

# Mosaic Dish Towels

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Version: v121511

**Finished Size:**

16" wide by 26" long (xcm by y cm)

**Yarn:**

2 skeins of Louet Euroflax Sport Weight yarn (100% linen) - 270 yards (247 meters)/3.53 ounces (100 grams), MC 01 Champagne

1 skein of Louet Euroflax Sport Weight yarn (100% linen) - 270 yards (247 meters)/3.53 ounces (100 grams), CC 47 Terra Cotta

*Note – three skeins of background color and one skein of contrast color will make two towels*

**Materials:**

Size 3 (3.25 mm) knitting needles or size to obtain gauge

Tapestry needle

**Gauge:**

24 stitches and 30 rows over 4"/10 cm in Stockinette. To save time, take time to check gauge.

**Skills:**

- Reading charts
- Mosaic knitting

**Abbreviations:**

- BO: Bind off
- CC: Contrast Color
- CO: Cast on
- Cont: Continue
- MC: Main color
- Rep: Repeat
- St(s): Stitch(es)

**Introduction:**

Linen blend dishtowels are great in the kitchen and also a great way to learn/practice a new knitting technique. Mosaic knitting produces a complicated-looking pattern but requires only one color per row.

**Pattern**

With MC, CO 96 stitches. Work in Stockinette for one inch. On wrong side row, increase 17 stitches evenly, 113 stitches active.

Attach CC and work from chart, repeating the pattern 11 times. See notes on working mosaic patterns. After completing row 28 of the mosaic band, work a knit row, decreasing 17 stitches evenly across the row. Work in Stockinette stitch with MC for 19". On a wrong side row, increase 17 stitches evenly across the row.

Repeat the mosaic border, joining the CC and working the mosaic band chart rows 1 through 28. After completing the band, decrease 17 stitches evenly across the row. Work in Stockinette stitch in MC for 1".

BO loosely in knit. Weave in ends. Block.

## Chart

	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
														27
	■	■			■	■	■	■	■			■	■	25
					■				■					23
	■		■	■	■				■	■	■		■	21
			■									■		19
	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	17
					■				■		■			15
	■		■	■	■				■	■	■		■	13
			■		■				■					11
	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	9
			■				■				■			7
	■		■	■	■		■		■	■	■		■	5
					■				■					3
	■	■			■	■	■	■	■			■	■	1

Created in KnitVisualizer ([www.knittingfoundry.com](http://www.knittingfoundry.com))



## Mosaic Notes

To begin the color work mosaic band, you drop the background color – don't cut it, attach the contrast color and begin the pattern. The contrast color is represented in the chart by the dark squares. When a row starts with a dark block that means you use the contrast color for that row and the next. When it starts with just the background block, you do that row and the next with the background color.

In the first row, the first dark block means that we are using the contrast color as the working yarn. You knit all the dark blocks and slip the background blocks. Always slip stitches purl-wise and keep the working yarn to the wrong side of the work. For this row, that means knit 2, slip 2, knit 5, slip 2, knit 2, etc, repeating the chart as required. Now, you turn and are ready for row two – a missing row on the chart. That is because you don't need a chart. Your knitting will tell you what to do. When you come to a contrast color stitch on your needle, purl it with

the same color. When you come to a background color, slip it as if to purl. Since you are working on the wrong side, you would hold the working yarn in front on the wrong side.

Now you are ready for row three. The first stitch on the chart is a background stitch so you pick up the background color, twisting it around the contrast color for neatness. You will knit the background squares and slip the contrast blocks. When you get to row four, slip the contrast stitches and purl the background ones.

Some rules to remember:

- Don't slip your selvedge stitches.
- The color of the first stitch on a right side row determines the working color for the next two rows.
- Dark symbols on the chart refer to the contrast color. No symbols refer to the background color.
- A stitch never changes its color on the wrong side rows. All of the color changes are done on the right side.
- Always slip the stitches purl-wise with the work to the wrong side of the piece. If you are on the right side of the work, that means the yarn is in back as if to knit. If you are on the wrong side or even number row, you hold the yarn in front as if to purl.
- Twist your two yarns at the beginning of the odd rows to make the carried yarn look neater.

## **References:**

Walker, Barbara G. Mosaic Knitting. Pittsville, WI. Schoolhouse Press. 1976. For this project I used Band #22 from page 107.