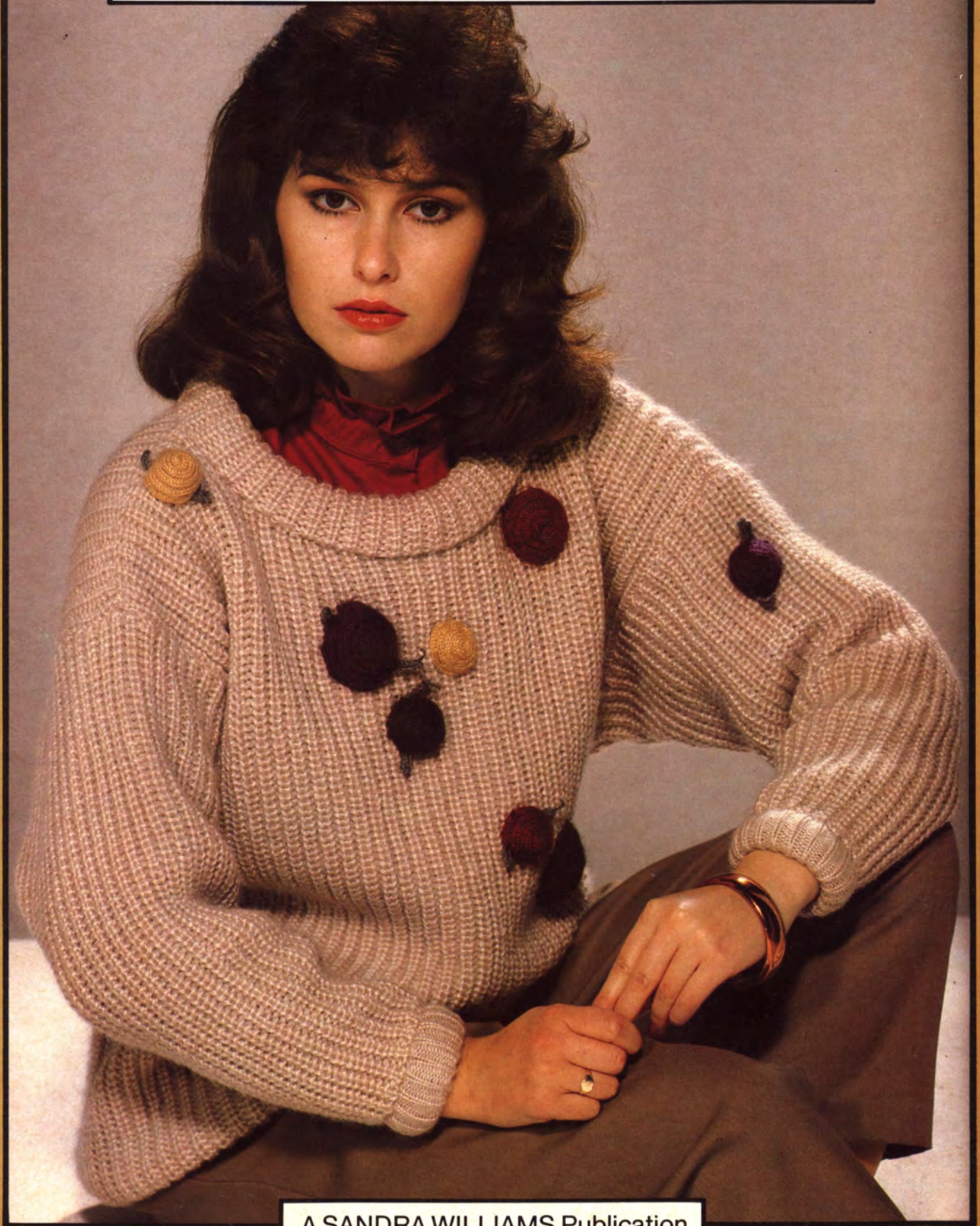


SWISSKNITTER

for Duomatic Knitting Systems



A SANDRA WILLIAMS Publication

No 2

S202a



S202b

S203



S204



SWISSKNITTER

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Dear Machine Knitter,

Have you ever knitted lengths of material and turned them into a garment by using your sewing machine? In this issue Carol Barnard tells you exactly how to do this. What's more, she made it sound so easy that I had a go, and found that even MY seams were straight!!!

Once again, we have six lovely designs for you, plus an extra — a very easy waistcoat pattern especially for beginners. Then there are some interesting and very attractive racking patterns in Carol's Stitch Shop.

Katy starts her Knit Chat column in this issue, too, and includes some of your tips and gives a few of her own. She's looking forward to hearing from you so please do drop her a line and remember that tips which you consider "old hat" may be entirely new to other fellow knitters.

As you will see from page 11, there will be a Southern Knitting Exhibition at Bristol in April and we'll be there so come along and tell us what *you* would like to see in future issues — we really welcome your suggestions and we love to meet you.

Just like failing to vote at an election when, in my opinion, you forfeit the right to criticise the winning party, so it is with magazines, if we fail to please you — and we don't want that!

I'm about to dash off to my knitting machine now to turn the lovely coat, featured on page 39, into a dressing-gown edged with satin. Wish me luck!

SANDRA WILLIAMS
PUBLISHER

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SWISSKNITTER

for Domestic Knitting Systems

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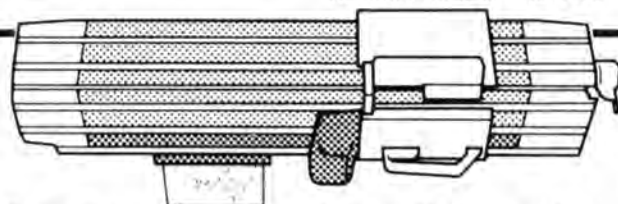
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Carol Barnard of Pfaff is Technical Consultant to SWISSKNITTER. She also contributes this regular feature on stitches she has developed or adapted specially for Duomatic knitting.

Racking Patterns

SAMPLE A

This stitch gives a lovely soft, springy fabric. It is completely reversible, and also has an attractively shaped hem line. It is a stitch for the Duomatic 80, since it requires the use of pushers on both beds. The yarn used in the sample is 3 ply, in two colours. The needles and pushers are arranged as shown in the Needle Diagram 1.

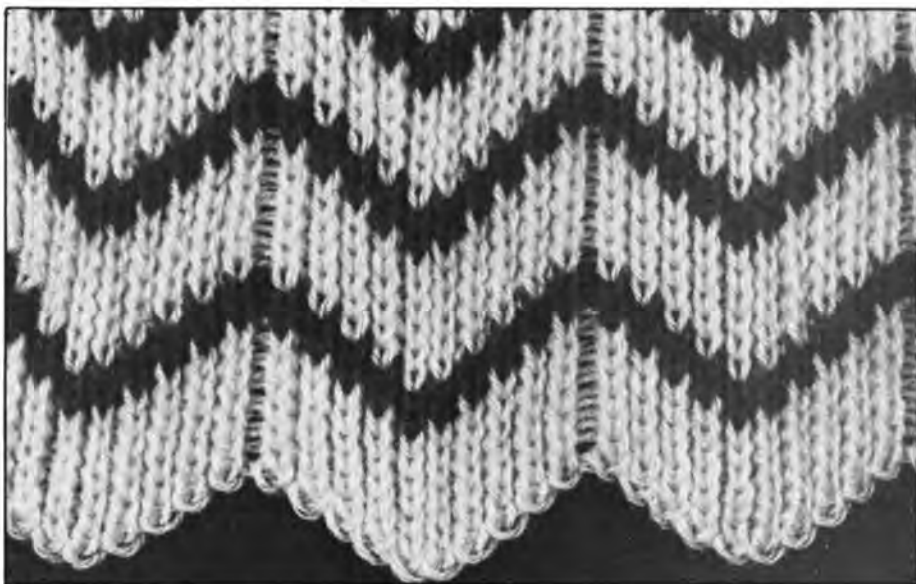
The handle is down, and the orange strippers are used. Cast on with racking. Change the lock setting to AX/AX with BOTH ARROW KEYS pushed in on BOTH BEDS. Rack the bed one complete turn to the left and knit one row. Rack the bed one complete turn to the right and knit one row.

This sequence of two rows is repeated for as long as required. It is very easy to remember. When you are going to knit to the LEFT you rack to the LEFT; when you are going to knit to the RIGHT you rack to the RIGHT.

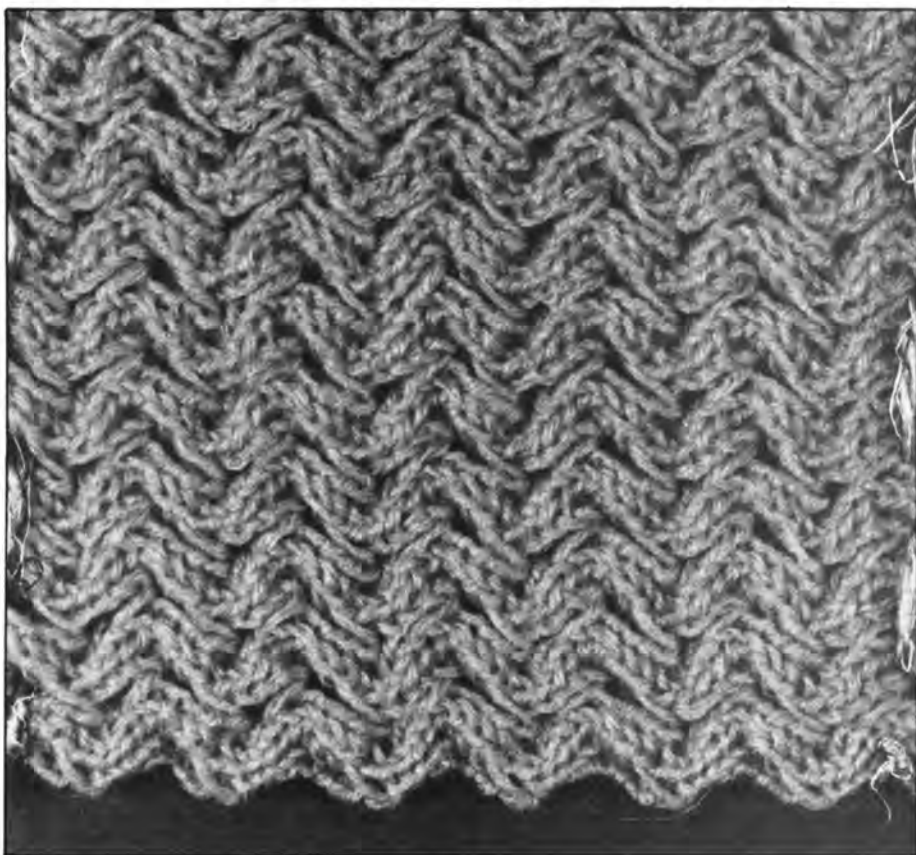
The colour changing sequence can be altered as you choose. One idea would be 10 rows of the main colour followed by 2 rows of the contrast colour, these 12 rows to be repeated. Or you could gradually reduce the number of rows of the main colour — for example, 10 rows of the main colour followed by 2 rows of contrast, then 8 rows of main and 2 rows of contrast, and so on, reducing the main colour by 2 rows each time. Of course, you can, if you wish, use more than two colours.

SAMPLE B

This stitch can be knitted on a Duomatic 80 or a Duomatic S, or even on the old P12 or P22 if there are still any around! It takes quite a lot of concentration, as there are more changes to make than in the first stitch,



(Above) Sample A — knitted using Diagram 1 (see page 10)



(Above) Sample B — knitted using Diagram 2 (see page 10)

but it really is worth the extra effort, as it gives such a beautiful texture. Writing out a chart of row numbers, racking and lock changing should help. The yarn used in the sample is 2 ply. The needles are arranged as shown in the Needle Diagram 2.

The handle is down, and the orange strippers are used. Cast on with rack-

ing. This can be done with the needles as shown in the diagram, or, if you prefer, all the needles can be used for the casting on. After the casting on you would then need to transfer alternate needles from the front bed to the back bed.

After casting on keep the lock

(continued on page 10)

Red Faces!

First issue nerves resulted in the omission of the sleeve instructions from page 36 of issue 1 (pattern No. S106). They are printed below with our apologies.

SLEEVE

Use the orange strippers and locks N/N. Make a tubular cast on over 86(90, 94, 98) needles for 1 x 1 rib. Using stitch size 3½ knit 12 rows. Set the Row Counter to 000. Transfer all stitches to the front bed. Change to the black strippers, locks GX/FX, stitch size 6. Set the pushers for the pattern. Knit in pattern increasing 1 stitch at both ends on the 6th and every following 6th row 7 times in all. Knit until the Row Counter reads 046. Set the Row Counter to 000. 100(104, 108, 112) stitches.

At the beginning of the next 2 rows cast off 5 stitches. At the beginning of the next and every alternate row decrease 1 stitch at both ends 10 times in all. Knit 3 rows. At the beginning of the next and every 4th row 3 times in all, decrease 1 stitch at both ends. Row

Counter reads 034.

At the beginning of the next and every alternate row 12(14, 16, 18) times in all, decrease 1 stitch at both ends. There are now 40 stitches (all sizes). The Row Counter reads 058(062, 066, 070). Decrease 1 stitch at both ends of the next 6 rows. Cast off the remaining 28 stitches. Row Counter reads 064(068, 072, 076).

NOTE: Remember to bring extra pushers into work during the increasing and to remove them to the blocking rail during the decreasing as required.

* * * * *

In Carol's Stitch Shop the last paragraph of the Sample B instructions should read:

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. Rack 1 full turn to the right. These 6 rows are repeated throughout.

The underlined copy was omitted on page 12, no doubt causing you to wonder how long you can continue to rack to the left only. Again our apologies and thank you to all those readers who contacted us.

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Langley Knitting Club, Berkshire.

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.

Contact:

Farnham Common Knitting Club, Buckinghamshire.

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.

Contact:

Bicester Knitting Club, Oxfordshire.

Mrs O Campbell, "Bizziknits", 60 North Street, Bicester, Oxon. 0869 - 253265.

Meeting place:

Methodist Church Hall, Sheep Street, Bicester, Oxon.

Time:

7.30 pm.

Sat. 23 Mar.

Contact:

Hobby Horse Knitting Convention, Cwmbran.

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

Meeting place:

Commodore Hotel, Cwmbran.

Time:

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Wed. 3 April

Contact:

Scunthorpe Knitting Club, Humberside.

Mrs G. Dalton, 125 Burringham Road, Scunthorpe.

Meeting place:

Sandfield House, Ashby High Street, Scunthorpe.

Time:

7 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.

Tues. 9 April

Contact:

Christchurch Knitting Club.

Mrs Bartlett, 4 Garsdale Close, Wimborne Road, Bear Cross, Bournemouth.

Meeting place:

Priory House.

Fri. 19 April

Contact:

Patcham Knitting Club, West Sussex.

Mrs A.J. Stephenson, 23 Brangwyn Crescent, Patcham, Brighton, Sussex.

Meeting place:

Patcham Community Centre, Ladies Mile Road, Patcham.

Time:

7.30 pm.

Thurs. 25 April

Contact:

Hastings Knitting Club, East Sussex.

Mrs Sylvia Stilton, "Stipperstones", Battle Hill, Battle. Battle 3398.

Meeting place:

St. Ethelburga's Hall, Bexhill Road, St. Leonards.

Time:

7.30 pm.

Wed 1 May

Contact:

Abbey Machine Knitting Club, Market

Harborough, Leics.

Mrs Brenda Digby. 0604 - 880853. St. John's Ambulance Hall, Abbey Street, Market Harborough.

Time:

9.30 am.

Thurs. 9 May

Contact:

Bridge House Knitting Club, Feltham, Greater London.

Mrs F. Goodman. 0895 - 443880.

Time:

7.30 - 9.30 pm.

Wed. 22 May

Contact:

Banbury Knitting Club, Oxon.

Mrs P. Booth. 0295 - 1189.



Letters

Katy's Knit Chat

This page is reserved for your problems, suggestions, hints and tips, so do please drop me a line when you have a moment to spare — letters from readers which are published win a year's free subscription to "Swissknitter". If you are wanting to send us a photograph do, please, remember that we can only use black and white prints. We have had some lovely letters from some of you welcoming SWISSKNITTER.

Mrs. Joyce Porter of Wrexham writes:

"Having just bought a Duomatic 80 secondhand, I was delighted to have the news that you were going to produce a magazine especially for Duomatic owners. I have subscribed to WORLD OF KNITTING for many years and to MACHINE KNITTING WORLD since its inception, and have gained much knowledge and inspiration from both, reading them from cover to cover as soon as they arrive, despite the dishes in the sink and the dust on the furniture!!"



Mrs Porter goes on to ask for patterns for large sizes, both for her husband and for herself. Betty, our Technical Editor, asks me to say that she sympathises with this point of view, (it echoes her own feelings exactly!)

and that, whenever it is possible, and the pattern is suitable, instructions will be given in a wide range of sizes. This has already been done in the first two issues, and it will continue to be our policy. Have you knitted the suit from Issue 1 yet, Mrs Porter — Pattern S106? And I am sure your husband would let you off some of the farm chores if you knitted him Pattern S105! There are some more patterns in wide-ranging sizes in this issue, too.

PATTERN SIZING

Just a general word here about pattern sizing. Sometimes you will find that we give a pattern in one size only. That isn't because our Technical Editor mislaid her calculator when she wrote out that pattern for you! It's nearly always because the garment in question is large. If a pattern is like this, and you want to know if it will fit you, have a look at the blocks of the pattern pieces. Add up the measurements given for the width, convert it to inches (10 cms = 4 inches) if you don't know your metric equivalent, (I always think we sound a bit smaller in inches!) and you will soon discover if it is suitable. The lovely red and grey Jacquard coat is an example of this kind of pattern, so is the Intarsia sweater.

Now to turn to a most interesting letter from Mr R.F. Brockhurst of London S.W.8.

Mr Brockhurst is a Senior Citizen, sharing his home with his daughter, and they are both very enthusiastic knitters with, as he puts it, a "stable" of knitting machines!

A year ago they added a Duomatic 80 to their collection, fitted with a motor. A successful piece of knitting from the Passap Baby Book (Page 11) is a shawl knitted in Yarnarama Pennine 4 ply. This takes about 400 grams and 20 minutes using the motor. Indeed, so successful has it been, that Mr Brockhurst has knitted ten shawls for

various friends. Thank you for telling us about it, other readers may like to try it out if they have this book.

