

**Instruction
Book**

Ribbing Attachment for the

Präzisa

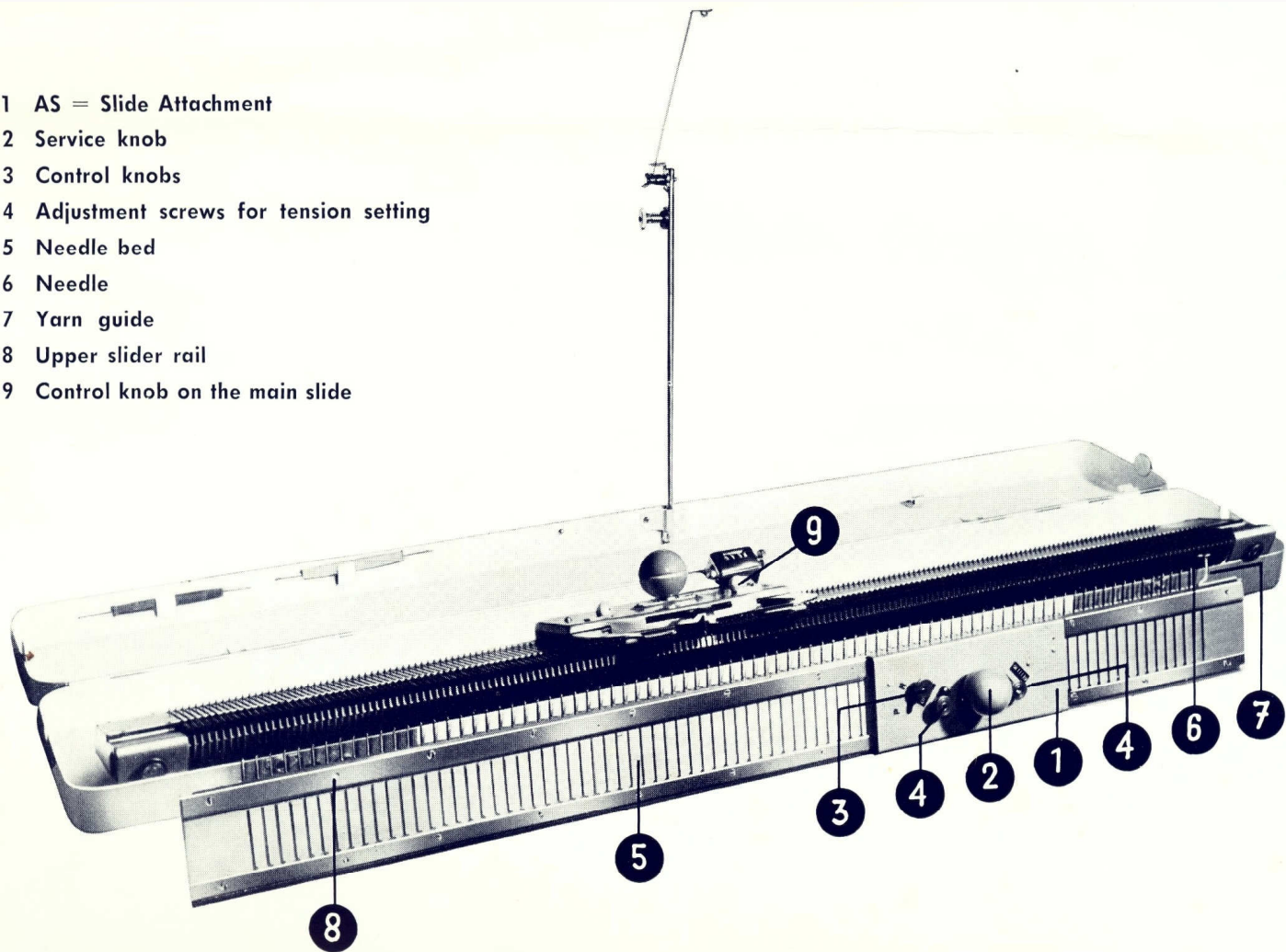
Home Knitting Machine



**in its own
carrying case**

WENZEL

- 1 AS = Slide Attachment
- 2 Service knob
- 3 Control knobs
- 4 Adjustment screws for tension setting
- 5 Needle bed
- 6 Needle
- 7 Yarn guide
- 8 Upper slider rail
- 9 Control knob on the main slide

