2024

Cables and More Blanket – Information

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This blanket for me was a big experiment because the yarn I am using in this Cal is my own hand spun yarn. Last year I started experimenting with all kind of combinations wool and fibres and also dying my yarn with food colours. While I was experimenting I hadn't enough yarn of 1 kind to make it into a project. And because I had no clue how it would look like I started this blanket. I am in love with cables but also ajour (lace) patterns and that is what I am using in this blanket combined with some Tunisian stitches.

HOW TO GET YOUR PATTERN

Every week I will upload a part of the pattern on my website. This is a written pattern and doesn't have the charts and extra info in it. Everything can be found on my website

Part	Release date	Will be a paid pattern on
info	March 29, 2024	
1	April 5	April 12
2	April 12	April 19
3	April 19	April 26
4	April 26	May 3
5	May 3	May 10
6	May 10	May 16
7	May 16	May 24
8	May 24	May 31

If you miss a part, you can get it on my Ravelry.

You can get a pattern with all extra info, it includes the written pattern, the charts and all info about the stitches.
There also will be an eBook with a discount. You will get an update through email for every part.

There is a tutorial available on my website: www.muiscreations.jimdo.com

Read all the info completely because there are general directions that will not be mentioned in the rest of the pattern!

NECESSITIES

- About 2000-2500 meter yarn without the border
- Hook
- Stitch markers (at least 1)

YARN AND HOOK

You can choose any yarn you would like to use. The thinner the yarn/hook, the smaller your blanket will be when completed.
The yarn I used is my own hand spun woollen yarn and is similar to bulky weight yarn. I have used a 10.0mm hook.

Your hook size depends on what kind of yarn you are going to use. Therefore, you need to make a swatch to determine your hook size. If your swatch appears too loose or "holey", go down a hook size. If it is tight and curls about a lot, then go up a hook size.

This can be used in any project you like and not only with crochet but also in painting or interior decoration.

First of all, you need to choose the primary colour first. Then the next question to decide is how many colours you are going to use. The next picture will help you a lot to choose your colours. These are the basic rules for using colours. There are a few more, but I try to keep it simple.

First of all, you need to choose your first colour, the one you want to be in your project no matter what. Inside the wheel you see dots that are connected with each other. If you choose those colours, you create an interesting and inspiring colour group.

WHEEL NR 1 -   ONLY 1 COLOUR
Choose your colour from light to dark. You can include white or black for the first or last colour.

WHEEL NR 2 -   2 COLOURS
Choose an opposite colour to create an amazing effect. I used this in my Star blanket to create that amazing look by using an opposite colour.

WHEEL NR 3 -   3 COLOURS
Pick the colours from the circle using equilateral triangle (see picture) they skip 3 colours on the circle each time.

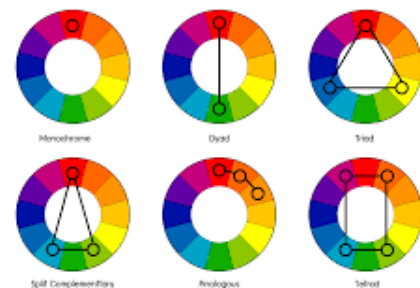WHEEL NR 4 -   3 COLOURS
Choose your main colour (red) then go to the opposite side and choose the 2 colours right next to the opposite colour.

WHEEL NR 5 -   3 COLOURS
Choose 3 colours right next to each other.

WHEEL NR 6 -   4 COLOURS
Choose your colours using a rectangle. The small sides leave 1 colour in between the long sides 3 colours in between.

Reading a chart isn't as hard to do as most think. Below is an example of the Tunisian charts. If you are a knitter, or perhaps have done other Tunisian patterns, the charts may seem familiar to you, but all charts are originally made specifically for this CAL. I am using symbols that are familiar for Tunisian Crochet. I also am using symbols that are used in knitting or a symbol that I created. For example, I made a symbol to show the border/connection loop, because they are so different from the rest. I also like to work with colours on the chart because they read so much faster than symbols.

Explanation of the Chart   **(only available in the paid version)**

Every square represents a stitch.

On the top and bottom edges of each chart you will see a row of numbers. Those are the numbers of all the loops on your hook when you have made the Forward Pass. The last number is the total of loops. The first and last loop are your border stitches. The last loop can also be a connection loop used for another block.

The numbers next to the chart are the rows. There is a Forward Pass number on the right, and a Return Pass number on the left.

