



WCY-107

Burn of Care Scarf



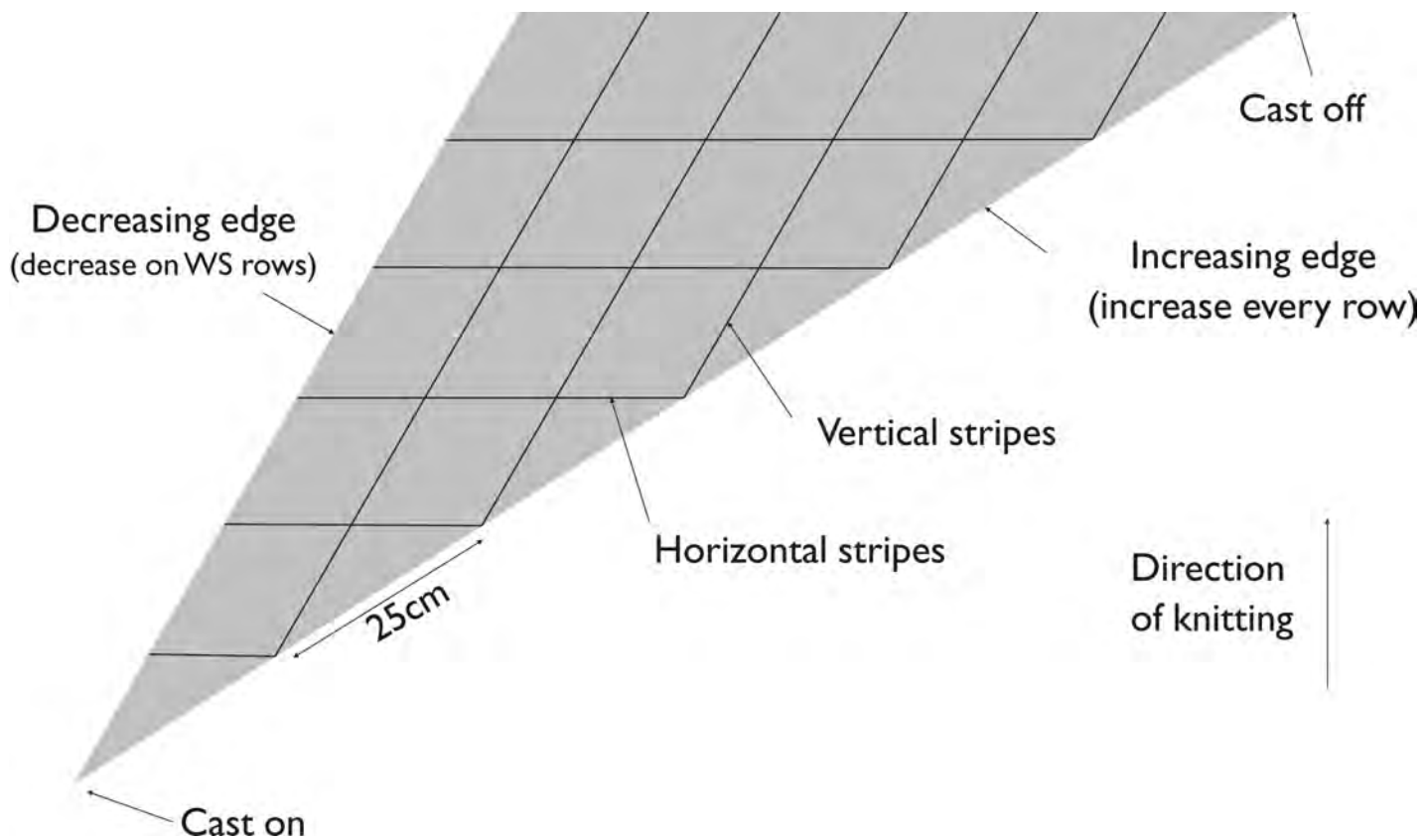
3.75mm needles – a long circular needle is useful but not essential.

20 sts per 10cm/4 inches on 3.75mm needles in garter stitch

Yarn: 100g (400-500m) of JC Rennie 4 ply plus 5 miniballs in contrasting colours.

Finished dimensions: wing span about 150cm, depth about 35cm

Shown in nordic blue, porcelain, lavish, cream and rosebud.



Cast on 3 sts

- 1: (RS): Kfb, K2 (4 sts)
- 2: (WS): SSK, K1, Kfb (4 sts)
- 3: Kfb, knit to end
- 4: SSK, knit to last st, Kfb

These last two rows form the pattern. You are increasing at the 'increasing edge' every row, and decreasing at the 'decreasing edge' every other row, so you increase your stitch count by one stitch on right side rows, and there is no change to the stitch count on wrong side rows.

