

Fade sweater - Chunky

by
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Önling





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Here's a completely classic raglan sweater knitted in the ultimate luxurious yarn from AKW - A Knitters World. The yarns are a lovely blend of very fine merino wool and silk, with a strand of silk mohair sport. Bettina from AKW has dyed the most beautiful 'Fade' sets in many stunning color variations. And from this set, you can knit this beautiful, classic, and elegant sweater. If you knit one of the smaller sizes, you'll have quite a bit of yarn left over. These leftovers can be used to knit the 'Fade' scarf, which is designed precisely for this purpose.

Dreaming of the perfect basic raglan sweater with an outstanding fit? Then the Fade sweater - Chunky is exactly what you need! Our ambition is to provide you with a sweater that will make you love wearing it every single day. Fit is the key to comfort and satisfaction with your clothing, and the Fade sweater is created with this in mind. The designer has put all her love and expertise into this sweater, and the result is nothing short of fantastic. You'll feel comfortable and stylish no matter where you go. It's versatile and can be styled for any occasion. Personally, we love pairing it with a pair of jeans and comfortable sneakers, spiced up with a beautiful scarf or shawl around the neck. Best of all, you can choose your favorite color and create your own favorite sweater. Give your wardrobe a lift with the Fade sweater - comfort, style, and individuality all in one fantastic package.

Hashtags

#fadesweaterchunky
#oenlingknit #oenling #katrinehannibal

Sizes

(XS)S(M)L(XL)2XL(3XL)4XL(5XL)6XL
Chest: (98)104(111)116(124)131(138)147(153)162 cm or
(38.5)41(43.75)45.75(48.75)51.5(54.25)58(60.25)64 inches
Length: (56)57(58)59(60)61(62)63(64)65 cm or
(22)22.5(22.75)23.25(23.5)24(24.5)24.75(25.25)25.5 inches

Sleeve length under sleeves:

(46)46(46)46(46)43(42)41(41)39 cm or
(18)18(18)18(18)17(16.75)16.25(16.25)15.25 inches

Materials

AKW - A Knitters World, Superfine Merino & Silk, 425 m pr. 100 g
Color: My way without speckles, from dark to light

Color: A1: (45)50(55)60(65)70(75)80(85)95 g
Color: A2: (55)60(65)70(75)80(85)90(95)105 g
Color: A3: (65)70(75)80(85)90(100)110(115)120 g
Color: A3: (65)70(75)80(85)90(100)110(115)120 g

AKW - A Knitters World, Mohair & Silk, 350 m pr. 50 g
Color: My way without speckles, from dark to light

Color: B1: (25)25(30)30(35)40(40)45(45)45 g
Color: B2: (35)35(40)40(45)50(50)55(55)55 g
Color: B3: (45)45(50)50(55)60(60)65(65)65 g
Color: B4: (45)45(50)50(55)60(60)65(65)65 g

One strand of merino/silk (A1-A4) and one strand of silk mohair (B1-B4) are knitted together throughout the entire piece

Recommended circular needles size 4.5 mm / US 7 and 5 mm / US 8.

1 marker color A = marker at center back
8 markers color B = raglan markers
3 meters of cotton yarn in a contrasting color

Gauge

18 sts and 26 rows in stocknietette on needle 5 mm / US 8 = 10 x 10 cm / 4 x 4 inches.

How to knit 'Fade'

'Fade' means 'smooth transition' and is a technique you can use to knit and achieve a beautiful effect where you switch between different colors of yarn without creating a striped look.

The method is super simple. You knit 10 rounds or rows, alternating between one round/row with the old color and the new color.

So if the old color is called A1 and the new color is called A2, you knit with A1 until you need to switch, and then *1 round/row with A1, 1 round/row with A2*, repeat from * to * a total of 5 times. Continue knitting with A2.

This transition = 'fade' = 3.8 cm / 1.5 inches

With 8 colors, we can create 7 color combinations - which means 6 fades.

So each time, you ONLY switch either merino silk or silk mohair.

