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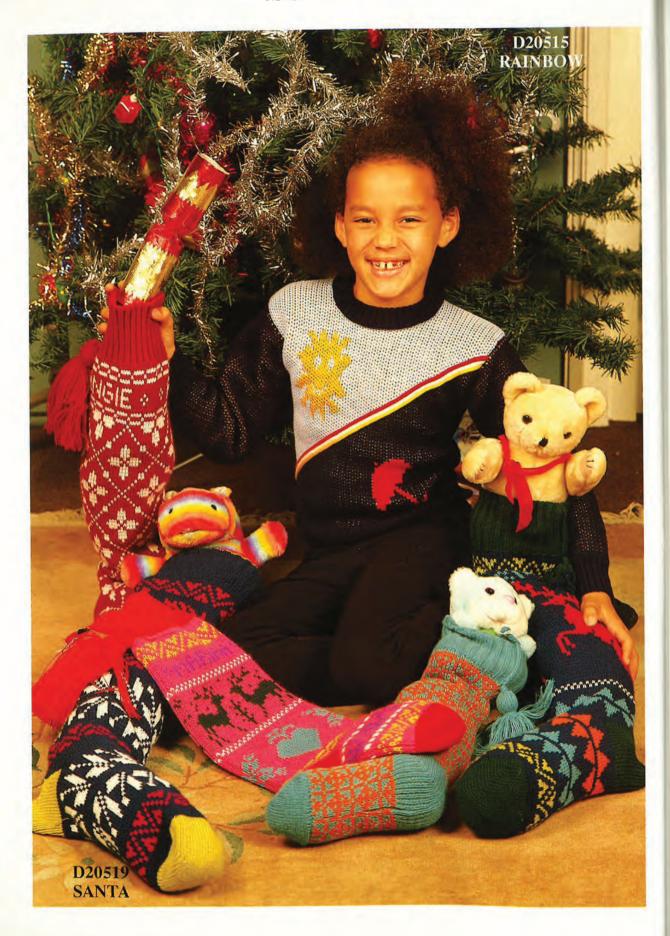
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SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

	LOCKS 6000 CHARIOT 6000		HANDLE DOWN EN BAS	alt approx BB beg	alternate approximate back bed	NWP opp P	non-working position opposite
TOO ONLY	LOCKS DUO80 CHARIOT DUO80	1	HANDLE UP RACK 1 POS LEFT UN TOUR A GAUCHE	circ cm CoF	beginning circular centimetre cast (bind) off	pos pshr 1/4P	purl position pusher(s) transfer position
T	BLACK STRIPPERS ABAISSEURS NOIRS	1()	RACK 1 POS RIGHT	Col 1,2, 3,4	Colours 1, 2, 3, 4	RC RP	row counter rest position
	BLUE STRIPPERS ABAISSEURS BLEU ORANGE STRIPPERS ABAISSEURS ORANGE	2()	A DROTTE RACK 2 POS RIGHT DEUX TOURS À DROTTE	CoN cont dec Diag	cast on continue decrease(s)	rk R(s) rel	rack row(s) release
2	DECO SETTING DECO PROGRAMME	0	TRANSFER POS POSITION 9 HEURS	FB ff	diagram(s) front bed f u l l y fashioned	str SS st(s) stst	straight stitch size stitch(es) s t o c k i n g
14 UDO 000 DDN	FORM COMPUTER FORME	1_	TRANSFER TO BACK BED TRANFÉRER D'AVANT À L'ARRIÈRE	foll g inc K	following grams increas(s) knit	trans WP	stitch transfer working position
-	WITH FRONT LOCK ALONE	Ţ	TRANSFER TO FRONT BED TRANSFÉRER D'ARRIÈRE À L'AVANT	K/K Lk(s)	every needle rib lock(s)	CoRak	Cast on with racking
	TRAVAILLER UNIQUEMENT AVEC LE CHARIOT AVANT		LEVER POS FOR U80/U100/100E POSITION DE MANETTE D'U80/U100/U100E	LT mm N(s)	left millimetres needle(s)	CoCir	Cast on with circular rows

PATTERN SYMBOLS

\odot	EASY FACILE		SKIRT
100	FORM COMPUTER FORME	- ∰	ACTUAL MEASUREMEN
	MAKING UP Assemblage	(±)	DIMENSION ACTUEL SIZE(S) TABLES
	BACK LE DOS		STITCH PATTERN DESSIN
M	FRONT DEVANT		SWATCH SIZE ECHANTILLON
	SLEEVE(S) Manche	Q	GARMENT WEIGHT
	RIB or BAND COTE	À	YARIN(S) LAINE/FILS
	BUTTONHOLE BAND BANDE DES BOUTONS	F	FABRIC YARDAGE TISSU TRICOT
	COLLAR	5, 84, 8800	MACHINE(S)

KNITTING FROM DIAGRAMS & CHARTS

Please read this section carefully before commencing to knit from charts

The pattern wrting method used within DUET utilizes all the Passap/Pfaff pictograms from the Model Books by permission of Madag, Switzerland, as well as our own for yarn, weight and so on. These symbols are not difficult to read and are in many ways very logical.

All garment parts are shown drawn to shape, but not necessarily to scale.

Symetrical shapes are shown only as the right half of the part. A broken line always denotes the centre of the part. The opposite side of the shape is knitted at the same time, in reverse. If there is no broken line at the left, this means that the part is drawn complete and the shape seen in full.

Each garment section is sub-divided into smaller sections A,B, C etc. Always cast on and commence knitting at A, and continue through B, C and so forth. At the start of each section there are written instructions for that section within the pattern.

The size of each section is given in centimetres at the bottom and left side of the chart. Needles/stitches are quoted at each section where necessary. The number given is ALWAYS the number of needles and spaces counted on the FRONT BED ONLY, in line with Madag's Model Books, unless otherwise stated in the pattern notes. Shaping, increasings, decreasings are noted in blocks. These are ALWAYS read from the bottom to the top. e.g.

-1K2 X 2[1:2:0:2]

-2K2 -3K2

-4K4

is read as Cast off 4 and knit 4 rows. Cast of 3 and knit 2 rows. Cast of 2 and knit 2 rows. Decrease 1 and knit 2 rows TWICE, [or once, none, twice], depending on the size followed.

Instructions in italics refer only to E6000 electronic machines.

Patterns will only be as accurate as your tension swatch and measurements. It is essential to match the swatch exactly and use specified yarns. If this is not possible, use Form Computer programmes and the yarn and swatch of your choice.



Volume 2, Number 5

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The Editor's Letter

Dear Readers,

Once again we are almost at the Christmas Season, and I'm sure that many of you are busy with your Passap System machines, making all sorts of gifts for those near and dear to you.

If you are still at the stage of casting around for ideas of knitted gifts, then there are some lovely garments to choose from in this issue of Duet. From the plain and simple, to the bright and colourful. The ladies evening jacket, "Karol" is a warm yet light looking garment that would grace any festive occasion. The "Iris" jacket is an example of a classic design that has been "lifted" into something more than the ordinary.

Once more we have some blister jacquard, in response to many requests. This seems to be a very popular stitch type with many of our readers. There is also something for the men and children, and also a few quick ideas for knitting Christmas "bits & bobs", such as the stockings.

As you look through the magazine this time, you will have noticed that there have been one or two changes made. The main one being that all the patterning symbols are those that are used in the Model Books. This is something that we have wanted to do for a long time, and are now able to use and reproduce these, by kind permission of Madag, Switzerland. This will make thing much easier for many of our readers, as now that all the symbols are standardized, there is nothing new to learn.

All our usual contributors are here, with the exception of Denis Cook. Denis has recently had surgery and is now well on the road to recovery, so will be joining us again in the Spring issue. There are also one or two new contributors and some new features.

All that remains for me to say, is Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all our readers from all of us here at Duet. See you in the Spring!

George

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Kathy Haynes, England.



87[92:102:107]cm Bust. Length 59.5cm.



102[102:108:112]cm Bust.



CHRISTIANA YARNS 20% wool, 80% Acrylic 2/30s. Col 1 = "Braemar" Oyster 2 ends, 200g. Col 2 = "Braemar" Tweed 1 end, 100g. Col 3 = "Braemar" Liberty Blue 1 end, 100g. Col 4 = "Chateau" Barberry Red 1 end, 100g.



40sts = 136mm, 40Rs = 23mm, measured over 4 col jacquard. 40Rs rib = 50mm.



4 col jacquard using cards given. *Tech 207*. Col sequence 2Rs each Col 1, 2, 3, 4, repeat.



Page 3.



450g Size 107cm.



Welts are knitted without patt card or console/computer, see sections A.



A. CoCir K/K Col 1. (Lks N/N SS3/3, 1R, CX/CX SS 3.5/3.5 1R, N/N SS 4.5/4.5 1R). Lks GX/N Col 1 SS4.5/4.5 K 6Rs. N/N 2Rs Col 2. GX/N Col 1 6Rs. N/N Col 3 2Rs. GX/N Col 1 6Rs. N/N Col 4 2Rs. Switch on Console. When STAR CAST ON flashes, press ABC to engage patt.

B. K in st patt A as chart & col sequence. Dec & K as chart.

D. Dec & K as exxhart. CoF.

LEFT FRONT

A. As Back A & chart.

B. St Patt B with cards 1, 2, 3. starting motif at RC56. K to RC560. Engage St Patt C, cards 4, 5, 6. Cont.

C. Dec & K as chart.

D. Dec & K as chart5.

E. Dec & K as chart. CoF.

RIGHT FRONT

A. As Back A.

B. St Patt D, cards 1, 2, 3 and $E \rightarrow B$

K to RC 560. Engage St Patt E cards 4, 5, 6 and E→∃

K as LT FRONT reversing shapings.

C. As LT Front, reversed.

D. As LT Front reversed.

E. As LT Front reversed. CoF.

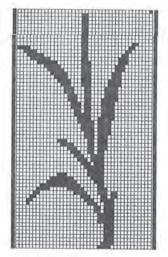


B. St Patt A. K & inc as chart. C. K & dec as chart. CoF.

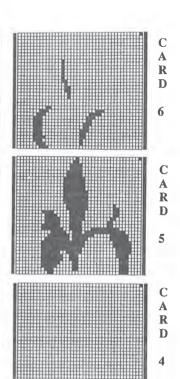
CoCir K/K Col 1 RC000. Lks CX/CX SS 4.5/4.5 K to RC24. WY K several Rs release. K twice with 140 Ns for fronts, once with 130 Ns for neck.

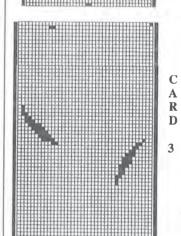
Block & steam all parts. Join shoulder seam. Set in sleeves.

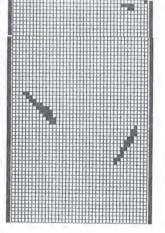
Backstitch through open loops of bands to outside, unravel WY as you go. Slip stitch bands to inside enclosing edges. Steam seams.



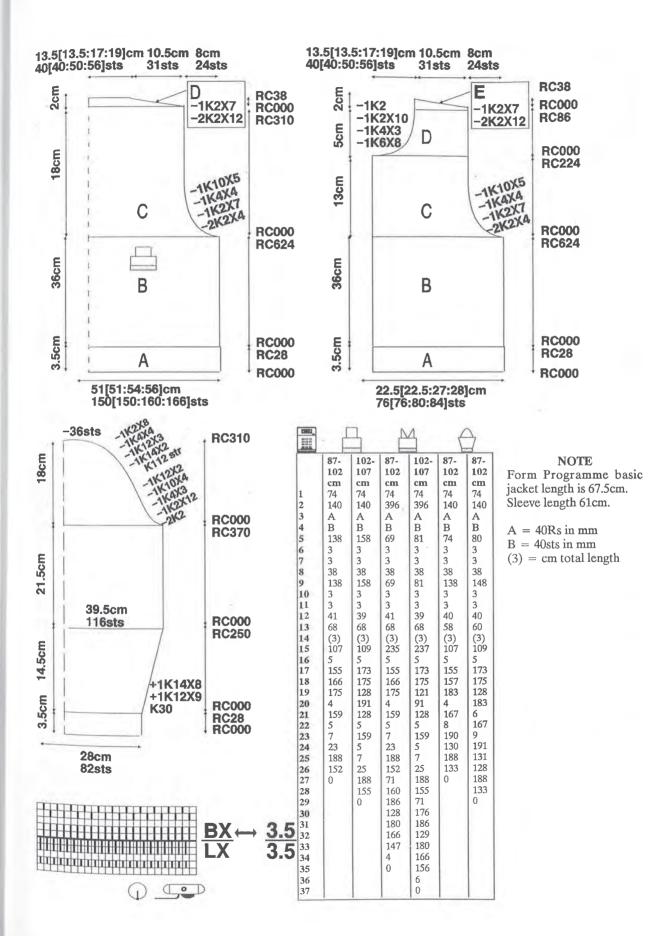
CARD 1







CARD 2





But see below

GOOD ONLY

The design as shown is possible only on the E6000, because it is wider than 40 stitches. However, by reducing the width of all patterns by half and punching Deco cards line by line for each colour, it is possible to make a similar design on the Duo 80. Card A is Col 1 & 2. B Col 3, C Col 4. D Col 1 & 2,E Col 3, F Col 4. Card G 1st 10 Rs Cols 1 & 2. Rs 11-25 Col 3, Rs 30-40 Col 4.



Pat Cook, England.



86-92[100-107:107-112:117-1 22]cm Chest.



102[112:122:132]cm Chest, Length 60[65:70:75]cm.



CHRISTIANA WOOLS

200% wo0ol 80% Acrylic 2/30s Col 1 = 500g "Braemar", Navy. 3 ends for rib, 2 ends for jacquard. Col 2 = 250g "Touchstone", Provence 1 end, Col 3 = 250g "Touchstone" Maple 1 end, Col 4 = 250g "Minstrel", Merlin 1 end.



40sts = 153mm, 40Rs = 28mm, measured over jacquard after steaming.



4 Col jacquard with cards given.



Page 3.



650g Size 107-112cm.



Ready drawn cards are available from Pat Cook, Ouse Cottage, Howdendyke, Nr, GOOLE, N. Humberside, DN14 7UP. £5.00 per set.

RETURN PROCEDURE

Carefully follow these instructions, and you will not have to reprogramme the pattern before knitting the next section, At the end of the front, back, sleeve etc., press ent and then cor. the display will flash nds for LT side. Tap in the number of required Ns, don't

forget to add minus after the figure. Press ENT. Put in the number of Ns for the RT side, no minus, press ENT. The number of rows that you have knitted is now flashing. Tap in exactly the same number that is flashing, followed by a minus sign, then press ENT. The console will then flash RETURN, followed by the number of rows. Press ENT, and you will be back at the start with the display flashing CAST ON, ready to start your next section of knitting. At this stage, you may turn off the computer if you wish. It will remember that you are now back at the start.

A WORD OF WARNING. NEVER enter a number that is larger than the flashing ROWS, but you can enter a number that is smaller, to jump backwards in the pattern.

PROGRAMMING

CAST ON - 1
ST.PATT A - • ENT
Read in cards A, B, C. Mirror each card in DIRECT.

Answer ENT to 3 COL & 4 COL.
TECH 207.
ENLARGE POSITION - NO
ST.PATT B - • ENT
Read in cards D, E, F as for st patt A.
TECH 207

ENLARGE POSITION - ENT CM?-RO - ENT Answer ENT to Rs and Sts

POSITION - ENT' PATT:AFT R-0 - 24[48:8:40] - ENT TO R/L-0 -

sizes 1 & 2: 34 - ENT sizes 3 & 4: press ENT REP.R - 0 - NO - ENT REP STS-0 -

sizes 1 & 2 press NO - ENT sizes 3 & 4 press ENT

ALL ST PATT - NO ST PATT C 207 - ENT

ST PATT D • ENT Enter cards for st patt D. Enter as 4 col design

TECH 207

A. CAST ON 1. 3 ends Col 1SS 2/2 for 1st zig zag R. All foll Rs as chart. K to RC41. Bring all Ns to WP. Handle down. K 1 R.

B. Set for S Patt A. K as chart. C. Set for St Patt B. K & dec as chart.

D. K as chart. Follow RETURN PROCEDURE. CoF, placing marker threads for neck.

A. CoN as Back A. K as chart.
B. Set for St Patt A. Inc & K as chart.

C. Set for St Patt C, (This is the plain 4 col technique). Inc & K as chart.

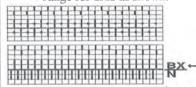
D. Set for St Patt D. K str as chart. CoF each side for shouder shaping as chart. FOLLOW RETURN PRO-CEDURE. Turn off console. E. Onzemsts K saddle shoulder. Use

E. On rem sts, K saddle shoulder. Use 2 ends Col 1. SS4 back, 5 front. BLACK STRIPPERS. K 1 R N/N, 3Rs GX(back)/N(front). Rep these 4 Rs and K as chart. CoF.

K second sleeve, reversing shapings.



Sew saddle shoulder seams, leaving one back seam open. 150[150:160:160] Ns K/K. Arrange for 1X1 as shown.



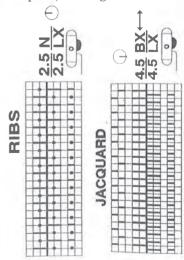
3 ends Col 1. K 1 R to LT. Bring BB Ns to WP. CX/CX SS 2.5/2.5 K 2Rs. Lks & Ns as shown in lower Diag above. K 1R. RC000.

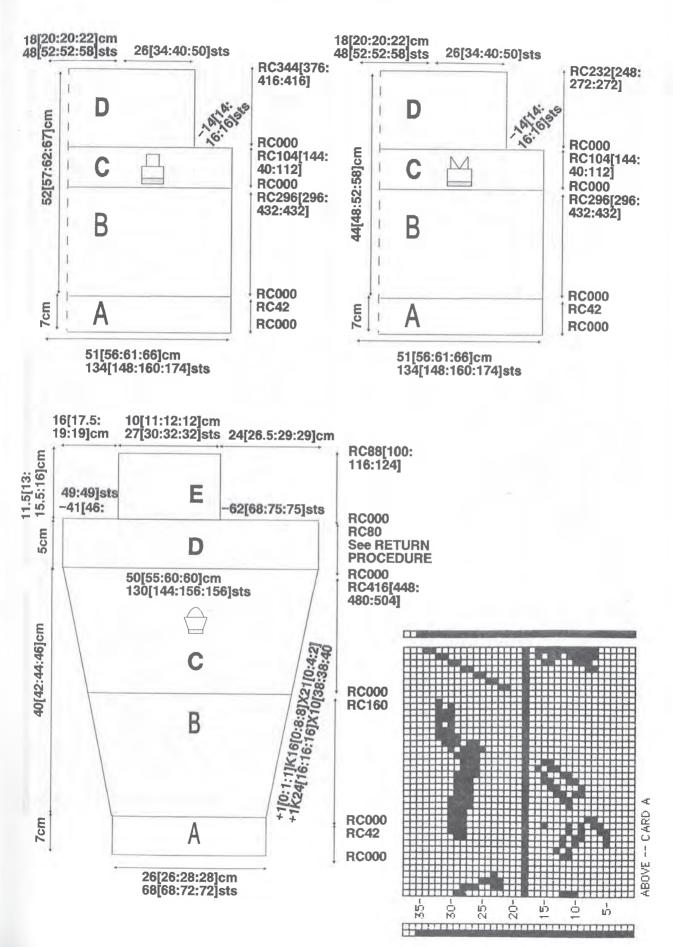
K 33Rs (Lks LT). Handle down. All empty Ns to WP. Lks N/N. BB pshrs to WP. K 1R.

SS 5.25/5.25. Lks CX/CX. Black strippers. K to RC8.

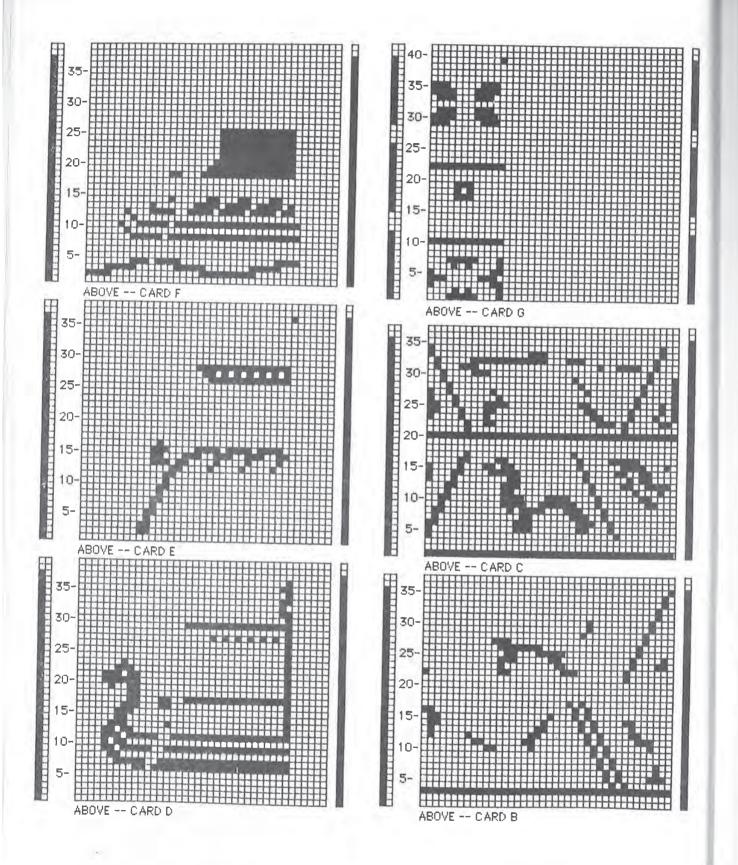
With right side of garment uppermost. present the neck edge over from the back of the machine and pull BB Ns through the edge of the neck. Trans all FB sts to BB Ns, sandwiching neck edge between CX Rs. K 1R through double sts by hand, pulling Ns butts down to pshrs, making large sts. Bring work over machine to hang over FB. Crochet CoF all sts.

Join neck & remaining shoulder seam. Join sleeve & side seams. Give light steam press, avoiding welts & collar.





