

Men's Bias Knit Tie

by Knit Picks Design Team

Fabric knit on the bias, which this is, is very, very stretchy. For that reason, the tie is knit intentionally shorter than the desired finished length. The excess stretchiness is dealt with in two ways: stretching to desired length while blocking, and hand sewing a lining to the back to prevent the tie from stretching further while worn.

INCREASE SECTION

Holding both tips of the circular needle together, side by side, pointing in the same direction, and using a long tail cast on, cast on 20 stitches over both the needle tips held together. This replaces the need for a larger size needle to create a loose cast on. Pull one of the needle tips out of the row of cast on stitches.

Row 1: (WS): Slip first stitch purlwise (sl1p), purl to end, make one (m1) stitch using a backward loop.

Row 2: (RS): Slip first stitch (this is the made stitch from the row below) knitwise (sl1k), knit to end.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2 four more times, for a total of 10 rows.

Row 11: (WS): Sl1p, purl to end, m1.

Row 12: (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Repeat Rows 11 and 12 nine more times for a total of 30 rows.

Since you have been increasing one stitch at the end of each purl row, there should now be 35 stitches on the needles. Now you will begin knitting on the bias by decreasing a stitch at the beginning of each purl row and increasing a stitch at the end of each purl row.

BIAS SECTION WITH GRADUAL DECREASE

Row 31: (WS): P2tog, purl to end, m1.

Row 32: (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Repeat Rows 31 and 32 one more time.

Row 35: (WS): P2tog, purl to end: 34 stitches on the needles.

Row 36: (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Row 37: (WS): P2tog, purl to end, m1.

Row 38: (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Repeat Rows 37 and 38 four more times.

Row 47: (WS): P2tog, purl to end: 33 stitches on the needles.

Row 48: (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Row 49: (WS): P2tog, purl to end, m1.

Row 50: (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Repeat Rows 49 and 50 four more times.

Row 59: (WS): P2tog, purl to end: 32 stitches on the needles.

Row 60: (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Row 61: (WS): P2tog, purl to end, m1.

Row 62: (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.



Finished Size:

57" long from tip to tip, 3½" wide at widest point

Yarn:

Knit Picks *Essential Multi* (75% Superwash Merino Wool, 25% Nylon; 218 yds/50 g):

24038 Lily Pad, 1 ball OR

Knit Picks *Felici* (75% Superwash Merino Wool, 25% Nylon; 218 yds/50 g):

24114 Atmosphere, 1 ball

Needles:

US Size 1 (2.25 mm): 24" circular or size to obtain correct gauge.

Notions:

¼ yd lining fabric in complementary color

Sewing thread to match lining fabric

4" of 5/8" wide satin ribbon to match

lining fabric

Freezer paper (optional, but very helpful!)

Lace blocking wires (optional, but very helpful!)

Iron

Gauge:

24 sts/ 40 rows = 4" in stockinette stitch.

Check your gauge before you begin.

revised 12/7/07



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Repeat Rows 61 and 62 four more times.

Row 71: (WS): P2tog, purl to end: 31 stitches on the needles.

Row 72: (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Rows 49 through 72 create a very gradual decrease in the total number of stitches on the needles, as the tie tapers down to the skinny end.

Repeat this sequence 11 more times. The number of stitches at the end of the non-increase purls row are noted below to help you track your progress:

Row 83 (WS): 30 stitches.

Row 95 (WS): 29 stitches.

Row 107 (WS): 28 stitches.

Row 119 (WS): 27 stitches.

Row 131 (WS): 26 stitches.

Row 143 (WS): 25 stitches.

Row 155 (WS): 24 stitches.

Row 167 (WS): 23 stitches.

Row 179 (WS): 22 stitches.

Row 191 (WS): 21 stitches.

Row 203 (WS): 20 stitches.

Row 215 (WS): 19 stitches.

Row 227 (WS): 18 stitches.

Row 239 (WS): 17 stitches.

Row 251 (WS): 16 stitches.

Row 263 (WS): 15 stitches.

Row 275 (WS): 14 stitches.

Row 287 (WS): 13 stitches.

Row 299 (WS): 12 stitches.

Row 311 (WS): 11 stitches.

Row 323 (WS): 10 stitches.

Row 335 (WS): 9 stitches.

