

Accordion Scarf to Knit

GALINA A. KHMELEVA

The Accordion element from traditional Orenburg lace knitting and 100 percent cashmere yarn combine to establish a monochromatic motif that highlights their stunning symmetry. The pattern is knitted on both sides, resulting in a checkerboard motif that creates the effect of sun shining through a window with a lace curtain. Because the sides are straight and only the ends have lacy edges, there's no need to miter the corners of this scarf.

Galina Khmeleva's scarf, made from luxurious cashmere yarn, showcases the Accordion element from traditional Orenburg lace knitting. Photograph by Joe Coca.



MATERIALS

Belisa Cashmere, 100% cashmere yarn, laceweight, 1,000 yards (914.4 m)/100 gram (3.5 oz) cone, 1 cone of Red; www.belisacashmere.com

Needles, size 2 (2.75 mm)

Stitch markers, 2

Tapestry needle

Fiber Fantasy Knitting Products Blockers Kit (contains stiff and flexible blocking wires, T-pins, yardstick) for traditional blocking method; www.woolstock.com

Finished size: 12 inches (30.5 cm) wide and 77 inches (195.6 cm) long

Gauge: 28 sts and 32 rows = 4 inches (10.2 cm) in blocked main body st patt

See pages 63–64 for Abbreviations and Techniques

The charts for this project are at the end of the PDF and at pieceworkmagazine.com/Charts-Illustrations.

Key

- k on both RS and WS
- k2tog
- k last border st tog with 1 top edge st and return st to left needle
- yo
- k3tog
- sl 1 pwise wyif
- M1
- picked-up st, work as given in Instructions
- no st
- patt rep

INSTRUCTIONS

Scarf

Bottom border,

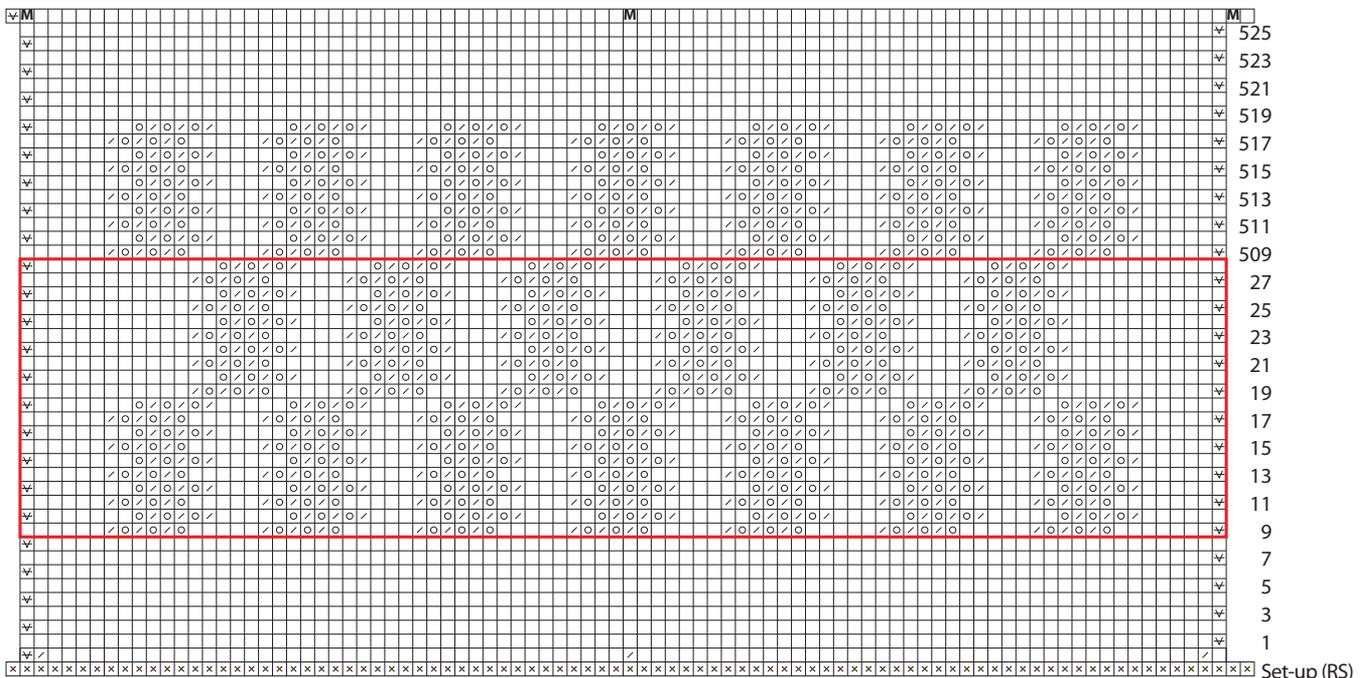
Using the long-tail method and holding 2 needles tog, CO 18 sts. Remove 1 needle. Work Rows 1–178 of Bottom Border Chart as foll: Work Rows 1–34 once, rep Rows 19–34 eight more times, work Rows 163–178—19 sts after chart complete, 11 “teeth” for bottom border. BO using Lacey BO as foll:

