

R O W A N



MARTIN STOREY

M I D W I N T E R B L A N K E T

PART SIX

KAL23-00006-ENP



MARTIN STOREY
M I D W I N T E R B L A N K E T
 PART SIX



SIZE

Completed throw is 79 cm (31 in) wide and 109 cm (43 in) long.

YARN

Felted Tweed (50gm)

7-colour versions

Garland colourway

A Clay 177

G Rage 150

Festive colourway

Black 211

Barbara 200

2-colour versions

Mulled Wine colourway

A Aluminium 210

B Tawny 186

Wintry colourway

Scree 165

Carbon 159

TENSION

26 sts and 27 rows to 10 cm measured over patterned st st, 24 sts and 32 rows to 10 cm measured over plain st st, both using 3¾mm (US 5) needles. Each completed square is 15 cm (6 in) square.

SQUARE SIX (make 3)

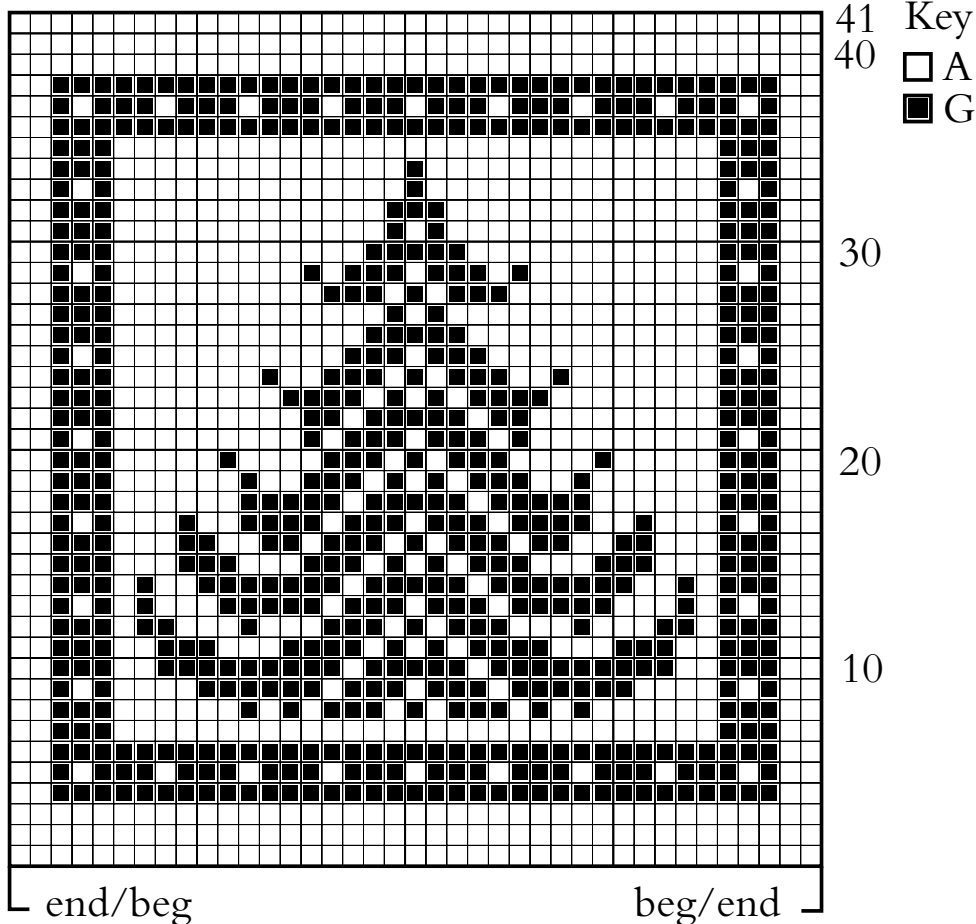
Using 3¾mm (US 5) needles and yarn A cast on 39 sts.

Beg and ending rows as indicated, using a combination of the **intarsia** and **fairisle** techniques as described on the information page, cont in patt from chart for square six, which is worked entirely in st st beg with a K row, as follows:

Work all 41 rows of chart, ending with **WS** facing for next row.

Cast off purlwise (on **WS**).

Square Six



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.

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.

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
psso	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

INFORMATION

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