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Anne Marsh, England.



100[110:122:130]cm Chest. Length 64cm.

BRAMWELL 2/30s Acrylic. 1 Cone "AIR FORCE" = Col 1. 1 Cone Black = Col 1. 6 matching buttons.

40sts = 216mm, 40Rs = 55mm, measured over patt. 40Rs K/K rib = 80mm.

Tuck jacquard, using col sequence 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 2 throughout. **DUO Card 15.** 6000E copy card Tech 186.

Ah Page 3.

465g Size 97cm.

3 ends Col 1 used for all elts & bands. 2 ends col 1 & Col 2 used for patt. **Duomatic**, Card reader in centre FB. Deco 4.

A. CoCir Cast on 2 Col 1 as Diag 1. K as chart.

B. Set for patt as Diag 2.

Engage st patt A. K in 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 2 throughout.

C. CoF as chart & cont in patt.

CoF.

A. As Back A.

B. As Back B.
C. Dec & K as chart.
D. CoF at sleeve edge as chart.
Cont in patt dec & K as chart.
E. K str as chart. CoF.

A. CoCir 1X1 Cast on 1. Col 1.
K as chart.
B. Ns & pshrs as Diag. Lks
CX/CX K 2Rs, Lks N/N K 2Rs
Col 1, then set for patt. Engage
st patt A. K & inc as chart in
patt & col sequence.
C. K in patt str. CoF.

FB. Cast on 1 Col 1. SS 3.75/3.75 Lks N/N.
K 4Rs make buttonhole.
K 22Rs make buttonhole, 5 times in all. Total 6 buttonholes. Cont K until band measures more than enough. Rel.

Gently steam & block parts to shape. Do not steam welts & bands.

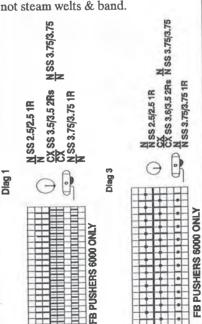
Join shoulder seams.

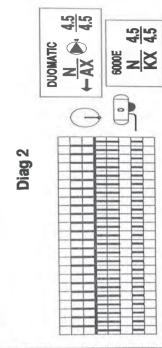
Sew on band, with buttonholes at LT front. Sew band around back neck & finish at bottom RT front. Unravel excess knitting until level with welt CoN edge. Crochet CoF band.

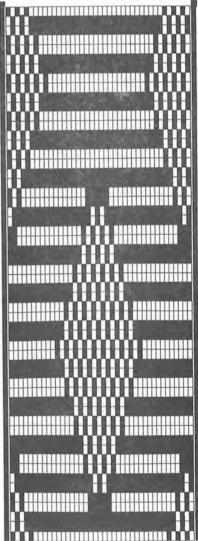
Sew in sleeves.

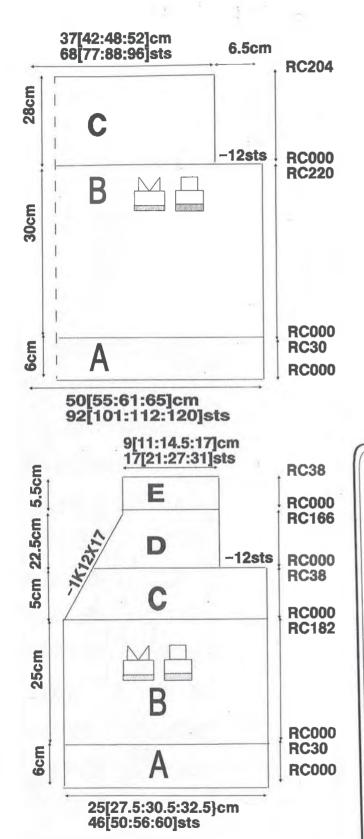
Join side & sleeve seams.

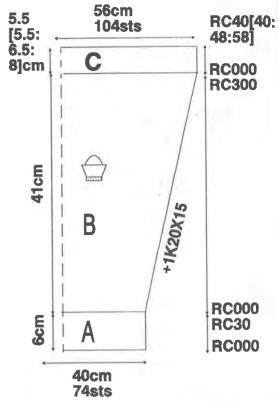
Sew on buttons to match buttonholes. Give final light steaming to seams. Do not steam welts & hand











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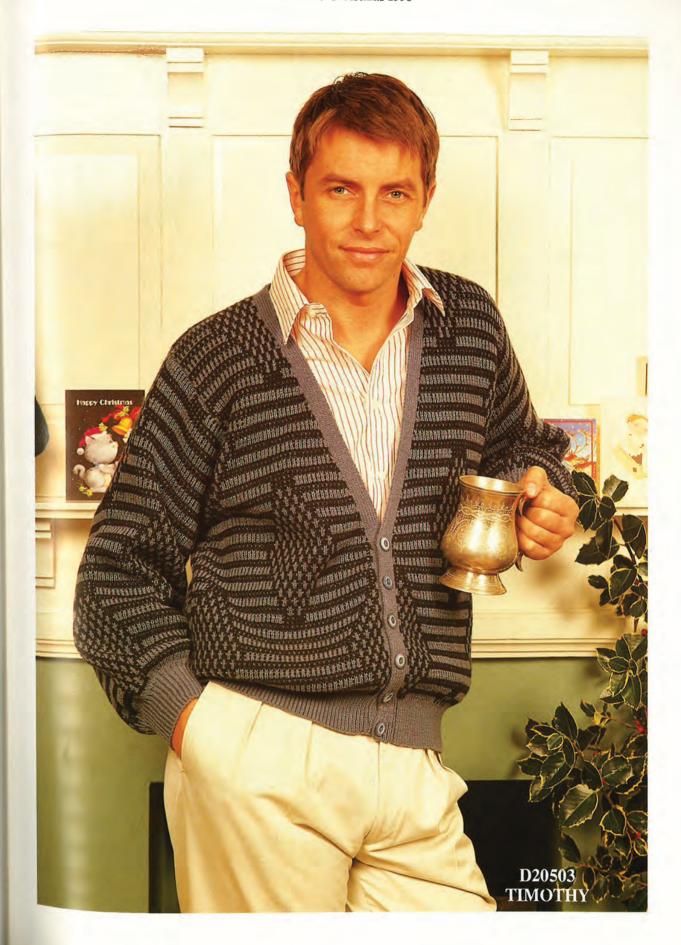


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Kate Hall, England.

86[92:97]cm Bust Skirt to fit 96[102:108]cm Hips



(1) 91[97:103]cm Bust. Length 57cm. Skirt length 71cm.



YEOMAN YARNS Elsa 3ply Kid Mohair. Col 1 = White, (Black) 300g. Col 2 Periwinkle (Cerise) 300g + 300g for skirt. Col 3 = Lilac (Green) 300g. Ribs & welts. BRAM-WELL Silky 2/30s, 3 ends together White (Black) 100g. Shade bracketed alternative colourway version sweater. !SWEATER



40sts = 120mm, 40Rs = 52mm,measured over slip patt SKIRT

40sts = 169mm, 40Rs = 77mm



Petal slip patt inspired by Denise Musk with card given. Skirt ribbed pleats with needle set up. See Diags for Duo & 6000 machines



Page 3.



Top 250g. Size 97cm Bust. Skirt 260g. Second size.



Black strippers must be in perfect condition, as yarn will catch in snags. The addition of weight will improve the ease of knitting. Sleeves are knitted from top to rib. Cut & sew neck.



A. CoCir 1X1 SS3/3 with 3 ends Silky. K as chart.

B. Trans sts to FB all Ns WP. Lks GX/N SS5.5. K 2Rs Col3, 6Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 3. Set for patt. K in patt as chart using colour sequence:

16Rs Col 1 16Rs Col 2

16Rs Col 3

16Rs Col 2

16Rs Col 1

2Rs Col 3

6Rs Col 1 2Rs Col 3

These 90Rs form patt. Rep throughout.

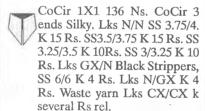
C. Dec & cont in patt & sequence as chart. CoF.



A. Single bed CoN FB Col 1. Cast on 6. Lks GX/N SS5.5. K 2Rs Col 3, 6Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 3. Set for patt. K as Back B in sequence as chart.

B. Cont in sequence dec as

C. Trans sts to 1X1. 3 ends Silky. Lks N/N SS 3/3, K as chart, CoF.



Make cut neckline on front. Join shoulder seams. Attach collar starting at centre front, backstitching through open loops to

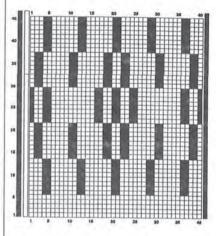
right side, unravel WY as you go. Slip stitch inside enclosing edges. Set in sleeves. Join side & sleeve seams. Turn cuffs in half to inside. slip stitch into position. Brush garment surface lightly with teazle brush to bring up nap.

A. Col 2. CoCir K/K. Trans sts as Diag. Lks as Diag SS 4.5/5.5 K str as chart.

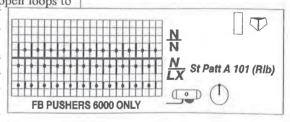
B. SS 4.25/5.25 K as chart.

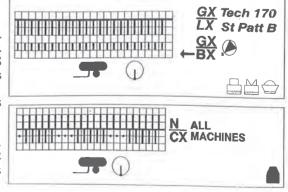
C. SS 4/5 K as chart. **D.** SS 2.5/4.5 K as chart. E. Lks N/N SS 5/5 K 2 Rs. Trans to 1X1. Lks

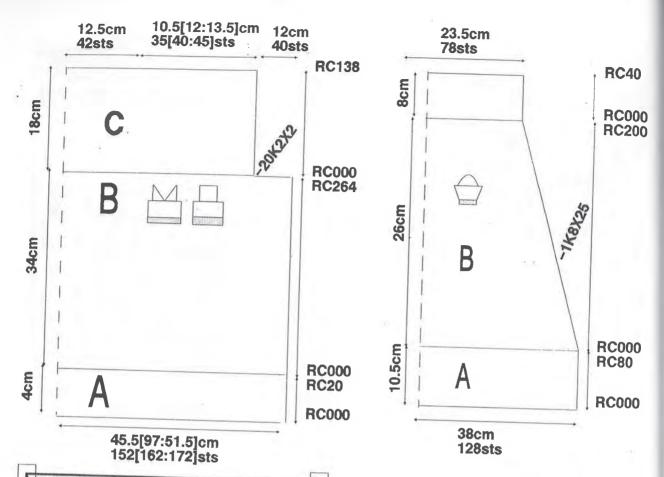
N/N SS 3.5/3.5 K as chart. F. Trans all sts to FB. Lks GX/N SS 4. K as chart. CoF. K 2[2:2:2:3] identical panels. Join panel seams with mattress stitch. Fold waisband in half to inside. enclosing waistband elastic.



DECO & 6000E CARD







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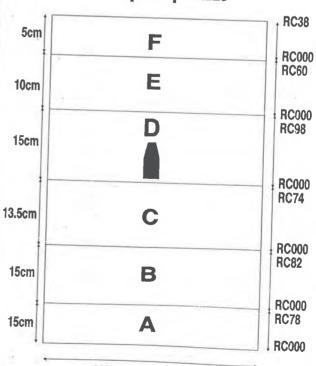
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KNIT 2[2:2:2:3] PANELS



66[69:72.5:76;51]cm 156[164:172:180:124]sts

PASSAP U.S.A. with MONA EARLY

Hello There!

Even though it is several months away, I am going to tell you this time, about the 1991 Passap University.

I guess the best place to start, is the article George wrote about the 1990 Passap University on page 5 of the last issue of Duet. The things he said were *almost* enough to make me blush. I must say that I am very proud indeed to have my name mentioned in that wonderful article. I also feel I must tell you that I did not pay George to write all of those wonderful things. He truly did write it on his own.

The University is Passap U.S.A.'s largest educational event of the year. It is devoted strictly to Passap knitting and encompasses so many aspects of knitting, that I can't begin to list all of them in this short column. I will however, tell you that we cover as many subjects as we can think of.

We have classes on :-

The Basic Functioning Of The Passap System The Basic Functions On The DM 80 And Accessories Yarns Pattern Design Stitch Design Neckbands **Embellishing Knits Knitting Test Swatches** Lock Function **Motif Knitting** Jacquard Short Rows (graduations) Selecting Appropriate Stitch Size Textures **Cut And Sew Entering Techniques Via The** E6000 Optical Scanner

and many, many more.

We make sure that topics are included for every level of knitting. We have had people come to past Universities that had never owned a knitting machine, to find out what Passap is all about...... we even had classes he could take and learn from!

A lot of the fun at University comes from the excitement of seeing old friends and meeting new ones. Everyone is there to learn and to have a good time. If you come to the University not knowing any of the other registrants, it wont take you long to make new friends. Just turn to the person next to you in class or at lunch and start talking knitting! It's like "poof".....instant friends. Besides, we Americans are suckers for foreign accents. We will talk to you just so you'll say something back! It's always fun to meet people from other countries, but more so when we all have the common interest in the Passap System.

Instructors from the Passap U.S.A. staff, as well as nationally and internationally known designers and teachers will be joining us to share their areas of expertise for more than 350 class sessions.

And of course, I must mention the Fashion Show and Banquet. After the evening Banquet when we all strut about in our own knit creations, there is a professional fashion show.

Garments are provided by Madag Switzerland, designers here in the United States and other countries, contest winners and other talented Passap knitters.

The University is scheduled for May 24th, 25th and 26th 1991, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Reston, Virginia. The closest airport is Dulles International, (Washington). The registra-

tion fee is \$225 U.S. Dollars, with a \$25 discount if the registration form

and check are received at the Passap office by February 1, 1991.

For more information please see the advertisement on the following page, or telephone Passap U.S.A. at 1-800-PAS-KNIT. Registrations are not accepted over the telephone, but if requested, information and a registration form will be mailed.

Please join us in May, from wherever you may be in North America, or the rest of the world, for a really fun learning event.

See you next time,

Mona

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Headquarters for this event is the lavish new Hyatt Regency Hotel located just a short 6 minute shuttle ride from Dulles International Airport, and just 45 minutes away from Washington, D.C. Tuition for this years university is just \$225.00. And if you get your check and registration form in by February 1 1991, the cost is just \$200.00.

As always, space is limited. So please call 1-800-PASS-KNIT

for registration materials.

But whatever you do, don't miss it.

With this much machine knitting talent on hand, not being there would be a capitol crime.

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THE KNIT CLINIC

with

GEORGE le WARRÉ

The Passap System Clinic is to be a new, occasional section of Duet Magazine, dealing with all sorts of problems that many of us come across in our knitting. Hopefully, the solutions to the problems will help many people, but there are more ways than one of correcting most problems. So, often only one or two solutions will be given, and it may be that you have found another way. This is not to say that you are wrong, just found a different way out of the same situation. All of us learn from each other all the time, and I would be grateful if readers who have found a solution to a particular difficulty, would write in and let me know, so that it can be passed on to other readers, in this section. Enough of the chit-chat. Let's get down to business.

PUSHER PROBLEMS

This is one of the most frequent problems that we all come across. Why is it that half way through a pattern, all the pushers go out of alignment on the back bed? Often known as "flat pushers".

Why does a pattern not knit correctly from a Deco or E6000 card?

Why does the Deco "skip" across some areas of the pushers and jam? The list is almost endless. You would not believe the number of letters that come into the office with these, or very similar problems. Of course, there is no one answer to any of them, but many do have one thing in common. "Sticky", or dirty pushers and channels.

I will deal with the first question first. Where pushers on the back bed go completely out of alignment during a pattern. This is most often come across when knitting a jacquard in BX/BX or BX/LX settings, but can occur at any time.

There are two main causes. Not taking the locks far enough past the end needles in working position, and dirt, which includes lack of oil.

The first is a thing that is easily corrected. Make sure that the locks are

taken far enough past the last needle in working position, but how far is far enough?

What happens when the locks are not taken far enough past the end needle and pusher, is that the cams that change the position of the pushers are not allowed enough space to spring into their return position correctly, so they have no choice but to misalign the pushers on the return trip across the needle bed.



In practice, I always like to make sure that I can see approximately 2 centimetres of bed between the side of the lock and the last needle, at the end of each row. This is definitely far enough to allow the pusher cams to spring into their new position and perform their correct function.

The second reason was dirt and lack of lubrication. This is the main cause of "sticky" pushers, as it is often called. Once again, the remedy is a simple one. Make sure that you keep the machine clean and well oiled at all times, and the problem will not arise. However, we need the answer here, to the problem when it has arisen.

Remove all the pushers from the rail. If you are using a Duomatic, then take all the pushers from both beds, and place them in a screw top jar. If the machine is a 6000E, front and back bed pushers are different and must not be mixed, so place all back bed pushers in one jar, and all front bed pushers in another jar. Add to your

jar(s) the cleaning fluid that is recommended by Madag. 200 millilitres of Surgical spirit, (rubbing alcohol), with 2 teaspoons, (10 millilitres), of Bellodor Oil added to the bottle. Shake this well before pouring into the jar. It is important that you use the solution recommended. Do not use methylated spirit, white spirit, petrol, (gasoline), benzine, etc. as solvents. They will cause damage to the machine, particularly plastic areas, and methylated spirit will dry out the machine too much, causing rust.

Also important is the oil used. It really should be Bellodor Oil, as this is formulated specifically for these machines. The only substitute that is permissible in an emergency, is sewing machine oil. There are no other substitutes. You must never use ordinary household oil such as 3 in 1, or salad oil, baby oil and so on. They will all do eventual damage to the machine.

The really big NO-NO is silicone sprays of any sort. These set hard in time to a varnish-like layer that is virtually impossible to remove, and will cause the machine to jam up totally. The only way to remove this is with a paint remover solution. Not the ideal thing for your knitting machine. (I know, because I have done this. I almost ruined a machine by using a silicone spray to lubricate continuously for six months. It made the machine run beautifully for a time, but it became stiffer and stiffer to operate, and eventually seized up altogether. The whole machine had to be stripped to bare nuts and bolts and all the metal parts soaked in paint remover. Many of the plastic parts had to be replaced. An expensive lesson). Also, many of these sprays contain a proportion of water, which will lead to rust.

Now that you have added the cleaning fluid to the jars, give them a shake, and you will be surprised at the change in colour as the dirt and old oil are removed. Leave the pushers in the jar whilst you clean the pusher channels.

Take a stiff, 1 inch, clean paint brush, and dip this in cleaning fluid. Use this to scrub out the channels. Have a soft cloth handy to remove all the dirty fluid as you go, and spread old newspaper on the floor under the machine to catch any drips. Keep going until no more dirty fluid is in evidence.

You can now return your attention to the pushers. Remove them from the jar and lay them out on a clean soft cloth. Dry each one, then polish them all with a soft cloth that is just damp with Bellodor Oil. The film of oil left on the pushers is just enough. Replace the pushers in the channels. (Making sure that front bed pushers go into the front bed, and back bed ones into the back bed, if your machine is a 6000. If it is a Duomatic, replace pushers in one bed first, then the other).

Replacing the pushers in this way, will ensure that they are all moved around in the bed, and that they all get even wear over each period between cleaning.

It is important that you use soft cloths for the cleaning procedure. Tissue or paper towels are not good enough, as they tend to fall apart and shed minute particles of paper pulp into the machine, which you then have to remove, making the job longer and tedious.

Don't forget to also clean the rest of the machine, including the locks and remove all the needles into jars of cleaning fluid, in just the same way as the pushers, at the same time as you are doing this pusher cleaning exercise. A clean machine operates best, and you should do this "big" cleaning every six months. Basic every day cleaning should be carried out after knitting each complete garment, or once a week, whichever is the sooner. Follow the instructions in the manual for every day cleaning.

If your machine is kept clean in this way, you should not have a problem with "flat" or "sticky" pushers. The machine cleaning and home maintenance will be dealt with more fully in another Clinic article.

LOOPS AT THE EDGES OF THE KNITTING

Another of those old chestnuts that appears almost every day, but is none the less a problem to all knitters when it occurs.

This is another problem that can have many causes, and I will deal with just a few here. The main cause is incorrect tension on the yarn guides. Too loose a tension here, means that as the yarn is taken through the machine, there is not enough "grip" to hold the yarn, and for the takeup wire to lift the yarn at the start of the return row. So the excess yarn that should have been lifted up by the takeup wire is left as a loop at the edge of the knitting.

To ensure that this does not happen, adjust the tension on the disks, moving the dial from numbers 1 to 7. 1 being the loosest at 7 the tightest. If looping is occurring, tighten up to a number nearer 7.

Before you start to knit, you can adjust this tension to what should be approximately right for the yarn. Thread the machine, Making sure that the yarn goes inside the retaining pin between the tension disks on the upper yarn guide. (If it is not placed here correctly, this will also create loops at the edges of the knitting). Thread the yarn down through the feeding eyelet and attach to the yarn clip. Pull the yarn down behind the machine until the take up arm is curved into it's normal working position, as shown in your instruction manual. Turn the upper tension unit dial to 7 to start. Now loosen it off a click at a time, until the take up wire begins to rise, and pull yarn through. At this position it is just a little too loose. The yarn is "creeping". Tighten up one number, and this should be about right.

An important thing to remember, is that this setting too, will affect the tension and gauge of you tension swatch, and pattern writers assume that you have the upper tension set to the correct place for the yarn used, only giving the lock stitch size(s). If your upper tension setting is too tight, your swatch will be smaller, and the locks more difficult to push. Too loose, and you will have looping and a larger swatch. I know this makes thing sound very complicated, but it really isn't. Just set the upper tension unit so that the yarn will not "creep", and all will be well.

Looping at the right side is also a common problem, when knitting with four colours in a row. This often occurs when using yarns that are fairly thick, or hairy. It is frequently caused by the yarns not being able to lift over each other after changing colours. This can be avoided by tightening up the upper tension number slightly, or, if you are using a hairy yarn, by lifting the yarn manually above the feed at the start of the row. Sometimes, with some mohair type yarns, this is the only way to avoid this problem.