It seems from Mr Brockhurst's letter that there is a great need for patterns for babies and children. Betty asks me to say that she will make most of the 'Beginners' patterns for the young age group. We hope that will help some of you who specialise in knitting garments for children.



Lastly, from Mr Brockhurst's letter there is a tip for new Duomatic owners — those still at the stage of looking at the instruction book every time they cast on or cast off, or carry out the various other routine operations. He suggests that you copy those pages of your instruction book, stick the paper on to a piece of card, put it into a plastic sleeve, and then hang it on the yarn mast. What a splendid idea — you will soon know it by heart, and be able to discard it!

Mrs Sue Rowntree of Wimborne has written to me about tension pieces. She says, *"It is difficult to measure tension pieces in double bed knitting. Some of the stitches are very elastic, but they do not always recover their shape."*

STITCH SIZES

I am going to turn this one round, and deal with the last sentence first. If a piece of double bed knitting which is VERY elastic does not recover its shape, this probably means that it was knitted on too large a stitch size. Try another piece using a smaller size. In fact you may have to try several sizes before you get it right.

Most experienced knitters will have an idea, from the needle setting, the type of pattern, and the feel of the yarn, what stitch size to try. Even so, it is not until the work is off the machine that you can really tell, by the look of and feel of the fabric, whether you are using the correct size.

If you are quite unsure where to start look at the chart of approximate settings in your instruction book, and use them as a guide. Then test out your yarn

(continued on page 10)

and pattern, starting at the lowest size suggested and knitting about 2 inches. Mark the edges with a small length of contrast yarn, turn up the stitch size by $\frac{1}{4}$ and knit the same number of rows again. Mark again and repeat another $\frac{1}{4}$ higher, and so on over the suggested range. When this knitting is taken off the machine, it will soon be clear which size to use: that strip of fabric will look and feel right, and will keep its elasticity — unless it gets pressed to death! But I'm sure none of you would ever do that!



Of course, after all that, you still have to knit a full size tension piece. It all takes time, but it makes the world of difference to that finished garment. When you measure a double bed piece the essential thing to remember when you block it out, is that you must stretch it as much, or as little, as you wish to see it stretched when it is being worn. Use a great many pins when you block it.

Now for a very useful tip from Mrs B.J. Abbott of Colchester. She suggests that, "When working a pattern, if it becomes necessary to leave the machine, always stop with the carriage at the left".

STOP AND CHECK

Yes, indeed, putting that into practice has saved the day for many of us. We KNOW we cannot have changed colour at the left, so we do not need to stop and check!

Another little tip along the same lines. If you are in the middle of a series of increases or decreases, just let the 'phone ring till you arrive at the next shaping row — that probably will not take very long — then put the transfer tool on top of the locks to remind you that you have to use it when you start again. And if you are racking, make that turn of the handle before you stop knitting. If you adopt these aids to

memory, you will have no need to worry, or to check the arrow guide.



Mrs Mary Gilfillan who lives at Limavady in County Derry makes good use of Blue Tac. She tells us,

"Stick a small piece of Blue Tac on to the front lock to hold the double-ended bodkin, for this little tool so easily gets lost. I have also stuck a tiny piece on the front of the tension mast to hold the end of the tool, and a larger piece to the side of the mast to hold a length of candle. This is working really well — my wool is always well waxed."

There is a good collection of tips for you, and I will add another one concerning the waxing of yarn. Some of my older cones of yarn have dried out due to the central heating. Several days before I am going to use old stock, I put

each cone into a plastic bag, spray inside the bag with spray wax, and close it up tightly.

I have enjoyed reading your letters. There are a lot I have not dealt with, too. Thank you all for writing, and if I have not yet answered your particular query, I shall hope to do so in a future issue. Do keep on sending us your tips, as well as your queries: Knitters are so good at sharing knowledge, and we all know that as long as we knit we go on learning new methods and new ideas. Till next time then! Keep knitting!

Katy

Why not share your ideas and tips on Duomatic knitting with other readers. Send them to the publishing address on page 5, and all those printed will win a year's free subscription to SWISSKNITTER.

RACKING PATTERNS (continued from page 7)

setting on N/N and knit 1 row. ***Rack the bed 1 full turn to the right, and, with lock setting N/N, knit 1 row. Change the lock setting to N/AX and knit 4 rows. Rack the bed 1 full turn to the left, change the lock setting to N/N and knit 1 row. Again rack the bed 1 full turn to the left, and, with the lock setting still N/N, knit 1 row. Change the lock setting to N/AX and knit 4 rows. Rack the bed 1 full turn to the right, change the lock setting to N/N and knit 1 row. ***

Repeat this 12 row sequence.

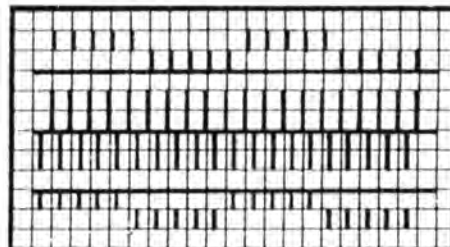
In the photograph the stitch is shown in the sideways knitted position, with the casting on on the left. You can turn the picture round to see the up and down effect. The side edges are most attractive. The lovely crinkly finish is ideal for the fronts of jackets if used lengthwise or for hem lines if used sideways.

Both these stitches produce beautiful knitted fabrics. They can be used for all kinds of garments, for example, jackets, waistcoats, long coats. The first stitch can be made into a skirt by just knitting two pieces to the

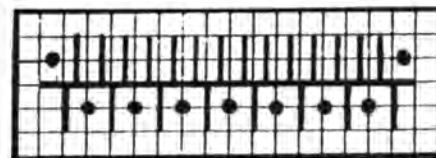
required length, and allowing the chevron effect to create a hem line automatically.

The great advantage and beauty of stitches like these is that you can use fine yarns, and still produce lovely thick, crunchy fabrics which will be light to wear and not too expensive to knit.

Needle Diagram 1



Needle Diagram 2



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Making Up On The Sewing Machine

Because I was a dressmaker *before* I became a machine knitter, (I am a comparatively new knitter of only five years' experience, albeit full time!), I tend to use my dressmaking skills in my knitting wherever possible. The sewing machine is a useful item to have near the knitting machine, along with all the other necessary paraphernalia, iron, pressing board, tape measures, and in my case, my stereo! (It certainly helps me to concentrate to have my favourite sounds soothing my frayed nerves, as I wrestle with another "creation"!)

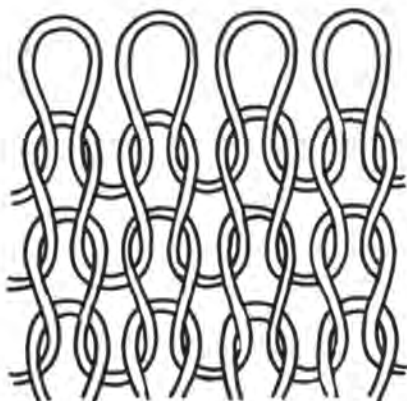
There are two main advantages in using the sewing machine to sew up knitted garments; the first, of course, is speed. I think my interest in machine knitting really began when I realised how quickly the fabric was produced but thought it defeated the object when the sewing up by hand took twice as long! The second advantage is that it can look so professional when a machine knitted garment is completed by machine.

CUT AND SEW

Everybody has, at some time, seen beautifully knitted garments badly put together by hand, but how many people object to similar knitwear bought from chain stores and obviously finished by machine? The shop-bought knitwear is, of course, mainly worked in large pieces of knitted fabric, which is then cut into shapes ready to be overlocked by special machines. The cut-and-sew method, as this is called, is made simpler with the aid of an overlocking machine, but it is possible to imitate this by using the overlock and zig-zag stitches in the modern sewing machine.

Cut-and-sew is not the only method of making up which involves the sewing machine; pre-shaped pieces of knitting can also be sewn using quite basic machine stitches. Practise both methods by knitting a straight length to cut out a neck shape and shaped pieces, perhaps using a child's pattern. Whatever yarn or stitch you have used to produce your knitted sample, it is in fact a piece of knitted fabric and must be treated according to its fibre content and behaviour.

Diagram 1

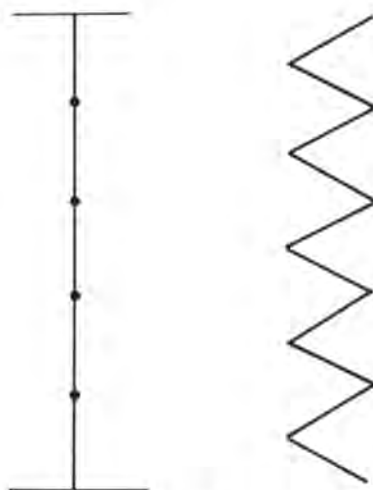


Knitted fabric, because of its construction, (one continuous looped length of yarn), has a tendency to stretch and become wavy when sewn on the machine — however, there are various ways of overcoming this.

Firstly, there is the type of stitch used. If you stitch a piece of knitting with a straight machine stitch, the fabric waves or puckers. The reason for this is that the stitch goes right through the centre of the loops and the fabric gets pushed away from

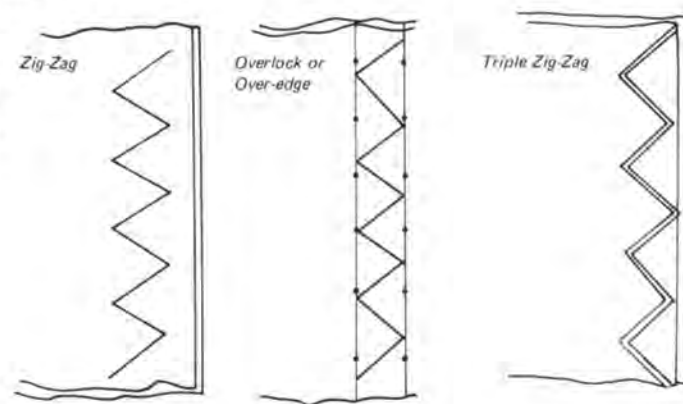
the centre line. If, however, you use the same length stitch but set the dial to a zig-zag, the thread is distributed across from side to side and the fabric will stay flat.

Diagram 2



As you can see from Diagram 2 the length of thread in the zig-zag stitch is double the length of the thread in straight machining, using the same length stitch, and therefore allows for stretch. Most machines have a zig-zag stitch, but many also have special stitches for jersey or knitted fabrics, so a variety can be used according to the nature of the seam.

Diagram 3



Zig-Zag — used for straight seams or over-edges on fine knits. Width and Length of stitch: 1 - 2.

Overlock or Over-edge — used for stitching seams and straightening edges at the same time. This usually has a straight stitch also, to reinforce the stitching line.

Triple Zig-Zag — a zig-zag which is stitched in reverse also, and makes a very strong elastic seam. Good for heavier weight knits.

Secondly, there is the choice of foot. As well as the variety of stitches, most machines have a wide selection of feet which are used for specific purposes. The ordinary foot will do for this type of work, but some of the other feet are very useful. The cording, piping, or channel slot feet are clever feet because they allow

(continued on page 17)

It's So Easy

says Betty Bailey



It is all too easy, when beginners first sit down at their lovely new machines, for them to make a vast collection of little pieces of knitting — and nothing else! Not a garment in sight! Very depressing! In my view, and born of the experience gained from teaching dozens of beginners, this is the surest way to packing up a knitting machine before the knitter really gets going.

I have therefore devised a course, geared entirely to the Duomatic knitting machines, in which a garment, or another article, is produced whilst lessons are learned.

In each "lesson" certain knitting techniques will be taught because they are part of the garment being knitted. Subsequent patterns will build upon knowledge already gained. The aim will always be to make a completed piece of knitting successfully, and to sew it up beautifully. Machine knitting is a craft which embodies a number of other skills. The aim must always be perfection, even in the

very simplest of projects.

We want you to feel that I am there with you, helping you to knit that garment!

LADY'S SLEEVELESS WAISTCOAT

To fit a 81(86, 91, 102, 107) cm, 32(34, 36, 38, 40) inch bust.

MATERIALS

Approximately 200-280 grams 4 ply acrylic, and about 20 grams of a contrasting colour. A clip as used on Norwegian jackets.

TENSION

100 stitches measures 26 cm; 100 rows measures 13 cm, knitting Fisherman's rib, and using stitch size 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.

That is our main stitch, and we shall shortly make a tension piece. This is absolutely essential before knitting any garment.

The other stitch is Knit/knit, which is a close form of 1 by 1 ribbing, using all the needles.

Both these stitches can be knitted using alternate needles on both beds, or on all the needles.

For this garment we are using the close form of both, starting with a welt of Knit/knit and then changing the setting of the locks so that the knitting becomes Fisherman's Rib.

TENSION PIECES

First, one for Knit/knit.

We are going to select 50 needles on each bed to knit both our tension pieces. There will be no empty needles between the ones we are going to use, because we are knitting the close form of the stitches.

In learning to knit these "Beginners' garments" I want to be quite sure that you understand why we do the various things. Understanding one's machine goes a long way towards becoming an expert knitter.

So, turn your racking handle until the two arrows on the left end of the beds are opposite to each other. When they are every needle on the back bed will be opposite to a needle on the front bed, and the handle will be in the UP position.

Now, select 50 needles on the front bed, and the 50 which are opposite to them on the back bed. You will see that, if we were to try to knit with them in that position, we should do some damage to some of them. They cannot move up across the space between the beds because they are on a collision course. So, turn the racking handle towards the right and into the DOWN position, and while you do this watch the back bed. You will see that it has moved in the direction of the handle. The needles are no longer opposite to each other — there is now a gap between each pair of needles into which the opposite needle can move as it knits.

Two other things you should notice. There is a metal pointer just above the racking handle. This is now above the arrow which points to the right, showing that it was to the right that we last turned the racking handle. If you also look at the printed scale at the left of the beds you will see that the arrow on the back bed now points to "O". If you turn another half turn to the right, to the next UP position, it points halfway between "O" and "1", and the needles are back on collision course. If you turn it, still to the right, to the next DOWN position, the needles are again in a knitting position.

Every time the handle is DOWN, the needles are brought into a knitting position, but, if you rack to the figure 3 on the right you will have your needles in this position, and though the end ones on each bed will knit, they will not be able to knit in rib, because they have no opposite bed needles to make the "1 plain, 1 purl formation".

Therefore, turn the racking handle back to the left until there is ONE needle on the front bed to the left of the back bed needles. Since you started with an equal number on each bed, there is ONE at the back to the right of the front bed needles. The arrow is back to O, and the handle is DOWN. This is the correct position for the knitting we are about to do. The "Needle Rule" says that the left end needle should be on the front bed, and the right end needle on the back bed.

We are going to cast on using the first method given in the instruction book — Cast on with racking (Page 19).

Having threaded the yarn, we set the row counter to 0, the locks to N/N, and the stitch size on both locks to 3¾. There are two things to note here. Often in patterns, you will see the setting for the locks written

$\frac{N}{N}$ This refers to $\frac{\text{BACK LOCK}}{\text{FRONT LOCK}}$

N/N refers to BACK LOCK/FRONT LOCK — The same thing, written differently. In this instance, both lock settings are the same, but this is not always so, and it is therefore very important to know which setting belongs to which lock. (Perhaps "B" before "F" alphabetically, so "BACK" before "FRONT" will help)

The second thing is the stitch size. For this cast on it is the size at which we are

going to knit the stitch.

So now we can begin! The locks are at the right. Turn the racking handle one complete turn to the left — the handle is again in the DOWN position. Because the back bed has moved one whole position to the left the end needle at the left is now a back bed one. Notice the position of the metal pointer, and where the arrow is pointing to on the stitch scale.

Knit 1 row. Now rack 1 complete turn to the right. The beds are back to where they were before we started. Knit 1 more row. You have cast on. Set the row counter to 000. Knit 50 rows.

Thread some waste yarn of about the same thickness into the second feeder, change colour, and knit about 6 rows in the waste yarn. Put the yarn out of action by returning it to the colour changer, and run the empty locks across the beds so that the work is released from the machine. Let it rest for an hour.

Meanwhile, we can make a tension piece in Fisherman's Rib. To do this, we are going to start by casting on in the same way, but this time using waste yarn. You will see why later — there are two reasons. Cast on exactly as you did before, and knit 10 rows of waste knitting.

Now the locks must be changed for Fisherman's Rib. Move the stitch selector dial (the one with letters round it) till it points to "E", and the lever from "N" to "X". Do this on both locks. There is a list of lock positions on the top of the back lock to remind you. We shall be dealing with them all in turn.

You will quickly find that you must deal with lock-changing in that order. It is impossible to move the dial once the lever is set to "X".

Change to the main yarn, and knit 1 row, and then stop if you have not knitted this stitch before. I want you to see the effect of changing the locks. The back bed needles have knitted in the normal manner, but the front bed needles have not. Instead the yarn has simply made an extra loop on each needle, on top of the original stitch. If you now knit the second row, you will see that these two operations have now reversed — the back bed needles now have a stitch and a loop, and the front bed needles have knitted their stitches

and loops off together, and now have stitches only.

This process of collecting a loop of yarn instead of using it to knit the stitch is called "Tuck Stitch". On the EX/EX lock setting it is quite automatic. All the front bed needles tuck when the locks are moved to the left, and all the back bed needles tuck when they are moved to the right. Later on you will make a garment in which only selected needles tuck.

When you have knitted 50 rows, change to the waste yarn, and knit 10 rows. Now you have an opportunity to practise casting off. (If you already know how to cast off this way, release the work from the machine as you did before, and skip this next bit). The locks will be at the right, and you change the setting back to N/N, and double the stitch size to 7½. Whenever the locks are set on N the effect of the letters on the selector dial is cancelled, so the machine will now knit on both beds every row. You only knit 1 row for this cast off, and with the large stitch size, they are large stitches. After knitting the row, lower the front bed. Taking the yellow tool, and using the latch end, lift the last stitch on the right off the back bed and on to the tool. Letting that stitch slide back behind the latch, you lift the last one on the front bed into the hook of the tool and pull it slightly, so that the first stitch knits off over the second. You repeat this process all along the row, taking the next stitch from the back bed, and then the front, and so on. You may find it helpful, after you have cast off a few stitches, to pull a back bed needle right forward, and hook the work on to it to hold it firm.

