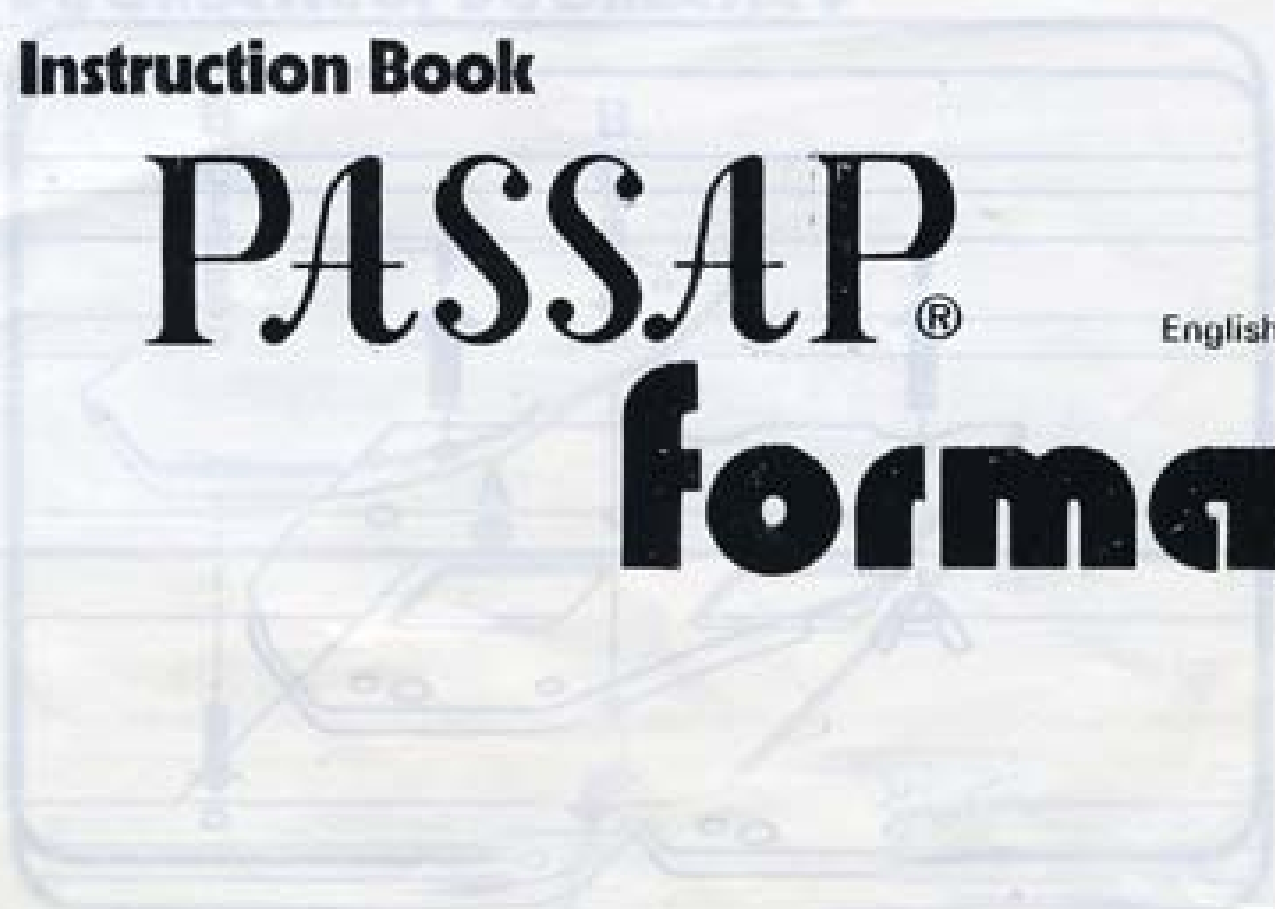


Instruction Book

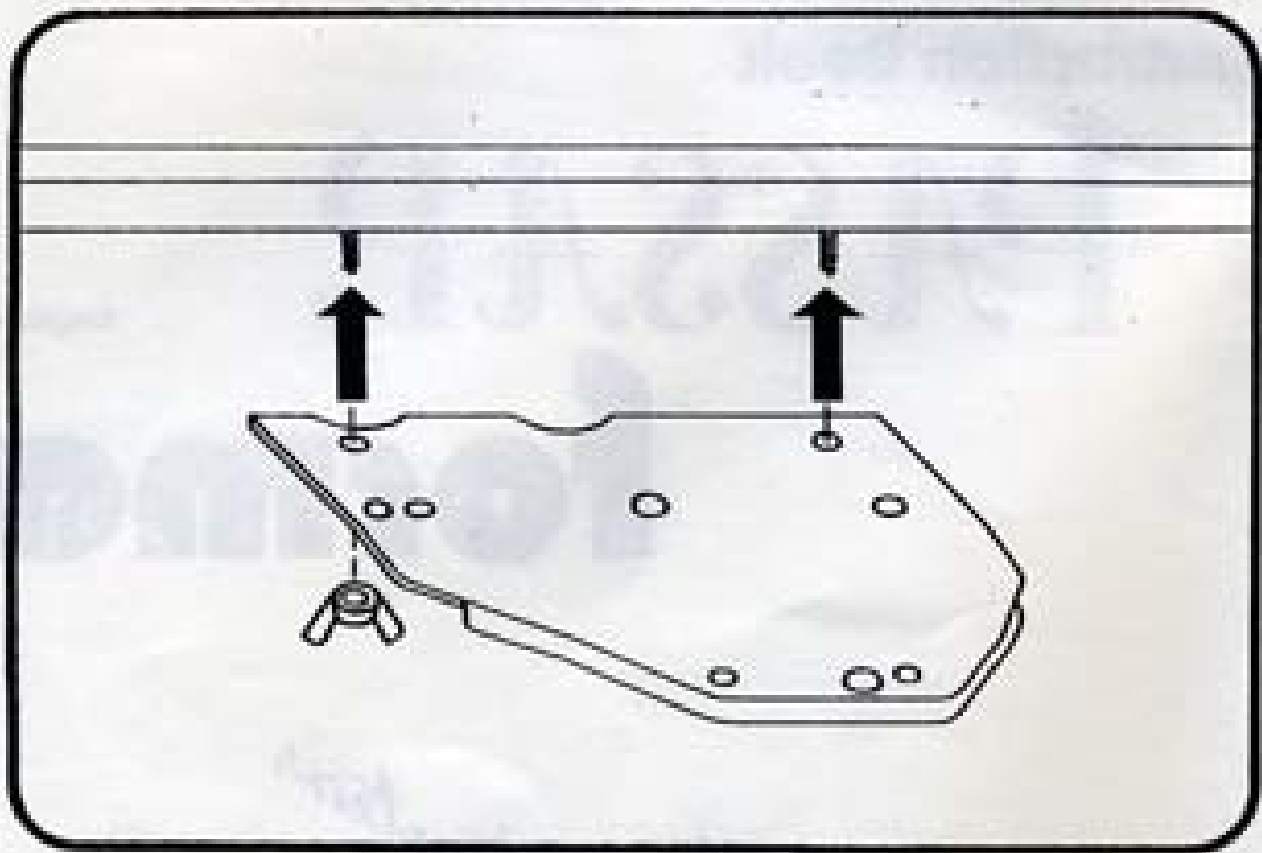
PASSAP®

English

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How to fit the Support to the DUOMATIC 80 single bed

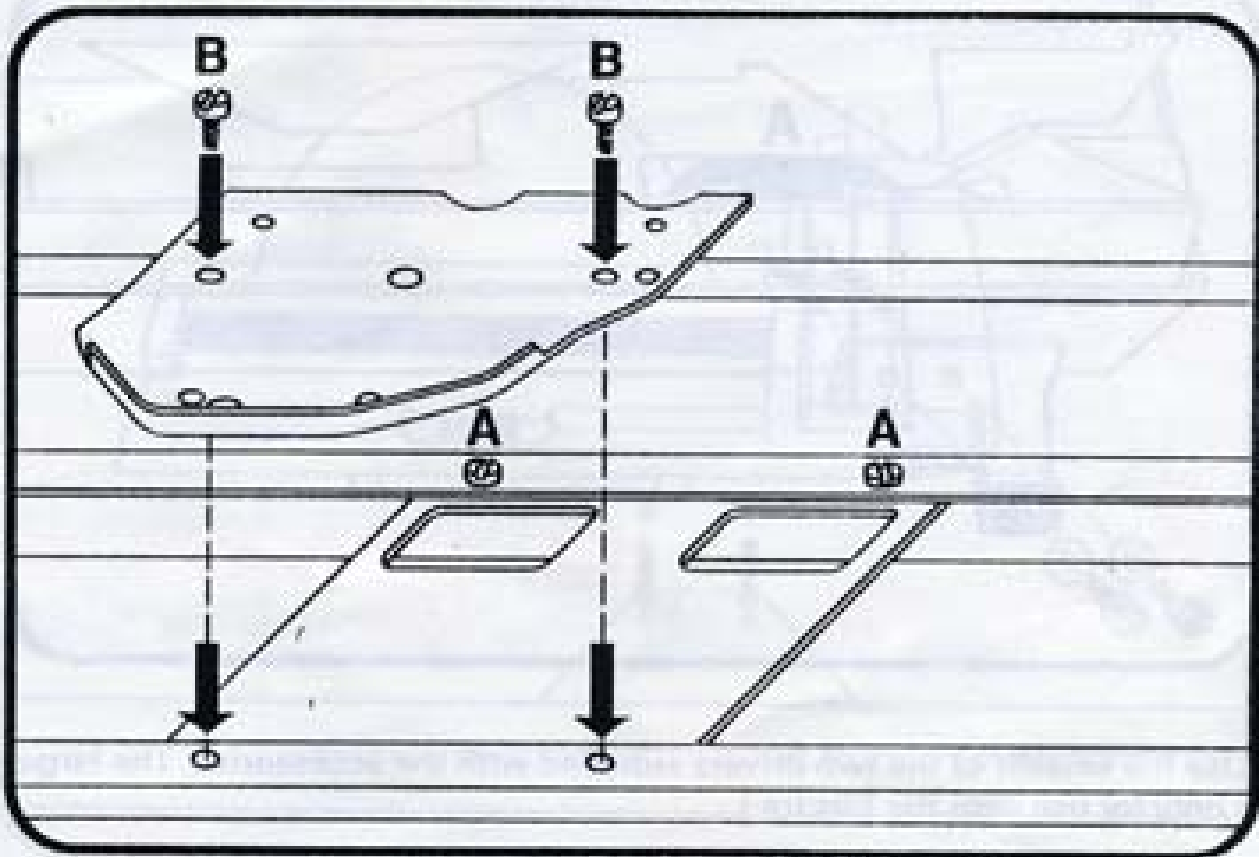


Insert the heads of the two screws with square heads into the hole situated at left on the underside of the back guide rail. Push the screws along the groove to about the middle of the bed.

Fit the support over the two screws (holes as shown in the illustration).

Screw on the support using the two wing nuts provided. Make sure the bent edges of the support are facing downwards.

