

# Ladies Lace Yoke Top For Standard Gauge Knitting Machines

Sizes XS (S-M) and L (XL-XXL-XXXL) Finished Width 34.5 (37-40) and 44 (48-52-56) inches



## Materials Required:

Scheepjes Cotton 8 50-gram balls, 100% cotton, average length per ball is 170 m/185 yds.

6 (7-7-8-9-10-12) balls required for short sleeve version, 8 (9-9-10-11-12-14) balls for long sleeve version.

Gauge 28 sts, 40 rows per 10 cm, 7 sts, 10 rows per inch after washing. Fabric shrinks lengthwise, so measure gauge after washing and drying flat. It also stretches out again when worn, and you might like to knit a slightly smaller size than usual.

Any standard gauge machine. Approximate tension 9 on a Studio SK580.

You may substitute any other yarn that will knit to specified gauge.

## Terms and Abbreviations

K knit

st(s) stitches

HP hold position (needles extended all the way forward will not knit)

UWP upper work position about halfway on the bed; needles in this position will knit

WP work position; usually position B

KWK knit across, wrap yarn under first hold position needle, knit back to original side

L left

R right

RC row counter; this is the number showing in the row counter window

## Special Notes: Please Read

This is an exceptionally long pattern, and you may wish to just print off the pages that apply to your size. It is actually two complete patterns, sizes XS-S-M, in one set, and sizes L-XL-XXL-XXXL in a second set. Everything in this pattern is affected by the stitch repeat in the first tier of the yoke. In most round yoke sweaters, the raglan armhole slant can be moved and the angle changed without any problem. That is not the case with this design. The raglan seam needs to extend either from a spine stitch or the stitch between the two eyelets at the bottom of a “V” in the lace; putting the top of that seam anywhere between those points just looks odd. The best way around this challenge was to make different size yokes; there are 10 repeats in all tiers in both size sets, but the smaller set begins with a 14-stitch repeat in tier 1, and the larger set begins with a 16-stitch repeat. It is less confusing to keep the patterns for each set separate, but it does make for a much longer pattern.

Lace fabric stretches, both lengthwise and widthwise. Knit the yoke at tension 8, or 1 full number tighter than main tension. It also helps to use plenty of weight. These can easily be hung in the waste yarn cast on section and will not damage the fabric.

Yoke lace pattern is worked manually, using the transfer tools. It is not possible to do the lace pattern automatically with a punchcard machine because of the number of stitches in a repeat.

The stitch pattern in this yoke is created by moving stitches inwards from both left and right onto a central stitch or “spine” in each multiple. Many rows will require using the transfer tool twice to move several stitches inwards, and ***the first row of tier 1 in the larger pattern set requires three transfers on each side, to move 7 stitches inwards to the “spine” stitch.*** Optional: there is a 7-prong adjustable transfer tool available from machine dealers that really speeds up transfers.

\*To transfer 7 stitches, (this is the first transfer row on tier 1 of the larger pattern set) use the 3-prong tool. Move 3 stitches left of the center “spine” stitch one needle to the right. The spine will now have two stitches on it, and each of the next 2 needles to its left have one stitch each. Again, with the 3-prong tool, move the next 3 stitches one needle to the right. 6 stitches have now been moved over one needle to the right. Now using the single prong tool, move 1 more stitch to the right. The needle where the 7<sup>th</sup> stitch was originally is empty; be sure it is in position B so that it will knit on the next row. *Note: some people find it easier to first move the single stitch onto the spine stitch with a 1-prong transfer tool, then move the remaining stitches over. Try it both ways to see which works best for you.*






To make the right side of the pattern repeat, work from \*, but in reverse. That is, move all 7 stitches one needle to the left. The spine needle will now have 3 stitches on it, and the needle where the 7<sup>th</sup> stitch was originally is empty. Be sure the empty needle is in work position.

Repeat from \* all the way across the row. Knit 2 rows. Continue to make the transfers in the same manner, following the chart from the bottom up. When there are 6 transferred stitches, move the first three with the 3-prong tool, then move the remaining 3 stitches with the 3-prong tool. Likewise, to move 5 stitches, move the first three with the 3-prong tool, then move the remaining 2 stitches with the 2-prong tool.

### Yoke – Both Pattern Sets

The yokes are very similar. Instead of writing out duplicate instructions, the yokes for both pattern sets are given here. Yoke for sizes P-S-M is given first, then the one for sizes L-XL-XXL-XXXL.

This is the stitch key for all of the following charts. **NOTE: these symbols are slightly different from hand knitting, so be sure you understand how they are used in this pattern.**

 Plain stitch	 Transfer stitch to the left
 Eyelet	 Transfer left and right stitches onto center stitch
 Transfer stitch to the right	
<b>The red rectangle indicates the stitch repeat</b>	

Referring to the written instructions, always bring forward the spine stitch before making the decreases. It really helps to prevent errors transferring stitches. The spine stitch always has a stitch from each side transferred onto it; there will be three stitches on that needle after the transfers are made. Instructions for sizes XS-S-M are given first, then instructions for sizes L-XL-XXL-XXXL. **Always make transfers starting from the same side; this pattern begins transferring from the left. If you transfer sometimes from the left, and sometimes from the right, the spine stitches will not be a smooth line.**

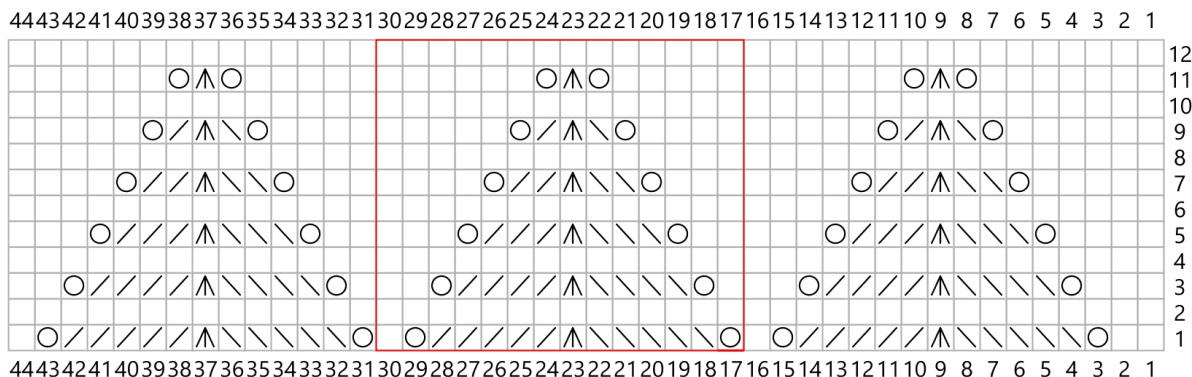
**NOTE:** The following charts *do not* show the complete width of the yoke; they are meant to show the pattern repeat, in relation to those on either side, and the repeat is shown in a red box. **Please follow the written instructions.** However, as some people pointed out, you can also add 1 blank column on the left side of each chart, which represents a plain seam stitch, and then once you are familiar with the transferring sequence, just read from the charts, which is faster. That blank column already exists on the right side, and corresponds to the seam stitch on the right side. **Do not add an extra stitch between the repeats; there is only one stitch between them, as shown in the red box.**

