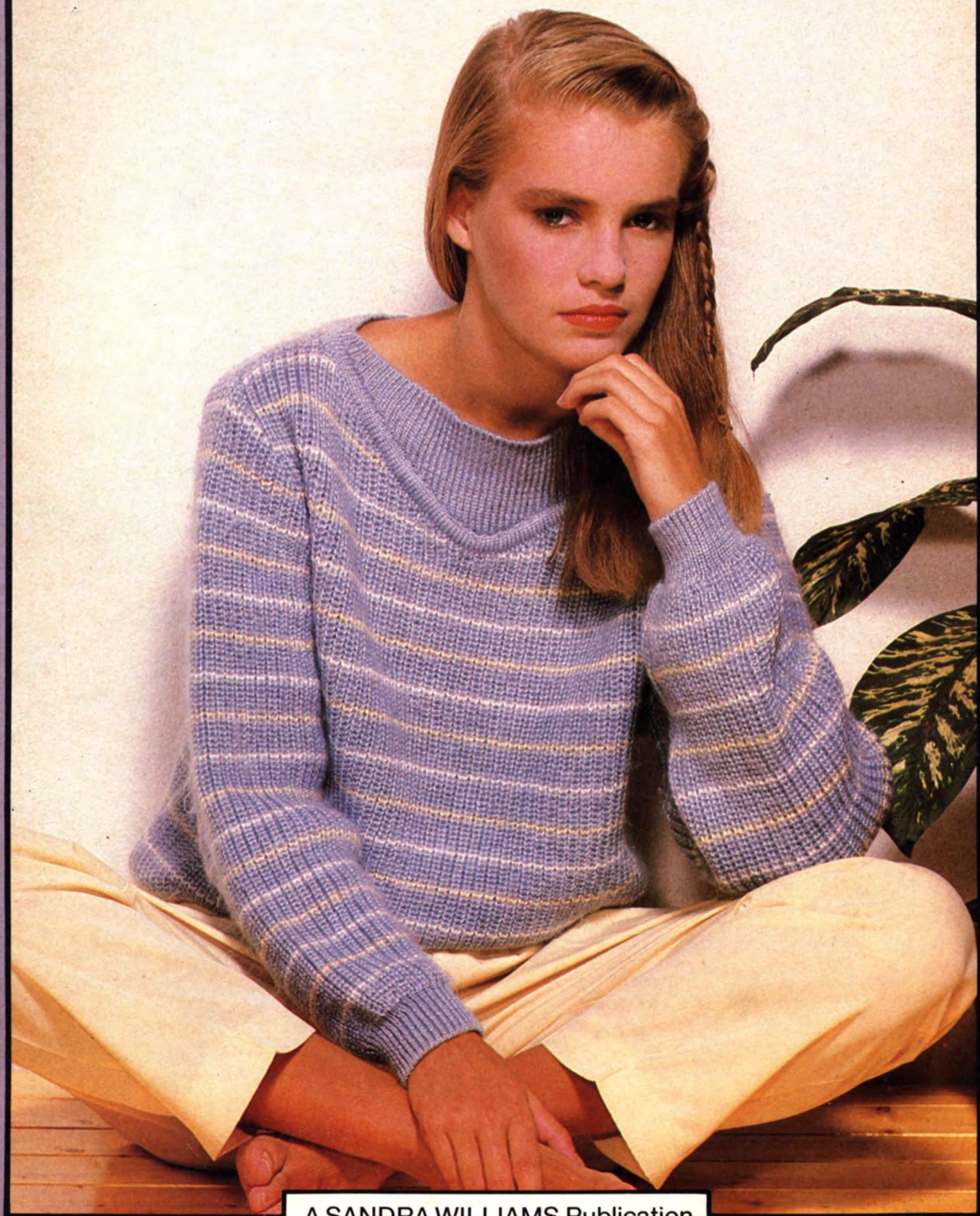


SWISSKNITTER

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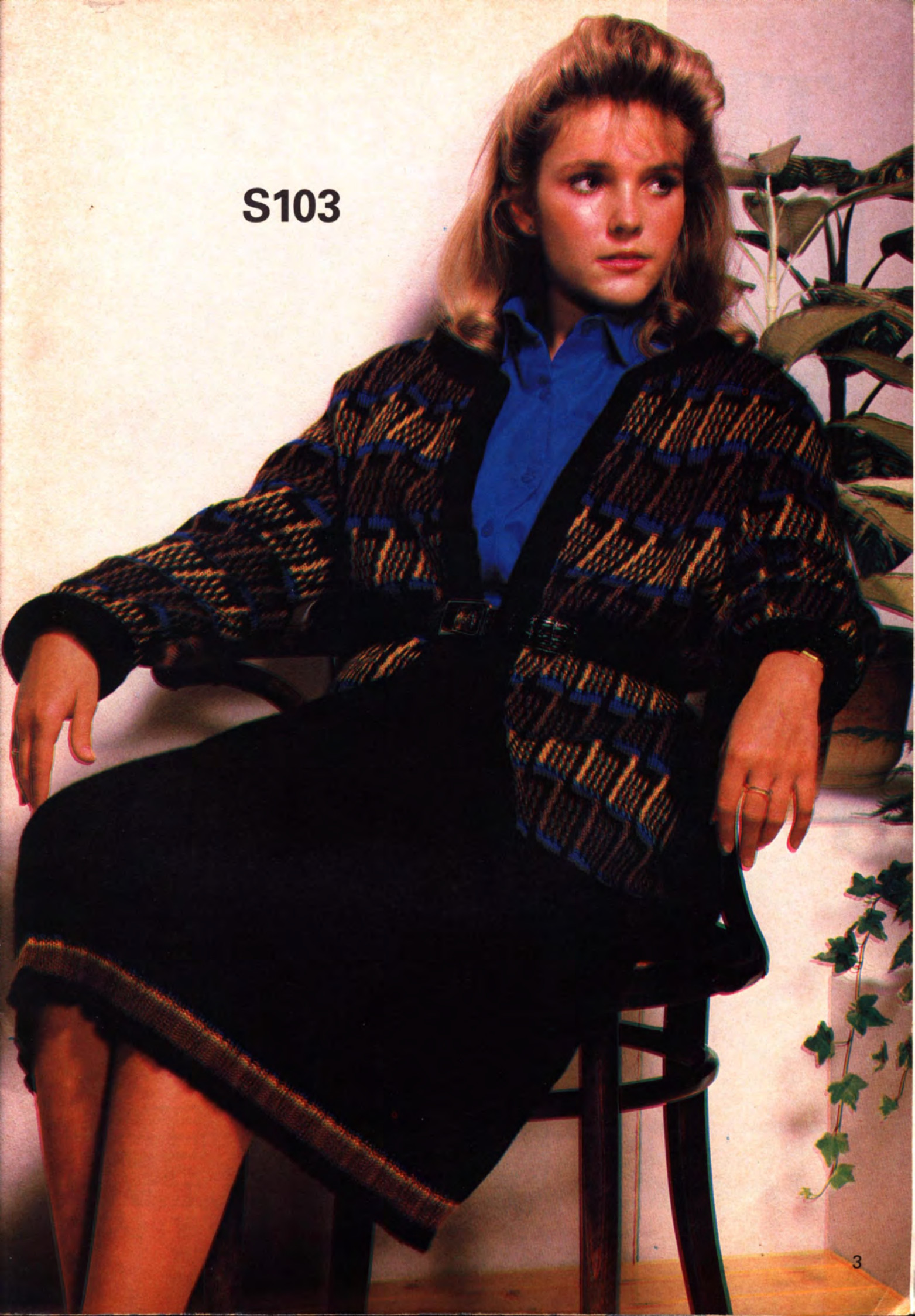
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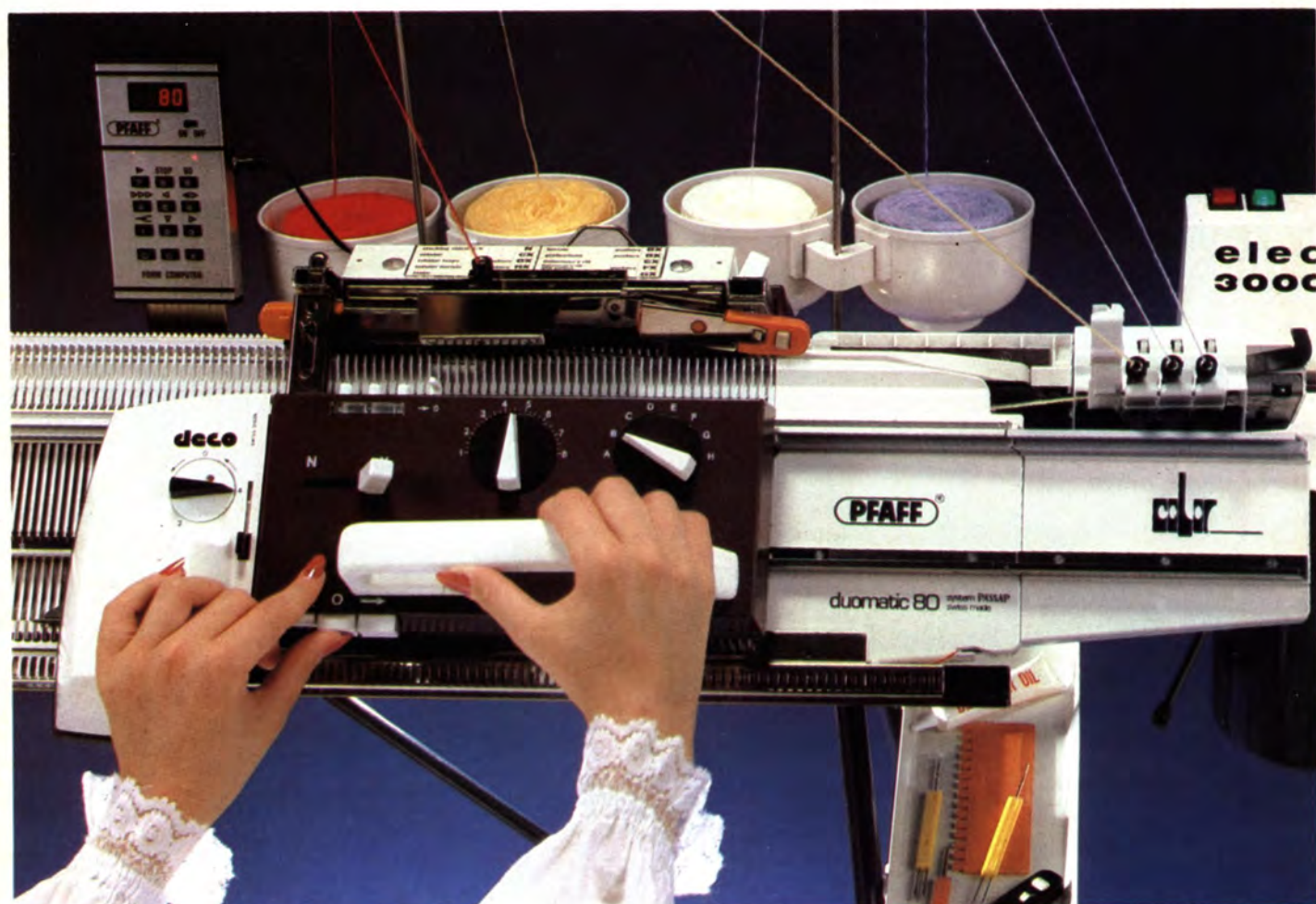
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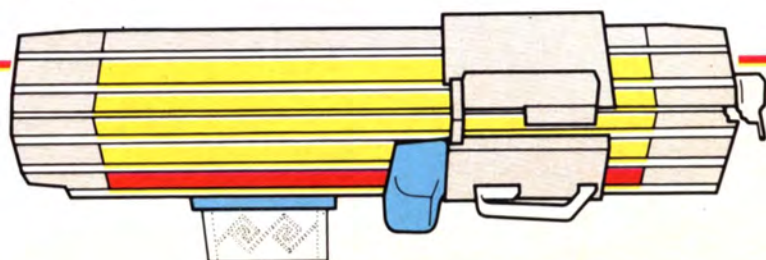
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Dear Machine Knitter,

We are all very excited about the launch of SWISSKNITTER which is the first bi-monthly colour magazine in the United Kingdom exclusively for Duomatic owners. We believe that you will be excited too and we hope that you will want to join in by contributing ideas and tips which we can feature in future issues. Letters to our forthcoming "Knit Chat" page will be greatly appreciated by Katy, who has taken on the considerable task of reading all your letters and finding out the answers!

Contributions, from you, will be rewarded with a free subscription (worth £10.80) but, disregarding the reward, we sincerely hope that you will want to be a part of our team to make the magazine as exciting as it can be.

Our patterns are coming from all over the world, indeed, the beautiful baby dresses, on page 37, were designed and knitted by an Egyptian male! All the patterns have been specially written out for you in a form which is easy to read and with explanations of techniques, where necessary.

Technical Editor, Betty Bailey, needs little or no introduction to machine knitters. She eats, sleeps and breathes machine knitting and is loving every minute of her new job.

Carol Barnard, who is Pfaff's Head Trainer teaches the dealers who sell the machines how to teach you. Carol will be giving you the benefit of her considerable experience and knowledge, in this and future issues, and we thank Pfaff for agreeing to loan her to us.

I would like to draw your attention to the dates of events listed on page 15. Norman Foster is very enthusiastic about SWISSKNITTER and, because he travels the country, we have asked him to talk to all those of

you he can, to find out what you think of us and to gather your suggestions and news. So, if you are going along to one of his fun-filled nights, take along a piece of paper, headed with your name and address containing your ideas and comments on SWISSKNITTER and he will pass them on to us for discussion.

Finally, it has not yet proved possible to include Form Computer instructions in the patterns section of our magazine. We are working on it but we did not want to leave you without a magazine of your own any longer, just because of one small technical hitch. We'll let you know how we are progressing on this front in future issues, meanwhile if you agree with us that the Forma (charting device) should not have been phased out of production, do please let us know.



SANDRA WILLIAMS
PUBLISHER

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SWISSKNITTER

for Duomatic Knitting Systems

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THE PERFECT FINISH



by Betty Bailey

Technical Editor

Those knitters who know me, and I now have thousands of knitting friends (lovely thought!), know that I have a "BEE IN MY (metaphorical, because I hardly ever wear one — even a knitted one) BONNET" about the finishing of knitwear. I can't bear to see a nice piece of knitting ruined by poor seaming, uneven hemlines, over-pressing, under-pressing, pokes here, gathers there, and "fudge-ups" where they show! So I thought I would start right away, in Issue 1, with an article on the subject, and then I promise to leave it alone — for a while, anyway!

First, then, let us consider the question of hemlines on skirts and dresses. If the garment is made in a ribbed fabric, whether an ordinary rib, or Jacquard, or one of the patterned double bed fabrics for which the Duomatic machines are so renowned, then it really does not need to have a hem. A turned up piece of double bed fabric is, more often than not, clumsy and superfluous. It is far better to make sure that the casting on is done very neatly, and at the correct tension for the yarn in use.

A Better Way

If the garment is made on the single bed, and does not have even a tiny rib at the beginning, and that is sometimes a good idea since it balances the start of the knitting, then one has to overcome the problem of curling. This is why so many garments start with a stocking stitch hem. On the Duomatic this means starting with tubular knitting (locks CX/CX), and then transferring all the needles to whichever bed you are going to use and continuing knitting. If you do that it is almost inevitable that the join between the tubular knitting and the rest will show. Sometimes knitters improve on this just by turning up the stitch size by one whole number for the row when all the needles on the single bed have two stitches on them.

This helps, but there is a better way. Three rows (6 on the row counter) before the end of the tubular knitting, transfer alternate stitches on the bed which is not to be used for the single bed knitting on to neighbouring needles (same bed, not across the beds). Finish the tubular knitting. Now you only have alternate needles with two stitches on them after they have been transferred. If you combine this with an increased stitch size for the first row of stocking stitch, you will reduce the risk of a bulge on the front of the hem.

Good Colour Match

Another method is to use crochet instead of a hem. This is particularly successful for hemlines which have to be shaped by the holding method, and for sideways knitted skirts. The type of crochet stitch you use will depend partly on the effect you wish to obtain, and partly on the type and thickness of the yarn used. Bouclé yarns, and those with slubs or knops are not suitable for crochet, so unless you can find a plain yarn, either of a matching or contrasting colour, you will not be able to use this method.

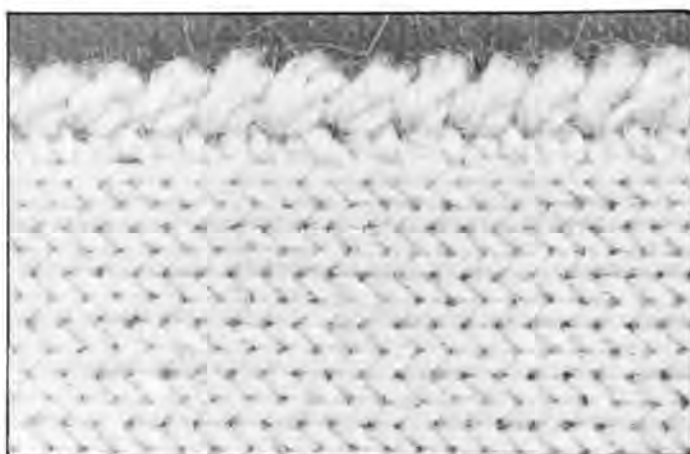
When you are using a yarn which has been spun from several components it is not always easy to be sure that a plain yarn really is a good colour match. I always separate several metres of the fancy yarn into its various parts. It is much easier to find a true match that way.

There are many beautiful crochet edgings which you can find in the instruction books, if you want something very decorative. If you just want a plain edging the best stitch to use is double crochet. Work the first row with the right side of the garment towards you, inserting the hook right into the tubular edge. When you have finished one row, turn, and crochet back with the wrong side of the work towards you, fastening the small gap at the ends of the rows with a couple of stitches. It is better to finish on the wrong side because the chain stitch edge is then hidden. Another method of

using double crochet is called "crab stitch". The first row is made as described, then, you do not turn the work, but work backwards (left to right) along the row, still making doubles, but inserting the hook from behind. Both these edgings are shown in Pictures A and B.



Picture A



Picture B

Now, having given you some advice on hems, let us deal with seams. They really do show whether a knitter is working to a true professional standard.

Advantages Over Other Methods

There are many methods, and some of us have our pet ones. A number of knitters use a sewing machine, *some* use one very successfully. Others only use hand-sewing methods. What counts is surely not the method, but the skill with which it is applied. If you are a good machinist, and you can machine a really straight seam, then there are types of garment and yarns for which this is a good method. That is for a future article, by an expert in that field. This time I want to concentrate on handwork methods.

For single bed fabrics, and for the welts of garments, I like to use mattress stitching. This is worked on the right side of the garment. The yarn is taken under two threads between the two end rows of stitches, and then across to the same position on the other part of the garment, and under two threads. Then it goes back to the first side, in where it came out, under two threads, and across to the

(continued on page 8)

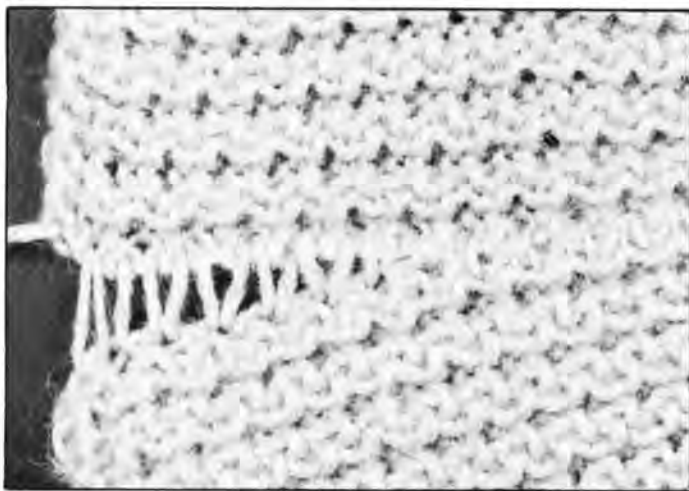
THE PERFECT FINISH
(continued from page 7)

second side. It always goes in where it came out, and under two threads. After about six stitches it is pulled up and the edge stitches turn under to the wrong side. Mattress stitching has, I think, three great advantages over other methods. Firstly, because you are working on the right side of the garment, you can see the vertical lines of the stitches, and keep the sewing straight vertically. Then, you can see to keep patterning or stripes horizontally straight, and, lastly, if you want to unpick and reknit a garment you only have to catch a loop of the stitching and pull on it, and the whole seam can be undone very easily. The Duomatic instruction book gives a good illustration, though, personally, I prefer to work towards, rather than away from me.

Welts should always be sewn up so that the ribbing is continuous right round. It is wrong to have an extra knit stitch or purl stitch visible. The ends of the ribbing should be worked out so that the ribs match, and there is a stitch on each piece for taking into the seam.

Seam Too Clumsy

With the thicker fabrics you will not want to have a stitch turning to the inside as there is in mattress stitching. That would make the seam too clumsy. It is possible to make a flat seam by using a modified form of this stitch. When I do this I work on a table with an unscratchable top, or I pin the work with the edgings touching, right sides facing, on to a hard scatter cushion which I happen to have. If you possess a tailor's ham that would be useful for this method. The direction of the stitching is the same as in mattress stitch. The difference is that the needle is just slipped sideways through the knobs at the ends of the rows, drawing the thread up so that the edges still lie flat but are pulled together. Picture C shows a piece of work partly sewn up so that you can see how it is done.

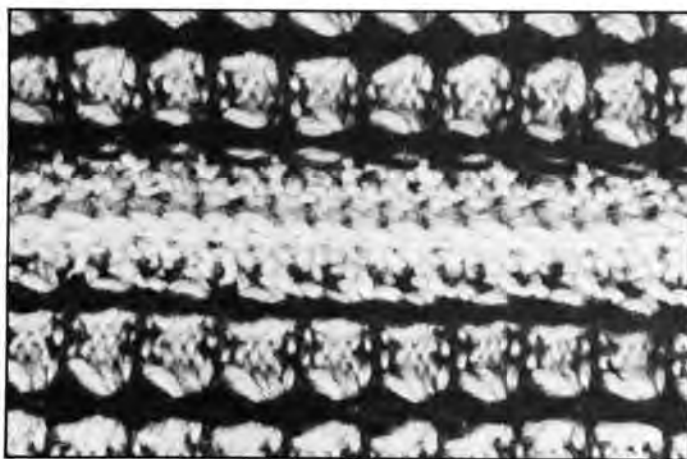


Picture C

The beginner's garment which I designed for this issue is joined with crochet. Another method of making a crochet join is to edge both pieces with single or double crochet, working with the right sides facing, and then to join them together with a row of either double or single crochet working through the chain stitches. This is shown in picture D.

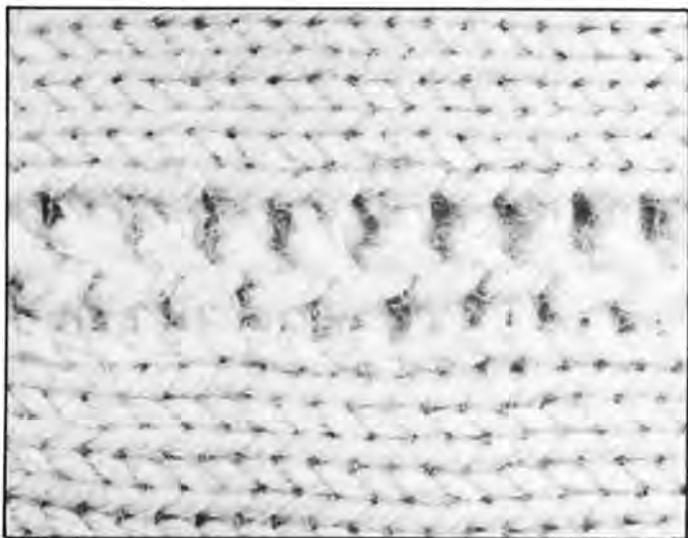
Easy and Quick to Latch

The attractive seaming shown in Picture E is very simple to do. An extra stitch is knitted at both ends of each piece of the garment. When a piece is completed the extra stitches are secured with loops of waste yarn threaded through them, and the rest cast off, or grafted together, or whatever finish the pattern demands. After the work has been blocked and pressed the end stitches are allowed to run down, so making large loops at the ends of the rows. If you then take the latch tool, you will find it very easy, and quite quick, to latch the first loop on the right through the first on the left, then the



Picture D

second on the right, and the second on the left, and so right to the top of the seam. The last loop must be sewn securely. This could be used for seaming raglans provided fully-fashioned decreases are worked. When using this method for stocking stitch, or any other single bed fabric, set the beds to half pitch and put the extra stitches *outside* the main work (ignore the needle rule). The lock can then be set to a lower stitch size for that bed. I used 5 for main work and 2 for the odd stitches.



