

ERRATA prior to  
January 2023  
Version

KNITWEAR  
*design*  
WORKSHOP

A Comprehensive Guide to Handknits



SHIRLEY PADEN



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Knitwear Design Workshop  
A Comprehensive Guide to Handknits  
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## **Errata Pages for Knitwear Design Workshop (“KDW”) printed before January 2023**

Page 63 - Sleeve - Left Hand Side total length measurement should be 17 1/4" (110 Rows), not 22" (140 rows).

Page 277 - 2nd blank box in the Symbol Key should have a Twist Stitch symbol inside.

## **Errata Pages for Knitwear Design Workshop (“KDW”) printed before November 2022**

Page 174 - The correction is the diagonal lines (vs. straight lines) drawn to show the shoulder slopes on each side of the sketch.

Page 178 - The numbering on the Left-Hand Side of the chart has been corrected

## **Errata Pages for Knitwear Design Workshop (“KDW”) printed before October 2021**

Page 15: (Cross-Back) added beneath the shoulder measurement

Page 67: Shoulder Width changed to “Garment Shoulder Width”

Page 136: 11 1/2” Horizontal width line extends to the solid outer vertical length line

Page 255: Printing error correction made in the Lapel Widths section under Number of stitches increased along the inner lapel shaping (width = stitch gauge)

### **Pea Coat Errata**

Pages 312, 317, 320, and 321 Corrections for the error in the center of row 20 on Panel 1. That panel is a part of both side panels for the main chart, the sleeve center and cuff chart, and for the lapels charts for all 3 sizes.

Page 312: Symbol Key: 1) 3T3F should be T3F. 2) For T3F, T3B, T2F, and T2B the solid dot should be replaced with a small open circle. See the Symbol Key beneath the chart on page 317 for the correct version of these 4 symbols.

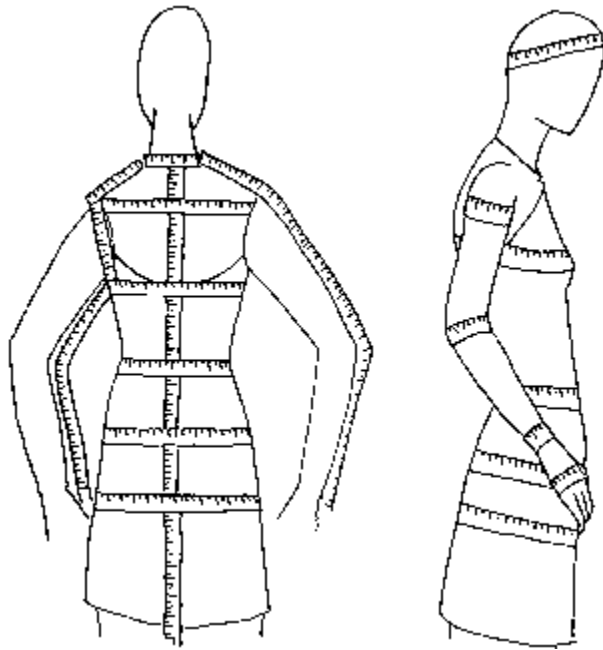
Page 317: Red Collar Repeat outline moved over to beg after st 2 (not after st. 3) and end after st 9 (not after st. 10)

Also, red vertical line removed after stitch 27.

Page 322: Collar instructions corrections in red below

Under the heading “COLLAR” on the 2nd line, after the words “of Sleeve, Cuff, and Collar chart as foll:”

Instructions should say, "Work the selvedge, then the last 3 sts of the pattern repeat box once, rep the 7-st patt 11 times, then work the first 4 sts of the next patt rep box once, then work the selvedge. Cont in patt, inc 1 st at each side (inside selvedge sts)..."



Accurate body measurements are key to a perfect fit.

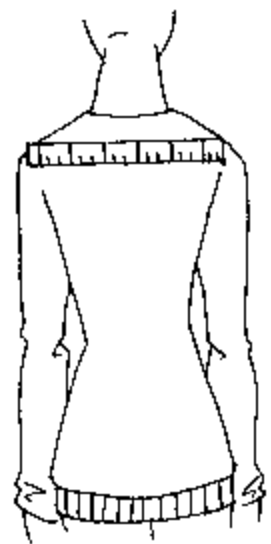
## TAKING MEASUREMENTS

In designing a knitted garment, there are two important sets of measurements—body measurements and finished garment measurements. Accurate body measurements are key to a well-fitting garment. You may also need to take measurements from a garment (called a “comfort” garment) that fits the way that you want your sweater to fit. Compare these measurements to the body measurements to determine the amount of ease—the difference between the garment measurements and the actual body measurements—that you want to add.

### Body Measurements

You’ll get the most accurate body measurements if you wear just your undergarments, a body suit, or a form-fitting tunic. Stand in front of a mirror to make sure you’re standing straight and holding the tape measure in the correct place. Ideally, another person should take the measurements as you observe in the mirror. Measure all of the parts of the body listed in the Individual Measurements Worksheet on page 19. If you want to work to a general size instead of taking your own measurements, refer to the Standard Body Measurements Charts on pages 328 to 331.

**Shoulder Width:** Measure across the back between the shoulder bones, where a set-in sleeve seam would end. Round the shoulders so that the tops of the shoulder bones are easier to feel, then stand up straight with good posture and measure across the top of the back from the outside top of one shoulder bone to the other.

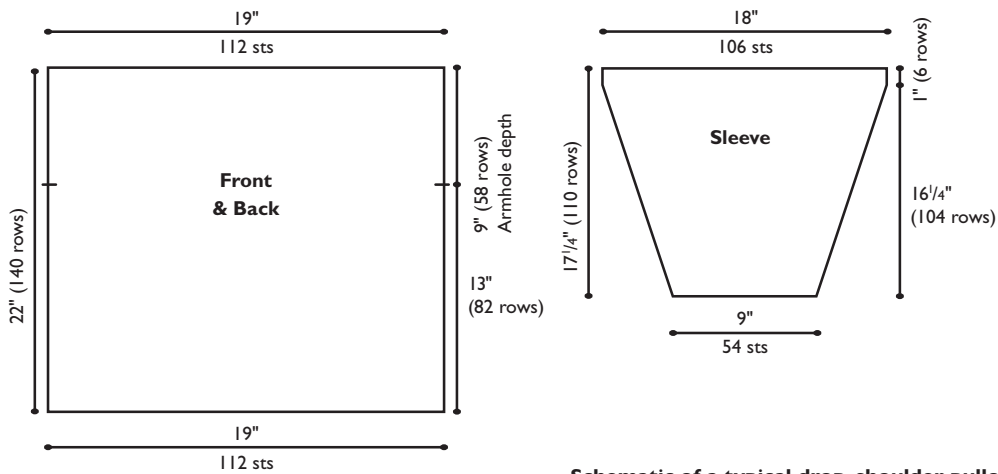


shoulder width  
(cross-back)

# TRANSLATING MEASUREMENTS TO NUMBERS OF STITCHES AND ROWS

Now that you know how many stitches and rows make up 1" (2.5 cm) of our knitted fabric, it's an easy matter to translate the measurements on your schematic to knitting instructions. All you do is multiply each width measurement by the stitch gauge to determine the number of stitches and multiply each length measurement by the row gauge to get the number of rows to work.