So if Merino silk is color A 1-4 and Mohair is color B 1-4, it looks like this:

A1 - B1
A1 - B2
A2 - B2
A2 - B3
A3 - B3
A3 - B4
A4 - B4

Example in size M

	A1 - B1	10 cm	start
Fade 1	B2	3,8 cm	
	A1 - B2	3 cm	
Fade 2	A2	3,8 cm	
	A2 - B2	3 cm	
Fade 3	B2	3,8 cm	
	A2 - B3	3 cm	
Fade 4	B3	3,8 cm	
	A3 - B3	3 cm	
Fade 5	A3	3,8 cm	
	A3 - B4	3 cm	
Fade 6	B4	3,8 cm	
	A4 - B4	10 cm	end
Total	57,8 cm / 22.84 inches in size M		

It's important to calculate how many cm/ inches you need to knit with each color you have.

In this pattern, 8 colors are used (4 colors merino/silk and 4 colors silk mohair), but if you're knitting with fewer or more colors, here's the calculation method.

You take the entire length of your sweater and subtract the total number of transitions/'fades' from it.

Note! Additionally, it will look best if you first make the initial fade after you've knitted 10 cm / 4 inches from the highest point of the shoulder down, and likewise finish with 10 cm of the final color combination.

If you're knitting size M = 58 cm, minus 2 x 10 cm (top and bottom) = 38 cm minus 6 fade of 3,8 (22,8 cm) = 38 cm - 22,8 cm = 15,2 cm.

You knit with 5 color combinations = 15.2 cm / 5 = 3,04 cm per color (7 colors minus 2 for top and bottom).

If you knit with 5 color combinations, you should knit (2.6)2.8(3.0)3.2(3.4)3.6(3.8)4.0(4.2)4.4 cm

or

If you're knitting size M = 22.83 inches, minus 2 x 4 inches (top and bottom) = 14.83 inches minus 6 fades of 1.5 inches (9 inches) = 13.83 - 9 inches = 5.83 inches.

You knit with 5 color combinations = 5.83 inches / 5 = 1.18 inch per color (7 colors minus 2 for top and bottom).

If you knit with 5 color combinations, you should knit (approx (1.02)1.1(1.18)1.26(1.34)1.42(1.5)1.57(1.65)1.73 inches) between each 'fade'

Procedure

The sweater is knitted in the round, top-down. It is cast on using a provisional cast-on, so the size of the neckline can be adjusted afterwards. Short rows are worked across the shoulders and neck at the beginning to create a higher neckline. The yoke is knitted with increases in raglan. Then the work is divided, and sleeves and body are knitted separately. The sleeves are knitted in the round. The sweater is tried on, and the provisional cast-on is undone to knit the neckline.

Raglan stitches

The raglan seam is 3 sts knitted in stockinette stitch. Please note that there is a difference between the 2nd row (when knitting back and forth) and the 2nd round (when knitting in the round).

Knit increases at raglan markers as follows:

1st row/rnd (RS): *Knit to marker, M1R, Move Marker (MM), k 3, MM, M1L* repeat from * to * to the end of rnd.

When knitting back and forth:

2nd row (WS): Purl all sts.

When knitted in the round:

2nd rnd: knit all sts.

Yoke

Cast on using a crocheted provisional cast-on. Refer to explanations and abbreviations.

Cast on (76)76(84)84(100)100(100)116(116)116 sts onto circular needle 5 mm / US 8 with a cotton yarn in contrasting color.

Switch to a strand of color A1 and B1. Knit one row and place markers (PM) (M0-M8) as follows, see the drawing below:

k (11)11(13)13(15)15(15)17(17)17 sts (½ back), place M1
k 3 (raglan), place M2,
knit (6)6(6)6(10)10(10)14(14)14 sts (sleeve), place M3
k 3 (raglan), place M4
knit(30)30(34)34(38)38(38)42(42)42 sts (front), place M5
k 3 (raglan), place M6
k (6)6(6)6(10)10(10)14(14)14 sts (sleeve), place M7
k 3 (raglan), place M8
k (11)11(13)13(15)15(15)17(17)17 m sts (½ back).

Join in the rnd and place M0 for BOR (mid back).

Short rows

Now knit in stockinette stitch and short rows for the neck, across the sleeves, and for a distance into both sides of the front. Start from the marker at the center back. We recommend using German short rows.

