

Complete

Instruction and Patternbook for the

Prättisa

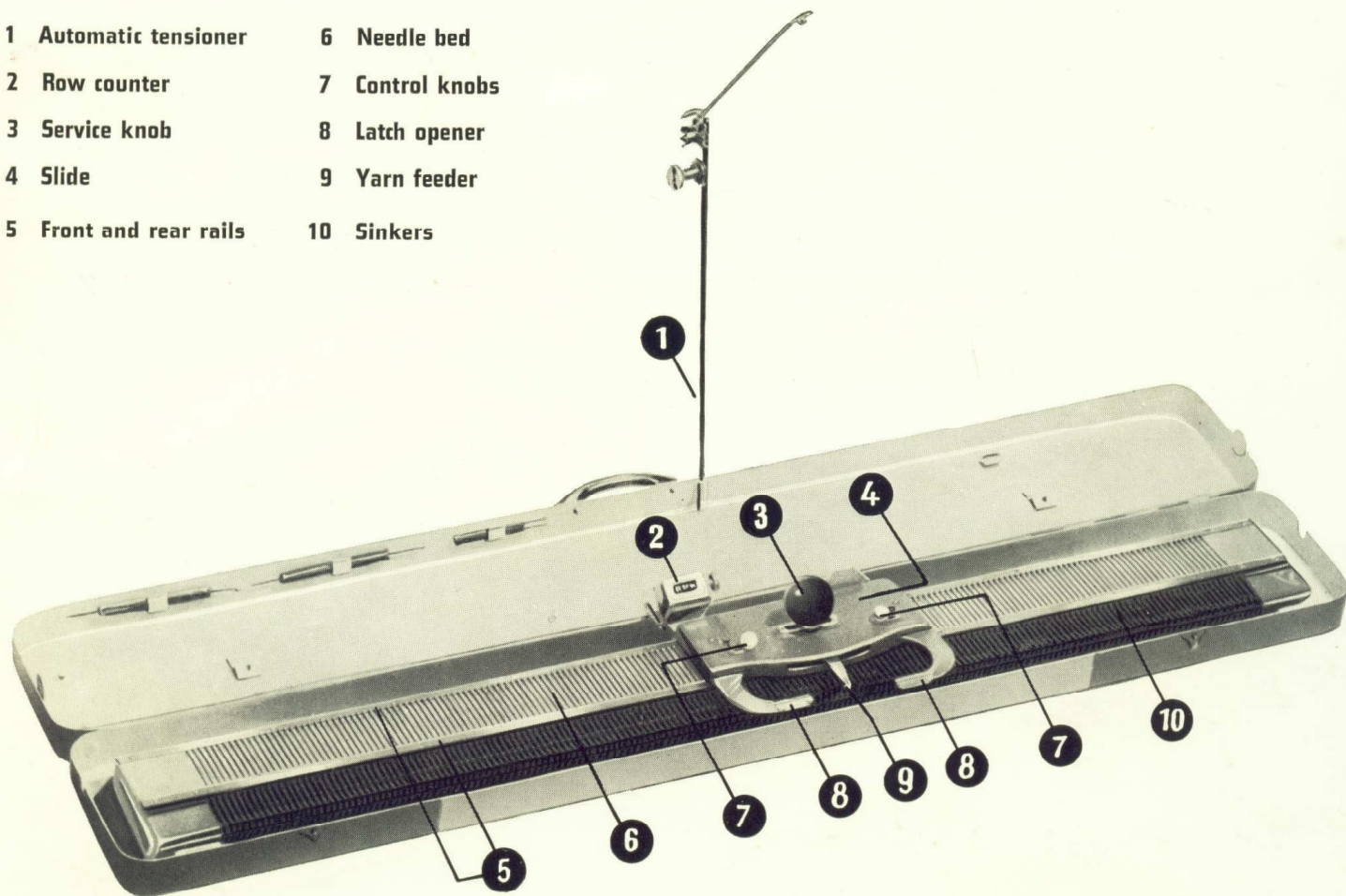
Home Knitting Machine



**in its own
carrying case**

WENZEL

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Automatic tensioner | 6 Needle bed |
| 2 Row counter | 7 Control knobs |
| 3 Service knob | 8 Latch opener |
| 4 Slide | 9 Yarn feeder |
| 5 Front and rear rails | 10 Sinkers |



The PRAZISA Knitting Machine in its own carrying case works without weights, combs or other aids. It is therefore extremely easy to operate. Without any technical knowledge you will be able to knit in no time. After reading this booklet carefully you will be fully familiar with the basic operations. Thanks to the PRAZISA simple and perfect construction, knitting has become easy and pleasant. In little or no time you will be making with your own hands the most beautiful garments without any effort. A sensitive mechanism works for you and makes possible the realization of your wishes.

Description of the different parts

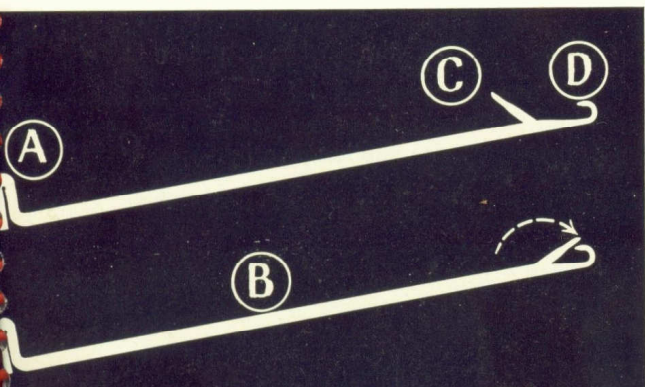
Latch Needle

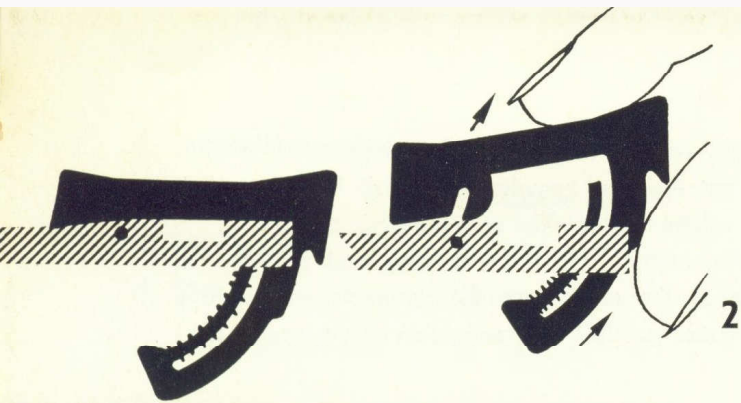
see fig. 1

The needle consists of the following parts: (A) butt, (B) shaft, (C) latch, (D) hook. While knitting, be careful that the latches are always open, so as to avoid dropped stitches.

Changing of needles

Loosen screws in the front rail and pull the needle out towards the back.





Sinkers

see fig. 2

The picture shows the sinkers complete with spring and their position in the machine. To change: just push sinker in the upper position and lift up.

Slide

see fig. 3

Yarn feeder

The PRÄZISA-Handknitting machine is designed to operate with or without the yarn feeder. When knitting without using yarn feeder, just pull it out.

Control knobs

The two control knobs modify the setting of the needles. See description "Unravelling and Pattern Knitting".

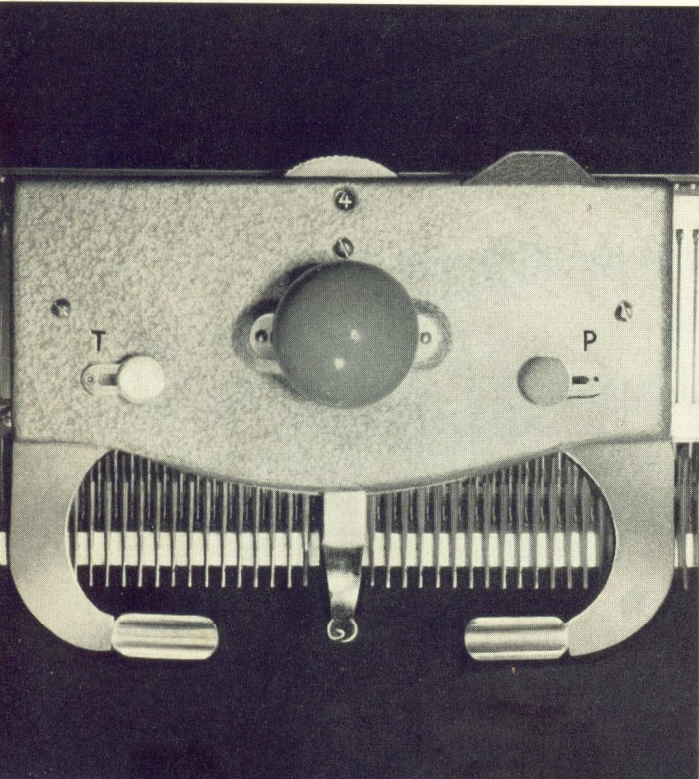
Tension Dial

The tension dial determines the size of the stitches according to the different thickness of wool.

By turning the tension dial you will obtain the same results as you would by the use of different size needles. See fig. 4.

The numbers go from 1 to 9, 1 being the position for tighter tension, and 9 for looser tension.

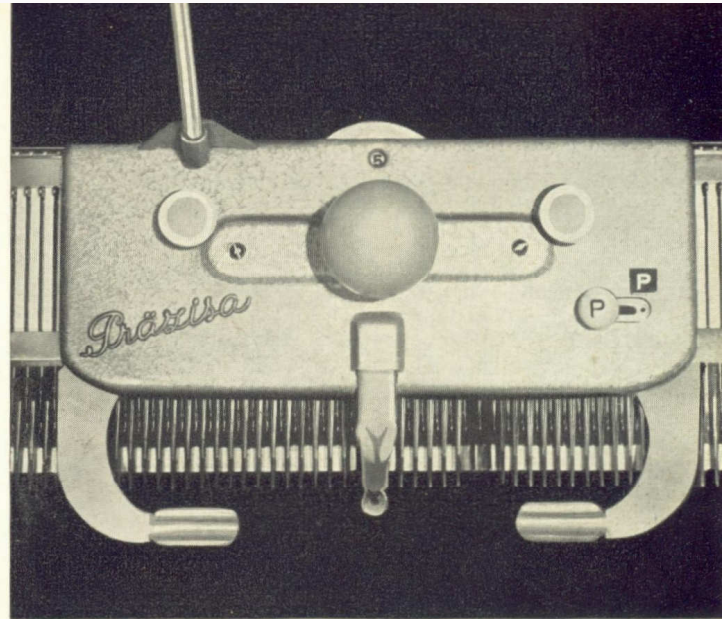
For general direction, see the following chart:



It should make you happy that this PRÄZISA is already equipped with a complete new type cambox!

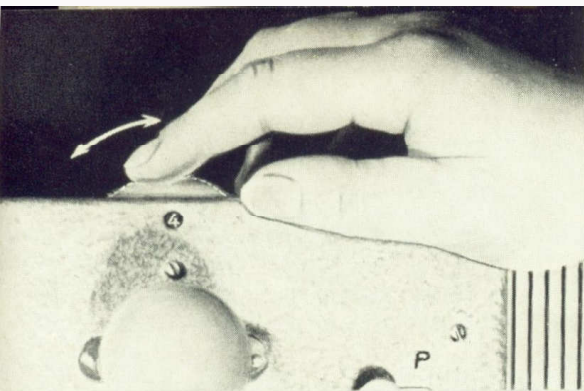
So much simpler to operate, which in itself is an outstanding feature.

