



Cardigans

Maja Karlsson

Wreath

WINTER

A wreath has neither a beginning nor an end – its shape is infinite. It can symbolize honour and recognition, but also the sun's trajectory in the sky and eternal life. Perhaps you are making your own wreath to hang on the door during Advent. I have a soft spot for the classic evergreen, which also is the base for the yoke pattern on this cardigan.

The Wreath winter cardigan is perfect for Christmas parties and glistening walks in the snow. The cuffs are knitted in twisted rib and decorated with Latvian braids, which makes them look extra special.

Yarn: Léttlopi from Ístex (100% Icelandic wool, 50 g = 100 m/109 yd)

Tension: 18 sts x 24 rows in stocking stitch in pattern using 5 mm (US 8) needles = 10 x 10 cm

Sizes: XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL) 3XL (4XL)

Bust: 85 (94) 98 (107) 120 (134) 143 (156) cm / 33½ (37) 38½ (42¼) 47¼ (52¾) 56¼ (61½) in

Length: 55 (55.5) 59 (60) 63 (64.5) 66.5 (68) cm / 21¼ (21¾) 23¼ (23½) 24¾ (25½) 26¼ (26¾) in

Sleeve length: 44 (45) 47 (49) 51 (52) 52 (52) cm / 17¼ (17¾) 18½ (19¼) 20 (20½) 20½ (20½) in

Amounts: Colour 1 = 350 (400) 450 (500) (500) 550 (600) (600) g Light Ash Heather (no. 10054)

Colour 2 = 150 (150) 150 (150) 150 (150) 200 (200) g Pine Green Heather (no. 11407)

Double-pointed needles: 4.5 mm (US 7) and 5 mm (US 8)

Circular needles: 4.5 mm (US 7) and 5 mm (US 8), 80 cm

Notions: 10 buttons (15 mm in diameter), stitch holder, decorative band (optional)

Difficulty level: 3 of 3

Construction: Body and sleeves are knitted bottom up in the round separately and are then placed on the same circular needle. Then the yoke is knitted with a colourwork band, decreases, back short rows and a neckband. To finish, the cardigan is cut open (see Knitting School, page 160) after the button bands are knitted on. Note that the hem and neckband are knitted back and forth.

Techniques: Since the steek stitches are cast on in conjunction with row 1 in the Latvian braid it's recommended they are cast on with every other stitch in colour 1 and every other stitch in colour 2.
k1tbl = twisted knit stitch. Knit the stitch through the back loop.

p1tbl = twisted purl stitch. Purl the stitch through the back loop.

M1L = increase 1 st slanting left, see Knitting School, page 163.

M1R = increase 1 st slanting right, see Knitting School, page 163.





Body

With 4.5 mm circular needle and colour 2: Cast on 145 (161) 173 (189) 213 (233) 249 (273) sts.

Work twisted rib back and forth:

Row 1 (WS): *p1tbl, k1*, repeat from *-* to last 1 st, 1 p1tbl.

Row 2 (RS): *k1tbl, p1*, repeat from *-* to last 1 st, 1 k1tbl.

Row 3 (WS): *p1tbl, k1*, repeat from *-* to last 1 st, 1 p1tbl.

Repeat rows 2 and 3 until the rib measures 5 cm.

N.B. Finish the rib with a WS row.

LATVIAN BRAID

Rnd 1 (RS): With 5 mm circular needle and colour 2, k1 *k1 with colour 1, k1 with colour 2*. Repeat from *-* to end of row. Then cast on 5 steek stitches using the double twisted loop technique (see video links in the Knitting School, page 164 and Techniques). Cont to knit in rnd. The steek stitches also work as a 'marker' for the beginning and end of a round. (N.B. The steek stitches don't count towards the cardigan's total stitch count, and any increases or decreases should not be made within these stitches.)

Rnd 2: p1 with colour 2, *p1 with colour 1, p1 with colour 2*. Repeat from *-* to end of rnd. N.B. Hold both threads in front of work when knitting. When changing colours the new yarn should be passed under the yarn you have just knitted with.

Rnd 3: p1 with colour 2, *p1 with colour 1, p1 with colour 2*. Repeat from *-* to end of rnd. N.B. Hold both threads in front of work when knitting. When changing colours the new yarn should be passed over the yarn you have just knitted with.

BODY, CONTINUED

With colour 1: Knit 1 rnd.

Knit and at the same time increase 8 (8) 4 (4) 4 (8) 8 (8) sts evenly spaced across the rnd = 153 (169) 177 (193) 217 (241) 257 (281) sts.

Continue in stocking stitch (= knit all rows when knitting in the round) until the body measures 25 (26) 27 (28) 29 (30) 31 (32) cm, or length of your choice. Set the work aside.

Sleeves

With 4.5 mm dpns and colour 2: Cast on 40 (40) 40 (40) 40 (44) 44 (44) sts.

Work twisted rib in the round (1 k1tbl, p1) for 5 cm.

LATVIAN BRAID

Rnd 1: With 5 mm dpns *k1 with colour 2, k1 with colour 1*. Repeat from *-* to end of rnd.

Rnd 2: *p1 with colour 2, p1 with colour 1*. Repeat from *-* to end of row. N.B. Hold both threads in front of work when knitting. When changing colours the new yarn should be passed under the yarn you have just knitted with.

Rnd 3: *p1 with colour 2, p1 with colour 1*. Repeat from *-* to end of rnd. N.B. Hold both threads in front of work when knitting. When changing colours the new yarn should be passed over the yarn you have just knitted with.

With colour 1: Knit 1 rnd. Place marker at beg of rnd.

Continue in stocking stitch and at the same time increase 8 (8) 8 (8) 4 (4) 4 (4) sts evenly spaced across the rnd = 48 (48) 48 (48) 48 (48) 48 (48) sts.

With colour 1: Knit 14 rnds.

Inc rnd: * k1, MIL (see Techniques), knit to last 1 stitch on the rnd, MIR (see Techniques), k1.

Knit 19 (13) 9 (7) 5 (3) 3 (3) rnds without increases.*

Repeat from *-* 2 (4) 6 (10) 14 (18) 21 (23) times in total = 52 (56)

60 (68) 76 (84) 90 (94) sts.

Knit until the sleeve measures 44 (45) 47 (49) 51 (52) 52 (52) cm, or length of your choice.

Next rnd: Knit to last 4 (5) 5 (6) 7 (7) 8 (8) sts on the row. Place the following 8 (10) 10 (12) 14 (14) 16 (16) sts on a stitch holder/scrap yarn (= underarm armhole stitches).

Cut the yarn and place the sleeve's remaining 44 (46) 50 (56) 62 (70) 74 (78) sts on a stitch holder.

Set the work aside and make a second sleeve the same way.

Join body and sleeves

Continue knitting in the round in stocking stitch.

With 5 mm circular needle and colour 1: Knit right front 34 (37) 39 (42) 47 (53) 56 (62) sts. Place the following 8 (10) 10 (12) 14 (14) 16 (16) sts on a stitch holder. Knit right sleeve 44 (46) 50 (56) 62 (70) 74 (78) sts. Knit the back 69 (75) 79 (85) 95 (107) 113 (125) sts. Place the following 8 (10) 10 (12) 14 (14) 16 (16) sts on a stitch holder. Knit left sleeve 44 (46) 50 (56) 62 (70) 74 (78) sts. Knit left front 34 (37) 39 (42) 47 (53) 56 (62) sts = 225 (241) 257 (281) 313 (353) 373 (405) sts on the needle.

Knit 1 rnd.

Next rnd, sizes **XS, S, M, 2XL:** Knit. Sizes **L, XL, 3XL, 4XL:** Decrease 8 (8) 4 (4) sts evenly spaced = 225 (241) 257 (273) 305 (353) 369 (401) sts.

Yoke

Knit 11 (12) 13 (14) 16 (17) 18 (19) rnds.

Dec rnd 1: k1, *k6, k2tog*. Repeat from *-* to end of rnd = 197 (211) 225 (239) 267 (309) 323 (351) sts. Knit 5 rows.

Decrease rnd 2, sizes **XS, M** and **2XL:** k7, *k2tog, k12*. Repeat from *-* to last 8 sts on the rnd, k2tog, k6 = 183 (-) 209 (-) (287) (-) sts.

Dec rnd 2, sizes **S, L, XL, 3XL** and **4XL:** k7, *k2tog, k12*. Repeat from *-* to last 8 sts on the rnd, k8 = - (197) - (223) 249 (-) 301 (327) sts.

Knit 1 rnd.

Work the colour pattern according to the chart, rnds 1-12, reading chart from right to left from every rnd. For each rnd repeat stitches 2-7 (1-6) 1-6 (6-11) 5-10 (4-9) 3-8 (2-7) a total of 14 (15) 16 (18) 20 (23) 24 (26) times. Then knit stitches 8-22 (7-23) 7-23 (12-18) 11-19 (10-20) 9-21 (8-22) a total of 1 time. Finally repeat stitches 23-28 (24-29) 24-29 (19-24) 21-26 (22-27) 22-27 (23-28) for the remainder of the rnd.

Knit 1 rnd and at the same time decrease 0 (1) 0 (1) 1 (0) 1 (1) sts = 183 (196) 209 (222) 248 (287) 300 (326) sts.

Dec rnd 3: k2, *k2tog, k11*. Repeat from *-* to last 12 sts on the rnd, k2tog, k10.

Knit 2 rnds.

Dec rnd 4: k3, *k2tog, k4*. Repeat from *-* to last 4 sts on the rnd, k2tog, k2.

Knit 5 rnds.

Dec rnd 5: k3, *k2tog, 3 rm*. Repeat from *-* to last 3 sts on the rnd, k2tog, k1.

Knit 2 rnds.

Dec rnd 6: k2, *k2tog, k2*. Repeat from *-* to last 3 sts on the rnd, k2tog, k1 = 85 (91) 97 (103) 115 (133) 139 (151) sts.