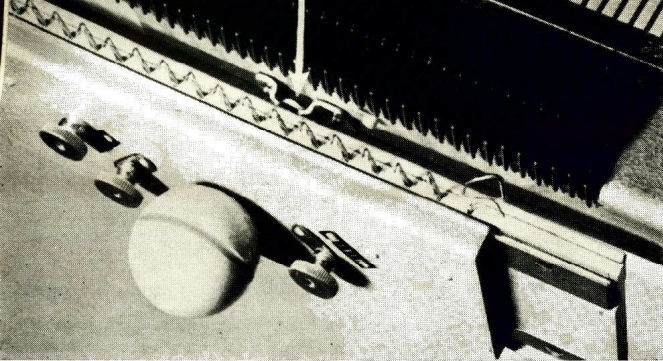


You were quite right on placing high hopes on your knitting machine, for Präzisa really fulfills many of them, not only the main machine, but even more so in conjunction with the ribbing attachment. You will soon discover the many advantages of the ribbing attachment, in spite of its low cost.

It will enable you to work any kind of ribbing (knit and purl, Fisherman's rib) easily and without any effort.

The ribbing attachment is equipped with so-called spring-latch-needles and is therefore easy to use and completely reliable.

It will be worth your while to read the following lines attentively.



Storage of the Ribbing Attachment

The ribbing attachment is fitted in the holding brackets inside the cover of the case and secured by a retainer screw to prevent sliding through transportation or vertical position of the case.

Before closing the cover make sure that:

the slide of the main machine is on the right, and
the slide of the ribbing attachment is on the left.

Bringing the ribbing attachment into working position

Loosen the retainer screw.

Grasp the ribbing attachment with both hands and lift it up from the brackets.

Insert the holding lugs located on the back of the attachment into the slots of the brackets located on the outside of the case. See fig. 1.

Screw the service knob on to the slide of the ribbing attachment.

Note that the control knob with the letters P and R is at the left of the service knob. See fig. 1 and 2.

The ribbing attachment is made for perfecting the knitting techniques of the main machine, therefore it can only be used in conjunction with it. It is then necessary to bring the main machine in knitting position, procedure which you should be familiar with. (See description page 4 in the instruction book for the knitting machine.)

Be careful that when knitting with the ribbing attachment there are two slides to move alternatively, the slide of the main machine, and the slide of the ribbing attachment.

Abbreviations:

MS = main machine slide

AS = ribbing attachment slide

Arrows indicate direction towards which each of the slides should be moved.

Edge stitch (reminder)

You are already familiar with the fact that the correct knitting of the edge stitch is of great importance. The last stitch on the main machine is always regarded as the "edge stitch".

Tension setting

On the ribbing attachment:

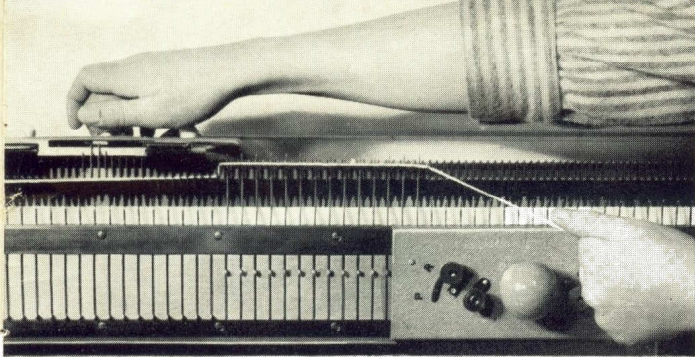
Set the two tension screws at right and left of the service knob according to the thickness of the yarn. The lowest position corresponds to the looser tension, the upper position to the tighter tension. This setting determines the size of the stitch on the main machine.

On the main machine:

The tension has to be regulated also on the main machine. See "Tension Dial" page 2 of the Instruction Book for the main machine. If at a high setting the slide is hard to move, change it to a lower number. The tension will be right when the two slides run smoothly. Example 2-4

Knitting with used or hard wool

It is recommended to let these yarns run on wax or stearin as they unwind.