When you get right to the end, you break off the yarn, and pull it through the last loop.

If you are left handed you may find it easier to knit an extra row at the ordinary stitch size, so that the row knitted at 7½ is from left to right. This means that you can start the casting off from the left of the machine.

When the second tension piece has rested for an hour, so that the yarn can regain its true length, having been stretched across the machine, compare it with the piece of Knit/knit. You will see that it is both wider, and shorter. That is the effect of tuck stitch. It is also the reason why we started the Fisher-

(continued on page 16)

man's Rib piece with quite a lot of waste knitting. It is correct to start tension pieces with waste, but usually only a few rows. It is easier to be accurate in measuring the length if there is no cast on edge to the main yarn knitting. With tuck stitch, with its widening effect, we must either do a large piece of waste, or knit the waste, too, in the pattern. This time, I chose the extra waste because I wanted you to see how the Knit/knit, being so much narrower, is going to make a very effective welt for the main knitting in Fisherman's Rib.

Measure the width and the length of the second sample, and the length of the first. Since this is not a close-fitting garment, if the measurements, when you have doubled them all so that they apply to 100 stitches and 100 rows, are about the same as mine, you can use my figures.

If they are very different, then use the tables in your instruction book and the figures on Diagram 2 to find out how many rows and stitches you need. The stitches are found from the Fisherman's Rib sample, but you need a length measurement from both.

You have now practised everything you need to make this garment, so, here we go!

Knit two pieces alike, using the methods already described.

First cast on 84(90, 94, 98, 104, 110) stitches in Knit/knit setting of the needles. (Remember that the needle numbers mean that number on each bed, so the total needles are twice that). With locks set at N/N, and stitch size 3¼ knit 80(80, 86, 86, 90, 90) rows.

Change the setting of the locks to EX/EX and knit 462(476, 492, 506, 520, 534) rows in Fisherman's Rib.

Change the lock setting back to N/N, and knit the second welt in Knit/knit, working the same number of rows as at the beginning.

Change the stitch size to 7½ and knit 1 row. Cast off as in your tension piece. Knit the second piece.

MAKING UP

Before you start this, I suggest that you

Diagram 1

Needle formation for both stitches.

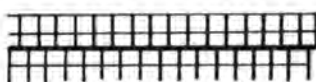


Diagram 2

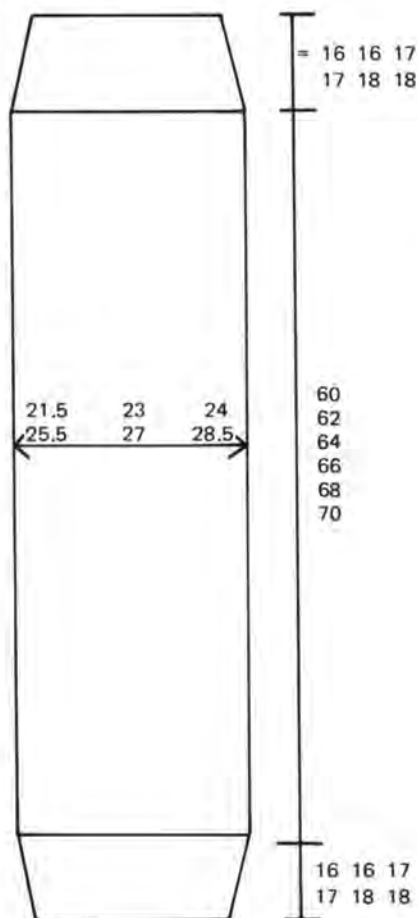
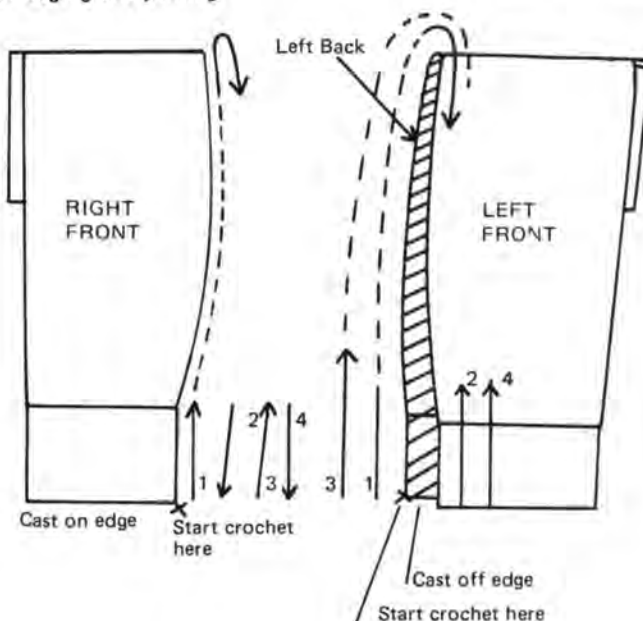


Diagram 3

Method of edging and joining



re-read the article "The Perfect Finish" in Issue 1. In it you will find help with sewing up in such a way that the rib, or, indeed any other stitch, seems to be continuous, not showing a seam. You could practise on your tension pieces. Each piece knitted is half a waistcoat. Fold it over in the middle of the long side. The only sewing is the two side seams. They are sewn up from the welt to about 16.5(18, 19, 20.5, 21.5, 22.5) cm from the fold. This is the armhole, and the length of opening can be altered to suit. Make sure that the two cast on edges are at the front of the waistcoat.

When the sewing is finished we need the contrast yarn, and we are going to crochet with it. If you cannot crochet, do get a simple instruction book and learn. Or, better still, find someone to show you. It is so useful as an enhancement of your knitwear.

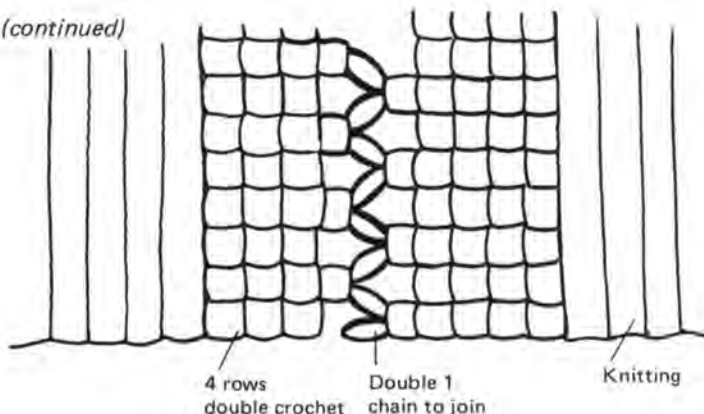
Start with the armholes. Hold the work with the right side facing you, and make a row of Double Crochet working right over the edge of the knitting. I found a 2.50 hook was the right size for pushing into the knitting, and a 3.00 to work with after the first row. When you have worked one row right round the armhole, turn the work, and make a second row, putting the hook right through the top of the stitches of the last row. There should be two threads of the stitch across the top of the hook when you have inserted it. Turn the work and make a third row, and turn it again and make a fourth. Now edge the other armhole. Sew up the little piece where you turned. There is quite a different effect if you do not turn

between the rows. The work also looks different if the last row is worked with the right side facing.

Now edge the two long pieces with 4 rows on each. First lay them side by side as they will be when joined. Start with the one on the right. Crochet the four rows of double crochet, working along from the cast on edge to the cast off edge with the armhole towards you; that is the right side of the work. As with the armholes, turn after each row, and finish off after the fourth row.

The left piece is started from the back, and worked in the same way. When the fourth row is complete, do not break off the yarn. It will be at the back waist edge of the left side of the garment, and in the right place for joining the two pieces together.

Diagram 3 (continued)



Start with 1 chain stitch. Then insert the hook from the right side into the end double crochet stitch on the other half garment, joining them together with 1 double crochet. Work 1 chain stitch, and, missing 1 double on the left side, insert the hook into the next stitch, and join with a double crochet. Continue in this way, joining across in a zig zag line

to about the same depth as an average Vee neck. Finish with 1 chain, 1 double crochet straight across.

Sew the fastening on to the front at the top of the welt, taking care to fasten it down so that the edge does not fold under.

MAKING UP ON THE SEWING MACHINE (continued from page 13)

pins to slide underneath without any problems. If you have a big problem with wavy seams, try putting the edges of the seams together with a long piece of wire. Use ordinary wire or buy a set of Binding Wires available from knitting machine dealers who stock Jones + Brother machines. Instead of pulling it out as you sew, leave it in until the end and then remove. This will help to prevent any "waviness". Some machines have special feet just for knitted fabrics; consult the sewing machine manual for details.

Lastly, you must choose the correct thread and needle. A polyester thread is the best type to use on knitted fabric, as it will stretch with the fabric. Choose a colour similar to the yarn and it will be invisible when worked. A COTTON thread should only be used when using wool or cotton yarn and the garment is to be pressed at a high temperature — the POLYESTER in this case would *melt*! It is not a good idea to use the knitting yarn as a thread to sew up on the machine, it tends not to be strong enough when put into tension and could cause problems.

EXPERIMENT ON A SAMPLE

The needle size should always be matched to the thread and not to the thickness of the fabric. Choosing too thick a thread for the needle and vice versa will give a poor stitch and only cause frustration! The average size needle is 80/12 which will match most of the polyester threads on the market, but if you have a very hard, thick, knitted fabric choose a size 90/14 or 100/16 and use a thicker buttonhole thread to match.

If you have done any dressmaking, you will probably have heard of ballpoint needles, which have a special rounded tip to help penetrate synthetic knitted fabrics. I do not find them necessary always on knitted fabrics, the size and the thread are more important. However, if you are using a shiny synthetic yarn they can be useful in preventing snags.

All this information will be only a guide as every knitted fabric varies to a certain extent, so of course the best advice is to try a sample first!

Try out different stitches on your sewing machine, and you may find one that works extremely well, even if it was not

designed specifically for knitted fabrics. Some thicker knits will need less pressure on the presser foot and the pressure may have to be adjusted accordingly. Again, consult the manual for instructions.

A SPECIAL TIP

One more tip for those very difficult knits, the ones that do not behave whatever you do! When you stitch the seam or edge with your overlock or zig-zag stitch, place a length of thread, doubled, underneath the foot and zig-zag over the thread from side to side (rather like couching!). Before putting the extra thread underneath, tie a large knot at the end underneath the foot and make sure you do not stitch through the threads! When you have finished the seam, no matter how wavy the fabric, you will be able to pull up the end of the thread and the bumps will disappear.

I hope I have encouraged some of you to try out these methods; remember it can save you a lot of time. The sewing machine can be used in many other ways to transform your plain knitted into exclusive 'designer wear', with just a little imagination, but that will keep for another time!

TECHNICAL QUERIES

The best person to contact with a query concerning your knitting machine is the shop who sold it to you. If they cannot 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
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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

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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.

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 photograph, all the better. We will publish your details, free of charge, in a future issue of "SWISSKNITTER".

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Lady's Snail Sweater — S201

Pictured on
Front Cover

SIZES

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

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 or Duomatic S

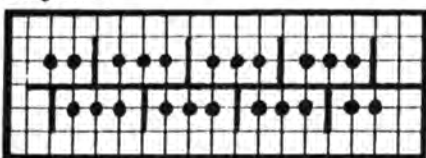
MATERIALS

We recommend that you use a soft industrial 2/30s acrylic for this garment. The yarn is used 5-fold to give the necessary thickness. You could try using 4 strands of the soft 2/30s and 1 strand of bright acrylic. This gives a slight sheen to the finished knitting. A very pleasant random effect can be obtained by using 5 different, or 5 toning colours. For the sweater you will need 750(850) grams if you knit it in one colour, or 150(170) grams of each colour if you choose to use five different colours. In addition you will need small amounts of contrasting colours for the snail shells, and a small amount of grey for the bodies.

TENSION

A tension piece knitted over the width of 100 front bed needles measured 28 cms in width. A depth of 100 rows measured 26 cms. The stitch was knitted according to the needle arrangement in Diagram 1, using 5 strands of yarn. The orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is EX/N. The stitch size is 7½.

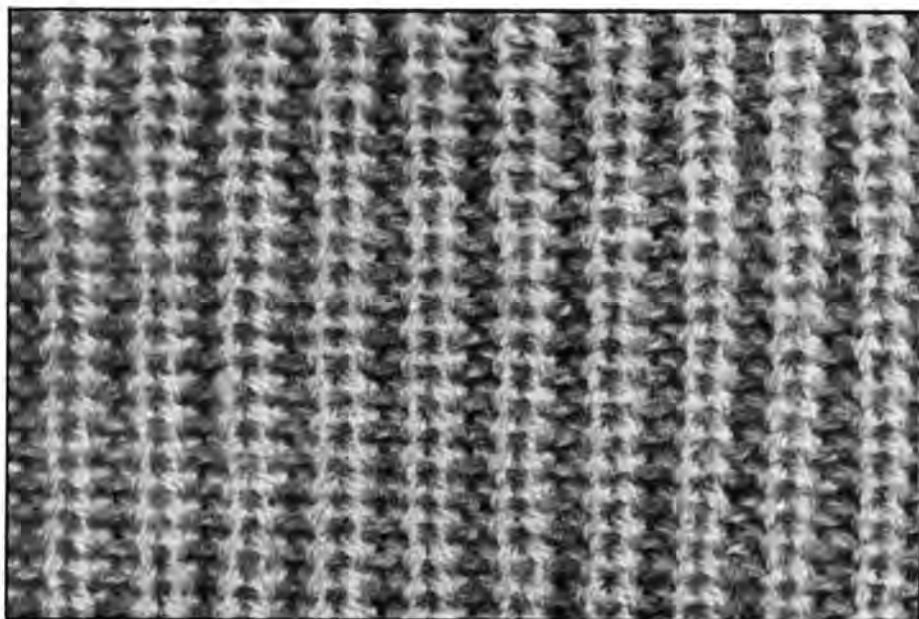
Diagram 1



NOTES

This is a very simple garment to knit, the only shaping being the decreasing at the front neck, and the increasing on the sleeves. As the yarn is used five-fold, and the main stitch is Half-fisherman's, or English rib, it is a very bulky garment. For this reason, it is knitted, as will already have been noted from the needle diagram, on only 2 needles out of every 4, arranged in the 1 x 1 setting.

The snails, which are optional, can be as numerous as each knitter wishes, knitted in any colour, and placed anywhere on the garment. Other forms of decoration, or none at all, may perhaps appeal to some knitters rather than the snails!!!



The pattern for this garment has been written using the casting off method for the shaping of the neck line. It is necessary, when casting off or decreasing over empty needles, to make an extra stitch on each empty needle, otherwise the cast off edge will be too tight.

This would be a very good pattern to use to try out the holding position method of shaping the neck. Since it is not possible to hold stitches using pushers on a bed where the lock is set for tuck stitch, all the back bed stitches on the left side of the neck will be transferred to the front bed. Pushers are then brought out of the blocking rail under all the front bed needles in working position. Those under the needles at the left are put into rest position, and those which you still wish to knit are put into working position. You will of course need to change the position of other pushers at the left as the shaping progresses.

TO KNIT

BACK

Over the width of 161(187) needles on the front bed arrange 81(89) needles on both beds in working position according to the needle diagram. The handle is up. The orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. Using the yarn 5-fold, make a tubular cast on for 1 x 1 rib. The stitch size for the welts is 5. Set the Row Counter to 000. Knit in rib until the Row Counter reads 026.

Set the Row Counter to 000. Change the lock setting to EX/N, and the stitch size to 7½. Knit until the Row Counter reads 284. Cast off loosely.

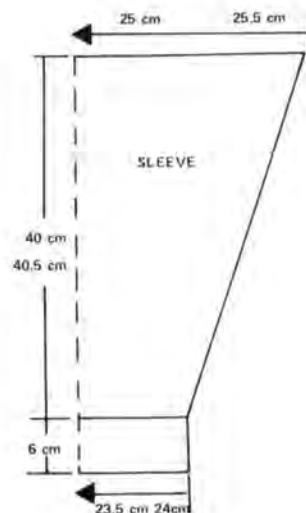
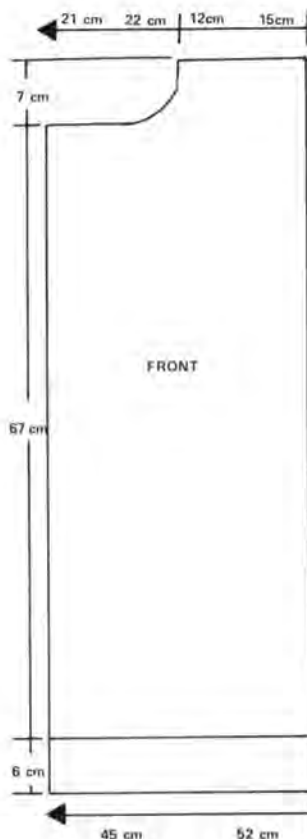
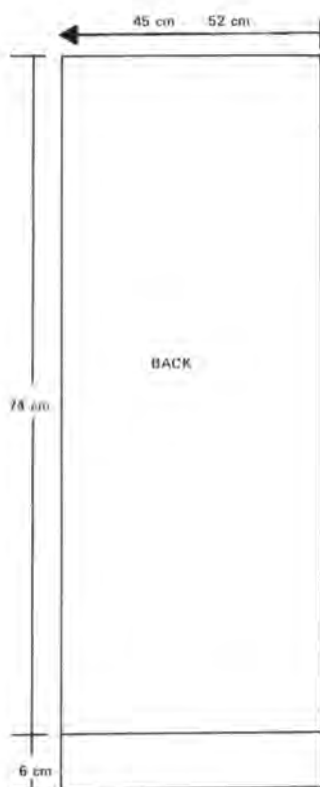
FRONT

Cast on and knit the welt as for the back. Change the lock setting and stitch size for the main stitch. Set the Row Counter to 000. Knit in the main stitch until the Row Counter reads 254.

Divide the work for the neck

Transfer stitches from the left end of the back bed to the front so that there are 44(49) stitches on alternate needles at the left of the front bed. These are made up of 21(23) stitches for the shoulder, 16(17) for the decreasing of that side of the neckline, and 7(9) stitches for the centre of the neck.

