

SWISSKNITTER

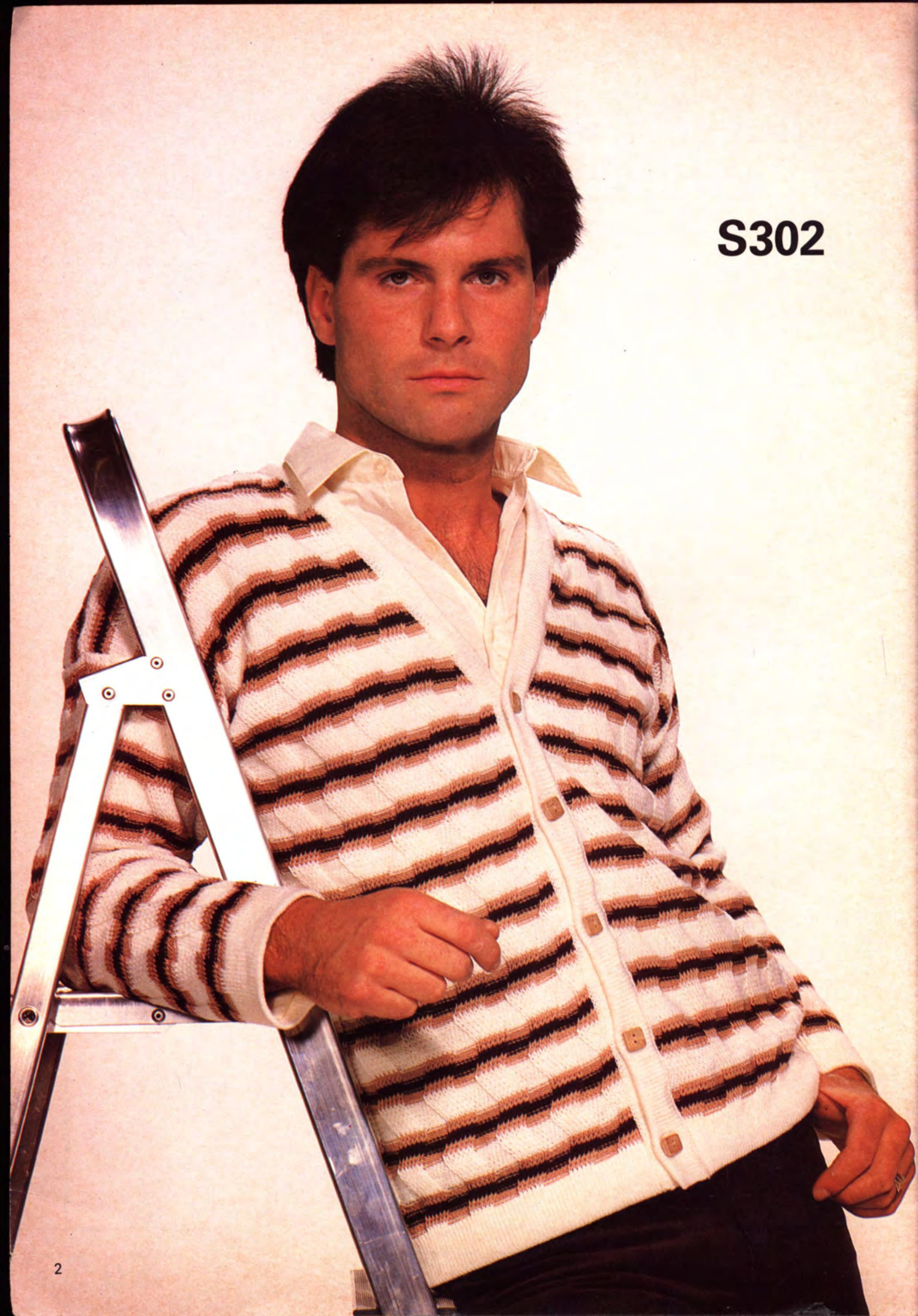
for Duomatic Knitting Systems



A SANDRA WILLIAMS Publication

No 3

S302



S303



S304



SWISSKNITTER

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Dear Machine Knitter,

What a bumper issue we have for you! Some super designs which we feel sure you will want to knit, especially those two lady's dresses for the hot summer we are all hoping for.

Katy has asked me to thank those of you who have written to her. She has answered some of your letters in this issue, and Betty Bailey has written to many of you personally. Do keep writing — we are all here to help you. Thank you, too, for some lovely ideas and tips, some of which will be used in future issues.

The Beginner's Feature this month is a bit out of season — however, you can knit your leg-warmers and hats early and put them away in the Christmas present drawer. The poncho and mittens to go with them will be in an Autumn issue. The next beginner's pattern will be for a simple but pretty girl's sleeveless top.

It seems some of you are isolated knitters, and struggling away on your own. Do read "A Teacher on Tape". Perhaps *that* is for you.

Betty joins me in hoping that you will make yourself known to us at one of our Exhibitions — Bristol in April or Leeds in September.

As many of you have asked about the yarns chosen for the patterns, I close by giving you a list of approximate yarn descriptions for those appearing in this issue.

S301 3 ply acrylic/nylon;
S302 4 ply wool;
S303 2 stranded bright acrylic;
S304 4 ply silk;

S305 4 ply brushed;
S306 2 ply textured yarn;
Beginner's Pattern 4 ply acrylic;

SANDRA WILLIAMS
PUBLISHER

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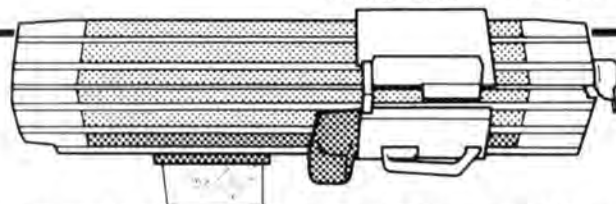
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Letters

Katy's Knit Chat

I have just been reading a great pile of your letters passed on to me by Betty, from whom some of you will now have had a personal answer to your cries for help. We do like hearing from you, whether you need our help, or whether you have help to offer other knitters. We would especially like to hear from any of you who have formed a club exclusively for Pfaff/Passap owners. Don't forget to let Audrey Davies know about it. She keeps a list of knitting clubs in her office in the magazine's headquarters in Newport. It really is wonderful the way knitters help each other. This letter, from Mr. W.T. Edwards of Bristol, will perhaps inspire some of you who seem to be very lonely knitters to link up with even one or two others in your area. From small beginnings ... or little acorns ..., as Mr. Edwards's experience shows. He writes,

Our local club, the Bristol Passap Club, has insisted that I should write to tell you of our activities.

My own interest started with the cleaning and repair of Passap machines as a hobby, and I soon had plenty to do. Passap, then in Birmingham, heard of this, and persuaded me, rather reluctantly, to start a club with two ladies who had made enquiries. This I did in October 1977 and I never anticipated what friendships and enjoyment it would lead to.

90 YEAR OLD MEMBER

We now have meetings every Monday, alternately on the east and west sides of Bristol, and have about 20 regular attenders with up to 40 others, including some men, who come occasionally. Our oldest member was 90 last November, and she makes some lovely things. I have used a Duomatic since about 1958, and, as an engineer, find them intriguing and particularly well designed.

As with most small clubs, we cut expenses by meeting in members' houses and there is no charge.

Audrey has Mr. Edwards's address, should anyone else in the Bristol area wish to join this flourishing club.



It's such a good idea to meet in members' houses — that way no one has to carry their machine to a meeting — not an easy proposition, carrying a Duomatic! Which brings to mind something I was discussing with Betty the other day. She was telling me that she has a student in her Advanced Knitting Class who has a Duomatic. When she arrived the first evening of term, and learnt that all the other members used different types of machines, which they often take to class, she wondered if the work of the class would be relevant. Betty persuaded her to stay for the session, and judge by what she heard — six months later she is one of the most enthusiastic members. Betty and I were saying that we feel that all knitters, whatever their machine, and whatever their experience, have something to contribute. Do join a club, if there is one near to you, and if there isn't, take a leaf out of Mr. Edwards's book, and form one.

GET ORGANIZED!

Adult Education Classes in machine knitting are held in many places, so do make enquiries at your local education office. If there are no classes try to get together a group of people who would like to attend a class, and see if you can persuade the authorities to organise one. They only need a tutor, and a minimum number of students. And, if they cannot find a tutor, and you are an experienced knitter, why not YOU?

The next letter came to us from Mrs. Kathleen Vits of Sheffield. She tells us

I bought a Passap F200 when I lived in Switzerland. I know that you are really writing for Duomatic machines, and mine is only a single bed, and cannot even have a ribber attached to it. But I like my machine, and I am determined to get the best out of it. I refuse to join the ranks of those who fail to master their machines! Maybe there is someone out there who has an F200, and who would write and give me some helpful hints.

If there is, do write to Mrs. Vits, c/o Audrey Davies at our address on the contents page. Mrs. Vits goes on to ask about tension pieces.

TENSION PIECES

The instruction book talks about tension pieces being 100 stitches and 100 rows. My machine is only semi-automatic, and it takes so long to knit a piece that size in a fancy stitch. Can I make it 50 by 50?

Certainly, Mrs. Vits. That is quite big enough to measure accurately, doubling both measurements to conform with the pattern instructions. The tension piece must then be dealt with in the same way as you will deal with the garment before it is worn. Wash it, if that is what is required. Very often this is made necessary by the amount of wax on the yarn. If it is heavily waxed you will find a lot of white powder on the yarn mast, and then it most certainly needs washing. In fact, I know of machine knitters who wash everything they knit. If you are using handknit yarn, you will, of course, have waxed it when you wound it. The easiest way is to let it run over a candle held in your hand as you wind. That produces a surplus of powdered wax, but it does make it knit easily, and you do need to wash it. Oiled wool, like Shetland, needs scouring, that is, washing with some soda in the water to remove the oil. The tension piece must be carefully pinned out and pressed, but only as much as the finished garment will be pressed, and allowed to cool, rest and relax from its stretching over the needles, before it is measured.

HUNTING FOR PATTERNS

Mrs. Vits goes on to say that, since her machine has never been sold in this country, she finds it impossible to buy patterns for it. In the absence of patterns specifically written for it, she wonders what to use. When you are trying to find patterns for your machine, the first thing to consider is the gauge of the machine. That is to say, the number of needles in the needle bed. Since knitting machine

(continued on page 8)

beds are approximately the same length, the number of needles governs the distance between them, and so determines the thickness of yarn which the machine will use. The size of the needles may also be different.

FINDING A SUBSTITUTE

If your machine has 179 needles, Mrs. Vits, then you can use any single bed pattern from this magazine. You could also use the three Pfaff pattern books which were reviewed in the last issue. If your machine has 200 needles there are numerous pattern books available. Those produced by the various yarn spinners are helpful, because, if you use the correct yarn, there should not be very much difference in tension. There are, too, the single bed patterns in our sister magazines — "WORLD OF KNITTING" and "MACHINE KNITTING WORLD". When a machine cannot produce the stitch pattern of the original instructions, it is important to substitute a similar type of stitch pattern. Never, for example, replace a Fair Isle pattern with a tuck stitch one. Tuck stitch both widens and shortens the work, and the measurements of the tension piece will be so different that a beginner would be most unwise to try to recalculate the pattern. It is better to find a pattern knitted in tuck stitch with tension piece measurements as near to your tension piece as possible so that only slight adjustments are needed.

MAKE YOUR OWN PATTERNS

Lastly, as you progress with your knitting, who not try to make your own patterns? You do not need to make elaborate shapes. Draw out a block of the garment pieces. You can trace around a garment which fits you, then put in the measurements, always making sure there is sufficient allowance for movement. Then, from the size of your tension piece, armed with a pocket calculator, you can work out the stitches and rows which you need.

Charting devices are mechanical aids fitted to knitting machines which perform the same function as the block and calculator. The charters for the Duomatic machines are the Forma and the Form Computer. As your machine has not been sold here, you would need to write to

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They would be able to tell you if either the Forma charter or a Form Computer can be fitted to your machine. They will

perhaps be able to supply you with pattern books written for it, and possibly a book of new stitch patterns.



Whether you are able to fit a charting device or not, you would find a great deal of help in "STEP BY STEP CHARTING DESIGN" written by our Editor in collaboration with Barbara Harrow. You could use the garment blocks and the instructions on knitting techniques and write your own patterns using your calculator.

PATTERN PROBLEMS

This problem about patterns being suited to a particular machine brings me to a letter from Mrs. H. Christophers of Torquay. Mrs. Christophers who has a Duomatic 80 says that she was very disappointed when she received her first copy of "SWISSKNITTER" to find that there were *only two adult patterns in it which are suitable for my machine, not even the cover sweater. I do not have a colour changer for four colours nor pushers on the back bed.*

We have already written to Mrs. Christophers to explain how the patterns can be adapted, but in case there are other readers needing this kind of help, here is what Betty told her.

ADAPTING THE PATTERNS

The cover pattern (S101) can be knitted using just one contrast colour, or indeed none at all if you would like a plain jumper. The jacket of S102 has a 38 row stripe sequence. You could try changing the contrast colour at each repeat. You might consider using some of the multi-coloured metallic thread, or possibly random or spot-dye yarn for a single contrast yarn. You would then use the same contrast colour when knitting the top. Pattern S103 would look very attractive with a perfectly plain skirt, leaving out the bottom stripes. In fact, personally, I would prefer it that way. For the jacket, you could use the style, and a different Fair Isle pattern using two colours only.

The first child's dress can be knitted on the Duomatic S with no alterations. The second one only uses back bed pushers for the edging, so if you substitute the edging for the first dress, using one colour only, and then bring the empty front bed

needles into working position for the pattern you will have no problem in knitting it.

The next pattern, S105, the man's sweater in tuck rib, only needs pushers on one bed, so the needle diagram can be reversed, putting back to front, and front to back. The lady's three piece suit is suitable for all Duomatics, and if a stocking stitch collar and front band is knitted instead of the rib given in the pattern it can also be knitted on single bed Passaps like the one Mrs. Vits uses.

SEVERAL WAYS OF WORKING

When instructions are given to use back bed pushers for shaping necks, and holding sections whilst other sections are knitted, as in the baby dresses, then, if you do not have back bed pushers, there are several ways of working. The simplest in the case of the baby dresses is to use the pushers for the front bed stitches and to thread the back ones on to a length of waste yarn. When all the needles of both beds are in use you will not want to transfer the back bed ones to the front bed to hold them with the pushers because they are a bit difficult to separate when you want to put them back to knit them. If there are not too many stitches the Decker combs can be used for the back bed stitches.

Next I have a letter from Mrs. M.J. Pearce who lives mostly at Ardour, By Fort William, and sometimes in Wales, not very far from our offices. She says



I am by no means an experienced machine knitter, but have accumulated a great deal of wool/yarn (haven't we all!) — which I would of course like to use. In the patterns in "SWISSKNITTER" various yarns per pattern are suggested, which of course entails going out to buy (not very easy in far-flung country areas) the yarns specially. While appreciating that very different results may be obtained from using different yarns, if one had the slightest idea of the type and weight of the named yarn suggested, it might be possible to experiment with yarns already on hand. Could there be an additional

(continued on page 14)

ADAPTING PATTERNS

From correspondence received many of you seem to need a little help in adapting patterns, either to your machine, or to your size requirements, or to yarn obtainable locally or by mail order.

First, your machine. If you have a pink Duomatic your stitch size needs to be half a size lower than the one we suggest.

Next with the pink machine you may not have a colour changer and fitting one, and a Deco unit, may be much too expensive. This really does make Fair Isle and other 2-row colour changer patterns laborious. If we print a pattern using a 2 or 4 colour changer and you do not have one, try substituting another stitch pattern. There are a number of stocking stitch based patterns in the stitch pattern book which you could use, and you could incorporate a little, not too frequent, colour changing. If you knit a tension piece and compare your stitch measurement with ours you will soon know if your stitch is a suitable substitute.

You would not, of course, use a tuck stitch pattern in place of Fair Isle — the difference in width and length would be too great. Remember too, that 400 rows knitted using BX and selected pushers is only 200 rows of knitting growth. It makes a difference to whether you knit a jumper in your substitute stitch

(continued on page 20)



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A TEACHER ON TAPE



I switched on my cassette recorder, and I heard a warm, melodious voice asking, "How would you like it if a really patient, friendly, and experienced tutor were to sit by your side all the time you are learning how to make the most of your Duomatic 80?" Immediately I thought of some of the despairing letters we receive from would-be knitters who have bought machines from dealers in the past who just did not want to know, once the machine and the money changed hands!

I was listening to an introductory tape made by a lady named DOROTHY GILL. Some weeks ago we were introduced to her by Pfaff (Britain) Limited, who are marketing her tapes for the Duomatic 80 and the Duomatic S. There are also tapes for the old pink machine, now known as the Duomatic 5. (All the details about purchasing the various sets of tapes will be found in the footnote.)

WARMTH & FRIENDLINESS

Having just read a despairing letter which I passed to Katy to answer, I got into touch with Dorothy, and she really is as friendly as she sounds! She sent me a complete set of Duomatic 80 tapes to try out, so that I could tell you all about them, and I spent a whole afternoon doing just that — sitting at the machine, following her very clear instructions, switching off, re-winding, listening again And my verdict? Absolutely WONDERFUL! The warmth, and the friendliness just rings out from those tapes. They really will inspire confidence into the most timid beginner.

Dorothy is a very experienced machine knitter — her involvement with knitting machines goes back nearly thirty years. Amazingly, it all started with a visit to her doctor! "Believe it or not," she says, "my involvement with Knitting Machines began because I had a dreadful burning sensation between my shoulder-blades.

HOOKED ON MACHINE KNITTING

For two winters in succession I had treatment for fibrositis. Unsuccessfully, until an astute junior doctor asked me what it was that I did in the winter which I did not do as much in the summer. The answer was KNITTING! The doctor

deduced that I was holding my needles too tightly, and giving myself cramp in my hands, wrists, elbows and shoulders, and an acute pain in my back. 'Buy a KNITTING MACHINE', he said, 'and you will never have the pain again.' I did; and I haven't! Of course, as soon as I started, I was HOOKED, and have remained so ever since. That was in 1955.

THE START OF IT ALL

At first, I just knitted, as most of us do, for the family, close friends, and a few customers who were prepared to put up with my lack of experience. However, it was not long before PASSAP, then in Euston Road, needed a Demonstrator in a hurry because their lady at Harrods was leaving London for Cambridge. They invited me to fill her shoes. Needing a part-time job, I agreed, and, full of trepidation, I started the next day.

Over the course of the next six months I learned a lot about machines, people, teaching and repairing. One of the things which used to make me very sad was the number of owners I met whose machines were under the bed because they had not received adequate tuition from their dealers, and who were unable, or unwilling, to learn from the instruction book.

Soon I started to go to their homes to teach them, wherever they had bought their machines. Consequently, by 1964, when I was at Selfridges, having been moved there five years previously, people from all over the country used to pop in to see me for help when they came to buy their wool and spare parts.

During one of my visits to a knitter's home, a lady, whose husband had a reel-to-reel tape recorder, asked me if she could make a recording of the whole two-hour lesson, so that she could listen again and again after I had gone. And that was the start of it all!

On the way home, I became determined to use the idea, and by the time I arrived I had bought a copy of "Exchange and Mart". That very evening I scanned the lists and contacted someone with a recorder to sell. Two days later I had bought it, and by the following Christmas, which was 1969, I had a cassette recorder too.

Soon I was making both cassettes and open-reel tapes for the Passap M 201, the Automatic, and their ribbing attachments, as well as for the Duomatic, and enjoying every minute of it. People who had never before had a second of help with their knitting were benefiting, and my circle of knitting friends grew and grew. (And so did my bank balance!)

TAPES WORLD-WIDE

I am now on my fifth edition of cassettes for the Duomatic 80, and am preparing a set for the Duomatic S. I still make them for the Duomatic 5, though there is not so much need for those now. They go all over the world, wherever English is spoken, and especially to people living a considerable distance from major towns, who would otherwise have no contact with other knitters. Some of them even visit me when they come to England on vacation, bringing with them their triumphs — and sometimes their failures! It is MOST heartwarming.

