

The Patons logo, featuring a stylized icon of a building or factory to the left of the brand name "Patons" in a white, sans-serif font, all contained within a dark blue rounded rectangle.

Scarf

PBNM000-00015-style6

V.1

Knitting Pattern



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# Scarf

by Patons

Craft



Skill Level



PBNM000-00015-style6

v.1

## SIZE

Approx. 180 x 25 cm (71 x 9 ¾ in)

## YARN

### Patons Colour Mix

A Fresh 00085

2 x 50gm balls

B Fire 00081

2 x 50gm balls

C Pop 00080

1 x 50gm ball

D Twilight 00083

1 x 50gm ball

E Berry 00082

1 x 50gm ball

F Cloud 00086

1 x 50gm ball

## NEEDLES

1 pair 4 mm (no 8) (US 6) needles

## TENSION

18 sts and 31 rows to 10 cm measured over lace pattern using 4 mm (US 6) needles.

Take time to check your tension. If you have too many stitches and rows, switch to larger needles. If you have too few stitches and rows, switch to smaller needles.

## SCARF

With fresh colour, cast on 46 sts.

**Row 1 (RS):** K2, \* K7, [K2tog, yo] 3 times, K1; rep from \* 3 times, K2.

**Row 2:** K2, \* P7, K7; rep from \* 3 times, K2.

**Rows 3 – 8:** As rows 1 and 2, 3 times.

**Row 9:** As row 1.

**Row 10:** Knit.

**Row 11:** K2, \* K1, [yo, Sl1 knitwise, K1, pss0] 3 times, K7; rep from \* 3 times, K2.

**Row 12:** K2, \* K7, P7; rep from \* 3 times, K2.

**Rows 13 – 18:** As rows 11 and 12, 3 times.

**Row 19:** As row 11.

**Row 20:** Knit.

These 20 rows form lace patt.

Cont in lace patt working 70 rows with each colour in the following sequence: Fresh, Fire, Pop, Twilight, Fresh, Fire, Berry and Cloud.

**N.B.** When working fresh colour and fire colour for the second time start each section with a new ball of yarn.

Cast off all sts.

## MAKING UP

Carefully weave in all ends.

Pin out scarf to measurements and block.

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When you knit and wear a Patons design we want you to look and feel fabulous. This all starts with the size and fit of the design you choose. To help you to achieve a great knitting experience we have looked at the sizing of our womens and menswear patterns. This has resulted in the introduction of our new sizing guide which includes the following exciting features:

Our sizing now conforms to standard clothing sizes. Therefore if you buy a standard size 12 in clothing, then our medium patterns will fit you perfectly. The menswear designs are now available to knit in menswear sizes XSmall through to 2XL ie. 38" to 50" chest.

We have now added a UNISEX sizing guide.

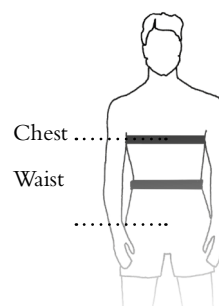
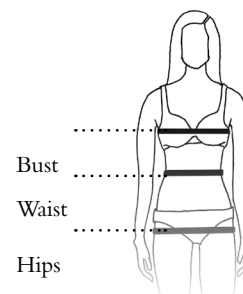
This is the SAME as the Mens standard sizing guide with an XXSmall size being added.

Dimensions in the charts below are body measurements, not garment dimensions, therefore please refer to the measuring guide to help you to determine which is the best size for you to knit.

## STANDARD WOMENS SIZING GUIDE

The sizing within this chart is also based on the larger size within the range, ie. M will be based on size 14.

UK SIZE DUAL SIZE	S 8/10	M 12/14	L 16/18	XL 20/22	XXL 24/26	
To fit bust	32 – 34	36 – 38	40 – 42	44 – 46	48 – 50	inches
	81 – 86	91 – 97	102 – 107	112 – 117	122 – 127	cm
To fit waist	24 – 26	28 – 30	32 – 34	36 – 38	40 – 42	inches
	61 – 66	71 – 76	81 – 86	91 – 97	102 – 107	cm
To fit hips	34 – 36	38 – 40	42 – 44	46 – 48	50 – 52	inches
	86 – 91	97 – 102	107 – 112	117 – 122	127 – 132	cm



## STANDARD MENS AND UNISEX SIZING GUIDE

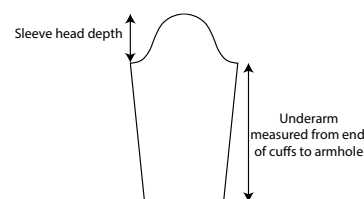
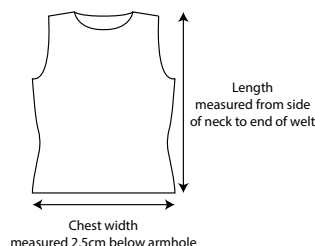
Mens sizes: XS to 2XL. Unisex Sizes: XXS to 2XL

UK SIZE EUR Size	XXS 46	XS 48	S 50	M 52	L 54	XL 56	XXL 58	2XL 60	
To fit chest	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	inches
	91	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	cm
To fit waist	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	inches
	71	76	81	86	91	97	102	107	cm

## SIZING & SIZE DIAGRAM NOTE

The instructions are given for the smallest size. Where they vary, work the figures in brackets for the larger sizes. One set of figures refers to all sizes. Included with most patterns in this magazine is a 'size diagram' - see image on the right, of the finished garment and its dimensions. The measurement shown at the bottom of each 'size diagram' shows the garment width

2.5cm below the armhole shaping. To help you choose the size of garment to knit please refer to the sizing guide. Generally in the majority of designs the welt width (at the cast on edge of the garment) is the same width as the chest. However, some designs are 'A-Line' in shape or have a flared edge and in these cases the welt width will be wider than the chest width.