Knit 1 row. The locks will now be at the left. Transferring stitches from the back bed when necessary, cast off 4(5) stitches at the left. Knit 1 row. Continue decreasing in this manner on alternate rows, and always when the locks are at the left. The numbers of stitches to be decreased are now the same for both sizes. They are 3 stitches once, 2 stitches 3 times, and 1 stitch 3 times — that is a further 12 stitches. You have now decreased 16(17) stitches in all, and you have 21(23) stitches left, at the right. The Row Counter reads 272. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 284. Cast off the 21(23) stitches for the shoulder.



Rejoin the yarn, and cast off 7(9) stitches at the centre neck. Set the Row Counter to 254. Knit 2 rows. When the locks are at the right cast off, at the same side as the locks, 4(5) stitches, then, on alternate rows, 3 stitches once, 2 stitches 3 times, and 1 stitch 3 times. The Row Counter will read 272. Knit straight on the 21 (23) stitches for the shoulder until the Row Counter reads 284. Cast off.

NECKBAND

Begin with waste yarn. Push up 81 (89) needles to working position and arrange according to the diagram. The handle is up. The orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. Using stitch size 4 and waste yarn knit a few rows. Set the Row Counter to 000. Change to the main yarn, and, still with the lock setting N/N, knit 2 rows. Change the lock setting to EX/N and the stitch size to 7½. Knit until the Row Counter reads 042. Change the lock setting to N/N and the stitch size to 8. Knit 2 rows. The Row Counter reads 044. Knit a few rows in waste yarn and release from the machine.

SLEEVES (Knit 2 alike)

Over the width of 79(83) needles on the front bed arrange 40(42) needles on both beds in working position according to the needle diagram. Knit the welt as for the other pieces. Change the lock setting and stitch size for the main stitch. Set the Row Counter to 000.

On the 6th and every following 6th row 23 times in all increase 1 stitch at both ends of the work. There are now 86(88) stitches. The Row Counter reads 138. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 154(156). Cast off. Knit the other sleeve.

TO MAKE UP

Block out and press all pieces. Press very lightly. Leave to dry. Join the shoulders. Sew in the sleeves, matching the centres to the shoulder seams. Join the under arm and sleeve seams. Fold the wrist bands in half, filling them with acrylic wadding and hemming down on the inside. Attach the neckband to the outside neck edge, stitch by stitch, back stitching through the open loops, and remove the waste yarn. Fold the neckband to the inside, fill with acrylic wadding, then sew the open loops to the inside. Join the ends of the neckband.

TO KNIT THE SNAILS

Shells

Arrange 2 needles on the front bed and 3 on the back in the Knit/Knit position. The handle is down. The black strippers are used, and the lock setting is CX/CX. Using stitch size 6, knit in tubular knitting to the required length. Fasten off, leaving a length of yarn for sewing together and attaching the snail to the sweater. The yarn is used two-fold. Roll up the knitting and sew into coils. Fill them with acrylic wadding, and attach where desired.

Bodies

Using grey yarn, and the same tubular setting as for the shells, knit shorter lengths for the bodies. Pull both ends of the yarn through all the stitches. Tie a large knot about 1 cm from the end of the knitting, and cut off the spare yarn. This is the head end, and the knots represent the eyes! Fasten off the yarn at the beginning, making a point. Using a crochet hook, pull the bodies through under the shells.

YARNS USED IN THIS ISSUE

As explained on page 18 the yarns specified in the patterns are the nearest British equivalent. Further information and stockists are available direct from the companies listed below.

ATKINSON'S YARNS

Canal Street, South Wigston,
Leicester LE2 8PP.
(S205)

PHILDAR (UK) WOOLS

(Orsay Knitting Wools Limited)
4 Gambrel Road,
Westgate Industrial Estate,
Northampton NN5 5NF
(S204)

SILVERKNIT YARNS

Park Road, Calverton,
Nottingham NG14 6LL
(S206)

WENDY WOOLS

Carter & Parker Limited
Guiseley,
Leeds LS20 9PD, Yorks.
(S203)

Baby's Zip Carrying Bag

— S202A

Pictured on
page 2

SIZE

To fit a baby up to 1 year old.

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 and Duomatic S fitted with Deco unit.

MATERIALS

The British yarn suggested for this pattern is 2/30s acrylic used double stranded. The original used white as the main colour and blue as the contrast colour. The pattern requires approximately 180 grams of each colour. A zip measuring 50 cms is required.

TENSION

Using the Deco card punched according to the chart, and stitch size approximately 4¼, a tension piece knitted over 100 needles on the front bed measured 64 cms in width. A depth of 100 rows measured 11.5 cms.

Note: A tension piece half this width is sufficient, but 100 rows should be knitted.

NOTES

The orange strippers are used and the handle is down. A weight should be used at the right hand edge so that the floats do not tighten when the colours are changed.

The needle and pusher arrangements are according to the diagrams shown in the pattern for the Poncho, and are used as indicated in the pattern which follows.

The lock setting for the edging of the hood is N/AX, and the stitch size is 3. The lock setting for the main stitch is N/AX, and the Deco unit selector dial is set to 4.

Both the end needles are on the back bed.

TO KNIT

Arrange 161 needles on the back bed and 160 on the front bed in the Knit/Knit position. Set the Row Counter to 000. Using stitch size 3 and the main colour, and with the locks set to N/N, knit 7 rows. (The knitting does not start with a tubular cast on, just the zig zag row followed by Knit/Knit. This gives a softer edging for seaming.)

Attach the Deco Unit, and, starting with the card on No. 8 in the right hand window, knit 1 row. The Row Counter reads 008.

Set the Deco selector dial to 4, and change to the contrast colour. On the



front bed only bring 160 pushers out of the blocking rail, and arrange them according to Diagram 2. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Using stitch size 4¼, with the locks set to N/AX, knit 8 rows in the contrast colour.

Change to the main colour and knit 16 rows followed by 16 rows of contrast colour. This 32 row colour sequence forms the pattern, and continues until the Row Counter reads 424.

Change to the main colour. Change the stitch size to 3, and the locks to N/N, and knit 36 rows in Knit/Knit. The Row Counter now reads 460. Break off the yarn leaving a length of about half a metre. Thread all the stitches on to this piece of yarn, as you do so releasing them from the needles.

TO KNIT THE HOOD

Arrange 67 needles on the back bed and 66 on the front bed in the Knit/Knit position. On the front bed only bring 66 pushers out of the blocking rail, and arrange them alternately in working and rest position under the front bed needles as shown in Diagram 1. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Using the main colour and stitch size 3, and with the locks set to N/N, knit 1 row. Change the locks to N/AX and knit 5 rows. Change the locks to N/N and knit 1 row. Attach the Deco unit, and, starting with the card on No. 8 in the right hand

window, knit 1 row. The Row Counter reads 008.

Set the Deco selector dial to 4, and change to the contrast colour. Arrange the pushers according to Diagram 2. Set the Row Counter to 000. Using stitch size 4¼, with the locks set to N/AX, knit 8 rows in the contrast colour.

Change to the main colour and knit 16 rows followed by 16 rows of contrast colour. This 32 row colour sequence is continued until the Row Counter reads 152. This will be after 16 rows of the MAIN colour.

Continue knitting in the main colour. Change the stitch size to 3, and the locks to N/N, and knit 8 rows in Knit/Knit. The Row Counter reads 160. Break off the yarn leaving a spare length as before. Thread all the stitches on to it, releasing them from the needles.

TO MAKE UP

With right side of hood inside, fold it down the centre of the knitting. Seam it together on the row of pattern before the last section of Knit/Knit. Take care to keep the pattern level and not to show any of the main colour on the right side. Pull up the yarn of the threaded stitches and fasten off. This seam is at the back of the hood.

Draw up the threaded stitches of the main piece to the same size as the neck edge of the hood, and fasten off. Sew the neck edge of the hood to the neck edge of the main piece.

With the right side inside, fold the sides of the knitting over so that they meet in the middle. Make sure they are folded into exact quarters. Sew the lower edge taking care that the main yarn does not show on the right side.

Sew the zip to the two front edges.

BOOTEES

The bootees are started in exactly the same way as 202B, and are knitted according to the pattern to the end of row 46, during which the Deco unit is attached. This section of the pattern is from * to *.

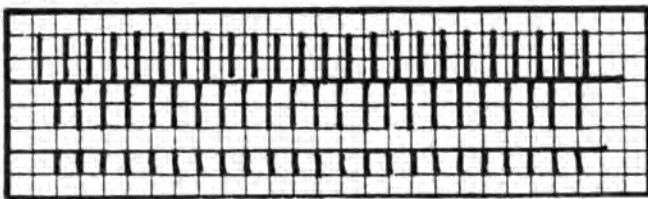
Then, set the Deco selector dial to 4, and change to the contrast colour.

Arrange the pushers according to Diagram 2. Set the Row Counter to 000.

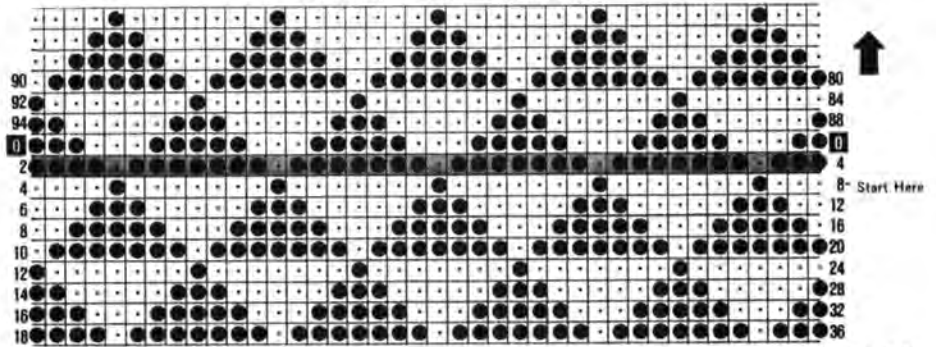
Using stitch size 4½, with the locks set to N/AX, knit 8 rows in the contrast colour. Change to the main colour and knit 16 rows, followed by 16 rows of contrast colour. The Row Counter reads 040.

Complete the bootees by knitting and making them up according to the pattern for the other pair working from ** to **.

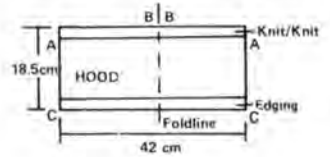
Diagram 2



PUNCHCARD FOR THE CARRYING BAG

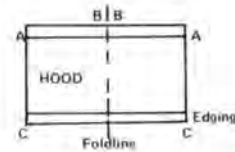
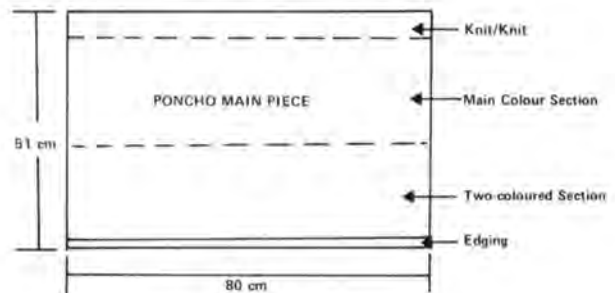
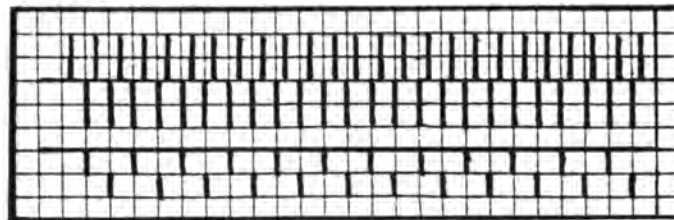


Continue punching these 16 rows for the length of the card.



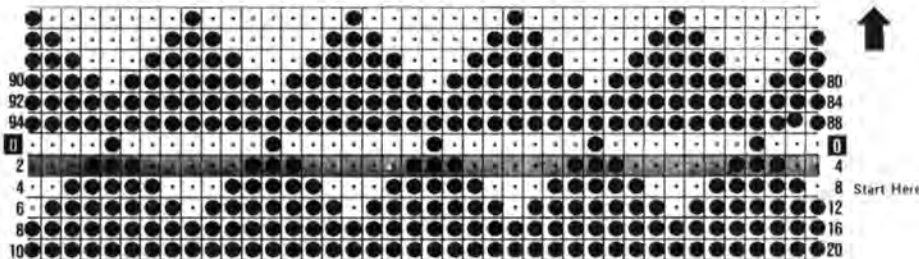
Seam AB to AB
C A C is the neck edge
C C is the front edging

Diagram 1

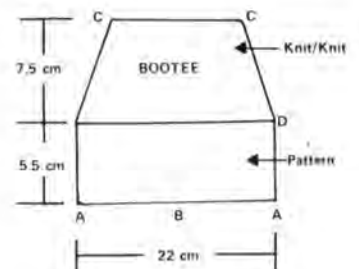


Seam AB to AB
C A C is the neck edge.
C C is the front edging

PUNCHCARD FOR THE PONCHO



Continue punching these 12 rows for the length of the card.



Fold A to A and seam AB.
Seam AC and sew down C on D.

Baby's Hooded Poncho and Booties

— S202B

Pictured on
page 2

SIZE

To fit a baby about 6 to 10 months old.

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 and Duomatic S fitted with Deco unit.

MATERIALS

As the original garment came from Switzerland we recommend using this British yarn, 2/30s acrylic used double stranded. The original used white as the main colour and blue as the contrast colour. The pattern requires approximately 200 grams of the main colour and 100 grams of the contrast.

TENSION

Using the Deco card punched according to the chart, and stitch size approximately $4\frac{1}{4}$, a tension piece knitted over 100 needles on the front bed measured 52 cms in width. A depth of 100 rows measured 13 cms.

Note: A tension piece half this width is sufficient, but 100 rows should be knitted.

NOTES

The orange strippers are used and the handle is down. A weight should be used at the right hand edge so that the floats do not tighten when the colours are changed.

The needle and pusher arrangement for the edging is shown in Diagram 1. (see page 22).

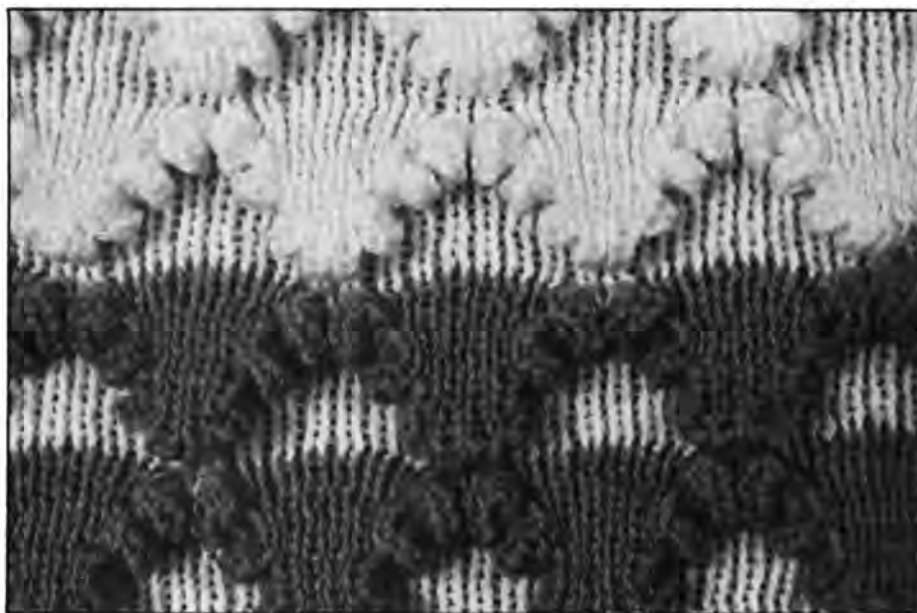
The lock setting for the edging is N/AX, and the stitch size is 3. The needle and pusher arrangement for the main stitch is shown in Diagram 2. (see page 22).

The lock setting for the main stitch is N/AX, and the Deco unit selector dial is set to 4.

It is important to note that both the end needles are on the back bed. This gives identical edges to the knitting.

TO KNIT

Arrange 153 needles on the back bed and 152 on the front bed in the Knit/Knit position. On the front bed only, bring 152 pushers out of the blocking rail, and arrange them alternately in working and rest position under the front bed needles as shown in Diagram 1.



Thread the main colour into Feeder 1 and the contrast colour into Feeder 2. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Using the main colour and stitch size 3, and with the locks set to N/N, knit 1 row. There are no tubular rows in this cast on, only the zig zag row. Change the locks to N/AX, and knit 5 rows. Change the locks to N/N and knit 1 row. Attach the Deco unit, and, starting with the card on No.8 in the right hand window, knit 1 row. The Row Counter reads 008.

Set the Deco selector dial to 4, and change to the contrast colour. Arrange the pushers according to Diagram 2. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Using stitch size $4\frac{1}{4}$, with the locks set to N/AX, knit 8 rows in the contrast colour.

Change to the main colour and knit 8 rows followed by 16 rows of contrast colour. This 24 row colour sequence forms the pattern, and continues until the Row Counter reads 104. Change to the main colour, and continue to knit in the same stitch pattern until the Row Counter reads 344. Continue knitting in the main colour. Change the stitch size to 3, and the locks to N/N, and knit 36 rows in Knit/Knit. The Row Counter reads 380.

Break off the yarn leaving a length of about half a metre. Thread all the stitches on to this piece of yarn, as you do so releasing them from the needles.

The double-ended bodkin is a useful tool for this operation.

TO KNIT THE HOOD

Arrange 67 needles on the back bed and 66 on the front bed in the Knit/Knit position. On the front bed only bring 66 pushers out of the blocking rail, and arrange them alternately in working and rest position under the front bed needles as shown in Diagram 1. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Using the main colour and stitch size 3, and with the locks set to N/N, knit 1 row. The edging and main stitch are the same as for the main piece of the garment. Change the locks to N/AX and knit 5 rows. Change the locks to N/N and knit 1 row. Attach the Deco unit and, starting with the card on No.8 in the right hand window, knit 1 row. The Row Counter reads 008.

Set the Deco selector dial to 4, and change to the contrast colour. Arrange the pushers according to Diagram 2. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Using stitch size $4\frac{1}{4}$, with the locks set to N/AX, knit 8 rows in the contrast colour.

