

SARAH HATTON
RAKAU

ZB182-00002-ENP-RAKAU



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### RAKAU





**YARN** 

Island Blend Fine (50gm)

- 5

(photographed in Regalia 102)

#### **NEEDLES**

1 pair 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>mm (no 10)(US 3)needles

#### **TENSION**

 $26~\rm sts$  and  $34~\rm rows$  to  $10\rm cm$  measured over st st using  $3\% \rm mm$  (US 3) needles.

#### FINISHED SIZE

Scarf measures approx. 59cm (23in) at widest point and 162cm (64in) in length after light blocking as described below.

Using 3½mm (US 3) needles cast on 151 sts loosely, using the thumb/long tail method.

Row 1 (RS): Knit.

Row 2: Knit.

Row 3: Knit.

Row 4: K2, purl to last 2 sts, K2.

**Row 5:** K2, \* K3tog but do not take off left hand needle, yfwd and K3tog into same sts once more, K1, rep from \* to last 5 sts, K3tog but do not take off left hand needle, yfwd and K3tog into same sts once more, K2.

Row 6: K2, purl to last 2 sts, K2.

Row 7: Knit.

Row 8: Knit.

Row 9: Knit.

Row 10: K2, purl to last 2 sts, K2.

**Row 11:** K4, \* K3tog but do not take off left hand needle, yfwd and K3tog into same sts once more, K1, rep from \* to last 7 sts, K3tog but do not take off left hand needle, yfwd and K3tog into same sts once more, K4.

Row 12: K2, purl to last 2 sts, K2.

Rows 1 to 12 set patt.

Rep these 12 rows once more, then rows 1 to 8 only once more, ending with RS facing for next row.

Cont as folls:

Row 1 (RS): K9, (sl 1, K1, psso) to decrease, K to end. 150 sts.

Rows 2 and 4: K2, P5, K2, P to last 9 sts, K2, P5, K2.

**Row 3:** K3, K3tog but do not take off left hand needle, yfwd and K3tog into same sts once more, K3, (sl 1, K1, psso) to decrease, K to last 6 sts, K3tog but do not take off left hand needle, yfwd and K3tog into same sts once more, K3. 149 sts.

**Row 5:** As row 1. 148 sts.

**Row 6:** K9, P to last 9 sts, K9.

These 6 rows set patt and start shaping.

Cont in patt as set but now decreasing 1 st as set on 3<sup>rd</sup> and every foll 4<sup>th</sup> row until 21 sts rem, ending after patt row 3 and with **WS** facing for next row

Work 3 rows straight, ending after row 6 and with RS facing for next row.

Next row (RS): K9, sl 1, K2tog, psso, K9. 19 sts.

Next row: K2, P to last 2 sts, K2.

Next row: K3, (K3tog but do not take off left hand needle, yfwd and

K3tog into same sts once more, K2) 3 times, K1.

Next row: K2, P to last 2 sts, K2.

Next row: K2, sl 1, K1, psso, K to last 4 sts, K2tog, K2. 17 sts.

Next row: Knit. Next row: Knit.

Next row: K2, P to last 2 sts, K2.

**Next row:** K2, sl 1, K1, psso, K1, (K3tog but do not take off left hand needle, yfwd and K3tog into same sts once more, K1) twice, K2tog, K2.

Next row: K2, P to last 2 sts, K2.

**Next row:** K2, sl 1, K1, psso, K7, K2tog, K2. 13 sts.

Next row: Knit.

**Next row:** K2, sl 1, K1, psso, K to last 4 sts, K2tog, K2. 11 sts.

Next row: K2, P to last 2 sts, K2.

Next row: K2, sl 1, K1, psso, K3tog but do not take off left hand needle,

yfwd and K3tog into same sts once more, K2tog, K2. 9 sts.

**Next row:** K2, P5, K2.

**Next row:** K2, sl 1, K1, psso, K1, K2tog, K2. 7 sts.

**Next row:** K2, sl 1, K2tog, psso, K2. 5 sts. **Next row:** K1, sl 1, K2tog, psso, K1. 3 sts.

Cast off rem 3 sts knitwise on WS.

#### MAKING UP

Weave in all yarn ends on wrong side of work. Pin out scarf to measurements given, cover with damp cloths and leave until dry. Trim yarn ends.

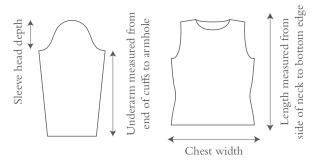
### INFORMATION

### **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 loose 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 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.

### INFORMATION

### 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)

begbegin(ning)follfollowingremremain(ing)

rev st st reverse stocking stitch

(1 row P, 1 row K)

repeat rep alt alternate cont continue pattern patt together tog millimetres mm centimetres cm in(s) inch(es) RS right side WS wrong side sl 1 slip one stitch

pssopass slipped stitch overp2ssopass 2 slipped stitches overtblthrough back of loop

M1 make one stitch by picking up

horizontal loop before next stitch and knitting into back of it

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

M<sub>1</sub>P

no stitches, times or rowsno stitches, times or rows for

that size

**yon** yarn over needle

yfrn yarn forward round needle

wyab with yarn at backwyaf with yarn at front