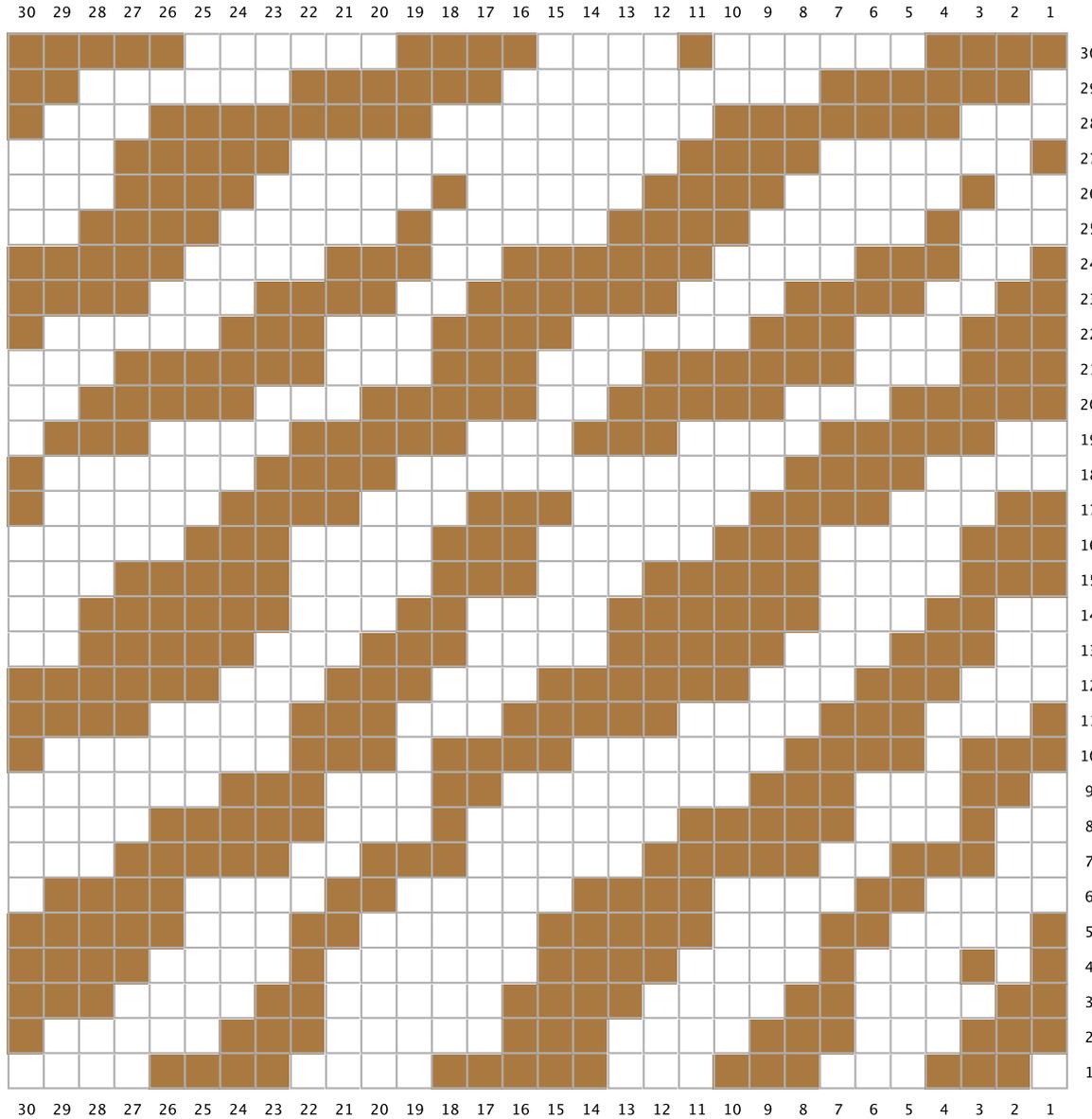
RIGHT THUMB HOLE

Work needle 1 the same rnd you worked thumb for left mitten.

Work the hole for the thumb at the beginning of needle 2: knit 11 sts on waste yarn, work them as for the left mitten.

DECREASES

Work decreases the same as in left mitten.



THUMB (BOTH ALIKE)

□ contrast colour (beige) ■ main colour (caramel)

Pick up 11 sts under and above thumb hole, 22 sts in total, and unravel the waste yarn. Pick up 1 extra st on both sides. You have 24 thumb sts in total. If you don't magic loop, divide sts on 2 DPNs (instead of 4 DPNs).

With your MC, work in stockinette st for 2 cm / 0.75". Then work k2tog decrease at the end of both needles = 22 sts in total.

Work decrease rnd 3 more times every 5th rnd = 16 sts in total.

NEXT RND: *Ssk, k until 2 sts left, k2tog*, repeat *-* on second needle = 12 sts in total.

Repeat this decrease rnd once more = 8 sts in total, 4 sts on each needle. Close the gap using Kitchener st.

FINISHING

Wet block the mittens, so the colourwork smoothens. Spread the mittens to given measurements and leave to dry.

TIPS FOR STRANDED COLOURWORK

Stranded colourwork is a little sturdier than when working with a single colour due to the yarn floats under the motif. It doesn't stretch like plain stockinette stitch.

It's better for the gauge to be too loose than tight, as stranded colourwork pulls in. If it's too tight, it may still look good on the needles but won't stretch at all in use. Keep the yarn floats loose enough.

Place the yarns side by side on the same finger but at different tensions. You'll use differing amounts of yarn as you knit, and knitting is easier when the yarns on the finger are at different tensions. You'll quickly find your individual knack. Knitting thimbles are available in shops, which can be helpful.

Traditionally, contrasting colour has dominated in colourwork. These days, there's no right or wrong – you get to decide what result you want. Test a few inches and unravel. The main thing is to always keep the yarns on the finger in the same order. This way the motif will be even, and colour dominance doesn't change in the middle of the work – unless that's the effect you're after. Keep the skeins on different sides of the work to make sure they stay in order.

If the motif has long floats in different colours, it's good to twist the yarns behind the work. You can skip this if the motif is simple, but if working motifs with long floats, it's worth twisting the yarns occasionally. Traditionally yarns are twisted every 3–4 stitches to avoid the finger from poking into the floats or accidentally creating fabric that's too tight.

Twisting the yarn is a matter of taste and depends on how the garment is used. I may leave floats of 5 stitches in socks, but this, too, can lead to problems: if you need stretch in the garment, floats that are too long can tighten the work and the sock won't fit. Floats can also get caught on the toes. Remember to keep trying on!

I rarely twist yarns in sweaters that won't stretch in use. Depending on the yarn, pattern and placement of the motif, I may have floats between every 8–11 stitches. If working twists in subsequent rows/rounds, remember to add them in different parts of the motif so they don't show on the right side.

Twisting yarn is as simple as taking it on the needle through a slightly different route. When working the right yarn on your finger, take it from under the left yarn. When you twist the left yarn on your finger, twist it from above behind the right yarn. The hand movement is slightly trickier than when twisting the other yarn, but you'll soon get the hang of it. When you twist this way, the skeins stay neatly in place without the yarns getting muddled.

Stranded colourwork fabric will even out after blocking. Soak the garment in water and leave to dry. If wary of soaking, steam.







VITI



[LIGHTHOUSE OFF HELSINKI]

HARMAJA

LEVEL 1/3

SIZES: S (M) L

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:
CIRCUMFERENCE APPROX. 33 (36) 40 CM / 13 (14.5) 16",
TO FIT APPROX. 53 (56) 59 CM / 21 (22.5) 23.5" HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE.

NOTE THAT ALPACA YARN STRETCHES IN USE.

PICTURED IN SIZE M.

The island of Harmaja just off the Helsinki coastline is a familiar sight to local sailors. Tourists will pass it onboard a cruise ship to Stockholm or ferry to the island fortress of Suomenlinna. Finland's most famous lighthouse has been standing on the island since the 1800s. Today the island is home to pilot boats. The Harmaja hat will stay put on the head just as firmly, standing the test of time. The classic model will work both for beginners embarking on their first-ever project or more experienced fashion-savvy knitters. Choose between a tall, pointy hat or one that fits snugly over the head simply by adjusting the length.

#HARMAJAHAT

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 70 (70) 75 g of Lamana Bergamo (75% wool, 25% alpaca - 65 m / 71 yds / 25 g), colour light grey (42M), and 25 (25) 25 g of Filcolana Tilia (70% kid mohair, 30% silk - 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour light grey (352). The hat is worked holding both yarns together.

NEEDLES: 4 mm (US6) long circular needle for magic loop or 40 cm / 16" circular needle and DPNs.

NOTIONS: 4 st markers (1 different for BOR-marker), tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 24 sts x 23 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of ribbing without any stretching.

TECHNIQUE: The hat is worked from brim to crown.

CAST ON

With the long tail tubular cast-on method, CO 80 (88) 96 sts holding both strands together.

EASIER METHOD: With the long tail cast-on method, CO 80 (88) 96 sts holding both strands together.

Join in round. Place a BOR-marker to indicate the beginning of the round. It will be on the back of the hat. Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 28 (30) 30 cm / 11 (11.75) 11.75" or 1-2 cm / 0.5-0.75" less if you prefer a slightly shorter hat than pictured.

CROWN

Work 1 more round and place 3 stitch markers after every 20 (22) 24 sts.

Begin to decrease.

DECREASE ROUND: *Work est ribbing until 2 sts left before M, p2tog, SM*, repeat *-* 3 more times in round.

Work a decrease round until you have 16 (16) 16 sts left.

Break yarn and pull through the sts twice.

FINISHING

Now you can choose the right side, as the decreases look good on either. Weave in all ends to the wrong side. Sew the little gap in the cast-on edge if you used the tubular cast-on method. Don't soak or stretch the hat so it keeps its shape and doesn't get floppy. Fold the cast-on edge for approx. 10 cm / 4".





[DISTRICT IN HELSINKI]

JOLLAS

LEVEL 1/3

SIZES: XS, S (M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:

BUST CIRCUMFERENCE:

81, 90 (101, 110, 121, 130, 141) CM / 32.5, 36 (40.5, 44, 48.5, 52, 56.5)".

BACK LENGTH FROM SHOULDER:

51, 51 (51, 51, 52, 52, 52) CM / 20.25, 20.25 (20.25, 20.25, 20.5, 20.5, 20.5)".

CHOOSE A SIZE WITH APPROX. 5 CM / 2" OF NEGATIVE
OR POSITIVE EASE AT BUST.

PICTURED IN SIZE S.

In the district of Jollas, you are surrounded by nature the moment you open the front door. It's where spending time outdoors is a daily ritual. The warm Jollas vest can be used in a multitude of ways. You can combine it with a shirt or blazer, or team it up with a pair of jeans and parka coat. Choose the size according to your bust circumference or pinch it even a little tighter – the vest is meant to hug the body. Layer up in your personal style. The needles are thick and the stitches few, making the top down knit a great choice also for beginners.

#JOLLASVEST

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 260, 300 (340, 370, 400, 440, 470) g of Filcolana Arwetta (80% merino, 20% nylon – 210 m / 230 yds / 50 g), colour natural white (101), and 70, 75 (85, 95, 100, 110, 120) g of Angel by Permin (70% mohair, 30% silk, 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour powder (884154). The vest is worked holding 3 yarns together, 2 merino strands and 1 mohair strand. Note! Use an even number of skeins of merino yarn because of the 2 strands needed at the same time.

NEEDLES: 3.5 mm (US4) and 4 mm (US6) long circular needle and 3.5 mm (US4) 40 cm / 16" circular needle for cuff and neckline if you don't magic loop.

NOTIONS: Stitch markers, tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 18 sts x 26 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of stockinette st with 4 mm (US6) needle.

TECHNIQUE: The vest is worked seamlessly top down. First you cast on sts for the back and work the back of the neck. Then you pick up sts for fronts and shape the neckline. The body is joined in underarm. Hem ribbing is worked in flat, front and back separately, so there will be a split. Finally you finish the neckline and armholes with ribbing.

BACK

With the long tail cast-on method, CO 47, 47 (55, 55, 61, 61, 67) sts on 4 mm (US6) needle holding 3 yarns together.

NEXT WS: Purl.

Work in stockinette stitch for 15, 13 (15, 15, 14, 12, 13) cm / 6, 5 (6, 6, 5.5, 4.75, 5)", ending with WS row.

Begin to increase stitches for armholes on both edges.

R1. RS (INCREASE): K1, M1R, k until 1 st left, M1L, k1.

R2. WS: Purl.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 another 9, 11 (12, 15, 17, 20, 22) times.

You have 67, 71 (81, 87, 97, 103, 113) sts.

Break the yarn and leave back sts on hold.

LEFT FRONT

Place the back piece in front of you, RS facing up, neckline on top and back piece on bottom.

Pick up and knit 14, 14 (16, 16, 18, 18, 20) sts on 4 mm (US6) needle beginning from neckline and ending on armhole edge. Pick up new sts between the CO edge sts, so the fabric continues seamlessly.

NEXT WS: Purl.

Begin to shape the neckline and decrease sts.

R1. RS: Ssk, k to end of row.

R2. WS: Purl.

Repeat decrease rows 1 and 2 another 2, 2 (2, 2, 2, 2) times.

You have 11, 11 (13, 13, 15, 15, 17) sts.

Work in stockinette stitch for 7, 7 (7, 7, 7, 7, 7) cm / 2.75" measuring from shoulder seam, ending with WS row.

Begin to increase stitches for neckline.

R1. RS: K1, M1R, k to end of row.

R2. WS: Purl.

Repeat increase rows 1 and 2 another 4, 4 (4, 4, 5, 5, 5) times.

You have 16, 16 (18, 18, 21, 21, 23) sts.

Break the yarn and leave front sts on hold.



RIGHT FRONT

Place the back piece in front of you, RS facing up, neckline on top and back piece on bottom.

Pick up and knit 14, 14 (16, 16, 18, 18, 20) sts on 4 mm (US6) needle beginning from armhole edge and ending on neckline. Pick up new sts from between the CO edge sts, so the fabric continues seamlessly.

NEXT WS: Purl.

Immediately start shaping the neckline and decrease sts.

R1, RS: K until 2 sts left, k2tog.

R2, WS: Purl.

Repeat decrease rows 1 and 2 another 2, 2 (2, 2, 2, 2, 2) times.

You have 11, 11 (13, 13, 15, 15, 17) sts.

Work in stockinette stitch for 7, 7 (7, 7, 7, 7, 7) cm / 2.75" measuring from shoulder seam, ending with WS row.

Begin to increase stitches for neckline.

R1, RS: K to 1 last st, M1L, k1.

R2, WS: Purl.

Repeat increase rows 1 and 2 another 4, 4 (4, 4, 5, 5, 5) times.

You have 16, 16 (18, 18, 21, 21, 23) sts.

Don't break the yarn.

JOIN THE FRONTS

You're at the beginning of RS row. Knit right front sts, CO 15, 15 (19, 19, 19, 19, 21) sts for neckline, knit left front sts.

You have 47, 47 (55, 55, 61, 61, 67) sts.

NEXT WS: Purl.

Work in stockinette stitch for 17, 15 (17, 17, 16, 14, 15) cm / 6.75, 6 (6.75, 6.75, 6.25, 5.5, 6)" measuring from shoulder seam.

Note! The front will be 2 cm / 0.75" longer than the back, as the shoulder seams will turn 1 cm / 0.5" to the back.

Begin to increase stitches for armholes on both edges.

R1, RS (INCREASE): K1, M1R, k until 1 st left, M1L, k1.

R2, WS: Purl.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 another 9, 11 (12, 15, 17, 20, 22) times.

You have 67, 71 (81, 87, 97, 103, 113) sts.

JOIN THE BODY

Knit front sts, CO 6, 10 (10, 12, 12, 14, 14) sts for underarm (place a marker in the middle of new sts), knit back sts, CO 6, 10 (10, 12, 12, 14, 14) sts for underarm (place a BOR-marker in the middle of new sts).

You have 146, 162 (182, 198, 218, 234, 254) sts.

Work in stockinette st until the work measures 43, 43 (43, 43, 44, 44, 44) cm / 17, 17 (17, 17, 17.25, 17.25, 17.25)" from shoulder.

HEM

Continue with 4 mm (US6) needle.

Front hem: Work *k1 tbl, p1* ribbing to side mark. Turn.

WS: Slip 1 st purlwise wyif, work *k1, p1 tbl* ribbing until 1 st left, k1. Turn.

RS: Slip 1 st purlwise wyif, work *p1, k1 tbl* ribbing until 1 st left, k1. Turn.

Work 4 cm / 1.5" for front hem.

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

Work 8 cm / 3.25" for back hem starting from RS.

ARMHOLES (BOTH ALIKE)

Change to 3.5 mm (US4) needle.

Pick up and knit 106, 110 (120, 130, 134, 140, 150) sts (even number of sts) beginning from middle of underarm. You'll have the right ratio when you pick up all sts from underarm continuing the knit sts seamlessly, one st from each increase rnd and approx. 2 sts per 3 rnds everywhere else.

Work *k1 tbl, p1* ribbing for 4 cm / 1.5".

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are but pay attention to the gauge, so the ribbing looks good on the armhole.

NECKLINE

Change to 3.5 mm (US4) needle.

Pick up and knit 90, 90 (96, 98, 102, 104, 106) sts (even number of sts) from neckline. You'll have the right ratio when you pick up all sts from front and back, continuing the knit sts seamlessly and almost on all rnds on the sides.

Work *k1 tbl, p1* ribbing for 10 cm / 4".

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends and use the finishing method suitable for your yarn. Usually simply spraying is enough to smoothen the fabric.





[ISLAND IN THE HELSINKI ARCHIPELAGO]

VILLINGE

LEVEL 2/3

SIZES: S (M)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:

WIDTH 10.5 (11) CM / 4.25 (4.5)" , LENGTH 23.5 (26) CM / 9.5 (9.75)" - ADJUSTABLE.

PICTURED IN SIZE S.

*Villinki (Villinge in Swedish) is an island of villas in eastern Helsinki. The name of the Villinge mittens was inspired by the wavy pattern that ripples to and fro like the sea. The mittens are worked top down, just like all the socks in the book. For easier basic mittens, replace the pattern with stockinette stitch and finish off the cuffs with *k1, p1* ribbing.*

#VILLINGEMITTENS

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 50 (60) g of Cardiff Cashmere (100 % cashmere – 110 m / 120 yds / 25 g).

NEEDLES: 2.5 mm (US1.5) long circular needles for magic loop and DPNs if you prefer. In that case magic loop needle 1 corresponds to DPNs I and II and magic loop needle 2 to DPNs III and IV. Place sts evenly on DPNs.

NOTIONS: Cable needle, tapestry needle, waste yarn.

GAUGE: 28 sts x 45 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of stockinette st.

TECHNIQUE: The mittens are worked top down, then thumbs.

LEFT MITTEN

With the Turkish cast-on method and magic loop, CO 11 (11) loops. Knit needle 1 and 2 = 22 (22) sts.

Begin to increase. Work both needles alike.

RND 1 (INC): *K1, M1R, k until 1 st left, M1L, k1.* Repeat *-* on the 2nd needle.

RND 2: Knit.

Repeat rnds 1 and 2 until you have 29 (31) sts on each needle = 58 (62) sts in total. Change to DPNs if you prefer.

STITCH PATTERN

The stitch pattern is worked on the top side on needle 1. On needle 2, the bottom side, work in stockinette st.

Begin to work with the chart from rnd 1 and repeat rnds 1-8.

SIZE S: Work chart sts 2-30.

SIZE M: Work chart sts 1-31.

Work the pattern until the length from the CO edge is approx. 14 (15) cm / 5.5 (6)" or you get to the base of your thumb.

LEFT THUMB HOLE

Work needle 1 as est stitch pattern. On needle 2, work the hole for the thumb at the beginning of the needle: k 11 (12) sts on waste yarn, slip sts back to the left needle and knit them again with working yarn.

Continue working stitch pattern on top side and stockinette st on bottom side for approx. 5.5 (6) cm / 2.25 (2.25)" or until you reach your cuff. Make sure your last rnd is 3 or 7.

LEFT CUFF

NEEDLE 1: Work in stockinette st.

NEEDLE 2: Evenly decrease 6 (6) sts. You have 52 (56) sts.

Work *p1 tbl, k3* ribbing for 5 cm / 2". Note: Match the purl sts with the crossed ones and 3 knit sts with the stockinette sts.

BIND OFF

BO with the tubular bind-off method. Note: Begin from the first k sts working your way there as est. Use the 1 x 1 BO method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

RIGHT MITTEN

Work the tip of the fingers as in left mitten.

Work needle 1 in stockinette st and begin the stitch pattern on needle 2. Begin from rnd 5 to make the pattern mirror the left one.

Repeat as many rounds as in the left mitten before the thumb.

RIGHT THUMB HOLE

Work the hole for the thumb at the end of needle 1: work needle 1 until you have 11 (12) sts left. Work them on your waste yarn as in left mitten.

Work until the cuff as in left mitten, ending after rnd 3 or 7.

RIGHT CUFF

NEEDLE 1: Evenly decrease 6 (6) sts.

NEEDLE 2: Knit.
You have 52 (56) sts.

Work the cuff as in left mitten and match the st pattern to ribbing. BO as the left one.

THUMB (BOTH ALIKE)

Pick up 11 (12) sts from under and above thumb hole, 22 (24) sts in total, and unravel the waste yarn. Pick up 1 extra st on both sides. You have 24 (26) thumb sts in total. If you don't magic loop, divide sts on 2 DPNs (instead of 4 DPNs).

Work in stockinette st for 2 cm / 0.75". Then work k2tog decrease at the end of both needles = 22 (24) sts in total.

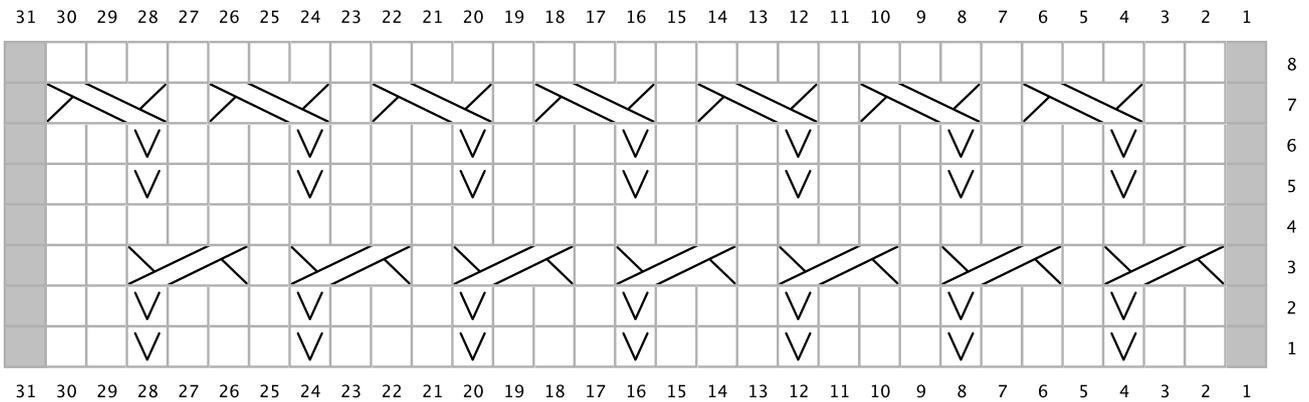
Work decrease rnd 3 more times every 5th rnd = 16 (18) sts in total.

NEXT RND: *Ssk, k until 2 sts left, k2tog*, repeat *-* on second needle = 12 (14) sts in total.

Work this decrease rnd once more = 8 (10) sts in total, 4 (5) sts on each needle. Close the gap using Kitchener st.

FINISHING

Wet block the mittens, so the stitch pattern smoothens. Spread the mittens to given measurements and leave to dry.



-  k
-  slip st purlwise wyib
-  : 1/2 RC: Slip 2 st on CN to backside, k1, k2 from CN
-  : 1/2 LC: Slip 1 st on CN to frontside, k2, k1 from CN
-  size M only



[WINDOW FRAME IN FINNISH]

PIELI

LEVEL 1-2/3

SIZES: S (M) L

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:
FOOT AND LEG CIRCUMFERENCE APPROX. 15 (15) 17 CM / 6 (6) 6.75".

PICTURED IN SIZE M.

The Pieli socks were inspired by the period buildings and beautiful window frames in the district of Töölö. The texture is a result of the fascinating rhythm of the ribbing, which is easy to remember while knitting. Towards the end, the ribbing forms a crisscross pattern like intricate window frames of old. If you are a beginner, you can leave out the motif altogether.

#PIELISOCK

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 70 (70) 80 g of Filcolana Arwetta (80% merino, 20% nylon - 210 m / 230 yds / 50 g), colour off-white (101).

NEEDLES: 2.25 mm (US1) long circular needle for magic loop and DPNs if you prefer. In that case, magic loop needle 1 corresponds to DPNs I and II and magic loop needle 2 to DPNs III and IV. Place sts evenly on DPNs.

NOTIONS: Cable needle, tapestry needle.
Gauge: 34 sts x 41 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of stockinette st.

STITCH PATTERN FOR 8 STS: K1 tbl, p2, k1 tbl, p1, k2 tbl, p1. (The first round of the chart.)

TECHNIQUE: The socks are worked toe up with German short row heel.

TOE

With the Turkish cast-on method and magic loop, CO 10 (10) 10 loops. Knit needle 1 and 2 = 20 (20) 20 sts.

Begin to increase. Work both needles alike.

ROUND 1 (INC): *K1, M1R, k until 1 st left, M1L, k1.* Repeat *-* on the 2nd needle.

ROUND 2: Work stockinette st.
Repeat rounds 1 and 2 until you have 28 (30) 32 sts on each needle = 56 (60) 64 sts in total.
Change to DPNs if you prefer.

