# Sweater 101

### How to Plan Sweaters that Fit ...

and Organize Your Knitting Life at the Same Time



**Cheryl Brunette** 

For Lena and Magdalena, my mother and grandmother, through whose hands a million miles of threads flowed.

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### **Foreword**

As the owner of Patternworks, I was in the fortunate position of being able to introduce tools that enhance the joy of knitting. When Cheryl Brunette brought us her manuscript for "How to Plan Sweaters That Fit and Organize Your Knitting Life at the Same Time," I was amazed at how simple she had made the process—for both designing a sweater and working from a pattern.

Cheryl used her gift for capturing and celebrating the essentials of life to lay out a basic reference that brings sanity to the sweater-knitting life. Now, sixteen years later, her *Sweater 101* continues to provide an elegant solution—and serves as an invaluable reference—for successful sweater knitting. A classic is timeless.

Progress has made it possible to have an e-book version of *Sweater 101* available for instant reference and, fortuitously, Cheryl sent a copy to my computer just in time to save the sweater I had impulsively started using a commercial pattern that I hadn't put through the *Sweater 101* sanity check. It turns out that I needed to check my body measurements and adjust the sweater dimensions.

Recently I helped a friend through a simple top-down raglan cardigan for her husband. I originally lent her a popular sweater leaflet from an established publisher with patterns for different top-down raglan styles in a range of sizes and gauges. We had probably sold more than a thousand copies and I never heard of a problem.

When she got to the body, the pattern indicated a number of stitches that would have made the sweater fit an elephant. I couldn't believe it. Then I plugged the measurements into sweater software for a top-down raglan. This time other numbers didn't jive. Incredible! The Sweater 101 once-over saved the day.

How simple it is to avoid aggravation and experience the joy of knitting with a little help from our friends. Thank you, Cheryl.

Linda Skolnik founder of Patternworks and co-author of *The Knitting Way: A Guide to Spiritual Self-Discovery* 

### **Preface**

It appears that *Sweater 101* has become a "classic." This happened while it was in print and I was paying attention to other things, but it makes sense that we arrived here together.

My mother, like her Austro-Hungarian mother, was adept at every fabric/thread skill in the known galaxy, but her passion was knitting. Besides being lightning fast (she knit a navy blue cardigan one Friday in 1962 so that I could wear it to a dance that night) her work was exquisite. When she died in 1984 I inherited a small amount of money and a large box of yarn.

I spent the money on a BOND knitting frame to help me wade through the yarn, became enchanted with its mechanism, started writing about it and taught classes on it. This led to instructional videos and my working in a yarn shop one day a week for almost 10 years. I was the Tuesday Troubleshooter, and 99% of the trouble that walked through the door had to do with two subjects: "How can I make that sweater in this yarn for my granddaughter whose arms are longer than Olive Oyl's?" and "How do I sew this together so that it looks good?"

Variations on problem one included, "Help! I just spent \$217 and a year knitting this for my husband and he can't wear it because the sleeves hang to his knees! How did that happen? I followed the pattern exactly," and "I knit this in college and it's been in the drawer for 14 years because it's too short and wide, but I love the cables and color. I want to rip it out and make it again so that it fits this time. How can I do this?"

I started showing individuals how to take measurements and draw little "picture patterns" so that they could adapt any yarn and pattern to their size. Then I started teaching classes on the technique, and that led to *Sweater 101* which was originally published by Patternworks in 1991. When it went out of print recently, I decided to release an ebook version and a new print edition.

To help people with the second problem, the one about sewing sweater pieces together, I made a video, *Finishing 101*, which was published around 1992 and has also gone out of production. I looked at it recently. I had hired someone to "do" my hair and makeup. Yikes! What was I thinking? But it's still full of useful information. Did you know that you need to make your first finishing decision before you even cast-on? If there is enough interest in this book, I'll digitize and re-release *Finishing 101* as a dvd.

I've been knitting for over 50 years, often prolifically, but I haven't done much in the past 12 years. Other things have taken my time and attention. However, I have a mammoth (and gorgeous) yarn stash tucked away that is patiently waiting for my return. I don't know when that will be. I have some things to do before my next knitting frenzy, but I'm sure it will arrive some day. It's in my genes.

