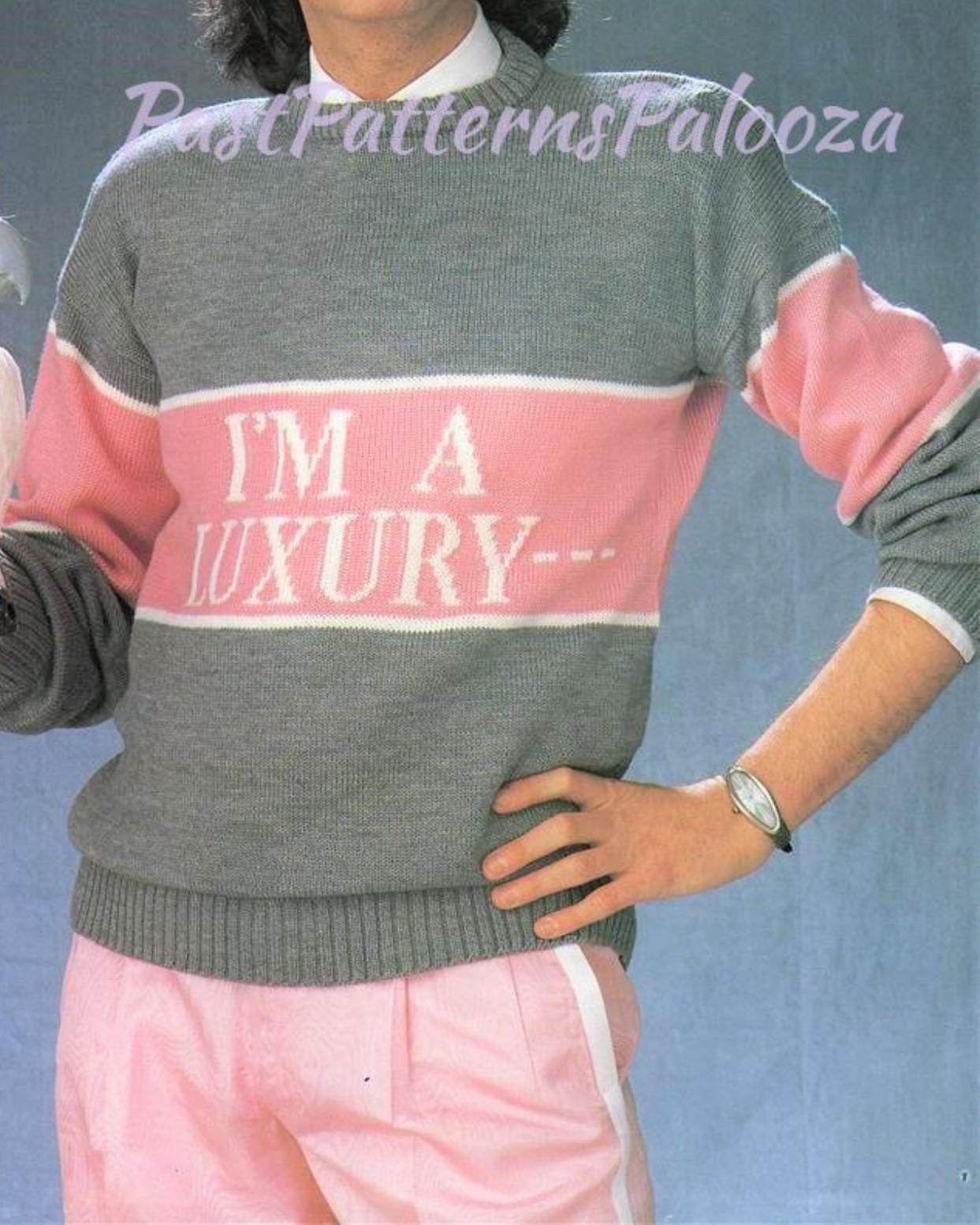