Picture E

Of course, as described, this is only suitable where there are no decreases or increases. If you wished to use the method on a jacket, you should make fully fashioned increases leaving the stitch which will be run down and one other outside the increases. If that is done the extra stitch will run down straight without interfering with the shaping.

Lastly, there is the matter of blocking and pressing. Do remember that you must deal with your tension piece *before* you measure it, treating it exactly as you will treat the rest of the knitting. If you do not do this your garment could turn out to be a different size to that which you expect!

All the instruction books tell you to block and press before making up your garment. There is a very good illustration of this in your instruction book, and very clear information about the treatment of various types of yarn. They do not, however, tell you how to deal with oiled (unscoured) wools, like Shetland. They need to be washed to remove the oil. You cannot, therefore, sew it up after washing the pieces using unwashed wool, and, if you wash a few metres ready for seaming, you will find that this type of wool, once it has lost its oil, will break. So you will have to adopt a compromise solution, and you have two choices. You can either, after the washing treatment, which I will tell you about in a moment, sew it up with a matching yarn of a different type, or you

(continued on page 14)

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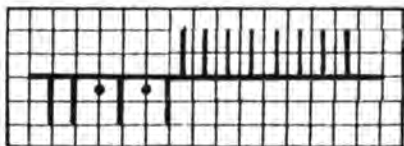
LEAFY EDGING

Christina Pugh lives in Moreton, Merseyside and has devised a delightful edging for knitting on Duomatic 80 and the Duomatic S machines. Christina wins a year's free subscription to "Swissknitter" for sharing her idea.

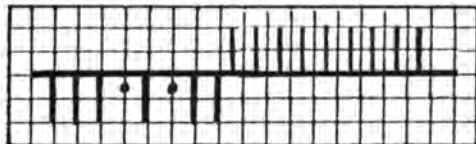
Mrs. Pugh tells us that this pattern uses the back bed to knit the main colour, and the front bed to knit the leaf edging in one or more contrast colours. Here are her very clear instructions.

The handle is down to set the machine in the half-pitch position. The black strippers are in use. (The sample in the photograph was knitted in 4 ply pure wool at stitch size 5½.) Cast on 12 stitches on the back bed using waste yarn, and knit a few rows. Thread up the colour changer as follows. Put the main colour in the right feeding eyelet, and the first leaf colour in the left one.

With the main colour, and the locks N/GX knit 2 rows. Row counter 000. *Transfer 4 stitches from the left of the back bed to the front bed, to give the following needle positions.



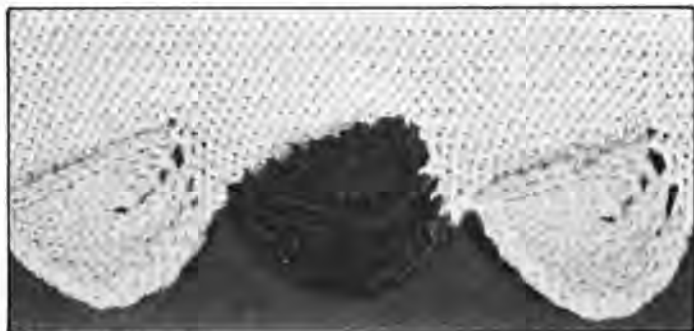
Push the empty needles on the front bed to working position. (6 Front, 8 Back) Change to the contrast colour and locks GX/N and knit 2 rows. Row counter 002. Rack the bed 1 full turn to the right. Put 1 extra needle on the left of the back bed stitches to working position and hook the contrast yarn on to it. Change to the main colour and locks N/GX and knit 2 rows. Row counter 004. Move the front bed stitches to the left to give the following needle positions:



Push the empty needles on the front bed to working position. (8 Front, 9 Back) With the contrast colour, and locks GX/N knit 2 rows. Row counter 006. Rack 1 full turn to the right. Put 1 extra needle into working position on the back bed and hook up the contrast yarn as before. Change to the main colour and locks N/GX and knit 2 rows. Row counter 008. Move the front bed needles to the left to give:



Push the empty needles on the front to working position. (10 Front, 10 Back) With the contrast colour and locks GX/N knit 2 rows. Row counter 010. Rack 1 full turn to the right. Put 1 extra needle on the back bed into working position and hook up the contrast yarn as



before. Change to the main colour and locks N/GX and knit 2 rows. Row counter 012. Move the front bed needles to the left to give:



Push the empty needles on the front to working position. (12 Front, 11 Back) With contrast colour and locks GX/N knit 2 rows. Row counter 014. Rack 1 full turn to the right, put 1 extra needle into working position on the back bed and hook up contrast yarn as before, and with the main colour and locks N/GX knit 2 rows. Row counter 016. There are now 12 needles in working position on each bed, and the first leaf has now reached its widest point.

Decreasing now takes place on the front bed only, always using the double-ended transfer tool to make fully fashioned decreases. **Decrease 1 stitch at both ends of the leaf. Rack 1 full turn to the left. With the contrast colour and locks GX/N knit 2 rows. Hook the contrast colour on to the left back bed needle. Row counter 018. Using the main colour, and locks N/GX knit 2 rows. Row counter 020**. Repeat from ** to ** until the row counter reads 032. Decrease as before, and with the contrast colour and locks GX/N knit 1 row only. Place the left front bed stitch on the right and knit 1 more row. Row counter 034. Place the last front bed needle on to the left back bed needle. With the main colour and locks N/GX knit 2 rows. Row counter 036.

Many Uses for Edging

Make sure that the beds are in the position they were in to start with — half pitch position — handle racked half turn to the left. If the next leaf is to be knitted in a second contrast, break off the first one, and thread the second one into the second feeding eyelet. The ends will be darned in afterwards. If you are continuing with the same contrast yarn proceed as follows:

Lift the contrast thread up, clear of the needles. Now return to * in the pattern and transfer 4 left back stitches to the front bed. The contrast float will now lie behind the leaf. Work through the pattern again to **.

Mrs Pugh says in her letter that, once you have grasped the basic principles of this edging, she is sure that you will find many uses for it. The number of stitches cast on can be either more or less than 12, depending on the use, but the front bed should remain the same. You could knit it straight on to the bottom edge of a sideways knitted jumper, with the edging decorating the edge below the waist, and knitting the main part of the jumper on the back bed, putting in a row of holes at the waist line for threading a cord. I am sure that you will make good use of it.

Why not share your ideas and tips on Duomatic knitting with other readers. Send them to the publishing address on page 6, and all those printed will win a year's free subscription to SWISSKNITTER.



Carol Barnard of Pfaff is Technical Consultant to SWISSKNITTER. She also contributes this regular feature on stitches she has developed or adapted specially for Duomatic knitting.

Born in London and trained at the London College of Fashion, where she gained a Technicians Certificate (City and Guilds) Carol Barnard started her working life as a dressmaking pattern checker. She had been taught to hand-knit at an early age but it was fashion and design that attracted Carol and she would become a teacher of these two subjects at a Brighton School before the hand of fate tapped her on the shoulder and offered her a Tutor's job with Passap Knitting Machines and Bernina Sewing Machines.

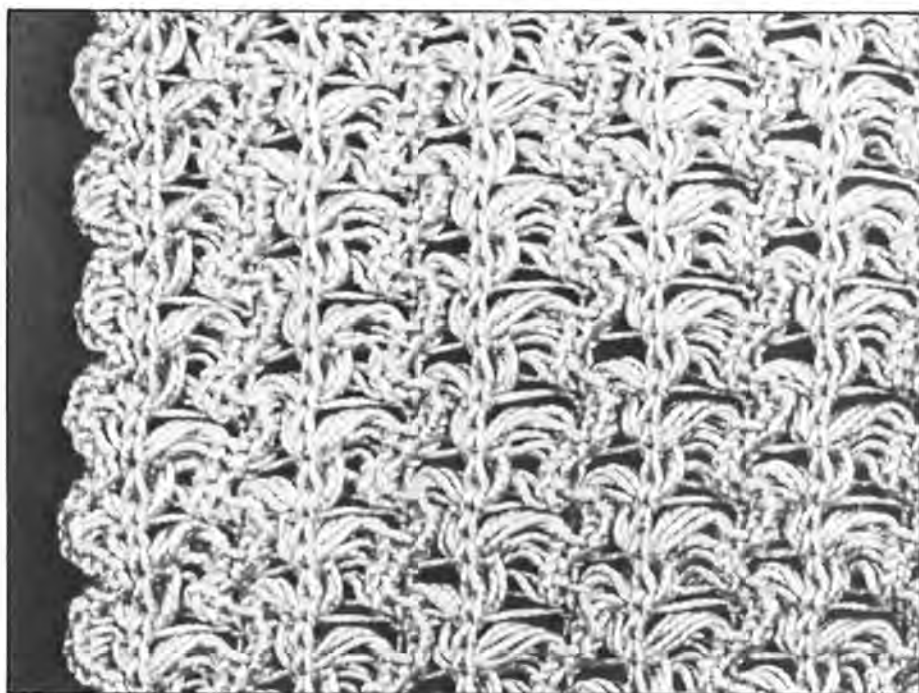
Carol is energetic and enthusiastic — she enjoys life and her work, so when Pfaff offered her the position of Head Product Trainer working solely on their knitting machines early this year, Carol jumped at the chance. Carol can usually be found in a Pfaff Knitting Machine dealer's shop, so if you bump into her do let her know what you think of her regular column on the stitches she has developed or adapted. You'll find her friendly and fun and always ready to help you.

FREE SERVICE FOR YOU

In future issues of "SWISSKNITTER" we hope to commence a Pen Pal column especially for owners of Swiss manufactured knitting machines. If you would like to write to a fellow knitter please send us full details, not only of the machine you use and in which country you would like your Pen Pal to be, but also about you and your other hobbies and interests.

Don't forget to tell us if you can correspond in a foreign language and if you can enclose a small black and white photo, all the better. We will publish your details free of charge in a future issue of "SWISSKNITTER".

PRETTY LACY STITCHES



Sample A (illustrated above)

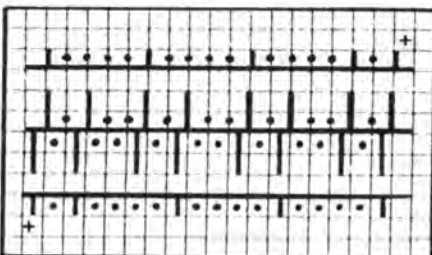
This stitch comes from an old pattern book. It has been knitted for you in Phildar Perle Number 5. This is a cotton yarn. You could substitute an acrylic yarn.

Cast on for 1 x 1 rib, using the tubular method, then transfer the stitches to the needle arrangement shown below. Notice that there is an extra pusher on the back bed at the right, and on the front bed at the left. These are needed to give good edges. For the patterned stitch the handle is down, and the orange strippers are used. In the sample the stitch size used was 4.

The locks are set to N/N and 2 rows are knitted. Change the locks to AX/AX and knit 4 rows. Rack 1 complete turn to the left.

Change the locks to N/N and knit 2 rows, then to AX/AX and knit 4 rows. Rack 1 complete turn to the right. These 12 rows are repeated.

You will notice what pretty side edges this stitch has. This would be very useful if you wished to use it for a sideways knitted garment.

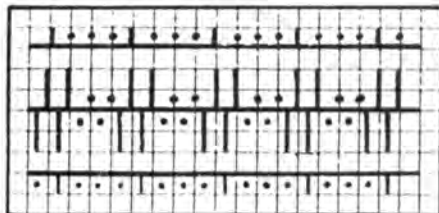


Sample B (illustrated opposite)

This is a stitch which has the appearance of crochet. It has many uses. How about making yourself some new net curtains?

You can use cotton for it, or a cotton mix slub yarn. Some handknit yarns can be used, providing the slubs are not too numerous or too hard. The sample in the picture is knitted in Patsy Amanda acrylic yarn.

The needle setting is according to the following diagram. The handle is down, and the orange strippers are in use.



Cast on with racking. The stitch size was 4½ for the yarn in the sample.

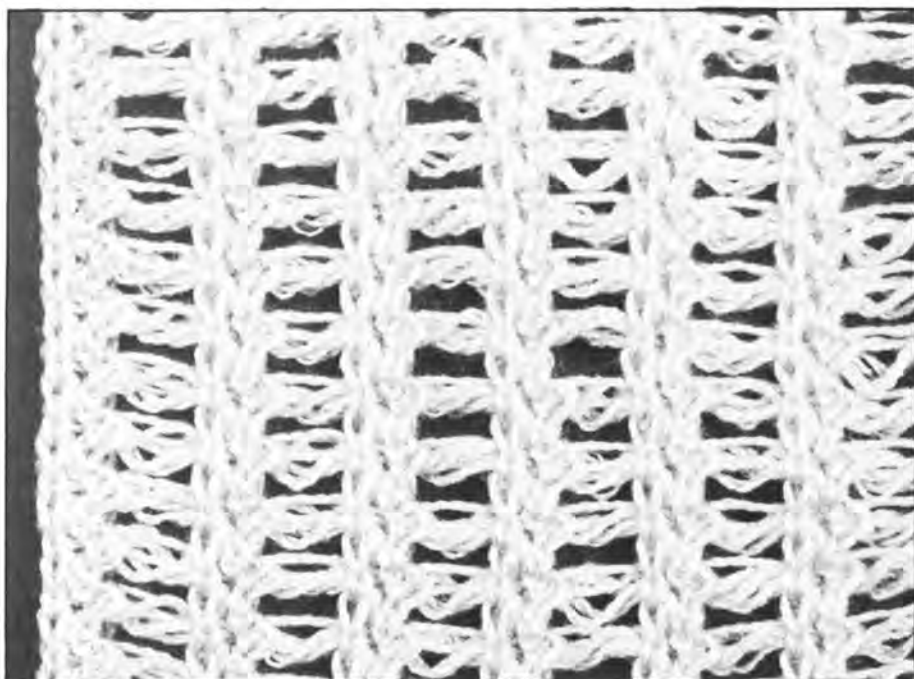
With the lock setting at AX/AX knit 4 rows. Rack 1 full turn to the left, then change the locks to N/N and knit 2 rows.

These 6 rows are repeated throughout.

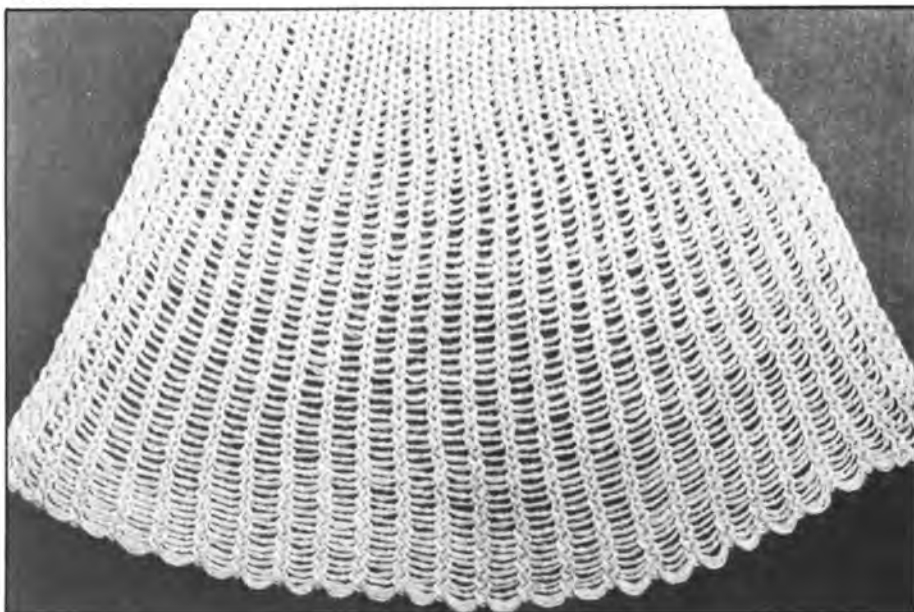
Sample C (illustrated opposite)

This is a very easy stitch and can be worked in a variety of yarns to give different effects. In the picture the yarn used was Patsy Fine acrylic.

The needle setting is the Knit/Knit setting. The handle is down, and the



Sample B ▲



Sample C ▲

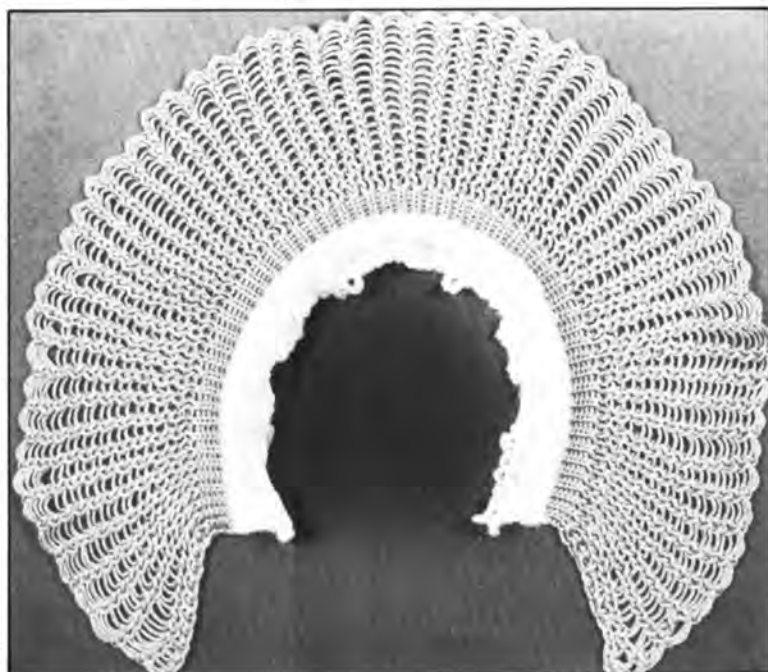
orange strippers are used. The stitch size should be larger than you would normally use for yarn you have chosen. For example, you would use 5½ for 3 ply.

With the lock setting N/N rack 1 full turn to the left and knit 1 row. Then rack 1 full turn to the right and knit 1 row. Continue like this throughout. In other words, it is a continuous “cast on by racking”!

When the piece is knitted you may think that it is not an open-work stitch at all, but try pulling it sideways! Pull firmly, and press carefully, using a damp cloth if you have knitted in cotton, and a dry cloth if you have knitted in acrylic. The fabric changes dramatically, and could be used for skirts, or shawls, or in many other ways. In the Sample D you see it used

Carol's
Stitch
Shop
is a
regular
feature
in every
issue

Sample D ►



as a collar, the instructions for which are below.

Sample D (illustrated below)

Cast on the number of stitches required for the width of the collar. Base this on the number you would need in stocking stitch to go round the neck. Use the Knit/Knit setting, and twice the number of stitches, and knit as described to the depth required. Twenty rows were used in the picture.

Change to the black strippers and reduce the stitch size by one whole number. Set the row counter to 000. Change the lock setting to CX/CX for tubular knitting, and knit until the row counter reads 010 or 012 (approximately 1 cm of knitting).

Now change to waste yarn, and the lock setting N/GX, and knit 5 or 6 rows on the back bed. Reverse the settings, and repeat the waste knitting on the front bed, pulling down a loop of yarn between the beds, and holding it until the first row has been knitted, so that the pieces of waste knitting can be separated. It is very much easier to sew it to the garment if the waste is knitted this way rather than tubular.

Press the waste and tubular knitting before pulling the collar sideways and pressing it carefully.

Place the collar on to the right side of the garment, and hem through the loops of the underside of the tubular knitting on to the garment. Unravel that piece of the waste knitting. Turn the work over, and hem through the loops of the other side of the tubular knitting on to the wrong side of the garment, unravelling the waste yarn. The yarn used was Swiss cotton, but Perle 5 would be suitable.

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TENSION PIECES

The method of counting the needles for tension pieces in all patterns in this magazine is as follows:

The needles counted are those on the front bed between 50 on the left and 50 on the right, whether they are actually in working or non-working position. Thus the tension piece is measured over **100 front bed needle positions**.

The number of stitches is sometimes greater than 100. For example in stitch patterns based on the Knit/Knit rib formation there can be as many as 200 stitches.

Sometimes there will be fewer than 100, for example in tuck lace patterns knitted either on both beds or on one bed.

In the case of single bed patterns the tension piece can be knitted on either bed over 100 needle positions.

It is recommended that a piece not less than 50 front bed needle positions by 50 rows is knitted. The measurements must then be doubled.

Before measuring any tension piece it must be dealt with in exactly the same way as the finished garment will be. If it is knitted in oiled wool, the tension piece must be scoured, that is, washed with some soda and mild detergent to remove the oil. All tension pieces must be blocked out and pressed according to the type of yarn, and rested before measuring.

In cases where the tension piece has been measured in any other way, for example, pleats, this will be made clear in the particular pattern.

NOTE ON THE YARN USED IN ALL DESIGNS

The British equivalent yarn, which is recommended for each pattern, is as near as possible to the original in fibre content, weight and texture. It has been necessary to use some hand knitting yarns in a number of the patterns, in order to achieve this.

THE PERFECT FINISH (continued from page 8)

can sew it up, wash it and block it as a completed garment. I do the latter, unorthodox though it may be, and it works perfectly well!

The washing of unscoured wool is very important. Apart from being harsh and uncomfortable, it smells! I use lukewarm water, mild liquid detergent, and about 2 tablespoonsful of washing soda in the kitchen sink. The method is the same, whether you deal with it as a whole, or in pieces. I just swish it around in the water, pull out the plug, and then squash out as much water as possible. I repeat the process with at least three lots of rinsing water, using it cold if much colour is coming out. There will be some colour, but this is usually not dye, but very short pieces of wool. If it is a multi-coloured garment, and you are afraid of the colours running, you should put a handful of cooking salt into the first rinse.

Next, if the garment is already sewn up, I turn it inside out, and lay it carefully on a large towel. I do the same with the separate pieces. The towel is then rolled up with the knitting inside, like the filling in a Swiss roll! I lay it round the spin dryer tub, and spin as much water as possible out of it.

When this has been done you can block it out in the normal way if it is still in pieces. If you have already seamed it, then the complete garment can be blocked out, pinning through the seams. Since the work is still damp, it should be pressed under a dry towel. One very last word about pressing. Underpress rather than overpress. This is particularly important with acrylics which lose all spring if they are overpressed.

NEW FROM PFAFF

We are delighted to receive, and to recommend to our readers, three little booklets of patterns for basic raglan cardigans and sweaters.

Each book covers round and V neck cardigans and sweaters in all sizes from 22" to 44", and gives both long and short sleeve patterns. The stocking stitch patterns, in two of the booklets also give instructions for size 20". Sadly, these booklets give only imperial measurements, just as many of us are trying to think metric!