Note! See the drawing below, which shows the placement of the short rows

Note! SIMULTANEOUSLY, make increases on each side of raglan markers when passing them on the RIGHT SIDE. And knit the raglan stitches as instructed.

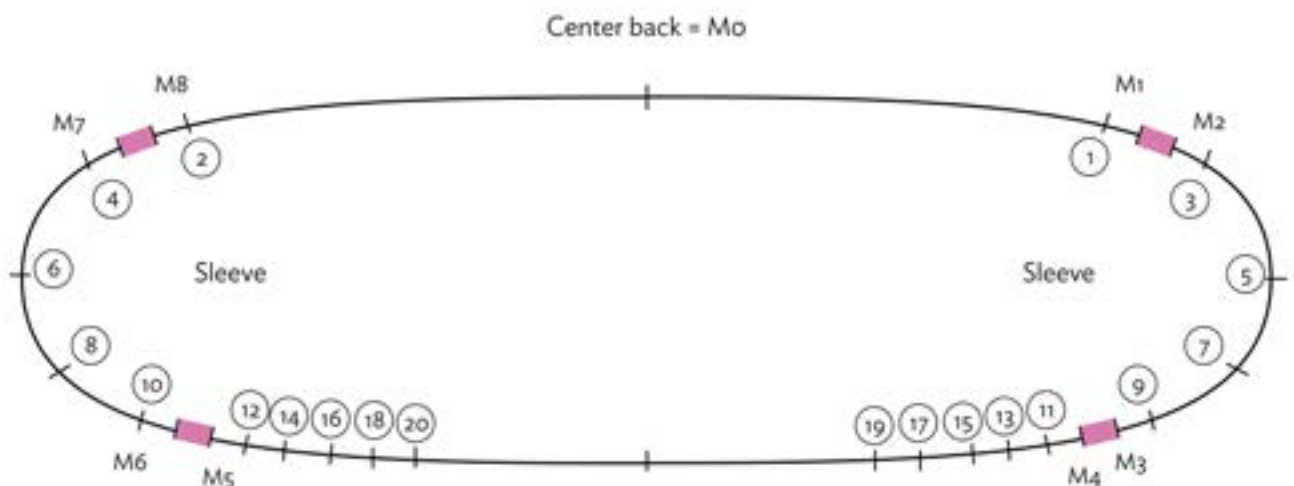
Note! The sts increased at the raglan are not counted in the sts between the short rows! The turning st you turn on/with counts as one st between the short rows.

Short rows continued

1st row (RS): Knit (9)9(11)11(13)13(13)15(15)15 sts, turn.

2nd row (WS): Purl (18)18(22)22(26)26(26)30(30)30 sts, turn.

3rd row: Knit to 2 sts onto the sleeve, (REMEMBER increases at raglan markers and knit at raglan seams), turn.



4th row: Purl to 2 sts onto the second sleeve, (REMEMBER to purl at raglan seams), turn

5th row: Knit until 1 sts after the last turn, (REMEMBER...), turn.

6th. row: Purl until 1 sts after the last turn, (REMEMBER...), turn

7th row: As 5th row.

8th row: As 6th row.

9th row: As 5th row.

10th row: As 6th row.

11th row: Knit to 2 sts onto the front, (REMEMBER...), turn

12th row: nd: Purl to 2 sts onto the other side of the front, (REMEMBER to purl at raglan seams), turn

13th row: Knit until 1 sts after the last turn, (REMEMBER...), turn

14th row: Purl until 1 sts after the last turn, (REMEMBER...), turn

15th row: As row 13.

16th row: As row 14.

17th row: As row 13.

18th row: As row 14.

19th row: As row 13.

20th row: As row 14.

Knit with increases at raglan markers, until the marker at BOR (mid back)

You now have (132)132(140)140(156)156(172)172 sts.

Like this:

(20)20(22)22(24)24(24)26(26)26 sts (½back),
3 sts (raglan),

(20)20(20)20(24)24(24)28(28)28 sts (sleeve),
3 sts (raglan),

(40)40(44)44(48)48(48)52(52)52 sts (front),
3 sts (raglan),

(20)20(20)20(24)24(24)28(28)28 sts (sleeve),
3 sts (raglan),

(20)20(22)22(24)24(24)26(26)26 sts (½ back).