## MEASURING GUIDE

For maximum comfort and to ensure the correct fit when choosing a size to knit, please follow the tips below when checking your size.

Measure yourself close to your body, over your underwear and don't pull the tape measure too tight!

**Bust/chest** – measure around the fullest part of the bust/chest and across the shoulder blades.

**Waist** – measure around the natural waistline, just above the hip bone.

**Hips** – measure around the fullest part of the bottom.

If you don't wish to measure yourself, note the size of a favourite jumper that you like the fit of. Our sizes are now comparable to the clothing sizes from the major high street retailers, so if your favourite jumper is a size Medium or size 12, then our size Medium should be approximately the same fit.

To be extra sure, measure your favourite jumper and then compare these measurements with the Patons size diagram given at the end of the individual instructions.

Finally, once you have decided which size is best for you, please ensure that you achieve

the tension required for the design you wish to knit.

Remember if your tension is too loose, your garment will be bigger than the pattern size and you may use more yarn. If your tension is too tight, your garment could be smaller than the pattern size and you will have yarn left over.

Furthermore if your tension is incorrect, the handle of your fabric will be too stiff or floppy and will not fit properly. It really does make sense to check your tension before starting every project.

## TENSION

Obtaining the correct tension is perhaps the single factor which can make the difference between a successful garment and a disastrous one. It controls both the shape and size of an article, so any variation, however slight, can distort the finished garment. Different designers feature in our books and it is their tension, given at the start of each pattern, which you must match. We recommend that you knit a square in pattern and/or stocking stitch (depending on the pattern instructions) of perhaps 5 - 10 more stitches and 5 - 10 more rows than those given in the tension note. Mark out the central 10cm square with pins. If you have too many stitches to 10cm try again using thicker needles, if you have too few stitches to 10cm try again using finer needles. Once you have achieved the correct tension your garment will be knitted to the measurements indicated in the size diagram shown at the end of the pattern.

## CHART NOTE

Many of the patterns in the book are worked from charts. Each square on a chart represents a stitch and each line of squares a row of knitting. Each colour used is given a different letter and these are shown in the materials section, or in the key alongside the chart of each pattern. When working from the charts, read odd rows (K) from right to left and even rows (P) from left to right, unless otherwise stated. When working lace from a chart it is important to note that all but the largest size may have to alter the first and last few stitches in order not to lose or gain stitches over the row.

## WORKING A LACE PATTERN

When working a lace pattern it is important to remember that if you are unable to work both the increase and corresponding decrease and vice versa, the stitches should be worked in stocking stitch.

## KNITTING WITH COLOUR

There are two main methods of working colour into a knitted fabric: *Intarsia* and *Fairisle* techniques. The first method produces a single thickness of fabric and is usually used where a colour is only required in a particular area of a row and does not form a repeating pattern across the row, as in the fairisle technique.

**Fairisle type knitting:** When two or three colours are worked repeatedly across a row, strand the yarn not in use loosely behind the stitches being worked. If you are working with more than two colours, treat the "floating" yarns as if they were one yarn and always spread the stitches to their correct width to keep them elastic. It is advisable not to carry the stranded or "floating" yarns over more than three stitches at a time, but to weave them under and over the colour you are working. The "floating" yarns are therefore caught at the back of the work.

**Intarsia:** The simplest way to do this is to cut short lengths of yarn for each motif or block of colour used in a row. 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 can then either be darned along the colour join lines, as each motif is completed or then can be "knitted-in" to the fabric of the knitting as each colour is worked into the pattern. This is done in much the same way as "weaving-in" yarns when working the Fairisle technique and does save time darning-in ends. It is essential that the tension is noted for intarsia as this may vary from the stocking stitch if both are used in the same pattern.

After working for hours knitting a garment, it seems a great pity that many garments are spoiled because such little care is taken in the pressing and finishing process. Follow the text below for a truly professional-looking garment.

Block out each piece of knitting and following the instructions on the ball band press the garment pieces, omitting the ribs. Tip: Take special care to press the edges, as this will make sewing up both easier and neater. If the ball band indicates that the fabric is not to be pressed, then covering the blocked out fabric with a damp white cotton cloth and leaving it to stand will have the desired effect. Darn in all ends neatly along the selvage edge or a colour join, as appropriate.

## 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 back stitch or mattress

stitch 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 detailed above. 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.

Ribbed welts and neckbands and any areas of garter stitch should not be pressed.

## 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 K , 1 row P)
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
yo	yarn over needle
yfrn	yarn forward round needle
wyib	with yarn at back
sl2togK	slip 2 stitches together knitways

## 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)



### Easy 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.



### Intermediate 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 shapings and more challenging techniques

## BUTTONS & RIBBON

Groves & Banks

Eastern Bypass

Thame

Oxfordshire

OX9 3FU

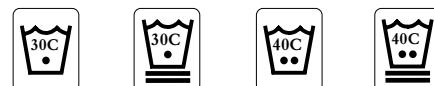
[www.grovesltd.co.uk](http://www.grovesltd.co.uk)

[groves@stockistenquiries.co.uk](mailto:groves@stockistenquiries.co.uk)

## WASH CARE INFORMATION

You may have noticed over the last season that the wash care symbols on our ball bands and shade cards have changed. This is to bring the symbols we use up to date and hopefully help you to care for your knitting and crochet more easily. Below are the symbols you are likely to see and a brief explanation of each.

### MACHINE WASH SYMBOLS



### HAND WASH SYMBOLS



### DRY CLEAN SYMBOLS



### IRONING SYMBOLS



### DO NOT BLEACH SYMBOL



### DRYING SYMBOLS