Back short rows

Read about short rows and wrap and turn on page 162. Now you will knit stocking stitch back and forth with knit and purl short rows: Knit 56 (60) 64 (68) 76 (88) 92 (100), wrap and turn. Purl 28 (30) 32 (34) 38 (44) 46 (50), wrap and turn. *Knit to last 4 sts before the last turn, wrap and turn. Purl to last 4 sts before the last turn, wrap and turn*.

Repeat from *-* 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5 (5) times in total, then knit to end of rnd at the same time picking up the wrapped stitches according to the description in the Knitting School. Work 1 row where the rest of the wrapped stitches are picked up and knitted.

Neckband

Knit 1 rnd and at the same time, decrease 4 (2) 4 (2) 2 (12) 14 (22) sts evenly spaced across the row = 81 (89) 93 (101) 113 (121) 125 (129) sts.

LATVIAN BRAID

Row 1: With circular needle 5 mm and colour 2, k1 *k1 with colour 1, k1 with colour 2*. Repeat from *-* to end of row.

Row 2: p1 with colour 2, *p1 with colour 1, p1 with colour 2*.

Repeat from *-* to end of row. N.B. Hold both threads in front of work when knitting. When changing colours the new yarn should be passed under the yarn you have just knitted with.

Row 3: p1 with colour 2, *p1 with colour 1, p1 with colour 2*.

Repeat from *-* to end of row. N.B. Hold both threads in front of work when knitting. When changing colours the new yarn should be passed over the yarn you have just knitted with.

NECKBAND, CONTINUED

Change to 4.5 mm circular needle and cast off the 5 steek stitches at the middle of the front. Then work in twisted rib back and forth:

Row 1 (RS): Knit.

Row 2 (WS): *p1tbl, k1*, repeat from *-* to last 1 st, p1tbl.

Row 3 (RS): *k1tbl, p1*, repeat from *-* to last 1 st, k1tbl.

Row 4 (WS): *p1tbl, k1*, repeat from *-* to last 1 st, p1tbl.

Repeat rows 3 and 4 until the rib measures 4 cm. Finish with a wrong-side row.

Dec row: *k1tbl, p1, k2tog tbl*. Repeat from *-* 19 (21) 22 (24) 27 (29) 30 (31) times and finish in rib to end of row.

Knit sleeve and body stitches together

With 3.5 mm dpns: Knit the stitches together from the sleeves and the body underneath the armholes using the 3-needle cast off method (see Knitting School, page 164). Weave in loose ends.

Button bands

LEFT BUTTON BAND

With 4.5 mm circular needle and colour 2 (RS): Pick up stitches along the left front edge starting from the top. To make the edge flexible, pick up 2 of 3 sts (= *knit 2 st, skip the 3rd st*, repeat from *-*). Make sure to have an odd number of stitches. Now work in twisted rib:

Row 1 (WS): *p1tbl, k1*, repeat from *-* to last 1 st, p1tbl.

Row 2 (RS): *k1tbl, p1*, repeat from *-* to last 1 st, k1tbl.

Row 3 (WS): *p1tbl, k1*, repeat from *-* to last 1 st, p1tbl.

Repeat rows 2 and 3, 4 times in total (= 9 rows in total). Cast off in rib.



RIGHT BUTTON BAND

With 4.5 mm circular needle and colour 2 (RS): Pick up stitches along the right front edge starting from the bottom. Make sure to pick up the same number of stitches as on left button band. Distribute 10 buttonholes evenly over the edge and place markers on needle. (Each buttonhole goes over 2 sts.)

Work in twisted rib according to the instructions for the left button band up to and including row 3.

Row 4 (buttonhole row 1, RS): Work in rib to the first buttonhole. Then work as follows: *Cast off 2 sts, continue in rib pattern to the next buttonhole*. Repeat from *-* until you have made a start on all buttonholes, then work in rib to end of row.

Row 5 (buttonhole row 2, WS): Work in rib as set to the first buttonhole and finish as follows:

Cast on 2 sts using the double twisted loop technique, continue in established rib to next buttonhole. Repeat from *-* until all buttonholes have been finished and then work in rib to end of row.

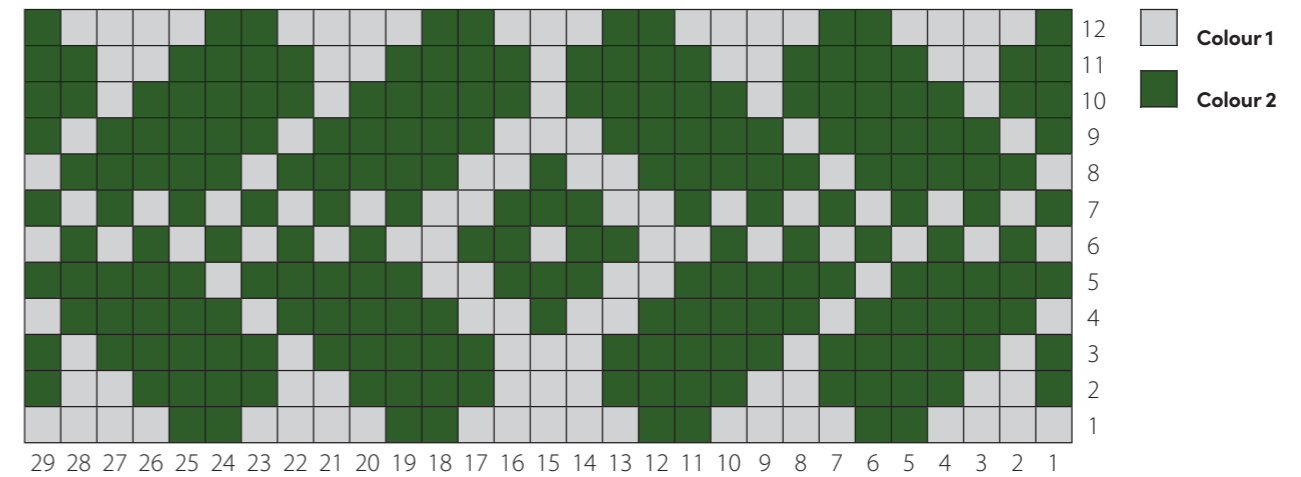
Work 4 rows twisted rib and then cast off in rib.

Cutting the steek

See page 160. Sew a reinforcing seam with sewing thread (by hand using backstitch), on each side of the middle steek stitch. Carefully cut the cardigan open in the middle of the middle steek stitch. (The cut edges will roll in towards the wrong side.)

Finishing

Weave in loose ends. Block the cardigan carefully according to the instructions in the Knitting School, page 161. Sew in buttons in height with the buttonholes. Either cover the cut edges on the inside with a decorative band, or fold them in and sew with discreet stitches to the wrong side (see pages 160–161).



Sundborn

AUTUMN

In Sundborn you'll find Lilla Hyttlös – Karin and Carl Larsson's extraordinary artists' home. Spending time in the rooms and studying the colours and patterns is one of the most inspiring things I have experienced. Karin Larsson's textile artworks constantly bring new perspectives to what is possible to express using needle, thread and yarn.

For the Sundborn cardigan I have let unexpected hues marry together, inspired by Karin Larsson's inimitable colour combinations. You can challenge yourself by trying out new exciting colour combinations for the yoke pattern.

Yarn: Léttlopi from Ístex (100% Icelandic wool, 50 g = 100 m/109 yd) and Vandre from Rauma Ullvarefabrikk (100% Norwegian wool, 50 g = 120 m)

Tension: 18 sts × 24 rows in stocking stitch in pattern using 5 mm (US 8) needles = 10 × 10 cm

Sizes: XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL) 3XL (4XL)

Bust: 85 (94) 98 (107) 120 (134) 143 (156) cm / 33½ (37) 38½ (42¼) 47¼ (52¾) 56¼ (61½) in

Length: 55 (55.5) 59 (60) 63 (64.5) 66.5 (68) cm / 21¼ (21¼) 23¼ (23½) 24¾ (25½) 26¼ (26¾) in

Sleeve length: 44 (45) 47 (49) 51 (52) 52 (52) cm / 17¼ (17¼) 18½ (19¼) 20 (20½) 20½ (20½) in

Amounts: Colour 1 = 350 (400) 450 (500) (500) 550 (600) (600) g Léttlopi (Ístex), Black Heather (no. 10005)
Colour 2 = 100 (100) 100 (100) 100 (100) 100 (100) g Léttlopi, Golden Heather (no. 19426)
colour 3 = 50 (50) 50 (50) 50 (50) 50 (50) Vandre (Rauma), Skogsbaer (no. 14123)

Double-pointed needles: 4.5 mm (US 7) and 5 mm (US 8)

Circular needles: 4.5 mm (US 7) and 5 mm (US 8), 80 cm

Notions: 5 or 9 buttons (18 mm in diameter) depending on how dense buttoning you want, stitch holder, decorative band (optional)

Difficulty level: 3 of 3

Construction: Body and sleeves are knitted in the round separately from the bottom up and are then joined together on one circular needle. Then the yoke is knitted with a colourwork pattern, decreases, back short rows and a neckband. To finish, the cardigan is cut open (see Knitting School, page 160) after button bands are knitted in. Note that the rib at the bottom and top are knitted back and forth.

Techniques: M1L = increase 1 st slanting left, see Knitting School, page 163.
M1R = increase 1 st slanting right, see Knitting School, page 163.





Body

With 4.5 mm circular needle and colour 1: Cast on 146 (162) 174 (190) 214 (234) 250 (274) sts.

Work in rib back and forth:

Row 1 (WS): *p2, k2*, repeat from *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Row 2 (RS): *k2, p2*, repeat from *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Row 3 (WS): *p2, k2*, repeat from *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Repeat rows 2 and 3 until the rib measures 5 cm. N.B. Finish the rib on a wrong side row.

From now the body is knitted in the round in stocking stitch (= knit all rows when knitting in the round).

Using 5 mm needle: Knit and at the same time increase 7 (7) 3 (3) 3 (7) 7 (7) sts evenly spaced across the row = 153 (169) 177 (193) 217 (241) 257 (281) sts.

