



SUNSET INFINITY SCARF



DESIGNED BY
DEJA JOY

Skill Level: Intermediate

Materials:

Approx. 180 yards of Knit Picks Chroma Worsted yarn in Natural (25266) **MCA**

Approx. 180 yards of Knit Picks Chroma Worsted yarn in Luau (26178) **MCB**

- Chroma Worsted Yarn Info: 100g/198 yd per skein
- substitute with any worsted or medium weight yarn

Yarn or Tapestry Needle

Finished Measurements: 4" x 37" around

Crochet Hook: 6.0mm [US-J]

Gauge: 2" = 10 SCs and 7 rows

Special Notes:

You will be working both sides of the scarf at the same time by working in the round.

If you have not already, read through the tutorials before beginning, they will help you achieve the best results for your project.

Video tutorials on Fair Isle are available at: www.knitandcrocheteverafter.com/how

Gauge is not that important in this project. Only match it if you want the exact same sized scarf as pictured.

I always recommend working from the chart for your Fair Isle project, but if you choose to only use the written instructions, you can highlight one of the colors and its instructions to make keeping track of the numerous color changes easier.



With **MCA**, CH 40, join RND with SL ST. 40 STS

Important Note: To simplify the written instructions in an easy-to-read form, the number of stitches to crochet is followed by the color to use, and they are separated by a slash. For example, SC2/MC means you are to single crochet in the next 2 stitches with MC.

This implies that you will join the said color at the end of the previous stitch (see tutorials for more on this) and drop the other color until it is called for again or until you are told to fasten it off.

When you are told to join the RND with **MCA** SL ST (or whatever color is being called for), you are to join the new color as shown in the tutorial section so you have a clean color change for the next RND. If there is no color noted, then you will be using the same color in the new round that the previous round was finished in.

Note: If you are working solely from the chart, you will repeat the chart 8 times vertically and then move onto the finishing instructions.

Begin Chart

RND 1: CH 1, with SC2/MCA, SC5/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC5/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC5/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC5/MCA, SC2/MCB. Join RND with MCA SL ST. 40 STS

RND 2: CH 1, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC6/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC6/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB. Join RND with SL ST. 40 STS

Note: Remember to “catch” your yarn when the STS are 6 or longer. See tutorial for further info.

RND 3: CH 1, SC1/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC1/MCB, SC1/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC1/MCA. Join RND with MCB SL ST. 40 STS

RND 4: CH 1, SC2/MCB, SC5/MCA, SC6/MCB, SC5/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC5/MCB, SC6/MCA, SC5/MCB, SC2/MCA. Join RND with MCB SL ST. 40 STS

RND 5: CH 1, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC6/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC6/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA. Join RND with SL ST. 40 STS

RND 6: CH 1, SC1/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC1/MCA, SC1/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC1/MCB. Join RND with MCA SL ST. 40 STS

RND 7: CH 1, SC2/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC2/MCB. Join RND with MCA SL ST. 40 STS

RND 8: CH 1, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC6/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC6/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB. Join RND with MCA SL ST. 40 STS

RND 9: CH 1, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC6/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC6/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB. Join RND with MCA SL ST. 40 STS

RND 10: CH 1, SC2/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC2/MCB. Join RND with MCA SL ST. 40 STS

RND 11: CH 1, SC1/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC1/MCA, SC1/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC1/MCB. Join RND with SL ST. 40 STS

RND 12: CH 1, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC6/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC6/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA. Join RND with MCB SL ST. 40 STS

RND 13: CH 1, SC2/MCB, SC5/MCA, SC6/MCB, SC5/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC5/MCB, SC6/MCA, SC5/MCB, SC2/MCB. Join RND with MCB SL ST. 40 STS

RND 14: CH 1, SC1/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC1/MCB, SC1/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC1/MCA, SC. Join RND with MCA SL ST. 40 STS



RND 15: CH 1, SC3/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC6/MCA, SC4/MCB, SC3/MCA, SC3/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC6/MCB, SC4/MCA, SC3/MCB. Join RND with MCA SL ST. 40 STS

RND 16: CH 1, SC2/MCA, SC5/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC5/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC5/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC2/MCA, SC2/MCB, SC5/MCA, SC2/MCB. Join RND with SL ST. 40 STS

RNDs 17-128: Repeat **RNDs 1-16**.

Finishing

Fasten off a long length of **MCA** and **MCB** after **RND 128**. With a yarn or tapestry needle, use the corresponding color yarn to whipstitch the ends of the scarf together (ex. use **MCA** to whipstitch the **MCA** side of the scarf). Whipstitch through RND 1 to make the foundation chain completely disappear inside scarf. Weave in ends.