3a



The „T” lever is no longer necessary. There remains only the „P” lever and the right and left control knobs. The new cambox makes it possible for you to produce Norwegian patterns easily. Details on page 6a.

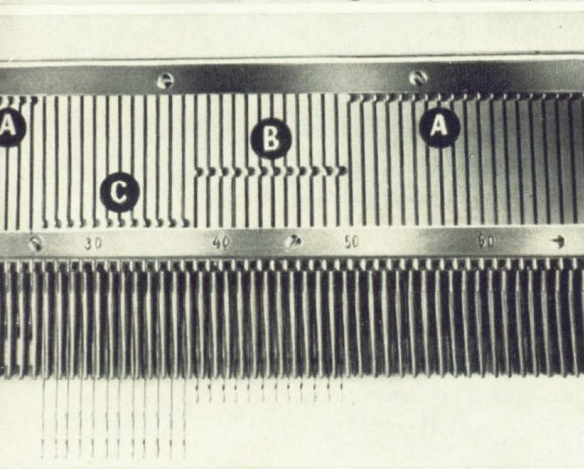
2a



4

Light weight wool	Tension 1 – 3
Medium weight wool	Tension 4 – 6
Heavy wool	Tension 6 and above.

When knitting with the yarn feeder, use a slightly higher tension. For particularly heavy yarn, use every other needles.



5

Position of Needles see fig. 5

We differentiate between the three positions as follows:

A = Out of service position

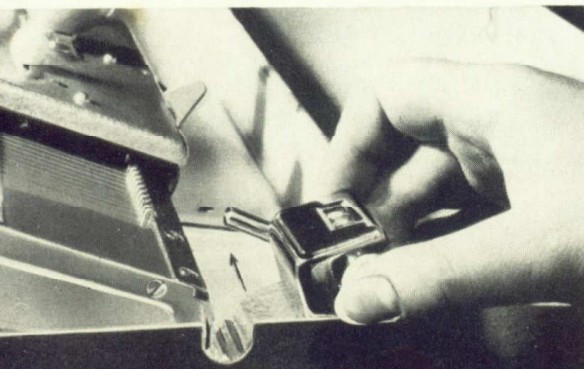
The needles rest against the lower rail and do not operate.

B = Knitting position

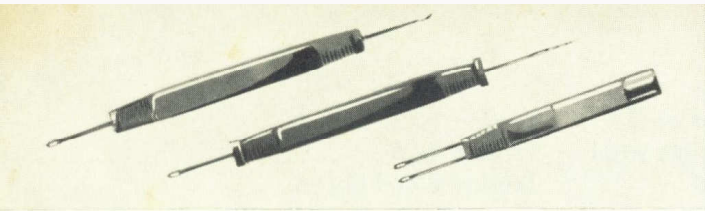
Push the needles approximately in the center of the needle bed and move the slide across the rail without any yarn. Caution: Closed latch needles will cause dropped stitches.

C = Pattern position

Push the needles all way up to the front rail. They do not operate in that position. Important for patterns.



6



7

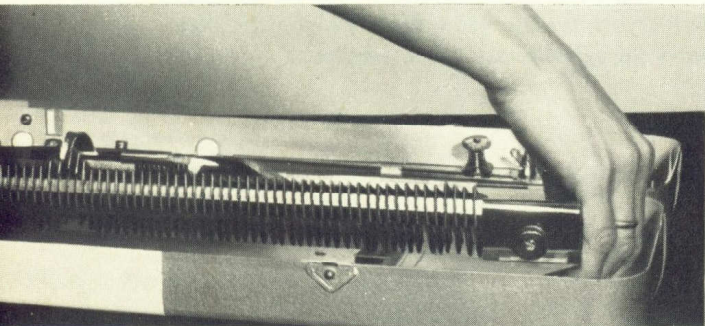
Accessories

Row counter See fig. 6.

The row counter indicates the number of knitted rows. It can be brought back to zero by turning the knob.

Workhook, needle tool, transfer tool, rib holding device
See fig. 7.

The use of these tools is explained later when dealing with the operations concerned.

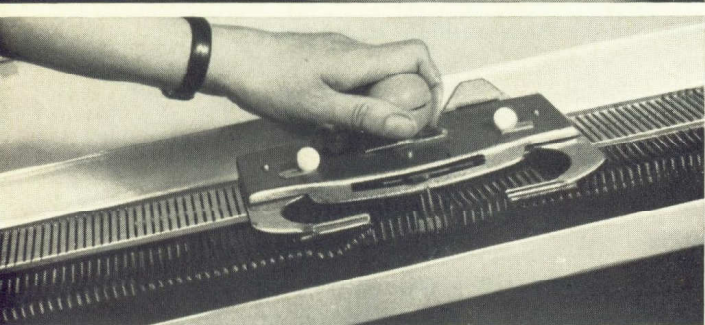


8

Knitting

Open the case.

Grasp the machine from both sides, lift it up and pull it forward. Let the supports rest in the guiding slots. See fig. 8.

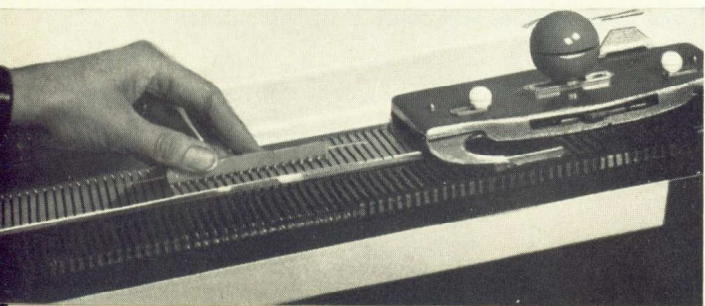


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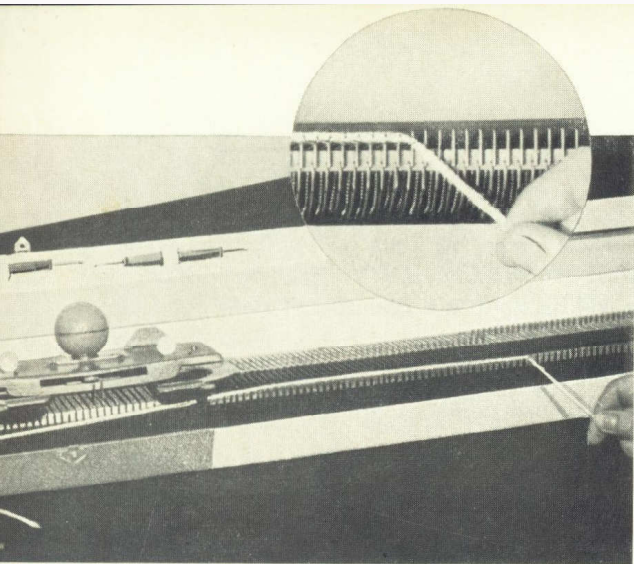
Screw the service knob on to the slide. See fig. 9.

Raise into "Knitting Position" the desired number of needles. See fig. 10. - (See page 3 under "Position of Needles")

Move the slide across the needle bed once or twice to open the needle latches. The brushes on the slide will open the latches.



10



11

Knitting without the yarn feeder

The first knitted row is called the "casting-on edge". We differentiate between "open edge casting-on" and "finished-edge casting-on".

Open edge casting-on See fig. 11.

Place the ball of wool on your *left*.

The slide should be also on the *left*. Put the left knob on "T", set the tension.

Wind the yarn around the *left* casting-on disc.

With the left hand lay the yarn across the open needles.

With the right hand, move the slide across to the right. The "open edge casting-on" is then formed.

Push the control knob back and leave it in that position. The manipulation of the control knob is *only* necessary for the *first* row.

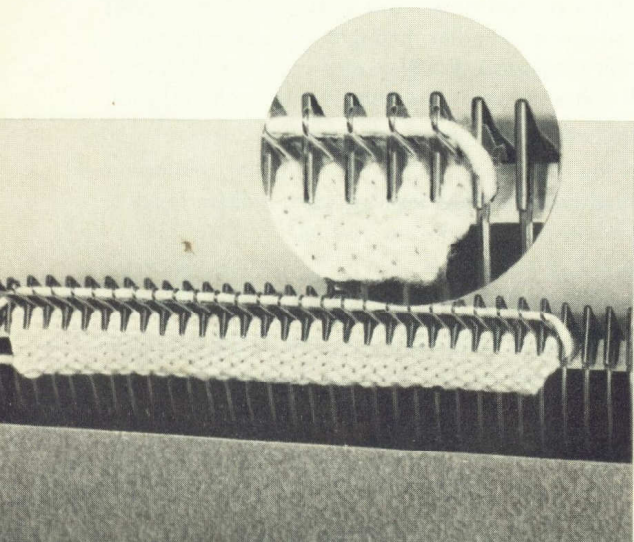
Start knitting, laying the yarn over the needles with the left hand —

and moving the slide with the right hand. The to and fro movement of the slide brings about the knitting process.

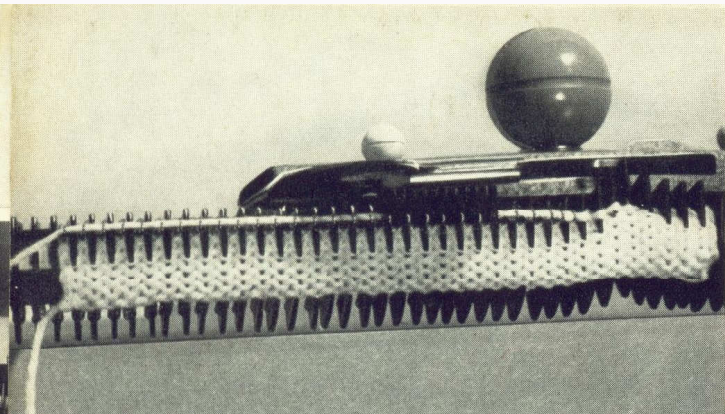
The knitted work done in this manner has an "Open edge casting-on", the stitches of the first row are "open". Later they can be picked up or they may be bound off.

Always be careful to let the yarn slip lightly between the fingers, otherwise the slide will be hard to move. It is recommended to unravel the first knitted rows later in order to have large open stitches.

While knitting, always use the left hand to lay the yarn across,



12

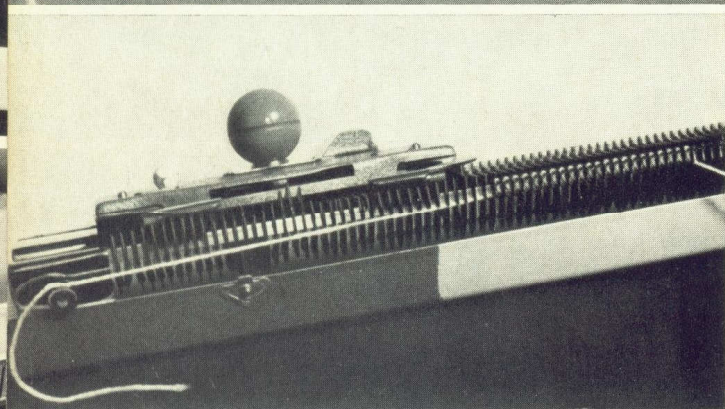


13

and be careful to see that the yarn is always passed under the outer sinker notch in order to insure an even selvage. See fig. 12.

You will obtain a greater speed if you always leave the right hand on the slide while laying the yarn by hand. It is recommended to always use the same hand to lay the yarn across; in that way the yarn will be held taut and cannot slide out from under the outside sinker.