Then cast on 5 steek stitches using the double twisted loop technique (see video links in the Knitting School, page 164). The steek stitches also work as a 'marker' for the beginning and end of a row. (N.B. The steek stitches don't count towards the cardigan's total stitch count, and any increases or decreases should not be made within these stitches.)

Join into round taking care not to twist sts.

Continue in stocking stitch (= knit all rows when knitting in the round) until the body measures 25 (26) 27 (28) 29 (30) 31 (32) cm or length of your choice. Set the work aside.

Sleeves

With 4.5 mm dpns and colour 2: Cast on 40 (40) 40 (40) 40 (44) 44 (44) sts.

Work rib stitch in the round (k2, p2) for 5 cm.

Change to 5 mm dpns: Continue in stocking stitch (knit every rnd), at the same time increase 8 (8) 8 (8) 8 (4) 4 (4) sts evenly spaced across the row = 48 (48) 48 (48) 48 (48) 48 (48) sts.

Knit another 1 rnd. Place marker for beg of rnd.

Work the pattern according to the chart A (stitches 1–6 are repeated 8 times in total) for 14 rnds.

With colour 1: Knit 2 rnds.

Increase rnd: *k1, MIL (see Techniques), knit to last 1 stitch in the rnd, MIR (see Techniques), k1.

Knit 19 (13) 9 (7) 5 (3) 3 (2) rnds without increases.*

Repeat from *-* 2 (4) 6 (10) 14 (18) 21 (23) times in total = 52 (56) 60 (68) 76 (84) 90 (94) sts.

Knit until the sleeve measures 44 (45) 47 (49) 51 (52) 52 (52) cm or length of your choice.

Next rnd: Knit to last 4 (5) 5 (6) 7 (7) 8 (8) sts on the rnd. Place the following 8 (10) 10 (12) 14 (14) 16 (16) sts on a stitch holder/scrap yarn (= armhole stitches).

Cut the yarn and place the sleeve's remaining 44 (46) 50 (56) 62 (70) 74 (78) sts on a stitch holder. Set the work aside and make a second sleeve the same way.

Join body and sleeves

Continue knitting in the round in stocking stitch (= knit all rows when knitting in the round).

With circular needle 5 mm and colour 1: Knit the right front 34 (37) 39 (42) 47 (53) 56 (62) sts. Place the following 8 (10) 10 (12) 14 (14) 16 (16) sts on a stitch holder. Knit the right sleeve 44 (46) 50 (56) 62 (70) 74 (78) sts. Knit the back 69 (75) 79 (85) 95 (107) 113 (125) sts. Place the following 8 (10) 10 (12) 14 (14) 16 (16) sts on a stitch holder. Knit the left sleeve 44 (46) 50 (56) 62 (70) 74 (78) sts.

Knit the left front 34 (37) 39 (42) 47 (53) 56 (62) sts = 225 (241) 257 (281) 313 (353) 373 (405) sts.

Knit 1 rnd.

Next rnd, sizes **XS, S, M, 2XL:** K. Sizes **L, XL, 3XL, 4XL:**

Decrease 8 (8) 4 (4) sts evenly spaced = 225 (241) 257 (273) 305 (353) 369 (401) sts on the needle.

Yoke

Knit 5 rnds.

Work the pattern with decreases indicated in chart B1, rnds 1–46, according to size placement below. (Depending on the size each rnd ends with either chart B2 or B3.)

Sizes **XS, M, 2XL:** Repeat stitches (1–32) 6 (7) 10 times, then knit stitches 1–30 then end with stitches 1–3 in chart B2.

Sizes **S, L, XL, 3XL, 4XL:** Knit stitches 25–32, then repeat stitches (1–32) (7) (8) 9 11 (12) times, then knit stitches 1–6 then end with stitches 1–3 in chart B3 = 85 (91) 97 (103) 115 (133) 139 (151) stitches.

Back short rows

Read about short rows and wrap and turn on page 162. Now you will knit stocking stitch back and forth with knit and purl short rows: Knit 56 (60) 64 (68) 76 (88) 92 (100), wrap and turn. Purl 28 (30) 32 (34) 38 (44) 46 (50), wrap and turn. *Knit to last 4 sts before the turning, wrap and turn. Purl to last 4 sts before the turning, wrap and turn*.

Repeat *-* 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5 (5) times in total, then work to end of row, at the same time picking up and working wrapped stitches according to description in the Knitting School. Work another 1 row where remaining wrapped stitches are picked up and worked.

Neckband

Knit 1 rnd and at the same time, decrease 3 (1) 3 (1) 1 (11) 13 (21) sts evenly spaced across the rnd = 82 (90) 94 (102) 114 (122) 126 (130) sts.

Change to circular needle 4.5 mm and cast off the 5 steek stitches at the front.

Work in rib back and forth:

Row 1 (RS): *k2, p2*, repeat from *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Row 2 (WS): *p2, k2*. Repeat from *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 until the rib measures 4 cm. Finish with a wrong-side row.

Dec row: *k2, p2tog*. Repeat from *-* to last 2 sts, k2 = 62 (68) 71 (77) 86 (92) 95 (98) sts. Cast off loosely in rib.

Join sleeves to body at underarm

With 3.5 mm dpns: Knit the stitches from the body and the sleeves together using the 3-needle cast off method (see Knitting School, page 164). Weave in loose ends.

Button bands

LEFT BUTTON BAND

With circular needle 4.5 mm and colour 2 (RS): Pick up stitches along the left front edge starting from the top. To make the edge flexible, pick up from 2 of 3 rows of the front edge (= *pick up 2 sts, skip the den 3rd st*, repeat from *-*). The number of stitches must be divisible by 4 + 2.

Now work in rib stitch:

Row 1 (WS): *p2, k2*, repeat from *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Row 2 (RS): *k2, p2*, repeat from *-* to last 2 sts, k2.

Row 3 (WS): *p2, k2*, repeat from *-* to last 2 sts, p2.

Repeat rows 2 and 3, four times in total (= 9 rows in total). Cast off in rib.

RIGHT BUTTON BAND

With 4.5 mm circular needle and colour 2 (RS): Pick up stitches along the right front edge starting from the bottom. Make sure to pick up the same number of stitches as on left button band.

Distribute 5 or 9 buttonholes evenly across the edge, depending how dense you want them and indicate with markers on the needle. (Each buttonhole goes over 2 sts.)

Work in rib according to instructions for left side up to and including row 3.

Row 4 (buttonhole row 1, RS): Work in established rib to the first buttonhole then work as follows: *Cast off 2 sts, continue in established rib pattern to the next buttonhole*. Repeat from *-* until you have completed all buttonholes and thereafter work in rib to end of row.

Row 5 (buttonhole row 2, AS): Work in rib to the first buttonhole and finish as follows: *Cast on 2 sts using the double twisted loop

technique, continue in rib pattern to the next buttonhole*. Repeat from *-* until all buttonholes have been finished and then work in rib to end of row.

Work another 4 rows in rib and then cast off in rib.

Cutting the steek

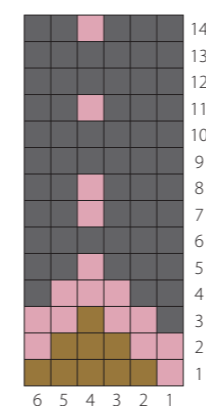
See Knitting School, page 160. Sew a reinforcing seam with sewing thread (by hand using backstitch) on each side of the middle steek stitch. Carefully cut the cardigan open in the middle of the middle steek stitch. (The cut edges will roll in towards the wrong side.)

Finishing

Weave in loose ends. Block the cardigan carefully according to the instructions in the Knitting School, page 161. Sew on buttons to correspond with the buttonholes. Either cover the cut edges on the inside with a decorative band, or fold them in and sew with discreet stitches to the wrong side (see Knitting School, pages 160–161).



