

Sarah in Lace

Machine Knit Version

by Emily Mizer

Ideal for hand dyed or natural yarns with slight color gradient, this cowl will let the yarn speak for itself. Cables on each side create a scalloped, slightly rolling edge without allowing the normal curl of stockinette stitch. The length and width are easy to modify--just add lace repeats to achieve your desired size. This pattern is suitable for beginners familiar with the latch tool and transfer tools.

MATERIALS

225 yards/115g of DK weight yarn
pictured in Madeline Tosh Tosh DK

MACHINE

SilverReed LK-150 or any mid-gauge

NOTIONS

Scrap yarn
Ravel Cord
2 Two-prong transfer tools
Latch Tool
Wet-erase Markers

GAUGE

20 stitches = 4 in
Gauge is not vital to this project,
but you do not want a very tight fabric.
I use Tension 5



KEY

CO - cast on

BO - bind off

RC - row count

COR - carriage starts on right side

COL - carriage starts on left side

RS - right or "public" side of garment - faces away from you as you knit on your machine

WS - wrong or "private" side of garment - faces toward you as you knit on your machine

RC - right cable cross

LC - left cable cross

PATTERN NOTES

Changing Size:

- **To increase the width/height of the cowl**, work additional repeats of lace pattern horizontally, cast on a multiple of 18 and then add 8 stitches to account for the edge cables (4 stitches for each side cable).
- **To increase the length/circumference**, repeat rows 1-10 as many times as you wish.
- Please note that knitting under 12 repeats will make the cowl difficult to fit over your head!
- If you stay with three horizontal repeats, each vertical repeat uses around 7-8g/15 yards of yarn.
- Adding repeats will require more yardage.

Decrease Options

- **Recommended Decrease for this pattern - 2-Prong Tool**
 - This is a standard decrease using a 2-prong transfer tool instead of a 1-prong.
 - Right-leaning decrease: using a 2-prong transfer tool with the *left-most* prong on the needle that will become the lace eyelet, transfer two stitches one needle *to the right* each (e.g., 10R and 11R's stitches will be placed on the 11R and 12R needles, leaving 10R blank to form an eyelet.)
 - Left-leaning decrease: using a 2-prong transfer tool with the *right-most* prong on the needle that will become the lace eyelet, transfer two stitches one needle *to the left* each (e.g., 10L and 11L's stitches will be placed on the 11L and 12L needles, leaving 10L blank to form an eyelet).
 - This decrease is used on both sides of the photo below.



- **Normal/Standard Decrease - 1 Prong Tool**

- Right-leaning decrease: using a 1-prong transfer tool, transfer the stitch on the needle that will become the lace eyelet (marked in a chart with an “o”) one stitch to the right. The transferred stitch is now *behind* the stitch on the needle immediately to its right. The stitch where the needle holding the decrease is located is marked in a chart using a right-leaning slash: /
- Left-leaning decrease: using a 1-prong transfer tool, transfer the stitch on the needle that will become the lace eyelet (marked in the chart with an “o”) one stitch to the left. The transferred stitch is now *behind* the stitch on the needle immediately to its left. This is marked using a left-leaning slash: \
- This decrease is pictured on the *right* side of the photo below.



- **In and Out Decrease**

- Right-leaning decrease: using a 1-prong transfer tool, transfer the stitch *to the right* of the needle that will become the lace eyelet *one needle to the left* (e.g., move the stitch on 11R to 10R). THEN, move BOTH stitches *one needle to the right*. (10R will be empty, and 11R will hold two stitches). This places the stitch that was on 10R in front of the stitch on 11R and gives it dominance in the fabric.
- Left-leaning decrease: using a 1-prong transfer tool, transfer the stitch *to the left* of the needle that will become the lace eyelet *one needle to the right* (e.g., move the stitch on 11L to 10L). THEN, move BOTH stitches *one needle to the left*. This places the stitch that was on 10L in front of the stitch on 11L and gives it dominance in the fabric.
- This decrease is pictured on the *left* side of the photo above.

