



# Fairisle Hat

WCY-100



3.25mm and 3.5mm (circular or DPNs)

28 sts per 10cm on 3.5mm needles

Yarn: 5x10g JC Rennie miniballs in 5 different colours. (Total weight used about 35g)

Shown in 1 ball of JC Rennie 4 ply Blueprint, cumin, cashew, braes and cream.

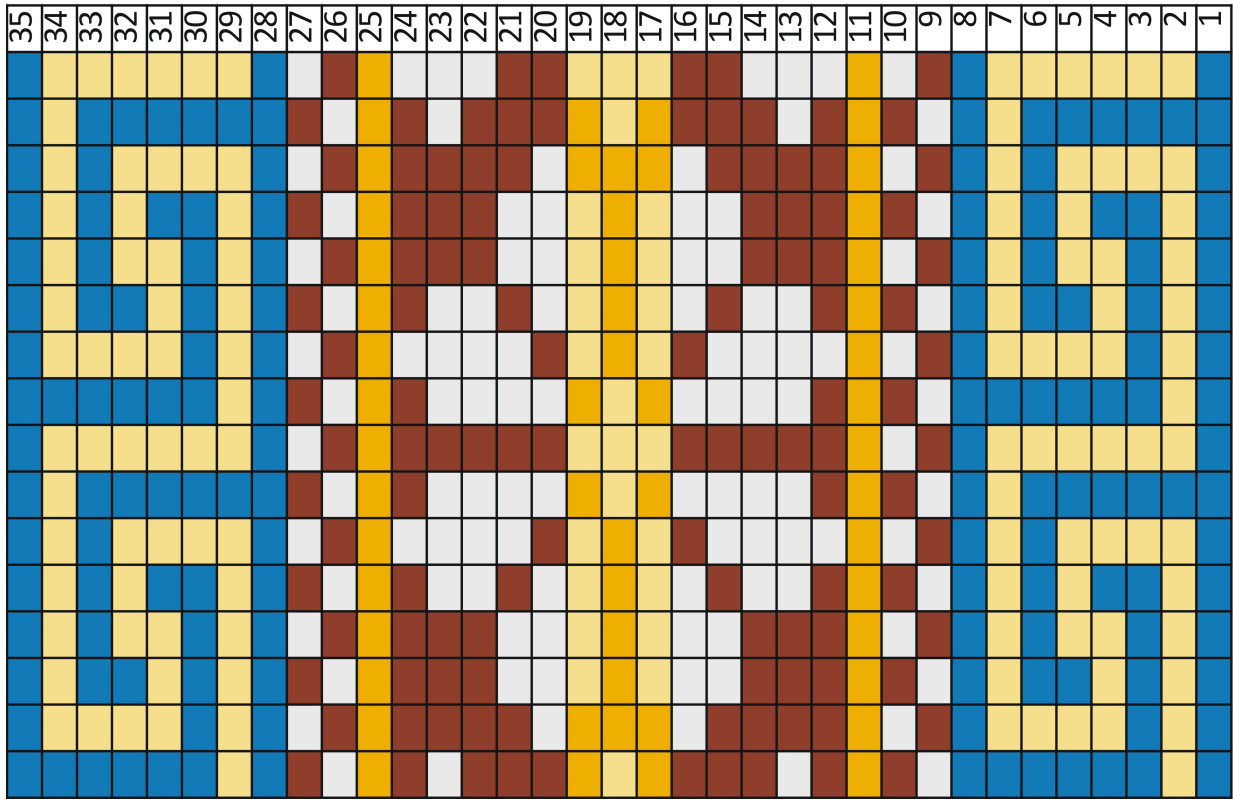


Chart A1

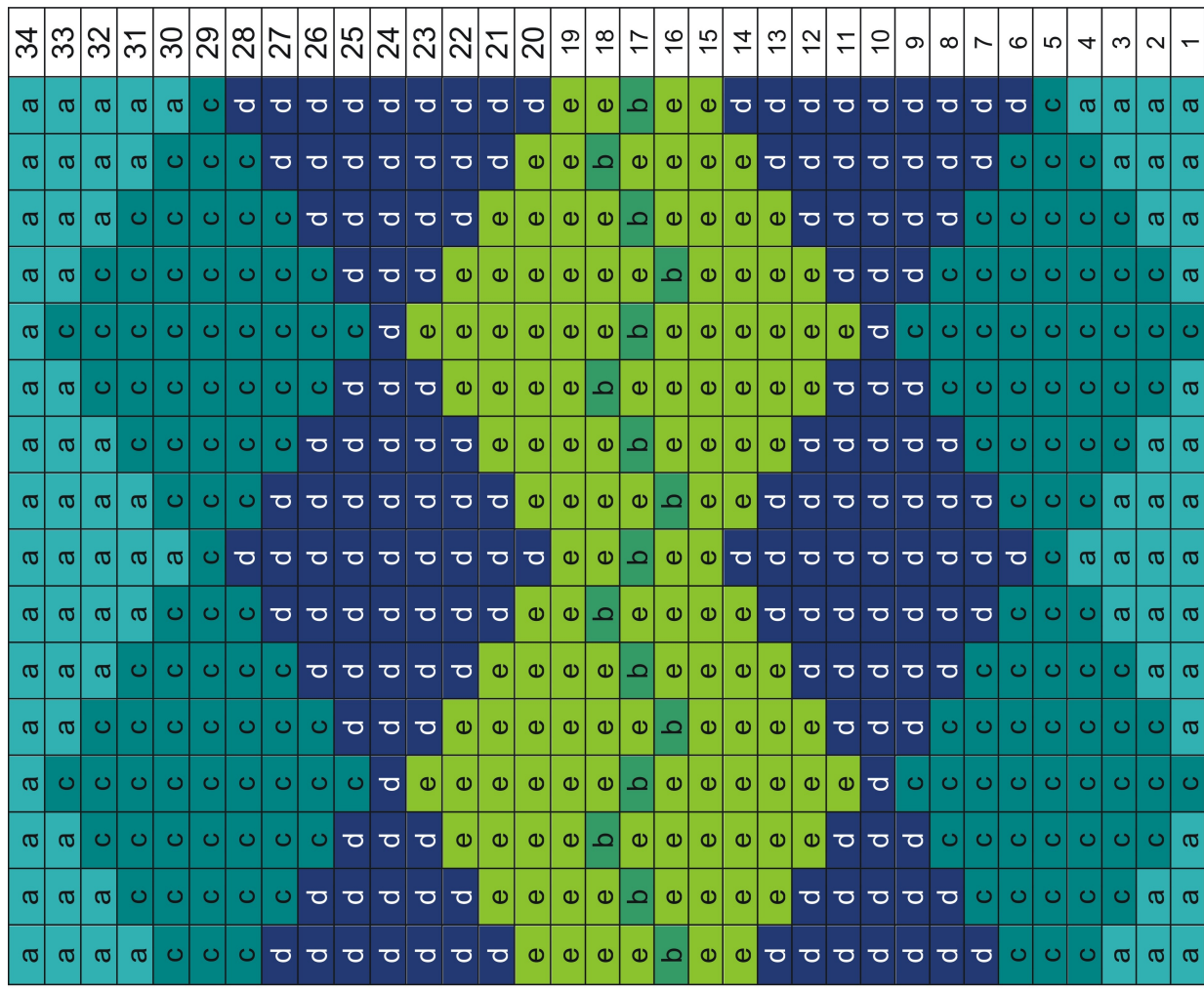


Chart A2

5x10g JC Rennie miniballs in 5 different colours. (Total weight of hat about 35g) Used in this pattern:

### Green/Blue version

- A: Cornflower
- B: Lizard
- C: Atlantic Spray
- D: Petrel
- E: Lush

### Brown/blue version

- A: Blueprint
- B: Cumin
- C: Cashew
- D: Braes
- E: Cream

With yarn A and 3.25mm needles cast on 128 sts. Join in the round and knit one round in A.

Join in B and work next round in two colour corrugated ribbing as follows: K2 A, P2 B.

Repeat for 12 rounds.

Change to 3.5mm needles, Knit one round in A

Join in C, Choose either Chart A1 or A2, work from chart joining in colours as needed. Both charts are repeated 8 times in each round, row numbers at the right hand side, all rows read from right to left.

### Shape the crown

Work with chart 2. The background colour is listed at the side, 6 rows of A, 6 rows of C, 6 rows of D.

The chart is repeated 8 times around the hat, all rows read from right to left. Decrease rounds are on Round 2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Each chart repeat contains one double decrease (slip one stitch, knit 2 together, pass slipped stitch over) so each round decreases the total number of stitches by 16.

You will be left with 16 stitches on the needles, break off yarn and draw up.

																row	col
b															b	19	d
b-	-													/	b	18	d
b														b	b	17	d
b	-	-											/	b	b	16	d
b														b	b	15	d
b		-	-										/	b	b	14	d
b													b	b	b	13	d
b			-	-								/	b	b	b	12	c
b	b											b			b	11	c
	b													b		10	c
	b		-	-							/			b		9	c
	b	b									b			b	b	8	c
		b												b		7	c
		b	b	-	-					/				b	b	6	a
			b							b				b		5	a
b			b	b							b	b			b	4	a
	b			b	b					b	b				b	3	a
	b			b	-	-	/			b					b	2	a
b				b			b			b					b	1	a
															<b>S</b>		

### Symbols

S = Start of round

/ = slip stitch

-- = knit 2 together (pass slipped stitch over – 2 sts decreased)

Empty box = No stitch, skip to next coloured square