Looping at the side when knitting with very thin or shiny yarns can be caused by the fact that there is not enough "grip" in the tension disks to hold the yarns tight enough, even when it is set to 7. A way around this problem, is to take the yarn around the tension disks twice, then set the number to a lower figure, such as 4. This will give just enough tension to the yarn, but still allow it to run freely.

Looping at the edges when the upper tension is correct. Now here is a problem! I have sometimes spent hours playing around with upper tensions, and still not eliminated the problem. This is because often, the problem is not tension related at all, but due to a situation that has arisen on the locks. Well, the strippers to be more precise.

If the stripper blades, or wheels on black strippers, have rough areas, this too can cause looping at the edges. The obvious answer is to replace the strippers, but this always seems to happen at the weekend, when the local store is closed.

In an emergency, it is possible to effect an immediate solution to rough strippers. Take an emery board, or the finest grade sand paper, and gently rub away the roughened areas until they are smooth. This can be done on all stripper blades, and the wheels of black strippers, for a limited number of times. Eventually, there will be too mush plastic removed for the strippers to operate successfully, and it will need replacing. I should say here that this is only an emergency way out of a problem, you really should purchase replacement strippers at your earliest opportunity.

That is all the room I have for this time. In the next Clinic article, I shall be looking at some more common or garden knitting problems, including some with pattern cards.

HÉLÈNE NAPAUL

from

SWITZERLAND

This time, I am going to talk a little about the 6000E and it's console buttons.

Many knitters do not realize that these buttons have more than one function, and the following chart will give you information on what the buttons do at various times within the programming.
See you next time!
Hélène.

KEY ABC (Pattern)	FUNCTION This key calls up a pattern when knitting. You may	COMMENTS If your display shows 1 COL. END CAST ON etc.,
(Tattern)	only press this key if the lock is on the right of the knitting, and the row counter shows in your display.	press key ENT, then your RC will appear.
COR Correction	This key is used when adjusting the rows and/or knit-	The computer displays START CAST ON. Adjust
Correction	ting width. You can press this key when the lock is to the right of your knitting.	only the knitting width. RC000 - Adjust knitting width and row counter.
R		PROGR R
Return	This key is used when chossing the language you want the display to show.	Deutsch ST. PATT. A 1171 ENT
	Go back some steps within the programming.	ST. PATT. A 1171 ENT ALTER NO KNIT.TECH R
	When knitting with the FORM, the TEST, Cast on press this key and the row counter counts backwards,	ALTER ENT Knitting without the FORM programme, the com-
	telling you how many rows are left to knit until the next information.	puter displays 9999. This means that you may knit as many rows as you wish.
>>> Fast Forward	This key is used to go forwards in the programme	
ast I Olward	display. To call up START CAST ON.	Always press this key after the number, or the com- puter will not accept it.
CLR	to can appearant cast on.	
Clear	This key is used	
	To erase a wrong number before having pressed ENT	*
*	To correct OUTLINE	Programmed, OUTLINE 0 NO
		I wish to change to OUTLINE O (yes). POSITION R
		ST 39 ENT
	•	OUTLINE CLR OUTLINE O ENT
(Dat)	This key is used	
(Dot)	To activate the READER inserting your own self	
	drawn pattern sheet For Techniques xxx • 1, or 2 or 3 etc. eg Technique 180 • 3	Striped background.
_	POSITION in cm e.g. 5.5cm	Attention, some meaurements are only in 000 mm. Others are given in 00.0 cm.
Minus	This key is used to	Others are Brown in one sim
	Indicate whether the end needle of your knitting is on	
	the left side of the needle bed. When you are unravelling rows	Press this key always after the number, or it will not be accepted by the computer.
ENT Yes	This leave is used to establish the	
ies	This key is used to enter, or confirm information, either as an answer or an agreement.	e.g. ST PATT A 1171 - ENT
ON		
NO No	This key is used	
_	This key is used to say NO to a question	
_		Only with this key, you can correct the answer PATT

KNIT SOMETHING SIMPLE

with Irene Krieger

Do you ever pause, look around you and realize the ridiculousness of the situation that you find yourself in? It has just happened to me. Here I am, in my garden in the blazing sunshine, wearing a bikini, (not a pretty sight), and I am sitting down to write about making a big, warm sweater for Christmas!

The reason for this is that magazines such as Duet, take a tremendous amount of preparation and co-ordination, and the editor relies on all contributors presenting their work months before publication, to allow time for photography, typesetting, proof reading etc. and all the things that go into making a magazine.

After all these years, one would think that I would have become used to my working life being the reverse of what I am living, but I still find it odd. Summery styles in winter are not so bad, but winter woollies when the weather is nice in the middle of June, seems like tempting fate.

I know that as you read this, the countdown to Christmas will have begun, and we shall all be trying to make out our present lists. With that in mind, this time for Knit Something Simple, I have designed a textured sweater that I hope anyone would be delighted to find in their stocking on Christmas morning. I have knitted it as a man's style because every woman knows how difficult it is to come up with a gift idea for the man in her life, although the style is really unisex. The pattern is written for sizes 86 to

The pattern is written for sizes 86 to 116 centimetre bust/chest, or 43 inches to 46 inches for those who are still thinking in inches.

As there are so many numbers in many places within the pattern, you may find it easier to go through the pattern first, and underline in pencil all those that pertain to the size you are going to knit. If the sweater is to be made for a lady, the only difference is that the collar will have to be crossed over in the opposite way to that in the pattern. It goes right

over left for a lady, and left over right for a man. I had to go and look at one of my own blouses to be absolutely certain, and even then managed to get it the wrong way round and had to unpick it!

At this time of year when we are looking for gift ideas that are quick, as well as easy to make, and I have made that my priority when designing this sweater. The stitch pattern comes automatically, either from a punchcard on the Duomatics, or from the memory on the 6000, so there is no counting of rows, arrow key changes etc. to worry about. By using this card/pattern, no matter which pushers and needles are removed on the front bed, the patterning pushers will always select correctly.

Shaping has been kept to a minimum and where you have to shape, it is always the same - every eight rows, so that you do not need to keep referring to the pattern.

By knitting the sleeve and yoke all in one when you make up the garment, the stitch pattern changes direction, which adds interest to the design, but still allows you to begin the pieces at the welt, thereby avoiding the time consuming business of rehanging stitches.

I decided on an all-over pattern with an "aran-ish" tuck look for several reasons. Firstly, a similar sweater in the shops would be expensive, and secondly, even though the pattern is heavily textured, it is "quiet" and should appeal to the most conservative of tastes. Lastly, I don't care what anyone says, (exquisitely wrapped packages from jewelers aside), big presents definitely look the best under the Christmas tree, and wrapped, this sweater will be intriguingly bulky and squashy.

Amberyarns Academy was the yarn chosen for this style, because it is readily available, reasonably priced, and in a large range of up to date colours. Being 100% Courtelle, (Acrylic fibre), it wears and washes well. Of course, any "4 ply" could be substituted. Pure wool for instance would make a lovely garment. The extra cost for this yarn would be worth it for someone special. You will need to match the tension swatch too, with a different yarn.

There are approximately 400 grams of yarn per cone for Academy, and this garment will take approximately one and a quarter to two cones, depending on the size made, and there is no reason why you could not use contrasting colours, if you have some part cones that you wish to use up. They do not have to be the same brands even, as long as you match tensions. If you are mixing fibre types, do make sure that they can be washed at the same temperature, otherwise cleaning the sweater may be a problem.

Using two different colours opens up all sorts of design possibilities. You could have the body and collar in one colour, and the sleeves/yokes in another. You may want to knit a stripe of the contrast in the welts and cuffs. This will slow the knitting up a little, because of the yarn changes, but may be worth the time taken. Two smaller buttons could be used instead of the one large one, or if you prefer, the buttons left off altogether.

If you want to increase the length of the garment, add the extra rows immediately after the welt or cuff. Eight extra rows will increase just over one centimetre. You can also decrease the length by subtracting eight rows for each centimetre, but as this style is meant to be big and bulky, a few centimetres will make very little difference to the overall "look".

When it comes to changing from the rib needle setting, to the set up for the tuck pattern, the pattern says "Arrange Ns as Diagram". You must end up with the needles in this set up to obtain the stitch pattern, but you will find it a lot easier, and quicker, to

transfer all the stitches to the back bed needles, and then bring up the front bed needles that are required. When you knit the first rows, a row of little holes will be formed at the pattern change from rib to tuck, and these are hardly sees in the finished garment and certainly don't look out of place. For the sake of speed, not to mention wear and tear on the nerves just before Christmas, I am sure we can overlook these tiny holes, and call them part of the pattern!







Irene Krieger, England.



86[91:101:106:111:116]cm Chest/Bust.



108[112:117:121:126:130:135] cm Chest/Bust.



AMBERYARNS Academy 100% Acrylic 2 cones shade 3 = Col 1.



40sts = 175mm, 40Rs = 58mmmeasured over tuck pattern. SS 4/4. Ribs 40Rs = 65mm, SS3.5/3.5.



Double bed tuck pattern from card & Diags given. Cast on 4, St Patt A 1062, Tech 138.



Page 5.



DUOMATIC Punch card before commencing knitting. It is important to match tensions exactly for correct sizing. Follow instruction as given, or use console for cast on. Cast on 4, St Patt A 1062, Tech 138.

Back & Front alike, knit 2 identical parts.

Bring up to WP 123[128:133:138:143:148:153] Ns on both beds. *Arrange Ns as shown in Diag 1. Handle

down, orange strippers. SS3.5/3.5. Lks N/N.

Give racking handle 1 complete turn to the left, Knit 1

Set lks to CX/CX, knit 2 rows. Give racking handle 1 complete turn to thr right. Set lks N/N, knit 1 row. Cast on complete.



RC000. Knit to RC 40 in Col 1. Arrange Ns as Diag 2, (See tip

before pattern).

Bring up 1 pusher for each needle working on the front bed. Break the needle rule, by having both end needles on the back bed. Depending on the size of the garment, you may have to lose or gain a needle to do this, but it will make stitching up easier by giving a neat edge. Bring up the edge needle, or transfer the end stitch to the adjacent needle as necessary. The one stitch will not make any noticable difference to the garment size.

DUOMATICS Engage Deco.

6000E Engage St Patt A. The console will tell you to use orange strippers, but see below.

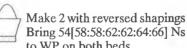
ALL MACHINES Black strippers will make the stitches knit off better*. RC000. Knit in patt to RC236 [252:252:268:268:284:284].

SHAPE UNDERARMS

** Cast off 6 sts at beg next 2Rs. Knit 4 Rs.

Decrease 1 st each end and knit 8 Rs. SIX TIMES.

Be sure to maintain your needle & pusher formation on the front bed when decreasing** Loosely cast off.



to WP on both beds. Follow instructions for welts from *

to *, but work only 34 Rs rib before transferring sts to st patt arrange-

RC000. Knit in patt. Knit 8Rs and increase 1 st at each end of the work, 31[31:31:34:34:35:35]times.

RC248[248:248:272:272:280:280]. Be sure to maintain pusher formation

on front bed when increasing. Continue in pattern to RC256[272:272:288:288:304:304] SHAPE UNDERARM as given from ** to ** in Back/Front YOKE

Continue on remaining Ns to RC400[424:432:448:456:472:480]. Cast off all sts at RIGHT of centre, 58[60:60:65:65:67:68] and continue knitting with those that remain on LEFT of centre.

Knit to

cast off.

RC464[488:496:520:528:552:560].

Cast off loosely.

Make second sleeve/yoke, but reverse shapings. To do this, knit one extra row after

RC400[424:432:448:456:472:480]. This will put the lks on the Left so that the sts at LT of centre may be cast off.

MAKE 2 PIECES ALIKE. Bring up 92[100:100:108:108:116:116] needles to WP on both beds, Arrange

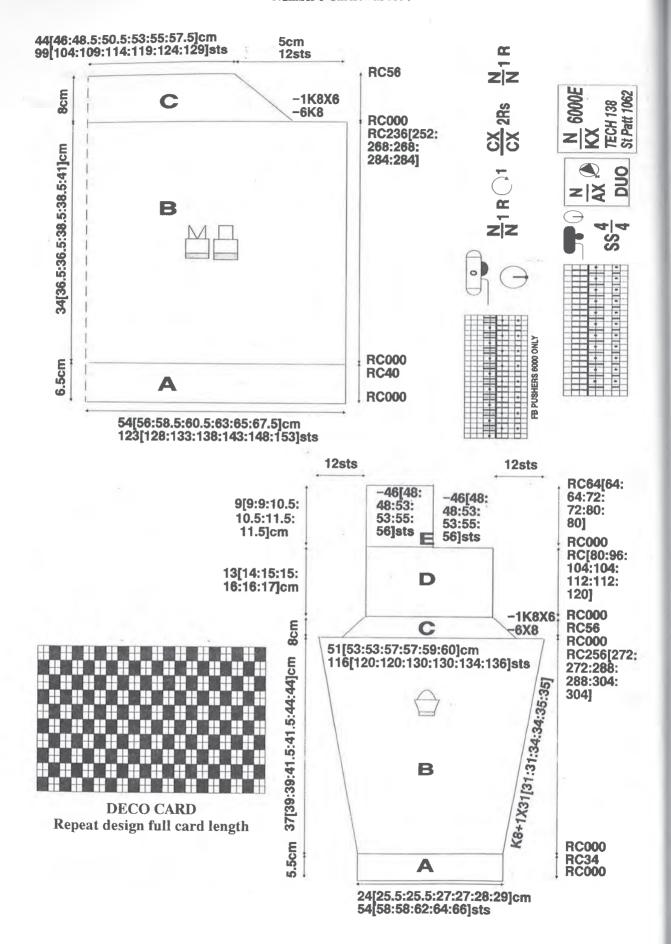
as shown in Diag 1. Make Cast on as shown in welt sections. RC000. Knit in rib (locks N/N SS3.5/3.5) to RC66[66:66:74:74:80:80] Loosely

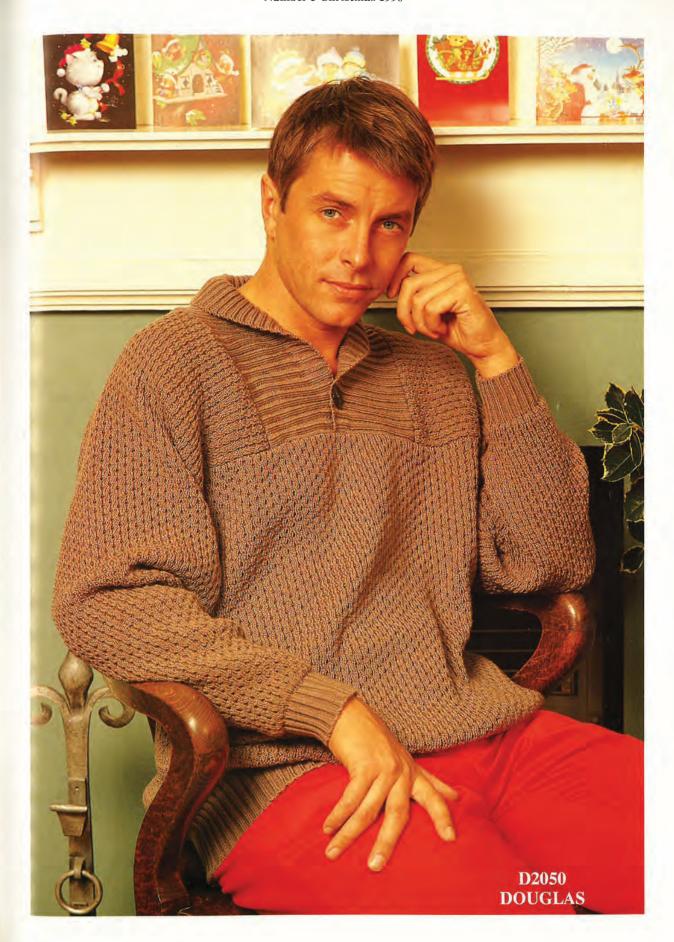
Block and gently steam parts to size. Do not steam welts, protect these with a cloth. The iron must never touch the knitting. Hold about 10cm (4 inches) above work and allow steam to blow down onto knitting. Lie both collar pieces flat and steam in the same way. This light steaming will relax the parts and allow the collar to sit flat in the neckline, and to roll more softly. Leave all parts until completely dry

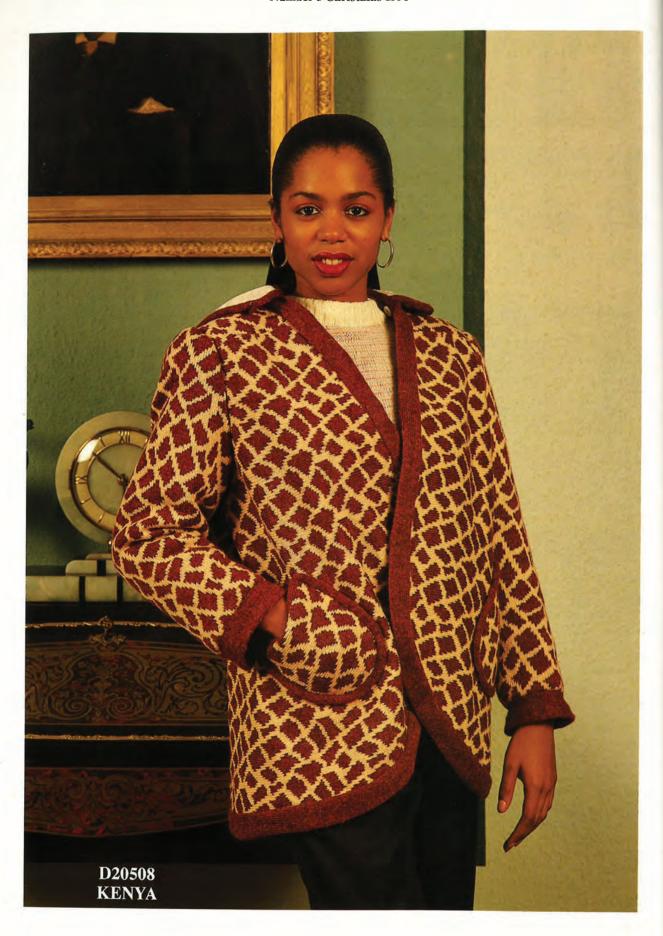
With right sides facing, join the sleeve/yokes at the centre back. Join the short edges of the collar sections to form one long piece. Sew collar at cast off edge to neckline, matching collar seam to centre back seam. The collar seam must be on the wrong side at the neckline. Join back body section to the sleeve/yoke, matching seam to centre back. The corners at the underarm shapings will be easier to turn if the long straight section is joined first.

and cool before touching.

Stitch front yoke to body section, overlapping collar sections. Remember to overlap correctly for men or ladies. Join sleeve and side seams. Steam seams flat. Sew on button.







CUT'N'SEW

with

RAYMONDE CHESSUM

Bonjour to all Knitters!

As everyone is now becoming more conscious of wild life and animal welfare, I thought an "animal print pattern" would be good this time. The design is a based on the patterning on a giraffe's coat, and was knitted in 100% fairisle wool.

The jacket is not only elegant and warm, but the fabric being washed and pressed after knitting, but before cutting, it is slightly water repellent. It is very easy to make, as it is all straight knitting, and in order to economize on yarn and avoid too much wastage, it is knitted in four straight pieces.

1. The body, or main part of the garment.

Measure around the most prominent part of your body. Add about 25 centimetres, (10 inches), for overlapping.

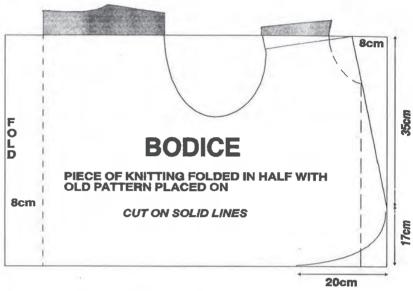
Use the yarn of your choice to knit a tension swatch first with the card. This swatch must be washed, dried and pressed before you measure it. Then, with all the needles on the front bed of your machine, knit in single bed fairisle using the stitch pattern. Knit enough fabric for the length that you measured around your body, plus the 25 centimetres. For my garment, I knitted 600 rows on the stitch size that was suitable for my yarn.

As you knit, I recommend that you place markers at every 100th row in a contrast yarn. This will help you match the two sides of the fabric when you fold it in half before tacking together for washing. Also, it will help you to calculate rapidly the number of rows you need for the other pieces of knitting.

Tack the edges together, wash and press this section of knitting.

Place on this your pattern of your body that we made in Duet 1, and alter it as shown in Diagram 1.

CUT OFF SHADED SECTIONS FROM OLD PATTERN



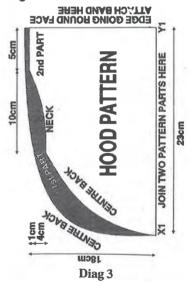
Diag 1

2. The Yoke.

Copy the pattern for the yoke section from the diagram to full size. Place it on your first knitted section of knitting to see how many rows and stitches to knit for the yoke section of fabric. For my yoke, I needed 160 stitches wide and 160 rows long. Knit this section in fairisle, in the same way as you did the first section.



3. Draw and make the paper pattern for the hood from the diagram shown here



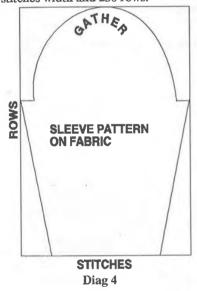
Join the two halves on the lines X1Y1 and XY. Use the paper pattern in the same way as the yoke, to find the amount of fabric to knit. I needed 160 stitches and 180 rows.

4. The Band

Knit the band in the darker of your yarns, in plain stockinette stitch, for the width you require. Knit enough length for around the edges of the garment. My band was 30 needles wide and 1300 rows long. This too must be washed and pressed before we start to make the garment.

5. Sleeves

The sleeves can be knitted economically by placing your sleeve pattern onto the first section of knitting, and calculating the number of stitches and rows required for the size. How many stitches for the widest part of the sleeve, and how many rows for the length. For my sleeves, I needed 140 stitches width and 230 rows.



6. Cuffs

Knit two cuffs for the sleeves, according to your taste and measurements.

7. Hood Band

Knit a band to go around the hood. The width for this will be less than for the front band, but once again, is according to your taste.

