



B184

Cascade Lana Grande
Le Slouch Bag



Designed By Lisa Whiting

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Size

One size 24" by 36"

Materials

7 balls of Cascade Lana Grande 100% Peruvian Highland wool, 87 yards per 100g ball)

Rust #6032 or Blue #6025

2 US #9 (5.5mm), 32" (82 cm) circular needle or size to obtain gauge.

1 set of US #9 (5.5mm) DPN

Stitch Markers

Darning Needle

Cable Needle

Gauge

4 sts/in and 6 rows /in on #9 in Stockinet Stitch.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

CO 48 sts total, with the Judy Becker's Magic Cast-on (see instructions below) using 2 circular needles. That would be 24 stitches per needle.

You should note which needle is used for what side. To do this you can use two different lengths of circulars or you can put a bit of nail polish on one of the needles. Just be sure it is really dry before you use it.

Place a marker for the beginning of the round and Proceed to Row 1 of Chart A and follow it thru twice for both sides of the bag, until Row 90.

Straps: The straps of the bag are meant to be adjustable. The two button loops are there so you can have a few different options as far as the length.

Work rows 1 thru 13 of Chart B. Continue to Chart C and repeat rows 1 thru 10, 10 times thru or for desired length of strap. Then continue on to row 1 of Chart D. When you reach row 10 work the first 4 stitches, place the next 4 stitches to a holder. Work first 4 stitches in an I-cord for 2 inches or size big enough for the button you have chosen for the bag. Graft these stitches to the stitches on the holder using Kitchener stitch.

Repeat for Second Strap.

Button Flap: Work rows 1 thru 33 from Chart E. Work the first 4 stitches of row 34, place the next 4 stitches to a holder. Work first 4 stitches in an I-cord for 2 inches or size big enough for

the button you have chosen for the bag. Graft these stitches to the stitches on the holder using Kitchener stitch.

Once your straps and button flap are done you should weave in all loose tails, sew on buttons of your choice and enjoy.

INSTRUCTIONS

Judy Beckers Magic Cast on

- 1.** Make a slip knot and place the loop around one of the needles. The anchor loop will count as the first stitch.

- 2.** Hold the two needles together, with the needle that the yarn is attached to toward the top. We'll call this needle #2 and the other needle will be needle #1.

- 3.** In your other hand, hold the yarn so that the tail goes over your index finger and the working yarn (the yarn that leads to the ball) goes over your thumb. This is opposite from how the yarn is usually held for a long-tail cast-on.

- 4. a.** Bring the tip of needle #1 over the strand of yarn on your finger,
b. around and under the yarn and back up, making a loop around needle #1
c. Pull the loop snug, but not tight, around the needle.
You have cast one stitch on to needle #1.

- 5.** Bring needle #2 over the yarn tail on your thumb, around and under the yarn and back up, making a loop around needle #2. Pull the loop snug around the needle.
You have cast one stitch on to needle #2. There are now two stitches on needle #2 – the stitch you just cast on plus the anchor loop.
The top yarn strand always wraps around needle #1 (the bottom needle), and the bottom yarn strand always wraps around needle #2 (the top needle). Just remember: Top around bottom, bottom around top.

- 6.** Repeat step 4 to cast a second stitch on to needle #1. (bottom around top)

- 7.** Repeat step 5 to cast a third stitch on to needle #2. (top around bottom)

- 8.** Continue repeating steps 4 and 5, alternating between needle #1 and needle #2, until you have cast on the desired number of stitches and ending with step 4. You will have the same number of stitches on each needle. If you turn the needles over, you will see that the wrong side of the work (the inside of your sock) features a row of twists that look like purl bumps between the two needles.

Turn back to the right side to begin knitting.

Round 1: Drop the yarn tail and let it dangle. Turn the needles so that needle #1 is on the top. Pull needle #2 to the right until the stitches lie on the cable. Pick up the working yarn. Be sure that the yarn tail lies between the working yarn and the needle. In the picture, you can see how the tail passes under the working strand (purple arrow).

