

PASSAP PATTERN NOTATION

Lock settings and stitches sizes are written with the back bed setting first, a slash and then the front bed setting (ie. EX/CX).

Unless otherwise stated, the number of stitches to cast on is determined by the needle scale on the front bed, not a count of the actual needles in work position.

For example, if a pattern calls for 104 stitches in full needle rib (FNR), then you would use 104 needles on the front bed and 104 on the back bed.

If a pattern called for 104 stitches in 1:1 or 1x1 rib, then you would put up every other needle starting on the right at needle 52 on the back bed and needle 51 on the front bed to needle 51 on the back bed and 52 on the front bed on the left (if all back bed stitches are transferred to empty needles on the front bed, needles left 52 to right 52 would be used or 104 needles).

If the needle set up has only every 3rd needle working and you were told to cast on 104 stitches, you would put up needle 52 on the right and then every third needle until you got to needle 52 on the left or as close as you get to it. For information and examples on increasing and decreasing when not all needles are in work, see the article on “Using Patterns With Needles Out of Work”.

Needle number designations can be written in different formats. E6000 users commonly see a needle number on the left half of the machine preceded by a minus sign (ie. -43). Needle numbers for the right side of the machine are written without any sign. Other designations use L and R to differentiate between the left and right halves of the needle bed (ie L45 or 45L and R67 or 67R).

RC 000 means to reset the counter on the lock to zero.

Increasing and decreasing:

The first increase or decrease always occurs in the first row unless otherwise stated.

+3x2•8R Means: increase 2 stitches, 3 times every 8th row.

-19x1•7R Means: decrease 1 stitch, 19 times every 7th row.

▲-4x8•2R Means: work short rows. Put 8 needles and their pushers into rest position every 2nd row, 4 times.

Short rows can be knitted in two ways, either from the outer edge towards the center (the ‘minus’ sign after the triangle), or from the center towards the outer edge (a ‘plus’ sign after the triangle).