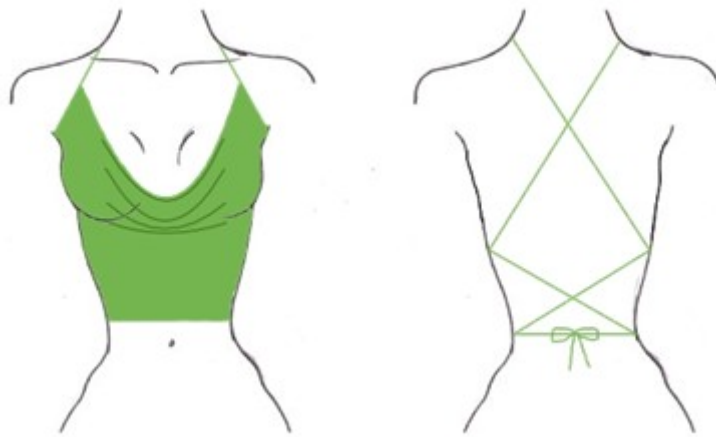


Droopy Top





Yarn & Needles

100g / 215m DK yarn¹ for UK medium

4.0mm needles, or whatever is needed to achieve the gauge.

Gauge

10 sts & 10 rows in stockinette stitch - 4.5 cm x 4.0 cm.

Materials

DK yarn, 4.0mm needles, darning needle, some kind of pins.

Construction

This pattern is worked from the top down.

Sizing

The default for this pattern fits a UK medium, but can be changed to fit any size— for custom size adjustments use the measurements in the sizing section.

Pattern

Cast on 92 sts, or ***width measurement***.

Droopy part

Starting with a purl row, work in stockinette for 27 rows, or ***top measurement*** ending in a purl row.

Rib decrease

Follow below for the rib decrease, or ***rib decrease***

Row 1: K20, K2tog, K to 22 from end, K2tog, K20.

Row 2: Purl row.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 a total of 8 times, 16 rows total.

Body

K1, yo, K2tog, K to 3 from end, K2tog, yo, K1.

Waist decrease

Follow below for the waist decrease, or ***waist decrease***

Row 1: Purl row.

Row 2: K2, K2tog, k to 4 from end, K2tog, K2.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 a total of 5 times, 10 rows total.

Work in stockinette for 18 rows, or ***waist measurement***, ending in a knit row.

P1, yo, P2tog, P to 3 from end, P2tog, yo, P1.

BO.

Make up

To make up, cut two pieces of yarn long enough to wrap 3x around your bust (err on the longer side here, you can always cut them shorter).

Tip: To make the threads more robust, you could create a crochet chain instead of a single piece of yarn.

Attach these at the top of either side of the top with a knot and weave in the ends.

Cross the threads over your back and thread them through the holes created on the first row of the body. Cross them again and thread them through the holes created at the end of the body.

Put the top on and see where the fabric naturally folds at your bust, pleat the fabric horizontally and pin in place.

Thread up a needle and put a couple stitches in place to hold the fold where you want it.

Sizing

For custom sizing, take the following measurements.

a - measurement from one side of your ribcage to the other, under your breasts (where the band of a bra would be).

Default: 34cm

b - measurement from one side of your waist to the other, at the smallest point.

Default: 30cm

c - measurement between the points above where the two straps of the top start, this is roughly 3cm from the end of your collarbone- look at the diagram of the top for a better idea if you are unsure.

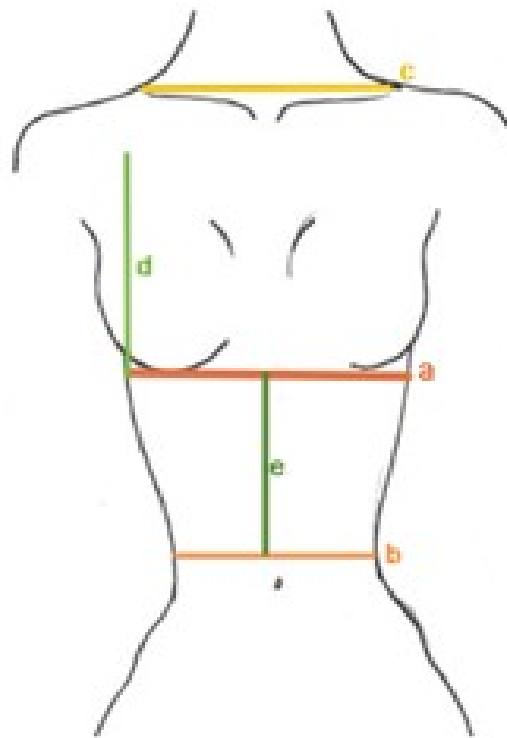
Default: 23cm

d - measurement from a to where you want the top of the top to sit (I did this about 10cm below the top of my torso).

Default: 17cm

e - the distance between b and a.

Default: 12cm



Using these measurements, calculate the following for the pattern:

width measurement

This is the width at the top of the top, before decreasing for the torso (the droopy part).