Knit the row of stitches from needle #1. The first stitch will probably become loose while you are knitting it. Pull gently on the tail to snug it back up. You will see a row of stitches appear between the two needles.

Turn the work so that the working yarn is on the right and needle #2 is on the top. Pull needle #1 to the right so that the stitches you just knit lie along the cable. Pull needle #2 to the left so that its point is towards the right and the stitches are ready to knit from it. Knit the stitches from needle #2.

Be careful! The cast-on loops on needle #2 are twisted. On the first round only, be sure to knit them through the back of the loops in order to untwist them. After this round the stitches will be "normal."

You have completed one round and are back where you started.

Note: Do the stitches between the needles appear too loose or "sloppy?" Make sure when you cast on that you have tightened each loop up individually as you placed it around the needle.

Try to keep the loops at your regular gauge. If you find that your cast-on stitches are too tight, you can try casting on to a pair of larger needles.

I-Chord: Using a double pointed needle knit across your stitches to the end of the row. Do not turn. Slip your stitches to the right side end of the DPN, bring your yarn around the back and knit across the stitches to end of the row. Continue in this way until your I-cord is desired length.

Kitcheners Stitch: Hold the needles parallel with the tips pointing in the same direction and the purl side facing each other.

1. insert the tip of your threaded tapestry needle into the first stitch as to purl on the needle closest to you. Do not take it off the needle. Pull yarn thru.

2. Insert the tip of the tapestry needle into the first stitch on the second needle as if to knit. Leave the stitch on the needle. Pull yarn thru.

3. Insert the tapestry needle in to the first stitch on the needle closest to you as if to knit. Slip

this stitch off your needle. Pull yarn thru.

4. Insert the tapestry needle into the next stitch on same needle as if to purl. Leave it on the needle. Pull yarn thru.

5. Insert the tapestry needle into the first stitch on the second needle as if to purl. Slip it off the needle and pull yarn thru.

6. Insert the tapestry needle into the first stitch on the same needle as if to knit. Leave it on the needle. Pull yarn thru.

7. Repeat steps 3 thru 6 to the end. Your stitches will look looser than the rest of the knitted piece. Tighten them up starting at the end you began at, making them look like the same gauge as the rest of the piece. Weave in tails.

These are the symbols for the chart.

Knit Front and Back (Kfb):

Slip 1 Purl Wise with Yarn in Front (Sl1pw wyif):

Slip 1 Purl Wise with Yarn in Back (Sl1 pw wyib):

Slip 1 Knit Wise with Yarn in Front (Sl1 kw wyif):

Slip 1 Knit Wise with Yarn in Back (Sl1 kw wyib):

Purl 1 thru Back Loop (P1tbl):

Knit 1 thru Back Loop (K1tbl):

Right Front Cross Purl (Rfcp):

Left Front Cross Purl (Lfcp):

Right Cable Twist (Rct):

Left Cable Twist (Lct):

Right Cable Twist Purl (Rctp):

Left Cable Twist Purl (Lctp):

K2tog

P2tog

SSK

SSP

Key for Charts

- K on RS, P on WS
- P on RS, K on WS
- Bind off
- Sl1 purtwise with ylf.
- Sl 1 knitwise with yarn in back
- K2tog on RS, p2tog on WS
- P2tog on RS, K2tog on WS
- SSP on RS, SSK on WS
- SSK on RS, SSP on WS
- Left Leaning Inc
- Right Leaning Inc
- P1tbl on RS, K1 tbl on WS
- K1tbl on RS, P1tbl on WS
- K2tog tbl on RS, P2tog on WS
- Sl1 knitwise to cn hib, k2, replace st from cn to right needle, sl next st knitwise and K2tog tbl.
- Sl2 knitwise to cn hib, k2, replace sts to right needle, sl next st knitwise, k3tog tbl.
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