



one hour  
guide to

**INSTANT  
KNITTING**





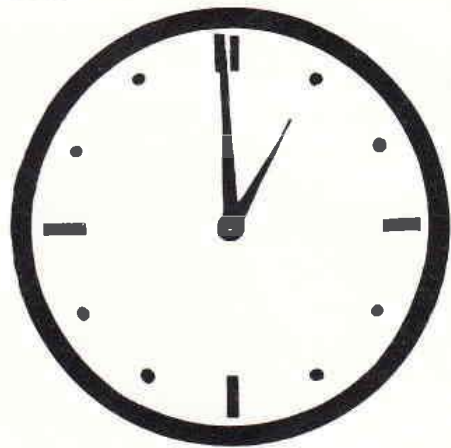
Well, here I am! Your very own Instamatic Knitter!

I am sturdy and strong. When I left the factory I was tested very carefully to make absolutely sure that I would be in 100% perfect condition and ready to Instant Knit for you for many years. I am SIMPLE to use.

This book makes it all so easy for you to enjoy me. Think of it, 60 minutes from now you will be Instant Knitting at hundreds of stitches a minute, row after row.

Step 1 is the most important step of all, so practice it well, be patient and if you make mistakes, remember you will learn from them. It will be well worthwhile, as once you are completely confident of this step the easier and quicker you will master the other three, AND THEN, all those lovely garments you wish to knit will be yours in days instead of weeks and months.

# INSTANT KNITTING



in  
one hour

## STEP 1

It's time to start, so - sit back, relax and enjoy this exciting new way of knitting with 166 needles instead of 2.

Follow the simple instructions up to page 19 carefully and within ONE HOUR, just 60 minutes from now, you will be Instant Knitting!

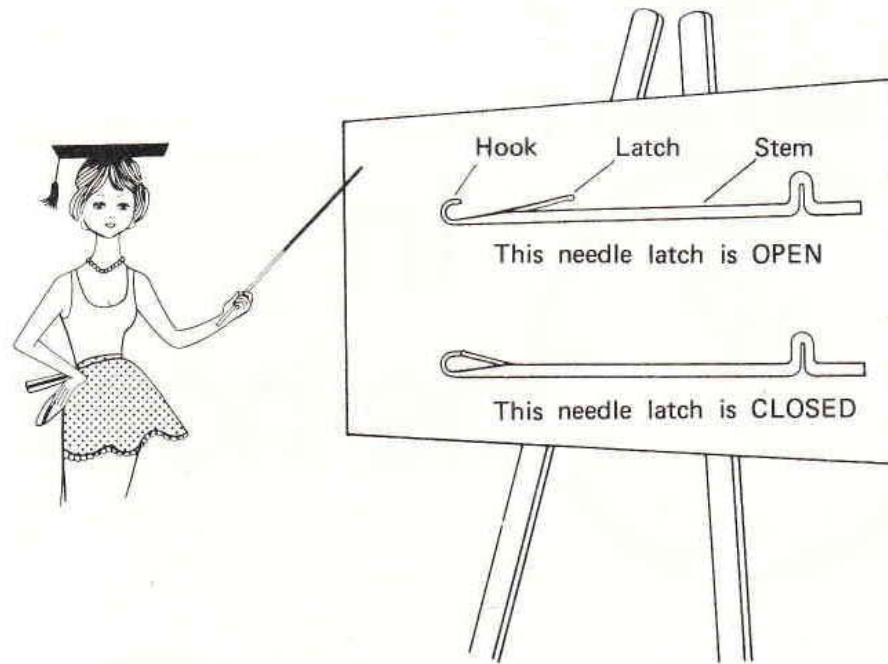
YOU, YOUR INSTAMATIC, PATIENCE AND PRACTICE will soon produce the most beautiful knitting at 1000 to 2000 stitches a minute.

	PAGE
Interesting notes about wools and yarns . . . . .	5 - 6
Setting up for Instant Knitting . . . . .	7 - 11
How to do Instant Knitting . . . . .	12 - 18
Closed Edge Cast-on . . . . .	20
Binding-Off . . . . .	21
Knitting Stripes	22
Steaming & Blocking, Fringes, Sewing Up . . . . .	23 - 24
Helpful Hints	25 - 26
Your first 15 Garments . . . . .	27 - 29

NOW SELECT AND KNIT YOUR CHOICE

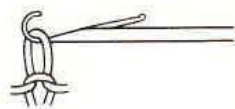
# THE WONDERFUL,

# YET SO SIMPLE LATCH NEEDLE

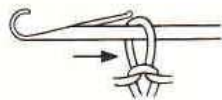


You have 166 latch needles in your knitter and if you knit the full width you can knit 166 stitches in one row.

Just 120 years ago, - in 1847 - Matthew Townsend invented this LATCH NEEDLE. Matthew lived in Leicester, a City not far from London, England. So wonderful was his invention, that even to this modern day nobody has been able to improve on it. In fact, all the knitwear you see in the shops, - dresses, cardigans, sweaters, and so on, have been made on machines using exactly the same type of needle as this.



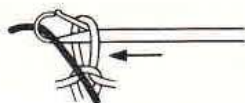
1. A stitch is hanging on the needle hook.



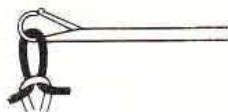
2. Before each new row is knitted - you push the fabric against the knitter body by hand so that the stitches slide behind the needle latches.



3. To knit a new row - the yarn is laid across the needle hooks - either with the automatic feeder or by hand.

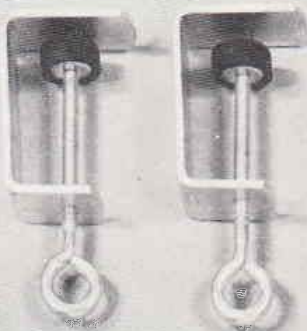


4. The stitch-makers push the stitch which is behind the latch over the yarn which is laid inside the needle hook.



5. This is how a new stitch is formed - the new stitch is pulled through the old stitch.

# THE ACCESSORIES



Clamps



The Accessory Wallet



Yarn Clips



The Needle Pusher



The Latchet Hook and Transfer Tool



Latch Opening Brush



The Crochet Hook and Work Hook



Presser Wheel



2 x 3 Needle Transfer Tools



Link to join the Balance Rods



2 Cast-on Threads  
(1 long and 1 short)



Two spare needles



Draw Hook

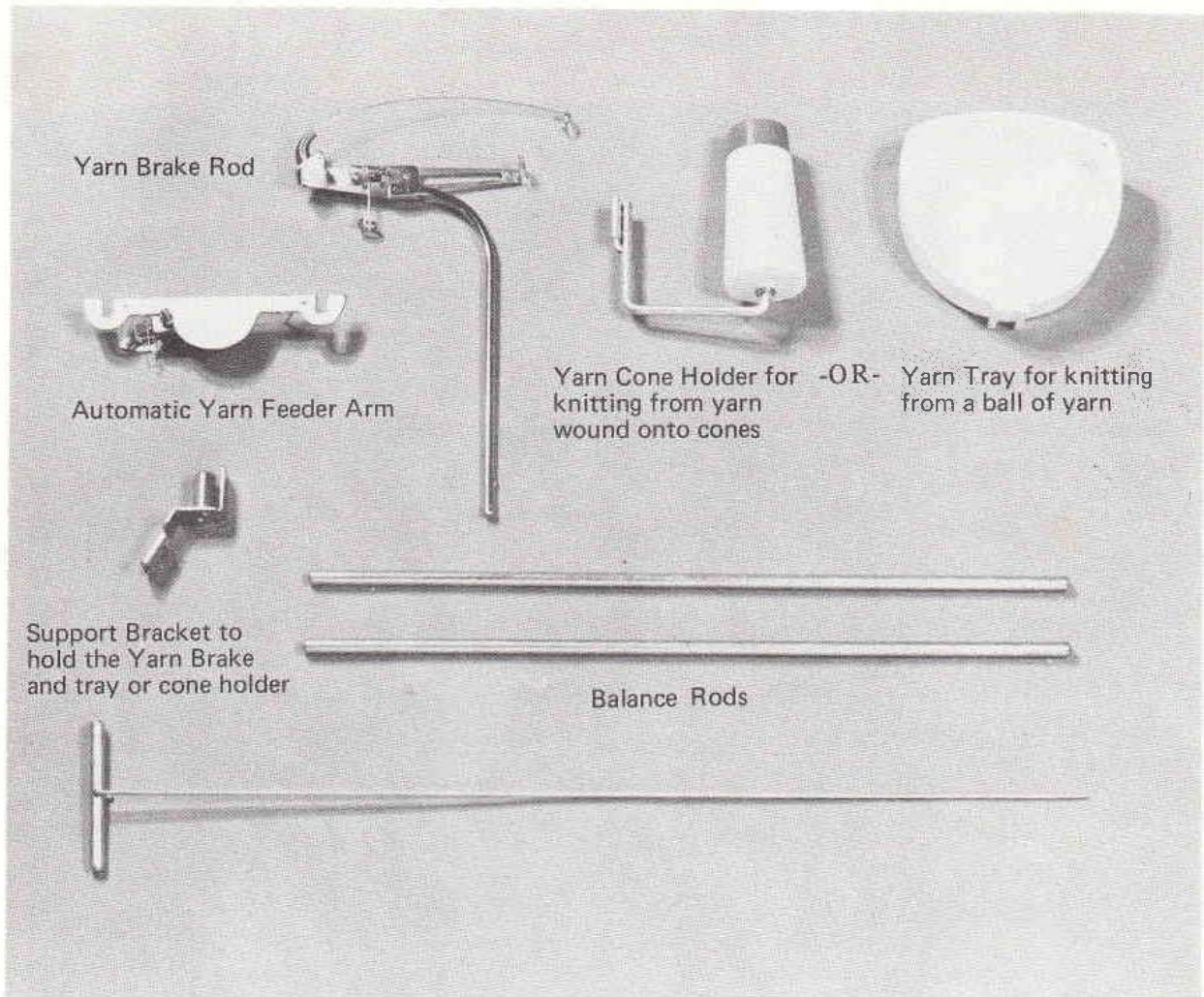


Cast-on Braid (two in number,  
one long and one short)  
For Automatic Casting-on.

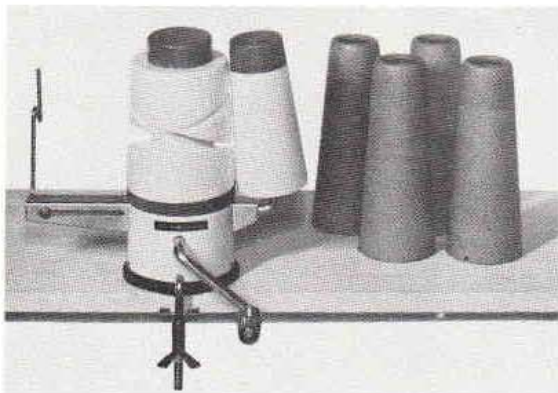


Oil Can

## THE ACCESSORIES

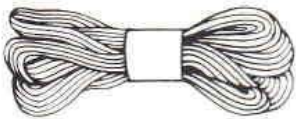


## USEFUL EXTRA ACCESSORIES



## PREPARATION OF YOUR YARNS

Correct preparation of your yarn before starting to knit is very important. This little extra care will make your knitting so much more enjoyable, and the quality of your knitting also far better.



It is quite impossible to knit from a hank like this.

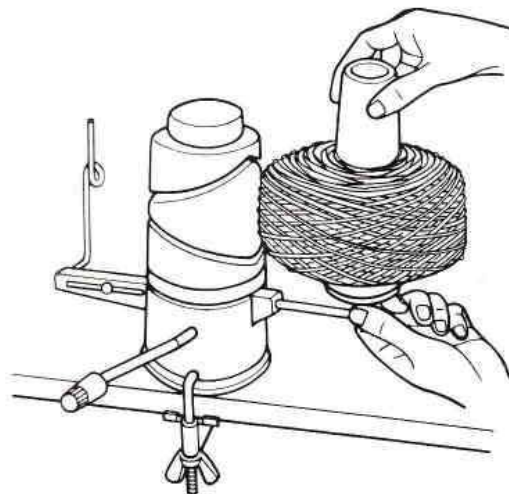


This hand-wound ball of yarn looks so good but is really completely unsuitable for knitting. It will just dance around and get entangled everywhere.



It is not recommended, but you can knit directly from this ball if you are able to draw the yarn smoothly from the centre. You cannot knit drawing the yarn from the outside of the ball.

Due to the high speed of INSTANT knitting it is MOST IMPORTANT that the yarn flows COMPLETELY SMOOTHLY from the ball, otherwise the carriage will be heavy to move and you may have irregular stitches or even torn edges or dropped stitches at the edges of your fabric.