Chart A



Colour 1
Colour 2
Colour 3

Chart B1

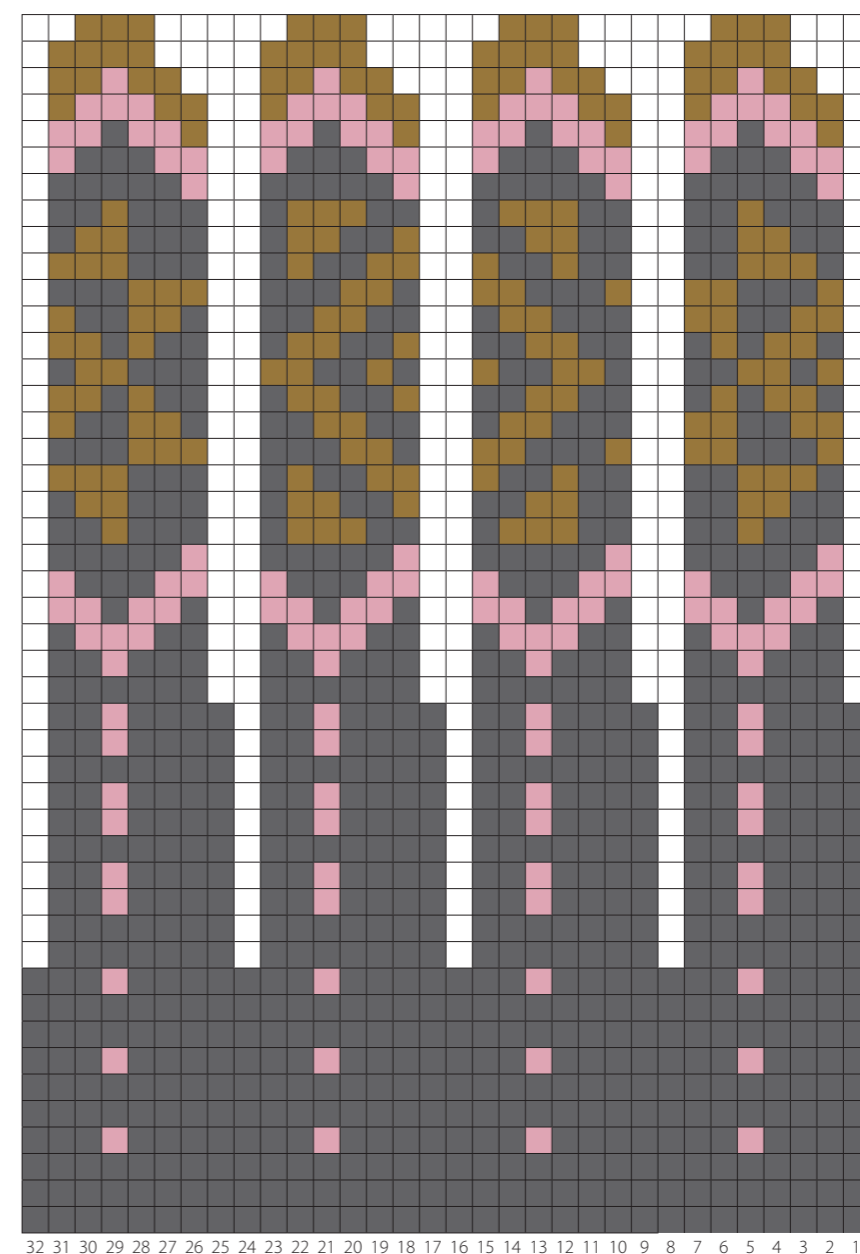


Chart B2

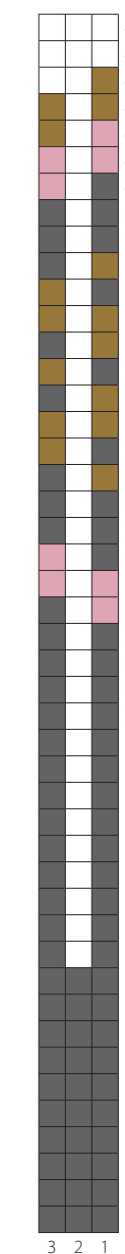
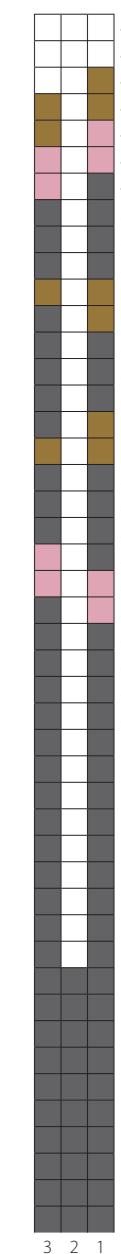


Chart B3



Legacy

AUTUMN

The cardigan Legacy means a lot to me. This is because it's my version of a cardigan that my grandfather Allan brought home with him from Rjukan in Norway where he grew up. The original cardigan has been worn and loved by many in the family – first by my dad and then by me. It is probably from the 1940s, but it is still in good condition despite wear and age.

I am not the first to knit my own version of this cardigan – according to my dad my grandmother Elsa also made one in linden flower green. I want to do the same as soon as I can to keep the legacy alive!

Throughout the years I have often been asked about the pattern from interested knitters. Now I have finally made a reconstruction, so that this beautiful cardigan can get a new lease of life. I have been true to the original when it comes to the actual construction – the cardigan is knitted in the round the Norwegian way and is cut open at the front and at the armholes. Some details have been adjusted however – such as the button bands and the neckband. I hope you will enjoy it as much as I have.

Yarn: Sisu from Sandnes (80% wool, 20% nylon, 50 g = 175 m/191 yd)

Tension: 27 sts x 28 rows in stocking stitch in pattern using 3 mm (US 2.5) needles = 10 x 10 cm

Sizes: S (M/L) XL (2XL)

Bust: 91 (102) 113 (124) cm/35¾ (40¼) 44½ (48¾) in

Length: 60 (62) 64 (66) cm/23½ (24½) 25¼ (26) in

Sleeve length: 52 (53) 54 (55) cm/20½ (20¾) 21¼ (21¾) in

Amounts: Colour 1 = 450 (550) 600 (700) g Svart (no. 1099)

Colour 2 = 100 (100) 150 (150) g Hvit (no. 1002)

Colour 3 = 50 (50) 50 (50) g Rød (no. 4219)

Double-pointed needles: 2.5 mm (US 1.5) and 3 mm (US 2.5)

Circular needles: 2.5 mm (US 1.5) and 3 mm (US 2.5), 80 cm

Notions: 8 buttons (15 mm in diameter), stitch holder

Difficulty level: 3 of 3

Construction: The body is knitted in the round, from the bottom up, then the cardigan is cut open at the front (see Knitting School, page 160) – and at the armholes, the Norwegian way. The sleeves are knitted separately and then sewn onto the body. Then button bands and neckband are knitted on.

Techniques: M1b = increase 1 st in the stitch below, see Knitting School, page 163.

M1R = increase 1 st slanting right, see Knitting School, page 163.

M1L = increase 1 st slanting left, see Knitting School, page 163.





Body

With circular needle 2.5 mm and colour 1: Cast on 267 (297) 327 (357) sts. Work in rib back and forth:

Row 1 (WS): p1, *k1, p1*, repeat from *-* to end of row.

Row 2: (RS): k1, *p1, k1*, repeat from *-* to end of row.

Row 3: p1, *k1, p1*, repeat from *-* to end of row.

Repeat rows 2 and 3 until the work measures 2 cm. Finish with a wrong-side row.

BUTTONHOLES

Buttonhole row 1: Work 6 sts in rib as set, cast off 3 sts, work in rib to end of row.

Buttonhole row 2: Work in rib as set until you reach the cast off stitches, cast on 3 new stitches using the double twisted loop technique (see video links in Knitting School, page 164). Work in rib to end of row.

Continue working in rib until the work measures 6 cm. Finish with a wrong-side row.

PREPARE FOR KNITTING IN THE ROUND

Work 13 sts in rib, then place these 13 sts as well as the corresponding 13 sts at the end of the row on a stitch holder/ scrap yarn.

Change to 3 mm circular needle and knit to end of row (don't knit the stitches on the stitch holders), then cast on 5 steek stitches using the double twisted loop technique. The steek stitches also work as a 'marker' for the beginning and end of a rnd. (N.B. The steek stitches don't count towards the cardigan's total stitch count, and any increases or decreases should not be made within these stitches.)

Continue in stocking stitch until the work measures 37 (39) 41 (43) cm. (Approx. 23 cm remains to full length.)

BODY, CONTINUED

Work the colour pattern according to chart A, rnd 1-18.

Place the chart according to size:

S: Repeat stitches 1-20 to last 1 stitch, then finish with stitch 1 in the chart.

M/L: Knit stitches 16-20, then repeat stitches 1-20 to last 6 stitches, then knit stitches 1-6.

XL: Repeat stitches 1-20 to last 1 stitch, then finish with stitch 1 in the chart.

2XL: Repeat stitches 1-20 to last 1 stitch then finish with stitch 1 in the chart. Then knit the pattern according to chart B, rows 1-46.

Place the chart according to size:

S: Knit stitches 24, then repeat stitches 1-24 to last 1 stitch, then finish with stitch 1 in the chart.

M/L: Knit stitches 22-24, then repeat stitches 1-24 to last 4 stitches, then knit stitches 1-4.

XL: Knit stitches 19-24, then repeat stitches 1-24 to last 7 stitches, then knit stitches 1-7.

2XL: Knit stitches 16-24, then repeat stitches 1-24 to last 10 stitches, then stitches 1-10.

AT THE SAME TIME - shape neck.

When you are 7 cm away from full length, the neckline is formed. (Now you have knitted approx. 16 cm of the colourwork.) Shape front neck as follows:

Cast off the 5 steek stitches and place the 9 (7) 11 (9) sts on each side of the steek stitches on a stitch holder.

(The rest of the chart is knitted back and forth in stocking stitch.) Next; cast off start of every neck edge row as follows: 4 sts at beg next neck row; 2 sts at beg next 2 neck rows; 1 sts at beg next 3 neck rows.

After casting off for the neckline the chart is completed. (Now the work should measure approx. 59 (61) 63 (65) cm.)

Next row is a RS row with sts cast off to mark the steek stitches at the sides:

With colour 2: k40 (48) 53 (61) (= shoulder stitches), Cast off 1 st (= steek stitch for armhole), k40 (48) 53 (61) (= shoulder stitches), k39 (41) 43 (45) (= neckline), k40 (48) 53 (61) (= shoulder stitches), Cast off 1 st (= steek stitch for armhole), k40 (48) 53 (61) (= shoulder stitches). Place the remaining stitches on a stitch holder.

Sleeves

With 2.5 mm dpns and colour 1: Cast on 52 sts.

Work in rib in the rnd (k1, p1) for 5 cm. Change to 3 mm dpns and place marker for beg of rnd.

Increase rnd 1: *k1, M1b (see Techniques), k1*. Repeat from *-* to end of rnd = 78 sts.

Continue in stocking stitch (= knit all rows when knitting in the round).

When the work measures 6 cm, start increases.

Increase rnd 2: *k1, M1L (see Techniques), knit to last 1 stitch on the row, M1R (see Techniques), k1.* Repeat from *-* after 1.5 cm 21 times = 120 sts.

Knit until the sleeve measures 39 (40) 41 (42) cm or 14 cm shorter than required length.

Knit the pattern according to chart C, Row 1-40. (Repeat sts 1-24 to end of row.)

After the chart: Turn the work and change direction of knitting - and knit another 7 rnds in stocking stitch with colour

2, which when assembling the cardigan is sewn so that the cut edge on the inside is covered.

Make a second sleeve the same way.

Cutting the steek

See instructions in the Knitting School, page 160. Sew reinforcing seams and carefully cut the steek at the middle.

Assembly

SEW AND CUT ARMHOLES OPEN

Sew reinforcing seams on each side of the side stitch where the armhole is cut open. The armhole should be 23 cm deep from the shoulder, corresponding to the depth of the colourwork section on the body (see photos). Start at the top by the shoulder and sew downwards to the stated length, then up to the shoulder again. Sew the seams in the middle of the stitches on each side of the side stitch. Carefully cut in-between the seams and make sure not to cut further than to the seam at the bottom of the armhole.