Change to the main colour and knit 8 rows, followed by 16 rows of contrast colour. This 24 row colour sequence is continued until the Row Counter reads 152.

Continue knitting in the main colour. Change the stitch size to 3, and the locks to N/N, and knit 8 rows in Knit/Knit. The Row Counter now reads 160. Break off the yarn leaving a spare length as before. Thread all the stitches on to it, releasing them from the needles.

TO MAKE UP

With right side of the hood inside fold it so that the last rows of the knitting are brought together. Sew it together on the last row of contrast colour. Take care to keep the pattern level, and not to show the main colour on the right side. Pull up the yarn which was threaded through the stitches and fasten off. This seam is at the back of the hood. Draw up the threaded stitches of the main piece to the same size as the neck edge of the hood, and fasten off. Sew the hood and the poncho together.

CORD

Arrange 3 needles on the back bed and 2 on the front in the Knit/Knit position. Using the main colour and stitch size 3, and with the locks set to N/N, knit a cord approximately 1 metre long. Thread this through the join at the neck.

BOOTEES

*To knit the bootees arrange 41 needles on the back bed and 40 on the front bed in the Knit/Knit position. On the front bed only bring 40 pushers out of the blocking rail, and arrange them alternately in working and rest position under the front bed needles as shown in Diagram 1.

Using the main colour and stitch size 3, and with the locks set to N/N knit 1 row. Change the locks to N/AX and knit 5 rows. Change to the CONTRAST COLOUR and the locks to N/N and knit 2 rows. Change to the main colour and knit 37 rows. Attach the Deco unit and, starting with the card on No. 8 in the right hand window, knit 1 row. The Row Counter now reads 046.*

Set the Deco selector dial to 4, and change to the contrast colour. Arrange the pushers according to Diagram 2. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Using stitch size 4½, with the locks set to N/AX, knit 8 rows in the contrast colour. Change to the main colour and knit 8 rows, followed by 16 rows of contrast colour. The Row Counter reads 024.

Change to the main colour. Change the stitch size to 3, and the locks to N/N, and knit 8 rows in Knit/Knit. The Row Counter now reads 032.

**Break off the yarn leaving a spare length. Thread all the stitches on to it, releasing them from the needles.

TO MAKE UP

With the right side of the bootee inside fold it so that the sides of the knitting are brought together. Sew it along the bottom on the last row of contrast colour. Take care to keep the pattern level, and not to show the main colour on the right side. Pull up the yarn which was threaded through the stitches and fasten off. Sew up the side seam in such a way that the seam does not show when the Knit/Knit section is turned over as a cuff. Sew down the edging to the end of the Knit/Knit section. Thread baby ribbon through above the main pattern, and tie in a bow.**

Knit another bootee to match.

Man's Striped Sweater — S203

Pictured on
page 3

SIZES

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

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 or Duomatic S fitted with
a four colour changer.

MATERIALS

As the original garment came from Switzerland we recommend the use of Wendy Ascot Double Knitting. This is a blend of 80% wool and 20% nylon. It is available on 50 gramballs. The main colour is Lakeland Slate, Number 424 (blue). 14(15, 16, 17) balls will be needed. All sizes will need 1 ball of each of the contrast colours. They are Snowfall, Number 400 (white), and Bella Vista, Number 405 (light blue).

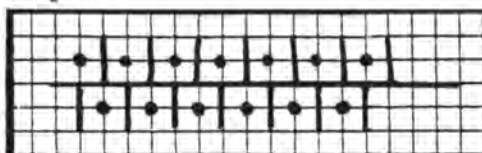
TENSION

Using stitch size 7½, a tension piece knitted in stocking stitch over 100 needles on the front bed measured 41 cm. A depth of 100 rows measured 28 cm.

Note: A tension piece half this size is sufficient. The black strippers are used, and the handle is down, and the lock setting is GX/N.

The needle diagram is Diagram 1.

Diagram 1



NOTES

The pieces for the Back and Front are the same.

The welts are knitted in 1 x 1 rib at stitch size 4½, and the yokes are knitted in 1 x 1 rib at stitch size 5½.

The striped sections on the Back and front pieces begin at the armhole. The sequence of stripes is given in the pattern as it is needed. It should be noted that some stripes are of 1 row only. When these are knitted, the colour is changed at the right because of the position of the colour changer, and the lock setting is changed at the same time from GX/N to GX/GX. The new colour will therefore slip from right to left, where the lock setting will be changed back to GX/N. The next row, from left to right, will thus be knitted in the new colour. The stripe sequence is given as a

list with Row Counter numbers.

It is recommended that the shoulder shaping should be made by graduations using the pushers to hold stitches which would otherwise need to be cast off. If your machine is a Duomatic S, you will need to transfer the stitches to the front bed as they are put into holding position. Even with the Duomatic 80, where it is possible to hold stitches with pushers on the back bed, it is better to transfer them to the front, since this will be necessary at the end in order to release them on a few rows of stocking stitch waste knitting. When both back and front pieces have been knitted, the shoulders will be joined together on the knitting machine.

Similarly, the sleeve will be joined to the armhole on the machine. After each one has been knitted it will be transferred to the back bed, and then the armhole edge of the garment will be placed on the same needles, and the piece cast off together. This is a very neat method of joining, and many knitters prefer it to sewing.

TO KNIT

BACK AND FRONT

(Knit 2 pieces alike)

Arrange a total of 134 (140, 146, 152) needles in 1 x 1 rib formation according to the needle diagram. Diagram 1. Set the Row Counter to 000.

The handle is up, the orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. Using the main colour, blue, and stitch size 4½, knit in 1 x 1 rib until the Row Counter reads 036. Reset to 000.

Diagram 2



Transfer all the stitches to the front bed. Diagram 2.

The handle is down. Change to the black strippers and the lock setting GX/N. Using stitch size 7½, knit in stocking stitch still using the main colour, until the Row Counter reads 146. The length can be adjusted here if required.

Armhole Shaping

On the next 2 rows cast off 16 (17, 19, 20) stitches at both sides.

Striped Section

Set the Row Counter to 000.

Continue to knit in stocking stitch changing colours and lock settings as instructed. The Row Counter reading is given for the beginning of each colour. All sizes are the same until the Row Counter reads 068, when, due to the rows of free move (slip), 60 rows will have been knitted. Extra rows are then given for the three largest sizes.

Turn the Row Counter to 000. Transfer the stitches for 1 x 1 rib. The handle is up. Change to the orange strippers, and the lock setting N/N. Using stitch size 5½ knit 18 rows in 1 x 1 rib. The rest of the piece is knitted in the main colour blue. The Row Counter reading is 018.

Shoulder Shaping

On the front bed bring pushers out of the blocking rail into working position under all the needles which are in working position. IN ADDITION, over the 27 needle positions at both ends of the knitting, bring the remaining pushers into rest position as in Diagram 3.

Change the locks to N/BX. Shape the shoulders by making graduations as follows. On the next 18 rows, always at the opposite end to the locks, 3 needles

COLOUR CHANGE CHART

Row Counter Reading	Number of Rows	Front Lock Setting	Colour
000	1	GX	Pale blue
001	1	N	Pale blue
002	4	N	Blue
006	1	GX	White
007	1	N	White
008	4	N	Blue
012	2	N	Pale blue
014	6	N	Blue
020	1	GX	White
021	1	N	White
022	4	N	Blue
026	1	GX	Pale blue
027	1	N	Pale blue
028	2	N	Blue
030	1	GX	White
031	1	N	White
032	2	N	Blue
034	2	N	Pale blue
036	1	GX	White
037	1	N	White
038	4	N	Blue
042	2	N	White
044	2	N	Pale blue
046	2	N	Blue
048	1	GX	White
049	1	N	White
050	4	N	Pale blue
054	2	N	Blue
056	2	N	White
058	2	N	Pale blue
060	1	GX	Blue
061	1	N	Blue
062	2	N	White
064	2	N	Pale blue
066	2	N	Blue

Row Counter now reads 068, and 60 rows have been knitted.

2nd, 3rd and 4th sizes continue as follows:

068	1	GX	White
069	1	N	White
070	2	N	Blue
072	1	GX	Pale blue
073	1	N	Pale blue

Row Counter now reads 074, and 64 rows have been knitted.

3rd and 4th sizes continue as follows:

074	2	N	Blue
076	2	N	White

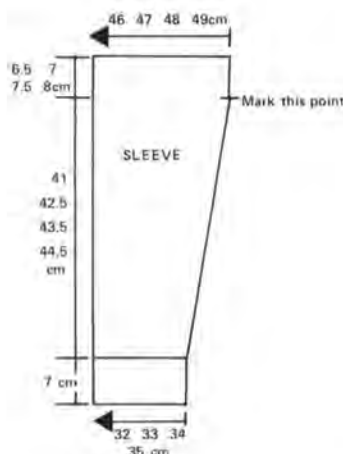
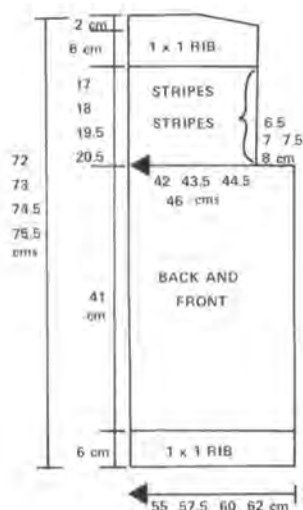
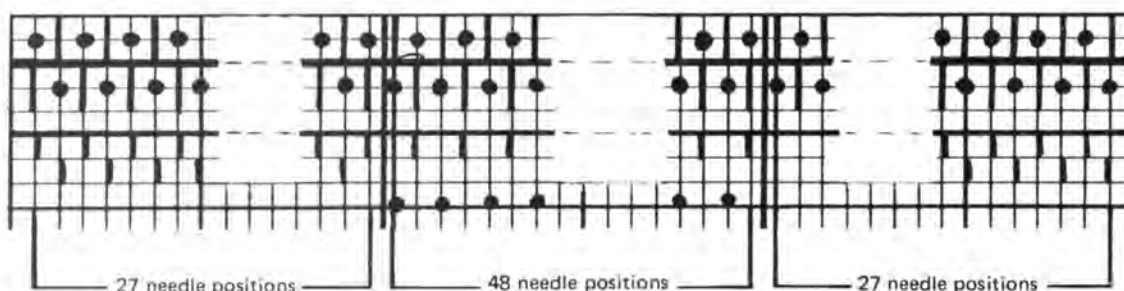
Row Counter now reads 078, and 68 rows have been knitted.

4th size continue as follows:

078	1	GX	Blue
079	1	N	Blue
080	2	N	Pale blue
082	1	GX	White
083	1	N	White

The Row Counter now reads 084, and 72 rows have been knitted.

Diagram 3



are placed into holding position by bringing the 3 pushers under them into rest position. Stitches are transferred from the back to the front bed as necessary.

When the 18 rows have been knitted, the Row Counter reading will be 036. There will be 27 stitches in holding position at both ends of the work. The yarn will be at the right of the centre 48(50, 52, 54) stitches. These are then cast off, being the neck edge. Release stitches of shoulders separately on waste knitting. Knit another piece like this.

Joining the Shoulders

With the right side facing, the stitches of the left shoulder of the first piece are picked up below the waste knitting and placed on the needles of the back bed. With the WRONG side of the second piece facing, place the stitches of the left shoulder on the same needles. Bring needles opposite to the back bed ones into working position on the front bed. The handle is down. The black strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. Using stitch size 5½ /1 knit 1 row. Cast

off the stitches of the back bed using the latch tool (yellow).

Repeat for the other shoulder.

SLEEVES (Knit 2 alike)

Using blue main yarn throughout, arrange a total of 78(80, 84, 86) needles in 1 x 1 rib formation according to Diagram 1. Set the Row Counter to 000.

The handle is up, the orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. Using stitch size 4½, knit in 1 x 1 rib until the Row Counter reads 042. Adjust the number of rows of rib if you wish to have the cuffs turned back. Turn the Row Counter to 000.

Transfer all the stitches to the front bed. The handle is down. Change to the black strippers and the lock setting GX/N. Using stitch size 7½, knit in stocking stitch for the rest of the piece, increasing at the edges of the work as follows. Knit until the Row Counter reads 008. On the next row, and on the following 8th (8th, 9th, 9th) row 17 times in all, increase 1 stitch at both ends of the row. Increase using the fully fashioned method, by transferring 1, 2, or 3 stitches at

both ends of the work outwards by 1 needle position. Fill the empty needle by picking up the "heel" from the next inside needle and putting it on the empty needle. The heel is the loop below the stitch. The use of the fully fashioned method of increasing (and decreasing) makes a feature of the shaping, and provides a straight line of stitches for seaming. When the increases are finished the Row Counter will read 136(136, 152, 152). Knit straight until it reads 146(150, 154, 158). Adjust the length here if necessary. There will be 112(114, 118, 120) stitches.

Mark the ends of the last row knitted by hooking a length of waste yarn over the end needles. Turn the Row Counter to 000. Knit straight until it reads 024 (026, 028, 030). Transfer all the stitches to the back bed. Lower the front bed.

Joining the Back and Front pieces to the Sleeves

With the wrong side of the garment pieces facing, and using a single transfer tool, starting from the shoulder seam at the centre of the bed, put the inside edge of the end stitch of the garment on to the needles, spacing the work evenly. In order to space the work correctly some of the end stitches will not be placed. In the fourth size it works out exactly to 2 end stitches placed on needles and 1 not placed all along the row. In the other sizes a few more than 2 out of 3 end stitches are needed.

When the pieces are in position, the beds are raised, and the work is cast off as were the shoulder seams.

The second sleeve is then knitted and attached as was the first.

TO MAKE UP

First finish off all the ends neatly on the wrong side. Lay the partly assembled garment out on a large thick blanket, and block it out carefully. Press lightly according to the instructions on the ball bands. Leave to cool and dry. Join the underarm and sleeve seams neatly.

Lady's Bouclé Jacket — S204

Pictured on
page 4

SIZES

To fit any size from 86 to 102 cm, 34 to 40 inch bust.

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 or Duomatic S.

MATERIALS

As the original garment came from Switzerland, the yarn recommended for this garment is Phildar Ovation 198 for the main yarn. This is a double knitting boucle yarn, and is used singly. The colour used is Indigo Number 48 (blue). The contrast yarn, used double stranded for the pin tucks, is Phildar Anouchka. The colours are Marete Number 56 (Sand) and Stratus Number 93 (green). All these yarns are available in 50 gram balls.

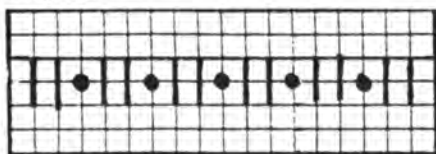
The garment needs 15 balls of the main yarn and 2 balls of each of the contrast yarns.

An open-ended zip fastener approximately 58 cms long is also required.

TENSION

A tension piece knitted in the main yarn over the width of 100 front bed needles measured 34 cms in width. A depth of 100 rows measured 21 cms. The stitch was knitted according to the needle arrangement in Diagram 1.

Diagram 1



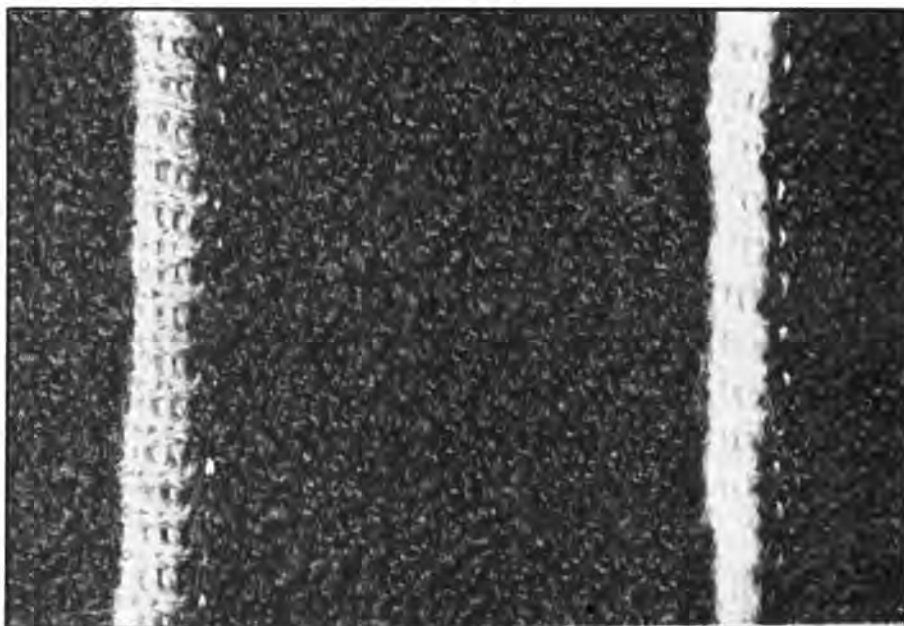
The handle is down. The black strippers are used, and the lock setting is GX/N for the main yarn which is knitted on the front bed. The stitch size is 7.

NOTES

The main pieces of the jacket are knitted sideways, starting at the cuff. The purl side of the main yarn is the right side. The back is knitted in one piece, and, because at its widest point it extends over most of the needle bed, it is started at the left side of the machine. The left front is started at the left side of the machine, and the right front at the right side.

Each front has a pocket with a vertical slit opening, and a neckband and wide waist band are added after the main pieces are assembled. The jacket is fastened with an open-ended zip.

The pin tucks are knitted on the back



bed, and therefore have the knit side as the right side. As will be seen from the diagram and the photograph, they do not extend right across the work.

The transfer of stitches to the back bed for the pin tucks is very important. It is not the stitch itself which is transferred, but the heel of the stitch, that is, the purl loop of the previous row. This is quite easy to do if you use the double-ended bodkin, and, as you pick up the heel, slightly stretch the stitch down by pushing the butt of the needle down with the other hand. It is essential to make sure that you pick up the loop which is ONE row down — no more. You really do need to have a good light to do this, because of the colour of the main yarn. These instructions are given here so that you may try out a pin tuck after you have knitted your tension piece.

The pintucks consist of 8 rows of knitting in a contrast yarn used double stranded. Since they are knitted on the back bed, the lock setting is changed to N/GX. The needles in use are the same as on the front bed, 2 in working position, and 1 in non-working position. The stitch size is 7.