The yarn will automatically come to lie under the sinker notches if it is held with a downward slant. See fig. 13.



14

Finished edge casting-on

The slide is on the *left*.

Wind the yarn accordingly around the *left* casting-on disc. See fig. 14.

Set the tension.

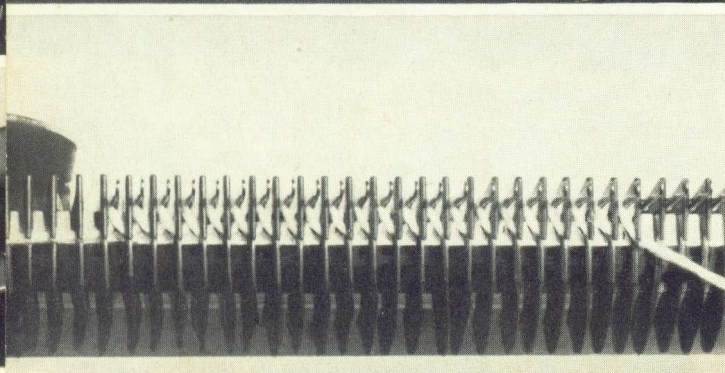
The yarn is then guided under the sinker notches, wound around the adjacent needles brought into knitting position, in counter clockwise direction and in such a way that the yarn will come to lay on the needle latches. See fig. 15.

Be careful:

Not to wind the yarn *too* tightly otherwise the casting-on edge will come out too tight and the slide will be hard to move from left to right.

To move the slide to the other side *without* laying any yarn. The first casting-on row being formed that way.

In case the casting-on appears too *loose*, wind the yarn a little tighter around the needles and the sinker notches. If it appears too *tight*, then wind the yarn a little looser.



15

Fig. 16a shows the new type cambox specially developed for easily and speedily obtaining the always popular Norwegian designs. The cambox is fitted with 2 control knobs just for this purpose.

If you wish then to knit Norwegian designs kindly observe the following:

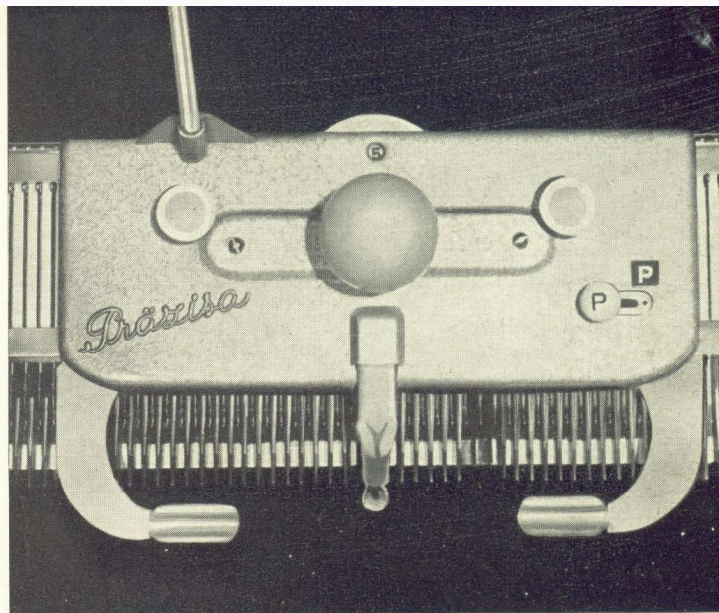
Norwegian designs are usually knitted by following a graph and using 2 or more different colors of yarn. In order to complete **one** row of a Norwegian design it is necessary to move the cambox a number of times, since the new cambox with the 2 control knobs enables you to introduce each color individually.

After having completed the last row of one color or „plain” knitting, proceed as follows:

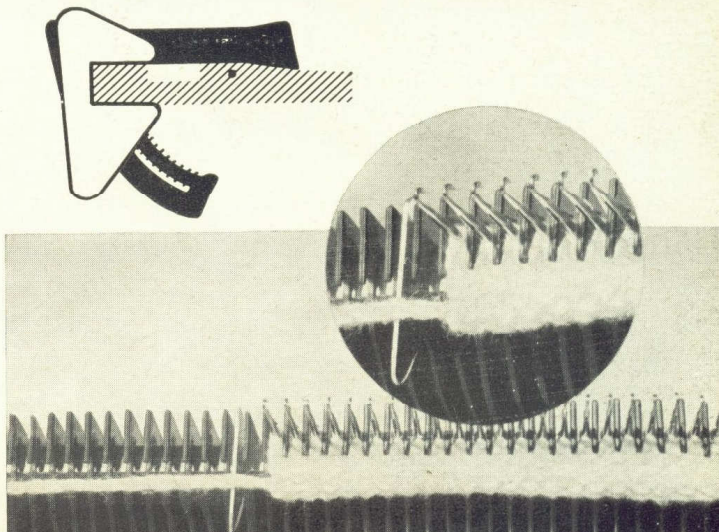
Example follow slowly and exactly

- a) All needles to be knitted with contrasting color are placed into the pattern position.
Lift up both control knobs.
Place main color yarn over all needles.
Knit one row
return cambox to the beginning of the row (without laying yarn across)
- b) Place needles from pattern position into working position Press down only the outer control knob - (if cambox to the right of needles press right knob, if cambox to the left press left knob down). Knit one row with contrasting color.
- c) Set the needles according to pattern and repeat steps „a” and „b”

6a



16a

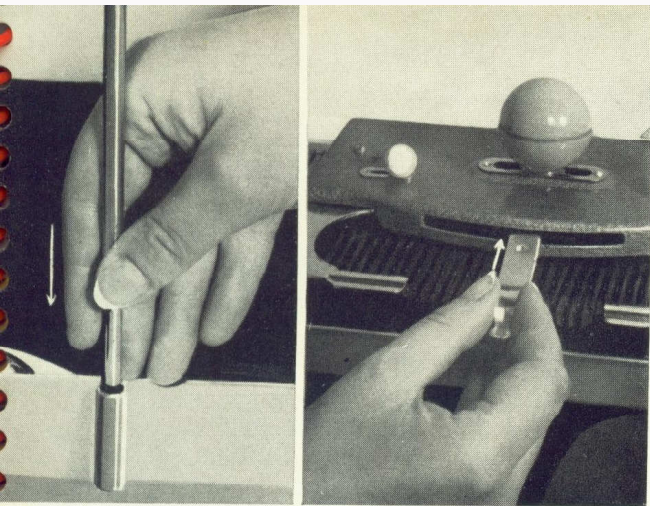


17a

Knitting with yarn feeder

For details see page 7 of this instruction book.

The use of the yarn feeder will be much easier by using the 2 metal stops (are to be found in the envelope containing spare parts) according to fig. 17a. This will also result in obtaining a nice even edge. The stops are made to fit between the sinkers with the „long tail“ pointing downwards. These should be inserted, on the left side 2 needles distance to the left of the **first working needle** and the other on the right hand side, two needles away from the **last working needle**.



16
17

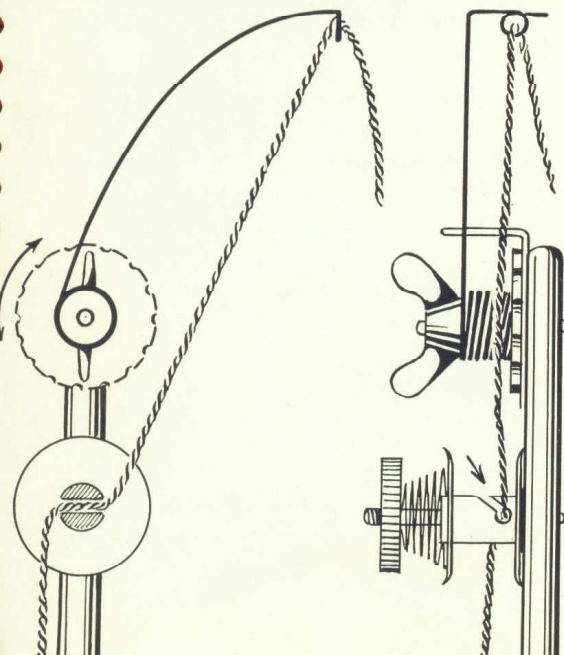
Knitting with the yarn feeder

Bring into knitting position the desired number of needles and open the latches. See "Knitting".

Set up the automatic tensioner. See fig. 16.

Then affix the yarn feeder and leave it in place. See fig. 17. It is better to wind a rather small ball of wool and to put it in a container to prevent it from rolling.

Better yet, use a "pull skein" with the yarn running from the inside. (A practical yarn winder can be obtained from the sales stores of PRAZISA.)



Threading

Thread the yarn through the automatic tensioner. See fig. 18. Pull the yarn through the eyes of the tensioner from back to front.

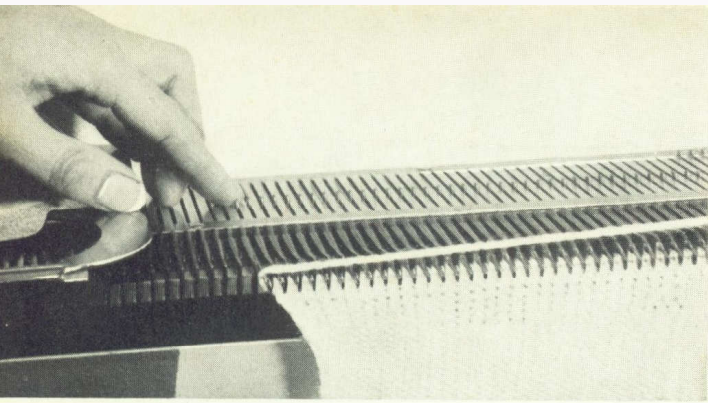
Be careful to avoid any loops.

Bring in the yarn through the yarn feeder slit.

Wind then the end of the yarn around the casting-on disc near the slide. Be sure to have the yarn well stretched — therefore, the automatic tensioner must stand almost vertically, prior to the yarn feeding action. See fig. 18.

18

7



19

Start the knitting by pushing the slide across back and forth, either with an open edge casting-on or a finished edge casting-on. See description fig. 11-15.

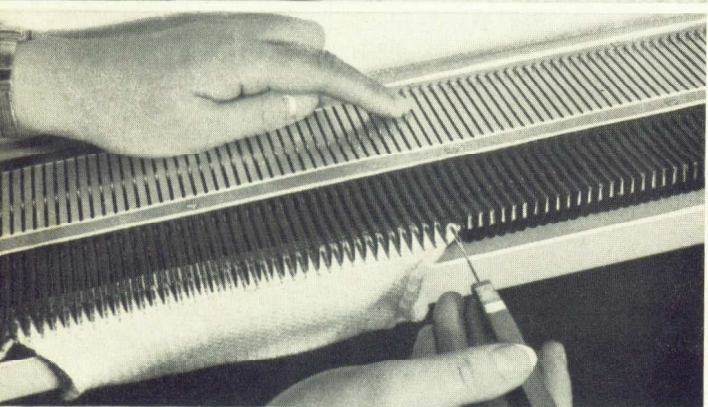
In case dropped stitches should occur on the first row, make sure that:

- the yarn is sufficiently stretched,
- the automatic tensioner stands almost vertically.

That adjustment can be made by loosening the wing-nut on the automatic tensioner.

Be sure that the tension is not set too tightly (see under "Tension – Size of Stitches").

When knitting with the yarn feeder, do not move the slide too far back. Otherwise the yarn will not be sufficiently stretched, will not be caught by the outside needle and will create an uneven edge.