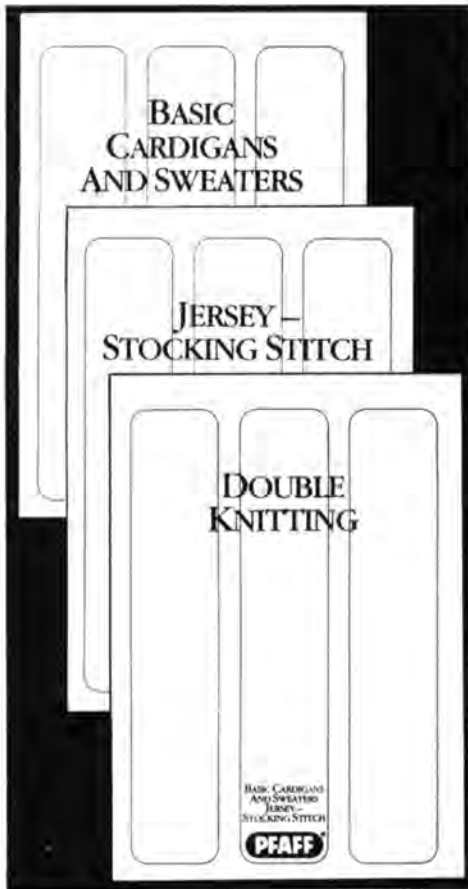
The yarns and stitches covered in "Basic Cardigans and Sweaters" are English Rib (Half Fisherman's) and referred to as Single Fisherman's Rib, knitted in 4 ply Botany wool. (I felt that the use of the term "Single Fisherman's Rib" could be confusing. It should not be taken to refer to the FX setting on one bed. The double bed lock setting is quite clearly given.)

The other two books entitled "Jersey-Stocking Stitch" and "Double Knitting"

cover 3 ply Botany Wool and Double Knitting Wool, used to knit basic cardigans and sweaters.

The books are very clearly set out, with the back and sleeves, being common to all styles, printed first, and then the patterns for the fronts. The printing is sideways so that the booklets will hang from the clip on the yarn mast. There are very good notes at the front of each booklet, and they also contain suggestions for varying the patterns by using different stitches. These would prove very useful to all knitters, though beginners would need to refer to their instruction books for the methods of knitting the various sections. One hopes to see a further series of set in sleeve patterns soon.

Price £1.40 each they are available from all Pfaff Stockists and were devised and designed by the Knitting Machine Centre, Southampton for Pfaff (Britain) Ltd.



JOIN THE FUN

Wed. 2 Jan. **Stafford and District Knitting Club**
Contact: Mrs D E Bleakley, 50 Wolverhampton Road, Stafford 5091.

Meeting place: The Blind Centre, North Walls, Stafford.
Time: 7.30 pm.

Mon. 7 Jan. **King Knits Machine Knitting Club, Esher, Surrey**
Contact: Mrs Jo Lawrence, 8 Montgomery Avenue, Hinchley Wood, Esher, Surrey. 01-398-6119.

Meeting place: Methodist Hall, Wolsey Road, Esher, Surrey.
Time: 8.00 pm.

Wed. 16 Jan. **Worcester Knitting Club**
Contact: Mrs Davies, 'Sumac', Wadborough Road, Littleworth Norton. Worcester 820645.

Meeting place: St. Andrew's Methodist Church Hall, Pump Street, Worcester.
Time: 7.30 pm.

Thurs. 24 Jan. **Swindon Knitting Club, Wiltshire.**
Contact: Mrs Beryl Henderson, 44 Glenwood Close, Swindon 21959.

Meeting place: St Aldhelm's Hall, Edgeware Road, Swindon.
Time: 7.00 pm.

Thurs. 7 Feb. **Aldridge Knitting Club, West Midlands.**
Contact: Mrs Marion Nicholson, 146 Bonner Grove, Aldridge. 0922-51096.

Meeting place: Aldridge Community Centre, Leighswood Road, Aldridge, Nr Walsall.
Time: 7.15 pm.

Thurs. 14 Feb. **Bwlch Knitting Club, Powys.**
Contact: Mrs Lewis, Lower Cwmtyn Farm, Love Chapel, Brecon, Powys.

Meeting place: Bwlch Community Hall, Brecon, Powys.
Time: 7.30 pm.

Thinking of up-dating your machine? Have you friends who are interested in your hobby? Do you want to meet other knitters for a happy night out? If the answer to any of these questions is "YES" then why not drop in to one of these knitting clubs and join in the fun. You'll find a warm welcome and a specially arranged knitting demonstration by Norman Foster of Pfaff.

Mon. 18 Feb. **Plain & Fancy Knitting Club, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.**

Contact: Maureen Crane, 50 Midland Road, Swadlincote, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs. 0283-219209.

Wed. 6 Mar. **Langley Knitting Club, Berkshire.**

Contact: Moira Hayward, 115 Humber Way, Langley, Berks. Slough 42063.

Meeting place: Westfield Hall, Severn Crescent, off Trent Road, off Sutton Lane, Langley.

Time: 7.30 pm.

Thurs. 7 Mar. **Farnham Common Knitting Club, Buckinghamshire.**

Contact: Moira Hayward, 115 Humber Way, Langley, Berks. Slough 42063.

Meeting place: Brian Jubb Hall, Victoria Road, Farnham Common, Bucks.

Time: 7.30 pm.

Thurs. 14 Mar. **Bicester Knitting Club, Oxfordshire.**

Contact: Mr I Campbell, "Bizziknits", 60 North Street, Bicester, Oxon. 0869-253265.

Meeting place: Methodist Church Hall, Bicester, Oxon.

Time: 7.30 pm.

Sat. 23 Mar. **Hobby Horse Knitting Convention, Cwmbran.**

Contact: Sue Shirlow, 23 Ludlow Close, Llanyravon, Cwmbran, Gwent. Cwmbran 65024.

Meeting place: Commodore Hotel, Cwmbran.

Time: 10.00 am - 4.00 pm.

Lady's Half Fisherman's Rib Sweater

— S101

Pictured on
Front Cover

SIZES

To fit a 81(86, 91, 97, 102) cm, 32(34, 36, 38, 40) inch bust.

MATERIALS

As the following garment is a Swiss original we recommend using the following yarn: Phildar Dedicace 006 colour Liseron number 52 (green), 11(11, 12, 13, 13) 50 gm balls. Contrast colours Vanille number 96 (yellow) 1 x 50 gm ball and colour Ecru number 32 (cream) 1 x 50 gm ball all sizes. The yarn is 75% acrylic, 20% mohair and 5% wool, and available in 20 colours.

TENSION

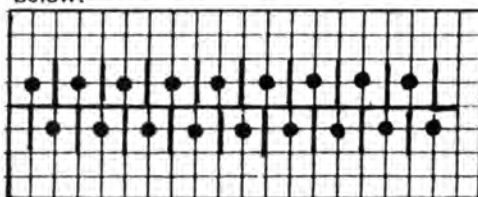
100 stitches measure 35 cm and 100 rows measure 18 cm, measured over half fisherman's rib, stitch size 6.

NOTES

The welts and the neck trims are knitted in 1 x 1 ribbing at stitch size 4½. All these parts are knitted in the main colour.

The Half Fisherman's Rib sections are knitted throughout in a striped sequence: 14 rows main colour, 2 rows first contrast, 14 rows main colour, 2 rows second contrast.

When knitting the Half Fisherman's Rib the orange strippers are in use and the handle is up. The locks are set to N/EX. The needles are arranged in the diagram below.



TO KNIT

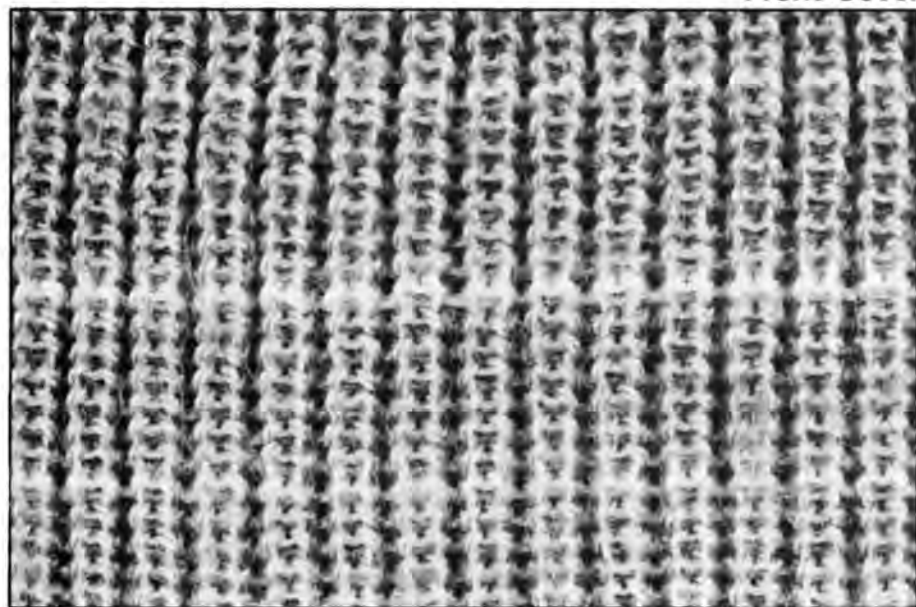
BACK AND FRONT (alike)

Arrange 132(140, 148, 154 162) needles according to the diagram, observing the needle rule, that is the end needle is at the left on the front bed, and at the right on the back bed. The handle is up, the orange strippers are in use. The lock setting is N/N.

Cast on using the tubular cast on method. After the 4 cast on rows knit 30 rows in 1 x 1 ribbing at stitch size 4½.

Section A of Diagram 2

Change the stitch size to 6, and the lock setting to N/EX. Knit section B in half fisherman's rib, changing colour



as instructed in the notes. The number of rows required for the given measurement is 184. This can be adjusted if necessary. If the length is altered it will be necessary to work out at which row of the colour sequence the sleeves should be started so that the stripes match. Instructions for this are given in the sleeve pattern. The only thing needed at this stage is to note down which row of the colour sequence is being knitted when the armhole shaping is started.

Armhole Shaping — Section C

Remember to continue the colour sequence. When more than one stitch is to be decreased, the required number should be transferred to the front bed. During the decreasing the needle rule will sometimes have to be broken. This cannot be avoided. The locks will be at the right when the decreasing is started. RC 000.

At the beginning of the next 2 rows cast off 4(5, 6, 6, 6) stitches. At the beginning of the next 4(6, 6, 6, 8) rows, cast off 2 stitches. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of the next and following 4th row 3(3, 4, 5, 5) times in all. There are 108(112, 116, 120, 124) stitches remaining. Knit straight to row 078(084, 090, 096, 102) from the beginning of the armhole shaping.

Neck Shaping — Section D

This is the same for all sizes. The right side is knitted first. All the stitches left of centre are put out of action by putting the work on Decker combs, or by threading the stitches on to a length of yarn if you do not have enough combs. Alternatively the stitches can be taken back into non-

working position, by knitting them back onto a long piece of yarn.

Now shape the right side of the work. Knit 1 row to the left. At the centre decrease 1 stitch, and knit 1 row. Continue knitting, decreasing 1 stitch at the centre before knitting each row until 18 stitches have been decreased. The neck edge (centre) is now knitted without further shaping.

Shoulder Shaping — Section E

Knit 1 row — lock at the right. Cast off 6(7, 8, 8, 9) stitches and knit 2 rows. Cast off 6(7, 7, 8, 8) stitches and knit 2 rows. Cast off the remaining 6(6, 7, 8, 8) stitches.

Replace the stitches left of centre on to the needles. The lock must be at the RIGHT so that the pattern sequence of the front bed is maintained. Knit 1 row to the left, then decrease 1 stitch at the centre before knitting each row as on the other front. Shape the shoulder as before.

NECK TRIMS (Knit 2 alike — all sizes)

Arrange 121 needles for 1 x 1 rib. Make a tubular cast on. Take pushers out of the blocking rail on both beds and bring them into working position under all the needles in use. Knit 8 rows, then begin to shape the point of the trim by short row knitting (graduations). To do this 4 pushers at the opposite end to the lock are put into rest position before knitting each row. Thus 4 needles are taken out of work at each end every 2 rows. To avoid small holes do what is sometimes called "wrapping the inside needle". This means winding the yarn round the needle in rest next to the one about to be knitted

when the lock is next moved. When all the pushers are in rest position the shaping has been completed.

Now bring the non-working needles between the stitches into working position. Pick up the purl loops of the stitches on the back bed and place them on the empty front bed needles. Do the same from front bed to back. These loops are often known as the "heels" of the stitches.

Change the stitch size on both beds to 5½. With locks set to GX/N, knit 6 rows on the front bed. Reverse the lock settings, and knit 6 rows on the back bed. Knit a few rows of waste yarn separately on each bed, and release the work from the machine.

SLEEVES

Section B of the sleeves in the pattern varies in length according to the size of garment. It requires 216(216, 224, 224, 232) rows, and may be adjusted if necessary. As already mentioned, it is necessary to check the position of the stripes on back and front, and to make sure that the sleeves are knitted in such a way that the stripes match above the armhole position. The total number of rows in the stripe sequence is 32. This number divided into the body length of 184 gives 5 complete sets and 24 rows over. Those 24 rows are made up of 14 rows of main colour, 2 rows of the FIRST contrast, and 8 rows of main colour. This means that the armhole shaping starts with 6 rows of the main colour and 2 rows of the SECOND contrast. The sleeve head must match this so that when the work is seamed up the stripes will match across except at the extreme top of the sleeve.

The first and second size sleeves have 216 rows up to the beginning of the sleeve head. The last 24 rows are to be the same as the 24 rows just mentioned. Subtract 24 from 216, and we have 192 rows. This number divided by the 32 rows of the stripe sequence gives exactly 6 sets of stripes. So for these two sizes the full stripe sequence starts immediately after the welt.

The third and fourth sizes require 224 rows. If we subtract the last 24 we are left with 200 rows, that is 6 sets of stripes plus 8 rows. Those 8 rows must be the end of a stripe sequence, that is 6 rows of main colour and 2 rows of the second contrast.

At the beginning of the fifth size sleeve there are 16 "spare" rows, and these will be 14 rows of main colour and 2 rows of the second contrast. This explanation of how the pattern was worked out is to

help you, should you wish to alter any of the lengths.

TO KNIT

Now to knit the sleeves. Arrange 74(76, 78, 78, 80) needles for 1 x 1 rib.

With locks, stitch size and strippers as before, knit 24 rows of ribbing. Row counter to 000.

Change the locks and the stitch size for knitting half fisherman's rib. (SS 6 Locks N/EX). Row counter to 000.

For the 4th and 5th sizes increase 1 stitch at each end of the next row.

For all sizes increase 1 stitch at each end of the following 14th row. Continue to increase in this way every 14th row to 102(106, 110, 112, 114) stitches, then knit straight to row 216(216, 224, 224, 232). Remember to knit in the stripe sequence throughout, starting the stripes as already instructed.

Shaping the Sleeve Head

At the beginning of the next 2 rows cast off 4(5, 6, 6, 6) stitches. For all sizes, cast off 2 stitches at the beginning of the next 6 rows.

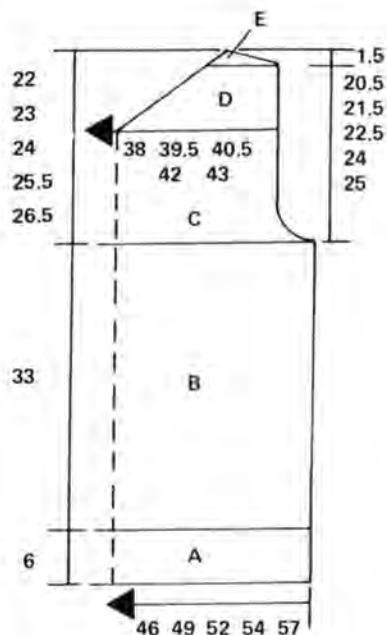
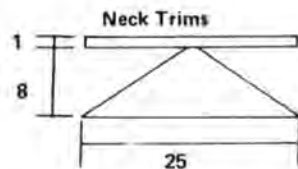
Now decrease each end of the next and every following alternate row 11(10, 8, 6, 4) times in all. Knit 1 row. Locks at the right. Decrease at each end of the next and every following 3rd row 6(8, 12, 16, 20) times in all. Remember to complete the group of three rows after making the last decrease.

Decrease each end of the next and every following alternate row 10(9, 7, 5, 3) times in all. Knit 1 row.

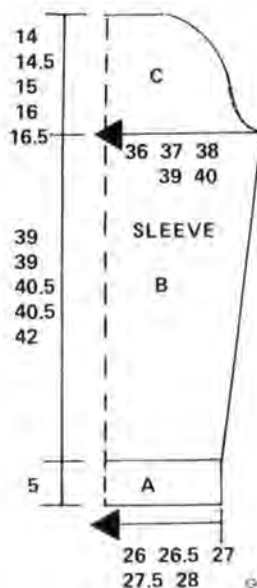
For all sizes cast off 2 stitches at the beginning of the next 8 rows. Cast off 4 stitches at the beginning of the next 2 rows. Cast off the remaining 12(14, 16, 18, 20) stitches.

TO MAKE UP

This fabric does not need pressing. Pin out each section to size and steam them slightly using a damp cloth. Leave to dry. Sew the trimming panels into position on both back and front. To do this back-stitch through the loops of the last row of knitting on the right side, unravelling the waste yarn as you do this. Hem down the last row of stitching on the inside of the work. Join up the shoulder seams. Pin the sleeves into the armholes, making sure the stripes match except for the last few inches. Finally, join up the underarm and sleeve seams. For an almost invisible way of joining this fabric see the article on "The Perfect Finish".



BACK AND FRONT
(ALIKE)



A Merry Christmas
and a
Happy Knitting New Year
to all our readers

Lady's Evening Top and Jacket

— S102

Pictured on
page 2

EVENING TOP

SIZES

To fit a 76(81, 86) cm, 30(32, 34) inch bust.

MACHINES

4 colour changer facility.

MATERIALS

As the following garment is a Swiss original we recommend using these British yarns: Pingouin Naturelle Fin (pure wool 4 ply) for the main yarn and approximately 4 x 50 gm balls (for all sizes) in colour Noir number 107 (black). The contrast colours are Pingouin Naturelle Fin colour Bleu Mer number 111 (blue) 1 x 50 gm all sizes and Pingouin Place Vendome colour Saphir number 07 (blue glitter) and Diamont number 03 (silver glitter) 2 x 20 gm spools each colour for all sizes.

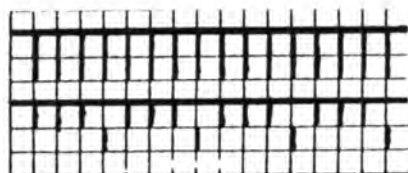
TENSION

100 sts measures 42 cms and 100 rows measures 26.5 cm measured over slip stitch pattern with stitch size 7. Pattern illustrated in diagram.

NOTES

This is a single bed pattern and is knitted on the front bed. The blue and silver glitter yarns are used double stranded throughout. Black strippers are in use and the racking handle is down. The garment is knitted diagonally in stripes working from B to C on Diagram 1. Welts are added at the waist afterwards.

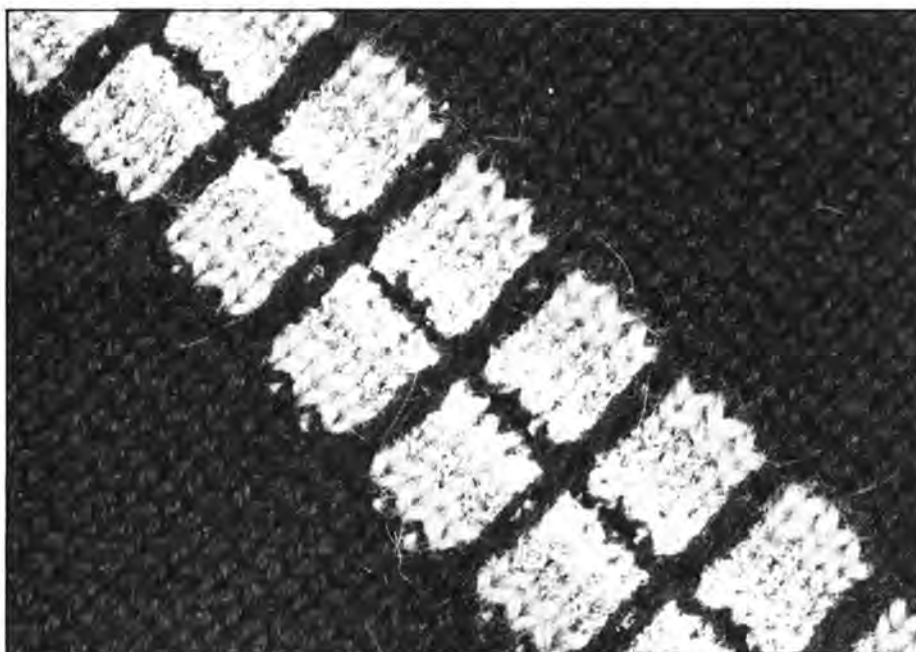
The needle diagram is:



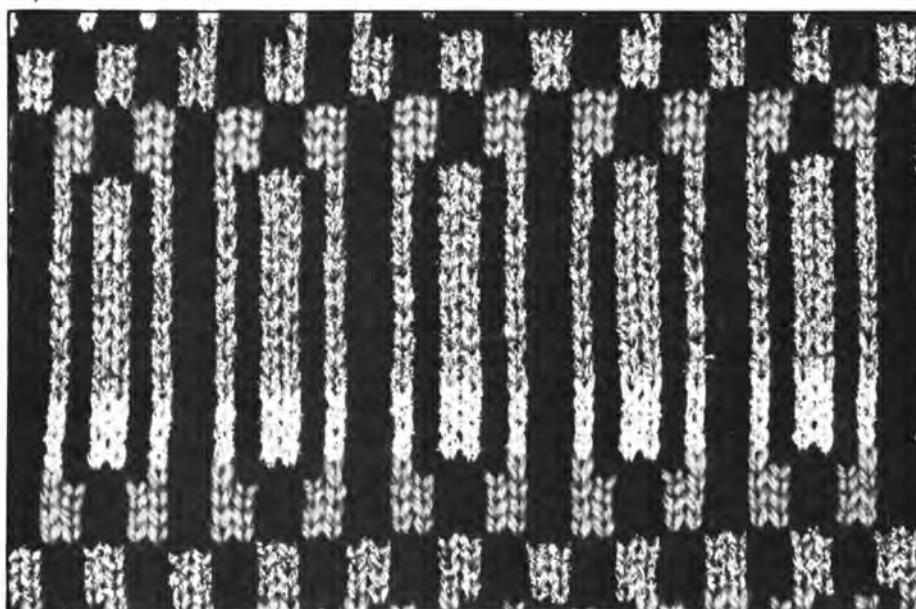
The stripe sequence and lock settings are:

22 rows black	Locks GX/N
2 rows blue	Locks GX/BX
2 rows blue glitter	Locks GX/BX
2 rows silver glitter	Locks GX/BX
2 rows black	Locks GX/N
2 rows silver glitter	Locks GX/BX
2 rows blue glitter	Locks GX/BX
2 rows blue	Locks GX/BX
2 rows black	Locks GX/N

These 38 rows are repeated throughout the work.



Top



Jacket

Before beginning to knit, pushers are taken out of the blocking rail and placed in the rest position ready for use under the extra needles as the diagonal increasings are made. Size 76 cms requires 170 pushers, Size 81 cms needs 174, and Size 86 cms needs 178.

THE PATTERN

For all sizes, using black yarn, cast on 2 stitches in the centre of the front bed, and knit 2 rows. Turn the Row Counter to 000.

Continuing to knit in black, increase 1 stitch at both ends of the next and

alternate rows until there are 16(20, 24) stitches. For the largest size the Row Counter will now read 022. For the other sizes turn the Row Counter to 022 so that from now on the Row Counter readings will be the same for all sizes.

Now come the first Slip Stitch stripe. Set the locks to GX/BX, and bring pushers into position under all the working needles according to the diagram. During the first half of the knitting the stitches are being increased at regular intervals. When these increases occur during the BX stripes, extra pushers must be brought into position under the extra needles. The pattern sequence of

the pushers must be maintained, except that, whenever the pusher under an end needle ought to be placed in rest position, it is to be put into working position to make that needle knit so long as it is at the end of the row. As soon as another needle is brought into work the position of the other pusher should be corrected.