For example, let's consider a drop-shoulder, boat-neck pullover without any edging treatment that measures 38" (96.5 cm) in circumference. In this example, the front is identical to the back, and the two sleeves are worked alike. Let's plan to knit our sweater at a stockinette-stitch gauge of 5.9 stitches and 6.4 rows to the inch (2.5 cm).



**Schematic of a typical drop-shoulder pullover, annotated with numbers of stitches and rows.**

## BODY

Our sample sweater is worked straight from the cast-on at the lower hem to the bind-off at the shoulders in two pieces—one for the back and one for the front. To determine the number of stitches to cast on for the back, multiply the width by the stitch gauge.

$$19" (48.5 \text{ cm}) \times 5.9 \text{ stitches/inch} = 112.1 \text{ stitches}$$

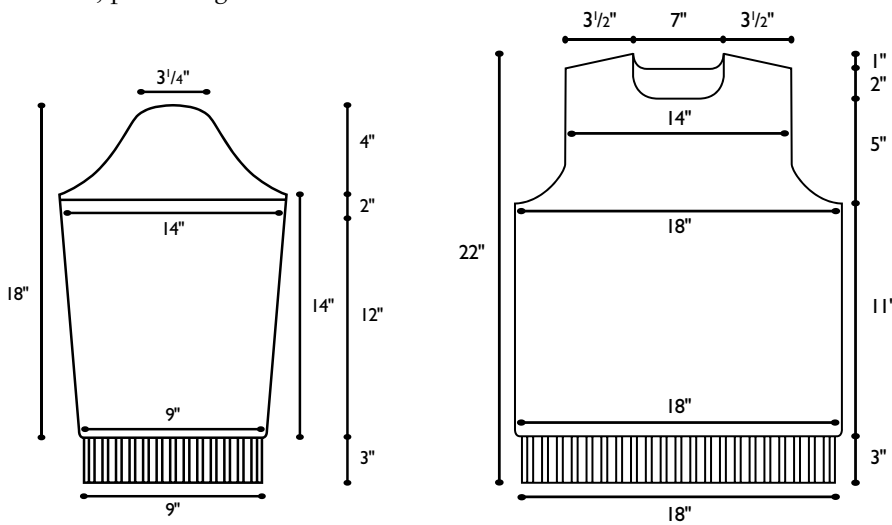
Because we can't knit partial (112.1) stitches, we need to round this to a whole number. For this example, we'll round to 112 stitches.

Our schematic tells us that we want the total body length to be 22" (56 cm). To determine the number of rows to work, multiply the length by the row gauge.

$$22" (56 \text{ cm}) \times 6.4 \text{ rows/inch} = 140.8 \text{ rows}$$

We can't knit partial rows either, so we need to round this up to 141 rows or down to 140 rows. It's always a good idea to work an even numbers of rows so there will be the same number of right-side rows as wrong-side rows. Therefore, round down to 140 rows. Knit the 112 stitches for 140 rows, then bind off all the stitches. Knit an identical piece for the front.

In a classic silhouette, the width of the front and back is the same from the cast-on edge to the base of the armholes. Our example pullover measures 36" (91.5 cm) at the bust (18" [45.5 cm] width) and includes set-in sleeves, a high round neck, and shaped shoulders. The body and sleeves are worked in stockinette stitch and edged with k1, p1 ribbing.



Classic silhouette schematic.

## Conversion of Measurements to Numbers of Stitches and Rows

### WIDTHS

Number of stitches in border (hip width × border stitch gauge)

$$18" (45.5 \text{ cm}) \times 6.5 \text{ stitches/inch} = 117 \text{ stitches}$$

Number of stitches at base of body (hip width × body stitch gauge + 2 selvedge stitches)

$$18" (45.5 \text{ cm}) \times 5.5 \text{ stitches/inch} + 2 \text{ selvedge stitches} = 101 \text{ stitches}$$

Number of stitches in bust width (bust width × body stitch gauge + 2 selvedge stitches)

$$18" (45.5 \text{ cm}) \times 5.5 \text{ stitches/inch} + 2 \text{ selvedge stitches} = 101 \text{ stitches}$$

Number of stitches in cross-back (shoulder-to-shoulder width × body stitch gauge + 2 selvedge stitches)

$$14" (35.5 \text{ cm}) \times 5.5 \text{ stitches/inch} + 2 \text{ selvedge stitches} = 79 \text{ stitches}$$

Number of stitches in neck width (neck width × body stitch gauge)

$$7" (18 \text{ cm}) \times 5.5 \text{ stitches/inch} = 38.5 \text{ stitches; round up to nearest odd number} = 39$$

Number of stitches in each shoulder (shoulder width × body stitch gauge + 1 selvedge stitch)

$$3\frac{1}{2}" (9 \text{ cm}) \times 5.5 \text{ stitches/inch} + 1 \text{ selvedge stitch} = 20.25 \text{ stitches; round down to nearest even number} = 20 \text{ stitches}$$

### LENGTHS

Number of rows in border (border length × border row gauge)

$$3" (7.5 \text{ cm}) \times 9 \text{ rows/inch} = 27 \text{ rows; round up to nearest even number} = 28 \text{ rows}$$

Number of rows from beginning of body to base of armhole (length × body row gauge)

$$11" (28 \text{ cm}) \times 7.5 \text{ rows/inch} = 82.5 \text{ rows; round down to nearest even number} = 82 \text{ rows}$$

### NEEDLES

Border: Size U.S. 4 (3.5 mm)

Body: Size U.S. 6 (4 mm)

### SWATCH MEASUREMENTS

Border (k1, p1 ribbing): 52 stitches = 8" (20.5 cm) wide; 54 rows = 6" (15 cm) long (Note: measurements are averaged between the relaxed and stretched states; see page 69).

