TUNISIAN LENGTHWISE PFEILRAUPE
This information will show you how to use the knitting pattern instructions to make a Tunisian Lengthwise Pfeilraupe, with permission from the designer.

Rather than repeat the useful information in the knitting pattern, this information is for changes to the original knitting pattern for Tunisian crochet. **These comments refer to the Pfeilraupe knitting pattern by Alpi/Alpenrose.**
http://www.ravelry.com/patterns/library/pfeilraupe

Tunisian version die Pfeilraupe January 2017 by Dela Wilkins
with permission from designer Alpi/Alpenrose

You can easily vary the size of this shawl with your gauge and stitch counts. Larger shawl: Long edges are 83 inches and 108 inches, short edge is 57 inches Colours are changed at the beginning of the return pass in the larger version Honeycomb Stitch, alternating two cakes of yarn.
Smaller shawl: Long edges are 75 inches and 77 inches, short edge is 24 inches. The smaller version is all Simple Stitch.

Adapting the pattern for Tunisian crochet
Important considerations:
1. You want a soft fluid drape for the fabric, so increase the hook size.
2. You want the fabric to lie flat, so choose a stitch pattern that will do this such as Honeycomb (TSS and TPS offset) or another front/back alternating stitch combination such as TKS and TRS offset.
3. This Tunisian version is useful for making stripes go lengthwise on the scarf. There is another Tunisian version that begins on the short edge and is worked widthwise. http://www.ravelry.com/patterns/library/tc-pfeilraupe

4. Make a swatch about 6 inches x 6 inches to determine your gauge. Knowing these numbers will help you control the length and width of the scarf and determine the slot placements evenly near the short edge.

5. The formula to calculate the number of stitches and rows is given at the end of the document.

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1. The knitting gauge here was 21 stitches and 48 rows for 10 cm/4 inches.
2. The finished version is 54 inches on the long edge and 18 inches wide. (135 cm x 45 cm).
3. Use a Tunisian hook with a cable for the length or two regular Tunisian hooks to accommodate the length.
4. You can use the stitch markers as indicated, but it is easier to see your short row stitches in Tunisian crochet.
5. In Tunisian crochet, a Forward Pass and a Return Pass equals 2 knitted rows.

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6. SS: Your selvedge stitch will be the first stitch of the forward pass, at the edge of the short side. Ignore the slip stitch instructions.
7. KFB: I worked two stitches into the same one: for Honeycomb I worked a TPS and a TSS into this stitch, or a TSS and a TPS depending on the overall stitch pattern.
8. Setup: Begin with a chain of the full length of the shawl and make one forward pass and a return pass on all of the stitches. Ignore the instructions for the knitting cast on.
9. Lower Long Edge: Place the markers at the stitches where you need to end each short row, so every x# stitches. I chose to use markers only for the slot rows, and just counted for each short row.
10. In Tunisian you do not turn the work, but make a return pass. I found the small spaces okay so I did not go to a lot of effort to hide the turning points.
11. Make a forward pass on the first set of stitches, and return. On the next row work all of these plus the next group of stitches and return.
12. Use the diagram to mark the position of the slots on following rows.

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13. Short Edge: Depending on your gauge, this may be more or fewer than every fourth ridge, to create the slope of the short edge.
14. Slots: See the formula for determining in which rows to do the slots. They are spaced evenly across the short edge.
15. Bind Off x# stitches on the forward pass. On the return pass chain the same # stitches to fill the space. On the next forward pass, work into the back bumps of these chain stitches as you would for making a foundation chain.

16. Tip: The numbers will depend on your formula, but the mid-point of the arrow is half way between the third and the fourth slot.
17. Upper long edge: On this edge, you leave x# stitches unworked at the end of each row.
18. I used the % calculation and it was close to accurate. It is not 50% because you are increasing the number of stitches along the side edge and will use more yarn in the second portion of the shawl.
19. I found using a marker very useful on the decreasing row. I placed it at the point where the next row should end.
20. Once the point/tip is made, your row decreases by x# stitches in each row. You work up to the marker and begin the return pass. Do not work double stitches.

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21. Finishing: On the final row, you will have unworked stitches for the full length of the row. Work a final forward pass row in pattern and then a return pass before casting off/binding off.
22. Variations: Use your formula to determine the length and width of the shawl.

Pages 5, 6 and 7:
23. The charts are extremely useful for making this pattern.
24. Entire chart of shawl: For a striped shawl with colour changes at the beginning of the forward pass, use this view (for right-handed) and for variegated or Honeycomb stripes, make a mirror image of the pattern and change the colour at the beginning of the return pass where the short side will be.

THE FORMULA TO CALCULATE SIZE
Controlled sizing (based on a 10 stitch x 10 row = 10 cm/4-inch)
Honeycomb (TSS and TPS alternating and offset) with a 10 mm hook and worsted weight yarn
Make a swatch. Determine the # stitches and # rows for a 4 inch/10 cm square.
Number of stitches in 4 inches is: $Sz = 10$
Number of rows in 4 inches is: $Rz = 10$
Make diagram or print the chart of the shawl: A is tip, B is bottom right and C is top right
Decide on length of starting chain: AtoB = 50 inches.
Decide on width of slanted edge: BtoC = 20 inches.
Number of stitches to chain
Formula: AB (50 inches) divided by 4 = 12.5 (4-inch sections)
12.5 times Sz (10 stitches) = **125 stitches**

Number of rows to work, not counting foundation row and final row before cast off:

Formula: BtoC (20) divided by 4 = 5 (4-inch sections)
5 times Rx (10 rows) = **50 rows**.

25 rows is the mid-point with the tip at the far side. That means you want to make the short-row sections (**125** divided by **25** =) 5 stitches each. On the first **25** rows you will increase each row by 5 stitches till you get to the tip. On the second set of **25** stitches you will decrease each row by 5 stitches until the end.

Placement of slots evenly across the 50 rows
Counting for the slots begins on row three.
Formula: **50 rows** minus 4 rows = **46 rows**. Six slots are placed along this section, so divide the new row number by 7 = 6.57 and round this number up to 7. Slots will be placed in *row 9* and every seventh row after that: rows 16, 23, 30, 37, and 44. If you are off by one row, this will not be noticeable. Stitch markers are very helpful here. Each slot will be (2x short row # = 10) 10 stitches wide.

The angle of the short edge BtoC
On the side edge, you can increase one stitch evenly at the edge every x# rows to create the slant. More frequent the increases such as every 2nd, 3rd or 4th row will create a more defined slant. Fewer increases such as only in the slot rows will make a gentler incline.

Four different sizes using the formula. Bottom two worked from a mirror image graph, top two worked from graph as printed. More details on the Ravelry projects pages:
http://www.ravelry.com/projects/Lifecare?set=pfeilraupe&view=thumbnail

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