There have been many improvements to the Duomatic since it first appeared, and a couple of name changes, but it still retains the superb quality that first impressed me nearly thirty years ago. Although from time to time I have owned other makes, and been happy with most of them, my Duomatic will always be the favourite. I am a lover of its beautifully textured double bed fabrics, as well as its excellent single bed work, and I would not part with it for worlds! And all because I had a pain between my shoulder blades!"

EXPERTISE & ENTHUSIASM

What a fascinating story! And I can tell you that Dorothy's expertise and enthusiasm comes through all the time as you listen to her tapes. There are three tapes in the Duomatic 80 set, and they come to you packaged with a very comprehensive list of contents, with a column for you to add the counter reading of your recorder for quick reference to the various sections. The amount of information in these three 90 minute tapes is quite astonishing. I tremble to think what it would cost you to cover the same ground if you engaged a private tutor!

If you buy these tapes, not only will you have engaged a private tutor, but you will have her there with you whenever you need her, with all her painstaking and kindly encouragement. And that is not the end of it. The last item, on the last side of the third tape, reads "What to do if you have a problem". I'll leave you to find out for yourselves what the answer is, and as you find out, Dorothy Gill will add yet another name to her long list of knitting friends.

(continued on page 14)

Beginner's Pattern

This time we have two patterns for you. The first is for legwarmers to fit a girl about 6 to 9 years old. Several new techniques are included. The welt is in Knit/knit, which we used in the waistcoat last time, but we are going to cast on in a different way.

The main stitch is English Rib, sometimes known as Half-Fisherman's Rib, or as Brioche Stitch. It is called Half Fisherman because it has half the tuck stitches of the full Fisherman's Rib. You will remember that, when we knitted that stitch, the lock setting was EX/EX. With that setting the front bed tucks when the locks are moved to the left, and the back bed tucks when they are moved to the right. When we knit English Rib only one of the locks is set to EX. It does not matter which one from the technical point of view. If we use the lock setting N/EX then the WRONG side of the work will be facing us as we knit. Conversely, if we use the lock setting EX/N, the RIGHT side of the work will be facing us. This pattern gets the name Brioche Stitch because of those fat stitches made when a stitch and a tuck (a loop of yarn) are knitted off together.

We are also going to use the colour changer to put some narrow stripes into the knitting. There is a difference in the appearance of the work, when using the colour changer for English Rib, depending on which bed the tuck stitches are on. The nicer appearance is with the lock setting N/EX, so that is what we shall use. I will leave you to experiment with a small sample done with the reversed lock setting, and you will see what I mean!

The legwarmers need increasing as they are knitted. In all stitches, where every needle on both beds is being used, we have to remember that an increase of 1 stitch means 1 stitch on BOTH BEDS, or, as we count it, "1 front bed needle position". I will tell you how to do this in the pattern instructions.

The other pattern is for a girl's hat to go with the legwarmers. This is just a straight piece of striped knitting in the two stitches until it reaches the crown, where we need a large decrease in size. First of all the English Rib is reset on to every other needle on both beds — this requires a change to the setting of the beds. I expect that you know what it is, but if not, you will find it in the pattern instructions. Secondly, the work is decreased by



gradually reducing the stitch size during the knitting of the 48 rows which make up the crown.

Next time I am going to give you patterns for a poncho and mittens to make up the set. They will deal with decreasing at the ends of the work, and with holding a group of stitches so that it does not knit whilst we knit others which are on the beds. Katy tells me that she has had a lot of requests for patterns for babies and children, so that is what we will do for most of our beginner's patterns.

THE PATTERN — LEGWARMERS (Knit two alike)

SIZE

To fit a girl approximately 6 to 9 years old.

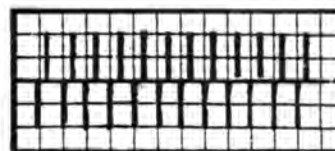
MATERIALS

This garment is knitted in any smooth 4 ply yarn. The amount required is approximately 100 grams if acrylic yarn is used — more if wool is used. A small amount of contrast yarn is also required. The original was knitted in red for the main colour and lovat green for the contrast.

TENSION

A tension piece knitted in English Rib over the width of 100 front bed needles measured 57 cm in width. A depth of 100 rows measured 14 cm. The stitch was knitted according to the needle arrangement in Diagram 1. The orange strippers are used, and the handle is down. The lock setting is N/EX, and the stitch size is 4¼.

Diagram 1



TO KNIT

Over the width of 35 needles on the front bed arrange needles on both beds in working position according to the needle diagram. The handle is down. The orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. Using the main yarn and stitch size 1½, knit 1 row to the left, so making the first row — the zig zag row — of a tubular cast on. Change the lock setting to CX/CX. This is the setting for tubular knitting. When it is in use, and two rows are knitted, they make 1 complete circle of knitting. The back bed knits from left to right, and the front bed from right to left. These 2 rows are knitted at about three-quarters of the stitch size which will be used for the ribbing which is to follow. Since our Knit/knit welt is to be knitted at stitch size 3¾, we shall use 3 for the CX/CX rows. After they are knitted, the stitch size is changed to 3¾ and the lock setting to N/N, and 1 row of rib is knitted to the right. This does not count as part of the welt, so the row counter is now set to 000. Without altering anything, knit until the row counter reads 030.

Set the row counter to 000. Change the lock setting to N/EX and the stitch size to 4¼. Still using the main yarn, knit 12 rows without shaping.

Now we are going to change to the contrast yarn. If you have not done this before, do read your instruction book. Changing colour between the two yarns in the case of a two-colour changer is quite automatic, and your book gives all the information very clearly. If you have a four-colour changer, use the first two feeding eyelets. Changing colour automatically between any two colours of the four can easily be arranged. Press down the selector key for the next colour you need, in this case the contrast colour. At the same time, hold down the selector key for the main yarn. Take the locks across to the right until a click indicates that you have operated the selection lever. By this time the main yarn eyelet will have been returned to its holder, and will be lying in the rest position. As the locks are moved

back towards the left the contrast yarn eyelet will spring up into the jaws on the lock ready for use.

When you have knitted 2 rows in contrast yarn, you will again need to change to the main colour. This will happen automatically if you take the locks far enough to the right. When you do not want to change colour, do not take the locks so far to the right.

One or two warnings about the use of the colour changers are given in the instruction books. Do heed them to avoid damaging the machine.

Now, back to the knitting! Knit 2 rows in the contrast colour. The row counter reads 014. These 14 rows form the colour sequence, and are repeated throughout the main part of the knitting. Change to the main colour, but do not knit across yet, for this is the row in which we make the first increase.

The increasing is to be 1 stitch on both ends of the row. Simple increasing is done by bringing extra needles into working position. Where only 1 needle is concerned, no matter which bed, it is possible to increase at both ends on the same row. However, we have to increase on 2 needles at both ends. The increasing is therefore divided between the next 2 rows, as follows:

Push the next needle to the right of the work to working position on the front bed and on the back bed. Knit 1 row. Increase by 1 needle on each bed at the left of the work, and knit 1 row. If, when you have done this, you find that the end needle on the front bed at the left has not collected a loop of yarn, deal with the situation as follows. Take a double ended bodkin and put it under the yarn running between the last 2 stitches. Twist this yarn, and place the twisted loop on the empty front bed needle. This will ensure that it knits. The fact that the front bed is only tucking, and not knitting when the increase is made at the left affects the increasing. Another solution is to have an extra needle in work on the back bed from the start of the knitting, ignoring the needle rule. However, we will not do that this time, as it is a good idea to learn to use all the tools with dexterity, and to be very observant as we knit.

When wide stripes are being knitted it is wise to hang a small weight such as the U80 one, at the right end of the work to prevent the floats tightening.

The work continues in this way, increas-

ing in this manner immediately after the 2 rows of contrast colour until there are 53 stitches on the front bed. Nine contrast stripes will have been knitted, and the last increases will be made on the 2 following main yarn rows. At this point the row counter reads 128. Knit straight until it reads 138, so completing 12 rows in the main yarn. Set the row counter to 000.

Change the lock setting to N/N, and the stitch size to 3¼. Continuing to use the main yarn, knit in Knit/knit rib until the row counter reads 060. Double the stitch size on both beds (7½) and knit 1 row. Lower the front bed. With the latch tool (yellow) lift the end stitch from the right of the back bed on to the latch tool, allowing it to slip behind the latch. Take the end front bed stitch onto the latch tool, keeping it in the hook. Pull it through the first stitch on the tool, allowing the first stitch to drop off over it. Repeat this all along the row, working from bed to bed, and finally pulling the end of the yarn through the last stitch to secure it.

Make another leg warmer in the same way.

TO MAKE UP

There is no need to block out or to press the legwarmers. Just lay them flat and allow them to relax overnight. They must retain their full elasticity or they will always be round the ankles! In order to keep the stripes level it is better to sew them up working from the right side. In the original pair a flat form of mattress stitching was used. The double length of Knit/knit at the top is intended to turn over, so do remember to change over the sewing up from one side to the other about 7 cm from the top so that the seam does not show on the right side.

HAT

SIZE

To fit a girl approximately 6 to 9 years old.

MATERIALS

This garment is knitted in the same yarn as the legwarmers. The amount required is 50 grams of 4 ply acrylic yarn, and a small amount of contrast colour.

TENSION

The details of this are exactly the same as for the legwarmers.

TO KNIT

Over the width of 88 needles on the front bed arrange needles on both beds in working position according to the needle diagram. The handle is down. The orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. Make a tubular cast on as you did

before. When you have knitted the four cast on rows, the locks will be at the right. Set the row counter to 000. Still using the main yarn, and stitch size 3¼, knit in Knit/knit (lock setting N/N) until the row counter reads 060. Set the row counter to 000.

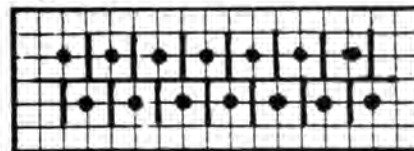
Change the lock setting to N/EX and the stitch size to 4¼. Starting with 12 rows in the main yarn, knit in the 14 row colour sequence until the row counter reads 056. Two rows of contrast yarn have just been knitted.

The number of needles in use is now going to be halved to make the crown of the hat less bulky. We are going to transfer alternate stitches on to their neighbouring needles on both beds, and put the empty needles into non-working position. We shall still be knitting in English Rib, and all the rest of the hat is knitted in the main yarn.

Take the orange tool, and, using the bodkin, or transfer tool end, use it to move the stitches. Start at the left on the front bed. Move the 2nd stitch to the 3rd needle, the 4th to the 5th, and so on all along the row. You should use both hands for this. When you have hooked the tool on to the needle, and pulled it up so that the stitch is behind the latch, you need to flick the latch to the closed position so that its tip does not get caught in the stitch as you push down to transfer it to the tool. Left-handed knitters will probably find it easier to start from the other end. In all your use of the tools, experiment until you find the way that is most natural to you.

When you have finished transferring the front bed needles, turn the handle up. That is how it will be when you knit on alternate needles. You will quickly see which stitches to transfer in order to arrange the needles according to Diagram 2. Set the row counter to 000.

Diagram 2



We are now going to knit 48 rows in English Rib in the main yarn. We are also going to make the work progressively narrower by lowering the stitch size by ¼ on both locks after every 12 rows. This works out like this:

Row counter 000-012 Stitch size 4¼
Row counter 013-024 Stitch size 4
Row counter 025-036 Stitch size 3¾
Row counter 037-048 Stitch size 3½

(continued on page 14)

guide to the tension piece measurements given in the patterns, such as "approximates to — e.g. — D.K.". I feel sure that this would help many of us.

Thank you, Mrs. Pearce, for that idea. An approximate description of the type of yarn will be included in all our patterns starting with this issue, and also some indication of thickness. When a plain yarn is needed for a garment, you might care to try out multi-stranded 2/30s acrylic yarn (fine, industrial weight). You can use as many strands as are needed to knit to the tension measurements given. We sometimes have to do this ourselves if we cannot find a British yarn which is equivalent in weight to the continental one used in some of the original garments. You will perhaps have noticed that we recommend using 5 strands of 2/30s acrylic for the "Snails sweater" — pattern number S201 in the last issue. A very attractive effect can be obtained by using a mixture of toning colours, possibly including one strand of a bright acrylic yarn. If you substitute a different yarn for the recommended one, and most of us do like to use coned yarns when we can, not least for reasons of economy, you will have to be prepared to spend some time

experimenting with various yarns, and stitch sizes too, until you arrive at an acceptable fabric with tension piece measurements which are the same as the pattern. Don't forget, however, that you can sometimes knit a larger or a smaller size to compensate for a slight difference in tension piece measurements. Of course if you have a Forma you will be able to draw the blocks given in the pattern and use your own tension piece measurements, providing, of course, that they are not so different that you run out of needles! We hope to deal with the use of charting devices in a future issue.

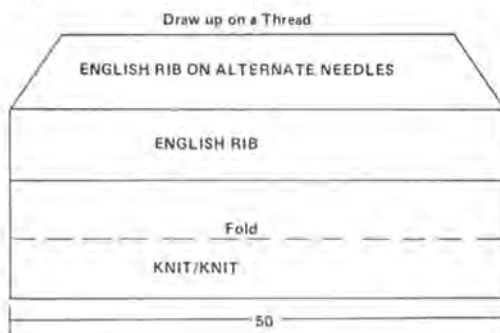
Well I really must say Goodbye for now. Keep knitting, and do keep writing!

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.

BEGINNER'S PATTERN
(continued from page 13)

HAT

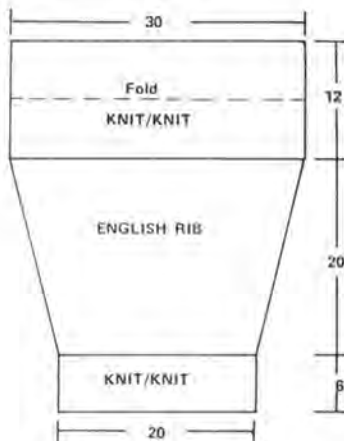


When you have knitted these 48 rows, break off the yarn leaving a good length. Thread the end into the double ended bodkin, and use it to take the stitches off the needles one at a time, threading them on to the length of yarn. Do not draw them up tight yet.

TO MAKE UP

Do not press this. Seam the side in the same way as you did the legwarmers, remembering that the ribbing at the bottom will be doubled up, and you do not want the seam to show on the right side. Now draw up the stitches on a length of yarn at crown until the two sides meet, and

LEGWARMERS (2 alike)



secure on the wrong side. Make a chain of main yarn from which to attach pompon/-tassel. This can be done either by plaiting 3 strands of yarn together or crocheting a chain using a latch tool or crochet hook. The length of this is made according to taste. A pompon or tassel can be made and attached to one end of the cord and the other end is threaded through the top of the crown and fastened securely on the wrong side.

DESIGNER
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A TEACHER ON TAPE
(continued from page 11)

FOOTNOTE:

Tuition Tapes by Dorothy L. Gill, 185, Valley Road, Streatham, London, SW16 2XH. Knitting Machine Consultant.

There is a three-cassette set of tapes for the Duomatic 80 covering all the basic techniques, together with a great deal of information for the knitter who has progressed beyond the "average" stage. The Deco and the Color, the U70 and Forma, the U80 and Form Computer are all dealt with. Help is given with reading the Passap Model Books, and with adapting patterns to different sizes and stitch samples.

The set of three C90 tapes costs £12.65 plus 57p postage and packing from Dorothy direct or £14.00 (inclusive) from Pfaff (Britain) Limited, Pfaff House, East Street, Leeds LS9 8EH. Order forms for the tapes will be enclosed with all new Pfaff Duomatic machines.

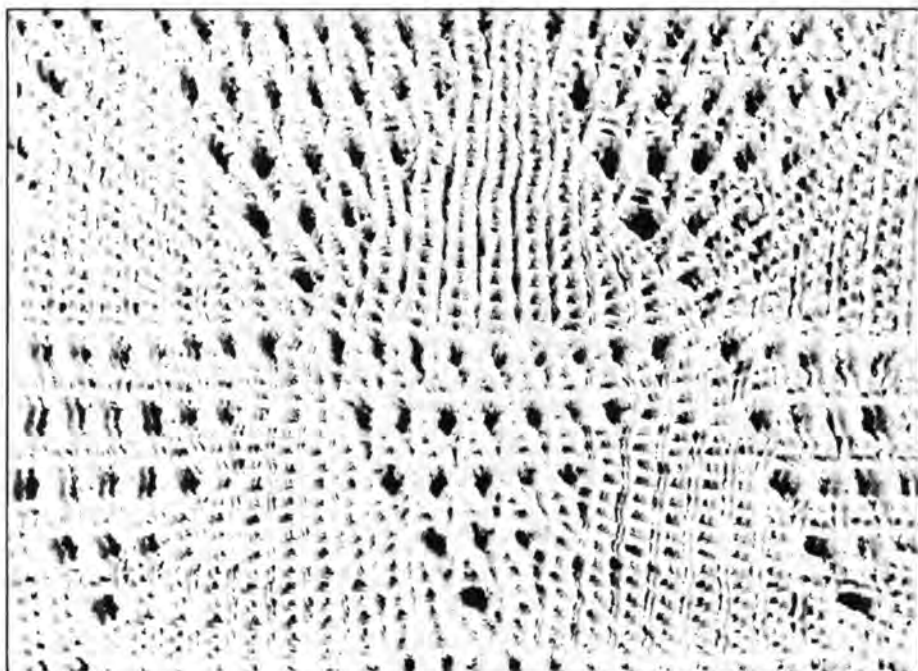
The tapes for the Duomatic S are now ready. There are two C90 tapes in the set and cost £9.66 plus 57p postage and packing from Dorothy. They too, are obtainable from Pfaff.

A set of two cassettes, one C90 and one C60, is available for the Duomatic 5 — the pink machine. However, knitters who have had their machines updated may prefer to buy the Duomatic 80 set, and a Duomatic 80 instruction book. The Duomatic 5 set costs £8.67 plus 57p postage and packing, and is obtainable direct from Dorothy herself.



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

U-80 LACE



This stitch is a variation on transfer lace, which is a very attractive stitch, but unfortunately one which many people find difficult to achieve. I shall try to iron out some of the problems and also give you some ideas for experiments!

Transfer lace has been a popular stitch since the early days of the Duomatic, and when the U-70 was introduced it became so much quicker and easier, especially if using a punchcard design. The U-80 works in a similar way to produce an identical stitch to the original U-70 transfer lace. By using the pushers to select patterns, and the front lock on BX, only the needles corresponding to the selected pushers will knit, and these stitches are then transferred to the back bed with the U-70 or U-80, to create the open lace effect. As there are only selected needles on the front bed, this is basically a single bed pattern, with the texture and pattern formed by the front bed needles. This, of course, could be the other way round on the Duomatic 80, that is, transferring from back to front, if you prefer. You will find examples of this type of stitch in the basic instruction book.

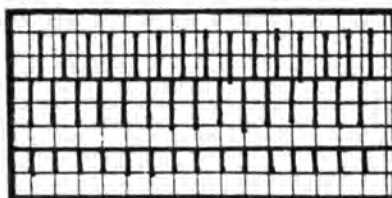
SCOPE FOR EXPERIMENTING

It is obvious that when using the Deco, the patterns are formed on the front bed, and therefore the transferring is always done from the front to the back bed. The instructions for this you will find in the Deco instruction book, but please remember to cast on on the back bed only. It is a good idea to make a note of this in the "F" instruction section on the inside cover of your Deco book; this way you should not forget!

When the U-80 was introduced we found that it had 5 different settings, obviously giving a lot of scope for experimenting! As I explained before, the U-80 will transfer in exactly the same way as

the U-70, but you must set it on the Number 4 setting. The Number 5 setting will also do transfer lace, and has the added advantage of "selective" transfer. This means that it will transfer a stitch over to the opposite bed if there is a pusher in working position, but it will not transfer a stitch with a pusher in rest or out of work completely. This gives much more scope for creating patterns, and the stitch I have chosen for this issue of "Swissknitter" is one example of this.