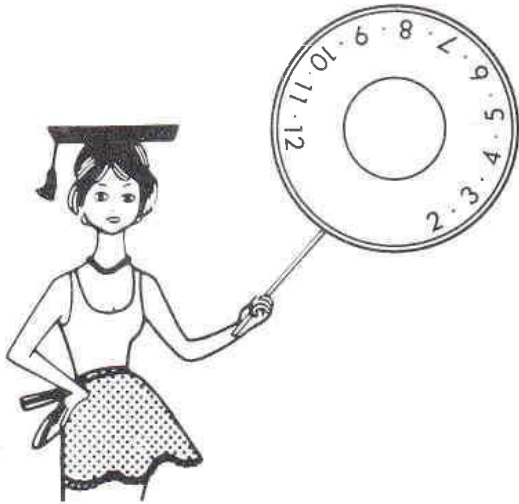


Winds your yarn speedily - and perfectly, ready for Instant Knitting.

It is a great yarn saver, and also a great time saver. Winds up the yarn completely in a few seconds. When you are practising knitting, it is particularly useful as you can constantly rewind and re-knit the yarn over and over again.

When winding your yarn - NEVER leave knots in the thread - if you cannot disentangle it - then just break the yarn at the knot and start winding the rest onto a new cone.

## YOUR WOOLS AND YARNS



In the centre of the carriage you will find a round dial, numbered from 2 to 12 with half stops in between.

This Dial, called a TENSION adjusts the size of the stitch that the machine will knit. You no longer have to change the size of your needles.

Turn dial number 2 for the smallest stitch and 12 for the biggest.

So, there are actually 20 different sizes of stitches which can be made on your knitter. In this way, you can actually choose 20 different stitch sizes.

Just as in hand knitting, it is important to have the right stitch size for the yarn that you are going to use, and, because of the 20 sizes you will find that you are able to use almost all of the usual popular hand knitting yarns, except those that are very heavy or thick and hard.

I am sure that you have a few odd balls of yarn lying around.

PLEASE DO NOT TRY OUT THIS ODD YARN UNLESS IT IS GOOD, SOFT, THIN, NEW - AND FREE FROM KNOTS.

Once you have become accustomed to your knitter, you can try out all types of yarn, but, in the beginning, use the recommended type only.

Soon, you will enjoy experimenting with a great variety of different yarns and trying out the TENSIONS most suitable for each.

If you set the TENSIONS too small for the yarn you are using, the carriage will be hard to move or may not even move at all. In addition your knitting will be too tight and you will use far more yarn than you should. If you set the tension number too high the carriage may also be hard to move and the knitting will be too loose and easily lose its shape. It is always well worth the little time needed to test each yarn until you find the tension which is just perfect for your yarn.

### USEFUL HINT !

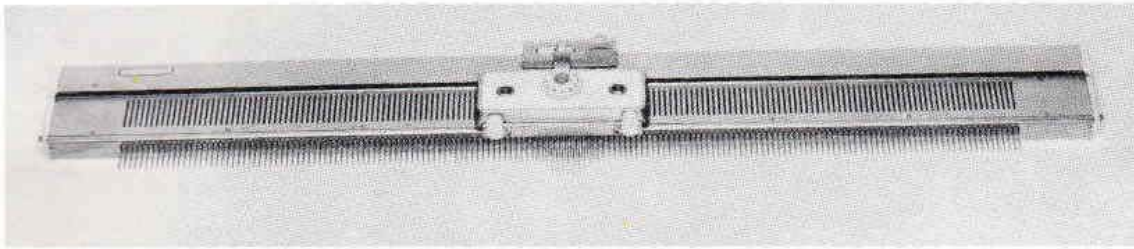
Sometimes when yarns are bleached and dyed in the factories, the natural oils are washed out by the chemicals. This may make the yarns (especially the thicker yarns) hard and heavier to knit.

### SIMPLE REMEDY !

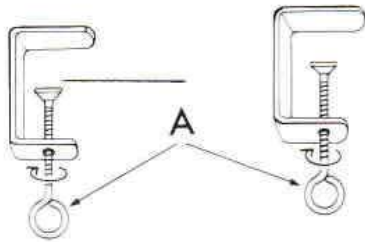
Just pull the yarn over an ordinary white candle, or use our special wax discs, before knitting. Our automatic Yarn Waxer is very helpful. This will leave a thin wax film on the yarn. It IMPROVES the yarn and, at the same time, makes it easier and quicker to knit. White candle wax will definitely NOT stain the yarn.



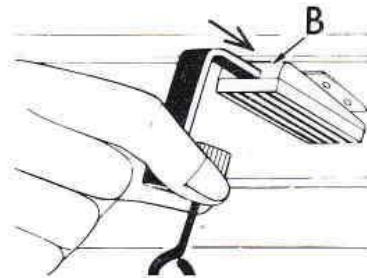
## SETTING UP YOUR KNITTER



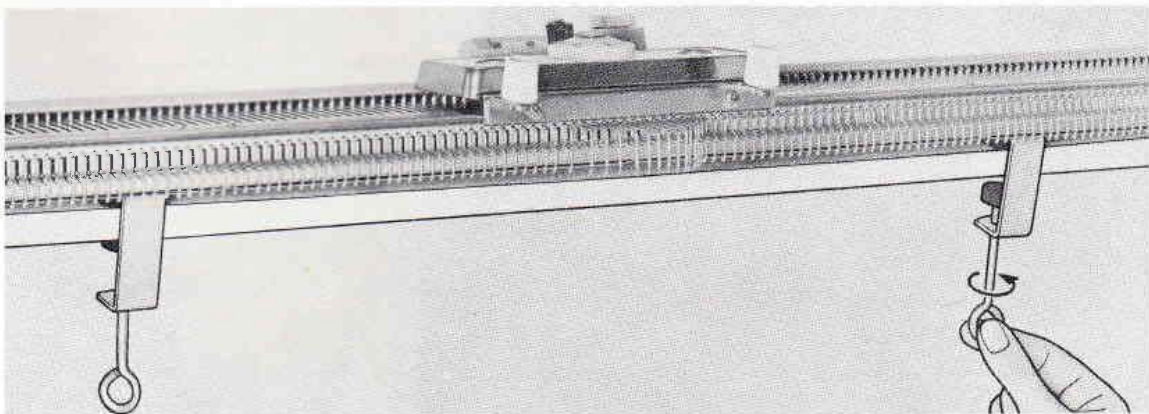
Your new knitting machine is very easy to set up - this is how to do it. First remove from the carton all the accessory packings. Now remove the knitter from the carton and place it on your table.



Take both clamps from the packing. Turn the screws A until they are wide open.



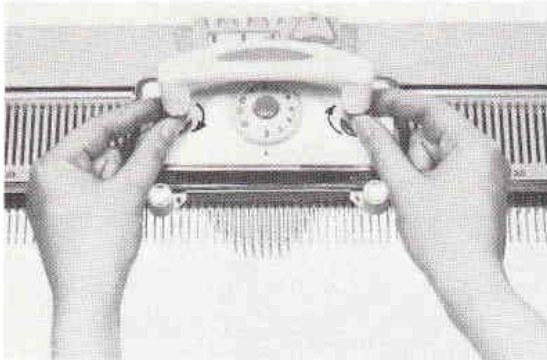
First insert one clamp into slot B on the right under the machine then on the left side. Set the machine flush with the table edge.



Now tighten both clamps firmly onto the table by turning them firmly towards the right, but without forcing them. Your knitter is now firmly secured onto the table.

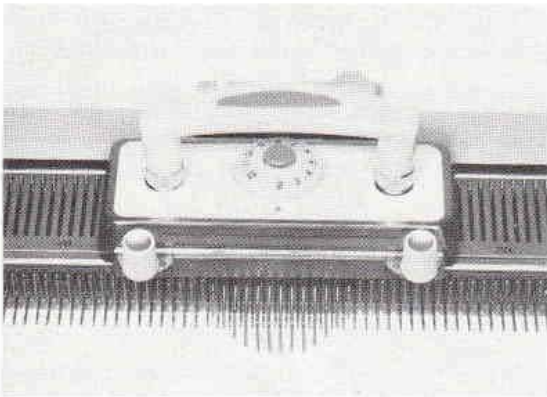
In the centre of your knitter is the Carriage. The Row Counter is ready mounted onto the back of the machine.

## SETTING UP YOUR KNITTER

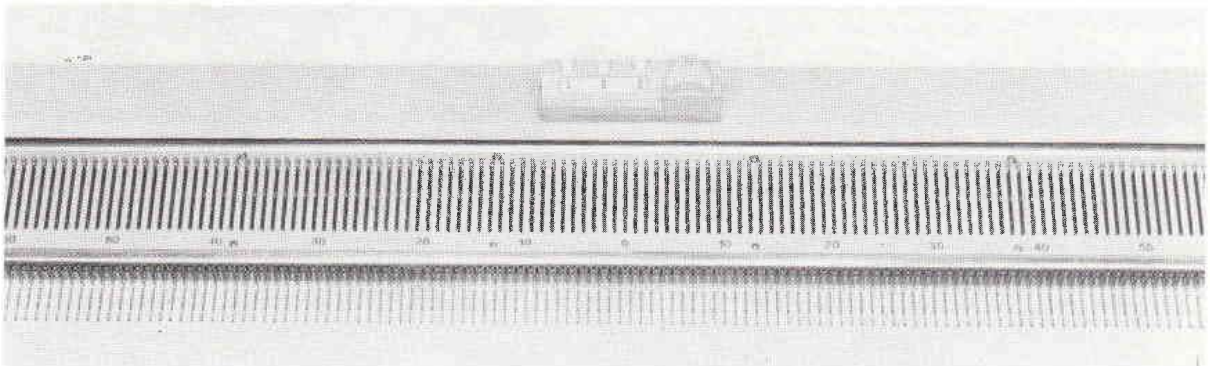


Remove the carriage handle from the packing. It has to be fixed onto the carriage as follows.

Insert the two screws of the handle into the openings on the top of the carriage. Fasten the two knurled nuts - but both at the same time to avoid stripping the thread.



Now the handle is mounted on the carriage.

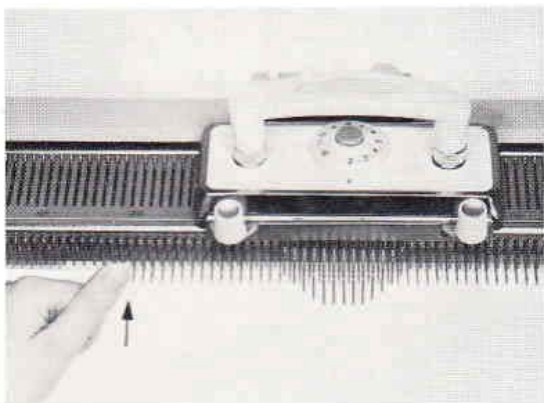


Your knitter has 166 latch needles and comes with all these needles ready in 'Knitting Position'. The centre of the needle bed is marked '0'. From here outwards you have on each side of centre '0' 83 needles, numbered in groups of 10.

It is not necessary to use all the needles. On the next page you will see how to cast on 40 needles only. If you wish to cast on 40 stitches then you need only 40 needles in KNITTING position. The more needles in KNITTING position the more stitches you cast on.

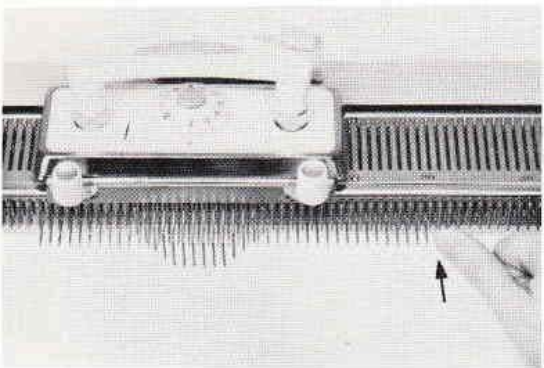
Later in this book we show you how to increase or decrease stitches during your knitting.

# SETTING THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF NEEDLES IN KNITTING POSITION – READY TO KNIT



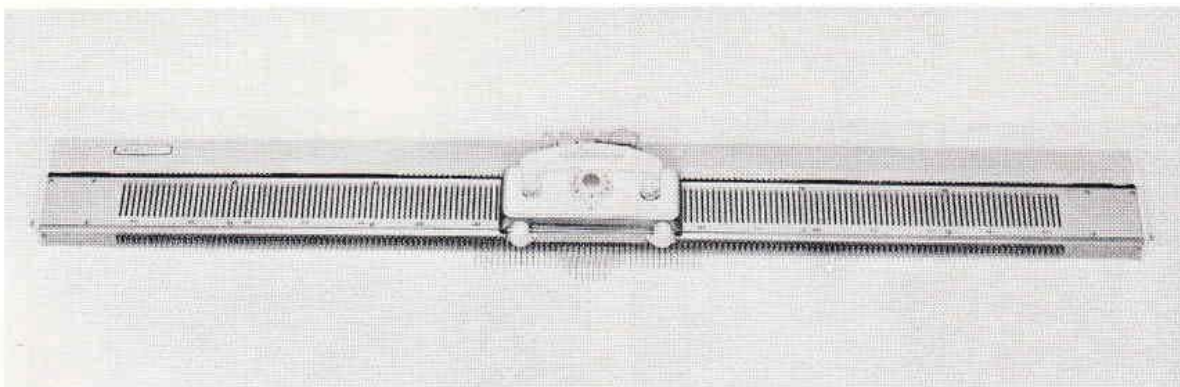
Leave the carriage in the centre of the needle bed. Starting with the first needles on the LEFT side of the knitter - press them, 3 or 4 at a time, with your thumb into the needle bed as far as they will go.