Increasing continues at both ends of the next and alternate rows until the Row Counter reads 028.

The sequence of increasing now changes, being 4 stitches at each end every 6 rows. Tabulated the six-row sequence looks like this.

Row 1: Locks right. Increase 1 stitch at both ends.
Row 2: Locks left. No increase.
Row 3: Locks right. Increase 1 stitch at both ends.
Row 4: Locks left. No increase.
Row 5: Locks right. Increase 1 stitch at both ends.
Row 6: Locks left. Increase 1 stitch at both ends.

The increases continue in this way until the Row Counter reads 130. There will be 158(162, 168) stitches. From then to the halfway position, which is reached when the Row Counter reads 144 the increases are 1 stitch at each end of every alternate row when the locks are on the right. There will then be 170(174, 178) stitches.

Throughout the knitting the pattern sequence must be continued. It is not necessary to move the pushers during the rows of black knitting, but care must be taken to put them in position before the BX stripes, otherwise there will be a great deal of slip stitch at both ends of the row!

When Row 144 has been knitted the work will be halfway through a BX stripe – that is 2 rows of black will have been knitted, to be followed by 6 rows in the colours (Lock GX/BX) and 2 more rows of black.

The work now begins to decrease, following the pattern of the increases. First knit 4 rows without decreasing. The Row Counter reads 148. The locks are at the right. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of the next and alternate rows until the Row Counter reads 164. There will be 154(158, 162) stitches. Decreasings are now more frequent, as were the increases. They are 4 stitches at each end every 6 rows. The simplest way to do this is to decrease 1 stitch at each end of the next 2 rows, and then at each end of the next and following alternate rows. Begin the sequence again,

always with the locks on the right. Tabulated, the six-row sequence looks like this:

Row 1: Locks right. Decrease 1 stitch at both ends.
Row 2: Locks left. Decrease 1 stitch at both ends.
Row 3: Locks right. Decrease 1 stitch at both ends.
Row 4: Locks left. No decrease.
Row 5: Locks right. Decrease 1 stitch at both ends.
Row 6: Locks left. No decrease.

During the decreases it is necessary to make sure that **both needles and pushers** are pushed fully back to rest position. As in the increasing, when the BX pattern is being knitted, the end pushers must be in working position.

Decreasings continue in this way, maintaining the sequence of the 38 pattern rows, until the Row Counter reads 262. There will then be 22(26, 30) stitches.

Decreasings are now made at both ends of the next and following alternate rows until 2 stitches remain. The final 2 rows are knitted on these 2 stitches which are then cast off. The final Row Counter readings are 282(286, 288).

A second piece is knitted in the same way.

WAISTBAND

Knit 2 parts alike, in 1 x 1 rib, Stitch Size 4. Cast on, (orange strippers) using the tubular cast on method, in 1 x 1 rib, over 136(140, 144) needles. Change to Stitch Size 4 and knit 22(24, 26) rows. Picking up the "heels" (purl loops of the previous row) from the opposite bed, fill the empty needles. Change the lock setting to CX/CX, and the Stitch Size to 4½, and put the handle down, and remember to change to the Black Strippers. Knit 6 rows (3 complete tubular rows). All the stitches are now transferred to the back bed. The locks are set to N/GX, the empty needles on the front bed are put to non-working position, and 1 row is knitted at Stitch Size 7.

Side AB of the garment piece is now hooked on to the same needles as the welt, with the wrong side facing. Now, with the handle down, and using the orange strippers, set the locks to N/N, and the Stitch Size on the front bed to 8. Bring needles on the front bed into working position to give the Knit/Knit position (that is, the every needle form of 1 x 1 rib). Knit 1 row and lower the front bed. Cast off by latching the stitches next to the back bed needles through each other, working towards the locks, and finally drawing the broken-off end of yarn through the last loop.

(Note: This method of casting off is shown in the instruction book, Page 47, but reversing the beds. In this instance the back bed has been chosen for hooking on the garment because it is easier to see what one is doing. Be very careful to latch off the stitches **BEHIND** the last row of knitting, not in front of it. Failure to observe this will have disastrous results! Namely – the welt will unknit!).

The second welt is now knitted and attached in the same way. You will notice that there is the appearance of a row of garter stitch where the welt joins the main knitting. This is a very neat method of joining. It has the advantage of being much quicker than the method often used – that is knitting the rows of stocking stitch separately (locks N/GX for 3 rows and then reversed for 3 rows), removing on waste knitting, and then back-stitching through the loops. In passing, may I suggest that you try it when next you knit a neck band.

To return to the evening top, all that remains now is to block and press the pieces lightly. For shoulder seams, sew up approximately 9 cms from the ends along sides CD. Along the neck edge fold approximately 3 cms in at the centre on the back, and 4 cms on the front. Make curved hems, tapering off at the shoulder seams. The armhole depth will be approximately 20(21, 22) cms either side of the shoulder seam. This should be turned in about 1 cm and hemmed. The side seams can then be sewn up paying particular attention to the rib formation. Diagram 2 shows the assembly of the garment.

JACKET

SIZES

To fit a 76(81, 86) cm, 30(32, 34) inch bust.

MATERIALS

As the following garment is a Swiss original we recommend using these British yarns: Pingouin Naturelle Fin (pure wool 4 ply) for the main yarn and approximately 7 x 50 gm balls (for all sizes) in colour Noir number 107 (black). The contrast colours are Pingouin Naturelle Fin colour Bleu Mer number 111 (blue) 1 x 50 gm all sizes and Pingouin Place Vendome colour Saphir number 07 (blue glitter) 4 x 20 gm and Diamont number 03 (silver glitter) 2 x 20 gm spools each colour for all sizes.

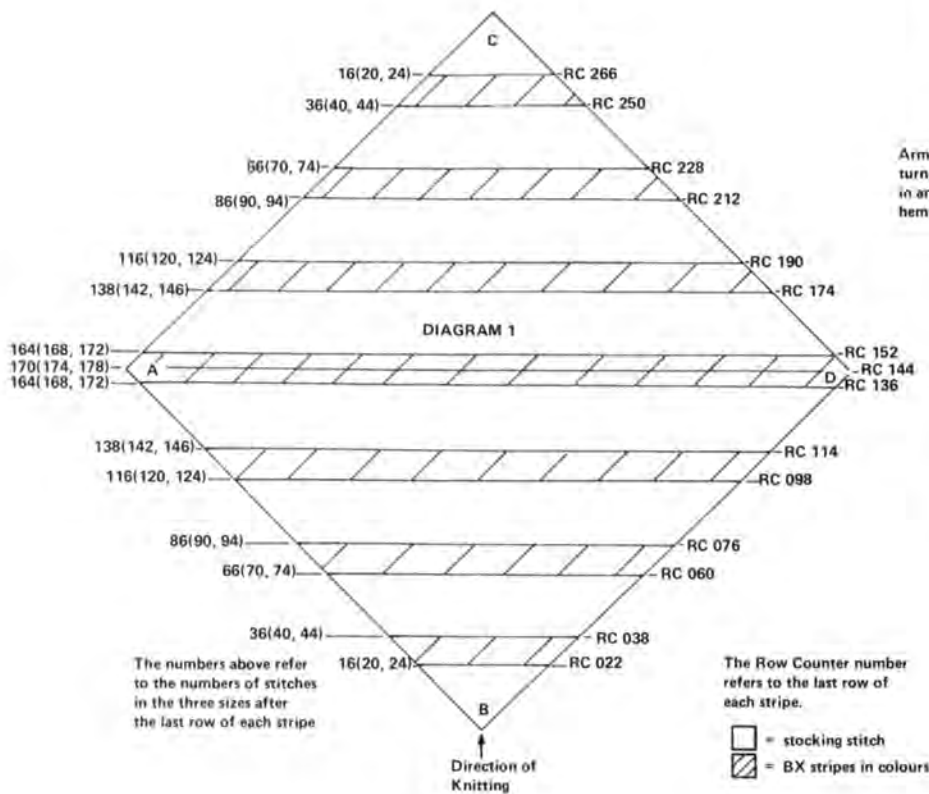
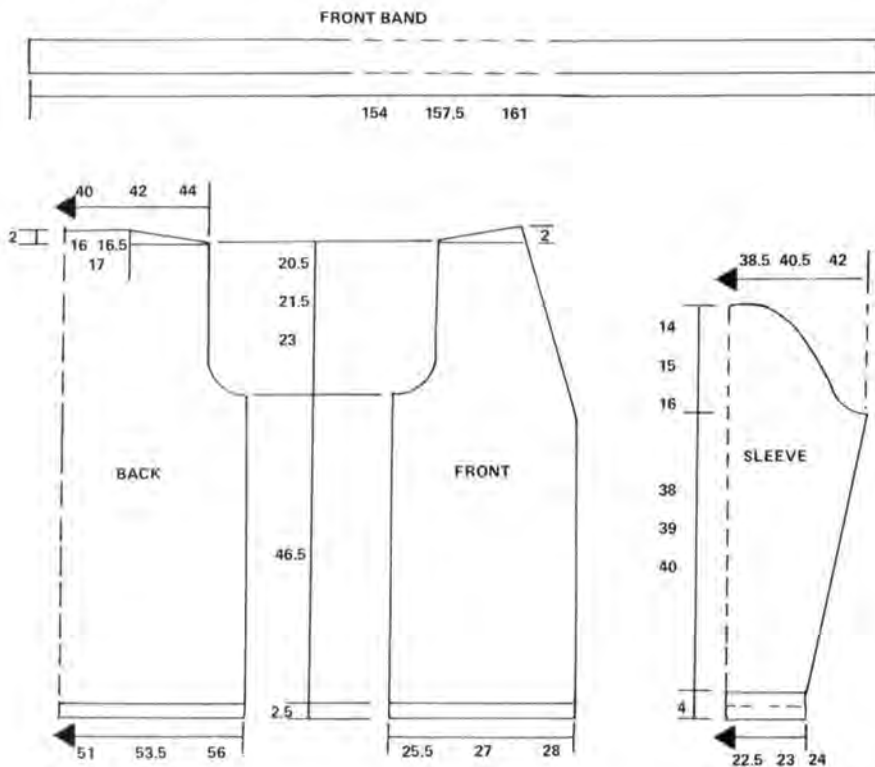


DIAGRAM 3



TENSION

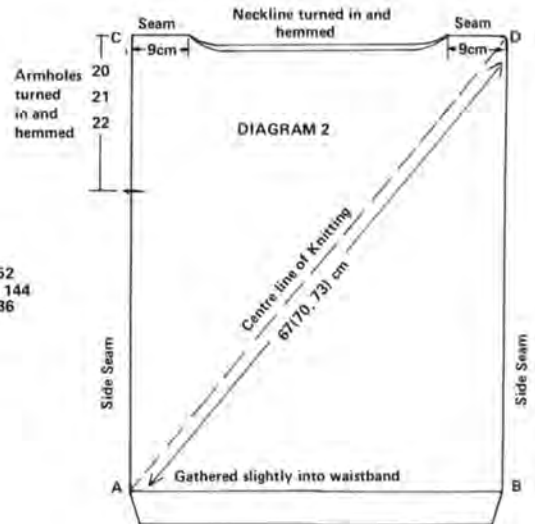
Fair Isle pattern on the front bed using card punched according to the diagram 4. Using Stitch Size 7, 100 stitches measured 32 cms. For the length, a Row Counter reading of 100 measured 13.5 cms. This is 50 rows of pattern knitting. All numbers for rows for the Fair Isle refer to **Row Counter** readings, and not to pattern rows. The 1 x 1 rib bands were knitted at Stitch Size 3½.

NOTES

Provided that a weight is used at the right edge of the work, it is not necessary either to break off the yarns or to reclip them as they are changed. A weight, such as the ones in the U 80 kit, will prevent the floats closing up. They can then be neatly incorporated in the seams.

Instructions for the Fair Isle pattern: The black strippers are in use. The

ASSEMBLY OF GARMENT EVENING TOP



locks are set to GX/BX and on the front lock the left arrow key is pushed in.

The Colour Changing Sequence is as follows:

Start with 2 rows of black, and alternate with 2 rows of Contrast Colour.

Rows 1-8	black alternating blue glitter
9-16	blue
17-24	silver glitter
25-48	blue glitter
49-56	blue
57-64	blue glitter
65-72	silver glitter
73-96	blue

These 96 rows are repeated throughout the knitting. Use the automatic colour-change between the black and the contrast colours. It is much quicker. To do this, select black and knit the first 2 rows. Select the first contrast, and when the colour has been changed, select black again while holding down the key for the second colour.

When the sleeves are knitted it will be noted that the row on which the deco card starts has been adjusted so that the pattern matches across Section C on the main parts and the sleeves. If you find it necessary to adjust the length of any part, you may need to start at a different number on the card.

The needle and pusher formation is:

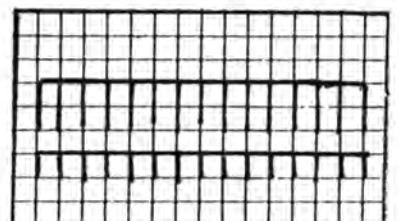
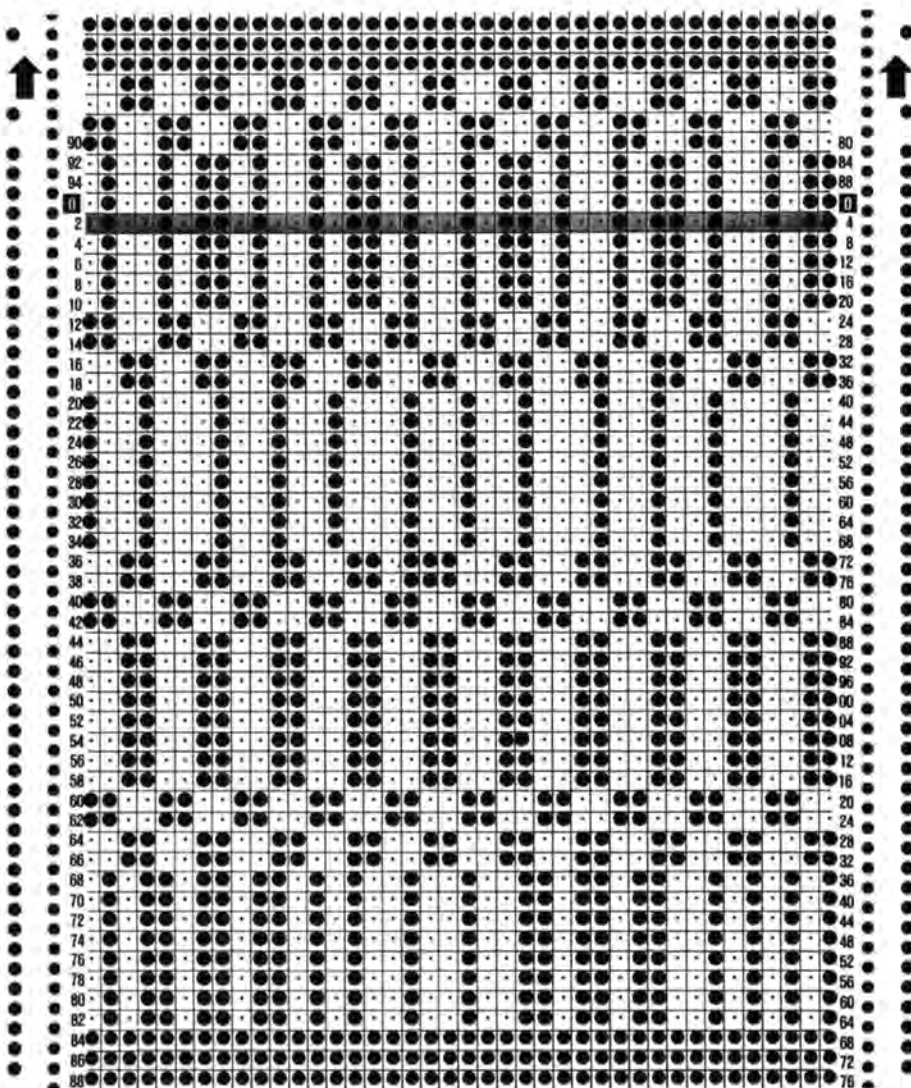


DIAGRAM 4 PUNCHCARD



**JACKET
BACK**

Cast on by the tubular cast on method for 1 x 1 rib over 159(166, 176) needles. Knit 16 rows of ribbing. Transfer all the stitches to the front bed. Locks at the right.

Position the card reader and insert the deco card. The lock setting is GX/BX. Push in the left arrow key on the front lock. For the back and fronts the pattern is started with 0 in the window. Move the Deco unit across to programme the first row, and link it with the lock. Remember to hang a weight at the right so that the floats are not too tight.

The Row Counter is at 000, the selector dial on 4. Work in pattern, according to the colour sequence given, until the Row Counter reads 344. You have actually knitted half that number of pattern rows, since there are 4 rows of work to 2 rows of pattern due to the way in which the Fair Isle is knitted, that is 2 rows of background colour (black), and then 2

rows of contrast colour to fill in the stitches not knitted in the first 2 rows. It is important to understand this "Part" or "Slip" method of knitting Fair Isle in case you have to undo any of it. If you need to adjust this length be sure to write down the deco card number which comes next. (see notes).

Armhole Shaping

Set Row Counter to 000. Shapings which would be on alternate rows in stocking stitch are therefore every 4 rows in Fair Isle knitting. The next row is to be knitted in the main colour, and, if you do adjust the length, do make sure that this is so. Using the black yarn, at the beginning of the next 2 rows cast off 5 stitches. Continuing in the colour sequence, and always making the decreasings at both ends on the black rows, cast off 3 stitches, then 2 stitches 3(4, 4) times, followed by 1 stitch 3(2, 3) times. There are now 125(131, 138) stitches, and the Row Counter reads 032(032, 036). Now knit straight to Row Counter 152(162, 172).

Shoulder Shaping

The casting off for the shoulder shaping

is also done on the black rows, casting off at each end during the next 16 rows. The stitches cast off are 10 9 9 9 for the first size, 10 10 10 9 for the second size, and 11 11 10 10 for the third size, leaving 51(53, 54) for the back neck. These are also cast off. The Row Counter will read 192(202, 212).

FRONT

Arrange 76(83, 88) needles in 1 x 1 rib formation, and knit 18 rows of ribbing after the 4 rows of the tubular cast on. The stitch size is 3½. Change to the Fair Isle pattern as before, and knit to Row Counter 312.

Front Edge Shaping

At the right edge decrease 1 stitch on the next and every following 8th row. These rows are at the beginning of alternate black stripes. On this, the right front, they are made on the first row. When the left front is knitted, they are made on the left edge on the second row.

Armhole Shaping

When the Row Counter reads 344, turn it back to 000, and work the Armhole Shaping at the left as for the back. That is, for all sizes cast off 5 stitches. Then, at 4 row intervals, cast off 3 stitches, then 2 stitches 3(4, 4) times, and 1 stitch 3(2, 3) times.

During the armhole shaping, and when it is finished, the shaping of the front slope continues until 22(26, 27) stitches have been decreased on the right edge. In the case of the smallest size, the decreasing is completed before the shoulder shaping starts. In the other two sizes, the decreasings are still continuing at the right edge when the casting off is being worked at the left.

Shoulder Shaping

This is the same as for the back, 10 9 9 9 for the first size, 10 10 10 9 for the second size and 11 11 10 10 for the third size, stitches being cast off at the left at 4 row intervals.

LEFT FRONT

The left front is knitted in the same way as the right, reversing all shapings.

SLEEVES (Knit two alike)

Cast on, using waste yarn, on the front bed. You need 70(72, 74) stitches. Knit about eight rows in waste yarn ending with the locks at the right. Change to black yarn and stitch size 5½. Knit 18 rows. Row Counter to 000, stitch size to 7. Attach the card reader, and insert the deco card so that No. 72 appears in the window at the right. Bring the Deco unit across to programme the row, and link it to the locks, setting the selector dial to 4.

The colour sequence begins at Row 73 with two rows of black followed by alternating with 2 rows of blue to Row Counter 096. The colour changing then starts at Row 1. Do remember to adjust the starting row if you have altered the length to the armhole.

Increasing the width of the sleeves. Both edges are increased by 1 stitch on every 10th row until there are 122(126, 130) stitches. The knitting then continues straight until the Row Counter reads 282(290, 296). Set the Row Counter to 000.

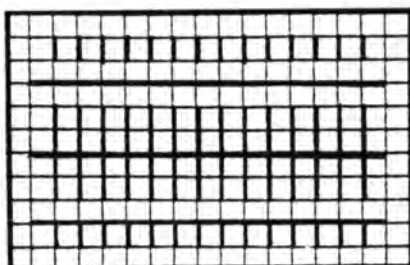
Sleeve Head

As with the armhole shaping, the shaping of the sleeve head is at 4 row intervals, and again when the black yarn is being knitted. For all sizes, at 4 row intervals, cast off 6, then 5, then 2 stitches 3 times at each side. Next, decrease 1 stitch at both sides every 4 rows 17(19, 21) times. Then, for all sizes, at both sides, cast off 2 stitches 3 times, then 5 stitches once and 8 stitches once, and the remaining 16 stitches. The Row

Counter should read 102(110, 118).

BAND FOR FRONT EDGES AND NECK

The band is knitted in one piece, in stocking stitch at stitch size 6½, over 343(351, 358) needles. The needles are divided as evenly as possible between the two beds. The knitting is done with the locks set on the Half Tubular setting — BX/BX, and with both right arrow keys pushed in. The work starts with half tubular waste knitting, then 32 rows (16 on each bed) in black yarn. It is then finished with half tubular waste knitting, and released from the machine.



TO MAKE UP

Block out all the pieces and press lightly. Follow instructions on ball bands. First sew the shoulder seams. Next, carefully pin the front edging on to the jacket, with both right sides together. Back stitch through the loops of the first row of black, and then release the waste knitting. Turn in the hem, and hem down the last row of black loops, taking care to cover the edge of the garment including any floats. Sew up the ends of the band. Carefully set the sleeves into place in the armholes, matching up the pattern for as far up the armhole as is practicable. Sew the sleeves into the armholes. Sewing from the right side of the garment is very satisfactory as it is easy to make sure that the pattern remains matched! The use of mattress stitch makes this possible.

Sew up the side seams and under arm seams, again using mattress stitch. Finally, turn up the sleeve hems, sewing through the loops. Remove the waste knitting.

Lady's Fair Isle Jacket and Pleated Skirt — S103

Pictured on
page 3

PLEATED SKIRT

SIZES

To fit a 86(91, 96, 102) cm, 34(36, 38, 40) inch hip.