How to fit the support to the DUOMATIC 80 double bed, DUOMATIC or DUOMATIC S



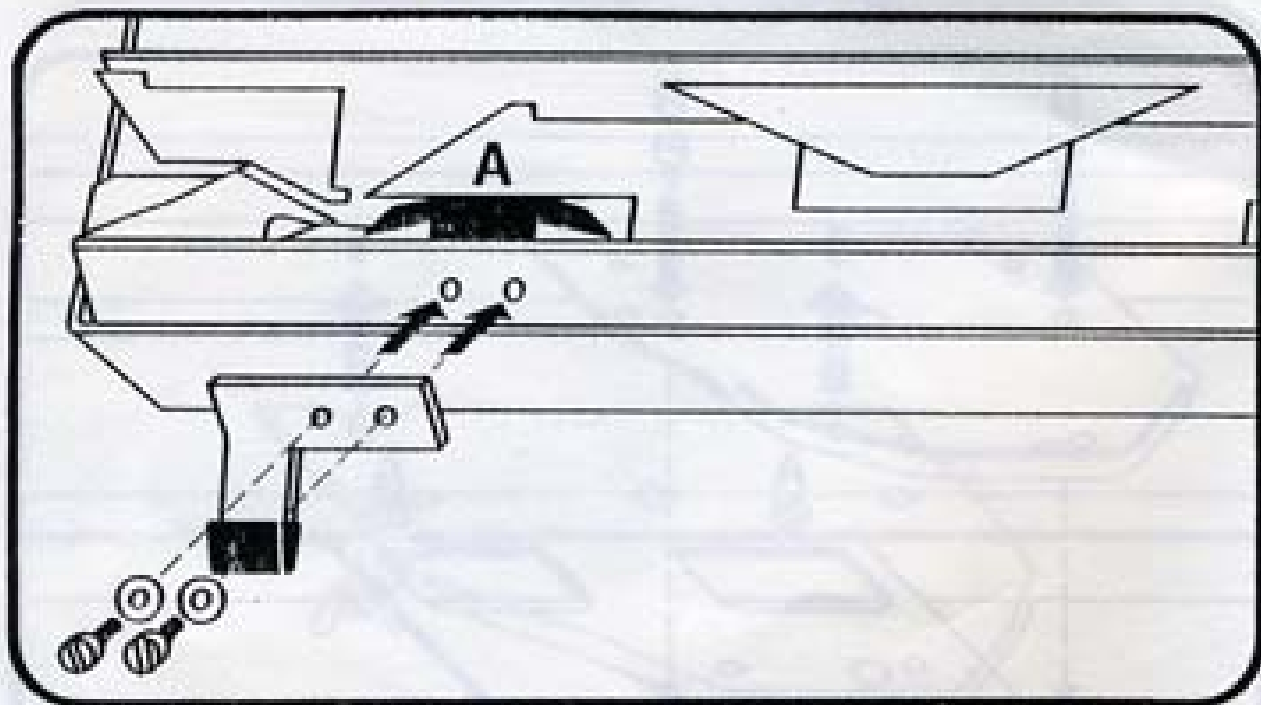
Remove the locks from the beds. Then take the machine off the stand, and put it on a table upside down.

In accordance with the illustration, slide the connecting plate, which has been provided, underneath the edges of the back bed, so that the pegs fit into their respective holes.

Using two of the four larger dark-coloured screws, screws the plate to the inner edge (A).

With the other two of the larger dark-coloured screws, and as shown in the illustration, screw the support to the outer edge and to the connecting plate, flush with the foot of the mast (B).

How to fit the driver to the back lock lock of the **DUOMATIC 80** double bed, **DUOMATIC** or **DUOMATIC S**



(Use the smaller of the two drivers supplied with the accessories. The larger is only for use with the Electra.)

Remove the back lock from the bed, and place it upside down on the table, with the arrow keys at right front.

Loosen the left pusher retaining cam (A). Keep the two screws and washers. Screw on the driver in accordance with the illustration.

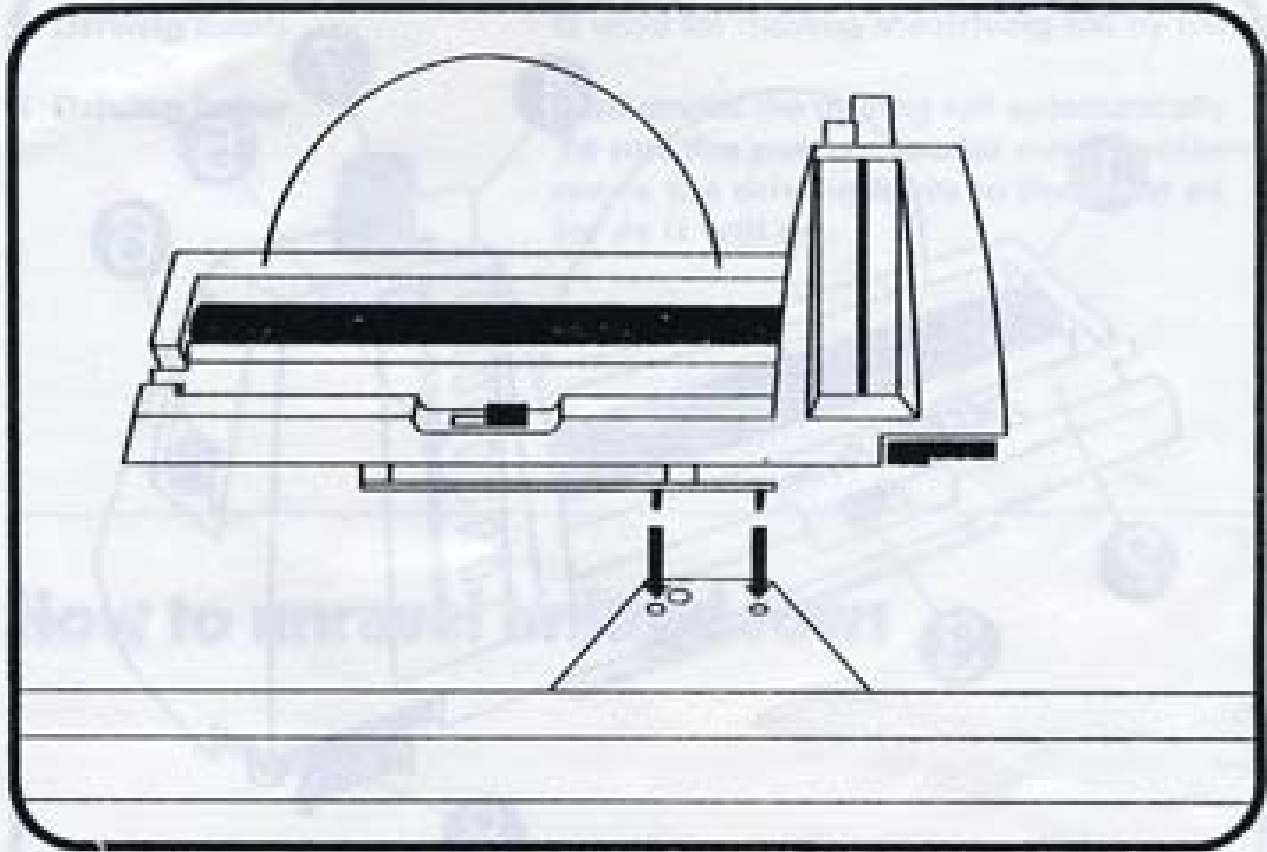
For the DUOMATIC 80, use the small silvery screws.