SEW SHOULDERS TOGETHER

Sew the shoulder stitches together using kitchener stitch (see Knitting School, page 164) and colour 3, so that you get a red stripe on the middle of the shoulder.

SEW ON THE SLEEVES

Make sure that the middle of the top of the sleeve aligns with the middle of the shoulder seam and that the beg of the round starting is in the centre of the underarm. Sew with kitchener stitch from the right side: on the sleeve, insert the needle in the transition between the chart and the interfacing, and on the body, the stitches are made by inserting the needle a whole stitch inside the seams on each side of the armhole. Turn the work with the



wrong side facing out, place the interfacing over the cut edge and carefully sew it in place.

LEFT BUTTON BAND

Place the 13 sts from bottom rib that are held on the stitch holder on one of the 2.5 mm dpns.

Row 1 (RS): With colour 1: k1, *p1, k1*, repeat from *-* to end of row.

Row 2 (WS): p1, *k1, p1*, repeat from *-* to end of row. Then, cast on 4 new stitches using the double twisted loop technique. (These 4 sts make an interfacing that is then covering the cut edge on the inside.)

Row 3: p4, work in rib in pattern as set.

Row 4: Work in rib to last 4 sts, k4.

Repeat rows 3 and 4 until the button band reaches the first cast off that was made for the neckline. N.B. Keep in mind to stretch the edge slightly when measuring to make sure the button band becomes flexible.

Cast off the 4 interfacing stitches. Place remaining stitches on a stitch holder.

Mark the placements of the 8 buttons, using dressmaker pins for example. They should be spaced evenly over the edge, with the top button 1 cm in on the neckband, which is knitted last.

RIGHT BUTTON BAND

N.B. On the right-hand side the buttonholes are knitted according to the instruction at the beginning of the pattern, with corresponding placement to the markers for the buttons on the left-hand side.

Place the 13 sts from the stitch holder on 2.5 mm dpns.

Row 1 (WS): With colour 1: p1, *k1, p1*, repeat from *-* to end of row.



Row 2 (RS): k1, *p1, k1*, repeat from *-* to end of row, then cast on 4 new stitches using the double twisted loop technique. (These 4 sts make an interfacing that is then covering the cut edge on the inside.)

Row 3: k4, work in rib in established pattern.

Row 4: Work in rib in established pattern to last 4 sts, p4.

Repeat rows 3 and 4 until the button band reaches the first cast off that was made for the neckline. N.B. Keep in mind to stretch the edge slightly when measuring to make sure the button band gets flexible.

Cast off the 4 interfacing stitches. Place the remaining stitches on a stitch holder.

Carefully sew the edges and the interfacing over the cut edges.

NECKBAND

With 2.5 mm circular needle and colour 1: Place the 13 sts from the button band that are on the stitch holder on the needle and rib them. Then pick up stitches evenly around the neck edge and

rib the 13 sts from the other stitch holder so that you get 135 (135) 141 (141) sts in total.

Row 1 (WS): p1, *k1, p1*, repeat from *-* to end of row.

Row 2: (RS): k1, *p1, k1*, repeat from *-* to end of row.

Row 3: p1, *k1, p1*, repeat from *-* to end of row.

Repeat rows 2 and 3 until the edge measures 1 cm. Finish with a wrong-side row.

Make a buttonhole as before.

Work in rib until the edge measures 3 cm.

On the following 2 rows the 13 stitches at each end are cast off. Work in rib another 3 cm. Cast off loosely in rib. Fold the edge double towards the inside and sew it in place with small stitches.

Finishing

Weave in loose ends. Block the cardigan carefully according to the instructions in the Knitting School, page 161. Sew on buttons to correspond with the buttonholes.



Chart A

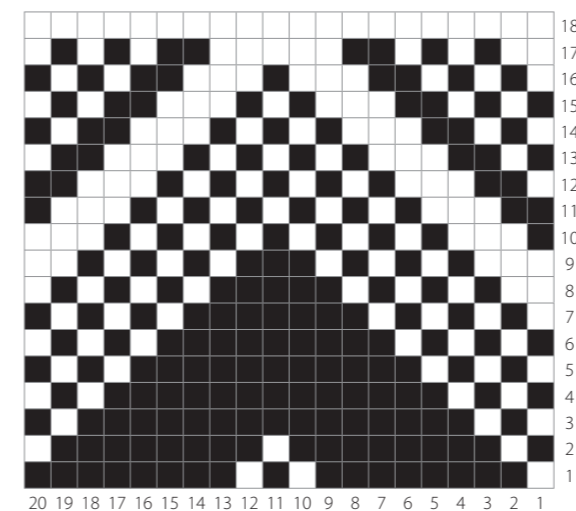


Chart C

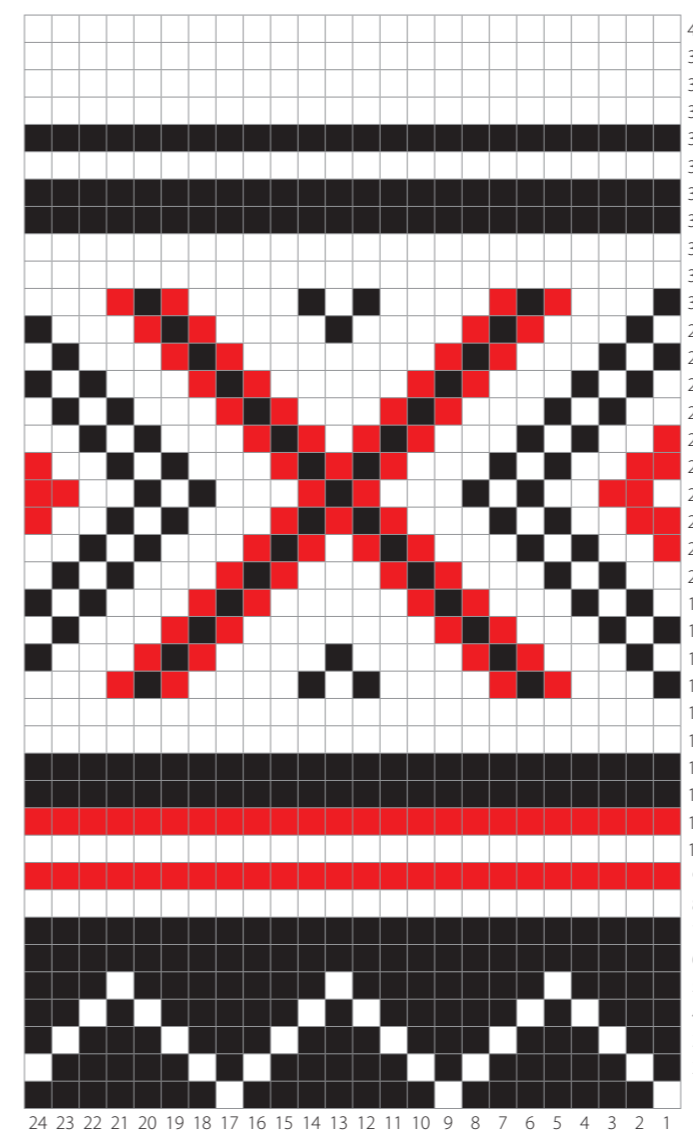
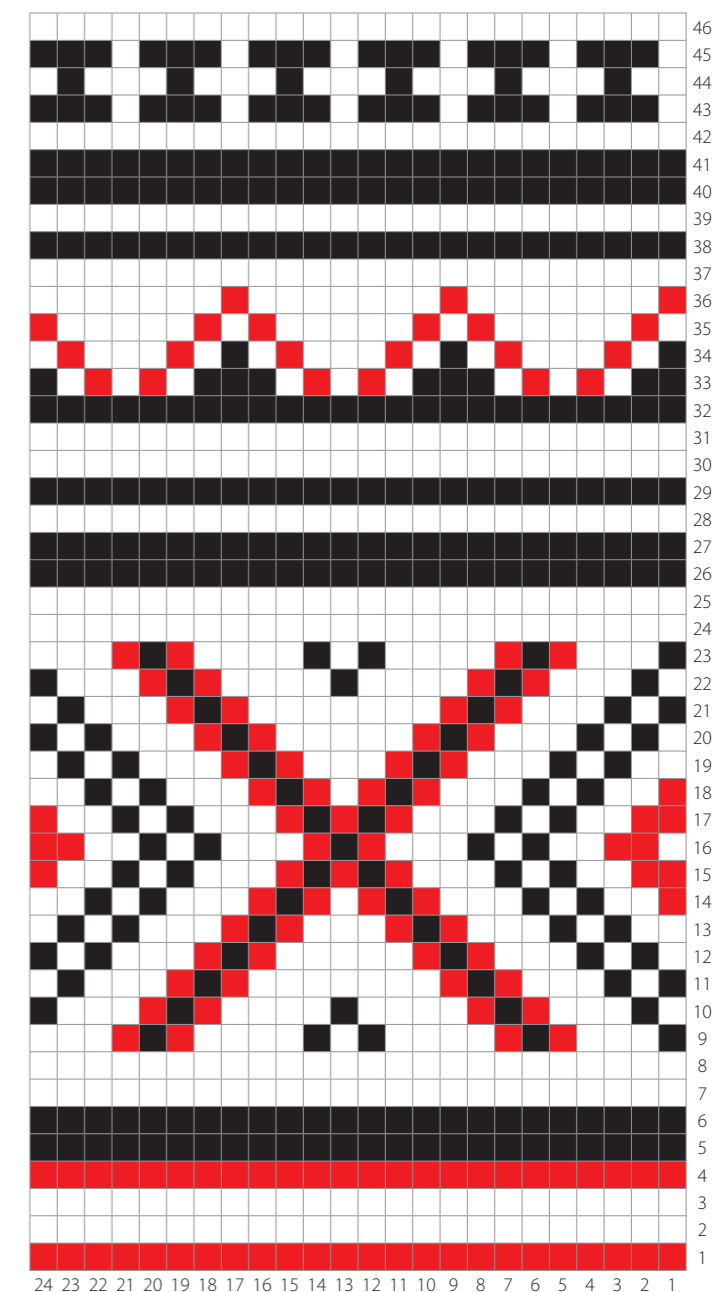


Chart B



■ Colour 1
 □ Colour 2
 ■ Colour 3

Knitting School

About knitting cardigans

The cardigans in this book

This book features cardigans with the following constructions:

1. Cardigan knitted in the round with yoke, knitted from the top and down.

Patterns: Midsummer (page 48) and Jewellery (page 134).