MATERIALS

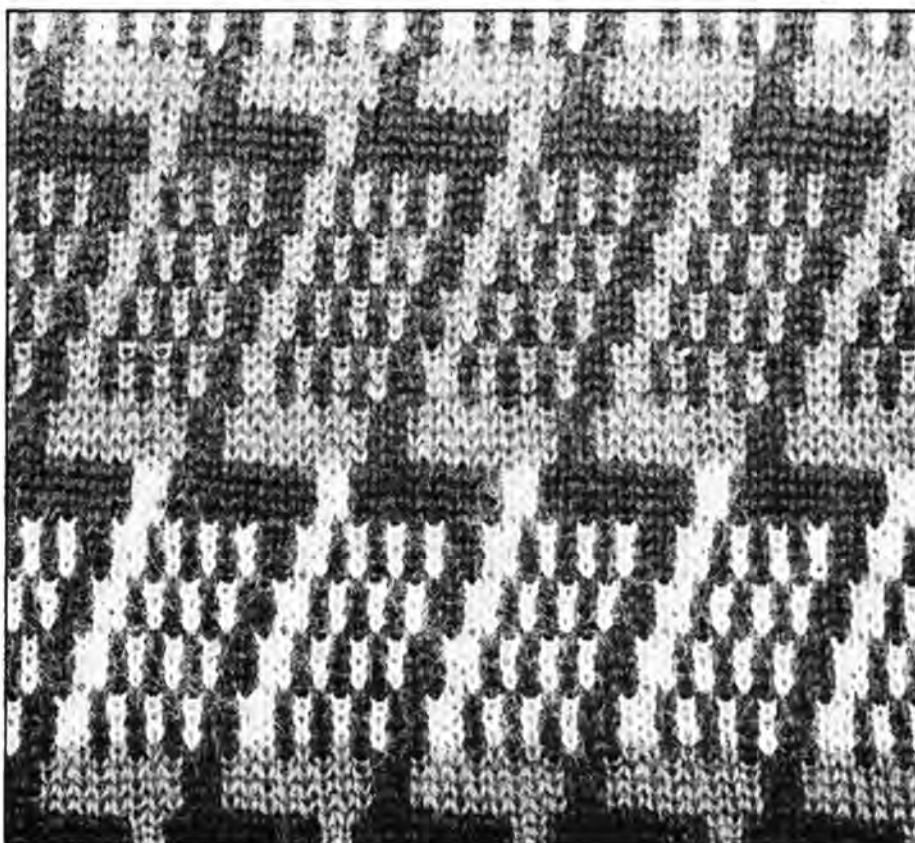
As the following garment is a Swiss original we recommend using the following yarns: a) for skirt and main colour of jacket. Phildar Anouchka colour Noir number 64 (black), 5(6, 7, 7) 50 gm balls. b) colour Encre number 34 (royal blue), c) colour Loup number 49 (brown), d) colour Ecrú number 32 (cream), oddments of contrast yarns from jacket. Yarn is 80% acrylic, 15% mohair and 5% wool.

TENSION

100 stitches measures 35 cm and 100 rows measures 26 cm, measured over stocking stitch with stitch size 7. Pleats with needles set according to diagram. 14 pleats, which are knitted over 99 needles on the back bed, measure 23.6 cm without stretching. 100 rows measures 22 cm. Stitch size 5.

NOTES

The skirt is made in three lengths of knitting, seamed together except for an opening for a zip. The only shaping is made by gathering the cast off edges into the waist band.



There is a total of 10 cms (4 inches) allowed for ease. If that is not felt to be sufficient, one more pleat, on one piece of knitting only, will give slightly in excess of an extra 1.5 cms, and an extra pleat on two of the pieces will be well over 3 cms. Since the seams are quite invisible,

the difference in size of the pieces will not matter. The extra pleat is made by working over 7 extra needle positions on both beds. When you read the instructions, you will see that there is a total difference of 3 pleats between each of the sizes.

SKIRT PANELS

(Knit three alike, unless a size adjustment is needed.)

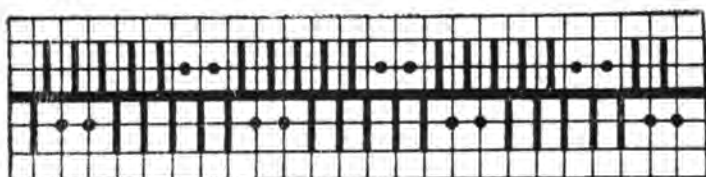
Use the orange strippers, and the handle down. The lock setting is N/N. Bring 134(141, 148, 155) needles on both beds to working position, taking care to observe the needle rule. The setting of the needles and beds is for Knit/knit.

Cast on, and, after the Zig-zag row, knit 2 tubular rows, (locks CX/CX) and one row of rib (locks N/N). Change to stitch size 5. Transfer stitches, always to the opposite bed, to give the pleat setting for the needles. This is shown in the diagram below.

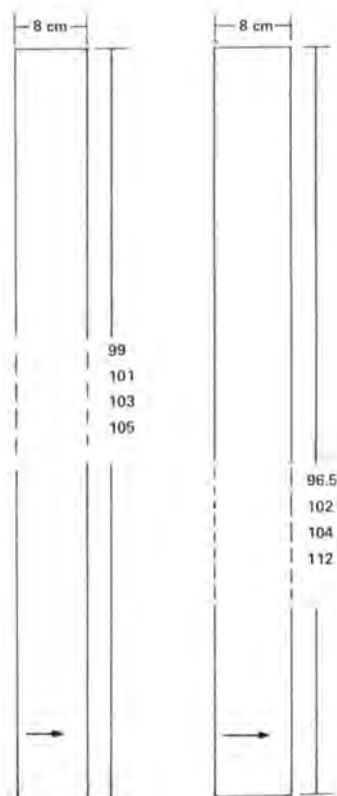
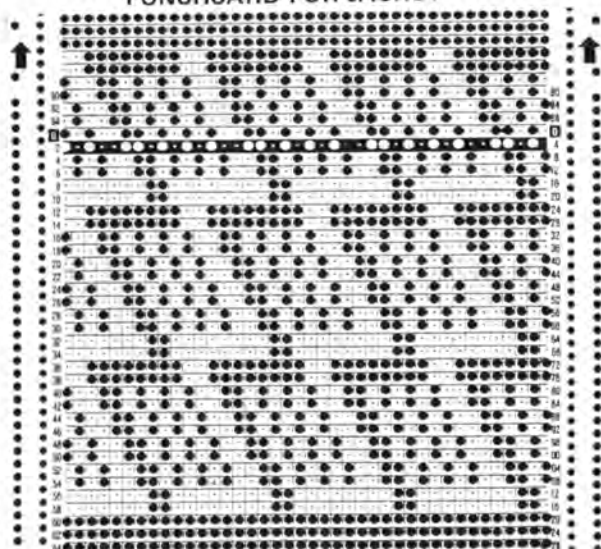
Knit 318 rows, unless you wish to alter the length. Rows 1-4 are black, 5-12 brown, 13-14 cream, 15-16 blue, and the rest in black. Transfer all stitches to the front bed and knit 1 row with the lock at the front on N, and at the back, GX. Cast off by hand. Make a second and third panel.

WAISTBAND

Using black yarn, cast on in tubular knitting with 10 stitches on each bed. Both locks are set to CX and the stitch

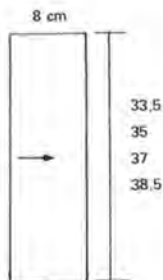


PUNCHCARD FOR JACKET



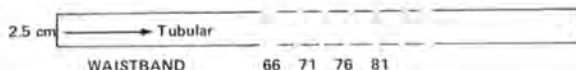
BAND FOR FRONT AND HALF BACK NECK (Knit 2)

BAND FOR BOTTOM OF JACKET

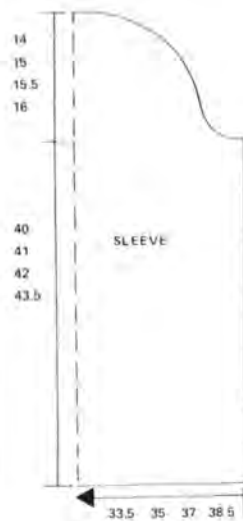
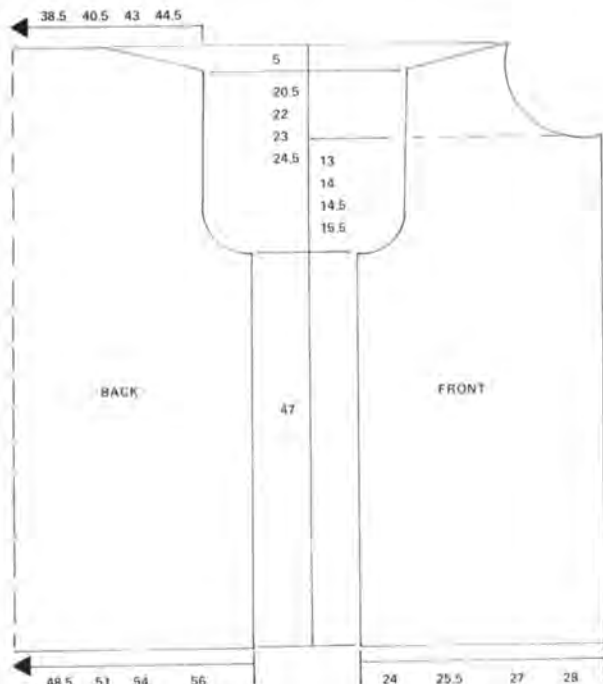


BAND FOR SLEEVE (2 alike)

→ SHOWS DIRECTION OF KNITTING



WAISTBAND 66 71 76 81



size is 7. Knit 508(546, 584, 624) rows (Half will be on each bed), and cast off each bed separately, leaving the end open until the elastic has been inserted.

TO MAKE UP

Seam the panels together neatly, taking in only the seaming stitches which were allowed on each side, but leaving enough open at the top of one seam for the zip. Run a gathering thread through the top edge. Pull the thread up so that the skirt fits the waist band, leaving 2 cms on the front free so that the band can overlap. Oversew the skirt and band together. Thread elastic into the band, fastening it down at both ends. Finally sew hooks and eyes to the ends of the band.

FAIR ISLE JACKET

MATERIALS (approximately)

black 4(4, 4, 4) x 50 gm balls.
brown 2(2, 2, 2) x 50 gm balls.
cream 2(2, 2, 2) x 50 gm balls.
blue 1(1, 1, 1) x 50 gm ball.

TENSION

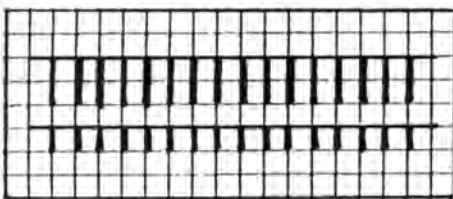
Fair Isle pattern on the front bed with card punched according to diagram. Using stitch size 7, 100 stitches measured 32 cms. A row counter reading of 100 measured 13 cms.

NOTES

The main colour is black, and this alternates with the contrast colours as follows:

Rows 1 - 8, 2 rows black/2 rows blue
Rows 9 - 48, 2 rows black/2 rows brown.
Rows 49-56, 2 rows black/2 rows blue
Rows 57-96, 2 rows black/2 rows cream.

It is advisable to write out a colour changing chart. The needle diagram is shown below.



The bands for the neck and front edges are knitted in stocking stitch in black yarn, and attached to the garment with the purl side as the right side. The stitch size is 6½. The bands at the lower edge and the cuffs are similar, but there are special instructions for shaping and attaching them given in the pattern. Those at the neck, front edges and cuffs are filled with acrylic padding. The lower edge band, after seaming the garment, has a piece of wide elastic threaded through it.

This is very slightly drawn up, and then sewn to the ends before the front bands are sewn in position. The handle is down, the black strippers are in use for the Fair Isle. The locks are set to GX/BX, with the left arrow key on the front lock pressed in, and the Deco unit selector dial set to 4.

BACK

Push up 152(160, 168, 176) needles on the front bed into working position, and take the corresponding pushers out of the blocking bar into working position. Locks GX/N.

Begin knitting with several rows of waste yarn. On the last row, from left to right, attach the deco unit and the card reader. The card is in position with "0" showing in the right hand window. Having knitted the next row of waste yarn, change to black ready to begin the Fair Isle pattern.

The locks are now set to GX/BX, the stitch size to 7, the left arrow key is pushed in, and the selector dial turned to 4. As with all colour changer work involving colours being out of action for a considerable number of rows, it is helpful to hang a weight at the right hand side to stop the floats tightening up.

Follow the colour changing chart, knitting straight to row counter 364. If you wish to adjust this length, please note that your new number of rows must be divisible by 4, so that the pattern knitting completes 2 pattern rows before the armhole decreasing starts. Two pattern rows consist of two rows of black and two filling-in rows of contrast. If an alteration is made in the length, note down the number in the right hand window which you will be knitting right at the beginning of the armhole decreasing. Then you will be able to work out exactly where the pattern card should start for the sleeve in order to have the pattern matching up across the top of the jacket.

Armhole Shaping

This is worked at the right on the first row of black, and at the left on the second row of black whenever 2 or more stitches are decreased. When only 1 stitch is decreased, then the shaping is done on the first row of black. A total of 15(16, 17, 18) stitches is decreased each side as follows. On all sizes, at 4 row intervals, cast off 5, then 3, then 2 stitches, at both sides. Then, still at 4 row intervals, decrease 1 stitch at each side 5(6, 7, 8) times. There are 122(128, 134, 140) stitches. Now knit straight to row counter 160(168, 174, 184).

Shoulder Shaping

The casting off for the shoulders is worked

over the next 24 rows. As with the armhole decreasing, the right side is cast off on the first row of black, and the left side on the second, and the contrast rows are knitted without shaping. Care must be taken not to allow the contrast yarns to tighten up the shoulder cast off. If the work was being knitted with only two colours, the second colour could be hooked into the casting off halfway along each group of stitches. With four colours this is really not practicable, so put a small weight on each end to keep the floats stretched.

The groups of stitches for casting off are 6 5 5 5 5 for the first size, 6 6 6 5 5 5 for the second size, 6 6 6 6 6 5 for the third size and 7 6 6 6 6 6 for the fourth size, at each side.

Finally, cast off the remaining 60(62, 64, 66) stitches for the back neck.

FRONTS

(Knit 2 pieces reversing the shapings. The instructions given are for the left front).

The method of knitting the fronts is exactly the same as for the back. Select 76(80, 84, 88) needles and start with some knitting in waste yarn. Change to pattern knitting and work 364 rows. Shape the armhole on the left as for the back, then knit to row counter 100(108, 112, 120).

Neck Shaping

The neck shaping is at the right at the beginning of the first black row in each set of 4 rows.

Cast off 12(12, 13, 14) stitches. The following 4 decreasing for all sizes are 6 stitches, then 4 stitches, then 2 stitches twice. The remaining decreasing are 1 stitch 4(5, 5, 5) times. The work is then knitted straight until the row counter reads 160(168, 174, 184).

Shoulder Shaping

The shoulder is cast off at the left using the black yarn on the second black row each time. The groups of stitches are the same as for the back, that is, 6 5 5 5 5 5 for the first size, 6 6 6 5 5 5 for the second size, 6 6 6 6 6 5 for the third size and 6 6 6 6 6 6 for the fourth size. The right front is knitted in exactly the same way, reversing the position of the armhole, neckline and shoulder shapings.

SLEEVES (Knit two pieces alike)

The sleeves are loose, and are knitted straight to the beginning of the sleeve head. Using waste yarn knit a few rows on 104(110, 116, 120)

needles. Change to the main and contrast yarns and work in the Fair Isle pattern. Before programming the Deco unit for the sleeve, it is necessary to know whereabouts on the punchcard to begin. For the length given it is worked out here, then, if you alter then length of body, or sleeve, or both, you can work it out.

This pattern needs 316 rows of knitting on the sleeve to the beginning of the sleeve head. The difference between the main pieces of the garment and the sleeve, at this point, is $364 - 316 = 48$ rows less knitting on the sleeve. Therefore, to get them to match across, we do not need the first 48 rows of pattern at the beginning of the sleeves. So, by turning the punchcard so that 52 is in the righthand window, and programming, and starting to knit, at the row, we shall achieve our purpose.

Shaping the Sleeve Head

After knitting until the row counter reads 316 it is set to 000. Once again, the shaping takes place on the black rows. Care must again be taken not to tighten the edge of the work when the colours are changed.

For all sizes cast off, at 4 row intervals, first 5 stitches, then 4 stitches, at both sides of the sleeve. Next, decrease 1 stitch at each side 18(20, 20, 22) times every 4th row. Then cast off 2 stitches each side 3(3, 4, 4) times every 4th row. Then, for all sizes, at 4 row intervals cast off 3, 4 and 5 stitches. Finally cast off the remaining 14(16, 18, 18) stitches.

SLEEVE BANDS

It is easier to knit these before doing any of the sewing up. They are knitted downwards from the first row after the waste knitting. The stitches are returned to the needles of the back bed with the right side of the sleeve facing the knitter. The stitches are reduced by putting 2 stitches together on to every 5th needle. Using stitch size $6\frac{1}{2}$, knit 30 rows and cast off. The purl side of the band will be on the knit side of the sleeves. Knit another piece the same way.

FRONT AND NECK BANDS

These are knitted in stocking stitch (purl side, right side) at stitch size 7. The band is knitted in two pieces with a join at the centre back using the half tubular setting BX/BX with both right arrow keys pushed in, and pushers in operation under all the needles.

Allowance has been made, in calculating the number of stitches required, for a mitred corner at the front of the neck curve. Start with waste knitting on 151(155, 161, 164) needles, using the half tubular setting (open at the right). The last row of waste knitting is left to right. Change to the black yarn and knit 60 rows (30 on each bed). Cast off, and knit the second piece the same way.

BANDS AT THE BOTTOM EDGE

These are knitted in the same way as those on the sleeves. The first row of knitting is put back on to the machine, on the back bed, with the

right side of the garment facing the knitter. Two stitches are placed on every 5th needle. Using stitch size $6\frac{1}{2}$, knit 30 rows, and cast off. Knit a band in this way on the back and both the fronts.

TO MAKE UP

First block out and lightly press all pieces. Sew the sleeve heads into the armholes, matching the pattern across as far as is convenient. Next sew up the side seams and underarm seams. Fold the band at the bottom of the jacket to the inside, and hem it down. Thread the piece of wide elastic through the hem, and sew it to the knitting, at the same time oversewing the ends.

Fold the cuff bands to the inside, sewing them down, and at the same time, filling them with acrylic padding. Sew the front and neck bands neatly together at the centre back. Carefully pin them into position on the edges of the right side of the garment. There is approximately 4 cms spare with which to form a mitred corner at the front of each neck curve. When the position of the corners has been found, enough of the band should be released from the pins to enable the spare knitting to be folded inside and stitched down, using a tacking thread. The band is then sewn on stitch by stitch, backstitching through the loops of the first row, and unravelling the waste yarn. The band is then turned to the inside, and the cast off edge is sewn down, at the same time filling it with acrylic padding. Finally, the mitres are invisibly stitched down.

Child's Dress (Blue and White) — S104A

Pictured on
page 37

SIZES

Design A approximately 8 months.
46 cm (18 inch) chest.

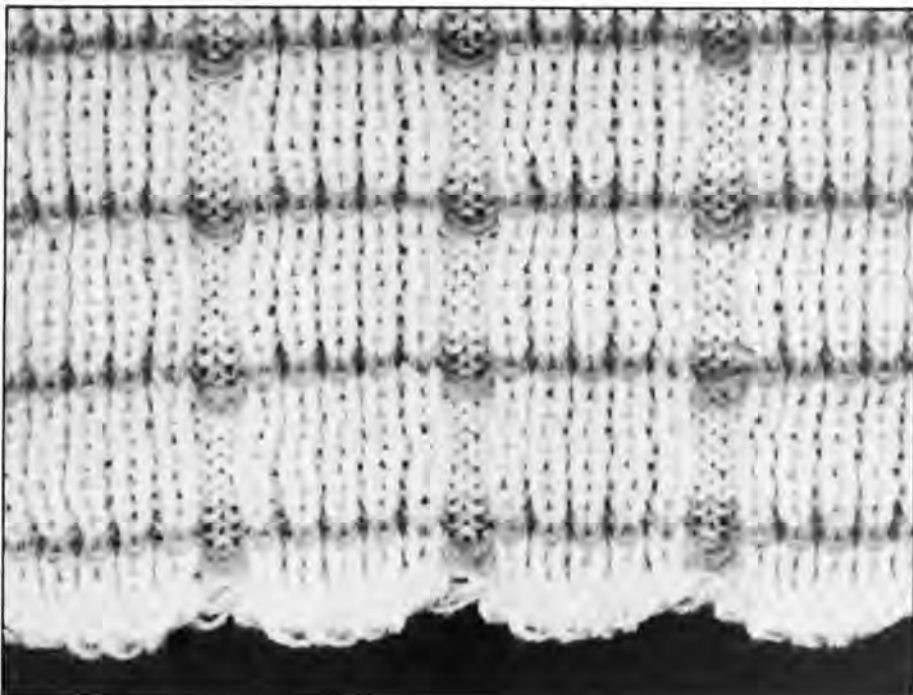
Design B approximately 6 months.

MATERIALS

As the following garment is a Swiss original we recommend using the following yarn: a 2/30s Industrial Acrylic used double stranded and preferably a soft yarn. Design A needs only a small amount of contrast colour. Design B is in one colour only.

TENSION

It is not necessary to make a tension swatch of the stitches used for the skirts of the dresses, except to establish the row measurement for the length of knitting required. The pattern used for dress A measured 16.5 cm to 100 rows. The one for Dress B measured 13 cm to 100 rows.



1 x 1 rib knitted at stitch size 3 gave the following measurements: 100 stitches measured 18 cms, and 100 rows measured 19 cms.

Knit/knit (every needle 1 x 1 rib) knitted at stitch size 4, measured 21 cms to 100 front bed stitches (that is, 200 needles) and 20 cm to 100 rows.

NOTES

Knitting both exactly as given they will probably fit up to a 46 cm (18 inch) chest, and perhaps the next size also. This is because the bodice sections are knitted in 1 x 1 ribbing, and the sleeves in Knit/knit, and both will stretch. The patterned stitches used for the skirts make the work wide enough in those sections for sizes up to 56 cms (22 inches). The length can be altered to suit.

It follows that if the bodices are knitted in Knit/knit instead of 1 x 1 ribbing, then both dresses will fit up to size 56 without in any other way altering the pattern. All that is necessary is to have all the needles of both beds in work instead of setting up alternate needles for 1 x 1 rib. The tensions are different, too, as already noted.

Thus ONE size only is given with a note about alterations as they are to be made.

Design B was originally a long dress, but row numbers for a short version have also been included.

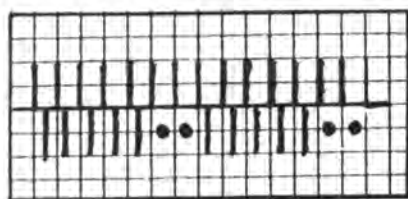
The main piece of each dress is knitted in one section, and divided at the chest. To understand this, study Diagram 1 (Design A) and Diagram 2 (Design B).

The stitch patterns for the skirts are fully explained as they are needed in the pattern section. In both designs very attractive edgings have been incorporated.

TO KNIT DESIGN A

This is a double bed pattern worked with the orange strippers and the handle down. The stitch size is 4½.

Push up 174 needles on the back bed and arrange the front bed needles as shown in the diagram below. Pushers are not required.



Casting on and edging

The locks are set to N/N. Turn the racking handle one complete turn to the left.

Using stitch size 3½, knit 1 row in the main yarn. Turn the racking handle one complete turn to the right, and knit 2 rows, then turn it one complete turn to the left and knit 1 row. Turn the racking handle 1 complete turn to the right, and the needles are set as in the diagram. There is no more racking. Set the locks to CX/CX and change to the contrast yarn and knit 2 rows. The edging is now complete.

Change to the main yarn and stitch size 4, and knit the rest of section A in pattern as follows. With the locks on N/N knit 8 rows in the main yarn. Then with the locks on CX/CX knit 4 rows in contrast. Continue in pattern until the row counter reads 176 (or the required length).

First Size

Transfer the stitches for 1 x 1 ribbing, stitch size 3. The handle is up. Knit section B, which is 10 rows.

Second Size

Bring the empty needles on the front bed into working position. The needles are now set for Knit/knit. In stitch size 4 knit 10 rows for section B.

Both Sizes

Continue in the same stitch. First divide the work at the centre of the bed. To do this bring pushers out of the blocking rail under all the needles on both beds which are in working position. Set the pushers under the left half in rest position, and under the right half in working position. Set the locks to BX/BX. The needles of section C will knit, those of D will not.

It is sometimes necessary, when beginning divided work, to hold the work down at the centre until the weight of the knitting overcomes the pull of the knitting on the needles which are not working — a few rows will be sufficient.

For Section C knit 68 rows. Then, on the next 2 rows cast off 14 stitches (Size 2 — 14 ON EACH BED) at each end. Knit 8 more rows. Cast off 15 stitches (Size 2 — 15 on each bed) at each end. Transfer all stitches to the front bed, and at stitch size 5 knit 2 rows in stocking stitch. Locks GX/N. Release on waste knitting. Rejoin the yarn at the right of the section D and knit 60 rows with the locks set to BX/BX, and the pushers brought to working position.