For the DUOMATIC, use the small dark-coloured screws.

For the DUOMATIC S use the long, slim, black screws. In place of the pusher retaining cam (A), which the DUOMATIC S hasn't got, use the two wing nuts which must be held in place while the screws are screwed in.

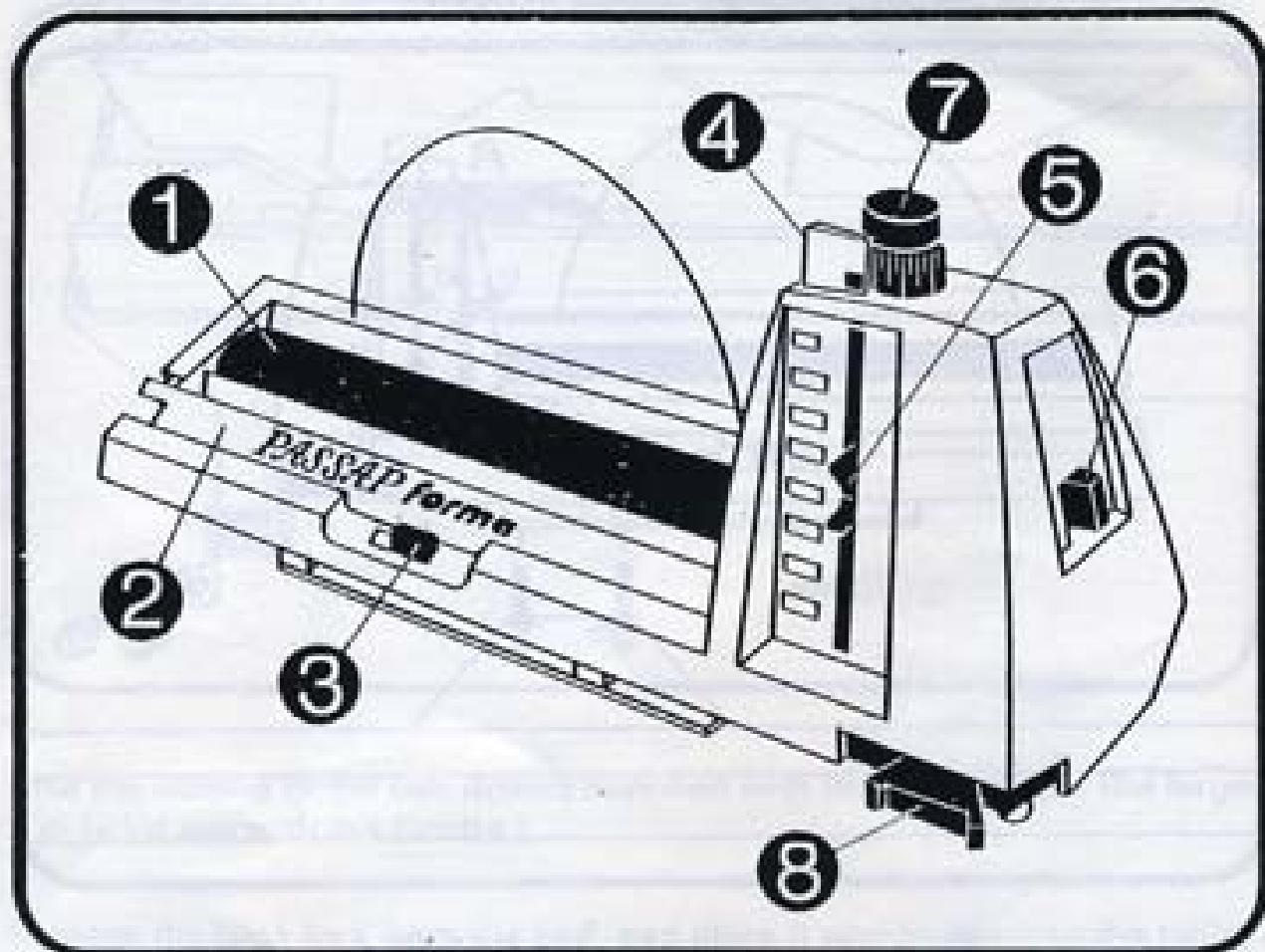
Note: In this position, the bent-away part of the driver will be on the left, facing downwards.