Continue pushing the needles in until you reach the number 20 on the LEFT of centre '0'. The needles inside the needle bed are in NON-KNITTING position.



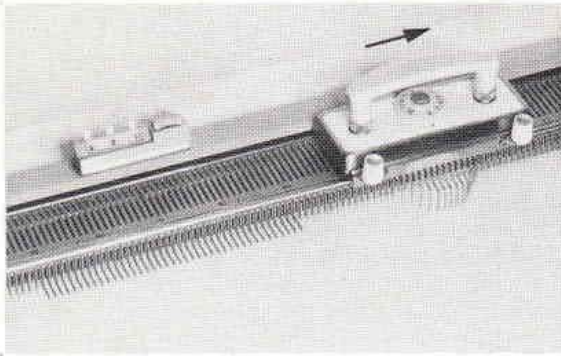
Now start pushing the needles in on the RIGHT side until you have reached the 20 on the RIGHT side of centre '0'.

When your knitter is NOT in use – ALWAYS – pull ALL the needles OUT in KNITTING position.



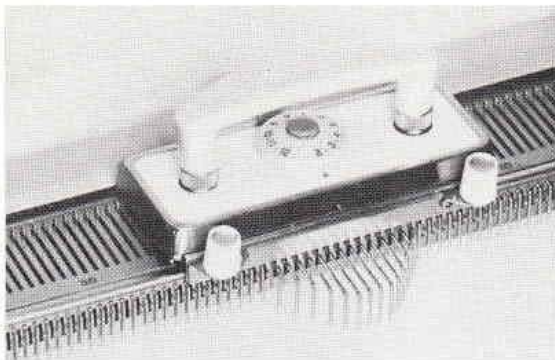
You have now altogether 40 needles in the centre of the needle bed ready in KNITTING position.

## SETTING UP YOUR KNITTER



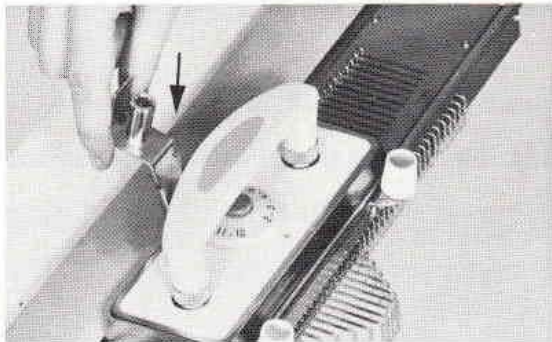
Move the carriage towards the **RIGHT** - WELL **PAST** ALL the needles in **KNITTING** position.

Now move it back to the **LEFT** - WELL **PAST** ALL the needles in **KNITTING** position and leave it on the **LEFT** side of the needle bed.

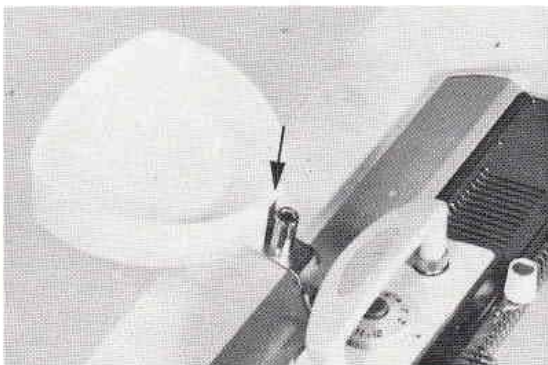


As you move the carriage across the needle bed you can see little metal pins moving in front of the knitter at the same time.

These are the **STITCH MAKERS** - they push the loop which is behind the latch **OVER** the yarn. This way new stitches are made. Your knitter has 165 of these stitch makers.

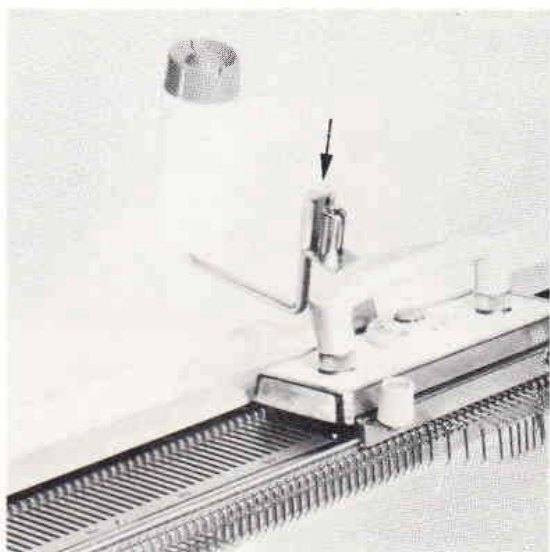


Remove the Support bracket from the packing and slide it onto the Bracket on the back of the carriage.

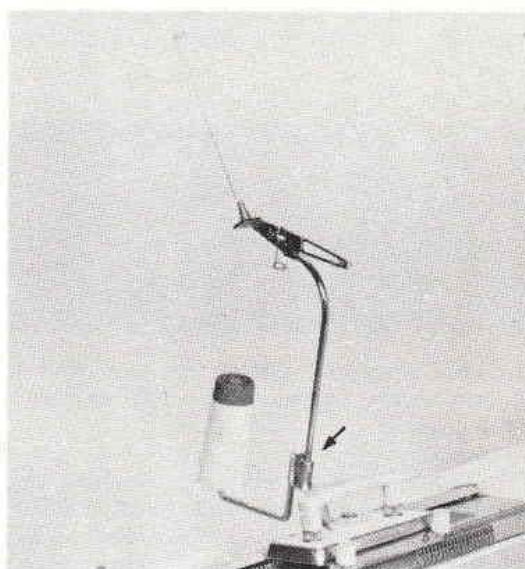


If you will knit from a ball of yarn - then place the Yarn Tray onto the Support Bracket.

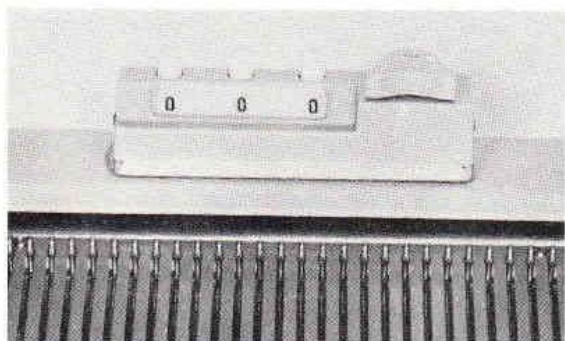
## SETTING UP YOUR KNITTER



If you knit from a ready wound cone - then place the cone holder onto the Support Bracket.

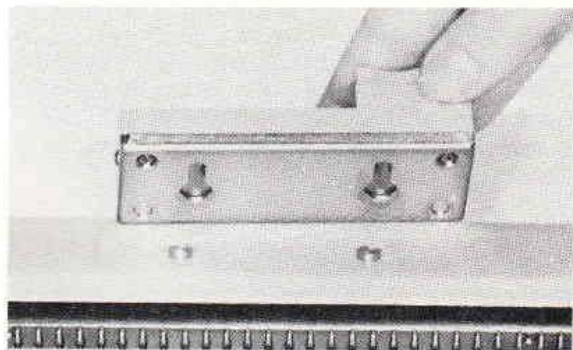


Place the Yarn Brake Rod into the round opening on the front of the Support Bracket. The little metal lock must fit in the small slit in the front of the Support Bracket so that the Rod cannot turn to right or left.



The Row Counter is already mounted onto the back of the machine. Every time you slide the carriage past the Row Counter - it automatically counts the row for you until 999 and then starts at 000 again.

If you wish to turn the Row Counter back to 000 - turn each little knob on the top until the numbers come to 000.



The Row Counter may easily be removed from the machine.

Slide it towards you and it will slide off the machine. To replace it - just place it firmly onto the lugs on the back of the machine. Slide it away from you, thus relocking it firmly onto the keyhole slots in the base of the Row Counter.

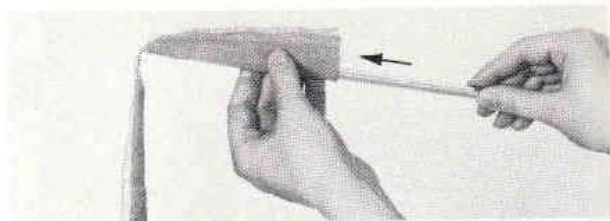
## THE OPEN EDGE CAST-ON

An OPEN EDGE cast-on means - when you separate the knitting from the cast-on braid, and pull a little on the knitting, you will have stitches running down. But do not be worried - later in the book you learn how to make a CLOSED EDGE cast-on.



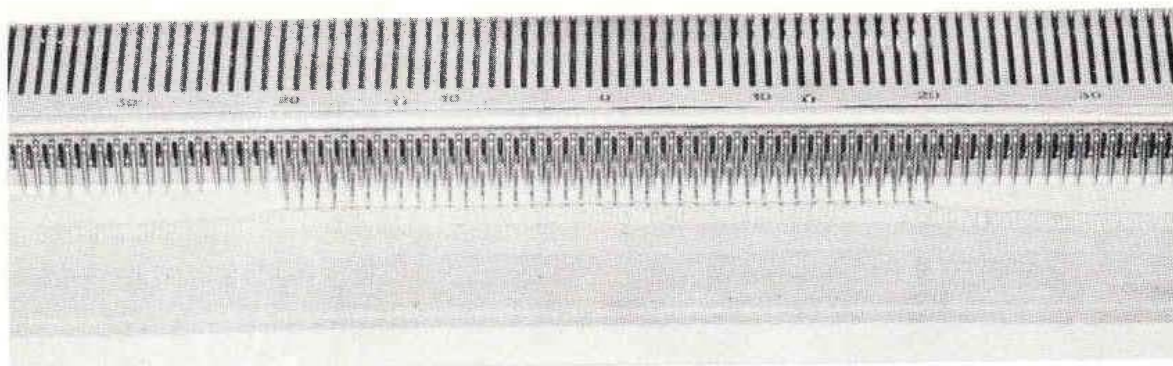
In your accessory wallet you will find two yellow nylon threads. Take the smallest one and open it.

The nylon threads are used to make the automatic cast-on and also to separate the knitting from the braid. Take care that you NEVER have knots in the nylon thread - as in this case you will not be able to pull it out of the braid.



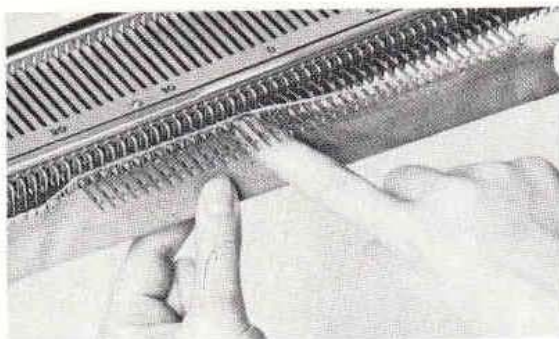
You have two cast-on braids in your accessory wallet - remove the short one and open it. The long braid is to cast-on up to 166 needles and the short one to cast-on 80 needles or less.

Insert one of the balance rods into the cast-on braid.



Remove the small brush from your accessory wallet and use it to brush open the latches of all 40 needles.

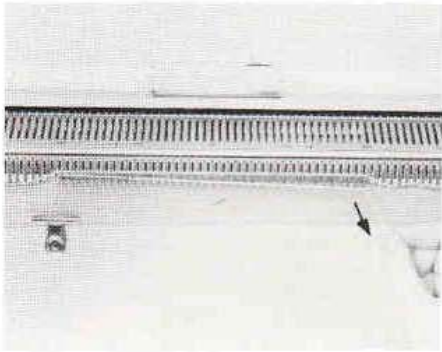
Hold both ends of the cast-on braid and hang it onto the needle hooks, ensuring that the same amount of braid is left over on each side of the 40 needles.



