



# AFTON

*Lace & Cable Motif Scarf or Wrap*

*Overview*

DESIGNER	SKILL LEVEL	PATTERN VERSION	SHARE
<i>Jared Flood</i>	● ● ● ○ ○	2.0	<i>#AftonScarf</i>
<i>Portland, Oregon</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>	<i>Updated 05.30.18</i>	<i>We love seeing your progress!</i>

We work hard to ensure our patterns are precise, thorough, and thoughtfully considered. If you get stuck, need help, or think you may have found an error in the pattern and want our technical team to check it out, please drop us a note at [support@brooklyntweed.com](mailto:support@brooklyntweed.com).

*Spec Sheet***MATERIALS**

**Brooklyn Tweed *Peerie*** — 100% American Merino Wool (210 yards/50 grams)

5 (8, 17) skeins

1030 (1520, 3425) yards of fingering weight wool yarn (to be held singly throughout)

Wide Scarf photographed in color *Norway*

**Brooklyn Tweed *Loft*** — 100% American Targhee-Columbia Wool (275 yards/50 grams)

5 (9, -) skeins

Approximately 1210 (2420, -) total yards of fingering weight wool yarn (to be held double throughout)

Photographed in colors *Homemade Jam* (Regular Scarf) and *Fossil* (Wide Scarf)

**Brooklyn Tweed *Shelter*** — 100% American Targhee-Columbia Wool (140 yards/50 grams)

- (-, 11) skeins

Approximately - (-, 1540) total yards of worsted weight wool yarn (to be held singly throughout)

Wrap photographed in color *Soot*

**GAUGE**

**Peerie:** 35 stitches & 40 rows = 4" in cable pattern from Afton Chart with Size A needles and using 1 strand of Peerie, after blocking

**Loft:** 25 stitches & 31½ rows = 4" in cable pattern from Afton Chart with Size A needles and using 2 strands of Loft held double, after blocking

**Shelter:** 20½ stitches & 24 rows = 4" in cable pattern from Afton Chart with Size A needles and using 1 strand of Shelter, after blocking

## Spec Sheet



## NEEDLES

## Size A (for Main Fabric)

One pair of straight needles or a 24" (or longer) circular needle\* in size needed to obtain gauge listed

Suggested Size Peerie: 2½ mm (US 2)

Suggested Size Loft: 5 mm (US 8)

Suggested Size Shelter: 5½ mm (US 9)

## Size B (for Ribbing)

One pair of straight needles or a 24" (or longer) circular needle\* one or two sizes smaller than Size A

Suggested Size Peerie: 2¼ mm (US 1) or 2 mm (US 0)

Suggested Size Loft: 4 mm (US 6)

Suggested Size Shelter: 4½ mm (US 7)

## Size C (optional; for Tubular Cast On only)

One pair of straight needles or a 24" (or longer) circular needle\* one size smaller than Size B

Suggested Size Peerie: 2 mm (US 0) or 1¾ mm (US 00)

Suggested Size Loft: 3¾ mm (US 5)

Suggested Size Shelter: 4 mm (US 6)

\*Knitter's preferred style of needle may be used.



## DIMENSIONS

## Regular Scarf (Wide Scarf, Wrap)

**Peerie:** 9 (13¼, 25½)" [22 (33.5, 65) cm] wide; 72½ (72½, 84½)" [184 (184, 214.5) cm] long

**Loft:** 7¼ (13, –)" [18.5 (33, –) cm] wide; 70½ (70½, –)" [179 (179, –) cm] long

**Shelter:** – (–, 22)" [– (–, 56) cm] wide; – (–, 85)" [– (–, 216) cm] long

*Measurements taken from relaxed fabric after blocking.*



## TOOLS

Two cable needles (CN), blunt tapestry needle, stitch holder or waste yarn, blocking wires and T-pins (optional, but recommended)

