

R O W A N



GEORGIA FARRELL
TEXTURED TILES SWEATER
MAKE ALONG - PART 1



G E O R G I A F A R R E L L
T E X T U R E D T I L E S S W E A T E R
M A K E A L O N G - P A R T 1



SIZE

To fit chest (cm/in)				
71-86	91-102	107-117	122-132	137-152
28-34	36-40	42-46	48-52	54-60
Actual chest measurement of garment				
109	127.5	145.5	164	182
43	50¼	57¼	64½	71¾

YARN

Felted Tweed (50gm)

Two-colour version

A Astor 217				
6	7	9	10	11
B Zinnia 198				
3	4	5	5	6

Six-colour version

A Ancient 172				
4	4	5	6	6
B Granite 191				
2	2	2	2	3
C Zinnia 198				
2	2	2	3	3
D Carbon 159				
2	2	2	2	2
E Eden 209				
2	2	2	2	2
F Black 211				
1	2	2	2	2

NEEDLES

1 pair 4mm (no 8) (US 6) needles

TENSION

22 sts and 44 rows to 10 cm measured over g st using 4mm (US 6) needles. Each block (20 sts and 36 rows) meas 9.1 cm wide (when seamed) and is 7.8 cm tall.

SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS

Tw2L = K into back of second st on left needle, then K into front of first on left needle and slip both sts off left needle together; **Tw2R** = K into front of second st on left needle, then K into front of first st on left needle and slip both sts off left needle together.

LOWER SECTION

Lower section of body is made up of vertical strips of blocks, with each block being 20 sts wide and 36 rows deep. To make each strip of 5 blocks, the lowest (first) block is knitted and then all 4 rem blocks for this strip are knitted onto the top of this first block. Once the strips are knitted, they are seamed together using mattress stitch to form a panel that is 6 [7: 8: 9: 10] strips wide. The front and back lower sections are the same – so you will be knitting a total of 12 [14: 16: 18: 20] strips.

All blocks are knitted in one colour, with the contrast diagonal line added afterwards by swiss darning, but the colour of each block can vary. There are

2 types of block – one with a left sloping line, and one with a right sloping line.

Before beginning to knit the strips of blocks, you need to plan out the colour and type of block to be worked. The attached diagrams show 3 plans of blocks that can be used. Diagram A shows the colours and types of blocks used to create the multi-coloured garment in the photograph. Diagram B shows the colours and types of blocks used to create the two-colour garment in the photograph. Diagram C is blank, so that you can fill it in to create your own design using as many or few colours as you wish, and placing the diagonal lines as required.

For lower back section, make a multi-coloured strip (for smallest size, as in photograph) as follows:

For strip one, cast on 20 sts using yarn B.

Work first block as a right sloping block.

Break off yarn B and join in yarn C.

Using yarn C, work second block as a left sloping block.

Break off yarn C and join in yarn D.

Using yarn D, work third block as a right sloping block.

Break off yarn D and join in yarn E.

Using yarn E, work fourth block as a left sloping block.

Break off yarn E and join in yarn B.

Using yarn B, work fifth block as a right sloping block.

Cast off all 20 sts.

This completes the first strip.

All foll strips will be made in same way, foll diagram for which colour and type of block to use for each strip.

Make all 6 [7: 8: 9: 10] strips as required for lower back section.

The lower front section is made in exactly the same way but with the addition of pockets added to the 2nd [2nd: 2nd: 3rd: 3rd] and 5th [6th: 7th: 7th: 8th] strips.

To make a pocket, complete the second block of this strip, ending with RS facing for next row.

Using same colour as used for block just worked, cont as folls:

Row 1 (RS): Purl (to form fold line row for pocket bag to fold to inside).

If working design using just 2 colours, complete pocket using colour of block just worked. If working multi-coloured design, break off colour being used and join in yarn E.

Next row (WS): K1, P to last st, K1.

Next row: Knit.

Rep last 2 rows until pocket meas 16 cm from fold line row, ending with RS facing for next row.

This completes pocket. Now begin third block of this strip, changing to the appropriate colour as required.