20

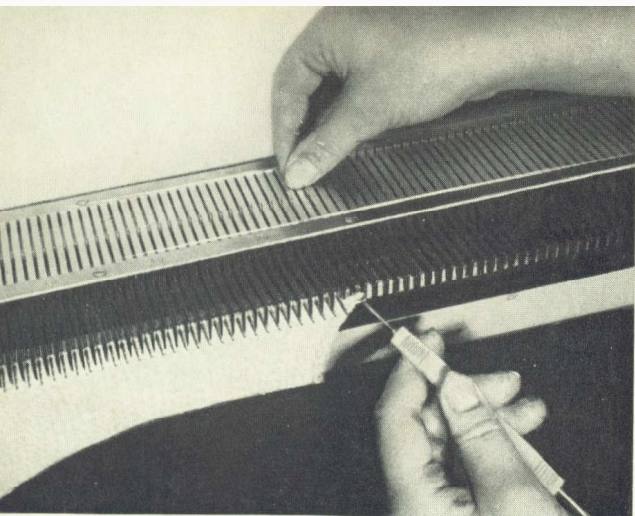
Increasing by a single stitch

There are two methods to do so:

See fig. 19. At the end of row as yarn is required – Bring an additional needle into knitting position. Place the yarn under the sinker notch, around the needle. You will have a good edge.



21



22

See fig. 20. At both ends at the same time —

At each end; with the transfer tool or the work hook, transfer the last stitch to the additional needle pushed into knitting position. See fig. 20.

Place the stitch beneath the latch of each needle.

Then using the work hook, pick up the stitch below the third needle on the previous row and place it behind the latch of empty needle to avoid a hole. See fig. 21-22.

Increasing by several stitches

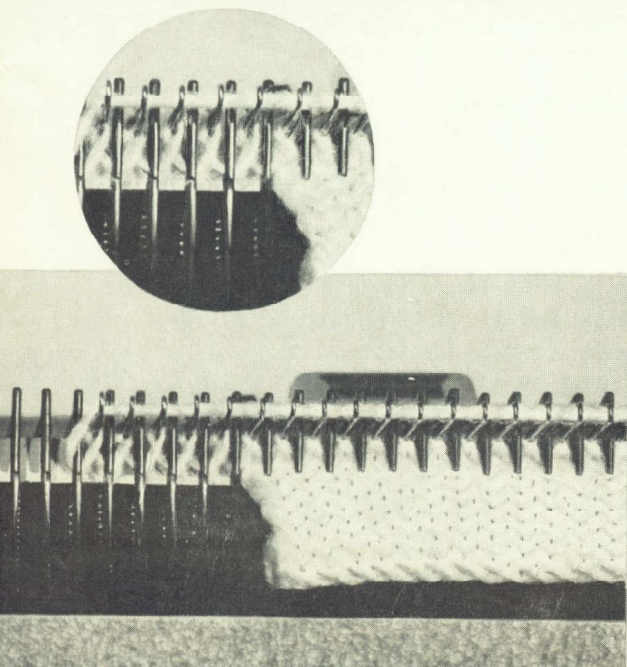
The increase by several stitches can only be done at the end of a row where the wool is leading to the ball.

Bring into knitting position the desired number of needles and wind the yarn around the needles and the sinker notches, as for "Finished Edge Casting-on". See fig. 23.

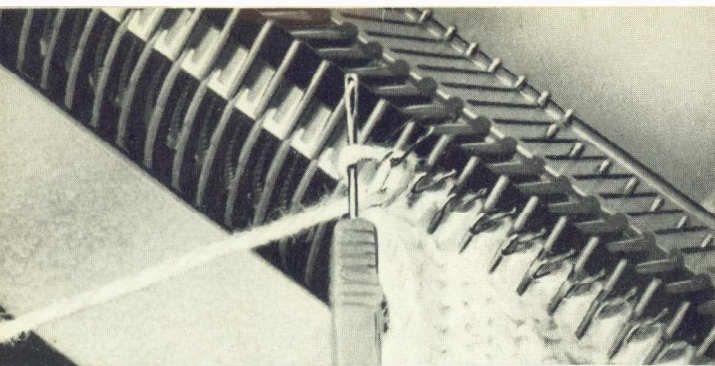
Place the new stitches beneath the latches of the additional needles.

Be careful, when increasing on the right side, to wind the yarn in a counter clockwise direction.

When increasing at the left side, wind the yarn in the normal clockwise direction.



23



24

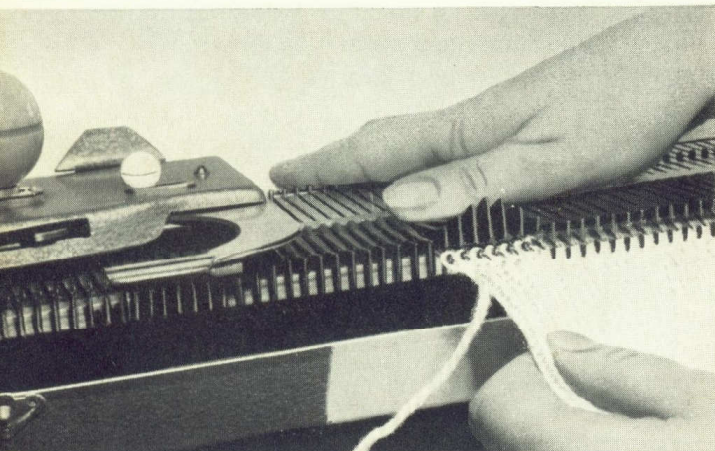
Decreasing by a single stitch

This can be done at either end of a row.

Using the transfer tool (single or double) pick up the last stitch and transfer it one needle inwards. See fig. 24.

Place the stitch beneath the latch.

Put the empty needle out of service.



25

Decreasing by several stitches and Binding off

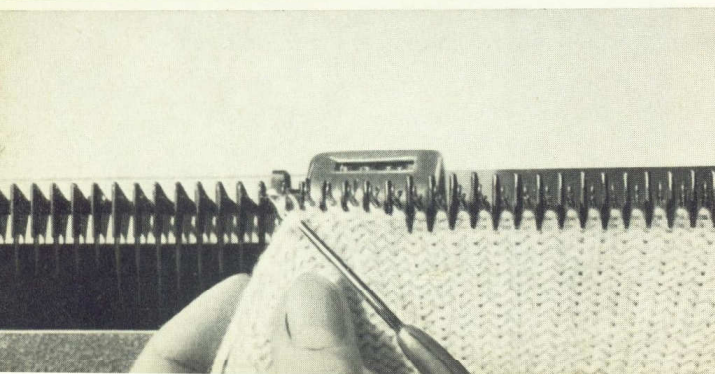
This process is possible only at the end of the row where the wool is leading to the ball. See fig. 25.

Push down a required number of sinkers to loosen the knitted piece from the sinkers. See fig. 25 also under "Unravelling".

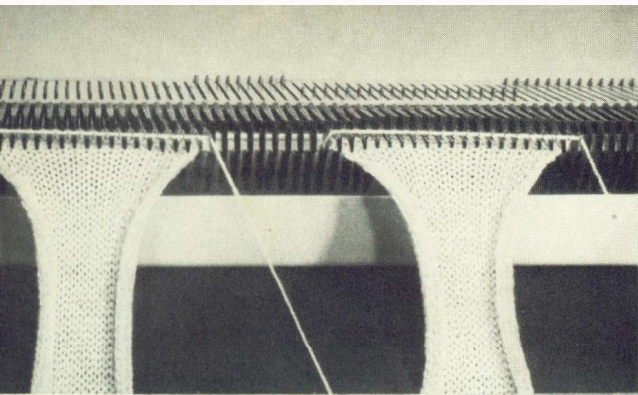
With the transfer tool pick up the stitch off the last needle. Form a handmade stitch with yarn, and pass it through the picked up stitch. Repeat this process for all the stitches which have to be decreased. See fig. 26.

Hang the last decreased stitch on the last needle, and resume knitting.

Please observe that the elasticity of the edge will vary according to the tightness of handmade stitches.



26



27

Knitting several pieces at the same time

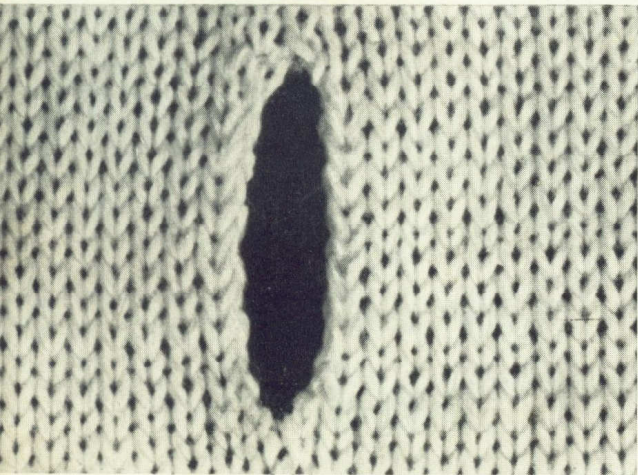
It is possible to knit at the same time, small articles such as sleeves for children's garments, cuffs, shoulder straps. In such case, do not use the yarn feeder. See fig. 27 .

A separate ball of yarn will be required for each individual piece.

Also, knit a separate casting-on edge for each individual piece.

Lay the yarn only on the number of needles required for each respective article.

A single movement of the slide will knit a row on all the pieces at once. For even edges, pay particular attention to each separate part.



28

Vertical buttonholes and openings for zipper fasteners

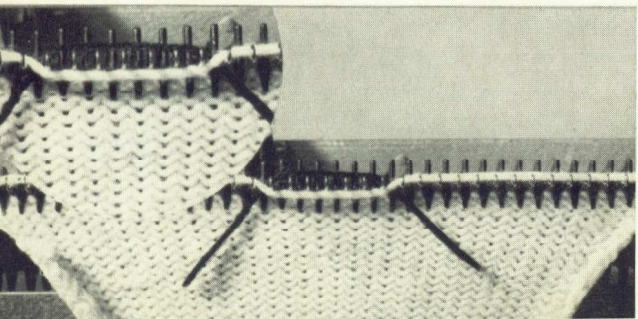
The process to follow is exactly the same as for knitting several pieces at the same time. See fig. 28.

Horizontal buttonholes

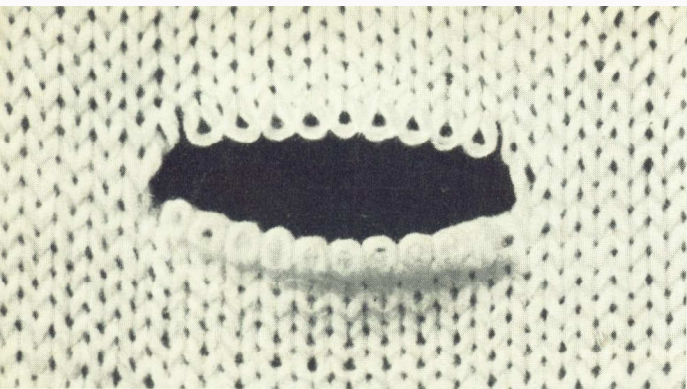
There are two methods for knitting horizontal buttonholes:

First method:

Across the number of needles corresponding to the width of the buttonhole, lay a different coloured auxiliary yarn. See fig. 29.



29



30

Guide the main yarn *under* those needles in a long loose loop and over the remaining needles (see fig. 29), resume knitting.