FOOT

On needle 1, the bottom side, work in stockinette st. On needle 2, the top side, work the st pattern.

NEEDLE 1: Knit across the needle.

NEEDLE 2: Work stitch pattern 3 (3) 4 times, then work sts 1-4 (1-6) - of the pattern.

Continue in this manner, stockinette st on needle 1 and the 1st row of the chart on needle 2, until you have approx. 14 cm / 5.5" of fabric from CO.

GUSSET INCREASES

Continue with the established pattern but begin to increase some sts for the gusset at the same time on the bottom needle.

NEEDLE 1: M1R, work across the needle, M1L.

NEEDLE 2: Work established pattern.

Repeat the increases 3 (1) 3 more time(s) after 6 (8) 6 rounds.

You have 36 (34) 40 sts on needle 1, 28 (30) 32 sts on needle 2 = 64 (64) 72 sts in total.

Continue with these sts until the fabric measured from CO is approx. 5.5 (5.5) 6 cm / 2.25 (2.25) 2.5" less than the desired length of the sole.

HEEL

Work the German short row heel with double sts on needle 1.

SET UP: Slip 2 (1) 2 st(s) from both sides of needle 1 to needle 2 = 32 (32) 36 sts on needle 1.

Knit across needle 1. Turn to WS. Make DS (with yarn in front slip the st onto the right needle p-wise, tighten the yarn over the needle and pull it until the st looks like a double st). Purl across the needle. Turn to RS.

ROW 1, RS: Make DS, knit to next DS, turn.

ROW 2, WS: Make DS, purl to next DS, turn.

Work in this manner until you have 11 (11) 12 DS's on both sides and 10 (10) 12 sts between them and you have worked row 1 last. Don't turn to WS.

Knit all the DS's on needle 1 as normal sts, work needle 2 as established (knit the k sts and work the chart), knit across needle 1 and work all the remaining DS's as normal sts, work needle 2 as established.

NEXT NEEDLE 1, RS: K until you have 10 (10) 11 sts left, turn.

WS: Make DS, p until you have 10 (10) 11 sts left, turn.

ROW 1, RS: Make DS, knit to next DS, knit it, k1, turn.

ROW 2, WS: Make DS, purl to next DS, purl it, p1, turn.

Work in this manner until you have worked all your sts. On needle 1 make DS, work the last DS at the end of the needle and work needle 2 as established. You're on your BOR, and you have 32 (32) 36 sts on both needles = 64 (64) 72 sts in total.

Knit across needle 1 and work the remaining DS, knit the k sts in the beginning of needle 2 until the chart.

This is your new BOR. You can replace the sts on your needles, so it's easier to follow the chart.

LEG

Work the stitch pattern 8 (8) 9 times in a round.

Continue in this manner until the leg measures 8-10 cm / 3.25-4".

Now work chart rounds 2-4. Then work round 5 ten times in total.

EASIER METHOD: If you prefer not to have a pattern, don't work the chart but continue as established for appr. 2.5 cm / 1".

BIND OFF

If you worked the chart, work round 6 of the chart which changes the 2x2 ribbing to 1x1 ribbing. BO with the tubular bind-off method.

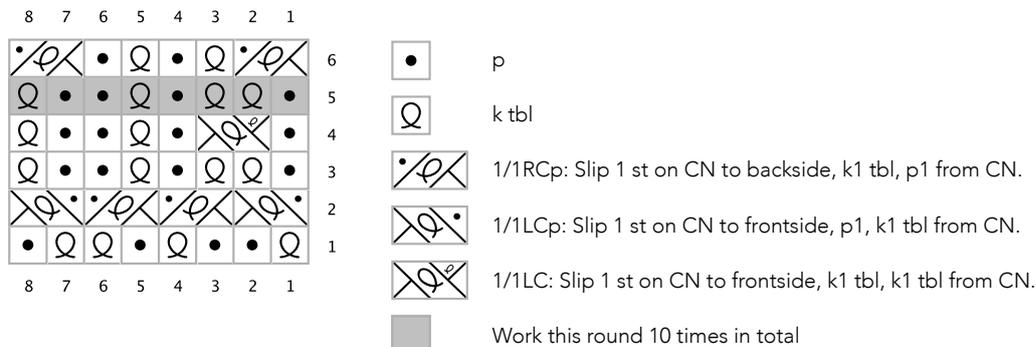
EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are. You can use this method whether or not you used the chart.

SECOND SOCK

Work as the first one. The sock will be asymmetrical on purpose. If you prefer a symmetrical pair of socks, work the pattern mirrored.

FINISHING

Weave in the ends and block using your preferred method.





[MEOW IN FINNISH]

MIU

LEVEL 3/3

SIZES: S/M (L/XL, 2XL/3XL)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

BUST CIRCUMFERENCE:
108 (126, 144) CM / 43.25, (50.5, 57.5)".

LENGTH FROM UNDERARM:
70-72 CM / 27.5-28.25" IN ALL SIZES.

UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE:
38 (42, 46) CM / 15.25 (16.75, 18.5)".

SLEEVE LENGTH FROM UNDERARM:
53 CM / 21" IN ALL SIZES.

CHOOSE A SIZE WITH APPROX. 10-20 CM / 4-8" OF POSITIVE EASE AT BUST.

ALSO MEASURE AT HIP, AS THE SWEATER IS LONG.

PICTURED IN SIZE S/M.

Miu is a classic leopard print sweater that will look the part year after year. The stranded colourwork knit is chunky and warm, and the sweater's meant to be loose and casual. Oversized and trendy, it's long enough to cover the hips. In other words, remember to measure at the hip and check the sizing. If it seems too tight at the hips while a larger size would be too loose at the bust, simply make it shorter. The Miu sweater is a true masterpiece, as it involves knitting as stranded colourwork also on the wrong side from the shoulders to the armholes. But the challenge is so worth it – once you've finished your first, you'll already be planning the next one. You can easily change up the look with hand-dyed yarns or vibrant contrasting colours.

#MIUSWEATER

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: Main colour: 250 (300, 350) g of Filcolana Arwetta (80% merino, 20% nylon – 210 m / 230 yds / 50 g), colour beige (977), and 125 (150, 175) g of Gepard Kid Seta (70% kid mohair, 30% silk – 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour beige (103). Contrast colour: 100 (150, 200) g of Filcolana Arwetta (80% merino, 20% nylon – 210 m / 230 yds / 50 g), colour black (102), and 50 (75, 100) g of Gepard Kid Seta (70% kid mohair, 30% silk – 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour black (207). The sweater is worked holding both yarns together as stranded colourwork.

NEEDLES: 3 mm (US2.5), 3.5 mm (US4) and 4 mm (US6) long circular needles and DPNs for the sleeves if you don't magic loop.

NOTIONS: 6 (8, 8) removable stitch markers (1 different for BOR-marker), tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 20 sts x 22 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of colourwork with 4 mm (US6) needle.

STRANDED COLOURWORK: When working stranded colourwork, twist the yarns after approx. every 5 stitches. If you are an advanced knitter, you can leave even longer floats on WS. There are approx. 8 sts floats on the sample pictured here. If you leave them too tight, the fabric will become tight. If you leave the floats too long, you might get stuck in them when fitting the sweater. To be sure, make a swatch and block it. Stranded colourwork loosens when damp but tightens when dry.

TECHNIQUE: The sweater is worked seamlessly top down. First you cast on the stitches for the back, shape it with German short rows and work the back flat to the armholes. Then you pick up the stitches for the front from the shoulders, work short rows, and work the front to the armholes. You join the work and continue to the hem. Sleeve stitches are picked up from the armholes and worked to the cuffs. Finally, you pick up the stitches for the collar.

BACK

With the long tail cast-on method, CO 108 (126, 144) sts on 4 mm (US6) needle with your main colour (MC) holding both yarns together.

Place 2 (1, 1) removable st marker(s) after 36 (63, 72) sts. They help to stay on track with the charts.

NEXT ROW. WS: Purl to 2. (1., 1.) marker, SM, p1 (22, 25), turn.

Join contrast colour (CC) for colourwork and begin to work the charts for your own size. At the same time, the neck and shoulder are shaped with short rows and double sts (DS) using the German short rows technique. Where to turn and make DS is indicated in the charts.

Note! The back and front are worked flat until the underarm, so colourwork is worked both on RS and WS. On RS read the chart from right to left, on WS from left to right. Twist the yarns at the end of the short rows to avoid gaps. Work DSs as one stitch using the colour indicated in the chart when acrossing them.

SIZE S/M:

RS: Make DS, SM, k row 1 of chart B to m, SM, k row 1 of chart C, turn.

WS: Make DS, SM, p row 2 of chart B to m, SM, p row 2 of chart A, turn.

SHORT ROW 1. RS: Make DS, k next row of chart A to M, SM, k same row of chart B to m, SM, k same row of chart C, turn.

SHORT ROW 2. WS: Make DS, p next row of chart C to m, SM, p same row of chart B to m, SM, p same row of chart A, turn.

Repeat short rows *1 and 2* 4 more times according to the charts. Note that the last time i.e., on row 12 you work to the end of the row.



SIZES L/XL AND 2XL/3XL:

RS: Make DS, k row 1 of chart A to m, SM, k row 1 of chart C, turn.

WS: Make DS, p row 2 of chart C to m, SM, p row 2 of chart A 2, turn.

Repeat RS and WS 5 more times according to the charts. Note that the last time i.e., on row 12, you work to the end of the row.

Place removable st markers according to your size:

SIZE S/M: No st markers to be placed.

SIZE L/XL: Remove marker between charts A and C, place markers after 36, 72 ja 108 sts (looking from RS).

SIZE 2XL/3XL: Place markers in the middle of charts A and C (after 36 sts).

ROW 13, RS:

SIZES S/M AND 2XL/3XL: Work chart B 3 (4) times in a row, slipping markers when acrossing them.

SIZE L/XL: At the beginning of the row work chart B 3 times, and at the end of the row work sts 1-18 of the chart, slipping markers when acrossing them.

ALL SIZES:

Continue in this manner, working RS and WS rows, until the work is approx. 19 (21, 23) cm / 7.5 (8.25, 9)" measured from armhole edge.

Note! Twist the yarns at the end of the row, so the armhole edge is neat. For best results, work the first and last st in the same colour as the adjacent st (without following the chart), as the selvedge st will be hidden under the seam.

When you have worked the last WS row, break the yarns and leave the sts on hold on waste yarn or spare needles.

RIGHT FRONT SHOULDER

Place the back piece in front of you, RS facing up, neckline on top.

Pick up and k with MC and 4 mm (US6) needles 42 (50, 56) sts starting from armhole edge and ending at neckline.

Turn on WS. Join CC and begin to work colourwork and short rows according chart D, in your own size. Work DSs as one st, with the colour indicated in the chart when acrossing them.

WS: P row 2 of chart D, turn. Note! You're starting from row 2 as indicated in the chart.

RS: Make DS, k row 3 of chart, turn.

SHORT ROW 1, WS: P next row of chart, turn.

SHORT ROW 2, RS: Make DS, k next row of chart, turn.

Repeat short rows *1 and 2* 4 more times according to the chart, then row 1 (WS) once more. You have worked row 14 last.

Begin to increase for the neck. Left leaning increases are indicated in the chart, at the end of the row.

CHART ROW 15, RS: K chart, turn.

NEXT ROW, WS: P chart, turn.

Continue in this manner until you've worked chart D, the last row is RS row 27 (29, 31). Break CC yarn.

With MC and backwards loop method, CO 10 (10, 14) sts on the same needle. Break the yarn.

Leave sts on hold.



LEFT FRONT SHOULDER

Place the work in front of you, RS facing up, front on top and back down.

With the long tail of your MC yarn (not the end coming from the skein) beginning from the neckline and ending at the left armhole, pick up and knit 42 (50, 56) sts.

Slide back to the right end of the needle (neckline edge), where the working yarn is.

Join CC and begin to work colourwork and short rows according chart E, in your own size. Work DSs as one st, with the colour indicated in the chart when acrossing them.

RS: K row 1 of chart E, turn.

WS: Make DS, p row 2 of chart, turn.

SHORT ROW 1. RS: K next row of chart, turn.

SHORT ROW 2. WS: Make DS, p next row of chart, turn.

Repeat short rows *1 and 2* 4 more times according to the chart, and then work rows 13 and 14 according to the chart.

Begin to increase for the neck. Right leaning increases are shown on the chart at the beginning of the row.

CHART ROW 15. RS: K chart, turn.

NEXT ROW. WS: P chart, turn.

Continue in this manner until you've worked chart E, the last row is RS row 27 (29, 31).

JOINING THE FRONTS

Turn on WS. Begin to repeat chart B for the front according to your own size. First work left shoulder sts, then the CO sts, and then right front sts.

SIZES S/M AND 2XL/3XL: P chart row 28 (32) 3 (4) times in a row. At the same time place 2 (3) markers to indicate the pattern repeats, after 36 sts.

SIZE L/XL: P chart row 30 3 times, then p sts 19-36 once more. At the same time place 3 markers to indicate the pattern repeats, after 36 sts from the beginning (last section is 18 sts).

Continue working flat from row 29 (31, 33) and work in the same manner as previously, until you have worked as many rows as for the back. Note! Twist the yarns at the end of the row, so the armhole edge is neat. For best results, work the first and last st in the same colour as the adjacent st (without following the chart), as the selvedge st will be hidden under the seam.



JOINING THE BODY

Work the next row of the front, place marker on side seam, work the same row of back. Place BOR-marker. You have 6 (8, 8) markers to separate the chart.

SIZES S/M AND 2XL/3XL: Continue in this manner repeating chart B 6 (8) times in rnd, until the work measures approx. 60 cm /23.5" from shoulder, measured from armhole edge, or desired length.

SIZE L/XL: Continue in this manner first working sts 19-36 from chart B, then repeating chart B 6 times in rnd, and then working sts 1-18 once more, until the work measures approx. 60 cm /23.5" from shoulder, measured from armhole edge, or it's the desired length.

TIP FOR SIZE L/XL: If you want to work with entire charts, break the yarns before the next round, slide the back stitches onto the left needle and change your BOR to another side seam.

Break CC yarn.

Knit one round with MC.

HEM

Change to 3.5 mm (US4) needle. Work *k2, p2* ribbing for 10-12 cm / 4-4.75".

Work the set-up round to change the 2x2 ribbing to 1x1 ribbing.

BO with tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

SLEEVES (BOTH ALIKE)

Beginning from the middle of underarm and using MC and 4 mm (US6) needle, pick up and knit 76 (84, 92) sts in total, 38 (42, 46) sts on both sides. Pick up sts next to selvedge st to create a neat edge.

Place 4 markers: BOR-marker in underarm, 1 marker after 2 (6, 10) sts, 1 marker up in the middle of round after 38 (42, 46) sts and 1 marker 2 (6, 10) sts before BOR-marker. You can see 2 repeats of chart B and underarm 4 (12, 20) sts.

Read the entire instruction before beginning: Join CC and begin to work colourwork according to chart B. Repeat the chart 2 times in a rnd.

SIZE S/M: Work 4 extra underarm sts mainly with MC and occasionally with CC sts.

SIZES L/XL AND 2XL/3XL: Work the extra 12 (20) underarm sts in the following way: At the beginning of rnd, work the last 6 (10) of the chart, and at the end of rnd the first 6 (10) sts of the chart.

At the same time: There will be 4 (8, 10) sleeve decreases in total. Work the first decrease when the work measures approx. 12 (6, 5) cm / 4.75 (2 25, 2)" and after that every 10 (5, 4) cm / 4 (2, 1.5)" by working k2tog at the beginning of rnd and ssk at the end of the rnd.

SIZES S/M AND L/XL:

When you reach the first and last marker, remove the marker and continue decreasing as normal.

ALL SIZES:

Work until sleeve measures appr. 45 cm / 17.75" from underarm. You have 68 (68, 72) sts.

Break CC yarn.

Knit one round with MC and decrease at the same time:

SIZES S/M AND L/XL: Work *(k2, k2tog, k3, k2tog) 2 times, (k2, k2tog, k2, k2tog) 2 times*, repeat *-* = 52 sts.

SIZE 2XL/3XL: Work *k2, k2tog, k3, k2tog*, 8 times = 56 sts.

CUFFS (BOTH ALIKE)

Change to 3 mm (US2.5) needle.

Work *k2, p2* ribbing for 8 cm / 3.25".

Work the set-up round to change the 2x2 ribbing to 1x1 ribbing.

BO with tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

NECKLINE

With MC and 3.5 mm (US4) needle, pick up and knit approx. 88 (96, 108) sts from neckline (the stitch count must be divisible by 4). Pick up sts next to selvedge st to create a neat edge, and from front and back from v-looking st, so the work appears to continue seamlessly up. Pick up 1 st per rnd on edges and the shaped part.

Work *k2, p2* ribbing for 20-22 cm / 7.75-8.5".

Work the set-up round to change the 2x2 ribbing to 1x1 ribbing.

BO with tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

FINISHING

Wet block the sweater, squeeze dry, and on a flat surface block to the indicated measurements. Stranded colourwork turns nice and smooth with gentle blocking but will retract when dry due to the floats. Leave to dry completely.



CHART A, S/M

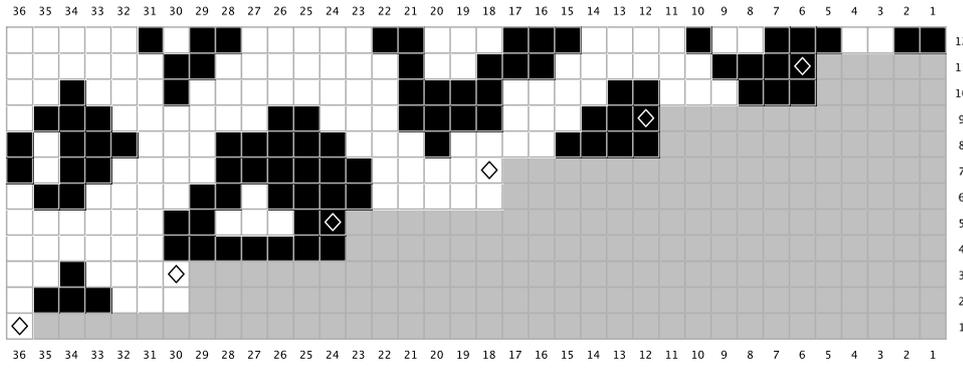
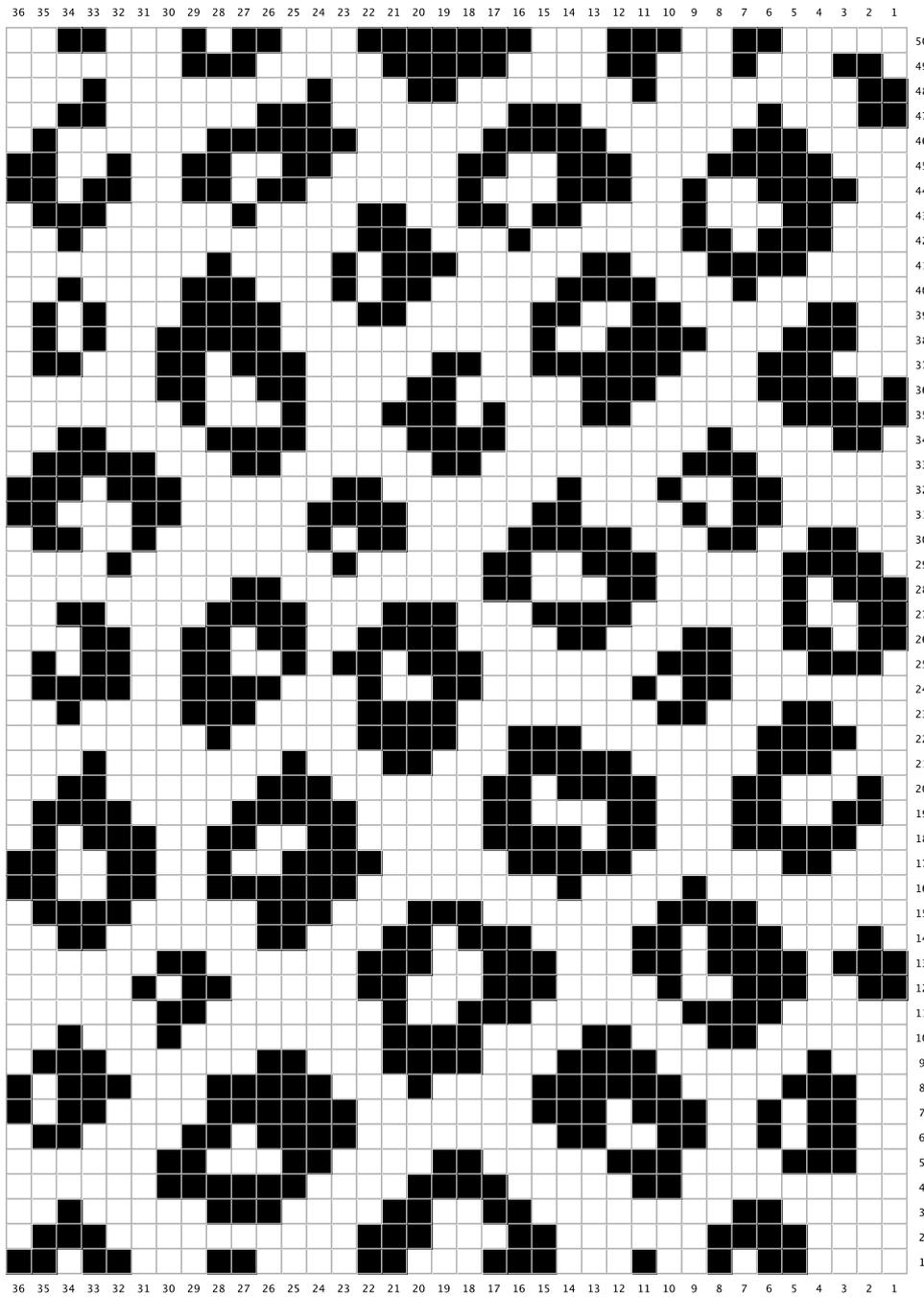


CHART B, S/M



-  Main colour
-  Contrast colour
-  Shows the pattern repeat
-  No stitch
-  Double stitch
-  M1L
-  M1R