NOW YOU HAVE KNITTED THE FABRIC

All you have to do is apply your pattern to the knitted fabric, that has been carefully prepared by tacking in half lengthways, washed, dried flat, and pressed.

At this stage, take an old cotton sheet that you do not need any more. Fold it in half and cut sections that correspond to your knitted fabric sections. Look how the pattern section is placed on the fabric in Diag 1. This is how to place your pattern parts to make the alterations necessary for this garment. Place all the pattern pieces on the sheet, and redraw the shapes as shown.

Cut off the yoke area of your old pattern, see Diag 1. The yoke pattern we shall replace this section with, is the one you have just made.

Cut them out and make up a garment from the sheet fabric. This is called a "toile", that you will be able to try on and alter or modify according to you taste, as you are the designer.

Put your pieces of sheeting together, by gathering the back onto the back of the yoke. Make sure you have marked the centre of each section, and match centre to centre. Gather and assemble the front piece of the bodice to the front of the yoke. At this stage, try on the bodice, and make any alterations that you like. Have a friend to assist you with pinning etc. if necessary.

The rest is easy. If you are happy with your body toile section, cut out the knitting according to your toile, and assemble in the same way. Do not cut and assemble the sleeves yet.

Cut a lining for the bodice from a lining fabric. Make this about 5 centimetres, (2 inches) longer, as the knitted fabric will "drop". Assemble the lining and tack into place all around, the armholes too. Now tack the band to the outside, all the way around the edges of the garment. Graft the two ends together in an inconspicuous place, possibly the centre back neck is a good place. Machine all the seams on the lining and insert it into place. Make the sleeves of the toile, and when satisfied with these, make the knitted fabric sleeves, and linings too.

Sew the sleeve into place. Tack the sleeve lining at the cuff of the sleeve. Machine this in place. Tack the top of the sleeve lining in place and hem it by hand. This looks neater.

Turn the band to the inside of the jacket and hem it down all the way around by hand. Do the same for the cuff bands and the band around the hood.

Do not forget to line the hood as well, as wool can be "itchy".

Attach the hood matching centre back to centre back. Neaten it with a piece of lining cut on the bias.

A button and loop can be attached at the curve of the overlap, and a cord threaded through the hood will stop the wind blowing it off!

Et Voila! Your "Giraffe Skin" jacket.

See you next time, Raymonde.

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NEW STITCH GAUGE

A new product on the market recently, is a Gauge Counter from Kamalini Trentham. This helps all knitters when designing their own garments who find the calculation of stitches and rows difficult. You can choose to measure over 20, 40, or 60 stitches and rows, or combinations of these such as 20 stitches by 40 rows.

It is very simple to use. Just lay the gauge onto the knitting with the start arrow just inside the marked stitch/row, and read off at the other end just inside the marked stitch/row, the number of stitches or rows to the

centimetre. No need to measure the work, count stitches or rows, or make any calculations.

The gauge comes complete with instructions, and is available from:

Kamalini Trentham, The Machine Knitting & Design Studio, 31-33 Theobold Street, Borehamwood, Herts, WD6 4RN.

MACHINE COVERS

Now on to a product that has been around for some time, but we have never actually mentioned it in the magazine.

Why I do not know, because it is a great product.

I am talking about the knitting machine covers that are available from La Riviere, 67 Bartholomew Road, London, NW5 2AH.

These are made of a water and dustproof fabric that comes in a variety of colours and types. Available for Duomatics and E6000 machines, with or without motor. Each cover is tailored to fit the machine exactly. The version for the E6000 even comes complete with a little hood for the console!

The big advantage that these covers have over the usual polythene sheeting or table cloth, is that they keep out all the dust and moisture, yet are still open at the bottom, allowing the machine to "breathe", so there are no condensation problems, as there could be if using plastic sheeting.

Write to the above address for further details and prices etc. This would make an ideal Christmas present for the avid machine knitter who has everything.

YARNS

Designer Yarns of P.O. Box 18, Longcroft, Keighly, Yorkshire, BD21 5AJ, have introduced a further selection of shades to add to their already extensive range of "Merino/Lambswool". There are now forty-seven shades in this range of yarns, which are available in both 2/8s count, (4 ply), and 2/18's count, (2 ply). Both of these weights are ideal for Passap



NEWS & AROUND with HEATHER JONSON

System machines, particularly the 2/16's for all jacquard stitch types.

Designer Yarns other two ranges, "Tussah Effect Cotton", and the 3/12's, (4 ply), machine washable Merino/Lambswool, remain unchanged. All the wool yarns are Woolmark, and are of excellent quality.

The new shade card is now available with all three yarns on the one three fold card and may be obtained by writing to the above address, enclosing £1.00, (refundable), and a large self-addressed, stamped envelope. The minimum order for yarns in the U.K. is 2 X 500 gram cones.

North American readers please note, Designer Yarns now have an agent in the U.S.A., and if you write to the address in the U.K., the company will be pleased to send you details.

BOOKS

A new book has recently been published by Nina Miklin Exclusive Italian Designer Yarns. Called simply "Nina Miklin", this beautifully produced colour volume contains fifty-two patterns for ladies and gentlemen's garments. The book is aimed primarily at the knitter who owns a Japanese made knitting machine, but as all the designs are charted, and the stitch patterns easily reproduced on any knitting machine. adapting these designs to the Passap System is not too difficult. Many of the techniques used are double bed and differ hardly at all from those we

are familiar with on our machines.

Of course, it is the yarn that makes the designs so special, and all these designs have been worked out especially for use with Nina Miklin Yarns, but as with all designs, if you substitute an inferior quality yarn, you will not end up with a garment that looks the same as the original. As George is always telling us here at the office, it takes just as long to knit the garment in an inferior yarn as it does in a top quality one, so why bother to substitute a good varn with something that came from a "rummage

bin". You will only be disappointed at the result.

As well as designs, this book also contains a wealth of hints and tips which are illustrated. One that I particularly liked is the horizontal buttonhole in full needle rib, (K/K). These instructions are very clear, and require no translation from one system to another. They can be followed as they are.

The cost of this book is £4.95 from Nina Miklin, P.O. Box 1720, London, W9 1TT.

EXHIBITIONS & SEMINARS

Last September saw the emergence of the very first Anglo-American Knitting Expo in Denver Colorado U.S.A. This was held in a large conference hotel called the Sheraton at Denver Tech Centre, and was organized by Bramwell Yarns of the U.K and U.S.A. I personally did not attend, but George was invited to lecture on European machines and has been full of it ever since he came back. Now I wish I had been able to accompany him to see all the things he has been talking about. The seminars and lectures were run continuously over three days, with hundreds of topics to choose from, as well as an exhibition hall containing many trade stands, (booths as they are called in the U.S.). Just about every knitting machine was catered for, both as an exhibit, and with lectures. Passap U.S.A. was there in full force doing a wonderful job with our machines, and the staff gave lectures on many techniques etc. for the machines.

The distributor of Bramwell Yarns for the U.S., Frances Collins, was of course on the Bramwell Yarns stand, and must have been exhausted by talking to almost every single one of the 1000 plus knitters who attended the Expo.

Lectures were planned to run continuously throughout each day in many of the seminar rooms that were situated on the ground floor of the hotel, not too far from the Exhibition. Susan, of our administration office accompanied George on this trip, and tells me that on the first day, all she could see in the main foyer and concourse of the hotel, was a sea of knitters, and this continued throughout the whole three days. But they all knew where they were going, and what lecture was next on their list, or what they wanted to purchase from the exhibition. The concourse it seems was used as a main meeting point and discussion centre by many knitters, whilst drinking their coffee. Throughout the whole time, there was also a Fashion Show in a specially set up fashion show theatre, and Susan tells me that this was wonderful to behold, with so much top quality knitwear and designs from all over the world. The Compere for this was Charles Cornish, well known to most machine knitters, and owner of the firm that produces Keyto Knitting Cabinets.

All in all, an event that most knitters would give their eye teeth to have

attended, I am only sorry I missed it. However, I am now told that this is to be repeated in 1992, in Denver once again, so it is time to start saving for my fare, as I do not intend to miss out on such an experience next time!

The Passap System Experience

On a smaller scale, and in the U.K., November 3rd and 4th of this year saw the first Passap System Experience, sponsored and run by Duet Magazine. This was held at the Dolphin Hotel in Poole, Dorset, and attended by over 50 Passap System knitters, most of whom were staying in the hotel as most had come from quite some distance.

The two days were very full, with a choice of 15 lectures on each of the 2 days. Many of the lectures were given by people who also write for Duet Magazine. George le Warré, Pat Coulston, Raymonde Chessum, Irene Krieger, and Denise Musk. Plus a lady you may have seen on the T.V.,

Betty Foster, who mainly talks ondressmaking techniques, but at this event was talking about how to measure your body to make an accurate pattern, and how to combine knit and purchased fabrics into a garment.

There was of course lots of practical "know-how", as well as some interesting and new things shown, including the new Picto Intarsia Lock, sent

specially from Madag in Switzerland. Also in attendance was our local Pfaff dealer, Derek Robert, who took care of the sales of accessories, spares etc. for all those knitters who required items, from spare needles to overlocking machines.

The seminar was also made more enjoyable by the support and help that was received from Bogod Machines Ltd., Pfaff Britain, Madag Switzerland, Bramwell Yarns, and several other companies, who provided information, leaflets etc. for all those in attendance.

Hf i I t

Overall, a good weekend was had by everyone, and we have been asked to repeat the Experience next year. So, we are now about to start the planning work on something bigger and better, and possibly using a different venue, nearer the centre of the U.K., enabling many more knitters to attend. Watch out for details of this in future issues of the magazine, and remember to book early if you want to be sure of a place.

I see that I have run out of space again, so I'll see you in the Spring!

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Call in and see us soon, Helen Otzen

KNITTING MACHINES

A SIDEWAYS KNIT SKIRT - PART II PAT COULSTON

Before I commence, I must apologise for a small error that just crept, (all by itself), into my last article in issue 4. It is on page 22, eighth line down, the trial piece of knitting. It should read, "to enable you to see which pushers are needed for each block, take a little red nail polish and 'mark' the top of the 10th pusher in from the left, and then every 10th pusher, marking 5 in all".

Also on page 21, third column, line 28, should read "All pushers to NWP" not all pushers to WP.

The gremlins had a field day, but they, and I, do apologise.

This time, we talk about measuring the panel, and working out how many panels to knit. Steam pressing, back seam and waistband.

TENSION PANEL

Knitted in two ends, (strands), of Bramwell Hobby yarn. This has now been steamed. To measure, lay it flat and measure the length and width at the waist, (narrow), edge which is between the waste knitting.

Length

Remember that you have to add about 3cms for the waistband. It is always best to try to get the waistband itself to be only a fraction deeper than the elastic that is to be inserted. Then it will sit absolutely flat. So your length must be about 3cm shorter than you actually want.

Width

You need to know your TRUE waist measurement - not the one you think you are!!! To this must be added the "ease". If your body is generously proportioned, do not be skimpy with the ease. This skirt must "hang" and not cling. Add from 10 to 14 centimetres for ease. So, if the waist is to be 76cm add about 13cm, so the total width will be 89cm.

Measure between the waste yarn at the waist end. You actually knitted

one whole panel for the tension panel, i.e.

Knit 16 rows

First wedge

Knit 2 rows

Second wedge

Knit 16 rows

The waste yarn is of course not counted in the measuring.

My sample measured 9cms = 1 panel.

I need 89cms for the waist, so if I knit 10 panels, of 9cms each, this will give me 90cms, which is fine.

TIP

Well, this really is a cheat and not a tip. With this sideways skirt, if, when it is complete, disaster strikes and your calculations have misfired; because you have started and finished on waste yarn, you can always return the knitting to the machine and undo, or knit more rows. But don't tell anyone I said that!

All you have to do now, is find some time to yourself, and sit down to knit. Do use your row counter in a regular fashion. It really helps in case you forget which way you are knitting in the wedges. I usually turn it to 000 going from the start of the wedge to the completion of the 32 rows.

KNITTING THE SKIRT

Commence with a contrast yarn, knitting about 20 rows.

Change to main colour, (Col 1), and knit 16 rows, RC000.

Knit the first wedge. Knit 2 rows. Knit second wedge. Knit 32 rows. Having completed the number of wedges required, finish off with 16 rows.

Change to contrast yarn and knit about 20 rows, then release from the machine. The knitting is really very easy - so enjoy it!

BACK SEAM

You have been working in Hobby Yarn, which for sewing is not ideal, as the "bobbles" tend to make this difficult. You can use a matching Bramwell Silky yarn if you have it, or steam a length of Hobby and press it stretched hard lengthways. This will lessen the bobbles. You could also use any matching "2 ply" type yarn.

Joining on the machine

This is probably the easiest method and is satisfactory if you cannot graft, and if the "wrong side" of the fabric is to be used as the correct side.

On completion of the knitting, instead of changing to waste or contrast yarn, bring the start of the skirt up, and hang the first row of stitches in Col 1 back onto their appropriate needles, one at a time, leaving these stitches in the hooks and taking the last stitch knitted behind the latch. Pull the needle back to WP so that the stitch behind the latch drops over the stitch in the hook. You can if you wish, leave the waste yarn on until the back seam is complete, and you know that you have not got to do any cheating, as described earlier!

Cast off loosely across all needles.

Grafting

Finish the work on waste yarn and release as described, and graft the back seam by hand. This is the ideal method.

However, a word of warning. I made a terrible mistake on one skirt. I grafted the seam in 2 strands of Silky yarn, (this is a 1 ply), and the seam was TERRIBLE. It really showed because 2 strands was too thin, and it would have been best to have used 3 strands. I should have known better!! In other words, when grafting, you must use a yarn of an equivalent thickness to that used for the knitting. I will have to wear this skirt as one lady I know always advocates, with the seam at the side. She says people cannot see the seams there, especially if they are walking behind you.

Stitched seam

Some people do not start and finish a skirt with waste yarn, but make a cast on, and a cast off. They then sew the seam on their sewing machine. I do

not have much success with this method, although I have seen it used satisfactorily. The danger is that if the machine stitching is too tight, the seam puckers slightly

Linked seam

Start and finish the skirt with waste yarn, or cast on and off, and then join the seam with a linking machine, such as the Hague or Passap Linker, (USA).

STEAMING THE SKIRT

Insert "Binding Wires", (available from your local dealer), or ribber wires along the hem at the base, and the top at the waist of the skirt. Measure on an ironing board, the length of the skirt required. (Remember, do not include the waist measurement). Draw a line on the ironing board in pencil, or something similar. Place the skirt on the ironing board, waist at the narrow, iron stand end. Pin the waist edge down, and ease out lengthways towards the hem. Pin the hem on the drawn line.

If you find that the skirt is too short, then do the steaming in two sessions. Draw a second line a few centimetres from the first one, and use this for the first steaming. On completion, go round again, easing the skirt to the required length. This is easier than over-easing and doing it once.

As you did with the tension panel, steam thoroughly. Steam up and down the length several times, and then allow the iron to just touch the fabric as you steam again. Make sure the iron is really steaming well.

By the time you put the iron down and remove the pins, you can move the skirt around to the next section. You will find that the waist edge gets steamed several times, as it is much narrower than the hem, so give the lower edge special attention.

On completion, remove the waist end binding wires, and go around again, just making sure that the length is correct.

Remove the wires, and allow the skirt to hang and cool completely.

Fold the skirt in half lengthways, to check that the edges are even. You may have to do a little more steaming if you find that one side is shorter than the rest. This can happen if you accidentally did not apply the same amount of steam evenly to the whole skirt.

You may also have to give the hem a little more attention. If it curls at all, re-steam just the hem - not allowing any pressure, just steam and patting with your hand to flatten it. Again, hang the skirt and allow to cool completely.

WAISTBAND

This is knitted in two halves.

Fold the shirt in half, and offer half of the waistband to the machine bed, to see how many needles are required. Over this number of needles, cast on in waste yarn, (do make sure it is a good contrast yarn that you are using), and knit a few rows.

Change to Col 1 and main stitch size less one whole number, knit about 40

Pick up the first row of stitches in Col 1, and rehang these stitches onto the needles. Main stitch size, knit 1 row. With the wrong side of the skirt facing you, hang the "stitches" onto the needles. Knit one row and cast off. Knit the other half of the waistband

FINISHING

Mattress stitch one of the seams.

Measure the elastic around your waist. making it tighter than the waist. allowing about 4cm overlap. Insert the elastic into the waistband, pinning the join. Try on the skirt and make sure that the elastic is really firm. Sew the elastic well. (You don't want an accident!) Close the s e c o n d waistband seam and all is complete.

in the same way.

And that is how you knit what is perhaps, your first sideways knit skirt.

It is really easy. So long as you choose a good

natured yarn, make the skirt bip enough so that it does not cling, steam it well, and you cannot go wrong.

MACHINE AFTER-CARE

Remember to clean off the pushers that you marked with nail varnish. For all machines, it is probably best to remove the pushers from the bed entirely to do this, just in case you should accidentally spill the removing fluid onto the machine. (Nail polish remover will damage the plastic parts of your machine).

VARIATIONS

You can make endless variations on this theme and basic shape, and given here are just a few.

Put stripes into the plain rows. Mix stripes in the plain rows with coloured wedges. Transfer the stitches to the opposite bed during the plain knitting for a garter stitch effect. Use the U100(E) to make lace for the plain knitting. And so on and so on. You see, the variations can go on and on almost indefinitely.

I hope you enjoy experimenting with this technique of sideways knitting. Until next time.



CANADA CALLING

with

Monique Chevassu



Dear Fellow Knitters,

I hope you had a great summer, and wonderful holidays. Now is the time to leave your garden, and the beach, and go back to your beautiful Passap knitting machine.

In August, we in Canada, held two of our largest exhibitions ever.

One in Toronto, the C. N. E., (Canadian National Exhibition), for Eastern Canada, and one in Vancouver for the West, called P. N. E., (Pacific National Exhibition). Passap Knitting Machines were of course well represented during the 20 days of each show. So thankyou to all the Canadian dealers in both cities for their presence and their hard work.

In September, Susanna Lewis from the U.S.A. visited Canada, holding three 3 day workshops in Calgary, Alberta; and Vancouver B.C. Two in Vancouver, and one in Calgary. The latter was organized by Elaine Beingessner from Artistic Studio, and the two Vancouver workshops by Joan Frost and Ella Tanner of Joella Knitworks. Joan and Ella are both Vancouver knitwear designers and also freelance as machine knitting instructors.

These three day workshops are presented with different subjects each year, and this year Susanna discussed two different topics:

1 Tubular Knitting for Duomatic 80 and E6000 2 A study in depth of the E6000 computer, with special emphasis on

2 A study in depth of the E6000 computer, with special emphasis on building patterns by using POSITIONING. This workshop on the E6000 is one of Susanna's latest presentations. This was very well attended and just so fascinating. It never ceases to amaze me, what the E6000 is capable of.

Elaine Beingessner and Susan Anderson from Sewing Machine World in Calgary organized a fashion show on September 16th. 200 people attended this event. Halloween was the theme of the show, and fifty garments were shown. They were a combination of both knitting and sewing, and Elaine tells us that it was a great success.

I hope you enjoyed reading about Alicia Niles, and her seeing "wearable art" coat on the front cover of Duet number Bravo Alicia, this is a wonderful design, and was truly worthy of the prizes it won. Alicia was at the Willowdale Knitting centre in Toronto on November 21st, giving two different workshops on the Passap.

Adelle Dunnigan from Johnson's Knitting Machines,

Edmonton Alberta, offers various knitting classes for Passap System only. If you are interested, call Adelle on (403) 452-0102.

I hope that starting with the next issue of Duet, I will be able to introduce you to more Canadian designers and their work, and I look forward to seeing you again then.

Best wishes and Happy Knitting,

Houique



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HELLO FROM NEW ZEALAND

Dear Knitters,

Hello there!

George has asked me to write a section for Duet with a New Zealand flavour, but first of all, let me introduce myself.

My name is Doris Paice, and I have had a Passap for over 30 years, starting with the single bed Passap and ribber, (M210), then the pink machine, (Duo 5), Followed by the Duo 80 and the E6000. I have been a dealer for many years, and am the National Demonstrator.

We are a small country, consisting of two main islands. We have now been included in the map of the world on Heather Jonson's page, (thankyou for that, George).

For those of you whose strong point is not geography, we are in the South Pacific, 12,000 miles from England. If you head down this way from England, and your mileage indicator shows 12,000 miles plus, then you are on your way back home!

New Zealand has a population of approximately three million people, and

over sixty million sheep. Having a Passap knitting machine is the most natural way to use up all that glorious wool, and I am sure that I must have the biggest percentage of it on my shelves.

Passap is alive and well in New Zealand. Nearly all machine knitting activities here, (all makes of machines), come under the influence of the New Zealand Machine Knitting Society Incorporated. The country is divided into geographical areas, and each area has it's own committee which organizes workshops, usually about six a year. Every year, the Society holds a Festival, which lasts for a week, and consists of workshops, fashion shows, trade exhibits, bus trips to craft venues, factories, or tourist spots. Competitions are held with various classes, and the standard is extremely high.

The Festivals are held in June of each year, (our winter), two years consecutively in the North Island, and the third year in the South Island.

Our 1991 Festival will be held in Auckland, our largest city, for the

first time in eighteen years, and starts on June 10th. So if there are any readers out there who would like to come and see us, you know where we are!

These Festivals take two years to organize, and are the highlight of our machine knitting year.

Having just come home from the Denver Anglo-American Knitting Convention my mind is still in a whirl. It was great to meet up with knitters of other countries, and to renew friendships, as well as forge new ones. That is a bonus of machine knitting I feel.

I hope that the News & Views pages from New Zealand and all the other countries will contribute to these world-wide friendships.

I also hope in future issues of Duet, that this sections from "Down Under" will contain hints and tips from our Kiwi knitters.

Kia Ora,

Doris.

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Laura Haynie, U.S.A.



1 Size Tabard fits all.



Chest/Bust 94cm. Length 76cm



BRAMWELL Duomagic 100% Acrylic.

1 cone Aran = Col 1, 1 cone Royal = Col 2.