## Sizes XS-S-M

### Tier 1

Bring forward 143 needles, from 71L to 72R. Cast on with waste yarn and ravel cord. Change to main color. **End with carriage on right side of bed.**

T 8; knit 2 rows. These are setup rows, and will not be repeated. Begin lace transfers. Note: it is usually easier to ignore the row counter on the machine, and just follow the row numbers on each chart.



R1. Begin at bottom of chart. **Pattern Set-Up:** Pull the 9<sup>th</sup>, then every following 14<sup>th</sup> needle forward slightly, but do not allow the stitches to slide behind the latches. This marks the central spine stitch of each repeat and makes it easier to transfer correctly. Transfer 6 stitches left of each spine stitch one needle to the right, then transfer the 6 stitches right of each spine stitch one needle to the left. There are now three stitches on each spine needle, and the 6<sup>th</sup> needle each side of every spine stitch is empty. Be sure these empty needles are in work position, knit 2 rows.

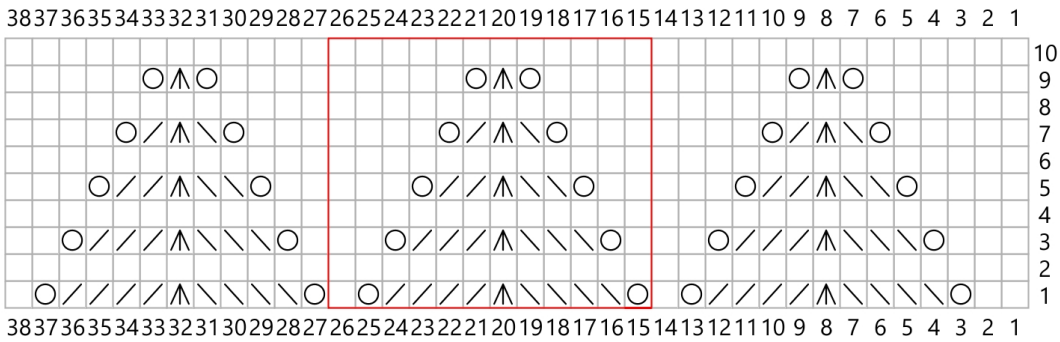
Continue working in the same manner, following the chart upwards, to R 11, as follows:

R3: transfer 5 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows.

R5: transfer 4 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows  
 R7: transfer 3 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows  
 RC 9: transfer 2 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows  
 RC 11: transfer 1 stitch both sides of each spine stitch. **Take all of the emptied needles back to position A so they cannot knit. Knit just 1 row, ending carriage on left.**  
 Remove fabric on waste yarn. Place the carriage on the left side of the bed.

**Tier 2**

Bring forward all 123 needles, from 61L to 62R, and rehang the main color stitches from waste yarn. Do not pick up anything in the spaces left from the empty needles. Thread the carriage with main yarn and knit 1 row to the right.

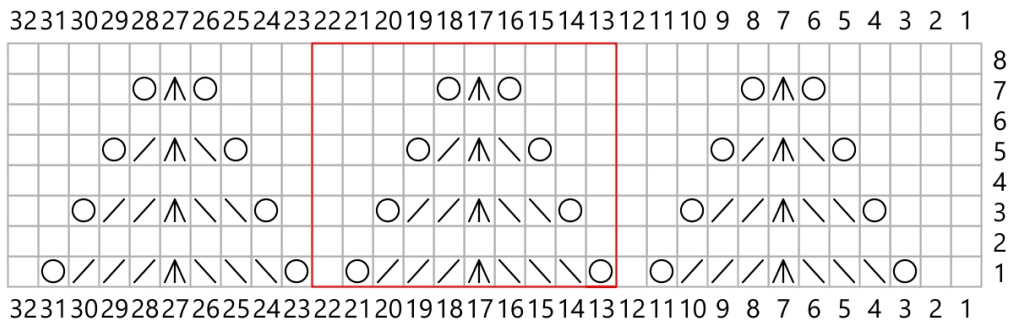


Bring the 8<sup>th</sup>, then every following 12<sup>th</sup> needle forward slightly to mark the spine stitches.

R1: transfer 5 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows.  
 R3: transfer 4 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows  
 R5: transfer 3 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows  
 R7: transfer 2 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows  
 R9: transfer 1 stitch both sides of each spine stitch. **Take all of the emptied needles back to position A so they cannot knit. Knit just 1 row, ending carriage on left.**  
 Remove fabric on waste yarn. Place the carriage on the left side of the bed.

**Tier 3**

Bring forward all 103 needles, from 51L to 52R, and rehang the main color stitches from waste yarn. Do not pick up anything in the spaces left from the empty needles. Rethread the carriage with main color and knit 1 row to the right.

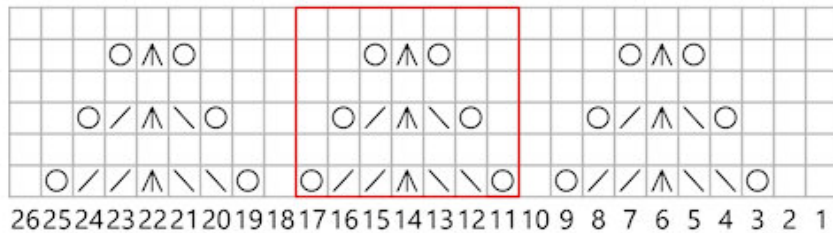


Bring the 7<sup>th</sup>, then every following 10<sup>th</sup> needle forward slightly to mark the spine stitches.

R1: transfer 4 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows.  
 R3: transfer 3 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows  
 R5: transfer 2 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows  
 R7: transfer 1 stitch both sides of each spine stitch. **Take all of the emptied needles back to position A so they cannot knit. Knit just 1 row, ending carriage on left.**  
 Remove fabric on waste yarn. Place the carriage on the left side of the bed.