CHART C, S/M

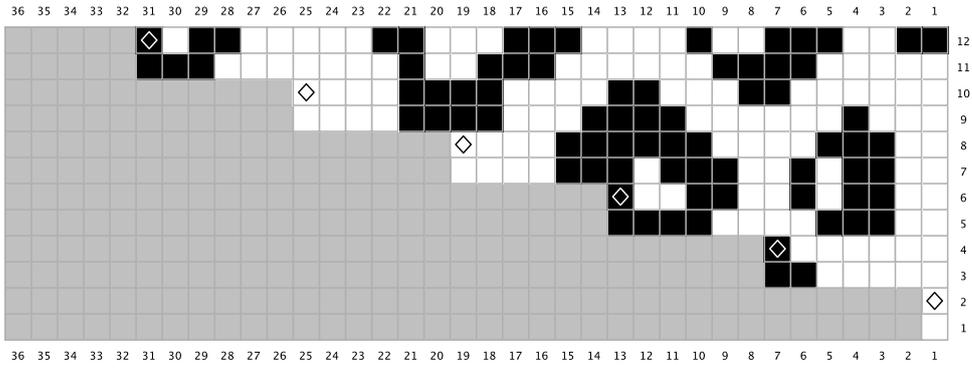


CHART D, S/M

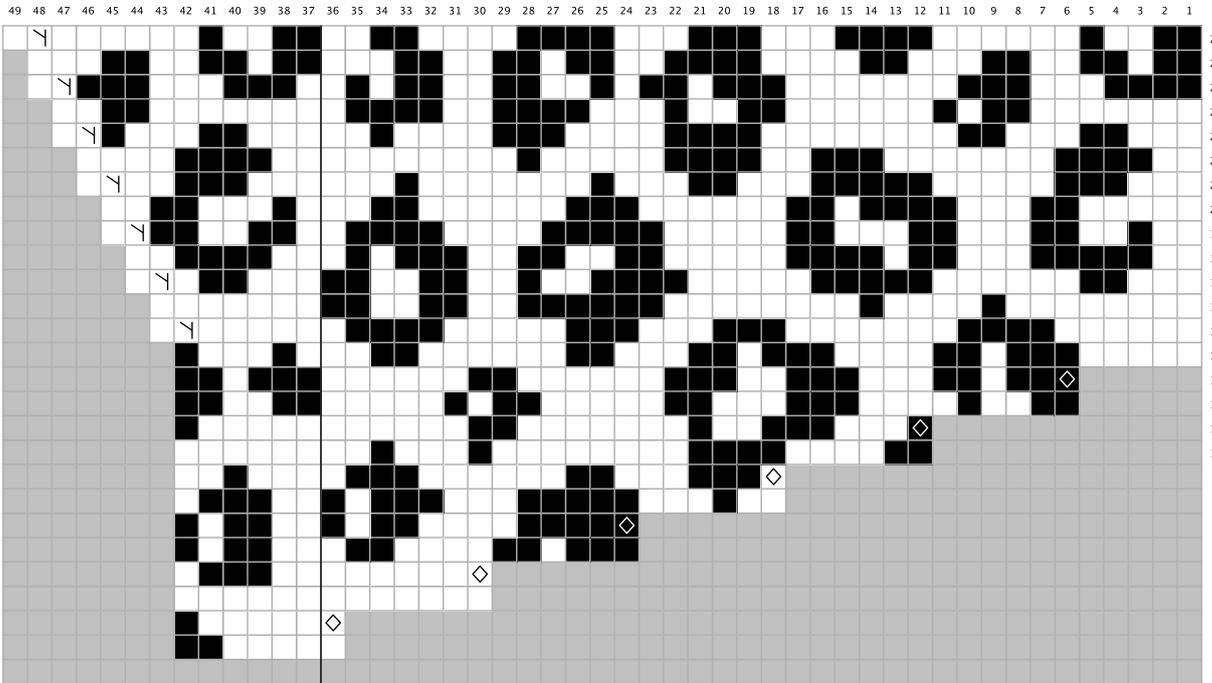


CHART E, S/M

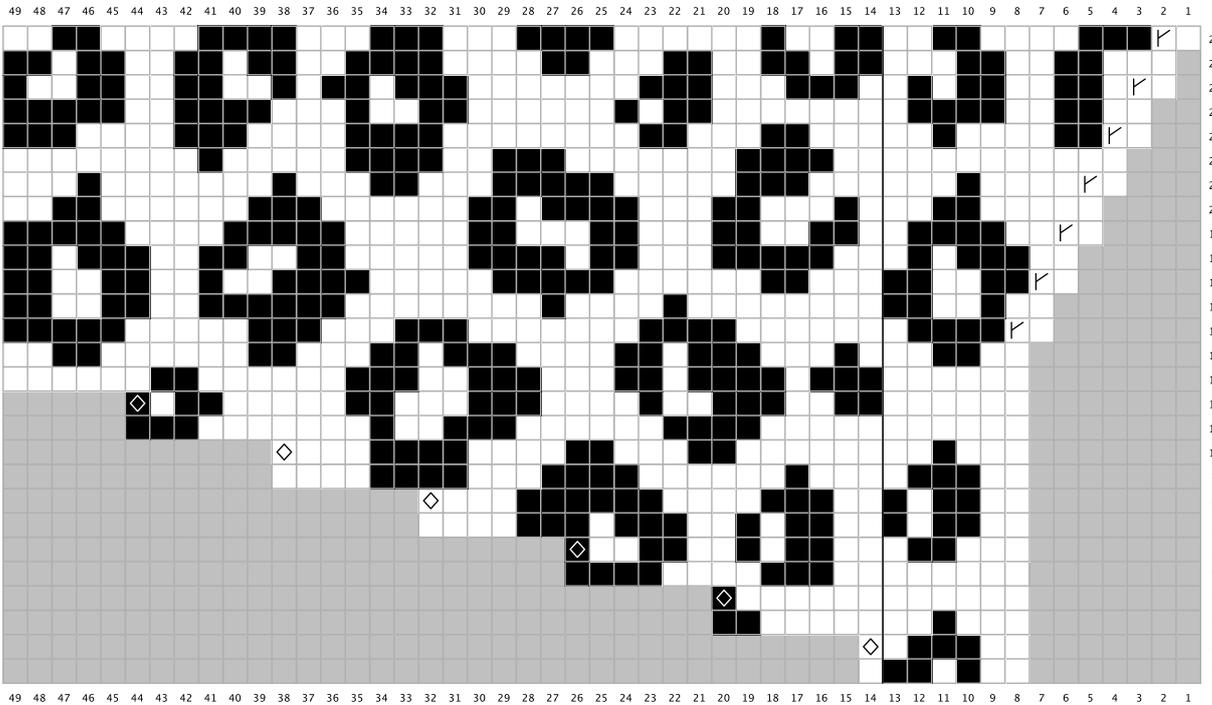


CHART A, L/XL

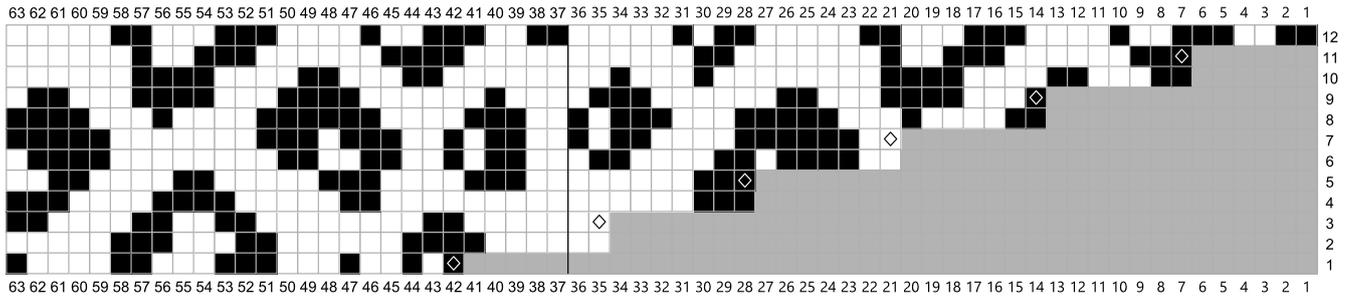
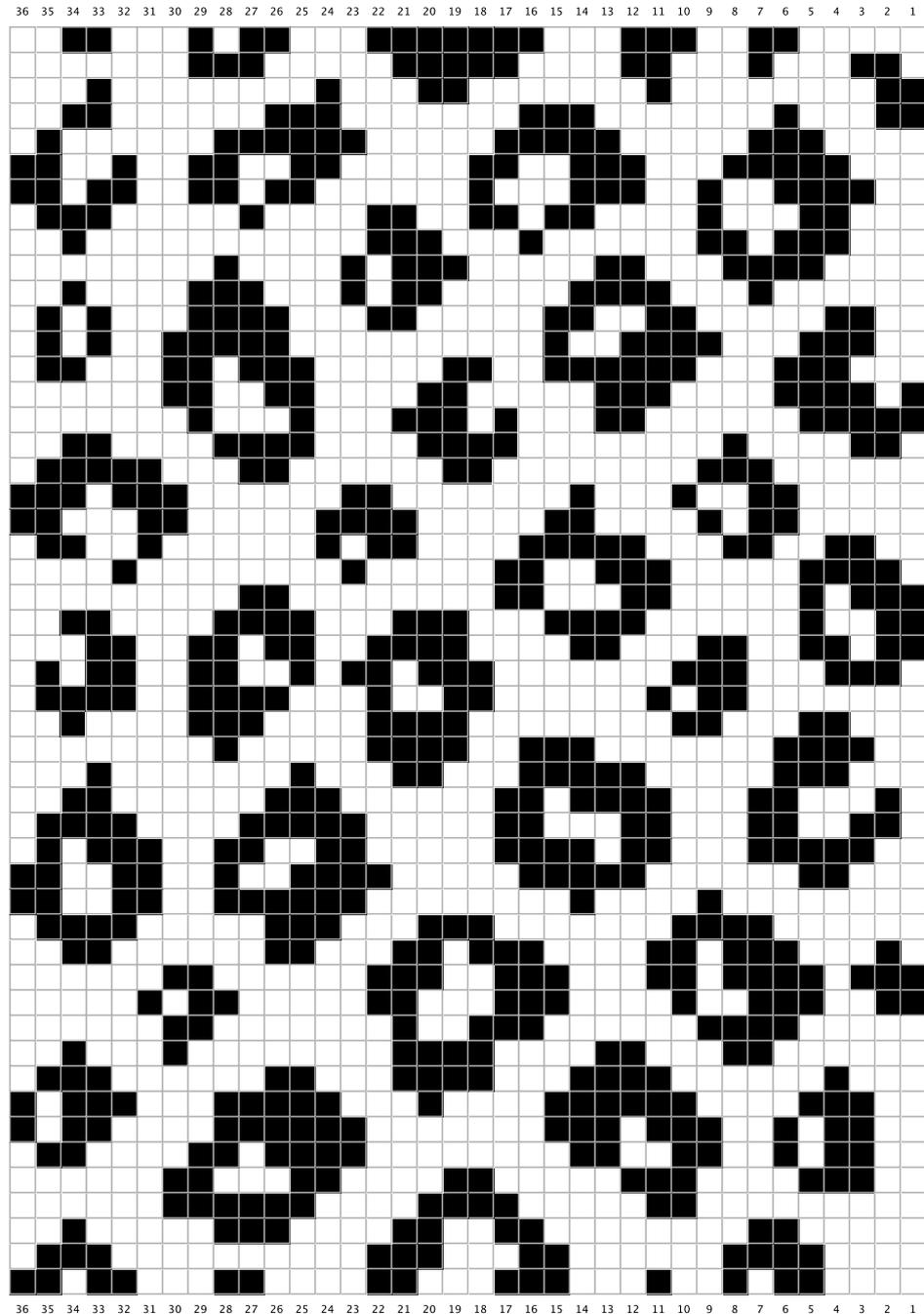


CHART B, L/XL



-  Main colour
-  Contrast colour
-  Shows the pattern repeat
-  No stitch
-  Double stitch
-  M1L
-  M1R

CHART C, L/XL

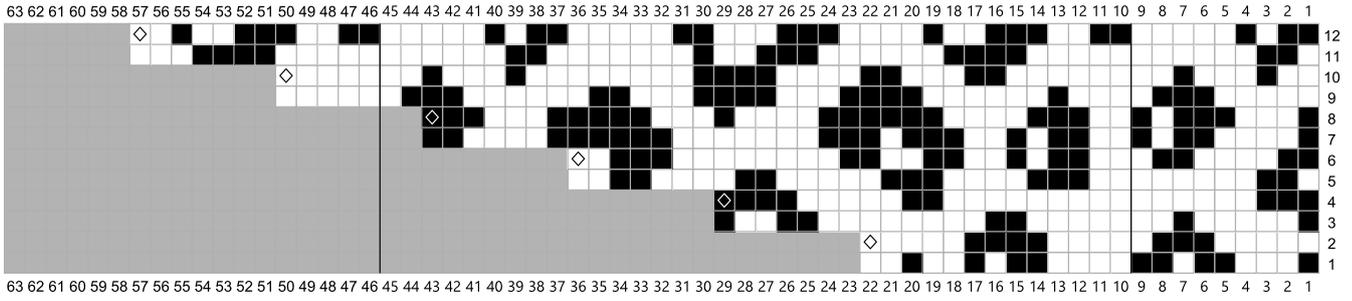


CHART D, L/XL

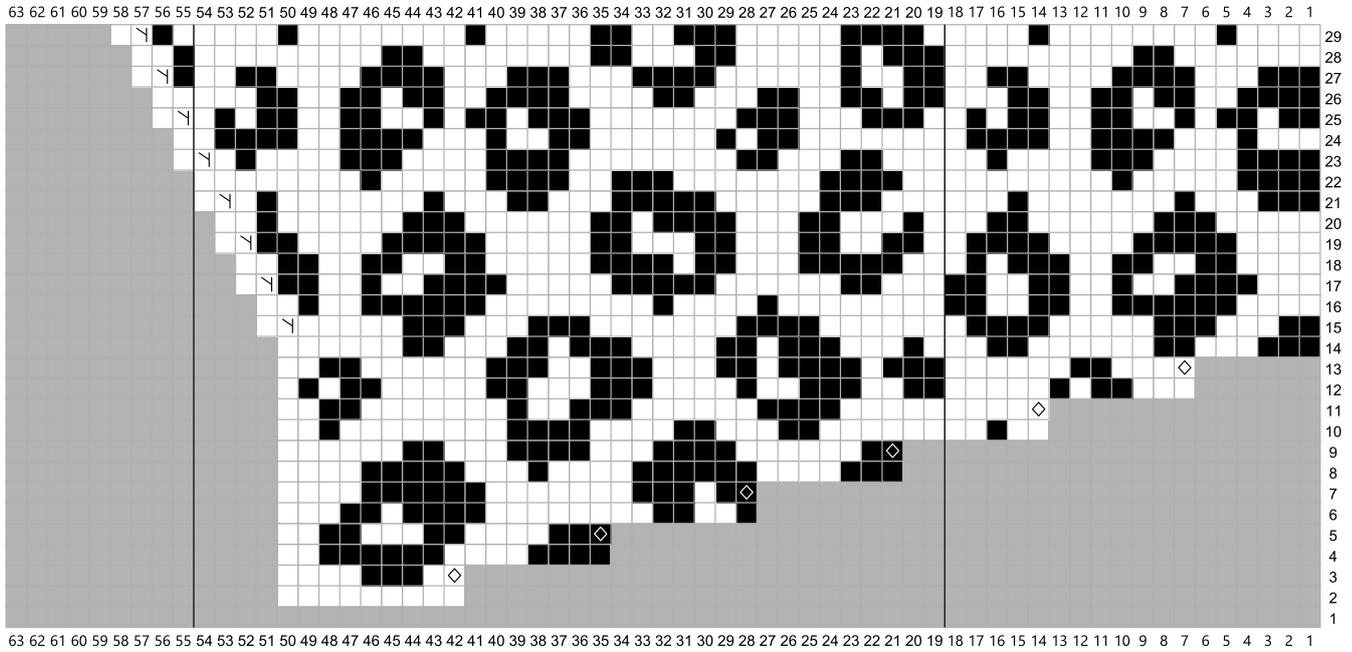


CHART E, L/XL

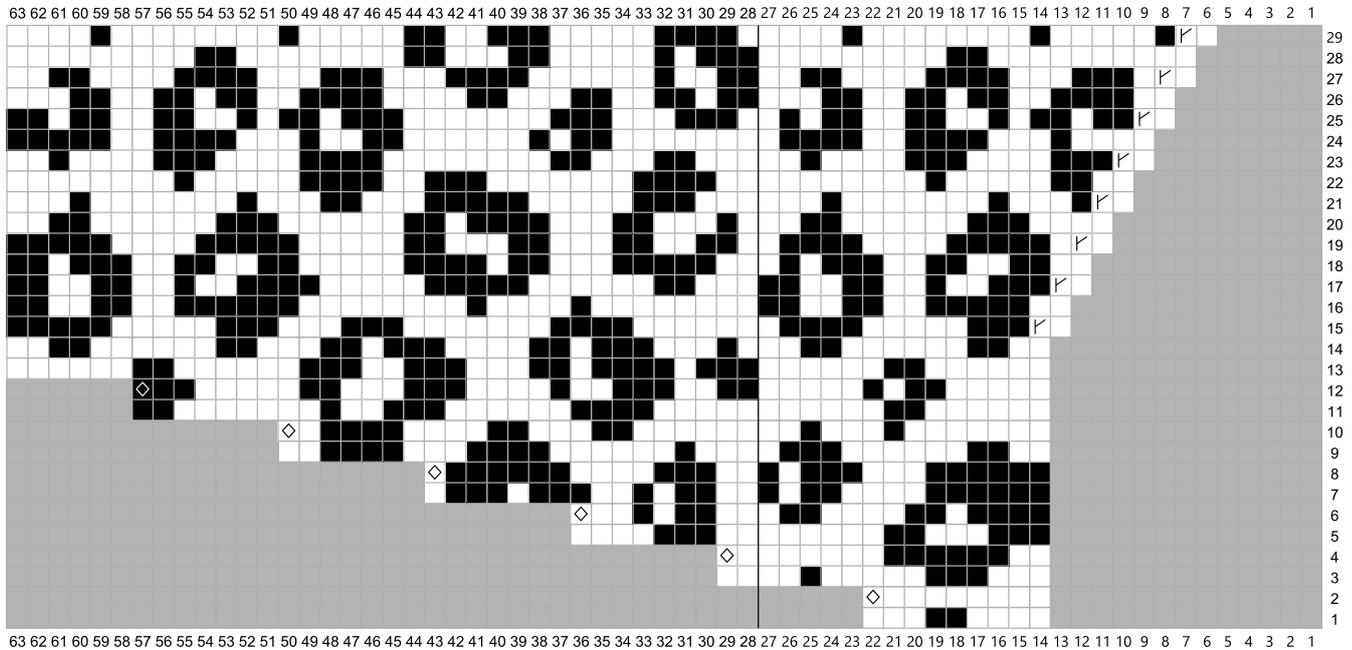


CHART A, 2L/3XL

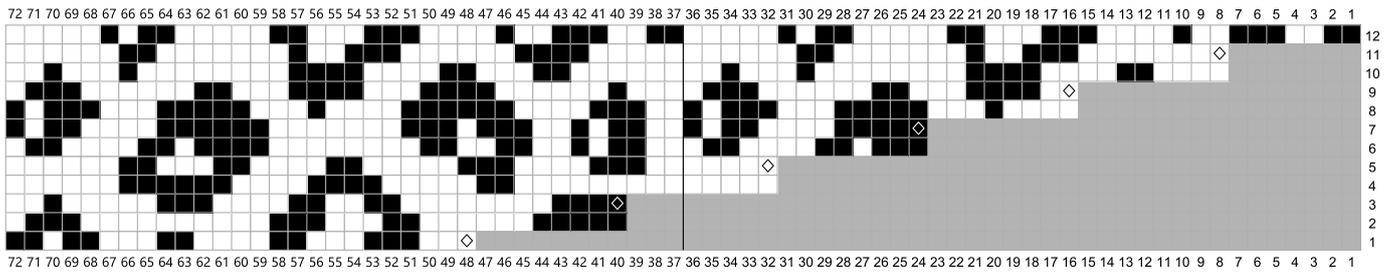
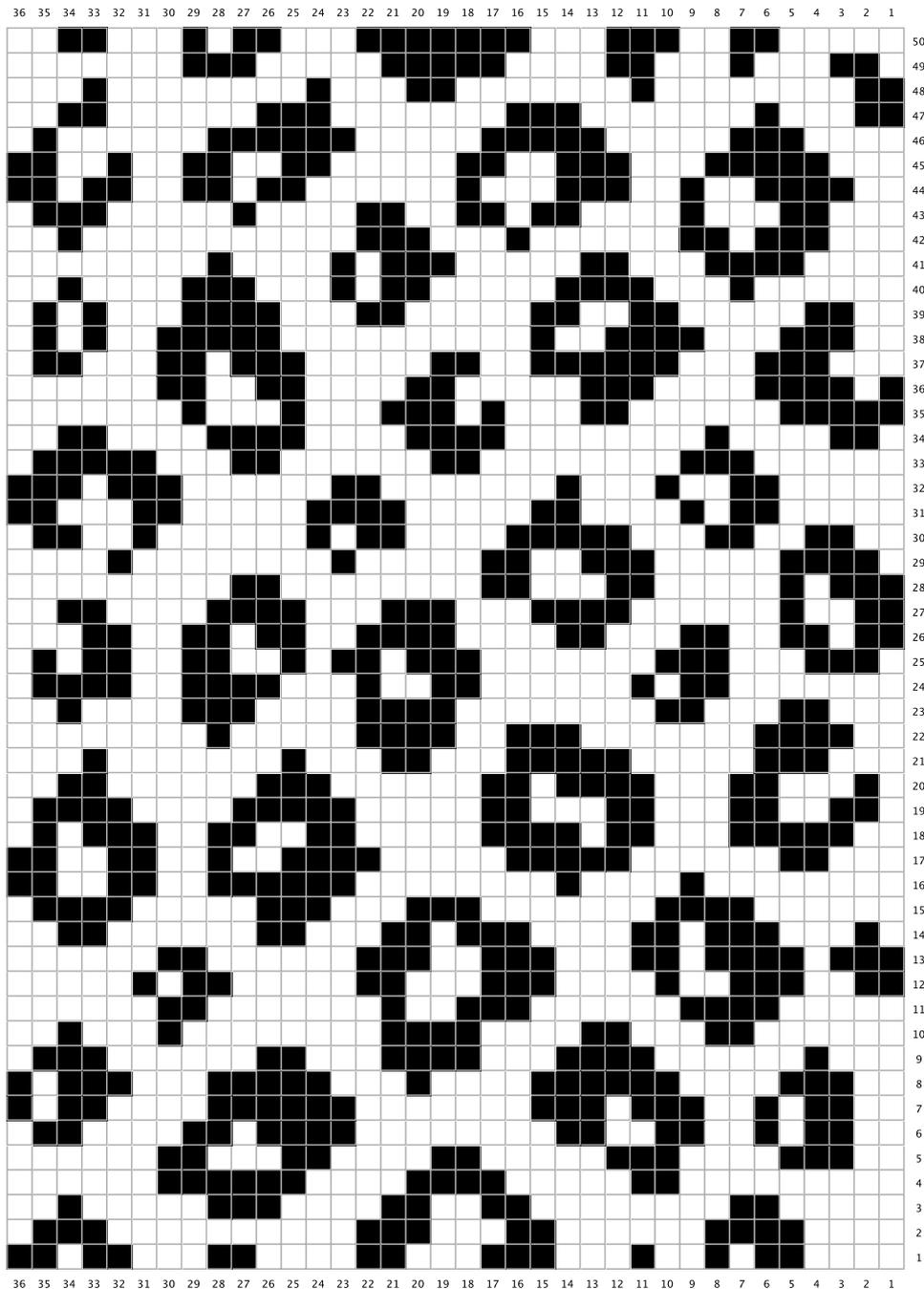


CHART B, 2L/3XL



-  Main colour
-  Contrast colour
-  Shows the pattern repeat
-  No stitch
-  Double stitch
-  M1L
-  M1R

CHART C, 2L/3XL

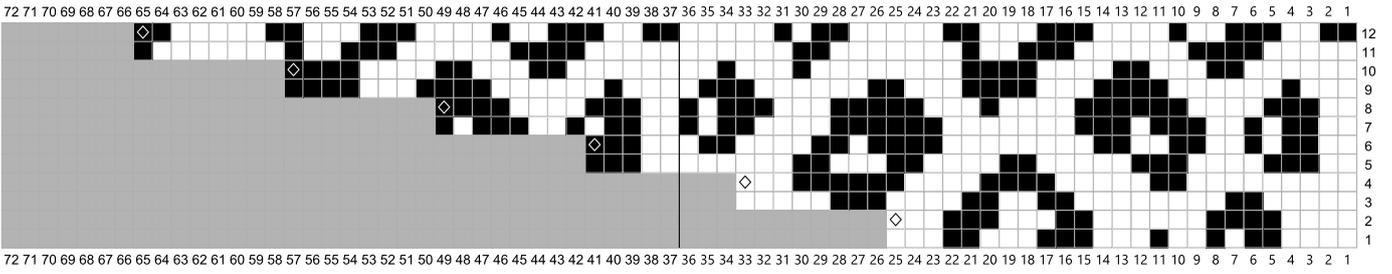


CHART D, 2L/3XL

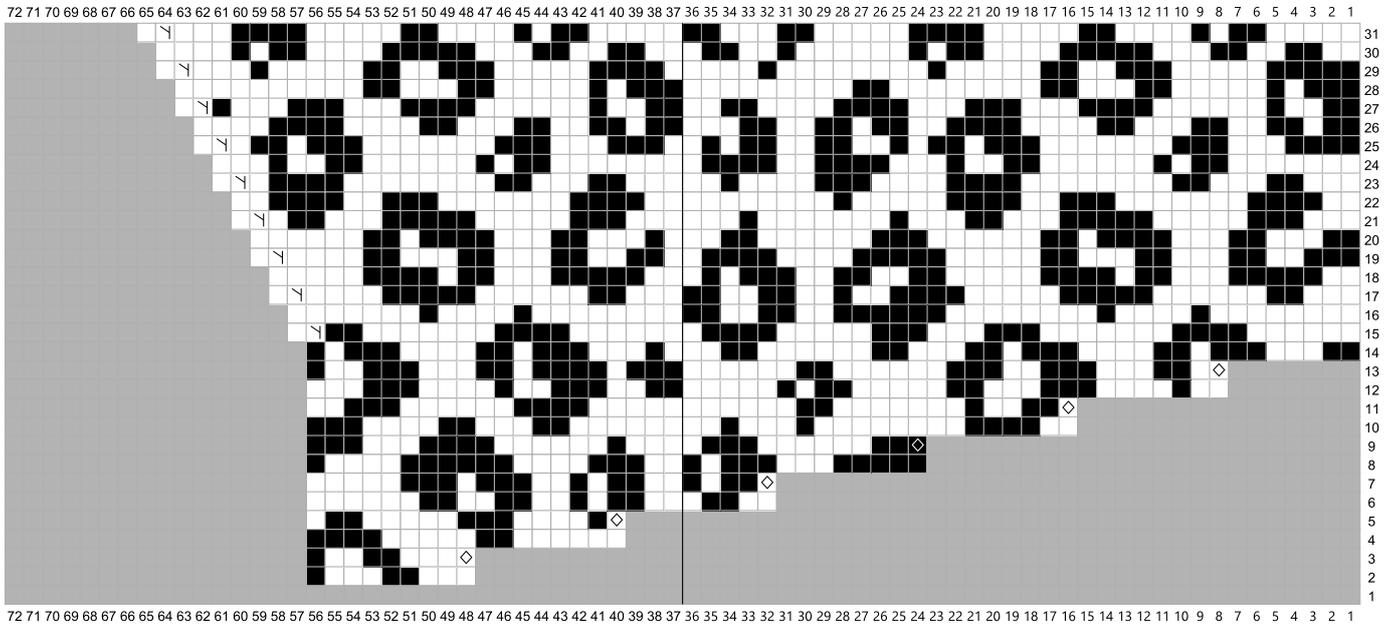
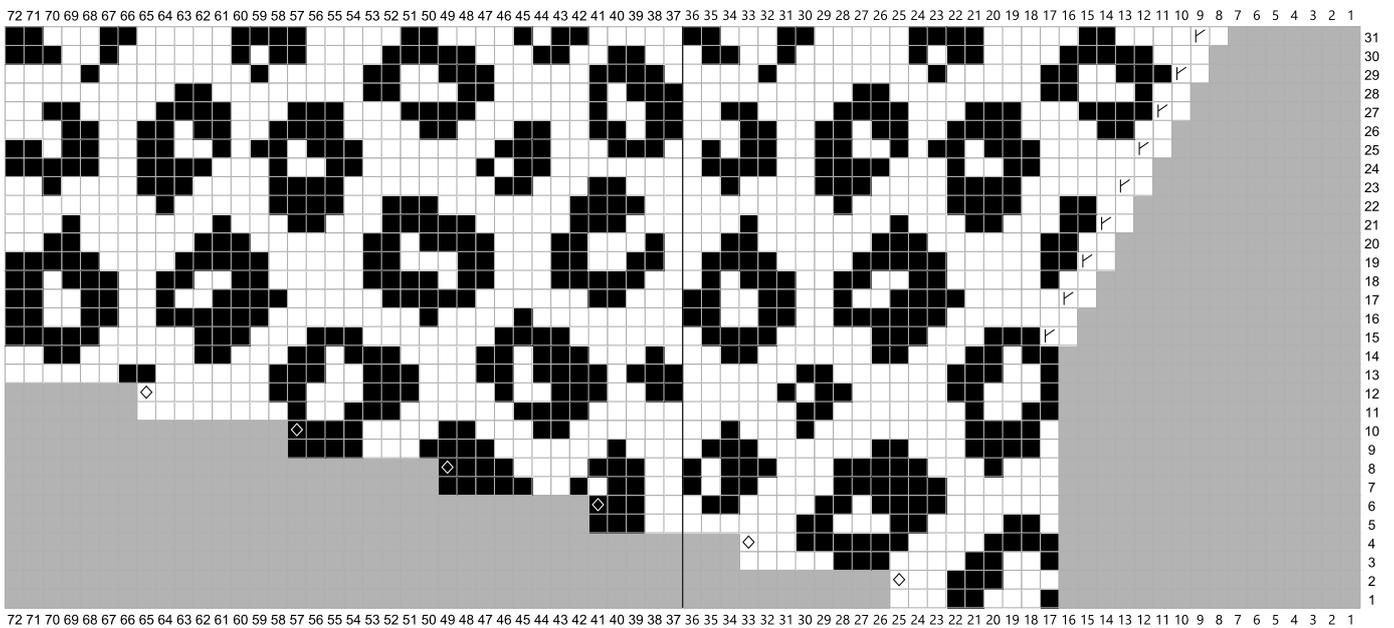


CHART E, 2L/3XL



TIPS FOR MOHAIR

Mohair varies; some contain more silk adding a wonderful sheen, others are fluffy. The base yarn and mohair in slightly different shades creates the most striking combo and a marled finish.