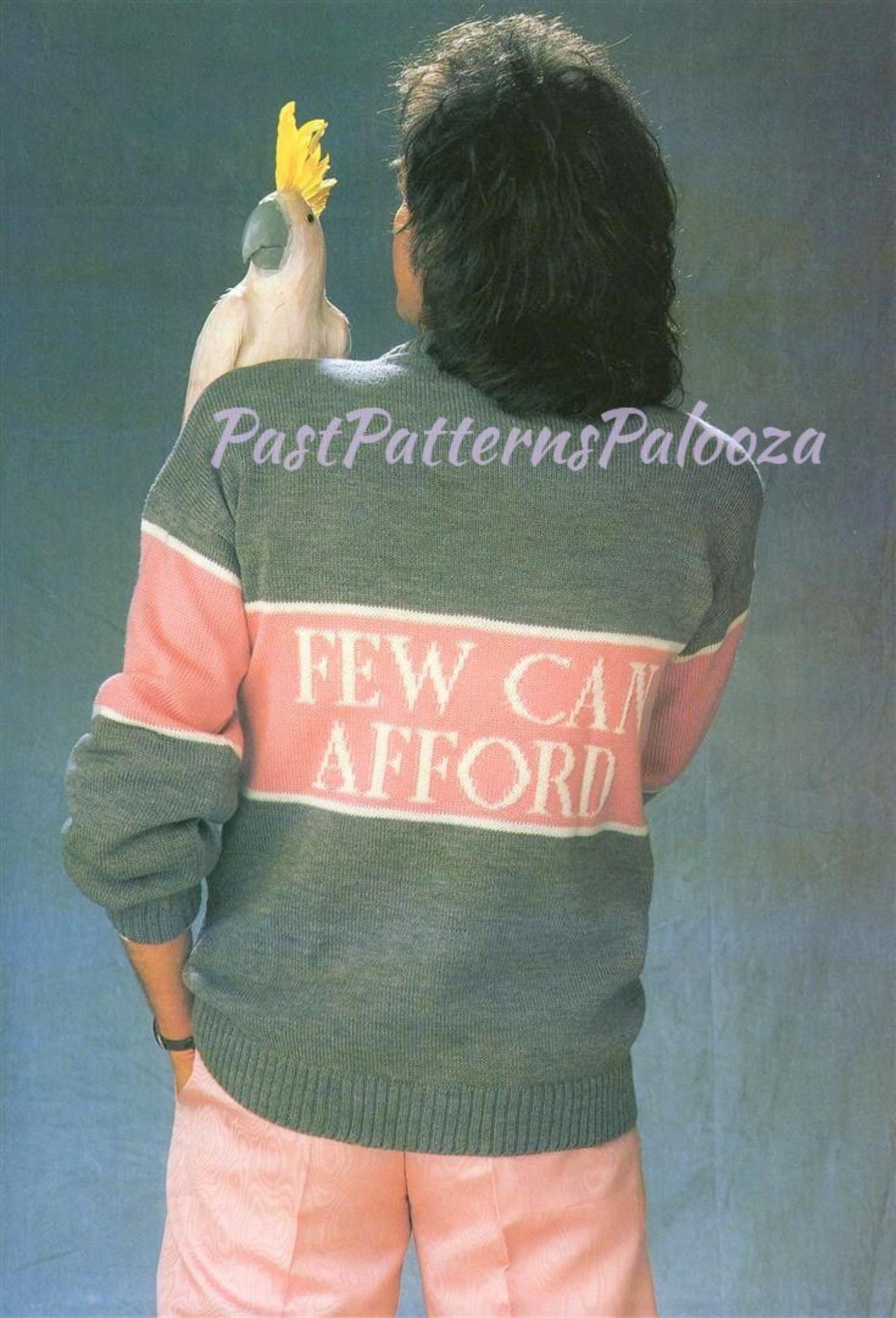