*If working Tubular Cast On, you will also require smooth waste yarn (fingering-weight cotton, silk, or bamboo yarn) and Size C needle(s). You may use another cast-on if desired, omitting these tools.*

## SKILL LEVEL

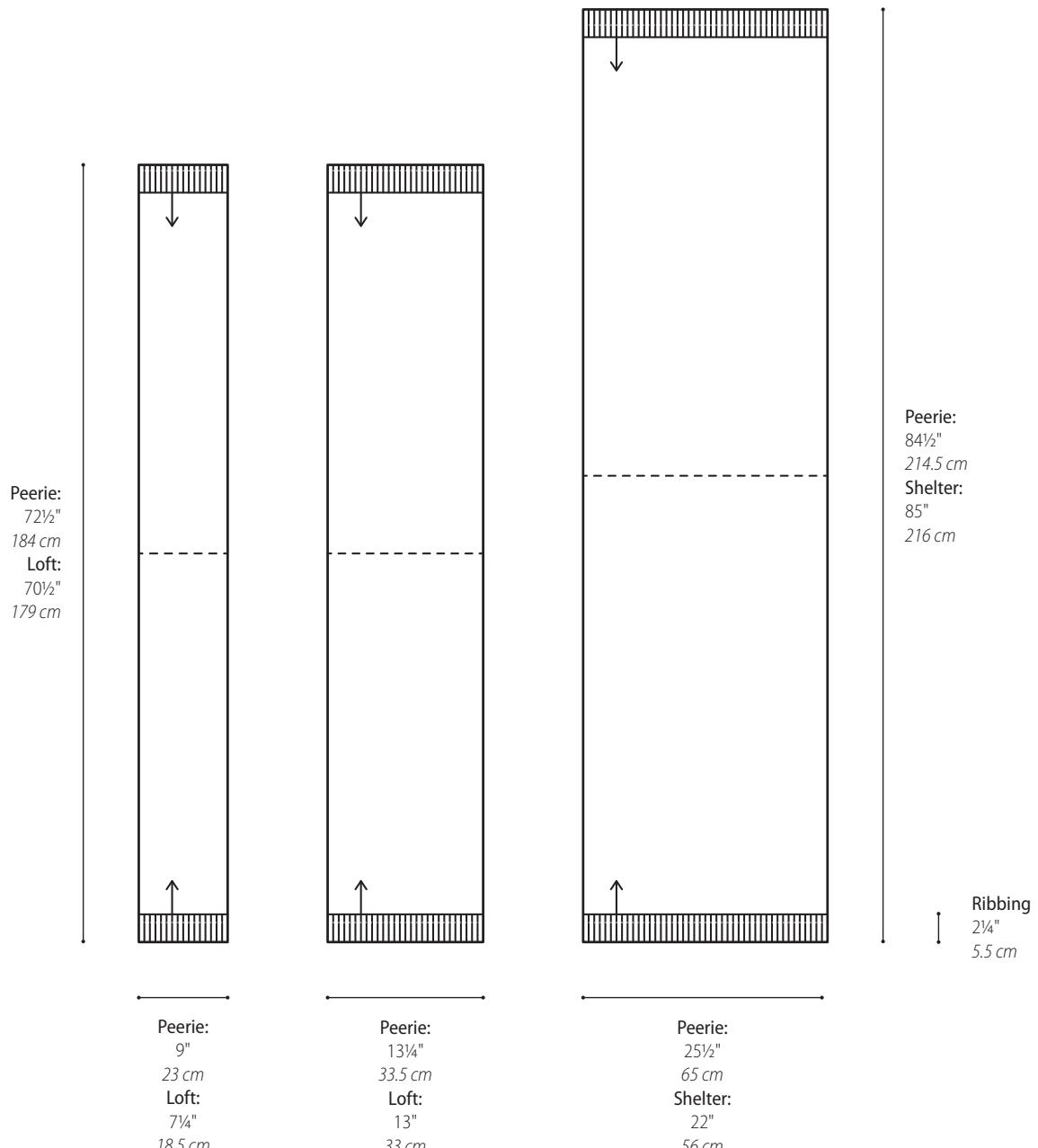
## Intermediate

Required Techniques: Increasing and decreasing, cable knitting, lace knitting, reading charts, Kitchener Stitch