Dark mohair will colour the entire garment, which you can use as an effect. You can also use dark mohair to even out the variegation of hand-dyed spotted yarns. The result will still be vibrant.

Try pairing a white base yarn with pale mohair for some lovely, pastelly combinations.

Create a stripy sweater by sticking to a single base colour and changing the shade of the mohair. It's a great way to get rid of leftover yarn.

You can also keep more than two mohair strands together. If you have a lot of scraps, place the balls in colour sequence, sliding them into the sweater one strand at a time.

If you're not into mohair, replace it for instance with lace weight cashmere. If a pattern requires both a fingering weight yarn and mohair, you can usually replace them with DK weight yarn.







VIRE



[BUZZ IN FINNISH]

HUMU

LEVEL 1/3

SIZES: S (M)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:

CIRCUMFERENCE APPROX. 52 (57.5) CM / 20.75 (23)", TO FIT APPROX. 54 (59) CM / 21.25 (23.25)" HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE.

PICTURED IN SIZE S.

Knitting the Humu hat is a feast – it's perhaps the easiest hat ever: simply knit a straight tube, fold over, and finally fold the edge. Even a novice won't need to compromise on style.

#HUMUHAT

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 100 (100) g of Mohair by Canard (72% kid mohair, 28% mulberry silk - 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour Roze (3038). The hat is worked holding 2 strands together.

NEEDLES: 3 mm (US2.5) long circular needle for magic loop or 40 cm / 16" circular needle and DPNs.

NOTIONS: Tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 23 sts x 33 krs = 10 cm / 4" of stockinette stitch.

TECHNIQUE: The hat is cast on with provisional or long tail cast-on method from inside the crown and worked in a long tube to the crown outside. Then the cast-on edge is tightened, and the hat is folded twice.

CAST ON

With the provisional cast-on method, CO 60 (66) sts holding 2 strands together. It's recommended to use the easy provisional cast-on with waste yarn and use the same yarn as for the hat, so you can simply tighten the yarn when finishing the hat. Knit 1 round. Join in round.

EASIER METHOD: With the long tail cast-on method, CO 60 (66) sts holding 2 strands together. Join in round. Knit 1 round.

Work *k1, yo* for 1 round = 120 (132) sts.

On the next round, knit yarn-overs through the back loop to avoid holes.

Work in stockinette stitch for 60 cm / 23.5", or a little longer if you still have some yarn left.

CROWN

Work k2tog to the end of the round = 60 (66) sts.

Knit 1 round.

Work k2tog to the end of the round = 30 (33) sts.

Break the yarn, pull it through all sts twice and tighten to close the gap.

FINISHING

At this point weave all ends on the WS.

If you used the provisional cast-on method with waste yarn, simply tighten the yarn to close the gap. If you used some other provisional cast-on method, unravel it and pull the yarn through the stitches. Tighten and weave in the ends.

If you used the long tail cast-on method, using a tapestry needle pull the yarn through all sts. Tighten to close the gap and weave in the ends.

Spray the hat and stretch carefully lengthwise. Leave to dry. When the hat is dry, fold the WS's facing each other. Turn the cast-on edge on the inside. Sew the ends together with a few stitches. Fold the edge for approx. 6-10 cm / 2.25-4".





[ISLAND OFF HELSINKI]

LONNA

LEVEL 2/3

SIZE: 160 CM X 105 CM / 63" X 41.25"

Lonna is a windswept island off the Helsinki coastline, cables forming a riptide pattern in its namesake, triangle-shaped shawl. The beauty of the shawl is that it looks just as good on both sides, as cables are worked both on the right and wrong side. The finished shawl takes the breath away, yet it's easy to knit: cables are worked exactly the same way on either side.

#LONNASHAWL

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 200 g of Gepard Wild & Soft (40% Tussah silk, 60% merino wool - 240 m / 263 yds / 50 g), colour green (866), and 125 g of Gepard Kid Seta (70% super kid mohair, 30% silk – 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour deep green (884). The shawl is worked holding both yarns together.

NEEDLES: 4 mm (US6) circular needle 80 cm / 32".

NOTIONS: 6 st markers to stay on track, cable needle, tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 18 sts x 27 rows = 10 cm / 4" of st pattern. The gauge is not crucial but affects the yardage.

TECHNIQUE: The shawl is worked starting from one tip, and it's shaped by increases in every other row on the left edge.

CAST ON

With the long tail cast-on method, CO 2 sts holding both yarns together.

Work i-cord tube: *K2, slide sts back to the left needle.* Repeat *-* until you have worked 5 rows.

Turn the i-cord tube 90 degrees to the right and pick up and knit 4 sts of the left side of the tube (pick up both legs of the st). Then pick up and knit 2 sts of the CO edge of the tube. You have 8 sts.

NEXT ws: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, p1, k2, yo, k2, p2. (9 sts)

rs: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, k1, p2, PM, k1 tbl, PM, p2, k2.

ws: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, p1, k2, SM, yo, p1, SM, k2, p1, k1. (10 sts)

CHART A

From now on, begin to work with Chart A. Increase on every WS row making a yarn over and working the new st through the back loop as a knit or purl st as shown in the chart on RS.

rs: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, k1, p2, SM, work the 1st row of the chart A, SM, p2, k2.

ws: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, p1, k2, SM, yo, work the next row of the chart A, SM, k2, p1, k1.

Continue working in this manner until you have worked all rows 1-120. Now you can see your full repeat (shown with black borders in the chart). Add stitch markers after every chart repeat to stay on track.

CHART B

Begin to work with chart B.

rs: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, k1, p2, SM, work the 1st RS row of the pattern repeat (shown in black box), PM, work the 1st row of Chart B, SM, p2, k2.

ws: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, p1, k2, SM, yo, work the next row of chart B to M, SM, work the next row of the pattern repeat (shown in black box), SM, k2, p1, k1.

Continue working in this manner for Chart B rows 121-210.

CHART C

Begin to work with Chart C.

RS: Slip 1 stp-wise wyif, k1, p2, SM, work the 1st RS row of the pattern repeat (shown in black boxes in previous charts) 2 times, PM, work the 1st row of Chart C, SM, p2, k2.

WS: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, p1, k2, SM, yo, work the next row of Chart C to M, SM, work the next row of the pattern repeat (shown in black boxes in previous charts) 2 times, SM, k2, p1, k1.

Work in this manner for Chart C rows 211-318.

BACK TO CHART A

Return to work with Chart A from row 31. Work as previously, adding one more repeat again = black box. Continue working the cables in the same rhythm as earlier. Continue until you have worked row 111. You have 209 sts.

BIND OFF

Turn to WS. Bind off using a light i-cord method. Sl1, k1, slip them back onto the left needle, *k1, k2tog tbl, slip them back onto the left needle*, repeat *-*.

When you have only 2 sts left on your right needle, slip the 2nd over the 1st one and pull the yarn through the last one.

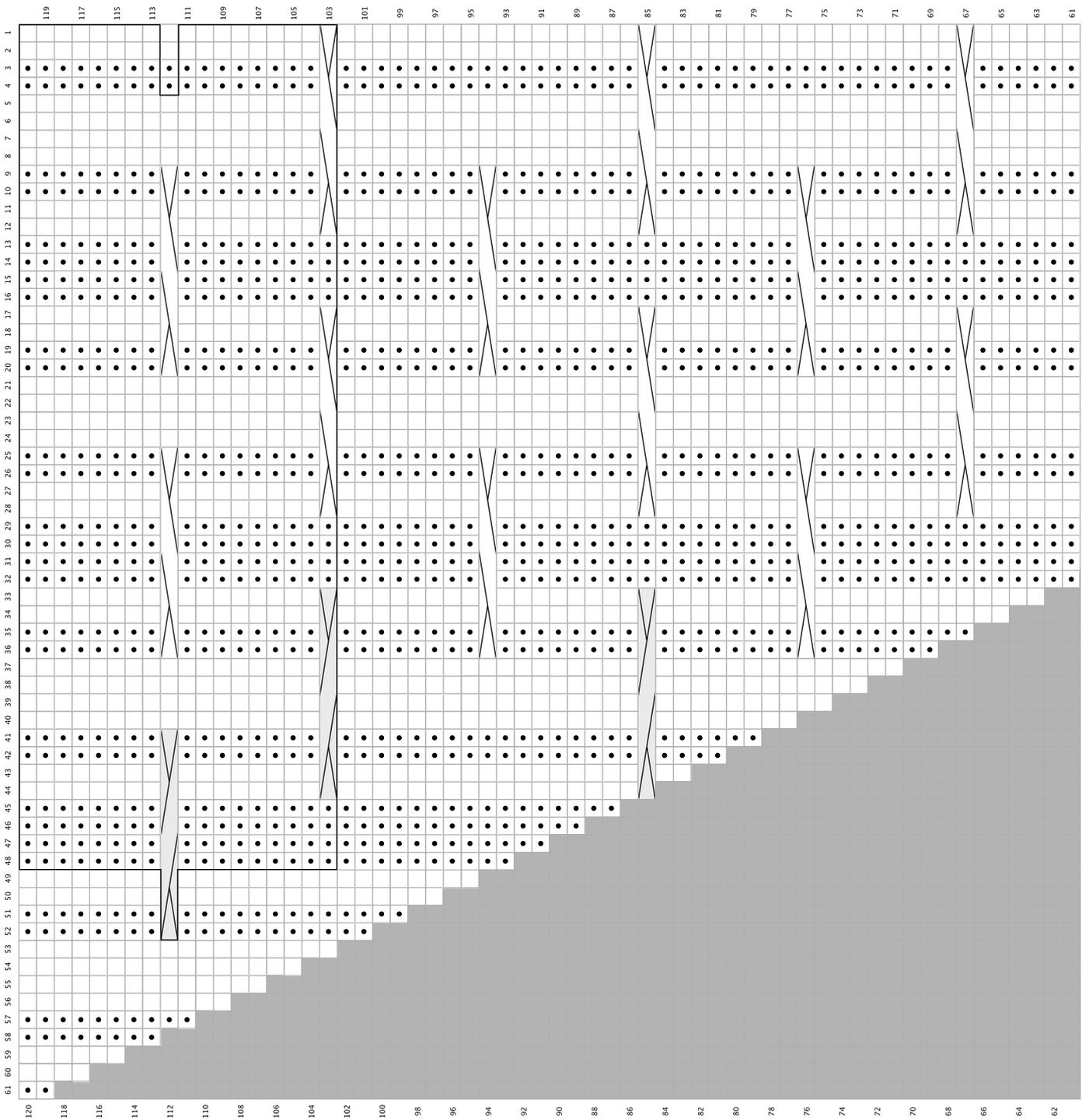
FINISHING

Block your shawl. Place the shawl in lukewarm water and leave to soak for some time. Then gently lift it up and squeeze, but don't wring. Roll between towels, stepping on it to remove excess water.

Lay the shawl on a flat surface such as a gym mat for pinning down. Spread it to the given measurements, stretching heavily horizontally to open the cables. Pin the long side placing pins every 2.5 cm / 1" to get a straight edge. If you place pins only every 10 cm / 4" and stretch the shawl horizontally, it will create "tips" on the shawl. That is why it's important to place the pins densely. Also pin the bias edge carefully. Leave the shawl to dry.



CHART A



RS: k, WS: p

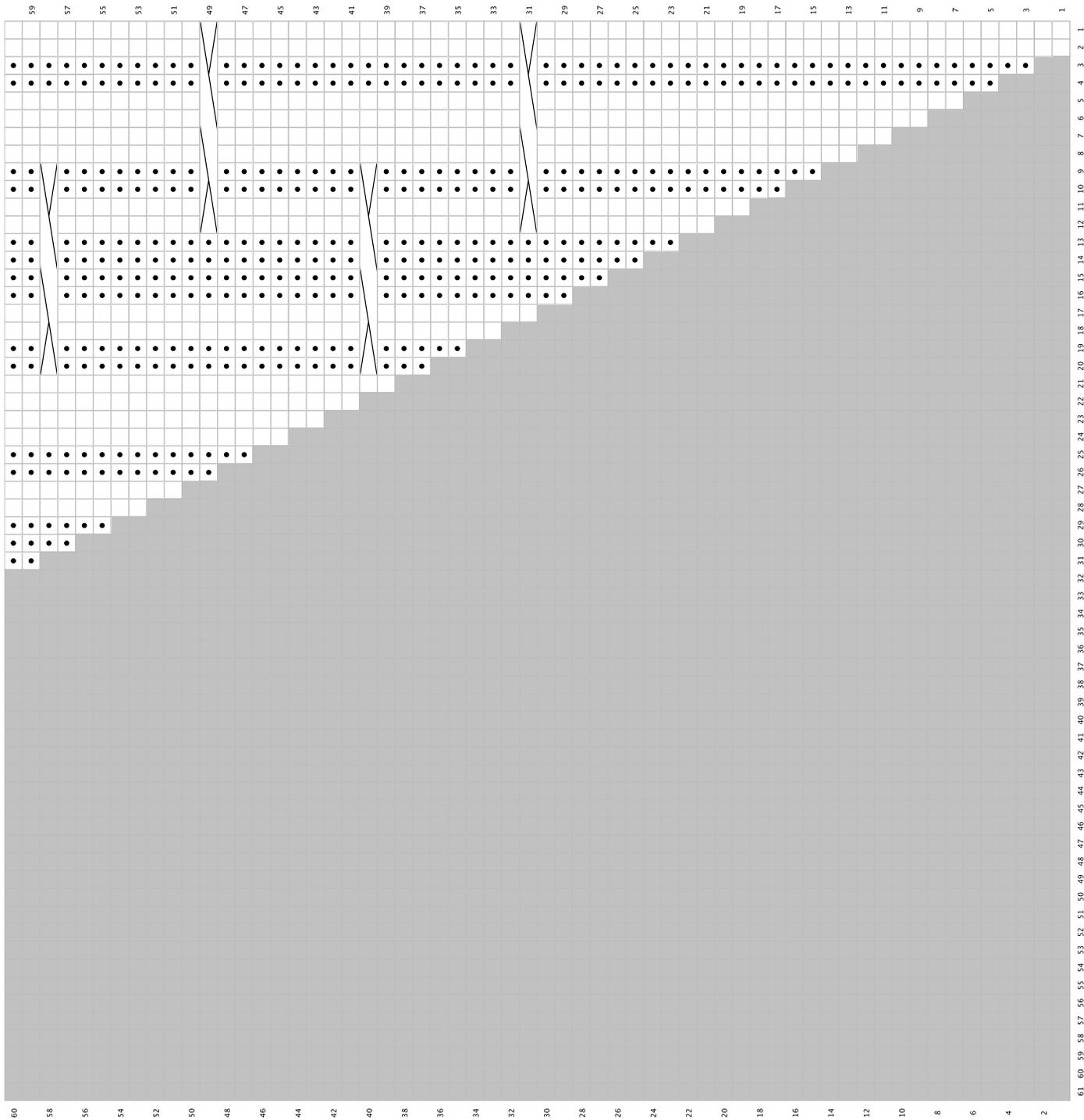


RS: p, WS: k



6/6 RC (both RS and WS): Slip 6 sts on cable needle to backside, k2, p2, k2,
then k2, p2, k2 from cable needle.





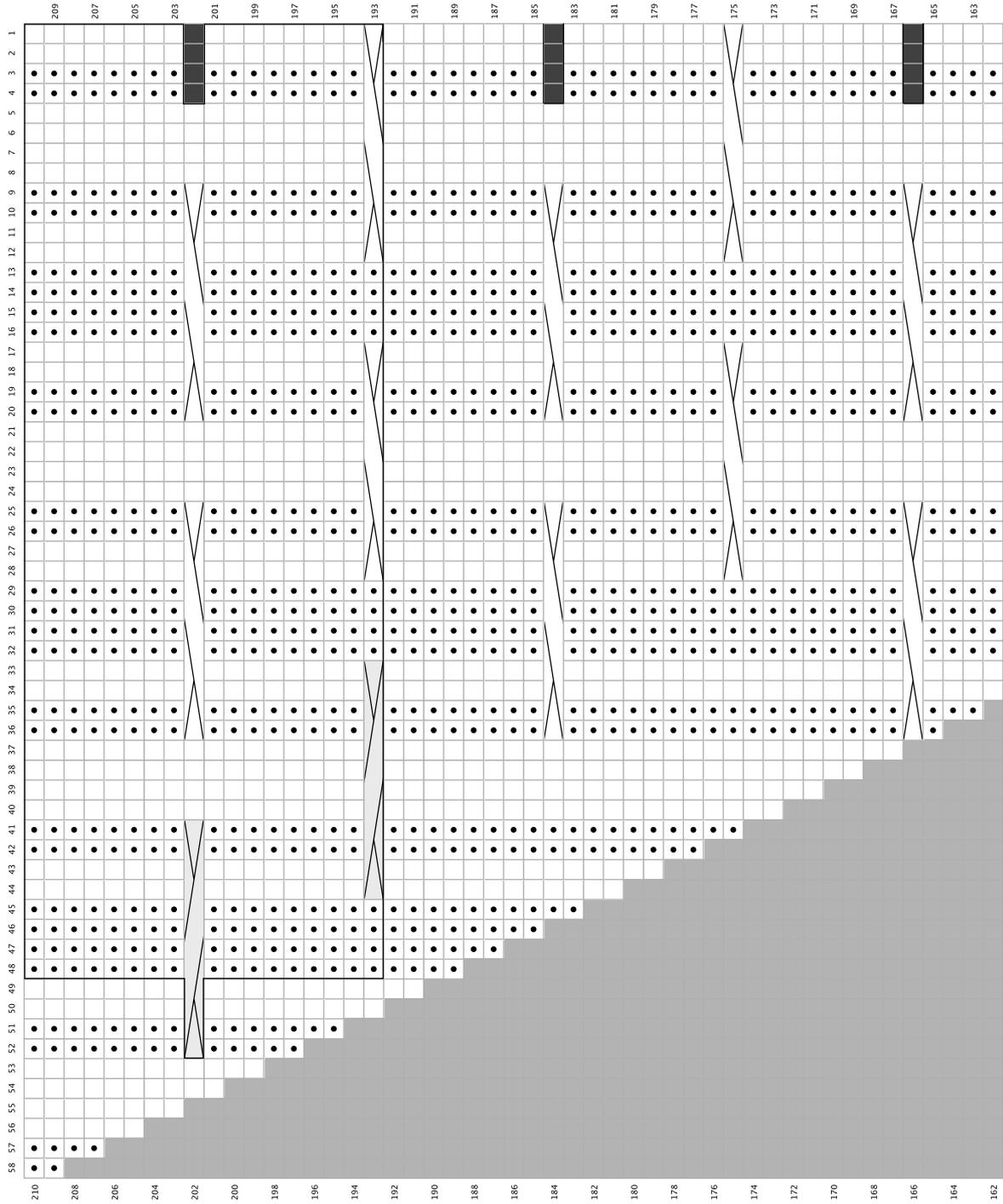
6/6 LC (both RS and WS): Slip 6 sts on cable needle to frontside, k2, p2, k2,
then k2, p2, k2 from cable needle.

Pattern repeat

No stitch



CHART B

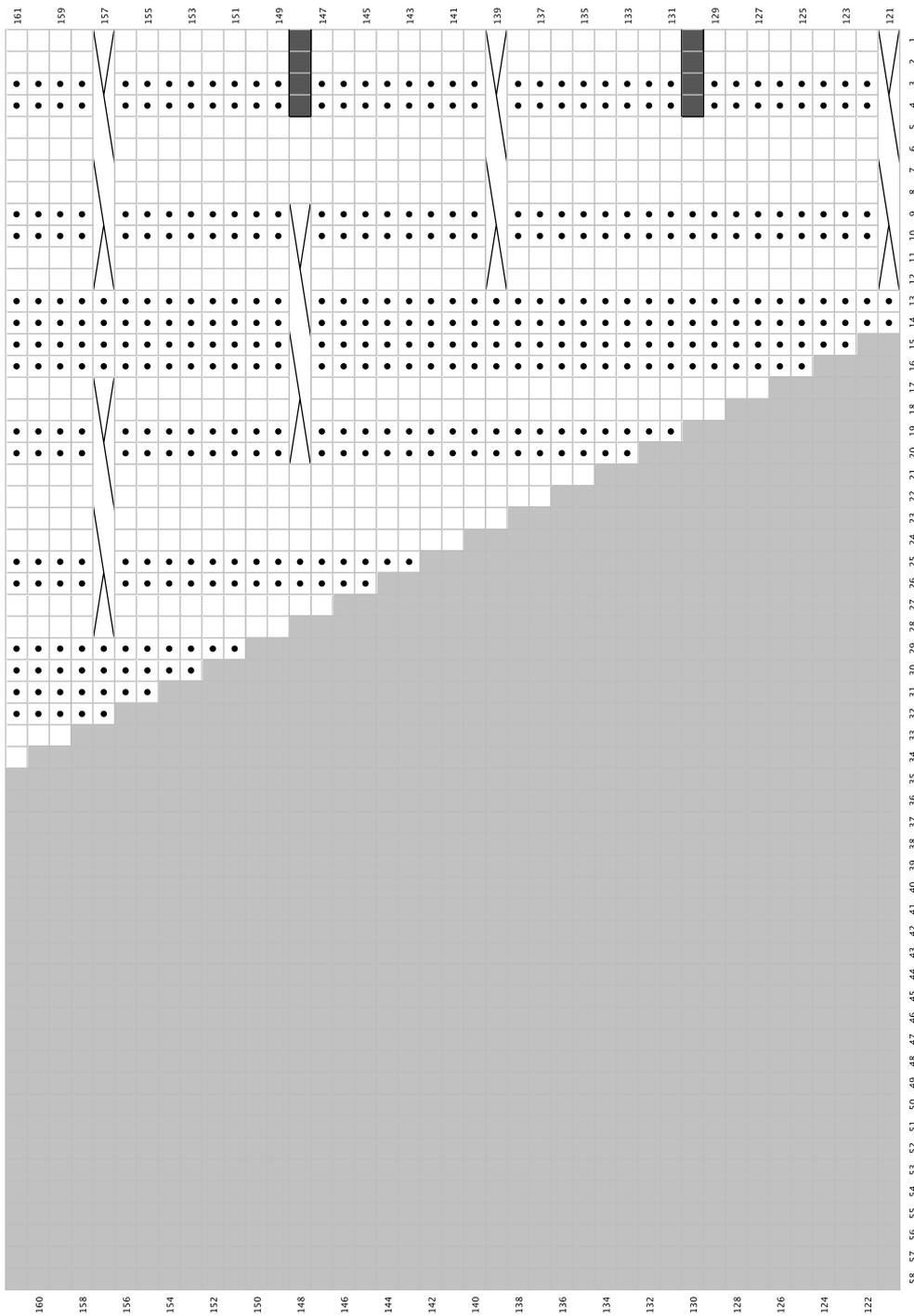


RS: k, WS: p 

RS: p, WS: k 

6/6 RC (both RS and WS): Slip 6 sts on cable needle to backside, k2, p2, k2,
then k2, p2, k2 from cable needle.





6/6 LC (both RS and WS): Slip 6 sts on cable needle to frontside, k2, p2,

k2, then k2, p2, k2 from cable needle.