# 1 Introduction

### Knitting in the mid-20th Century

In the mid-1950s the knitting life was simple. Mom and I went to Harry's Department Store, eight blocks away, to buy yarn. We had four choices: baby/fingering, sport weight, worsted weight, and bulky, though he didn't carry much of that. If we needed bulky we knitted two strands of worsted together, and it was thick stuff.

Our fiber choices were slim, wool or wool, except for the baby yarns which were wool or nylon. "Pompadour" was the fancy nylon baby yarn with a shiny rayon thread twisted into it. It was okay to use a man-made yarn for baby things because babies are messy, and modern mothers had switched from wool soakers to rubber pants and cute sweater outfits that could survive modern washing machines. Harry did have some skinny cotton threads and thick cotton rug yarns, but these were reserved for crochet.

There was a limited selection of books featuring "classic" sweater designs. The baby books had lots of lacework cardigans and miniature afghans knit in interesting textures. The men's books included scarves, gloves and socks like those Mom knit for the "boys" during WWII from the Red Cross book, only the colors had changed from khaki to black, grey and brown.

Occasionally, we'd go to a "big" department store that was having a yarn sale. We'd buy a trunkload of worsted weight wool, always six four-ounce skeins of each color, Mom's standard for "enough for a sweater." Our color choices included navy blue, royal blue, sky blue . . . dark brown, medium brown and beige . . . and white, pink, and maroon. If they had more colors, we'd grab them too. Once home, we'd knit ourselves silly until the next sale. At the end of every year, the leftover bits and pieces became mittens, hats and at least one crocheted afghan.

It was a balanced wool ecosystem, predictable and comfortable.

### **Knitting Today**

Today's knitting life is more complex. A good yarn shop is an explosion of colors, textures, and fibers. In the old days, we never had to think much about gauge because we knitted the same yarns over and over again on the same favorite pairs of needles. Now each yarn is a new adventure and it must be tested and measured for gauge and shrinkage. When you use more than one yarn in a sweater you have to make sure they can be cleaned the same way. We have dry-cleaning solvents that can make half of your white sweater sparkle while melting the angora half into a lump of yellow felt.

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There are racks of pattern magazines and shelves of "eye candy" books that leave us breathless with the possibilities. But because even the finest of shops cannot carry every yarn in every color, we frequently substitute a different brand or fiber for that specified in a pattern to get the "look" of the picture.

Even predictable pattern sizing has changed. A woman's "medium" sweater used to measure 36" around. Now it can measure anything from 34" to 44" to 50". [I wrote that in 1991, after a decade of very wide sweaters and hair. We're back to sleeker styles again, but who knows where they'll be in another 15 years?]

There are new tools as well. In the old days there were two groups, machine knitters who used skinny yarn to make things that looked store-bought and "hand knitters." They lived on different planets. The new bulky machines and frames that use hand-knitting yarns have brought the two worlds together. Just as you use a sewing machine to make a "hand-made blouse," or a table loom to make "hand-woven fabric," the home knitting machine is a tool to help you make "hand-made sweaters."

Yet with all the innovation and abundance, most knitters, whether they've been at it for 60 years or one month, have always had the same goal: to make sweaters that fit well and look good. And we want to do it simply.

For most people, knitting is a meditative, portable, creative handcraft. It fills that deep need that we all have, I think, to make something with our hands. And like everything else we do, we get better at it with each experience if we understand what we're doing and keep track of it so that we can improve a little every time. And that's why I wrote *Sweater 101*. Originally I dubbed it a tool for knitting in the 1990s, but it seems to work just as well in the 21st century.

### The Goals of Sweater 101

The first goal of *Sweater 101* is to give you the information you need to make sweaters in basic styles that fit you and your loved ones. You'll learn to draw your own "picture patterns" that are easy to follow and give you valuable information when it's time to make another sweater for the same person.

The second goal is to help you gather and organize your knitting information in one place. You'll save time because you won't have to reinvent the wheel when you pick up a new yarn and try to figure out what needle size or machine tension to use for a gauge swatch. You'll have a page of notes that will tell you instantly which needles gave you happy results on a similar yarn.

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### **Tools That Enhance Sweater 101**

### The Hand-held Calculator

Not long before *Sweater 101* was first published, a former math teacher tried to scare me about "The Invasion of the Hand-Held Calculators." She made it sound like an enemy plot to reduce all the brain cells in America to lime gelatin.

