



RE-GAUGING WORKSHEET: TWO-POINT COWL

Instructions for re-gauging your Churchmouse Classics

‘Two-Point Cowl’ pattern in any yarn.

Why limit yourself to the gauges in the pattern? It’s easy to re-yarn this cowl for endless versatility. With careful swatching and a little bit of simple math, you’ll be well on your way to knitting cowl after cowl in a wide range of yarns! Look for a softly draping fabric that has some body, but isn’t stiff—we can’t stop thinking about all the possibilities!

Please refer to the original pattern for complete instructions.

Only changes are covered in this worksheet.

▶ NOTE YARN INFO

Take simple notes from the ball band of your yarn.

Yarn name: _____

Total grams: _____ (A).

Total yds/m: _____ (B).

Divide $B \div A =$ _____ yds/m per g (C).

Note: If holding multiple strands together, weigh each skein before swatching. You’ll use this to determine how much of each yarn was used in your swatch (V).

▶ KNIT & BLOCK SWATCH

To really get a feel for a fabric, make nice, big swatches (we like at least 6" square). We recommend that you block and steam press your swatch as you would your finished project. Let it dry thoroughly and give it time to rest, in case the stitches relax or bounce back.

Using e-loop cast-on, cast on enough stitches to yield an approximately 6" wide swatch at your anticipated stitch gauge. Note: Use ball band’s suggested gauge as a starting point to determine how many sts to cast on. Work all stitches in stockinette stitch (K on RS; P on WS) for approximately 6", ending with WS row.

Cut yarn, leaving a tail that’s long enough to wrap around your needle as many times as you have stitches, plus 8"—this leaves enough for binding off.

Thread tail in darning needle (darner) and bind off using sewn e-loop bind-off as follows:

Step 1: With RS facing, insert darner knitwise through second st on left needle, under needle from front to back; pull through, leaving a little slack.

Step 2: Insert darner purlwise through first st; pull through leaving a little slack; let st off needle.

Repeat Steps 1 and 2 until 1 st remains; slip last st knitwise and let off needle.

Block according to directions given on pattern.

▶ MEASURE & CALCULATE GAUGE

After allowing it to rest, feel your swatch. Do you like the fabric and how it drapes? If you’d prefer it firmer, try swatching again on a smaller needle. If you’d prefer it drapier, try again on a larger needle. If it feels just right, note your gauge below.

Place pins 4"/10cm apart across a row mid-swatch to help count stitches (round to closest ¼ stitch).

Sts over 4"/10cm: _____ (D).

Divide $D \div 4 =$ _____ sts per "/cm (E).

Place pins 4"/10cm apart along a column of stitches mid-swatch to help count rows (round to closest ¼ row).

Rows over 4"/10cm: _____ (F).

Divide $F \div 4 =$ _____ rows per "/cm (G).

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► **CALCULATE STITCHES AND ROWS**

Using your gauge info, you can now personalize the original pattern for your new gauge.

Sts to cast on:

Shoulder section width before joining (as written) is 14"/35.5cm (H).

Multiply $H \times E =$ _____ sts (I). Round up or down to nearest whole number.

Add $I + 2$ (slipped edge stitches that will turn under) = _____ (J).

J is number of sts to cast on for shoulder section.

Rows to work:

Shoulder section length before joining (as written) is 22"/56cm (K).

Multiply $K \times G =$ _____ rows (L).

If it's an odd number, round down to next even number to end on WS row.

L is number of rows to work after Set-up row and before joining.

Full-width shoulder section length (as written) is 7"/18cm (M).

Multiply $M \times G =$ _____ rows (N).

If it's an even number, round down to an odd number to end on WS row.

N is number of rows to work after joining row.

Collar sts and rows:

Cowl collar circumference (as written) is 22"/56cm (O).

Multiply $O \times E =$ _____ sts (P).

P is number of sts to pick up for collar.

Cowl collar length (as written) is 7"/18cm (Q).

Multiply $Q \times G =$ _____ rows (R).

R is number of rows to work before binding off.

Note: Cowl length is easily adjustable. Work more rows if you have extra yarn available. Or work fewer rows, if you are worried you will run out. Remember you'll need approx. 8yds/m for I-cord bind-off.

► **CALCULATE YARDAGE NEEDED**

Make sure you have enough yarn before starting! Calculate your yardage to determine how many skeins you'll need for your project.

Measure swatch width = _____ "/cm (S).

Measure swatch length = _____ "/cm (T).

Multiply $S \times T =$ _____ square "/cm (U).

U is total area of swatch.

Weigh your swatch = _____ g (V).

V is weight of yarn used in swatch.

Note: If you swatched with multiple strands, weigh each skein after swatching. The difference between before and after weight per skein is the weight of each yarn used.

Divide $V \div U =$ _____ g per square "/cm (W).

W is weight of yarn used per knitted square "/cm.

Total area of finished piece (as written) is approx. 670 square "/4320 square cm (X).

Note: If you're customizing final dimensions, adjust area calculation accordingly.

Multiply $W \times X =$ _____ g (Y).

Y is total weight of yarn needed for finished cowl.

Multiply $Y \times C =$ _____ yds/m (Z).

Add $Z + 20$ yds/m (I-cord bind-offs) = _____ (AA).

AA is yardage needed for finished cowl.

Divide $AA \div B =$ _____ (AB).

AB is total number of skeins you'll need in your chosen yarn.

Note: If you are double- or multiple- stranding yarns, repeat calculations for V through AB to determine how many skeins you'll need for each yarn.