While pulling the braid lightly downwards to the floor with the left hand - starting at the first needles from the left, run the forefinger of the right hand across the braid BELOW the needles - to push the braid back against the machine so that it is well BEHIND the needle latches and on the needle stems.

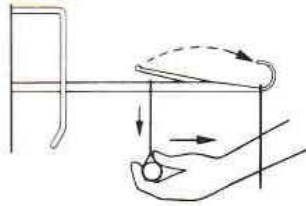
Ensure that ALL latches are OPEN. Until you become accustomed to your knitter, the easiest way to check is to run a finger across the needle hooks - you will feel immediately if one or more needles are not open. If so - open them.

## THE OPEN EDGE CAST-ON



Clip one end of the nylon thread with a yarn clip onto the balance rod **BELOW** the first needles on the **LEFT**.

Lay the nylon thread across the open needle hooks from **LEFT** to **RIGHT** and hold it lightly down at the right of the needles.

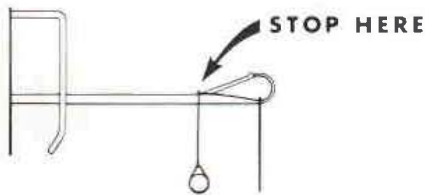


Pull the balance rod downwards, at the same time pull it gently, slowly towards you (**UNDER** the needle latches) - **JUST** until it causes the needle latches to close over the nylon thread and then . . . . **STOP**.

**THE BRAID MUST COME UNDER THE LATCHES FROM BEHIND WHEN YOU PULL IT TOWARDS YOU.**

**IF ANY OF THE LATCHES ARE PUSHED THROUGH THE BRAID -- YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO CAST-ON.**

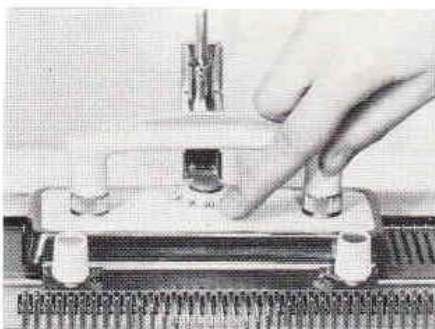
If any of the latches have been pushed through the top of the braid - then, push the braid back against the knitter and pull it slowly **UNDER ALL** the latches, just far enough to close the latches over the nylon thread.



**NOW ENSURE THAT ALL LATCHES ARE CLOSED AND THE NYLON THREAD LIES INSIDE ALL THE NEEDLE HOOKS.**

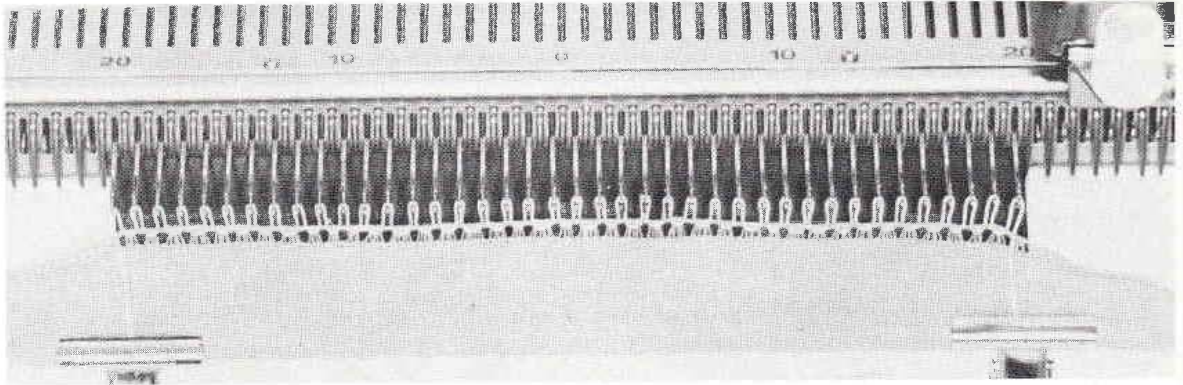
Now let go the nylon thread and allow it to hang down loosely.

**IF YOU HAVE PULLED THE BRAID TOO FAR OVER THE HOOKS, YOU MUST START YOUR CAST-ON ALL OVER AGAIN.**



Turn the Tension Dial in the centre of the carriage with the 10 to the red pointer.

## THE OPEN EDGE CAST-ON

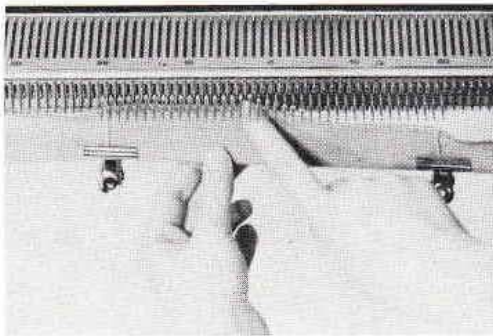


ENSURE THAT ALL LATCHES ARE CLOSED AND THE NYLON THREAD LIES INSIDE ALL THE NEEDLE HOOKS.

Now move the carriage slowly towards the RIGHT side of the machine, well PAST the 40 needles in KNITTING position, then . . . . STOP.

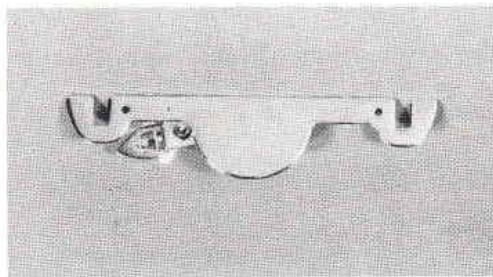
YOU HAVE NOW CAST-ON.

Clip the nylon thread onto the braid on the RIGHT side, with the second yarn clip. The braid is hanging from the needles by the nylon thread.



Hold the braid down with your left hand - and with the right forefinger push the braid back against the machine. The loops of the nylon thread move BEHIND ALL the needle latches.

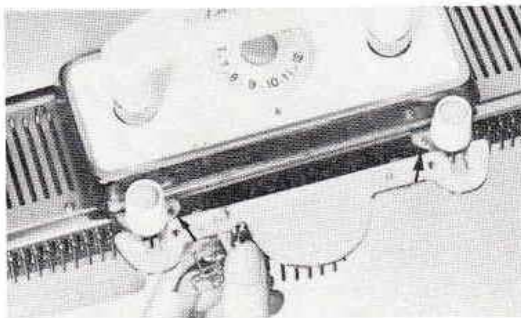
The needle hooks are now empty and the latches should be open.



ATTACHING THE AUTO YARN FEEDER.

Remove the yarn feeder from the packing. This must now be mounted onto the front of the carriage.

The CARRIAGE must be well away from the needles - on the RIGHT side of your knitter.



Loosen the two knurled nuts on the front of the carriage. Slide the yarn feeder with the openings below the two nuts.

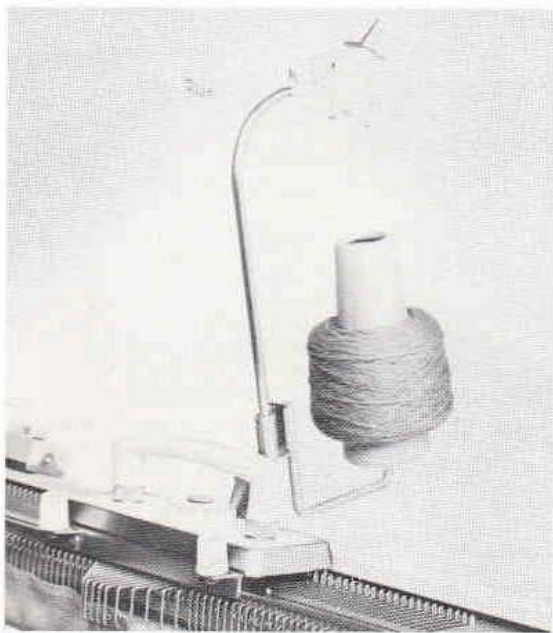
THE LITTLE RED MARKS ON THE CARRIAGE - MUST - SHOW THROUGH THE LITTLE HOLES IN THE YARN FEEDER.

Fasten the two nuts so that the yarn feeder arm is fixed FIRMLY onto the carriage.

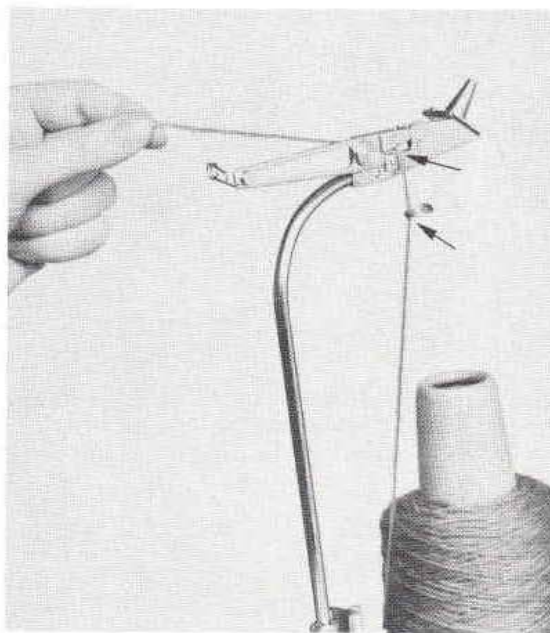
ALWAYS BE SURE BOTH RED DOTS SHOW ROUND AND CLEAR THROUGH THE HOLES IN THE YARN FEEDER.



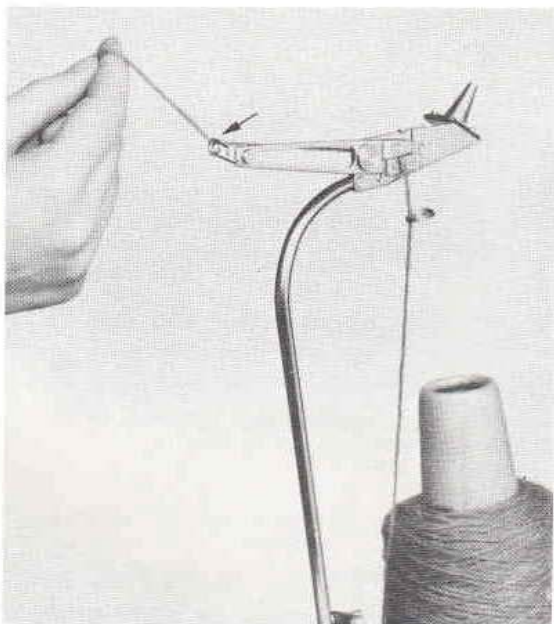
## THREADING IN THE YARN



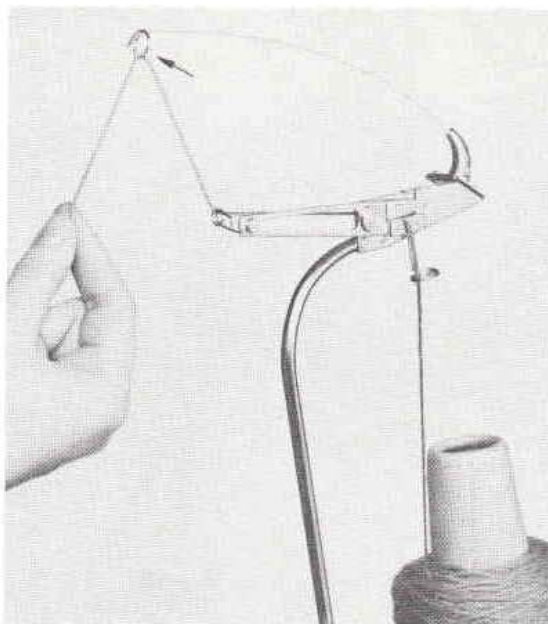
Place the ready wound cone onto the cone-holder.



Pass the end of the yarn through the guide ring and then through the hole in the centre of the yarn brake from right to left.

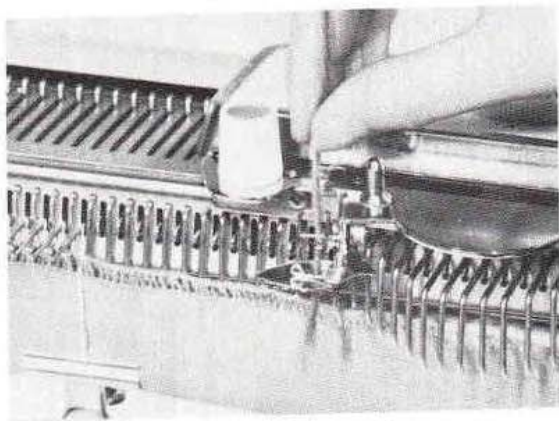


Thread the yarn through the guide in the front of the yarn brake.