Past Patterns Palooza





Past Patterns & Palooza

FEW CAN
AFFORD

Change to 3¼mm. needles, and starting with a k. row, work in st. st. Cont. straight until work measures 19 (22,24,25,27) cm. from beg. ending with a p. row.

Join in contrast B and work 3 rows. Join in contrast C and work 3 rows.**

Next row K. 13 (15,19,23,25) sts., k. 1st row of patt. from chart. K. to end of row.

Next row P. 13 (15,19,23,25) sts., p. 2nd row of patt. from chart. P. to end of row.

***Cont. working rows of patt. from chart as placed, working background colour across all sts. of the back. When patt. rows completed, work 5 rows C, then 3 rows B.

Rejoin main shade A and cont. straight until work measures 42 (46,48,49,51) cm. from beg. ending with a p. row.***

To shape armholes Inc. 1 st. at both ends of next and every foll. 10th

row, 6 times – [142 (146,154,162, 166) sts.]. Work 5 (7,7,9,9) rows straight.

To shape shoulders Cast off 6 (6,6,7,7) sts. at beg. of next 14 rows, and 5 (6,9,6,7) sts. at beg. of next 2 rows.

Leave rem. 48 (50,52,52,54) sts. on holder.

Sleeves

With 2¾mm. needles and main shade A, cast on 64 (64,68,68,72) sts. Work in k.2, p.2 rib for 7cm. On the last row inc. 48 (48,48,52,52) sts. evenly. [112 (112,116,120,124) sts.].

Change to 3¼mm. needles and, starting with k. row, work in st. st. Cont. straight until work measures 28 (28,29,30,30) cm. from beg. ending with a p. row.

Join in B and work 3 rows. Join in C and work in st. st. for 18cm.

Rejoin in B and work 3 rows. Rejoin in A and work 10 rows. Cast off.

Neckband

Sew up left shoulder seam.

With 2¾mm. needles and RS of work facing, pick up and k. 48 (50,52,52,54) sts. from back neck, 24 sts. from left side neck, 24 (26,28,28,30) sts. from centre front, and 24 sts. from right side neck [120 (124,128,128,132) sts.].

Work in k.2, p.2 rib for 5cm. Cast off loosely in rib.