Fast casting-on

Suitable for all kinds of knitting.

2

Bring in knitting position the required number of needles of the ribbing attachment. Push needles up to about the middle of the needle bed and move the AS once or twice.

On the main machine, bring into knitting position every other needle so that the needles from the ribbing attachment will be between the needles of the main machine. The last needle at each end must always be on the main machine (specially important because of the edge stitch).

MS is at left, AS is at right, see fig. 2.

Wind the yarn around the left casting-on disc.

3

Lay yarn on the open needle latches of the main machine, see fig. 2.

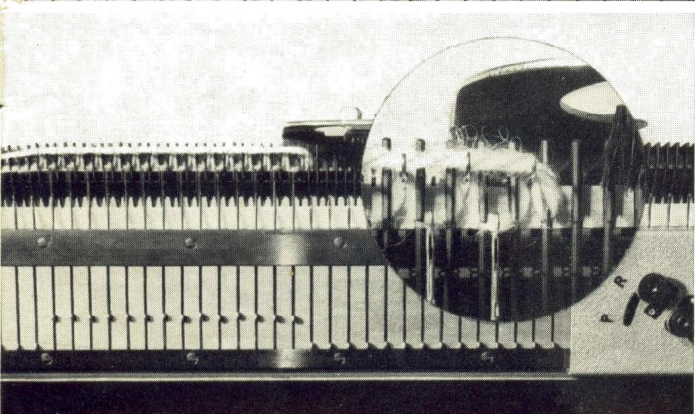
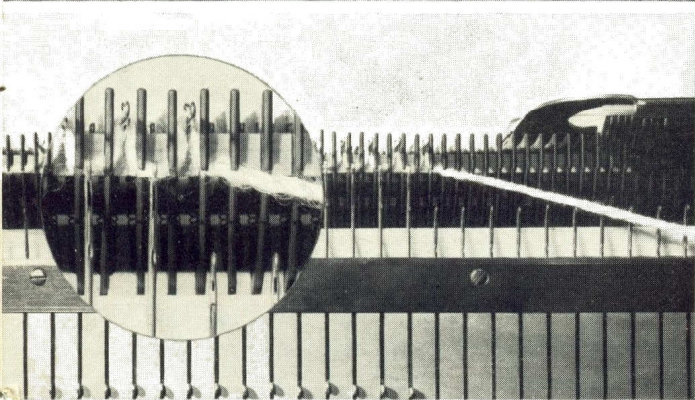
Set the main machine tension dial on No. 2-4.

Move MS to the → right.

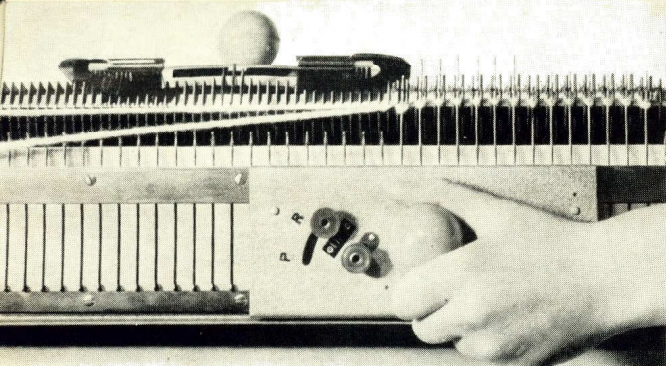
Push the needles of the Ribbing Attachment down so that the needle hooks (see fig. 3) catch the loops.

Lay the yarn from right to left. See fig. 4.

Move MS to the ← left.



4



5

Move AS to the ← left without laying any yarn. See fig. 5.

If, for the first row, AS is hard to move, set the control knob on "P" and the slide will move easily (for that purpose, loosen also the two tension screws).

Then, do not forget to put the knob back on "R".

Lay yarn from left to right, guiding it so that it lies close enough for the needles of the attachment to grasp it.

Move AS to the → right.

Move MS to the → right without yarn.

You have now knitted a "Fast casting-on" – with strong edge stitches.