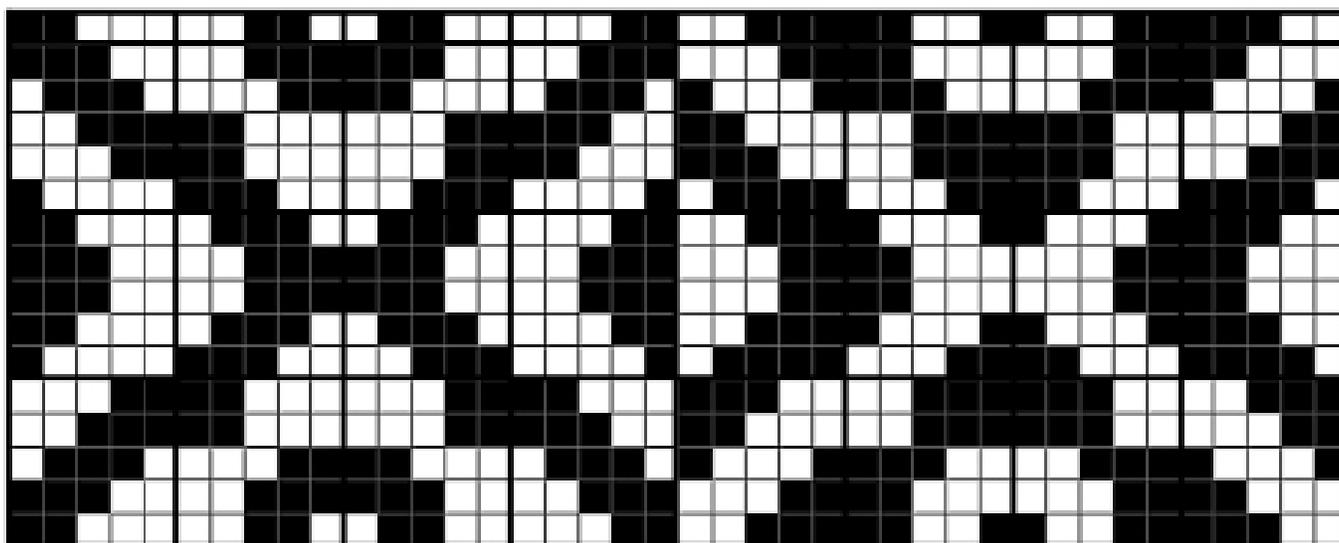


Abbreviations Used:

CH- chain
SC- single crochet
RND- round
SL ST- slip stitch
ST(S)- stitch(es)
MC(A, B)- main color (A, B)



SUNSET CHART



Repeat chart 8 times - once you reach the top, go back to the bottom right hand corner and start the repeat over.

 = MCA

 = MCB



THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT FAIR ISLE

Fair Isle is a technique where only two colors are used in any particular row. The unused color is “floated” along the back of the work and picked up when it is needed. The amount of stitches between each color change is usually kept short to keep the floats in the back from being too long and less likely to snag.

Tapestry crochet is similar to Fair Isle in that pictures or designs are created as you change color. The difference between the two is that in Fair Isle the non-working color is floated along the back of the work instead of inside the stitch. I prefer the Fair Isle method because it keeps all the stitches the same thickness and is less likely to show the non-working color through the worked stitches.

Fair Isle Lingo

Working Color: The yarn that the current stitch is being worked in.

Floats: The non-working yarn that is being ran along the back side of the project.

Note: The working color and non-working color change constantly in Fair Isle. The chart and written instructions will alert you to which color is the current one being used.

MC (main color): This is usually the base color of design, it can change as the design changes. Read the materials list for color change abbreviations.

CC (contrasting color): This is usually the picture or design color of the project, it can change as the design changes. Read the materials list for color change abbreviations.

This pattern will only be using the MC abbreviation.

How to Read the Chart

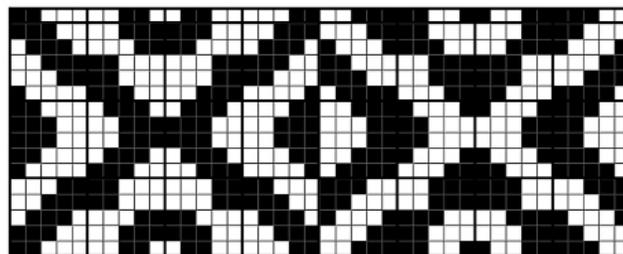
I recommend using the chart for Fair Isle projects. It is easier to see and track your color changes and once you get used to them, they are very easy to read.

The chart begins when the Fair Isle pattern begins. This particular pattern has a vertical repeat so there are no RND markers.