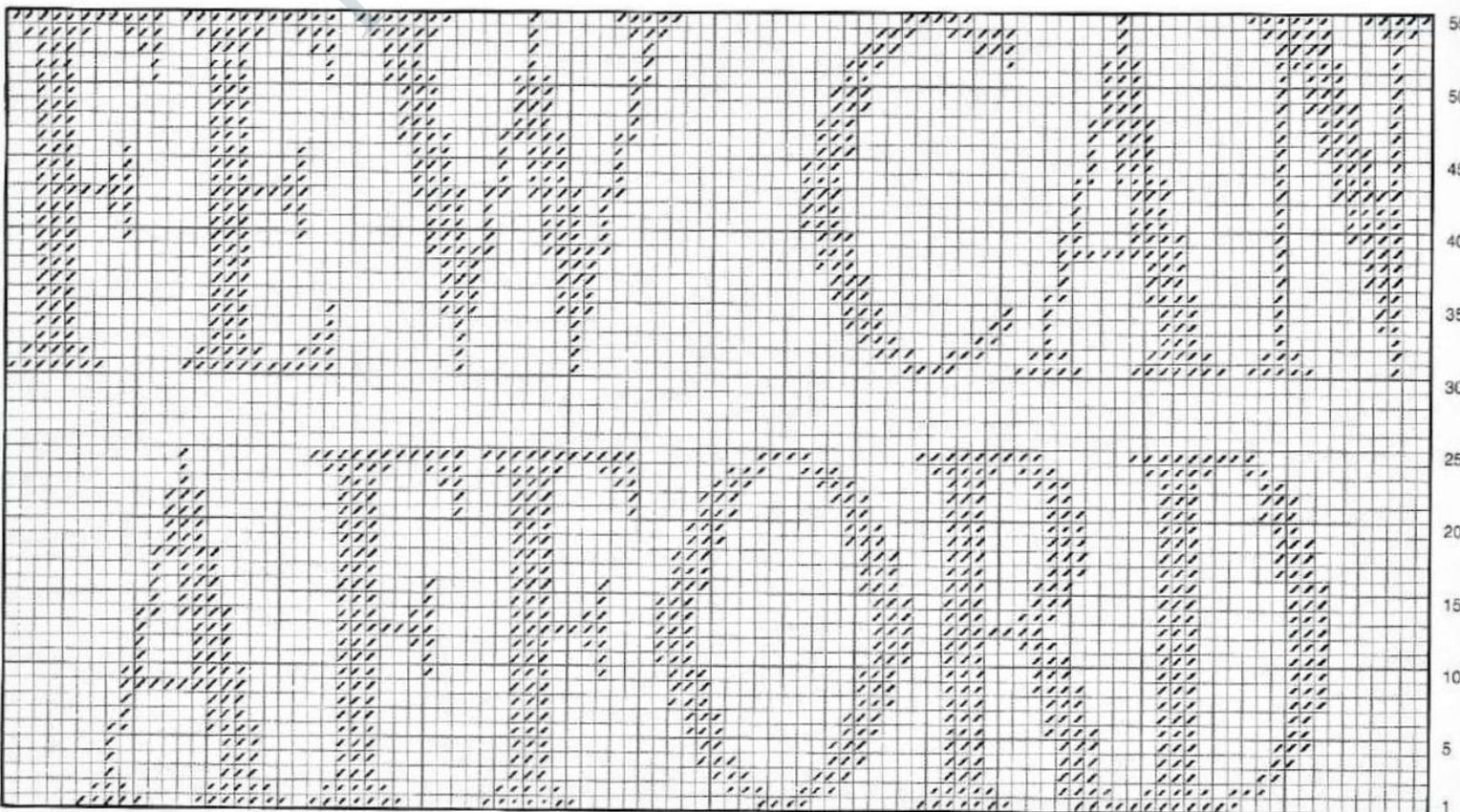
TO MAKE UP

Press work according to yarn instructions, omitting ribbing.

Sew up right shoulder and neckband.