When each tuck has been knitted, the stitches themselves are transferred to the front bed, on to the needles which already have main yarn stitches on them. There has been quite a build up of work on the back bed, and when transferring there is a tendency for the back bed stitches to unknit. This can be prevented

if the front bed is lowered while the transferring is done. It also helps to push the pin tuck down between the beds as the last few rows are knitted.

Lastly, it is easier to transfer, in both directions, if the handle is returned to the UP POSITION before beginning to transfer. Remember to put it DOWN for all the knitting.

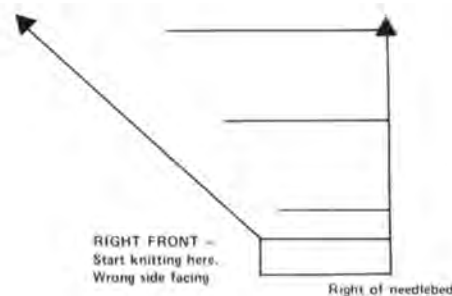
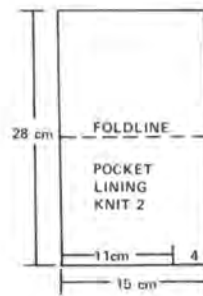
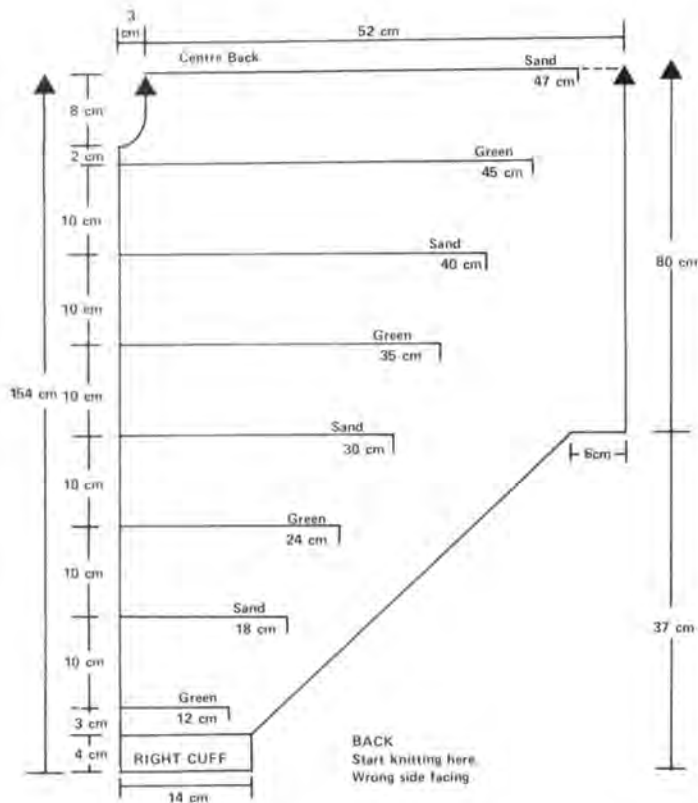
TO KNIT

BACK

Begin at the left end of the needle bed. Over the width of 41 needles on the front bed arrange needles in working position according to the needle diagram. The handle is down. The black strippers are used, and the lock setting is GX/N. Using waste yarn, and stitch size 7, cast on on the front bed, and knit a few rows, ending with the locks at the right.

Change to the main yarn. Knit 36 rows for the cuff, which will be hemmed down inside so that it is double. Increasing to give the batwing shape begin immediately after knitting the cuff. It is at the rate of 2 needle positions every 3 rows during the main yarn knitting. There are no increases while the pin tucks are being knitted, since the work is not increasing in length then.

The needle immediately to the right of the work is one which, according to the needle diagram, should remain in non-working position. It makes for a better seam, however, if the first stitch of the

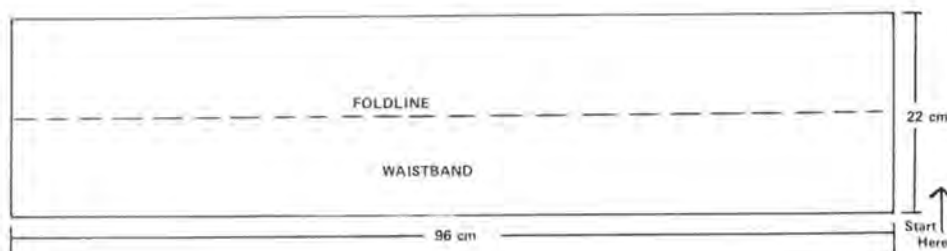
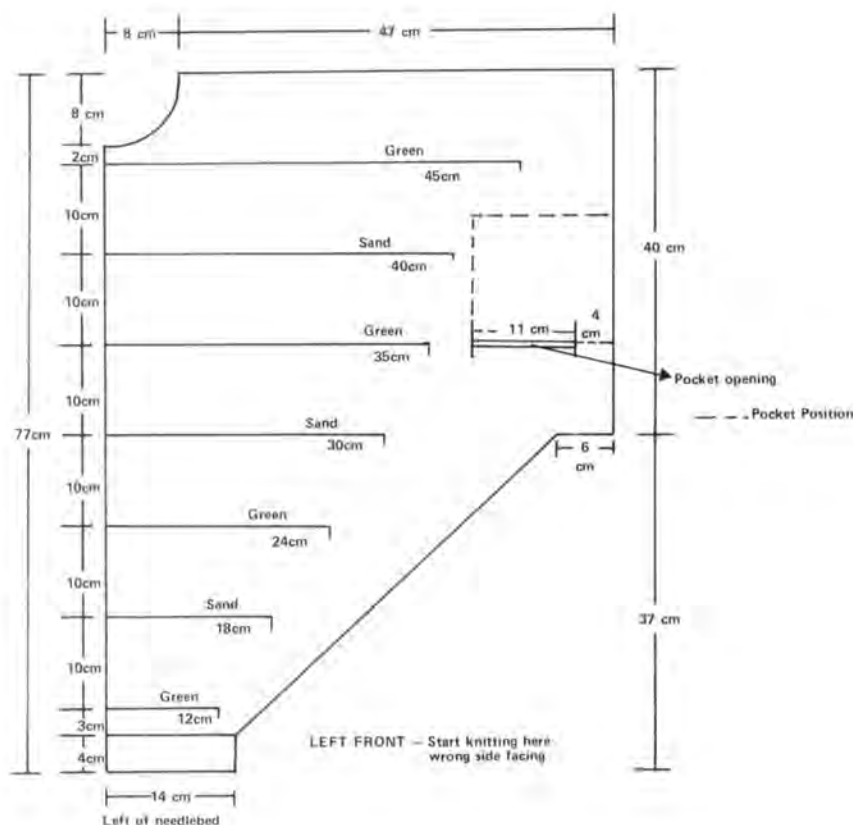


increasing is placed on that needle, and then transferred to the next one on the right after knitting 1 row. This is how you proceed. The locks are at the right.

Set the Row Counter to 000. Put the heel of the end stitch on the right on to the empty needle next to it. Knit 1 row. Transfer the increased stitch to the empty needle to its right, and return the needle from which you have removed the stitch to non-working position. Knit 2 rows. You have increased by 2 needle positions in 3 rows. Before knitting the next row, increase by picking up the heel. Do this again, and knit 2 rows. The Row Counter reads 006, and you have increased 4 needle positions. These 6 rows cover all the movements involved in the increasing, and must be continued until the Row Counter reads 182, when the work will cover 146 needle positions.

Continue knitting in the main yarn, increasing as instructed until the Row Counter reads 014. Now make the first pin tuck. Starting from the left transfer the heels of 12 pairs of stitches to the opposite needles, following the instructions given in the notes. Change the lock setting to N/GX, and, using the green contrast yarn, knit 8 rows. Transfer the **stitches** to the front bed, and change the lock setting to GX/N. The Row Counter will read 022.

Using the main yarn, and continuing to increase at the right, knit until the Row Counter reads 070. Now make a sand coloured pin tuck on 18 pairs of needles, counting



from the left. Transfer the stitches to the front bed as before, and prepare to knit another 48 rows in the main yarn. After the sand pin tuck the Row Counter reads 078.

The work continues in this way, with 48 rows of main yarn knitting between the pin tucks, which are knitted alternately in green and sand. Before the second green pin tuck is knitted on 24 pairs of needles the Row Counter reads 126, and after it 134.

Another 48 rows of main yarn knitting is completed, still increasing, to bring the work to the position of the under arm join. The Row Counter reads 182, and the work covers 146 needle positions.

Knit a pin tuck, using sand yarn, on 30 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 190. Change to the main yarn knitting. At the right cast on over 17 needle positions. Note that the needle number at the right is 073. This means that the work extends over 163 needle positions in all. Use the method of increasing several stitches at a time which is given in the instruction book. Since the increasing is at the right, it must be started when the locks are at the left, that is, after the first row of the next 48 rows of main yarn knitting. As soon as all 17 extra needles contain a stitch, transfer stitches as necessary to give the 2 x 1 needle setting. As with the sleeve increasing, this method will make for a better seam.

Continue knitting on these stitches as follows:

Knit in the main yarn until the Row Counter reads 238. Make a green pin tuck on 34 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 246. Knit in main yarn until the Row Counter reads 294. Make a sand pin tuck on 38 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 302. Knit in main yarn until the Row Counter reads 350. Make a green pin tuck on 42 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 358.

Knit in main yarn until the Row Counter reads 368. At the left shape the back neck by decreasing 1 needle position on each of the next 6 rows. This will have the effect of removing 2 pairs of stitches. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 406. Make a sand pin tuck on 44 pairs of stitches. The Row Counter reads 414. This pin tuck is at the centre of the back.

Knit in main yarn until the Row Counter reads 446. At the left increase by 1 needle position over the next 6 rows,

putting the stitches into the correct stitch formation to continue knitting. When the Row Counter reads 462 make a green pin tuck on 42 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 470.

The work now continues, reversing the part already knitted. The Row Counter readings for the remaining sections are as follows.

Knit in main yarn until the Row Counter reads 518.

Make a sand pin tuck on 38 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 526.

Knit in main yarn until the Row Counter reads 574.

Make a green pin tuck on 34 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 582.

Knit in main yarn until the Row Counter reads 630.

Make a sand pin tuck over 30 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 638.

Change to the main yarn.

At the right cast off over 17 needle positions, including all the empty needles in the casting off. Knit the first row of main yarn section. At the right decrease 1 stitch before knitting the next 2 rows. Knit 1 row without decreasing. The Row Counter reads 642. Continue to decrease in this way, that is 2 stitches every 3 rows, whenever you are knitting in main yarn.

At the end of the 48 rows of main yarn knitting the Row Counter reads 686.

Make a green pin tuck over 24 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 694.

Knit in main yarn until the Row Counter reads 742.

Make a pin tuck in sand over 18 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 750.

Knit in main yarn until the Row Counter reads 798.

Make a green pin tuck over 12 pairs of needles. The Row Counter reads 806.

Knit in main yarn, still decreasing until the knitting covers 41 needle positions, and the Row Counter reads 820.

Knit a further 36 rows in main yarn without decreasing for the cuff. The Row Counter reads 856. Cast off loosely over all the needles.

The best way to cast off over all the needles, including those in non-working

position, is to have all needles in working position for the row before the casting off. There will then be a stitch or a loop of yarn on every needle. This prevents tightness.

LEFT FRONT

This piece is knitted in exactly the same way as the Back until the Row Counter reads 246. This means that the 5th pin tuck, which is in green, has just been knitted. The position of the pocket opening is now marked. The opening extends from the 5th pair of stitches from the right to the 15th pair of stitches, inclusive – that is, over 11 pairs of stitches. Those stitches are knitted off by hand on to a nylon knitting cord, or a piece of waste, smooth yarn. This separates them from the next row of knitting.

The knitting now continues in the same way as for the back until the Row Counter reads 369. The locks are at the left.

FRONT NECK SHAPING

At the left cast off 6 stitches and knit 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at the left at the beginning of the next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at the left at the beginning of the next and following alternate rows 3 times in all. The total number of stitches decreased is 11, and the Row Counter reads 378. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 406. Cast off using all the needles.

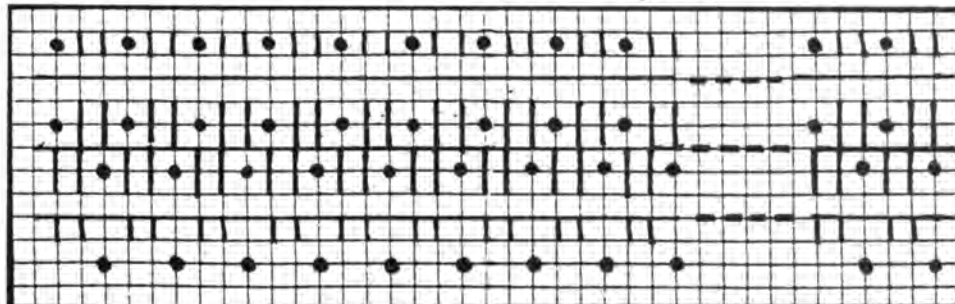
RIGHT FRONT

Knit this in the same way, but start at the right side of the machine, and reverse all the shapings.

WAISTBAND

This is knitted in half-tubular knitting over 143 needle positions on each bed. With the handle up arrange the needles according to the needle Diagram 2.

Diagram 2



Bring pushers out of the blocking rail under all the needles in working position, and arrange them according to the diagram. The lock setting is BX/BX with both right arrow keys pushed in. Using stitch size 7 and waste yarn cast on and knit a few rows. Set the Row Counter to 000. Change to the main yarn and knit until the Row Counter reads 212, that is 106 rows on each bed. Change to waste yarn, knit a few rows, and release the work from the machine.

POCKET LININGS (Knit 2 alike)

Over the width of 44 needles on the front bed arrange needles in working position according to Diagram 1. There are 15 pairs of needles in working position. The handle is down, the black strippers are used, and the lock setting is GX/N. The stitch size is 7. Cast on in waste yarn, and knit a few rows. Set the Row Counter

to 000. Change to the main yarn and knit until the Row Counter reads 134. Change to waste yarn, knit a few rows and release from the machine.

NECKBAND

Over the width of 98 needles on the front bed arrange needles in working position according to Diagram 1. There are 33 pairs of needles in working position. The machine is set as before. Cast on in waste yarn and knit a few rows. Set the Row Counter to 000. Change to the main yarn and knit until the Row Counter reads 052. Change to waste yarn, knit a few rows and release from the machine.

TO MAKE UP

Block out and press all the pieces very lightly. Leave to dry. Fold the pocket linings in half according to the diagram. The right side is inside. Thread the

stitches of both sides of a pocket opening on to fine double-pointed knitting needles, and unravel the waste knitting when all the stitches are secure.

Thread the stitches at the beginning and end of the pockets on to knitting needles. Place a pocket under each front as shown by the dotted line in the diagram. Graft the bottom 4 pairs of stitches of the pocket together, then graft the other 11 pairs of stitches of each side of the lining to the front opening. Seam together the other three sides of the lining.

Seam the shoulder and upper arm seams, taking care to match the pin tucks. Seam the under arm and side seams. Stitch by stitch sew the waist band to the bottom of the garment. Fold it over and sew it to the inside. Remove the waste knitting. Sew on the neckband in the same way. Finally, finish off all the ends, and sew in the zip fastener.

Unisex Intarsia Sweater — S205

Pictured on
page 38

SIZES

To fit 91-97(102-107, 112-117) cm,
36-38(40-42, 44-46) inch bust/chest.
This is a loose fitting garment, equally
suitable for a lady or gentleman.

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 or Duomatic S.

MATERIALS

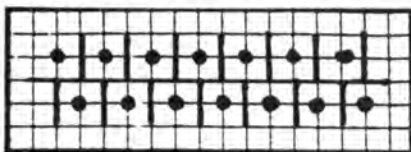
The garment is knitted in Atkinson's Tweed, main colour Rameau (brown) and contrast colour Loupe (cream). Both yarns are used singly. One 500 gram cone of each is needed. It is available by mail order from: Atkinson Yarns Ltd., Direct Mail Services, Canal Street, South Wigston, Leicester.

TENSION

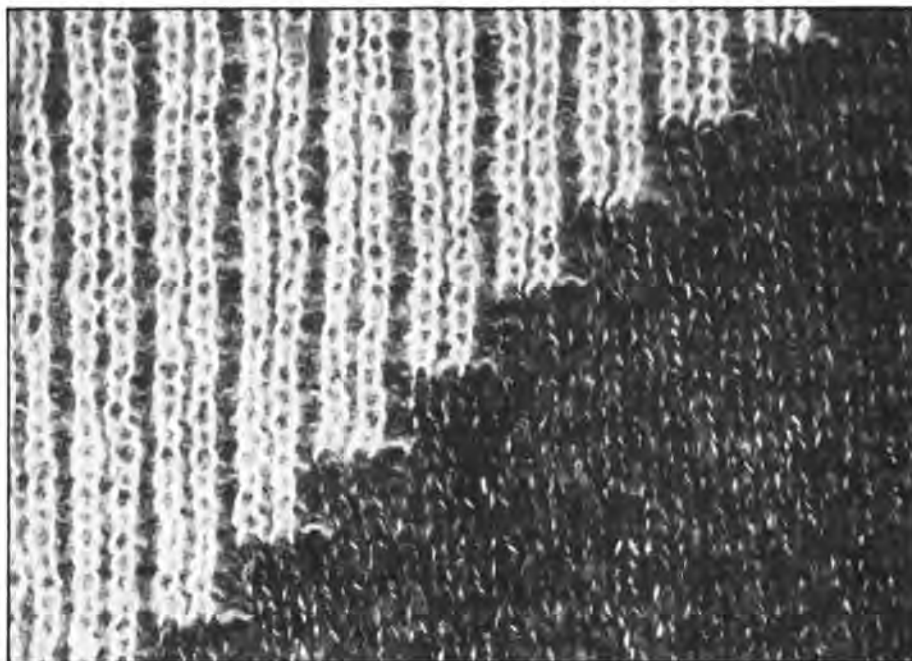
It is necessary to knit two tension pieces as follows.

First, using the brown yarn only, make a tension piece in Knit/Knit rib using needle Diagram 1.