The chart shows one full pattern repeat, working from right to left the stitches are all single crochet.

Once you reach the end of the row on the chart, join your RND and then move one row up on the chart and again work the pattern from right to left.

I like to use a chart holder with magnets to expose just the RND I'm working on, but you can also achieve this by simply covering the chart with a piece of paper.





How to Change Colors

Work up to the last stitch before the color change. Insert hook and pull up a loop, then take new color (leave a long tail for weaving in) and grab it with the hook,



pull new color through the two loops already on the hook. Do not fasten off the old color, it will be floated along the back side of the project until it is needed again.



Work with new color until pattern instructs you to change it again.

Important Note: DO NOT tighten down the old color after changing, when you pick it up again to work the next set of stitches in that color, drawing up the loop will tighten the float just enough to create the perfect tension for the previous stitch.





Backside View of Color Change

Picture shows last step of SC before new color is joined. The new color is run along the back of the working color and then a YO will bring it forward.



Once the YO is pulled through all the loops the non-working color now becomes the working color. You can see the tail of the old working color just hanging there, you can leave it hanging until you need to pick it up again.



Backside of a Fair Isle project is shown. Notice how the non-working color is ran along with tension but not pulled tight. You want your runs to still be able to stretch. By not pulling tight on your yarn as you change colors this will help to keep your runs slack enough to stretch.

Because this is an infinity scarf you don't have to worry about your runs being too slack because they won't catch on anything, but you don't want them too tight and have a puckered project.





How to Change Colors at the Beginning of a Round

When reading your chart, you might have to change colors before you begin a new RND.
The next steps show how to create a clean color change.

Work up to the last stitch of the RND.



Insert hook into the first stitch of the beginning of the RND to perform a SL ST.



Instead of using the working color to YO, you will pick up the non-working color to YO.





How to Change Color at the Beginning of a Round Continued

Pull the YO up and through the loop on the hook to complete the SL ST. Now the new color is ready for the next RND.



Picture shows a couple of stitches worked in the new color after the clean color change.



Special Note: Beware if you change colors too soon, as in you change color during the last stitch of the RND instead of at the SL ST, you will have an extra loop of the new color (circled in the picture). The extra loop (circled) can throw off your pattern. However, if you like the appearance this look gives, you can always leave it.





Catching the Yarn

Fair Isle inherently has brief stitch repeats of color within the design to ensure short floats across the back of the project. However, sometimes a greater number of the same color stitches may be necessary for the design. In this instance, instead of risking the long float being snagged or not properly given slack, these long stands of yarn can be “caught” within the working color.

To “catch the yarn” simply means that while working your stitches of the designated color, you will choose a stitch in the middle of the long run to “catch” your non-working yarn.

I like to “catch” the yarn whenever my working yarn is being worked 6 stitches or longer. To do this, work the stitches up until the middle stitch of the run (i.e. if the run is 6 stitches long, I work three stitches and catch the yarn on the fourth stitch), then insert the hook into the next stitch.

Before the YO and pull up a loop, lay the non-working yarn (pink yarn in picture) over the hook. Then perform the normal YO and pull up the loop. This will cause the float to be encased in the working yarn.



Finally finish off the stitch with a YO and pulling it through all loops on the hook. Picture shows float being encased in the working yarn, and is now a much shorter strand that is less likely to get snagged on anything.



Front view of a long run of main color stitches. The middle stitch contains a “caught” float that is invisible from the front.





How to Keep the Yarn Untangled

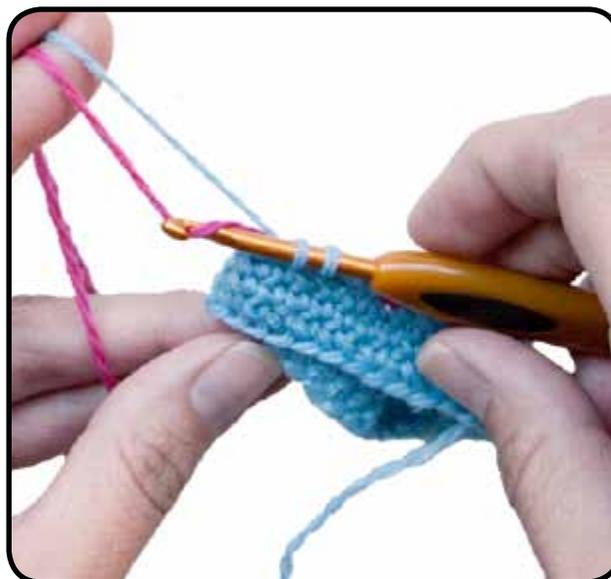
Dropping and picking up yarn constantly can quickly produce a tangle like no other. By following this easy tip, you can keep your yarn tangle free.

