

**DOUBLE
KNITTING**



featured in BEEHIVE DK

Cardigan

To fit chest

56	61	66	71	76	81	cm
22	24	26	28	30	32	in (approx)

Actual size

61	66	73	78	85	90	cm
24	26	28½	30½	33½	35½	in (approx)

Finished length

34	39	43	47	50	53	cm
13½	15½	17	18½	19½	21	in (approx)

Patons Beehive DK

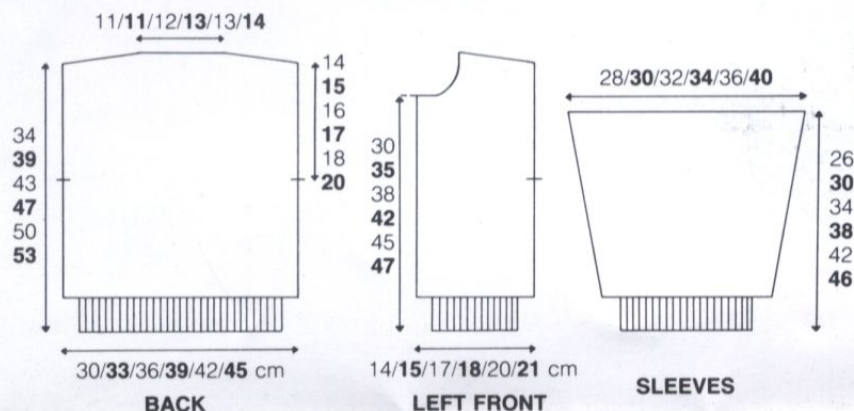
3	4	4	5	6	7	50 gram balls
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Quantities of yarn are approximate as they are based on average requirements.

Check actual yarn colour – as printing may not match yarn exactly.

Caution

It is essential to work to the stated tension, and we cannot accept responsibility for the finished product if any yarn other than the specified yarn is used.



66, 71, 76 and 81 cm sizes: Increase row—Rib [5, 4, 5, 3], * M1, rib [8, 7, 10, 7]; rep from * to last [4, 3, 4, 3] sts, M1, rib to end ([37, 40, 43, 47] sts).

All sizes: Change to 4 mm needles and starting with a K row, work in stocking st until Left Front meas 24 [28, 31, 34, 36, 37] cm, ending with a P row. **

Patt thus:

Row 1—(RS), K7 [2, 6, 1, 4, 8], * K2tog, yfwd, K6; rep from * to last 7 sts, K2tog, yfwd, K5.

Row 2—P3, * K2tog, yfwd, K2, P4; rep from * to last 3 [6, 2, 5, 0, 4] sts, (K2tog, yfwd, K2) 0 [1, 0, 1, 0, 0] time, P3 [2, 2, 1, 0, 4].

These 2 rows form patt. Cont in patt until Left Front meas 30 [35, 38, 42, 45, 47] cm, ending with RS facing for next row.

Shape neck

Next row—Patt 27 [30, 33, 35, 38, 41], turn and leave rem 3 [3, 4, 5, 5, 6] sts on a safety-pin. Keeping patt correct, dec 1 st at neck edge on next 6 rows (21 [24, 27, 29, 32, 35] sts). Work 5 [5, 9, 9, 9, 11] rows, thus ending with RS facing for next row.

Shape shoulder

Cast off 7 [8, 9, 10, 11, 12] sts at beg of next and foll alt row. Work 1 row. Cast off rem 7 [8, 9, 9, 10, 11] sts.

Pair each 3¼ mm (USA 3) and 4 mm (USA 6) needles. 8 buttons.

Tension

On 4 mm needles, 22 sts and 30 rows to 10 cm (stocking st).

It is important to check your tension before starting your garment. If there are too many stitches to 10 cm, your tension is tight and you should change to a larger size needle. If there are too few, your tension is loose and you should change to a smaller size needle.