Body (stockinette stitch): 44 sts = 8" (20.5 cm) wide; 60 rows = 8" (20.5 cm) long

### GAUGE

Border (k1, p1 ribbing): 6.5 stitches and 9 rows = 1" (2.5 cm)

Body (stockinette stitch): 5.5 stitches and 7.5 rows = 1" (2.5 cm)

### KEY MEASUREMENTS

Bust circumference: 34" (86.5 cm) + 2" (5 cm) ease = 36" (91.5 cm)

Bust width: 18" (45.5 cm)

Cross-back width: 14" (35.5 cm) + 0" ease = 14" (35.5 cm)

Neck width: 7" (18 cm)

Garment Shoulder width: 3½" (9 cm)

Length from bottom to base of armholes: 3" (7.5 cm) for lower ribbing + 11" (28 cm) for lower body = 14" (35.5 cm)

Armhole depth: 5" (12.5 cm) + 2" (5 cm) ease = 7" (18 cm)

Length from base of armholes to base of front neck: 5" (12.5 cm)

Length from base of front neck to base of shoulder: 2" (5 cm)

Shoulder slope: 1" (2.5 cm)

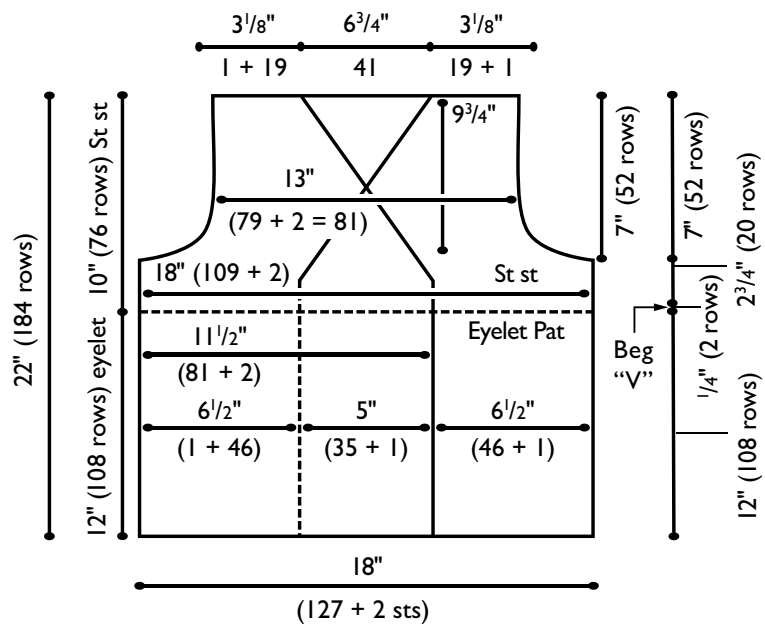
### Notes

- A garter-stitch selvedge (knit every row) is added to each end of all rows in the stockinette-stitch portions to facilitate seaming.
- Rows are worked in pairs (a right-side row followed by a wrong-side row) so all row numbers are rounded to even numbers.
- Measurements include ease allowance.
- The front and back are worked identically to the beginning of the neck shaping; the front neck is shaped differently than the back neck.
- Both sleeves are worked identically.



## OVERLAPPING FRONTS

In this style of cardigan, each front measures considerably more than half of the back width and the fronts overlap at the center. The amount of overlap can range from just a couple of inches to the entire back width, in which case, the overlap ends at the side seam. For our example, the fronts overlap 5" (12.5 cm). The border is worked in a lacy eyelet pattern that extends from the cast-on edge to a few inches below the armhole, then changes to stockinette stitch through the shoulder shaping. For simplicity, both patterns are worked on the same needles. The fronts fasten with a decorative pin.



Schematic of the example body of a classic cardigan with overlapping fronts, annotated with numbers of stitches and rows. When overlapped, the combined width of the fronts measures the same as the width of the back.

## Conversion of Measurements to Numbers of Stitches and Rows

### WIDTHS

Number of stitches in back border width (width × pattern stitch gauge + 2 selvedge stitches)

$$18" (45.5 \text{ cm}) \times 7.06 \text{ stitches/inch} + 2 \text{ selvedge stitches} = 129 \text{ stitches}$$

Number of stitches in back body width (width × pattern stitch gauge + 2 selvedge stitches)

$$18" (45.5 \text{ cm}) \times 6.06 \text{ stitches/inch} + 2 \text{ selvedge stitches} = 111 \text{ stitches}$$



**Pattern Play**

Photo: Styleexpo

**FULL-FASHIONED DECREASES**

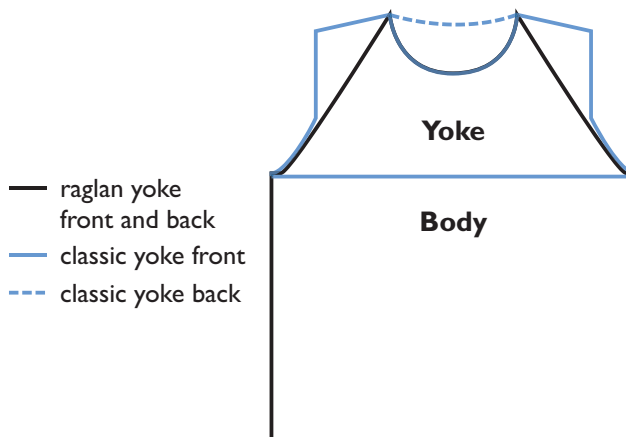
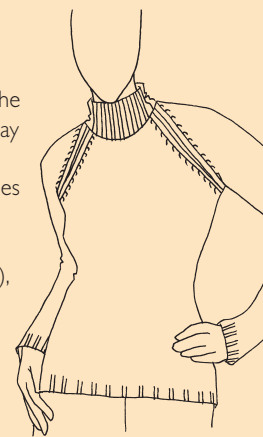
The creative design details that the eye follows along the length of the diagonal seams are a key focal point of raglan designs. A common way to enhance the diagonal lines is to work directional decreases (left-leaning at one edge and right-leaning at the other edge) a few stitches in from the selvedge stitches on right-side rows.

**Right-Slant Single Decrease:** (beginning of row) K1 (selvedge stitch), k2, k1, slip the first stitch on the right-hand needle to the left-hand needle, then use the right-hand needle to reach across the slipped stitch, lift the next stitch on the left-hand needle over the slipped stitch and off the needle, then return the slipped stitch to the right-hand needle—1 stitch decreased.