*K2tog tbl, place new st back on left needle; pulling st so it is about 2½ times longer than a normal st; rep from * until 1 st rem. Pull working yarn through last st to fasten off. Do not break yarn.

Main body,

With WS of border facing and beg at CO end, pick up 89 sts, 1 st picked up for each sl st; these sts are just picked up and placed on the needle, not picked up and knit—89 sts. With RS facing, k each picked up st through the back lp.

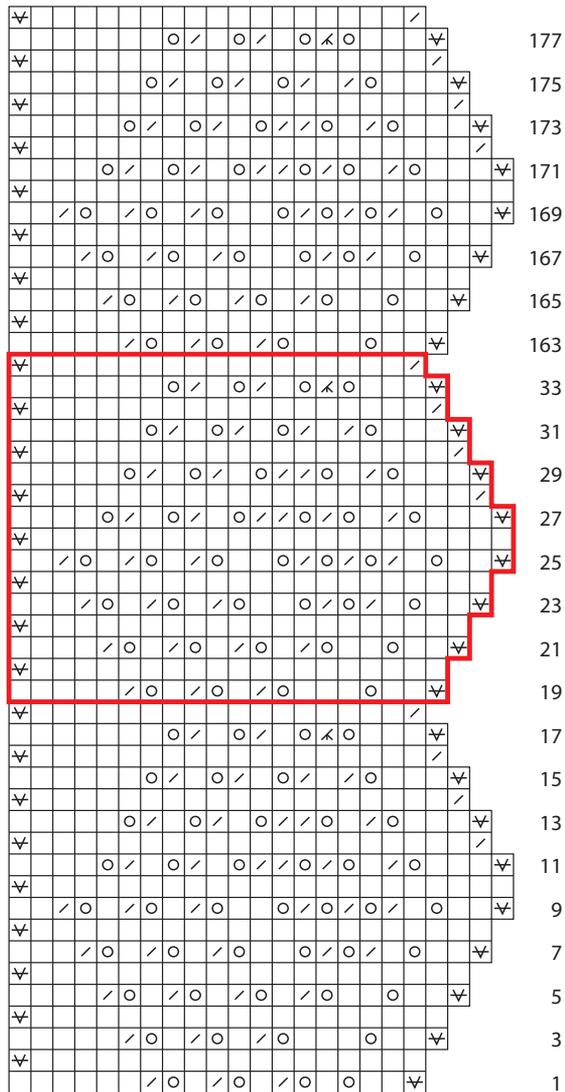
Main Body



86 sts

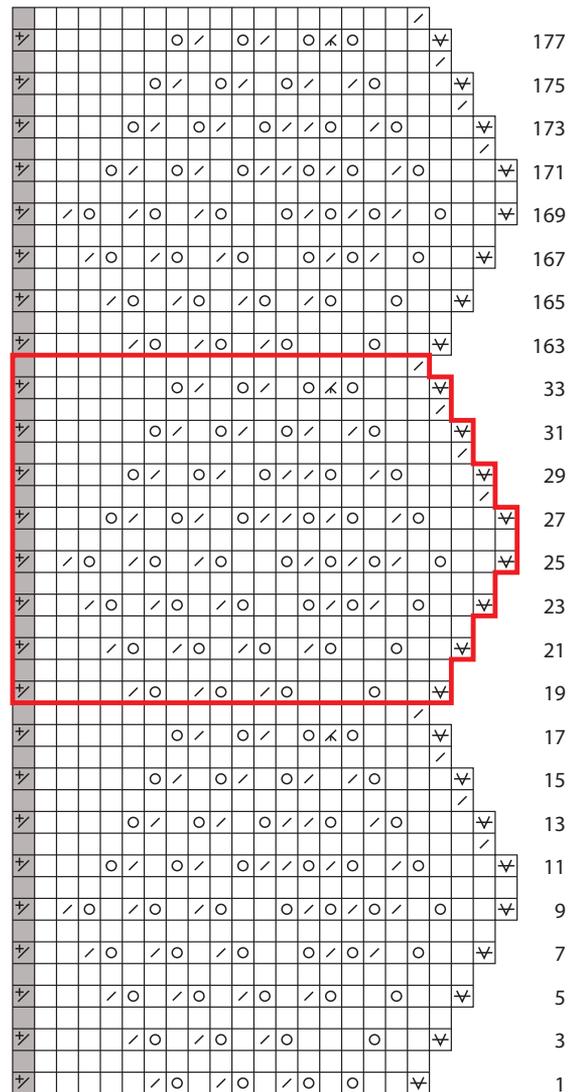
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Bottom Border



18- to 23-st rep

Top Border

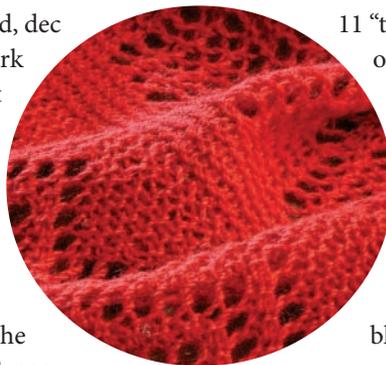


18- to 23-st rep

Next Row (WS): Sl 1 pwise wyf, k to end, dec 3 sts evenly across row—86 sts. Work Rows 1–526 of Main Body Chart as foll: Work Rows 1–28 once, rep Rows 9–28 twenty-four more times, work Rows 509–526. On Row 526, inc 3 sts—89 sts. Do not break yarn.

Top border,

Holding 2 needles tog and using the knitted method, CO 18 sts. Remove 1 needle. Work Rows 1–178 of Top Border Chart as foll: Work Rows 1–34 once, rep Rows 19–34 eight more times, work Rows 163–178—19 sts after chart complete,



11 “teeth” completed for top border. At the end of each RS row, k last border st tog with 1 st from main body and return st to left needle. Using Lacey BO as for top border, BO rem sts. Break yarn after fastening off last st.

Finishing

Weave in loose ends. Block to finished measurements, using your preferred blocking method.

ABOUT THE DESIGNER. Galina A. Khmeleva of Fort Collins, Colorado, is the owner of Skaska Designs and a frequent contributor to PieceWork. She has been teaching the art of Orenburg lacemaking to U.S. knitters since 1996. Visit her website at www.skaska.com.