The yarn and the two slides are at right. You may start any kind of ribbing ($1/1$ ribs, fisherman's rib, brioche rib). See description page 9–13.

Manufacturing casting-on

Suitable for all kinds of knitting.

This casting-on gives a particularly beautiful, strong edge.

Bring into knitting position the required number of needles on the ribbing attachment. Push the needles to about the middle of the needle bed and move the slide across once or twice.

Bring into knitting position every other needle on the main machine, so that the needles of the ribbing attachment will be between the needles of the main machine. The last needle at each end must always be on the main machine (specially important because of the edge stitch).

MS is at left.

AS is at right.

Wind the yarn around the left casting-on disc.

Lay yarn on the open latches of the main machine. See fig. 2.

Set the main machine tension dial on No. 2-4.

Move MS with yarn to the → right.

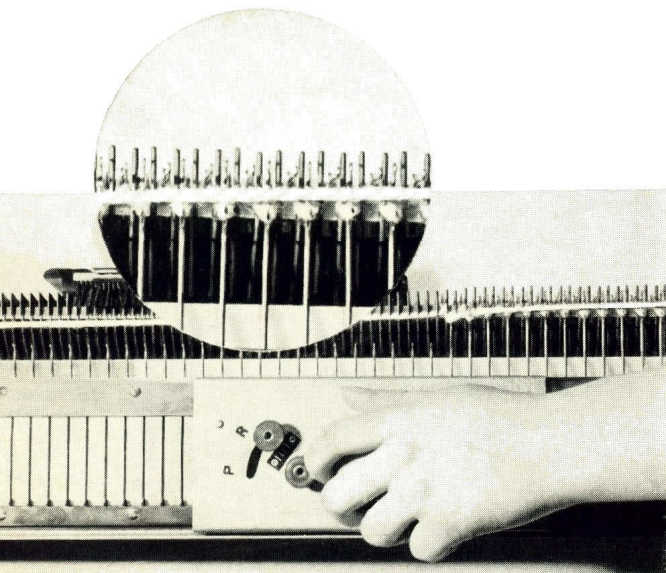
Push down the ribbing attachment needles so that the needle hooks will catch on to the loops, see fig. 3.

With yarn move MS to the ← left.

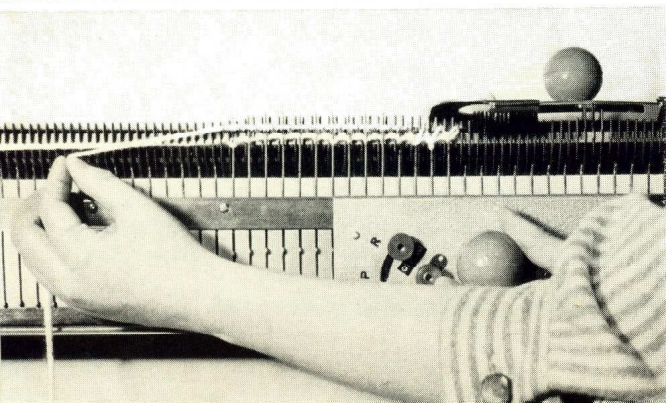
Without yarn move AS to the ← left, see fig. 5.

If, for the first row, AS is hard to move, set the control knob on "P", the slide will move easily. (For that purpose loosen also the two tension screws.)

Then do not forget to push the knob back on "R".



6



7

With yarn move AS to the → right. For this row, the yarn must be laid *under* the needles of the main machine and on the latches of the needles of the ribbing attachment. See fig. 6.

Move MS all the way to the left, pull it out and reinsert it on the right side.

You now have the “manufacturing casting-on”.

The yarn and both slides are at right.

You may now start knitting your desired pattern. See fig. 7.

Closed edge casting-on

Suitable for all knitting patterns.

Push the required number of needles on the ribbing attachment up to the upper slider rail.

Bring into knitting position every other needle on the main machine so that the needles of the ribbing attachment are between the needles of the main machine. The last needle at each end must always be on the main machine (important because of edge stitch).

MS is at left, AS is at right.

Wind the yarn around the left casting-on disc.