Maybe it's true, but I don't care. I love my simple calculator now as much as ever. It has fat buttons, is solar powered and has a memory which allows me to convert an old "picture pattern" into a new design with a different gauge and neckline in less than ten minutes. You'll learn to use it to save time and make fewer errors.

### The Decimal Ruler

Sweater 101 was originally published as a "workshop in a folder" which included this book, several pages of which were printed separately on card stock, a decimal ruler and a **Pocket Yarn Yardage Guide**.

I have a stainless steel decimal ruler that is older than I that's my favorite tool for measuring gauge because it speaks the same language as the calculator. Furthermore, because it's calibrated to 10ths rather than 8ths of an inch, I can get a slightly more refined measurement by using it.

Decimal rulers are novel and handy tools and you can find them for sale, but using the decimal equivalents of fractions on your regular ruler works just as well.

### The Yarn Yardage Guide

Many years ago, when I worked in a yarn shop, the question I dreaded most was "How much yarn do I need?" Then I discovered the **Pocket Yarn Yardage Guide** and decided it was the best tool invented since the screwdriver. You can tell at a glance approximately how many yards of yarn you need to knit almost any size and style sweater. Then you find out how many yards there are per skein in the yarn you want, flip the thing over, and it tells you instantly how many skeins you need. It's magic and it's still available from Patternworks.

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### Your Knitting Notebook

An important tool is your Knitting Notebook. As you collect picture patterns of your own projects, you'll have a personal reference library that will help you get better and faster with each effort. It's also a place to store your notes on people's measurements, gauge information, etc. The venerable old three-ring binder serves this purpose well.

If you're in one of your knitting-obsessed phases, you might need a new three-inch binder every two months. A one-inch binder might serve others of you for five years. However, I urge you to get one right away. Otherwise you might start leaving papers with current gauge information on the back seat of your sister's car again — or revert to the junk-mail-envelope system of filing important phone messages and knitting information.

There's nothing wrong with scattering your knitting information around the neighborhood, but you end up spending a great deal of time trying to find things, time that you could have spent knitting.

# 3 A Couple of Math Skills

Before you start writing your own picture patterns there are two skills that will help you through that process, and now is a good time to learn them. Using your calculator memory will save you time. Using the More-Or-Less-Right Formula is the key to your knitting freedom.

### Your Calculator Memory

The memory of a calculator is like a little note pad tucked in the back corner of its innards. It can hold only one number, but that number can have lots of digits. When you write a number on that pad, it stays there until you erase it. Meanwhile, you can call it up any time and it pops into the little window. You can see how useful this is when you need to use the same number over and over again like a row or a stitch gauge.

Although your calculator may not look or work exactly like mine, the principles of using its memory will be similar. Let's say you are charting a sweater based on a swatch that yields 4.15 stitches per inch. You've marked the inch measurements on the schematic part of your picture pattern. Turn on your number toy, and hit the MRC (memory recall) button. Probably it will still say '0' because there's nothing in the memory. If something does pop up, hit the M- button (subtract from memory) and the C (clear) or CE (clear entry) button. Hang in there with me. You did all this just to get to zero in case you weren't there already.

Now type in **4.15**, the number you will be using many times, **and M**+ (add to memory). On my calculator, a little M appears in the upper left corner of the window and stays there as long as something is being stored in memory.

Then hit CE or C. With luck, you have a 0 with a little M. Now you can start your calculations, and every time you need the number 4.15, hit the MRC button instead. Everything else is business as usual.

For example, 20 (the inches you want for the front body width) X (times) MRC=83. Notice the equals sign. You have to hit that in order to complete the multiplication.

**Push CE** (or **C** on some toys), and continue to figure the stitches you need at the back of the neck, at the cuff of the sleeve, the top of the sleeve, etc.

If you're a machine knitter and need to calculate the rows (5.87 is your makebelieve gauge) you'll need to:

- 1. Hit MRC
- 2. Hit M- (this erases 4.15 from your little notepad)
- 3. Clear
- 4. Type in 5.87
- 5. Hit M+ (this writes the new number on your pad)
- 6. Clear Entry (CE) or Clear

And bingo! You're ready to figure your rows.

If this sequence doesn't work for you, the culprit will probably be the C or CE. My calculator is cheap and simple. It has a Clear/On button, but no Clear Entry. I think if yours has both you need to use the CE rather than the C button in the above sequence, but experiment and take notes. If one doesn't work, the other one will.