Note! Break the yarn at Mo and move the sts from the left needle to the right needle, without working them, until 2 sts after the last turn. (You are now on the front piece). Join the yarn again, knit without increases until Mo (BOR, center back). The BOR is still at the center back.

Note! Continue knitting in the round and make increases at the raglan markers ONLY on the body, i.e., do NOT increase on the sleeves.

Make increases on the body at raglan markers as follows:

1st rnd: *Knit to marker, M1R, MM, k 3, MM, knit to next marker, MM, k 3, MM, M1L*, repeat from * to * once more.

2nd rnd: Knit all sts.

Repeat 1st and 2nd rnds a total of:
(5)6(6)10(10)10(12)12(12)12 times.

Now knit in the round, and make increases at raglan markers, BOTH on the body and sleeves, as follows:

Make increases at raglan markers as follows:

3rd rnd: *Knit to marker, M1R, MM, k 3, MM, M1L* repeat from * to * to the end of rnd.

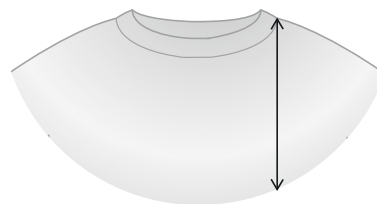
4th rnd: Knit all sts..

Repeat 3rd and 4th rnda total of:
(15)17(18)18(18)21(22)24(27)31 times.

You now have (272)292(308)324(340)364(380)412(436)468 sts.

Knit straight down without increases until the work measures(22)23(24)25(26)28(29)31(33)36 cm /
(8.75)9(9.5)9.75(10.25)11(11.5)12.25(13)14.25 inches from the neckline at the shoulder and down.

See the drawing below



Divide the work as follows:

Knit (40)43(46)50(52)55(58)62(65)69 sts
(1/2 back), * Place the next 3 sts (sts from raglan),
(50)54(56)56(60)66(68)76(82)90 sts (sts from sleeve),
3 sts (sts from raglan) on a stitch holder, cast on 4 sts in
continuation of sts on the needle, place marker, cast on 4
more sts in continuation of sts on the needle*, knit
(80)86(92)100(104)110(116)124(130)138 sts (front),
repeat from * to * once more.
Knit (40)43(46)50(52)55(58)62(65)69 sts (1/2 back).

You now have (176)188(200)216(224)236(248)264(276)
292 sts on the body

Note! BOR is now under one of the sleeves.

Body

Knit stockinette sts until the body measures
(46)47(48)49(50)51(52)53(54)55 cm /
(18)18.5(18.75)19.25(19.75)20(20.5)20.75(21.25)21.5
inches from the shoulder and down

Try on the work! If the body needs to be shorter or
longer, adjust it here. You will be working an additional 10
cm / 4 inches of ribbing.

Switch to circular needle 4.5 mm / US 7 and knit one rnd.
Now work ribbing as follows:

1st rnd: *ktbl 1, p 1 *, repeat from * to * to the end of rnd.

Repeat the 1st rnd until the ribbing measures 10 cm /
4 inches. Bind off using Italian bind off.

Sleeves

Put the 3 raglan sts, the sleeves
(50)54(56)56(60)66(68)76(82)90 sts and the 3 raglan
sts onto circular needle 5 mm / US 8. Pick up and knit
4 sts, knit the sts on the needle, pick up and knit an
additional 4 sts in continuation of sts on the needle.

Place a marker for BOR and join in the round.

You now have (64)68(70)70(74)80(82)90(96)104 sts.

Sleeves with decreases

Make the following decreases; the next rnd is a decrease
round.

Decrease rnd: k2tog, knit to 2 sts before marker,
k2tog tbl, MM.

Knit one decrease round every (10th) 8th (9th) 9th (9th)
8th (8th) 6th (5th) 4th round, a total of (9) 11 (10) 10 (10)
11 (11) 13 (14) 16 times.

You now have (46)46(50)50(54)58(60)64(68)72 sts

Sleeves without decreases

Knit straight down without decreases.