Purchased synthetic fur fabric for lining 92cm X 92cm. We used a lambskin type. White leather for ties 13 X 26 cm, cut to 1.5cm X 26 cm each tie.



40sts = 171mm, 40Rs = 54mm, measured over jacquard.



Double jacquard as cards & Diags.

St Patt A = 1251, Tech 183. St Patt B = Reader, Tech 183.



Page 3.



2500 g, but of course this is mainly determined by the weight of the fur fabric lining.



To increase the size of the garment, cast on an extra 4sts for each 2cm increased width. Knit 14 extra rows for every 2 cm increased length. Remember to purchase extra lining fabric if you increase the size. The stitch pattern on the Duomatic Deco and the 6000 will not be exactly the same. The original was knitted on the 6000 machine. Jacquard 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 2 throughout.

6000 programming CAST ON 3 **ST PATT A 1251 - ENT** TECH 183 - ENT **POSITION - ENT** PATT. AFT R 0 - 8 - ENT TO R/L 0 - ENT ↑ REPRO-NO-ENT REP STS 0 - ENT ST PATT B • - ENT (Reader) Read card into console. ALTER - ENT DIR - ENT E-E3 - ENT **⊔→**... - ENT DIR OK - ENT ADD - NO KNIT TECH - 183 - ENT **ENLARG/POSITION - ENT** CM? - NO 1 - ENT ⇔ ST - ENT POSITION - ENT PATT AFT R 0 - 8 - ENT TO R/L 0 - ENT ↑ REPRO-ENT ⇔ REP STS 0 - ENT ALL ST PATT - ENT FORM - NO L ND -90 -55 ENT R ND +90 55 ENT START CAST ON - ENT N.B. For fronts sections, change knitting width to -28 and +28.

A. CoCir K/K. Set for St Patt A.

Duo, Insert Deco card. Set for patt & K as chart.

B. Set for St Patt B. Duo Insert card for Patt B. Cont K as chart.

KNIT 2 SECTIONS

A. As Back A.

B. As Back B.

CoE.

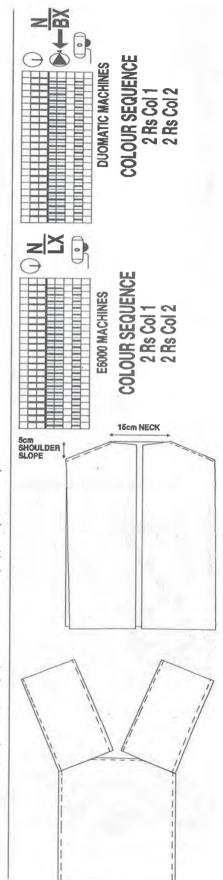
Use back & front knitted panels as pattern to cut sections from fur fabric.

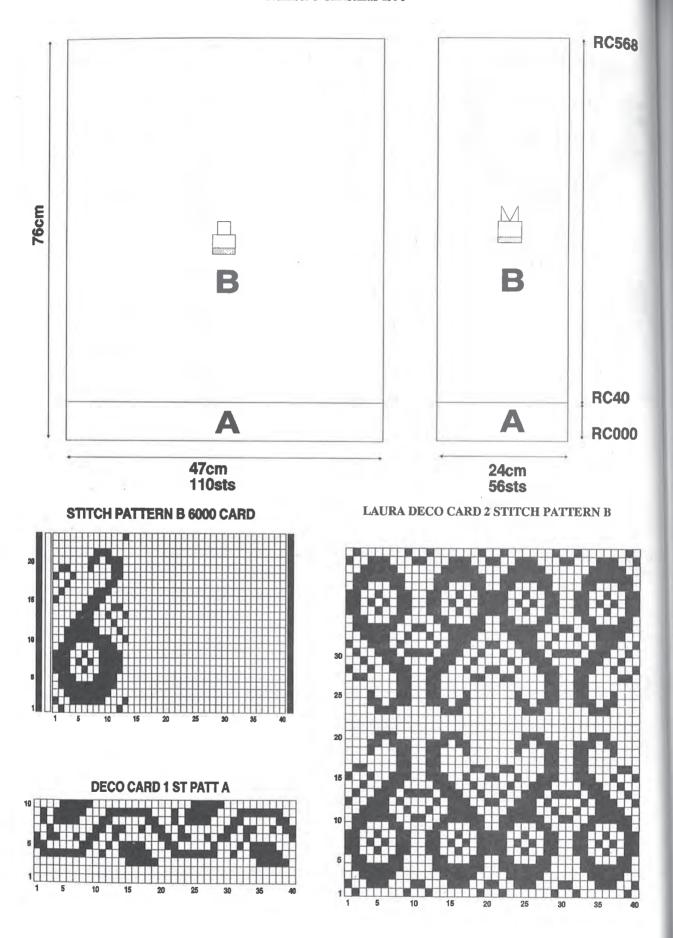
With right sides facing, place ties at waist level each side back and fronts.

Join lining to knit fabric with narrow zig-zag sewing machine stitch, leaving 15cm open at neck on back & all lower edges. Sew the neckline and centre front as charts.

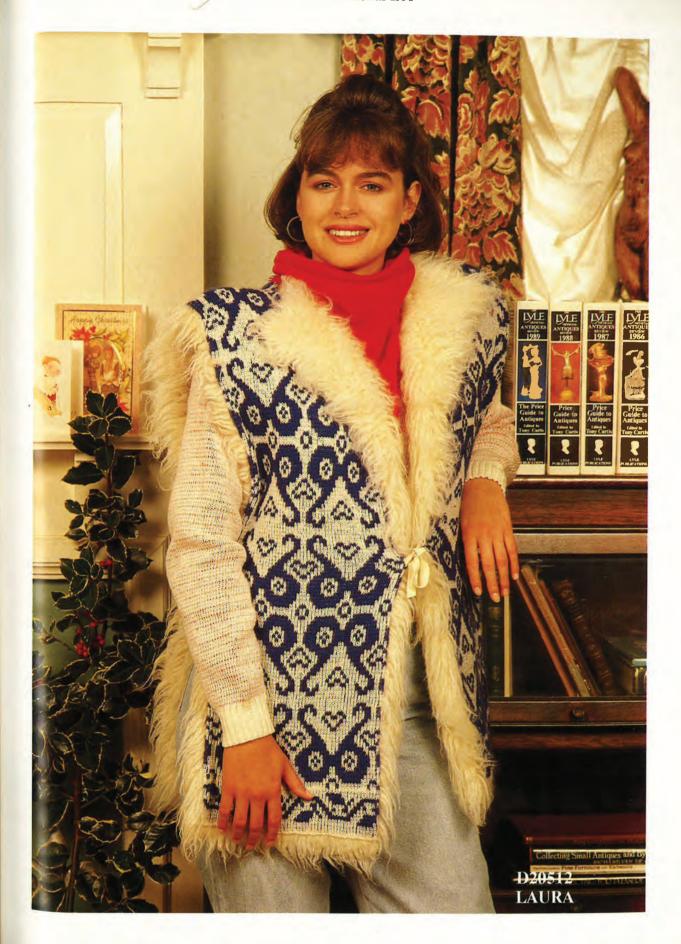
Turn right side out.

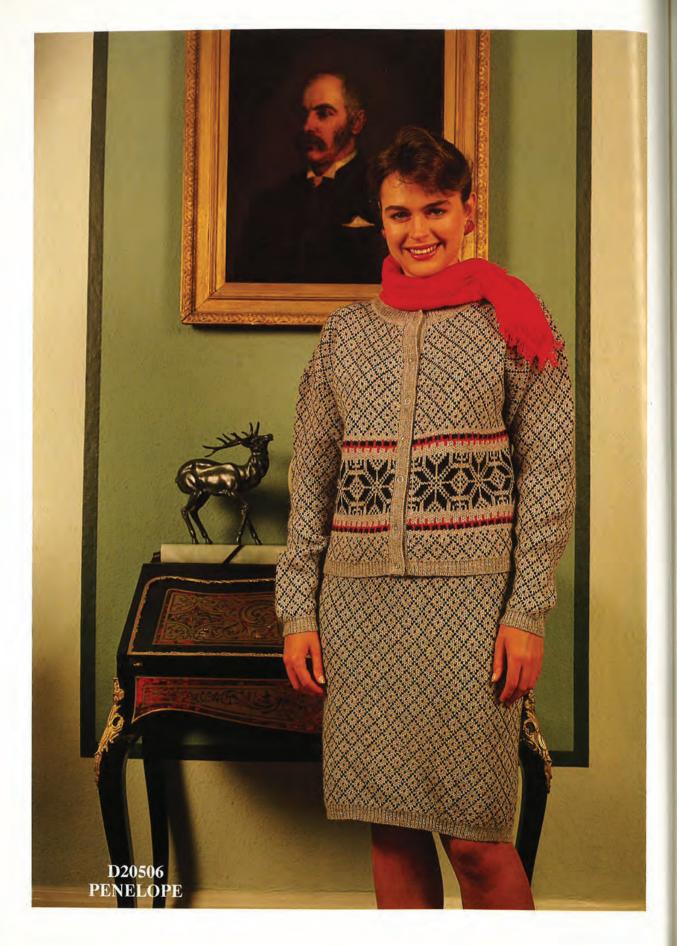
Hand stitch lower edges, backstitching through cast on sts.





Page 36









Alison Heise, Wales.



86-92[97-102:107-112]cm Bust Skirt 97[107:112]cm Hips.



98[112:122]cm Bust. Skirt 110[122:132]cm Hips. Length 60cm (adjustable).



FORSELL Superwash 2 ply Pure New Wool. (903 metres = 100g approx.)250g cones. 3 cones Platinum (shade 53) = Col 1, 1 cone Black (shade 41) = Col 2, 1 cone Hollyberry (shade 48) = Col 3.



40sts = 141mm, 40Rs =38mm, measured over jacquard after washing and press-40Rs rib = 50mm.



2 Col jacquard with cards given & Diags/Charts. Cast on 1. Patt Tech 180.





720g Size 86-92cm Bust.

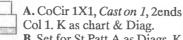


2 ends Col 1 used for ribs & welts. Jacquard 1 end each Col used according to sequence:-

St Patt A & C 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 2

St Patt B

2Rs Col 2, 2Rs Col 3 to RC12. 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 3 to RC20. 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 2 to RC136. 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 3 to RC148. 2Rs Col 2, 2Rs Col 3 to RC156. This garment has a cut & sew neckline. N.B. Card pattern for Deco & E6000 differ.



B. Set for St Patt A as Diags. K as chart in Col sequence.

C. Set for St Patt B as Diags. K in Col sequence as NOTES as

D. Set for St Patt C. K as chart. CoF.

A. As Back A & chart. B. As Back B & chart.

C. As Back C & chart.

D. As Back D & chart.



A. As Back A & chart.

B. Set for St Patt A, K & inc as chart.

C. K in patt str. CoF.



CoCir 1X1, 2 ends Col 1, 140sts. Lks N/N SS 3.5/3.5 K 40Rs. Trans all sts to FB. Black strippers. Lks GX/N SS 6 K 2Rs. WY K several Rs. Release.

Present front to needle bed to determine number of Ns required. CoCir K/K 2 ends Col 1. Lks CX/CX Black strippers. SS 5/5 K to RC 26. WY K several Rs release.



fronts.

A. CoCir 1X1, 2 ends Col 1. Cast on 1. K as chart.

B. Set for St Patt A. K in Patt & Col sequence.

C. Trans all sts to BB. Black strippers. SS 5, Lks N/GX. K as chart CoF.

Knit second panel the same.

Wash block & press all parts. Do not press welts/bands. Make cut & sew neckline on

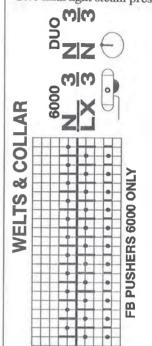
Join shoulder seams. Attach collar backstitching through open loops of st.st Rs in Col 1 to outside of garment, unravelling WY as you go. Fold collar in half to inside & slip stitch down,

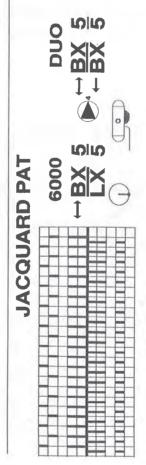
enclosing cut edges.

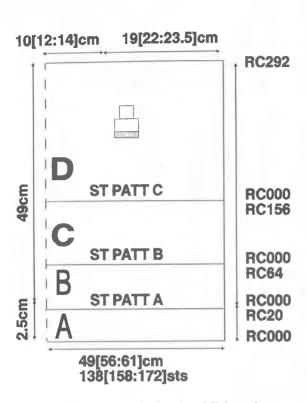
Attach front bands backstitching to outside through open loops & unravelling WY as you go, from lower edge to top of collar edge. Attach second side of envelope to inside, enclosing edges. Repeat for second

Set in sleeves. Join side & sleeve seams. Attach press studs. Give final light steaming

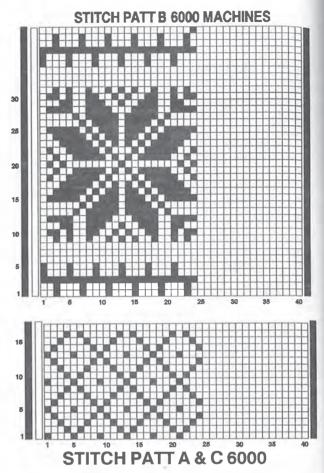
Skirt. Join side seams. Fold waistband in half to inside, enclosing waistband elastic, slip stitch in place. Give final light steam pressing.



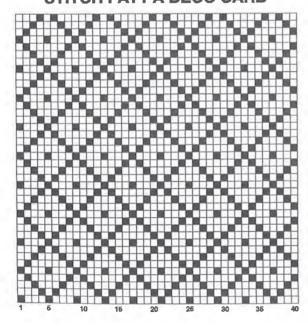




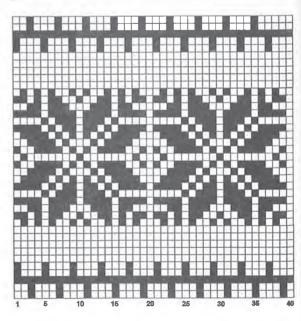
To lengthen, knit 10 additional Rs per 1cm in section D

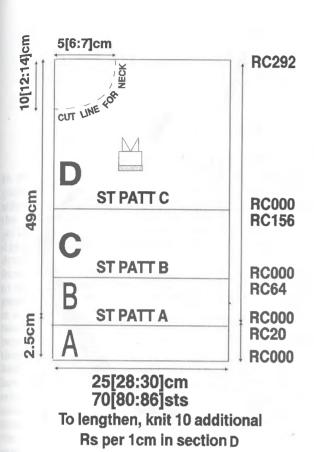


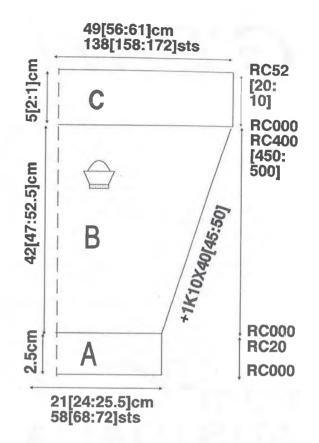
STITCH PATT A DECO CARD

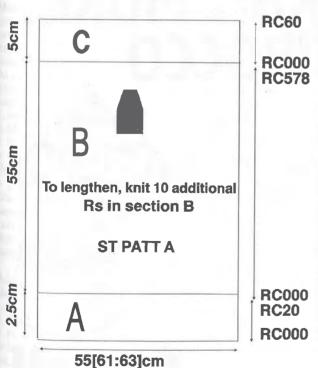


STITCH PATTERN B DECO CARD









156[172:179]sts

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on cones

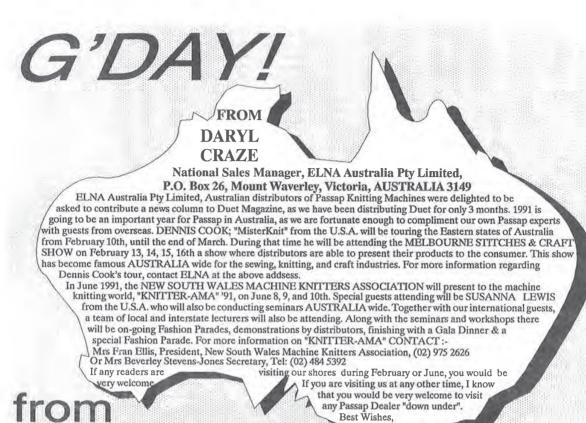
Tima A. **Ticklin

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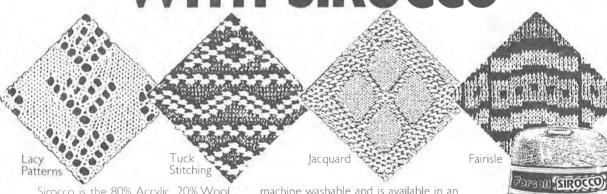
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EXPERIMENTING WITH THE DUOMATIC

with

DENISE MUSK

In the previous articles, numerous panels were developed for use in sideways knitted garments. Although the samples were knitted over a period of a few months, there is a danger that the sampling and development of ideas will take over from the initial purpose, which was to design a sweater with textured panels. The source being a garment in a magazine advertisement. Sometimes the knitter is left with a pile of beautiful samples, and no idea of how they can be incorporated into a knitted item. It is imperative to learn how to use the fabrics that have been created. No matter how attractive the sample,, if the individual is unable to translate it into a knitted item, the time has been wasted. As long as the experimenting has been catalogued. the time will not have been lost, as the ideas can be used at a later date.

Many factors need to be taken into consideration when converting the samples into garments or knitted items. Colour, balance and texture being the most important.

At our disposal, we have a variety of panels which have already been knitted.

- 1. Mock Blackberry Stitch.
- 2. Mock Cables.
- 3. Petal Slip Stitch Flowers.
- 4. Cables with Petal Slip Stitch.

Each of these panels is separated by a pin tuck. The sweater can be planned using any or all of these samples. Other types of fabric can be introduced if necessary. It all depends on what the designer has in mind

Additional fabrics which could be included

- 1. Stocking Stitch.
- 2. Two Colour Maze & Mosaic.
- 3. Fairisle.
- Select the panels which are of interest, and arrange them in various ways until a satisfactory design emerges.

Sketch the arrangement, or list it in the required order before attempting to calculate the pattern, Fig 1.

All the panels are textured, and decisions have to be made on how many to use and where to place them. Too much texturing and surface interest has a negative effect. However, the correct balance between textured panels and plain sections will create a garment which is most attractive. Fig 2 indicates a few designs which may be successful.

Paneled fabrics offer the knitter an opportunity to experiment with many different pattern effects. Mixing them on a sweater must be done with care. Each stitch setting and yarn combination produces a fabric that is a different weight and width. The paneled sample produced in Duet 3 is a good example.

The lightweight tuck stitch sections are wider than the centre panel of slip stitch. When calculating the number of rows and stitches required for a garment, it is sometimes difficult to decide where the tension piece should be measured. If the fabric is to be used sideways, the row count is not too difficult to calculate.

Decide the order in which the panels are to be placed across the garment. Each panel is then measured individually. The size of the garment may have to be altered slightly to accommodate the selected panels. If the desired arrangement differs greatly from the planned size, then some panels will need an alteration to the number of rows that are to be knitted. Select a suitable pattern panel and adjust as required.

The calculation of the number of stitches which need to be cast on can cause problems. However, if care is taken when planning a design, then the problems can be reduced. The panel with the slip stitch flowers would seem to be a natural centre panel. As this panel is narrower, (shorter when used vertically), than the other sections, the neck shaping fits quite easily into the design of the garment. In this case, measure the tuck stitch sections, and use them to determine the stitch requirements. Quite often, using this type of planning, the garment will need little or no neck shaping.

Introduce a number of narrow panels which are knitted in the normal way. and attaching them at either side of the slip panels can eliminate neck shaping altogether. The Flower Braids from "The Technique of Slipstitch", published by B. T. Batsford, would be an ideal insertion for this type of design. The pattern card in fig 3 is a variation of the original braid. Because the braids are knitted in the conventional way, from bottom to top, the length of the braid is easily controlled. Knit three flowers to test the pattern card, as well as to find out how long they are. Calculate how much each one measures and knit the required number to achieve the desired length. These panels are also highly textured, and may prove to be too heavy, (in texture, not in weight), to be incorporated into your original idea, but they would be a useful addition to the collection of samples.

If stocking stitch panels are included in the design, it is possible to use this tension swatch to calculate the number of stitches which will be needed for the length of the garment. Stocking stitch produces a narrower fabric than tuck stitch, and a wider fabric than slip stitch, with the same number of needles. The textured panels will still have to be measured to determine the number of rows which will be required for the width of the garment, but using the stocking stitch

sample as the norm, simplifies the calculations.

The samples were knitted in a 4 plv cotton and acrylic yarn, Yeoman Yarns, together with a 2/30s cotton, and a 3 ply cotton slub. Cream, beige and peach were the colours used. Cream was the main colour. Different colours will produce a totally different look to the garment. A few years ago, I designed a childs scarf which had a white background, and a black "Flour Graders"* motif at each end. A customer ordered a navy scarf with the motifs in white, to reduce washing. The idea was not a success. What emerged was a row of ghostly "Flour Graders" looking decidedly menacing. A dark background with pale flowers could produce the same effect if care is not taken to balance the colours correctly.

The design can have toning, or contrasting colours, depending on the effect required. It is essential that a few colour combinations are tried out before the actual garment is knitted, otherwise the result may be a disappointment. Remember also, that if alternative yarns are used, another tension sample must be knitted to ensure that the garment is the correct size. Do not be intimidated by this method of designing. It could prove to be extremely useful. If it gives the individual to create new stitch combinations, then the time spent experimenting will have been used in a constructive way. Think about it. If the panels which have already been designed are used, it is unlikely that anyone will produce a sweater with the panels in exactly the same order, colour, or yarn as you. It is very satisfying to know that the garment which is being worn is unique, and that many more can be knitted using the same panels in a different order and colour!!