$c \times 1.8 = f$ (cm measurement at top).

Convert f to sts by doing $(f/4.5) \times 10$ (or number of stitches needed to achieve gauge).

Default:

$23\text{cm} \times 1.8 = 41.4\text{cm}$ (round up to 42cm).

Using standard gauge: $(42/4.5) \times 10 = \mathbf{93\text{ sts}}$.

top measurement

This is d minus the rows used for the decrease (16 rows are used for the decrease).

Convert d to sts by doing $(d/4) \times 10$ (or number of stitches needed to achieve gauge) = g .

Minus 16 from g .

Default:

Using standard gauge: $(17/4) \times 10 = 43\text{ rows}$.

$43 - 16 = \mathbf{27\text{ rows}}$.

rib decrease

The rib decrease is worked over 16 rows.

Convert a to sts by doing $(a/4.5) \times 10$ (or number of stitches needed to achieve gauge) = h .

Calculate the number of stitches to decrease to this measurement:

width measurement - $h = i$.

Decrease i evenly over 8 decrease rows (at least 2 per decrease row— decreasing one either side of the row).

Take note

! If the number of stitches to decrease is not evenly a factor of 8 do the extra decreases at the start. (shown in example 1).

! If the number of stitches to decrease is odd, round up or down to give an even number of decreases (shown in example 1).

! If the number of stitches to decrease is less than 16, decrease 2 per decrease row until all decreases have been completed, then work in stockinette stitch for the remaining rows (shown in example 2).

! If the number of times 8 goes into the number of stitches to decrease is odd, add the last 8 to the stitches remaining to evenly divide over the decrease rows (shown in example 3).

Example 1

$a = 46\text{cm}$

width measurement = 168 sts.

Convert a to sts: $(46/4) \times 10 = 115$.

Calculate number of stitches to decrease: $168 - 115 = 53$.

53 is not a factor of 8; 8 goes into 53 **6 times** with 5 remaining. We need an even number so we round up to give **6 remaining**.

6 times means we decrease 6 per decrease row, and to deal with the **6 remaining** we decrease an extra 2 for the first 3 rows:

Row 1: K20, K2tog x 4, K to 28 from end, K2tog x 4, K20.

Row 2: Purl row.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 a total of 3 times, 6 rows total.

Row 1: K20, K2tog x 3, K to 26 from end, K2tog x 3, K20.

Row 2: Purl row.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 a total of 5 times, 10 rows total.

Example 2

Number of stitches to decrease = 12 sts.

12 is less than 16, so we just decrease twice on each decrease row until all the stitches have been decreased.

Row 1: K20, K2tog, K to 22 from end, K2tog, K20.

Row 2: Purl row.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 a total of 6 times, 12 rows total.

Stockinette for remaining 4 rows.

Example 3

Number of stitches to decrease = 42 sts.

42 is not a factor of 8; 8 goes into 42 5 times with **2 remaining**.

5 times is odd, so we decrease **4 times**– 4 per decrease row, and to deal with the other 8, we decrease an extra 2 per row for the first 4 rows.

To deal with the **2 remaining** we decrease an extra 2 for another row.

Row 1: K20, K2tog x 3, K to 26 from end, K2tog x 3, K20.

Row 2: Purl row.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 a total of 5 times, 10 rows total.

Row 1: K20, K2tog x 2, K to 24 from end, K2tog x 2, K20.

Row 2: Purl row.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 a total of 3 times, 6 rows total.

waist decrease

The waist decrease is worked over 10 rows.

Convert b to sts by doing $(b/4.5) \times 10$ (or number of stitches needed to achieve gauge) = j .

Calculate the number of stitches to decrease to this measurement: i (a in sts) - $j = k$.

Decrease k evenly over 5 decrease rows (at least 2 per decrease row– decreasing one either side of the row).

Take note

! If the number of stitches to decrease is not evenly a factor of 5 do the extra decreases at the start.

! If the number of stitches to decrease is odd, round up or down to give an even number.

! If the number of stitches to decrease is less than 10, decrease 2 per decrease row until all decreases have been completed, then work in stockinette stitch for the remaining rows.

! If the number of times 5 goes into the number of stitches to decrease is odd, add the last 5 to the stitches remaining to evenly divide over the decrease rows.

All of these issues are the same as for the rib decrease– methods for the solutions are shown in the examples, below is a basic worked example.

Example

$b = 40\text{cm}$

$i = 99$ sts

Convert b to sts: $(40/4.5) \times 10 = 89$.

Calculate number of stitches to decrease: $99 - 89 = 10$.

10 is a factor of 5; 5 goes into 10 **2 times**.

2 times means we decrease 2 per decrease row.

Row 1: Purl row

Row 2: K2, K2tog, k to 4 from end, K2tog, K2.

Repeat rows 1 and 2 a total of 5 times, 10 rows total.

¹<https://www.woolwarehouse.co.uk/james-c-brett-its-pure-cotton-lime-ic13-100g>