The front neck is now shaped by holding the stitches using pushers. This is better than casting off as the neck is not so tight. At the left put half the pushers into rest position, that is to the centre of the neck. To avoid confusion, the pattern now deals with the two sizes separately.

SIZE 1

The number of pushers moved refers to pushers on either bed. So, "4 pushers to rest position" means the next 2 on each bed.

Before knitting the next row put 4 more pushers to the right of the centre neck to rest position, and knit 2 rows. Continue shaping in this way, putting pushers into rest position when the locks are at the right, and then knitting 2 rows. The pushers are moved as follows: 3, then 2, then 1 five times. After knitting 68 rows, cast off 14 stitches at the right, and continue to shape the neck. When the shaping is complete cast off the remainder. Leave the pushers under the stitches of the curve in rest position. This is section E on the chart. Take the locks to the lefthand side, and knit the other side of the neck curve, starting left to right. Rejoin the yarn and bring all the pushers at the left, except 4 at the left of the centre neck, to working position. Knit section F, shaping the curve, and casting off exactly as before. Transfer the neck curve stitches to the front bed, Knit 2 rows of stocking stitch at stitch size 5, and release on waste knitting.

SIZE 2

This is worked in exactly the same way as the smaller size except that the number of pushers moved refers to the number on both beds, so "4 pushers" means 4 on the back bed, and 4 on the front — 4/4, in fact. Therefore to knit this size, go back to the instructions for the first size, and knit as instructed, both holding stitches with pushers, and casting off the stitches on both beds.

To cast off, transfer the stitches from the back bed to the front, and leave the needles of the back bed in work. Knit the next row. Now, using the yellow tool, crochet off the stitches of the front bed towards the knitting still in work, and put the last stitch on the first working needle. Take the empty needles out of work.

SLEEVES

Sleeves for BOTH sizes are alike, since they are knitted in Knit/knit and stretch a great deal.

With 48 needles in working position on the back bed, and with needles in working position on the front bed according to the pattern, cast on and knit the edging as for the skirt. Change to stitch size 4½ and knit in pattern until the row counter reads 036. Set it to 000.

The rest of the sleeve is in Knit/knit, so bring the non-working needles on the

front bed into working position, and change the stitch size to 4. Knit in Knit/knit for 80 rows adjusting the length if necessary. Set the row counter to 000.

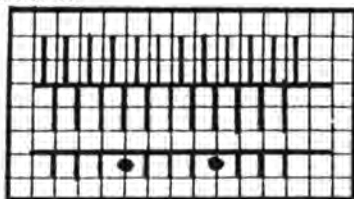
SLEEVE HEAD

The shaping of the sleeve head has been worked out in such a way that only one stitch (on each bed) is decreased at a time. To do this simply transfer the end stitches on each bed to the 2nd working needles. Whenever you can see that it is possible to amend instructions in this way, do so. It makes a smoother curve, and is much quicker than multiple decreasing. All that is necessary is to make sure that the correct number is removed from the work over the given rows.

Therefore, in this pattern, decrease 1 stitch from each bed at both ends of the next and following 3rd row ten times in all, and complete 30 rows. Then decrease 1 stitch from each bed on every row until 4 stitches remain (both beds). Cast these off.

COLLAR

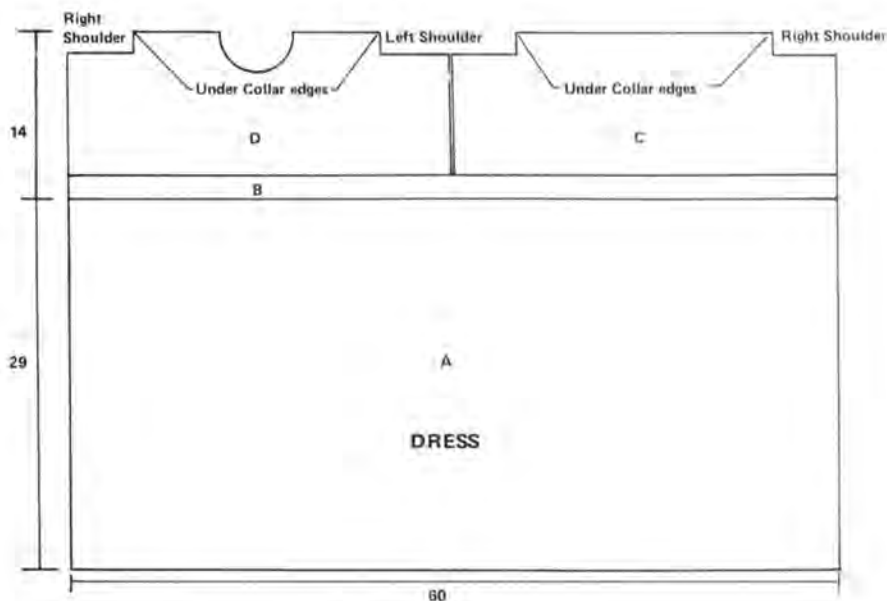
Push up 45 needles on each bed and arrange for Knit/knit. Bring the pushers out of the blocking rail under all the working needles on the front bed, and set them according to the diagram below. The handle is down, the orange strippers are in work, and the stitch size is 4.



With the locks at N/N knit 1 row in the main yarn. Change the locks to N/AX and knit 7 rows. Change to N/N and the contrast yarn and knit 2 rows, then 36 rows in main yarn. Transfer all the stitches to the front bed, and with stitch size 5 knit 2 rows in stocking stitch. Cast off VERY LOOSELY.

TO MAKE UP

Seam the left shoulder and under collar edge — see diagram. With the right side of the collar facing put the collar on top of the right side of the garment and sew them together, stitching through the open loops of the neck curve and the cast off edge of the collar. Fasten down the collar where the contrast yarn was knitted. Sew the side and sleeve seams. Set in the sleeves. Thread a knitted cord or ribbon through section B, and finish off the right shoulder opening with buttons and loops.

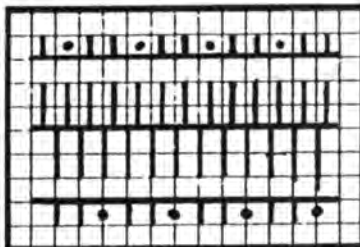


Child's Dress (White) — S104B

Pictured on page 37

TO KNIT DESIGN B

Push 164 needles on the back bed to working position. With the handle down bring all the front ones inside the 164 into working position. Contrary to the usual setting, both end needles are on the back bed. Bring the pushers on both beds into position according to the diagram below.



Use stitch size 3 and the orange strippers. With the locks at N/N knit 1 row. Set the locks to AX/N and knit 5 rows. Return the pushers on the back bed to the blocking rail. The edging is now complete, so set the locks to EX/AX for the pattern, and change the stitch size to 4.

The pattern consists of 4 rows with the given setting, then 2 rows with the locks on EX/N. For the long dress, 270 rows are knitted after the edging. Adjust the length if you are knitting a short dress.

BODICE

First Size

Bring the handle up and change the locks to N/N. Transfer the stitches for 1 x 1 ribbing. Using stitch size 3, knit 8 rows.

Second Size

Change the locks to N/N, and increase 1 stitch at the left side of the front bed. Change to stitch size 4 and knit 8 rows.

Both Sizes

Divide the work and knit in three sections — see diagram 2. To do this bring pushers out of the blocking rail under the working needles of both beds. Set the locks to BX/BX.

First, section D is knitted. This is the

back left bodice. Over the width of 40 needles at the right bring the pushers into working position – the remainder are in rest position. There are 20 pushers in working position on each bed for Size 1, and 40 on each bed for Size 2. Knit 56 rows of ribbing.

Cast off 12 stitches at the right. Note that for the second size this means 12 on each bed, and refer to the method of casting off given in Design A. Knit 8 rows, and cast off the remainder of the stitches. Take the locks to the left side to knit the next part. Set the row counter to 000.

Section E – back right bodice

Bring pushers into working position at the left as for section D. This section is knitted in the same way as D, except that four small buttonholes are made at the left edge. After knitting rows 12, 26, 40 and 54 transfer the 3rd stitch at the left on to the 4th needle leaving the empty needle in working position. Do this on both beds in the second size. After 56 rows cast off 12 stitches at the left as before, and knit a further 8 rows. Cast off the remainder.

Section F – Front Bodice

Leave the pushers in use and bring them into working position under all the remaining stitches. The locks are still BX/BX. Knit 48 rows. Now prepare to shape the neck by holding the non-working stitches with the pushers.

Put the pushers under the 41 stitches at the left to rest position (both beds in the case of size 2). The shaping of the neck at the right is over the next 16 rows. It is section G.

Put 4 pushers to the right of centre to rest position and knit 2 rows. Knitting 2 rows after each move of pushers to rest position, bring the needles into holding position as follows, 3, 2 and 1 five times. (Both beds for the second size, some on each bed for the first size). Cast off the remaining stitches.

Knit section H in the same way.

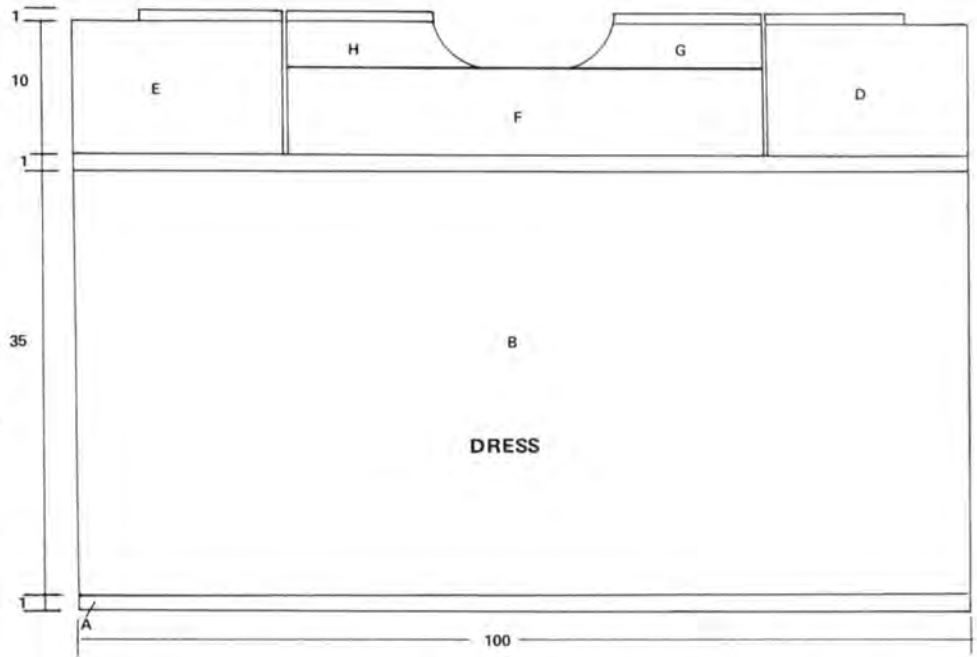
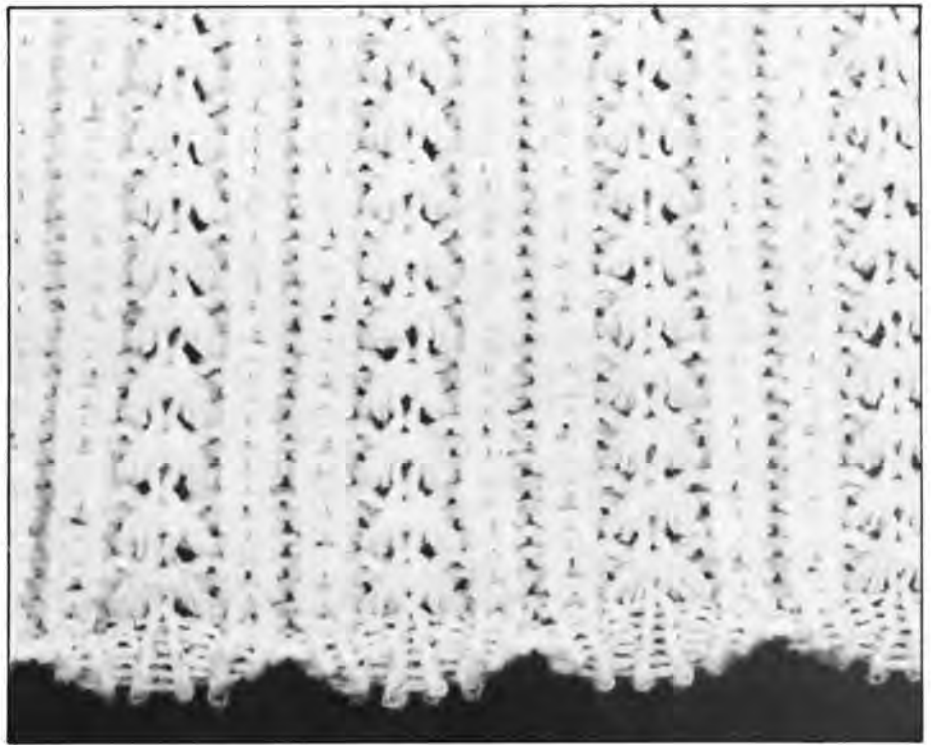
SLEEVES

First Size

The sleeves are knitted in 1 x 1 ribbing. Make a tubular cast on in rib formation over 76 needles. Using stitch size 2½, locks N/N and the orange strippers, knit 16 rows. Change to stitch size 3 and knit 70 rows. Turn the row counter to 000.

SLEEVE HEAD

Decrease 1 stitch at both ends of the next 2 rows, then knit 1 row without



decreasing. (4 stitches decreased in 6 rows) Do this 10 times in all. Then cast off 4 stitches at the beginning of the next 8 rows. Finish off by pulling the end through the last stitch.

Second Size

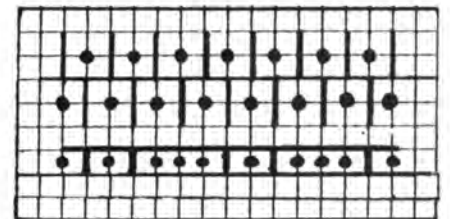
Work in the same way using Knit/knit and stitch size 4. Remember that the casting off and decreasing stitch numbers mean that number on both beds.

COLLAR

Both Sizes

Push up 91 needles, arrange for 1 x 1 ribbing (only alternate needles are in use for both sizes). Both the end needles are on the

back bed. Arrange the pushers in working and rest position according to the diagram below (front bed pushers only).



Using stitch size 3 knit 1 row with the locks on N/N and then 7 rows with them on N/AX. For the next 40 rows the locks are N/N. Transfer all the stitches to the front bed and cast off loosely.

TO MAKE UP

Sew up the shoulder seams. Pin the collar into position over the right side of the dress. Sew it on, stitching through the loops of the last row of main yarn knitting on the bodice. Remove the waste yarn.

Sew up the sleeve seams. Turn in and hem the first 8 rows. Set the sleeves into the armholes. Sew up back skirt seam. Sew on 4 buttons to match the buttonholes.

BOOTEES TO MATCH DESIGN A

Push up 40 needles on the back and 39 on the front, arrange for Knit/knit, and set the pushers on the front bed as for the collar edging of the dress. Knit the

edging as for the collar, finishing with the 2 rows of contrast yarn.

Change to main yarn and work 38 rows of knit/knit at stitch size 4. Transfer stitches on the front bed as necessary to set up the needle formation for the skirt pattern. You will need 1 more stitch on each bed to make the ends match. Using stitch size 4, work in pattern as for the skirt, but start with 4 rows of contrast yarn, locks CX/CX, and the 8 rows with locks N/N. Repeat these 12 rows once. Now knit 4 more contrast rows, and finish with 4 rows on N/N. Cast off very loosely.

BOOTEES TO MATCH DESIGN B

Push up 39 needles on the back bed and

38 on the front, arrange for Knit/knit. Arrange the pushers for both beds as you did for the edging on the skirt. Knit the edging exactly as before, returning the back bed pushers to the blocking rail when you have finished with them.

Now work 38 rows of knit/knit at stitch size 4. Set the machine to knit the pattern for the skirt, and knit 42 rows. Cast off very loosely.

TO MAKE UP (both pairs)

On the inside, seam together the cast off edge and the side seam. Turn to the right side, and catch the cuff down in several places so that it remains folded. Thread baby ribbon through between the cuff and the main stitch.

Man's Tuck Rib Sweater — S105

Pictured on
page 38

SIZES

To fit a 102(107, 112, 117) cm, 40(42, 44, 46) inch chest.

MATERIALS

As the following garment is a Swiss original we recommend using the following yarn: Silverknit Dakota colour 2813 (dark blue) 4 x 200 gm cones. Colour 2827 (mink) 1 x 200 gm cone for all sizes. The yarn is 70% acrylic and 30% wool. Available from: Silverknit, Park Road, Calverton, Nottingham, NG14 6LL

TENSION

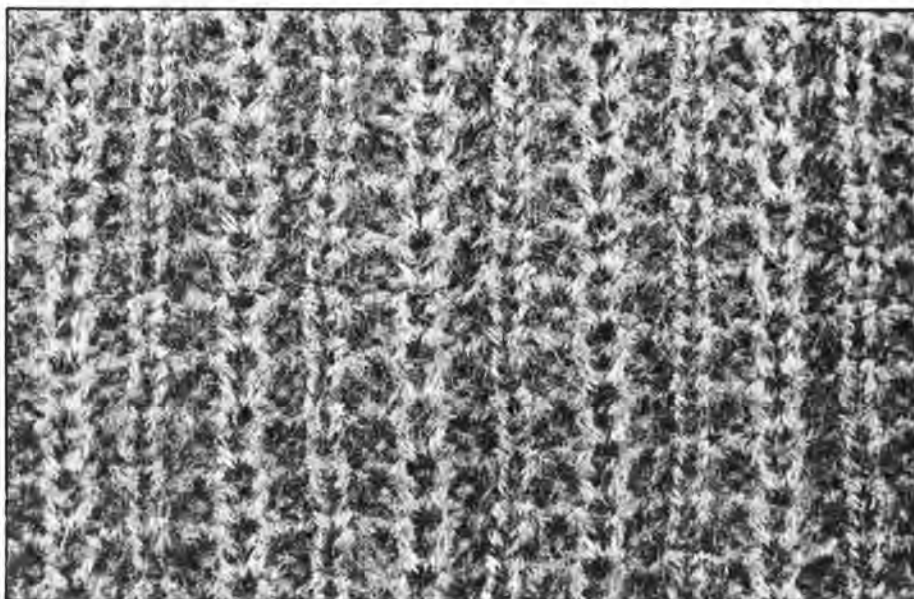
100 stitches measure 36 cm and 100 rows measure 21.4 cm, measured over Tuck rib stitch, stitch size 7 for back lock and 6 for front lock. The yarn is double stranded.

100 stitches measure 33 cm and 100 rows measure 18 cm, measured over stocking stitch, stitch size 5. The yarn is single stranded.

100 needles on each bed measures 40 cm in width and 100 rows measures 24 cm, measured over Knit/knit stitch size 4½. The yarn is single stranded.

NOTES

The main parts of the garment are started with 1 x 1 ribbed welts. Then the stitches are transferred for the Tuck Rib pattern — Diagram 1. Pushers are taken out of the blocking rail for all the needles in work on the back bed. The locks are set to AX/N, and the right arrow key of the back lock is pressed in. The main stitch therefore starts with the locks at the left because the changeover of pushers takes place every 2 rows as the locks move left to right. That is the reason why there is an odd number of rows in the welts.



The stitch size, as already indicated, is not the same on both locks. On the back bed there is 2-row tucking on half the needles all the time, and this shortens the knitting. On the front bed the stitches always knit. The imbalance in the length of the work on the two beds can cause problems with the front bed stitches not always knitting off properly because of the lack of tension. The difference in stitch size helps to correct this.

In rewriting this pattern for your use, and grading it into the various sizes, great care was taken to work out the stitches so that there are whole patterns on the back and front before and after the armhole shaping. Both ends of the work match, and seaming stitches have been allowed. There is a special note about seaming up this kind of stitch in the article "The Perfect Finish".

This pattern can easily be adapted from "His" to "Hers" by reversing the positions of sections D and H.

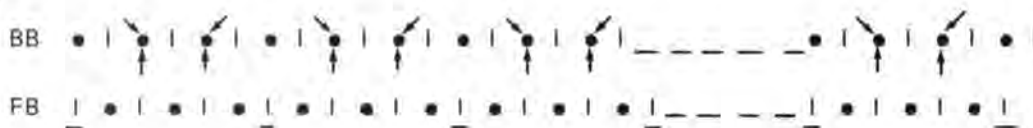
BACK

Arrange 152(158, 164, 170) needles for 1 x 1 ribbing, and make a tubular cast on. Using stitch size 5 knit 31 rows ending at the left. Arrange the needles for the tuck rib pattern following the diagram 1 to make the transfer of stitches. There will be 25(26, 27, 28) complete patterns plus the extra stitches for seaming. Knit 191 rows to the armhole — locks at the right.

Armhole Shaping

Three full patterns are decreased at each side in all sizes. At first sight this may seem a little odd — one would expect the larger sizes to be decreased more than this to obtain the standard back width

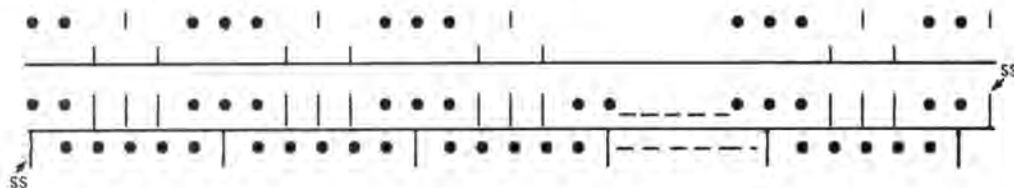
Diagram 1



After the welt the stitches are moved in the direction of the arrows.

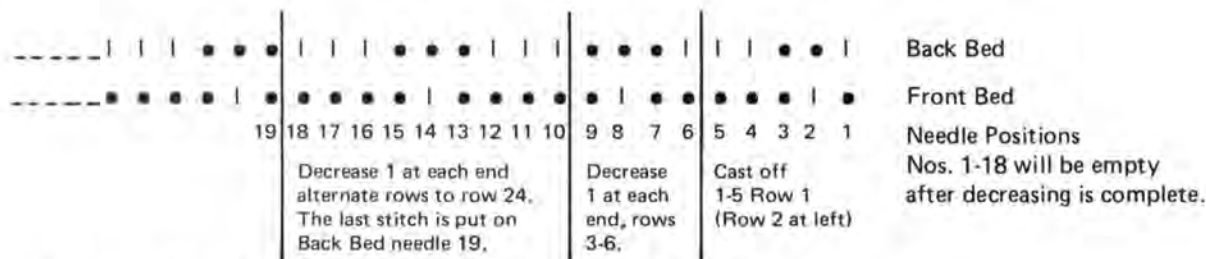
The Front Bed stitches marked are not moved.

After transfer the beds appear, with pushers for the back bed.



- o = Needles or pushers out of work.
- | = Needles in work.
- l = Pushers in work or in rest position.
- ss = Seaming stitch.

Diagram 2 Stitches at the right before the armhole shaping



- 1) Transfer Front Bed stitches to back when decreasing them.
- 2) Always transfer on to the empty needles on the back bed as if they already held stitches.

measurements. However, to do this would be to end at each side with incomplete patterns and that would look wrong. Since the garment is a loose-fitting one it was felt better to have a somewhat dropped shoulderline.

The decreasing, as is always the case when some of the intermediate needles are in non-working position, are counted over **needle positions**, not actual stitches. This is most easily explained by a diagram, and the armhole decreasing at the right edge of the garment is shown like this in these instructions. Apply the principle wherever there are decreasing. The same sort of thing applies to the increasing on the sleeve.

The total decreasing is 18 needle positions each side. The decreasing are 5 at the beginning of the first 2 rows; 1 at each end of every row on the next 4 rows; then 1 at each end of every alternate row 9 times in all.