Diagram 1



To knit the stitch illustrated, arrange the needles and pushers according to Diagram 1. The orange strippers are used, and the lock setting is N/N. The racking handle is positioned for transferring stitches. The U-80 allows you to leave the handle in the racked position all the time.

SETTING RACKING HANDLE

It is important to set the racking handle correctly for your particular machine. One frequent reason for lack of success in transferring with the U-70 or the U-80 is the wrong transfer position. The diagram and instructions always show the racking handle in the "¼ to 9" position, but this is just a guide. You must set the handle for YOUR machine. First, put the handle in the ¼ to 9 position, then push up some of your selected needles on both beds until their heads are in line with the top of the machine. They should be almost touching

with just a glimmer of light between them. Their heads must not actually touch. If they are too close lower the handle, if they are too far apart, raise it.

The stitch size must always be ½ to 1 higher on the bed from which the stitches are to be transferred. The yarn I used in the sample was a plain acrylic 3 ply, and I used stitch size 4/4½. After the casting on, the Deco unit is attached and the punchcard inserted. I used card 77. When the Deco unit has been programmed and attached the selector dial is set to 4. As you can see, although the pushers are being used with the N/N lock setting and the needles in the Knit/knit position, all the stitches are knitted, and are then **selected for transfer**. The result is a ribbed lace stitch, rather than a stocking stitch lace. Four rows are knitted, and then the U-80 on setting 5 is used to transfer the selected stitches to the back bed. This sequence of 4 rows and then a transfer continues throughout the knitting.

YARNS & PUNCHCARDS

Experiment with this stitch by using different yarns in one sample. For example you could use a silky yarn and a plain one or a fluffy one, so varying the texture. Various yarns can be used for this type of stitch, providing they are stretchy enough. Try to break the yarn with your hands by pulling it tightly. If it does not "give" then it will probably not be suitable.

There are a number of different punchcards you can try out. From the basic pack numbers 11, 16 and 19 work very well. Deco cards other than the "F" or lace cards can be used, so have fun trying them. Even if they do not all turn out successfully it will be good practice in using your U-80!

SWISS REPORT

It was a bright, crisp morning in Wales, the birds were getting up and the cats, in from a night in the fields, were demanding breakfast. I drank my tea and considered the forthcoming day's events. There was much to do, in the office, before I could scramble aboard a lunchtime train to Heathrow Airport. My destination — Dietikon, Switzerland, for a meeting with Madag, manufacturers of the Duomatic machines.

The morning flew by, as it always does, without presenting me with the chance of becoming apprehensive about the forthcoming flight (for which I was grateful). The train journey was taken up with planning and reading notes about a forthcoming project involving Pfaff and Passap. I knew that the flight time would be taken up with blind panic — no chance there for quiet contemplation!

DESTINATION ZÜRICH

Six thirty ticks round, the doors slam closed, the engines rev and a Boeing 737, destination Zürich, takes to the skies. Somehow the panic is not as great as usual — maybe, finally, after twenty years of flying, I'm starting to control the situation. I tell myself that thousands of Duomatic knitters want me to go, so that I can help them, and the only logical way to travel is by air and it works!

Airport formalities over, I arrive at my hotel in time for a cup of tea and my bed. I read more material relevant to my meeting tomorrow, make a quick call home and sleep until 6.00 am. By 9.00 am I'm excited and raring to go when I'm collected by Madag's Sales Manager, George Brunold, a very well travelled gentleman of my acquaintance whose company I always enjoy. At the end of a hair-raising drive (on the wrong side of the road) through the Zürich traffic — I'm in Dietikon, a lovely Swiss village about 30 minutes from Zürich. Madag's nearly 400 employees are housed in a magnificent building, built especially for them in 1961. With typical Swiss good planning, the offices front the road and the factory is round the back.



Madag's modern factory in Dietikon.

THE TAPIMATIC ON SHOW

Whilst we wait for the meeting to start, George can't wait to show me their latest product. His enthusiasm is high, and not without good reason. The Tapimatic is the first domestic rug-making machine in the world, destined for the UK market. Its simplicity and creative potential excite me too and after only two or three minutes' instruction from my charming host I'm rugmaking!

Let's stay on the Tapimatic for a moment. The rug backing is made especially for use on the Tapimatic, so is the wool, in a huge shade range. It has to be specially made because of the

way the Tapimatic functions. At the top of the "carriage" is a place where you insert the pattern chart which tells you which colour you should be working in. These prepared graphs will also be available and so will blank ones, so that you can design your own rug merely by colouring in the squares.

Up to ten colours can be fed into the colour changer at any one time and the colour changer is so simple to operate that a child could understand it. The canvas is held in exactly the right place by protruding pegs across the width of the Tapimatic.



The rug making Tapimatic

The "carriage" is a box-shaped affair housing a needle and cutters. One turn of the handle takes exactly the right length of yarn and cuts it. The needle then pushes it through the canvas and two arms knot the yarn. During my short burst I quickly produced a row of the rug which was firmly knotted and without the need to trim the pile! Madag will make a rug maker of me. I'm dragged away from the Tapimatic to start a meeting. Cost? They didn't know yet but they guessed about £250. When? Soon, but they would say no more.

The results of my meeting are evident in that this magazine came into being. After a magnificent lunch with my hosts, it was back for a look around the factory. Whilst it is not really fair to compare knitting machine production in Switzerland with a Japanese factory, it is difficult *not* to do so.

I am pleased to report that the term "Swiss Precision" is not an aging myth. Many of the jobs I had seen accomplished by machines in Japan were done by hand in Switzerland. How did I *really* feel about that? Would the use of machines make the product better and/or cheaper? Having travelled in a car which is "built by robots", I recall being left with the feeling that robots should be the ones to drive and ride in them!

I should point out, however, that Madag's factory is far from old-fashioned. There is plenty of machinery, none of which is older than three years. But the accent is on quality and when you look at the finished product — the Duomatic knitting machines — you know they achieve their objective.

MODULAR SYSTEM

I have heard it said, by critics of Swiss knitting machines, that a plastic needlebed will not tolerate the wear that a metal needlebed will. I put this point to a technician in the Madag factory. To prove his point he showed me the steel ground plate on which the visible plastic sections are mounted. It was very strong. He then showed me the plastic needlebed sections,

which house the specially strengthened metal needle channel cases along which the needles travel. He pointed out that a disaster on an ordinary metal needlebed is expensive, usually necessitating a replacement bed. On a Swiss machine, if such a catastrophe took place, it is usually only necessary to replace a plastic section on the bed or a needle channel case — hence the term “modular system”. I couldn't argue with that!

FACTORY TOUR CONTINUED

On my way through the factory I was shown into the hottest room it has ever been my misfortune to have to endure! This was the place where the needle channel cases are case hardened in a gas-fired “oven” that reaches a staggering 850°C! They are then cooled in vats of oil, into which I could cheerfully have plunged!



Just part of the Spare parts warehouse.

It was quite a relief to be shown into the Spare Parts Warehouse, an absolutely huge room, racked from floor to ceiling. It was here that I learned that Madag guarantee to be able to supply parts for the machines they manufacture for at least ten years after the model has ceased to be manufactured. In practice, however, they still stock spare parts for machines manufactured over twenty years ago! So, if your dealer cannot supply a part for your machine, you now know that they are still available, provided your machine is under 20 years old.

I concluded my factory visit with an excursion to the Quality Control Department where every machine is tested on a variety of stitch patterns. Not for Madag random testing — each machine is put through its paces, though I'm sure you'll be relieved to know that the Quality Controllers have motors attached to their machines!



Quality Control Department

Each year the factory produces between 45,000 and 50,000 machines, 95% of which are exported to countries like Britain, Italy, U.S.A., France, Germany, South Africa, Egypt, Africa, South America, Australia and New Zealand. So strong and reliable are their machines that many third world countries like China, Korea and Taiwan use these machines for industrial purposes. Compared to some Japanese factories, these production figures are comparatively low — but then Rolls Royce produce a lot less cars than do British Leyland! It would not be fair, however, to leave you with the impression that Madag machines are expensive — this may have been the case in the past but it is not so now. Improvements in production have kept the price of their machines stable of recent years, whilst other makes have been rising in price.

TERRIBLY BRITISH!

Exactly 24 hours after I took off from Heathrow I'm taking off again, this time the view is the breathtaking snow covered Alps. I spend the entire journey home comforting two American ladies who are terrified of flying. I'm shaking so badly I can barely pass them their courage-providing brandies! When we land at rain soaked Heathrow my natural enthusiasm for getting off overtakes me but the American ladies want to detain me with their thanks. “Gee, you seemed so cool” they exclaim when I confide in them that I'm as scared as they are! I find myself going terribly British, (as one is wont to do when talking to Americans). “Madam, under this cool British exterior beats the heart of a pure coward,” I respond!

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HOLDING POSITION



by Betty Bailey

KNITTING AND ATTACHING A NEAT ROUND NECKBAND

For the benefit of very new knitters, let me first explain the term "Holding Position". This is used when we have some stitches in the work in hand which we do not wish to knit for the time being. We HOLD them on the needles without knitting them, while knitting the others.

There are numerous occasions when this is necessary. Handknitters will be familiar with the instruction, "Knit to the last stitches, TURN." This is one method of holding stitches. It is used in turning sock heels and toes, shaping bust darts, and shaping the flare in sideways knitted skirts, to give but a few examples. Your instruction book calls these graduations or short rows, and explains the special way of writing that part of a pattern which includes them.

DUOMATIC "SHORTHAND"

For those who are not familiar with Duomatic "shorthand", if you were knitting a sideways knitted skirt, and the patterns said $\blacktriangle - 8 \times 15.2.R\blacktriangle$, that would mean that 8 times, every alternate row, you must put 15 stitches into holding position. In the case of a skirt this would be followed by the instruction $\blacktriangle + 8 \times 15.2.R\blacktriangle$, and you would then proceed to bring those groups of 15 needles out of holding position over the next 16 rows.

When a neckline is shaped it is necessary to put one side of the garment into holding position while the other side is knitted.

There are a number of ways in which Duomatic knitters can hold stitches. Decker combs can be used to remove the stitches from the beds — like a handknitting stitch-holder. This is a suitable method for short lengths of the knitting.

SECOND METHOD

The second method, which is illustrated in picture A, can be used on either of the beds, or on both of them at the same time. It can be used whatever stitch pattern is being knitted, and is very simple indeed. All that is necessary is to take a length of spare yarn — a contrast colour — and knit the stitches off on to this yarn so that there is a long loop on each needle, all these needles having been pushed right down into non-working position. None of the stitches will be lost; they are safely held on the long loops, and are hanging down between the beds.



Picture A

If this method is being used to hold stitches on both beds, it is better to latch off first the stitches of one bed, then of the other, rather than to keep crossing from one bed to the other. This makes it easier to return the stitches to the needles. To do that, the end of the contrast yarn is held just above the level of the beds, and pulled gently. The loops tighten, and allow the stitches to return to the needles.

With Duomatic machines there is a facility for holding stitches using the pushers and the BX setting of the lock. This can be done on both beds when the Duomatic 80 is being used, and on the front bed only when using a Duomatic S. This is not to say that double bed work cannot be held on the Duomatic S using pushers and BX on the front lock. With a little ingenuity many things are possible! We will look at methods for that next time.

The principle behind this method of holding stitches is the selective nature of the BX lock setting. As every Duomatic knitter knows from Fair Isle knitting, the BX setting allows needles whose pushers are in working position to knit and those whose pushers are in rest position to slip. When Fair Isle is being knitted the pushers are made to change places by the use of the arrow keys. Without the use of an arrow key, the needles will knit continuously if their pushers are in working position, or remain unknitted if they are in rest position.

LEARNING BY MISTAKES

This method of holding can be used for stocking stitch and for ordinary ribbing. With one alteration, it can be used for Fair Isle. The pushers for the needles which are to be held must be returned to the blocking rail, not put into rest position. If they were to be put into rest position, then, by the action of the arrow key, they would change to working position, and there would be a coloured stripe on that part of the knitting. If you are a new knitter, why not try this. Learning what we can do wrong is a very important part of understanding the machine.

The method of holding stitches when knitting fancy patterns other than Fair Isle I intend to leave until my second article on this subject.

Since I first started to use a knitting machine, I have been taught to use the holding position method of shaping parts of garments like shoulders and necklines rather than decreasing and casting off. There are several very good reasons for this. Take shoulders for example. Supposing the pattern says, "Cast off 6 stitches at the beginning of the next 10 rows," or in Duomatic language " $- 5 \times 6.2.R$ ". If you do exactly as it says, you will have 5 steps on each shoulder, and aren't they difficult to sew up neatly. The smoothness of line is an excellent reason for using holding position for shaping shoulders.

KNITTING IN STOCKING STITCH

This, then, is how I would work, if knitting in stocking stitch. The locks would be at the right. I should bring pushers out of the blocking rail under all the needles in working position, and change the lock setting from GX/N to GX/BX. This is for both machines. For the Duomatic 80 only the knitting can be held on the back bed, in which case, the locks would change from N/GX to BX/GX. Having said that, it is quicker to change the pushers on the front bed, so unless there was a very compelling reason to do otherwise, I should be knitting on the front bed.

Next, I should put the pushers into the correct position. At the opposite end to the locks, therefore at the left, 6 pushers would be placed in rest position. All the remainder would be in working position. If you are not familiar with the use of the holding position, you need to remember that 2 or more needles must be put to holding position at the OPPOSITE END to the locks. One needle can be put to holding position at the SAME end. Now, I knit the first row of the shoulder shaping, and place the end 6 pushers at the right into rest position preparatory to knitting back. When the next row has been knitted, I shall have knitted 2 more rows on the 7th stitch at the left than I did on the 6th. This will be true every time a new group of stitches is put into holding position, and if I did nothing about it I should have a series of nasty little holes! To avoid that, each time, before I knit back to the other end, I hook the yarn which has just knitted the last stitch into the needle next to it — that is, the inside needle of the group in holding position.

DEALING WITH BACK NECK

When I have 30 needles in holding position at each side, the shoulder shaping is finished. (I am assuming, this time, that there is no back neck shaping. That would have to be dealt with as I shall describe for the front, though usually with far less shaping).

The back now being finished, I **could** cast off right across the work. However I prefer not to do so, because I like to join up the shoulder seams on the machine. I shall therefore knit 3 separate pieces of waste knitting, one for each shoulder, and one for the back neck, and release the work from the machine. Since the back neck stitches, let us say there are 50, are in working position, I should deal with them first, breaking off the main yarn, changing to waste, knitting a few rows and then releasing that part of the work from the machine.

KNITTING SHOULDERS

Before I knit one of the shoulders on waste yarn, I must put the back neck pushers into rest position, or they will continue to knit. Then the pushers under the stitches of one of the shoulders will be brought into working position, and a few rows knitted with the waste yarn, and those stitches released. Similarly, those pushers must be put into rest position. Finally, the pushers under the second shoulder are put into working position, and those stitches are released on waste knitting.

FRONT NECK SHAPING

For the front neck shaping the pattern I am following is the one for size 38" in the Duomatic instruction book. The figures given are: Cast off 20 stitches in the centre, then, — 4.2R, —3.2R, —2 x 2.2R, —4 x 1.2R, knit 20 rows, then shape the shoulder as for the back.

Using the holding method has the advantage of giving much greater stretch to the neckline, since the neckband will be attached to open stitches except for the 20 rows of straight knitting which are required, in this example after the shaping is finished. The method I shall use for making and joining the neckband to the main pieces is also very much neater than picking up from a cast off and decreased neck line.

As for the back, pushers are brought out of the blocking rail under all the needle in working position, and the lock setting is changed as before. All the pushers to the left of centre, and 10 to the right of centre are placed in rest position, the remainder being in working position. I knit the first row, hooking the yarn round the needle in holding position next to the last one knitted. I must do this every time the locks are on the left, to avoid holes. It is often referred to as wrapping the inside needle. I knit back to the right. Before the next 2 rows 4 more

pushers are placed in rest position at the neck edge, and 3 pushers before the next 2 rows. This is followed by 2 pushers, and then 2 again. Lastly, 1 pusher is placed in rest position every 2 rows 4 times. This is still done, although it is only 1 stitch at a time, when the locks are on the right, in order to keep the continuity.

Having finished the neck shaping, I knit straight for 21 rows — not 20, since, in order to shape the shoulder by the holding method, I must start the shaping with the locks at the centre of the work. The shoulder shaping is the same as for the back.

If you look at the pattern in the instruction book you will note that the shoulders on the back have 32 stitches, and on the front 30 stitches, there being 2 fewer stitches on the back armholes. To join the shoulders as I wish to, I must have the same number of stitches as on the front. Therefore, were I to knit this jumper in its entirety, I should make the back armholes the same as the front.

HOW TO CONTINUE

Having finished the work at the right side of the machine, all the pushers at the right are put into rest position. The yarn is re-threaded, and the locks moved to the left while all the pushers are in rest position, since the first row on the other part of the front is knitted from left to right. I turn the row counter back to the number of rows shown before I divided the work. Next the positions of the pushers are altered. All those at the right of centre and 10 immediately left of centre remain in rest position, and the others at the left are brought into working position, so that I can knit the left side exactly as I did the right.

When the work on the left is finished, the yarn will not be broken off because it is needed to join that shoulder to the corresponding one on the back. Since the right side of the garment is facing me this is the right shoulder. The yarn will therefore be returned to the colour-changer, and replaced with waste yarn. The 30 stitches of the left shoulder (right of the machine) are released on waste knitting, using the pushers as for the back. Then the front neck curve is treated in the same way.

POSITIVELY NO BACK STITCHING!

Next the stitches of the right shoulder are transferred to the back bed, and the front bed is lowered. With the wrong side facing, the stitches of the right back shoulder are placed on the same needles and the bed raised. With the handle down, a needle is placed in working position on the front bed for every stitch on the back bed. With the lock setting N/N and the stitch size on the front bed 1 whole number higher than previously used, and on the back bed the same as for the stocking stitch, one row is knitted. The bed is lowered, and the work cast off with the latch tool through the stitches on the back bed.

The left shoulder is not joined until after the neck band has been added.

Now to calculate the number of stitches for the neckband. I need 50 for the back neck and 50 for the front neck curve, and then some extra ones for the 20 straight rows at each side of the front neck. For these straight pieces, when the main garment is in stocking stitch, I always allow 2 stitches to every 3 rows, rounding the number up rather than down to make the rib formation right. I should therefore allow 13 stitches each side, making a total of 126. This number would be increased to 127 for 1 by 1 ribbing, but 126 would be correct for 2 by 2 ribbing. If you compare this with the figure given in the instruction book, you will see that I do not allow so many stitches. This is because I prefer to knit a double band of rib which is much more elastic than a single band, and holds its shape better. A cast on edge next to the neck so soon stretches out of all recognition!

(continued on page 20)

HOLDING POSITION
(continued from page 19)

Another reason for being very exact about the number of stitches is that the band will be joined to the garment stitch by stitch **ON THE MACHINE — POSITIVELY NO BACK STITCHING!!**

The knitting of the band (illustrated in Picture B) starts with waste knitting on the back bed, and then 3 or 4 rows of stocking stitch in the main yarn, the number depending on the thickness of the yarn. The stitches are then transferred for the rib, and twice the usual number of rows are knitted. If I knit more than 12 for each side, I decrease the stitch size after a third and two-thirds of the total number by $\frac{1}{4}$ each time so that the band fits really well, then I increase the stitch size to correspond on the second half of the knitting.

A VERY NEAT ROW!

When the ribbing has been completed the stitches are all transferred to the back bed, and the front bed is lowered. Now I pick up some of the purl loops from the last row of stocking stitch and put them on the back bed needles. It is not necessary to pick them all up. I only put loops on the knit stitches which are facing me. Then the bed is again raised, and the 3 or 4 rows of stocking stitch are knitted. Now all the first row of stitches, those next to the waste, are put on the needles. The stitch size is raised to allow for there being 2 stitches on each needle, and 1 row is knitted. The stocking stitch, joined top and bottom,



Picture B

simulates the tubular band, and the row just knitted, being purl on plain, simulates a row of back stitching — a very neat row!