**Left-Slant Single Decrease:** (end of row) Work to the last 5 stitches, slip 1 stitch, k1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted stitch (abbreviated pss0), k2, k1 (selvedge stitch).

**Right-Slant Double Decrease:** (beginning of row) K1 (selvedge stitch), k2, ssk, slip the resulting decreased stitch back onto the left-hand needle, use the right-hand needle to reach across the slipped stitch, lift the next stitch on the left-hand needle over the slipped stitch and off the needle, then return the slipped stitch to the right-hand needle—2 stitches decreased.

**Left-Slant Double Decrease:** (end of row) Work to the last 6 stitches, slip 1 stitch, k2tog, use the left-hand needle to lift the slipped stitch over the decreased stitch and off the needle, k2, k1 (selvedge stitch)—2 stitches decreased.



- raglan yoke front and back
- classic yoke front
- - - classic yoke back

The armhole in a raglan silhouette extends from the underarm to the collarbone along a diagonal line, whereas the armhole in a classic silhouette extends straight from the underarm shaping to the shoulder bone.



### Step 3: Determine Raglan Decrease Schedule

For our sample front, bind off 5 stitches at the beginning of the first 2 rows, then decrease 1 stitch at each side (inside the selvedge stitches) every 4th row 7 times, then every 2nd row 16 times, working all decreases on right-side rows. At the same time, shape the front neck on the last 22 rows as described below.

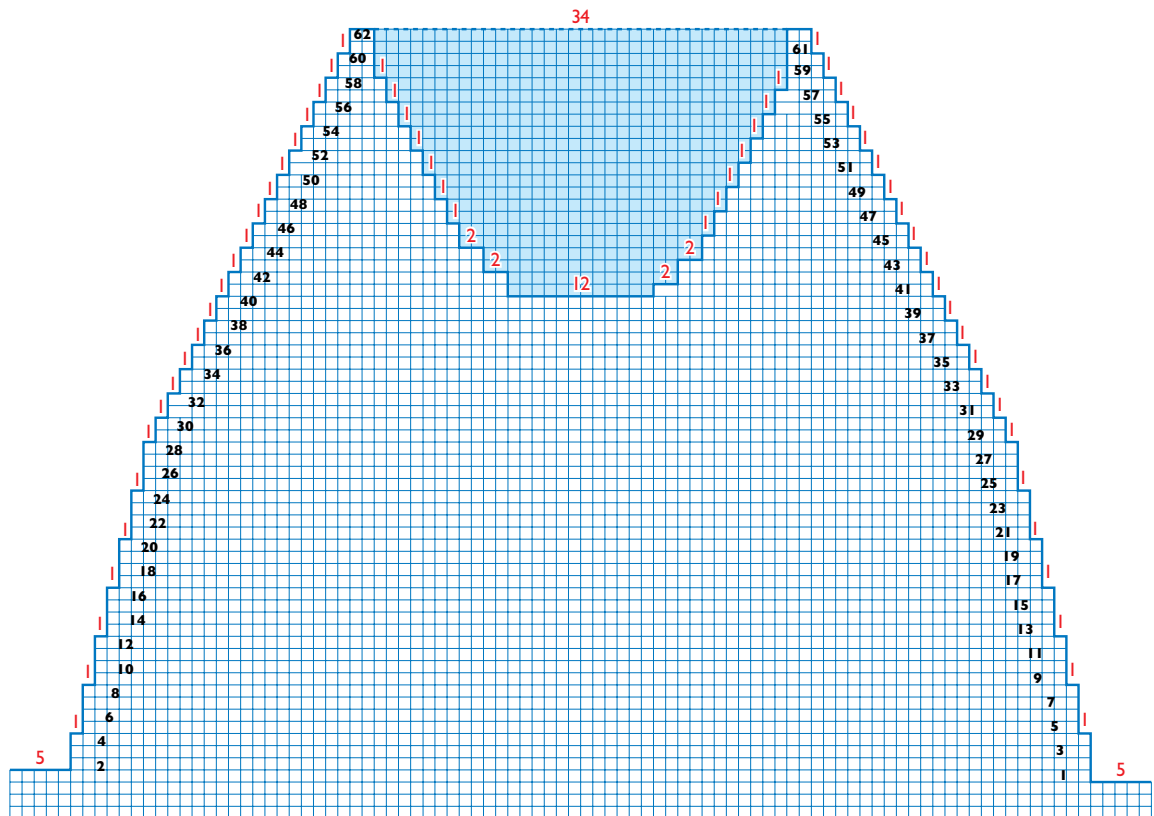
### Step 4: Determine Front Neck Shaping

After 5¼" (13.5 cm), or 40 rows of the raglan decreases have been worked, shape the front neck using the one-third initial bind-off technique (see page 77). Because there are 34 stitches in the neck, decrease 12 stitches in the initial bind-off and decrease 11 stitches along each side.

$34 \text{ stitches} \div 3 = 11.33 \text{ stitches}$ ; round up to even number = 12 stitches in initial bind-off  
 $34 \text{ stitches} - 12 \text{ initial bind-off stitches} = 22 \text{ stitches to decrease}$ ; 11 stitches at each side

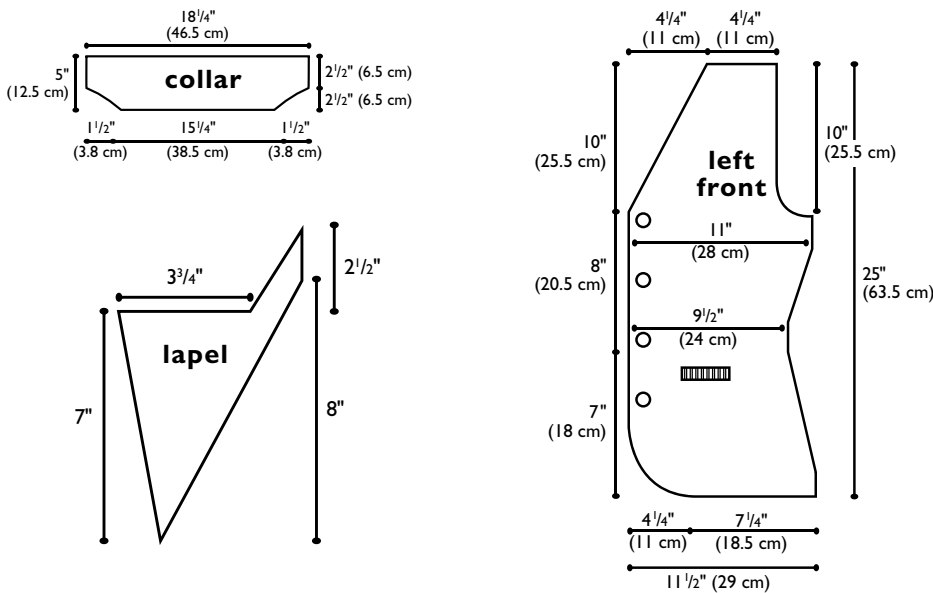
Plot the decreases on graph paper to ensure a smooth, even slope along the neckline.