Finish the section with

Row 336 (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

BIAS SECTION WITH EVEN STITCHES

The tie is now as narrow as you want it to be, but it needs to be several inches longer. Now you will increase at the end of all purl rows.

Row 337 (WS): P2tog, purl to end, m1.

Row 338 (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Repeat Rows 337 and 338 four more times.

Row 347 (WS): P2tog, purl to end, m1: 9 stitches on needle.

Row 348 (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Row 349 (WS): P2tog, purl to end, m1.

Row 350 (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Repeat Rows 349 and 350 four more times.

Row 359 (WS): P2tog, purl to end, m1: 9 stitches on needle.

Row 360 (RS): sl1k, knit to end.

Repeat Rows 337 through 360 one more time.

DECREASE SECTION

Row 385 (WS): P2tog, P5, P2tog.

Row 386 (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Row 387 (WS): P2tog, P3, P2tog.

Row 388 (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Row 389 (WS): P2tog, P1, P2tog.

Row 390 (RS): Sl1k, knit to end.

Row 391 (WS): P2tog, P1.

Row 392 (RS): K2tog.

Weave in end securely.

BLOCKING

Thoroughly wet the tie and gently squeeze out excess water in a towel.

The tie will stretch quite a bit in length once it gets wet. Block the tie to the following dimensions:

58" long from tip to tip

4" wide at the widest point (Row 30)

1½" wide at the narrowest point, before decreased tip

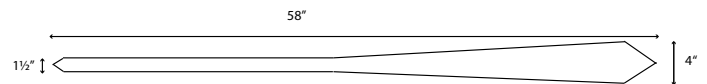
(Rows 327 to 374)

Make sure the front tip of the tie is nice and even. Each diagonal side of the tip should be about 3" long, measured from the widest point of the tie to the front tip.

The back tip of the tie (on the skinny end) can be formed by hand and is not as crucial since it is not visible when worn.

To ensure that the long straight edges of the tie are really straight, run lace blocking wires through them. The wires make it very easy to evenly stretch the tie to its final blocked size.

Allow to dry; overnight should be sufficient.



LINING

This is where a trick from appliqué quilting comes in handy. On the dull side (not the waxed side) of freezer paper, mark your pattern: Draw a straight line that is 57" long. Place this long line horizontal to you.

Draw a 3½" long line perpendicular to this long line at a point 2" in from the right end.

Draw a 1" long line perpendicular to the long line at a point 9" in from the left end.

Draw another 1" long line perpendicular to the long line at a point ½" in from the left end.

Draw a straight line, parallel to the long line, connecting the tops of the two 1" lines.

Draw a straight line, parallel to the long line, connecting the bottoms of the two 1" lines.

Draw a straight line connecting the top of the 3½" line to the top of the inmost 1" line.

Draw a straight line connecting the bottom of the 3½" line to the bottom of the inmost 1" line.

Draw a straight diagonal line from the top of the outermost 1" line to the closest tip of the 57" line.

Draw a straight diagonal line from the bottom of the outermost 1" line to the closest tip of the 57" line.

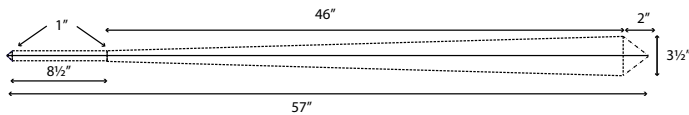
Draw a straight diagonal line from the top of the 3½" line to the closest tip of the 57" line.

Draw a straight diagonal line from the bottom of the 3½" line to the

closest tip of the 57" line.

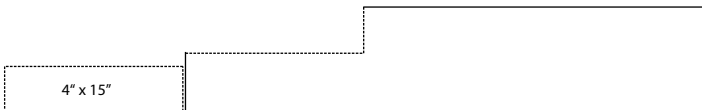
It should be looking like a tie now! You will notice that the pattern is slightly smaller both in width and length than the blocked measurements of the tie. When you handsew the lining to the tie, this difference in size will cause the edges of the tie to curl under a little, preventing the lining from showing when the tie is finished and giving a very neat, clean appearance.

Cut out the freezer paper along the perimeter lines.



Most lining fabric comes 44"/45" wide. Since the tie pattern is 57" long and you will need some seam allowance on top of that, you will need to piece the lining.