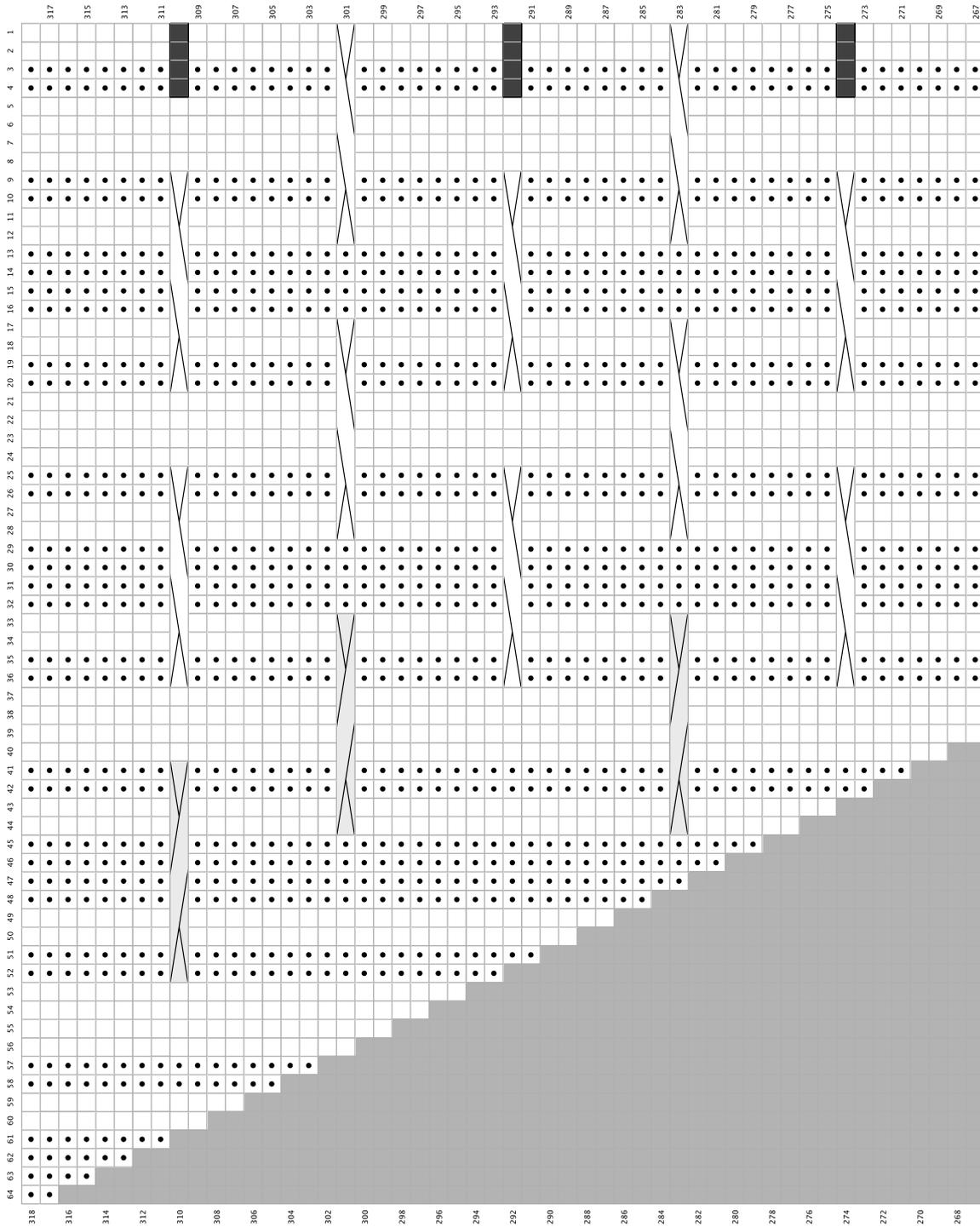


Pattern repeat 

These sts are from previous repeat 

No stitch 

CHART C



RS: k, WS: p

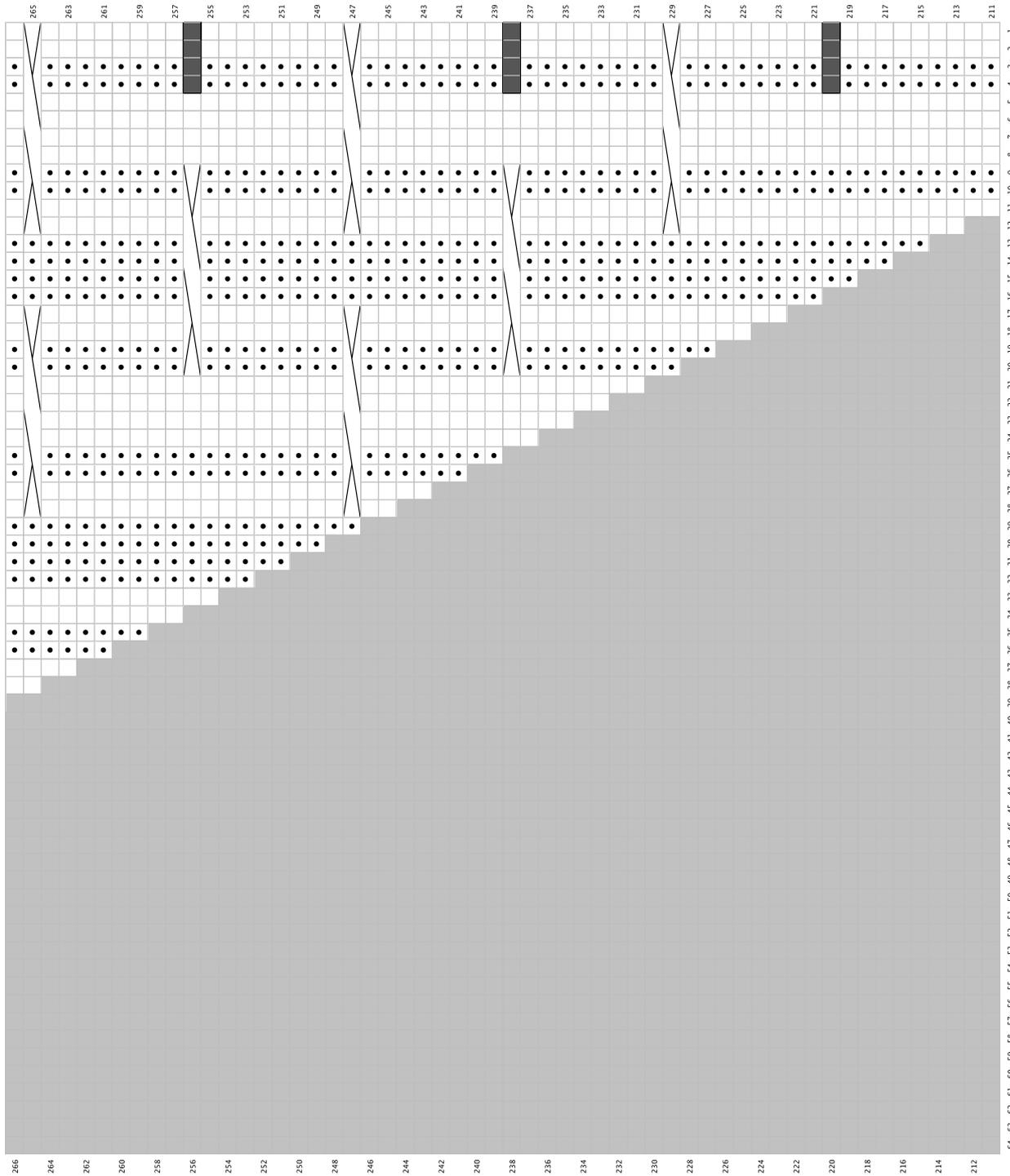


RS: p, WS: k



6/6 RC (both RS and WS): Slip 6 sts on cable needle to backside,
k2, p2, k2, then k2, p2, k2 from cable needle.





6/6 LC (both RS and WS): Slip 6 sts on cable needle to frontside,
k2, p2, k2, then k2, p2, k2 from cable needle.



These sts are from previous repeat



No stitch





[DISTRICT IN HELSINKI]

SOLVIK

LEVEL 1/3

SIZE: 33 CM X 200 CM / 13.25" X 80"

Solvik meaning sunny bay is a nautical district in eastern Helsinki, where you'll need some extra warmth pretty much any time of the year. The area boasts one of the city's finest sandy beaches – perfect for taking a walk wrapped in a chunky scarf on a nippy summer's day. Despite being a showstopper, the Solvik shawl is surprisingly easy to knit: all it takes is some chunky needles, fluffy alpaca yarn, and a texture that's an easier version of Lonna shawl. Solvik looks just as perfect viewed from any angle – it doesn't have a right or wrong side. Think that even a beginner can create something as fabulous as this!

#SOLVIKSHAWL

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 200 g of Viking Garn Alpaca Bris (60% baby alpaca, 11% merino wool, 29% nylon - 150 m / 164 yds / 50 g), colour nude (306).

NEEDLES: 6.5 mm (US10.5) circular needle 80 cm / 32".

NOTIONS: 2 st markers, cable needle, tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 17 sts x 20 rows = 10 cm / 4" of st pattern after light blocking. The gauge is not crucial but affects the yardage.

TECHNIQUE: The shawl is worked flat from one end to other.

CAST ON

With the long tail cast-on method, CO 56 sts.

ws: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, p1, k2, p2, PM, *k4, p2, k2, p4, k2, p2* 3 times, PM, k2.

rs: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, p1, SM, work as established to marker, SM, k2, p2, k2.

Repeat working in this manner, slipping the st markers when acrossing them, until you have worked 13 rows in total and your last row is WS.

From now on begin to work with the chart.

rs: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, p1, SM, work the 1st row of the chart, SM, k2, p2, k2.

ws: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, p1, k2, p2, SM, work the next row of the chart, SM, k2.

Continue working in this manner until you have worked all rows 1-26.

Note! On R14 work as follows:

ws: Slip 1 st p-wise wyif, p1, work the row 14 of the chart (note that you need to remove the st marker, work 4 sts of the cable and place it back to the same place), work 4 last sts before marker as est, SM, k2.

Repeat working full repeats (rows 1-26) 15 times in total or until you have approx. 200 cm / 80" of shawl.

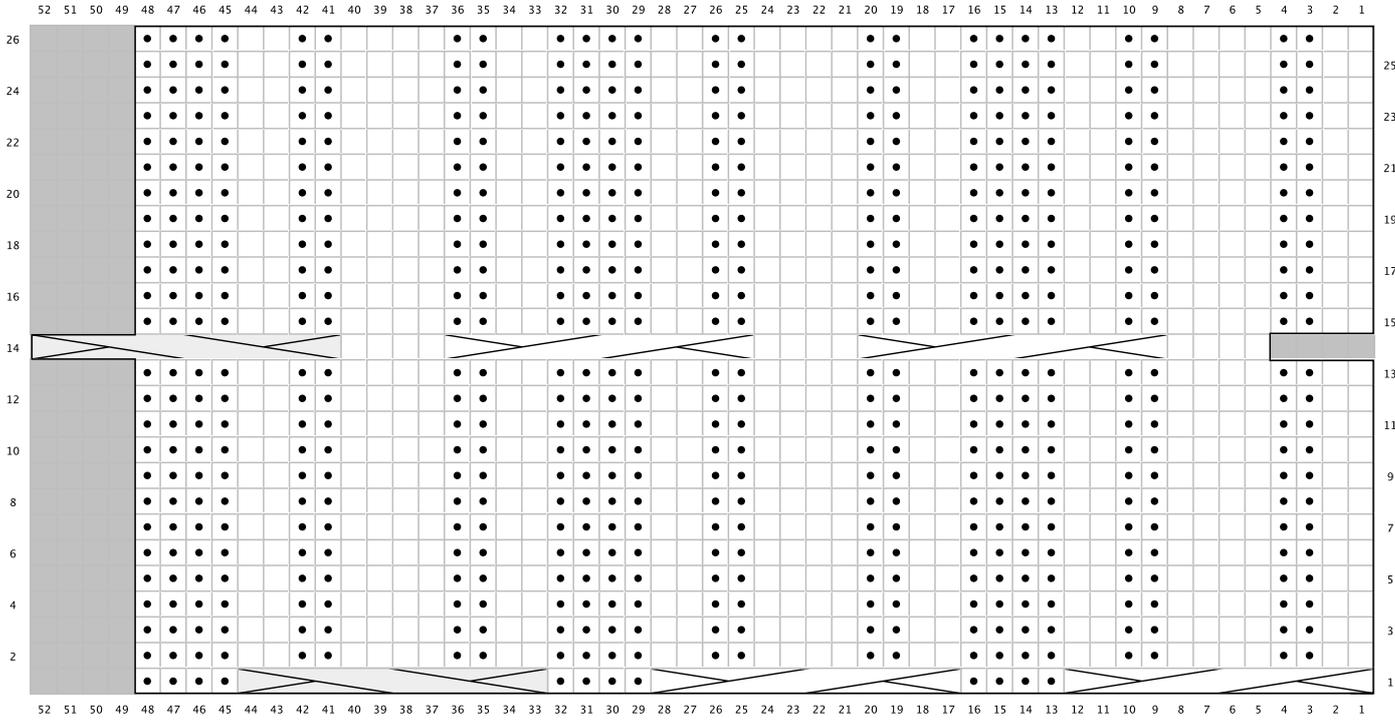
BIND OFF

NEXT RS: BO sts as they are.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends. Block your shawl. Lay it on a flat surface, stretch it to the given measurements and spray lightly. Leave to dry.





 RS: k, WS: p

 RS: p, WS: k



6/6 RC (both RS and WS): Slip 6 sts on CN to backside, k2, p2, k2, then k2, p2, k2 from CN.



6/6 LC (both RS and WS): Slip 6 sts on CN to frontside, k2, p2, k2, then k2, p2, k2 from CN.

 Pattern repeat

 No stitch





[FERRYMAN]

LAUTTURI

LEVEL 2/3

SIZE: ADULT

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:
WIDTH 32 CM / 12.5",
LENGTH FROM SHOULDER TO HEM 28 CM / 11".

Lautturi is the go-to cowl for the winter months. It adds an extra layer of warmth whether worn over a shirt at the office or outside under a coat. You begin at the neckline, divide it into a front and back, and work flat before the ribbing that goes round the entire cowl. The texture is sophisticated half brioche, thick raglan seams giving it a modern look.

#LAUTTURICOWL

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 75 g of Purl Soho Linen Quill (50% Fine Highland wool, 35% alpaca, 15% linen - 410 m / 439 yds / 100 g), colour Kettle black (3045L), and 40 g of Gepard Kid Seta (70% super kid mohair, 30% silk - 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour black (407). The cowl is worked holding both strands together.

Tip: You can replace silk mohair with some other thin yarn like lace-weight cashmere.

NEEDLES: 2.75 mm (US2) and 3.5 mm (US4) long circular needles for magic loop, or 2.75 mm (US2) 40 cm / 16" circular needle and 3.5 mm (US4) 40 cm / 16" and 80 cm / 32" circular needles.

NOTIONS: 8 stitch markers (1 different for BOR-marker), tapestry needle, waste yarn or stitch holders.

GAUGE: 22 sts x 38 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of half brioche with 3.5 mm (US4) needle.

TECHNIQUE: The cowl is worked from top down. First work the neck, then the raglan increases, and you divide the work for front and back, which are worked flat. Shoulder stitches are left on hold. Finally, the cowl is finished with edge ribbing, picking up new sts and using the sts that were on hold.

STITCH PATTERN**HALF BRIOCHE WORKED IN ROUND:**

RND 1, BRIOCHE: Sl1yo, p1.

RND 2, RIB: Brk1, p1.

HALF BRIOCHE WORKED FLAT:

R1 (RS), BRIOCHE: Sl1yo, p1.

R2 (WS), RIB: K1, brp1.

BRIOCHE INCREASE:

K1+yo+k1 in the same st: Knit the st, make a yarn-over, knit the same st again = 1 st will become 3 sts.

CAST ON

With the long tail tubular cast-on method, CO 96 sts on 2.75 mm (US2) needle holding both strands together.

EASIER METHOD: With the longtail cast-on method, CO 96 sts on 2.75 mm (US2) needle holding both strands together. Cast on sts loosely, so your head fits through the neckline.

Join in round. Place a BOR-marker to indicate the beginning of the round. It will be on the right back raglan seam.

Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 10 cm / 4".

On the last round place 7 stitch markers to indicate the raglan seams: work 11 sts as est ribbing (right shoulder), PM, work 9 sts as est ribbing (right front raglan seam), PM, work 15 sts as est ribbing (front), PM, work 9 sts as est ribbing (left front raglan seam), PM, work 11 sts as est ribbing (left shoulder), PM, work 9 sts as est ribbing (left back raglan seam), PM, work 23 sts as est ribbing (back), PM, work 9 sts as est ribbing (right back raglan seam).

YOKE

Change to 3.5 mm (US4) needle.

RND 1, BRIOCHE (INC): (K1+yo+k1 in the same st, work in brioche until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, work in brioche to M, SM) 4 times. (16 sts increased)

RND 2, RIB: *Brk1, p1*, repeat *-* to the end of the rnd. Note! Work all the new sts in the same rhythm as half brioche = work k1, p1 and k1 on every increase.

RND 3, BRIOCHE (NO INC): *Sl1yo, p1*, repeat *-* to the end of the rnd.

RND 4, RIB: *Brk1, p1*, repeat*-* to the end of the rnd.

Repeat rnds *1-4* 2 more times. You have 144 sts in total - 27 sts for front, 35 sts for back, 23 sts for both shoulders and 9 sts for each raglan seam.

Next, work increases only for shoulders and front.



RND 1. BRIOCHE (INC): (K1+yo+k1 in the same st, work in brioche until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, work in brioche to M, SM) 3 times, work in brioche to BOR-M. (12 sts increased)

RND 2. RIB: *Brk1, p1*, repeat *-* to the end of the rnd.

RND 3. BRIOCHE (NO INC): *Sl1yo, p1*, repeat *-* to the end of the rnd.

RND 4. RIB: *Brk1, p1*, repeat*-* to the end of the rnd.

Work rnds 1-3 once more. You have 168 sts in total - 35 sts for front and back, 31 sts for both shoulders and 9 sts for each raglan seam.

BACK

Remove BOR-marker, brk1, pfb (1 st increased).

Turn to WS and work back flat. Leave other sts on hold on the same circular needle. Place a marker here to indicate the side of the cowl.

ws: K1, work as est ribbing to M, RM, work as est ribbing to M, RM, work as est ribbing to M, RM, p1, kfb (1 st increased), turn. You have 59 sts for back. Place a marker here to indicate the side of the cowl.

rs: K1, work as est ribbing until 1 st left before new marker, k1, turn.

ws: K1, work as est ribbing until 1 st left before new marker, k1, turn.

You can remove the side markers when you can follow the sides from the work. Continue in this manner until the back measures 18 cm / 7" from separation and you have last worked RS row. Break the yarns and place back sts on hold on separate needle or waste yarn.

FRONT

Turn work to WS. Transfer the shoulder sts from the left needle to the right needle until there are 2 sts left before your first marker. Place a new M here.

Pfb (1 st increased), p1, RM, work as est ribbing to M, RM, work as est ribbing to M, RM, p1, kfb (1 st increased), turn. Place a new M here. You have 59 sts for front.

Work the front the same way as the back from marker to marker. You can remove the markers when you can follow the sides from the work. Continue in this manner until you have worked as many rows for the front as for the back. Tip: Count from the neckline ribbing to make sure the front and back have the same amount of brioche sts.

Finish with RS row. Don't break the yarn.

EDGE

Turn your work 90 degrees to the right and start picking sts from the edge. Place BOR-M and pick up and knit 41 sts from the left front edge. Pick up sts next to garter st, so that selvedge st will be on WS of the work. Pick up about 2 sts per 3 rows.

Continue with the same needle and work 27 shoulder sts in ribbing. Note! You are not working brioche anymore.

Continue with the same needle and pick up and knit 41 sts from the left back edge. PM.

Turn to the bottom of the back and work 59 sts in ribbing. PM.

Turn your work 90 degrees to the right again. Pick up and knit 41 sts from right back edge. Work



27 shoulder sts in ribbing. Pick up and knit 41 sts from the right front edge, PM, work 59 sts in ribbing to BOR-M. Now you have all edge sts on needle.

RND 1: **Work *p1, k1* ribbing starting with p st to M, SM, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, work in ribbing until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM**, repeat **-* to the end of the rnd. (8 sts increased)

RNDS 2-3: Work ribbing.

RND 4: **Work *p1, k1* ribbing starting with p st to M, SM, k1, p1, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, work in ribbing until 3 sts left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, p1, k1, SM**, repeat **-* to the end of the rnd. (8 sts increased)

RNDS 5-7: Work ribbing.

BO with the tubular bind-off method. Remember to start from the knit st.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are. Bind off sts loosely so the edge is not too tight.

FINISHING

Place the cowl on a flat surface and spray with water on both sides to smoothen the fabric and edges.



RUU

LEVEL 1/3

SIZES: XS, S (M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:

BUST CIRCUMFERENCE:

98, 112.5 (120, 132.5, 140, 151, 162) CM / 39.25, 45 (48, 53, 56, 60.25, 64.75)".

BACK LENGTH FROM UNDERARM:

45 CM / 17.75".

UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE:

32.5, 36.5 (36.5, 40, 43.5, 47.5, 51) CM / 13, 14.5 (14.5, 16, 17.5, 19, 20.25)".

SLEEVE LENGTH FROM UNDERARM:

APPROX. 51, 52.5 (52.5, 52.5, 53, 54, 53.5) CM / 20.25, 20.75 (20.75, 21, 21, 21.25, 21)".

CHOOSE A SIZE WITH APPROX. 20 CM / 8" OF POSITIVE EASE AT BUST.

PICTURED IN SIZE S.

Runeberginkatu is one of the main streets in my home neighbourhood of Töölö and lined with 1920s red-brick buildings. Although the details vary, the blocks of houses have a uniform appearance. The Ruu sweater breathes a similar air: it has a familiar feel, but the details – a double-folded neckline, longer hem at the back, and puffed sleeves – give it a distinct style.

Ruu is so easy it could be the first sweater you knit. It is made seamlessly top down, and you can decide how to cut corners.

If you're not into mohair, you could choose fingering weight merino, which has a similar gauge. In that case, note that the sweater will be heavier and hang differently.

#RUUSWEATER

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 230, 270 (310, 340, 370, 410, 450) g of Filcolana Tilia (70% kid mohair, 30% silk – 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour Red Squirrel (352). The sweater is worked holding 2 strands together.

NEEDLES: 2.75 mm (US2) and 3 mm (US2.5) circular needles and DPNs for the sleeves if you don't magic loop.

NOTIONS: Another 2.75 mm (US2) circular needle for joining the neckline, 3 stitch markers, tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 22 sts x 32 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of stockinette stitch with 3 mm (US2.5) needle.

TECHNIQUE: The sweater is worked top down seamlessly. First you cast on the stitches for the neckline provisionally, work the collar, unravel the cast-on edge, fold the collar and work it together. Then continue working the round yoke, separate the sleeves and body and work the body to a split hem. After that, you work the sleeves and decrease them rapidly on the cuffs.

NECKLINE

With the provisional cast-on method, CO 96, 96 (100, 108, 108, 116, 116) sts on 2.75 mm (US2) needle holding 2 strands together. Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 1 rnd.

EASIER METHOD: With the long tail cast-on method, CO 96, 96 (100, 108, 108, 116, 116) sts on 2.75 mm (US2) needle holding 2 strands together. CO sts loosely because the edge will be folded and sewn together later.

Now join sts in round and place marker to indicate the beginning of round. This is called the BOR-marker, and it's in the centre of the back.

Work *k1 tbl, p1* ribbing for 8 cm / 3.25".

EASIER METHOD: Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 8 cm / 3.25". Note! If you choose this method, work all the ribbings the same way.

If you used the provisional CO, unravel it and place cast-on sts on another 2.75 mm (US2) needle. Fold the neckline WS's facing each other and hold 2 needles side by side. Work a round of ribbing by working together 1 st from each needle. Now your neckline is closed.

If you used the long tail CO method, continue working normally. You'll sew a cast-on edge when finishing the sweater.

NECKLINE SHAPING

Change to 3 mm (US2.5) needle.

Work 1 rnd in stockinette stitch and at the same time evenly increase 0, 8 (12, 16, 24, 24, 32) sts by picking up the strand between the sts and knitting it through back loop. You have 96, 104 (112, 124, 132, 140, 148) sts.

Begin to shape the neckline with German short rows, so it is higher on the back. You are working flat: the right and wrong sides.

R1 (RS): K 33, 35 (39, 45, 45, 45, 49) sts, turn.

R2 (WS): Make double stitch (DS), p to BOR-marker, SM, p 33, 35 (39, 45, 45, 45, 49) sts, turn.

R3 (RS): Make DS, k until 3 sts left before the last DS, turn. (Note! You're working past the BOR-marker.)

R4 (WS): Make DS, p until 3 sts left before the last DS, turn. (Note! You're working past the BOR-marker.)

Repeat short rows 3 and 4 another 3, 4 (4, 5, 5, 5) times. Make DS, k to BOR-marker.



YOKE

Begin to increase evenly on yoke. On the first rnd work DS's as normal sts.

INC RND 1: Work *k2, yo* to the end. = 144, 156 (168, 186, 198, 210, 222) sts.

Work 13 rnds in stockinette stitch. Note! On the first rnd knit yo's through the back loop, to avoid a gap. Work this way after each increase rnd.

INC RND 2: Work *k3, yo* to the end. = 192, 208 (224, 248, 264, 280, 296) sts.

Work 7 rnds in stockinette stitch.

INC RND 3: Work *k8, yo* to the end. = 216, 234 (252, 279, 297, 315, 333) sts.

Work 7 rnds in stockinette stitch.

INC RND 4: Work *k9, yo* to the end. = 240, 260 (280, 310, 330, 350, 370) sts.

Work 7 rnds in stockinette stitch.

INC RND 5: Work *k10, yo* to the end. = 264, 286 (308, 341, 363, 385, 407) sts.

Work 7 rnds in stockinette stitch.

INC RND 6: Work *k11, yo* to the end. = 288, 312 (336, 372, 396, 420, 444) sts.

