

R O W A N



LISA RICHARDSON
BESSIE COWL



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YARN

Felted Tweed (50gm)

Colourway A

A Aluminium 210

B Avocado 161

C Tawny 186

D Zinnia 198

E Bottle Green 207

Colourway B

Black 211

Alabaster 197

Maritime 167

Peony 183

Frozen 185

Colourway C

Barn Red 196 1

Cumin 193 1

Watery 152 1

Stone 190 1

Carbon 159 1

OR

Alpaca Soft DK (50gm)

A Dark Burgundy 230 2

B Verdigris 233 1

C Autumn Gold 220 1

D Mulberry 207 1

E Charcoal 211 1

NEEDLES

3¼mm (no 10) (US 3) circular needles no more than 60 cm (24 in) long

3¼mm (no 9) (US 5) circular needles no more than 60 cm (24 in) long

TENSION

26 sts and 27 rows to 10 cm measured over patterned st st, using 3¼mm (US 5) needles.

FINISHED SIZE

Completed Cowl is 74 cm in circumference and 25.5 cm deep.

COWL

Using 3¼mm (US 3) circular needle and yarn A, cast on 192 sts. Place stitch marker on needle to denote beg and end of rounds and taking care not to twist cast-on edge, work in rounds as follows:

Round 1 (RS): *K3, P3, rep from * to end.

This round forms rib.

Work in rib for 3 cm.

Change to 3¼mm (US 5) circular needle.

Beg and ending rounds as indicated, using the **fairisle** technique as described on the information page and repeating the 24 st patt rep 8 times around each round, cont in patt from chart which is worked entirely in st st (K every round), until all 53 rounds have been completed.

Break off yarn E and cont in yarn A only.

Change to 3¼mm (US 3) circular needle.

Now work in rib as given for cast-on edge for 3 cm.

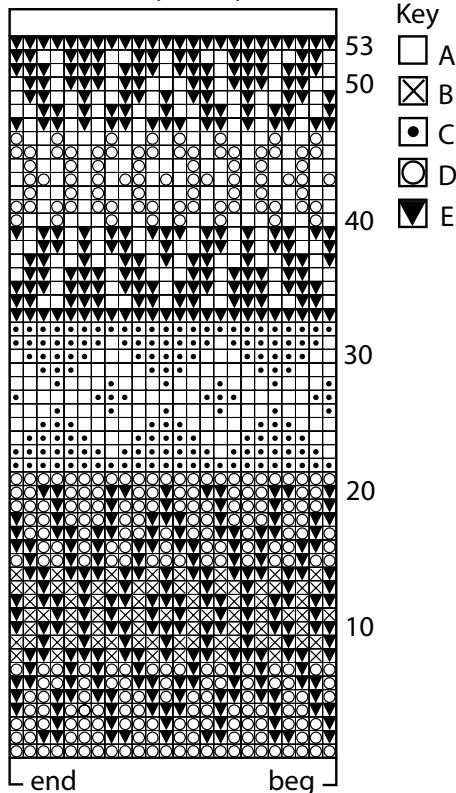
Cast off in rib.

MAKING UP

Press as described on the information page.

See information page for finishing instructions.

24 st patt rep



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.

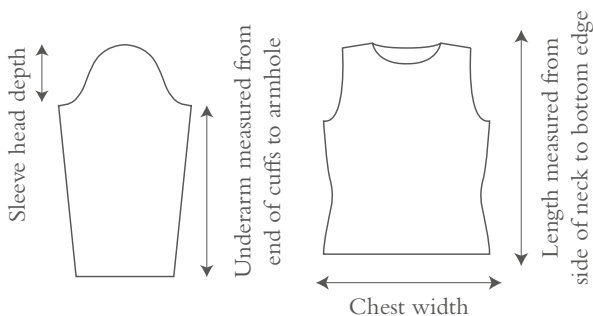


CHART NOTE

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

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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