After you finish knitting the article pull out the auxiliary yarn so that you will have "open" stitches. See fig. 30.

The auxiliary yarn having been used only to prevent stitches from dropping. The loose thread laying across the buttonhole is then cut in the middle and used for stitching around the buttonhole.



31

Second method:

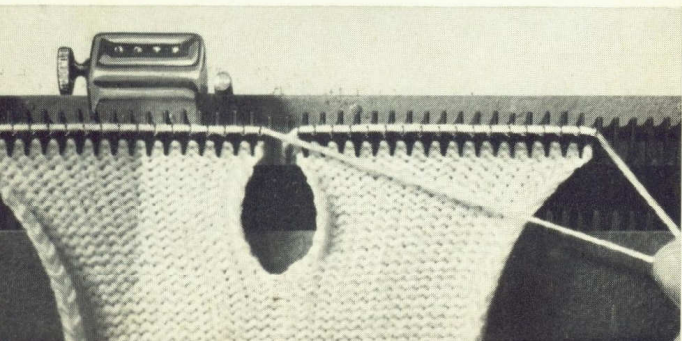
Bind off with an auxiliary yarn of the same colour the stitches corresponding to the buttonhole. See under "Binding off in the middle" and fig. 31.

Cast on new stitches on the empty needles by winding (see "Finished edge casting-on") the yarn only around the needles and not the sinker notches, so as to insure a firmer edge on the buttonhole.

Be careful to put newly formed stitches beneath the open latches.

Lay main yarn over needles.

Resume knitting

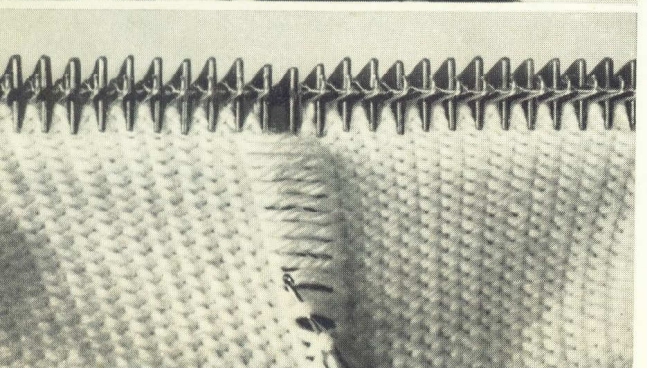
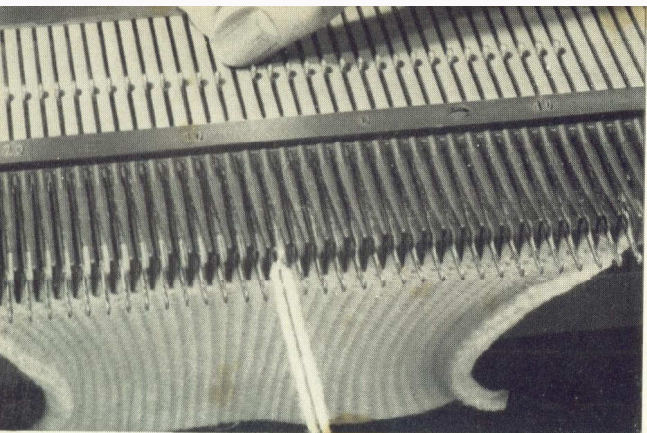


32

Binding off in the Middle

Neck opening — V neck — round opening.

The knitting of neck openings is done on the same principle as the "Knitting of several pieces at the same time". See fig. 32.



Decrease the stitches, corresponding to the opening, on both sides, starting from the middle, by using a second ball of yarn. See fig. 33-34.

Bring the empty needles into out-of-service position and continue knitting with two balls of yarn.

33 **Ribbing**

Knit and Purl Knitting, Sweater Waistbands

Work the desired number of rows of plain knitting.

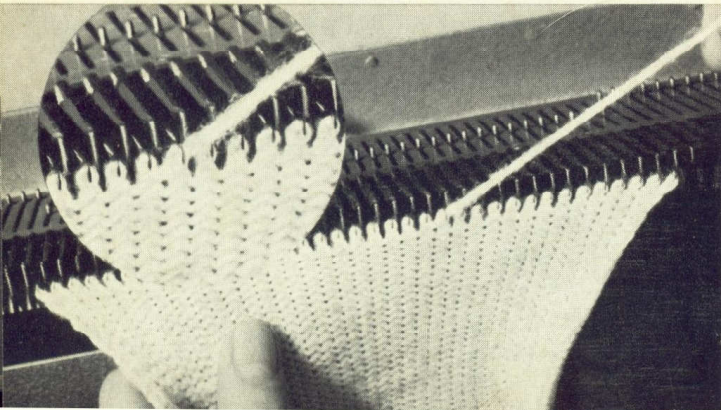
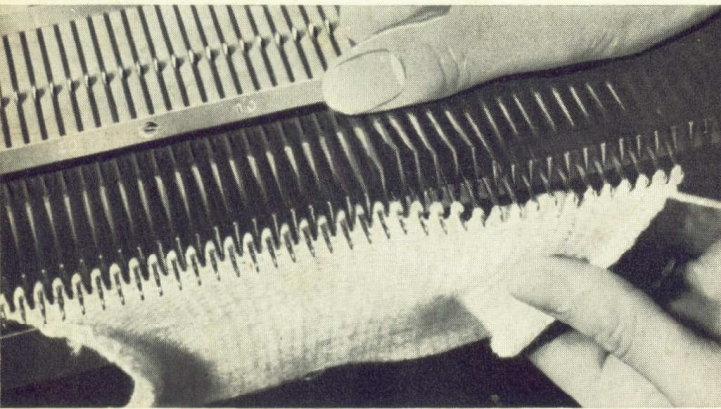
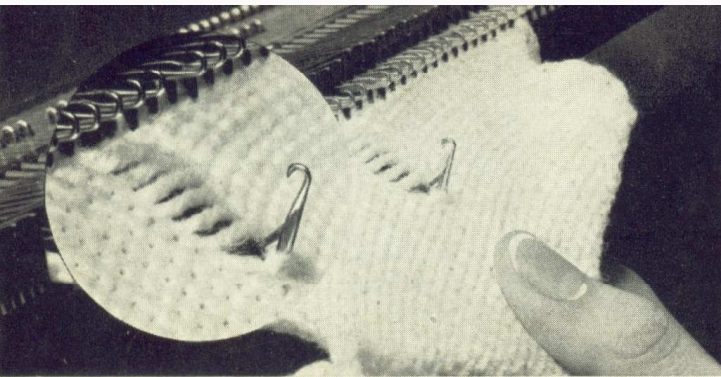
Drop every other stitch by pushing back out of service the corresponding needles. But drop the next stitch only after the preceding one has been picked up.

Pick up those stitches with the work hook as "knit stitch". Same as picking up stitches in socks. See fig. 35.

34 **Fancy Rib**

You will obtain this knitting pattern by picking up every second thread while ribbing.

Note that this process can be accomplished considerably faster and more simply with a "PRÄZISA ribbing attachment". For details, see description of "Ribbing Attachment".



Dropped Stitches

Dropped stitches can be picked up in the same way as "Knit stitches". Only insert the latch needle tool behind the work. See fig. 36.

36

Unravelling with the machine

In case you have made a mistake or if you have knitted too many rows do not take the work off the needles, but „unravel“ on the machine.

If the slide (cambox) is on the **left side** of needles in working position

Lift up the left control knob

Lay yarn across

Move slide to the right. The stitches will then be in front of the latches. This is called the unraveling position.

37

If the slide is on the right side of needles in working position

Move right lever to the right, directly under the letter „P“ or lift up the right control knob

Lay yarn across

Move slide to the left

You will then have the unraveling position.

Unravelling Process

Push the needles as far back as possible.

Loosen the knitted piece by releasing the sinkers. See fig 37. The knitting then hangs loose in the needles.

Pull down the knitted piece with one hand.

38

With the other hand pull the end of the yarn in a direction parallel with the machine, and the last row of stitches will then be pulled off the needles. See fig. 38. In this way unravel as many rows as desired.

Unravel particularly carefully the edge stitches as they have to be pulled off twice.

To continue the knitting

Push back the control knob.

Move the slide to the other side without laying any yarn. The knitting will not drop off the needles.

In case the slide is not on the same side as the yarn, take the slide off the machine completely and insert it again on the other end.

Introducing a contrasting colour yarn

When introducing a yarn of a contrasting colour for just a single row, proceed as follows:

If the slide is on the left side:

Set the left control knob on "T".

Lay the contrasting colour yarn across the needles.

Move the slide across to the right side.

Without laying any yarn, move the slide again towards the left.

Reset the control knob.

Resume knitting with the main colour yarn.

If the slide is on the right side:

Set the right control knob on "P".

Lay the contrasting colour yarn across.

Move the slide to the left side.

Without laying any yarn, move the slide again towards the right.

Reset the control knob.

Resume knitting with the main colour yarn.

Knitting one row with contrasting colour can also be achieved without the use of the control knobs.

Lay the contrasting yarn and bring the slide to the other side.

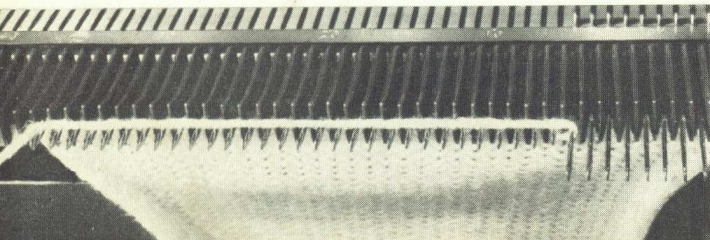
Move the slide across to the end of the rail either to the right or the left and remove it.

Insert the slide again on the opposite side where the yarn is to be knitted.

Shorter rows, Bulging effects, raised sections

Shorter rows

By knitting shorter rows, you can shape gores such as used for skirts. In this case the shortening of rows takes place only on one and same side.



Bring into pattern position all the needles corresponding to the desired shortening, on the side opposite to the slide. Lay the yarn across (only on the needles in knitting position) and knit one row (that is: move the slide to the other side).

On the return row you must remember to pass the yarn around the last needle in pattern position to avoid a hole. See fig. 39.

Bulging effects

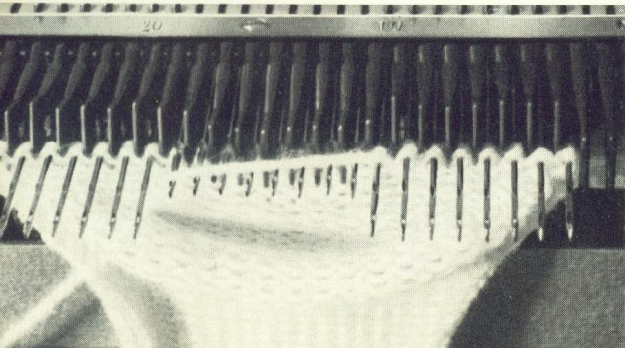
Bulging effects are obtained by knitting additional "shorter rows". If a shallow bulge is desired, a few — comparatively long — additional rows are knitted in. If a deeper bulge is desired, a larger number of shorter additional rows is knitted in. (Unlike the "shorter rows" the needles on both sides must be brought one by one into pattern position).

Bring into pattern position a number of needles corresponding to the shortening on the side opposite to the slide.

