



VOE HAT

3-Color Stranded Beanie

Overview

DESIGNER	SKILL LEVEL	PATTERN VERSION	SHARE
<i>Gudrun Johnston</i> <small>Reno, Nevada</small>	● ● ● ○ ○ <small>Intermediate</small>	1.0 <small>Released 11.15.17</small>	#VoeHat <small>We love seeing your progress!</small>

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.

Spec Sheet**MATERIALS**

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

1 skein each of Color 1 (C1), Color 2 (C2), and Color 3 (C3)

220 yards C1; 40 yards C2; 30 yards C3 of fingering weight wool yarn needed

Long hat photographed in colors *Soot* (C1), *Fauna* (C2) & *Sap* (C3) and *Snowbound* (C1), *Truffle Hunt* (C2) & *Barn Owl* (C3)

Short hat photographed in colors *Truffle Hunt* (C1), *Long Johns* (C2), & *Woodsmoke* (C3)

Note: Yarn amounts given are sufficient to make hat in either length.

**GAUGE**

26 stitches & 48 rounds = 4" in Garter Rib with Size A needle, after blocking

29 stitches & 36 rounds = 4" in charted colorwork with Size B needle, after blocking

**NEEDLES****Size A (for Garter Rib)**

One 16" circular needle in size needed to obtain Garter Rib gauge listed

Suggested Size: 2¾ mm (US 2)

Size B (for Main Fabric)

One 16" circular needle and one set of double-pointed needles (DPNs)* in size needed to obtain charted colorwork gauge listed

Suggested Size: 3½ mm (US 4)

**32" circular needle can be used instead of 16" circular and DPNs if using the Magic Loop method for working small circumferences in the round.*

**DIMENSIONS**

18½" [47 cm] circumference at brim; 19¾" [50 cm] circumference at widest point; 8½ (9½)" [21.5 (24) cm] length for short hat (long hat)

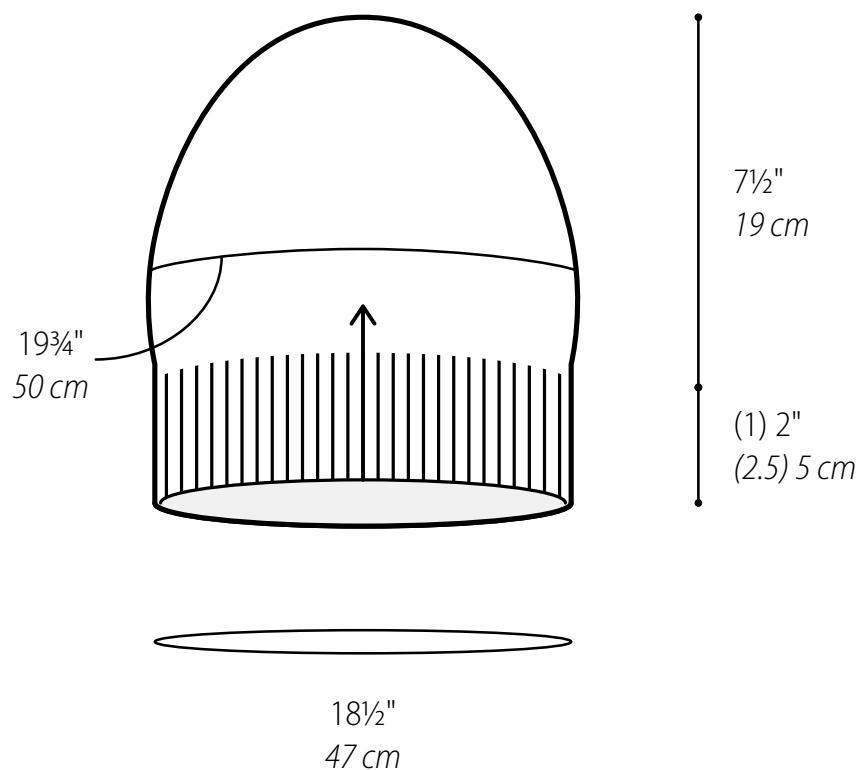
**TOOLS**

Stitch marker, blunt tapestry needle

SKILL LEVEL**Intermediate**

Required Techniques: Cast on of knitter's choice, knitting in the round, increasing and decreasing, stranded colorwork knitting, reading charts