Optional Techniques: Long-Tail Cast On, Tubular Cast On

## Matrix

FINISHED DIMENSIONS		Tubular Cast On	Cast On of Your Choice After Tubular Increase Rows	Stitches Increased	Stitches for Cable & Lace	Vertical Chart Repeats	Stitches Remain	Work 36-stitch Chart Repeats
FINGERING <b>PEERIE</b>	<i>Regular Scarf</i> 9" [23 cm] wide; 72½" [184 cm] long	38 stitches	73 stitches	8 stitches	81 stitches	20	79 stitches	2
	<i>Wide Scarf</i> 13¾" [33.5 cm] wide; 72½" [184 cm] long	54 stitches	105 stitches	12 stitches	117 stitches	20	115 stitches	3
	<i>Wrap</i> 25½" [65 cm] wide; 84½" [214.5 cm] long	102 stitches	201 stitches	24 stitches	225 stitches	24	223 stitches	6
FINGERING <b>LOFT</b>	<i>Regular Scarf</i> 7½" [19.5 cm] wide; 70½" [179 cm] long	22 stitches	41 stitches	4 stitches	45 stitches	15	43 stitches	1
	<i>Wide Scarf</i> 13" [33 cm] wide; 70½" [179 cm] long	38 stitches	73 stitches	8 stitches	81 stitches	15	79 stitches	2
	<i>Wrap</i> 22" [56 cm] wide; 85" [216 cm] long	54 stitches	105 stitches	12 stitches	117 stitches	14	115 stitches	3
<b>WORSTED</b> <b>SHELTER</b>								

*Schematics*

*Note: Refer to the sizing matrix for exact finished dimensions of the version you are working.*



# AFTON

*Scarves and wraps often serve as ideal blank canvases for the exploration of captivating stitch patterns. Afton was born out of a desire to bedeck a simple, wearable shape with the intricate allover patterning of delicately textured lace and cable motifs. Designed with thoughtful details (a Tubular Cast On, broken rib hems, and flat cord selvedges) and written with instructions for working three widths with Peerie, Loft held double, or Shelter, Afton is one to take on for the pure enjoyment of creating beautiful fabrics to wrap up in.*

## CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- This scarf/wrap is worked in two pieces, each from the cast-on edge to the center. The pieces are then joined using Kitchener Stitch.
- The two-piece construction allows for each half to be mirrored over the center line; scarf/wrap is perfectly symmetrical when worn.
- This pattern is written for three weights of yarn, and for a range of different sizes in each yarn (see matrix). Refer to the sizing matrix for exact finished dimensions of the version you are working.
- The pattern includes detailed instructions for a custom Tubular Cast On.
- A flat cord selvedge is worked along each edge to create a clean finish. This selvedge makes blocking with wires very easy.
- All stitches are slipped purlwise, unless otherwise instructed.

## CHART NOTES

- The 36-stitch bracketed section is worked 2 (3, 6) times per row.
- All RS (odd-numbered) rows are read from right to left; all WS (even-numbered) rows are read from left to right.

## FIRST HALF

### TUBULAR CAST ON

*If you do not wish to work a Tubular Cast On, cast on \_\_\_\_\_ stitches (as noted in third column of Sizing Matrix) using Size B needle(s), working yarn, and your preferred method, then proceed to the "Work Ribbing" section of piece.*

With Size C needle(s) and waste yarn, cast on with a relaxed tension \_\_\_\_\_ stitches using the Long-Tail Cast On.

Switch to working yarn for *Foundation Row*, then work Row/Rounds 1–4 as directed in *Special Techniques*; you will have \_\_\_\_\_ stitches (as noted in third column of the *Sizing Matrix*) on your needle after Row 1.