#### Tier 4 (Optional)

This tier sits quite close to the neck, and may be tighter than you like, especially for size M. Omitting it allows the yoke to sit lower on the body, and creates a deeper neckline. Bring forward all 83 needles, from 41 to 42R, and rehang the main color stitches from waste yarn.



Bring the 6<sup>th</sup>, then every following 8<sup>th</sup> needle forward slightly to mark the spine stitches.

R1: transfer 4 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows.  
 R3: transfer 3 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows  
 R5: transfer 2 stitches both sides of each spine stitch. **Take all of the emptied needles back to position A so they cannot knit. Knit just 1 row, ending carriage on left.**

#### Neckband for style with 4 tiers

As mentioned above, this yoke style produces a fairly high neck, similar to a crew neck on other pullover sweaters. For cool weather garments, this may be quite practical. To knit this version, proceed as follows:

With the carriage on the left, change to waste yarn and remove the yoke section. Bring forward 63 needles, from 31L to 32 R and rehang the main color stitches from waste yarn. Do not remove the waste yarn yet; it will act as a lifeline when converting the neckband to ribbing, and will prevent the dropped stitches from running too far.

RC 000. T 6. Carriage is on the left side of the bed. Knit 1 row, ending carriage on right.

T 8 1/3, knit 2 rows; T 8, knit 2 rows; T 7 2/3, knit 2 rows. Turn tension dial all the way past 10, as far as it will go, and knit 1 row. **Note: This last row must be much looser than the previous ones; we normally go up 4 whole numbers, which is not possible in this case. You may prefer to manually knit this row, taking the needles about halfway back between position A and the back rail to elongate the stitches.**

Convert to K2, P1 ribbing.

Bind off, using stitch through stitch method.

If you also hand knit, you can also remove the live stitches to a hand knitting needle (circular works best), then bind off loosely.

**Alternate neckband for 4-tier style**

After completing the 4<sup>th</sup> tier, DO NOT remove onto waste yarn. Instead, immediately knit the 8 rows of ribbing. In this case, knit 2 rows after working the last transfer row in tier 4. It helps to run a lifeline through the last row of the 4<sup>th</sup> tier to prevent dropping stitches when converting rib stitches.

*Smaller sizes may prefer to knit only 4-6 rows of ribbing.*

**Neckband for style with only 3 tiers.**

Bring forward all 83 needles, from 4L to 42R, and rehang the main color stitches from waste yarn. Do not remove the waste yarn yet; it will act as a lifeline when converting the neckband to ribbing, and will prevent the dropped stitches from running too far.

RC 000. T 6. Carriage is on the left side of the bed. Knit 1 row, ending carriage on right.  
 T 8 1/3, knit 2 rows; T 8, knit 2 rows; T 7 2/3, knit 2 rows. Turn tension dial all the way past 10, as far as it will go, and knit 1 row. **Note: This last row must be much looser than the previous ones; we normally go up 4 whole numbers, which is not possible in this case. You may prefer to manually knit this row, taking the needles about halfway back between position A and the back rail to elongate the stitches.**

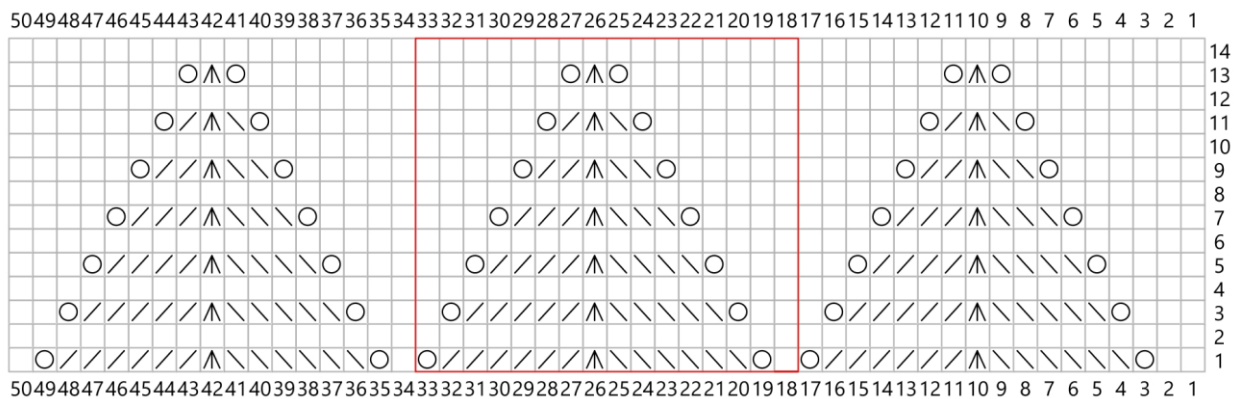
Convert to K2, P1 ribbing.  
 Bind off, using stitch through stitch method.

**Sizes L-XL-XXL-XXXL**

**Tier 1**

Bring forward 163 needles, from 81L to 82R. Cast on with waste yarn and ravel cord. Change to main color. **End with carriage on right side of bed.**

T 8; knit 2 rows. These are setup rows, and will not be repeated. Begin lace transfers. Note: it is usually easier to ignore the row counter on the machine, and just follow the row numbers on each chart.



R1. Begin at bottom of chart. **Pattern Set-Up:** Pull the 10<sup>th</sup>, then every following 16<sup>th</sup> needle forward slightly, but do not allow the stitches to slide behind the latches. This marks the central

spine stitch of each repeat and makes it easier to transfer correctly. Transfer 7 stitches left of each spine stitch one needle to the right, then transfer the 7 stitches right of each spine stitch one needle to the left. There are now three stitches on each spine needle, and the 7<sup>th</sup> needle each side of every spine stitch is empty. Be sure these empty needles are in work position, knit 2 rows.

Continue working in the same manner, following the chart upwards, to R 13, as follows:

R3: Transfer 6 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows.

R5: transfer 5 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows.

R7: transfer 4 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows

R9: transfer 3 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows

R11: transfer 2 stitches both sides of each spine stitch, knit 2 rows

R13: transfer 1 stitch both sides of each spine stitch. ***Take all of the emptied needles back to position A so they cannot knit. Knit just 1 row, ending carriage on left.***

Remove fabric on waste yarn. Place the carriage on the left side of the bed.