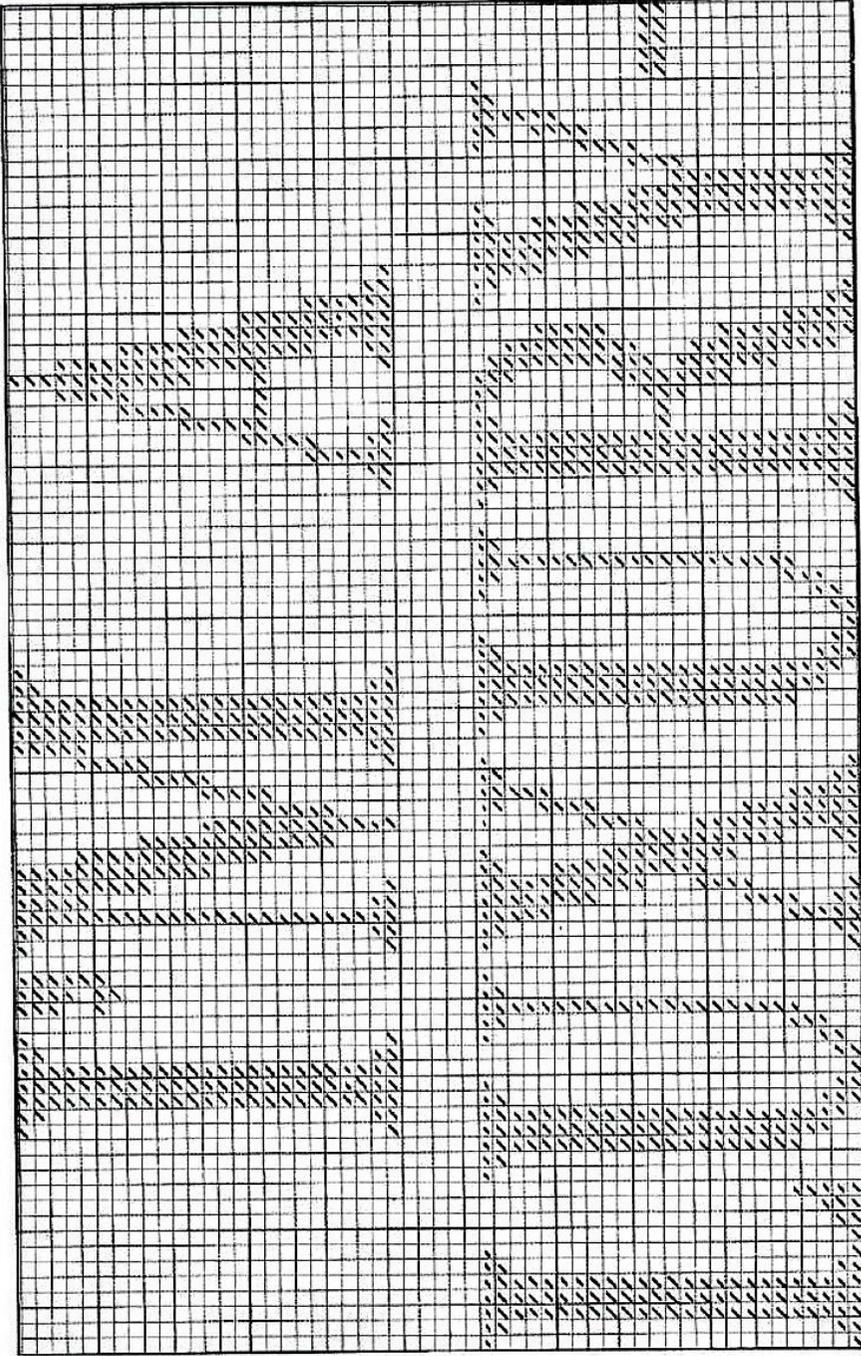
Fold neckband in half and sew down on WS.

Sew in sleeves. Sew up side and sleeve seams.