Change to Size B needle(s).

**Hem Setup Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1 with yarn in back, knit to last 4 stitches, slip 1 with yarn in back, purl 1, bring yarn to front, slip final 2 stitches from L needle as if to purl 2 together through the back loops (reversing their order).

**Hem Setup Row 2 (WS):** Knit 3, \*purl 1, knit 1; repeat from \* to last 2 stitches, slip 2 with yarn in front.

### WORK RIBBING

**Hem Row 1 (RS):** Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1 with yarn in back, knit to last 4 stitches, slip 1 with yarn in back, purl 1, slip 2 with yarn in front.

**Hem Row 2 (WS):** Knit 3, \*purl 1, knit 1; repeat from \* to last 2 stitches, slip 2 with yarn in front.

Repeat Hem Rows 1 and 2 until piece measures 2 1/4" from cast-on edge, ending with a WS row.

**Increase Row (RS):** Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1 with yarn in back, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, KFB, \*[purl 1, knit 1] 3 times, purl 1, KFB; repeat

from \* to last 9 stitches, [purl 1, knit 1] twice, purl 1, slip 1 with yarn in back, purl 1, slip 2 with yarn in front. [\_\_\_\_\_ stitches increased; \_\_\_\_\_ stitches now on needle]

**Next Row (WS):** Knit 3, [purl 1, knit 1] twice, purl 1, \*knit 2, [purl 1, knit 1] 3 times, purl 1; repeat from \* to last 10 stitches, knit 2, [purl 1, knit 1] 3 times, slip 2 with yarn in front.

### BEGIN CABLE AND LACE PANEL

Switch to Size A needle(s). Read *Chart Notes*.

Work Rows 1–16 of Afton Chart \_\_\_\_\_ times.

Work Rows 1–14 of Afton Chart once more.

**Next Row (RS):** K2tog, purl 1, slip 1 with yarn in back, \*purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, YO, knit 2, SSK, purl 1, k2tog, knit 2, [YO, k2tog] twice, YO, knit 1, [YO, SSK] twice, YO, knit 2, SSK, purl 1, k2tog, knit 2, YO, purl 1, knit 3; repeat from \* 1 (2, 5) more time(s), purl 1, slip 1 with yarn in back, purl 1, k2tog. [2 stitches decreased; \_\_\_\_\_ stitches remain on needle]

Break yarn, leaving a tail 4 times the width of your scarf/wrap. Place live stitches on a holder or waste yarn while Second Half is worked.

### SECOND HALF

Work as for First Half. Break yarn, leaving an 8" tail. Leave stitches on the needle.

### FINISHING

Return held stitches from first half of scarf to a spare needle. Align scarf halves and graft together using Kitchener Stitch (see *Special Techniques*).

Wet-block scarf to finished measurements (see *Special Techniques*).

## Chart &amp; Legend

Work \_\_\_\_\_ time(s) per row (as noted in eighth column of Sizing Matrix)

36-stitch repeat

Work \_\_\_\_\_ time(s) per row (as noted in eighth column of Sizing Matrix)

36-stitch repeat

**Knit**  
Knit stitch on RS; purl stitch on WS

**Purl**  
Purl stitch on RS; knit\* stitch on WS

**K2 tog**  
On RS knit 2 stitches together; on WS purl 2 stitches together (1 stitch decreased; leans right)

**SSK (modified)**  
On RS slip 1 stitch knitwise from L to R needle, replace stitch on L needle in new orientation then knit two stitches together through the back loops on WS slip 2 stitches knitwise one at a time from L to R needle, return these stitches to L needle in their new orientation and purl them together through their back loops (1 stitch decreased; leans left)

**Y0**  
With yarn in front, bring yarn over top of R needle from front to back, creating a yarn over (1 stitch increased)