Pattern note: Whilst working blocks, all slipped sts are slipped purlwise with yarn at front (WS) of work. Both types of blocks can either be worked following patterns below or from charts.

BASIC RIGHT SLOPING BLOCK (20 sts)

Row 1 (RS): K20.

Row 2: K1, sl 1 (see pattern note above), K18.

Row 3: K17, Tw2R, K1.

Row 4: K2, sl 1, K17.

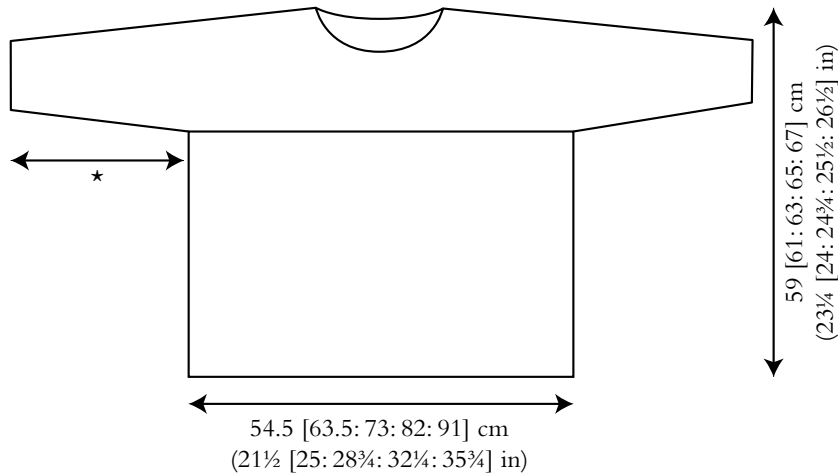
Row 5: K16, Tw2R, K2.
Row 6: K3, sl 1, K16.
Row 7: K15, Tw2R, K3.
Row 8: K4, sl 1, K15.
Row 9: K14, Tw2R, K4.
Row 10: K5, sl 1, K14.
Row 11: K13, Tw2R, K5.
Row 12: K6, sl 1, K13.
Row 13: K12, Tw2R, K6.
Row 14: K7, sl 1, K12.
Row 15: K11, Tw2R, K7.
Row 16: K8, sl 1, K11.
Row 17: K10, Tw2R, K8.
Row 18: K9, sl 1, K10.
Row 19: K9, Tw2R, K9.
Row 20: K10, sl 1, K9.
Row 21: K8, Tw2R, K10.
Row 22: K11, sl 1, K8.
Row 23: K7, Tw2R, K11.
Row 24: K12, sl 1, K7.
Row 25: K6, Tw2R, K12.
Row 26: K13, sl 1, K6.
Row 27: K5, Tw2R, K13.
Row 28: K14, sl 1, K5.
Row 29: K4, Tw2R, K14.

Row 30: K15, sl 1, K4.
Row 31: K3, Tw2R, K15.
Row 32: K16, sl 1, K3.
Row 33: K2, Tw2R, K16.
Row 34: K17, sl 1, K2.
Row 35: K1, Tw2R, K17.
Row 36: K18, sl 1, K1.
 These 36 rows complete basic right sloping block.

BASIC LEFT SLOPING BLOCK (20 sts)

Row 1 (RS): K20.
Row 2: K18, sl 1 (see pattern note above), K1.
Row 3: K1, Tw2L, K17.
Row 4: K17, sl 1, K2.
Row 5: K2, Tw2L, K16.
Row 6: K16, sl 1, K3.
Row 7: K3, Tw2L, K15.
Row 8: K15, sl 1, K4.
Row 9: K4, Tw2L, K14.
Row 10: K14, sl 1, K5.
Row 11: K5, Tw2L, K13.
Row 12: K13, sl 1, K6.
Row 13: K6, Tw2L, K12.
Row 14: K12, sl 1, K7.