Continue in stockinette stitch until the yoke measures from the top of the ribbing (or if you didn't fold the ribbing yet, from the middle) approx. 20, 21 (22, 24, 26, 27, 28) cm / 7.75, 8.25 (8.75, 9.5, 10.25, 10.75, 11)" , or the yoke reaches the underarm – it's however not meant to be too low, as plenty of sts are cast on for underarm.

SEPARATE SLEEVES AND BODY

Work in stockinette stitch and at the same time separate the sleeves and body:

Knit 45, 50 (55, 61, 64, 68, 72) sts (half of the back), next slip 53, 55 (57, 63, 69, 73, 77) sts on hold on waste yarn or stitch holder (right sleeve), CO 17, 23 (21, 23, 25, 29, 33) sts using backwards loop method, knit 91, 101 (111, 123, 129, 137,

145) sts (front), slip next 53, 55 (57, 63, 69, 73, 77) sts on hold on waste yarn or stitch holder (left sleeve), CO 17, 23 (21, 23, 25, 29, 33) sts using backwards loop method, knit 46, 51 (56, 62, 65, 69, 73) sts (half back). Note! Place a stitch marker on both underarms, in the centre of CO sts. You will need these centre sts later.

You have 216, 248 (264, 292, 308, 332, 356) body sts and 53, 55 (57, 63, 69, 73, 77) sleeve sts on hold on both sides.

Continue in stockinette stitch, until the work measures approx. 15 cm / 6" from underarm.

If you want a split hem, jump to the side seams instructions.

EASIER METHOD: If you want an even hem, continue in stockinette stitch until the work measures 30 cm / 11.75" from underarm. Change to a 2.75 mm (US2) needle and work 8-10 cm / 3.25-4" of same ribbing as in neckline. BO with the tubular bind-off method, or as an easier way, BO sts as they are.

SIDE SEAMS

Now check where the centre sts are on the underarms and start ribbing for the side seams. Work in stockinette stitch until 10 sts left before the centre stitch of the right-side seam. Work *p1, k1 tbl* ribbing to centre st, purl it, work *k1 tbl, p1* for next 10 sts.

Work in stockinette stitch until 10 sts left before the centre stitch of the left side seam. Repeat the previous ribbing and work in stockinette stitch to BOR-marker.

Continue in this manner for approx. 5 cm / 2" .



FRONT HEM

Knit until the centre st of the right seam. Place a side marker, so you know where to split the hem. Work twisted k2tog (only if you have worked twisted ribbing), so you decrease the centre st. Continue working the front until 1 st before the centre st. Work twisted ssk (only if you have worked twisted ribbing), so you decrease the centre st. Turn and leave back sts on hold – you can leave them on the same needle.

TWISTED K2TOG: Slip 2 sts onto the right needle purlwise, insert your left needle to the 1st st on the right needle from the right and slip it back onto the left needle (it's twisted now), also slip the 2nd st back to the left needle without twisting it. Then k2tog. Now the left st is twisted.

TWISTED SSK: Slip the 1st st purlwise, the 2nd st knitwise, slip them back onto the left needle, knit together through the back loops. Now the right st is twisted.

You have 107, 123 (131, 145, 153, 165, 177) sts on both sides.

WS: Slip 1 st purlwise wyif, work twisted ribbing until stockinette (now remember to twist purl sts and work knit sts normally), purl until ribbing, work twisted ribbing until 1 st left before side marker, k1, turn. You can remove the marker now.

RS: Slip 1 purlwise wyif, work twisted ribbing until stockinette, knit until ribbing, work twisted ribbing until 1 st left, k1, turn.

Repeat until you have worked 15 cm / 6".

Now work *k1 tbl, p1* ribbing slipping the 1st purlwise wyif and working the last st as k1 for approx. 5 cm / 2".

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are. Note! If you choose this method, BO all the sts from now on in the same way.

BACK HEM

Continue with the sts that were on hold.

RS: Slip 1 purlwise wyif, work twisted ribbing until stockinette, knit until ribbing, work twisted ribbing until 1 st left, k1, turn.

WS: Slip 1 st purlwise wyif, work twisted ribbing until stockinette (remember now to twist purl sts and work knit sts normally), purl until ribbing, work twisted ribbing until 1 st left, k1, turn.

Repeat until you have worked 20 cm / 7.75".

Now work *k1 tbl, p1* ribbing slipping the 1st purlwise wyif and working the last st as k1 for approx. 5 cm / 2".

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

SLEEVES (BOTH ALIKE)

Transfer 53, 55 (57, 63, 69, 73, 77) sleeve sts onto 3 mm (US2.5) needle. Pick up and knit 19, 25 (23, 25, 27, 31, 35) sts from underarm, i.e., 2 more sts than you cast on to avoid gaps in the edges. Knit sleeve sts. Place BOR-marker. Note! The marker is not exactly in the centre of the underarm, but it doesn't matter since the sleeve is decreased evenly at the end.

You have 72, 80 (80, 88, 96, 104, 112) sts.

Work in stockinette stitch until the work measures approx. 42, 43 (43, 43, 43, 44, 44) cm / 16.5, 17 (17, 17, 17, 17.25, 17.25)" from underarm.

Place 7, 7 (7, 7, 7, 7, 13) additional stitch markers after 9, 10 (10, 11, 12, 13, 8) sts.

DECREASE RND: *Work in stockinette stitch until 2 sts left before marker, k2tog*, repeat *-* to the end.

Repeat decreases on every rnd until you have 48, 48 (48, 48, 48, 56, 56) sleeve sts left.



CUFFS

Change to 2.75 mm (US2) needle. Work *p1, k1 tbl* ribbing matching knit sts to decreases. Work ribbing for 8-10 cm / 3.25-4".

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends. Lay the sweater flat, spray it with water and leave to dry. If you haven't finished the neckline yet, fold it WS's facing each other and sew loosely.



[CAT IN JAPANESE]

NEKO

LEVEL 2/3

SIZE: M

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:
FOOT AND LEG CIRCUMFERENCE APPROX. 20 CM / 8",
LENGTH ADJUSTABLE.

The Neko socks repeat the pattern of the Miu sweater but on a smaller scale. Although the pattern is uneven and you need to read every round in the chart, you'll manage if you know how to work stranded colourwork. These are a fashionista's masterpiece!

#NEKOSOCK

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: Main colour: 60 g of Filcolana Arwetta (80% merino, 20% nylon - 210 m / 230 yds / 50 g), colour beige (977). Contrast colour: 25 g of Filcolana Arwetta (80% merino, 20% nylon - 210 m / 230 yds / 50 g), colour black (102).

NEEDLES: 2.25 mm (US1) and 2.5 mm (US1.5) long circular needle for magic loop and DPNs if you prefer. In that case, magic loop needle 1 corresponds to DPNs I and II and magic loop needle 2 to DPNs III and IV. Place sts evenly on DPNs.

NOTIONS: Tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 36 sts x 37 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of colourwork with 2.5 mm (US1.5) needle.

STRANDED COLOURWORK: If the yarn floats are over 5 sts, twist the yarns on the WS.

TECHNIQUE: The socks are worked toe up with German short row heel as stranded colourwork.

TOE

With the Turkish cast-on method and magic loop, CO 10 loops on 2.25 mm (US1) needle with your main colour. Knit needle 1 and 2 = 20 sts.

Begin to increase. Work both needles alike.

ROUND 1 (INC): *K1, M1R, k until 1 st left, M1L, k1.* Repeat *-* on the 2nd needle.

ROUND 2: Work stockinette st.

Repeat rounds 1 and 2 until you have 36 sts on each needle = 72 sts in total. Change to DPNs if you prefer.

FOOT

Change to 2.5 mm (US1.5) needle. Begin to work stranded colourwork with both colours. Work the 1st rnd of the chart on both needles.

Continue with the chart until the sole is appr. 5 cm / 2" shorter than the desired length. Mark this rnd in the chart, so you remember where to continue after the heel.

HEEL

Change to 2.25 mm (US1) needle. Work the German short row left heel with double sts on needle 1 with 36 sts and your main colour. Leave the contrast colour on hold, don't break it.

Knit across needle 1. Turn to WS. Make DS (with yarn in front slip the st onto the right needle p-wise, tighten the yarn over the needle and pull it until the st looks like a double st). Purl across the needle. Turn to RS.

R1, RS: Make DS, knit to next DS, turn.

R2, WS: Make DS, purl to next DS, turn.

Work in this manner until you have 12 DS's on both sides and 12 sts between them and you have worked row 1 last. Don't turn to WS.

Knit to the end of needle 1 and knit all the DS's on needle 1 as normal sts. Then wrap the 1st st of needle 2, turn. Purl across needle 1 and purl all remaining DS's as normal sts. Wrap the last st of needle 2, turn.

NEXT NEEDLE 1, RS: K until you have 11 sts left, turn.

WS: Make DS, p until you have 11 sts left, turn.



R1, RS: Make DS, knit to next DS, knit it, k1, turn.

R2, WS: Make DS, purl to next DS, purl it, p1, turn.

Work in this manner until you have worked all your sts and you are at the beginning of needle 1.

LEG

Change to 2.5 mm (US1.5) needle. Continue with the chart with both colours. Make DS as the 1st st, work stranded colourwork across needle 1 and knit the remaining DS with the colour on your chart.

On needle 2, continue with the stranded colourwork and knit the wrap and 1st st together, so no hole remains, work across the needle and work the last st and the wrap together. You're on your BOR.

You have 36 sts on both needles = 72 sts in total.

Work the colourwork until you have worked the chart rnds 1-50 twice from toe or you've reached the preferred length.
Break the contrast colour.

CUFF

Change to 2.25 mm (US1.5) needle. Knit 1 round with your main colour.

Then work *k2, p2* ribbing for 20 rounds.

BIND OFF

Work the set up round to change the 2x2 ribbing to 1x1 ribbing.

BO with tubular bind-off method.

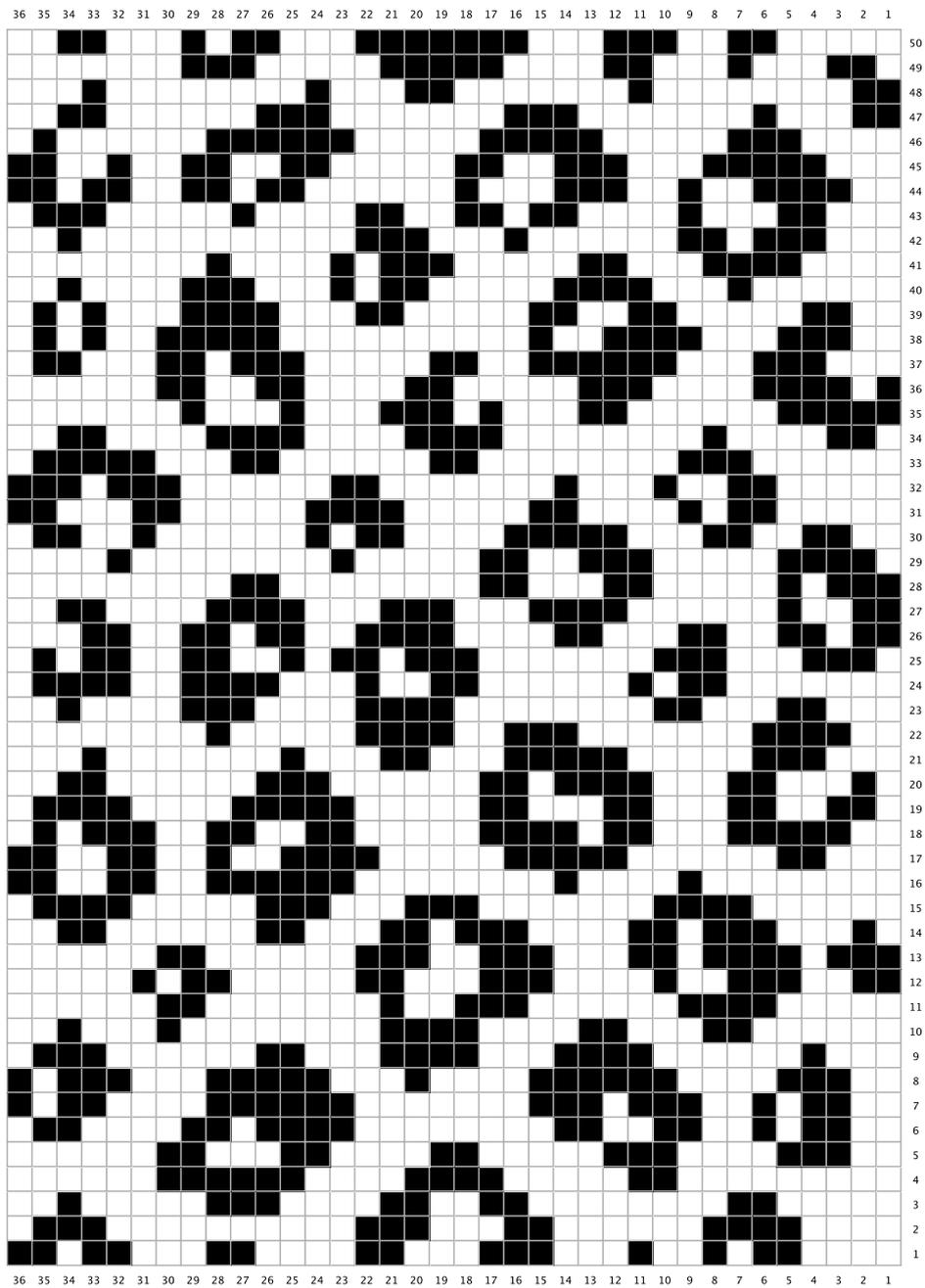
EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

SECOND SOCK

Work as the first one but by working the heel on needle 2. Work your next round of chart to get there, swap the needles for smaller ones, work the heel, swap for larger needles, and continue from the round where you left off.

FINISHING

Weave in the ends and block using your preferred method. Stranded colourwork usually needs wet blocking.



- Main colour
- Contrast colour

TIPS FOR CABLE AND LACE

Knit when you are in an energetic mood, so you don't lose focus and start making unnecessary mistakes even if the chart is easy. If you're tired, knit something simple.

Knit only in good lighting to avoid sticking the needle through the wrong loop or dropping a stitch without necessarily spotting the mistake straightaway. A strange hole or wrong stitch count will leave you wondering later on.

To avoid mistakes, use stitch markers to separate pattern repeats. They'll make it easy to count how many sts you have left for the pattern repeat.

Use a row counter and mark the row you're working. Even if you remember you're on row 3 right now, after a couple of rows you might be wondering how many rows back row 3 was again.

Unless you're an experienced knitter, don't watch TV at the same time. Follow the chart and listen to an audio book, music or podcast instead.

If you're a beginner, it's safer to unravel lace stitch by stitch and row by row rather than pulling out the needle. It's slower but worth it when you get back to where you made the mistake. You simply carry on without wasting time on picking up stitches back on the needle and having to worry about how the row was supposed to be, which easily leads to more mistakes.

Lace and cable will look the part after light blocking rather than straight off the needles. Shawls benefit from sturdier blocking, while the cuff of a sock doesn't need much to prevent unnecessary stretching. Follow the finishing instructions for each pattern. It's better to start blocking carefully rather than making the garment too loose in the process.







VALO



[MEMORY IN SWEDISH]

MINNE

LEVEL 3/3

SIZES: XS, S (M, L, XL, 2XL)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:

BUST CIRCUMFERENCE:

105, 115 (122.5, 130, 140, 147.5) CM / 42, 46 (49, 52, 56, 59)".

LENGTH FROM NECKLINE TO HEM:

55, 55 (55, 58, 58, 58) CM / 21.75, 21.75 (21.75, 22.75, 22.75, 22.75)".

UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE:

36.5, 41.5 (45, 45, 50, 54) CM / 14.5, 16.5 (18, 18, 20, 21.5)".

SLEEVE LENGTH FROM UNDERARM:

48 CM / 19" ALL SIZES.

CHOOSE A SIZE WITH APPROX. 10-25 CM / 4-9.75" OF POSITIVE EASE AT BUST.

PICTURED IN SIZE S.

Minne is a classic shawl collar cardigan with an air of decades gone past. You simply work knit and purl stitches in the pattern in a varying order, making it a breeze to make. The eye-catching collar has short rows at the back of the neck, while pockets add the finishing touches.

You can easily bring your signature style to the Minne cardigan by changing up the yarn and details. Add gold buttons and wear over a silk blouse for a luxurious look, or knit from locally produced yarn and match effortlessly with a pair of jeans.

Minne is made for creating memories.

#MINNECARDIGAN

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 600, 650 (700, 750, 800, 850) g of Katia Cotton-Merino (70% cotton, 30% merino – 105 m / 115 yds / 50 g), colour natural white (100).

NEEDLES: 3.5 mm (US4) and 4.5 mm (US7) circular needles and DPNs for sleeves if you don't magic loop.

NOTIONS: 8 stitch markers, tapestry needle, 3 or 5 buttons (circumference 2-2.5 cm / 0.75-1").

GAUGE: 16 sts x 25 rows = 10 cm / 4" of stitch pattern with 4.5 mm (US7) needle.

TECHNIQUE: The cardigan is worked seamlessly flat top down. First you cast on stitches for the neckline and work the raglan yoke, separate sleeve stitches from the body and work the body. Then you work the sleeves. Finally, you pick up stitches from the front and neck and work the front panel and collar using German short rows. If you want, you can add pockets too. Buttons will finish off the look.

STITCH PATTERN, WORKED FLAT:

R1. RS: K1, p1.

R2. WS: K1, p1.

R3. RS: K1, p1.

R4. WS: Purl.

R5. RS: P1, k1.

R6. WS: P1, k1.

R7. RS: P1, k1.

R8. WS: Purl.

STITCH PATTERN, WORKED IN ROUND:

RNDS 1-3. RS: K1, p1.

RND 4. RS: Knit.

RNDS 5-7. RS: P1, k1.

RND 8. RS: Knit.

NECKLINE

With the long tail cast-on method, CO 57, 63 (63, 63, 63, 63) sts on 4.5 mm (US7) needle.

SET-UP ROW, WS: K1 (selvedge st), p1 (left front), PM, work (p1, k1) twice, p1 (raglan seam), PM, p5, 7 (7, 5, 5, 5) (sleeve), PM, work (p1, k1) twice, p1 (raglan seam), PM, p23, 25 (25, 29, 29, 29) (back), PM, work (p1, k1) twice, p1 (raglan seam), PM, p5, 7 (7, 5, 5, 5) (sleeve), PM, work (p1, k1) twice, p1 (raglan seam), PM, p1 (front), k1 (selvedge st).

Begin to increase sts on raglan seams. The first st (selvedge st) is always worked in garter st, so it's knit st on both sides. The first 3 rows of stitch pattern are ribbing, the 4th row is purl. Then the knit and purl st of the ribbing change places for the next 3 rows, and the 4th row is purl once again. Increases are worked on the raglan seams, either k or p, depending on which would be the next st on the ribbing. Note! Place a marker at the beginning of the next row, you'll need it later to measure where to start increases for the fronts.

RAGLAN INCREASE ROWS:

R1. RS: K1 (selvedge st), p1 (this st begins the stitch pattern, so work this part as in the stitch pattern on the following rows), M1R, SM, (k1, p1) twice, k1, SM, M1L, *p1, k1* until 1 st left before M, p1, M1R, SM, (k1, p1) twice, k1, SM, M1L, *p1, k1* until 1 st left before M, p1, M1R, SM, (k1, p1) twice, k1, SM, M1L, *p1, k1* until 1 st left before M, p1, M1R, SM, (k1, p1) twice, k1, SM, M1L, p1 (this st begins the stitch pattern, so work this part as in the stitch pattern on the following rows), k1 (selvedge st). (8 sts increased)



R2. WS: K1, work in stitch pattern to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, work in stitch pattern to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, work in stitch pattern to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, work in stitch pattern to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, work in stitch pattern until 1 st left, k1. Note! On this row work the increased sts from the previous row seamlessly in stitch pattern.

R3. RS: K1, work in stitch pattern to M, M1Rp, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1Lp, work in stitch pattern to M, M1Rp, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1Lp, work in stitch pattern to M, M1Rp, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1Lp, work in stitch pattern to M, M1Rp, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1Lp, work in stitch pattern until 1 st left, k1. (8 sts increased)

R4. WS: K1, purl to marker, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, purl to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, purl to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, purl to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, purl, until 1 st left k1.

Work the next 4 rows of the stitch pattern so the knit and purl sts swap places (Note! The front band increases begin after this section, so the first st of the pattern varies on different rows):

R5. RS: K1 (selvedge st), *k1, p1* until 1 st left before M, k1, M1Rp, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1Lp, *k1, p1* until 1 st left before M, k1, M1Rp, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1Lp, *k1, p1* until 1 st left before M, k1, M1Rp, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1Lp, *k1, p1* until 1 st left before M, k1, M1Rp, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1Lp, *k1, p1* until 2 sts left, k1, k1 (selvedge st). (8 sts increased)

R6. WS: K1, work in stitch pattern to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, work in stitch pattern to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, work in stitch pattern to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, work in stitch pattern to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, work in stitch pattern, until 1 st left, k1. Note! On this row work the increased sts from the previous row as in the stitch pattern.

R7. RS: K1, work in stitch pattern to M, M1R, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1L, work in stitch pattern to M, M1R, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1L, work in stitch pattern to M, M1R, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1L, work in stitch pattern to M, M1R, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, M1L, work in stitch pattern, until 1 st left, k1. (8 sts increased)

R8. WS: K1, purl to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, purl to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, purl to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, purl to M, SM, work in ribbing to M, SM, purl, until 1 st left, k1.

You have 89, 95 (95, 95, 95, 95) sts – 31, 33 (33, 37, 37, 37) sts for back, 13, 15 (15, 13, 13, 13) sts for both sleeves, 6 sts for both fronts and 5 sts on each raglan seam in all sizes.

Note! Read the following instructions before continuing. Now, on the next row begin to simultaneously increase sts for the neckline on the fronts. Work increases every 8th, 8th (8th, 6th, 6th, 6th) row 5, 6 (6, 8, 8, 8) times in total. Always work increases on RS right after selvedge st at the beginning of the row, and right before selvedge st at the end. The increases are worked logically in knit or purl, depending on which would be the following st in ribbing (you can see that in the st). On the left side of the cardigan (at the beginning of the row) the increase st is left

leaning (M1L or M1Lp), on the right edge right leaning (M1R or M1Rp). Measure the increase rows from the marker you placed in the previous section. You can also use stitch markers to mark the increases, so it's easy to keep track of which row you worked the last increase. Note that in bigger sizes the raglan increases continue for longer than the edge increases.

Now work the raglan increases and front increases at the same time according to your size:

SIZE XS: Repeat raglan increase rows 1-8 another 5 times.

SIZE S: Repeat raglan increase rows 1-8 another 5 times and then rows 1-4.

SIZE M: Repeat raglan increase rows 1-8 another 6 times.

SIZE L: Repeat raglan increase rows 1-8 another 6 times and then rows 1-4.

SIZE XL: Repeat raglan increase rows 1-8 another 7 times and then rows 1-4.

SIZE 2XL: Repeat raglan increase rows 1-8 another 8 times.

Neckline and raglan increases are now finished, and you can remove all stitch markers. Note! Now place a removable stitch marker on both front edges of the last increase row. This marker is needed for measuring the length of the fronts and picking up sts for the front panel.

You have 259, 283 (299, 319, 351, 367) sts – 71, 77 (81, 89, 97, 101) sts for back, 31, 34 (36, 40, 44, 46) sts for both fronts including selvedge st, 53, 59 (63, 65, 73, 77) sts for both sleeves and 5 sts on each raglan seam in all sizes.

SEPARATE SLEEVES AND BODY

Separate the sleeve sts from the body on the following row. From now on, work raglan seam ribbing sts in the pattern.

RS ROW: K1, work the next row of the stitch pattern to M, RM, work in stitch pattern to M, RM, slip all sleeve sts before next M on hold on waste yarn or stitch holder, RM, CO 3, 5 (7, 5, 5, 7) sts, work in stitch pattern to M (you will see which st to start with in the adjacent section), RM, work in stitch pattern to M, RM, work in stitch pattern to M, RM, slip all sleeve sts before the next M on hold on waste yarn or stitch holder, RM, CO 3, 5 (7, 5, 5, 7) sts, work in stitch pattern to M (you can see which st to start with in the adjacent section), RM, work in stitch pattern, until 1 st left, k1.

You have 159, 175 (187, 199, 215, 227) body sts.

WS ROW: K1, work the next row of the stitch pattern (including new sts) until 1 st left, k1.

NEXT RS ROW: Continue with the following row of the stitch pattern as previously and add 8 row pattern repeats until your work measures appr. 29, 29 (29, 32, 32, 32) cm / 11.5, 11.5 (11.5, 12.5, 12.5, 12.5)" from the markers on the front edges. End with row 4 or 8.

HEM

Change to 3.5 mm (US4) needle.

RIBBING: K1, work *k1, p1* ribbing crossing with the previous stitch pattern until 1 st left, k1.

Work *k1, p1* ribbing and selvedge sts in garter st for 6-7 cm / 2.25-2.75" in total or until the front measures approx. 35, 35 (35, 38, 38, 38) cm / 13.75, 13.75 (13.75, 15, 15, 15)" from the marker. This measurement is important when picking up sts for the fronts.

BO with the tubular bind-off method. You can sew the first 2 sts together, if you can't get into the rhythm otherwise, as the selvedge st will be hidden under the seam anyway.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

SLEEVES (BOTH ALIKE)

Transfer sleeve sts from hold onto 4.5 mm (US7) circular needle.

Beginning from the middle of underarm, pick up and knit 3, 3 (5, 3, 3, 5) sts (with your needle, go through the sts, not between them), work sleeve sts in stitch pattern (count which st to start with from the adjacent sts), pick up and knit 2, 4 (4, 4, 4, 4) sts from underarm. Place BOR-marker.