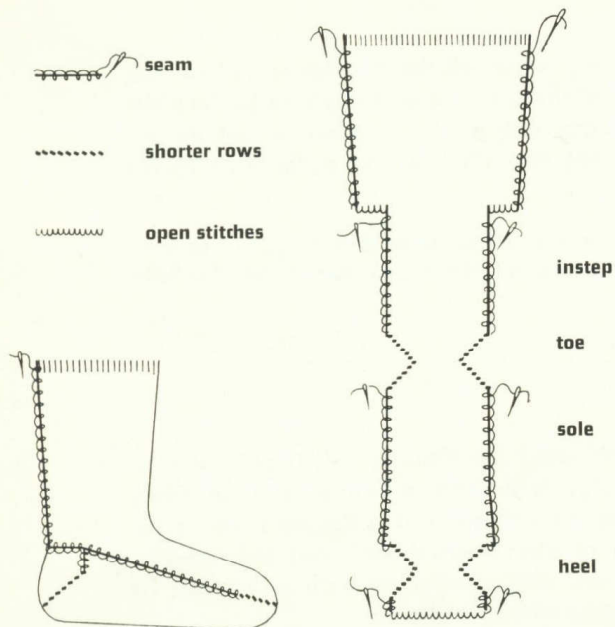
Lay the yarn across only on the needles in knitting position and knit one row.

Then bring into pattern position the number of needles corresponding to the shortening on the side opposite to the slide.

Lay yarn across (only on the needles in knitting position) and knit once. See fig. 40.



Enhebrado



Remember to lay the yarn around the last needle in pattern position to avoid holes. See fig. 40.

When the required shape has been obtained, bring the needles back in a reverse order into knitting position, each time on the side opposite to the slide, and resume knitting in the usual manner.

Raised sections

Raised sections are knitted in the same way as the bulging effects, except that, after the required shape is obtained, all the needles on one side are pushed back into knitting position altogether and after knitting another row, the same thing is done on the other side.

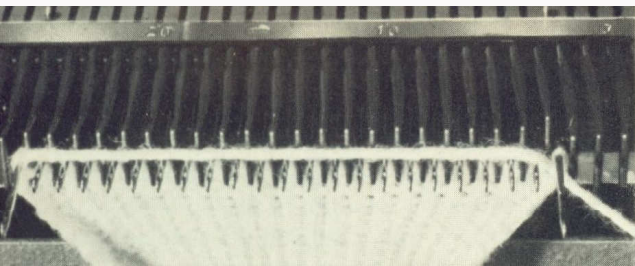
Then resume the normal knitting process.

Knitting of Socks

First knit the leg of the sock in the desired width and length.

Then knit for a few rows a quarter of the stitches to the right and the left with an auxiliary yarn and take those stitches off the needles without binding them off. (These rows will later be unraveled, they serve only to prevent any dropped stitches.)





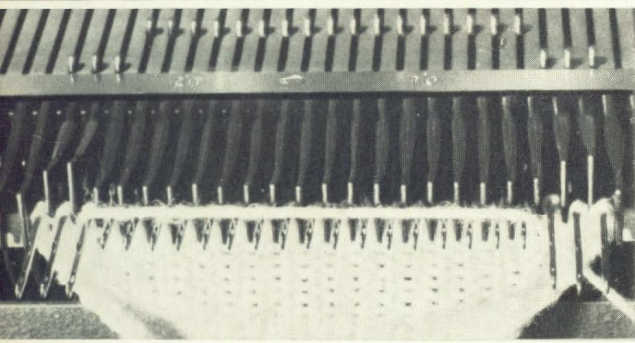
42

With the remaining stitches knit the instep, then the toe, which is worked exactly like the heel, with short rows. See fig. 42-44.

Then knit the sole, and next the heel; once the heel is finished knit 3-4 more rows, and place the stitches on a stitch holder.

After sewing together the leg of the sock, weave together the stitches placed on the stitch holder with the stitches on each side of the leg of the sock (after which the auxiliary yarns are removed).

For details on same, see the sketch.



43

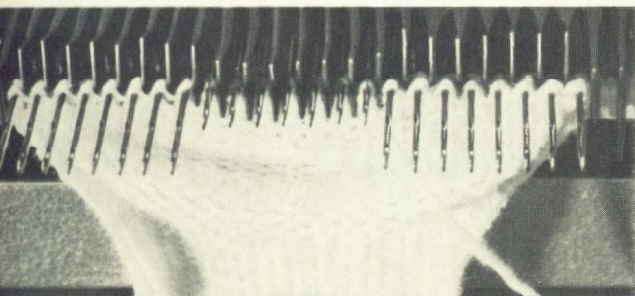
Shaping of heel:

At the beginning of each row, bring into pattern position the last needle in knitting position, opposite to the slide. See fig. 42.

Continue in this way until one third of the needles are left in knitting position. See fig. 43-44.

Then, bring back in reverse order one needle at a time into knitting position until all the needles are back in knitting position.

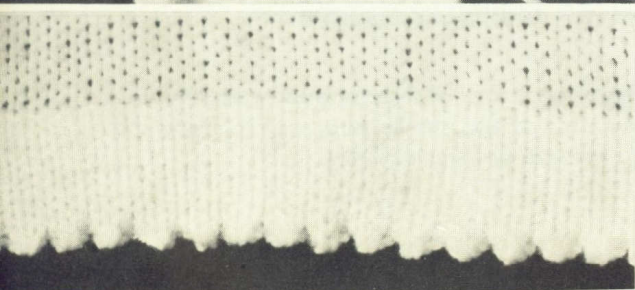
You must remember always to lay the yarn around the last needle in pattern position to avoid any holes.



44

Knitted hem for insertion of elastic

Cast on with a finished edge and knit a piece twice as long as the depth of the required hem. In the middle of the hem a row of lace may be worked in. See fig. 45.



45

Starting from the right hand side, using the work hook, hang the loops of the stitches of the casting on edge separately on to the corresponding needles. To facilitate this process and to prevent loops from dropping off needles, push the latter in pattern position as you go along.

After all the loops have been hanged, bring all the needles back into knitting position. The loops must then be placed beneath the open latches.

Make sure that all the needle latches are open.

Lay yarn across and resume knitting. The first row should be knitted carefully.

Storage of the PRAZISA Handknitting machine

Do not store the machine in a damp place.

Care of the PRAZISA Handknitting machine

It is advisable to use a few drops of a good quality sewing machine oil on the two rails of the needle bed, and to clean the slide periodically to remove any lint and dirt.

Minor adjustments

Should the slide get jammed, there is not need for alarm. Do not use force. By pushing back the preceding needle the farthest possible and gently moving to and fro the slide, you will always succeed getting it to move again.

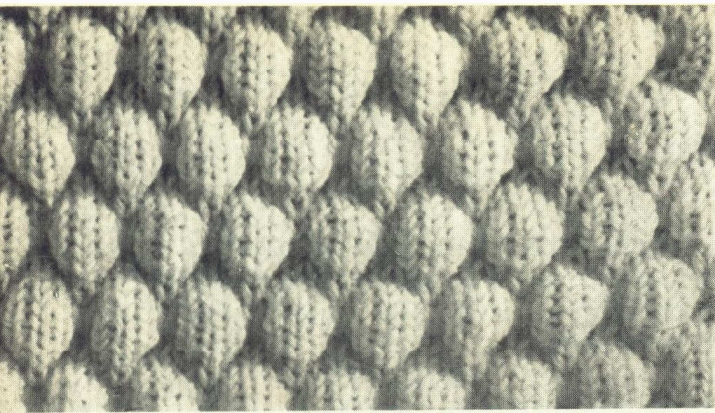
Worn out parts like needles, sinkers and brushes can be replaced extremely easily. See description of needles and sinkers.

Small hint

Not all brands of wool work equally well. If you should use a so-called poor spun wool, you would make your knitting easier by letting the yarn run on wax or stearin – candle residue – as it unwinds.

Patterns

On the following pages you will find a series of beautiful pattern stitches with detailed instructions.

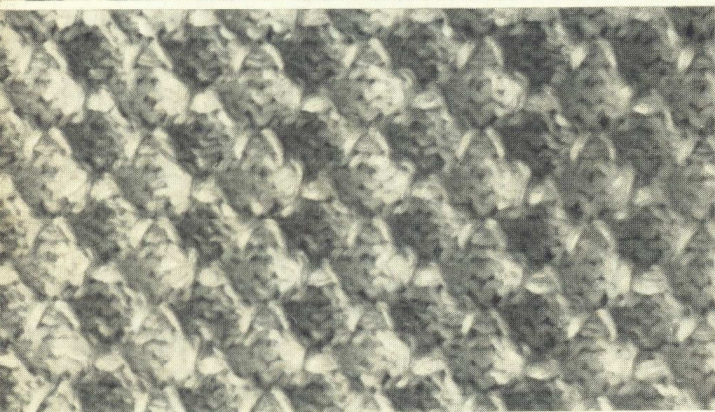


1

Description of Pattern Stitches

Illustration 1

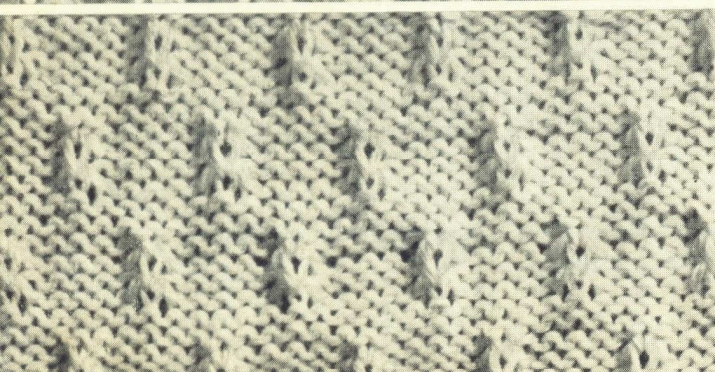
1. Raise needles 4., 8., 12., 16., etc. into pattern position.
2. Knit 6 rows, then bring all needles back into knitting position.
3. Knit 2 rows with contrasting colour.
4. Raise needles 2., 6., 10., 14., etc. into pattern position.
5. Knit 6 rows and bring all needles back into knitting position.
6. Knit 2 rows in contrasting colour.
7. Repeat from step 1.



2

Illustration 2

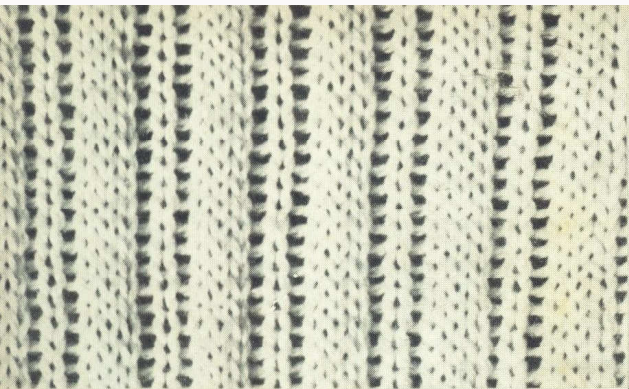
1. Raise into pattern position needles 4., 8., 12., 16., etc.
2. Knit 4 rows and bring all needles back into knitting position.
3. Raise into pattern position needles 2., 6., 10., 14., etc.
4. Knit 4 rows with contrasting colour.
5. Repeat from step 1.