In this chart the Return Pass are all the same stitches, but later we will do several things in the Return Pass (like cables). Counting rows can be done by counting the V on the right side of your work.

These are the abbreviations used for the stitches. To make it easier I have included a second chart with the abbreviations. This is an example of a pattern with chart.

Abbreviations

BS: Border / Connection loop
TSS: Tunisian Simple Stitch
RS: Return stitch (pull through 2 loops)

Row 1
FP : BS, TSS8, BS
RP : RS10
Row 2
FP : BS, TSS8, BS
RP : RS10
Row 3
FP : BS, TSS8, BS
RP : RS10
Row 4
FP : BS, TSS8, BS
RP : RS10
Row 5
FP : BS, TSS8, BS
RP: RS10
NOTE:
The first RS is the pull through 1 loop OR the connection loop!

Border / Connection loop

Tunisian Simple Stitch

Return stitch (pull through 2 loops)
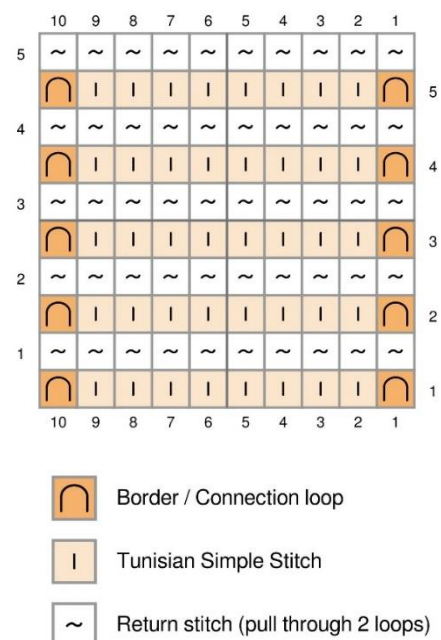
LEFT-HANDED

If you are left-handed then you can follow the written pattern as is. However, your work will be mirrored. Your first block will be on the right side at the bottom of your blanket and you will work to the right top.
If you are going to work with the charts (paid version only), you could read from left to right then your work will show up exactly the same as mine, however the blocks will be mirrored
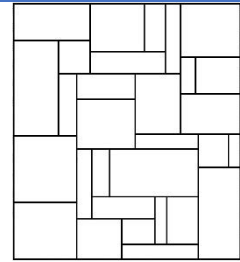
BIND OFF ROW

I make the bind off a little bit different than the normal bind off row.
- Insert your hook like a TKS
- Yarn over
- Pull through all the stitches on the hook
- 1 loop left on the hook
- Repeat this for all stitches
- Bind off your yarn

ATTACHING YARN FOR THE NEXT BLOCK

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BLANKET

Attach your yarn on the right (left for left-handed) corner at the bottom of the square. Attach your yarn on the back of your work and make the chain of the number of stitches that is mentioned. You start picking up loops right behind the hook. Make sure that you pick up loops in the back bump of the chain.

ON TOP OF A BLOCK

I pick up the loops in the last row of the previous block right above the bind off row. I insert my hook like a TSS. Since the blocks are not all the same size we need to count the number of stitches that are needed for the new block. Count from the left to the right (for left-handed that is from the right to the left). DO NOT COUNT the border stitches! You skip those stitches when your next block goes over them. Find that first stitch that you need to use, go to the backside of your work and attach your yarn to a loop right next to that stitch and continue picking up loops behind the stitches of the last row of the block.

CONNECTING STITCH

On the side of your block the loops of a border stitch form a V. Right behind the V there is a vertical bump/loop, insert your hook under this to make the connection stitch.

WEAVING IN THE ENDS

You can weave in the ends when you are finished a block.
Or you can weave them in with this under/over technique while you work:
You insert your hook into a stitch then go under the yarn-end and pick up a loop, insert your hook into the next stitch and go over the yarn-end. Repeat this for several stitches.

When you want to weave in an end by a connection stitch you insert your hook into the next block and go under the yarn-end and pull up a loop. When you make the next return stitch you will 'lock' the yarn.
You do this for several connection stitches.

RETURN STITCH   -   RS

In this pattern we are going to make several stitches in the Return Pass. Which will be indicated in the files.

A **standard** Return Pass starts with pull through 1 loop and then you work all RS by pull through 2 loops.

When you have made **a connection** then the connection is the pull through 1, you continue with pull through 2 loops.

The pull through 1 loop or the connection counts as the first RS!