Wind the yarn around the needles in this order:

main machine – sinkers – ribbing attachment

in an anti-clockwise direction on the main machine, in a clockwise direction on the ribbing attachment.

Push the needles of the ribbing attachment into knitting position.

Without yarn move MS towards the → right.

You now have “closed edge casting-on”.

You may now start knitting the desired pattern.

Pattern

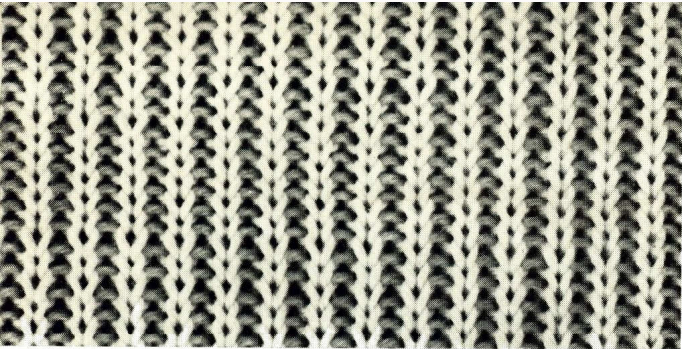
To knit $\frac{1}{1}$ rib, fisherman's rib or brioche, you have to observe a definite sequence in the moving of the slides and to set different positions of the control knobs, – on MS and AS, as follows:

$\frac{1}{1}$ rib

see fig. 8

For waistbands,

Casting-on: fast, manufacturing, or closed edge.



8

Position of the control knobs:

MS as for plain knit

AS on "R"

Adjustment of tensions

MS 1–3 according to wool size

AS set the two tension screws down

Sequence of slide motions

AS with wool ←

MS without wool ←

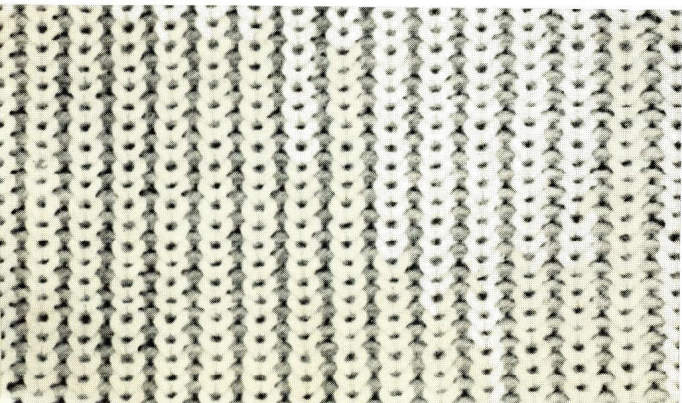
AS with wool →

MS without wool →

etc.

Fisherman's rib on purl rib

see fig. 9



9

Casting-on: fast, manufacturing, or closed edge.

Position of the control knobs

MS right knob on "P"

AS on "R"

Adjustment of tensions

MS 2–5 according to wool size

AS tighter or looser according to the desired size of the "purl". Shift the two tension screws up or down.

Sequence of slide motions

As for $\frac{1}{1}$ rib.

Double-sided rib or brioche

see fig. 10

Casting-on: fast, manufacturing, or closed edge.

Position of the control knobs:

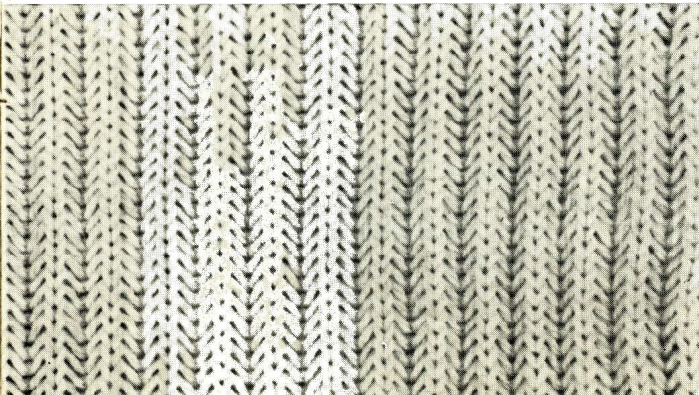
MS right knob on "P"
AS also on "P"