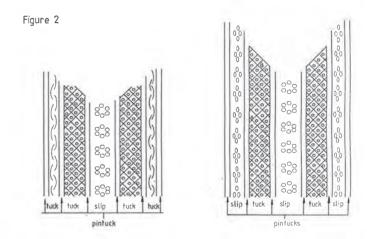
Until next time,

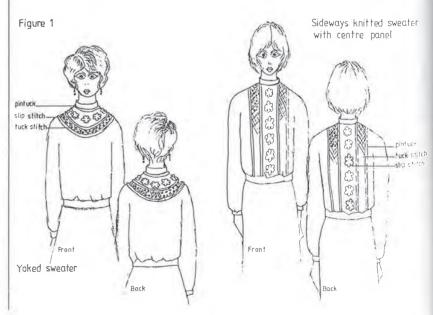
Denise.

*"Flour Graders" were cartoon characters used in a TV commercial for a particular brand of flour.

Figure 3

Change colour as indicated.









Margaret Robertson, Wales.



97[102:112]cm Bust.



105[112:122]cm Bust. Length 62[67:72]cm.



FOXTONES Mohair 4 ply tweed. 25% Mohair, 58% Acrylic, 17% Polyester. Col 1 = 1[2:2:] X400g cone(s) Aran shade 73.



40sts = 140mm, 40Rs = 85mm, measured over Half Fisherman's rib. 40Rs Rib = 75mm.



Half Fisherman's Rib acc Diags. Technique 113.



Page 3.



370g (inc buttons) Size 97cm.



As this yarn is rather "hairy", blue strippers may be found an advantage. Also a comb and weights will help to give a little extra "pull" to avoid the hair in the yarn catching up and preventing perfect stitch formation.



A. CoCir 1X1 Col 1. Cast on 1. K as chart.

B. Set for patt as Diag. Tech 113. K as chart in patt. C. Dec & K as chart. CoF.



RIGHT FRONT

A. As Back A & making buttonholes on Ns 6, & 22 on Rs 4, 40 & 78.

B. As Back B.

C. As Back C. CoF.

K LT front as above reversing shapings, & omit buttonholes in rib.



A. As Back A.

B. As Back C & inc & K as chart.

C. Dec & K as chart. CoF.



CoCir 1X1 20 Ns Col 1. Lks N/N SS 4.5/4.5. K 30Rs CoF.



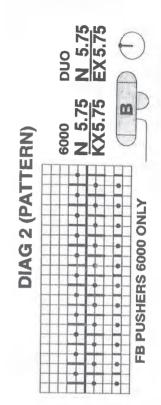
Fold 8cm of front centres to outside. Join shoulder seams, catching top edge of folded section into seam. The folded section forms the revere.

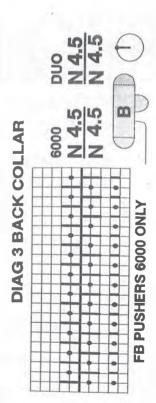
Set in sleeves. Join side & sleeve seams. Attach back collar to neck opening back, right sides together. Fold collar band in half to inside. Stitch into place. Join side collar seams.

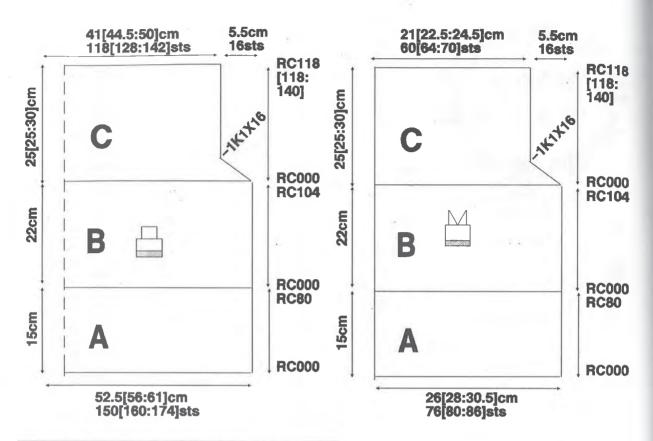
Sew on buttons to match position of 6 buttonholes.

Give light brushing and steaming. Do not press.











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43[43:49]cm 5.5cm 122[122:140]sts 16sts **RC16** 3.5cm **RC000** 54[54:60]cm **RC178** 154[154:172]sts 7.5cm **RC000 RC40** A **RC000** 24.5[29:31]cm 70[82:88]sts





Alison Heise, Wales.



86[92:97]cm Chest/Bust.



96[102:107]cm Chest/Bust. Length 53cm (Adjustable).



BRAMWELL DuoMagic 100% Acrylic 1 cone each:-Col 1 = Royal, Col 2 = PendleGreen, Col 3 = Egg Yolk, Col4 = Grenadier Red. Used in sequence as pattern,



40sts = 130mm, 40Rs =30mm, measured over 3 Col jacquard. 40Rs Rib = 50mm.

charts & Diags.



3 Col jacquard with cards given & Diags. Cast on 4. Patt Tech 197.

N.B. Cards for 6000 & Duo give a similar design, but not identical. 6000 version photographed.



Page 3.



430g Size86cm.



This garment is knitted in sections using the colours in different orders for each section. Each section has different background colour. You may of course knit this with Col 1 as the main colour throughout.



Both K in 2 halves. K 2 red, 2 blue background = 4 sections. Colour sequence

BLUE

Eyelet 1 - Col 1 Eyelet 2 - Col 2 Eylet 3 - Col3

K 30 Rs

Eyelet 1 - Col 1

Eyelet 2 - Col 4 Eyelet 3 - Col 3

K 114 Rs

These 144 Rs form patt & are repeated throughout.

RÉD

Eyelet 1 - Col 4

Eyelet 2 - Col 2

Eyelet 3 - Col 3

K 30 Rs

Eyelet 1 - Col 4

Eyelet 2 - Col 1

Eyelet 3 - Col 3

K 114 Rs

These 144 Rs form patt & are repeated throughout.

A, CoCir 2X1 Col 1. Cast on 4. K as Diag & chart.

B. Set for patt as Diags. K as chart. CoF.



K 1 Green, 1 Yellow background. Colour sequence

GREEN

Eyelet 1 - Col 2

Eyelet 2 - Col 1

Evelet 3 - Col 4

K 30 Rs

Eyelet 1 - Col 2

Eyelet 2 - Col 3

Eyelet 3 - Col 4

K 114 Rs. These 144 Rs form patt & are repeated throughout.

YELLOW

Eyelet 1 - Col 3

Eyelet 2 - Col 1

Eyelet 3 - Col 4

K 30 Rs

Eyelet 1 - Col 3

Eyelet 2 - Col 2

Eyelet 3 - Col 4

K 114 Rs. These 144 Rs for patt & are repeated throughout.

A. CoCir 2X2 Col 1. Cast on 4. K as Diag & charts.

B. Set for patt. K & inc in col sequence. CoF.



CoCir 2X1 140sts Lks N/N SS 2.5/2.5 Col 1. K 40Rs CoF.

Hang front edge of cardigan onto BB Ns (after making cut & sew neck & attaching neckband), with wrong side facing you. Col 1 SS 6.5 Black strippers Lks N/GX K 10R. Make

buttonholes at desired distance apart. K 20Rs Make buttonholes over same Ns. K 10Rs CoF.

Repeat for second band omitting buttonholes.

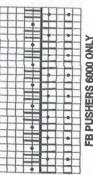
Join centre back seam. Join shoulder seams. Make cut neckline on fronts. Attach collar backstitching through CoN edge to right side of garment. Fold collar in half to inside slip stitch down.

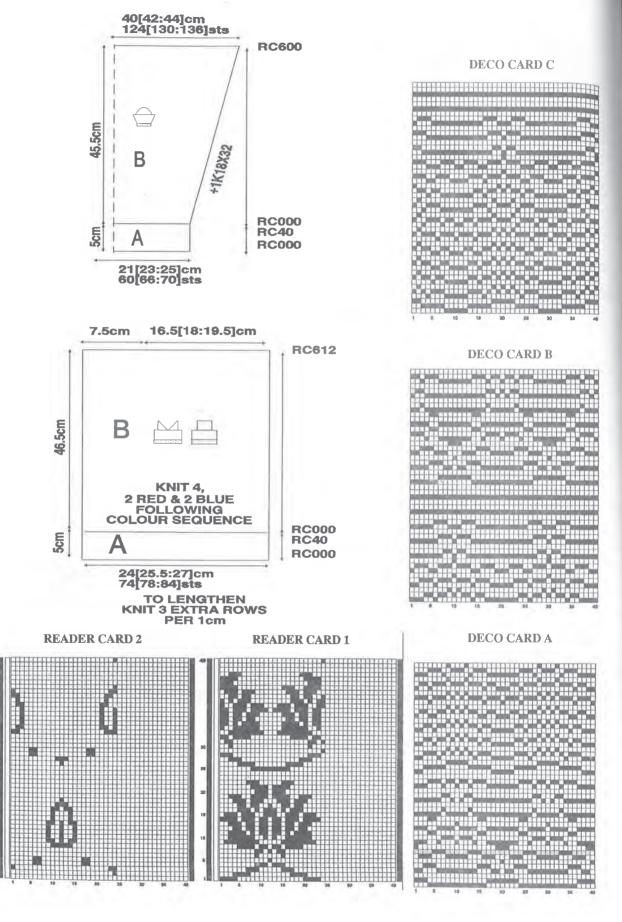
K bands. Sew buttonhole edges together through both thicknesses of band. Sew on button to match buttonhole positions.

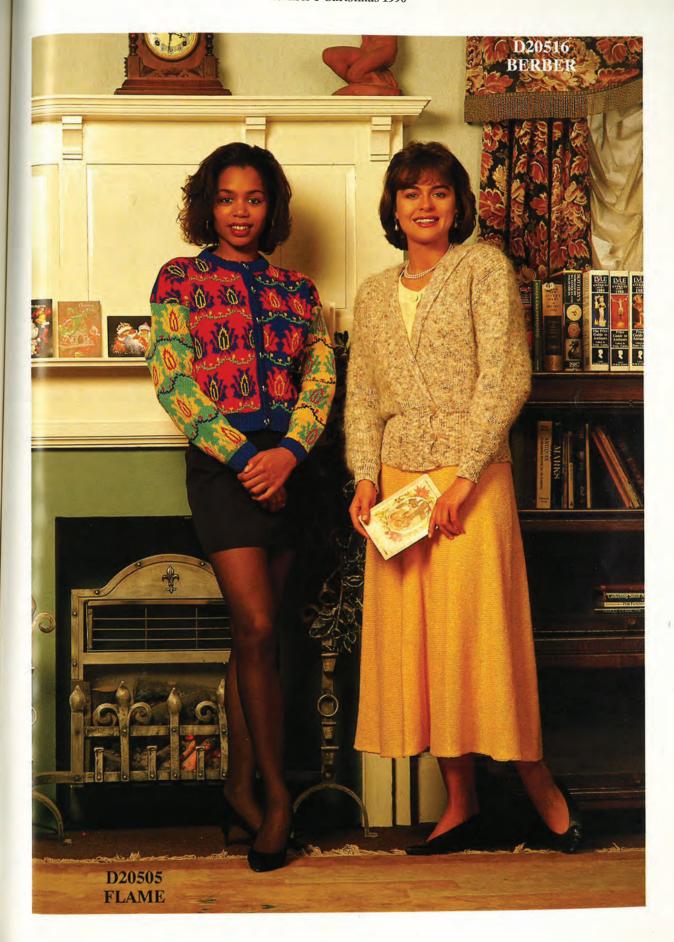
Sew in sleeves. Join side & sleeve

seams













Karol Bemis, for PASSAP U.S.A. @Passap U.S.A.



One size garment. To fit up to 112cm Bust.



120cm after steaming. Length 91cm.



Original Yarn

Col 1 Brentwood Pewter Acrylic/Rayon blend, 500g. Col 2 Pharr Twirl 2/28 Blush Pink 500g.

Col 3 Brentwood Rayon 86%/ Nylon 14% Blend Plum 500g Col 4 Sparkle Deep Pink 500g. Substitute Yarn

Col 1 Bramwell Artistic 500g Silver.

Col 2 Bramwell Silky 500g Peach.

Col 3 Bramwell 2/30's Acrylic 500g + Celandine Metalic Silver.

Col 4 Bramwell Hobby Maroon 500g.

Using yarn substitutes will change the tension swatch size.



40sts = 120mm, 40Rs = 29m. Sleeves 40sts = 166mm 40Rs = 120mm, 40 Rs rib = 75mm.



4 Col jacquard with cards provided. Tech 207.



Page 3.



1250g.



This garment is knitted as fabric, & shaped with cut & sew methods.

PROGRAMMING

CAST ON - 1 ST PATT A - 180 ST PATT B - 207 ST PATT C - • ENT Read in card 1 ALTER - ENT **DIRECTION - NO** ADD - ENT ADD WHAT? - • ENT Read in card 2 ALTER - ENT DIRECTION - NO 3 COL - ENT ADD - ENT ADD WHAT? - • Read in card 3 4 COL - ENT KNIT TECH - 207 - ENT **ENLARGE POSITION - ENT** CM - NO ROWS - 504 - ENT ST-NO ST x 2 - 80 - ENT **POSITION - ENT** PATT AFT - 24 - ENT TO R/L - ENT REP ROWS - NO - ENT REP STS - NO - ENT FORM - NO

Thread eyelets as foll:1 - Col 1: 2 - Col 2: 3 - Col 3: 4 - Col 4



RIGHT

A. Cast on 1. Col 1 (2 ends original, 1 end sub). Ns -55 to 55. K as chart.

B. Set lks as Diag. St Patt C. K in Patt to RC1240 in Col sequence 2Rs each Cols 1, 2, 3, 4. WY. K several Rs & rel.

LEFT

A. As above.

B. K to RC618 in St Patt B, then engage St Patt C. K to RC1240. WY K several Rs & rel.

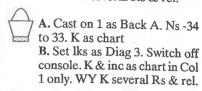


PROGRAM - NO START CAST ON - COR L ND -90, RT ND 89 - ENT This changes the needle position without going into programming. A. As Fronts A.

A. As Fronts A.
B. St Patt C & K in sequence as above to RC618. Change programme as set out below:-PROGRAM - ENT ERASE - NO CAST ON - 1 - ENT ST PATT A - NO ST PATT B - NO ST PATT C - ENT

KNIT TECH - 207 - ENT ENLARGE/POSITION - ENT CM? - NO RS - 504 - ENT STS - 80 - ENT POSITION - ENT

PAT AFT R - 24 - ENT TO R/L/ - -40 ENT REP ROWS - NO - ENT REP STS - NO - ENT ALL ST PATT - ENT FORM - NO L Ns - 90 - ENT R Ns 89 - ENT ST PATT C. K in Col sequence to RC1240. WY K several Rs & rel.



Cut armhole, neck & shoulder shapings as charts on Back & Fronts. Cut sleeve head as chart. Overlock, (serge), edges. Join shoulder seams.

N -78 to 77. CoN 1X1 SS2.5/2.5 Lks N/N Orange strippers. Col 1. K 1 R. Lks CX/CX SS 3.5/3.5 K 2Rs. Lks N/N. SS4/4 K 5Rs. SS 4.5/4.5 K 13Rs.

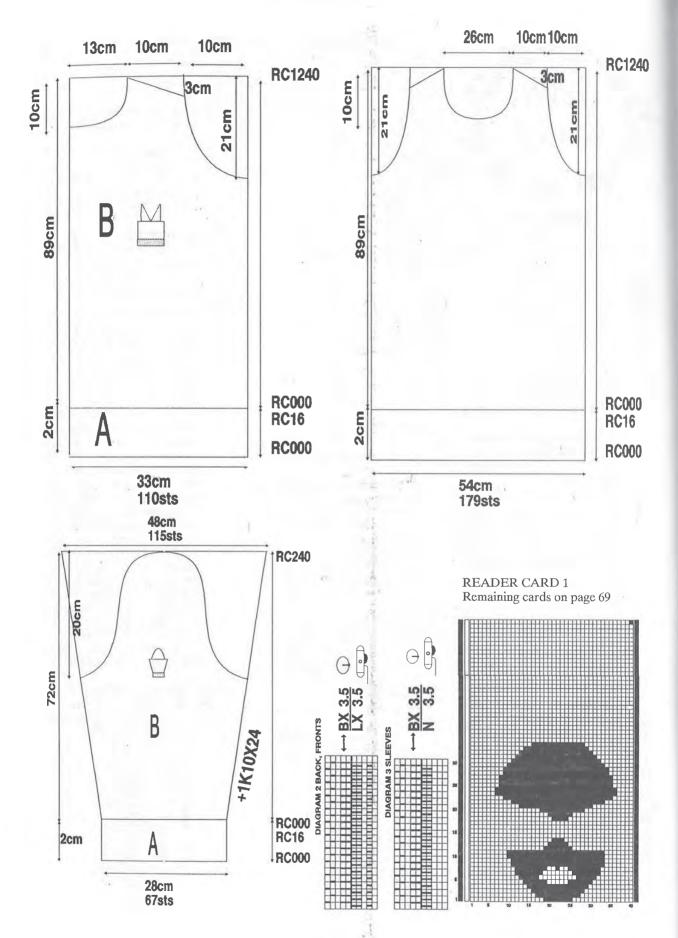
Push empty Ns to WP. Lks CX/CX SS 7/7 K 2Rs. Black strippers. SS 7/7. Lks GX/N K 10Rs. Lks N/GX K 10Rs.

Drop FB. Open all latches. Present neck edge to BB Ns, garment right side up over the BB of machine. Push Ns through edge of work. Close beds. Trans FB sts to BB Ns. Pull BB Ns to highest position on bed with latches open. Starting at RT, knit each N by

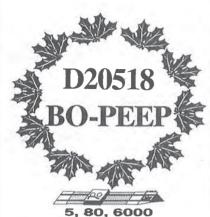
hand, taking Ns down to WP as you go, making LARGE sts.
Transfer work over to hang over FB. Push up BB Ns so that all sts are behind the latches. Latch tool CoF over BB Ns. Set in sleeves. Join side & sleeve seams. Give light steaming

Karol is an employee of Passap U.S.A. and this garment is used in classes to teach commercial neckbands and new programming techniques. Ed.





Page 52





Pat Cook, England.



55[61:66:71:76]cm Chest.



62[66:72:76:82]cm Chest. Length 35[42:46:51]cm.



KING COLE Pure New Wool, Machine Washable Anti-tickle 2 ply. Col 1 = 250g Dusky Pink, Col 2 = 250g White.



40sts = 143mm, 40Rs = 36mm measured over jacquard pattern after light pressing.



2 Coljacquard from self drawn cards given. Pattern 1118 from memory. Tech 180. DUO St Patt C See ***



Page 3.



260g Size 71cm Chest.



Col 1 used as 2 ends for ribs & welts. 1 end Col 1 & 1 end Col 2 used for jacquard throughout.

6000 PROGRAMMING

CAST ON 1
ST. PATT A - • ENT
Read in card A.
ALTER - ENT
DIRECT - ENT
Answer NO to all questions until
COL REV 0 - ENT
DIRECT OK - ENT
ADD - NO
TECH 180
ENLARGE/POSITION - ENT
CM? - NO
Answer for Rows & Sts with ENT
POSITION - ENT
PATT AFT R0 - 4[4:12:20:20] - ENT

R/L/ - 0 - -12 [ALL SIZES] REP R 0 - NO - ENT REP STS - ENT Continue to ST PATT B - 1118 - ENT ALTER - NO ST PATT C - 180 - ENT ST PATT D - 1118 - ENT

Also use the RETURN PROCE-DURE noted in VIKING pattern Page 8.



Knit 2 as charts.

A. CoCir 1X1 Cast on 1. Col 1. K as chart.

B. Set to K pattern A as Diags. K as chart *.

C. Dec & K as chart. CoF. Use return procedure to start next section.



A. CoCir & K as Back A. K as chart.

B. Set Machine for St Patt B. . K & inc as chart.***

C. Set Machine for St Patt C***. K & inc as chart.

D. Set Machine for St Patt D. K str as chart.

E. CoF & cont as chart in St Patt D.

Knit second sleeve reversing shapings.



Sew saddle shoulders into position, leaving one back seam open.

Bring up 130[130:130:130:140] Ns to WP with a pshr for every Nd on BB only. Using orange ruler, arrange for 1X1. Handle up, Orange strippers, SS2/2 3 ends Col 1 K 1 Rs.

Brin all Ns to WP on BB only. Leave pshrs in 1X1 CX/CX SS 2.5/2.5, K 2 Rs. Front lk N back lk BX, K 1 R. RC000. K 23Rs SS 3/3. Lks LT. Handle Down. Empty Ns to WP on FB. Back lk N All pshrs BB to WP K 1R. RC000.

Replace RT stripper with Black stripper. CX/CX SS 5.5/5.5 K 1 R. Insert second black stripper. K to RC8.

With right side of garment uppermost, present neck edge over from the back of the machine and pull BB Ns through edge of neck. Trans all FB sts to BB Nsd, sandwiching neck edge. K1R across BB Ns

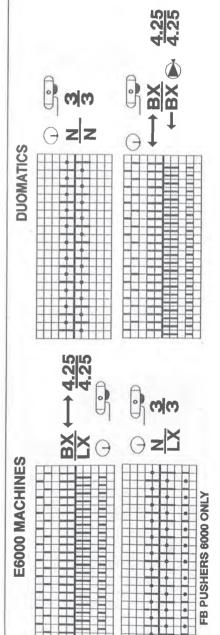
by hand making large sts Bring work to lay over FB. Cast off,

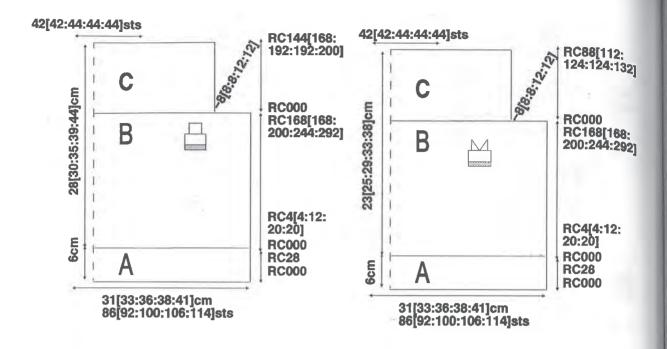
Join neck & remaining shoulder seam. Join side & sleeve seams.

