

R O W A N



Phone Cover





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# Phone Cover



## Rowan Handknit Cotton

A – Gooseberry 219 x 50gm

B – Slick 313 x 50gm

## NEEDLES

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

## TENSION

20 sts and 28 rows to 10cm measured over stocking stitch (1 row knit, 1 row purl) on 4mm (US 6) needles.

## IMPORTANT NOTE

Measure your phone or music player and see which style will fit your machine. If you need to adjust the measurements 1cm = either 2 stitches or 2.8 rows. So if you need to make your cover 1cm wider or narrower add or take away 2 stitches to the pattern.

If you need to make it 1cm longer or shorter, add or take off 2 or 3 rows depending.

If you need to add or take away more than 1cm keep adding 2 stitches every 1cm. Always allow extra for your cover and don't make to the exact measurements of your machine

**Shape A:** 114mm high x 62mm wide

Cast on 24 stitches using colour A.

**Row 1:** \*Knit 3, Purl 3, Repeat from\* to end.

This row sets rib



Continue as set for 19 rows.

Change to colour B.

Work 4 rows in rib.

Change to colour A.

Work 4 rows in rib.

Change to colour B.

Work 4 rows in rib.

Cast off.

Fold work in half and stitch together.

**Shape B:** 111mm high x 50mm wide

Cast on 20 stitches using colour B and knit 2 rows.

Join colour A but don't cut off colour B.

Knit 2 rows in colour A.

Cont straight working 2 rows in B and 2 rows in A, carrying the yarn you are not using up the side of the work.

When the piece measures 11cm.

Cast off.

Fold the work in half and stitch together.

**Shape C:** 95mm high x 60mm wide.

Cast on 16 stitches using colour B.

Knit 2 rows.

**Row 1 (Right Side):** Knit.

**Row 2:** Purl.

These 2 rows set stocking stitch.

Cont in stocking stitch until work measures 6 cm, ending with a wrong side row.

**Next row:** Knit (this makes a folding line).

Cont to work in st st for another 7 cm.

Knit 8 rows.

**Next row (Buttonhole row):** Knit 8 stitches, bring yarn to front of work and take over the needle to create a loop, knit the next 2 stitches together, knit to end.

Knit 4 rows.

Change to colour A, knit one row.

Cast off in colour A.

Fold at folding line with right sides together and stitch side seams.

Make bobble:

Using yarn B cast on 3 stitches.

**Row 1:** Knit 1, (knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1) all into next st, knit 1. 7 stitches.

**Row 2 and every following alternate row:** Purl.

**Row 3:** Knit.

**Row 5:** Knit 1, slip next st, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over this st, knit 1, knit the next 2 stitches together, knit 1.

5 stitches.

**Row 7.** Knit 1, slip next st, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over this st, knit 1. 3 stitches.

Cast off remaining 3 stitches.

Sew into place as if a button.

For a cord to hang the cover around your neck, simply plat the yarns together to the measurement you require.

# How To...

## 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. We recommend that you knit a square in stocking stitch 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 pattern.

## CAST ON

This is the term for the very first stitches you make on your needles. There are several methods. The first thing to do is create a slip knot on your needle.



### SIMPLE CAST ON

Place the slip knot onto the needle and hold this needle in your left hand. Hold the yarn and the other needle in your right hand. Insert the right needle through the loop and pass the yarn around the point.



With the point of the right hand needle, pull the yarn through the loop on the left needle to create a new loop which is now on your right needle.



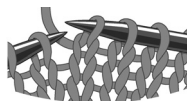
Transfer this loop onto the left needle and withdraw the right needle. You now have two stitches on left needle. Continue (repeating steps 1-3) until you have the required number of stitches.



## KNIT STITCH

This is the first stitch you learn and is abbreviated in knitting patterns as K. It creates a simple ridged fabric known as garter stitch when used on its own. When worked in alternate rows with purl stitch, it forms a smooth textured fabric known as stocking stitch.

Insert the point of the right hand needle through the first loop on the left hand needle, from front to back.



Pass the yarn, held at the back of the work, around the right needle point in an anti-clockwise direction, pull the needlepoint and yarn through the loop on the left hand needle.



Slip the loop off the left needle to complete the first stitch. Continue in this way until all the stitches on the left hand needle have been knitted onto the right needle. You have now completed 1 row.



## PURL STITCH

This is the second stitch to learn and is abbreviated in knitting patterns as p.

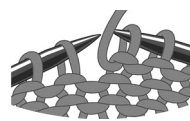
Bring your yarn to the front of the work, insert the right needle through the front of the first stitch on the left needle from right to left.