Diagram 1

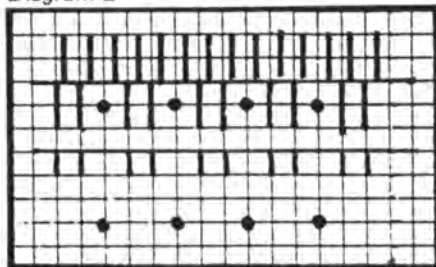


The handle is down, the orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. The stitch size is 4. A tension piece measured over 100 front bed needles (200 needles in all) 41 cms in width. A depth of 100 rows measured 23 cms.



The second tension piece is made in 2 row stripes of brown and cream, and is the stitch used for the Intarsia section of the front and back. It is also used for one of the sleeves. The needle and pusher setting is shown in Diagram 2.

Diagram 2



The handle is down, the orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/BX with the left arrow key on the front lock pushed in. The colour change sequence is 2 rows brown, 2 rows cream, repeated throughout. The stitch size is 5. A tension piece over the width of 100 front bed needles measured 41 cms. A depth of 100 rows measured 16 cms.

NOTES

This garment is made of two pieces knitted to exactly the same size, the only difference being that in one the Intarsia panel is knitted on the left, and in the other it is knitted on the right. One

sleeve matches the Intarsia panel, the other the brown panel. Since there is no difference in the necklines of the two main pieces, the garment can be worn with the Intarsia on the right or the left.

The brown panel of the main pieces appears to be in Knit/Knit like the brown sleeve. In fact, the needles are in the Knit/Knit position, and the first 2 rows, which are brown, knit on both beds. The third and fourth rows, in cream, knit only on the back bed over the width of the brown panel. The Intarsia panel is like the second tension piece.

The two stitches are knitted side by side by the correct use of the pushers. The position of some of the pushers and some of the needles has to be changed as the Intarsia panel becomes wider or narrower.

The setting for needles and pushers where the two stitches meet is shown in Diagram 3.

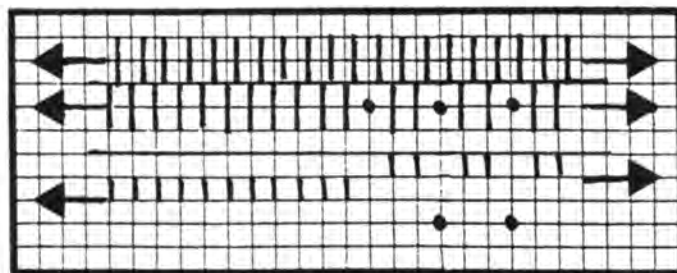
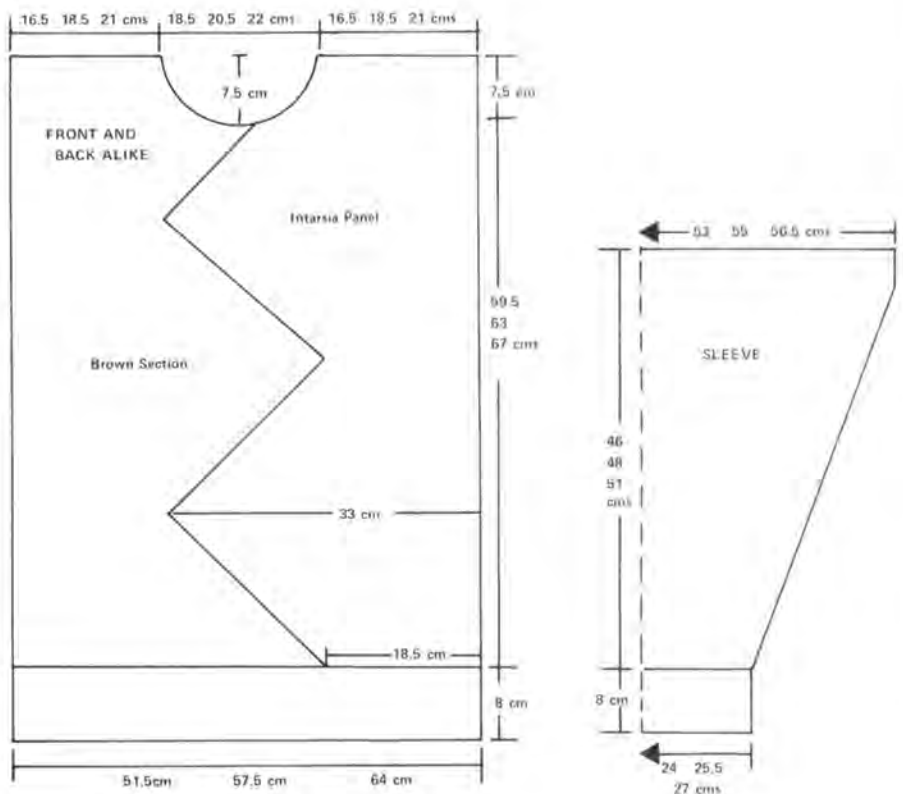


Diagram 3

The first 2 rows are knitted in brown. As the first row is knitted, the left arrow key will reverse the position of the pushers, so that the front bed needles at the left will knit, and those at the right will not knit. The second row will be the same. On the third row, the arrow key will again reverse the position of the pushers, bringing them back to the position shown in the diagram. Thus only the needles at the right of the front bed will knit. The back bed needles will knit all the time. These four rows continue throughout the knitting of the main pieces.

Every 8 rows extra front bed needles and pushers will be rearranged to knit in cream for the first slope of the Intarsia panel. After it has reached its widest point these extra needles and pushers will be returned to their former position, so that they again knit in brown. A full explanation of transferring the stitches to avoid holes is given in the pattern as it is required.

TO KNIT

Knit 2 pieces alike for the back and front.

Arrange a total of 126(140, 156) needles in 1 x 1 rib formation according to Diagram 1.

The handle is up. The orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. Using brown yarn and stitch size 3½, make a tubular cast on. Set the Row Counter to 000. Knit in rib until the Row Counter reads 050.

Set the needles and pushers for the beginning of the Intarsia pattern. The handle is down. Push all the intermediate back bed needles to working position. Fill the empty needles with the heels of the back bed stitches. The heels are the loops underneath the last row of knitting.

At the left of the front bed push up to working position intermediate needles to give a total of 82(92, 102) needles, in Knit/Knit position with those at the left on the back bed. Bring 82(92, 102)

pushers out of the blocking rail into rest position under those needles.

Working left to right across the rest of the front bed, arrange the remaining 44 needles, some of which have stitches on, and some of which are empty, as follows. The needle immediately right of the ones already positioned is to be put into non-working position, and the next 2 needles into working position. This arrangement continues right along the row. Needles are moved, and heels are picked up as necessary, working only from the front bed stitches. Bring pushers out of the blocking rail into WORKING POSITION under all the needles in the 2 x 1 section which are in working position. Leave the pushers under the needles in non-working position INSIDE THE BLOCKING RAIL. There are 15 pairs of needles in the 2 x 1 section in all sizes.

Set the Row Counter to 000. The lock setting is N/BX with the left arrow key of the front lock pushed in. Begin to knit in 2 row stripes starting with brown, and using stitch size 5. Knit until the Row Counter reads 008.

*Increase the left side of the Intarsia panel. To do this, move the 2 pushers under the 2 brown stitches next to the cream section into working position. The stitch to the left of these 2 is not required. It is transferred on to the needle to its RIGHT, and its pusher is returned to the blocking rail. On the next 2 rows, knitting in brown, the

2 needles whose pushers were moved will not knit. They will knit in cream on the following 2 rows. Continue in stripes until the Row Counter reads 016.*

Repeat from * to * 12 times in all. The Row Counter reads 104, and there are now 27 pairs of stitches knitted in cream.

Now begin to slope the Intarsia panel back the other way. Bring the empty needle next to the pair of Intarsia needles on the left of the panel into working position, and place the heel of the FIRST BROWN STITCH on it. Bring its pusher out of the blocking rail into rest position. Then put the pushers of the left pair of cream stitches into rest position. These 2 stitches will now be knitted in brown.

Repeat from ** to ** until there are again 15 pairs of cream stitches. The Row Counter reads 200.

Now, working as before, increase the width of the Intarsia panel until there are again 27 pairs of cream stitches and the Row Counter reads 296.

Begin to decrease the width of the Intarsia panel. When the Row Counter reads 372(396, 420) divide the work for the neck. There is one slight difference if you are using a Duomatic S, because there are no pushers on the back bed. The last 2 rows have been knitted in cream.

Neck Shaping

Transfer 10(14, 18) stitches from the back bed to the front at the centre of the work. These stitches form the beginning of the neck curve. Put their pushers back inside the blocking rail. As other stitches are decreased on the neck curve they are treated in the same way. They are put into "holding position" on the front bed.

All the stitches to the left of these are now put into holding position until the right side of the work has been knitted. If you are using the Duomatic 80, you can deal with both beds separately. The stitches on the back bed are put into holding position by changing the lock setting on that bed to BX, and bringing pushers out of the blocking rail into working position under all the needles required to knit. Those on the front bed are dealt with in the same way as those belonging to the neckline.

If you are using the Duomatic S the back bed stitches must be transferred to the front bed to be put into hold-

ing position in the way already described. When you are ready to knit the left side you will have to separate them and put them back on to the two beds. That is why this part of the knitting begins when there are different coloured stitches on the two beds.

With both machines, the neckline stitches will be released on waste knitting at the end of knitting the piece. This gives a much better finish to the neck than the old-fashioned method of casting off the stitches of the neck curve. There is also much more stretch to it – an important factor when knitting for children.

With the locks set to BX/BX (Duomatic 80) and N/BX (Duomatic S), continue to knit on the stitches on the right of the machine, working the Intarsia pattern until all the remaining brown stitches have been decreased into the neckline. When this has been done, the work continues in cream and brown stripes with all the front bed needles being in the 2 x 1 formation.

Decrease at the neck as follows for all sizes. First knit 2 rows. These will be in brown. Decrease 1 stitch on both beds on the next and following alternate rows 18 times in all. The Row Counter reads 392(416, 440). There are 23(25, 27) stitches in holding position on the neck line to the right of the centre.

Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 420(444, 468). Cast off the remaining 40(45, 51) stitches for the shoulder which is straight. Take care that this cast off is not tight.

Knit the section at the left. First, reset the Row Counter to 372(396, 420). On the Duomatic S transfer the cream stitches to the back bed. Set the pushers on the front bed as they were at the beginning of the knitting – that is, to rest position. Using the brown yarn, and the lock setting and stitch size as before, knit 1 row from right to left. The colour changing still continues, but all the knitting in this section of the work at this side will be in brown on the front bed. There are already 5(7, 9) stitches in holding position left of the centre. Decrease 1 stitch on both beds on the next and following alternate rows 18 times in all. When the decreases are made the locks will be at the left. The Row Counter will read 393(417, 441). There are now 46(50, 54) stitches altogether in holding position for the neck line.

Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 420(444, 468). Cast off the 40(45, 51) stitches for the shoulder.

Change to the black strippers and the lock setting GX/N. Using stitch size 7 knit 1 row on the stitches of the neckline. Release the work on waste knitting.

Knit another piece in the same way except that the Intarsia panel is on the left of the work.

SLEEVES

The Cream Sleeve

Arrange a total of 58(62, 66) needles in 1 x 1 rib formation according to Diagram 1. The handle is up. The orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. Using brown yarn and stitch size 3½, make a tubular cast on. Set the Row Counter to 000. Knit in rib until the Row Counter reads 050.

Set the needles and pushers for the cream rib of the Intarsia pattern. The handle is down. Push all the intermediate back bed needles to working position, filling the empty needles as before.

Working from left to right across the front bed, arrange the work for 2 x 1 rib, bringing in extra needles and stitches as before. There will be 20(21, 22) pairs of stitches on the front bed. The end stitch at the left will be on the front bed. The end stitch at the right is to be on the back bed. If necessary, adjust the number of stitches at the right of the back bed to allow this. Set the pushers as for the cream section of the main pieces, that is, either in working or non-working position, not in rest position.

Set the Row Counter to 000. The lock setting is N/BX with the left arrow key on the front lock pushed in. Begin to knit in 2 row stripes starting with brown, and using stitch size 5. For the first size, increase on the BACK BED, 1 stitch at both ends, on the 7th and every following 7th row 36 times in all. INCREASE AT THE SAME TIME ON THE FRONT BED, only when it is necessary to keep the ribbing right. The Row Counter reads 252. There will be 130 stitches on the back bed. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 288.

For the second size, increase on the back bed, 1 stitch at both ends, on the 7th and every following 7th row 20 times in all, and then on every following 8th row 16 times in all. Increase at the same time on the front bed, when it is necessary. The Row Counter reads 268. There will

be 134 stitches on the back bed. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 302.

For the third size, make the increasings in the same way, on the 8th row, and every following 8th row 20 times, and on every following 9th row 16 times. The Row Counter reads 304. There will be 138 stitches on the back bed. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 322. Transfer all the stitches to the front bed and cast off.

The Brown Sleeve

The tension piece in Knit/Knit, using brown yarn, and stitch size 4, gave the same width measurement as did the one for the 2 x 1 cream rib stitch. Only the length is different. Thus the number of rows for the sleeve, and the frequency of the increasings have been altered to make the sleeves the same length.

Arrange a total of 58(62, 66) needles in 1 x 1 rib formation according to Diagram 1, and knit the welt for the cuff exactly as for the cream sleeve.

Bring all the intermediate needles on both beds into working position. Fill them from the heels of the rib stitches, working along each bed. Set the Row Counter to 000.

The handle is down, and the lock setting is still N/N. Using brown yarn only, and stitch size 4, knit the sleeve in Knit/Knit.

Increase, on both beds, at both ends of the work, as follows. For the first size, the increasings are on the 5th and every following 5th row 36 times in all. The

Row Counter will read 180. There will be 180 stitches. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 228.

For the second size the increasings are on the 5th and every following 5th row 20 times in all, and then on the 6th and every following 6th row 16 times in all. The Row Counter will read 196. There will be 134 stitches. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 216.

For the third size the increasings are on the 6th and every following 6th row 36 times in all. The Row Counter will read 216. There will be 138 stitches. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 224. Transfer all the stitches to the front bed and cast off.

NECKBAND

Before knitting the neckband block out the main pieces and press lightly. Sew up one shoulder seam.

The neckband is a double piece of 1 x 1 rib. After it has been knitted, starting with waste knitting, it will be turned up and joined by the open loops to the loops of the last row of the neckline on the two main pieces.

For each size 1 stitch has been allowed for each stitch in the neck curves, and 8 stitches at each side of each piece for the straight rows knitted after the neck shaping was finished.

Arrange 124(132, 140) needles on the back bed for stocking stitch. The handle is down. The black strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/GX. Using stitch size 6 and waste yarn, cast on and knit a few

rows, ending with the locks at the right. Change to the main yarn and knit 1 row. Transfer the stitches for 1 x 1 rib. The handle is up. Change to the orange strippers, and the lock setting N/N. Use stitch size 3½, and knit 48 rows in rib. Transfer all the stitches to the back bed.

Pick up the loops of the brown stocking stitch row, and put them on the needles with the other stitches. The handle is down. Change to the black strippers, and the lock setting N/GX. Using stitch size 7½ knit 1 row in brown.

Lower the front bed. With the wrong side of the garment facing, put the neckline stitches on to the same needles, allowing 8 at each end for the straight edges, and 16 in the centre. Pick up the sides of the stitches of the straight knitting, being very careful to keep in the same vertical line of the knitting.

Raise the bed. Cast off loosely.

NOTE: The first brown row, in stocking stitch, serves two purposes. It is a row of larger stitches than the rib, and therefore makes a looser join with the garment. Secondly, it is much easier to pick up the loops on the purl side of stocking stitch than to pick up 1 x 1 rib.

TO MAKE UP

Sew up the second shoulder seam, and the sides of the neckband. Block out and lightly press the sleeves. Sew them to the sides of the garment, making sure that the centres are placed to the shoulder seams. Sew up the underarm and sleeve seam on both sides.

Lady's Kimono Coat — S206

Pictured on
page 39

SIZE

One Size — to fit from Size 12 upwards, that is bust 86, hips 91 cms, (34, 36 inches).

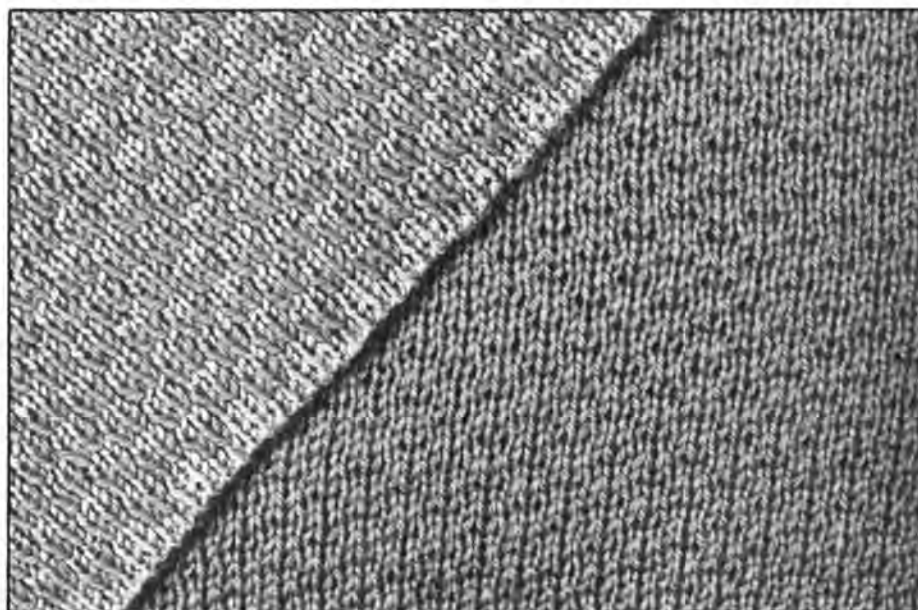
MACHINE

Duomatic 80 fitted with Deco unit.

MATERIALS

The coat is knitted in Oxtan 3 ply pure wool supplied by mail order from Silverknit, Park Road, Calverton, Nottingham NG14 6BL. The original colours were red (3391) and charcoal (3394). The pattern requires 6 x 200 gram cones of red, and 3 x 200 gram cones of charcoal.