If all else fails you can rummage around in the "warranties-and-other-useless-papers-I-can't-throw-away-yet" drawer to find your directions or you can just play around until you get it to work. This might take 10 minutes, or even half an hour. But I promise, if you take the time now, you will, in the long run, save hours that can be better spent knitting. You save effort every time you use it because you hit one button each time instead of three or four. It takes a few key strokes to set it up, but once you're rolling through a pattern, you can rejoice in the grace that comes with economy of movement.

However, there's an even more important reason to use it—reduced chance of error. Every time you type in 5.87, you run the risk of a finger goof. One of my favorites is to hit the 0 instead of decimal, e.g. 5087.

My brain downshifts into pleasant-drifting gear the moment I pick up yarn and needles, but even with my head in La-La Land I'm likely to stop before knitting 61,044 inches to the underarm bind-off. And you, too, would catch the error while it was still a number, before it became a scarf for a Woolly Mammoth.

However, you still have to stop and change it and hit all the keys again. By this time you're so paranoid about getting things right that you have to double-check. And if your finger goof has been worse, like 4.87 or 7.87, you might not catch it immediately. That might mean ripping out hours of work.

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### The More-or-Less Right Formula

"More-or-Less-Right" isn't really a formula. It's just a series of steps you take to go from more to less, or less to more, in an organized way. And making a sweater requires a lot of making more into less and vice versa.

Use it when . . .

- + Increasing from the bottom rib of a front, back or sleeve to the full width
- Gradually increasing from the cuff to the upper arm of a sleeve

And, because stockinette stitches are wider than they are tall . . .

- Planning the top width of a drop-shoulder sleeve (stitches) to fit into the armhole (rows)
  - Picking up and knitting along a side edge, as for a cardigan band The "formula" is a plain old long division problem with a few extra steps.

Whether you're going from more to less, or less to more, the principle is always the same. You start by dividing the number of stitches you have right now by the number of stitches you wish to increase or decrease.

Let's try a real-world example . . .

# How to Size a Sweater to Get the Fit You Really Want

There are three sources of information we can use to help us assign measurements to the sweater pieces that we make: actual body measurements; standard sizing; an existing sweater that fits well.

### 1. Actual Body Measurements

These vary dramatically from human to human and there are a few that are critical to making sweaters that fit. Chapter 6, "How to Take Body Measurements," tells you how to take the ones you need.

### 2. The Standard Sizes

Standard sizing is a system we've created to help us almost fit a lot of people. Because of it we can buy ready-made clothes and sweater designers can share their ideas with us. It has its limitations, but it's a great shortcut to most of the sizing information we need. **Appendix A**, at the end of this book, includes schematics for the three basic styles with measurements for 30 Standard Sizes. They're based on the measurements from hundreds of sweater patterns written from the 1930s to 1990 and National Bureau of Standards guidelines.

I looked at fashion trends over the decades and asked dozens of people about how they thought a "classic" sweater should fit. What emerged was a consensus that I would call "the modern classic." It's comfortable without being oversized, and its two-inch ease moves easily over a shirt or thin cotton turtleneck. The sleeve is a straight taper with little blousing. It's seldom trendy or high fashion, but it's always good looking. The length is about mid-hip level, which is where most men like it, but it's not a particularly flattering length for many women. See **Longer or Shorter**, a little later in the text, for advice on sweater length for women.

About the names of the sizes . . .

I found that men's sweaters are uniformly sensible in their size names. That is, a "Size 38" is for a man whose chest measures 38 inches. Women's sizing, on the other hand, is complicated. If your bust measures 38 inches you might take a Misses Size 16, or a Women's Size 34, or even a Women's Half Size 14½. You have to speak sizing code to know where to start. Instead, I decided to simplify the whole thing and call a 38 a 38. Yes, many different body styles can start with a 38-inch bust, but once you've measured your sleeve and body lengths the rest is routine. Things like armhole depth

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and back of neck width don't vary much from body style to body style. Beyond that, knitted fabric is flexible and forgives us for having non-generic bodies. That's probably why we like to wear sweaters in the first place. Therefore, when consulting one of the standard sizes for a woman, start with the size number closest to the actual bust measurement.