For our sample front, the front neck begins after 40 rows of the raglan shaping have been worked, and the neck shaping is worked at the same time as the raglan shaping continues at the armholes. On the first row of neck shaping, bind off the center 12 stitches, then, at each neck edge, bind off 2 stitches 2 times, then bind off 1 stitch 7 times—2 stitches remain at each side after all raglan and neck shaping has been completed.



Plot of the neck and raglan shaping. Bind-off stitches are shown in red; row numbers are shown in black.

In our example, the notched lapels are worked separately and seamed to the neckline of a jacket with a V-neck shaping that measures 10" (25.5 cm) long. The lapel is shaped on both the inner and outer edges. On the inner edge (the part attached to the neckline), 3¾" (9.5 cm) of width is added over 8" (20.5) of length. On the outer edge (the turn-back part), 1" (2.5 cm) of width is added over 7" (18 cm) of length. The turn-back bind-off row is worked 2½" (6.5 cm) below the end of the lapel. The lapels fit along 9½" (24 cm) of the total 10" (25.5 cm) V length. The edge of the collar fits along the remaining ½" (1.3 cm), and the wedge at the top of the lapel is shaped over 2½" (6.5 cm). The collar is 5" (12.5 cm) deep. The bottom 2½" (6.5 cm) is shaped with increases to match the decreases along the side wedge of the lapel.



Schematic of the sample jacket front, collar, and lapel.

## Conversion of Measurements to Number of Stitches and Rows

### LAPEL WIDTHS

Number of stitches in lapel cast-on (1 lapel stitch at center + 1 selvedge stitch at each side)

Note: All increases will be made inside the selvedge stitches on each side

$$1 \text{ lapel stitch} + 2 \text{ selvedge stitches} = 3 \text{ stitches}$$

Number of stitches increased along outer lapel shaping (width × stitch gauge)

$$1" (2.5 \text{ cm}) \times 5.25 \text{ stitches/inch} = 5.25 \text{ stitches};$$

$$\text{round down to nearest whole number} = 5 \text{ stitches}$$

Number of stitches increased along inner lapel shaping (width × stitch gauge)

$$3\frac{3}{4}" (9.5 \text{ cm}) \times 5.25 \text{ stitches/inch} = 19.68 \text{ stitches};$$

$$\text{round up to nearest even number} = 20 \text{ stitches}$$

Number of stitches at top of inner lapel shaping (cast-on stitches + increased stitches)

$$3 \text{ cast-on stitches (1 center stitch + 2 selvedge stitches)} + 20 \text{ increased stitches}$$

$$= 23 \text{ stitches}$$

### GAUGE

5.25 stitches and 7 rows = 1" (2.5 cm)

### KEY MEASUREMENTS

#### Lapel

Length of V-neck: 10" (25.5 cm)

Length of V-neck shaping before

work-even section:

9½" (24 cm)

Total length of lapel: 9½" (24 cm)

Length of outer edge of lapel: 7" (18 cm)

Length of inner edge lapel shaping:

8" (20.5 cm)

Length of lapel "wedge": 2½" (6.5 cm)

Width added to outer lapel: 1" (2.5 cm)

Width added to inner lapel:

3¾" (9.5 cm)

Width of lapel top bind-off

(turn-back section): 3½" (9 cm)

Width of lapel "wedge": 1" (2.5 cm)

#### Collar

Width of cast-on edge of collar: 15¼" (38.5 cm)

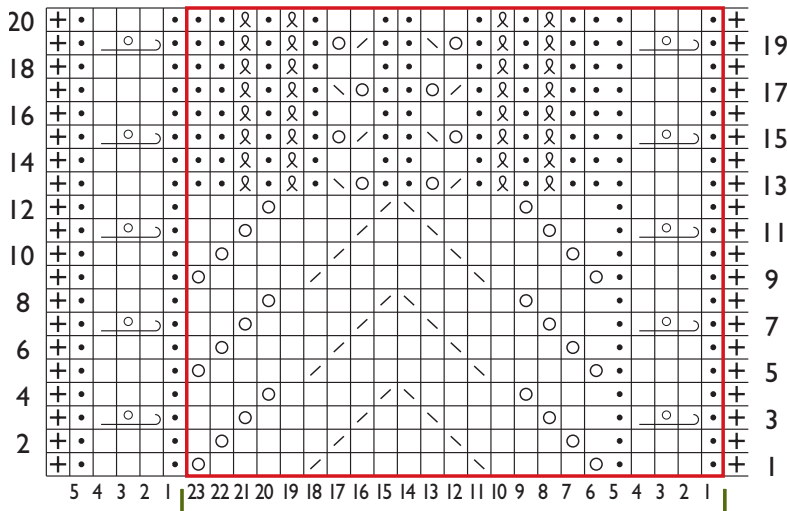
Width of bind-off edge of collar: 18¼" (46.5 cm)

Total collar length: 5" (12.5 cm)

Length of collar shaping at bottom:

2½" (6.5 cm)

## Twist Flowers



Patt = Mult of 23 + 5 + 2 selv sts  
20-row repeat

- K on RSR; P on WSR
- P on RSR; K on WSR
- Yarn over
- Twist st
- K2tog RS, P2tog WS
- Ssk RS, ssp WS or P2tog tbl
- Selvage st
- W3 (wrap 3) RS lift 3rd st on LHN backward over the first 2 sts, k1, yo, k1. On next WSR—Purl the 3 sts.
- Pattern repeat

### CROCHET STITCHES

#### Crochet chain (ch)

Make a slipknot and place it on the hook. \*Wrap the yarn counterclockwise around the hook (Figure 1) and pull it through the loop on the hook (Figure 2). Repeat from \* for the desired number of chain stitches.