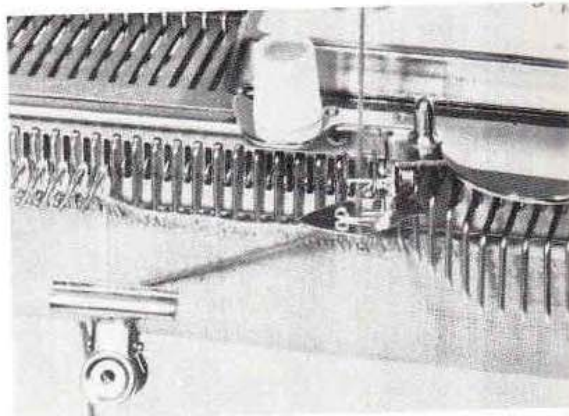


Pull the tension arm towards you and thread the yarn through the loop in front of it.

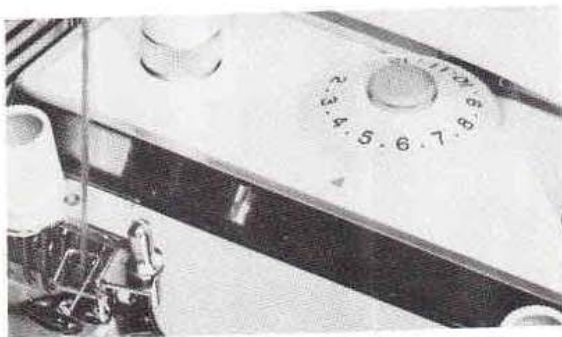
## THREADING IN THE YARN



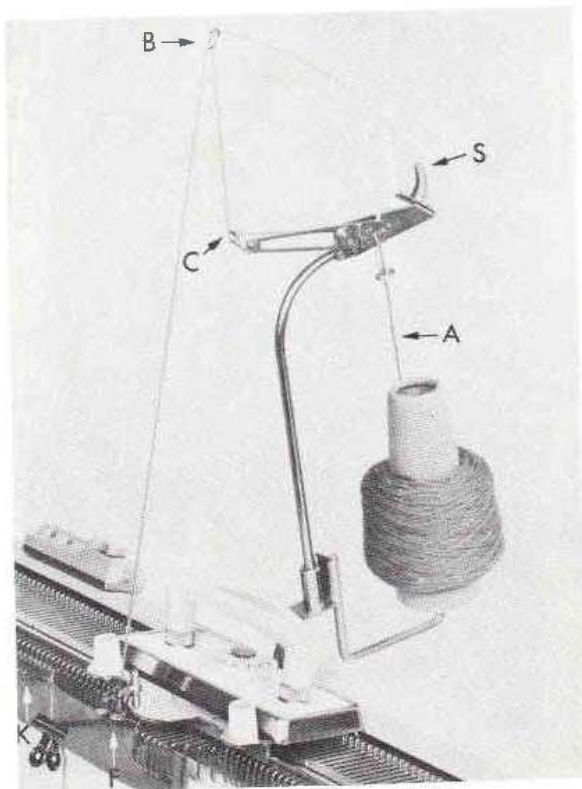
Pull down more yarn - until you reach the yarn feeder. Slide the end through the yarn feeder as shown on the picture.



Pull down the yarn and clip the end onto the braid together with the nylon thread at the RIGHT.



Turn the tension dial in the centre of the carriage with the 5 to the red pointer.



### VERY IMPORTANT

Pull down the yarn at point A until the tension arm (point B) goes down to point C.

It is very important to make sure that your yarn brake is correctly threaded.

During knitting - there must NEVER be any slack yarn between the knitting at point K and the mouth of the yarn feeder, point F.

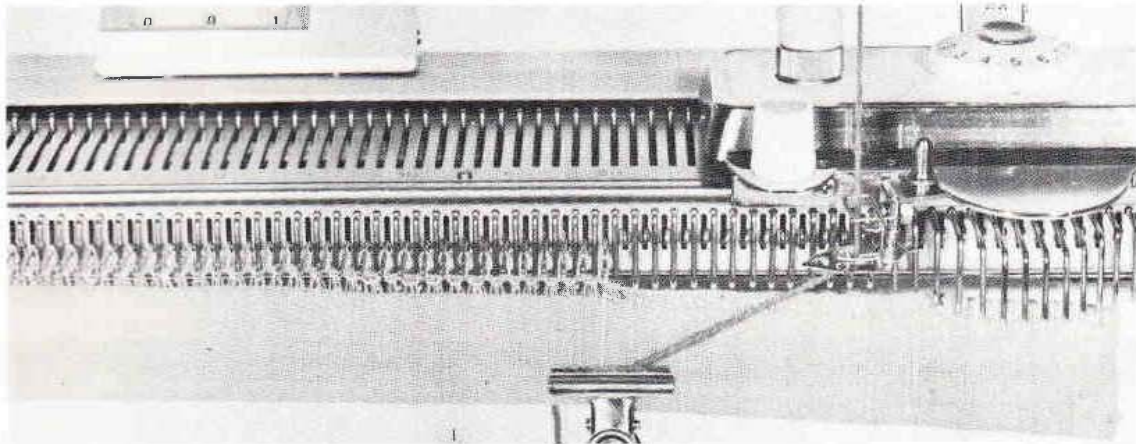
After you have completed each row there will be slack yarn between F and K. UNLESS this is taken up by spring S.

NOTE: If you have slack yarn there before you knit a row - the result will be BIG LOOPS at the beginning of the row or DROPPED STITCHES.

Whenever you see slack yarn - pull it down at point A to give the right tension again.

# START KNITTING

When you have made sure that there is no slack yarn between the knitting or cast-on braid and the tension arm - then you are ready to knit.

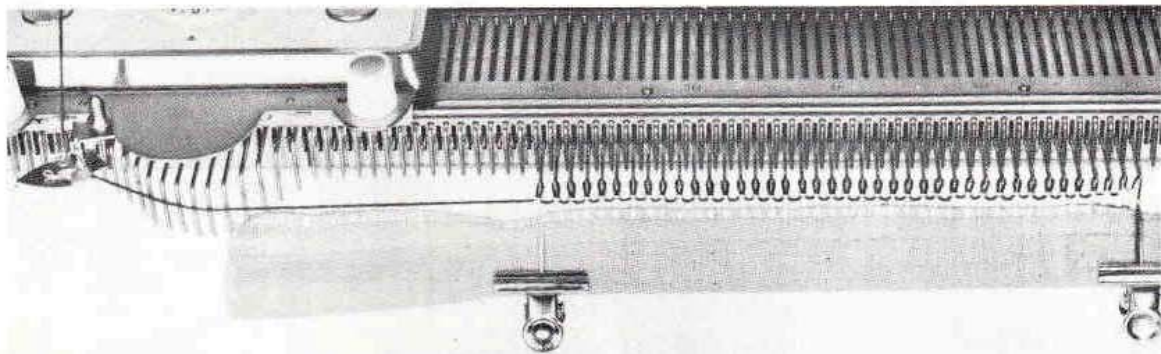


The carriage is on the right side of your knitter.

TURN THE YARN FEEDER SO THAT IT POINTS TOWARDS THE LEFT.

YOU ONLY CAN MOVE THE CARRIAGE TOWARDS THE LEFT WHEN THE YARN FEEDER ALSO POINTS TOWARDS THE LEFT.

**IMPORTANT:** If your yarn is suitable and the tension number is correctly set - the carriage will move lightly and smoothly across the needles to complete the first row of knitting.

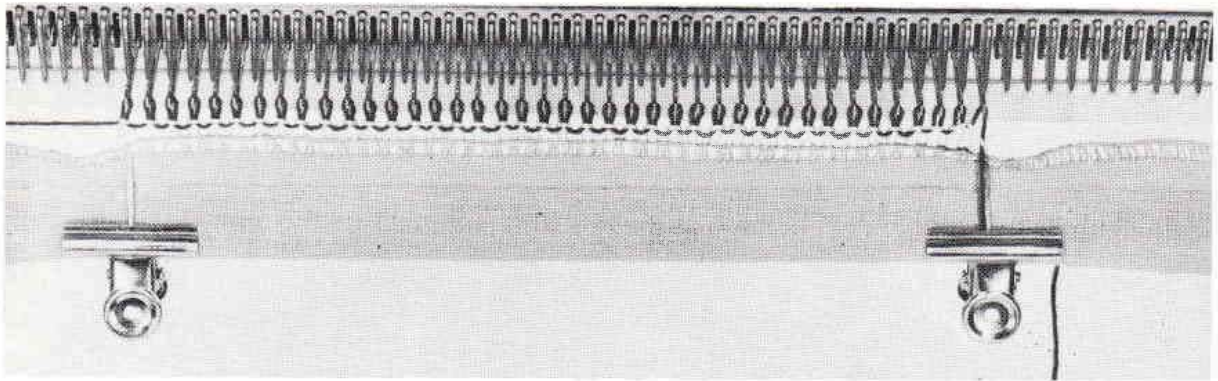


Now move the carriage slowly towards the LEFT side of the machine - WELL PAST ALL the 40 needles in KNITTING position.

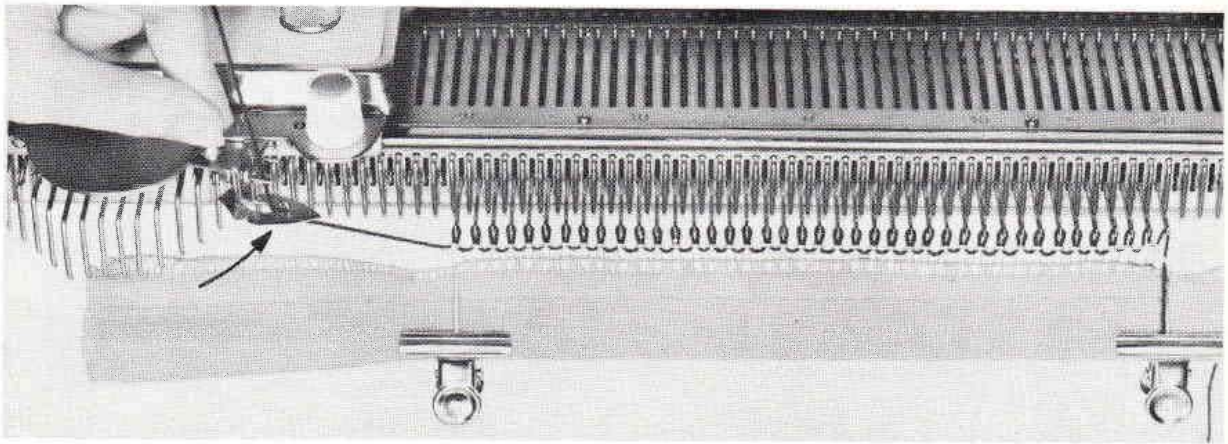
If the carriage jams or cannot pass the needles - NEVER BANG OR FORCE IT THROUGH. DO NOT TRY TO GO BACK once you have started a row.

Try to ease the carriage gently away in the same direction - If you cannot, see Page 25.

## START KNITTING



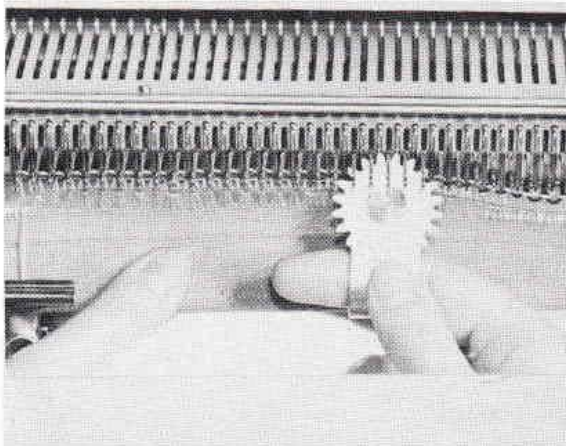
The first row knitted with the yarn feeder is now completed and you have made an open edge cast-on. The row counter shows 2.



The carriage is at the LEFT side of the knitting.

TURN THE YARN FEEDER SO THAT IT POINTS TOWARDS THE RIGHT.

YOU ONLY CAN MOVE THE CARRIAGE TOWARDS THE RIGHT - IF THE YARN FEEDER ALSO POINTS TOWARDS THE RIGHT.



With your accessories you have a little presser wheel - slide it onto the forefinger of your right hand.

If it is too big for your finger - you will have to push the ring a little tighter - and if it is too small - just pull the ring a little more open.

Now - starting below the first needles on the left side - slide the presser wheel from left to right across the stitches - to push them ALL BEHIND the latches, while holding the braid down with your left hand.

You now use the presser wheel to push the stitches behind the latches instead of your forefinger.