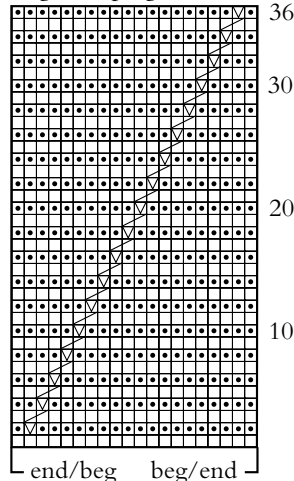
Row 15: K7, Tw2L, K11.
Row 16: K11, sl 1, K8.
Row 17: K8, Tw2L, K10.
Row 18: K10, sl 1, K9.
Row 19: K9, Tw2L, K9.
Row 20: K9, sl 1, K10.
Row 21: K10, Tw2L, K8.
Row 22: K8, sl 1, K11.
Row 23: K11, Tw2L, K7.
Row 24: K7, sl 1, K12.
Row 25: K12, Tw2L, K6.
Row 26: K6, sl 1, K13.
Row 27: K13, Tw2L, K5.
Row 28: K5, sl 1, K14.
Row 29: K14, Tw2L, K4.
Row 30: K4, sl 1, K15.
Row 31: K15, Tw2L, K3.
Row 32: K3, sl 1, K16.
Row 33: K16, Tw2L, K2.
Row 34: K2, sl 1, K17.
Row 35: K17, Tw2L, K1.
Row 36: K1, sl 1, K18.
 These 36 rows complete basic left sloping block.



* 27.5 [28: 28.5: 29: 29.5] cm
 (10 3/4 [11: 11 1/4: 11 1/2: 11 1/2] in)