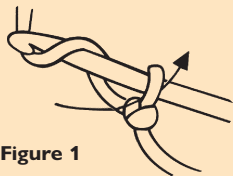


Figure 1

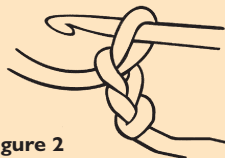


Figure 2

#### Single crochet (sc)

Working from right to left, insert hook from front to back into a stitch, grab the yarn, and draw through a loop. \*Insert the hook through the next stitch (Figure 1), wrap the yarn around the hook; and pull a second loop through to the front. Wrap the yarn around the hook and pull a loop through both loops on the hook (Figure 2). Repeat from \* for the desired number of stitches.

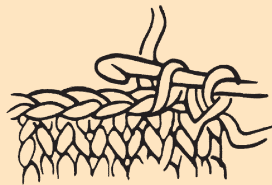


Figure 1



Figure 2

#### Slip-stitch crochet (sl st)

Working from right to left, insert hook from front to back into a stitch, grab the yarn to make a loop (Figure 1), and pull loop through to the front. \*Insert the hook through the next stitch, grab the yarn to make a loop (Figure 2), and pull the new loop through the stitch, then through the loop already on the hook—1 stitch remains on hook. Repeat from \* for the desired number of stitches.

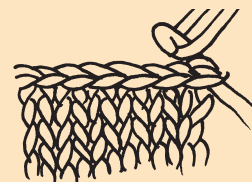
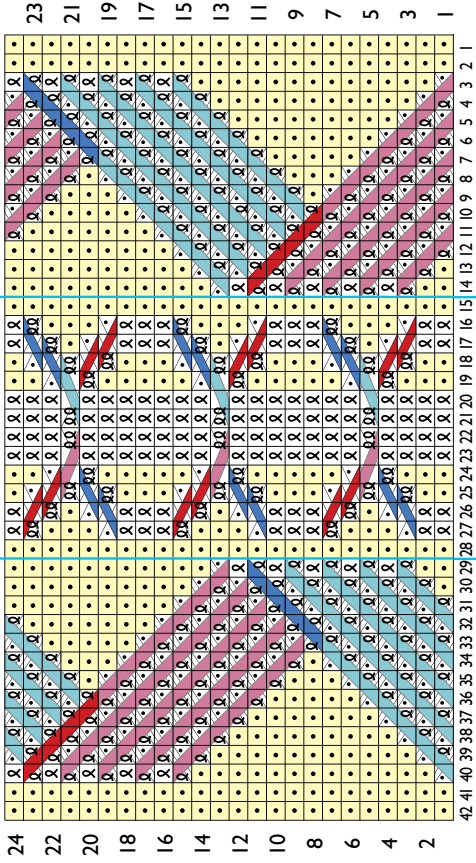