You have 58, 66 (72, 72, 80, 86) sts.

Work in stitch pattern for approx. 5-7 cm / 2-2.75", ending with rnd 8.

Begin to decrease in rnd 1, on the row that begins with knit st:

DECREASE RND: BrRL2dec, work in stitch pattern starting with p st, until 4 sts left, brLL2dec, p1. (4 sts decreased)

BRRL2DEC: Slip 1 st k-wise, k1, pass the slipped one over the knitted one, slip that st back to the left needle, pass the second stitch over that one, slip the st back to the right needle. (2 sts decreased)

BRLL2DEC: Slip 1 st k-wise, k2tog, pass the slipped one over the knitted ones. (2 sts decreased)

Work rnds 2-8 of stitch pattern.

Work decreases every 8th rnd -, 3 (4, 4, 6, 8) times in total in all other sizes than XS.

Next work decreases every 16th rnd 5, 4 (4, 4, 3, 2) times in total in all sizes.

Work 5, 7 (8, 8, 9, 10) decreases in total. You have 38, 38, (40, 40, 44, 46) sts.

Work in stitch pattern, if needed, until the sleeve measures approx. 40-42 cm / 15.75-16.5" from underarm and your last rnd is 4 or 8.

CUFFS

Change to 3.5 mm (US4) needle. Work *k1, p1* ribbing crossing the previous stitch pattern for 6-8 cm / 2.25-3.25".

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

BLOCKING

At this point, place your work on a flat surface and spray lightly to give the fabric its final form and measurements. Allow to dry before continuing.



FRONT PANEL

Place your cardigan RS facing and start picking up sts for the front panel from the right-side hem using 3.5 mm (US4) needle. You will now need the stitch markers you placed on the last increase row on both front edges.

Note! Pick up approx. 3 sts per 4 rows on the front and diagonal edge (you can easily follow the stitch pattern to see where you are going) and exactly 1 st from the middle of each st on the neck and sleeves, not between.

Pick up and knit 67, 67 (67, 71, 71, 71) sts until the marker on right edge, PM, 52, 56 (56, 56, 56, 56) sts from the diagonal part until the last st of the inner edge of the right back raglan seam, PM, 25, 27 (27, 31, 31, 31) sts from neck until the first st of left back raglan seam, PM, 52, 56 (56, 56, 56, 56) sts from diagonal part until the left marker, PM, 67, 67 (67, 71, 71, 71) sts from left front until the hem – 263, 273 (273, 285, 285, 285) sts in total. Note! Pick up the first and last st as close to the edge as possible, so the front panel is on the same level as the hem. Also check that the buttons fit through the buttonholes, making yarn overs loosely if needed.

Turn to WS.

NEXT WS: Slip 1 st purlwise wyif, work *k1, p1* until 3rd marker (right back raglan seam), turn.

Now the collar is shaped with German short rows.

NEXT RS: Make DS, work in established ribbing back to left back raglan seam M, turn.

SHORT ROW 1. WS: Make DS, work in ribbing to right back raglan seam M and work DS, RM, work 2 sts in established ribbing, PM, turn.

SHORT ROW 2. RS: Make DS, work in ribbing to left back raglan seam M and work DS, RM, work 2 sts in ribbing, PM, turn.

Repeat short rows 1 and 2 another 9, 9 (9, 9, 9, 9) times. Stitch markers are moved from the raglan seams towards the front edges.

Next lengthen the short rows.

SHORT ROW 1. WS: Make DS, work in ribbing to right M and work DS, RM, work 4 sts in established ribbing, PM, turn.

SHORT ROW 2. RS: Make DS, work in ribbing to left M and work DS, RM, work 4 sts in ribbing, PM, turn.

Repeat short rows 1 and 2 another 7, 8 (8, 8, 8, 8) times. You have now reached the front markers.

Next row, WS: Make DS, work in ribbing to right M and work DS, RM, work in established ribbing to right hem until 2 sts left, k2.

Now start working from hem to hem.

RS: Slip 1 st purlwise wyif, *p1, k1* to the end of the row.

WS: Slip 1 st purlwise wyif, work *k1, p1* until 2 sts left, k2.

Work for 2.5 cm / 1" measuring from the front edge, ending with WS.

On the next RS row, make 3 buttonholes on the right front panel.

RS: Slip 1 st purlwise wyif, work *p1, k1* 2 times, make a buttonhole (= yo, k2tog), work *p1, k1* 14, 14 (14, 15, 15, 15) times, make a buttonhole, work *p1, k1* 14, 14 (14, 15, 15, 15) times, make a buttonhole. The last buttonhole should be right before the stitch marker. You can now remove the markers. Continue working as est.

Work in ribbing until it measures 5-5.5 cm / 2-2.25" from the front edge and the front panels look balanced.

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.



POCKETS (BOTH ALIKE)

If you wish and have yarn left, you can add pockets. The cardigan looks good also without them.

For all sizes, CO 25 sts with long tail tubular cast-on method on 4.5 mm (US7) needle.

Tip! How to CO odd number of sts using the long tail tubular cast-on method? Start CO on the 2nd stitch.

EASIER METHOD: For all sizes, CO 25 sts with long tail cast-on method on 4.5 mm (US7) needle.

Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 1 row, turn.

From now on, this is the new RS. Work the selvedge st in garter st on both sides throughout the pocket. On RS, the row starts with selvedge st and the following st is k st. Work in ribbing for 2.5 cm / 1".

Knit 12 sts as earlier, make a buttonhole, knit to the end of the row.

EASIER METHOD: Don't make a buttonhole but simply sew a button on the final edge.

Work in ribbing until it measures the same as the front panel, and the last row you worked is RS.

Purl WS back, remember the selvedge sts.

Now start the stitch pattern from row 5, remember selvedge sts.

Continue in this manner until the pocket measures approx. 14-15 cm / 5.5-6" and you have worked RS row 3 or 7 last. You can measure the pocket to size over the cardigan, align the bottom edge with the upper edge of the ribbing, and align the buttons with the middle button of the front panel.

BO sts on WS row purlwise. Break the yarn and leave a long tail for sewing the pocket.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends.

Sew the pockets on RS. Using additional yarn in a different colour, sew on markings to indicate pocket placing. Sew that yarn on the first row of the hem ribbing for the bottom of the pocket and as side marks between every 25 sts. Align the knit and purl sts of the pockets to cross with the knit and purls in the hem ribbing, so the pattern seems to continue seamlessly.

First sew the bottom of the pocket. You can work invisible seams as follows:

Turn the cardigan so you look at it from neck to hem. Your yarn is on the right edge, so proceed from right to left. First find knit st in the ribbing of the cardigan (it looks like a "v") and sew it, i.e., take your needle from right to left through both legs. **(IMAGE 1)**

Sew the corresponding stitch of the pocket, so the knitting fabric appears to continue seamlessly. On the pocket side the stitch looks like an upside down "v". Sew it, i.e., take your needle through both legs from right to left.

(IMAGE 2)

Sew the purl stitch of the cardigan, from right to left. **(IMAGE 3)**

Sew the knit stitch of the cardigan, from right to left. **(IMAGE 4)**

Continue in this manner.

Now turn the cardigan, so the hem faces downwards. Continue with the same yarn and sew the right-side seam. Sew the side seams taking one leg from the cardigan and one from the pocket selvedge st. For a more invisible edge, sew on purl sts so that when working a knit st, you sew it on the inner side leaving the knit st visible on the side of the pocket. Note! Make sure to keep the row gauge the same for the pocket and cardigan.

Spray the front panels and pockets to smoothen and keep their form.

Sew 3 buttons on the front panel and 2 buttons on the pockets if you made them.

Fold over the shawl collar on the back of the neck.





[HAY IN FINNISH]

NATA

LEVEL 1/3

SIZE: M

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:
FOOT CIRCUMFERENCE 18 CM / 7.25", LEG CIRCUMFERENCE 20 CM / 8",
LENGTH ADJUSTABLE.

FOR MORE STURDY SOCKS,
CHOOSE 2.25 MM (US1) NEEDLES AND SUITABLE YARN.

The Nata socks are so simple they could be your first – just forget about traditional lessons and begin at the wrong end, the toe. The foot is in the lovely stockinette stitch, you increase some stitches for the gusset to ensure a good fit, and then you reach the heel, which is a whole lot easier than usual. The tiny flowers on the leg are created with a simple technique of twisting some yarn around the stitches. If you'd rather stick to the basics, skip the floral pattern.

#NATASOCK

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 80 g Featherfin Super Sock (75% merino, 25% nylon - 400 m / 437 yds / 100 g), colour Pistachio.

NEEDLES: 2.5 mm (US1.5) long circular needle for magic loop, and DPNs if you prefer. In that case, magic loop needle 1 corresponds to DPNs I and II and magic loop needle 2 to DPNs III and IV. Place sts evenly on DPNs.

NOTIONS: Cable needle, tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 32 sts x 43 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of stockinette st.

TECHNIQUE: The socks are worked toe up with German short row heel.

TOE

With the Turkish cast-on method and magic loop, CO 11 loops. Knit needle 1 and 2 = 22 sts. Begin to increase. Work both needles alike.

ROUND 1 (INC): *K1, M1R, k until 1 st left, M1L, k1.* Repeat *-* on the 2nd needle.

ROUND 2: Work stockinette st. Repeat rounds 1 and 2 until you have 29 sts on each needle = 58 sts in total. Change to DPNs if you prefer.

FOOT

Continue working in stockinette st on both needles until you have approx. 14 cm / 5.5" of fabric from CO.

GUSSET INCREASES

Continue in stockinette st but begin to increase some sts for the gusset at the same time on needle 1.

NEEDLE 1: M1R, work across the needle, M1L.

NEEDLE 2: Knit.

Repeat the increases 2 more times after 8 rounds.

You have 35 sts on needle 1, 29 sts on needle 2 = 64 sts in total.

Continue with these sts until the fabric measured from CO is approx. 6 cm / 2.25" less than the desired length of the sole.

HEEL

Work the German short row heel with double sts on needle 1.

Knit across needle 1. Turn to WS. Make DS (with yarn in front, slip the st onto the right needle p-wise, tighten the yarn over the needle and pull it until the st looks like a double st). Purl across the needle. Turn to RS.

ROW 1. RS: Make DS, knit to next DS, turn.

ROW 2. WS: Make DS, purl to next DS, turn.

Work in this manner until you have 12 DS's on both sides and 11 sts between them and you have worked row 1 last. Don't turn to WS.

Knit all the DS's on needle 1 as normal sts, knit across needle 2, knit across needle 1 and work all the remaining DS's as normal sts, knit across needle 2.

NEXT NEEDLE 1. RS: K until you have 11 sts left, turn.

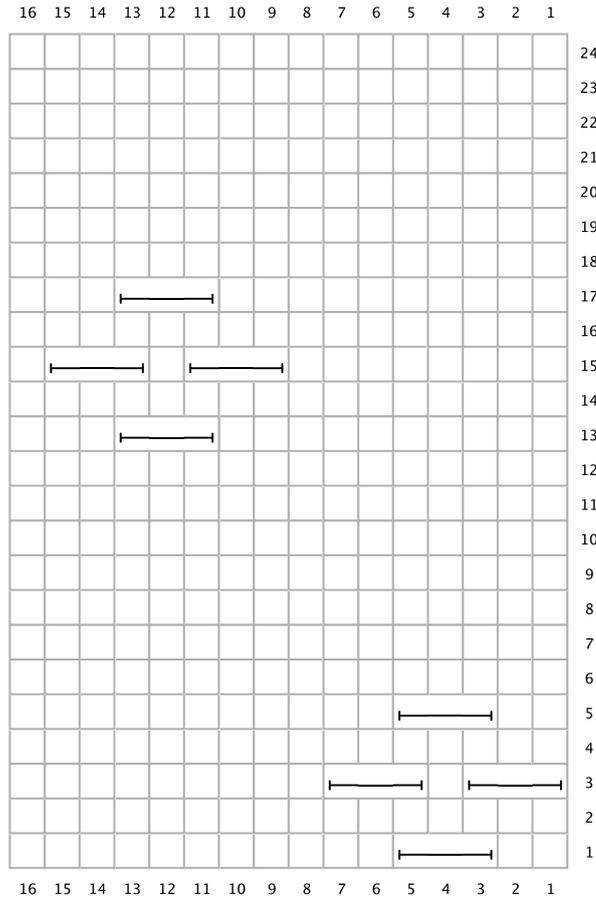
WS: Make DS, p until you have 11 sts left, turn.

ROW 1. RS: Make DS, knit to next DS, knit it, k1, turn.

ROW 2. WS: Make DS, purl to next DS, purl it, p1, turn.

Work in this manner until you have worked all your sts. On needle 1 make DS, work the last DS at the end of the needle and knit across needle 2. You're on your BOR, and you have 35 sts on needle 1, 29 sts on needle 2 = 64 sts in total.





k



pattern: slip 3 sts on cable needle, twist yarn around those sts 3 times counterclockwise, knit 3 sts from cable needle.

LEG

Work 3 rounds in stockinette st.

Then knit 14 sts. This is your new BOR at the backside. Note that you are not in the centre.

Begin to work with the chart. If you want, you can replace the sts on the needles so that the pattern repeat is easier to follow. Work the chart round

by round until you have worked it 2 times in total. Then work rounds 1-5 once more. Work 9 rounds of stockinette st.

EASIER METHOD: If you don't want a stitch pattern on your socks, continue working in stockinette st.

Work 2 rounds of *k1 tbl, p1* ribbing.



BIND OFF

BO with the tubular bind-off method.
EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

2ND SOCK

Work as the first one.

FINISHING

Weave in the ends and block using your preferred method.



RIBBING ON
THE WRONG SIDE

[FOREVER IN FINNISH]

IKI

LEVEL 3/3

SIZES: XS, S (M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL, 4XL)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:

BUST CIRCUMFERENCE:

100, 106.5 (118, 126.5, 135.5, 144.5, 153.5, 158) CM / 40, 42.75 (47, 50.75, 54.25, 57.75, 61.25, 63)".

LENGTH FROM UNDERARM:

34, 34 (36, 38, 38, 38, 40, 40) CM / 13.25, 13.25 (14, 14.75, 14.7, 14.75, 15.75, 15.75)".

UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE:

32, 35.5 (38, 40, 44.5, 46.5, 52, 54.5) CM / 13, 14.25 (15, 16, 17.75, 18.75, 21, 21.75)".

SLEEVE LENGTH FROM UNDERARM:

APPROX. 55, 55 (55, 55, 55, 55, 55, 55) CM / 21.75, 21.75 (21.75, 21.75, 21.75, 21.75, 21.75, 21.75)".

CHOOSE A SIZE WITH APPROX. 10-20 CM / 4-8" OF POSITIVE EASE AT BUST.

PICTURED IN SIZE S.

The Iki sweater is a classic you can wear either way round. Adorned with thick raglan seams, the sweater is in half brioche stitch, long-stitched brioche forming on one side and ribbing on the other. Bind off neatly and swap skeins in unnoticeable spots to create a reversible knit. By opting for high-quality yarn and your favourite colour you'll have yourself a forever sweater.

#IKISWEATER

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 280, 300 (330, 360, 410, 450, 510, 550) g of G-Uld NZ Lammeuld (100% New Zealand wool – 450 m / 492 yds / 100 g), colour Indigo, and 150, 165 (180, 195, 220, 245, 275, 295) g of Rowan Kidsilk Haze (70% mohair, 30% silk - 210 m / 229 / 25 g) colour Petrol (00632). The sweater is worked holding both yarns together.

NEEDLES: 2.75 mm (US2) and 3 mm (US2.5) circular needles and DPNs for the sleeves if you don't magic loop.

NOTIONS: 8 stitch markers (1 different for BOR-marker), tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 18 sts x 30 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of half brioche with 3 mm (US2.5) needle.

TECHNIQUE: The sweater is worked seamlessly top down. First you cast on neckline sts and work the back of the neck with short rows. Then the yoke is worked with raglan increases. Sleeve sts are left on hold while working the body, and after finishing it, the sleeves are worked. Finally, you can turn the sweater inside out if you prefer.

NECKLINE

The sweater is worked brioche side on RS but if you prefer to have the rib side on top, you can turn the sweater inside out when finished.

With the long tail tubular cast-on method, CO 96, 96 (100, 108, 108, 116, 120, 120) sts on 2.75 mm (US2) needle holding both yarns together.

EASIER METHOD: With the long tail cast-on method, CO 96, 96 (100, 108, 108, 116, 120, 120) sts on 2.75 mm (US2) needle holding both yarns together. For smaller sizes, cast on loosely, so your head fits through the neckline.

Join in round and place a marker to indicate the beginning of the round. This is called the BOR-marker, and it's in the left front raglan seam.

FUNNEL NECK:

Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 12 cm / 4.75".

CREW NECK:

Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 4 cm / 1.5".

Work one more round and place 7 stitch markers to indicate the raglan seams: work 7, 7 (5, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7) sts in ribbing (left sleeve), PM, work 9, 9 (9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 11) sts in ribbing (left back raglan seam), PM, work 23, 23 (27, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31) sts in ribbing (back), PM, work 9, 9 (9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 11) sts in ribbing (right back raglan seam), PM, work 7, 7 (5, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7) sts in ribbing (right sleeve), PM, work 9, 9 (9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 11) sts in ribbing (right front raglan seam), PM, work 23, 23 (27, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31) sts in ribbing (front), work 9, 9 (9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 11) sts in ribbing (left front raglan seam).



BRIOCHE ON
THE RIGHT SIDE

NECKLINE SHAPING

Change to 3 mm (US2.5) needle. Shape the neckline flat with German short rows and at the same time begin to work half brioche and increases on raglan seams. Note: Work the rows precisely – when working RS facing, on the left of BOR (on the left sleeve, back, right sleeve and right front) you work half brioche pattern A. On the right of BOR (on left front) you work half brioche pattern (both instructed below). All the increases are not worked on the same row – read the rows carefully.

The back of the neck is raised with German short rows and double stitches (DS). Next time you cross the DS, you need to work it in est st pattern (sl1yo). Note! You won't knit or purl that DS until the following row.

HALF BRIOCHE A WORKED FLAT:

R1 (RS). BRIOCHE: Sl1yo, p1.

R2 (WS). RIB: K1, brp1.

HALF BRIOCHE B WORKED FLAT:

R1 (WS). BRIOCHE: K1, sl1yo.

R2 (RS). RIB: Brk1, p1.

BRIOCHE INCREASE:

K1+yo+k1 in the same st: Knit the st, make a yarn-over, knit the same st again = 1 st will become 3 sts.

SHORT ROW 1 (RS): Work pattern A brioche R1: K1+yo+k1 in the same st, work *p1, sl1yo* brioche until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, (p1, sl1yo) until 1 st left before M, p1, SM, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, work *p1, sl1yo* brioche until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, (p1, sl1yo) until 1 st left before M, p1, SM, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, work *p1, sl1yo* brioche until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, (p1 n, sl1yo) until 1 st left before M, p1, SM, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, p1, k1, turn. (14 sts increased)

SHORT ROW 2 (WS): Work pattern A rib R2 to BOR: Make DS, work in est ribbing to BOR-marker (Note! Work the increased sts in the same rhythm p1, k1, p1), slip BOR-marker. Work pattern B brioche R1: (K1, sl1yo) until 1 st left before M, k1, SM, sl1yo, k1, p1, turn. (no increases)

SHORT ROW 3 (RS): Work pattern B rib R2 to BOR: Make DS, work in est ribbing until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, work in est ribbing to BOR-marker, slip BOR-marker. Work pattern A brioche R1: Work * sl1yo, p1* brioche until the previous DS, work it in brioche (=sl1yo), p1, k1, turn. (2 sts increased)

SHORT ROW 4 (WS): Work pattern A rib R2 to BOR: Make DS, work in est ribbing to BOR-marker, SM, slip BOR-marker. Work pattern B brioche R1: Work *k1, sl1yo* brioche until the previous DS, work it in brioche (=sl1yo), k1, p1, turn. (no increases)

SHORT ROW 5 (RS): Work pattern B rib R2 to BOR: Make DS, work in est ribbing to BOR-marker, SM, slip BOR-marker. Work pattern A brioche R1: K1+yo+k1 in the same st, work *p1, sl1yo* brioche until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, work in est brioche to M, SM, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, work in brioche until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, work in brioche to M, SM, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, work in brioche until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, work in brioche to M, SM, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, work in brioche to DS, work it in brioche (=sl1yo), p1, k1, turn. (14 sts increased)

SHORT ROW 6 (WS): Work pattern A rib R2 to BOR: Make DS, work in est ribbing to BOR-marker, slip BOR-marker. Work pattern B brioche R1: Work *k1, sl1yo* brioche until the previous DS, work it in brioche (=sl1yo), k1, p1, turn. (no increases)

Repeat short rows *3-6* 1, 1 (1, 2, 2, 2, 2) more time(s).

ONCE MORE WORK TO BOR-MARKER AS

FOLLOWS (RS): Make DS, work in est ribbing until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, work in est ribbing to BOR-marker.

You have 144, 144 (148, 172, 172, 180, 184, 184) sts in total – 35, 35 (39, 47, 47, 47, 47, 47) sts for both front and back, 19, 19 (17, 21, 21, 21, 23, 23) sts for both sleeves and 9, 9 (9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 11) sts in each raglan seam.

YOKE

Continue working in round.

HALF BRIOCHE WORKED IN ROUND:

RND 1. BRIOCHE: Sl1yo, p1.

RND 2. RIB: Brk1, p1.

Begin to increase sts on raglan seams on every 4th rnd. Note! In the first round work DSs in brioche st.

RND 1. BRIOCHE (NO INC): Sl1yo, p1.

RND 2. RIB: Brk1, p1.

RND 3. BRIOCHE (INC): (K1+yo+k1 in the same st, work in est brioche until 1 st left before M, k1+yo+k1 in the same st, SM, work in est brioche to M, SM) 4 times. (16 sts increased)

RND 4. RIB: Brk1, p1.

Work rounds *1-4* 6, 6 (7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10) in total.

Begin to increase in every 6th rnd: Work rnds 1 and 2 twice, then rnds 3 and 4. Work increases this way 2, 2 (3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4) times in total.

Begin to increase in every 8th rnd: Work rnds 1 and 2 three times, then rnds 3 and 4. Work increases this way 1, 2 (2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4) time(s) in total.

You have 288, 304 (340, 364, 396, 420, 456, 472) sts in total – 71, 75 (87, 95, 103, 107, 115, 119) sts for both front and back, 55, 59 (65, 69, 77, 81, 91, 95) sts for both sleeves and 9, 9 (9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 11) sts for each raglan seam.

SEPARATE SLEEVES AND BODY

Slip BOR-marker, slip sts before next M (left sleeve) on hold on waste yarn or stitch holder, RM, CO 1, 3 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1) s(ts), work in brioche to next M, RM, work in brioche to next M, RM, work in brioche to next M, RM slip sts before next M (right sleeve) on hold on waste yarn or stitch holder, CO 1, 3 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1) s(ts), RM, work in est brioche to BOR-marker removing remaining markers. You have 180, 192 (212, 228, 244, 260, 276, 284) sts.

BODY

NEXT RND: Work in est ribbing.

Alternate brioche and rib rnd in every other rnd. Continue in this manner until the work is approx. 28, 28 (30, 32, 32, 32, 34, 34) cm / 11, 11 (11.75, 12.5, 12.5, 12.5, 13.5, 13.5)" from underarm or the desired length. If you make a longer body, you'll need more yarn.

HEM

Continue with the same needle. Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 6 cm / 2.25" matching knit sts.

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

SLEEVES

Transfer 55, 59 (65, 69, 77, 81, 91, 95) sleeve sts onto 3 mm (US2.5) needle. Pick up and knit 2, 2 (2, 2, 2, 2, 2) sts from underarm, starting with knit st, work sleeve sts in est brioche, pick up and knit 1, 3 (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1) s(ts). Note! If you want to use WS (brioche) on top as pictured, pick up the sts from the underarm on the WS (place the needle on the WS and take the yarn from RS). This way the seam will be on the brioche side. Leave a long tail for finishing. Place BOR-marker. You have 58, 64 (68, 72, 80, 84, 94, 98) sts.

Work the next rnd in est ribbing.

Continue alternating brioche and rib rnds in every other rnd for 11, 9 (7.5, 7.5, 6.5, 5.5, 4.5, 4.5) cm / 4.25, 3.5 (3, 3, 2.5, 2.25, 1.75, 1.75)" , then work decrease rnd on rib rnd.

SIZE S DECREASE RND: BrRL2dec, work in est ribbing until 4 sts left before M, brLL2dec, p1. (4 sts decreased)

SIZES XS, M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL, 4XL DECREASE RND: Brk, p1, brRL2dec, work in est ribbing until 4 sts left before M, brLL2dec, p1. (4 sts decreased)

BRRL2DEC = RIGHT LEANING BRIOCHE

DECREASE: slip 1 st k-wise, k1, pass the slipped one over the knitted one, slip that st back to the left needle, pass the second stitch over that one, slip the st back to the right needle (2 sts decreased)

BRLL2DEC = LEFT LEANING BRIOCHE

DECREASE: slip 1 st k-wise, k2tog, pass the slipped one over the knitted ones (2 sts decreased)

Continue alternating the brioche and rib rnds in every other rnd for 11, 9 (7.5, 7.5, 6.5, 5.5, 4.5, 4.5) cm / 4.25, 3.5 (3, 3, 2.5, 2.25, 1.75, 1.75)" and working the decreases 4, 5 (6, 6, 7, 8, 10, 10) times in total. You have 42, 44 (44, 48, 52, 52, 54, 58) sts and the sleeve length is approx. 45 cm / 17.75" in all sizes.

CUFFS

Change to 2.75 mm (US2) needle. Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 10 cm / 4" or the desired length.