2. Cardigan knitted in the round with yoke, knitted from the bottom and up.

Patterns: Mirage (page 36), Wreath (page 122), Leora (page 110), Martall (page 78) and Sundborn (page 86).

3. Cardigan knitted in the round with raglan sleeves, knitted from the bottom and up. Patterns: Christmas in Bergslagen (page 128), Auntie's Cardigan (page 152), and Sisterhood (page 104).

4. Cardigan knitted in panels with sewn on sleeves.

Pattern: Silhouette (page 146).

5. Seamless cardigan with knitted on sleeves.

Patterns: Prima (page 24) and Reed (page 30).

6. Seamless cardigan with raglan sleeves, knitted from the top and down.

Patterns: Dahlia (page 54), Skathi (page 140), Fleur-de-lis (page 66), Spring Laundry (page 18) and Novel (page 92).

7. Cardigan knitted in the round with sewn-on sleeves, knitted from the bottom and up. Pattern: Legacy (page 98).

8. Seamless vest, knitted from the bottom and up.

Pattern: Hortensia (page 60).

Choosing size and calculating positive ease

The positive ease of a garment means how spacious it is, that is, how it will fit. When you choose a size, you first need to think about what fit you would prefer and then add a number of centimetres to your bust measurements.

Here's how you can calculate:

• Tight fit = add 0–5 cm/0–2 in positive ease

• Normal fit = add 5–15 cm/2–6 in positive ease

• Oversize fit = add 20–40 cm/8–16 in positive ease

This means that if you want a cardigan with a normal fit, and for example you measure 100 cm/39½ in around your bust – you should knit a cardigan that has a bust measurement of around 110 cm/43½ in. This will give you a positive ease of 10 cm/4 in. Therefore, you should choose the size that is closest to 110 cm/43½ in.

Note that most of the patterns in this book are constructed with a normal fit in mind. If a garment is designed to be tight or oversize, the pattern will make this clear.

Knitting a cardigan in the round

In the Nordic countries cardigans have traditionally been knitted in the round to make colourwork easier, since stocking stitch is only made up of knit stitches when knitting in the round. This way you don't need to knit colourwork with purl stitches, which is more time consuming. When a cardigan is knitted in the round it is cut open afterwards, to make an opening. The cut is made in the middle of a number of 'steek stitches' which are cast on in addition to the original number of stitches. This section is called the 'steek'. You could say that the steek forms a 'bridge' between the front pieces.

Techniques for cutting the steek are described in this chapter. What can be reassuring to know is that the stitches hold together very well, thanks to the wool fibres' ability to hook onto each other. Because of this there is no risk that your knitting will unravel when cutting – as long as you follow the instructions below. But keep in mind that more slippery yarns, such as cotton and acrylics, don't have the same ability to hold together, in case you choose different yarns than those that have been specified in this book.

Sewing reinforcing seams

I always sew my reinforcing seams by hand using backstitch, standard sewing thread and a sewing needle. This way I keep in control over the knitted material and can therefore avoid pulling or puckering the structure. In sewing by hand, I get a flexible and correctly placed seam in an easy and practical way. Sew one reinforcing seam on each side of the middle stitch, two reinforcing seams altogether.

Cutting the steek

When the reinforcing seams are in place it's time to cut the cardigan open. Place the cardigan on a level surface where you have a lot of room for manoeuvre.

Use a sharp and small pair of craft scissors when cutting.

Work slowly and methodically when you cut so that you are in control of what you're doing.

Let the left hand (or the right hand if you are left-handed) follow and support where you cut, so that you always make sure that the front panels are separated from the back panel. Then you don't run the risk of cutting into the back panel by mistake.

Cut the steek open by following the line in the middle of the middle stitch.

Tip: if you want to separate the front panels and the back panel completely when you cut you can pull the cardigan over an ironing board. (Pull it over with the bottom part first, so that the bottom hem ends up around the middle of the ironing board and the neckline towards the end where the ironing board narrows.) This way you will get a level surface to work on.

Mounting the cut edges

The cut edges that have rolled towards the inside once the steek has been cut, can be sewn down against the inside with yarn, darning needle and small, discreet whip stitches. Or you can cover the cut edges (band edges) by sewing on a decorative band.

Covering the cut edges with a band

Covering the cut edges on a cardigan with a decorative band is a nice finish that adds extra strength to the front edges. You need 1–2 m of band depending on the length of the cardigan, and I

recommend that you choose a band that is at least 1.5 cm wide.

I like to work with bands made from materials such as cotton, wool or linen. You can of course use bands made from synthetic materials as well, but it's good if they're not too slippery on the surface, as there's a risk it will slide away while you're sewing. A band with a more matt/coarser surface will lie in place and bond with the knitted structure, which makes the sewing easier. It's nice to use interwoven bands, that is bands where the pattern is woven instead of printed. These bands are very durable. But there are plenty of printed bands with both pretty and fun designs, these also work very well. Finally, always choose bands of good quality so that the design doesn't risk fading in the wash.

If you are making band edges on your cardigan, it's important that both edges remain the same length, meaning that none of the edges is stretched out more than the other when the band is sewn on. Therefore, the band should be cut into two equal lengths before you do anything else. Measure the length on one of the cut edges when stretched out to a good length. Then add 2 cm seam allowance at each end (total 4 cm).

Pin both bands to the inside of the cardigan so that they cover the cut edges and fold in the edges at each end. Make sure the cut edges are stretched evenly underneath the bands. Then sew the edges of the bands in place with sewing thread using small and discreet stitches.

Knitting two sleeves at the same time

By using two sets of dpns or two short circular needles – alternatively one long circular needle (80 cm) and the *magic loop* technique – you can knit both sleeves simultaneously. You then knit one section at the time on each sleeve, or each row at



The cardigan is carefully cut open right in the middle of the middle stitch. It's a good idea to hold your free hand as support and protection to avoid cutting into the back panel.

the same time if you choose the *magic loop* alternative. (Search YouTube for videos explaining the *magic loop* technique.)

This way it's easy to get increases, decreases and possible adjustment the same on both sleeves, while you have them fresh in your memory. In addition, there is no chance that sleeve number two remains unknitted, since both sleeves grow simultaneously.

Avoiding holes underneath the sleeves

When you knit on sleeves and come to the transition between the new stitches and the stitches that have been put on hold from the yoke, there is a risk that a hole appears at the place of the transition. I usually solve it by picking up a stitch in one of the loops right at the point of the transition and placing it on the left needle, and then knit it together with the first of the stitches that was put on hold.

Then knit the rest of the on-hold stitches. Avoid a hole at the next transition by picking up a stitch in one of the loops at the transition, as well as an ordinary stitch of the ones that are being picked up. Place these two stitches on the left needle and knit them together. Then continue picking up the remaining new stitches.

Finishing

Blocking a cardigan

1. Fill a sink, tub or bucket with tepid water.

2. Add a dash of wool detergent. (There are various brands on the market, with or without fragrance, and most of them have a slightly softening quality.)

3. Soak the cardigan carefully. Don't rub or stretch, just let the water soak through the garment gradually by turning and moving the garment around in the water.

4. Then rinse the cardigan 2–3 times in water without anything added. In this step the water should also be tepid, that is, the same temperature as before.

Drying and shaping

1. Take the cardigan out of the water and spread it out on a dry and clean terry towel. Squeeze out the water by rolling up the towel and cardigan to a hard roll. Place the roll on the floor and step on it to squeeze out as much water as possible.

2. Spread the cardigan out on a level, clean and dry surface – for example a dry terry towel, a rug or a blocking mat.

3. Shape the cardigan so that it is lying flat without any folds or creases, and so that the proportions look good. This step is easiest if you have a blocking mat, since the coarse surface means it's easy to get the cardigan to stay in its required place. On a blocking mat you can also pin specific parts in their right position, by using special stainless steel blocking pins. You should avoid stretching the garment too much, but if necessary you can carefully try to widen or lengthen parts of a cardigan that have ended up with slightly wrong proportions – for example a button edge that is slightly shorter than the actual cardigan, or a sleeve that seems narrower than the other sleeve. It's good to take your time on this step so that you shape the garment carefully with your hands, making it as straight and smooth as possible.

4. Then let the cardigan dry flat, preferably in a warm place, until completely dry. Repeat this procedure when your cardigan needs washing again.

Choosing buttons

Buttons are an important and beautiful detail on your cardigan. The book features buttons of many different materials: mother of pearl, wood, leather, porcelain, metal and plastic.

I prefer buttons made from a natural material, such as wood or mother of pearl (particularly antique ones of good quality). These materials go so well together with wool and age beautifully from use. At the same time it can be fun to use plastic, glass or porcelain if you want to match a specific colour in the cardigan's pattern.

Sewing on buttons

I always sew on buttons using double sewing thread. This is what my friend Kerstin taught me making it twice as fast.

Method: Thread the needle, pull the thread through so that the needle ends up at the middle of the thread's length. Tie a knot at the end and then sew the button on.

Mending a worn-down cardigan

If your cardigan has become worn-down at the elbows you can reinforce the structure with help of kitchener stitch. In this video I show you how: www.bit.ly/3tsrPFS

Mending rib cuffs on a cardigan

If the cuffs of your cardigan get worn down and tear at the ends, you can knit on new cuffs.

Method: Divide/place the stitches of the cuff onto four dpns by threading on every other loop onto the needles. This is done at a point where the structure is still intact. Cut off the worn-down section but leave around 1 cm of knitted rib next to the needles.