Children's sizing is an entirely different kettle of numbers. We conventionally identify the sizes by age. Drive by an elementary school with classes of kids lined up on the playground and you'll begin to understand how arbitrary these sizes are. Nonetheless, it's what we are accustomed to and I've followed that convention here, although I've identified actual chest measurements next to the size numbers.

In all cases these standards are meant to be good starting places and guidelines. As you collect your own picture patterns, you'll refine the measurements until you can confidently make a sweater that fits you perfectly every time.

### 3. A Sweater that Fits

Measuring a sweater that fits can be one of the best sources of dimensions for sweaters. The fabric in the sweater should be similar to that which you plan to make. As you collect picture patterns you have a chance to refine fit with every project. It's easy to add a half inch to a sweater design that was just a little too short or to add more length to the sleeves.

The best way to fit a child is to measure a sweater or sweatshirt that fits well enough and work from there. Know that this small person might go through a growth spurt today and jump a size by tomorrow. In other words, make it bigger than today's comfortable fit.

# 8 Filling in a Picture Pattern

A picture pattern is a way to organize the information you need to make a sweater. Its greatest value is its simplicity. Unlike a commercial, written pattern that gives numbers for many sizes, a picture pattern is specific to one sweater in one size. It is visual, not verbal. You see at a glance the exact arrangement of stitches and rows in each garment piece. Not only do you save reading time, but you can better escape one of the most common errors in knitting—counting wrong.

Even if you follow a commercial pattern exactly, it's useful to translate it into picture form. You will be able to catch and correct any typographical errors, and working from a single sheet is easier than from a book or magazine that never wants to stay open to the right page. Consider buying some inexpensive clear plastic sleeves that go over notebook paper for your projects in progress. Not only do they keep your patterns from getting mangled, but you can include other papers inside them like charts of pattern stitches, or a copy of the written pattern which you've adapted to picture form.

In **Appendix B** you'll find one template for each of the three basic styles and a blank one for the variations that you will want to try later, the *Sleeve-Cap Worksheet* for each set-in sleeve sweater you plan, and the *Gauge Record Sheet*. When you are ready to make a sweater, make a copy of the appropriate basic style sheet and prepare to fill it out in pencil. After filling in the title and starting date, there are three steps to writing your picture pattern:

### 1. Fill in your size data.

Chapters 6 and 7 give you a thorough lesson on how to size your picture pattern—how to take your body measurements, get the inch measurements for the pieces, and where to insert them.

### 2. Find your gauge.

For step-by-step instructions see Chapter #4: "Finding Your Gauge."

### 3. Chart the Pattern

To chart a pattern is to add the numbers of stitches, increases and decreases and other knitterly information that you need to pick up needles and start clacking along. Not all of the information can be filled in before you start knitting. For each basic style you have some decisions to make and a chance to try new techniques.

We'll take the basic styles one at a time. It's important that you read through all of them in the order in which they appear. I taught hundreds of people, in groups of four to six at a time, to draw picture patterns. We charted a sweater in class for each student. The first one took over an hour to complete. The last one took about ten minutes even if it was a more complicated style. By going through the process four or five times, students see the logic of the steps and learn the process without effort. It gets easier with each one.

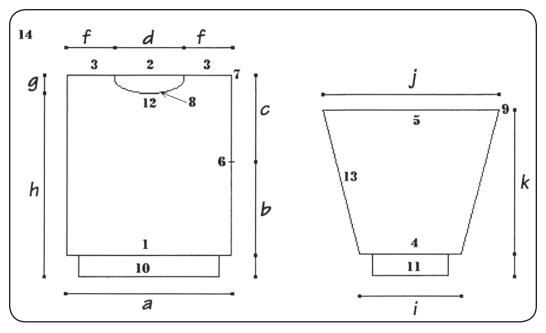
You can do the same thing by reading slowly and thoughtfully. Hold a pencil (or knitting needle) and point to each step on the diagrams as you read about it. Look for the steps that are repeated from one style to the next. If you learn the dropshoulder style well, you know most of the steps for the other two styles. Plan to spend at least an hour (we spent about three hours in class) on this section. You will gain back at least that much time on the first project you knit from a picture pattern.

Notice that the charting process has its own logic. For example, we start with the back and front, then do the sleeves. We start at the bottoms of the pieces and work to the tops, just as you knit them. We assign the stitch numbers first, then the rows, then the nuts and bolts shaping. The order isn't sacred, but the fact that you have one is.

