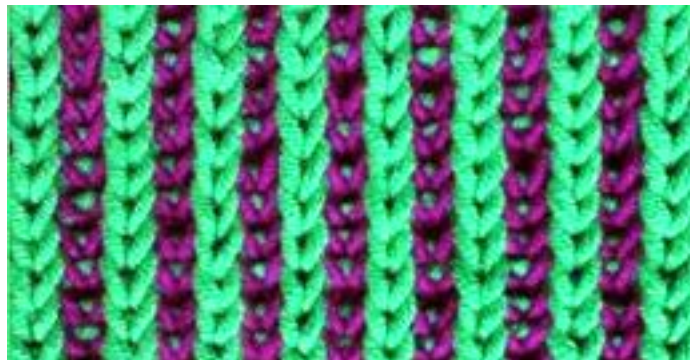


# Bonkers for Brioche Class

## Two Color Brioche Rib Knit Flat:

With Light Color, use the Backwards Loop method to cast on an odd number of stitches, plus 2 selvedge stitches. Do not turn. Slide work to opposite needle.



LC=Light Color

DC = Dark Color

Set-up Row (Dark Side): With DC, sl1, \* k1, sl1yo; repeat from \* to last 2 sts, k1, sl1wyf. TURN

Row 1 A (Light Side): With LC, k1, \*sl1yo, brk1; repeat from \* to last 2 sts, sl1yo, k1. SLIDE

Row 1 B (Light Side): With DC, sl1, \*brp1, sl1yo; repeat from \* to last 2 sts, brp1, sl1wyb. TURN

Row 2 A (Dark Side): With LC, p1, \*sl1yo, brp1; repeat from \* to last 2 sts, sl1yo, p1. SLIDE

Row 2 B (Dark Side): With DC, sl1, \*brk1, sl1yo; repeat from \* to last 2 sts, brk1, sl1wyf. TURN

Repeat Rows 1 A – 2 B for the rib pattern.

## General Brioche Stitch Terminology and Abbreviations

**brk** (brioche knit – also known as a bark) = knit the stitch that was slipped in the previous row together with its yarn over.

**brp** (brioche purl – also known as a burp) = purl the stitch that was slipped in the previous row together with its yarn over.

The **sl1yo** is the action that creates the shawled stitch.

This action works differently for a bark row than for a burp row, but one manipulation remains



standard—that the working yarn must always be in front before slipping the stitch. On a burp row the working yarn is in place before slipping the stitch but in a bark row you need to first bring the yarn to the front and then slip the stitch. This stitch, with its yarn-over shawl, is considered one stitch when worked.

**sl1yo following a k or brk st** = bring the working yarn under the needle to the front of the work, slip the next stitch purlwise, then bring the yarn over the needle (and over the slipped stitch) to the back, in position to work the following stitch.

**sl1yo following a p or brp st** = working yarn is already in front, slip the next stitch purlwise, then bring the yarn over the needle (and over the slipped stitch), then to the front under the needle, into position to work the following stitch.

## Increases and Decreases

**brkyobrk** (2-stitch increase) = brk1 leaving st on LH needle, yo (yarn forward under needle then over needle to back), then brk1 into same stitch — 2 stitches increased. When a brkyobrk increase is used, three single stitches bloom out of the center of one stitch. These 3 stitches will be worked separately in the following row since they are not yet “shawled”.

**brLsl dec** (2-stitch decrease that slants to the left, involving 3 sts) = slip the first stitch kwise, brk the following two stitches together, pass the slipped stitch over.

**brRsl dec** (a 2-stitch decrease that slants to the right, involving 3 sts) = slip the first stitch kwise, knit the next stitch, pass the slipped stitch over, place stitch on left hand needle and pass the following stitch over. Place st on right hand needle.

## Brioche in the Round

Cast on an EVEN number of stitches with Light Color.

Set-up Row: With DC, \*p1, sl1yo; repeat from \*

Row 1 A : With LC, \*sl1yo, brk1; repeat from \*

Row 1 B: With DC, \*brp1, sl1yo; repeat from \*