When working with two colors choose one to be “up” and one to be “down”. This simply means when picking up your yarn, your “up” yarn will always be brought on top of your other yarn (the blue yarn pictured is the “up” yarn, whenever it is picked up, it is brought across the top of the other yarn).



Then your “down” yarn will always be brought below your other yarn (the pink yarn pictured is the “down” yarn, whenever it is picked up, it is brought below the other yarn).

Dropping the yarn has no effect on your tangle, just keep the two yarns in the same orientation throughout when picking up (top and bottom) to keep them separated. I like to make the main color my “top” yarn normally.

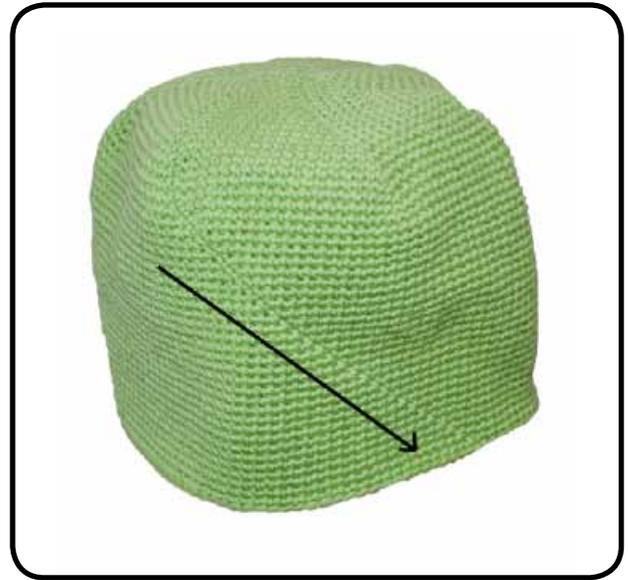




How to Make a Straight Seam on Your Beanie/Cowl/Scarf

Ever make a beanie/cowl/scarf and your seam looks like this? A nice straight line, but it's at a 45 degree angle. You have the correct amount of stitches on every row, but for some reason it just won't stay straight? Imagine having to figure out how to work your Fair Isle chart on an angle.

Thankfully, there is a simple fix.



Work to last stitch of the RND and insert hook into first stitch of RND to join (arrow pointing to this stitch).



Join your RND with a SL ST in this first stitch of the current RND, then CH 1 to begin your new RND.





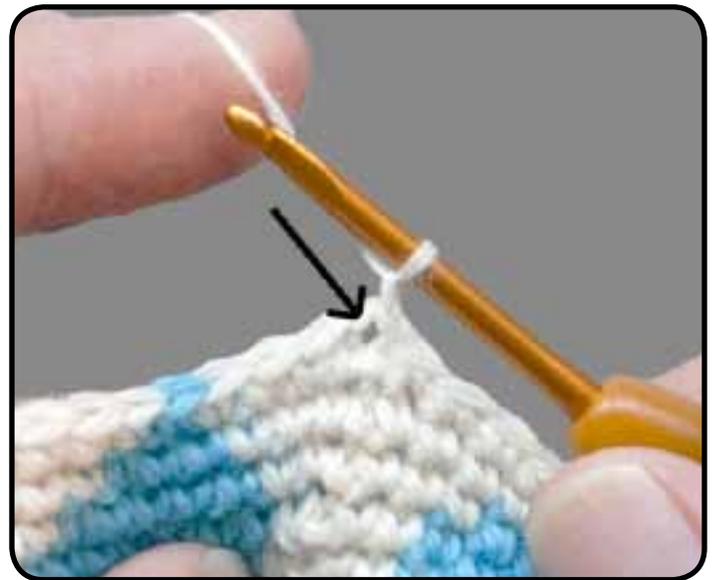
How to Make a Straight Seam on Your Beanie/Cowl/Scarf Continued

Important note: To get an almost invisible seam, tighten down your SL ST and CH 1 as much as you can before beginning your first SC of the RND. Pictured beanie shows a progression from top to bottom of these two stitches being tightened more and more.

Notice how the seam near the bottom of the beanie is almost invisible whereas the looser stitches at the top of the beanie are much more noticeable.



Now, instead of inserting your hook into the next stitch to SC (which causes the slanted beanie/ cowl/ scarf), insert your hook into the same stitch that you joined the previous RND with (arrow is pointing to this stitch).



YO and pull up loop, YO and pull loop through all loops on hook to finish SC, then continue on with the pattern.

By performing this little trick you will always have a straight and almost invisible seam (as shown in black rectangle).