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

FINISHING

Decide which side is your WS, and weave in all ends. Weave in neatly, following the sts, so you can use either side as RS if you wish.

Also finish the underarm seams by following the sts over the seam – this way the seam will disappear.

If you used the tubular cast-on method, close the gap.

Finishing the sweater depends on the type of yarn you used – half brioche will loosen up a bit. If you used wool, follow the finishing instructions of the yarn. To soften a wool fabric, soak in water before rolling between towels to dry as much as possible. Carefully spread on a flat surface to measurements – don't stretch. If you used merino yarn, don't wet block to avoid loosening up too much, but simply spray with water and leave to dry flat.





[ALWAYS IN FINNISH]

A I N A

LEVEL 2/3

SIZES: XS, S (M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:

BUST CIRCUMFERENCE:

98, 106.5 (117, 125.5, 136, 144, 154.5) CM / 39.25, 42.5 (46.75, 50, 54.25, 57.75, 62)".

LENGTH FROM NECKLINE TO HEM:

SHORT CARDIGAN:

47, 49 (54, 57, 59, 62, 62) CM / 18.75, 19.5 (21.5, 22.75, 23.5, 24.75, 24.75)".

LONG CARDIGAN:

68-72 CM / 27.25-28.75".

UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE:

39, 43 (45.5, 49.5, 51.5, 56, 58) CM / 15.5, 17.25 (18, 19.75, 20.75, 22.25, 23.25)".

SLEEVE LENGTH FROM UNDERARM:

50, 50 (50, 52, 52, 52, 52) CM / 20, 20 (20, 21, 21, 21, 21)".

CHOOSE A SIZE WITH APPROX. 15-20 CM / 6-8" OF POSITIVE EASE AT BUST.

PICTURED IN SIZE S.

Aina is a cardigan for the fashion-savvy: it has generous, bell-shaped sleeves and exactly the length you want. Knitted from chubbier yarn, the black cardi is short on purpose, so you can tuck it under your jeans or team it with a long dress. For a longer cardigan perfect for cosying up on the sofa, go for a slightly thinner yarn for a drapier effect, begin by making the sleeves, then continue with the hem until you run out of yarn. The secret lies in the simplicity and finishing touches. The cardigan is mostly in stockinette stitch, but the raglan seams are adorned with simple one stitch ribbing. You can add buttonholes to your liking to the front bands or leave them out. Or you could add large, fabric-covered snaps to the finished cardi. Connoisseurs will appreciate the clever pockets, which are both chic and practical. The Aina cardigan is made to be a fave – as the name suggests.

#AINACARDIGAN

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: Short cardigan: 270, 300 (370, 410, 470, 520, 550) g of Walcot Opus (70% merino, 30% baby alpaca – 350 m / 384 yds / 100 g), colour black, and 110, 125 (150, 170, 200, 220, 230) g of Gepard Kid Seta (70% kid mohair, 30% silk – 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour black (207).

Long cardigan: 320, 350 (420, 460, 530, 560, 580) g of Filcolana Arwetta (80% merino, 20% nylon – 210 m / 230 yds / 50 g), colour Alaskan blue (141), and 160, 175 (210, 230, 265, 280, 290) g of Gepard Kid Seta (70% kid mohair, 30% silk – 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour light blue (414).

Both cardigans are worked holding both strands together.

NEEDLES: 3.5 mm (US4) and 4 mm (US6) circular needles and DPNs for the sleeves if you don't magic loop.

NOTIONS: 10 removable stitch markers, tapestry needle, buttons (diameter 2.2 mm / 0,75") or pressed buttons (optional).

GAUGE: 19 sts x 28 rnds = 10 cm / 4" of stockinette st with 4 mm (US6) needle.

TECHNIQUE: The cardigan is worked seamlessly top down. First you cast on sts for the right neck band, pick up sts from its cast-on edge for the left band, and finally pick up sts for the yoke from the lower edge of the band. The yoke is worked with raglan and neckline increases until the sleeves are separated from the body. Next, the body is worked to hem with or without pockets. Then you continue to work the sleeves with the sts left on hold. If you'd prefer a long hem, work the sleeves first and continue if you have yarn left. You can also work a belt.

NECK BAND

With the long tail cast-on method, CO 13, 13 (13, 13, 13, 13, 13) sts on 4 mm (US6) needle holding both yarns together.

Work the right neck band beginning from centre back.

ROW 1 (RS): *K1, p1* until 1 st left, k1.

ROW 2 (WS): Slip the first st purlwise wyif, *k1, p1* until 2 sts left, k2.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 until you have 14, 14 (14, 14, 14, 14, 14) cm / 5.5, 5.5 (5.5, 5.5, 5.5, 5.5, 5.5)" of fabric and your last row is WS.

When looking at RS, the garter st edge on the right side of the piece will be the selvage where you pick up the sts for the yoke, and the slip st edge on the left side is your neckline.

Break the yarn and leave the sts on hold to cable.

Then work the left neck band casting the sts from the cast-on edge of the right neck band = centre back. Turn the right piece RS facing yourself, cast-on edge above and live sts below, garter st edge on the left side and slip st edge on the right side.

Take the tail of your new working yarn (not the real working yarn) and pick up and knit 13, 13 (13, 13, 13, 13, 13) sts from the RS of the cast-on edge with it.

Then slide all the new sts back to the left needle, so you can work them again. You have your real working yarn waiting there.

ROW 1 (RS): Slip the first st purlwise wyif, *p1, k1* to end.

ROW 2 (WS): K1, *k1, p1* until 2 sts left, k2.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 until you have 28, 28 (28, 28, 28, 28, 28) cm / 11, 11 (11, 11, 11, 11, 11)" of fabric in total and your last row is RS. Don't break the yarn.

PICKING UP THE STS FOR YOKE

Now turn the work 90 degrees to the right. With your working yarn, pick up and knit 59, 59 (59, 59, 59, 59, 59) sts from the garter st edge. Pick them up from 1 st selvage st to create a neat neckband. Tip: You can use a smaller needle for picking up the sts and knit them tight, so the edge is as neat as possible.

Once more, turn the work 90 degrees to the right.

Work the 13 sts waiting on the right neckband in established ribbing. You have 85, 85 (85, 85, 85, 85, 85) sts in total.

Work a set-up row on the next WS to place the sleeves, raglan seams and back for the work, so you can work the upcoming raglan increases.

NEXT WS: Sl1 wyif, work 11 sts in est ribbing, place 2 markers, k1, p1, k1, PM, p11, 11 (9, 9, 7, 7, 5) (sleeve), PM, k1, p1, k1, PM, p27, 27 (31, 31, 35, 35, 39) (back), PM, k1, p1, k1, PM, p11, 11 (9, 9, 7, 7, 5) (sleeve), PM, k1, p1, k1, place 2 markers, work 12 sts in est ribbing (remember to k the last st).

Now begin to increase on every raglan seam on every 2nd row (on the RS).

RAGLAN INC ROWS:

R1. RS: Sl1 wyif, work in ribbing to the 1st marker, SM, M1R, SM, p1, k1, p1, SM, M1L, k to M, M1R, SM, p1, k1, p1, SM, M1L, k to M, M1R, SM, p1, k1, p1, SM, M1L, k to M, M1R, SM, p1, k1, p1, slip the 1st marker, M1L, SM, work in ribbing to end. (8 sts increased)

R2. WS: Sl1 wyif, work as established until 1 st left, k1. (Work in ribbing in the front bands and raglan seams, and purl in the sleeves, back and front sections).

R3. RS: Sl1 wyif, work in ribbing to M, SM, k to M, M1R, SM, p1, k1, p1, SM, M1L, k to M, M1R, SM, p1, k1, p1, SM, M1L, k to M, M1R, SM, p1, k1, p1, SM, M1L, k to M, M1R, SM, p1, k1, p1, SM, M1L, k to M, SM, work in ribbing to end. (8 sts increased)

R4. WS: Sl1 wyif, work as established until 1 st left, k1.

Repeat rows 3 and 4 once more.

You have 109, 109 (109, 109, 109, 109, 109) sts in total – 33, 33 (37, 37, 41, 41, 45) sts for back, 17, 17 (15, 15, 13, 13, 11) sts for both sleeves, and 3 sts for front, 12 sts for front bands and 3 sts between every raglan marker in every size.

From now on at the same time start increasing sts next to the front band after every 6th row and continue your raglan incs.

R1. RS: Work in ribbing to M, SM, M1R, work as Raglan Inc Row 3 to the last marker before the front band, M1L, SM, work to end. (2 extra sts increased, 10 sts increased in total)

R2-R6: Work as Raglan Inc Rows 4 and 3 as earlier. (8 sts increased on every RS row)

Repeat rows *1-6* 7, 7 (9, 9, 11, 11, 13) more times.

You have 317, 317 (369, 369, 421, 421, 473) sts in total – 81, 81 (97, 97, 113, 113, 129) sts on back, 35, 35 (43, 43, 51, 51, 59) sts on both fronts, 65, 65 (75, 75, 85, 85, 95) sts on both sleeves, and 12 sts on both front bands and 3 sts between every raglan marker in every size. You have finished your front band increases.

Note: If you want to make buttonholes on the right front band, begin working them on the last neckline increase row or a little lower if you prefer a lower neckline.

BUTTONHOLE ROW: Work the last neckline increase row as usual until the last front band, SM, work in ribbing (p1, k1) 3 times, yo, k2tog, (p1, k1) 2 times. Check the button fits through the hole – you can work the yarn-over twice if you have a larger button.

Depending on the button size and style, add 3-4 buttonholes evenly (e.g., 3 x 13 cm / 5.25" or 4 x 11,5 cm / 4.75") and work an overall length that makes the cardigan look balanced. These measurements are only recommendations. You don't need to make holes all the way to the hem – they can be left out for a more relaxed look. Pictured here, the ratio is 4 x 11,5 cm / 4.75" and the lowest button is placed 12 cm / 4.75" from the BO edge.

Continue with the Raglan Inc Rows. Work rows *3 and 4* 1, 5 (2, 7, 4, 8, 6) more times.

You have 325, 357 (385, 425, 453, 485, 521) sts in total – 83, 91 (101, 111, 121, 129, 141) sts for back, 36, 40 (45, 50, 55, 59, 65) sts for both fronts, 67, 75 (79, 89, 93, 101, 107) sts for both sleeves, and 12 sts for both front bands and 3 sts in every raglan seam in every size.

SEPARATE SLEEVES AND BODY

On the next row, separate the sleeves from the body.

RS ROW: Sl1 wyif, work in ribbing to M, SM, k to M, RM, k3, RM, place all sts until next marker on hold, remove that marker, CO 4, 4 (4, 2, 2, 2, 0) sts and place a new marker in the middle of new sts, k3, RM, k to M, RM, k3, RM, place all sts until next marker on hold, remove that marker, CO 4, 4 (4, 2, 2, 2, 0) sts and place a new marker in the middle of new sts, k3, RM, k to M, SM, work ribbing to end.

WS ROW: Sl1 wyif, work as established until 1 st left, k1.

SHORT CARDIGAN WITHOUT POCKETS:

Continue working with body as established until you have 15, 15 (17, 17, 17, 17, 17) cm / 6, 6 (6.75, 6.75, 6.75, 6.75)" of fabric from underarm or 8 cm / 3.25" less than the preferred overall length.

Note! If you are making buttonholes, remember to work them as est ratio. Work until you have a balanced look.

LONG CARDIGAN WITH POCKETS:

Continue working with body as established until you reach the waistline (approx. 10-15 cm / 4-6").

Now separate the hem into 3 sections and work them flat. Work the RS row to the first side marker, SM, work the back to the side marker, CO 15 sts for the pocket lining. Turn (i.e., don't work the last section).

NEXT WS: Purl the back pocket lining sts and back sts to side marker, CO 15 sts for pocket lining. Turn (i.e., don't work the last section).

From now on continue working the back section and both pocket linings in stockinette st. On all RS rows increase 1 st on both sides after the edge st. At the beginning of row increase M1R and at the end of the row M1L. Increase also on every WS row. At the beginning of row increase M1Rp and at the end of the row M1Lp. Repeat both rows a total of 8 times = you have 31 sts on both pocket linings.

Work in stockinette st for the back and pockets until you have 11 cm / 4.5" of fabric for the linings. Leave all the sts on hold.



RIGHT FRONT: Looking from RS, continue working the last sts of row from the last side marker to the end of the row. Work the pocket opening.

RS: Sl1 p-wise wyif, *p1, k1* 5 times, p1, PM, work in stockinette to front band marker, work as est. Turn.

WS: Sl1 p-wise wyif, work all the sts as they are until 1 st left, k1. Turn.

Repeat these 2 rows (ribbing on both sides and stockinette st between them) until you have worked 11 cm / 4.5". If you are also working buttonholes, remember to work them as est.

LEFT FRONT: Now work the last section at the beginning of row, the left front.

RS: Sl1 p-wise wyif, work ribbing to marker, SM, work in stockinette until 12 sts left. Work *p1, k1* to the end of row beginning with a purl st. Turn.

WS: Sl1 p-wise wyif, work all the sts as they are until 1 st left, k1. Turn.

Repeat these 2 rows (ribbing on both sides and stockinette st between them) until you have worked 11 cm / 4.5". Your last row is WS.

Join the hem. Work the left front RS row to side marker as earlier, first transfer 31 sts of back on hold (pocket lining) at the back of the work, work the back sts to the same needle with the front sts until 31 sts left, transfer the last 31 sts of back on hold (pocket lining) at the back of the work, work the right front to the same needle and work the sts as earlier.

NEXT WS:

Work ribbing only on both front bands, work all other sts in stockinette st.

Work in stockinette st for the back and pockets until you have 34 cm / 13.5" of fabric measured from underarm or 8 cm / 3.25" less than the preferred overall length.

HEM

Continue with the same needle.

RS: Sl1 wyif, work *k1, p1* to end. (All ribbing should match established ribbing.)

WS: Sl1 wyif, work in est ribbing until 1 st left, k1.

Work est *k1, p1* ribbing for 8 cm / 3.25".

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

POCKETS (BOTH ALIKE)

If you made pockets, finish the linings. Transfer 31 sts on hold to your main needle and work in stockinette for approx. 5 cm / 2" or to the hem ribbing. BO. Leave a long tail, so you can sew the lining to the front.



SLEEVES (BOTH ALIKE)

Place a removable st marker to the centre sleeve st above the sleeve. Note: This will be an important marker when increasing the sleeves, so make sure to do it.

Transfer sleeve sts onto the 4 mm (US6) needle.

Then beginning from the right side of underarm (not from the centre), pick up and knit 7, 7 (7, 5, 5, 5, 3) sts from underarm (3 more than you have cast, so there will be no holes and all the sts continue in the same line from the body). Knit 1 round. Place a BOR-marker. Note: The BOR is not in the middle of underarm because we're not matching any decreases to BOR.

You have 74, 82 (86, 94, 98, 106, 110) sts.

Knit stockinette st for 30, 27 (26, 26, 25, 24, 22) cm / 12, 10.75 (10.5, 10.5, 10, 9.5, 8.75)". Note that for a drapey look that will look great with the decreases, the sleeve should rather be too long than short.

Begin to decrease. Now find your centre st of the sleeve on the top side of the sleeve. Place 2 removable stitch markers around 11 centre sts (1 centre st and 5 sts on both sides).

RND 1: Knit until 2 sts left before marker, k2tog, SM, *p1, k1* until 1 st left before marker, p1, SM, ssk, knit to BOR.

RND 2: K to m, SM, *p1, k1* until 1 st left before marker, p1, SM, k to BOR.

Repeat rounds *1 and 2* 17, 21 (22, 25, 26, 28, 30) more times.

You have 38, 38 (40, 42, 44, 48, 48) sts.

CUFFS

Change to 3.5 mm (US4) needle. Work *k1, p1* ribbing for 8 cm / 3.25". Check the ribbing matches the est ribbing on the top side of the sleeve.

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

BELT (FOR A LONGER CARDIGAN)

With 4 mm (US6) needle or DPNs, CO 13 sts with the long tail tubular cast-on method. You may also use the long tail CO method (in that case skip the set-up rows).

Work 2 set-up rows.

R1: *K1 tbl, sl1 wyif* until 1 st left, k1 tbl.

R2: *Sl1 wyif, k1* until 1 st left, k1.

BELT ROW 1: Sl1 p-wise wyif, work est ribbing.

BELT ROW 2: Sl1 p-wise wyif, work est ribbing until 1 st left, k1.

Work until the belt is approx. 150 cm / 59" for smaller sizes and approx. 170 cm / 67" for larger sizes, or the preferred length.

BO with the tubular bind-off method.

EASIER METHOD: BO sts as they are.

BELT LOOPS (FOR A LONGER CARDIGAN, BOTH ALIKE)

Slip into the cardigan and place markers on the waistline on the side seams (above the pockets if you made them). Place 2 markers on both side seams vertically, approx. 5 cm / 2" apart.

With 4 mm (US6) DPNs, pick up and knit 3 sts on upper marker.

Work I-cord: *K3, slide the needle to the beginning*, repeat *-* for 5-6 cm / 2-2.25" and bind off the sts. Sew the loop on the lower marker.

FINISHING

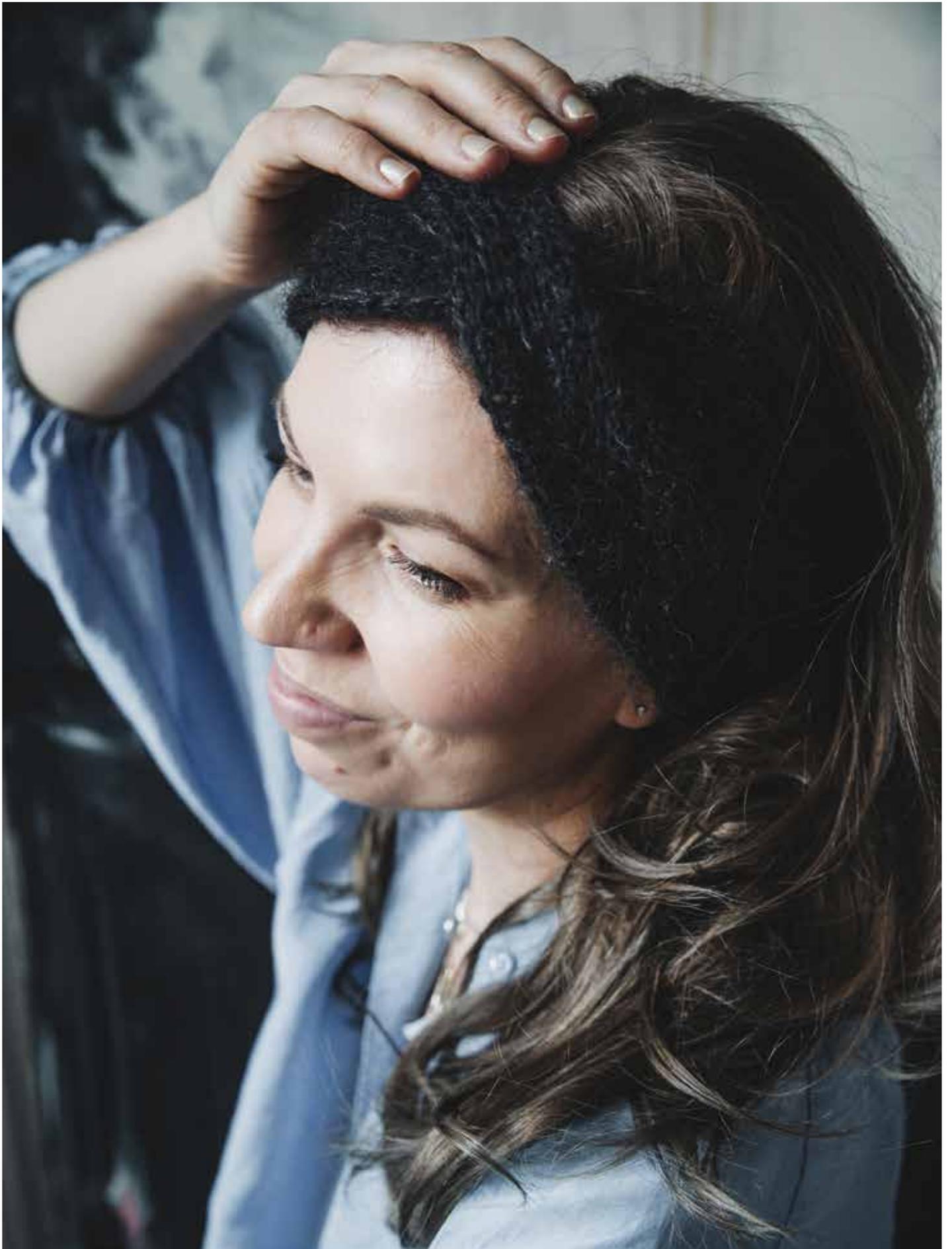
Weave in all ends. Spray the cardigan and especially the sleeve increases flat, so they become smooth and drapey.

If you prefer, sew pressed buttons to the front bands.

If you made buttonholes, sew the buttons.

If you made pockets, sew the linings to the fronts.





[ISLET IN FINNISH]

LUOTO

LEVEL 1/3

SIZE: WOMAN

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS:
WIDTH 10 CM / 4", LENGTH ADJUSTABLE.

The Luoto headband is a feminine classic: a single cable row at the front undulates like a tidal wave, giving a whole new twist to the headband. No other gimmicks needed. Otherwise, you stick to simple ribbing, slipping purl stitches on the wrong side. It makes the finish look like brioche, only it's easier to knit. You won't need much yarn at all – leftovers from a Miu sweater would do. If the sea wind messes up the hair even in summertime, why not make a narrower version by casting on 4 or 8 stitches less than in the pattern.

#LUOTOHEADBAND

WHAT YOU NEED

YARN: 20 g of Filcolana Arwetta (80% merino, 20% nylon - 210 m / 230 yds / 50 g), colour black (102), and 10 g of Gepard Kid Seta (70% kid mohair, 30% silk – 210 m / 230 yds / 25 g), colour black (207). The headband is worked holding both yarns together.

NEEDLES: 3.5 mm (US4) DPNs.

NOTIONS: 2 cable needles, tapestry needle.

GAUGE: 32 sts x 36 rows = 10 cm / 4" of ribbing.

TECHNIQUE: The headband is worked flat from neck to neck and seamed with a tapestry needle.

MEASURING YOUR SIZE

Measure your head circumference according to how you would wear the headband and decrease 6 cm / 2.5". This is the length you're aiming for.

CAST ON

With the long tail cast-on method, CO 31 sts holding both yarns together. Work flat:

WS: Slip 1 st wise wyif, work *k1, slip 1 st p-wise wyif* until 1 st left, k1. Turn.

RS: Slip 1 st purlwise wyif, work *p1, k1* ribbing until 1 st left, k1. Turn.

Repeat these 2 rows (WS as your last row), until you have worked half of the overall length.

CABLE ROW

When you are at the beginning of the next RS, transfer 15 sts to the first cable needle at the backside of the work. Then transfer 1 st to the second cable needle also at the backside.

Now work the last 15 sts as ribbing as they are (your last st is a knit st).

Purl 1 st from the second cable needle.

Next work 15 sts from the first cable needle as ribbing as they are, beginning with a knit st.

Continue working WS and RS rows as earlier.

Work until you reach the desired overall length.

BO the sts as ribbing as they are.

FINISHING

Sew the neck seam with a tapestry needle and weave in all ends.

Place the headband on a flat surface and pin the edges. Spray with water and leave to dry – without stretching. If you wish, you can set the cable by sewing 2 stitches to ensure it keeps its shape.





CLOSING WORDS

“DO I REALLY NEED A CUPBOARD FULL OF SWEATERS?”

We makers know that working with our hands is as sustainable as it gets: we know how and where the garment was made, how long it took, and how much the materials cost. An item of clothing you sew yourself is a far cry from the fast fashion manufactured miles away, only to be swapped for a new piece with each season. When you make something yourself, you cherish and prioritize it.

But more and more of us have begun to strive for a balance between how much to make, quality and need. When I need one new top, I don't buy three in one go – so why would I need a cupboard full of sweaters I've made myself? In the end, is making in excess any better than buying unnecessary items from the shop? Or could it be that my need to create stems from something other than a finished piece?

The more I knit, the more carefully I think about what items I lack. Not very much as it turns out. I'm increasingly purposeful and opt for simple knits that will stand the test of time. If I need a white sweater, I sew one – not two.

As I put more thought into what to knit, I can justify investing in better quality yarn. I want my knits to be durable after all. To bring a hint of luxury to something simple, I like to add special finishing touches like sumptuous buttons or snaps, or a label on the neck. Maintenance is just as important. I like to air out my knits regularly, remove any lint, and fix what needs fixing.

Instead of adding more yarn to my stash just in case, I only buy what I need. This way I don't end up with yarn I have to force myself to use up somehow. I try to use up my stash and take a good look before heading to the yarn store. If the yarn I bought a few years ago doesn't appeal, I'll buy some coloured mohair to use alongside it to adjust the original shade. That way I end up with a one-off sweater just right for me.

If I begin to have my doubts about the project on my needles, I won't finish it. I won't wear a sweater that's the wrong size, a hat that's too loose, or socks that don't fit. If it doesn't appeal, I'll unravel it and either reuse or pass on the yarn.

I'm well aware I don't need any more sweaters. I'm after something else: me-time. Moments of insight. A sense of accomplishment. It's just as important as the finished knit. For the sake of sustainability, it's important to identify your personal needs. It's only then that you will create thoughtfully and enjoy what you are doing. Enjoyment is after all what it's all about.

P.S. If you're so lucky that you can visualize a pile of yarn as a finished garment, you have a superpower. Make sure to use it!

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**ALSO THIS BOOK WAS CREATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC AMONG MY NEAREST AND DEAREST.**

*

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*

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