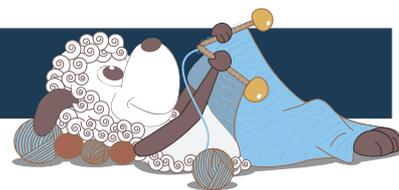


Copenhagen Dreaming



Design: Katja Dyrberg

The design encapsulates the yearning to return home to "my Copenhagen". Home to the lovely red brick facades along the street of Nørrebrogade towards Den Røde Plads (The Red Square). The feminine sleeves and the beautiful raglan lines make the sweater perfect for both everyday and festive occasions.

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English translation: Signe Strømgaard

Materials

Colour A: 400 (400) 450 (450) 500 (550) 600 g Peruvian Highland Wool fra Filcolana in colour 256 (Tile)
Colour B: 300 (300) 350 (350) 400 (400) 450 g Peruvian Highland Wool fra Filcolana in colour 254 (Coral)

4 mm and 5 mm circular needle, 40 cm and 80 or 100 or 120 cm
4 mm and 5 mm double-pointed needles
Stitch markers

Sizes

XS (S) M (L) XL (2XL) 3XL

Measurements

Body, chest: 80-86 (86-92) 92-98 (98-104) 104-114 (114-124) 124-134 cm
Sweater, chest: 96 (105) 113 (121) 130 (138) 146 cm
Sleeve length: 47 (48) 49 (50) 51 (52) 53 cm
Total length: 52 (54) 56 (58) 60 (62) 64 cm

Gauge

29 sts and 20 rows in pattern on 5 mm needles = 10 x 10 cm.



Special abbreviations

Kfb (increase): Knit into the front, then the back of the same stitch.

M1 (Make 1 increase): Insert the left needle from front to back under the horizontal strand between stitches, lift the strand onto the right needle, then knit it through the back loop.

Tbl: Through the back loop.

Special techniques

Italian cast-on: Hold the yarn between thumb and index finger with the fingers pointing down and forward. Place the needle over the yarn and then move it down and out towards the thumb and back, so a stitch is formed on the needle, *now go over and around the end of the yarn coming from the thumb, then up and over the end of the yarn coming from the index finger, then back under the thumb end returning to centre position = a knit stitch has been created. Now go over the index finger, then around and under the thumb end = a purl stitch has been created*. Repeat from * to * until you have the required number of sts. + 1, turn work, *K1, Sl1wyif, rep from * to last 2 sts, p2tog. Turn work *K1, Sl-1wyif, rep from * to last st, P1. Italian cast on is now completed and continue in the round.

It might also be helpful to look up a video of the technique on Youtube.

Pattern: The pattern is worked according to the chart. The cables are always worked with the stitches in the dominant colour (colour A) held in front of the stitches in the second colour (colour B).

Short rows - GSR (German short rows): Work to where the turn needs to be, turn, then slip the first stitch purl-wise with the yarn held in front. Bring the working yarn up and over the needle and down on the other side, pulling hard enough on the yarn to make the stitch on the needle look like a double stitch (the 2 legs of the stitch are visible). Continue row as pattern describes.

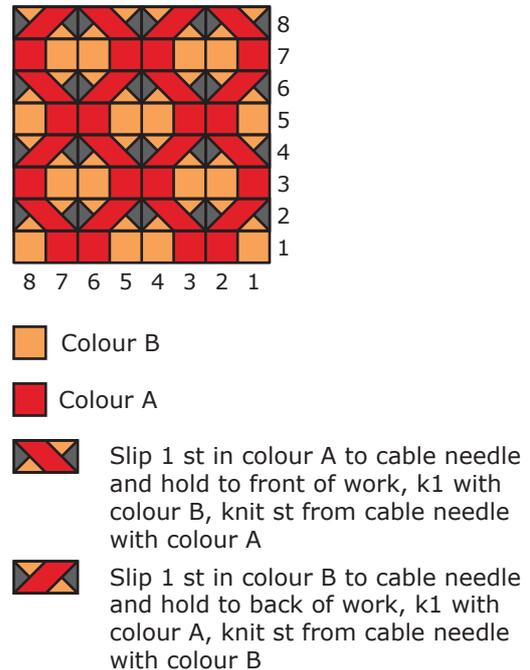
When working across the stitch that looks like a double stitch, work it as 1 stitch, either knitting or purling the 2 legs together, as the pattern describes.

Colour dominance: When knitting with 2 colours at a time for stranded knitting, one of the colours will always appear more prominent than the other in the finished work. This is called the dominant colour. Which colour is the dominant, depends on the tension each of the two colours is knitted with. There are several techniques for working with more than one colour when working stranded knitting. If both colours are held over one finger, the colour closest to the tip of the finger is typically the dominant colour. For this pattern colour A is worked as the dominant colour throughout. When working cables the dominant colour is always held in front of colour B.

Directions for knitting

Copenhagen dreaming is a raglan design that is worked from the bottom up. First the sleeves and then the body are worked in the round to the armho-

Chart



les. Then the parts are joined for the yoke, which is worked in the round with raglan decreases and short rows to shape the neckline. Finally, a folded rib neck edge is worked.

An Italian cast-on is recommended for the hem and cuffs.