Key
 □ K on RS, P on WS
 ◻ P on RS, K on WS
 ▣ Sl 1
 ▤ Tw2R
 ▥ Tw2L

Right Sloping Block



Left Sloping Block

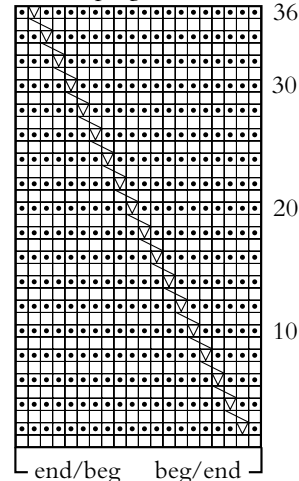


Diagram A

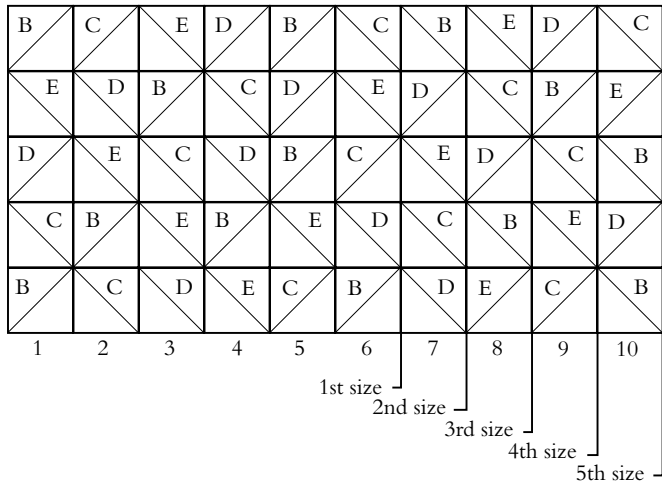


Diagram B

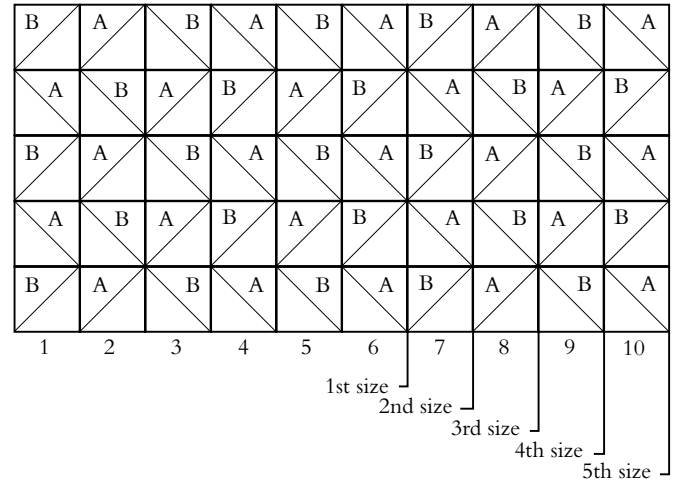
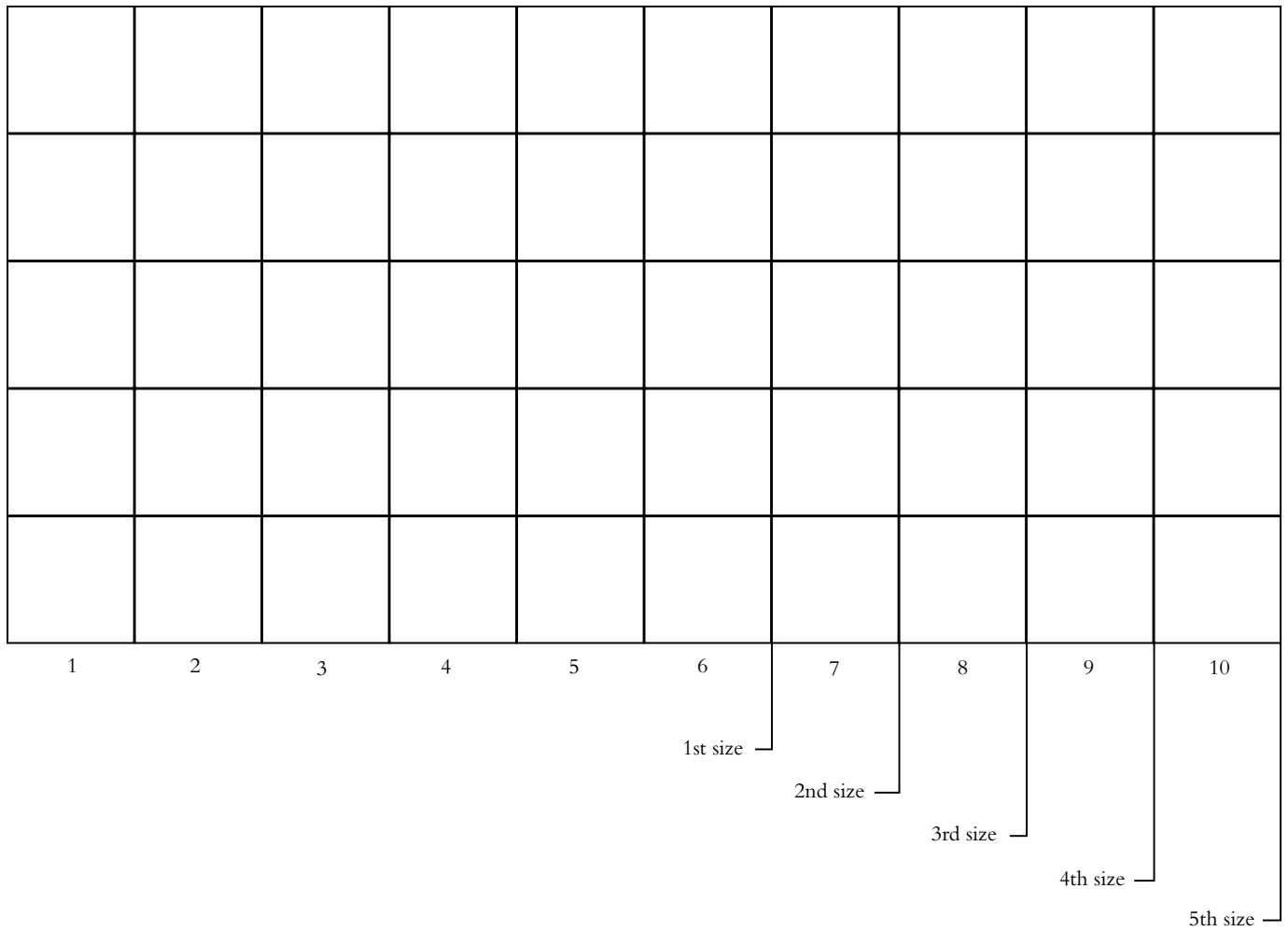


Diagram C



INFORMATION

TENSION

Obtaining the correct tension affects both the shape and size of a knitted sample, so any variation, however slight, can alter the finished garment. We recommend knitting a square in pattern and or stocking stitch (*depending on the pattern instructions*) of perhaps 5 - 10 more stitches and rows than those given in the tension note. Mark out the central 10cm square with pins. If you have too many stitches and rows to 10cm try again using larger needles, if you have too few stitches and rows to 10cm try again using smaller needles. Once you have achieved the correct tension your garment will be knitted to the measurements indicated in the size diagram shown in the pattern.