ABBREVIATIONS

beg—begin(s); beginning	hand needle	sk—skip
BO—bind off	M1p—increase 1 by purling into the front and then the back of the same stitch before slipping it off the left-hand needle	sl—slip
CC—contrasting color	Mll—(make 1 left) lift the running thread between the stitch just worked and the next stitch from front to back and knit into the back of this thread	sl st—slip(ped) stitch
ch—chain	M1r—(make 1 right) lift the running thread between the stitch just worked and the next stitch from back to front and knit into the front of this thread	sp(s)—space(s)
cir—circular	p—purl	ssk—slip 1 knitwise, slip 1 knitwise, knit 2 slipped stitches together through back loops (decrease)
cn—cable needle	p2tog—purl 2 stitches together	sssk—slip 3 stitches one at a time as if to knit, insert the point of the left needle into front of slipped stitches, and knit these 3 stitches together through their back loops
CO—cast on	p3tog—purl 3 stitches together	ssp—slip 1 knitwise, slip 1 knitwise, purl 2 slipped stitches together through back loops (decrease)
cont—continue(s); continuing	p4tog—purl 4 stitches together	st(s)—stitch(es)
dc—double crochet	p5tog—purl 5 stitches together	St st—stockinette stitch
dec(s) ('d)—decrease(s); decreased; decreasing	p7tog—purl 7 stitches together	tbl—through back loop
dpn—double-pointed needle(s)	patt—pattern(s)	tog—together
folll—follow(s); following	pm—place marker	WS—wrong side
hdc—half double crochet	prev—previous	wyb—with yarn in back
inc(s) ('d)—increase(s); increased; increasing	pssso—pass slipped stitch over	wyf—with yarn in front
k—knit	p2sso—pass 2 slipped stitches over	yo—yarn over
k1b—knit 1 in back of stitch	pwis—purlwise; as if to purl	yo twice—bring yarn forward, wrap it counterclockwise around the right needle, and bring it forward again to make 2 wraps around the right needle
k1f&b—knit into the front and back of the same stitch—1 stitch increased	rem—remain(s); remaining	*—repeat starting point
k2b—knit 2 in back of next 2 stitches	rep(s)—repeat(s); repeating	()—alternate measurements and/or instructions
knis—knitwise; as if to knit	rev St st—reverse stockinette stitch (purl right-side rows; knit wrong-side rows)	[]—work bracketed instructions a specified number of times
k2tog—knit 2 stitches together	rnd(s)—round(s)	
k3tog—knit 3 stitches together	RS—right side	
k5tog—knit 5 stitches together	sc—single crochet	
lp(s)—loop(s)		
m(s)—marker(s)		
MC—main color		
M1—make one (increase)		
M1k—increase 1 by knitting into the front and then the back of the same stitch before slipping it off the left-		

TECHNIQUES

Knitted Cast-On

Place slipknot on left needle if there are no established stitches. *With right needle, knit into first stitch (or slipknot) on left needle (Figure 1) and place new stitch onto left needle (Figure 2). Repeat from *, always knitting into last stitch made.

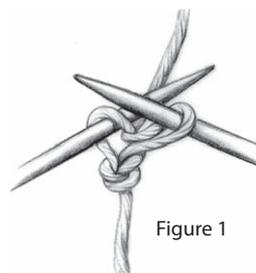


Figure 1

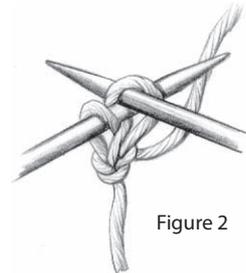


Figure 2

Long-Tail Cast-On

Leaving a long tail (about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch [1 to 2 cm] for each stitch to be cast on), make a slipknot and place on the right needle. Place the thumb and index finger of the left hand between the yarn ends so that the working yarn is around the index finger and the tail end is around the thumb. Secure the ends with your other fingers and hold the palm upward making a V of yarn (Figure 1). Bring the needle up through the loop on the thumb (Figure 2), grab the first strand around the index finger with the needle, and go back down through the loop on the thumb (Figure 3). Drop the loop off the thumb and, placing the thumb back in the V configuration, tighten the resulting stitch on the needle (Figure 4).