Turn the row counter to 000 before starting the decreasing. When it is finished there will be 19(20, 21, 22) complete patterns, and you will knit straight to row 109(115, 121, 125)

Shoulder Shaping

At the beginning of the next 12 rows cast off over the following needle positions: First Size — 6 6 6 6 5 5; Second Size — 6 6 6 6 6 6; Third Size — 7 6 6 6 6 6; Fourth Size — 7 7 6 6 6 6; The groups are cast off at the beginning of each row at the lock end.

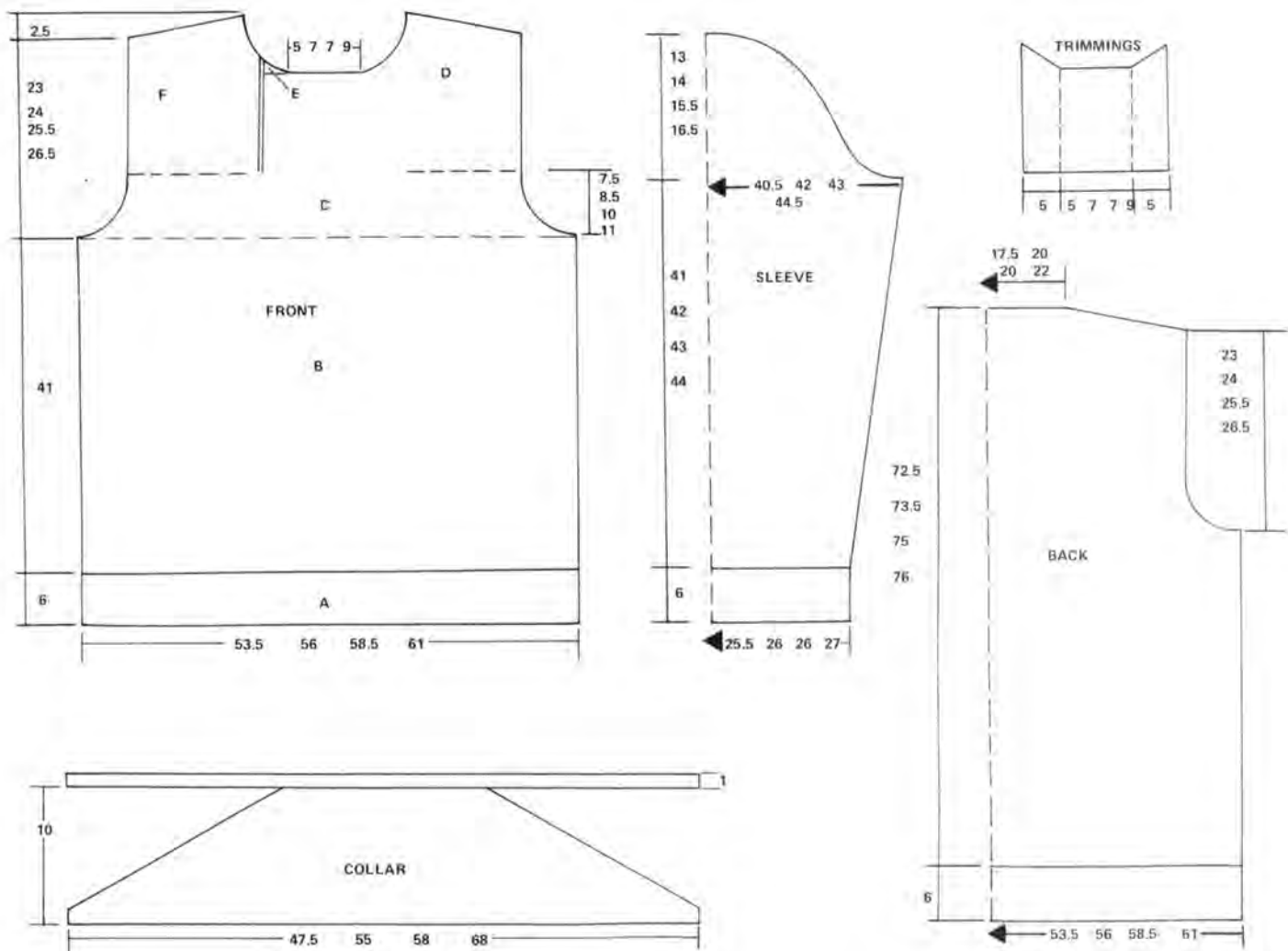
FRONT

This is worked exactly as the back to row 036(042, 048, 052) after the beginning of the armhole decreasing. The locks will be at the left, and since the work is right side facing, the part of the front marked F is at the left.

Section F will not be knitted first, or we should have to take the rest off on

decker combs, and we should probably not have enough for this. Therefore, break off the yarn at the left edge. Make a note of the position of the pushers. They are either 2 up and 1 down, or the reverse. Unless they are put back in the same position when the stitches are returned to the needles, the pattern will be wrong. Before taking off the stitches of section F on decker combs transfer those on the front bed to the back. For the first size remove all the stitches which are within the 42 needle positions at the left. For the other sizes the stitches removed are over (44, 46, 48) needle positions. Return all the empty needles to non-working position and their pushers to the blocking rail.

Join in the yarn with the locks still at the left, and knit section D until the row counter reads 088(094, 100, 104), the locks being at the left. As will be seen from the diagram, a small part of the neck curve belonging to the knitting right of the neck centre is at the left of the section now being worked. This



is because the opening is not central. In all sizes this section, E in the diagram, is 8 needle positions wide. If they were knitted next, the rest of the work would have to be removed on decker combs, since it is not possible to hold work with the pushers when a tuck stitch is being knitted. Therefore, break off the yarn, leaving enough to knit this small section to avoid ends. Take this section off on waste yarn. About 3 metres should be enough. Let it hang down between the beds. Remember to take the needles and pushers out of work, and to note the position of the pushers.

Join in the yarn again, and, at the left, cast off over 16(18, 20, 22) needle positions, and knit 2 rows. All sizes are now alike. At the beginning of the next and following alternate rows six times in all cast off 2 stitches. When the locks are at the left, decrease 1 stitch at the neck edge on the next and following alternate rows four times in all. The 22 rows just knitted bring the total to the place where the shoulder is shaped. This is done in the same way as for the back.

Replace the stitches for section E on the

needles, and put the pushers into the same position as they were in before they were removed. The locks are at the left. Thread the dangling piece of yarn UP through the feeding eyelet, and knot it to the end threaded through the yarn guide, pulling it down at the back of the machine until the tension is right. Knit 1 row, then at the beginning of the next and following alternate rows four times, at the neck edge (right) cast off 2 stitches. Finish off by pulling the yarn through the last stitch.

Section F

Replace the stitches for this section on the needles, and bring the pushers out of the blocking rail. The locks are at the left. Set the pushers as they were before they were removed. Turn the row counter to 036(042, 048, 052), and knit straight until it reads 097(103, 109, 113), the locks being at the right. At the beginning of the next row and the following alternate row cast off 2 stitches at the neck edge. Then, when the locks are next at the right, decrease 1 stitch at the neck edge on the next and following alternate rows four times in all.

The shoulder shaping follows immediately, as before.

SLEEVES – (2 alike)

Cast on over 68(74, 74, 78) needles in 1 x 1 ribbing. Knit a tubular cast on and 31 rows as before, ending with the locks on the left.

Transfer the stitches for the tuck rib pattern, setting the locks and stitch size as before.

Knit in pattern, increasing by 1 needle position at each end of every 9th(9th, 8th, 8th) row until the work extends over 110(116, 122, 128) needles. Knit straight till the row counter reads 192(196, 202, 206). When increasing in this and similar stitch patterns do so in this way. If the next needle to be brought into work is on the front bed, but before it comes into use, there is to be an empty needle in the stitch pattern, at the next increasing row fill the empty needle. Then, at the following increase, transfer that stitch to its correct needle, so making the pattern right. The same applies if the next stitch required is to be on the back bed. The edge stitches will be taken into the seam, so the slight difference in the pattern at the edge will not show.

Sleeve Head

At the beginning of the next 2 rows (all sizes) cast off over 5 needle positions.

At the beginning of the next 4(4, 4, 6) rows cast off 2 stitches. At both ends of the next and following alternate rows 21(22, 25, 26) times decrease 1 stitch. At both ends of every row for the next 14(16, 16, 16) rows decrease 1 stitch. Cast off the remaining stitches, which are over 22 needle positions, taking note of what has already been said about empty needles.

TRIMMING

Knit this in stocking stitch, using 1 end of yarn and stitch size 5. Make it once in the main colour and once in the contrast yarn.

Using the black strippers, and locks GX/N cast on in waste yarn and knit a few rows on the front bed over 44(50, 50, 56) stitches. Knit 62 rows in the main yarn. Bring pushers out of the blocking rail under all the needles in work. Set 30(36, 36, 42) at the left in rest position, and the remainder in working position. Change the locks to GX/BX. Continue to work on the 14 needles at the right. Knit 1 row. At beginning of the next and following alternate rows seven times in all cast off 2 stitches.

Rejoin the yarn at the right of the work, and cast off 16(22, 22, 28) stitches. Knit 2 rows, then decrease to a point at the left as you have just done at the right. When you have made the first trimming put the stitches of the first row back on the machine, right side facing and use them to start the second trimming in the contrast colour.

COLLAR

This is knitted in Knit/knit using 1 end of yarn at stitch size 4½. It is knitted once in the main yarn, and once in the contrasting yarn.

Make a tubular cast on for Knit/knit with 150(160, 160, 170) needles on each bed. Take the pushers out of the blocking rail and put them in working position. Knit in ribbing with the locks BX/BX. Before every row put 2 pushers at the opposite end to the locks to rest position on each bed, continuing in this way until 38 needles at each end are in holding position. Knit to row 042, then transfer all the stitches to the front bed. Set the locks to GX/N, and with stitch size 5 knit 8 rows. Release the work on waste knitting.

TO MAKE UP

Block the pieces, but do not press any of the tuck stitch. Join up the shoulder seams. With the right side of the front and blue trimming facing, sew the left side of the trimming to the edge of the right side of the front (section F). Oversew the curved edge of the contrast trimming to the matching curve on the other side of the front.

Attach the blue collar to the outside of the neck, back-stitching through the loops. Attach the contrast collar similarly, to the inside of the garment. The neckline and trimmings are sandwiched between the stocking stitch edge of the two collars. Using contrast yarn, and working between the collars, sew the two together on the first row of stocking stitch. Sew the edge of the contrast trimming to the edge of the left front, and hem both the trimmings down inside the left front taking care that the stitches do not show through to the right side. Finish off with a button on the right front and a loop on the left. Sew up the side and sleeve seams and set in the sleeves.

Lady's Three Piece Suit — S106

Pictured on
page 39

SIZES

Jacket: To fit a 102(107, 112, 117) cm,
40(42, 44, 46) inch bust.
Skirt: To fit a 102(112, 117, 122) cm,
42(44, 46, 48) inch hip.

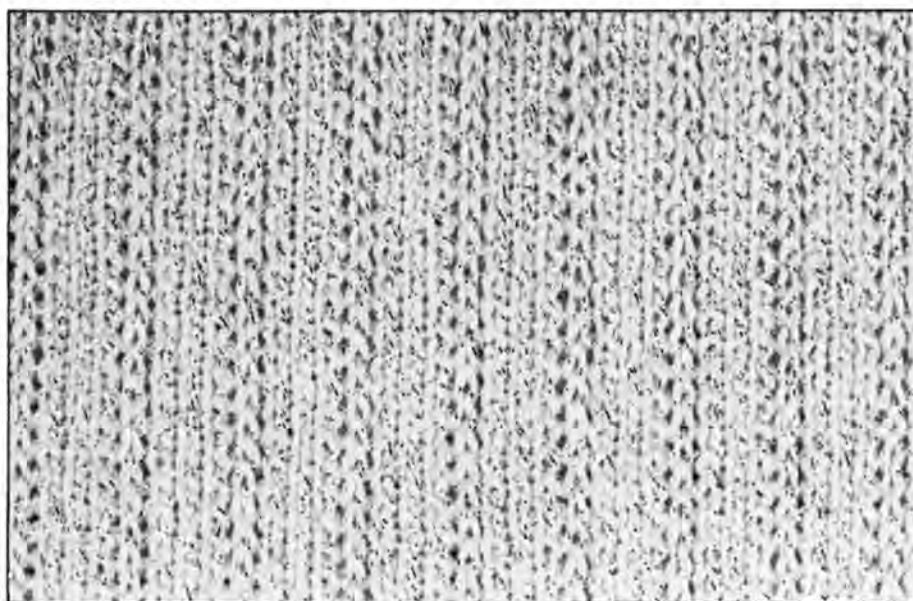
MATERIALS

As the following garment is a Swiss original we recommend using the following yarns: a) main yarn, Pingouin Laine Nylon colour Marengo Fonce number 502 (dark grey) which is 73% wool and 27% polyamide. 16(17, 18, 19) 50 gm balls. b) Pingouin Laine Nylon colour Marengo number 542 (light grey) 2 x 50 gm balls for all sizes. c) Pingouin Concerto colour Blanc/Argent number 101 (white/silver) which is 87.5% acrylic and 12.5% polyester, 6(7, 7, 8) 50 gm balls. d) Pingouin Place Vendome colour Diamont number 03 (silver) which is 60% rayon and 40% synthetics. 4 x 20 gm balls for all sizes.

TENSION

100 stitches measured 36 cm and 100 rows measured 24 cm over striped stocking stitch using stitch size 6. Stripes as given in notes are used for the main pieces.

100 stitches measured 36 cm and 100 rows measured 25 cm over stocking stitch using dark grey only. Stitch size 6.



Top

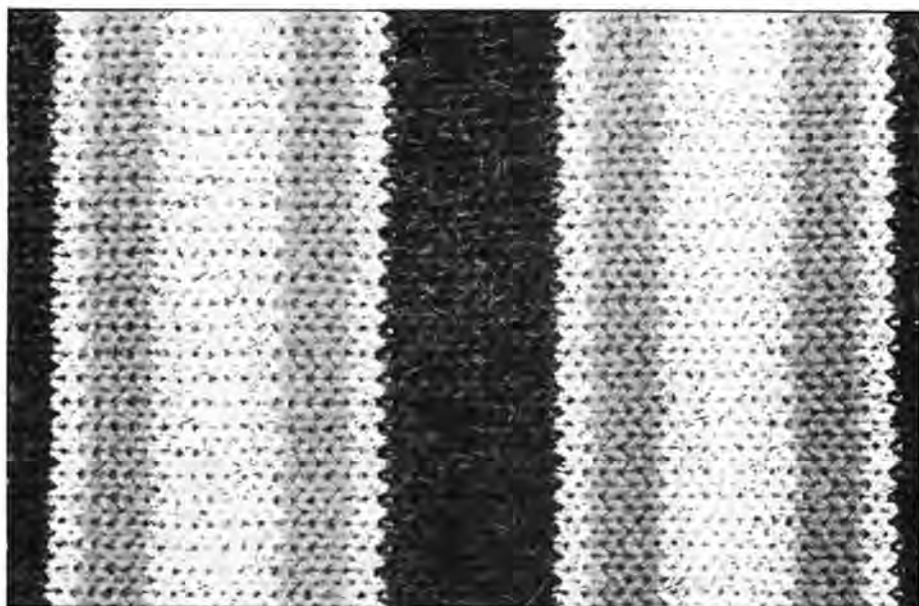
NOTES

The silver yarn is used double stranded throughout pattern. The body of the jacket is knitted in stripes using all the yarns.

The V slopes at the front neck edges are shaped by graduations, and the shoulders and armholes by casting off and casting on as they are reached in the course of the knitting.

Stripe Sequence

In order that the shoulders and fronts shall match in the three larger sizes, it has been necessary to increase the size by altering the number of rows in the stripes. Thus there is a slightly different appearance to all the jackets, in that the proportions of the various colours have been altered a little to give the correct number of extra rows in the right places. No stripe has been altered by more than 2 rows.



Jacket

Stripes for Size 102 cm

2 rows silver (2 ends), 4 rows light grey, 2 rows silver, 4 rows white and silver mixture (Yarn b) 2 rows silver, 4 rows light grey, 2 rows silver, 10 rows dark grey. Total 30 rows.

Stripes for Size 107 cm

2 rows silver (2 ends), 4 rows light grey, 2 rows silver, 4 rows white/silver, 2 rows silver, 4 rows light grey, 2 rows silver, 12 rows dark grey. Total 32 rows.

Stripes for Size 112 cm

2 rows silver (2 ends), 4 rows light grey, 2 rows silver, 6 rows white/silver, 2 rows silver, 4 rows light grey, 2 rows silver, 12 rows dark grey. Total 34 rows.

Stripes for Size 117 cm

2 rows silver (2 ends), 6 rows light grey, 2 rows silver, 4 rows white/silver, 2 rows silver, 6 rows light grey, 2 rows silver, 12 rows dark grey. Total 36 rows.

TO KNIT

JACKET

The locks are set to GX/N. You will need all the needles for the length given. Using the black strippers, cast on with waste yarn on the front bed only. Knit a few rows of waste knitting, finishing with the locks at the right. You will be working right round the garment from the left front, with shoulder line on the left of the machine.

Section A

RC 000.

Change to the main yarn, that is, dark grey, and stitch size 6. Knit 2 rows — all sizes.

Section B

Row Counter 000.

Change to the 1st yarn for the stripes, working to the sequence for the size chosen. As you will see from Diagram 1, there are 15 complete sets of stripes and an extra set of silver/white, silver and light grey to make the two fronts match.

Now you begin to work, on the left, on the graduations which shape the Vee neckline. Pushers are taken out of the blocking rail, and placed under all the needles in working position. At the left there are 66(68, 70, 72) pushers in rest position, and the remainder are in working position. The locks are GX/BX.

Knit 2 rows on the needles with the pushers in working position. Every time the lock is at the right, a graduation is made by bringing 4 pushers next to the needles which have just been knitted into working position, and knitting 2 rows. Those extra 4 needles will knit. Altogether there are 13(14, 15, 16) groups of 4 needles with pushers in rest position. The remaining 14(12, 10, 8) pushers are brought into working position altogether, and the last two rows of this section, B in the diagram, are knitted. The total number of rows for section B is 30(32, 34, 36).

Section C

Turn the Row Counter to 000, and change the locks to GX/N. In this section the left shoulder seam is to be shaped. Again, the shaping is done with the locks at the right. In the first size, 102 cm the instructions are: first knit 6 rows, then decrease 1 stitch at the left. Repeat this until 8 stitches have been decreased. Knit straight until the row counter reads 059. The locks are at the left.

In size 2, 107 cm, knit 4 rows then

decrease 8 times at 8 row intervals, and knit until the row counter reads 063.

In sizes 3 and 4, 112 cm and 117 cm knit 8 rows, then decrease 1 stitch 8 times at 8 row intervals, and knit to row 067 (071).

The last row of Section C starts with the casting off at the left front side of the armhole. At the left side cast off 40(44, 48, 52) stitches and knit to the end of the row. The total rows for the section are 60(64, 68, 72).

Section D

Set the row counter to 000.

This section is the armhole curve on the left front. The original instructions for the decreases start with decreasing 2 stitches every 2 rows, 6 times — that is, 12 stitches in 12 rows. A smoother curve is made if 1 stitch is decreased every row rather than making 6 steps.

So, for all sizes, decrease 1 stitch on the left on each of next 12 rows. Then decrease 1 stitch on the left on alternate rows until you have made 4 more decreases. Then knit straight until the row counter reads 025(026, 028, 030).

The locks are at the right except for the first size. At this point you are halfway through knitting a dark grey stripe — 5 rows in the first size, 6 in the others, hence the different positions of the locks. The total number of rows is 25(26, 28, 30).

Section E

Turn the row counter to 000.

Knit 5(6, 7, 10) rows without shaping. You are now going to increase the same number of stitches as you have just decreased. Use the method of picking up the heel of the end stitch on rows where the locks are at the right. Increase 1 stitch at the left on the next and every following alternate row 4 times in all. (Row Counter 013, 014, 015, 016). Now increase 1 stitch at the left on every row 12 times. The locks will now be at the right in all sizes. The total number of rows is 25(26, 28, 30).

Section F

Turn the row counter to 000.

As you will see from the diagram, the first 10(12, 12, 12) rows of this section are in dark grey. Knit the first row, and at the left cast on 40(44, 48, 52) stitches.

Next the shoulder shapings of Section C are worked in reverse. For the first size, knit 11 more rows, then increase 1 stitch at the left and knit 6 rows. Repeat the increasing every 6 rows until 8 stitches have been increased. Knit straight till the row counter reads 060.

For the other sizes knit (3, 3, 7) more rows, then increase 1 stitch at the left and knit 8 rows. Do this 8 times in all. Knit straight until the row counter reads 064(068, 072).

Section G

Set the row counter to 000.

When you have knitted this section you will be halfway round the jacket! It starts with a dark grey stripe and finishes halfway through the next one. The only shaping is a very slight curve at the neck edge, and this is the same for all sizes. Knit 1 row. At the left cast off 2 stitches and knit 2 rows. On the neck edge on the next and the following alternate row decrease 1 stitch. (4 stitches decreased). Knit until the row counter reads 035(038, 040, 042). These are the totals for this section. The locks are at the left for the smallest size, and at the right for the other sizes.

NOTE: The shaping of the garment is now reversed, working as follows.

Section G2

Set the row counter to 000.

Knit 29(32, 34, 36) rows without shaping. On the next row and the following alternate row increase 1 stitch at the neck edge. When 34(37, 39, 41) rows have been knitted, increase 2 stitches at the neck edge. Knit 1 more row making the total rows 035(038, 040, 042). The locks are at the right.

Section F2

Set the row counter to 000.

This section is exactly the same as section C, both in the order of stripes and of decreases, and of casting off for the armhole.

Section E2

Set the row counter to 000.

Knit this part exactly like section D.

Section D2

Set the row counter to 000.

This is the same as section E.

Section C2

Set the row counter to 000.

The casting on increasings and the stripes are the same as section F.

Section B2

Set the row counter to 000.

This is section B reversed as follows: The pushers are still outside the blocking rail. Bring them into operation by changing the locks to GX/BX. Make sure that all the pushers are in working position. Knit the first 2 rows of the section. They will be in dark grey yarn.

At the extreme left put 14(12, 10, 8) pushers into rest position and knit 2

rows. Now, still at the left, put 4 more pushers into rest position and knit 2 rows. Move 4 pushers to rest and knit 2 rows 13(14, 15, 16) times in all. The total number of rows knitted in this section is 030(032, 034, 036).

Section A2

Set the locks to GX/N and knit 2 rows right across the work.

Release on waste knitting.

SLEEVES (2 alike)

First knit the cuff, which turns back, using orange strippers and locks N/N for a ribbed edging. Push up 86(88, 90, 92) needles and arrange them for 1 x 1 ribbing. Make a tubular cast on, and then, using stitch size 3¼, knit 10 rows.

Transfer all the stitches to the BACK BED. Change to black strippers, locks N/GX and stitch size 6. Knit one complete row of stripes according to the size of the garment, starting with silver and the other contrast colours, and finishing with dark grey. The row counter will read 040(042, 044, 046).

Transfer all the stitches to the front bed and change the locks to GX/N. The rest of the sleeve is knitted in dark grey. Knit 28 rows straight. Then for all sizes, increase 1 stitch at each end of the next and following 8th rows 19(19, 20, 21) times in all. Knit straight until the row counter reads 160(166, 168, 170), 124(126, 130, 134) stitches.

Sleeve Head

Set row counter to 000. For all sizes cast off 6 stitches at the beginning of the next 2 rows, 4 stitches at the beginning of the 3rd and 4th rows, 3 stitches at the beginning of the 5th and 6th rows, and 1 stitch both ends of the next 6 rows. Then for the smallest size, decrease 1 stitch at both ends of the next row and the following alternate rows 23 times in all.

For the other three sizes the shapings are similar, so they are given together. Decrease 1 stitch at the beginning and end of the next and following alternate rows (11, 12, 12) times in all. Then decrease 1 stitch at both ends of the next row and every following 4th row (2, 2, 3) times in all, knitting to the end of the last group of 4 rows. Then decrease at both ends of the next and following alternate rows (10, 11, 11) times in all, finishing with the locks on the right.