Cable Tips

- The set of stitches transferred *first* in a cable is what shows on the front/right side of the work. I like to call those the “dominant” part of the cable when I’m thinking about what stitches go where. In this cowl, the “dominant” stitches of each cable travel from the center of the cowl outward.
- For this cowl, remember that the set of cable stitches that moves first always moves towards the outside of the cowl.
- Feel free to play with cables and shake things up!
- Place a small claw weight underneath the cable cross on each side of the work to help ensure the carriage knits these stitches easily.

Mark It Up!

- Use a set of wet erase markers like Expo’s Vis-à-Vis markers to denote cabled stitches, purl stitches, or central stitches of the lace pattern repeat on the bed of your knitting machine. This can help you remember where to start each lace repeat, which stitches to ladder down to latch up as purl, and which direction cable crosses should go.

Row Count Tips

- The Row Counter on your machine displays the number of rows that have already been knitted, but it is easy to use it as an indicator for what you should do next. Consider “RC 002” to mean you should work Row 2 of the chart for this pattern.
- Using Row Count like this also means that every row that ends in 2 (22, 32, 42...) will *always* mean it is time to work Row 2 of the chart in this pattern.
- Row 2 on the lace chart means there are *two stitches* between each eyelet in the pattern repeat. Row 4 has *four stitches*, Row 6 *six*, etc.

Hand-Transferred Lace Tips

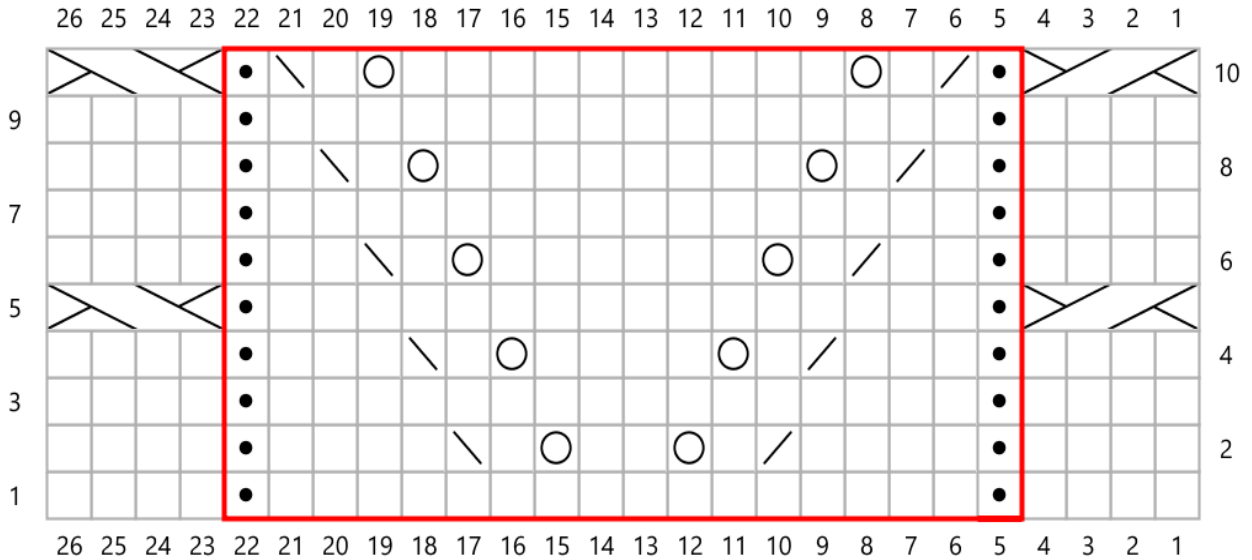
- Considering the above Row Count tips, lace transfer work is only done when even numbers show on the Row Counter
- Each lace pattern repeat makes a “V” shape out of the eyelets with five eyelets on each leg of the “V.”
- Each subsequent eyelet is one needle to the right or to the left of the previous eyelet needle. Think of the eyelets as moving “out” from the center.
- Make sure that all needles are in working position after you have transferred stitches for a lace row.



Detailed Instructions

- In the Written Instructions section below, I take you step-by-step through the first lace row and the first cable row. The other lace and cable rows build off of those techniques, but are not explained in detail, needle number by needle number.
- If you are an experienced machine knitter, feel free to print off only page 5 for your pattern.