We start with the simplest style. Let's chart a drop-shoulder pattern.

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### The Drop Shoulder Pattern



The **letters** represent the inch measurements you've already assigned.

The **numbers** represent knitting information you need to mark on the pattern.

With your calculator (see "Your Calculator Memory" in Chapter #3) do the following arithmetic and write the results on your pattern. Round off all decimals. If you have to add a stitch here or there to make things odd or even, it's no big deal. Use a pencil, and keep an eraser handy. Start by using the stitch gauge (stitches per inch) to figure the number of stitches needed at various places in the sweater.

 $1 = a \times sts$  per inch That is, "a times your stitch gauge," equals the number of stitches in the main body. If you use a full stitch seam allowance when you sew together add two. If you use a half stitch seam allowance add one.

 $2 = d \times sts$  per inch The number of stitches in the back neck. If your #1 is even, this must be even. If your #1 is odd, this must be odd.

3 = #1 - #2 Divide this answer by 2 to get the number of stitches in each shoulder.

 $4 = i \times sts$  per inch The number of stitches above the sleeve cuff. Add same seam allowance as for the body.

# 9 Beyond the Basics

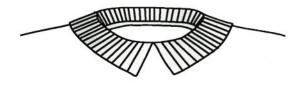
Once you master the mechanics of making picture patterns for basic styles, your knitting world changes. Commercial patterns become more valuable than before. Those that you like but have had to reject in the past because they weren't sized large enough, or you couldn't find the yarn, are now sources of inspiration. You can adapt pretty neckline treatments, sleeve styles, textured pattern stitches, and finishing short cuts to your own patterns. Here are just a few variations on the basics that you can try. They are the most common ones that came up in my classes over the years.

### Playing with the Neckline

### The Versatile Crewneck

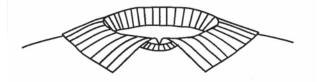
There are lots of ways to finish off the crewneck hole. The most common way is to work a 1 x 1 or 2 x 2 ribbing for ¾ of an inch to an inch, and bind off very loosely in ribbing. If you want to keep ribbing for a while, you can turn it into a turtleneck. The standard adult turtle is six to seven inches long, but that's easy to shorten or lengthen. I like to work the first half of the length on the smaller needle, and the last half on the larger needle that I used to knit the body. That way, when you fold it over, the outer half is larger and lies comfortably. Regardless of whether or not you use larger needles for the outer half, it's important to bind off very loosely in rib to make the edge long enough.

The "change needle sizes" trick works well if you want to add a little collar. Pick up your stitches with the right side facing you, starting at the center front with a circular needle in your ribbing size. Work back and forth in rib for two inches or however long you want. Change to a size larger size needle every few rows. Your collar grows wider without your having to try to increase in rib stitch.



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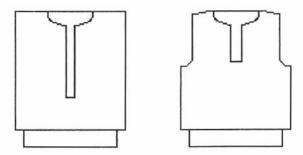
You can add a little collar to the inside of regular crew rib and it looks like this:



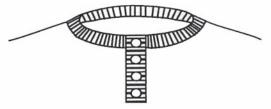
You can make it separately and sew it down or you can pick up in the same stitches twice.

Experiment with collars that you find in patterns. The happy thing is that they don't take very long to make, are flattering to almost everyone, and they can lift plain sweaters into special ones.

Adding a placket, with or without a collar, is another easy and attractive way to vary a plain, crewneck sweater. You leave a long narrow hole in the front of the sweater by binding off (or putting on a holder) some center stitches and working the two front sections separately. Fill the hole in later with an edging similar to those used on cardigans. The hole can start at the armhole point or lower or higher and it is 1 to 2 inches wide.



You can put buttons and holes in the edging or leave it plain. You can rib the neck as usual:



or you can add a collar:



# 10 A Conclusion of Sorts

This is only sort of a conclusion, because if *Sweater 101* accomplishes its goal, it's just the beginning of a new approach to knitting for you. So much of what's here is just common sense and you already know most of the information. It's just organized a different way.

You know, for example, that if you start a sweater back with 100 stitches, you have to account for them before you finish the piece. They either go into the neck or the shoulders or have to be eliminated by bind-offs or decreases. It's not like you can put them in an envelope and send them to your brother in Buffalo whose sleeves are too short. You already knew that. Even a non-knitter could figure that out.