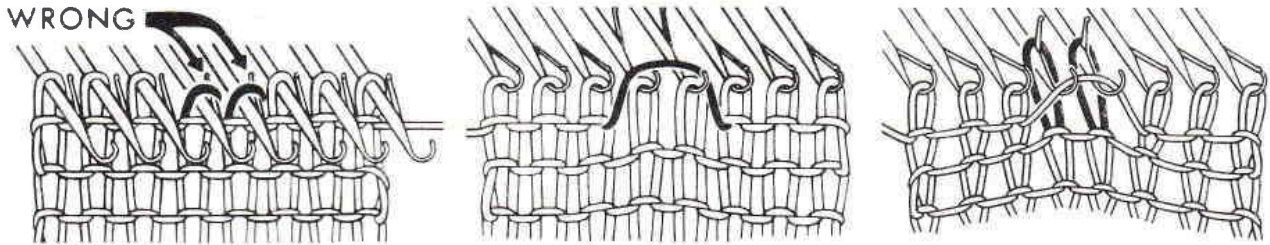
You can slide the presser wheel once or twice across the stitches to make sure they really are ALL BEHIND the needle latches.

## CONTINUE KNITTING

Now move the carriage slowly towards the RIGHT side of the machine - well PAST ALL 40 needles in KNITTING position. You have now completed another row of knitting.

Continue knitting, always following this simple routine. Turn the yarn feeder in the direction of the next row.

Push the stitches back against the machine - well BEHIND the needle latches - then move the carriage across the knitting.



1. Take care that you ALWAYS push ALL the stitches behind the latches. The stitches on these latches are in the wrong position.
2. This error causes loose loops when the carriage has been moved across the needles.
3. To remedy, push the 2 stitches BEHIND the latches and lay the thread inside the needle hooks. Pull the stitches towards you OVER the needle hooks by hand, then pull the knitting down to give the same size to these stitches as the rest of the knitting.

When you have knitted all the first yarn - then pull out the nylon thread from the cast-on braid. This separates the knitting from the cast-on braid. Now re-wind the yarn, but start from the top end of the knitting - otherwise you will not be able to unwind the yarn. You only unravel from the top down - NOT from the bottom upwards.

**VERY IMPORTANT ! VERY IMPORTANT ! VERY IMPORTANT ! VERY IMPORTANT !**

**PLEASE - DO NOT TRY** to reverse the direction of the carriage in the middle of a row. You **MUST** continue until the complete row has been knitted.

**PLEASE - DO NOT** forget to turn the YARN FEEDER in the direction in which you will knit the next row. If you do forget - stitches will fall off the needles.

# YOUR 60 MINUTES ARE UP!

## You are now

# INSTANT KNITTING

YOUR 60 MINUTES is UP! You ARE Instant Knitting!

Well, that WAS simple, wasn't it? Before going any further why not go through the last 5 pages again, just to make sure? It will be WORTH it!

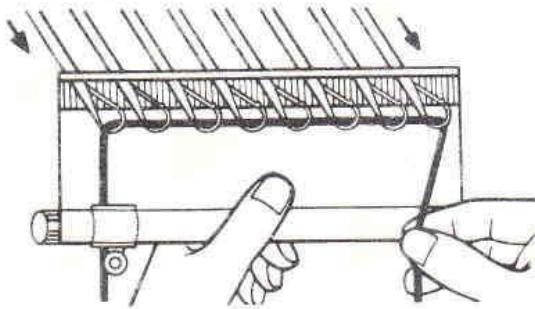
Now you are enjoying an entirely new concept of knitting the Instamatic way, looks like hand knitting, feels like hand knitting - so quick to do, row by row instead of stitch by stitch.



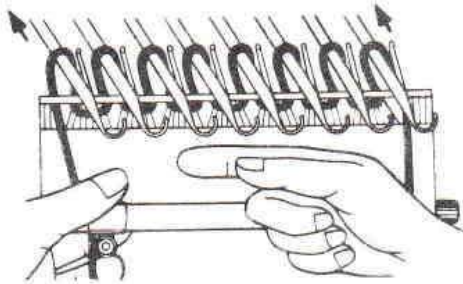
# THE CLOSED EDGE CAST-ON

When you make a Closed Edge Cast-on ALWAYS start with the carriage on the LEFT.

Leave 40 needles in the centre of the machine in 'Knitting' position.

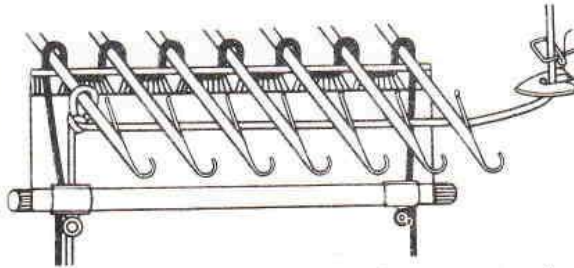


1. Remove the yarn feeder off the carriage.
2. Set the tension dial to 10.
3. Open the needle latches with the brush.
4. Hang the cast-on braid onto the 40 needles and push it back against the machine BEHIND the needle latches. Make sure the needle latches are all OPEN.
5. Clip the nylon thread onto the LEFT edge of the braid and lay it across the OPEN needles towards the RIGHT.
6. Close the latches by pulling the braid down and towards you.

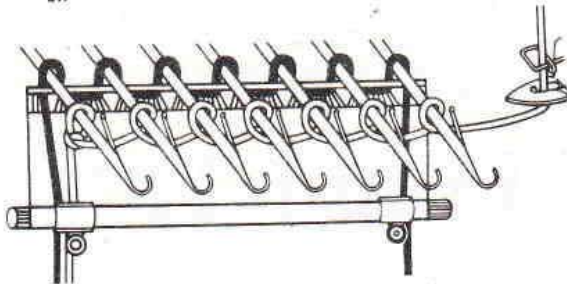


7. Move the carriage towards the RIGHT.
8. Clip the nylon thread onto the braid on the RIGHT.
9. Hold the braid down and with the forefinger or the presser wheel push the nylon loops BEHIND the latches against the machine.

10. Fasten the yarn feeder onto the front of the carriage and let the red dots show through. Make sure the feeder points to the LEFT.



11. Take the ready wound cone and put it onto the cone holder.
12. Thread the yarn through the yarn brake and yarn feeder and make a knot around the last needle on the LEFT and clip the end together with the nylon thread at the LEFT.



13. Wind the yarn LOOSELY in anti-clockwise direction under and over the second needle from the left and continue winding the yarn around the 39 needles towards the right. As you wind each loop around a needle, with the forefinger of your left hand, push the loop BEHIND the needle latch.

14. When all needles have a loop behind the needle latch, pull down any slack yarn from behind the yarn brake.
15. Set the tension dial to a suitable number for your yarn.
16. Pull the braid towards you - JUST until all latches are closed.
17. Move the carriage towards the LEFT - well PAST the 40 needles in KNITTING position.

After knitting a row, ALWAYS PUSH THE FABRIC AGAINST THE MACHINE UNTIL THE LOOPS ARE BEHIND THE NEEDLE LATCHES — and — ENSURE THAT YOUR YARN FEEDER ALWAYS POINTS IN THE DIRECTION YOU WILL MOVE THE CARRIAGE.

18. Continue to knit about 20 rows.

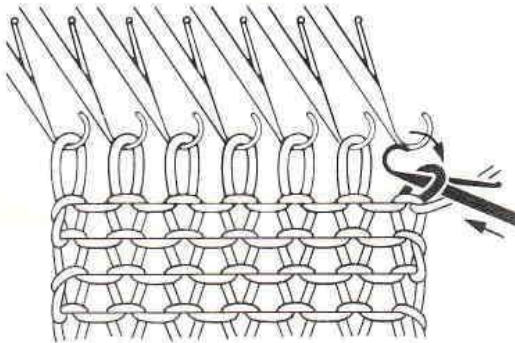
NEVER CHANGE THE DIRECTION OF THE CARRIAGE IN THE MIDDLE OF A ROW.

When you make the Closed Edge Cast-on ALWAYS start winding the loops from LEFT to RIGHT and with the carriage on the RIGHT side of the machine.

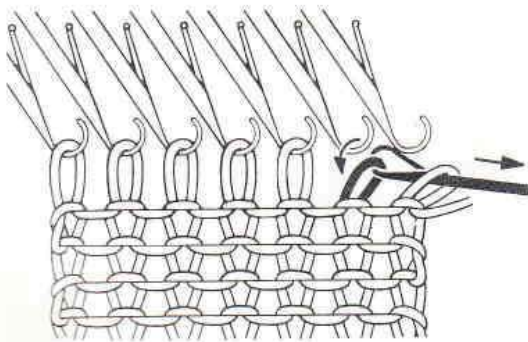
## BINDING OFF WITH BIG LOOPS

This method of binding off is **ONLY** suitable when using a thin to medium yarn, as the last row is knitted at a much looser tension than the rest of the fabric. Only use this binding off when your main tension setting is 9 or less. You only can bind off this way when you want to bind off a complete row, at one time.

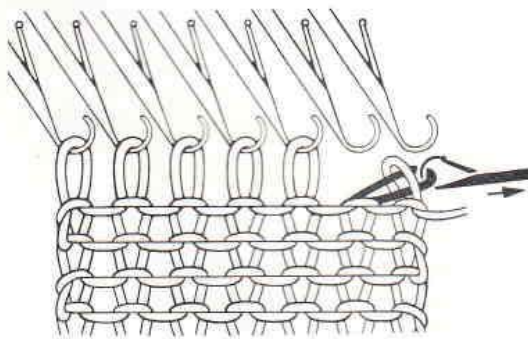
Make an open edge cast-on over 40 needles and knit a few rows with tension 6. Finish with the carriage at the **RIGHT**. Set the tension dial to 9. Knit one row to the left. **ALWAYS** start the binding off at the opposite side of the carriage.



Insert the latch hook in the **FIRST** stitch from the right. Lift the stitch **OFF** its needle - push the latch hook forwards until the loop slides **BEHIND** the latch.

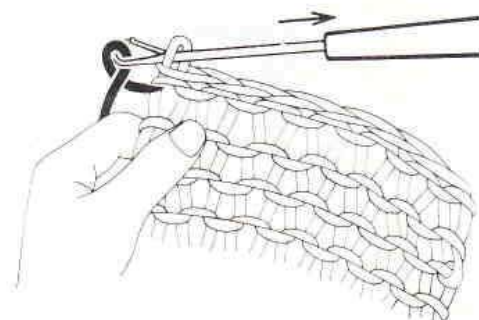


Remove the second stitch off its needle but keep it **IN** the latch hook. **DON'T** let it slide behind the latch. Pull the latch hook backwards.



When pulling the latch hook backwards - you pull the stitch from the hook through the loop which is behind the latch.

Move the latch hook forwards until the loop slides behind the latch again. Now remove the third stitch off its needle and pull it through the loop which is behind the latch.



Continue in this way until the binding off of the whole row is completed.

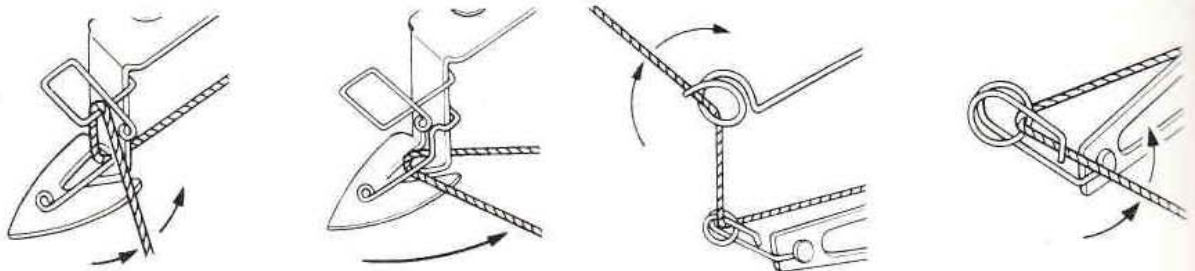
When you have the last loop in the latch hook - pull the yarn through the loop to bind off the knitting completely.

## HOW TO JOIN YOUR YARN DURING KNITTING

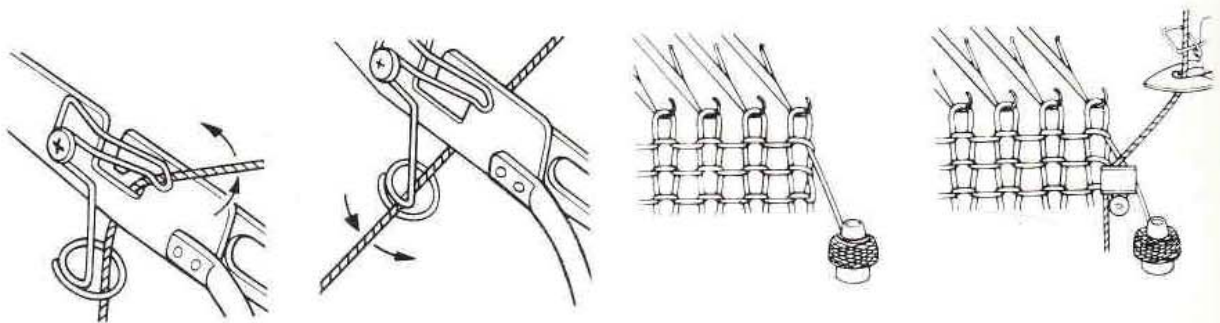
To start a new cone of yarn is a very simple matter. When one cone of yarn is almost finished, pull the yarn out of the feeder and yarn brake from below the yarn feeder and leave this yarn hanging down from the side of the knitting. Thread the end of the new cone through the yarn brake and the yarn feeder - fasten the end with one of the yarn clips on the same side as you left the old thread - continue knitting.