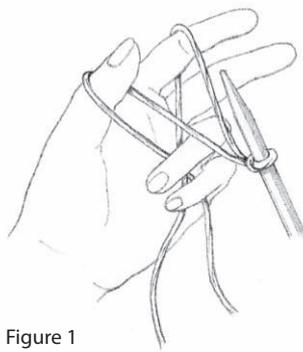


Figure 1

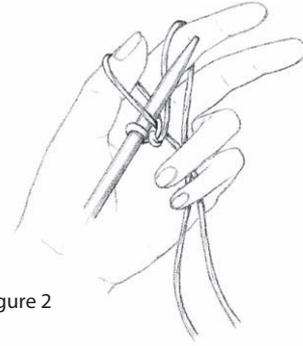


Figure 2

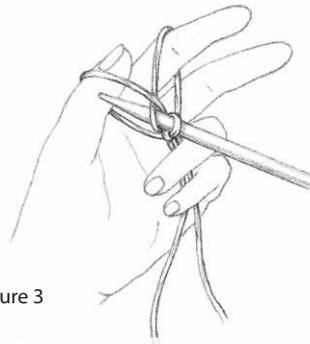


Figure 3

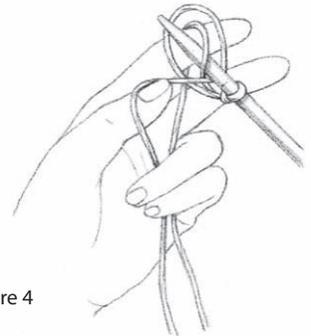
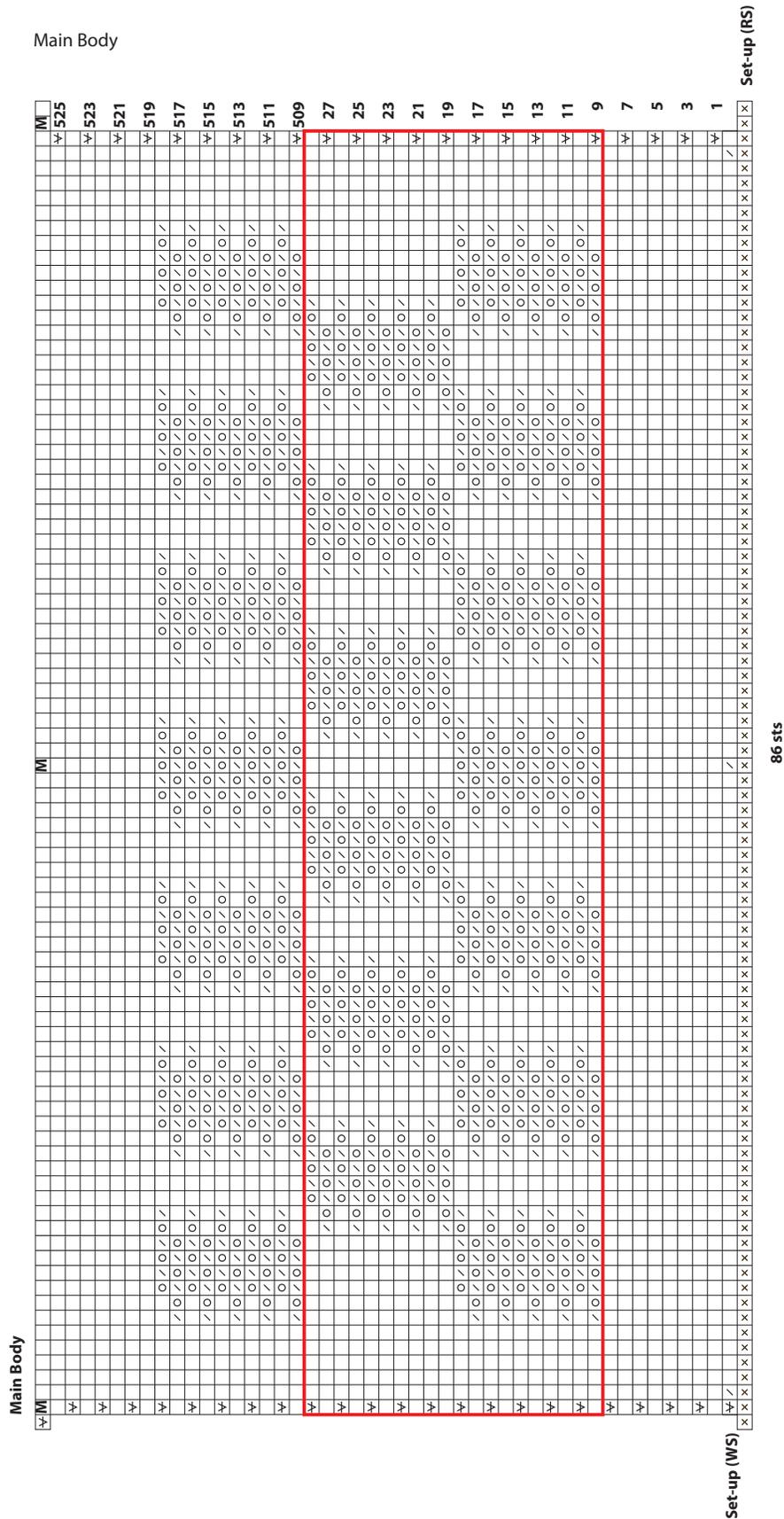


Figure 4

Accordion Scarf to Knit

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Main Body



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