## **Tier 2**

Work exactly the same as Tier 1 in sizes P-S-M, above.

## **Tier 3**

Work exactly the same as Tier 2 in sizes P-S-M, above.

## **Tier 4**

Work exactly the same as Tier 3 in sizes P-S-M, above.

## ***Neckband***

Bring forward 83 needles, from 41 to 42R, and rehang the main color stitches from waste yarn. Do not remove the waste yarn yet; it will act as a lifeline when converting the neckband to ribbing, and will prevent the dropped stitches from running too far.

RC 000. T 6. Carriage is on the left side of the bed. Knit 1 row, ending carriage on right.

T 8 1/3, knit 2 rows; T 8, knit 2 rows; T 7 2/3, knit 2 rows. Turn tension dial all the way past 10, as far as it will go, and knit 1 row. ***Note: This last row must be much looser than the previous ones; we normally go up 4 whole numbers, which is not possible in this case. You may prefer to manually knit this row, taking the needles about halfway back between position A and the back rail to elongate the stitches.***

Convert to K2, P1 ribbing.

Bind off, using stitch through stitch method.

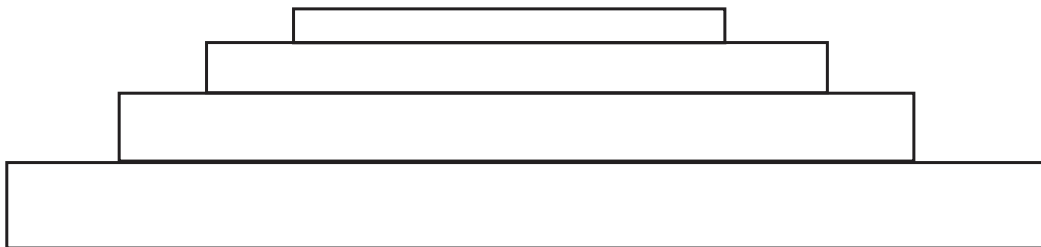
You can wait to block until the garment is completed if you prefer, but many people find it easier to block the yoke sections at this stage. Do not steam the ribbing. That can stretch it out of shape, and some yarns can never recover from it. You might also find it easier to block the yoke sections before adding the neckband.

### *Hints and Tips for New Knitters*

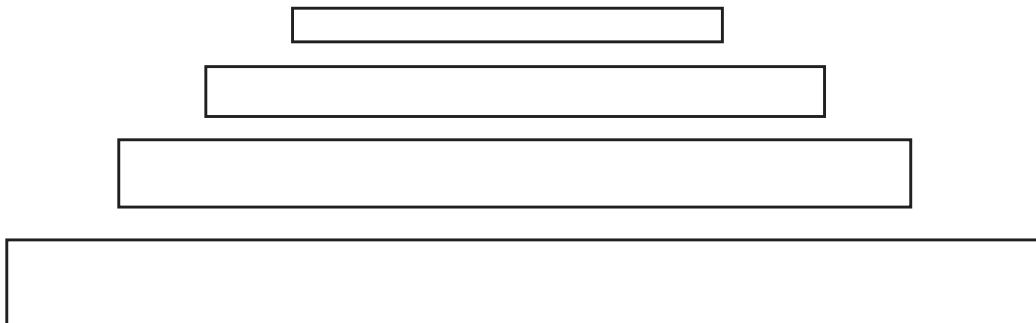
The following explanation and hints are for newer knitters, or those who have never worked with yokes and charts. This can seem as complicated as learning a foreign language.

First, it is difficult to describe either in words or charts what is going on in yoke shaping. Hand knitters are used to knitting in the round, and making multiple decreases in a single round, often right in the pattern repeat. This is not easy to do in machine knitting. Instead, we usually construct our yokes in tiers. We knit through a tier, make all decreases at the top, remove the fabric and rehang on a narrower span of needles. Then we knit the second tier, make decreases, remove and rehang, and so on to the top of the yoke.

The schematic for a machine knit yoke typically looks like this:



Or this:



The first reaction most people have when seeing this schematic is “How in the world can that stair-steppy thing possibly turn into a curve??” Remember, there is a row at the top of each tier that has multiple decreases. We remove the tier and rehang on fewer needles in order to knit the next tier up. This is similar to gathering a length of fabric, then sewing it to a narrower piece.

The charts and schematic still look like stairsteps. For machine knit patterns there really isn’t a better way to illustrate the yoke





The yoke has been pinned out for steaming. It is easy to see where the tiers are (they begin where the new points of the Vs begin). That blocky, stairstep diagram does indeed turn into a very nicely curved yoke.

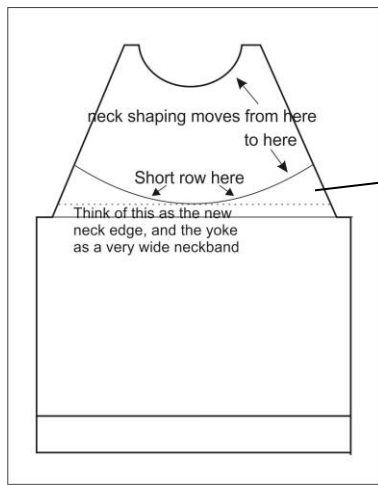
I recommend blocking the finished yoke sections. That sets the stitches, and it will be a little easier to pick up the sleeves, back, and front.

This yarn shrinks when washed. Even though the yoke has been blocked, the completed garment really needs to be washed before wearing. Either machine wash on delicate setting, or hand wash, pull into the correct measurements and dry flat.

The pattern has a 15” side seam for all sizes. Length is a very personal choice. This style can easily be lengthened by adding more rows just before the ribbing; it can also be shortened there, if you wish. Be sure to make a note of how many rows were added or removed. You will need more yarn than stated if you lengthen.

RC row counter; this is the number showing in the row counter window

## Body and Sleeves of Garment



The illustration on the left shows how the yoke relates to the body; this is the front, but the back and sleeves also have a curved top line where they join the yoke. The triangle sections just above the armholes are short rows, and they are necessary for the garment to fit correctly.