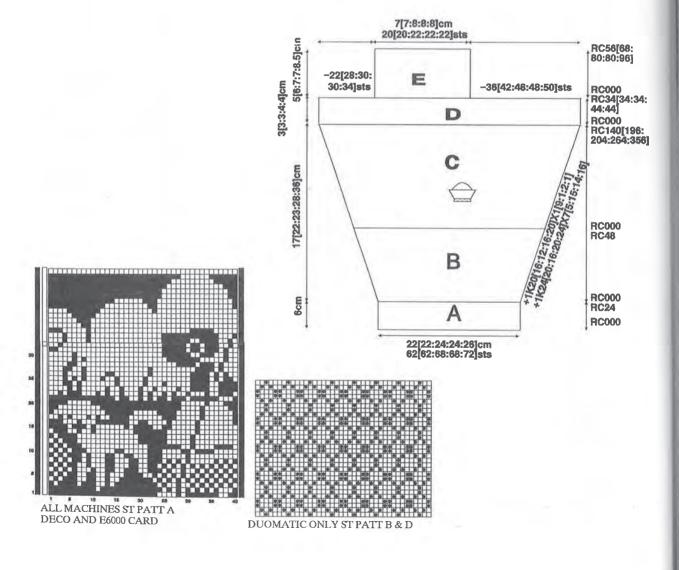
Give light steam pressing, avoiding welts & ribs.

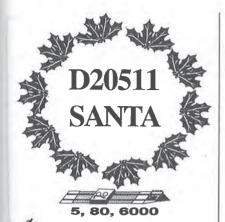
*DUO K in jacquard without card and Deco to RC on chart, starting all FB pshrs DOWN. Start card at RC noted. At end of card, **all FB phrs DOWN, remove Deco. Cont 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 2 settings as below in Diag. This = St Patt C.

*** DUO only At RC noted, change to St Patt C as above at **but start with 2Rs Col 2.









JoAnn Todori, U.S.A.



Stockings 16cm wide when sewn up. Length adjustable according to pat cards used. 2.5cm = 16Rs knitting.



Any 2/24's yarn, in an assortment of colours of your choice.



40sts = 160mm, 40Rs = 60mm measured over jacquard. 40Rs rib = 67mm.



Double jacquard using cards provided, or any design of your choice, according to Diags & charts. *Tech 183*.



Page 3.



135g. Variable with length of stocking.



Ribs K using 3 ends Col 1. Main stocking sections K with 2 ends yarn in each feeder. Shapings made using short rowing techniques.

Stockings are knitted from top to toe, cards must be copied for 6000 upside down. Duo, insert Deco cards upside down. If adding a name, remember to do this upside down as well!

A. CoCir 2X1 in Col 1. K as chart.

B. Fill all empty Ns with purl loop from opposite bed. K 2Rs CX/CX SS 4/4. Set for Patt as Diag 2. K as Diag.

C. HEEL

Break yarn. Set lks as Diag 3. All FB pushers to within blocking rail.

Place 21 pushers at LT of centre into WP on both beds under Ns 20 to 41. K 2Rs.

* Lk at RT. On Lk side, place 1 pusher, both beds out of work within rail, K 2 Rs. *

Repeat from * to * until 7 sts remain. After placing last pushers down, K only 1 R. Lk now at LT.

** Reverse shaping adding 1 pusher both beds at side opposite lk. K 2 Rs.** Repeat from ** to ** until all pushers in work. Lock at LT. Break varn.

Drop FB pull down tail of yarn on heel. Hang claw weight onto heel. Repeat from ** to ** reading Left for RT and Right for LT.

D. FOOT

Lks as Diag 4. Pull down length of yarn between beds. K as chart in plain or pattern.

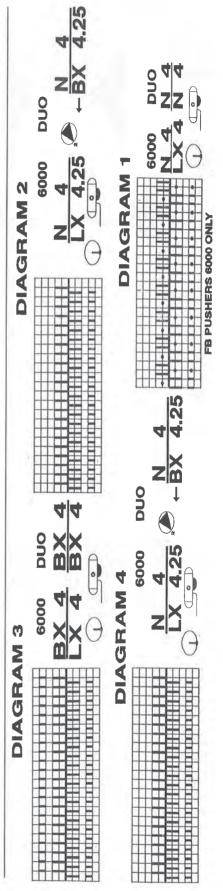
E. Trans 21sts at RT side to BB. CoF these 21. Lks GX/GX K to LT. CoF 21 at LT. Work on remaining Ns & pushers only.

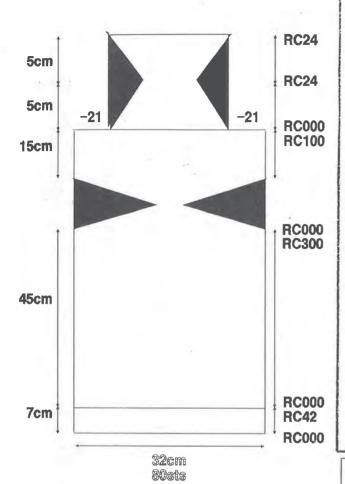
Lks BX/BX or BX/LX SS4/4 Lk at RT. §On lk side, place 1 pusher both beds into rest pos. K 1R. Lk at LT. On lk side place 1 pusher both beds to rest pos. K 1R.§ Repeat from § to § until 14 pushers remain in WP.

Repeat from § to § but bringing pusher to WP.

Lower bed & hang claw weight. Repeat from § to § reading LT for RT and RT for LT for both sides. Trans FB sts to BB. CoF.

Join back seam. Graft toe seam. Crochet a hanging loop. Make tassel and attach.





PATTERN CARDS FOR THIS DESIGN SHOWN ON PAGE 69, OR CHOOSE YOUR OWN STITCH PATTERN CARDS FROM YOUR OWN COLLECTION, OR FROM THE E6000 CONSOLE'S PATTERNS.

AMENDMENT TO DUET 4

In issue number 4 of DUET Magazine, a pattern was published under the name "SALLY" on page 38. This garment was an original design by SUE BRADLEY, and was produced as a hand knit pattern in a publication called "Around The World In Eighty Sweaters". Sally Hall was inspired by this design, and created a machine knit version of this garment.



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THE FORM COMPUTER, A Few Basic Tips by George le Warré

When the Form Computer first appeared on the market in the U.K. in the early 1980's, it broke entirely new ground in the world of machine knitting patterns. Everyone wanted one, including those knitters who owned machines other than Passap System. Imagine, not having to work out your own patterns any more! Just enter a programme and knit in any yarn and any stitch pattern.

In practice of course, this was not exactly the case. As with any system, there are limitations and, in certain cases, programmes did not appear to provide all that knitters felt they needed. Not in fact a fault in the system, more a lack of knitters' under standing, coupled with a limited range of shapes initially available.

This is not now the case. There are thousands of shapes available and as with all new technology, improvements are made all the time to make things more "user friendly" etc. In fact the capability for all the shapes has always been there in the computer, but the programmes could not all be published at one time. The "library" of programmes has built up over the years.

The purpose of this article is to allow those of you who are perhaps not as familiar with the Form Computer as you would like to be, to gain more benefit from what is available and, to find your way around a programme to make some adaptations, as well as show that you are not as limited as perhaps you thought by the programme. As well as being able to change the stitch pattern, tension (gauge), needle setting and so on, it is possible to make changes in the shape that the machine will knit from a given programme. What I am not going to do, is tell you how to programme the computer, or write your own programmes from scratch. This is not my province. In the U.K. particularly, there has been a lot of talk about people demanding to be shown how to do this. All I can say is that it is a long and complex procedure involving special equipment etc. Most of which the average knitter does not own, or have access to. It is far easier to work with what you already have in front of you and learn how to make

minor changes, so that you end up with something different.

Before starting on this properly, I would just like to mention that the Form Computer and the FORM part of the 6000 machine's console are slightly different. Most Form computer programmes will run on the 6000 and vice versa, but there are a very few that don't.

Let us look first at any form programme. It is just a collection of columns of figures that really mean nothing to the knitter. But this is information that tells the computer exactly what is expected, what to do with your information that you input, the shape and so on.

Look at the first two figures on lines 1 and 2. What do they mean?

They are the number of millimetres for stitches and rows that correspond to those for the original garment used to set up the programme. This gives the computer a base to work from,

At A you are asked to enter the size of your 40 swatch rows, measured in millimetres. B is 40 stitches in millimetres. This you already know.

The next line (number 5), is the total number of needles that were cast on, counted from left to right on the front needle scale, to knit the original garment. Occasionally in the Model Book programmes, the number of centimetres width for the garment part does not appear anywhere, so you can use this figure and the one that appears on lines 5 or 13, to work out the size.

To do this take the second figure of the programme and divide it by 40. The result will be the width of one stitch in millimetres. Now multiply this figure by the one that appears on line 5. Move the decimal point one place to the left and the result is the width of the finished garment part.

Line 13 is similar, in that the result will be the width before decreasings. Line 6 shows the finished width of the garment. In the Model Books, Form Computer Book 2 and the instruction book for the Form Computer, this line shows the BODY MEASURE-MENTS.

Line 7 is the actual garment measurement for Form Computer Book 1, but is the body measurement for all other programmes.

Now the computer has something to work with and from these figures it can calculate stitches and rows necessary, in combination, of course, with the remaining figures that follow.

These vary in what they are and position with each programme. But there are certain figures that occur very frequently within many programmes.

195 and 194 are a good example. This normally appears on line 8 of the programme and always refer to the rib or welt. They are an instruction to the programme to compare and calculate for the rib to be knitted from your swatch.

The figures 3 and 7 appear often on line 10. When these are in the programme you can always safely assume that there is a value that cannot be changed.

Line 13 is always the total number of stitches counted from left to right on the front bed before decreases are commenced.

This figure can be very useful if you cannot see at any point in the programme how many centimetres the garment part will be. See line 5.

Line 17 the finished length of the original.

Line 18 is your desired finished length.

0 is always used at the end of a programme to indicate that you have finished entering information, also to tell the computer to begin calculations. If you enter a 0 at any point in the programme, you will have told the computer you have finished and of course, it will not work on incomplete information. The best answer in a case such as this, is to start the whole programme again.

This information, whilst at first appearing rather limited, is really all you need to know to be able to change and adapt things. In addition, you can always cheat the computer. It is a very logical piece of equipment. Although very clever, it does not have a mind. If you tell it you are doing one thing, but do something entirely different, it will not know. For example. Suppose you want to knit a tunic top with no welts or ribs. There are programmes without ribs, but you want to use a favourite one for a sweater that you like and know that always fits you

well, without making too many changes. This is entirely possible. All you need to do is lie and cheat a bit!

At the line where C is shown, you are being asked for the number of millimetres for 40 rows of welt stitch pattern. Just enter the size here for 40 rows of the main pattern.

The computer will then calculate the welt in this pattern, completely unaware that it is the same as for the main garment.

When the display tells you to change stitch patterns at flashing 2, disregard it and carry on with the main stitch pattern. Your garment will be weltless and more important, the correct length, because the welt is included in the total measurement. Casting on and running the computer forwards to flashing 2 to avoid the welt, doesn't work well because you will be that number of centimetres too short.

One of the most important things to remember about the form computer is that it is very accurate. It will always calculate and knit to exactly what you have entered. You MUST learn to trust it. If the garment has come out looking all the wrong size, then it is very, very rare that the computer is wrong. And then only if there was an error in the programme or programming. The answer lies always with the knitter! It is politely known as "Operator Error". In other words, you didn't measure your swatch accurately enough. I know that many of you will say that you always do this job properly. But do you :-

A.Do you always pull the swatch really hard lengthways to close up the stitches? B.Do you always allow the swatch to rest for a minimum of four hours? C.Do you always block and steam the swatch gently before measuring? D. Do you treat the swatch in the same way as the finished parts are to be treated before assembly? i.e. washing etc.

E. Do you measure with a tape, rather than a ruler? F. Do you measure really accurately to the millimetre, or make a guess at it? G. Do you read 64 millimetres on the ruler, or say it's nearer 65, for instance?

If you answer NO to questions A, B, C, D, E and YES to question F and G, then you are not measuring the swatch properly. Don't feel guilty. We all do it. But please don't blame the computer. What I am really saying is

that the computer is only as accurate as the measurement of your swatch. So if you measure properly, the computer will be spot on.

A final word about swatches.

We always see in the model books that a 100 X 100 swatch is the recommended and this really does give the most accurate measurement, as well as giving a very good size sample of the stitch pattern. But how does it relate to the 40 X 40 swatch we need for the Form Computer?

Many knitters think that it doesn't, and knit two swatches. There is no need for this. You only need to knit the 100 X 100 swatch. Measure this in CENTIMETRES and multiply the results by 4. The answer will be the measurements in MILLIMETRES for a 40 X 40 swatch. So you see, they do inter-relate. Basically, the larger the swatch, the more accurate your measurements will be. So if you are making the swatch and treating it correctly, but still end up with the wrong thing, make your swatches 100 X 100. Use the conversion chart in DUET 3, so that you don't even have any calculations to make.

Now to move on to changing the shape of the final garment a little more. As I said, we can cheat with the computer. It thinks you are doing one thing, whilst you are quite happily doing something totally different.

For instance, in DUET Magazine Number 3, there is a design called "ANNA". The form shape is a basic sweater with a welt and then straight up to the armholes, but the garment looks nothing like this. How?

The welt part of the programme is knitted in a double bed tuck, which is wider than stocking stitch. It also has a frilly edge. At the end of the welt instruction, the computer thinks that I have transferred all the stitches to stocking stitch. Not so, I transferred into a rib format of 4 X 4 and then cabled these too, to tighten it up even further. After the required amount of rows, this was transferred to stocking stitch for the remainder of the section. The computer is totally unaware of what was done because I lied to it. I had to enter the number of rows for a 1 X 1 welt at the appropriate place as normal, because giving it the number for the stitch pattern used would have not given enough depth and the width would have caused problems.

So telling it that I was using a 1 X 1 welt, then using the stitch pattern chosen did not cause it any problem and I ended up with what I wanted. This sort of thing can be done with almost any programme. Changes can be made in the actual knitting, without touching the programme itself and an entirely new garment created. The big secret is to learn to work with the computer and not try to change it. Use the information given in the programme and learn to adapt it on the needle bed, rather than adapt the programme itself.

Other ways of changing things around a bit are to combine parts from various programmes. There are some obvious things that just will not work, like trying to put raglan sleeves into a drop shoulder sweater, but a lot of things will work.

The sleeves of a drop shoulder sweater into a round armhole make a very nice full head to a sleeve. You will need to add around 8 centimetres to the sleeve length as well. V necks can be lengthened or shortened. The x in programmes in Form Computer Book II indicates the line where you can change the number.

For every 1 you add to this number, the V will be lengthened by 0.5 cm. For every 1 you subtract, the V will be

shortened by 0.5 cm.

The Band Programme is very versatile. You can use it to knit sweaters and all sorts of shapes. For a drop shoulder sweater enter the centimetres width of the back & front at points x, and the total length at point y. You will need to cast on and knit the rib first before switching the computer on, as this does not contain instructions for a welt. To make the sleeves enter the centimetres to cast on at the first x and the centimetres width for the top of the sleeve at the second x. Hey Presto! a sleeve results. For skirt panels enter hem width at x1 and waist at x2 for each panel.

What a versatile programme this is.

The Form Computer is really your friend, not an enemy.

But you need to become used to it before you can really expect to make it do what you want.

Even if that does mean lying to it and cheating a little sometimes!





Barbara Scanlon For Passap U.S.A. © PASSAP U.S.A.



85[94:103]cm Chest/Bust.



102[111:120]cm Chest/Bust.



KING COLE Machine Wash Wool 4 ply. 100g Grey = Col 1200g Green = Col 2, 200g Light Blue = Col 3, 200g Light Blue = Col4.



40sts = 148mm, 40Rs = 28mmmeasured over blister jacquard. 40Rs rib = 50mm.



Blister jacquard with cards given, and Diags. Technique 193.



Page 3.



1100g Size 103cm.



Duomatic owners. Punch Deco card as shown, repeating design twice on width of card. This garment is knitted using the Deco manually & NOT attached to the lock as foll:- K 2Rs N/N. Deco set to 2. Pass Deco across bed to RT and back to LT. Lks set to BX/BX K 6Rs. This sequence of Rs will form pattern. As the Deco passes the card reader, it will trip the card to the next patt

PROGRAMMING

CAST ON - 8 - ENT ST PATT A - • - ENT Read card in to console ALTER - NO

KNIT TECH - 193 **ENLARGE/POSITION - ENT ENLARGE - NO** POSITION - ENT PATT AFT R 0 - ENT PATT AFT CM 0.0 - ENT TO R/L - -10 ENT IN PATT AT R 0 - ENT REP.R 0 - ENT REP.CM 0.0 - ENT REPST0-ENT ⇔ REP CM 0.0 - ENT ALL ST PATT - ENT

A. CoCir K/K Col 1 as Diag 1. Set Lks CX/CX. SS 4/4 K 2 Rs. SS 5/5 K 12 Rs. N/N K 1R.

CX/CX K 12 Rs. N/N K 1 R.

B. Set Lks as Diag 2. Set for st pat. K in colour sequence as

1. 2Rs Col 1 2Rs Col 2 - 48Rs 2. 2Rs Col 1 2Rs Col 3 - 88Rs 3. 2Rs Col 1 2Rs Col 2 - 72Rs 4. 2Rs Col 1 2Rs Col 4 - 104Rs 5. 2Rs Col 1 2Rs Col 2 - 64Rs Repeat from 2 to 5 2 1/2 times for garment 64 cm long. For longer garment, repeat sequence 3 times.

Knit only until the stripe is completed in the last sequence. Lks N/N K 1 R. Trans all sts to BB. CoF.

A. As Back A & charts. B. As Back B & charts. C. Dec & K as chart.



A. CoCir 1X1 Col 1. Cast on 1. SS 3.5/3.5. K as chart B. St Patt A. As Back B inc & K as chart.

K through sequence twice. CoF as Back B.



CoCir K/K as Back A 160 Ns. N/N SS 3/3 K 1 R. CX/CX SS 4/4 K 2Rs. CX/CX SS 5/5 K 12 Rs N/N K 1 R. Make buttonholes over Ns:-Left 75-72, 55-52, 34-31, 13-10, Right 9-12, 30-33, 51-54, 72-75. CX/CX K 12 Rs. WY 4 Rs.

N/N & WY 4 Rs. Rel. K second band omitting buttonholes.



CoCir as Buttonhole band 114 Ns. K as for band, omitting buttonholes.

Steam & Block all parts to size. DO NOT PRESS as this will flatten the pattern.

Join shoulder seams. Sew bands to fronts, backstitching through open loops to outside. Slip stitch loops to inside enclosing edges.

Attach neckband in same man-

Sew in sleeves. Join side & sleeve seams. Sew on buttons to match buttonhole positions. Steam lightly.