Figure 1



Figure 2

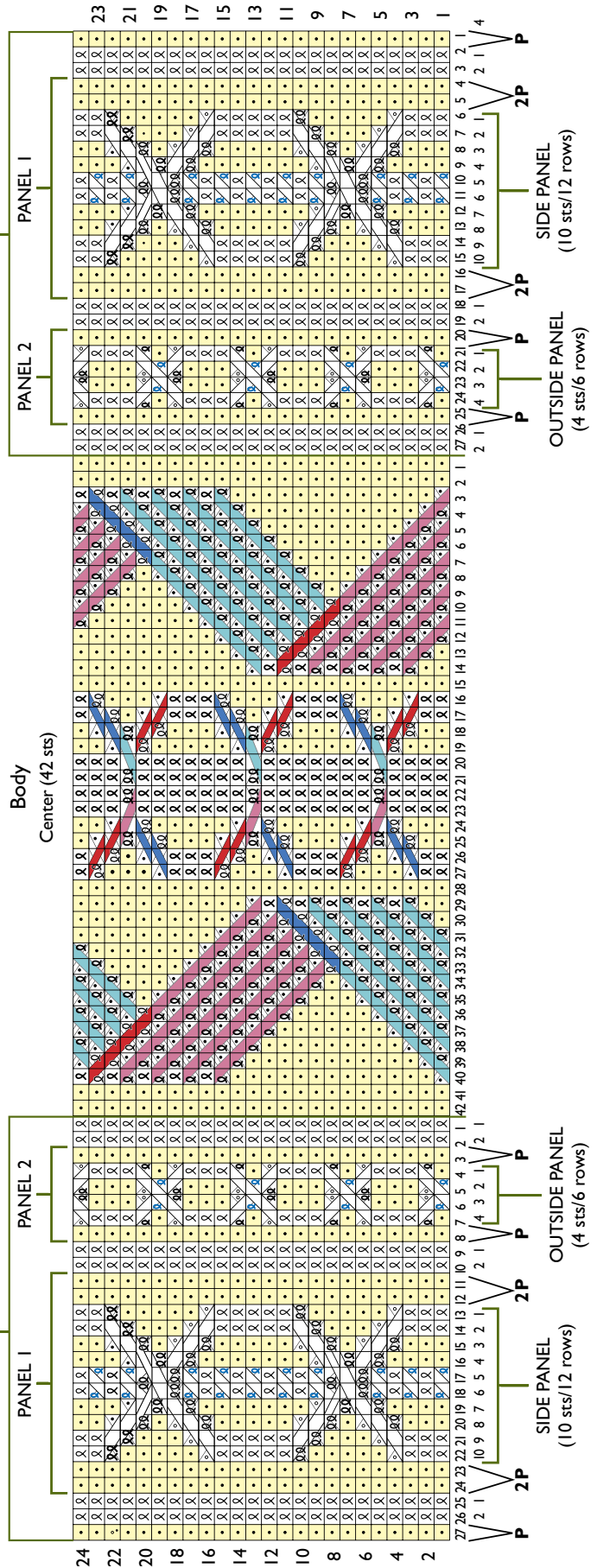
Center Motif



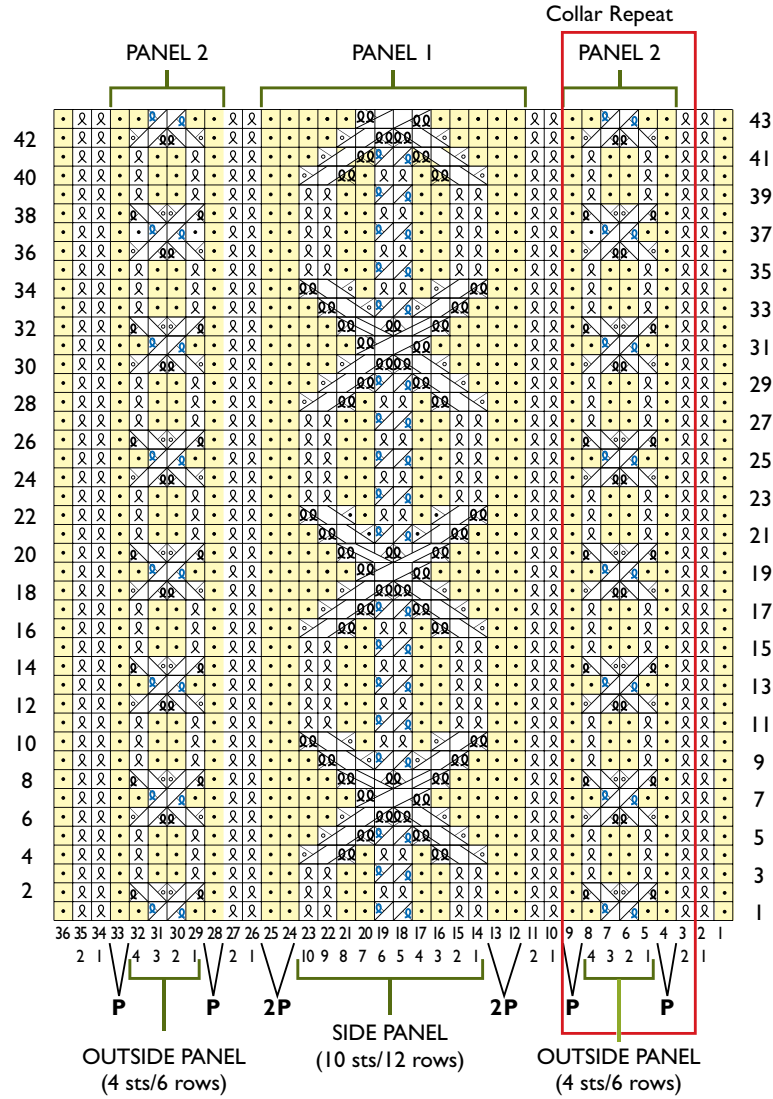
- K on RSR; P on WSR
- P on RSR; K on WSR
- Single twist KI tbl on RSR; Pl tbl on WSR
- T3F
- T3B
- T2F
- T2B
- DBLT2F
- DBLT2B
- DBLT4B
- DBLT4F
- DBLT3F
- DBLT3B

See page 309 for definitions of symbols

Side Panels  
27 sts



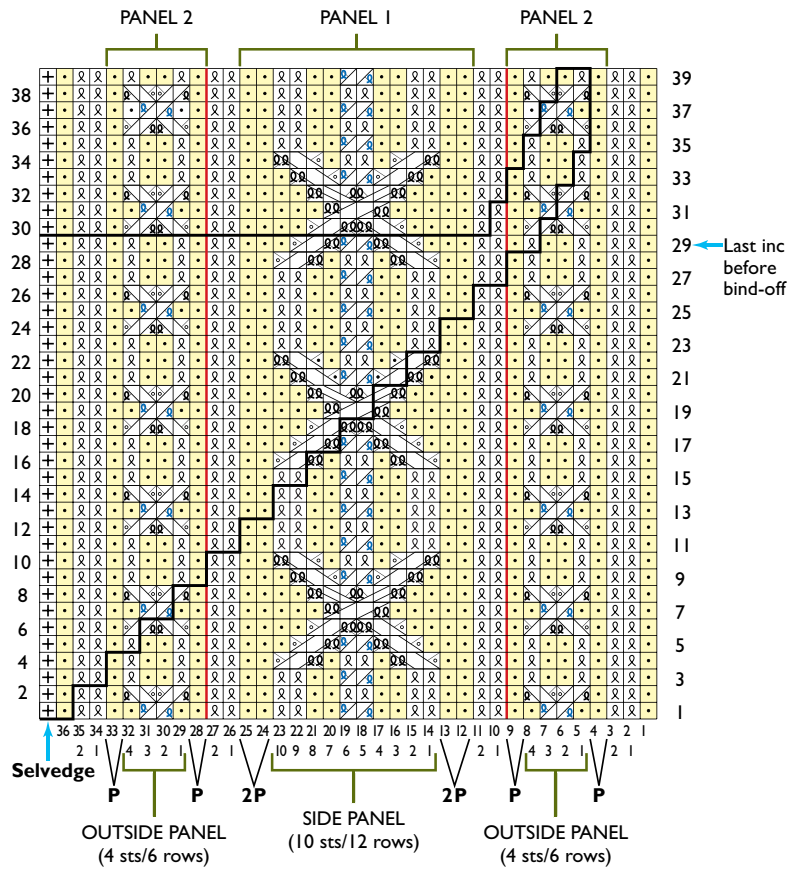
### Sleeve Center, Cuff, and Collar



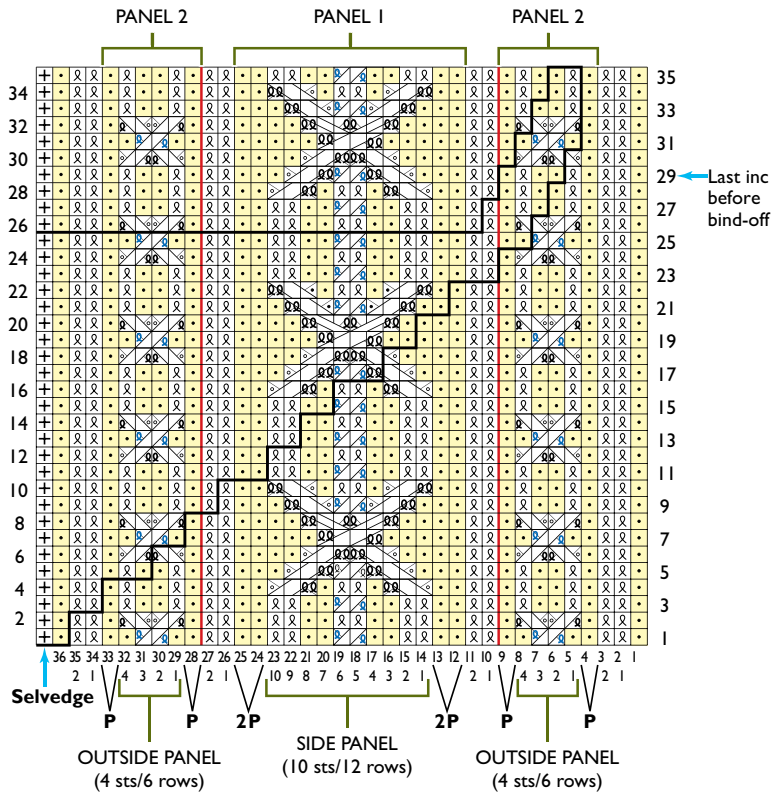
- Purl
  Single twist
  T3B
  T2F
  T3F
  T2B
  DBLT2B
  DBLT3F
  DBL T3B
  Patt repeat

See page 309 for definitions of symbols.