Cut a 4" wide by 15" long strip from the LONG side of the lining fabric. With right sides together, sew a short end of this strip onto the newly narrowed end of the lining fabric. Press the seam open.



Now, place the freezer paper pattern on the lining fabric, wax side down on the wrong side of the fabric. Leave at least 1/2" of lining fabric around all edges of the pattern. With your iron on a low setting, gently press the freezer paper to the lining fabric. The heat of the iron will soften the wax, causing the paper to temporarily stick to the fabric. Once the pattern and fabric have cooled, trim the lining fabric to 1/2" all around the edges of the pattern. This amount of seam allowance does not have to be measured exactly; it can be eyeballed as you cut. Now, press the seam allowance in over the pattern. This creates a nice line for you to follow at the edge of the lining fabric while handsewing.

If you do not want to use freezer paper, we recommend cutting out a pattern of any thicker type of paper like butcher paper, old paper bags, something quite sturdy. Pin this paper pattern to the wrong side of your pieced lining fabric. Cut the lining fabric 1/2" outside the paper pattern. This amount of seam allowance does not have to be measured exactly; it can be eyeballed as you cut. Then, press the seam allowance in, over the paper pattern, using the paper as the edge to create a nice clean line for handsewing.

Place the tie and lining fabric *right sides* together; use pins to hold in place. Remember the tie is bigger than the lining, so bring the tie to meet the lining as you sew. The front tip of the tie is the most important location. In order to avoid distortion, start handsewing, using a backstitch at the widest point. Work toward the front tip, around the opposite widest point, then down the long side toward the back tip. When you reach the middle of the second long side, leave a 4" opening for turning later. Then resume sewing and finish at the first widest point.

Turn the tie right side out through the opening. Pay attention to all the points, making sure they are completely turned so they look nice from the right side. Slip stitch the opening closed, being sure to tuck the seam allowances of both the lining and the tie to the inside while sewing.

FINAL PRESSING AND RIBBON BAND

Lay the tie right side down on your ironing board. Carefully smooth and press by hand, allowing the tie to curve around to the lining side evenly on all sides. Lay a damp pressing cloth over the tie and press with a medium setting on your iron. Allow the tie to air dry.

Press under the short edges of the satin ribbon and sew to the back of the tie about 9" above the front tip. Slip stitch just the short ends of the ribbon to the back of the tie, leaving the long edges free. This creates a band to hold the skinny end of the tie in place while it is being worn.

Abbreviations		cn	cable needle	pat	pattern	sl1k	slip 1 kwise
"	inches	CO	cast on	pm	place marker	sl1p	slip 1 pwise
()	rep inst bet ()'s as many times as noted afterward	cont	continue	pop	popcorn	SSK	sl, sl, k these 2 sts tog
*	rep inst foll single * as directed	dec	decrease(es)	pr	previous row	sssk	sl, sl, sl, k these 3 sts tog
**	rep inst bet **'s as many times as noted after	dpn	double pointed needles	prev	previous	St st	stockinette stitch
[]	rep inst bet []'s as many times as noted after	fl	front loop(s)	pssso	pass slipped stitch over	sts	stitch(es)
alt	alternate	foll	follow(s)(ing)	pwise	purlwise	tbl	through back loop
approx	approximately	Inst	instructions	R	row	tfl	through front loop
beg	begin/beginning	K, k	knit	rem	remain(ing)	tog	together
bet	between	k2tog	knit two sts together	rep	repeat	WE	work even
BO	bind off	kwise	knitwise	Rev st st	reverse stockinette stitch	WS	wrong side
CA	color A	LH	left hand	RH	right hand	wyib	with yarn in back
CB	color B	lps	loops	rnd(s)	round(s)	wyif	with yarn in front
CC	color C	m	meter	RS	right side	ybk	yarn backward
cm	centimeter(s)	M1	make one stitch	sk	skip	yd(s)	yard(s)
		MC	main color	sk2p	sl 1, k2tog, pass slipped stitch over	yfwd	yarn forward
		mm	millimeter(s)		k2tog: 2 sts dec	yo	yarn over
		ndl(s)	needle(s)	skp	sl, k, pssso: 1 st dec	yon	yarn over needle
		oz	ounce	sl	slip	yrn	yarn around needle
		P up	pick up and purl	sl st	slip stitch(es)		
		P, p	purl				
		p2tog	purl 2 sts together				