Using the same or a similar yarn to what's been used for the cardigan, knit new rib to length of your choice. Cast off in rib.

Unravel the remaining part of the old cuff and weave in loose ends on the inside.

Futureproofing your cardigan

It's nice to add an extra button to the inside of the cardigan, so that it's there as a spare in case one of the cardigan's buttons drops off and gets lost. You can also wind some 'darning yarn' onto one of the leftover yarn ball bands, and keep this in a folder. This makes it easy to find the right yarn when the cardigan needs mending, increasing the longevity of your garment.

Techniques featured in the book

Colourwork

Knitting patterns using two or several colours at the same time is a common technique in Swedish and Nordic knitting traditions. The technique gives a dense and warming structure since you end up with double or triple strands of yarn as you knit.

There are different ways of holding the yarn when you knit colourwork. In Sweden it's common to hold the yarn in your left hand: one thread over the index finger and one over the middle finger, then you gather the threads in the hand and hold them together with your ring finger and little finger. But there are other ways of holding the yarn – I hold one thread over my thumb and one over my index finger, for example. Try and see what works the best for you! The most important thing is that you can keep an even tension in both threads, so that the yarn that is on hold

for the moment doesn't pull at the backside.

When you knit a pattern using two colours, you usually regard one colour as the dominant colour (the highlight) and the other as the background. You should hold the yarn so that the dominant colour sits closest to the work and the yarn is always carried under. This way these stitches will become dominant and be more visible than the background. The background colour should instead sit furthest away from the work and always be carried over. It's important to be consistent with the order of the colours, otherwise the pattern will become unclear.

When knitting with one colour, the other will run along at the back. The thread at the back should have the same tension as the rest of the work, otherwise the knitting will get bumpy (if you pull it too tight) or shapeless (if you don't pull it enough).

If you knit more than 3–4 consecutive stitches in the same colour it can be a good idea to catch the yarn that runs along the back by wrapping the yarn you're knitting with around it. This way you avoid long 'floats', threads that catch easily when you put on or take off a garment. Just make sure not to catch the yarn at the same place on several consecutive rounds; instead change the placement for each round – otherwise the thread at the back can become visible through the knitting.

To get a successful end result when knitting colourwork, it's important that you:

- Keep your tension as even as possible.
- Keep a good tension on the thread that runs at the back.
- Hold the pattern colour and the background colour in the same order every round.
- Catch the yarn when knitting more than 3–4 consecutive stitches in the same colour.
- Don't catch the yarn at the same place on several consecutive rounds.

Shaping a raised section on the back panel

For several of the seamless cardigans in this book, a raised section is knitted in the middle of the back using short rows. The back panel will then become a little higher than the front, which makes the cardigan sit comfortably around the neck and gives a better fit.

Short rows

Short rows means they are worked by turning before you have knitted the whole row, meaning you only knit a part of a row. To prevent a hole from forming where you turn, the stitches are wrapped (see below) when turning. This technique is used to form a raised section at the back panel of many cardigans in this book.

Wrap and turn

ON THE RIGHT SIDE: Place the thread at the front of the work, slip next stitch moving it to the right needle. Place the thread at the back of the work and then move the slipped stitch back to the left needle. Turn. The thread is now wrapped around the stitch.
ON THE WRONG SIDE: Place the thread at the back of the work, slip the next stitch moving it to the right needle. Place the thread at the front of the work and move the stitch back to the left needle. Turn. The thread is now wrapped around the stitch.

WORKING A WRAPPED STITCH: When you work a wrapped stitch you go through both the stitch itself and the wrapped thread at the same time – knit on the right side and purl on the wrong side.

Place and slip marker

Stitch markers are practical little tools made from plastic or metal, for example, that are placed on the needle between two stitches. In the book, stitch markers are used regularly to mark where the raglan sleeves are placed. 'Slip marker' means that you slip the marker from the left needle to the right. N.B. You can easily make your own stitch markers from tied yarn ends.

Abbreviations

k = knit stitch
k1tbl = twisted knit stitch. Knit the stitch through the back loop
p1tbl = twisted purl stitch. Purl the stitch through the back loop.
SL1pw = slip one stitch purlwise
wyif = with yarn in front
l = loop
MIL = increase 1 st slanting left
MIR = increase 1 st slanting right
MIPR = pick up the thread between 2 sts from the back with the left needle and purl through the front loop

M1PL = pick up the thread between 2 sts from the front with the left needle and purl through the back loop
p = purl
PM = place marker
RS = right side
beg = beginning
SM = slip marker
st/s = stitch/es
tog = together
WS = wrong side
RS = right side
yo = yarn over
dpns = double-pointed needles
rnd = round
dec = decrease
M1b = increase 1 st in the stitch below

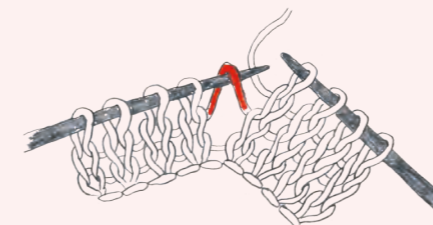
Decreases

DECREASE SLANTING RIGHT: Knit 2 stitches together (k2tog) = 1 stitch decreased.

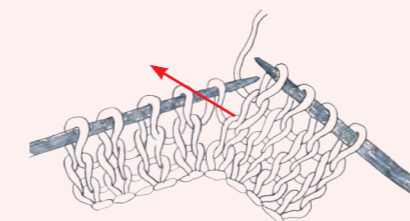
DECREASE SLANTING LEFT: Slip 1 stitch, knit 1 and pass the slipped stitch over the knitted stitch = 1 stitch decreased.

Increases, three variations

INCREASE SLANTING LEFT (MIL)



1. Pick up the thread in between the stitches, from the front with the left needle, to form a new stitch.

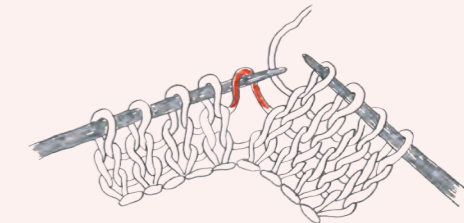


2. Knit 1 stitch through the back loop, as the arrow shows.



3. A new stitch slanting left has been made.

INCREASE SLANTING RIGHT (MIR)



1. Pick up the thread in between the stitches, from behind with left needle, to form a new stitch.

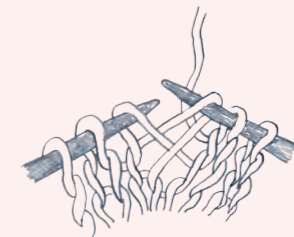


2. Knit 1 through the front loop, as the arrow shows.

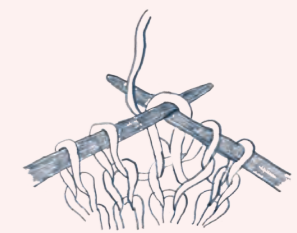


3. A new stitch slanting right has been made.

INVISIBLE INCREASE IN THE STITCH BELOW (M1B)



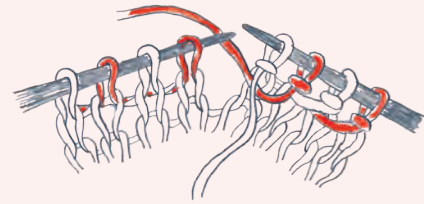
1. Insert the right needle into the stitch below the next stitch on the LHS. Pick up the stitch and place on the left needle.



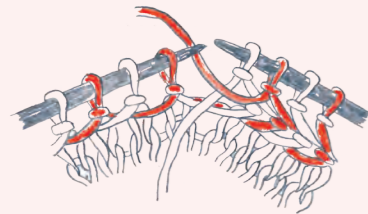
2. Knit 1 through the front loop of the new stitch, and then knit 1 in the original stitch.

Latvian braid

Row 1: *k1 with colour 1, k1 with colour 2*. Repeat from *-* to end of row.

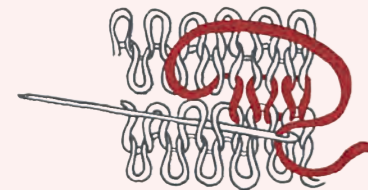


Row 2: *p1 with colour 1, p1 with colour 2*. Repeat from *-* to end of row. N.B. Hold both threads at the front of the work when you knit. For every colour change, the new yarn should be passed underneath the yarn that you have just knitted with.



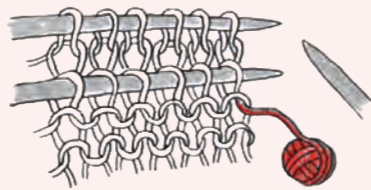
Row 3: *p1 with colour 1, p1 with colour 2*. Repeat from *-* To end of row. N.B. Hold both threads at the front of the work when you knit. For every colour change, the new yarn should be passed underneath the yarn that you have just knitted with.

Joining with kitchener stitch

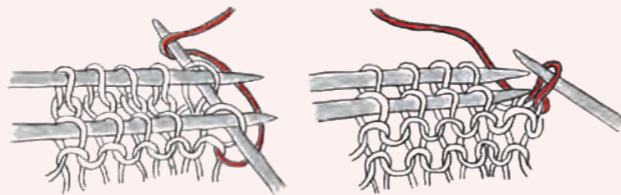


When you sew two parts together using kitchener stitch you get an invisible seam. The stitches disappear into the knitted structure without any bulky seams appearing.

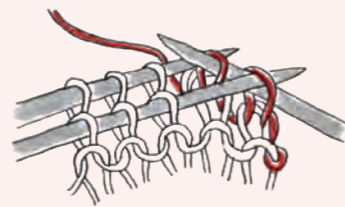
3-needle cast off



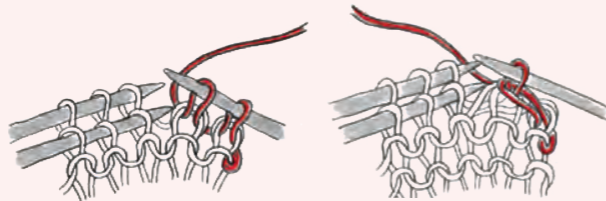
1. Cut the yarn, but leave a length to cast off with. Divide the stitches over 2 needles. Place the right sides facing each other so that the wrong sides are facing outwards. Place the needles parallel to each other.