It does not matter whether the entire garment is knitted from bottom to top, or that the yoke is made first, then the sleeves, back and front are picked up from the bottom of the yoke and knitted downwards. Those short rowed triangles, or wedges, are necessary

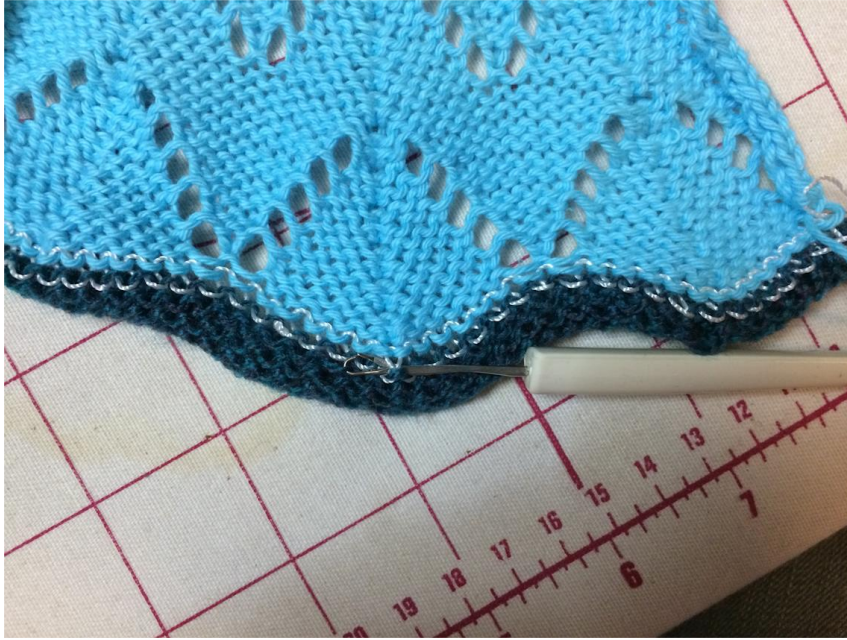
This garment is based on raglan styling. The yoke is completed first, in two sections, which are sewn together at the shoulders. The sleeves and body are then picked up from the first row of main color and worked down to the hems.

### Prepare The Yoke

Begin by sewing both yoke seams. Mattress stitch usually works best. Do this as neatly as possible, because this is a visible area. These will be shoulder seams, and the sleeves will be centered on them.

All sizes in each pattern group are alike until the short row shaping is completed. There are three stitch pattern repeats at the top of each sleeve, one and a half on each side of the yoke seam. The raglan seams on sleeves and body continue downwards from the second spine stitch from the shoulder seam, shown on the left





It often helps mark the second spine stitch before hanging the sleeve section on the machine. The latch tool has been passed under the spine stitch in the ravel cord...

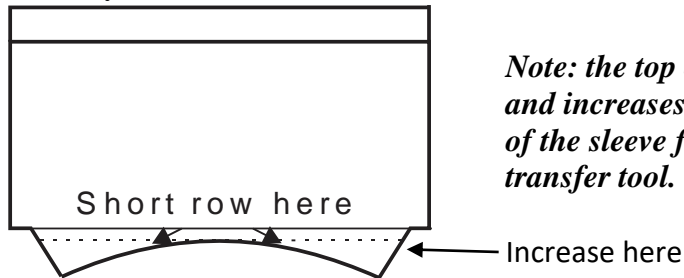


...and a length of contrast yarn is fastened around it. The first two stitches above the marker are the armhole edge stitch for the sleeve, and the armhole edge stitch for the back/front. Do not try to pick up a stitch in the “spine”. Because of the way stockinet is formed, a stitch is lost when picking up from the waste yarn and knitting the other direction. This is normal, and there is no spine stitch when the work is reversed. Use the two stitches beside it, as shown in the red circle.

## Sizes XS-S-M

*Short Sleeves make 2 alike*

Hold bottom edge of yoke with knit side toward the machine, purl side facing you, and the seam at center 0 on the needle bed. Pick up 42 stitches, from 21 L to 21 R of center 0, beginning and ending with the stitches just inside the marked spine stitches. Pick up a stitch in the seam if necessary.



*Note: the top of the sleeve is shaped with short rows, and increases are made at the same time on the sides of the sleeve for raglan armhole, using the 2-prong transfer tool.*

T 9. Begin with the carriage on the left. Work on left side of sleeve only. Place all 42 stitches into hold position and set the carriage to hold.

RC 000. Return first 5 stitches to work, bring a new needle into WP on the left; e-wrap it and thread the carriage. Knit to the right, wrap first HP needle, knit back to left. (this is called KWK, stands for knit-wrap-knit.) 6 sts in work on left.

RC 2. Return next 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. Knit to the right, wrap, knit back to left. (KWK) 12 sts in work on left.

RC 4. Return next 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. KWK. 18 stitches are now in work position on left. End on RC 6.

Cut yarn and put all stitches back into hold position (HP).  
Place carriage on right side of needle bed.

RC 000. Return first 5 stitches to work. Bring a new needle into WP on the right; e-wrap it and thread the carriage; knit to the left, wrap first HP needle, knit back to right. 6 sts in work on right.

RC 2. Return next 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 12 sts in work position in right.

RC 4. Return next 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 18 stitches are now in work position on right. Short row shaping is complete for all sizes. There are now 48 sts, ending on RC 6.

RC 6. Increase 1 st both sides on this and every following 2 rows a **total** of 6 (8-10) more times, ending on RC 18 (22-26). There are now 60 (64-68) sts.

***This completes the raglan increases for size XS.*** The 0 in the following instruction is not a mistake; it is a placeholder for size P.

Cast on 2 sts on this and ***every following row a total of*** 0 (2-4) times,

Cast on 3 (3-5) sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows for underarm. This completes the armhole shaping. 66 (74-86) sts.

### **Shape Lower Sleeve**

RC 000. Knit even to RC 28. Adjust length here if desired. Pattern is planned for a sleeve seam of 3.5" after adding ribbing.

T 7. Knit 8 rows

Turn tension dial all the way past 10, as far as it will go. Knit 1 row. Convert to K2, P1 ribbing; drop every 3<sup>rd</sup> stitch and latch back up as a knit stitch. Bind off, using stitch-through-stitch, also called loop-through-loop, method.

### *Long Sleeves make 2 alike*

Sleeve is designed for a finished length of 16.5 (17-17.5)". Many people will need to either lengthen or shorten this. Be sure to make a note of the number of rows added or subtracted so both sleeves are the same.

Work same as for short sleeve version until the cast on at the bottom of the armhole is completed. RC 000. Decrease as follows:

**XS:** Decrease 1 st both sides every 17 rows 2 times, then 1 st both sides every 16 rows 6 times.

Knit even to RC 146. 50 sts

**S:** Decrease 1 st both sides every 14 rows 7 times, then 1 st both sides every 13 rows 3 times.

Knit even to RC 150. 54 sts

**M:** Decrease 1 st both sides every 10 rows 12 times, then 1 st both sides every 9 rows 3 times.

Knit even to RC 156. 56 sts

### **Cuff**

Decrease 0 (1-0) sts before knitting the next row to make the K2, P1 rib come out evenly on both sides. 50 (53-56) sts.