Continue repeating rows 3 and 4 until the increasing edge measures about 25cm. You will have 5 stripes and for a decent size scarf you want a wing span of at least 150cm, so if you have 25cm between your stripes they will be the right size.

My first stripe was put in when I had 30 sts on the needle.

Stripe 1:

Change to first contrast colour. Repeat rows 3 and 4 twice (4 rows of contrast)

Row 5 (RS): Switch back to main colour, Kfb with the first knit being in the main colour and the knit into the back of the stitch being in contrast (this is easier to do than it sounds!). K1 in contrast (so you now have two stitches in contrast), then continue in main colour, stranding the main colour across the back of the two contrast stitches. Knit to end.

Row 6 (WS): SSK, knit to contrast stitches with main colour, move the main colour to the front (over the top of the contrast yarn), take the contrast yarn to the back and knit 2, then move the contrast yarn to the front (over the top of the main colour which is stranded across the WS of the two contrast stitches) and Kfb with the main colour into the last stitch.

Row 7: K2 with main colour, K2 contrast (making sure to put the main colour strand over the contrast strand before you start knitting with the contrast to ensure there's a link between the two and you don't get a gap between the colours), Kfb with main colour then knit to end.

Row 8: SSK, knit to contrast stitches with main colour, K2 in contrast as before, K1, Kfb

Row 9: Kfb with main colour, SSK in main colour, K2 in contrast, Kfb in main colour, knit to end.

Row 10: SSK, knit to contrast stitches with main colour, K2 in contrast, knit 2 in main colour, Kfb

Row 11: Kfb, knit to two stitches before the contrast stitches, SSK, K2 in contrast, Kfb, knit to end.

Row 12: SSK, knit to contrast stitches with main colour, K2 in contrast, knit to last stitch, Kfb

Repeat rows 11 and 12 until another 25cm has been knitted on the increasing edge.

Stripe 2:

Change to second contrast

Row 1: Kfb, knit to 2sts before first contrast stitches, ssk, k2 in first contrast, knit to end.

Row 2: Ssk, knit to first contrast stitches, k2 in first contrast, knit to last stitch, kfb.

Repeat rows 1 and 2.

Change back to main colour and work as first stripe from row 5 including the first contrast vertical stripe as set.

From this point on the pattern is set, you will add in another contrast stripe after each 25cm of the increasing edge (don't measure in the direction of the knitting!) – you may want to count the garter stitch ridges between the first two stripes to use as an exact measure for the subsequent stripes. You will knit the vertical stripes in the same colour throughout, and always put in the SSK before and the Kfb after the vertical stripe stitches to make sure they stay parallel.

Repeat Stripe 2 another 3 times.

After you have knitted the fifth stripe then continue for 25cm (or the same number of garter stitch ridges) and bind off. Weave in ends and block to measurements if desired.

Abbreviations:

St – stitch

RS/WS – right side/wrong side

K - knit

Kfb – knit into the front and the back of the same stitch to increase

SSK – slip one stitch, slip another stitch then using the left hand needle knit these two slipped stitches together.

Notes

1. It is obvious which side is the right side after the first stripe goes in, but before then the RS is the face with the increasing edge to the right and the decreasing edge to the left. All RS rows start Kfb, and all WS rows start SSK.

2. The vertical stripes are always two stitches wide and are always knitted. On every RS row ONLY you will SSK before the two contrast stitches and Kfb after them. This will keep the vertical stripe parallel with the decreasing edge. If you don't do this the vertical stripe will crash into the decreasing edge after a few rows.

3. The horizontal stripes are all 4 rows wide. Remember to Kfb at the start of RS rows in the stripe and SSK at the start and Kfb at the end of WS rows.

4. Intarsia in garter stitch - when knitting the wrong side rows be careful to move your main colour yarn to the back and over the contrast yarn before moving the contrast yarn to the back to knit the vertical stripe. You need to put the main colour yarn over the contrast yarn to make sure they are linked together otherwise you can get holes between the colours. The same applies changing from contrast back to main, bring the contrast forward over the main colour strand (which has been stranded across the WS of these two stitches) then take the main colour to the back and continue knitting.

5. Always measure the 25cm along the increasing edge, not in the direction of your knitting. It's less than you expect!

6. You should end up with evenly spaced stripes in both directions. It is easier to measure the number of ridges when placing the next stripe as the number of stitches between the vertical stripes will go down by one after the first few rows of main colour.

Finishing

JC Rennie 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.



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