6 toggles are required for fastening and trimming the front, available from most good haberdashers.



TENSION

Using Deco card D-18 and stitch size 4/5 a tension piece knitted over 100 needles on the front bed measured 32 cms in width. A depth of 100 rows measured 10 cms.

NOTES

The main stitch, for which the Deco unit and colour changer are used, is reversible Jacquard. The orange strippers are used and the handle is down. The needle and pusher arrangement for this stitch is shown in Diagram 1. The lock setting is BX/BX with both left arrow keys pressed in. The stitch size is 4 on the back lock and 5 on the front. The colour change sequence is 2 rows red, 2 rows charcoal. These 4 rows are repeated throughout.

The bands are knitted in stocking stitch. The black strippers are used, and the handle is down. The needle arrangement is shown in Diagram 2. The lock setting is GX/N. The stitch size is 5½, and the charcoal yarn is used.

As this is a large garment, there is insufficient width in the bed of the machine to knit the back and sleeves in complete pieces. It is necessary for them to be knitted in two halves and joined.

It is advisable to use the extension tray on the left of the machine as the Deco unit sometimes has to be pushed to the far left to allow for the large number of stitches on the bed.

Although the instructions state that the orange strippers should be used for the Jacquard knitting, it was felt, when knitting the fronts, which are the widest pieces, that a little more pressure was needed. For that reason, an orange stripper was used on the left, and a black one on the right.

The edge spring at the right on the back bed is best put on the needle second to the end, not on the end one as is normally done. This helps the last red stitch to knit.

TO KNIT

BACK

Two halves are knitted, reversing all the shapings for the second piece.

Arrange 110 needles on both beds in the Knit/knit position. Using the contrast colour (charcoal) make a tubular cast on as follows. With the locks set to N/N and stitch size 1½ knit 1 row. Change the locks to CX/CX and the stitch sizes to 2½/3 and knit 2 rows.

Change the locks to N/N and the stitch size to 3½. Attach the Deco unit and knit 1 row. The Row Counter reads 004.

Set the Deco selector dial to 4, and change to the main colour (red). Arrange the pushers according to Diagram 1. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Using stitch size 4/5, with the locks set to BX/BX and the left arrow keys pushed in on both locks, change to pattern knitting. Change colour every 2 rows, and knit until the Row Counter reads 630.

Shape Armhole

Set the Row Counter to 000.

The method of decreasing is to transfer the required number of stitches to the back bed and then to decrease along that bed. The armhole decreases on this first piece of the back are made on the left of the knitting. Whenever decreases are made the pushers below the needles which have been returned to non-working position must be placed behind the blocking rail.

Knit 1 row. Decrease 6 stitches at the left on each bed. Knit 1 row. The locks are at the right, and the Row Counter reads 002.

Knit 1 row. Decrease 4 stitches at the left on each bed. Knit 1 row. The locks are at the right, and the Row Counter reads 004.

Continue decreasing in this way, whenever the locks are at the left, during the next 14 rows. The stitches decreased are 2 stitches 3 times, and 1 stitch 4 times. The total number of stitches decreased on each bed is 20, and the Row Counter reads 018.

Knit straight in pattern until the Row Counter reads 290.

Shape Shoulder and Neck

Set the Row Counter to 000.

Read this entire section before beginning to knit as the Neck decreasing begins at the same time as the Shoulder shaping.

The Shoulders are shaped by graduations. These are made by putting groups of pushers on both beds BEHIND THE BLOCKING RAIL. When this has been done they will no longer knit. This is the method known as "Short Row Knitting".

The graduations are worked on alternate rows. Since the Shoulder shaping begins at the left edge of the work, the pushers are moved to the non-working position

(behind the blocking rail) when the locks are at the left. Two rows are then knitted, and the next group of pushers put into non-working position.

The shaping for this Shoulder is 5 pushers 5 times every 2 rows, then 4 pushers 10 times every 2 rows. Do remember that, because the stitches are in the Knit/knit position, the instructions refer to both beds at the same time. If we count up the total number of stitches and rows we see that at the end of this section the Row Counter will read 030. There will be 5 x 5 + 4 x 10, which equals 65 stitches in "holding position" on each bed.

The decreasing for the neck is made in the same way as the decreasing for the armhole. That is, the stitches are transferred to the back bed and then decreased along the row. This is therefore done when the locks are on the right. The decreases are made on every alternate row for the first 14 rows of the shoulder shaping. The stitches decreased are 6, then 4, then 2 stitches twice, then 1 stitch 3 times — a total of 17 stitches. The neck edge is then knitted straight until the shoulder shaping is completed.

When the Row Counter reaches 030 there will still be 8 stitches on each bed in working position. That is, their pushers will be above the blocking rail. This means that there are 73 stitches on each bed for the shoulder.

The shoulder stitches are now cast off by transferring the back bed stitches to the front. Increase the stitch size of the back lock to 6 and, leaving the back bed needles in working position, with the locks set to N/N, knit 1 row. Cast off the stitches of the front bed using the yellow tool.

Knit the second piece of the back in the same way, reversing all the shapings.

SLEEVES (Two alike)

Each sleeve must be knitted in two halves. It is therefore necessary to knit two pieces according to these instructions, and two pieces reversing all the shapings.

Arrange 90 needles on each bed in the Knit/knit position. Using the contrast colour (charcoal) make a tubular cast on as for the back, attaching the Deco unit before the last row. The Row Counter reads 004.

Set the Deco selector dial to 4, and

Diagram 1

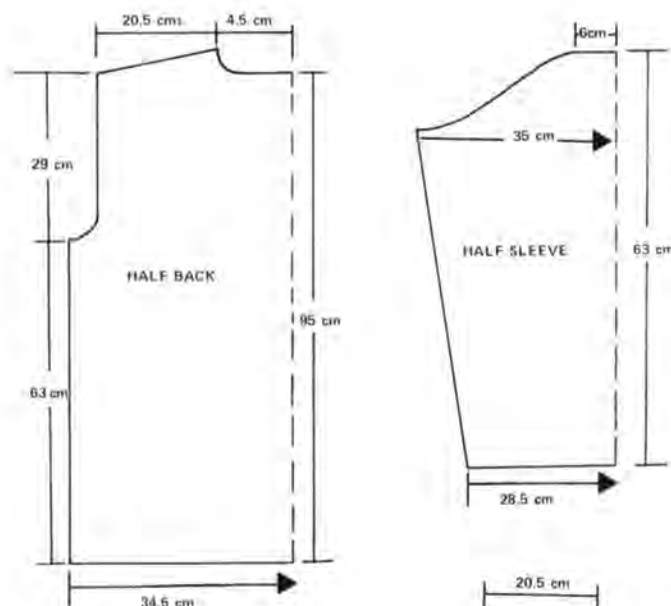
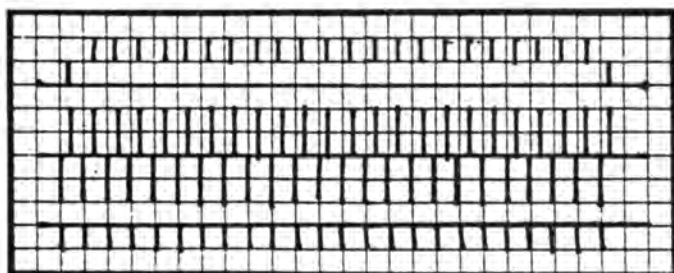
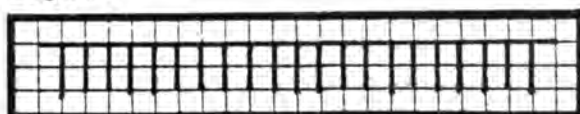


Diagram 2



change to the main colour (red). Arrange the pushers according to Diagram 1. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Using stitch size 4/5, with the locks set to BX/BX and the left arrow keys pushed in on both locks, change to pattern knitting. Change colour every two rows.

Increase 1 stitch on each bed at the left every 26th row 20 times in all. This must be done when the locks are at the left. One needle on each bed, together with its pusher, is brought into working position. Make sure that the pushers are correctly positioned, in working or rest position, on the front bed, so that the pattern is maintained. On the back bed, the end pusher is always in the opposite position from the rest. Maintain this as you increase. The combination of locks and Deco card will take care of the front bed.

Knit until the Row Counter reads 520. There will be 110 stitches on each bed. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Sleeve Head

Shape the sleeve head at the left on every alternate row, always when the locks are at the left. Decrease in the same way as before, by transferring the stitches to the back bed, and decreasing along the row. Remember to return the pushers of the stitches decreased behind the blocking rail (non-working position).

The decreases are 6 stitches, then 4 stitches, then 2 stitches 41 times. The Row Counter reads 086. There are 18 stitches remaining. Transfer these to the front bed and cast them off as before.

Knit another half sleeve exactly like this one, and two more pieces reversing all the shapings.

FRONT

Arrange 154 needles on each bed in the Knit/knit position. Using the contrast colour (charcoal) make a tubular cast on as for the back, attaching the Deco unit before knitting the last row. The Row Counter reads 004.

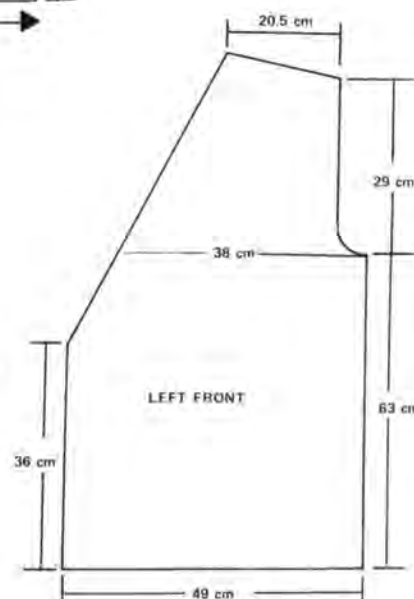
Set the Deco selector dial to 4, and change to the main colour (red). Arrange the pushers according to Diagram 1. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Using stitch size 4/5, with the locks set to BX/BX and the left arrow keys pushed in on both locks, change to pattern knitting. Change colour every two rows as before. Knit straight in pattern until the Row Counter reads 360. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Shape the front at the left edge. Decrease 1 stitch from each bed every 10 rows 50 times in all, when the Row Counter will read 500. Then decrease 1 stitch from each bed every 8 rows 11 times in all, when the Row Counter will read 588.

The Armhole shapings begins when the Row Counter reads 270. The method and number of stitches decreased is the same as for the Back, the decreases being on the right of the work and when the locks are on the right. The stitches decreased from each bed are 6, then 4, then 2 stitches 3 times, then 1 stitch 4 times – a total of 20 stitches. At the end of the armhole decreasing the Row Counter will read 288.

Continue knitting in pattern, continuing to decrease at the left side as instructed. When the Row Counter reads 561, the locks being at the left, the shoulder is shaped by graduations as it was on the back. The shoulder shapings begins at



the right side of the work, always when the locks are at the left. As before, the graduations are worked on alternate rows by moving groups of pushers to NON-WORKING POSITION and knitting 2 rows before moving the next group.

The shapings is the same as for the back – 5 pushers 5 times every 2 rows, then 4 pushers 10 times every 2 rows. When the Row Counter reads 592 there will be 65 stitches in holding position and 8 in working position. These 73 stitches are cast off as for the back.

Knit the second front in the same way, reversing all the shapings.

EDGING BANDS

Knit 1 band for the back neck. Cast on using waste yarn on the front bed over 66 needles according to Diagram 2. The black strippers are used and the handle is down. The stitch size is 5½, and the locks are set to GX/N.

Using the charcoal yarn knit 24 rows and release on waste knitting.

The front bands are knitted in the same way, but 4 pieces are knitted. There are 2 pieces of 179 stitches each, and 2 pieces of 124 stitches each.

TIES

Make 3 small ties to loop round the toggles. Using the charcoal yarn make a tubular cast on over 4 needles, 2 on each bed. Use stitch size 2½, and the locks set to CX/CX. Knit until the Row Counter reads 160, then fasten off. Make 2 more the same.

Make 2 long ties for the inside of the coat. These are made in the same way as the short ones, but are knitted until the Row Counter reads 350.

TO MAKE UP

Block out the main pieces pinning them out to the sizes in the diagrams. Press carefully using a damp cloth and a warm iron. Be very careful not to stretch the knitting. Leave all the pieces to cool and dry before unpinning them from the blocking board.

NOTE: As the pieces are large, if you do not have a blocking board, it is better to spread a thick blanket on the floor, or on a table, rather than to use an ironing board.

Stitch together the sleeve pieces, and the two back pieces, working from the right side, that is, the side which appears mainly red. The stitch used is the form of mattress stitching described in Issue 1 ("The Perfect Finish" Picture C). The edges are laid together on a flat surface, and the pieces seamed together so that they lie perfectly flat.

When seaming the two sleeve pieces together start from the top of the sleeve head and work towards the lower edge. The last 10 or 11 cms needs to be seamed on the other side of the work because there is a turn back cuff 8 cms deep. The same will be true when the underarm sleeve seam is sewn.

Stitch the shoulder seams. In the original garment they were tacked together on the wrong side and then backstitched to give a firm seam.

Next tack the sleeve heads into the armholes, matching the centre sleeve seams to the shoulder seams. Use a 1.5 cm (5/8 inch) seam allowance. In the original garment these and the other main seams were made on the sewing machine in order to give a closely stitched, firm finish. Press these two seams open from the wrong side of the work. (See the article in this issue about the use of a sewing machine for seaming knitwear.) Again using a 1.5 cm seam allowance, tack and sew the side seams of the

garment, and the underarm seams of the sleeves — one long seam for each side. Press these seams open.

Join all the band edgings, putting the two shorter front bands either side of the back neck one, and the longer front bands on the ends. Pin them carefully to the right side of the coat, starting from the centre back, and taking care not to stretch the bands unevenly. The joins on the front pieces lie on the corners of fronts. Backstitch carefully through the loops of the last row of charcoal knitting, using matching yarn. Fold the band over and stitch down in the same way on the wrong side. Remove the waste knitting.

Stitch small ties in a double loop on the right front of the jacket starting with one at the corner, and spacing the others below it evenly. The distances between should be 13 or 14 cms. The first loop will lie on the join in the front band. Stitch toggles inside the right loops for decoration, and on the left front of the coat for use. It is advisable to sew small buttons under the left front toggles so that they do not pull the knitting. Sew through the buttons and round the toggles at the same time.

Stitch the long ties to the inside of the coat, one on the right side seam, and one on the corner of the left front.

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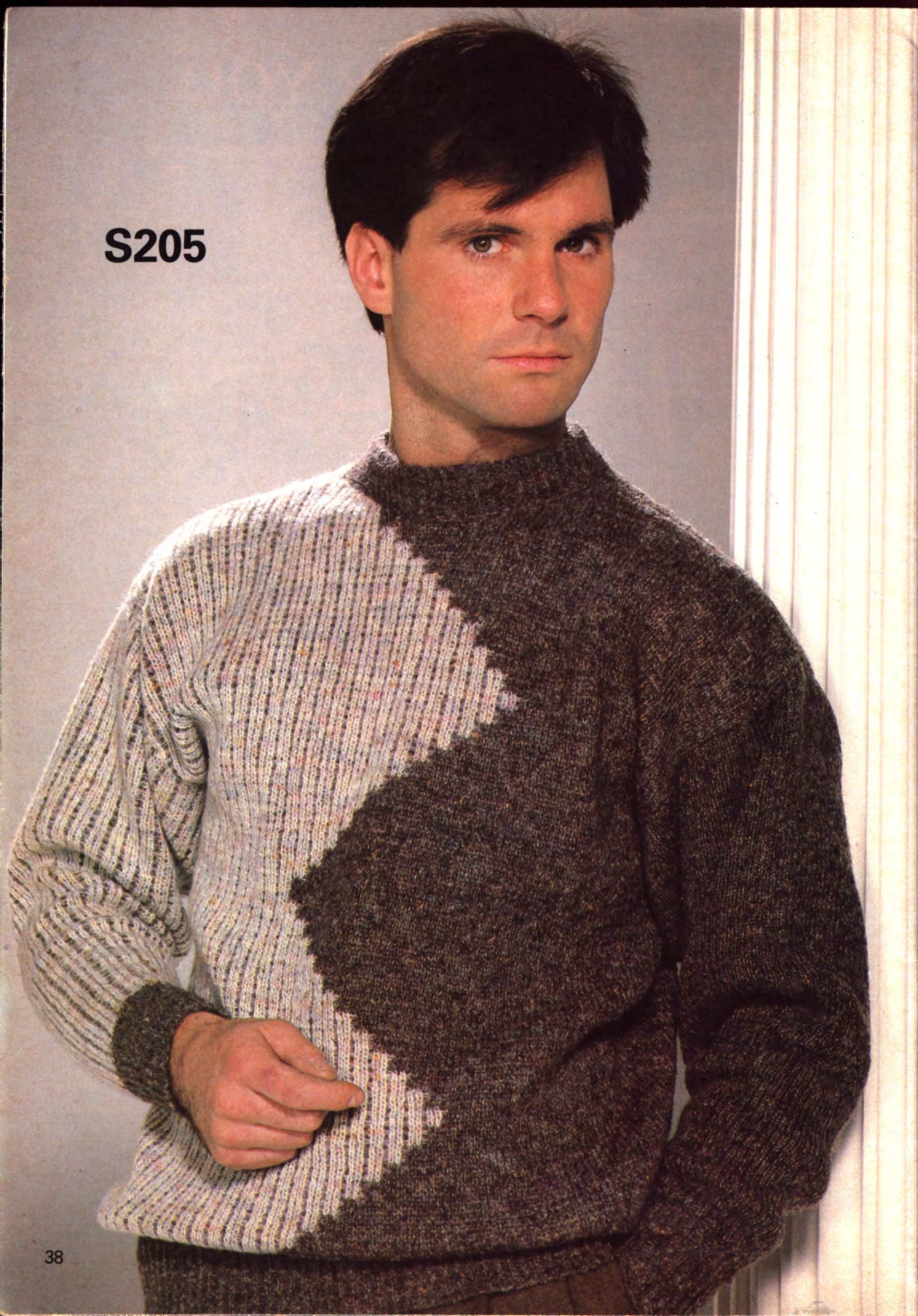
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