T 7. Knit 20 rows. Turn tension dial all the way past 10, as far as it will go. Knit 1 row. Convert to ribbing; drop every 3<sup>rd</sup> stitch and latch back up as a knit stitch. Bind off, using stitch-through-stitch, also called loop-through-loop, method.

*For size XS, the sleeve may be too narrow. It has a finished width of 9.4" (23.9 cm), which is what Garment Designer says is actual body measurement for a size 32. DesignaKnit gives an arm width of 10.4", and Craft Yarn Council says size S (32-34) has an arm width of 10.25". You might want to add another 6-8 stitches, for this size. To do this, increase the desired number of stitches when picking up the sleeve from waste yarn. At the place for each increase, skip a needle, then pick up a purl bump from the row below and hang on that empty needle. Don't put the increases right on the edges, though, since you will already be increasing there for the raglan seams. This will work when increasing just a few stitches. If you increase too many stitches this way, the sleeve fabric will flare, possibly even begin to look gathered. Consider increasing no more than four stitches across the top. Cast on 2 extra stitches each side at the base of the armhole, and ease these extra stitches into the bottom of the raglan seam. This will add an extra inch to the sleeve width, and not be noticeable.*

## **Back**

Hold bottom edge of yoke with knit side toward the machine, purl side facing you. Pick up 98 stitches, from 49L to 49R. This should be every stitch remaining that is held by waste yarn and ravel cord on one of the yoke sections

**Note: the top of the back is shaped with short rows, and increases are made at the same time on the sides of the sleeve for raglan armhole, using the 2-prong transfer tool, the same as for the sleeves.**

T 9. Begin with the carriage on the left. Work short rows on left side of back only. Place all 98 stitches into hold position and set the carriage to hold.

RC 000. Return first 5 stitches to work, bring a new needle into WP on the left; e-wrap it and thread the carriage. Knit to the right, wrap first HP needle, knit back to left. (KWK) 6 sts in work on left.

RC 2. Return next 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. KWK. 12 sts in work on left.

RC 4. Return next 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. KWK. 18 sts are now in work position on left

RC 6. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 24 sts are now in work position on left, Cut yarn and put all stitches back into HP.

Place carriage on right side of needle bed.

RC 000. Return first 5 stitches to work, bring a new needle into WP on the right; e-wrap it and thread the carriage; knit to the left, wrap first HP needle, knit back to right. 6 sts in work on right.

RC 2. Return next 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 12 sts in work on right.

RC 4. Return next 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 18 sts in work on right.

RC 6. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 24 sts in work on right.

Short row shaping is complete for all sizes. There are now 106 sts, ending on RC 8.

RC 8. Increase 1 st both sides on this and every following 2 rows a **total** of 5 (7-9) more times, ending on RC 18 (22-26). There are now 116 (120-124) sts.

**This completes the raglan increases for size XS.** The 0 in the following instruction is not a mistake; it is a placeholder for size P. 00

Cast on 2 sts on this and **every following row a total of** 0 (2-4) times,

Cast on 3 (3-5) sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows for underarm. This completes the armhole shaping. 122 (130-142) sts.

## **Lower Body With Straight Side Seam**

RC 000. For body style with no shaping on the side seam, knit even to RC 140, or 1" less than desired length. Body is designed for a 15" side seam, after ribbing is added.

## **Ribbing**

Decrease 0 (2-0) sts before knitting the next row to make the K2, P1 rib come out evenly on both sides. 122 (128-140) sts.

T 8, or 1 full number less than main tension. Knit 10 rows. Turn tension dial all the way past 10, as far as it will go, and knit 1 row. *Note: This last row must be much looser than the previous ones; we normally go up 4 whole numbers, which is not possible in this case. You may prefer to manually knit this row, taking the needles about halfway back between position A and the back rail to elongate the stitches.*

Convert to K2, P1 ribbing.

Bind off, using stitch through stitch method.

### **Lower Body With Waist Shaping**

RC 000. Knit even to RC 10. Decrease 1 st both sides on this and every following 10<sup>th</sup> row 4 times. Knit even to RC 66. Increase 1 st both sides on this and every following 10<sup>th</sup> row 4 times.

Knit even to RC140, or 1" less than desired length.

Work ribbing same as for straight side seam version, above.

### **Front**

Hold bottom edge of yoke with knit side toward the machine, purl side facing you. Pick up 98 stitches, from 49L to 49R. This should be every stitch remaining that is held by waste yarn and ravel cord on one of the yoke sections

*Note: the top of the front is shaped with short rows, and increases are made at the same time on the sides of the sleeve for raglan armhole, using the 2-prong transfer tool, the same as for the back and sleeves.*

T 9. Begin with the carriage on the left. Work short rows on left side of front only. Place all 98 stitches into hold position and set the carriage to hold.

RC 000. Return first 3 stitches to work, bring a new needle into WP on the left; e-wrap it and thread the carriage. Knit to the right, wrap first HP needle, knit back to left. (KWK) 4 sts in work on left.

RC 2. Return next 3 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. KWK. 8 sts in work on left.

RC 4. Return next 3 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. KWK. 12 sts are now in work position.

RC 6. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 17 sts are now in work position,

RC 8. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 22 sts are now in work position,

RC 10. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 27 sts are now in work position,

RC 12. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 33 sts are now in work position,

RC 14. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 39 sts are now in work position,

End on RC 16.

Cut yarn and put all stitches back into HP. Place carriage on right side of needle bed.

RC 000. Return first 3 stitches to work, bring a new needle into WP on the right; e-wrap it and thread the carriage. Knit to the left, wrap first HP needle, knit back to right. (KWK) 4 sts in work on right.

RC 2. Return next 3 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 8 sts in work on right.

RC 4. Return next 3 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 12 sts are now in work position.