The bed is lowered, and the garment is placed on the same needles, wrong side facing. Since the left shoulder is open, the back neck stitches go to the right of the machine, followed by 13 on the straight piece of the front. It is better to take up only one thread of a stitch, and to take the second line in, picking up 2 and leaving 1 — two-thirds, as allowed. The rest of the garment is placed on the machine in the same way, and the stitches cast off as for the shoulder. Finally the left shoulder is joined in the same way as the right, and the ends of the neckband are seamed.

ADAPTING PATTERNS
(continued from page 9)

or a mini-dress. Sorry to hammer home the obvious, but it's amazing how daft one can be. Having just absentmindedly sloped a shoulder **down** to the neck edge — I know!

Of course, if you have a Forma (and why, oh why, can we not still buy them?) you have no problems. Just copy our block for the size required and substitute your stitch for ours. Remember, our patterns are there written out in full for you to knit from if you wish, or to give you ideas for designing and adapting. You do not need to follow them entirely — use them as a basis for individuality.

SOME PROBLEMS

We have had lots of letters about the Form-Computer. These we will endeavour to deal with in a future issue. If you have one, try finding the block diagram nearest to ours and using it. Some people "mix and match" their computer patterns, but be careful — that could be like using the armhole from one dress-making pattern and the sleeve from another, and they would not necessarily fit!

Pushers, or rather the absence of them, on the back bed of the Duomatic S cause slight problems. If we give a pattern using back bed pushers we suggest you find a substitute pattern using the same front bed lock setting. Thus, if it is an AX pattern on both beds, you use AX on the front bed. If there is a lot of tucking then CX on the back bed rather than N is sometimes helpful in avoiding a build-up of length on the back bed. These things need trying out to find the best way.

Availability of yarn seems to be a problem. We do not recommend hand-knitting yarns if we can possibly avoid it — only if there does not seem to be a coned yarn which would give the same texture as the original. As some of you have told us, you cannot always see the recommended yarn to judge its thickness and texture. As soon as we can we shall give you the measurements for a stocking stitch tension piece as well as the stitch given in the patterns. That, and an indication of approximate weight, should help those knitting "squirrels"

whose lofts are full of unknitted cones!

If you use yarn which you have stored for some time do spray into the storage bag using spray wax. If you use handknit yarn let it run over a candle held in your hand as you wind it.

Do keep writing to me, or to Katy. We shall do our best to help you.

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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".

Lady's Pleated Skirt and Jacket in Jacquard Knitting — S301

Pictured on Front Cover

SIZES

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

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 and Duomatic S.

MATERIALS

As this garment is a Swiss original design we recommend the following yarn: Hayfield 3 ply Machine Cones 2 x 350 gram cones of each colour: Clove Carnation number 15021 (clove), Shrimp number 15037 (shrimp), Violet number 15039 (violet), Mulberry number 15040 (mulberry). Or an equivalent 50% Acrylic, 50% Nylon 3 ply yarn.

TENSION

100 stitches (front bed) measures 32.5 cm; 100 rows measures 12.5 cm. Knitted in the Jacquard pattern using stitch size 3½/5½.

NOTES

The needle and pusher arrangement for the pattern is shown in Diagram 1. The handle is down. The orange strippers are used. The lock setting is N/BX with the left arrow key pushed in. The Deco selector dial is set at 4. The punchcard is shown in Diagram 3.

The colour sequence for the Jacquard pattern is as follows:
 2 rows of clove alternating with 2 rows shrimp to row 012.
 2 rows of clove alternating with 2 rows of violet to row 024.
 2 rows of clove alternating with 2 rows of mulberry to row 036.
 These 36 rows form the pattern and are repeated throughout.

Diagram 1

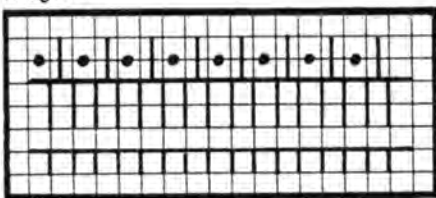
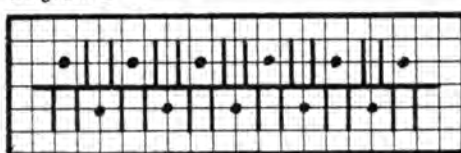


Diagram 2



SKIRT

This is knitted in rectangular sections. Each pleat is formed from 42 stitches and 2



seaming stitches are allowed, 1 at each side of the section.

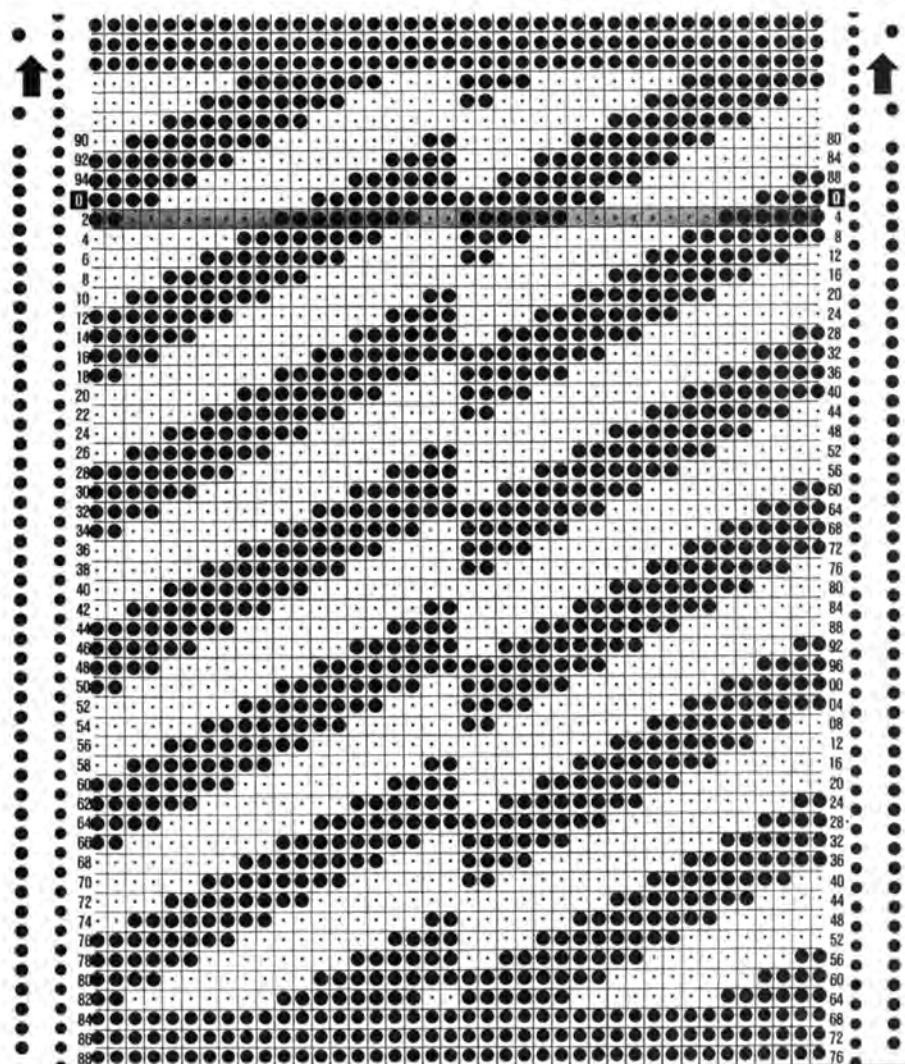
1st size: Knit 4 pieces over 170 front bed needles and 1 piece over 128 needles.

2nd size: Knit 5 pieces over 170 front bed needles.

3rd size: Knit 3 pieces over 170 front

bed needles and 3 pieces over 128 needles.

*The handle is down. The orange strippers are used. Arrange the required number of needles on both beds in the Knit/knit position. Using stitch size 3½, and clove yarn, locks N/N knit 1 row. Change the



lock setting to CX/CX. Knit 3 rows. Transfer alternate stitches on the back bed to make the arrangement shown in Diagram 1. Change the stitch size to 3½/5½. Knit 2 more rows attaching the Deco unit and inserting the punchcard. Bring pushers out of the blocking rail under all front bed needles in working position. Change the lock setting to N/BX and push in the left arrow key. Set the selector dial to 4. Set the row counter to 000.* Knit in pattern changing colour as instructed, until the row counter reads 530. Cast off loosely. The length adjustment is 8 rows = 1 cm.

Knit the required number of pieces.

WAISTBAND (Knit 2 alike)

The handle is up. The orange strippers are used. The lock setting is N/N. Knit in clove yarn. Cast on in 1 x 1 rib formation on alternate needles over the width of 128(136, 144) front bed needles, making a tubular cast on. Set the row counter to 000. Using stitch size 2½ knit until the row counter reads 050. Set the locks to GX/N and change to the black strippers and stitch size 5. Knit in stocking stitch on the front bed until the row counter reads 060. Change the lock setting to N/GX, pull down a loop of yarn between the two beds so that the two sides of the hem do not close up. Knit on the back bed until the row counter reads 070. Change to waste yarn. Knit a few rows on the back bed. Change the lock setting to GX/N, pull down a loop of waste yarn, knit a few rows on the front bed. Break off the yarn and release the knitting from the machine.

TO MAKE UP

Block out and press all pieces very lightly. Machine all the pieces together. Fold into pleats. There are 4 pleats in each 170 stitch piece and 3 in each 128 stitch piece. Top stitch all the creases so that the pleats remain in position. Tack down approximately 18 cm of each top crease on to the skirt on the right side, tapering the pleats in to shape the waistband. Top stitch the pleats down as tacked. Tack and machine the pleats into position on the waist edge. This helps to reduce the bulk. Seam the waist band pieces together. Pin them into position on the right side of the skirt, and backstitch them to the pleated fabric through the open loops. Unravel the waste knitting on the right side. Hem down the open stitches on the wrong side and unravel the waste knitting. Thread elastic into the hem. The ribbed part of the waistband is worn turned over the elasticated hem.

JACKET

NOTES

There are 3 main pieces, all knitted sideways in the Jacquard pattern. The cuffs and trimming bands are knitted in clove. Two buttons are needed, and they are made by covering button moulds with a small piece of clove stocking stitch. The collar, revers and front facings are incorporated in the two front pieces. The positioning of the knitting on the beds is very important, and the instructions should be carried out exactly so that there are enough needles at the left for the increasing, and the pattern matches across the width of all pieces.

The sleeves can be shortened if necessary by reducing the number of rows knitted by 8 for every cm. The number of stitches cast on must then be increased by 2 on both beds for every cm less which is knitted. This enables the same total number of stitches to be knitted without altering the increasing instructions. The same applies at the decreasing end.

BACK

Knit in 1 piece from right cuff to left cuff, the upper sleeve and neck seam being on the right. Leaving 23 needles empty at the right on both beds, arrange 50 needles on both beds in Knit/knit formation. Follow the instructions for the SKIRT knitting from * to *. **Knit in pattern changing colour as instructed. Knit 3 rows. On the left increase 1 stitch on the front bed on the next and every following 4th row 57 times in all. The row counter reads 230. There are 107 stitches.

NOTE: Increase on the back bed as well when necessary to keep the needle formation correct. Bring a pusher out of the front blocking rail whenever an increase is made, putting it into working position for the first increase row.

Knit 1 row. On the left increase 1 stitch on the next and following alternate rows 49 times in all. The row counter reads 328. There are 156 stitches. Set the row counter to 000.** Knit straight until the row counter reads 436(456, 476). Set the row counter to 000.***Knit 1 row. On the left decrease 1 stitch on the next and following alternate rows 49 times in all. The row counter reads 098. There are 107 stitches. Knit 3 rows. On the left decrease 1 stitch on the next and following 4th rows 57 times in all. The row counter reads 328. There are 50 stitches. Knit 2 rows in clove. Bring the intermediate alternate needles on the back bed into working position. Change the

stitch size to 3½ (both locks). Knit 4 tubular rows (locks CX/CX). Transfer all the stitches to one bed, and cast off loosely.***

LEFT FRONT

Knit from the left cuff to the centre, the upper sleeve and neck seam, and the extension which forms half the back collar, being on the right. Follow the cast on instructions as for the back, then knit from ** to **. Knit straight until the row counter reads 214(224, 234). Cast on 23 stitches at the right, working across both beds in the correct needle formation. Knit straight until the row counter reads 312(322, 332). This is the line at which the work turns under to form the front facing. Mark it by laying a contrast thread right across the knitting between the stitches on both beds. Hold it down below the knitting while working the next row. Knit straight until the row counter reads 410(420, 430). Follow the instructions for the back for casting off.

RIGHT FRONT

Knit from the centre to the right cuff, the upper sleeve and neck seam being on the right. Arrange 179 needles on both beds in the Knit/knit position. Follow the instructions for the skirt, knitting from * to *. Knit in pattern until the row counter reads 098. Mark the fold line as on the left front. Knit in pattern until the row counter reads 196. At the right cast off 23 stitches on the front bed, and the appropriate stitches on the back bed. Knit in pattern until the row counter reads 410(420, 430). Set the row counter to 000. Follow the instructions for the back knitting from *** to ***.

CUFFS (Knit 2 alike)

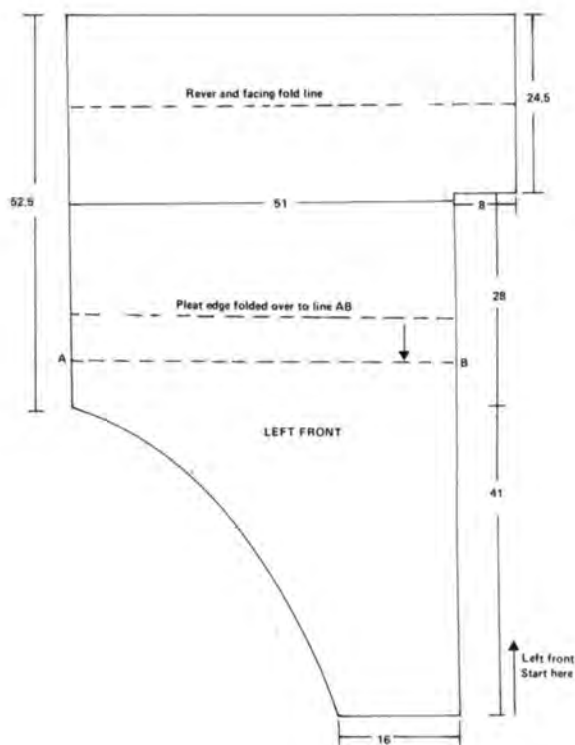
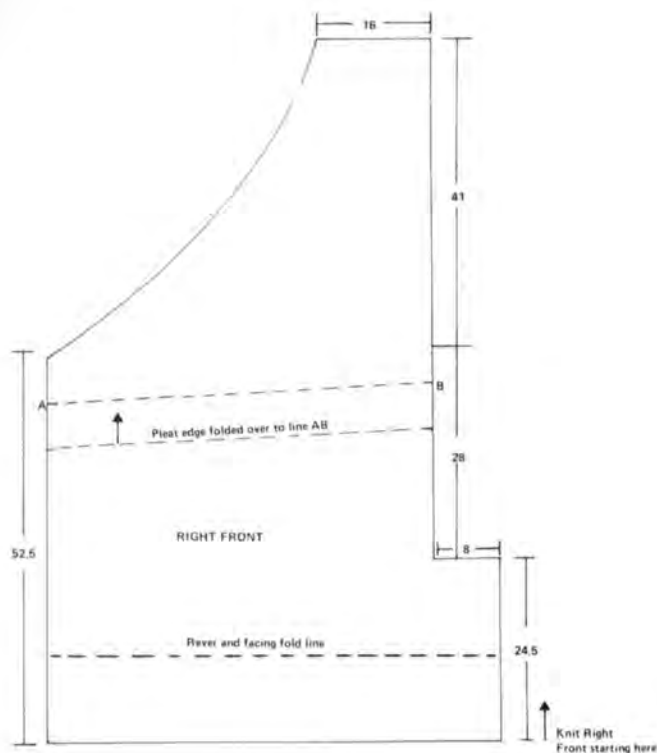
Over the width of 56 front bed needles arrange needles on both beds according to Diagram 2. The handle is down. The orange strippers are used. Make a tubular cast on. Set the row counter to 000. Knit in rib using stitch size 2½ until the row counter reads 080. Change the stitch size to 3½ and knit 1 row. Release the work on waste knitting.

TRIMMING BANDS

These are knitted in stocking stitch at stitch size 5. There are 3 pieces, 1 for the back waist, and 2 alike for the fronts and collar.

Back Trimming

The black strippers are used. The lock setting is GX/N. Using waste yarn cast on over 142(150, 158) needles on the front bed. Set the row counter to 000. The stitch size is 5. Knit 12 rows using clove yarn. Release on waste knitting.



Front Trimming (Knit 2 alike)

Duomatic 80 owners use the locks set at BX/BX with both right arrow keys pushed in. Cast on using waste yarn over 171 (175, 179) needles on both beds. Knit a few rows of waste, change to the clove yarn and knit 12 rows as before (row counter 024). Release on waste knitting.

Duomatic S owners set the locks to GX/N to cast on on the front bed. Change the locks to N/GX to cast on on the back bed. Continue in this way, changing the setting every time the locks are at the left.

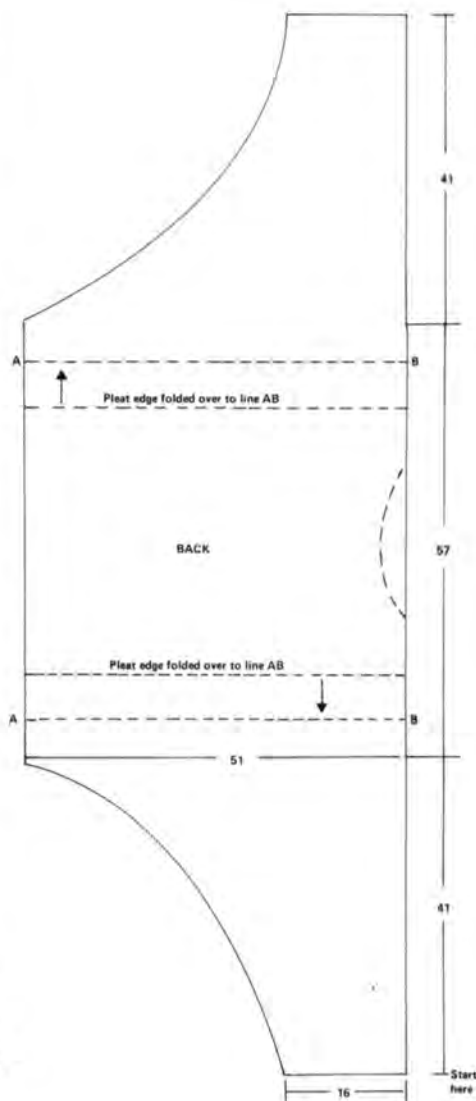
TO MAKE UP

Block out and lightly press all pieces. Join the two fronts together at the centre back seam on the collar and facing. Press seam lightly flat. Mark centre of back. Match up lines shown as AB on the block of the fronts to the dotted line BB on the back.

Note that although the knitting is straight, the line, which is at the back of the neck, is curved in the seaming to give a good fit. Match up the upper arm and shoulder seams. Tack from cuff to cuff, and then machine together. Press seam lightly flat. Fold a 3 cm pleat from the waist at the front to the waist at the back on both sides. The fold of the pleat lies approximately 10 cm from the underarm edges on the fronts and 5 cm on the back. Machine down the edges of the pleats inside the garment. Tack through the 3 thicknesses on the right side until after the final pressing. Top stitch using clove yarn (backstitch or saddle stitch) 2 cm from

the crease line of each pleat from 8 cm below the shoulder seam on the back to 11 cm below the shoulder seam on the front. Each stitch covers 2 knitted stitches on the right side. Oversew the 3 thicknesses together at the waist edge. Fold the front facings to the inside where the marker threads were placed. Tack them down. Pull out the marker threads. Tack down the inside edge of the facings, and baste to the inside of the garment. Sew UNDERNEATH the edge of the facings, not ON the edge and do not use too many stitches lest the seaming should show as a bulge on the right side.