Begin by knitting a swatch to test for gauge and to get to know the pattern.

Sleeves

Cast on 30 (32) 32 (34) 36 (38) 40 sts with the Italian cast-on technique on 4 mm double-pointed needles with colour A. Join in the round and place a marker for the beginning of the round. Work 11 cm in the round in rib (k1, p1).

Work increases on the next round to create a balloon effect on the sleeve: *Kfb, M1 *, repeat from * to * a total of 28 (28) 32 (32) 36 (36) 40 times, kfb to end of round. There are now a total of 88 (92) 96 (100) 108 (112) 120 sts on the needle.

Change to 5 mm double-pointed needles and work in the round in charted pattern, beginning with row 2 of the chart. The sts held to the front of the work are worked in the dominant colour (colour A), and the sts held to the back are worked in the secondary colour (colour B).

Work straight in pattern until the sleeve measures 47 (48) 49 (50) 51 (52) 53 cm (incl. cuff). End on an odd numbered row of the chart (make note of which row you end on, so you can make sure to end of the same row on the body), and bind off the last 2 sts of this round and the first 2 sts of the next round, so a

total of 4 sts have been bound off for the armhole. Move the sts for the sleeve, break the yarn and work a second sleeve the same way as the first.

Body

Cast on 210 (228) 246 (264) 282 (300) 318 sts with the Italian cast-on technique on a 4 mm circular needle with colour A. Join in the round and place a marker for the beginning of the round. Work 7 cm in the round in rib (k1, p1).

Work increases on the next round: *Kfb, k2*, repeat from * to * to end of round. There are now 280 (304) 328 (352) 376 (400) 424 sts on the needle.

Change to a 5 mm circular needle and work in the round in charted pattern, beginning with row 2 of the chart. The sts held to the front of the work are worked in the dominant colour (colour A), and the sts held to the back are worked in the secondary colour (colour B).

Work straight in pattern until the body measures 28 (29) 30 (31) 32 (33) 34 cm or desired length.

Bind off sts for the armholes on the same round of the chart as on the sleeves: Work 138 (150) 162 (174) 186 (198) 210 sts in charted pattern, bind off 4 sts, work 136 (148) 160 (172) 184 (196) 208 sts in charted pattern, bind off 4 sts (the last 2 of the 4 sts are part of the next round). The body sts are now divided equally for front and back.

Yoke

Join the sleeves to the body on the circular needle as follows: *Knit the 2 first sts of the back in colour A, work in pattern across the sts for the back to the last 2 sts, knit the last 2 sts in colour A, place marker, knit the 2 first sts of the left sleeve in colour A, work in pattern across the sts for the left sleeve to the last 2 sts, knit the last 2 sts in colour A, place marker*. Repeat from * to * across front and right sleeve. There are a total of 440 (472) 504 (536) 576 (608) 648 sts on the needle. The marker between the right sleeve and the back mark the beginning of the round. Work a round in chart pattern.

Next round (raglan decreases): *[K1, k2tog tbl, k1] in colour A, work in charted pattern to 4 sts before next marker, [k1, k2tog, k1] in colour A*, repeat from * to * to end of round.

Work raglan decreases as established on every row a total of 34 (36) 38 (40) 42 (44) 46 times. There are now a total of 168 (184) 200 (216) 240 (256) 280 sts on the needle.

Now shape the neckline by working short rows as follows:

Break the yarn and place short row markers (short row marker 1 and 2) at both ends of the centre 24 (26) 28 (30) 32 (34) 36 sts of the front. Rearrange the sts on the needle, without knitting them, so the round can be started again after the 24 (26) 28 (30) 32 (34) 36 centre front sts (short row marker 2).

Short row 1 (RS): Work in pattern with decreases at the raglan markers to short row marker 1.

Short row 2 (WS): Turn using the German short row



technique on the first stitch in each of the two colours, work in pattern with decreases at the raglan markers from the WS (p2tog) to 4 sts before short row marker 2.

Short row 3: Turn using the German short row technique on the first stitch in each of the two colours, work in pattern with decreases at the raglan markers to 4 sts before the last RS turn.

Short row 4: Turn using the German short row technique on the first stitch in each of the two colours, work in pattern with decreases at the raglan markers from the WS (p2tog) to 4 sts before the last WS turn.

Short row 5: Turn using the German short row technique on the first stitch in each of the two colours, work in pattern with decreases at the raglan markers to 4 sts before the last RS turn.

Short row 6: Turn using the German short row technique on the first stitch in each of the two colours, work in pattern with decreases at the raglan markers from the WS (p2tog) to 4 sts before the last WS turn.

A total of 40 (42) 44 (46) 48 (50) 52 decrease rounds/rows have now been worked and there are a total of 120 (136) 152 (168) 192 (208) 232 sts on the needle.

Work decreases with colour A on the next round as follows: *k2tog, k2tog tbl*, repeat from * to * to end of round. There are now 60 (68) 76 (84) 96 (104) 116 sts on the needle and the dominant coloured sts are now in front across the entire round.

Change to a 4 mm circular needle and work 10 cm in rib (k1, p1). Bind off.

Finishing

Fold the neck edge double to the WS and sew it in place with stretchy stitches.

Sew the hole under each sleeve with Kitchener stitch and weave in all ends.