RC 6. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 17 sts are now in work position,

RC 8. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 22 sts are now in work position,

RC 10. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 27 sts are now in work position,  
 RC 12. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 33 sts are now in work position,  
 RC 14. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 39 sts are now in work position,  
 End on RC 16. Short row shaping is complete for all sizes. There are now 114 sts

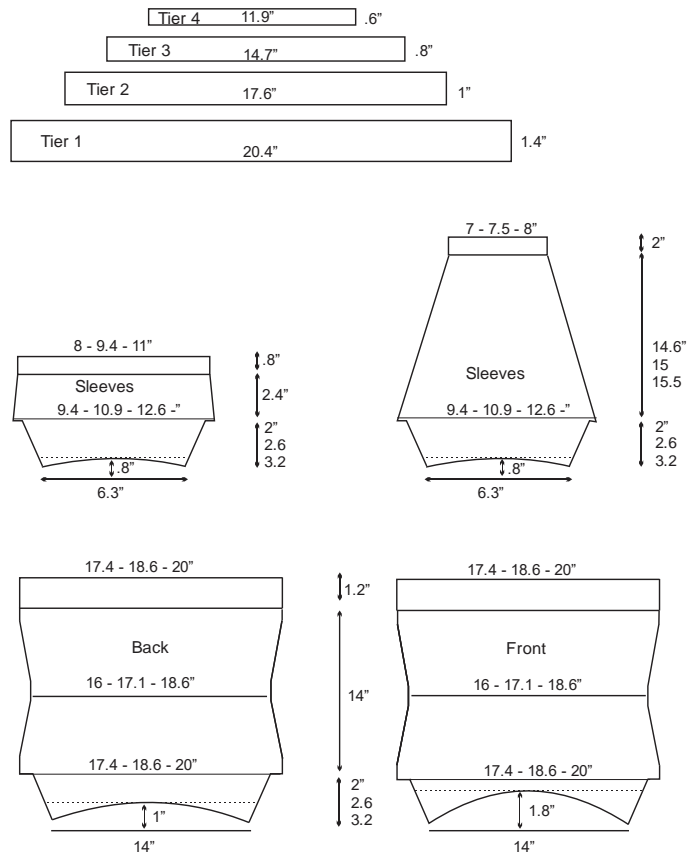
RC 16. Increase 1 st both sides on this and every following 2 rows a **total** of 1 (3-5) more times, ending on RC 18 (22-26). There are now 116 (120-124) sts.

**This completes the raglan increases for size XS.** The 0 in the following instruction is not a mistake; it is a placeholder for size P.

Cast on 2 sts on this and **every following row a total of 0** (2-4) times,  
 Cast on 3 (3-5) sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows for underarm. This completes the armhole shaping. 122 (130-142) sts.

### Lower Body

Work same as for Back, above.

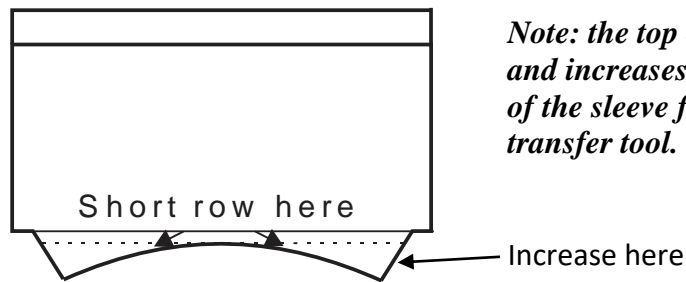




## Sizes L-XL-XXL-XXXL

*Sleeves make 2 alike*

Hold bottom edge of yoke with knit side toward the machine, purl side facing you, and the seam at center 0 on the needle bed. Pick up 48 stitches, from 24 L to 24 R of center 0, beginning and ending with the stitches just inside the marked spine stitches. Pick up a stitch in the seam if necessary.



*Note: the top of the sleeve is shaped with short rows, and increases are made at the same time on the sides of the sleeve for raglan armhole, using the 2-prong transfer tool.*

T 9. Begin with the carriage on the left. Work on left side of sleeve only. Place all 48 stitches into hold position and set the carriage to hold.

RC 000. Return first 6 stitches to work, bring a new needle into WP on the left; e-wrap it and thread the carriage. Knit to the right, wrap first HP needle, knit back to left. (this is called KWK, stands for knit-wrap-knit.) 7 sts in work on left.

RC 2. Return next 6 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. Knit to the right, wrap, knit back to left. (KWK) 14 sts in work on left.

RC 4. Return next 6 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. KWK. 21 stitches are now in work position on left. End on RC 6.

Cut yarn and put all stitches back into hold position (HP). Place carriage on right side of needle bed.

RC 000. Return first 6 stitches to work. Bring a new needle into WP on the right; e-wrap it and thread the carriage; knit to the left, wrap first HP needle, knit back to right. 7 sts in work on right.

RC 2. Return next 6 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 14 sts in work position in right.

RC 4. Return next 6 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 21 stitches are now in work position on right. Short row shaping is complete for all sizes. There are now 54 sts, ending on RC 6.

RC 6. Increase 1 st both sides on this and every following 2 rows a **total** of 9 (12-15-17) more times, ending on RC 24 (30-36-40). There are now 72 (78-84-88) sts.

Cast on 2 sts on this and **every following row a total of 2** (4-6-8) times, then cast on 3 sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows, ending on RC 28 (36-44-50). There are now 82 (92-102-110) sts.

Cast on 5 (7-9-12) sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows for underarm. This completes the armhole shaping. 92 (106-120-134) sts.

RC 000. Knit even to RC 28. Adjust length here if desired. Pattern is planned for a sleeve seam of 3.5", after adding ribbing.

Decrease 0 (2-1-0) sts to make K2, P1 ribbing pattern come out even.

T 7. Knit 8 rows. Turn tension dial all the way past 10, as far as it will go. Knit 1 row. Convert to ribbing; drop every 3<sup>rd</sup> stitch and latch back up as a knit stitch. Bind off, using stitch-through-stitch, also called loop-through-loop, method.

### **Shape Lower Sleeve – Long Sleeve Version**

Sleeve is designed for a finished length of 18". Many people will need to either lengthen or shorten this. Be sure to make a note of the number of rows added or subtracted so both sleeves are the same. Suggested length of 160 rows to beginning of cuff is 16". The cuff will add another 2", for a total length of 18".

Work same as for short sleeve version until the cast on at the bottom of the armhole is completed.

RC 000. Decrease as follows:

**L:** Decrease 1 st both sides every 10 rows 15 times. Knit even to RC 160. 62 sts

**XL:** Decrease 1 st both sides every 8 rows 13 times, then 1 st both sides every 7 rows 7 times.

Knit even to RC 160. 66 sts

**XXL:** Decrease 1 st both sides every 7 rows 4 times, then 1 st both sides every 6 rows 21 times.

Knit even to RC 160. 70 sts

**XXXL:** Decrease 1 st both sides every 6 rows 5 times, then 1 st both sides every 5 rows 25 times. Knit even to RC 160. 74 sts

### **Cuff**

Decrease 0 (1-2-0) sts to make K2, P1 ribbing pattern come out even.