SIZE DIAGRAM

Included with most patterns is a size diagram. As well as displaying measurements, the diagram indicates how the garment is constructed, for example if the garment has a drop shoulder, this will be reflected in the drawing.

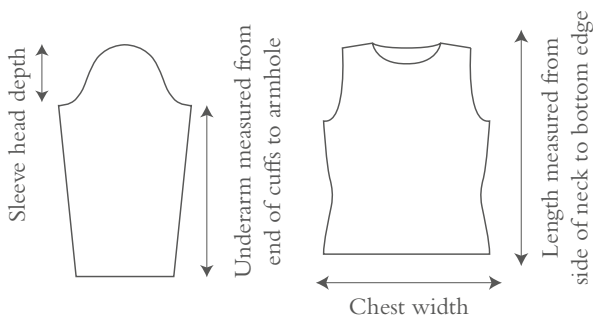


CHART NOTE

Each square on a chart represents a stitch and each line of squares a row of knitting. When working from the charts, read odd rows from right to left and even rows from left to right, unless otherwise stated.

KNITTING WITH COLOUR

There are two main methods of working colour into a knitted fabric: **Intarsia** and **Fairisle** techniques. The first method is usually used where a colour is only required in a particular area of a row. Whereas the fairisle technique is suitable for a pattern which repeats across a row.

Fairisle: When two or three colours are worked repeatedly across a row, strand the yarn **not** in use loosely behind the stitches being worked. Always spread the stitches to their correct width to keep them elastic. It is advisable not to carry the stranded yarns over more than three stitches at a time, but to catch them under and over the colour you are working. The “floating” yarns should then sit neatly at the back of the work.

Intarsia: Wind off small balls of yarn for each section of colour used in the pattern. Then joining in the various colours at the appropriate point on the row, link one colour to the next by twisting them around each other where they meet on the wrong side to avoid gaps. All ends should then be darned along the colour join lines, as each motif is completed.

BLOCKING

Block out each piece of knitting by pinning out the pieces to the correct measurements. Be careful when working with ribbed sections as they will lose the elasticity if over stretched. Cover with a damp white cotton cloth and leave to dry completely.

STITCHING

When stitching the pieces together, remember to match areas of colour and texture very carefully where they meet. Use a seam stitch such as mattress stitch or back stitch if preferred for all main knitting seams and join all ribs and neckband with mattress stitch, unless otherwise stated.

CONSTRUCTION

Having completed the pattern instructions, join left shoulder and neckband seams as referenced under **STITCHING**. Sew the top of the sleeve to the body of the garment using the method detailed in the pattern, referring to the appropriate guide:

Straight cast-off sleeves: Place centre of cast-off edge of sleeve to shoulder seam. Sew top of sleeve to body, using markers as guidelines where applicable.

Square set-in sleeves: Place centre of cast-off edge of sleeve to shoulder seam. Set sleeve head into armhole, the straight sides at top of sleeve to form a neat right-angle

INFORMATION

to cast-off sts at armhole on back and front.

Shallow set-in sleeves: Place centre of cast off edge of sleeve to shoulder seam. Match decreases at beg of armhole shaping to decreases at top of sleeve. Sew sleeve head into armhole, easing in shapings.

Set-in sleeves: Place centre of cast-off edge of sleeve to shoulder seam. Set in sleeve, easing sleeve head into armhole. Join side and sleeve seams.

Slip stitch pocket edgings and linings into place.

Sew on buttons to correspond with buttonholes. Darn in all ends neatly, along seams where possible.

CROCHET TERMS

UK crochet terms and abbreviations have been used throughout. The list below gives the US equivalent where they vary.