In fact, you know more than you think you know. Trust that. Work with your own picture patterns a few times and you'll say, "Aha! That makes sense." Also trust that you'll get better with experience. Approach each project as "one to grow on."

And most important of all . . . play. Twirl beautiful strings with a couple of sticks because it's fun. If, while you're playing, you happen to make something that embraces someone you love (including yourself), that's just the gravy.

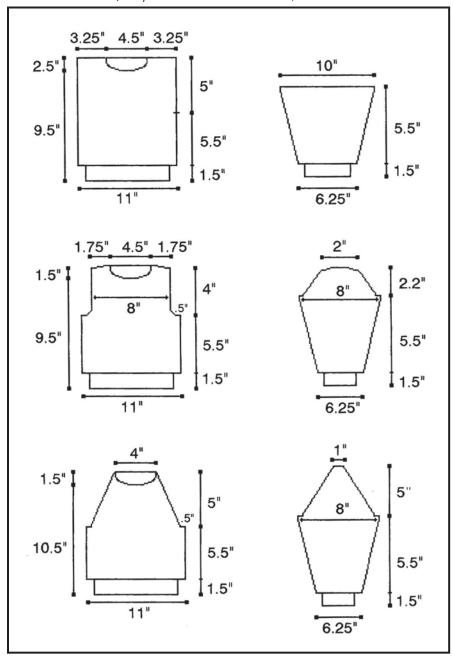


### Schematics for Thirty Standard Sizes

Child's Size 6 Months to Men's Size 50

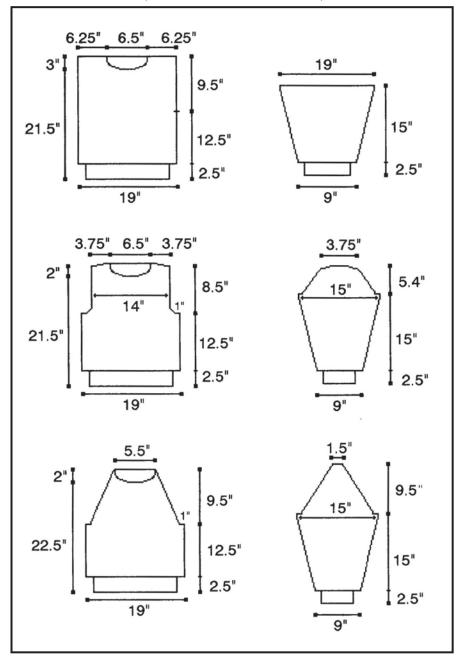
Page 82 Sweater 101

Child's Size 1 (body chest measurement 20")



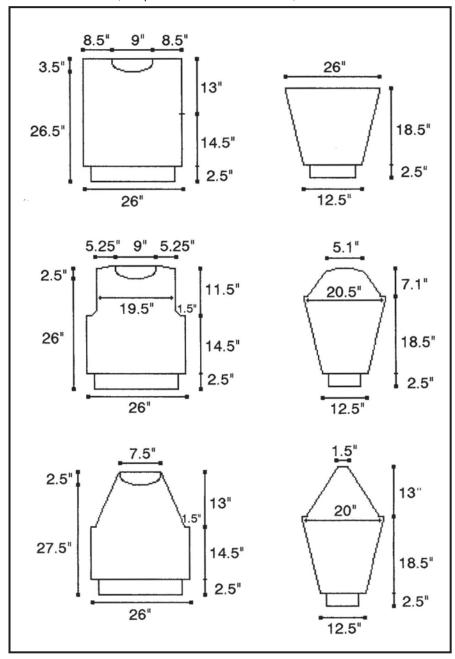
Page 94 Sweater 101

Women's Size 36 (actual bust measurement 36")



Page 110 Sweater 101

Men's Size 50 (body chest measurement 50")

