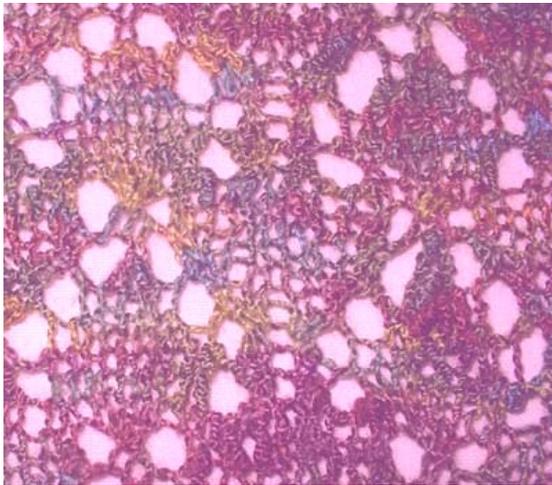


LACE SCARF

SIMPLE LACE



LACE IS EASY TO KNIT. Lace is typically made with fairly large needles relative to the size of the yarn. This makes the knitting progress more quickly than one might expect and creates the open lacy effect. The work will be more or less open depending on choice of needle size.

Alternatively dropping and adding stitches to create holes is the basis of the pattern. Variations are endless. Different methods of knitting stitches together create patterns that lean and have texture.

MATERIALS

- Handspun fingerling or lace weight yarn. (240 yds makes about 4 ft of scarf)
- #7 or #8 needles or any other preferred size.

PATTERN

This pattern uses a multiple of 9 stitches, plus 4 sts on each side done in seed stitch as a border.

Cast on 53 sts. Work **seed stitch** for 4 rows.

Pattern Row 1 and all odd WS (wrong side) rows: Seed st (k,p,k,p) 4 sts, p across, last 4 sts seed st (p,k,p,k)

Pattern Row 2: Seed st 4 sts (k,p,k,p), *k2, k2tog, yo, k1, yo, ssk, k2; repeat from * 5 times, last 4 sts seed st (p,k,p,k)

Pattern Row 4: Seed st 4 sts, *k1, k2tog, yo, k3, yo, ssk, k1; repeat from * 5 times, last 4 sts seed st

Pattern Row 6 & 8: Seed st 4 sts, *k2tog, yo, k5, yo, ssk; repeat from * 5 times, last 4 sts seed st

Pattern Row 10: Seed st 4 sts, *k3, yo, sl2 knitwise-k1-p2sso, yo, k3; repeat from * 5 times, last 4 sts seed st

Repeat pattern rows 1-10 until about desired length. Work seed st for 4 rows. Bind off and weave in end.

Remaining yarn may be used to add fringe. Cut into (150) 3" pieces and slip knot (75) evenly to each end to make a 1.5" fringe. This is easily done by wrapping yarn 150 times around a 1.5" wide piece of cardboard or ruler and cutting it at one edge.

To open (block) the lace pattern after knitting, gently washed the piece, stretch to desired shape, and pin to a towel to dry.

SEED STITCH

For odd number of stitches:

Row 1: *k1, p1; rep from *

Row 2: *k1, p1; rep from *



STITCH KEY

k: knit

p: purl

yo: wrap yarn starting at back of work, under then over working needle to create a stitch

k2tog: knit two stitches together by sliding working needle through next two stitches on holding needle together as though you were knitting a single stitch and knit to the working needle. This stitch creates a 1 stitch decrease.

ssk: slip working needle into next stitch as if you were going to knit it (knitwise) and slip off holding needle onto working needle. Repeat. You now have two stitches slipped to working needle. This process has turned the two stitches to face the opposite direction. Slide the holding needle into both together so they can be knit and use the working needle to knit them off together. The resulting one stitch decreases leans the opposite direction from the k2tog decrease.

sl2 knitwise-k1-p2sso: slip two stitches from the holding needle onto the working needle knitwise (see ssk above). Knit the next stitch. On the working needle, pass the last slipped stitch over the knitted stitch and off the working needle. Repeat with the next slipped stitch. This creates a two stitch decrease.

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YOUR UNIQUE FIBER

Each animal and plant produces fiber with unique qualities.

TUSSAH SILK is a wild silk produced in China by small caterpillars called silkworms. Silk has a wonderful luster and adds shine and unexpected strength to a yarn. Silk is a straight fiber that tends to lay flat. Blending it with fluffier woolen fibers creates a softer yarn.

TARGHEE is one of America's youngest sheep breeds, having been developed this century in an effort to combine the fine fleece qualities of the Rambouillet/Merino with the meat production of the western range sheep. The new breed was named after the Targhee National Forest where the animals grazed during the summer. Intensive selection for very fine fleeces resulted in consistent production of extremely soft fiber. The Targhee we use for our fingerling yarns is the softest 21 micron fleece.

ANGORA rabbits are the source of wool that is incredibly soft and warm. Handspun into a durable yarn, it is eight times warmer than sheep wool, and so light it provides warmth without weight. Angora wool is gently harvested during the rabbits natural molting process.

BLUEFACED LEICESTER is of the English Longwool type and originated near Hexham in the county of Northumberland, England during the early 1900's. These sheep originated from Border Leicester individuals selected for the blue face (white hairs on black skin) and finer fleeces. They are found primarily in Northern England, Scotland and Wales, and more recently are being established in the United States. The wool is known for its luster and fineness averaging under 28 microns. These wool qualities are passed on to the crossbred offspring.

NATURAL AND DYED COLOR

NATURAL FIBER COLORS range from white, grays, or reddish tans to dark browns and black. Tussah silk ranges from honey color to russet. Natural colors blend well with dyes and dyed fibers creating interesting heathered effects and subtle shadings.

ACID DYE is composed of biodegradable molecules commercially available in a multitude of colors that the fiber artist can mix and match. The dye is almost completely taken up by the fiber leaving little or none to be composted. Acid dyes are very colorfast.

NATURAL DYES produce beautiful mellow colors, but garments made with them must be carefully cared for because they tend to fade. In order to create a full range of colors from plant materials heavy metal (such as chrome) mordents are required. We use only biocompatible mordents (such as alum), limiting the available natural palette.



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Cedar Fen Farm

HOME MADE, HANDSPUN

Committed to a Sustainable Future