3

Illustration 3

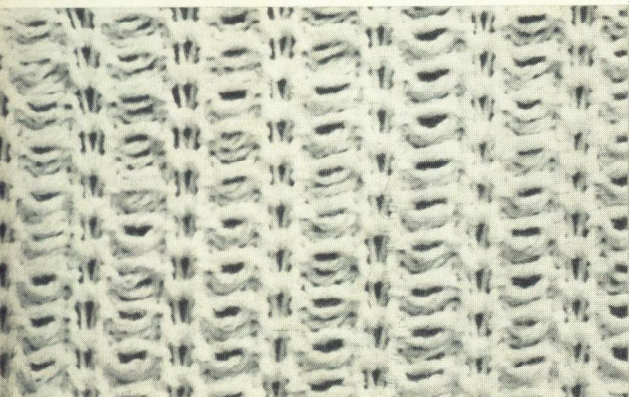
1. Knit 4 rows.
2. Every 6 stitches, let stitch drop 4 rows below, and with the latch needle tool pick up the dropped stitch using only every second horizontal thread.
3. Repeat from step 1, alternating pattern.



4

Illustration 4 Knitting with skipped needles

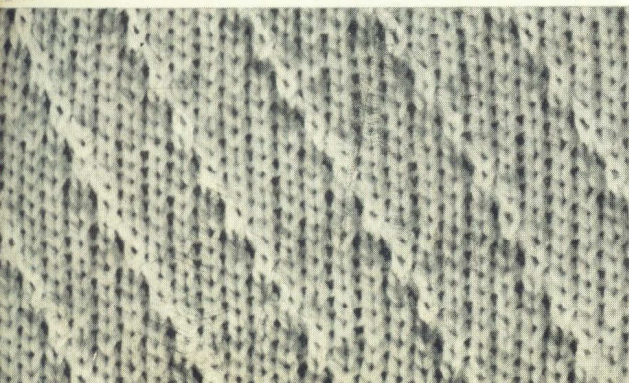
Before starting, put needles 4. and 6., 10. and 12., etc., in out-of-service position by transferring the stitches on to the adjacent needles and leave them in that position during the entire knitting. Knit in the usual way.



5

Illustration 5

1. Put needles 4., 8., 12, etc. in out-of-service position.
2. Raise needles 6., 10., 14., etc. into pattern position.
3. Knit 3 rows and bring back needles into knitting position.
4. Knit 1 row.
5. Repeat from step 2.



6

Illustration 6

1. Raise needles 5., 9., 13., etc., into pattern position.
2. Knit 2 rows and bring back needles into knitting position.
3. Knit 1 row.
4. Raise needles 6., 10., 14., etc. into pattern position.
5. Knit 2 rows and bring back needles into knitting position.
6. Knit 1 row.
7. Repeat pattern moving each time by one needle towards the right.

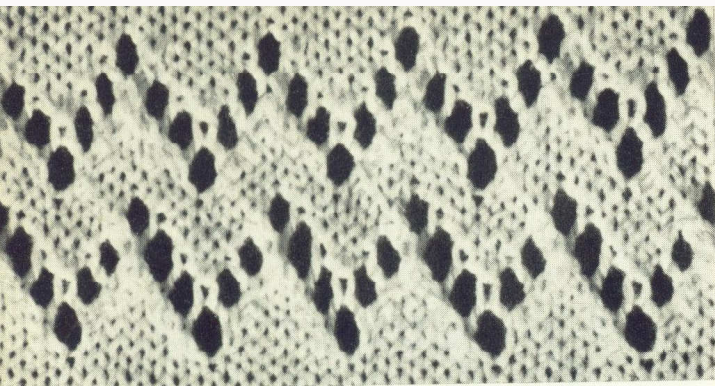


Illustration 7 Lace pattern

Using the transfer tool, the stitches are hanged on to the adjacent needle either to the right or the left. The empty needle is left in knitting position. After knitting 2 rows, a small hole will be formed.

1. Transfer every 3rd., 9th., 15th., etc. stitch on to the right adjacent needle.
2. Knit 2 rows.
3. Transfer 2nd stitch on 1st needle, 4th stitch on 5th needle, 8th stitch on to the 7th needle, the 10th stitch on to the 11th needle, the 14th stitch on to the 13th needle, etc. . . .
4. Knit 2 rows.
5. Transfer the 5th and 7th stitches on to the 6th needle, the 11th and 13th stitches to the 12th needle, etc. . . .
6. Knit 2 rows.
7. Repeat from step 1.

7

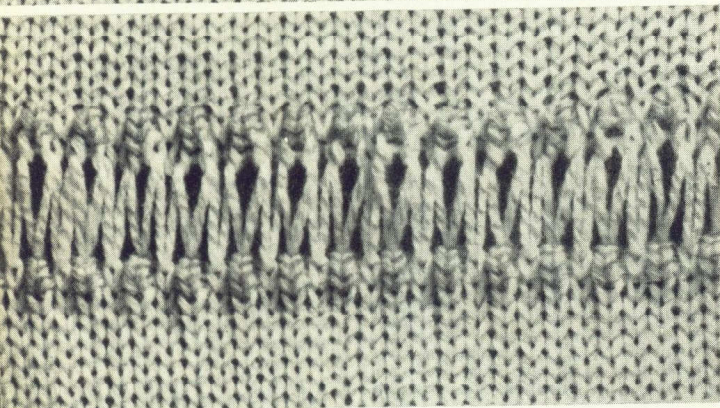


Illustration 8 Lace insertion with 2 colour edging

1. Bring every 2 needles back into pattern position.
2. Knit 2 rows with contrasting colour and bring needles back into knitting position.
3. Knit 2 rows with main colour.
4. Lay across loosely the main colour yarn, push back needles one after the other in the out-of-service position so that a long stitch will result.
5. Bring needles up carefully into the unravelling position (the stitches will hang on the needle heads).
6. Move the slide across.
7. Knit 2 rows with the main colour and move slide across to the other side.
8. Raise every 2nd needle into pattern position.
9. Knit 2 rows with contrasting colour.
10. Bring needles back into knitting position and continue knitting in the usual manner with the main colour.

8

Pattern using needles in out-of-service position

At beginning of the pattern the stitches corresponding to the needles required in the out-of-service position will be transferred with the transfer tool on to the adjacent needle. The empty needles are pushed into out-of-service position and stay in that position during the entire knitting.

Illustration 9

1. Put needles 2, 4, 6, etc. into out-of-service position.
2. Raise into pattern position the working needles 2, 4, 6, etc. . . .
3. Knit 4 rows and bring back needles into knitting position.
4. Knit 1 row.
5. Repeat from step 2.

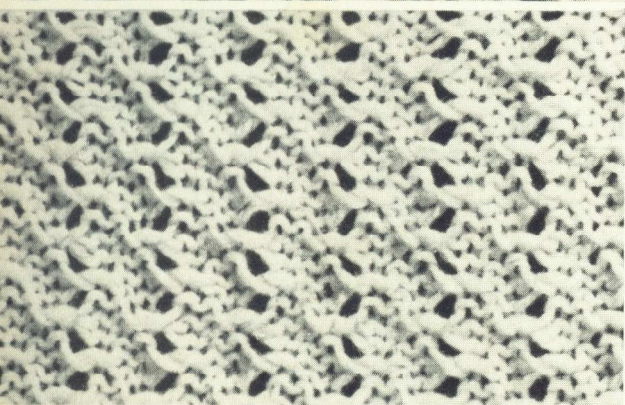
9



10

Illustration 10

1. Put every second needle into out-of-service position.
2. Raise into pattern position the working needles 2., 4., 6., etc. . . .
3. Knit 4 rows and bring back needles into knitting position.
4. Raise into pattern position the working needles 3., 5., 7., etc. . . .
5. Knit 4 rows and bring back needles into knitting position.
6. Repeat from step 2.



11

Illustration 11

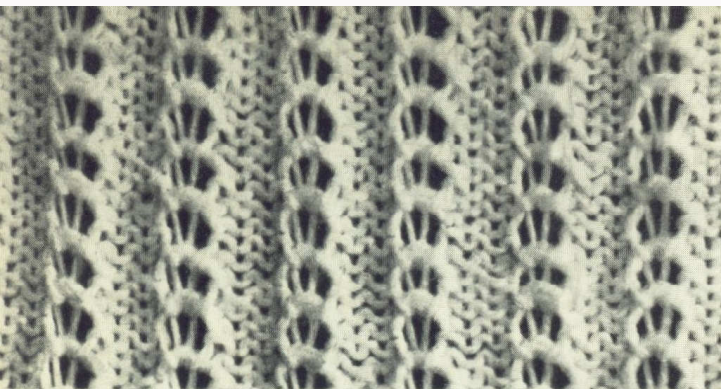
1. Push back out of service the needles 4., 8., 12., etc. . . .
2. Raise into pattern position every 3rd, 7th, 11th, etc. . . . needle.
3. Knit 2 rows and bring back needles in knitting position.
4. Knit 1 row.
5. Raise into pattern position the needles 5., 9., 13. etc. . . .
6. Knit 2 rows and bring back needles into knitting position.
7. Knit 1 row.
8. Repeat pattern from step 2.



12

Illustration 12

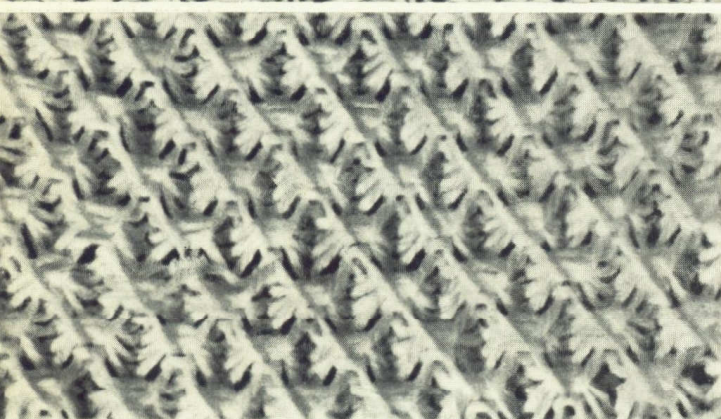
1. Raise into pattern position every 3rd and 4th, 7th and 8th, etc. . . . needle.
2. Knit 2 row and bring back needles into knitting position.
3. Knit 1 row.
4. Raise into pattern position every 5th and 6th, 9th and 10th needle, etc. . . .
5. Knit 2 rows and bring needles back into knitting position.
6. Knit 1 row.
7. Repeat from step 1.



13

Illustration 13

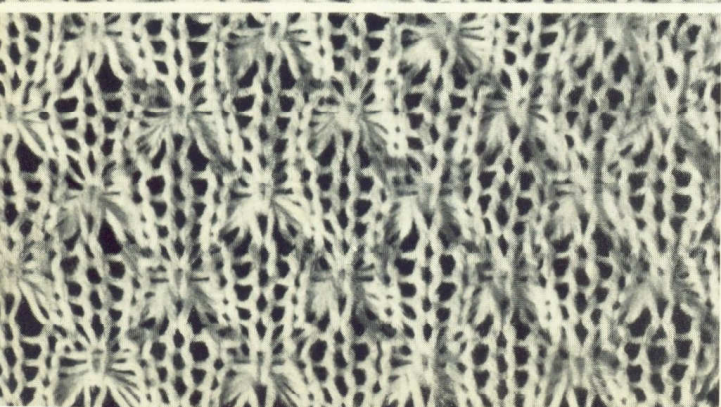
1. Push in out-of-service position every 4th, 8th, 12th, etc. needle.
2. Raise into pattern position needles 5., 9., 13., etc. . . .
3. Knit 2 rows and bring back needles into knitting position.
4. Knit 1 row.
5. Repeat from step 2.