Oversew the bottom of the facings at the waist edge. Using the overlocker on the sewing machine make and then cut 2 horizontal buttonholes to take 1.5 cm buttons on the right front, 2 cm from the waist and on the double fabric. The space between the buttonholes is 6 cm. Tack and machine and press the underarm seams. Join the seams on the trimming pieces taking care not to twist them. With the right side of all pieces facing, position the trimmings carefully all round the jacket, matching the joins in the trimming pieces to the underarm seams and the back collar seam. Using clove yarn backstitch through the open loops. Turn the trimming to the inside and hem down. Unravel all waste yarn. Using clove yarn and stitch size 5 knit 2 small pieces of stocking stitch 20 stitches by 20 rows. Use these to cover 2 button moulds. Sew the buttons on to match the buttonholes.



Man's Jacket in Racked Rib

— S302

Pictured on
page 2

SIZES

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

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 and Duomatic S

MATERIALS

The yarn used for this garment is King Cole Superspun Superwash 4 ply pure new wool which is supplied on 440 gram cones. It requires 2 cones of the main colour, which is white, and 1 cone each of 2 contrast colours, which are beige and brown. 5 Buttons.

TENSION

100 stitches measures 38 cm and 100 rows measures 20 cm knitted in the racked rib pattern.

NOTES

The welts for all pieces are made in tubular knitting. The button and buttonhole bands are made in 2 pieces using half-tubular knitting. The method for this is different for the 2 machines, and is given in the instructions.

Before casting on for the 5 main pieces the back bed must be racked to the extreme right. Diagram 1. The needles for the racking pattern are arranged according to Diagram 2. The lock setting is CX/N throughout, and the stitch size is 5/6. The racking and colour sequence is as follows:

(2 rows beige, rack 1 complete turn to the left) twice, Row Counter 004.

(2 rows brown, rack 1 complete turn to the left) twice, Row Counter 008.

(2 rows beige, rack 1 complete turn to the left) twice, Row Counter 012.

(2 rows white, rack 1 complete turn to the right) 6 times, Row Counter 024.

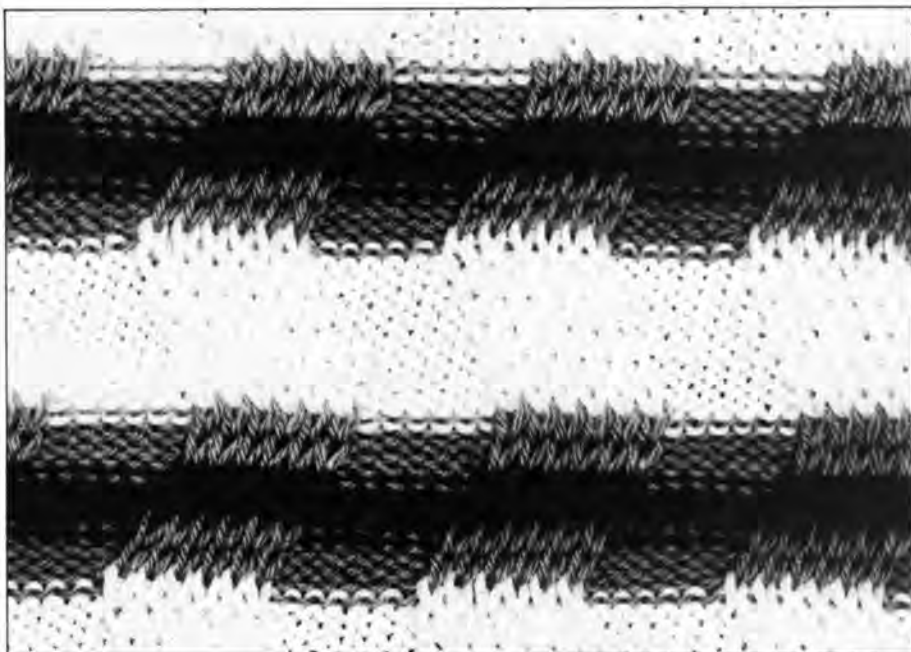
These 24 rows complete the pattern sequence.

The number of stitches given for increasing and decreasing refer to the front bed only. Shaping must be made on the back bed also when the pattern requires it.

TO KNIT

BACK

Rack the back bed to the extreme right. The handle is down. The black strippers are used. Arrange 152(158, 164, 170) needles on both beds in the Knit/knit position. Set the Row Counter to 000. The lock setting is N/N. The stitch size is 2. Using white yarn knit 1 row.



Change the lock setting to CX/CX. The stitch size is 4. Knit 2 rows. Change the stitch size to 5 and knit in tubular knitting until the Row Counter reads 040.

Transfer the centre 6 stitches from the back bed to the front, then continue in both directions arranging the needles according to Diagram 2. Set the Row Counter to 000. Change the lock setting to CX/N. The stitch size is 5/6. Knit in pattern until the Row Counter reads 180. Mark each end of the row for the armholes. Set the Row Counter to 000. Knit in pattern until the Row Counter reads 120(124, 132, 138). Set the Row Counter to 000.

Neck and Shoulder Shaping

Cast off 8(10, 12, 14) stitches at the centre with a spare length of yarn, transferring stitches from the back bed as necessary. Remove the work at the left with waste yarn (back bed stitches) and decker combs. (front bed stitches) Make a note of the racking position so that the beds can be reset correctly. Keeping in pattern decrease the neck at the left 1 stitch every row 16 times in all. AT THE SAME TIME cast off at the right for the shoulder as follows: 1st size, 7 stitches 8 times; 2nd size, 8 stitches 2 times then 7 stitches 6 times; 3rd size, 8 stitches 4 times then 7 stitches 4 times; 4th size, 8 stitches 6 times then 7 stitches 2 times. The total number of stitches cast off for the shoulder is 56(58, 60, 62). Put the left half of the work back on the machine. Reset the racking position.

Continue in pattern decreasing for the neck and shoulder, reversing the shapings.

LEFT FRONT

Cast on in tubular knitting as for the back over 71(74, 76, 80) needles on the front bed. Knit the band as before. Transfer the stitches according to Diagram 2. Set the Row Counter to 000. Knit in pattern until the Row Counter reads 180. Mark the left edge for the armhole. Set the Row Counter to 000.

Front Shaping

Continue in pattern keeping the work straight at the left and decreasing at the right as follows: Decrease 1 stitch on the next and following 8th rows 13(14, 14, 16) times in all. Then, for the 1st and 2nd sizes decrease 1 stitch on the following 14th row twice. For the 3rd size decrease 1 stitch on the following 16th row twice. For the 4th size decrease 1 stitch on the next and following 12th row twice. The total number of stitches decreased is 15(16, 16, 18). AT THE SAME TIME, when the Row Counter reads 120(124, 132, 138) cast off for the shoulder as for the back.

RIGHT FRONT

Work as for left front, reversing shapings.

SLEEVES (Knit 2 alike)

Cast on in tubular knitting as for the back over 78(80, 82, 84) needles on the front bed. Knit the band as before. Transfer the stitches according to Diagram 2. Set the Row Counter to 000. Shape

the sides of the work as follows: Increase 2 stitches at the ends of the next 2 rows. For the 1st and 2nd sizes increase 1 stitch at both ends of the row when the Row Counter reads 010. Continue to increase at both ends every following 8th row 23 (25) times in all. There are 128(134) stitches. For the 3rd and 4th sizes increase 1 stitch at both ends when the Row Counter reads 009. Continue to increase at both ends every following 7th row (29, 30) times in all. There are (144, 148) stitches. Knit straight in pattern until the Row Counter reads 206(210, 218, 222). Cast off using the crochet cast off method.

BANDS

Duomatic S owners see note at the end of this section.

Right Front and Back Neck Band (knitted in one piece)

Cast on half-tubular 138(140, 143, 144) stitches on both beds. The handle is up. The black strippers are used. The lock setting is BX/BX with both left arrow keys pushed in. The stitch size is 5. Set the Row Counter to 000. Knit in half-tubular until the Row Counter reads 060. Release the work

on waste knitting.

Left Front Band with Buttonholes

Cast on half-tubular 117(119, 121, 123) stitches on both beds. Knit in half-tubular as before. When the Row Counter reads 015 make the buttonholes as follows. There are 5 buttonholes. Each one is 6 stitches wide, and its position is marked by knitting the stitches off by hand on to a length of waste yarn. Starting on the 11th stitch from the right of the front bed space the buttonholes evenly with 20 stitches in between them. The 5th buttonhole will be on the left of the back bed. Continue to knit the band, but first mark the positions of the buttonholes with a felt tip pen (washable!) on the striking comb to ensure that the second set are level. When the Row Counter reads 045 mark the buttonholes with waste yarn as before. Knit until the Row Counter reads 060. Release the band on waste knitting. Seam the end of the buttonhole band furthest from the buttonholes to the end of the button band. Press the band. Backstitch the buttonholes through the open loops. Make sure the sewing is on the correct side of the work. Remove the waste yarn from the buttonholes.

NOTE for owners of Duomatic S machines.

To knit half-tubular set the locks to GX/N to cast on on the front bed. Change the locks to N/GX to cast on (left to right) on the back bed. Continue thus, reversing the lock setting whenever the locks are at the left.

TO MAKE UP

Pin all parts out to size with the right side facing down. Press with a warm iron on the wrong side. Sew the shoulder seams together. Sew the top of each sleeve along the side edges, between the markings. Seam the side and sleeve seams in one operation making sure that the stripes match. Sew the welts with mattress stitch, sewing through one thickness only so that they remain tubular. With the wrong side of the jacket facing the right side of the band, sew the cast on edge of the band to the front and neck edges. Turn the band over to the right side of the jacket, and back stitch through the open loops of the band, unravelling the waste yarn. Sew on the buttons and give a final press.

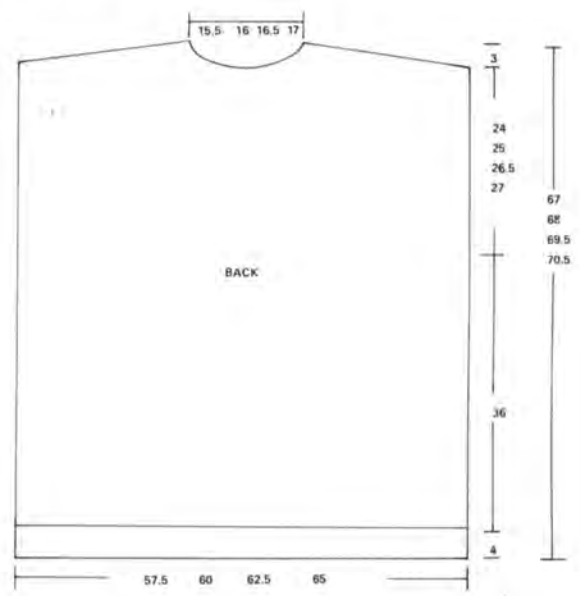
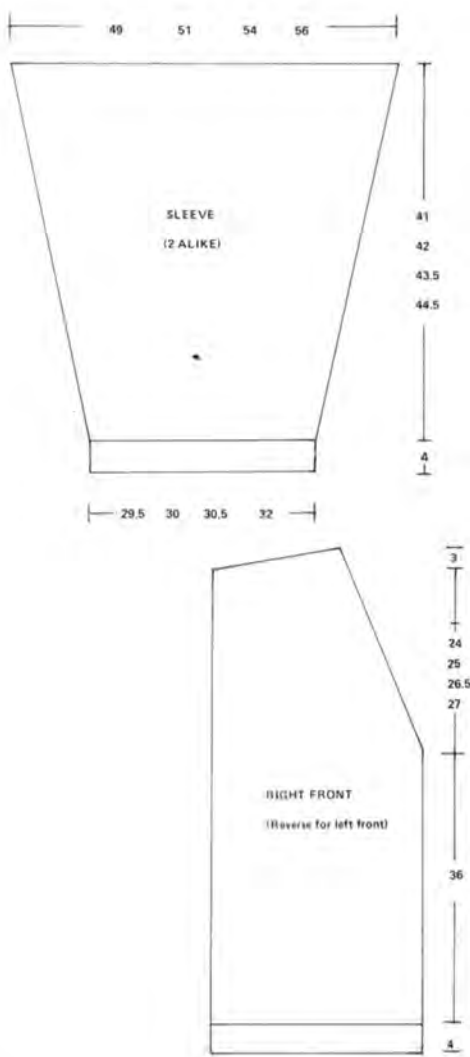


Diagram 1

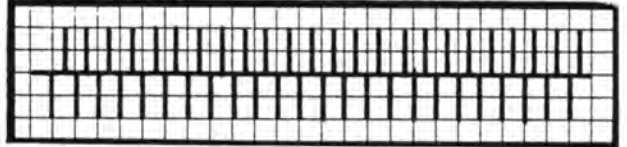
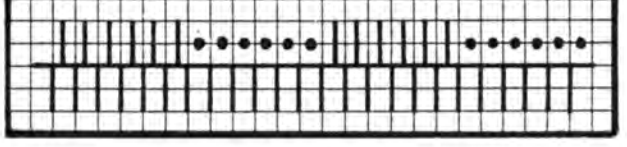


Diagram 2



Lady's Dress — S303

Pictured on
page 3

SIZES

To fit a 76(81, 86, 91) cm, 30(32, 34, 36) inch bust, 81(86, 91, 97) cm, 32(34, 36, 38) inch hip.

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 and Duomatic S. Owners of Duomatic S machines use different instructions for the bands.

MATERIALS

2/24s Supersheen bright acrylic yarn, available on 500 gram cones by mail order from Atkinson Yarns Ltd., Direct Mail Services, Canal Street, South Wigston, Leicester, LE8 2PP. The colour is Geranium, number A607. One cone is required for all sizes. The yarn is used double-stranded throughout.

TENSION

100 stitches measures 40 cm and 100 rows measures 15 cm working in the main pattern.

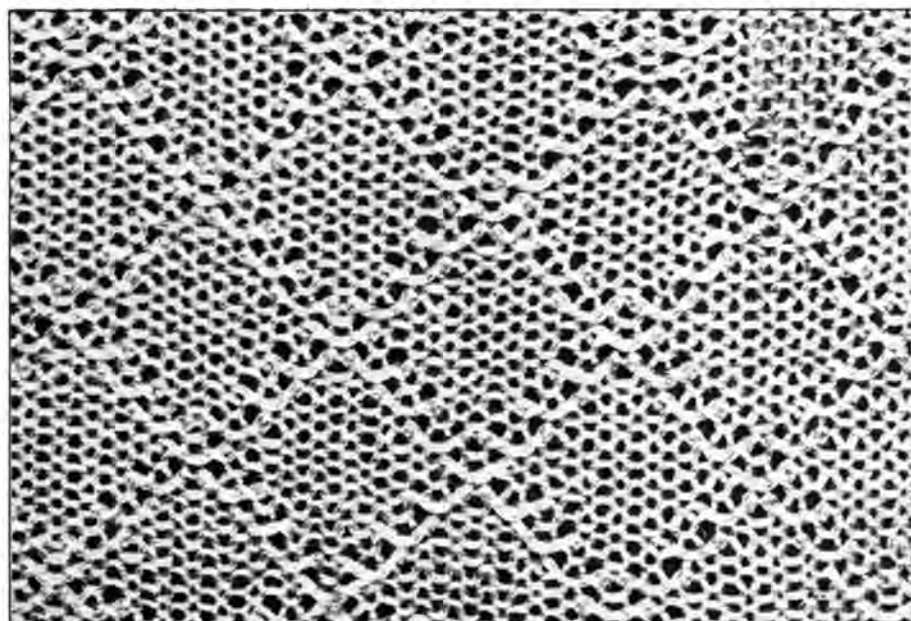
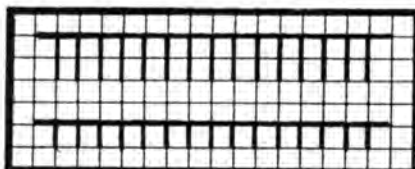


Diagram 1



NOTES

The stitch pattern used for all the main pieces is knitted according to the needle and pusher arrangement in Diagram 1. The handle is down. The black strippers are used. The lock setting is GX/FX with the left arrow key on the front lock pushed in. Deco Card number 39 is used. The Deco selector dial is on 2. The stitch size is 5.

The skirt is knitted in 4 pieces as shown in the block diagrams. The length adjustment is approximately 6 rows = 1 cm. The back and front pieces of the bodice are alike. They are knitted downwards from shoulder to waist. Scalloped bands are added afterwards along the shoulder and neck edges, and around the armhole edges. The full width of the machine has been used for the two largest sizes. If a longer sleeve is required the bodice can be knitted sideways, calculating rows and stitches from the tension measurements given.

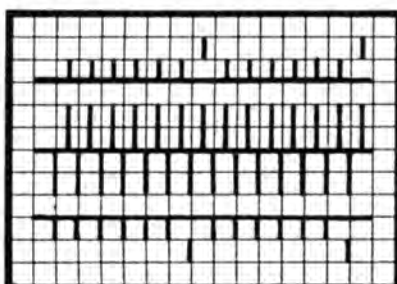
TO KNIT

BODICE (Knit 2 pieces alike)

Arrange 166(172, 178, 178) needles in

alternate needle rib formation. *The handle is up. The orange strippers are used. Set row counter to 000. Using stitch size 1½ and locks N/N knit 1 row. Change to locks CX/CX and stitch size 2½. Knit 2 rows. Using stitch size 3½ knit 2 rows. Row counter reads 005. Transfer all the stitches to the front bed. Change to the black strippers. The handle is down. Change the lock setting to GX/N. Attach the Deco unit and insert the punchcard. Knit 1 row. Bring pushers out of the blocking rail under all needles in working position and arrange according to Diagram 1. Set the locks to GX/FX and push in the left arrow key on the front lock. Set the Deco selector dial to 2. Set the row counter to 000*. Knit in pattern until the row counter reads 142(148, 154, 160). At the beginning of the next 2 rows cast off 33(33, 33, 30) stitches. There are 100(106, 112, 118) stitches remaining. Set the Row Counter to 000. Continue in pattern until the Row Counter reads 106(106, 114, 120). Cast off.

Diagram 2



SKIRT

BACK AND FRONT PANELS (Knit 2 pieces alike)

Arrange 120(128, 136, 144) needles in alternate needle 1 x 1 rib formation. Follow the instructions for the Bodice from * to *. Knit in pattern until the Row Counter reads 494. Cast off.

SIDE PANELS (Knit 2 pieces alike)

Arrange 60(64, 68, 72) needles in alternate needle 1 x 1 rib formation. Knit as for the back and front skirt panels. Cast off.

TRIMMING BANDS

After each band is knitted it is left hanging on the machine until the garment has been attached to it. Therefore, before knitting any of the bands, block out each piece to size. Press flat with a damp cloth and a warm iron and leave to dry. Press the bands after attaching.

BANDS TO BE KNITTED ON THE DUOMATIC 80

NECK AND SHOULDER BANDS (Knit 2 pieces alike)

Arrange 166(172, 178, 178) needles and pushers on both beds according to Diagram 2. **The handle is down. The orange strippers are used. The lock setting is N/N. Set the Row Counter to 000. Using stitch size 2 knit 1 row. Change the lock setting to HX/HX and the stitch size to 3½. Knit until the Row Counter reads 005. Change to stitch size 5½. Knit until the Row Counter reads 011. Change to black strippers.

Knit until Row Counter reads 021. Change lock setting to CX/CX. Knit until Row Counter reads 031.** Lower front needlebed. Lay one bodice piece over the back bed so that the shoulder and neck edge is just covering the back bed needle heads. The right side of the knitting is uppermost.

Bring each end needle through the work with eye of orange tool, **but only just through**. Then do the same with the centre needle — now the centre of each group, then the centres again until all needles are through. Transfer all front bed stitches onto back bed needles. Now with pattern ruler bring all back bed needles to highest point, and with a brush or similar tool open the needle latches. Now with ruler lower needles until latch tips just touch the knitting.