Abbreviations

K=knit; **P**=purl; **st**=stitch; **stocking st**=1 row K, 1 row P, **tog**=together; **inc**=increase by working into front and back of st; **dec**=decrease by working 2 sts together; **beg**=beginning; **alt**=alternate; **rep**=repeat; **cont**=continue; **meas**=measures; **foll**=following; **rem**=remain(ing); **RS**=right side; **cm**=centimetres; **in**=inches; **mm**=millimetres; **yfwd**=yarn forward; **patt**=pattern; **0**=no st or time to be worked in this size.

M1=make a st by picking up horizon-

tal loop lying before next st and working into back of it.

U.S.A. Glossary

Cast off=bind off; tension=gauge; knit up=pick up and knit; stocking st=stockinette st; yarn forward, yarn over needle or yarn round needle=yarn over.

Instructions are given for the first size, with larger size(s) given in square brackets [].

Where only one figure is given this applies to both (all) sizes.

LEFT FRONT

** With 3¼ mm needles, cast on 27 [31, 33, 35, 39, 41] sts.

Rib row 1—(RS), K1, * P1, K1; rep from * to end.

Rib row 2—P1, * K1, P1; rep from * to end.

Rep these 2 rows for 5 [5, 5, 6, 6, 7] cm, ending with row 1.

56 and 61 cm sizes: Increase row—In rib inc 3 [2] sts evenly (30 [33] sts).

RIGHT FRONT

Work as Left Front from ** to **.

Patt thus:

Row 1—(RS), K3, * K2tog, yfwd, K6; rep from * to last 3 [6, 2, 5, 0, 4] sts, (K2tog, yfwd, K2) 0 [1, 0, 1, 0, 0] time, K3 [4, 2, 3, 0, 4].

Row 2—P7 [2, 6, 1, 4, 8], * K2tog, yfwd, K2, P4; rep from * to last 7 sts, K2tog, yfwd, K2, P3.

These 2 rows form patt. Work to match Left Front, reversing shapings, working an extra row before shaping shoulder.

BACK

With 3¼ mm needles, cast on 61 [67, 73, 79, 81, 87] sts and work in rib as

HELPFUL INFORMATION

This section includes a number of hints and tips to help you follow your pattern, to avoid mistakes and to produce a professional finish when making up your garment.

First, before starting to knit, read carefully through the instructions from beginning to end and using a pencil, ring round all the figures relating to your size.

0 = NO STITCH, ROW OR TIME

You will notice that some parts of the instruction may include the figure "0". The abbreviation section will tell you whether this refers to stitches, rows or times. For example, if you are following the 2nd size and the instruction for your size reads "K2, (yfwd, sL1K, K1, pss0) 1 [0, 1, 1] time, K1", you should knit 2 stitches, (K2), then skip the instruction in round brackets and go straight on to the next part of the instruction. If the instruction reads e.g. K2 [0, 2, 2], it means that you should not knit any stitches for the 2nd size, but those knitters following the other sizes should all knit 2 stitches. By using this method, our designers ensure that texture or lace patterns go right to the side edges on the work on *every* size and that the sizes all have similar ease.

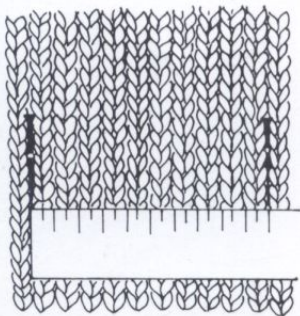
GARMENT EASE

A garment should feel comfortable when worn and not be restrictive. Each design has an allowance added to the bust/chest measurement. To be sure that you will be happy with the finished garment size, try a tape measure round your body at bust level and hold the measure away from your body with both hands. Remember, all ready-made garments have a built-in allowance for ease of movement. Try measuring some of the garments in your wardrobe and compare results with the knitting pattern sizing. If you like the fit of the garment on our model, you will get the same result by knitting *your usual size*, as all our photographic garments are size 12, worn on a size 12 model.