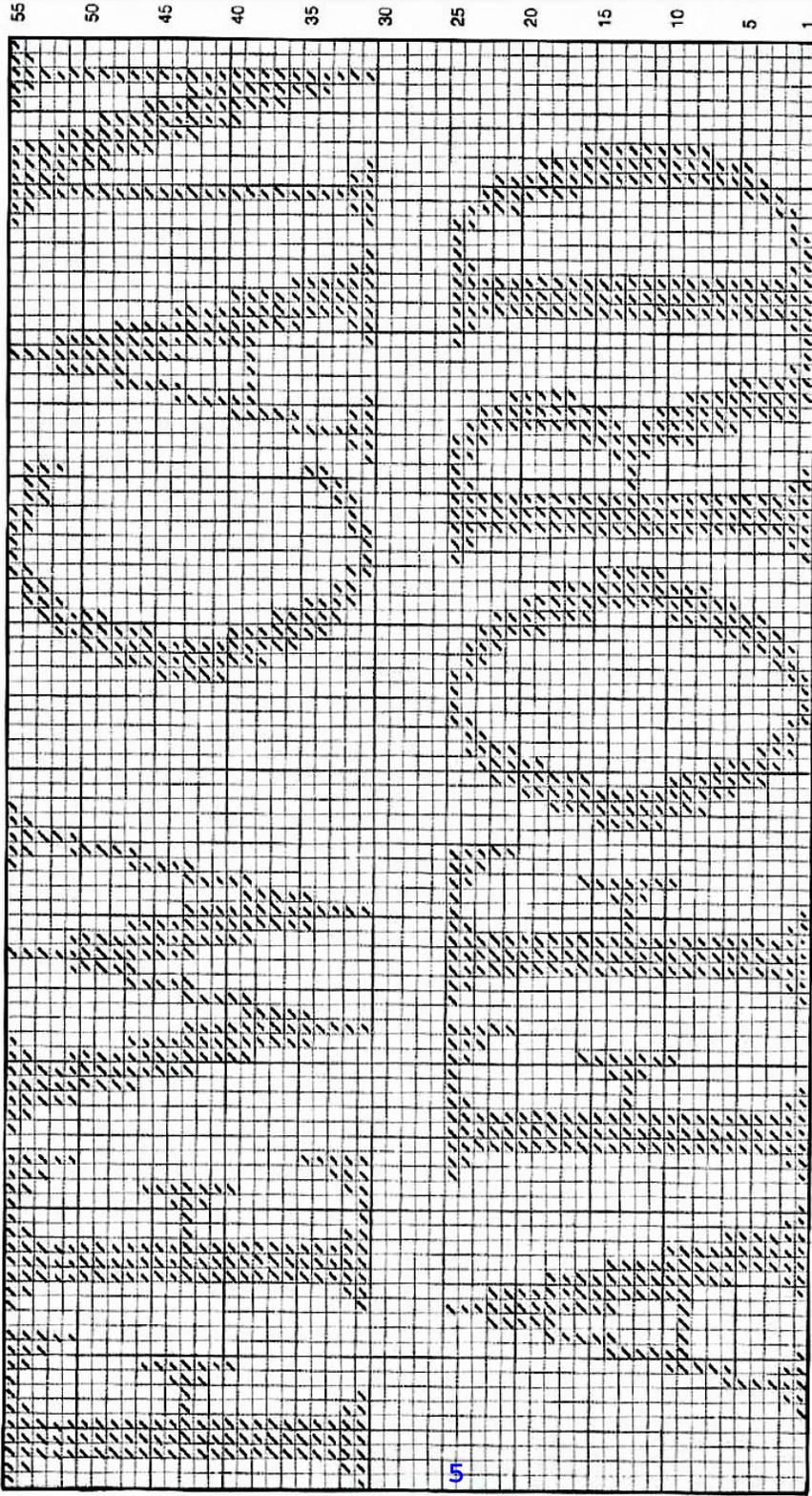
BACKPATTERN

55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
1



FRONT PATTERN

KEY □ background colour / white



BACK PATTERN

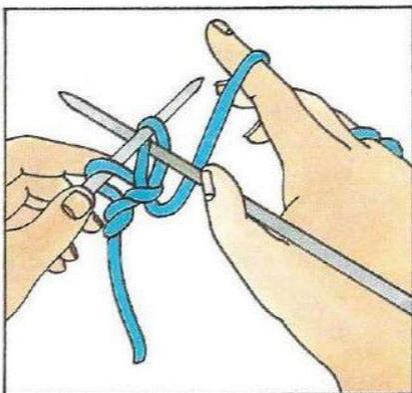
Measurements

Check the measurements given for the garments carefully and adjust them accordingly.

Tension

Each pattern gives the tension to which the original garment was knitted. The tension is given as a number of stitches and rows to a (2in.) 5cm. square. If you do not knit to the correct tension then the garment will not turn out the right size. Check that your tension is correct by working a square of knitting on the needle size recommended. You can also check your actual work at the start to see that the number of stitches and rows you knit to each 5cm. is correct. If you have fewer stitches than the given tension, use needles a size smaller than those recommended in the pattern. If you have more stitches than those given, use needles a size larger.

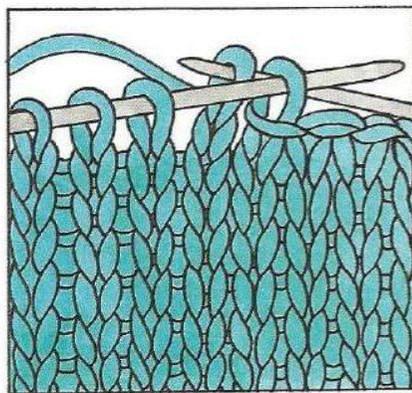
Casting on



There are a number of ways to cast on, but the easiest is as follows:

You need two knitting needles. At the end of the yarn, make a slip loop and put it on the left hand needle. Insert the right hand needle into it, wind the yarn round the right hand needle, draw a loop through and place this loop on the left hand needle. This makes one stitch. Continue in this way until you have the required number of stitches, working into the last stitch made on the left hand needle each time.