**S1p**  
On RS slip 1 stitch purwise with yarn in back, on WS slip 1 stitch purwise with yarn in front

**S1p wif**  
Slip 1 stitch purwise with yarn in front

**1/2 LC (Left Cross)**  
Slip 1 stitch to CN and hold in front. Knit 2 stitches from L needle. Knit stitch from CN

**1/2 RC (Right Cross)**  
Slip 2 stitches to CN and hold in back. Knit 1 stitch from L needle. Knit 2 stitches from CN

**3/1/3 LC (Left Cross)**  
Slip 3 stitches to CN and hold in front. Slip next stitch to second CN and hold in back. Knit 3 from L needle, knit 1 from second CN, knit 3 from first CN

## *Special Techniques*

### Tubular Cast On

**Foundation Row (WS):** Using working yarn, purl all stitches in row. This row is worked directly into your waste yarn stitches.

**Row 1 (Increase Row; RS):** Knit 1, [Inc + K2tog] (see *Abbreviations*), \*insert your L needle tip from front to back under the running thread between the stitch you just worked and the next stitch on L needle, then purl this stitch (increasing one), knit 1; repeat from \* to last 2 stitches, insert your L needle tip from front to back under the running thread between the stitch you just worked and the next stitch on L needle, then purl this stitch (increasing one), [Inc + SSK], knit 1.

**Row 2 (Tubular Row; WS):** With yarn in front, slip 2, bring yarn to back, \*knit 1, bring yarn to front, slip 1, bring yarn to back; repeat from \* to last 3 stitches, knit 1, bring yarn to front, slip 2. *Note that this row is a Tubular Rib: all knit stitches are knit and all purl stitches are slipped with yarn held in front.*

**Row 3 (Tubular Row; RS):** Knit 2, \*bring yarn to front, slip 1, bring yarn to back, knit 1; repeat from \* to last 3 stitches, bring yarn to front, slip 1, bring yarn to back, knit 2.

**Row 4 (Tubular Row; WS):** Repeat Row 2.

You have now completed your Tubular Cast On and will begin working your regular 1x1 broken rib with flat cord selvedges. You may remove the waste yarn from your tubular edge after you have worked at least 2" of the fabric by carefully snipping it with scissors and unraveling it. Take care during this process to avoid accidentally cutting any of your working yarn. You may leave your waste yarn in your project through completion of knitting and blocking if you wish. If you choose to leave it in, the waste yarn will protect your tubular edge from being damaged or overstretched during knitting and blocking.

## *Special Techniques*

### Kitchener Stitch (Grafting)

*Kitchener Stitch is used to sew live stitches together in a way that mimics a row of knitting. Pieces to be joined are live on needles, with RSs facing out and both needle tips pointing to the right. Use a length of yarn approximately 4 times the length of the finished seam, attached to the R edge of the fabric on the Back Needle (use the yarn the piece was knitted with, or attach a new length of yarn). Thread the yarn onto a blunt tapestry needle and follow the instructions below, working from right to left (note that you will work into each stitch twice):*

**Step 1:** Insert tapestry needle into first stitch on Front Needle as if to purl; pull yarn through, but do not slip this stitch from needle.

**Step 2:** Insert tapestry needle into first stitch on Back Needle as if to knit; pull yarn through, but do not slip this stitch from needle.

**Step 3:** Insert tapestry needle into first stitch on Front Needle as if to knit, slipping this stitch off the needle. Insert tapestry needle into next stitch on Front Needle as if to purl and pull yarn through this stitch, tugging it gently.

**Step 4:** Insert tapestry needle into first stitch on Back Needle as if to purl, slipping this stitch off the needle. Insert tapestry needle into next stitch on Back Needle as if to knit and pull yarn through this stitch, tugging it gently.