## HOW TO KNIT STRIPES OR CHANGE THE COLOUR WITHOUT BREAKING THE YARN.

Make an open edge cast-on over 40 needles and knit a few rows finishing with the carriage on the right side of the machine. DO NOT BREAK THE YARN.



1. Remove the yarn from the top guide of the yarn feeder by pulling it below the little pin.
2. Remove the yarn from below the spring on the yarn feeder.
3. Remove the yarn from the tension arm by pulling it upwards out of the spring.
4. Turn the yarn in the direction of the arrow to remove it from the guide of the yarn brake.



5. Bring the yarn inside the spring on the left side of the yarn brake and pull it upwards.
6. Turn the yarn in the direction of the arrow out of the yarn guide below the brake.
7. When the yarn is removed - put the cone on the floor next to the knitting.
8. Thread up the new colour and fasten the end onto the right edge with one of the yarn clips - continue knitting with the second colour.

Sometimes it may happen that you knit stripes with an uneven number of rows - then the carriage may be on the opposite side of the thread - remove the yarn from the yarn feeder and the yarn brake as explained above. Pull the carriage completely off the needle bed. This means - when the carriage is at the LEFT and the yarn at the RIGHT - remove the carriage off the needle bed towards the left and slide it onto the needle bed at the RIGHT. Thread the yarn into the yarn feeder and continue knitting.

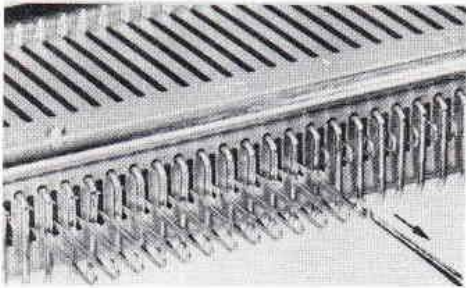
When you knit narrow stripes - you may also use the yarn feeder - but then you can guide the yarn by hand on top of the carriage - this you will find explained later in this book.



## HOW TO SET UP READY FOR KNITTING MORE THAN 40 NEEDLES

You will need more than 40 needles to knit a garment. The following pictures show you how. It is easy to change the needles from NON KNITTING to KNITTING position. Let's say you wish to knit with 80 needles.

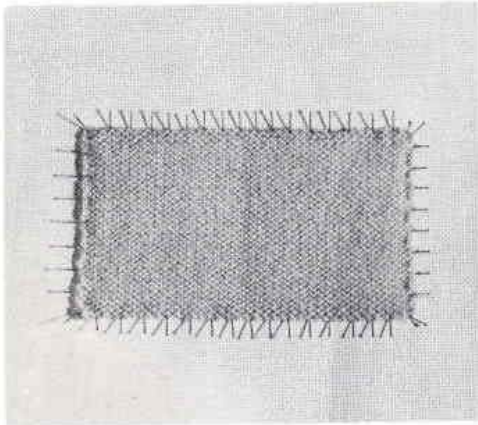
Remove the crochet hook from your accessory wallet.



Place the crochet hook into the hook of needle 40 LEFT of centre between the two stitch makers - pull the needle from the needle bed as far as it will come out. Use the same method to pull out altogether 80 needles - until you reach needle 40 on the RIGHT of centre.

You should ALWAYS knit with an even number of needles - but if sometimes it is necessary to knit with an uneven number - then add one more needle on the left of centre.

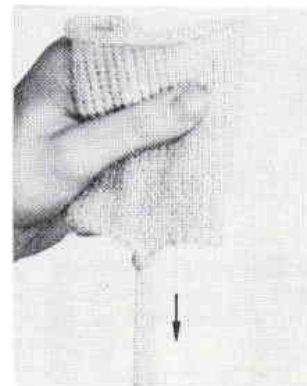
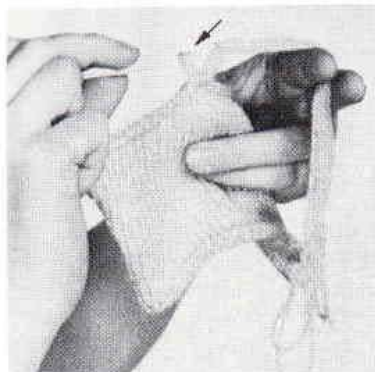
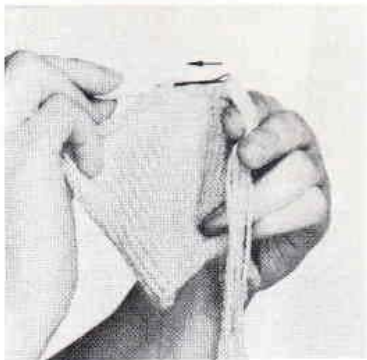
## STEAMING A FABRIC



Lay the fabric flat onto your pressing table - fix the edges with pins onto the table cover (two per inch). Do not stretch the fabric out of shape - only to the size that you measured before starting your knitting. When the fabric is fixed onto the table - lay a wet cloth on top of it and hold the iron just above the wet cloth. DO NOT LET THE IRON REST ON THE FABRIC - only move it across and let the steam penetrate into the knitting. Remove the iron and the cloth and let the fabric dry. Remove the pins from the edges of the fabric.

PLEASE be very careful when steaming synthetic yarns, refer to the maker's instructions. At the same time you can steam the cast-on braid and this way take care of it.

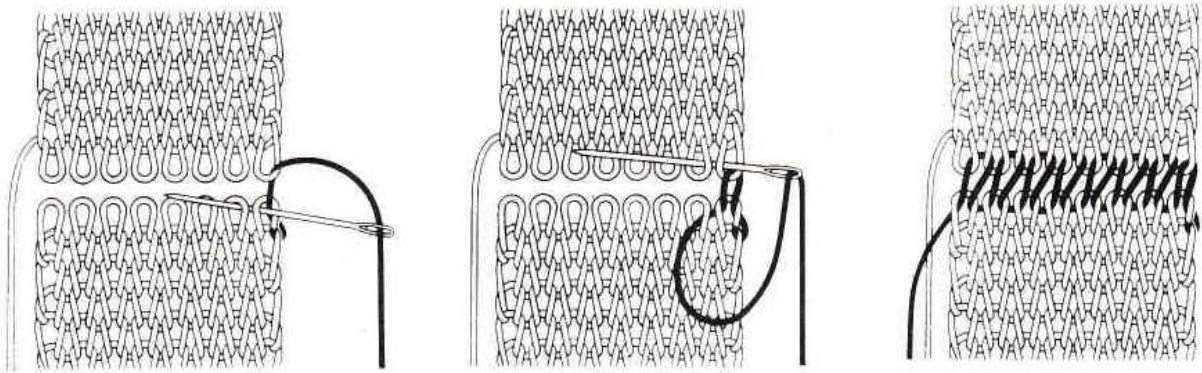
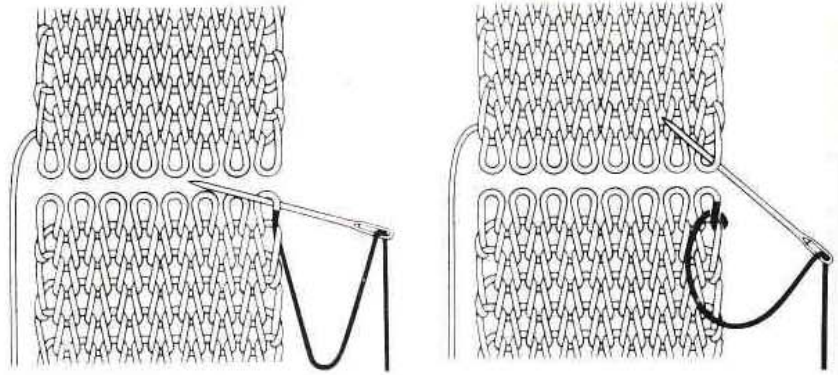
## HOW TO MAKE FRINGES



1. Take 4 threads about 10 inches long.
2. Push the latchet hook through the fabric and catch the threads by the centre.
3. Pull them through the fabric and make a big loop.
4. Pull the remaining length of the threads through this loop and cut them to the required length of fringe.

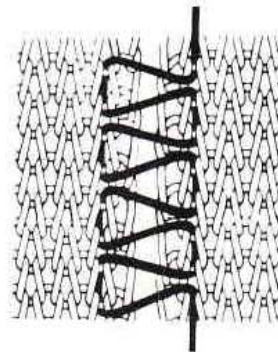
## GRAFTING

For hand sewing your stitches together. Quick and easy to do and it is used for sewing together almost any type of open edge knitting. It gives an invisible seam. After a little practice you will graft stitches together so well that you cannot afterwards see where your knitwear has been joined.



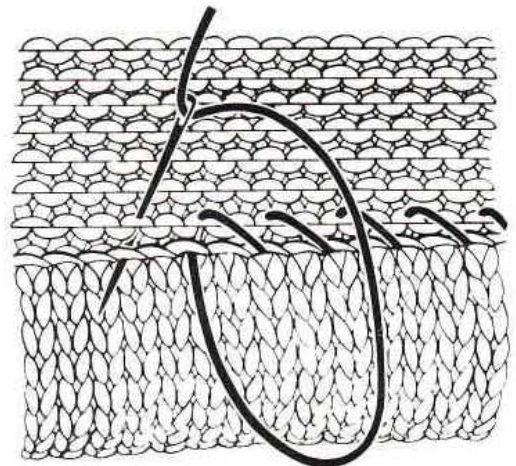
## THE MATTRESS STITCH

For hand sewing your side edges together. This mattress stitch is also very useful for sewing together skirts or dress panels or any other neatly sewn up panels, such as trouser legs for childrens' trouser suits.



## SEWING UP A HEM

Fold up the required length of hem. Take care to join the hem to the same row of knitting, otherwise your hem will not be straight.



## IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. Before you cast-on with the nylon thread, you must pull the cast-on braid towards you until ALL the latches are closed over the nylon thread.
2. Use tension 10 to knit in the nylon thread.
3. Set a tension suitable for the yarn you are using.
4. Pull down any slack yarn from behind the yarn brake.
5. Turn the yarn feeder in the direction that you will knit the next row.
6. Do not forget to push the fabric back against the machine before you knit the next row - the stitches must be behind the latches or they will not knit.

## CARRIAGE JAMMED

Actually - this very seldom happens - but occasionally the carriage may become jammed. PLEASE - PLEASE !!! DO NOT start hitting it, or trying to FORCE it across the needles. It is very easy to remedy. ALSO DO NOT TRY TO GO BACK - NEVER CHANGE DIRECTION once you have started a row.

THE CARRIAGE MAY BECOME JAMMED FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS ! -

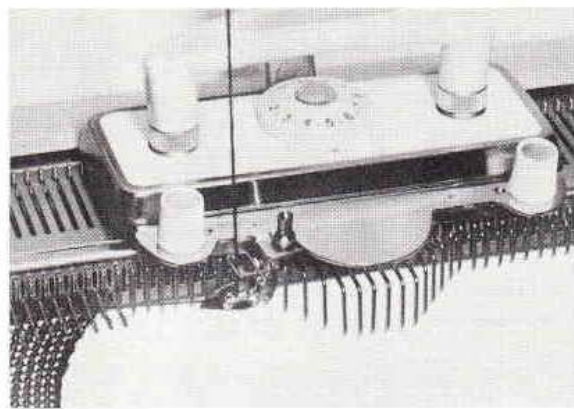
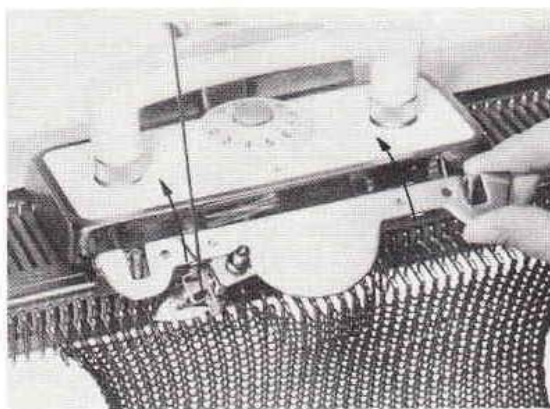
WHEN . . . casting on with the cast-on braid, the latch of a needle may have been forced through the braid. When pulling the braid forward to close the latches, hold it downwards so that it PASSES UNDER THE NEEDLE LATCHES thereby closing them over the nylon thread.