Casting off

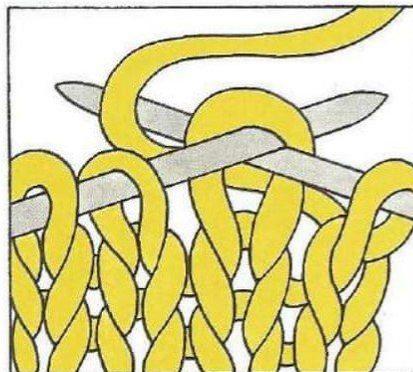


Knit the first two stitches of the row. With the point of the left hand needle, lift the stitch furthest to the right on the right hand needle over the nearer stitch, slipping it off the right hand needle, leaving only one stitch remaining. Knit one more stitch, making two stitches on the right hand needle. Lift the one furthest to the right over the other as before. Continue in this way until only one stitch of the row remains. Cut the yarn and pass it through this stitch to fasten off.

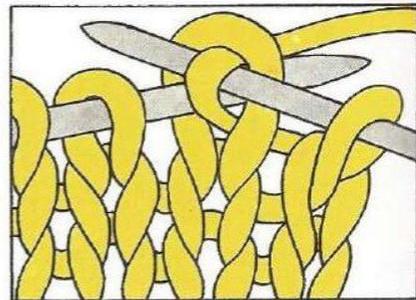
Stocking stitch

All the garments in this book are knitted in stocking stitch, which is formed by alternate rows of knitting and purling.

Knitting

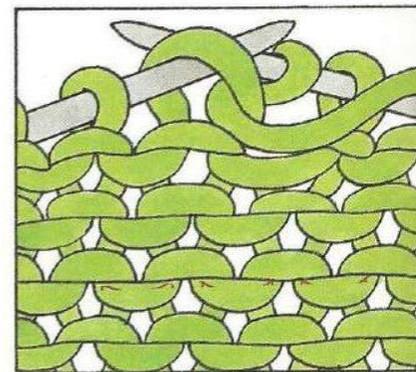
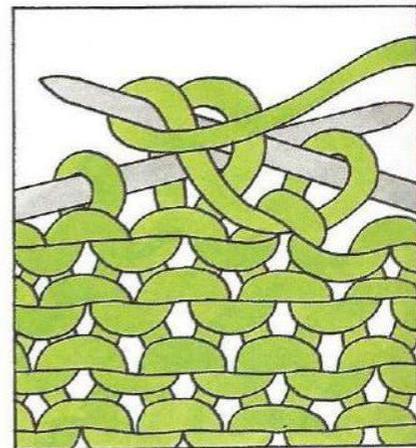


Hold the needle with the cast-on stitches in the left hand. Insert the right hand needle into the front of the first loop on the left hand needle, from back to front and right to left.



Wind the yarn round the point of the right hand needle and draw a loop through the loop on the left needle, while slipping this left hand stitch on to the right hand needle. Continue in this way until there are no more stitches on the left hand needle. Transfer the right hand needle to the left hand and start the next row.

Purling



Hold the needle with the cast-on stitches in the left hand. Insert the right hand needle into the front of the first stitch, from front to back and right to left. Wind the yarn round the

point of the right hand needle, over the top and under, from right to left. Draw this loop through the stitch on the left hand needle while slipping the left hand stitch. The new stitch is now on the right hand needle. Continue until there are no more stitches on the left hand needle. Transfer the right hand needle to the left hand and start the next row.