For all sizes, cast off 2 stitches at the beginning of the next 4 rows, 4 stitches at the beginning of the following 2 rows, and 5 stitches at the

beginning of the next 2 rows. Cast off the remaining 14(16, 16, 18) stitches.

WAISTBAND

The waistband is knitted in stocking stitch using stitch size 6 and the dark grey yarn. Using waste yarn and the half tubular setting BX/BX with both left arrow keys pushed in, cast on 156(164, 170, 178) stitches on each bed. Knit a few rows of waste knitting and set the row counter to 000. Change to the main yarn and knit until the row counter reads 080(40 rows on each bed). Finish a few more rows of waste knitting and release from the machine.

COLLAR

Use the orange strippers and locks N/N. The collar is knitted in dark grey in 1 x 1 ribbing using stitch size 3¼.

Two lengths are required knitted over the whole width of the beds, and one length of 70 stitches.

Each piece is cast on using the tubular method, and then 66 rows are knitted.

All the stitches are transferred to the front bed and the machine is set for stocking stitch (GX/N – black strippers). Using stitch size 6, 1 row of stocking stitch is knitted, and then the work is released on several rows of waste knitting.

TO MAKE UP

Block and press the stocking stitch pieces lightly. Join the shoulder seams. Fold the waistband in half and press. Pin it round the bottom of the jacket. Back stitch through the loops. Turn in the underside and hem it down through the loops. Join up the ends.

Join up the seams of the collar pieces, taking care to keep the continuity of the rib, and working so that the purl stitches of the last row are on the RIGHT side. This is because the collar will be turning back in a roll.

Sew the collar neatly to the waistband and back neck, but graft it to the front edge. Double it over at the bottom and stitch the edges of the ribbing together along the bottom of the jacket to form a loose roll.

Join the sleeve seams and fix the turned up cuff with a stitch here and there. Set in the sleeves.

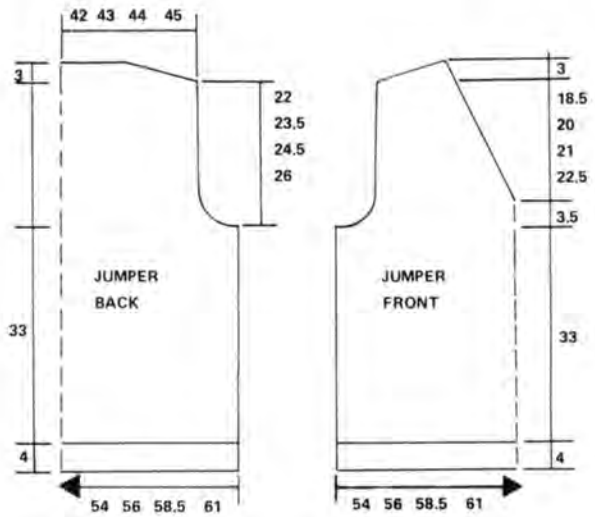
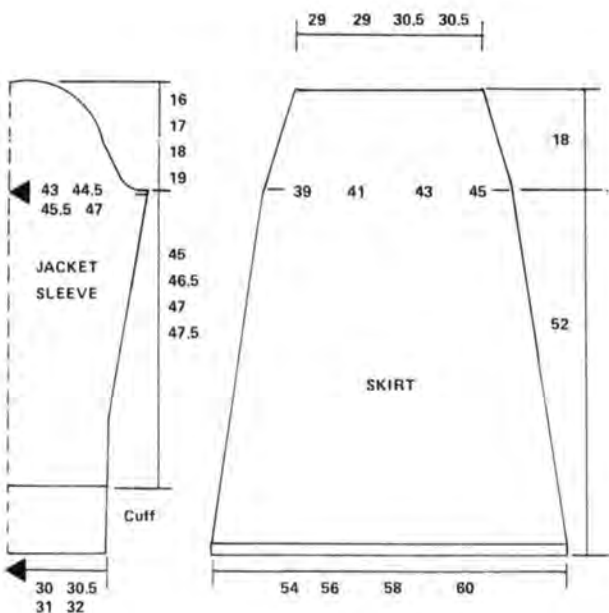
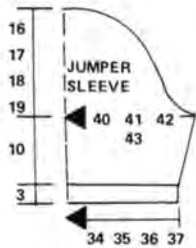
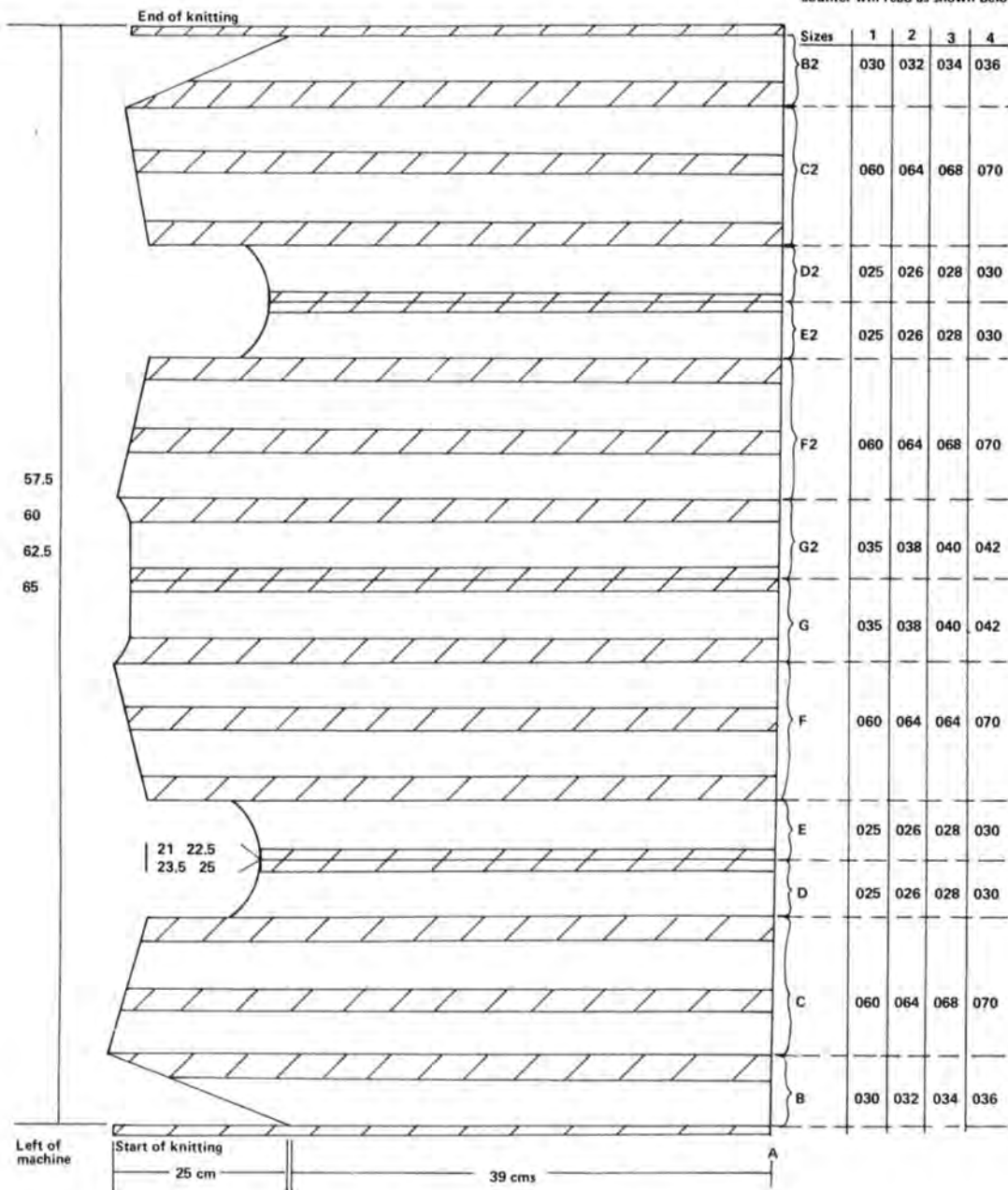
SKIRT

TENSION

Using dark grey yarn and stitch size 6, the measurements for stocking stitch were the same as the sleeves – 100 stitches measure 36 cms, and 100 rows measure 25 cms.

JACKET KNITTED SIDWAYS IN ONE PIECE

At the end of each section your row counter will read as shown below.



Skirt Pattern

The skirt is made in three panels, with a seam down the centre back.

Use the orange strippers and locks N/N. Make a tubular cast on for 1 x 1 ribbing over 150(156, 160, 166) needles. Knit 10 rows at stitch size 3½. Transfer all the stitches to the front bed, increase the stitch size to 6, and change to the black strippers. Lock setting GX/N.

The panels are decreased each side at regular intervals to the hip line, then more frequently to the waist. The decreases can be right on the edges, or they can be made by the fully-fashioned method – that is, 1 or more stitches in from the edge, using a multiple transfer tool to move them. To have just 1 straight line of stitches outside the decreasing, and make mattress stitching of the seams much easier, use the yellow tool. If you wish to make a feature of the shaping, and have 2 stitches outside, use the black tool. If you wish to decrease on the edge, and this is not really the best way, use the orange tool. Having said all that, it is a matter of personal preference – it is for you, the knitter, to decide.

The first decreasing is at each side immediately after the rib for the first two sizes only. The decreases for all sizes are every 10th row to 208 rows. There are now 108(114, 120, 126) stitches.

Continue to decrease on every following 5th(4th, 4th, 3rd and 4th alternately) rows until there are 80(80, 86, 86) stitches. The row counter will read 280.

The stitches are arranged for the waistband by transferring every 5th stitch to its adjacent needle. The stitch size is reduced to 5, and 20 rows are knitted. The work is released on waste knitting.

TO MAKE UP

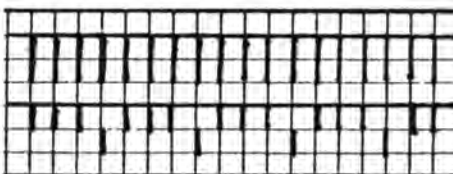
The three sections are blocked and pressed lightly. The seams are joined up, preferably for this kind of garment, by the use of mattress stitch. The waist band is hemmed to the inside, the waste yarn removed, and the elastic inserted.

SWEATER

TENSION

Using stitch size 6, the measurements obtained in the main stitch were 100 stitches, 40 cms, and 100 rows 19 cms. The stitch is a single bed tuck stitch. The lock setting is GX/FX, and

the needles and pushers are shown in the diagram below.



Sweater Pattern

BACK

Use the orange strippers and locks N/N. Make a tubular cast on for 1 x 1 ribbing over 136(140, 146, 152) needles arranged for 1 x 1 ribbing. Using stitch size 3½ knit 28 rows. Transfer all the stitches to the front bed. Change to black strippers, stitch size 6 and locks GX/FX. Set the row counter to 000, and knit in pattern until the row counter reads 176.

Armhole decreasing

Set the row counter to 000. At the beginning of the next 2 rows cast off 6(6, 7, 7) stitches. For all sizes, cast off 4 stitches at the beginning of the next 2 rows, then 2 stitches at the beginning of the following 2 rows.

On the largest size only

Cast off 2 stitches at the beginning of the next 2 rows. Then, for all sizes, decrease 1 stitch at each end of the next and following alternate rows 3(4, 5, 5) times in all. There are now 106(108, 110, 112) stitches. Knit straight until the row counter reads 116(124, 130, 136).

Shoulder Shaping

The shoulder shaping is worked by casting off groups of stitches over the next 14 rows. The groups for each side are: 4 4 4 4 4 4 for the first size, 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 for the second size, 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 for the third size and 5 5 4 4 4 4 for the fourth size. Cast off the 50 stitches which remain for the back neck.

FRONT

This is knitted in exactly the same way as the back to the beginning of the armhole decreasing. The work divides here for the V neck. The left side is placed on decker combs. On the right half the armhole is worked as for the back. At the same time, the work is decreased at the neck edge by 1 stitch every 3rd row, until there are 28(29, 30, 31) stitches. When the length is the same as the back 116(124, 130, 136) rows, the shoulder is shaped as for the back.

The stitches at the left are returned to the needles. The lock is at the right so that the pattern rows are knitted in the correct order. The shaping is the same as for the other half reversing the sides.

NECKBAND

Use orange strippers and locks N/N,

stitch size 3½. The neckband for the smallest size can be made in one piece, for the other sizes a centre back join is needed as well as the join at the mitred ends in the front.

First Size 102 cm

Make a tubular cast on for 1 x 1 rib over 154 needles. Twelve rows of ribbing will now be knitted, increasing at the ends to give a mitred front seam. At the beginning of each row increase 1 stitch on each bed by bringing another needle into working position. After 12 rows there will be 178 stitches.

*Transfer all the stitches to the front bed. Change to the black strippers and locks GX/N. Knit 2 rows at stitch size 6. Release on waste knitting.

All other sizes

Make a tubular cast on for 1 x 1 rib over (80, 84, 86) needles. During the following 12 rows of knitting, when the locks are at the right, increase 1 stitch on each bed at the right. There are now (92, 96, 98) stitches. Now follow the instructions for the first size from *. Make a second piece the same size, but this time increase at the left when the locks are at the left.

Join both pieces at the centre back, taking care to maintain the continuity of the rib. The knit side of the stocking stitch is the right side.

TO MAKE UP

Block and press the pieces lightly, except for the ribbing. Join the seams and set in the sleeves. Pin the neck band on to the opening, and sew it on, backstitching through the open loops. Mitre the point at the front, using mattress stitch.

TECHNICAL QUERIES

The best person to contact with a query concerning your knitting machine is the shop who sold it to you. If they can not help, ask them for the address of the Head Office of the company who imports the machine into your country and contact them. For U.K. readers these addresses are:

For Pfaff branded machines:
Pfaff (Britain) Ltd., Pfaff House, East Street, Leeds LS9 8EH.
Tel: (0532) 450645

For Passap branded machines:
Bogod Machine Co. Ltd., 50-52 Gt Sutton Street, London EC1V 0DJ
Tel: (01) 253-1198

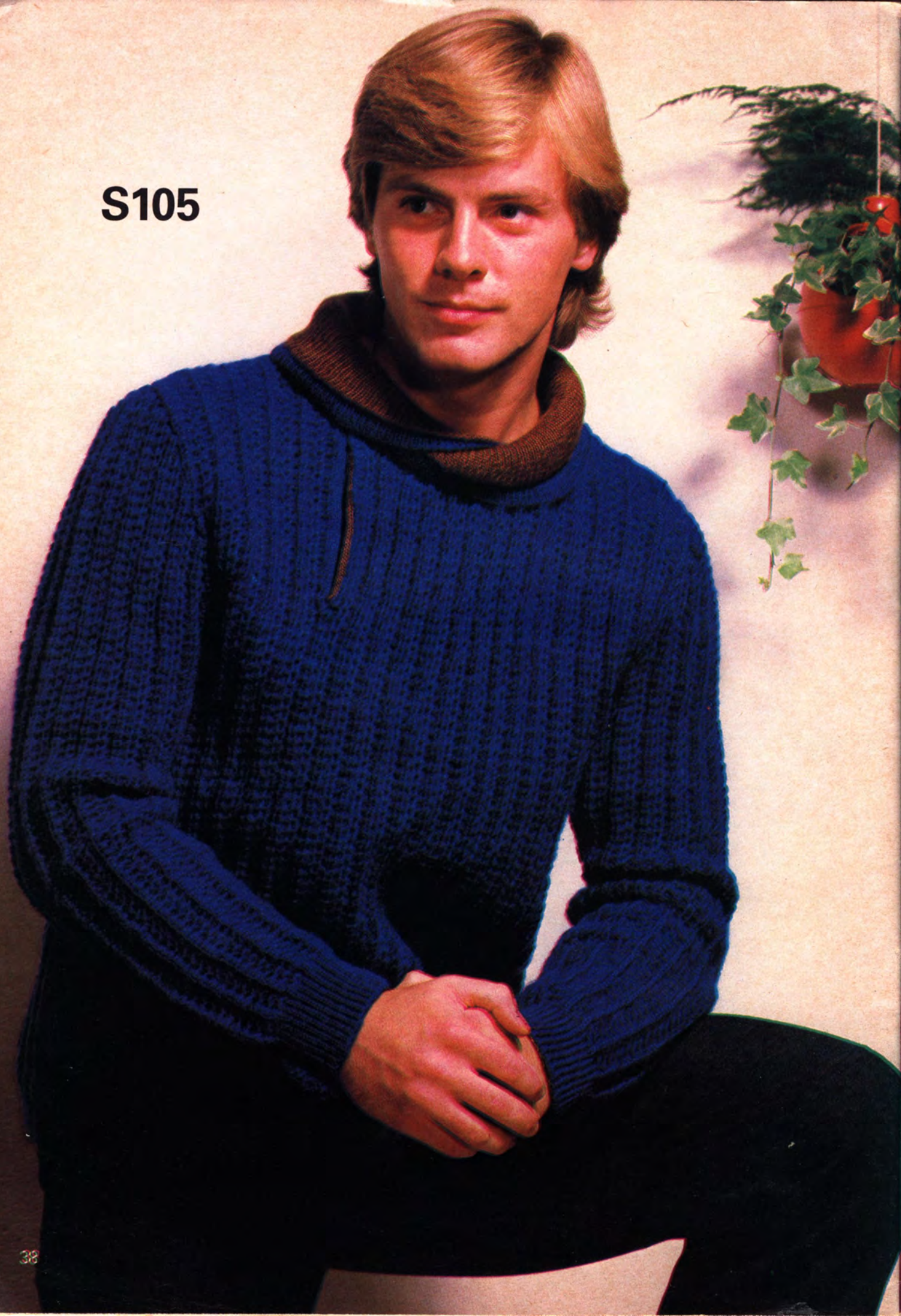
Please remember that we are happy to help you too, but we require a payment of 50p as a contribution towards the considerable costs and time involved in researching and trying out solutions to your problem.

Thank you
THE EDITOR

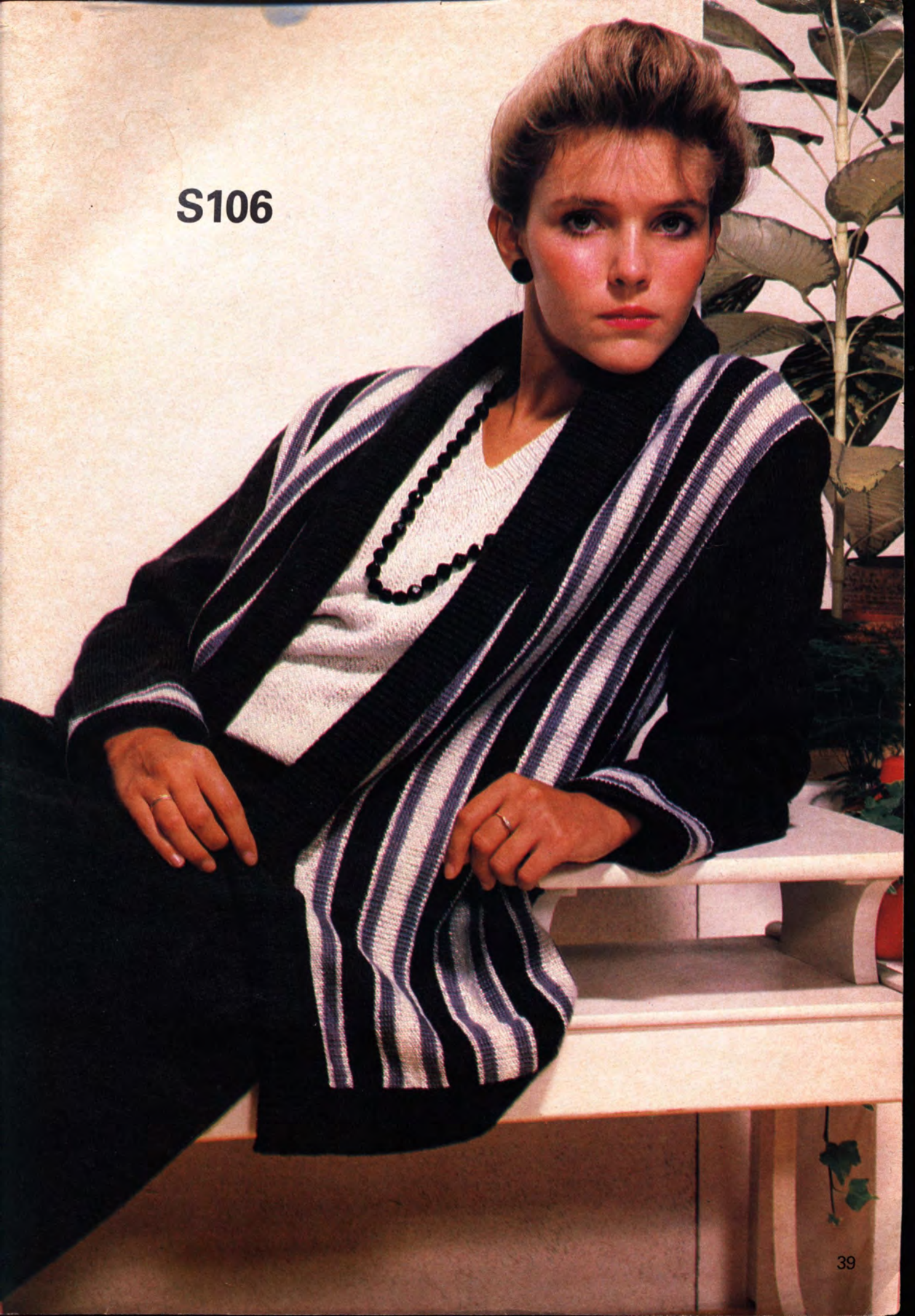
S104



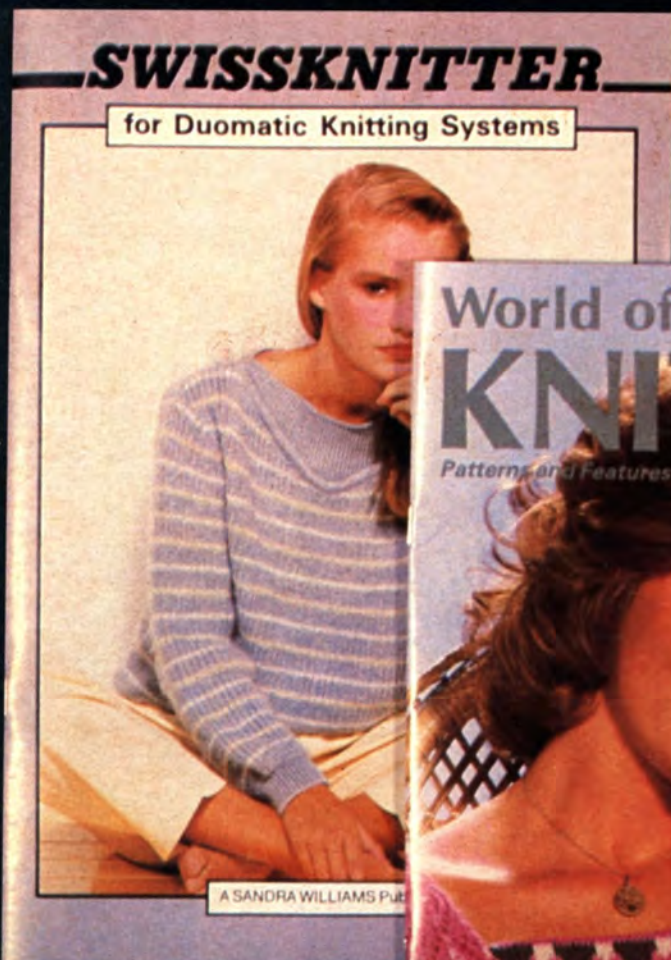
S105



S106



WE CARE FOR YOU



AND
ALL

MACHINE KNITTERS

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