MEASURING TENSION

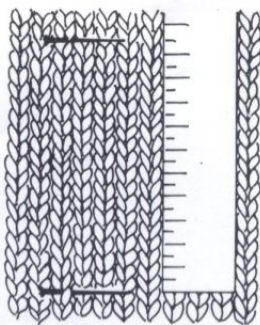
You should always check your tension carefully before starting to knit a garment. All knitting patterns are precisely calculated using the recommended tension stated. If your tension is a stitch or two loose or tight, your garment will come out a complete size larger or smaller than you or the designer anticipated. If the tension quoted is, for instance, 22 stitches and 30 rows to 10cm in stocking stitch, work a sample square by casting on 26 stitches. This allows 2 extra stitches each side, as the edges of your knitting will curl and not give an accurate measurement. Work in stocking stitch for 34 rows and cast off evenly. Tension squares should never be measured on the needles as the needle distorts the fabric.

Lay the knitting flat, taking care to neither stretch it nor squash it up. Place a pin in between 2 stitches near the left-hand edge. (a). Using a ruler (tape measures can stretch with use), measure 10 cm from the first pin and place a 2nd pin at this point. Remove the ruler and count the stitches in between the 2 pins.



a.

If your tension is loose, you will have *fewer* stitches between the pins than is quoted. You should try another sample on one size *smaller* needle. If your tension is tight, you will have *more* stitches and should try one size *larger* needle. Measure your rows in the same way. (b). If your tension is loose or tight, you should never knit a different size of the pattern. Loose tension will result in floppy garments which will stretch and pill in the wash. Tight tension will result in garments which are inclined to felt. It is worth spending a little time ensuring a correct size garment with a nice knitted texture.

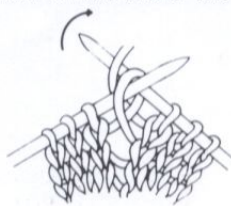


b.

If you have changed your needles to achieve the quoted tension, you should adjust your rib needles up or down as well.

MAKE 1

This method is used for increasing a stitch throughout a row as it makes a very neat, invisible increase and does not use a stitch to make another stitch.

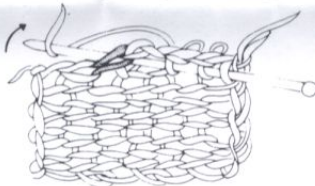


With the right hand needle, pick up the horizontal loop lying between the stitch just worked and the next stitch and place it on the left needle. Work into the **back** of this loop (if you do not, you will make a hole).

PICKING UP STITCHES (BORDERS, etc.)

To create a neat edge when picking up stitches for borders along a side edge of knitting, insert the needle through a whole edge stitch, (a), and wind yarn round needle clockwise. Pull loop through.

If you have trouble in picking up the number of stitches evenly, first measure the edge to be picked up, divide it



a.



b.

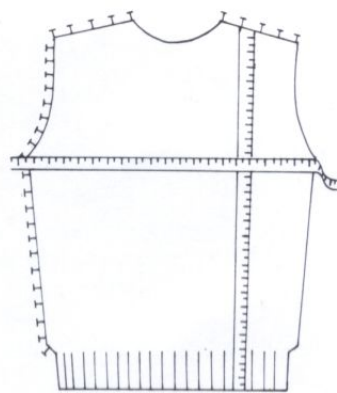
into even spaces with dressmaking pins, then divide the number of spaces you have made into the number of stitches to be picked up. This will work as a rough guideline as you work along the edge.

For picking up a border at a cast-off edge, again pick up each stitch through the whole cast-off stitch. (b).