## Finishing

This yarn still has some of the natural lanolin in it (direct from the sheep, hence the sheepy smell) and also some spinning oils that are helpful when machine knitting. It can be knit directly from the balls and then the finished item is washed twice with detergent. To do this just soak the item in hot water with some washing up liquid or wool wash for 10-20 mins, then rinse out (this first rinse removes the oils) then repeat the process to achieve a softer handle. There is no need to dry the item between rinses.

Avoid too much agitation or extreme changes in water temperature as this will cause the wool to start felting. After the second rinse just roll it in a towel and squeeze out the excess, then pin out or leave flat to dry. I put the mitts on to make sure they were stretched to the correct size, then took them off and left them on the radiator to dry.

## Tips on working fair isle projects

Fair Isle uses stranded colourwork, where two strands of different coloured yarns – the contrast and the background – are carried along at the same time and stitches are taken from each one

according to the pattern. The yarn not used for a stitch is carried at the back of the work (the float). The two strands can be held both in the same hand, or one in each. This may seem awkward at first but you quickly get the hang of it. The best way to learn is either for someone to show you, or to put 'fair isle knitting' into YouTube. Sometimes you will have a long stretch of the same colour, in which case the 'float' of unused yarn at the back may get too long. To avoid this you can 'catch' the float every few stitches by switching between taking the working yarn from above or below the floating yarn. This is difficult to describe, but easy to achieve. Again, YouTube will show you how. Usually a float of more than 7 stitches of the same colour will need to be caught at some point. This technique also allows you to weave in ends as you go along, which makes finishing much easier!

Fair isle is usually worked in the round, so that you are always on the right side, but it can be worked flat too. All charts are worked from bottom to top and right to left on every row when worked in the round. If you are working the chart flat then work wrong side rows from left to right.



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