Take the yarn from the lock and lay across needles. Starting from lock side (right), bring needles down 1 at a time and pull yarn through the work until a fairly large loop is on the back bed needle. Try to make the loops the same size as they would be if you were knitting a pre-cast off row on both beds. Now lay the garment onto the front bed and with latch tool crochet loops (back bed) through from right to left pulling end of yarn through last stitch.

Make and attach the second band in the same way.

ARM BANDS (Knit 2 pieces alike)

These are made in the same way as the shoulder bands over 128(132, 138, 144) needles and pushers on both beds. Follow the instructions from ** to **. Attach the bands in the same way as before. The front of the armhole is attached to half the band, and the back of the armhole to the other half. It is the band which joins the back and front together on the shoulder line.

BANDS TO BE KNITTED ON THE DUOMATIC S

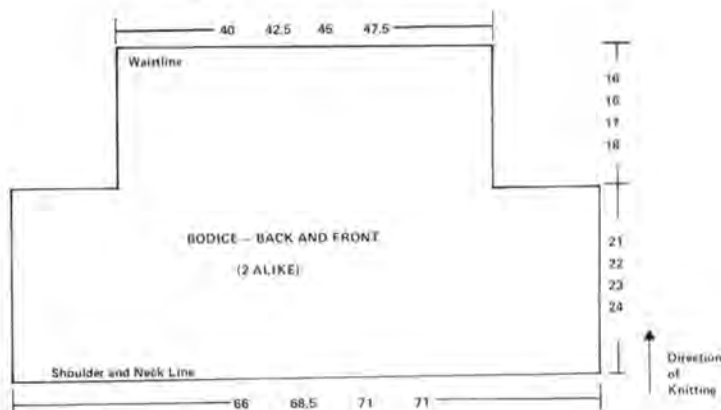
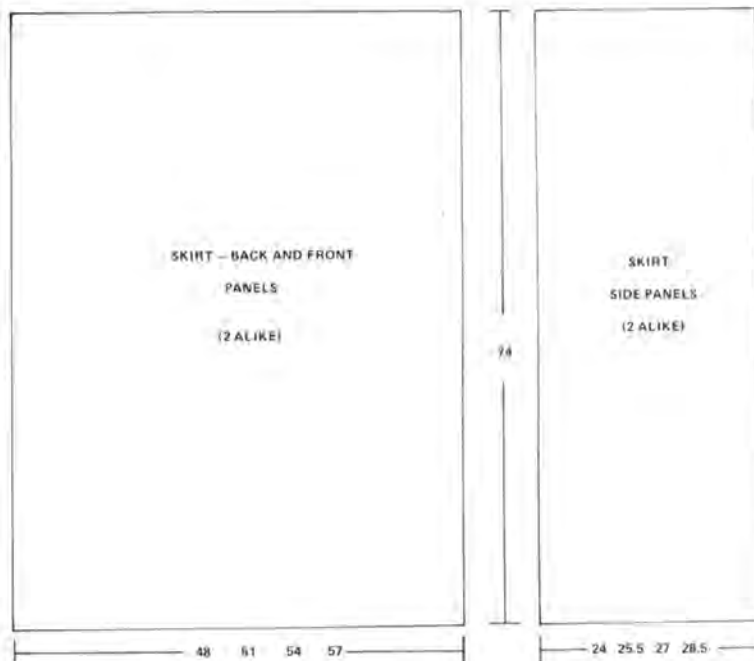
The bands are knitted on the front bed with the needles and pushers arranged as for the front bed in Diagram 2. The needles required for each band are the same numbers as the front bed needles in the instructions for the Duomatic 80. The bands will be turned up to form a hem. The handle is down. The black strippers are used. The lock setting is GX/N. Using waste yarn and stitch size 5½ cast on and knit a few rows. Change to the main yarn. Set the Row Counter to 000. Knit until the Row Counter reads 010. Change the locks to GX/AX. Knit 3 rows. Change to stitch size 3½. Knit 2 rows. Row Counter reads 015. Change the lock setting to

GX/N and at stitch size 5½ knit 1 row. Change the locks to GX/AX and stitch size to 3½. Knit 2 rows. Change the stitch size to 5½. Knit 3 rows. Change the lock setting to GX/N and knit until the Row Counter reads 031. Lower the front bed. Pick up the first row of main yarn stitches and put on the back bed

needles. Now attach the garment according to the instructions already given.

TO MAKE UP

Sew up all seams. Run a gathering thread along the waist edge of the skirt. Pull up the gathers to fit the bodice and sew the bodice and skirt together.



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

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

Lady's Evening Top — S304

Pictured on
page 4

SIZES

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

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 and Duomatic S.

MATERIALS

This garment was knitted in Silverknit
Tussah silk. It required 2 x 100 gram
cones of each colour. The colours used
were 004, 005, 012. The yarn is
available by mail order from Silverknit,
Park Road, Calverton, Nottingham,
NG14 6LL.

TENSION

Centre front panel 100 stitches measures
36 cm and 100 rows measures 14 cm.
Back panels and side front panels 100
stitches measures 50 cm and 100 rows
measures 16,5 cm.

Braid 100 rows measures 13 cm.

The stitch size in each case is 6. Details
of the stitches are given in the notes.

NOTES

1. The centre front panel is knitted on
the front bed in stocking stitch stripes
with a Fair Isle feature on the colour
change rows. The needles and pushers
are arranged according to Diagram 1.
The black strippers are used. The
colour and lock setting sequence is
as follows:

GX/N 8 rows Colour A

GX/BX Left arrow key pushed in
2 rows Colour A

GX/BX Left arrow key pushed in
2 rows Colour B

GX/N 8 rows Colour B

GX/BX Left arrow key pushed in
2 rows Colour B

GX/BX Left arrow key pushed in
2 rows Colour C

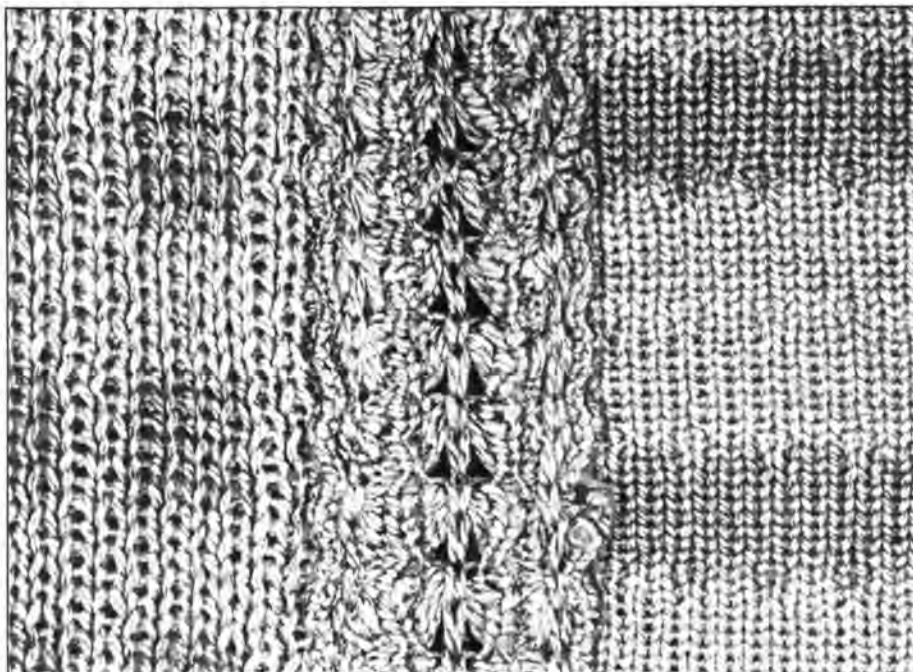
GX/N 8 rows Colour C

GX/BX Left arrow key pushed in
2 rows Colour C

GX/BX Left arrow key pushed in
2 rows Colour A

These 36 rows are repeated.

2a. The double bed Fair Isle which is used
for the back and for the side panels of
the front is knitted with the needles
and pushers arranged according to
Diagram 2. The orange strippers are
used. The lock setting is N/BX with
the left arrow key pushed in. The
colour sequence for the back is as
follows: 2 rows Colour C, 2 rows
Colour B, these 4 rows are repeated
twice more; then 2 rows Colour C,



2 rows Colour A, these rows are
repeated twice more. This 24 row
sequence is repeated throughout
the knitting of the 2 pieces.

b. For the right front the colour sequence
is: 2 rows Colour A, 2 rows Colour C,
repeated twice more; then 2 rows
Colour A, 2 rows Colour B repeated
twice more.

c. The sequence for the left front is: 2
rows Colour B, 2 rows Colour C
repeated twice more; 2 rows Colour
B, 2 rows Colour A repeated twice
more. Knitters may like to experiment
with their own colourways, for those
given are not the only variations which
are possible.

3. The Braid is knitted according to the
needle and pusher arrangement in
Diagram 3 over the width of 9 front
bed needles. The BLACK strippers are
used. The lock setting is N/N for 2
rows, then N/AX for 6 rows. These 8
rows are repeated. The braid is knitted
in whichever colour(s) the knitter
wishes to use.

The welts are knitted in 1 x 1 rib on
alternate needles, and the instructions
are given so that the only joins in them
are on the side seams.

In both stitch patterns the right side of the
knitting is facing.

TO KNIT

BACK

The needles required for the welt for both
sizes are over the width of 92 front bed

needles arranged on both beds for alter-
nate needle 1 x 1 rib. The needles are not
arranged centrally, or there will be insuf-
ficient for the underarm increasing on the
first side of the back to be knitted. Let
the centre of the welt be 20 needles right
of the centre of the needle bed. Arrange
92 needles for 1 x 1 rib starting from
needle 26 left of centre to needle 66
right of centre. The handle is up. The
orange strippers are used. The lock
setting is N/N. Using Colour A make
a tubular cast on. Set the row counter
to 000. The stitch size is 4. Knit in rib
until the row counter reads 034.

Transfer all the stitches to the front bed
returning the back bed needles to non-
working position. Bring pushers out of
the blocking rail under all needles in
working position. Place 46 pushers at the
left in rest position, and 46 at the right
in working position. Change the lock
setting to GX/BX. Change to waste yarn.
Use the black strippers. Knit 7 rows in
waste yarn and break it off. Return the
locks to the right to release the waste
knitting from the machine. Return the
empty needles to non-working position
and their pushers to the blocking rail.
Change to the main yarn. Set the row
counter to 000.

LEFT BACK PANEL

(Left of the needlebed)

Bring 46 needles on the back bed into
working position opposite the ones on
the front bed. (26 left of centre to 20
right of centre) Arrange the pushers on
the front bed according to Diagram 2.

Diagram 1

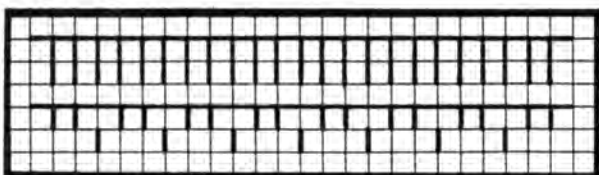


Diagram 2

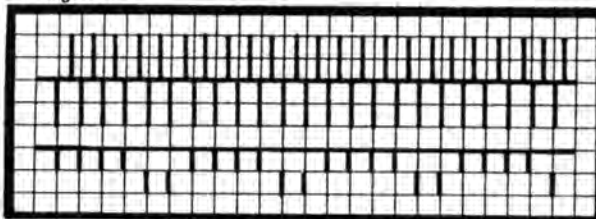
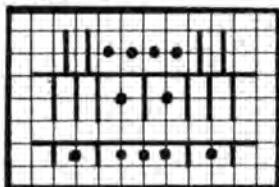


Diagram 3



For the first row only the stitch size is 4/6. For the rest of the knitting it is 6 on both locks. The handle is down. The orange strippers are used. The lock setting is N/BX with the left arrow key pushed in. Knit according to the colour sequence in Note 2a. Set the row counter to 000. Keep the work straight at the right and increase 1 stitch on both beds at the left as follows. Increase on the 4th and every following 4th row 11(6) times in all. Row counter reads 044(024). There are 57(52) stitches. Increase on the 3rd and every following 3rd row 36(44) times in all. Row counter reads 152(156). There are 93(96) stitches.

NOTE: Remember, when increasing to bring a pusher out of the front blocking rail for each increase. Bring it into working position for the increase row, and move it into the pattern formation after the following increase. Knit straight until the row counter reads 264(276). Cast off.

RIGHT BACK PANEL

(Right of the needlebed)
Replace the 46 needles of the right side of the back on the front bed from 20 left of centre to 26 right of centre. Knit as for the left panel, reversing the shaping.

FRONT

Cast on and knit the welt as for the back working over the same needles. Transfer all stitches to the front bed, and place pushers in rest position under 79 needles at the left, and in working position under 13 needles at the right. Change the locks to GX/BX. Using waste yarn release the 13 stitches on waste knitting, returning those needles and pushers to non-working position. Bring the next 66 pushers to working position, and release those stitches on waste knitting. Change to the main yarn. Set the row counter to 000.

RIGHT SIDE FRONT PANEL

(Left of the needlebed)
Work on the 13 stitches remaining in position together with corresponding

needles on the back bed. Follow the instructions for the Left back panel and the colour sequence in Note 2c, increasing on the left. At the end of the increasing there will be 60(63) stitches.

LEFT SIDE FRONT PANEL

(Right of needlebed)
Replace the 13 needles at the right of the work on the front bed, from needle 14 to needle 26 right of centre. Knit as for the right side of the front following the colour sequence in Note 2b, and increasing on the right.

CENTRE FRONT PANEL

Replace the 67 remaining stitches on the front bed working in the centre on the front bed only. Bring pushers out of the blocking rail and arrange according to Diagram 1. The black strippers are used. The lock setting is GX/N. The stitch size is 6. Starting with colour A knit according to the colour and lock setting sequence given in Note 1. Knit straight in pattern until the row counter reads 312(324). Cast off.

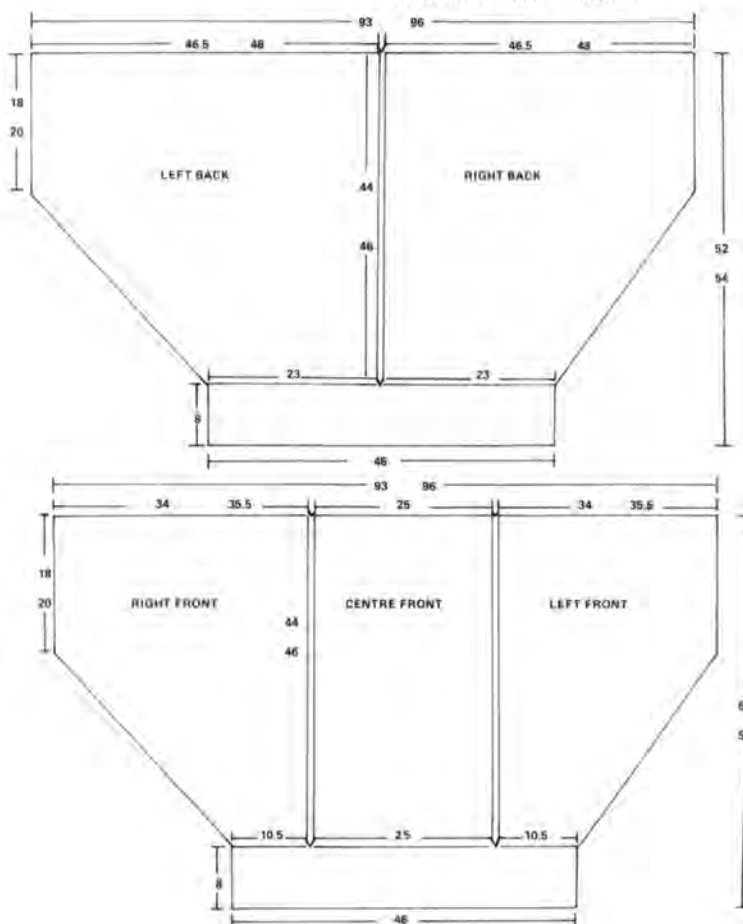
BRAID

Knitting in colour B or as desired, make 3 pieces for joining the panels on the back and front, knitting 336(352) rows in each piece. Knit 2 pieces for the armhole edges 274(304) rows. Knit 2 pieces for the neck and shoulder edges 712(736) rows.

TO MAKE UP

Block and press the panels only. Place the braid in position to join the panels of the back and front, overlapping each panel in such a way that there is a gap of approximately 1.5 cm under the centre of each piece of braid, which must be neatly sewn down twice on to each panel.

Taper the braid strips to points where they are sewn to the top of the welts. Sew up the underarm seams. Sew a piece of braid along the top of the back and the front, again using 2 rows of stitching. Leave approximately 30 cm open for the neck, and join the shoulders neatly. Sew the braid for the armholes into position in the same way, making a join at each underarm seam.



THESE BLOCKS ARE SHOWN IN THE KNITTING POSITION

Lady's Skirt and Sleeveless Top

— S305

Pictured on
page 38

SIZES

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

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 and Duomatic S.

MATERIALS

As this garment is a Swiss original design we recommend the following yarn:
Phildar Anouchka: colour Noir number 64 (black) used singly for the skirt and 2 ends for the top, 14(14, 15) x 50 gram balls; colour Encre number 34 (blue), Loup number 49 (brown), Ecrú number 32 (cream), Cachemine number 16 (gold), used singly for the top and on the pockets, 1 x 50 gram ball of each colour (all sizes).

SKIRT PATTERN

TENSION

Using 1 end of black 100 stitches measures 37.5 cm and 100 rows measures 24 cm knitting in stocking stitch using stitch size 6½;

NOTES

The skirt is made from a rectangular length of stocking stitch and is knitted sideways. The ends are grafted together and the piece is frilled on to a tubular yoke. The purl side is the right side. There are two feature pockets knitted in black with stripes of the contrast yarns.

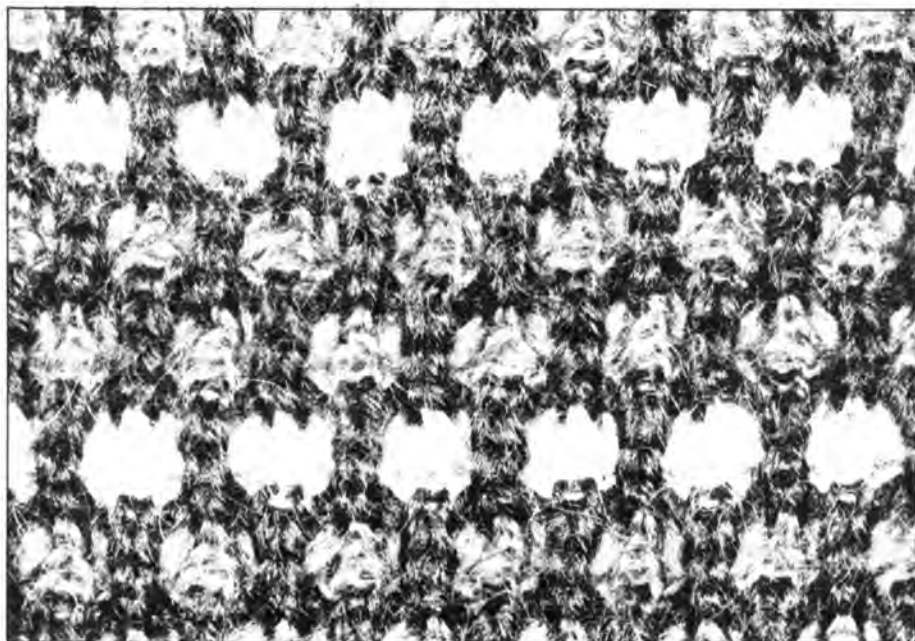
TO KNIT

SKIRT MAIN PIECE

The black strippers are used. The lock setting is GX/N. Using waste yarn cast on on the front bed 176 stitches (all sizes). The length can be shortened if required. It can be lengthened by adding 3 stitches to this piece, and extra rows to the tubular hip yoke. Knit a few rows in waste yarn. Change to black yarn. Set the row counter to 000. The stitch size is 6½. Knit until the Row Counter reads 744(784, 824). Change to waste yarn and release the work on waste knitting.