CHARTED INSTRUCTIONS

Sarah in Lace



- O eyelet/yarn over
- \ Left-leaning decrease
- / Right-leaning decrease
- purl
-  left cable cross
-  right cable cross

Cast on 62 stitches from L31 to R31 in scrap yarn.

Knit at least 6 rows in scrap yarn, then knit 1 row ravel cord.

Knit 1 row in Main Yarn.

Begin Chart, knitting 3 pattern repeats across.

Repeat chart 13 times or until you have reached your desired length.

Drop down and latch tool ladder up purl stitches on stitches marked with a • (or wait and do this after you have scrapped off).

Scrap off.

Graft edges together.

Gently wash and block. Let dry and enjoy!

WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS

Using scrap yarn, cast on 62 stitches from 31L to 31R using your CO of choice.

Knit at least 6 rows in scrap yarn.

Knit 1 row ravel cord.

RC000: COR. Knit one row across the waste yarn using your main yarn.

PATTERN REPEAT

RC 001: COL. Knit across.

RC 002: COR. Lace Row

Detail: Working Hand Transferred Lace from the *right* side of the needle bed to the *left* using a 2-prong transfer tool standard decrease (as described in the Pattern Notes section above)

Transfer Stitches 20R-21R one needle to the *right* each, leaving 20R open, one stitch on 21R, and two stitches on 22R.

Transfer stitches 16R-17R one needle to the *left* each, leaving 16R open, one stitch on 17R, and two stitches on 15R.

Transfer stitches 2R-3R right to 3R-4R, leaving 2R open.

Transfer stitches 2L-3L left to 3L-4L, leaving 2L open.

Transfer stitches 17L-16L to 16L-15L, leaving 17L open.

Transfer stitches 20L-21L to 21L-22L, leaving 20L open.

Notice that the needle numbers mirror each other on the left and right sides.

Make sure all empty eyelet needles are in work.

Knit across.

RC 003: Knit across.

RC 004: Lace Row

RC 005: Cable Row

Detail: On the right-most edge of your work, using two 2-prong transfer tools, place the stitches from 28R-29R on the first transfer tool, and place the stitches from 30R-31R on the second transfer tool.

Transfer the stitches from 28R-29R to needles 30R-31R by crossing the left-most transfer tool in front of the right-most transfer tool.

After moving the first set of stitches out, place the stitches from 30R-31R onto the empty needles left by 28R-29R by crossing behind the now-full 30R-31R needles and slipping the stitches off of the transfer tool. This may be a bit tight depending on your yarn and tension.

On the left-most edge of your work, using two 2-prong transfer tools and the same method as described above for the right-most cable, transfer the stitches from 28L-29L to 30L-31L. Then place the remaining stitches on the empty 28L-29L needles.

Knit across.

RC 006: Lace Row

RC 007: Knit across.

RC 008: Lace Row

RC 009: Knit across.

RC 010: Cable Row, Lace Row

*Repeat lace pattern *13 times* or until you have reached your desired length. Note that adding repeats requires more yarn.*

PURL STITCHES

Ladder Down Stitches and Latch Up Purls

For each stitch marked with a • on the chart, release the stitch from the needle and drop it down to the bottom of the work where it meets the scrap yarn and ravel cord. With wrong side facing (don't twist the work if it is on the machine), use the latch hook tool to latch and carry the loops back up to the needle bed, hanging the last stitch loop back on the needle.

You can do this step after each pattern repeat or after you have completed your pattern repeats.

You can also do this step after scrapping your work off of the machine, but make sure to do it with the wrong side facing you, or you will simply latch up knit stitches again.

FINISHING

Scrap off using scrap yarn.

Graft CO and BO edges together using method of choice. I used Kitchener stitch. Be sure to graft purls as purls if using this method.

Weave in ends.

Gently wash and block your cowl. Let it dry completely, and enjoy!

For more pictures, visit this blog post on my site:

<https://elyknits.com/2021/07/22/free-machine-knitting-pattern-sarah-in-lace/>

ABOUT THE DESIGNER

Emily is a West Texas transplant who has lived in the Tulsa area for nearly a decade. Her obsessions include freshwater fishkeeping, miniature schnauzers, fantasy novels, frogs, machine knitting, and anything yarn related. You can contact her at elyknits.com/contact or on Instagram [@elyknits](https://www.instagram.com/elyknits).