Sleeves - both variations

Knit straight down until the sleeve measures
(36)36(36)36(35)33(32)31(31)29 cm / (14.25)14.25(14.
25)14.25(13.75)13(12.5)12.25(12.25)11.5 inches from the
armhole.

Try on the work! If the sleeve needs to be shorter or
longer, adjust it here. You will be working an additional 10
cm / 4 inches of ribbing

Switch to circular needle 4.5 mm / US 7 and knit one rnd.
Now work ribbing as follows:

1st rnd: *ktbl 1, p 1 *, repeat from * to * to the end of rnd.

Repeat the 1st rnd until the ribbing measures 10 cm /
4 inches. Bind off using Italian bind off.

Knit the second sleeve in the same manner.

Neckline

Try on the garment. If the neckline needs adjustment, do
so before knitting the neckline. This is done by working
k 9, k2tog, repeat from * to * as many times as possible
the entire rnd.

Unravel the crocheted provisional cast-on and place the
(76)76(84)84(100)100(100)116(116)116 sts on circular
needle 4 1/2 mm / US 7 and join Color A1 + Color B1.

Work in the rnd from the RS, work ribbing like this:

1st rnd: *ktbl 1, p 1 *, repeat from * to * to the end of rnd.

Repeat the 1st rnd until the ribbing measures 9 cm /
3.75 inches if you desire a folded and sewn edge, or knit 8
inches if you want a turtleneck.

Bind off loosely. If you're knitting a turtleneck, bind off
using Italian bind off.

Finishing

Weave in ends. Sew down the neckline using invisible
stitches.

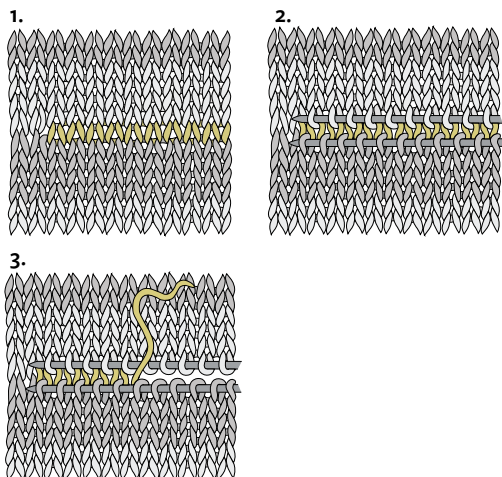
Photos: Rikke Jønsson @handmade___by___rj

Abbreviations and techniques

These are our standardized abbreviations and techniques, which are included with every knitting pattern. Some of the abbreviations and techniques are described in the actual knitting pattern as well.

beg – begin(ing)
cm – centimeter(s)
dec – decrease
ES – edge stitch
inc – increase
k – knit
k2tog – (decrease) knit 2 stitches together
kwise – knitwise (as if to knit) mm – millimeter(s)
MM – move marker – shift marker from left to right needle and knit on
M1 – marker in color 1
M2 – marker in color 2
p – purl
PM – place marker
psso – pass slipped stitch over pwise – purlwise (as if to purl) rnd(s) – round(s)
RS – right side
sl – slip st(s) – stitch(es)
sl1 purlwise – slip 1 st as if to purl
sl1 knitwise – slip 1 st as if to knit
SM – slip marker
tbl – through the back loop
tog – together
WS – wrong side
wyib – with yarn in back
wyif – with yarn in front
yo – yarn over
ssk – Slip, Slip, Knit (decrease)
Slip two stitches one at a time as if to knit. Insert the left needle into the fronts of these two stitches and knit them together through the back loops.

Pockets



CDD – Centered Double Decrease

Slip 2 stitches together knit-wise (as if to knit them together), k1, pass the slipped stitches over the one just knitted.

Work stitches as set

Knit the knit stitches, purl the purl stitches.

M1 – Make 1 stitch (increase)

Lift the strand of yarn running between the stitches onto the needle, then knit it through the back loop.

M1R – Make 1 stitch leaning to the right.

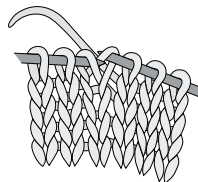
With the left needle, pick up the strand of yarn between the stitches from behind. Knit this strand through the front loop, thus creating a stitch twisted to the right.