TUBULAR HIP YOKE

The black strippers are used. The lock setting is CX/CX. Make an open cast on for tubular knitting over 126(134, 142) needles on both beds. Set the Row Counter to 000. Continue to knit in tubular knitting until the Row Counter reads 152. Transfer every 5th stitch to an adjacent needle and put the empty needles into non-working position. Set



the Row Counter to 000. Continue to work in tubular knitting until the Row Counter reads 050. Cast off loosely.

POCKETS (Knit 2 alike)

The black strippers are used. The lock setting is GX/N. Make a simple cast on in stocking stitch over 106 front bed needles. Set the Row Counter to 000. Using stitch size 6½ knit in stocking stitch until the Row Counter reads 084, following the colour sequence below:

20 rows black followed by 4 rows of contrast colour. The contrast colours are knitted in the following order: blue, brown, cream, gold. This 96 row sequence is repeated throughout the pocket. Decrease 1 stitch at both ends of the 85th and every following 6th row 52 times in all. Cast off the remaining 2 stitches. The Row Counter reads 396.

TO MAKE UP

Block and lightly press all pieces on the wrong side. Graft the skirt seam. About 1 cm from the top of the main skirt piece insert a thread and gather evenly to fit the tubular panel. Join the open-ended cast on of the panel to the inside of the main skirt piece, leaving about 1 cm of the main piece protruding as a frill. Fold the waistband to the inside and hem down. Insert elastic in the hem. Join the seams on the pockets, and fold them so that the seams are at the back.

Crochet 2 loops about 5 cm long at the top of both pockets, one at each side. Sew 4 buttons on to the skirt just above the frill, to match the positions of the

pocket loops. Tie a knot in the ends of both pockets.

SLEEVELESS TOP PATTERN

TENSION

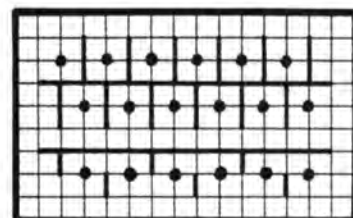
Using 2 ends of black and 1 end of contrast 100 stitches measures 37.5 cm and 100 rows measures 20.5 cm in the tuck stitch pattern using stitch size 6½.

NOTES

The needles and pushers are arranged according to Diagram 1. The lock setting is as follows:

2 rows N/N knitted in black (2 fold)
(2 rows N/AX with the left arrow key pushed in), knitted in a contrast colour.
(2 rows N/AX with the arrow key released), knitted in same contrast colour.

Diagram 1



These 6 rows are repeated, knitting the contrast colours in the following order: (blue, brown, cream) twice; (blue, brown, gold) twice. There is a middle stripe in both pieces in all sizes, and when this has been knitted the colour sequence is reversed.

TO KNIT

BACK AND FRONT (Knit 2 pieces alike)

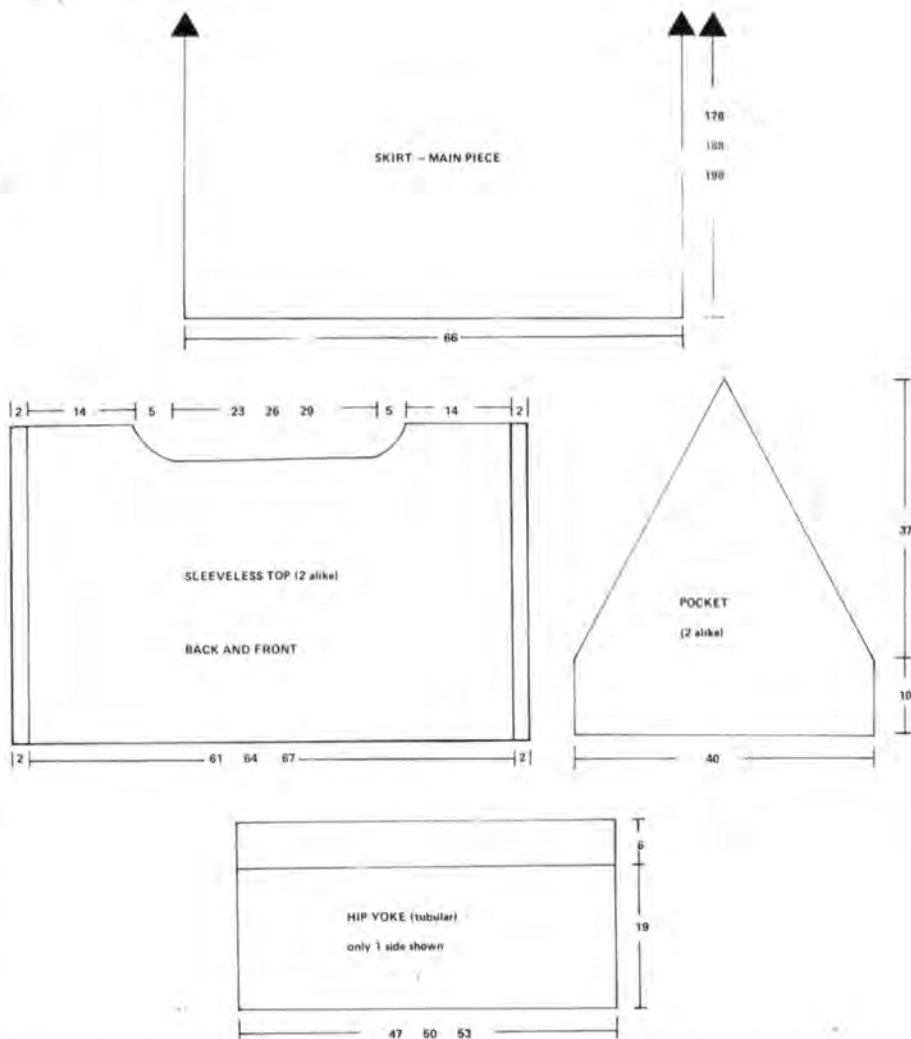
The handle is up. The orange strippers are used. Arrange 108(112, 116) needles for alternate needle 1 x 1 rib. The lock setting is N/N. Using 2 ends of black yarn make a tubular cast on. Set the Row Counter to 000. Using stitch size 6½, knit 8 rows in rib. Bring pushers out of the blocking rail under all front bed needles in working position and arrange according to Diagram 1. Set the Row Counter to 000. Knit in pattern, changing locks, arrow key and colours as instructed until the Row Counter reads 058. At the beginning of the next row cast off 2 stitches at the right. Knit 2 rows. At the beginning of the next and following alternate rows 12 times in all decrease 1 stitch at the right. The Row Counter reads 084. Knit straight until the Row Counter reads 126(132, 138). The centre stripe has now been knitted, it is gold (blue, brown). The colours are now reversed so that the second half mirrors the first. Since the work is not visible, nervous, or forgetful knitters are advised to make a list!! Knit until the Row Counter reads 162(174, 186). At the right increase 1 stitch at the beginning of the next and following alternate rows 12 times in all. At the beginning of the next row cast on 2 stitches at the right. In all the increasing and decreasing keep the stitches on the correct beds, and remember to bring pushers in or out of working, rest or non-working position as necessary. The Row Counter will read 188(200, 212). Knit straight in pattern on the 108(112, 116) needles which are in working position as at the beginning until the Row Counter reads 246(258, 270). Knit 8 rows in 1 x 1 rib. Cast off. The Row Counter reads 254(266, 278).

TRIMMING BAND FOR WAIST (Knit 2 pieces alike)

The black strippers are used. The bands are knitted in stocking stitch using stitch size 7. They are started with waste knitting on 120(124, 128) needles, and 10 rows are knitted using 2 ends of black yarn. They can be sewn to the front and back pieces backstitching through the open loops, then turned to the inside and the first row of stitches hemmed down. If that is done they will be released from the machine on waste knitting. Alternatively the hem can be turned up on the machine, the garment placed on the same needles and the two cast off together. If that is done it is easier to knit the bands on the back bed.

TO MAKE UP

Pin the pieces out to size and leave to dry under a damp cloth. If the bands are



to be joined on the machine, do that next. Join the shoulder seams for about 6 cm. Starting from the lower end join about half the side seams. Attach the trimming bands if not already done. Crochet along

the shoulders and around the neck opening, at the same time making 3 loops along the front shoulders. Sew buttons on to the back shoulders to match up with the loops.

FIRST ISSUE CORRECTION

Those first issue nerves we spoke about are still haunting us and we apologise to all those knitters who have been mystified by some parts of pattern S101 on pages 16 and 17 of Issue 1. Please could we ask you to amend your instructions as follows.

Neck Shaping - Section D (page 16)

After the armhole shaping there will be 110 stitches in the first size not 108. After dividing for the neck and putting left side out of action, set the row counter to 000. Knit 1 row to the left. At the centre decrease 1 stitch and knit 1 row. Continue knitting decreasing 1 stitch at the centre on every row until 36 stitches have been decreased. Row counter reads 037.

Shoulder Shaping - Section E (page 16)

Knit 1 row, lock at right. Without further decreasing at the neck edge cast off for the shoulder at the right. Cast off 7(7, 8, 8, 9) stitches. Knit 2 rows. Cast off 6(7, 7, 8, 9) stitches. Knit 2 rows. Cast off the remaining 6(6, 7, 8, 8) stitches. RC 042.

Shaping the Sleeve Head (page 17)

Last paragraph should read:

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

Lady's Dress and Sleeveless Jacket — S306

Pictured on
page 39

SIZES

To fit a 91(97, 102, 107) cm, 36(38, 40, 42) inch bust; 97(102, 107, 112) cm, 38(40, 42, 44) inch hip.

MACHINES

Duomatic 80 with Deco and 2 colour changer.

MATERIALS

As the following garment is a South African original we recommend using Hobby Textured yarn. Approximately 500 grams of the main colour, 780 (Saxe) (blue), and 60 grams of White are required. Available on mail order from Direct Knitting and Sewing, 692 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield S9 3RP. Narrow elastic is required for the waist and sleeve hems.

TENSION

100 stitches measures 35 cm and 100 rows measures 20 cm, measured over stocking stitch with stitch size 5½.

NOTES

The back and front pieces are alike, and are knitted in stocking stitch using both beds and the half-tubular setting. The border at the bottom of the skirt is knitted in a double bed Fair Isle pattern using Deco card No. 39.

The yarn is used singly throughout, and the purl side of the stocking stitch is the right side.

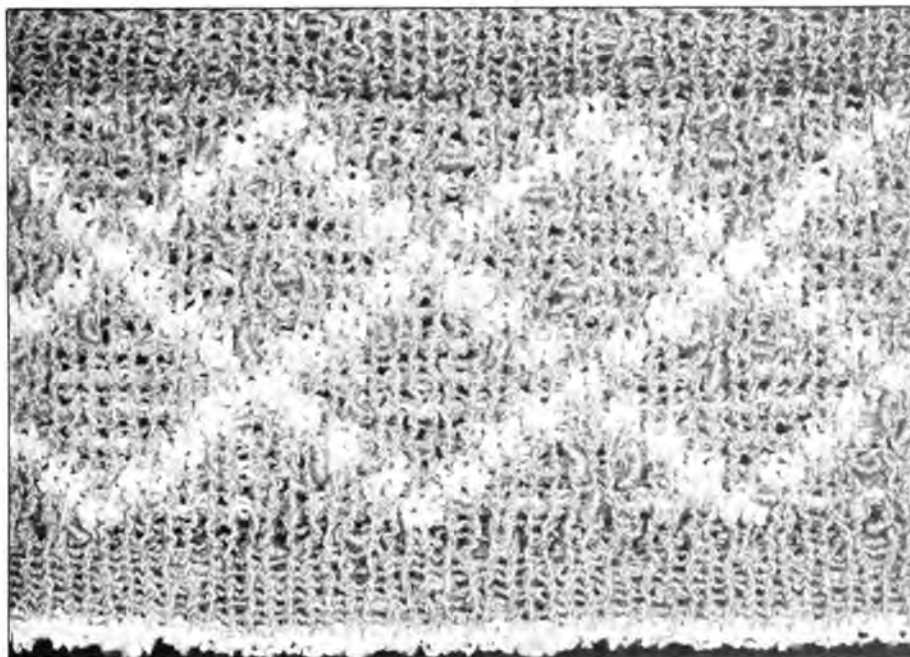
TO KNIT THE DRESS

BACK AND FRONT (Knit 2 pieces alike)

Using waste yarn cast on for half-tubular knitting open at the right side over 102 (106, 110, 114) needles on both beds. The handle is up. The black strippers are used. The lock setting is BX/BX with both right arrow keys pushed in. The stitch size is 5½. After the casting on arrange the pushers in rest position under all back bed stitches and in working position under all front bed stitches. Knit a few rows in waste yarn. Change to blue yarn. Set the row counter to 000. All row counter readings will be double the number of actual rows knitted in these 2 pieces of the garment. All the other stocking stitch pieces will be knitted on the front bed only.

Shaping the Skirt

When the row counter reading is 040, and every following 40th row, 1 stitch is decreased at both ends of both beds



16 times in all. A total of 64 stitches is decreased leaving 70(74, 78, 82) stitches on both beds.

Decreasing as instructed, begin the knitting with the blue yarn, and knit until the row counter reads 046. Change to white yarn, and knit until the row counter reads 050. Change to blue yarn and knit until the row counter reads 126. Change to white yarn and knit until the row counter reads 130. Change to blue yarn and knit until the row counter reads 640.

The bodice

Set the row counter to 000. Change to white yarn. Knit without shaping, 4 rows white, 46 rows blue until the row counter reads 200. Change to white, knit 4 rows. The row counter reads 204.

Armhole shaping

Set the row counter to 000. Change to blue yarn. For all sizes cast off 5 stitches at the right on the front bed. Knit 2 rows. Cast off 5 stitches at the right on the back bed. Knit 2 rows. Row counter reads 004. Cast off 2 stitches at the right on the front bed. Knit 2 rows. Cast off 2 stitches at the right on the back bed. Knit 2 rows. Row counter reads 008. Decrease 1 stitch at the right on both beds on the next and every following 4th row 7(8, 9, 10) times in all. 56(59, 62, 65) stitches remain on both beds. Continue knitting in blue yarn without shaping until the row counter reads 168(180, 192, 204). Change to white yarn and knit in

stripes, 4 rows white, 4 rows blue, until the row counter reads 192(204, 216, 228). Continue in blue yarn.

Neck and shoulder shaping

Set the locks to GX/BX and the row counter to 000. Release the arrow keys. Work on the front bed. Knit 1 row. At the left cast off 15(16, 18, 19) stitches and knit 1 row. Continue to shape the neck by decreasing 1 stitch before knitting the next 22 rows. Shape the shoulder by graduations beginning when the row counter reads 013, the locks being at the left. Work the graduations by bringing the pushers into rest position under the groups of needles at the right. Before each row knitted from right to left remember to hook the yarn in the last needle in holding position to avoid holes. The groups of stitches for shoulder shaping are: 1st size: 4 stitches, then 3 stitches 5 times; 2nd size, 4 stitches 3 times, then 3 stitches 3 times; 3rd size, 4 stitches 4 times, then 3 stitches 2 times; 4th size: 4 stitches 6 times. The row counter reads 024. 37(38, 40, 41) stitches have been decreased at the neck edge, and the shoulder shaping is 19(21, 22, 24) stitches. Change to waste yarn, knit a few rows on the shoulder stitches and release from the machine. Set the row counter to 000. Set the locks to BX/GX, and make sure the back arrow key is released. Repeat the last 24 rows on the back bed.

Knit another piece in the same way. Do not release the shoulder stitches from the back bed. After making the last graduation

leave the yarn attached and the locks at the left. Place the stitches from the matching shoulder of the other piece on the same needles, and cast them off together. Do not join the other shoulder until the neckband has been knitted.

NECKBAND

The handle is down, the black strippers are used. The lock setting is N/N, and the stitch size is 2½. Cast on over 136 (143, 150, 154) needles on both beds using white yarn. Change the lock setting to CX/CX and place the handle in the up position. The stitch size is 4. Set the row counter to 000. Knit until the row counter reads 004, and change to the blue yarn. The stitch size is 5½. Knit until the row counter reads 020.

Attaching the neckband

Either release the neckband on waste knitting and, after blocking and pressing the back and front pieces, sew it to the garment by backstitching through the loops on the outside and then the inside of the dress, or join it on the machine. The main pieces must be blocked first. All the stitches of the neckband are then transferred to the back bed. The cast off loops of the neck edge of the dress are placed evenly on the same needles, and the two pieces are cast off together. The second shoulder seam is then joined in the same way as the first. Join the ends of the neckband.

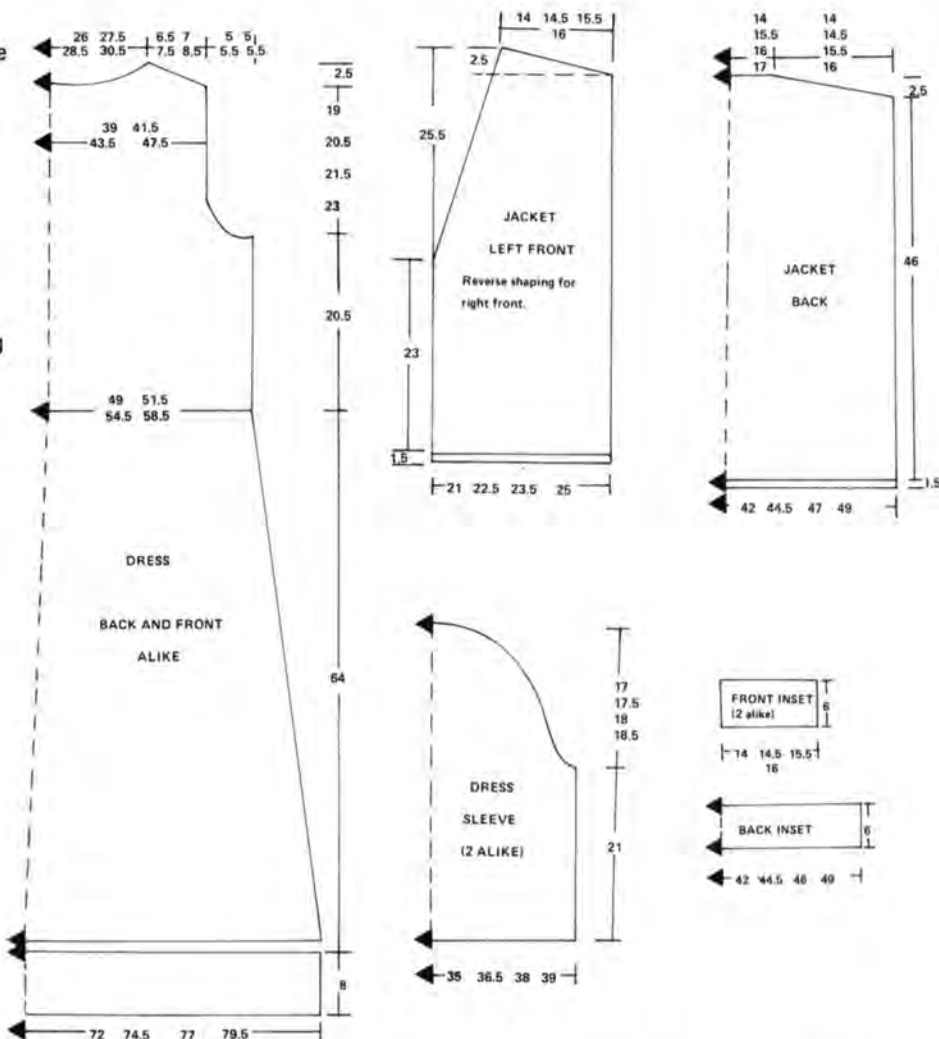
SLEEVES (Knit 2 alike)

The handle is down, the black strippers are used. Using white yarn cast on as for the neckband over 100 (104, 108, 112) needles on both beds. Stitch size is 2½.

After knitting the zig zag row and 4 more rows in white, change to blue yarn and stitch size 5½ and knit until the row counter reads 024. Transfer all the stitches to the front bed. Set the locks to GX/N and the row counter to 000. Knit straight until the row counter reads 106.