How to fit the pattern leader to the support



Insert the two screws of the pattern leader into the two holes of the support, and screw on the knurled nuts.

Pattern leader



1 Driving roll

Advances the pattern sheet.

2 Stitch scale holder

Holds the stitch scale that corresponds to the measurements of the test square.

3 Locking lever for the driving roll

Lever at left: the pattern sheet can be inserted.
Lever at right: the transport lever will advance the pattern sheet.

4 Row scale

Can be set for three different ranges of row numbers.

5 Row selector

Is used for setting the row number corresponding to the test square.

6 Locking lever for row selector

The row selector can only be moved, if this lever is pulled forward at the same time.

7 Driving knob

Is used for moving the driving roll by hand.

8 Driving lever

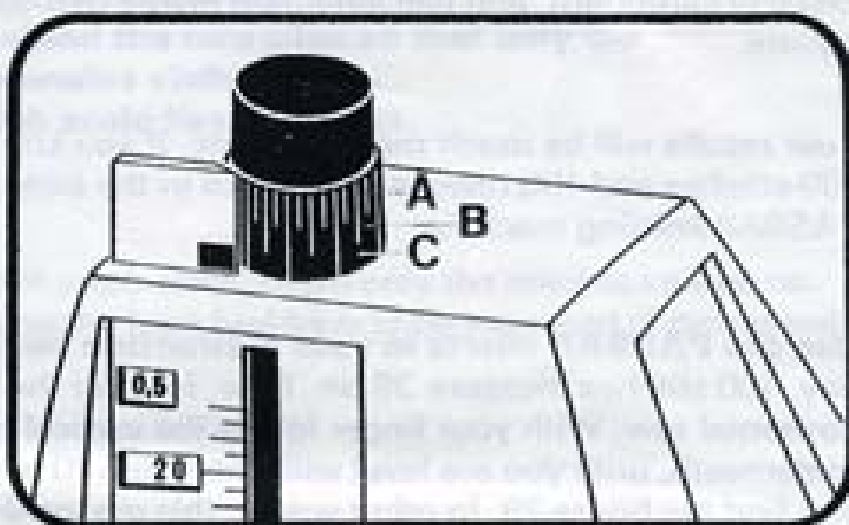
It advances the driving roll automatically. **To put the pattern leader out of action, move the driving lever to the right as far as it will go.**

How to unravel knitted rows

If, occasionally, you have to undo some knitted rows, you will of course have to remember to turn back the pattern sheet.

To do this, turn the driving knob anti-clockwise. The marking of the driving knob has three ranges,

i.e. A, B, C. The black marking at the top of the row scale indicates what range applies to find the correct distance that the driving knob must be turned back for each unravelled row.



The test square

It is absolutely essential that you knit a test square first, before you start working with your pattern leader, as only this will enable you to select the proper stitch and row scale.

Always knit the **test square** in the yarn, the stitch pattern, the stitch size, and with the yarn tension that you are going to use for your garment. If you are going to work several different stitch patterns into the same garment, you will have to knit a separate test square for each pattern.

And if you are going to press your garment, you also have to press your test square before measuring it.

It is advisable to knit the test square the day before measuring it, to make allowance for slight changes in it.

To use the pattern leader you need the following information:

How many stitches to 10 cm?

How many rows to 10 cm?

To determine this, you best cut a square hole measuring 10×10cm out of a piece of cardboard, and place it in the centre of a sufficiently large test square.

Your results will be much more accurate, if you knit a test square of 100 stitches and 100 rows, as explained in the instruction book for your PASSAP knitting machine.

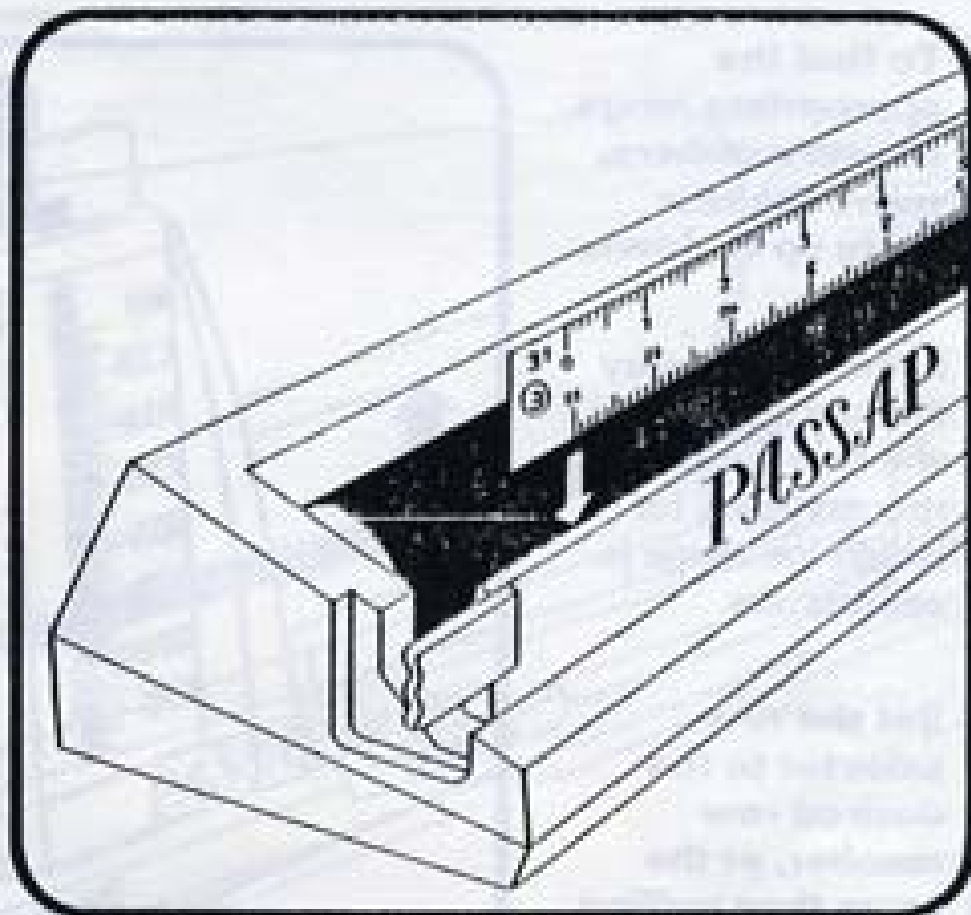
Use the PASSAP charts in your instruction book as follows:

Say, 100 stitches measure 36 cm. Now, look for the figure 36 in the top horizontal row. With your finger follow the vertical column right underneath, until you are level with the figure 10 in the edge column. There you find the figure 28. In other words, this means that 28 stitches are equivalent to 10 cm.

Follow the same procedure to find out how many rows equal 10 cm.

Eight stitch scales with 32 different graduations are included with every pattern leader. Two of the stitch scales have a special graduation with the zero at the centre. They are used for knitting small asymmetrical parts (see page 13).

The figure on the left-hand side of the graduation indicates how many stitches equal 10cm.



- Find the stitch scale corresponding to your test square.
- Tilt the holder for the stitch scale forward.
- Slip the stitch scale behind the two clips so that only the graduation you need remains visible.
- Take care that the stitch scale lies quite flat.

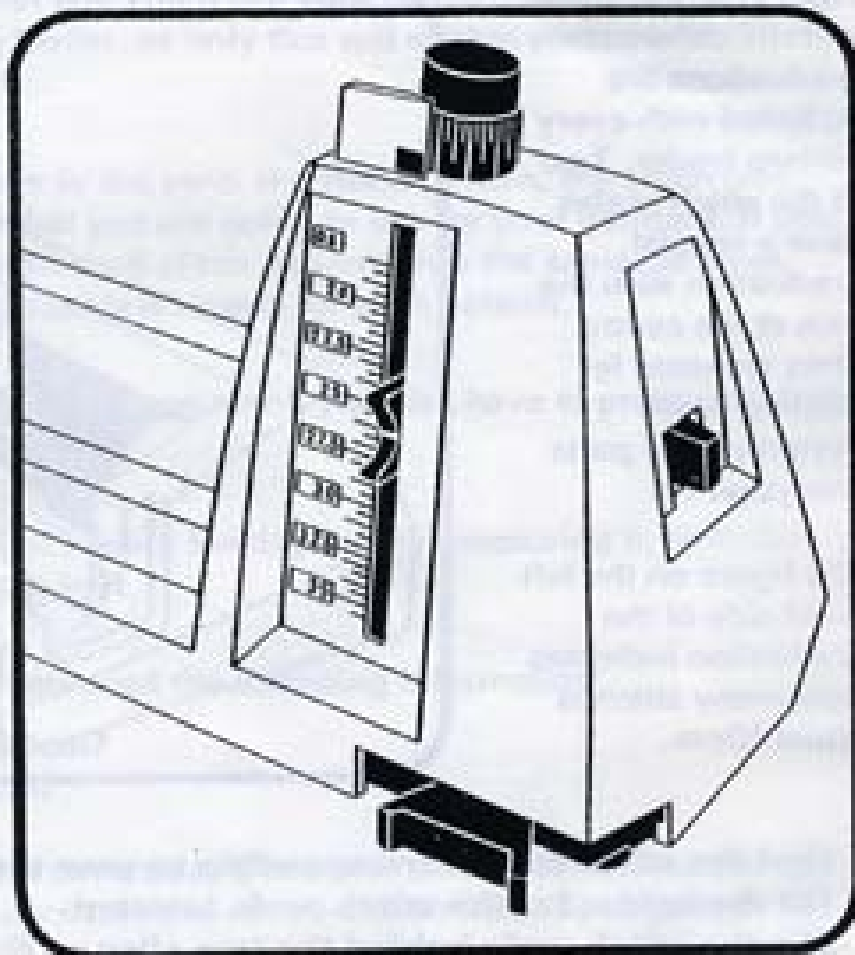
Note: To choose the correct stitch scale, count only the stitches knitted on the front bed. The stitches on the back bed have to be increased or decreased correspondingly.

The row scale

- To find the appropriate range of row numbers, move the row scale up or down.

In the windows by the row scale there will now appear the row numbers for which the range is appropriate.

