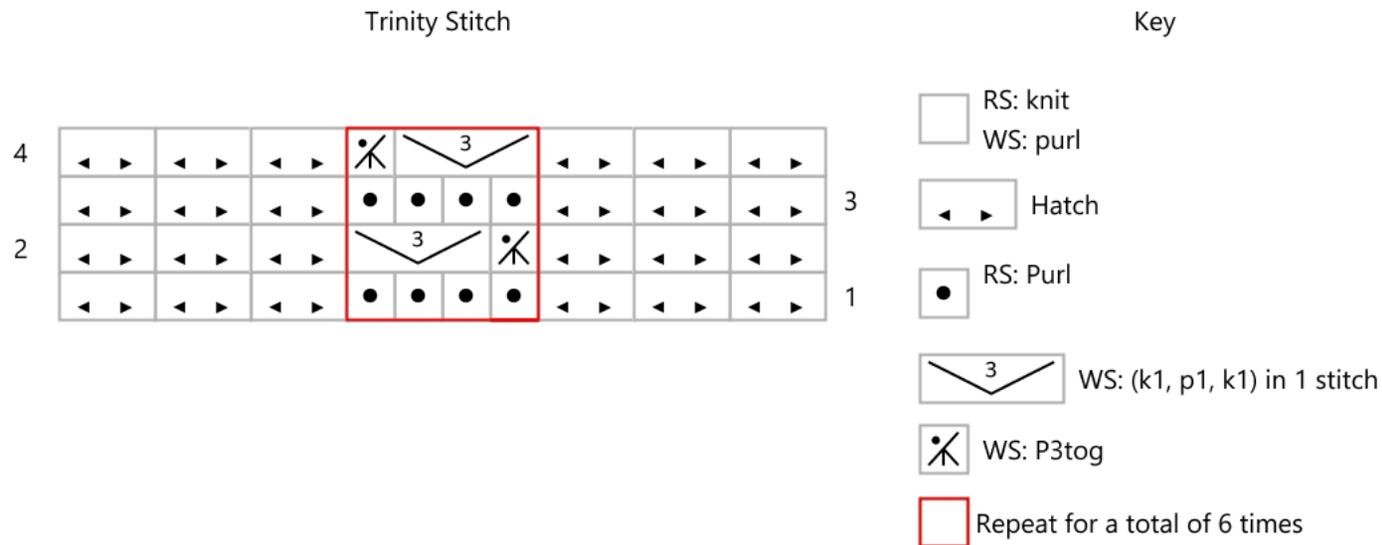


Stitch 7 – Trinity Stitch

Trinity Stitch is one common name for a stitch that is also sometimes called Cluster Stitch, Bramble Stitch, Raspberry Stitch, or Blackberry Stitch. It is formed by working multiple stitches into one stitch then decreasing the same number of stitches in the next stitch. The look is puffy and full of texture. The stitch is great for washcloths, scarves, cowls, hats, throws, pillows, and bath mats. The Trinity Stitch is thought to have been named because the pattern is formed by working three stitches from one and one stitch from three signifying The Holy Trinity. In Ireland, the Trinity Stitch is known as the “three into one and one into three” stitch and is used as a filler stitch for Aran Sweaters.

The Trinity Stitch’s pattern is worked on the wrong side of the fabric. Right side rows are purled. The design is formed by working a double increase, then a double decrease on the first wrong side row. Subsequent wrong side rows are worked by decreasing the stitches formed in the previous increase and increasing in the stitch formed by the previous decrease. This staggers the nubs with the stitch count remaining the same.

Smooth yarn is recommended for working the Trinity Stitch. Very thick, very thin or highly textured yarns are not recommended. One drawback to using the Trinity Stitch is that it is time consuming to work. It can also be taxing on your hands when worked over large areas. Avoid working the stitch too tightly and take breaks to stretch your hands to help lessen any strain.



Written Instructions:

Row 1: (RS): HS/RS, SM, purl to the marker, SM, HS/RS.

Row 2: (WS): HS/LS, SM, *(K1, p1, k1) in same stitch, P3tog; repeat from * to marker, SM, HS/LS.

Row 3: HS/RS, SM. purl to the marker, SM, HS/RS.

Row 4: HS/LS, SM, *P3tog, (k1, p1, k1) in same stitch, repeat from * to marker, SM, HS/LS.

Repeat Rows 1-4 for a total of 2 inches.

Knit 6 rows (garter stitch) before starting the next section of the scarf.

Hatch Stitch:

HS/RS is referencing the right-hand side of the scarf facing you. HS/LS is referencing the left-hand side of the scarf.

Row 1 (RS): K1, *Sl1, k1, yo, pass slip st over both the knit and yo sts* repeat 1 time, p1. Place marker and work stitch pattern until last 6 stitches. Place marker, p1 *Sl1, k1, yo, pass slip st over both the knit and the yo sts* repeat 1 time, slip last stitch with yarn in front.

Row 2 (WS) K1, p4, k1, slip marker and work stitch pattern until last 6 stitches and maker. Slip marker, K1, p4, sl 1 with yarn in front.

Double Increase Stitch:

The double increase is worked by knitting into a stitch but not removing the stitch from the left-hand needle. The yarn is brought to the front of the work, between the needles. Then, the same stitch is purled. The yarn is returned to the back of the work and the same stitch is knit a second time. The stitch is then dropped from the left-hand needle.

On the wrong side row, the double increase is worked into the stitch that was created by decreasing (purling three stitches together) and the three stitches formed by the double increase are purled together.