M1L – Make 1 stitch leaning to the left.

With the left needle, pick up the strand of yarn between the stitches from the front. Knit this strand through the back loop, thus creating a stitch twisted to the left.

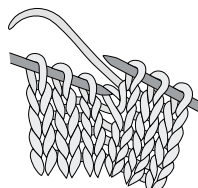
RLI – Right Lifted Increase

Insert the right needle into the stitch below the next stitch on the needle. Insert the needle through the back of the stitch on the WS and knit it. Knit the original stitch on the needle.



LLI – Left Lifted Increase

Knit the next stitch on the needle. Now insert the left needle into the stitch 2 stitches below the stitch on the right needle. Insert the left needle through front of the stitch on the RS and lift it onto the left needle before knitting it.



Stretchy bind-off

Work this bind-off rather tightly.

K2, insert left needle into both sts from left to right and k the 2 sts together through the back loop.



Work 1 st (there are once again 2 sts on the right needle), insert left needle into both sts from left to right and k the 2 sts together through the back loop. Repeat from * to * throughout.

Short rows

Work to the place indicated by the pattern. Now work a “wrap and turn” as follows: Holding the yarn in front of the work, slip the next stitch from the left to the right-hand needle as if to purl. Move the yarn to the back, then slip the same stitch back to the left-hand needle. Turn the work and continue as indicated. You have now “wrapped” the yarn around the slipped stitch.

When later working this stitch, pick up the wrap and place it onto the needle, then work it together with the stitch itself (knit or purl as indicated by the pattern).

3-needle bind-off

Place the 2 pieces of knitting right side against right side and knit them together with a third needle. Knit the first st on each needle together, *knit the next stitch on each needle together and pull the loose st over*. Repeat from * to * until all sts are bound off.

I-cord bind-off

Cast on the indicated number of stitches for the I-cord (unless you are starting with the stitches of an already established I-cord). Slip the I-cord stitches onto the needle to the right of the stitches to be bound off, so that the working yarn hangs between the I-cord stitches and the stitches to be bound off.

Slip the working yarn behind the I-cord stitches to begin work. Knit to the last of the I-cord stitches, slip the last stitch knitwise, knit the first of the edge stitches, then pass the slipped stitch over.

*Do not turn work. With the yarn in back, slip the stitches just worked back onto the left-hand needle. Slip the working yarn behind these stitches to begin work.

Knit all but the last of these same stitches once again, slip the last stitch, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over.*

Repeat from * to * until all the edge stitches have been bound off. Unless otherwise stated, bind off the remaining live stitches of the I-cord itself.

I-cord

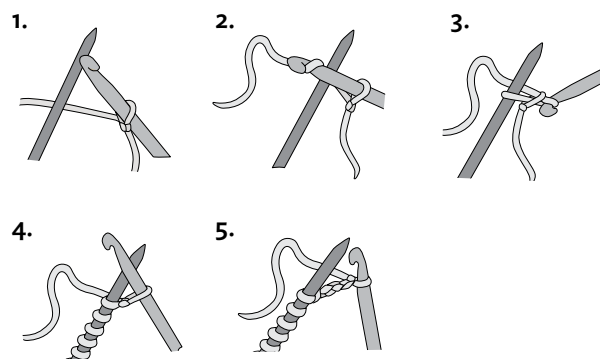
Cast on the number of stitches indicated in the pattern on a double-pointed needle, so the working yarn hangs to the left side of the stitches. Do not turn the needle, but slide the stitches to the right end of the needle. *Slip the working yarn behind these new stitches to begin work, knit stitches with a second double-pointed needle. Do not turn the needle, but slide the stitches to the right end of the needle*. Repeat from * to * until the I-cord is the correct length.

To finish the I-cord, break the yarn and pull the end through all the stitches on the needle before weaving it in.

Crocheted provisional cast-on.