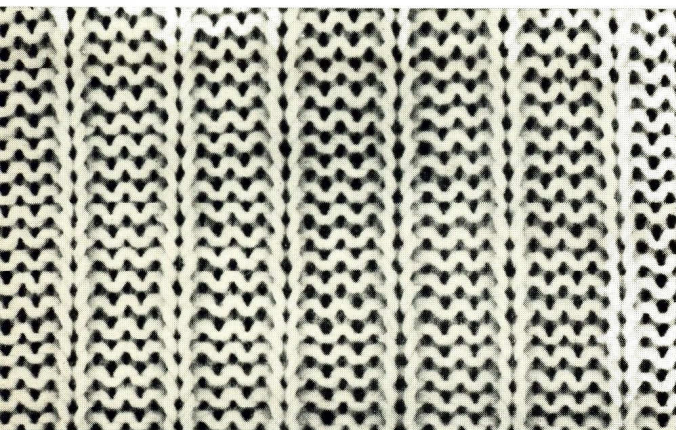
Adjustment of tensions

MS from 1-4 according to wool size
AS right tension screw all the way down

Sequence of slide motions

Both slides are on the right
MS with wool ←
AS without wool ←
AS with wool →
MS without wool →
etc.





Fisherman's rib on plain side

Casting-on: fast, manufacturing, or closed edge.

Position of the control knobs

MS as for normal knitting

AS on "P"

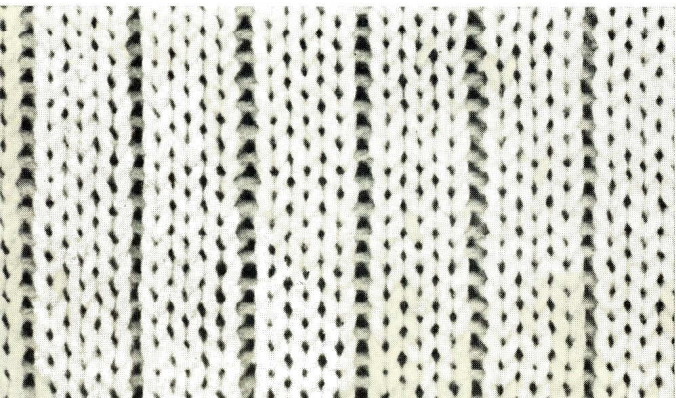
Adjustment of the tensions

MS from 4–6 according to wool size

AS right tension screw all way down

Sequence of slide motions

As for double sided rib.



3 Purl - 1 Knit, etc.

see fig. 11 and 12

For this pattern, there are more stitches on the main machine than on the ribbing attachment. The question is here practically the "wrong side" of a 3 knit – 1 purl pattern. Basically, it is a plain piece of knitting which shows at required intervals "purl stitches". See fig. 12.

For the most practical way, proceed as follows:

Start a closed-edge casting-on on the main machine. See page 6 in the Instruction Book for the main machine. Knit two rows.

At the intervals where there should be a purl stitch in the knit, transfer the stitch from the needle of the main machine to the corresponding needle of the ribbing attachment pushed slightly upwards, and push back into out of service position the empty needle of the main machine.

Position of the control knobs

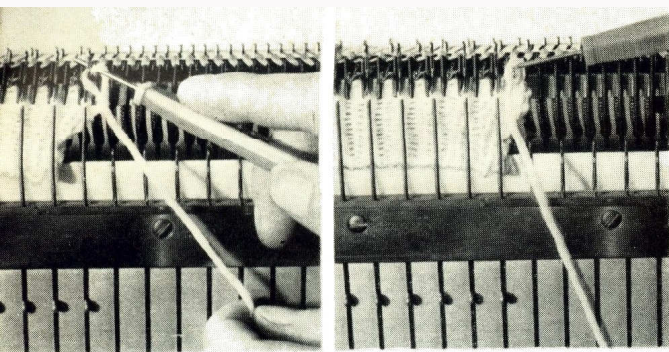
MS as for flat knitting
AS on "R"

Adjustment of tensions

MS one No. higher than for plain knitting
AS both tension screws down

Sequence of slide motions

MS with yarn ←—
AS without yarn ←—
MS with yarn →—
AS without yarn →—



13

14

Increasing and decreasing

It is important to note that the stitches are always increased or decreased in "pairs". A pair of stitches consists of one stitch from the main machine and one stitch from the ribbing attachment. The stitch on the main machine is always regarded as the "last stitch".