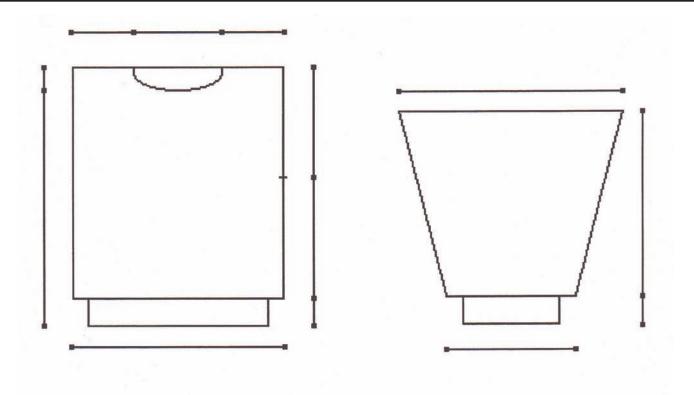


## Appendix B

Four Picture Patterns, Set-In Sleeve Cap Worksheet, Gauge Record Sheet

Sweater "Title"	Date Started		
For	"Size" Date Completed		
<b>Body Measurements</b>	Yarn Used		
Actual Body Chest/Bust	Yarn Amount: wt yards		
Body Length to Underarm	Needles / Machine Tens.		
Arm Length Hips	GAUGE sts per inch rows per in		
Kimono Sleeve Length	Pattern Source		

### DROP SHOULDER PATTERN



# Knit a sweater for someone you love (including yourself) and have it fit ... every time.

Learn how to plan sweaters that fit well and look good from a master knitter and teacher known for her "keep-it-simple" approach. Sweater 101 was first published in 1991 and it's a timeless classic. Join the thousands of knitters who have already learned "How to Plan Sweaters that Fit" and who have "Organized Their Knitting Lives at the Same Time."

I had no idea your wonderful book was coming back ... hooray. Don't think I've given a workshop in the last 15 years without mentioning you and it.

### **MEG SWANSEN** SCHOOLHOUSE PRESS

As the owner of Patternworks, I was in the fortunate position of being able to introduce tools that enhance the joy of knitting. When Cheryl Brunette brought us her manuscript for "How to Plan Sweaters That Fit and Organize Your Knitting Life at the Same Time," I was amazed at how simple she had made the process—for both designing a sweater and working from a pattern ... Now, sixteen years later, her *Sweater 101* continues to provide an elegant solution—and serves as an invaluable reference—for successful sweater knitting.

#### LINDA SKOLNIK

FOUNDER OF PATTERNWORKS AND CO-AUTHOR OF THE KNITTING WAY



Cheryl Brunette started knitting at age seven because it was safer than embroidery.

She has taught middle and high school English, edited books, edited stories for a news agency in downtown Seoul, Korea, managed a Youth Hostel in the Pacific Northwest, owned a knitting school, toured as a singer with a Big Band, raised beef cattle, lived on three continents, and done a lot of other things. She has spent the past few years substitute teaching and studying video production. She wants to make a documentary film before she dies, and has started gathering footage.

I am so happy that your book is available again. I have the original along with the finishing video from years and years ago and words cannot describe how much they both helped me when I was a beginning knitter. My *Sweater 101* folder is held together with tape but the information inside is just as pertinent now as it was so long ago ... A very happy fan,

### **MAGGIE RABJOHNS**

PAST PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHWOODS KNITTERS AND PURLERS KNITTING GUILD

The design book I refer to most frequently is Cheryl Brunette's *Sweater 101*. I have and use design software, but I still go back to this book. It is easy to use and gives me good results. The first thing I ever designed using this book was my best-fitting garment ever. I still wear it ... I have ... [other sweater design books] ... but *Sweater 101* is still my recommendation.

### **REBECCA ALDRICH BOWEN**

SUNSHINEKNITDESIGNS.COM

As someone who began knitting as an adult ... I took classes, read books and followed patterns. But after a few years of following all the rules, I was ready to try my hand at creating a garment all my own ... Sweater 101 gave me all the tools I needed to construct and size my own sweater, and now with several one-of-a-kind heirlooms under my belt, I finally feel like I've graduated into an accomplished knitter ... Thank you Cheryl; your book truly helped me become a better knitter.

#### MELISSA M.

WWW.DOMESTICANA.NET

I was dismayed when *Sweater 101* went out of print because I relied on it heavily not only to design my own garments, but to teach others to measure themselves and design clothes that fit. Yea! Now the new version of *Sweater 101* will be at the top of the "MUST HAVE Design Tools" list ...

### **LEA-ANN MCGREGOR**

KNITTING TODAY