			800				
	85	94	103	M	85	94	103
	cm	cm	cm		cm	cm	em
1	28	28	28	1	28	28	28
2	404	404	404	2	148	148	148
3 4	A	A	A	3	A	A	A
4	B	В	В	4	В	B	В
5	81	86	91	5	162	172	182
6	91	94	110	6	91	94	110
7	(1)	(1)	(1)	7	(1)	(1)	(1)
8	195	195	195	8	195	195	195
9	C	C	C	9	C	C	C 7
10	7	7	7	10	7	7	
11	23	23	23	11	23	23	23
12	38	38	38	12	38	38	38
13	81	86	91	13 14	162	172 94	182
14	85	94	103	15	85		103
16	(2)	(2)	(2)	16	(2) 60	(2) 60	(2)
17	60 85	85	85	17	85	85	60 85
18	(3)	(3)	(3)	18	(3)	(3)	(3)
19	227	227	227	19	99	99	99
20	7	7	7	20	7	7	7
21	127	127	127		127	127	127
22	144	144	144		144	144	144
23	73	73	73	23	0	0	0
24	175	183	191	-			
25	3	3	129		-		
26	175	175	3				
27	13	13	175				
28	167	167	13				
29	17	19	167				

19

159

15

5

159

15

0

159

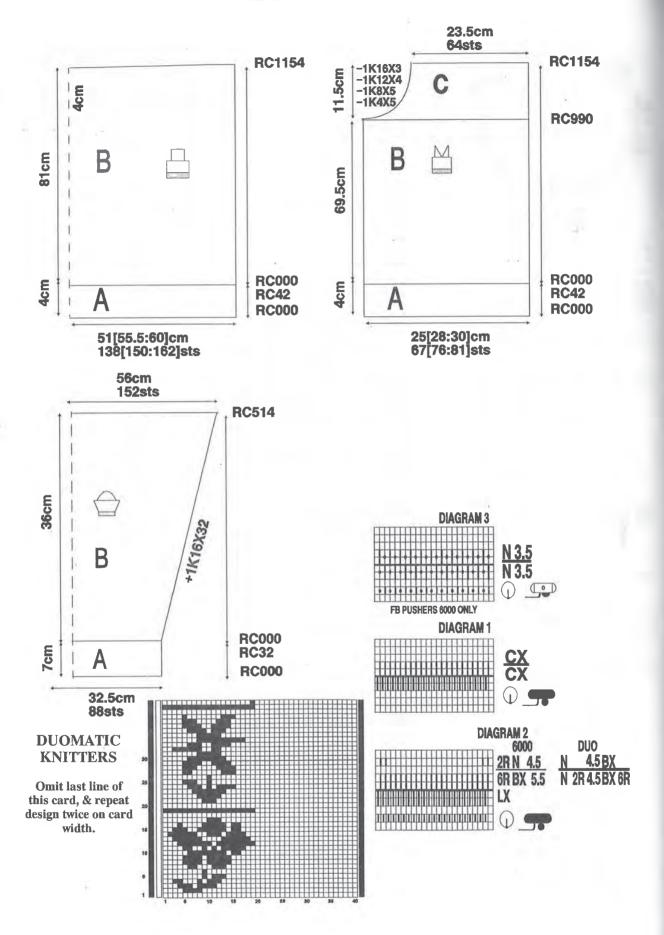
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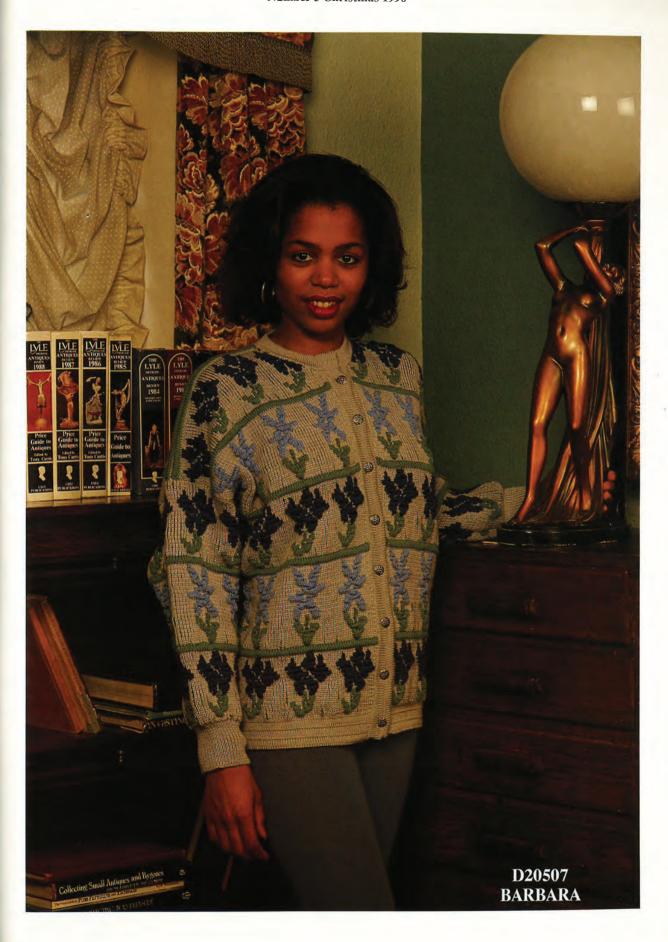
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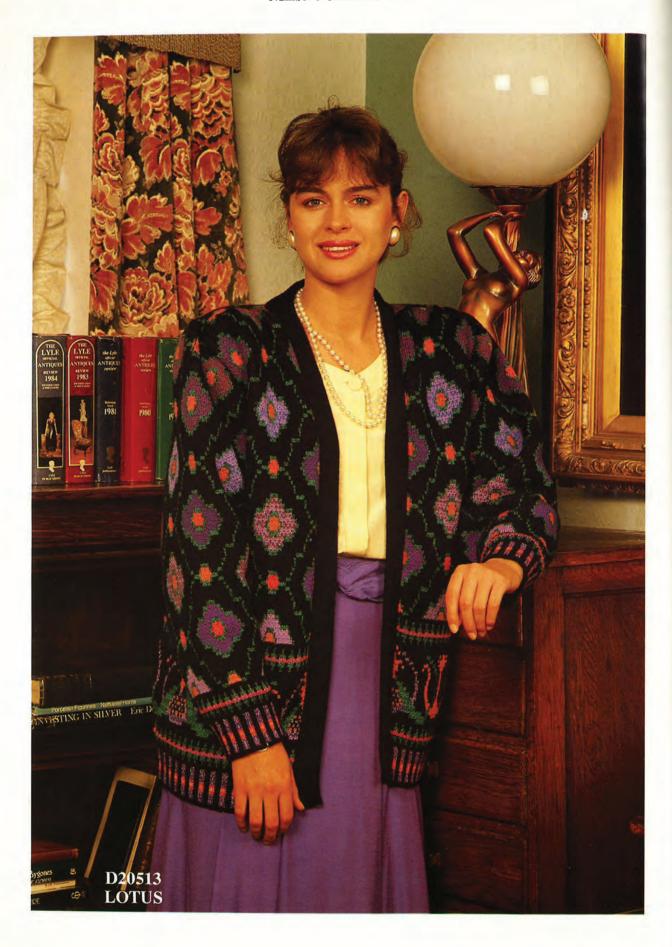
32

33

Δ	85	94	103
	cm	cm	cm
1	28	28	28
2	148	148	148
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A	A	A
4	B 86	В	В
5	86	88	90
6	3	3	3
7	3	3	3
8	38	38	38
9	146	152	156
10	3	3	3
11	3	3	3
12	37	37	38
13	58	59	60
14	(3)	(3)	(3)
15	97	(3) 97 1	97
16	1	1	1
17	(3) 97 1 0	0	97 1 0









There are many mixes of colour within this pattern for Colours 1, 2, 3 & 4. If you wish, it is possible to knit this garment with just 4 main colours of your choice, and disregard the instructions for blending the yarns to make differing subtle shades.



Edward Taylor, England.



Up to 95cm Bust.



100cm Bust. Length 69.5cm.



DESIGN DESIGN Botany (Merino) 2/24's. 2X200g cones shade 704 Black, 170 Jade. 1X100g EACH of 728 Green, 235 Mauve, 245, 260, 265 Purple. 10 Brick, 291A Gold, 370 Pink, 380, 50 Picasso. See colour mixes & sequences for Col 1 to 4. Black knit-in elastic.



40sts = 111mm, 40Rs = 31mm, measured over 4 col jacquard patt.
40Rs rib = 43mm.



4 col jacquard with cards given Techniques 231 & 207 acc to Nd Diags & charts.



Page 3.



915g

Make cards and read into console before starting.

Note that differing jacquard techniques are used within this patt, and a jacquard ribbing. Programme carefully entering correct tech in appropriate place.

PROGRAMME

CAST ON - 4- ENT ST.PATT A - 1100 - ENT ALTER - NO KNIT.TECH - 181- ENT, But note revised needle setup in Diag. ENLARGE/POSITION - ENT

← STS 2 - NO

→ STS X 1 - 3 - ENT

→ STS 6 - ENT POSITION - ENT

TO R/L -1 ENT

ST.PATT B • ENT

Read in card.

ALTER - NO

KNIT.TECH - 231

POSITION - ENT

↑ REP.R - NO

ST.PATT C - • ENT Enter 1st card of patt C. ALTER - ENT

DIRECT E-EE

ADD - • - ENT

Read in card 2

ALTER - ENT

DIRECT E-E3

ADD - • ENT

Read in card 3

ALTER - ENT

DIRECT E-E3

KNIT.TECH 207

POSITION - ENT

PATT.AFT.R - 8

↑ REP.R - NO

ST.PATT D • - ENT

Read in card 1 for patt E.

ALTER - ENT

DIRECT [+][]

ADD - • - ENT

Enter cards 2, repeat above, then 3 & repeat above.

KNIT.TECH - 207 - ENT

POSITION - ENT

PAT.AFT.R - 8

A. Cast on 4, Col 1, 3 ends + knit-in elastic. Set as Diag 1 & st patt A. RC000. K 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col2, using mix & sequences for Col 2 as below:

Col 1 = 3 ends 704 + knit-in elastic,

throughout. Col 2A = 1 end 235 + 2ends 265 to

RC20. Col 2B = 10×1 end + 370 2ends to

RC22. Col 2C = $291A \times 1$ end + 370×1 end + 380×1 end to RC26.

Col 2D = $10 \times 1 \text{ end} + 370 \times 2 \text{ ends}$ to RC30.

Col $2E = 235 \times 1 \text{ end} + 260 \times 2 \text{ ends}$ to RC56.

B. RC000. K in st patt B Col sequence 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 2 & 3 & 4. Col 1 = 2 ends 704.

Col 2 = 1 end each 170 + 728

Col 3 = 1 end each 235 + 260

Col 4 = 2 ends 370.

C. RC000. St patt C. Col sequence 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 2 & 3 & 4.

Col 1 = 2 ends 704.

Col 2 = 2 ends 170.

Col 3 = 1 end each 235 & 260

Col 4 = 1 end each 370 + 291A.

D. RC000. St patt D. Col sequence 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 2 & 3 & 4.

Col 1 = 2 ends 704.

Col 2 = 1 end each 170 + 728

Col 3 = 1 end each 235 + 260

Col 4 = 2 ends 370.

E., F. RC000. K in st patt E. Col sequence 2Rs Col 1, 2Rs Col 2 & 3 & 4.

Col 1 = 2 ends 704

Col 2 = 2 ends 170

Col 3A = 2 ends 235 to RC56.

Col 3B = 2 ends 265 to RC152.

Col 3C = 1 end each 235 & 245 to RC248.

Col 3D = 2 ends 260 to RC344.

Col 3E = 1 end each 235 & 265 to

RC440.

Col 3F = 1 end each 246 & 260 to RC536.

Col 3G = 2 ends 245 to end.

Col 4A = 1 end each 370 & 380 to RC64.

Col 4B = 1 end each 50 & 370 to RC160.

Col 4C = 1 end each 291A & 370 to RC256.

Col 4D = 1 end each 10 & 370 to RC352.

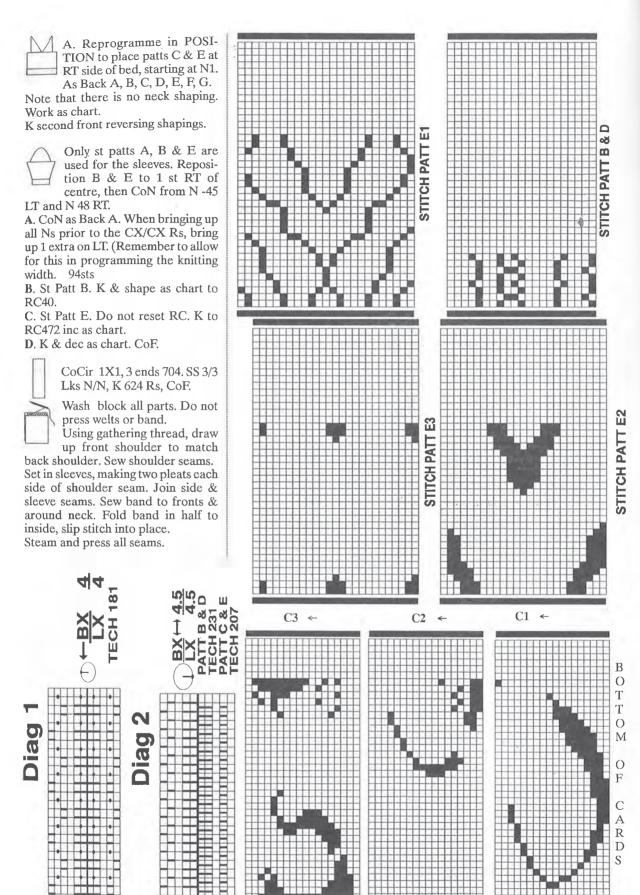
Col 4E = 1 end each 10 & 291A to RC448.

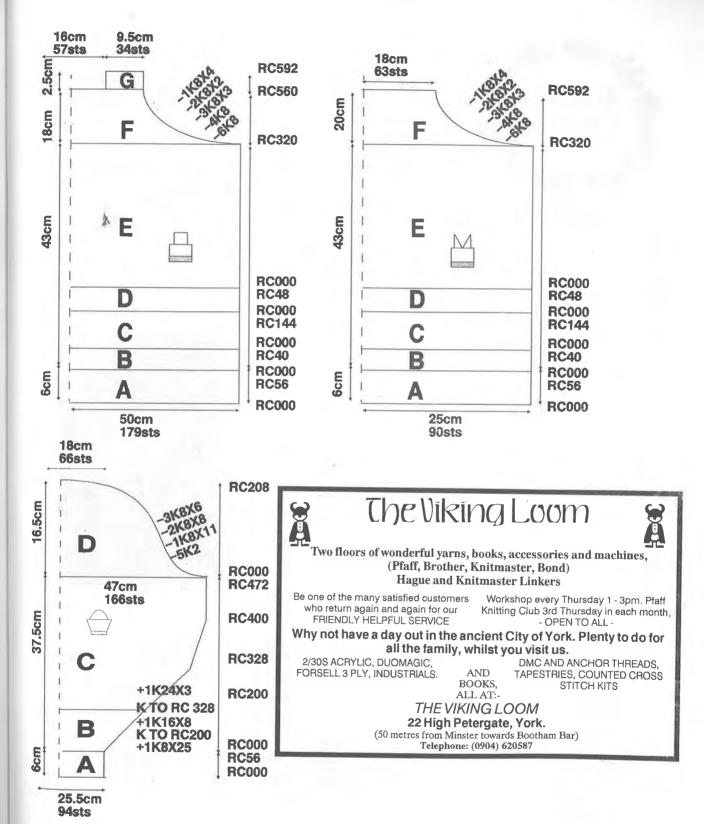
Col 4F = 2 ends 370 to RC544.

Col 4G = 1 end each 10 & 380 to end. K to RC320 str.

RC320 K in col sequence as before & dec as chart for section F.

G. RC560. CoF centre sts as chart. Work on RT side, CoF. Complete LT side, CoF.









Margaret Robertson, Wales.



52[56:60]cm Chest.



62[66:70]cm Chest. Length 37[41:45]cm.



BRAMWELL DuoMagic 100% Acrylic. 250g each Col. Col 1 = Navy, Col 2 = Pale Blue, Col 3 = Grenadier Red, Col 4 = Egg Yolk, + small amount White.



40sts = 146mm, 40Rs = 24mmmeasured over jacquard. 40Rs rib = 50mm.



4 Col jacquard with cards given. Technique 207.



Page 3.



260g Size 56cm Chest.



This garment has a cut & sew neckline. Colour sequence, Col 1, 2, 3, 4, 2 Rs each throughout jacquard, including plain blue sections.

PROGRAMMING

CAST ON - 4 - ENT ST PATT A - • - ENT Read in card A1 CONTINUE - ENT Read in card A2 ALTER - ENT **DIRECTION - ENT** E→W - ENT ALTER - ENT DIRECTION - NO ADD - ENT ADD WHAT? - ● - ENT Read in cards A3 & 4 ALTER - ENT

DIRECTION - ENT E→W -ENT ALTER - ENT DIRECTION - NO ADD - ENT ADD WHAT? • - ENT Read in cards A5 & 6 ALTER - ENT DIRECTION - ENT E→W - ENT KNIT TECH - 207 - ENT ST PATT B Enter exactly as for St Patt A. ST PATT C - 207 - ENT

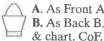


A. Cast on 4 2X1 Col 1. K as Diag & chart.

B. Set for St Patt A. K as Diag & Chart in Colour sequence to RC362. Engage St Patt B. K to RC 562. Engage St Patt C. K to end as chart. CoF.



A. As Front A. B. St Patt C. K in Col sequence throughout as Diags & charts.



A. As Front A. B. As Back B. K & inc as Diag



A. CoCir 2X1 120 sts Col 1. Lks N/N SS 2.5/2.5 K 40Rs. Trans sts to BB. CoF.



K 1 each in Red, Yellow, White Cast on 3 sts both beds. Lks CX/CX SS 4/4. K approx 400Rs. CoF.



Make cut neckline on front. Join shoulder seams. Attach neckband starting at LT shoulder seam, backstitching CoN edge to outside of garment. Fold band in half to inside. Slip stitch down enclosing cut edges.

Sew cords together over complete length. Attach 3 cords to front over diagonal colour change line as in photograph. Sew in sleeves.

Join side & sleeve zeams. Give final light steaming. Do Not Press.

STITCH PATTERN A CARD 1

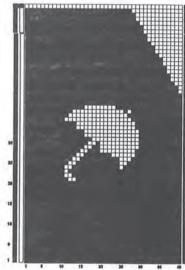


DIAGRAM 1

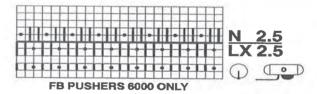
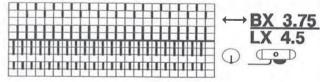
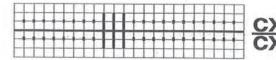
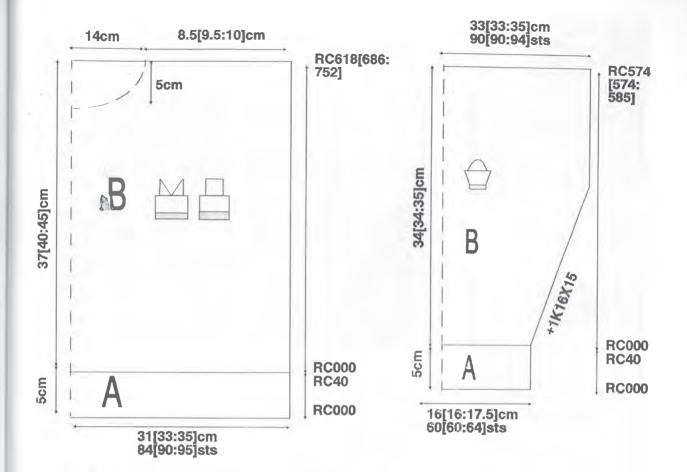


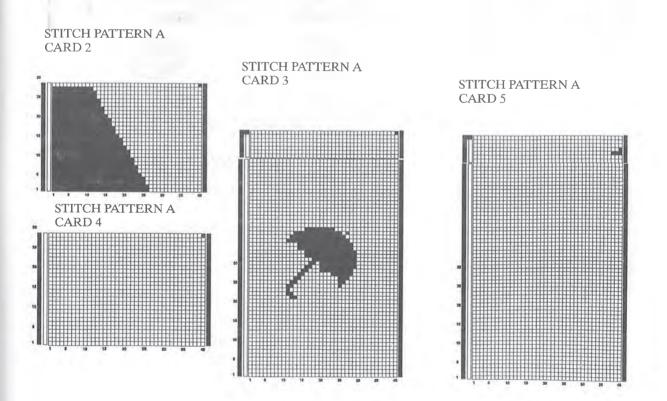
DIAGRAM 2



DIAGRAM

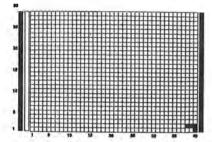




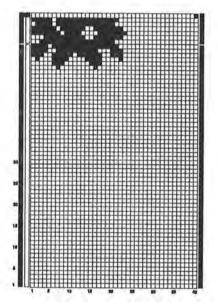


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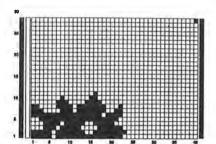
STITCH PATTERN A CARD 6



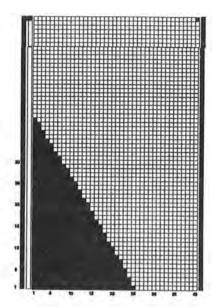
STITCH PATTERN B CARD 5



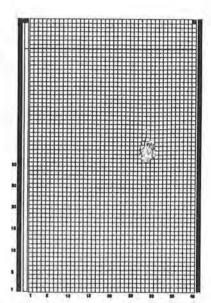
STITCH PATTERN B CARD 6



STITCH PATTERN B CARD 1



STITCH PATTERN B CARD 3



STITCH PATTERN B CARDS B 2 & 4 AS STITCH PATTERN A CARD 4

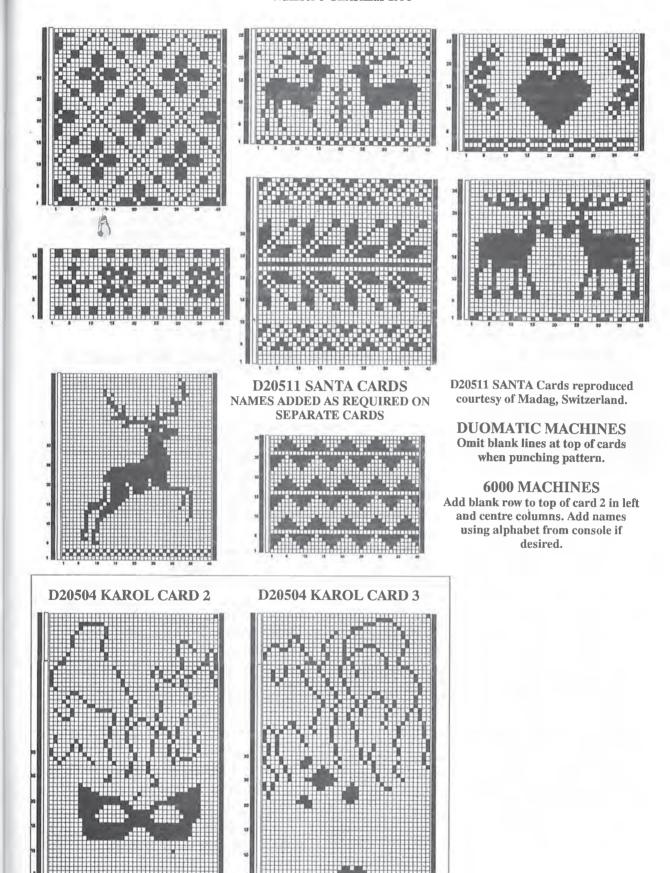


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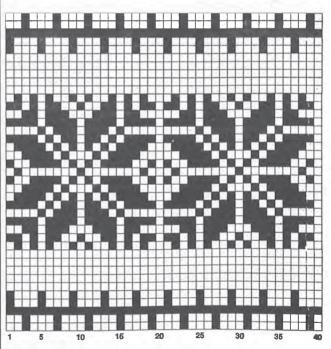
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CORRECTION

Card for Penelope Design for Duomatic machines. Do not use card shown on pattern page. Punch as shown below.



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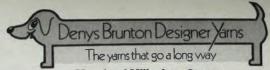
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We are always pleased to receive garment designs from our readers worldwide, with a view to possible publication. All designs published in Duet Magazine are accepted on the condition that they are the original work of the designer named, and that such designs/patterns have not appeared in any other publication, and do not infringe the rights of others.

If you would like to submit designs for publication, please send a swatch of the knitted fabric and a sketch of your garment/design in the first instance to:

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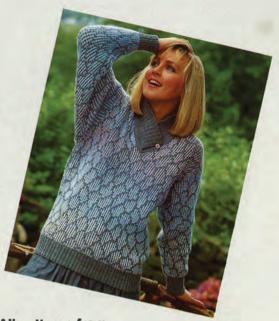


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