Optional Techniques: Long-Tail Cast On, German Twisted Cast On

Schematic



VOE HAT

As the charming sibling of the Voe Pullover, the Voe Hat features the same colorwork motif punctuated by tiny dashes of woven color. For those smitten with the cheerful peaks and valleys of the pullover, this hat pattern provides an opportunity to hone your stranding skills before taking on a larger colorwork project, or to knit up a festive, matching set. Whatever you choose, delight in the joy of assembling a palette that reflects your unique style.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- This hat is worked circularly from the bottom up.
- Read about Color Dominance (see *Special Techniques*) before beginning. In this project, C1 is always the Background Color and C2 or C3 is always the Dominant Color.
- The short hat shown was cast on using Color 2 and the long hat shown was cast on using Color 3; you may cast on with either Color 2 or Color 3, as desired.
- Read all chart rounds from right to left. There are several rounds, marked with an asterisk, when the dominant color is not used to work any stitches but rather is either woven in front of slipped stitches or carried along the back when not in use. On these rounds, you must take care to anchor C2 or C3 (depending on which round is being worked) on the WS of the chart behind the indicated C1 stitches by catching the float or twisting it around the background color in order to preserve the correct tension.

STITCH PATTERN

Garter Rib

Multiple of 4 stitches; 2-round repeat

Round 1: *Knit 2, purl 2; repeat from * to end.

Round 2: Knit.

Repeat Rounds 1 & 2 for pattern.

HAT

With Size A 16" circular needle (suggested size: 2¾ mm/US 2) and Color 3 (C3; see *Construction Notes*), cast on 120 stitches using the following method (or another method of your choice):

Make a slipknot and place it on needle as first stitch, cast on 1 stitch using the Long-Tail Cast On, cast on 2 stitches using the German Twisted Cast On (see *Special Techniques*), *cast on 2 stitches using the Long-Tail Cast On, cast on 2 stitches using the German Twisted Cast On; repeat from * until the required number of stitches have been cast on.

Place marker for BOR and join for working in the round, being careful not to twist your ring of stitches.

WORK RIBBING

Break C3 and join C1.

Knit 1 round.

Begin Garter Rib (see *Stitch Pattern*); work even until piece measures 1 (2)" from cast-on edge for short hat (long hat).

Increase Round: *[Knit 1, M1, knit 3] 3 times, knit 1, M1, knit 7; repeat from * to end. [144 stitches now on needle]

BEGIN MAIN PATTERN

Switch to Size B 16" circular needle (suggested size: 3½ mm/US 4).

Knit 2 rounds.

Next Round: Work Round 1 of Chart to end.

Work even through Round 39 of chart, taking care on rounds marked with an asterisk to anchor the dominant color as indicated on the chart.

Break C2 and C3. Continue in C1 only.

Knit 4 rounds.

SHAPE CROWN

Note: Switch to DPNs when necessary to accommodate number of stitches in round.

Decrease Round: *Knit 10, k2tog; repeat from * to end. [132 stitches remain]

Knit 2 rounds.

Decrease Round: *Knit 9, k2tog; repeat from * to end. [120 stitches remain]

Knit 2 rounds.

Decrease Round: *Knit 8, k2tog; repeat from * to end. [108 stitches remain]

Knit 2 rounds.

Decrease Round: *Knit 7, k2tog; repeat from * to end. [96 stitches remain]

Knit 2 rounds.

Decrease Round: *Knit 2, k2tog; repeat from * to end. [72 stitches remain]

Knit 2 rounds.



Decrease Round: *Knit 1, k2tog; repeat from * to end.
[48 stitches remain]

Knit 2 rounds.

Decrease Round: *K2tog; repeat from * to end.
[24 stitches remain]

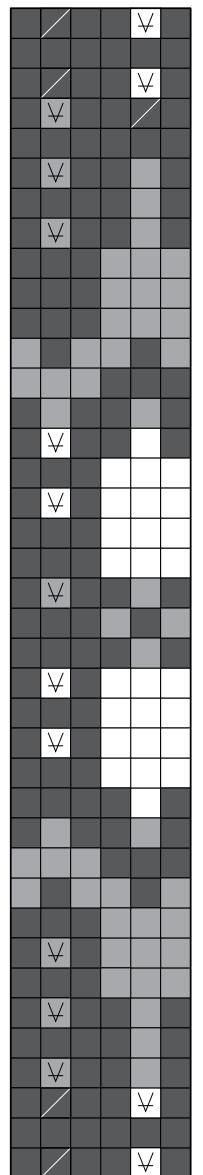
Knit 2 rounds.

Decrease Round: *K2tog; repeat from * to end.
[12 stitches remain]

Break yarn, leaving an 8" tail. Thread tail on a tapestry needle and draw strand twice through remaining stitches, twisting yarn in the direction in which it is plied as you go to give it tensile strength. Pull tightly to secure and fasten off on inside of hat.

FINISHING

Weave in remaining ends neatly on WS of hat. Wet-block hat to schematic measurements (see *Special Techniques*).