Sleeve Head

Set the row counter to 000. At the beginning of the next 2 rows cast off 3 (4, 4, 4) stitches. At the beginning of the next 2 rows cast off 3 stitches in all sizes. Knit until the row counter reads 010. At both ends of the next row and every following 6th row decrease 1 stitch, 6 times in all. Row counter reads 040. Knit 3 rows. At both ends of the next and every following 3rd row decrease 1 stitch 9 (10, 10, 10) times in all. Row counter reads 067 (070, 070, 070). For the 3rd and 4th sizes only, knit 2 rows, then at both ends of the next and following alternate rows decrease 1 stitch twice for the 3rd size



and 4 times for the 4th size. The row counter reads 067 (070, 074, 078). For all sizes decrease 1 stitch at both ends of every row for the next 16 rows. Cast off the remaining 26 stitches. Row counter reads 083 (086, 090, 094).

BORDER

The handle is down. The black strippers are used. Using white yarn cast on as for the neckband over 170 (178, 178, 178) needles on both beds. After knitting the zig zag row set the row counter to 000. Knit 4 rows in white, change to the blue yarn and knit until the row counter reads 024. Change the lock setting to N/N. Use the orange strippers. Attach the Deco unit, and knit 2 rows. Set the locks to N/BX and push in the left arrow key on the front lock. Bring pushers out of the blocking rail under all needles in working position on the front bed. Set the Deco selector to 4. Set the row counter to 000. Knit 2 rows blue, 2 rows white until the row counter reads 052. Change the lock setting to CX/CX. Use the black strippers. Knit in blue until the row counter reads 072. Knit a few rows in waste knitting and release from the machine. For the first 2 sizes make a 2nd piece the same size. For the 3rd and 4th sizes make 2 more equal pieces:

3rd size over 96 needles, 4th size over 100 needles on both beds.

BELT

The belt is knitted in longstitch to give firmness. The handle is down. The orange strippers are used. The lock setting is CX/N. The stitch size is 5½. Cast on in the Knit/knit needle formation over 12 needles on both beds and knit to the required length. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Block and press all the remaining pieces. Set the sleeves into the armholes then, in one long seam, sew the sleeve seams and side seams of the dress. Crochet the stitches off the waste yarn at the bottom of the dress pieces. Join the border pieces into a circle. Place the border evenly on the dress, putting a join at each side, and, in the two larger sizes, the centre back. Back stitch through the loops on the right side and hem the loops down on the inside. Thread elastic through the sleeve hems. Stitch elastic inside the dress to the first white stripe at the waist.

JACKET

BACK

The hem is made in the same way as the

sleeve hem working over 120(128, 136, 142) needles on both beds. After knitting the hem transfer all the stitches to the front bed. Set the locks to GX/N and the row counter to 000. Continuing in blue yarn knit straight until the row counter reads 230(242, 248, 254). Set the locks to GX/BX. Bring pushers out of the blocking rail under all needles in working position.

Shoulder shaping

Set the row counter to 000. Shape the shoulders by graduations in the same way as before. There are 13 graduations on both sides over the next 26 rows. For the 1st size they are 4 stitches once, then 3 stitches 12 times. For the 2nd size they are 4 stitches 3 times, then 3 stitches 10 times. For the 3rd size they are 4 stitches 6 times, then 3 stitches 7 times. For the 4th size they are 4 stitches 8 times then 3 stitches 5 times. The total number of stitches for each shoulder is 40(42, 45, 47). There are 40(44, 46, 48) stitches for the back neck. Cast off all these stitches.

RIGHT FRONT

Make the hem as for the back over 60 (64, 68, 71) needles on both beds. Knit straight as for the back until the row counter reads 110. Shape the left side of the knitting by decreasing 1 stitch on the next and every following 7th

row 20(22, 23, 24) times in all. AT THE SAME TIME when the row counter reads 231(243, 249, 255) begin the shoulder shaping graduations at the right. When the shaping on the left is finished, knit straight at that side until the shoulder shaping is also finished. The row counter reads 256(268, 274, 280). Cast off.

LEFT FRONT

Knit in the same way as the right front reversing all shapings.

SHOULDER AND BACK NECK INSET

Cast on over 110(118, 124, 130) needles on both beds and knit as for the border, except that only 36 rows are worked in the Deco pattern. Make sure that the Deco pattern is centrally placed over the needles. Using blue yarn and lock setting CX/CX knit a further 20 rows. Release the work on waste knitting.

FRONT INSET

Make 2 pieces alike, working as for the back piece over 34(36, 39, 41) needles on both beds.

ARMBANDS

Make 2 pieces alike, working as for the sleeve hem over 110(118, 124, 130)

needles on both beds. Release the work on waste knitting.

FRONT BANDS

Make 2 pieces alike, working as for the sleeve hem over 150(158, 162, 166) needles on both beds. Release the work on waste knitting.

TO MAKE UP

Block and press all pieces. The cast on (white) edges of the insets are seamed together on the shoulder line. Join the side seams. The open stitches are backstitched on the right side to the top of the back and front pieces, and the other loops are hemmed down on the inside. The armbands and front bands are sewn on in the same way.

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.

Hayfield Textiles Ltd.,
Hayfield Mills, Glusburn, Keighley,
W. Yorks. BD20 8QP (S301)

R.J. Cole Ltd.,
Rhone Mills, Sun Street, Keighley,
W. Yorks BD21 5JR (S302)

Atkinson Yarns Ltd.,
Direct Mail Services, Canal Street,
South Wigston, Leicester
LE8 2PP (S303)

Silverknit Yarns,
Park Road, Calverton, Nottingham.
NG14 6LL (S304)

Phildar (UK) Wools,
(Orsay Knitting Wools Ltd.,)
4 Gambrel Road, Westgate Industrial
Estate, Northampton, Northants.
NN5 5NF (S305)

Hobby Yarn,
Direct Knitting and Sewing,
692 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield
S9 3RP (S306)

GOOD NEWS

Good news for all Duomatic owners, but sad news for Pfaff, is that Carol Barnard has decided to 'go it alone'. She left Pfaff in March, where she was responsible for training the demonstrators and staff of Pfaff knitting machine dealers, to start her own freelance teaching operation. Starting in May she will be running special Duomatic courses to suit beginners and for the more advanced.

The courses will be held in a very comfortable new tuition centre in Redhill and Carol tells us that there will never be more than 6 pupils at any one time, giving Carol the opportunity to give each pupil individual attention.

CAROL'S PROMISE

"Anyone with a Duomatic will be welcome, even if they have been taught



Carol Barnard

by me in the past" says Carol. "I promise I won't get CROSS that they didn't take it all in the first time!"

We all wish Carol the very best with her new venture, full details of which can be obtained by sending an SAE to:

Sewing Machines & Needlecraft
5-7 Linkfield Corner, Station Road,
Redhill, Surrey. RH1 1BD.

PFAFF/PASSAP

DUOMATIC OWNERS

Special courses on design and machine knitting techniques by Carol Barnard.

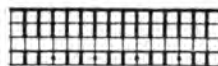
Please send SAE for further details to:
Sewing Machines & Needlecraft
5-7 Linkfield Corner
Station Road
Redhill, Surrey RH1 1BD

Yarn Review



SILVERKNIT have recently launched MARIA 4 ply which is 57% cotton, 33% viscose and 10% nylon. It is available on 200 gm cones and in 11 colours. Here it is knitted with the ever popular DAKOTA 2 ply, also on 200 gm cones, available in 15 colours. This single bed fabric is knitted as follows: Cast on over every needle (see manual). Tension 7 in Maria, arrange pushers as per diagram, handle down, black strippers.

K 2R GX/N Col 1 (Maria)
2R GX/AX Col 2 (Dakota)



Suitable for Duomatic 80/S/EB machines.

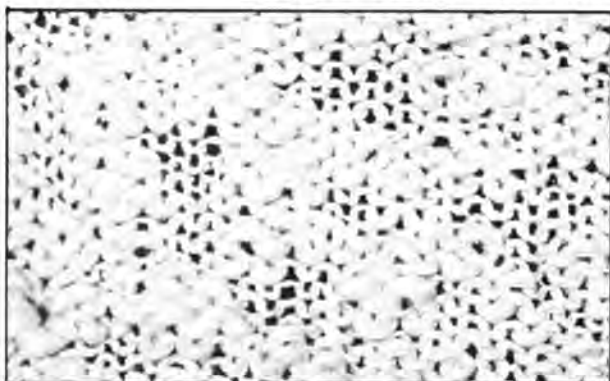
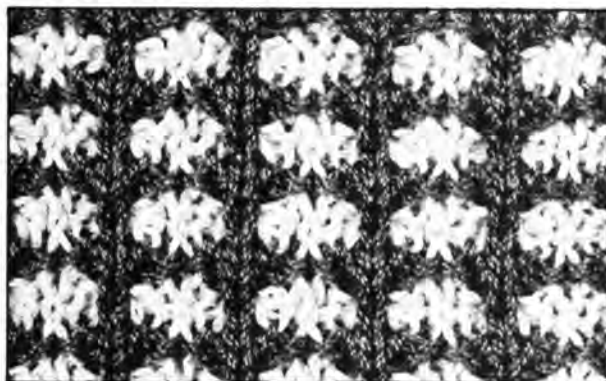


INGE PALMA'S CABLE DE CHINE 160 is 70% lambswool and 30% silk and is sold in 27 colours, on 50 gm balls. It knits up beautifully and this stitch pattern was achieved by using the following instructions. Cast on full needle rib (see manual). Tension 4. Arrange needles and front bed pushers as per diagram. Handle down and black strippers.

K 4R AX/N Col 1
4R N/AX Col 2



Suitable for Duomatic 80/S machines.

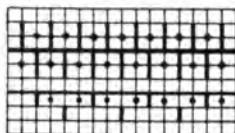


TWILLEYS BUBBLY is 100% mercerised slub cotton and comes in 15 lovely shades. This swatch was knitted on the front bed at Tension 6 in stocking stitch over every needle. Knit slowly and help knit off slub manually if necessary. A soft light weight fabric is created — here the reverse side of the fabric is shown with most of the slub showing. Bubbly comes on 50 gm balls.



BROCKWELL have mercerised slub and matt cotton available on cone in a range of different plys. Here we have used MERCERISED and MATT 100% cotton 3 ply. It is available on 450 gm cones and 10 new shades for 1985 have been introduced. This double bed stitch pattern was achieved by using the following instructions. Cast on 1 x 1 circular rib (see diagram). Tension 4, handle up, orange strippers, arrange front bed pushers as per diagram.

K 4R N/AX Col 1 (grey)
2R GX/N ← Col 2 (pink)

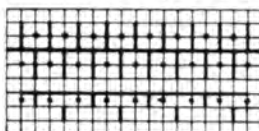


Suitable for Duomatic 80/S machines.



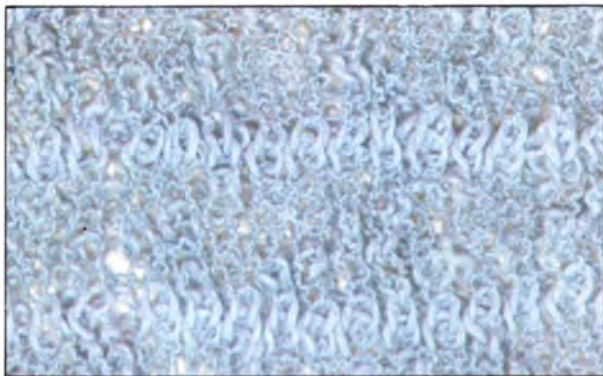
SCHEEPJESWOL have cottons ideal for machine knitting, two of which are shown here, the random shade is MAYFLOWER COTTON 8 MOULINÉ in 9 colours. It is 100% cotton, as is MAYFLOWER COTTON 8 in 42 matt colours. Both are on 50 gm balls. The stitch pattern used was produced as follows: Cast on 1 x 1 circular cast on (see manual) using col 1 (white). Arrange needles as per diagram. Handle up, orange strippers.

K 2R N/AX ← Col 1 (white)
2R N/AX Col 2 (white/blue)



Tension 6½. Suitable for Duomatic 80/S machines.

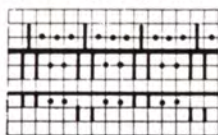




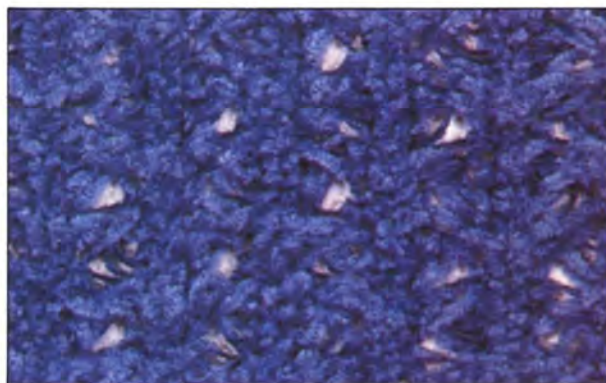
FIESTA and NIBBLIO are the yarns shown here. They are two summer qualities for 1985 from Celandine. Fiesta is a 100% matt cotton 4 ply. It comes in 9 colours and is available on 300 gm cones. Nibblio is a 4 ply 100% cotton waxed slub yarn on 340 gm cones also available in 9 colours. The double bed stitch pattern shown here is produced as follows: cast on over all needles circular knit/knit (see manual), Tension 6 knit 8 rows Nibblio and 2 rows Fiesta repeated throughout. This gives a lovely light weight flexible fabric.



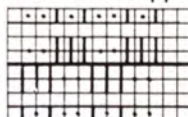
ATKINSON have had 1/4 CHENILLE on their shade card for a while now, and if you have not tried knitting it yet we can recommend it. It is 100% acrylic and comes on 500 gm cones in 12 shades. This stitch pattern can be achieved by: casting on 1 x 1 rib (see manual), Tension 5½, arrange needles and pushers as per diagram, handle down, black strippers. K 2R N/N ← 4R N/AX repeated



Suitable for Duomatic 80/S machines.



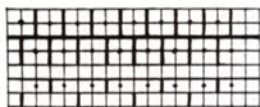
PATSY YARNS have introduced a range of yarns called ANTIGUA for 1985. KALEIDOSCOPE is a random colour slub cotton and acrylic mix. It comes on 400 gm cones and knits as a 4 ply. The colour shown here is TAHITI. To achieve this double bed stitch pattern knit as follows: cast on knit/knit or 1 x 1 rib (see manual), arrange needles and pushers as per diagram. Tension 5, handle down and black strippers. K 4R AX/N 4R N/AX repeated



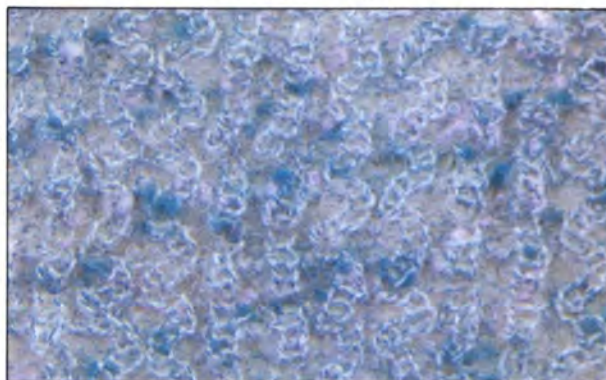
Suitable for Duomatic 80 machines.



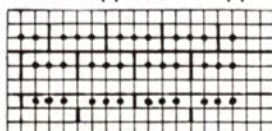
KIWI have recently introduced EMMA to their mail order ranges. It is 11% mohair, 13% nylon and 76% acrylic available on 340 gm cones in 6 colours. To achieve the illustrated double bed stitch pattern: cast on 1 x 1 rib (see manual) arrange pushers as per diagram, handle up, orange strippers. Tension 5. K 2R N/AX ← 2R N/AX



Suitable for Duomatic 80/S machines.



SIRDAR'S TERRYLOOK is an already established and successful yarn and for 1985 4 random dyed shades have been added to the range. It is 90% acrylic and 10% nylon, available now in a total of 21 colours on 50 gm balls. This double bed stitch pattern can be achieved as follows: cast on 1 x 1 rib (see manual), Tension 6, arrange needles and pushers as per diagram. Handle up, black strippers. K 2R N/AX ← 2R N/AX



Suitable for Duomatic 80/S machines.



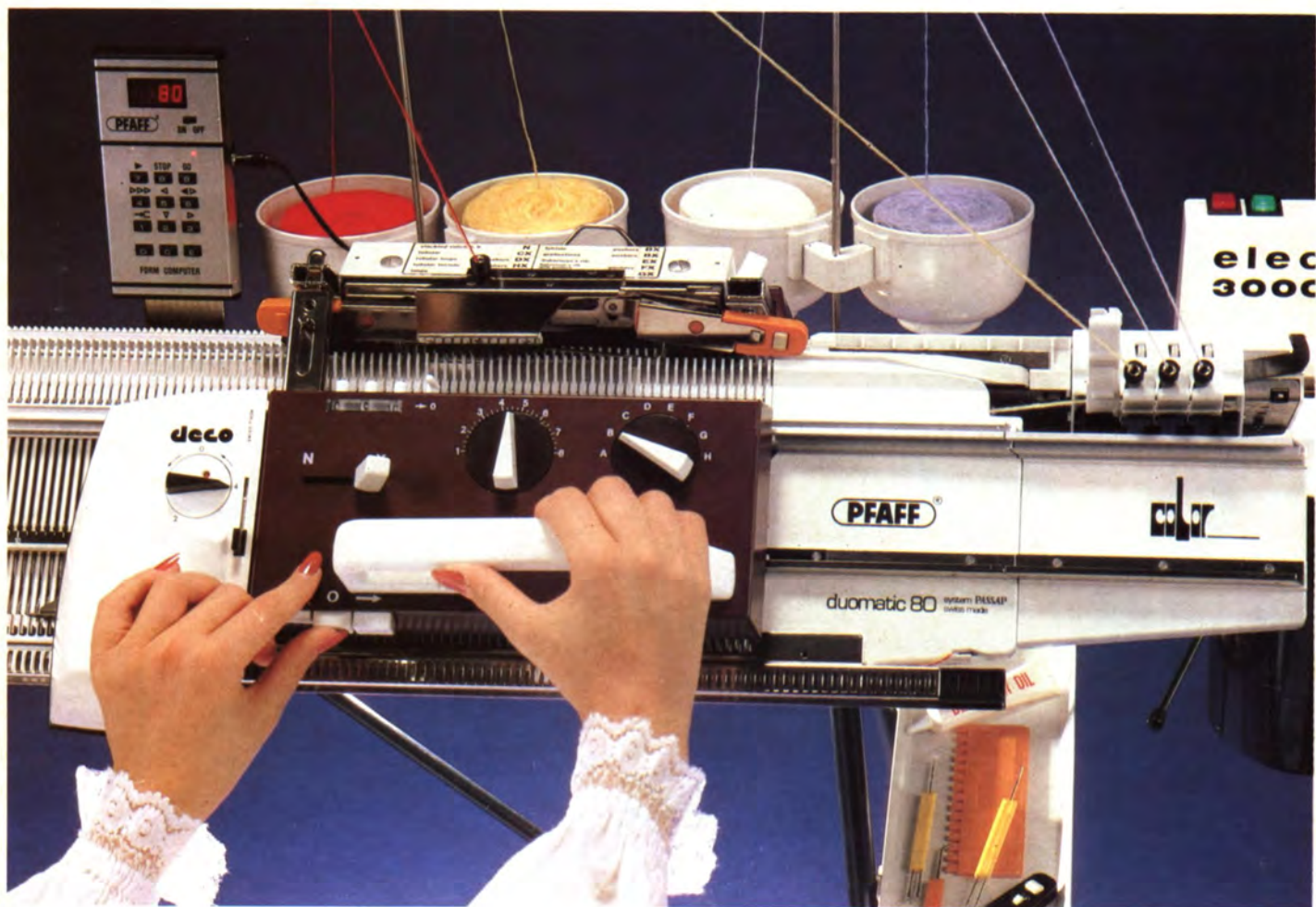
S305



S306



The machine



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