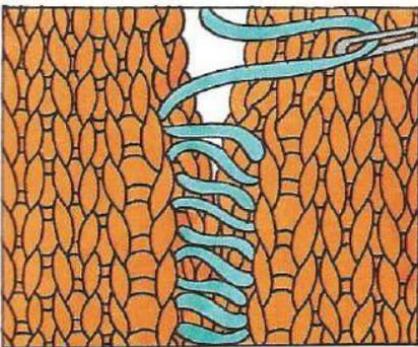
Joining in yarn

It is best to join in a new ball of yarn at the beginning of a row. Any long ends which are left will be useful for sewing up later.

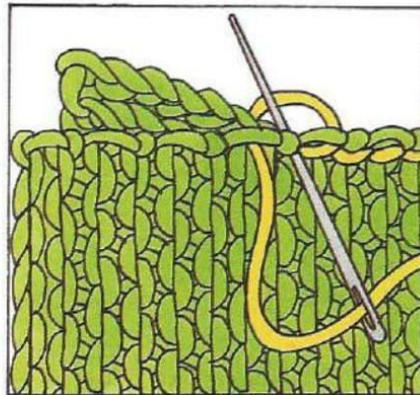
Pressing

Follow the instructions given with the yarn, omitting the ribbing. Press each piece separately to the measurements given in the pattern. Put the piece on the ironing board with the wrong side uppermost and use a damp (or dry, or wet – see the yarn instructions), cloth between the knitting and the iron. Press the iron on to the cloth then lift it again. Do not move the iron about.

Sewing up



Use an invisible seam for the side and sleeve seams where the seam runs in the direction of the knitting. Place the two edges to be joined close together with the right sides facing you. Secure the yarn at one end and bring the needle and yarn to the right side of the garment. Take the needle across and insert it under the thread that connects the first and second stitch of the row. Draw the needle and yarn through and then insert them through the same thread of the other piece of knitting. Continue weaving across the two pieces, drawing them



together firmly but not too tightly.

Where the seam runs across the direction of the knitting, such as in the shoulder seams or along a shaped edge, use back stitching to secure it. Put the two pieces right sides together, lining up the edges to be joined. Secure the yarn at one end and then backstitch from right to left, moving one stitch to the right (or backwards) on the side facing you and two stitches to the left (or forwards) on the side away from you.

Hand and machine knitting

The patterns in this book have been written for hand-knitting, though most are quite suitable for machine-knitting provided you have a machine which allows you to select the needles and lay in the yarn by hand. This machine-knitting technique is correctly referred to as intarsia work, though in many instances the technique is described in the Fair isle section of an instruction manual. An intarsia carriage is now available from Knitmaster, who manufacture what is probably the most widely used machine, and this allows you to override the automatic, punch-card pattern-making normally associated with these machines. My own favourite machine is, however, the old Jones 588 Lacemaker, now superseded by the 710. The designs featured in this book were originally worked out and sampled on these machines.

The actual hand-knitting instructions for the complete garments should only be used as a guide if you intend knitting by machine, as hand-knitting tensions rarely match machine tensions. The pictures can be followed just as they are printed

and used on any garment shape, provided you count up the number of stitches and rows you have available. Don't forget that in machine-knitting the back of the knitting faces you when you are working so that any design you are following will be reversed. In most instances this probably doesn't matter, but if you are reproducing words you must work the design backwards. This is not as difficult as it sounds.

Note: in some of the photographs the designs are shown reversed.

Needle conversions

UK and Australian metric	UK and Australian original, Canada, S. Africa	USA
2mm.	14	00
2¼mm.	13	0
2¾mm.	12	1
3mm.	11	2
3¼mm.	10	3
3¾mm.	9	4
4mm.	8	5
4½mm.	7	6
5mm.	6	7
5½mm.	5	8
6mm.	4	9
6½mm.	3	10
7mm.	2	10½
7½mm.	1	11
8mm.	0	12
9mm.	00	13
10mm.	000	15

American terminology

Most knitting terms are identical in English and American usage. The exceptions to this are listed below, with the English term used in the book given first, followed by the American term.

Stocking stitch (st. st.) = stockinette stitch; yarn round needle (y.r.n.) = yarn over needle (y.o.n.); cast off = bind off.