2-3. K1 through 2 sts (= 1 st from each needle).



4. K1 through 2 sts.



5-6. Pass the stitch that you knitted first over the second stitch. Repeat the steps on pictures 4-6 until all stitches have been cast off.

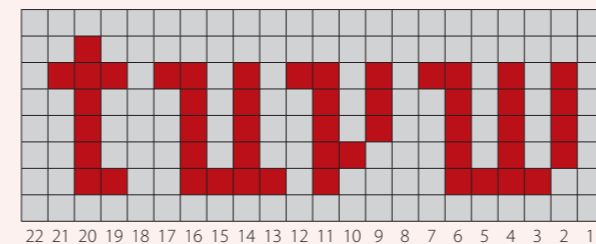
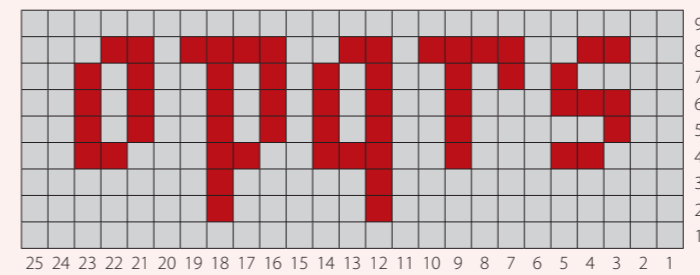
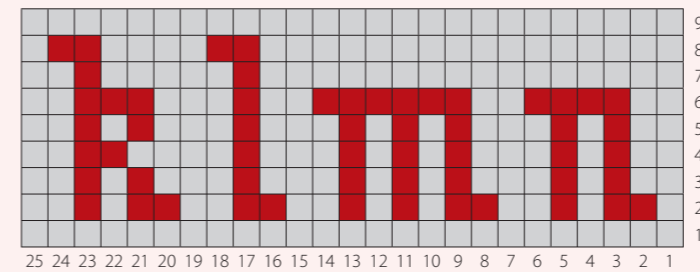
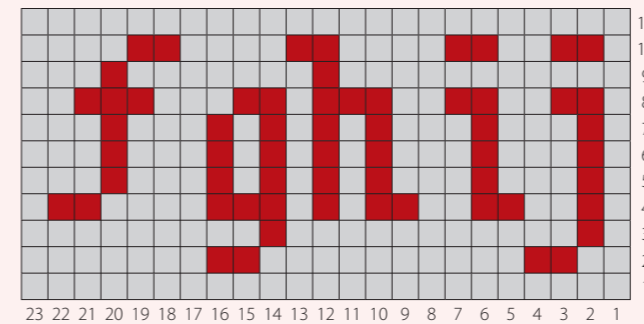
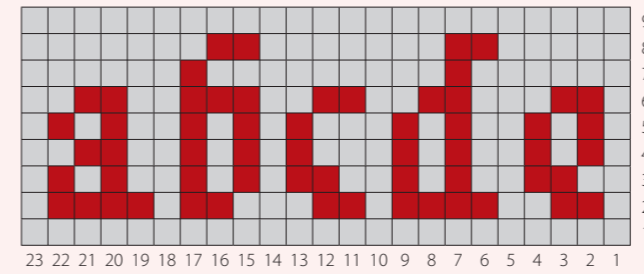
Video links

Here we have gathered together links for instructional videos that clearly show certain technical methods in the book.

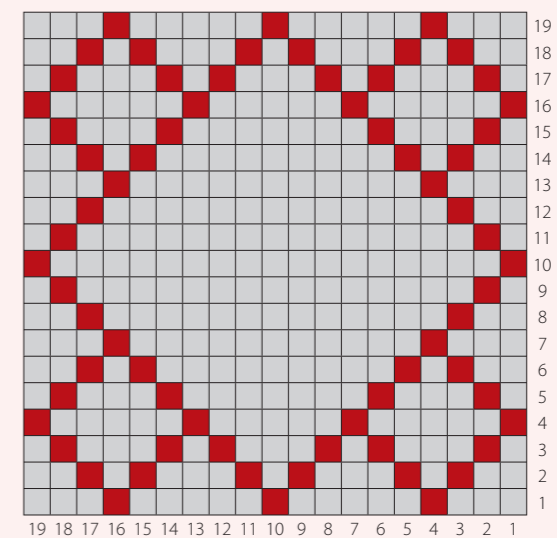
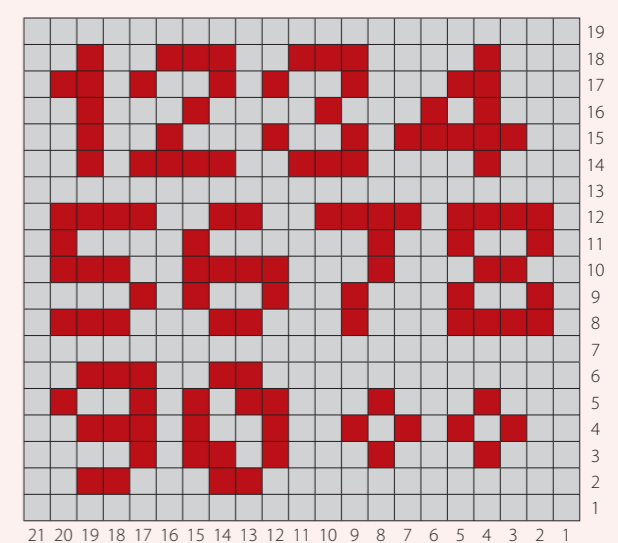
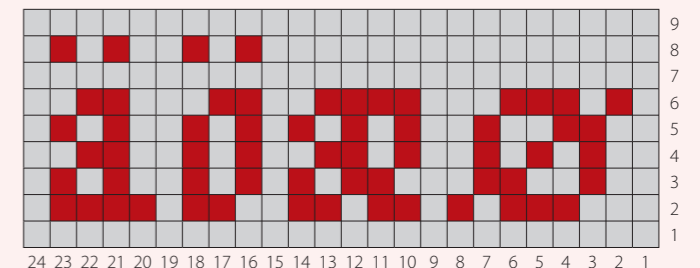
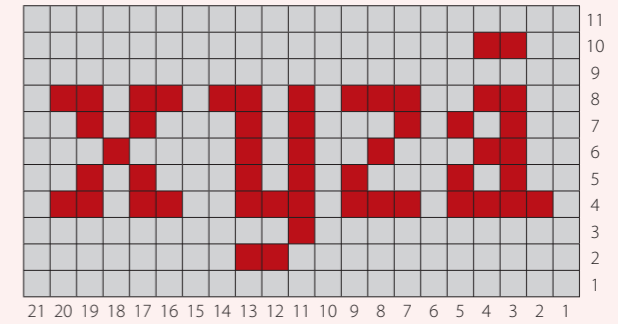
Double twisted loop technique = www.bit.ly/3xijdCs

Italian cast on = www.bit.ly/3O8ywVg

Italian cast off = www.bit.ly/3zz3rGj



If you want you can add monograms or dates to the multi-coloured cardigans in the book.



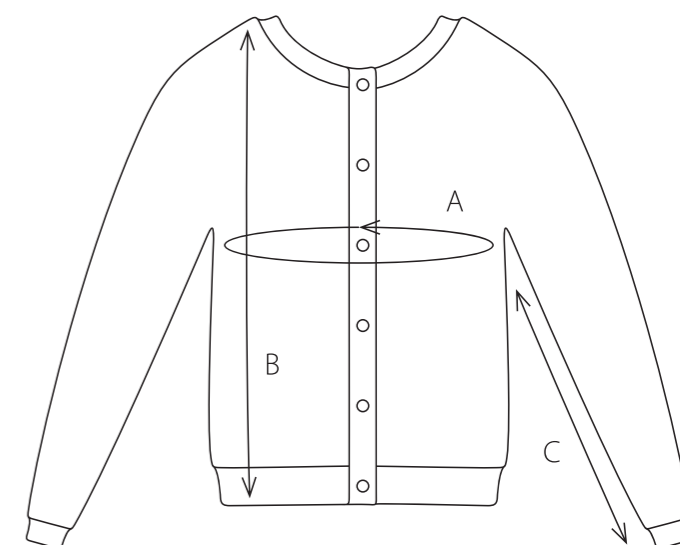
Blank chart for Auntie's Cardigan on page 152. Here you can fill in initial or year. You could, for example, have the year on one arm and an initial on the other.



A few things to keep in mind

- The cardigans in the book are sized according to women's clothes sizes.
- The patterns are divided into three different difficulty levels: 1 = Easy, 2 = Medium, 3 = Advanced.
- To decide which size to knit you need to measure your bust. Then add the ease you would like and compare the measurement with the cardigan's finished measurement. Then choose the size that is closest to your total measurement. Read more about sizes on page 160 in the Knitting School.
- Remember that you can always lengthen/shorten the body and sleeves. If you choose to lengthen, however, you will need more yarn than specified in the description.
- Read the whole pattern first before you start knitting to get an idea of the construction and method.
- For information on abbreviations, see page 163.
- All measurements are approximate.
- The yarn usage specified in the pattern means the number of whole balls/skeins needed, and not the actual usage, which can sometimes be less.
- I recommend knitting a test swatch before you start on the actual cardigan to check that your tension is correct. Make the test swatch approximately 12×12 cm/ 5×5 in. Count the number of stitches and rows you get over 10×10 cm/ 4×4 in. If your tension is out, change knitting needle size. If you have too few stitches per row for your tension, change to smaller needles. If you have too many stitches per row for your tension: change to larger needles.
- If you can't find the yarn that is listed, you can substitute it with a yarn of the same material and equivalent tension or meterage/yardage.

How to measure the cardigans in the book



A = Bust
B = Length
C = Sleeve length