BLOCKING OUT YOUR GARMENT

Before making up your garment, you should first read the make-up instructions carefully, then check the ballband for washing and pressing instructions. Many modern yarns should *not be pressed*. If they are, stretching and discolouration may result and at best, the yarn will lose its "bounce". Individual designs may indicate that pressing is not suitable, even if the ball band indicates the opposite. This will be because the stitch pattern may be raised or embossed and will be flattened or spoiled by pressing. If in any doubt, *do not press*. Blocking out will achieve the same result without risking your valuable work. Omitting ribbing, pin out each piece of your knitting onto a clean board, at the same time checking that you are achieving the correct measurement stated in the knitting instructions. Soak a handtowel in warm water, wring out the excess water, cover the knitted piece and leave to dry. To *cold* press, you can place weights on the towel (some thick books on a teatray work wonders!).

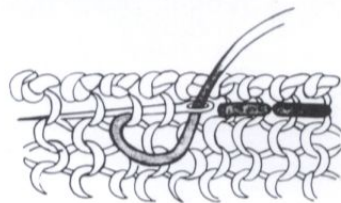
If the knitting instructions and ballband do indicate that the yarn may be pressed, cover work with a damp towel and, omitting ribbing, press lightly using a warm iron.



BACK STITCH SEAMING

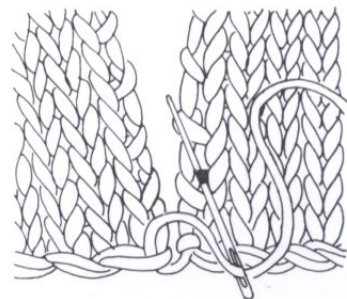
Most garments can be made up with a back stitch seam, which gives a neat finish if done carefully. Use the same yarn, splitting strands of thicker yarns if necessary, and remember to keep twisting the yarn as you sew if it tends to unwind.

Place the right side of the two pieces of fabric together with a row of back stitches one stitch in from the edge as in diagram. Make sure that all shapings, patterns, stripes, etc., are carefully matched.



INVISIBLE SEAMING

This method, with practice, cannot be seen at all, but does take longer than back stitching. Place the pieces to be sewn together side by side, right sides facing you. Take in half a loop by picking up the horizontal loop within the stitch. Then pick up the loop on the corresponding row of the other piece. Continue working back and forth in this way and pull the yarn tight every three or four stitches. If your edge stitch tends to be loose, you can pick up the horizontal loops between two complete stitches and therefore take a whole stitch in on each side.



HANDWASHING

Always make sure washing powder or liquid is completely dissolved and that the temperature is only warm to your hand (no more than 40°C). Squeeze your garment gently, rather than rubbing, and rinse out every trace of washing powder before squeezing out excess moisture. If you use a fabric softener, again make sure this is always well diluted before placing the garment in the rinsing solution. Handknits benefit from a short spin to remove the water, but support the weight of the garment when transferring it to the spinner to avoid it stretching.

MACHINE WASHING

First check that the ballband recommends machine washing. Always use the delicate or wool cycle and don't wash handknits with other garments which may shed contrast coloured fibres onto your garment. If in doubt, place your handknit in a clean pillow-case to avoid friction with the rest of the wash.

DRYING

Always dry handknits flat away from direct heat or strong sunlight. Some colours can fade or change when left wet in harsh sunshine.

on Left Front for 5 [5, 5, 6, 6, 7] cm, ending with row 1.

56, 61, 66, 71 and 76 cm sizes: **Increase row**—Rib 7 [8, 7, 7, 6], * M1, rib 12 [13, 10, 11, 7]; rep from * to last 6 [7, 6, 6, 5] sts, M1, rib to end (66 [72, 80, 86, 92] sts).

81 cm size: **Increase row**—Rib 5, * M1, rib 6, M1, rib 7; rep from * to last 4 sts, M1, rib 4 (100 sts).

All sizes: **Change to 4 mm needles** and starting with a K row, work in stocking st until Back meas 24 [28, 31, 34, 36, 37] cm, ending with a P row.