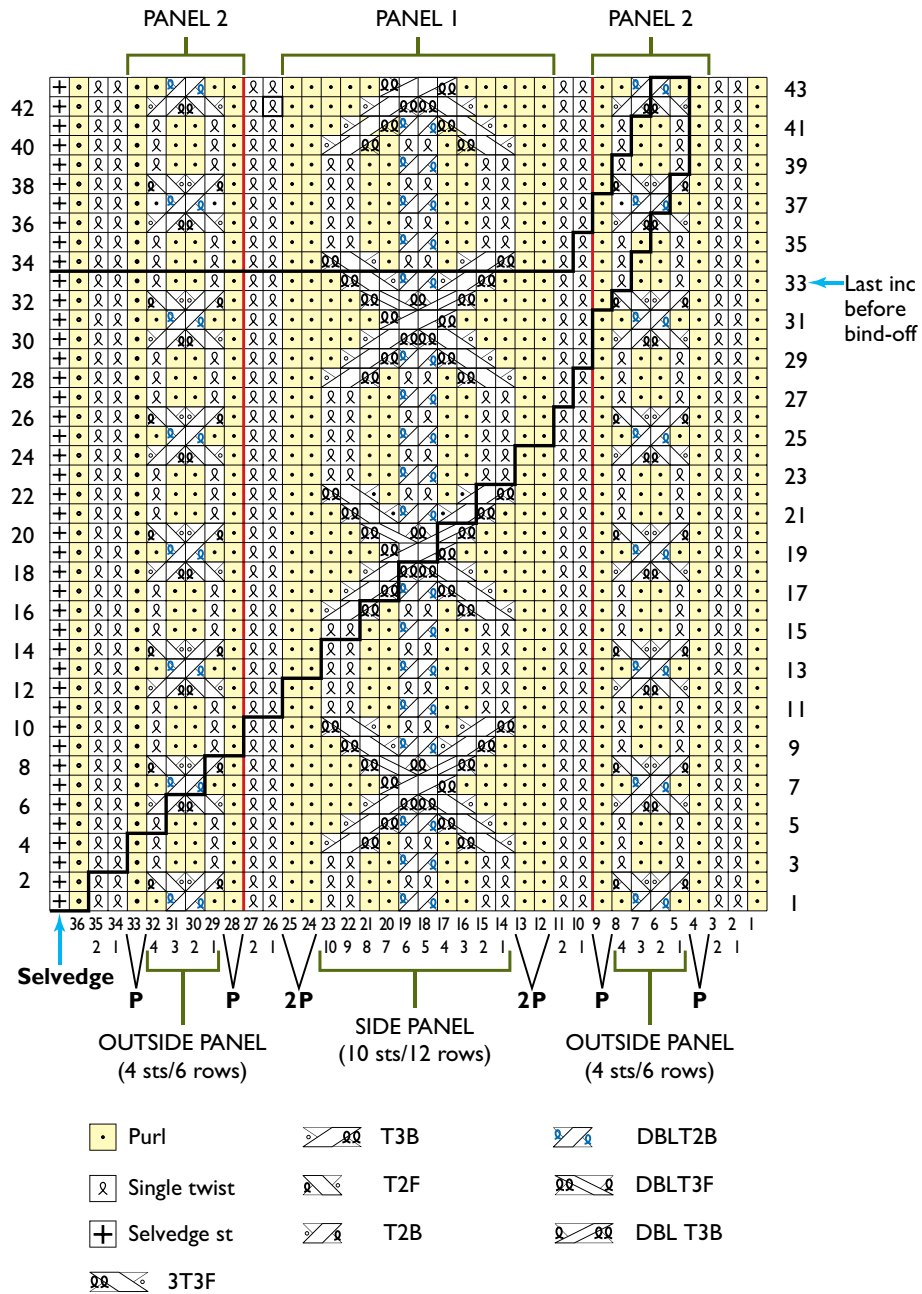
### Right Label (Medium)



### Right Label (Small)



## Right Lapel (Large)



See page 309 for definitions of symbols.

## LEFT LAPEL

.....

With MC and size 8 (5 mm) straight needles, CO 2 sts. Work 2 rows even in St st, ending with a WS row. Work as for right lapel for your size, reversing the shaping.

**Note:** As for right lapel, work the first st of every RS row and last st of every WS row in garter st; if there are not enough sts to work a complete cable crossing, work the sts as twisted knit sts or rev St st instead, as required to maintain patt.

## COLLAR

.....

**Note:** RS of collar corresponds to WS of body so the RS of the collar will show on the outside when the collar is folded back.

With MC and size 8 (5 mm) straight needles, CO 86 sts. Establish patt from Row 1 of Sleeve, Cuff, and Collar chart as foll: Work the **selvedge, then the last 3** sts of the pattern repeat box once, rep the 7-st patt 11 times, then work the first **4** sts of the next patt rep box once, **then work the selvedge**. Note: When working both edges of the first row where there are not enough sts to work in patt, work in Reverse St st.

Cont in patt, inc 1 st at each side (inside selvedge sts) on the next 4 RS rows, working new sts in patt as shown, and ending with Row 10 of chart—94 sts (13 reps of 7 + 1 “plus” st + 2 selvedge sts). Work even through Row 30 of chart—piece should measure 5" (12.5 cm). BO all sts.

## FINISHING

Block pieces to measurements (see page 261). Place 29 (30, 33) held right front shoulder sts on one needle and the corresponding 29 (30, 33) right back shoulder sts on another needle. Holding needles parallel with RS touching and WS facing out, use MC and tip of cir needle in smallest size and the three-needle bind-off method (see page 263) to join shoulder sts; BO ridge will be on WS of garment. Rep for left shoulder sts. With MC threaded on a tapestry needle, sew side seams. Baste the shaped edge of each lapel along V-neck edge, making sure that RS of each lapel is on the WS of the coat. With MC, use a whipstitch (see page 266) to sew lapels to neck edge. Pin collar to neck edge with RS of collar on WS of coat, matching the 4 inc'd sts at each side of collar to 4 dec'd sts along inner edges of lapels. With MC, use a whipstitch to sew collar along edges of lapels and back neck edge.