14

Illustration 14

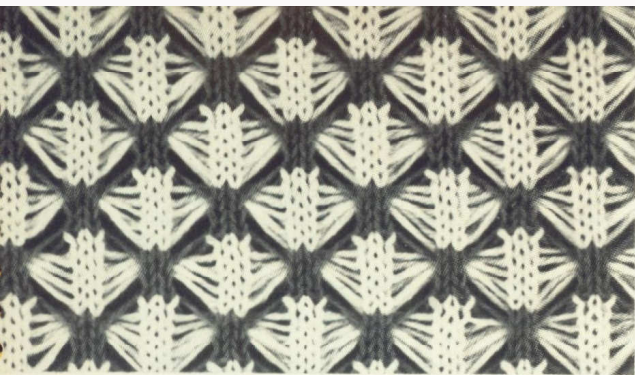
1. Put every 2nd needle out of service.
2. Raise from knitting position to pattern position every 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, etc. needle.
3. Knit 4 rows and bring needles back into knitting position.
4. Knit 1 row.
5. Raise needles 3., 5., 7., 9., etc. from knitting position to pattern position.
6. Knit 4 rows and bring needles back into knitting position.
7. Knit 1 row.
8. Repeat from step 2.



15

Illustration 15

1. Put every 2nd needle out of service.
2. Raise needles 4., 8., 12., from knitting position to pattern position.
3. Knit 5 rows and bring all needles back into knitting position.
4. Knit 1 row.
5. Push needles 2., 6., 10., etc. from knitting position into pattern position.
6. Knit 5 rows and bring needles back into knitting position.
7. Knit 1 row.
8. Repeat from step 2.



16

Illustration 16 2 colour lozenge pattern stitch

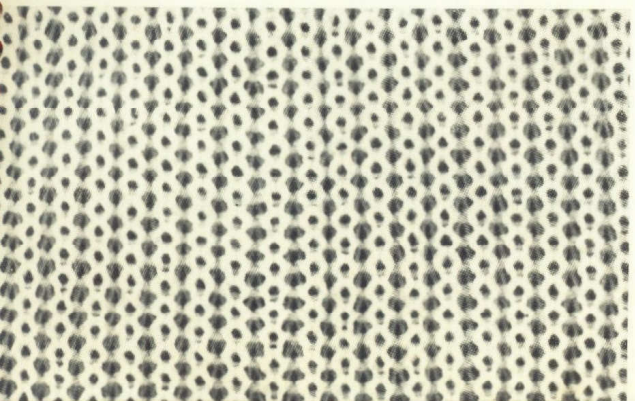
1. Push needles 3 and 4, 7 and 8, 11 and 12, etc. out of service.
2. Raise from knitting position to pattern position needles 3 and 4, 7 and 8, 11 and 12.
3. Knit 6 rows and bring needles back into knitting position.
4. Knit 2 rows with a double yarn of a contrasting colour.
5. Bring needles 5 and 6, 9 and 10, 13 and 14, from knitting position into pattern position.
6. Knit 6 rows and bring needles back into knitting position.
7. Knit 2 rows with double yarn of contrasting colour.
8. Repeat from step 2.



17

Illustration 17 Pattern stitch based on lifted stitches

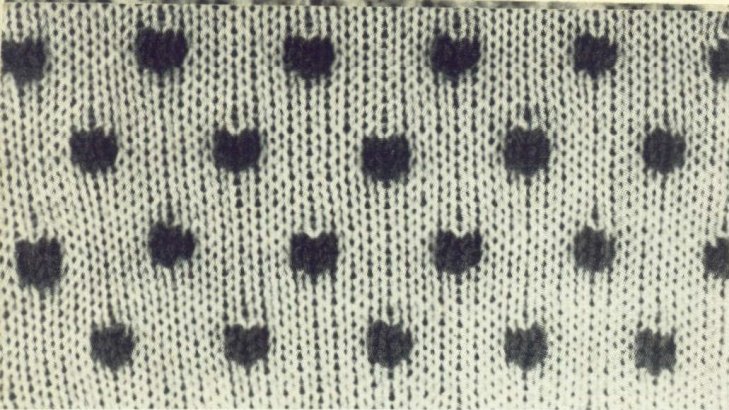
1. Knit 5 rows.
2. Every 4th, 8th, 12th, etc. . . . stitches, insert workhook on the lowest row and lift loop stitch up and hang it on the corresponding needle.
3. Knit 5 rows.
4. Lift up 2nd, 6th, 10th, etc. . . . loop stitches and hang them on corresponding needles.
5. Repeat from step 1.



18

Illustration 18 Slip stitch pattern

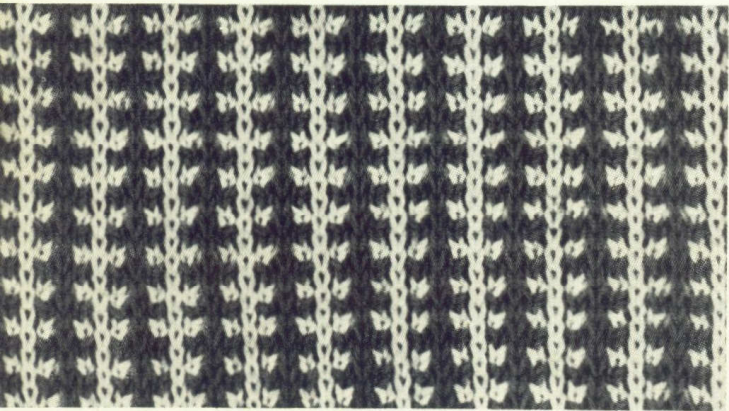
1. Set left control knob on "T" and leave it in this position.
2. Raise into pattern position every 2nd needle.
3. Knit 1 row.
4. Bring needles back into knitting position.
5. Knit 1 row.
6. Repeat from step 2.



19

Illustration 19

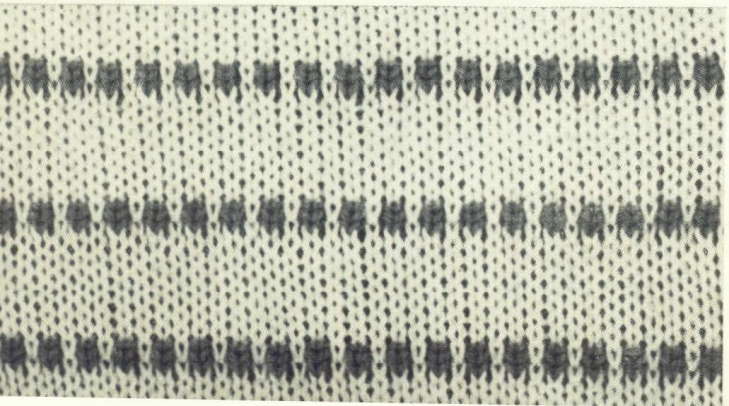
1. Knit 8 rows.
2. Arrange needles so that the 7th and 8th, 15th and 16th, 23rd and 24th, etc. needles are in knitting position. Raise all other needles into pattern position. Knit 4 rows with a contrasting colour and bring all needles back into knitting position.
3. Knit 8 rows.
4. Leave the 3rd and 4th, 11th and 12th, 19th and 20th needles into knitting position, raise all other needles into pattern position.
5. Knit 4 rows with contrasting yarn and bring needles into knitting position.
6. Repeat from step 1.



20

Illustration 20

1. Raise into pattern position needles 4., 8., 12., 16., etc. . . .
2. Knit 2 rows and bring all needles back into knitting position.
3. Raise into pattern position needles 2., 6., 10., 14., etc. . . .
4. Knit 2 rows with contrasting colour yarn and bring needles back into knitting position.
5. Repeat from step 1.



21

Illustration 21

1. Knit 10 rows.
2. Raise into pattern position needles 2., 4., 6., 8., etc. . . .
3. Knit 2 rows with contrasting yarn and bring all needles back into knitting position.
4. Knit 10 rows.
5. Repeat from step 2.

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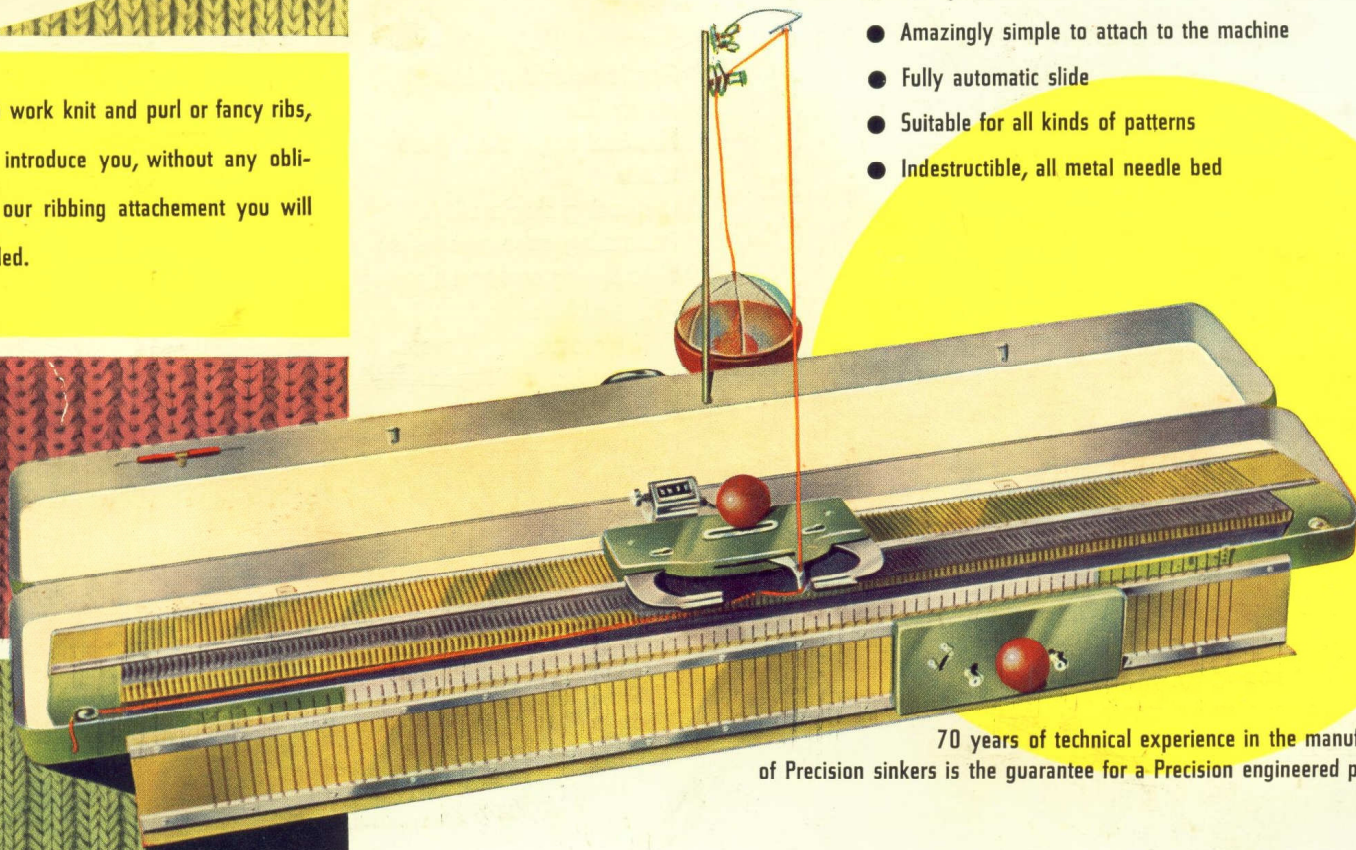
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