ABBREV.	UK	US
dc (sc)	double crochet	(single crochet)
htr (hdc)	half treble	(half double crochet)
tr (dc)	treble	(double crochet)
dtr (tr)	double treble	(treble)

EXPERIENCE RATING

For guidance only

●○○○ Beginner Techniques

For the beginner knitter, basic garment shaping and straight forward stitch technique.

●●○○ Simple Techniques

Simple straight forward knitting, introducing various, shaping techniques and garments.

●●●○ Experienced Techniques

For the more experienced knitter, using more advanced shaping techniques at the same time as colourwork or more advanced stitch techniques.

●●●● Advanced Techniques

Advanced techniques used, using advanced stitches and garment shaping along with more challenging techniques

ABBREVIATIONS

K	knit
P	purl
st(s)	stitch(es)
inc	increas(e)(ing)
dec	decreas(e)(ing)
st st	stocking stitch (1 row K, 1 row P)
g st	garter stitch (K every row)
beg	begin(ning)
foll	following
rem	remain(ing)
rev st st	reverse stocking stitch (1 row P, 1 row K)
rep	repeat
alt	alternate
cont	continue
patt	pattern
tog	together
mm	millimetres
cm	centimetres
in(s)	inch(es)
RS	right side
WS	wrong side
sl 1	slip one stitch
pssso	pass slipped stitch over
p2sso	pass 2 slipped stitches over
tbl	through back of loop
M1	make one stitch by picking up horizontal loop before next stitch and knitting into back of it
M1P	make one stitch by picking up horizontal loop before next stitch and purling into back of it
yfwd	yarn forward
yrn	yarn round needle
meas	measures
0	no stitches, times or rows
-	no stitches, times or rows for that size
yon	yarn over needle
yfrn	yarn forward round needle
wyab	with yarn at back
wyaf	with yarn at front

FITTING

When you knit and wear a Rowan design we want you to look and feel fabulous. This all starts with the size and fit of the design you choose.

Once you have decided which size is best for you, please ensure that you achieve the tension required for the design you wish to knit.

For maximum comfort and to ensure the correct fit when choosing a size to knit, please follow our guidelines when checking your size.

Measure yourself close to your body, over your underwear and don't pull the tape measure too tight.

Chest: measure around the fullest part of the bust/chest and across the shoulder blades.

Waist: measure around the natural waistline, just above the hip bone.

Hips: measure around the fullest part of the bottom.

If you don't want to measure yourself, note the size of a **similar shaped garment** that you own and compare it with the sizes shown in the pattern.

CHEST		WAIST		HIPS	
STANDARD WOMENS FITTING GUIDE					
cm	in	cm	in	cm	in
71 – 76	28 – 30	51 – 56	20 – 22	76 – 81	30 – 32
81 – 86	32 – 34	61 – 66	24 – 26	86 – 91	34 – 36
91 – 97	36 – 38	71 – 76	28 – 30	97 – 102	38 – 40
102 – 107	40 – 42	81 – 86	32 – 34	107 – 112	42 – 44
112 – 117	44 – 46	91 – 97	36 – 38	117 – 122	46 – 48
122 – 127	48 – 50	102 – 107	40 – 42	127 – 132	50 – 52
132 – 137	52 – 54	112 – 117	44 – 46	137 – 142	54 – 56
142 – 147	56 – 58	122 – 127	48 – 50	147 – 152	58 – 60
152 – 157	60 – 62	132 – 137	52 – 54	157 – 163	62 – 64

Dimensions are body measurements, not garment dimensions.

CHEST		WAIST	
STANDARD MENS & UNISEX FITTING GUIDE			
cm	in	cm	in
81 – 86	32 – 34	61 – 66	24 – 26
91 – 97	36 – 38	71 – 76	28 – 30
102 – 107	40 – 42	81 – 86	32 – 34
112 – 117	44 – 46	91 – 97	36 – 38
122 – 127	48 – 50	102 – 107	40 – 42
132 – 137	52 – 54	112 – 117	44 – 46
142 – 147	56 – 58	122 – 127	48 – 50
152 – 157	60 – 62	132 – 137	52 – 54

Dimensions are body measurements, not garment dimensions.