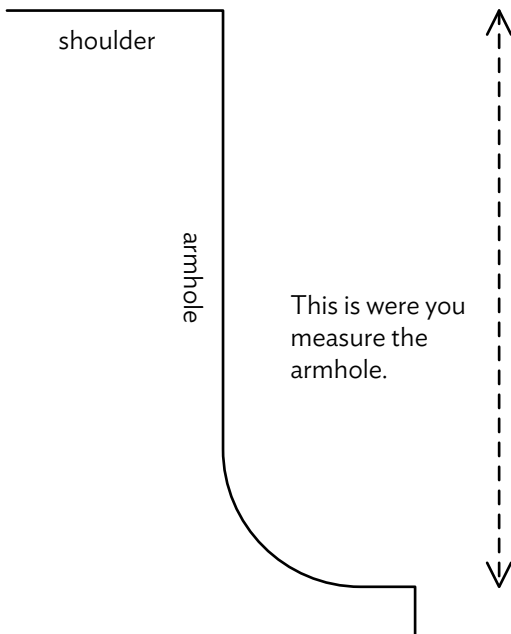
With a contrasting length of scrap yarn, work the desired number of crochet chains around the knitting needle. Chain a few extra stitches free of the needle before securing the end – but don’t secure it too tightly, as you will need to undo it later in order to “unzip” the cast-on. Begin knitting by working into the stitches on the needle.

To undo the cast-on, untie the end of the scrap yarn, pull it out of the knitting and place the resulting live stitches onto a knitting needle to be worked as indicated in the pattern.



Measuring the armhole

The armhole length is measured in a straight line from the bottom of the armhole to the top of the shoulder.



Getting the gauge right by making a swatch

Getting the gauge right by making a swatch We highly recommend that you make a 15 x 15 cm swatch of your knitwear before starting to knit. This swatch should be at least 10 x 10 cm excluding edges.

You need to check if your gauge is the same as indicated in the knitting pattern to decide whether you need to adjust your needle size up or down. If you don't do this, you risk spending many hours knitting something that can end up being either too large or too small. We know it is not the most exciting task, but we strongly recommend that you knit a sample every time you start a new piece of knitwear.

Procedure: Work a swatch of minimum 15 x 15 cm in the indicated texture or pattern, and wash it carefully with wool detergent or mild shampoo in lukewarm water in the sink. Let it dry and steam it using an iron held 2 cm above the sample. Then measure.

Washing and steaming your swatch before measuring is important, as the shape and form of knitwear can change quite a bit during wash. Steaming the swatch smoothens the stitches and makes it easier to measure.

Measure and try on

Your tape measure is one of your most important tools when knitting. To determine which size you need, you should start by taking your own measurements. Read through the pattern to see how the measurements of the design will fit you. Do you need to shorten or lengthen the sleeves? Or the body? Have you selected the correct

size? Please make sure that you have thought these things through before knitting the final garment.

To get the right garment measurements, you need to stick to the gauge indicated in the pattern. This requires that you make a swatch – see Getting the gauge right by making a swatch.

It is just as important that you "try on" your knitwear as best you can during the knitting process to decide if any adjustments are needed. I always try the garment on many times in the knitting process to make sure it will fit me.

I have often heard of knitters finishing a piece that ends up being too large or too small. That is such a shame and waste of time – so my advice is always to invest a bit of time in measuring and trying on!

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Washing, steaming and maintaining your knitwear

We always recommend that you wash your final knitwear as it changes shape and form during wash. If you have a newer washing machine with a gentle wool cycle, it should be safe to wash your knitwear in the washing machine using the wool cycle at max 30 degrees Celsius. Otherwise, we recommend washing your knitwear by hand at a temperature of max 30 degrees Celsius.

Do NOT wring the knitwear but place it soaking wet in a protective washing bag and spin it in the washing machine at max 800 RPM.

Leave the knitwear to dry on a flat surface on a towel or a drying rack. Don't hang it up to dry as the knitwear will expand.

Use wool detergent or a mild shampoo (after all, wool is hair) and always in very small amounts when you wash your knitwear. Only wash your knitwear when it is really needed. Most often it is enough to leave your knitwear out in the fresh air for a while.

Steam your garment when you want to smooth or freshen it, as steam has almost the same effect as washing. But remember not to iron directly on the knitwear. Put lots of steam on your iron and hold it at least 2 cm above the knitwear. You can also place a clean, damp dishtowel between the knitwear and the iron.

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If you need help for this pattern, please send a mail to: help@oenling.com

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