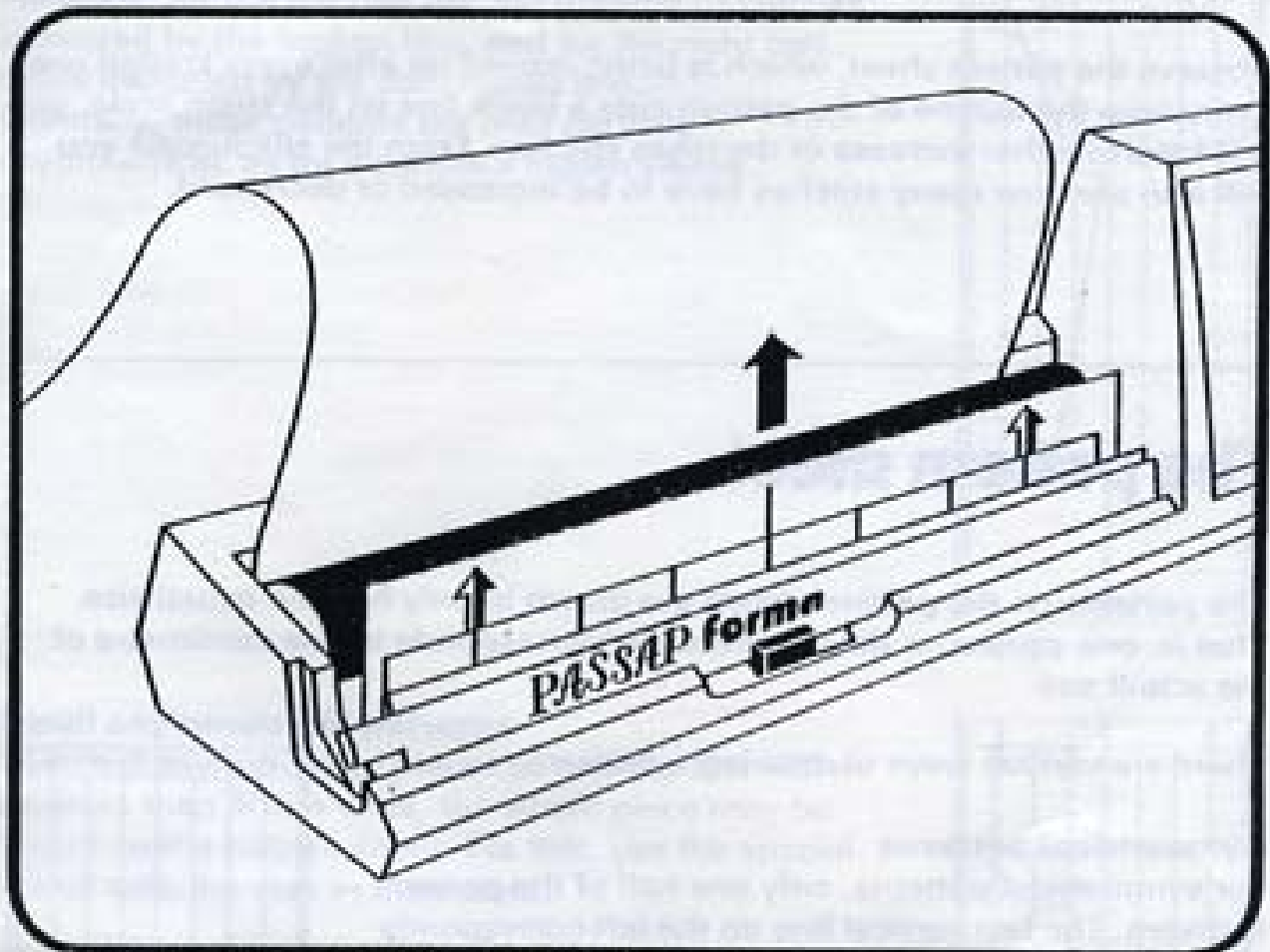
- Set the row selector to the desired row number, at the same time pulling the locking lever forward.



Note: The small window at the top left of the row scale indicates whether the distance between two white lines of the row scale corresponds to two, one or half a knitted row.

Note: To set the row selector, always refer to the number of rows indicated by the row counter, even when knitting tubular or fairisle.

How to insert the pattern sheet



- Push the locking lever for the driving roll to the left.
- Tilt the stitch scale holder forward.
- Insert the pattern sheet from behind the roll in the direction of the arrow, and push it until it reappears at the front.
- Pull at the pattern sheet when it appears at the front, until the first row of the pattern is exactly level with the stitch scale. Tilt the stitch scale holder back.

Note: Take care that the stitch scale is absolutely parallel with the first row of squares, and the left-hand edge of the squares corresponds with the zero on the stitch scale (except for the special scales with the zero at the centre).

- Push the locking lever to the right.

How to knit

Each line on the stitch scale corresponds with a stitch. Therefore, you can always read off exactly how many stitches to cast on and knit.

Observe the pattern sheet, which is being moved on after every knitted row. Every time the outline of the pattern cuts a black line on the stitch scale, you will have to either increase or decrease stitches. From the stitch scale you will also see how many stitches have to be increased or decreased.

The pattern sheet

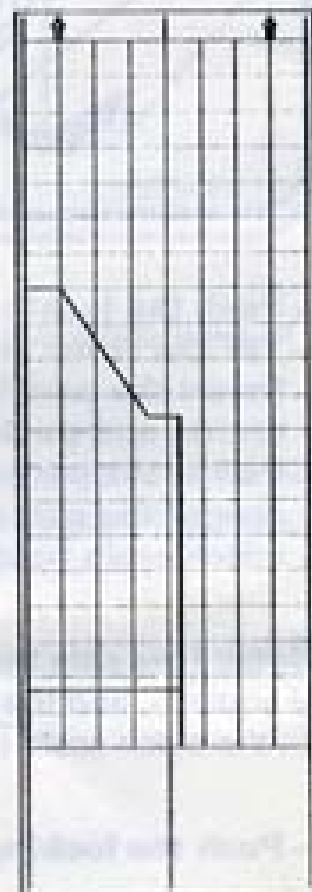
The patterns on the pattern sheets are drawn in only half the actual size. That is, one square on the pattern sheet corresponds to one centimetre of the actual size.