Chart

6-stitch repeat

39 *
 38
 37 *
 36 *
 35
 34
 33
 32
 31
 30
 29
 28
 27
 26
 25
 24
 23
 22
 21
 20
 19
 18
 17
 16
 15
 14
 13
 12
 11
 10
 9
 8
 7
 6
 5
 4
 3 *
 2 ← *
 1 ← *

C1

Knit with Color 1 (C1)

C2

Knit with Color 2 (C2)

C3

Knit with Color 3 (C3)

Trap Float

Trap the float of C2 or C3 on WS behind C1 stitch

Slip wyif

Slip 1 C1 stitch purlwise with C3 yarn floating in front

Slip wyif

Slip 1 C1 stitch purlwise with C2 yarn floating in front

*See Construction Notes

Special Techniques

Speed Swatching for Circular Knitting

When trying to match gauge for a pattern that is knit circularly, it is best to swatch in-the-round as well. Follow the instructions below for “speed-swatching” for circular knitting projects.

Step 1: Using the Dominant Color and a circular needle in an appropriate size needle for your target gauge, cast on the total number of stitches for your swatch, including 4 extra selvedge stitches (2 at each side of fabric) that will not be part of your motif. Working yarn is now coming from left side of work.

Step 2: Slide stitches across circular needle from L to R, so stitches are ready to be worked again with RS facing. Bring working yarn across back of work — leaving a very relaxed float — and work the first 2 stitches of the row with the Dominant Color and Background Color held together. Now work across row in colorwork pattern to last 2 stitches. Work the last 2 stitches with both yarns held together (on two-color rounds).

Step 3: Repeat step 2 for every row of swatch worked. Note that the first and last 2 stitches are always worked with both yarns held together on two-color rounds. This serves to anchor both of your working yarns at either end of your swatch on every row.

Step 4: After completion of all colorwork rows in swatch, bind off stitches with a single color.

Step 5: Cut the long floats at the back of your work down the center. Swatch can now be blocked flat, but will give you an accurate gauge reading for circular knitting. Note that you will have “fringe” on both sides of your swatch; this fringe can be cleaned up by trimming it to $2\frac{3}{4}$ ” in length on each side.

Color Dominance

When working stranded fabric with two colors, one color will always be more prominent on the RS (the Dominant Color) while the other recedes to the background (the Background Color). This effect is a result of how the yarns are stranded in relationship to one another on the WS of the fabric as you work. Regardless of how a knitter holds their yarns when working stranded colorwork, the Dominant Color should always float below the Background Color.

When Holding One Color in Each Hand:

The Dominant Color is held in the left hand and strands below the Background Color on the WS of the fabric.

The Background Color is held in the right hand and strands above the Dominant Color on the WS of the fabric.

(continued on following page)

Special Techniques (continued)

Color Dominance (continued)

When Holding Two Colors in One Hand:

There is more than one way to work stranded colorwork with two colors held in one hand (left or right) — the important thing to be aware of is that the Dominant Color consistently floats below the Background Color throughout a project regardless of your individual method for carrying the yarns.

Paying attention to Color Dominance is important for achieving the best-looking results in your finished fabric. In this project, C1 is always the Background Color and C2 or C3 is always the Dominant Color.

German Twisted Cast On

The set up for this cast on is the same as for the Long-Tail Cast On. Place a slipknot on the needle for the first stitch and then, holding yarns as you would for Long-Tail Cast On, repeat the following 6 steps for each stitch to be cast on:

Step 1: Bring needle under both yarns that are around thumb.

Step 2: Bring needle down through the loop formed by the thumb.

Step 3: Take the needle back over the thumb yarns towards the index finger.

Step 4: Take the needle over the top of the yarn coming from the index finger to catch it.

Step 5: Next bring needle back down through the loop on the thumb.

Step 6: Drop loop off the thumb and tighten up the stitch just formed (note the extra twist in the thumb loop strand).

*Special Techniques (continued)***Wet Blocking**

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.

Drain the sink and remove work. If you have used dish soap (rather than rinseless wool wash), 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.

For circular knitting projects, fabric will dry with creases at the sides if it is not repositioned during drying. For best results, rotate your work every 1–2 hours as it dries, changing the location of the side creases. If your work does dry with creases, you can easily steam them out afterwards using a steam iron or garment steamer.

Abbreviations

BOR	Beginning of Round
DPN	Double-Pointed Needle
K2TOG	Knit 2 Together: Knit 2 stitches on L needle together. (1 stitch decreased; leans right)
L	Left: Used in technique instructions to indicate which of your two working needles is being used.
M1	Make 1: With L needle tip, pick up the running thread between stitch just worked and first stitch on L needle from front to back. Knit the running thread through the back loop. (1 stitch increased)
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.
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.

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