Pass the yarn, held at the front of the work around the point of the right needle in an anti-clockwise direction.



Push the needle and yarn through the loop to the back and slip the loop off the left hand needle, leaving a new stitch on the right needle. This is the first purl stitch. Complete all the stitches on the needle in this way to make the first purl row.



## YARN FORWARD

Bring yarn forward between needles and over right needle to form a stitch.



## KNIT ONE THROUGH BACK OF LOOPS

Bring yarn forward between needles and over right needle to form a stitch.

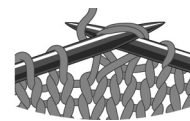


## SHAPING - DECREASE

Decreases are made by working two or more stitches together and is used to shape garments.

### Simple knit decrease (K2tog)

This forms a decrease that slopes to the right. Knit two stitches together by inserting the point of the right hand needle through two stitches instead of one and knitting these together as for one stitch.

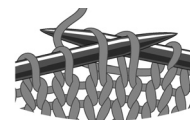


### Simple Knit decrease (K3tog)

This is achieved by simply passing the right hand needle through 3 stitches instead of 2 as shown and knitting together as for one stitch.

### Simple Knit decrease (k2togtbl)

This forms a decrease that slopes to the left. Knit two stitches together but insert the point of the right needle through the back of the stitches and knit both together as for one stitch.



### Simple Purl decrease (P2tog)

Insert the needle purlways through two stitches and purl them together as one stitch.



## SIMPLE INCREASE

Knit into the front of the Stitch in the usual way. But before slipping the old stitch off the needle, knit into the back of the stitch, forming two stitches on the right hand needle.



## MAKING A STITCH

This method is different from a simple increase in that it does not use an existing stitch to make another stitch. Pick up the horizontal loop between two stitches and work into the back of it to make a stitch as shown to make 2 stitches work into front of the loop after first working into back of it.



## MULTIPLE INCREASE

This is worked in a similar way to a simple increase but instead of working just 2 stitches into the first you will work several. In order to increase several times into one stitch you will need to alternate between knit and purl stitches.



## SLIP STITCH

Slip one stitch knitwise from your left hand needle on to the right hand needle then knit the next stitch

Insert your left hand needle into the front of the slip stitch and pull it over the knitted one.



### Pass slip stitch over

Pass stitch on the right hand needle over the first stitch and off the needle.

## CAST OFF

Once you have made your knitted fabric, you will need to finish off the work. This is known as casting off.

### Knit cast off

Be careful when casting off not to do so too tightly. You can use a size larger needle to avoid this, if you wish.

Knit the first two stitches. Then pick up the first stitch knitted with the point of the left needle and slip it over the second stitch and off the right hand needle, to leave one stitch on the right needle.



Now knit the next stitch to give two stitches again on the right needle. Cast off another stitch by repeating step 1.



Continue to cast off stitch by stitch across the row until only one stitch remains. Break the yarn, slip the last stitch off the needle and draw the end through. Pull the yarn tight to fasten off. The tail end will be darned in later during making up.



## FINISHING TOUCHES

There are a number of useful tips and techniques that will help ensure a professional finish on your garment.

## BLOCKING

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. When you have finished the various parts of the garment, they should be pressed. Check the ball band for any pressing instructions. Pin out each piece of knitted fabric, wrong side uppermost, on an ironing sheet and check the measurements against the pattern instructions. Then block out each piece by pinning around the edges, to the size required. Lightly press in place, with a clean, damp cloth between the iron and the knitting. Avoid pressing the ribbing as this lessens its elasticity.

## 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. 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.

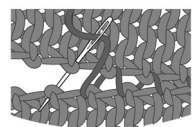
## SEAMS

The majority of garments are made up with a backstitch seam, which gives a tailored finish. For baby garments and delicate fabrics, use a flat seam. For ribbing, use invisible seams.



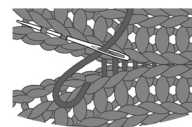
## BACKSTITCH SEAM

Place the two pieces of fabric right sides together, and pin in position. Sew together with a row of backstitches, worked one stitch in from the edge as shown.



## FLAT SEAM

Place the two pieces of fabric right sides together, and pin in position. Sew together with loose oversewing stitches, matching ridge to ridge.



## INVISIBLE SEAM/MATRESS STITCH

With the right sides of the knitting facing you, place the two pieces of fabric side by side. Stitch together as shown, working one stitch from each edge in turn, as shown.