There are various ways of drawing a pattern:

Symmetrical patterns

For symmetrical patterns, only one half of the pattern is drawn. The last vertical line on the left corresponds to the centre line of the knitting, as well as to the centre of the needle bed. Therefore, you will have to knit with the same number of needles, and increase or decrease exactly the same number of stitches on either side of the centre of the bed.

Use the normal stitch scales beginning with the zero on the left-hand side.

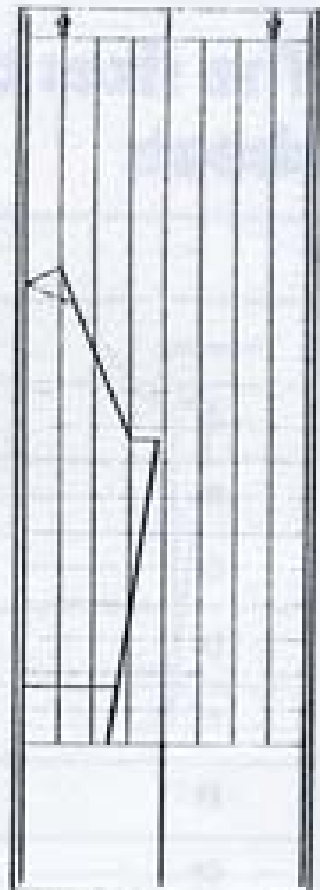


Asymmetrical patterns

Asymmetrical patterns can also be drawn as described above. The right and the left half of the pattern differ in the type of line, e.g. the right half has a continuous line, and the left half a broken line.

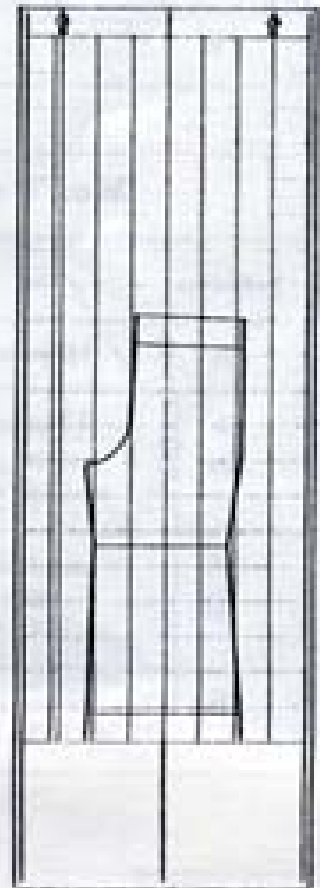
The working procedure is the same as given above. However, for the left half use the number of stitches indicated by the broken line, and for the right half those indicated by the continuous line.

Normally, these patterns are only partially asymmetrical, as for example a raglan sleeve.



Small asymmetrical patterns

For small asymmetrical pieces of knitting that will not be more than 40cm wide, the whole piece may be traced on the pattern sheet. For this, use the special scales with the zero in the centre.



The sizes of the patterns on the pattern sheets

Ladies' sizes				
Reference	Size	Bust	Hips	Hips large size
A1	36	84 cm	89 cm	92 cm
B1	38	87 cm	92 cm	95 cm
C1	40	90 cm	95 cm	98 cm
D1	42	93 cm	98 cm	101 cm
E1	44	96 cm	101 cm	104 cm
F1	46	99 cm	104 cm	107 cm
G1	48	102 cm	107 cm	110 cm
H1	50	108 cm	113 cm	116 cm
I1	52	114 cm	119 cm	122 cm

Men's sizes		
Reference	Size	Chest
Ah	15 years	86 cm
Bh	17 years	90 cm
Ch	small size or (size 44)	96 cm
Dh	medium size or (size 48)	104 cm
Eh	large size or (size 52)	112 cm

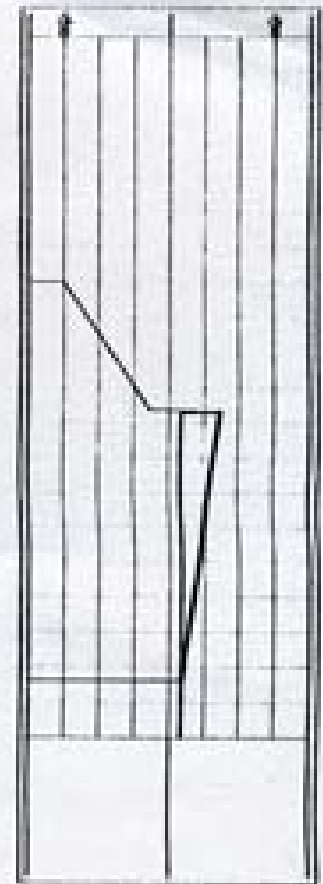
Children's sizes		
Reference	Age	Height
a	2 years	86 cm
b	3 years	94 cm
c	5 years	108 cm
d	7 years	120 cm
e	9 years	132 cm
f	11 years	144 cm
g	13 years	156 cm
h	15 years	168 cm

Tips on how to adapt the patterns to your own size

Very often your measurements will not correspond exactly with those of the pattern. Therefore, you will wish to adapt the pattern to your own measurements.

When altering the bust, waist, or hip measurements, it must be remembered that the pattern represents only one quarter of the overall width (as for example half a front part).

So, if e.g. the bust measurements should be 4 cm more than indicated on the pattern, while the waist measurements remain the same, then only 1 cm = 1 square should be added to the pattern at bust level. Mark this point with a coloured pencil, and then join it up with the waist. Follow this new line when knitting.



Adjustments in the length of the garment

Here, the total length has to be drawn in; that is, always for the front as well as for the back part. If, for example, a sweater should be 4 cm longer than on the pattern, draw in two horizontal lines 4 cm = 4 squares apart. Now, knit to the upper line A, then turn the pattern back to the lower line B, and knit to the end.