T 7. Knit 8 rows. Turn tension dial all the way past 10, as far as it will go. Knit 1 row. Convert to ribbing; drop every 3<sup>rd</sup> stitch and latch back up as a knit stitch. Bind off, using stitch-through-stitch, also called loop-through-loop, method.

### **Back**

Hold bottom edge of yoke with knit side toward the machine, purl side facing you. Pick up 112 stitches, from 56L to 56R. This should be every stitch remaining that is held by waste yarn and ravel cord on one of the yoke sections

**Note: the top of the back is shaped with short rows, and increases are made at the same time on the sides of the sleeve for raglan armhole, using the 2-prong transfer tool, the same as for the sleeves.**

T 9. Begin with the carriage on the left. Work short rows on left side of back only. Place all 112 stitches into hold position and set the carriage to hold.

RC 000. Return first 6 stitches to work, bring a new needle into WP on the left; e-wrap it and thread the carriage. Knit to the right, wrap first HP needle, knit back to left. (KWK) 7 sts in work on left.

RC 2. Return next 6 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. KWK. 14 sts in work on left.

RC 4. Return next 6 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. KWK. 21 sts are now in work position on left

RC 6. Return 6 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 28 sts are now in work position on left, Cut yarn and put all stitches back into HP.

Place carriage on right side of needle bed.

RC 000. Return first 6 stitches to work, bring a new needle into WP on the right; e-wrap it and thread the carriage; knit to the left, wrap first HP needle, knit back to right. 7 sts in work on right.

RC 2. Return next 6 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 14 sts in work on right.

RC 4. Return next 6 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 21 sts in work on right.

RC 6. Return 6 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 28 sts in work on right.

Short row shaping is complete for all sizes. There are now 120 sts, ending on RC 8.

RC 8. Increase 1 st both sides on this and every following 2 rows a **total** of 8 (11-14-16) more times, ending on RC 24 (30-36-40). There are now 136 (142-148-152) sts.

Cast on 2 sts on this and **every following row a total of 2** (4-6-8) times, then cast on 3 sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows, ending on RC 28 (36-44-50). 146 (156-166-174) sts.

Cast on 5 (7-9-12) sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows for underarm. This completes the armhole shaping. 156 (170-184-198) sts.

### **Lower Body With Straight Side Seam**

RC 000. For body style with no shaping on the side seam, knit even to RC 148, or 1" less than desired length. Body is designed for a 15" side seam, after ribbing is added.0

### **Ribbing**

Decrease 1 (0-2-1) sts to make K2, P1 ribbing pattern come out even.

T 8, or 1 full number less than main tension. Knit 8 rows. Turn tension dial all the way past 10, as far as it will go, and knit 1 row. **Note: This last row must be much looser than the previous ones; we normally go up 4 whole numbers, which is not possible in this case. You may prefer to manually knit this row, taking the needles about halfway back between position A and the back rail to elongate the stitches.**

Convert to K2, P1 ribbing.

Bind off, using stitch through stitch method.

## Lower Body With Waist Shaping

RC 000. Knit even to RC 12. Decrease 1 st both sides on this and every following 12<sup>th</sup> row 5 times. Knit even to RC 76. Increase 1 st both sides on this and every following 12<sup>th</sup> row 5 times. Knit even to RC148, or 1” less than desired length.

Work ribbing same as above.

## Front

Hold bottom edge of yoke with knit side toward the machine, purl side facing you. Pick up 112 stitches, from 56L to 56R. This should be every stitch remaining that is held by waste yarn and ravel cord on one of the yoke sections

***Note: the top of the front is shaped with short rows, and increases are made at the same time on the sides of the sleeve for raglan armhole, using the 2-prong transfer tool, the same as for the back and sleeves.***

T 9. Begin with the carriage on the left. Work short rows on left side of back only. Place all 112 stitches into hold position and set the carriage to hold.

RC 000. Return first 3 stitches to work, bring a new needle into WP on the left; e-wrap it and thread the carriage. Knit to the right, wrap first HP needle, knit back to left. (KWK) 4 sts in work on left.

RC 2. Return next 3 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. KWK. 8 sts in work on left.

RC 4. Return next 3 sts to work, inc 1 st on left. KWK. 12 sts are now in work position.

RC 6. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 17 sts are now in work position,

RC 8. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 22 sts are now in work position,

RC 10. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 27 sts are now in work position,

RC 12. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 33 sts are now in work position,

RC 14. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 39 sts are now in work position,

RC 16. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the left. KWK. 45 sts are now in work position,

End on RC 18.

Cut yarn and put all stitches back into HP.

Place carriage on right side of needle bed.

RC 000. Return first 3 stitches to work, bring a new needle into WP on the right; e-wrap it and thread the carriage. Knit to the left, wrap first HP needle, knit back to right. (KWK) 4 sts in work on right.

RC 2. Return next 3 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 8 sts in work on right.

RC 4. Return next 3 sts to work, inc 1 st on right. KWK. 12 sts are now in work position.

RC 6. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 17 sts are now in work position,

RC 8. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 22 sts are now in work position,

RC 10. Return 4 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 27 sts are now in work position,

RC 12. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 33 sts are now in work position,

RC 14. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 39 sts are now in work position,

RC 16. Return 5 sts to work, inc 1 st on the right. KWK. 45 sts are now in work position,

End on RC 18. Short row shaping is complete for all sizes. There are now 130 sts.

RC 18. Increase 1 st both sides on this and every following 2 rows a *total* of 3 (6-9-11) more times, ending on RC 24 (30-36-40). There are now 136 (142-148-152) sts.

Cast on 2 sts on this and *every following row a total of* 2 (4-6-8) times, then cast on 3 sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows, ending on RC 28 (36-44-50). 146 (156-166-174) sts.

Cast on 5 (7-9-12) sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows for underarm. This completes the armhole shaping. 156 (170-184-198) sts.

### **Lower Body**

Work same as for Back, above.

### **Finishing**

Sew side and sleeve seams, work in all yarn ends. This yarn shrinks, so it is best to wash before wearing the garment. Either machine wash on delicate cycle, or hand wash, then shape to measurements on a flat surface and allow to dry. It may be necessary to pull the garment lengthwise while still damp.