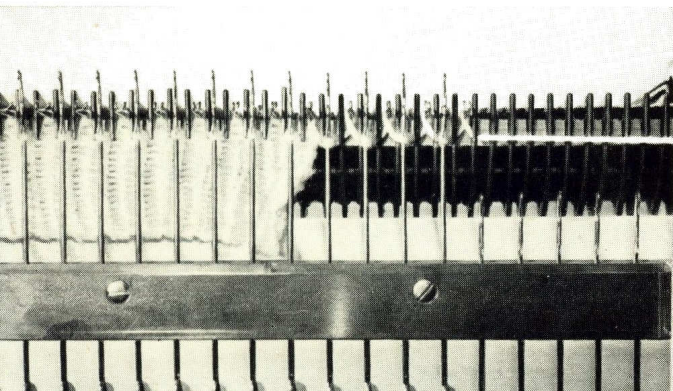
Decreasing

With the work hook, transfer the stitch from the needle of the main machine to the needle of the ribbing attachment, see fig. 13, 14.

Push down the needle of the ribbing attachment and form a handmade stitch by pulling the transferred stitch through the stitch already on the needle.

Continue in the manner described above until desired number of stitches has been decreased.

To decrease a larger number of stitches, the stitches on the needles of the ribbing attachment can be transferred on to the corresponding needles of the main machine and then be decreased in the usual manner.



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Increasing

Bring into knitting position the required number of needles on the main machine and on the ribbing attachment.

Wind the yarn around the needles in this sequence: attachment – main machine – see fig. 15, and in the following way:

Increasing on the right: winds as for closed edge casting-on.

Increasing on the left: winds in opposite direction.

Put stitches under the needle latches.

Continue knitting.

Neckline opening, Button-holes, Openings for zipper fasteners

Work exactly as for "knitting of several pieces at the same time" (see page 11 of the Instruction Book for the main machine). An additional ball of yarn must be used for each separate piece (also separate casting-on edge). In this manner, neckline openings, vertical buttonholes and openings for zippers can be worked in easily.

Note carefully that the middle needle on the ribbing attachment will be put out of service and the stitch transferred to the adjacent needle.

Horizontal buttonhole

Horizontal buttonholes, pocket slits, etc., are worked on the same principle as on the main machine (see Instruction Book for the main machine page 11–12). The stitches are cast off with an auxiliary yarn and cast on again on the next row.

Yarn Guide

When working wide pieces of knitting the laying of the yarn from left to right with the right hand and the moving of the slide with the left hand is time consuming.

By using the yarnguide (see fig. 16) you will facilitate your knitting and work more rapidly and comfortably.

Changing of needles

To change needles, loosen screws on the upper slider rail and pull the needle down and out.

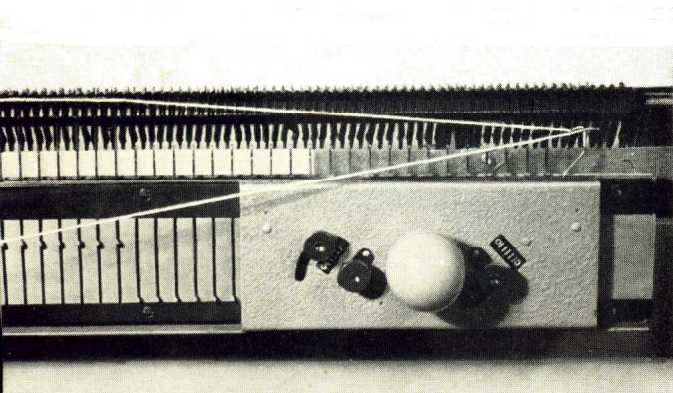


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PRÄZISA
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in its own amazing stowaway carrying case

Fulfills all the needs and the wishes of the whole family