Repeat steps 3 and 4 until 2 stitches remain on Front Needle and 1 stitch remains on back needle, adjusting the tension of the sewing yarn every few stitches so that it mimics the tension of the knitting. Repeat step 3 once more (1 stitch remains on each needle). To finish, insert tapestry needle into final stitch on Back Needle as if to purl, slipping it off of needle. Now, insert tapestry needle into final stitch on Front Needle as if to knit, slipping it off of needle. Pull the yarn through and fasten off gently so as not to distort the stitches.

### Wet Blocking

**If using woolen-spun yarn:** Fill a sink or basin with warm water and a small amount of delicate dish soap or rinseless wool wash. Submerge fabric in water, gently squeezing out any air bubbles so that the piece can remain under water without being held there. Soak work for 30 minutes, allowing fabric to become completely saturated.

**If using worsted-spun yarn:** Fill a sink or basin with cold water and a small amount of delicate dish soap or rinseless wool wash. Submerge fabric in water, gently squeezing out any air bubbles so that the piece can remain under water without being held there. Soak work for 10 minutes, allowing fabric to become completely saturated.

## *Special Techniques*

### **Wet Blocking (continued)**

Drain the sink and remove work. If you have used dish soap (rather than rinseless wool wash), you will want to fill the sink again once or twice to rinse the soap from your fabric. Never place knitting directly under running water.

Squeeze out excess water from your work, taking care not to twist or wring fabric. Roll your fabric between two clean bath towels “burrito style” and firmly press towel roll. This will aid in removing moisture from the knitted piece. Remove piece from towels — your fabric should now feel damp but not saturated.

**If using blocking wires:** Thread blocking wires along each edge of knitted piece at regular intervals. Along side edges, you will thread blocking wires using the running threads between your 2-stitch I-cord and its inside neighboring stitch. Thread the blocking wires through the running thread every other row for a clean, even edge. Along bind-off edges, thread the blocking wires through the right leg of every stitch in the penultimate row (the last row of knitting before the bind off). Along cast-on edges, thread the blocking wires through the right leg of every stitch in the first row of knitting (the row you worked directly into your cast on).

Pin blocking wires in place on a blocking board or other appropriate surface, using instructed dimensions.

**If using T-pins only:** Use as many pins as required to block piece into desired shape.

Allow fabric to air dry completely before removing.

*Abbreviations*

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[Inc + K2tog]	Used during Tubular Cast On: Pick up the running thread between stitch just worked and the next stitch on L needle and place on L needle, then knit it together with next stitch on L needle. You have picked up a stitch and then decreased it immediately to produce a secure edge on the selvedge of Tubular Cast On.
[Inc + SSK]	Used during Tubular Cast On: Slip 1 knitwise from L to R needle, pick up the running thread between stitch just slipped and the next stitch on L needle and place on L needle, return slipped stitch to L needle, then knit these 2 stitches together through the back loops. You have picked up a stitch and then decreased it immediately to produce a secure edge on the selvedge of Tubular Cast On.
K2tog	Knit 2 Together: Knit 2 stitches on L needle together. (1 stitch decreased; leans right)
KFB	Knit Front & Back: Knit into front and then into back of same stitch. (1 stitch increased)
L	Left: Used in technique instructions to indicate which of your two working needles is being used.
R	Right: Used in technique instructions to indicate which of your two working needles is being used.
RS	Right Side: The public side of the knitted fabric, i.e. the fabric that will be visible when garment is worn. In projects with reversible fabrics, RS will be assigned specifically at the beginning of the pattern.
SSK	Slip, Slip, Knit (modified): Slip 1 stitch knitwise from L to R needle, replace stitch on L needle in new orientation then knit 2 stitches together through the back loops. (1 stitch decreased; leans left)
WS	Wrong Side: The non-public side of the knitted fabric, i.e. the fabric that will not be visible when garment is worn. In projects with reversible fabrics, WS will be assigned specifically at the beginning of the pattern.
YO	Yarn Over: With yarn in front, bring yarn over the top of R needle from front to back, creating one new stitch.

*See chart legend for Abbreviations not listed here.*

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