Patt thus:

Row 1—(RS), K7 [2, 6, 1, 4, 8], * K2tog, yfwd, K6; rep from * to last 3 [6, 2, 5, 0, 4] sts, (K2tog, yfwd) 0 [1, 0, 1, 0, 0] time, K3 [4, 2, 3, 0, 4].

Row 2—P7 [2, 6, 1, 4, 8], * K2tog, yfwd, K2, P4; rep from * to last 3 [6, 2, 5, 0, 4] sts, (K2tog, yfwd, K2) 0 [1, 0, 1, 0, 0] time, P3 [2, 2, 1, 0, 4].

These 2 rows form patt. Cont in patt until Back matches Fronts to start of shoulder shaping, ending with RS facing for next row.

Shape shoulders

Keeping patt correct, cast off 7 [8, 9, 10, 11, 12] sts at beg of next 4 rows, then 7 [8, 9, 9, 10, 11] sts at beg of foll 2 rows. Leave rem 24 [24, 26, 28, 28, 30] sts on a spare needle.

SLEEVES

With 3¼ mm needles, cast on 33 [35, 37, 39, 41, 45] sts and work in rib as on Left Front for 5 [5, 5, 6, 6, 7] cm, ending with row 1.

56, 71 and 81 cm sizes: **Increase row**—Rib 2 [2, 3], * M1, rib 3 [2, 2]; rep from * to last 1 [1, 2] sts, M1, rib to end (44 [58, 66] sts).

61, 66 and 76 cm sizes: **Increase row**—Rib [3, 1, 2], * (M1, rib 2) [1, 1, 5] times, M1, rib [3, 3, 1]; rep from * to last [2, 1, 6] sts, (M1, rib 2) [0, 0, 2] times, M1, rib to end ([48, 52, 62] sts).

All sizes: **Change to 4 mm needles** and starting with a K row, work in stocking st, shaping sides by inc 1 st at each end of 7th [9th, 9th, 13th, 13th, 11th] and every foll 6th [8th, 10th, 12th, 12th, 10th] row until there are 52 [62, 68, 72, 78, 80] sts.

56, 61 and 81 cm sizes: Inc 1 st at each end of every foll 8th [10th, 12th] row until there are 60 [64, 86] sts.

All sizes: Work 7 [9, 9, 11, 11, 11] rows, thus ending with a P row. Cast off **loosely**.

MAKE UP

Do not press. Join shoulder seams. Place centre of cast-off edge of sleeves to shoulder seams, then sew Sleeves to Fronts and Back. Join side and sleeve seams.

Neck Border

With RS facing and 3¼ mm needles, K3 [3, 4, 5, 5, 6] from safety-pin on right front, **knit up** 16 [16, 20, 20, 20, 22] sts up right side of neck, K24 [24, 26, 28, 28, 30] from back inc 1 st at centre, **knit up** 16 [16, 20, 20, 20, 22] sts down left side of neck, then K3 [3, 4, 5, 5, 6] from safety-pin on left front (63 [63, 75, 79, 79, 87] sts). Starting with row 2, work in rib as on Left Front for 7 rows. Cast off in rib.

Button Border

With 3¼ mm needles, cast on 7 sts.

Row 1—(RS), K2, (P1, K1) twice, K1.

Row 2—K1, (P1, K1) 3 times.

Rep these 2 rows until Border, when slightly stretched, fits up Left Front to top of Neck Border, sewing in place as you go along. Cast off in rib. Mark position of 8 buttons on Button Border with pins to ensure even spacing, first to come 1 cm up from lower edge, last to come in centre of Neck Border and remainder spaced evenly between.

Buttonhole Border

Work as Button Border with the addition of 8 buttonholes to correspond with pins on Button Border.

To make a buttonhole: (RS), rib 3, cast off 2, rib to end and back, casting on 2 over those cast off.

Sew on buttons.

Do not dry handknits in harsh sunlight as fading or yellowing may occur. Do not tumble dry.