YOUR . . . tension was not suitable for the yarn you are using.

YOUR . . . yarn is unsuitable for Instant Knitting.

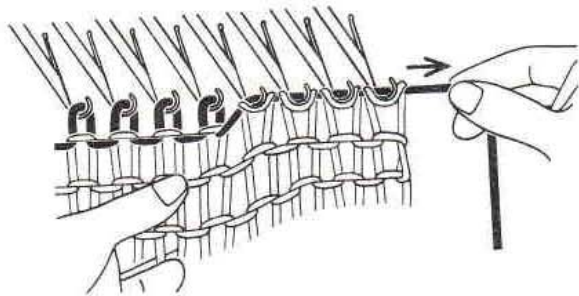
THERE . . . may be a heavy knot in the yarn and this will not be able to pass through the yarn tension or feeder. If it did, then it may get caught into a needle - so the carriage will jam.

## HOW TO REMEDY



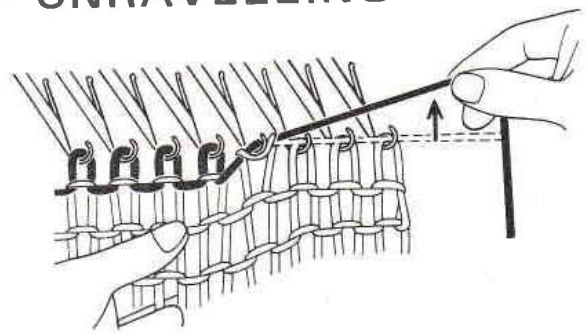
1. Undo the two white knobs on the front of the carriage.
2. Remove the yarn feeder carefully from the front of the carriage by pulling it upwards and towards you. Take care that it does not damage the needle hooks.
3. Now - AFTER removing the feeder arm - move the carriage back in the direction that it came from - past the needles in KNITTING position.
4. Fasten the yarn feeder back onto the front of the carriage.
5. Unravel this row of knitting (next page).
6. Pull down any slack yarn from BEHIND the yarn brake.
7. Set the row counter back for one unravelled row.
8. Rethread the yarn into the yarn feeder and continue knitting.

## UNDOING ROWS — UNRAVELLING



You can only unravel a row when the stitches are IN THE NEEDLE HOOKS.

With one hand hold the fabric down and with the other hand pull the yarn in the direction of the arrow. If you unravel from the left side, then pull the yarn towards the left.



Move the yarn upwards and backwards and the previous row will slip into the needles automatically. Repeat until the complete row is unravelled. Set the row counter back, according to the number of rows unravelled.

## STITCH SIZES AND TENSION TESTING

When doing hand knitting it is important to use the right size needles for each yarn. The same applies when using your knitter. You do not need to have different sized needles. You ONLY have to change the TENSION DIAL NUMBER. This is how you test correct tension for each type of yarn.

### GENERAL TENSION GUIDE

Thick soft yarn	Tension Number 8 to 12
Medium 3 Ply to 4 Ply yarn	Tension Number 5 to 8
2 Ply or thin 3 Ply yarn	Tension Number 3 to 5
Fine cotton or crochet yarn	Tension Number 2 to 3

A very thin yarn on tension 2 will knit about 8 stitches (needles) to the inch, or a total WIDTH of 20 inches over 166 needles.

A thick soft yarn knitted on tension 12 will give about 4 stitches (needles) to the inch, or a total WIDTH of 40 inches over 166 needles.

Cast-on over 40 needles and start at the tension number recommended above for your yarn. Knit a few rows or enough to see if the tension is too big or too small.

If it is too loose then try a tension smaller and knit a few rows.

If it is too tight try a larger tension number.

If your first test on tension 12 is very much too loose, then go right down to tension 6 or 7.

Continue in this way until you find the tension number that is most suitable for your yarn and also for the type of garment you wish to make.

A sweater is usually knitted at a tension one, or even two, points looser than you would use for a skirt. The reason is that a sweater is comfortable when it has more stretch, but a skirt will stretch out of shape unless the tension is a little tighter.

Anyway, tension setting is usually a matter of yarn thickness and personal taste, so choose the one that is most pleasing to you and easy to use on your knitter.



**Now  
it's time  
to practice  
all you've learnt.**

**So – GET KNITTING – show off your new skill to your family and friends because you're all ready to knit some simple but exciting garments and novelties on your wonderful NEW INSTAMATIC.**

*Just look at the super selection we've designed for you—they're all on the next two pages. Choose and knit the ones which take your fancy . . . It's good practice before you progress to the interesting instructions on the pages which follow.*

# Here they

## Some special starter designs

### SO EASY-just



# are!



U 15

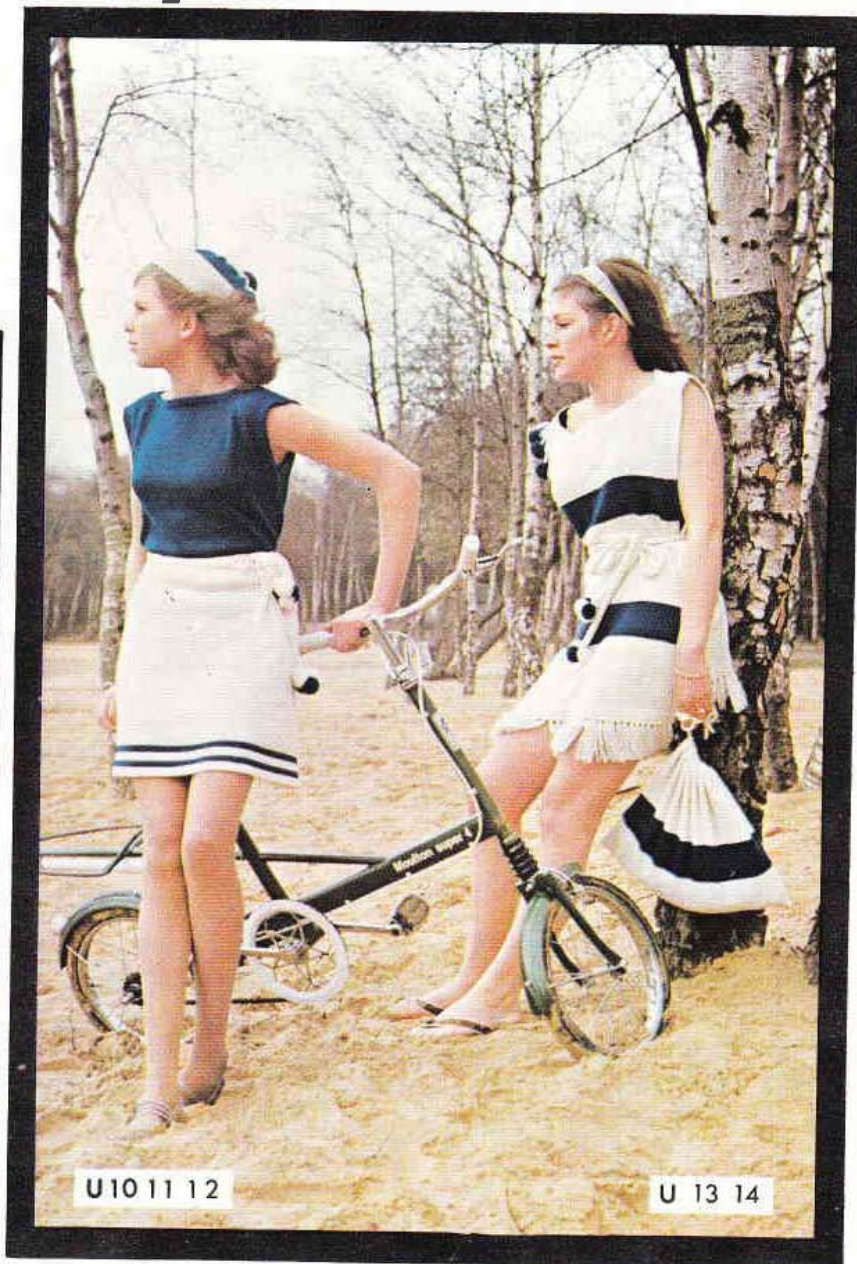
# that need no shaping *knit'n'stitch up*

MAKE TWO OR THREE OF THESE GORGEOUS PATTERNS BEFORE YOU GO ON TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF INSTANT KNITTING



U 8

U 9



U 10 11 12

U 13 14



# INSTANT KNITTING

## STEP 2

Here come the interesting techniques you must learn so that you can create expert fully fashioned knitwear. The instructions are simple - practice them carefully.

	PAGE
Making a Hem . . . . .	31 - 32
Simple Increasing and Decreasing . . . . .	32 - 36
3 Different methods of Increasing and Decreasing for shaping fully fashioned knitwear . . . . .	32 - 36
How to make Ribbings . . . . .	37 - 42
Stripes . . . . .	43
General Index . . . . .	85 - 86



## KNITTING A HEM

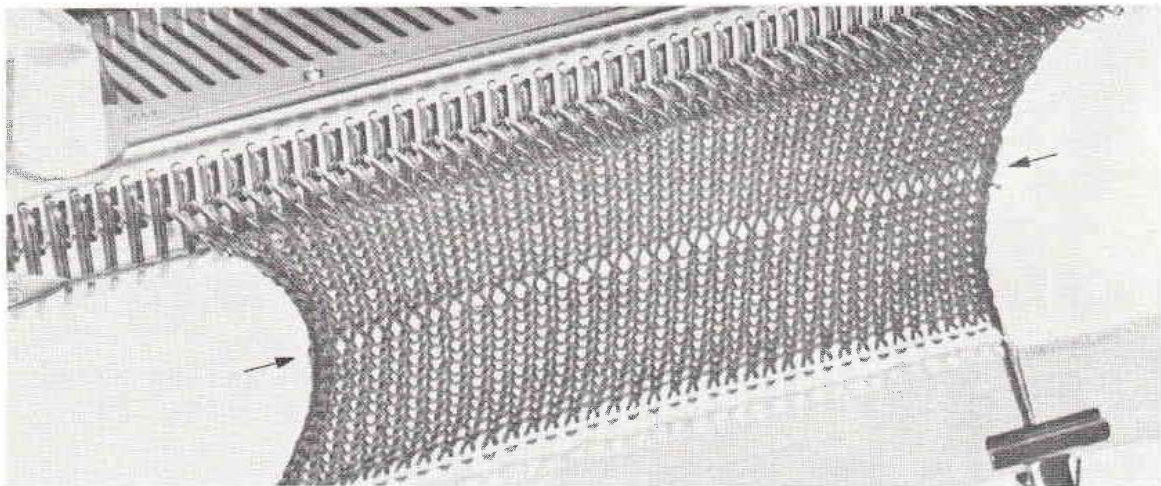
This is a CLOSED or DOUBLE HEM which you will find very useful and practical for welts on skirts, jackets, dresses, cardigans and pullovers.

When knitting a hem, it is a good idea to knit it 2 tensions smaller (tighter) than the tension used for the rest of the garment. This will give the hem extra elasticity and will ensure that it will wear well and will not stretch out of shape.

Make an open edge cast-on over 40 needles with the nylon thread, from left to right. Attach the yarn feeder. Thread in the yarn. Set the tension to 8.

Knit 1 row tension 8.  
Set the tension to 4.  
Knit 12 rows tension 4.  
Set the tension to 8.  
Knit 1 row tension 8.  
Set the tension to 4.  
Knit 13 rows tension 4.

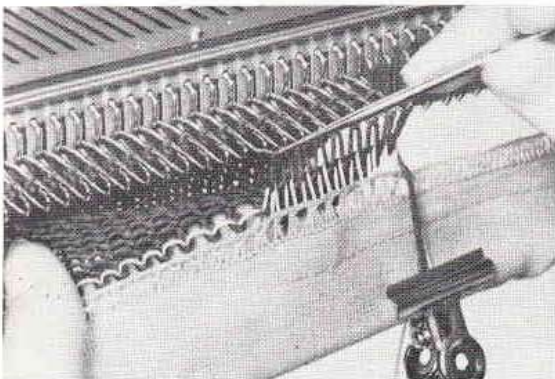
The row counter shows 28 and the carriage is on the LEFT side of the machine.



The middle row which is shown by the arrow, has been knitted with tension 8. This is the row which makes the folding of the hem so easy and neat. Knit the second half of the hem one row more than was used for the first half, because the first row has been knitted with a larger tension size.

**MOVE YOUR KNITTING JUST SLIGHTLY BACK AWAY FROM THE HOOKS UNTIL IT HANGS ON THE CENTRE OF THE NEEDLE LATCHES - NOT BEHIND THE LATCHES.**

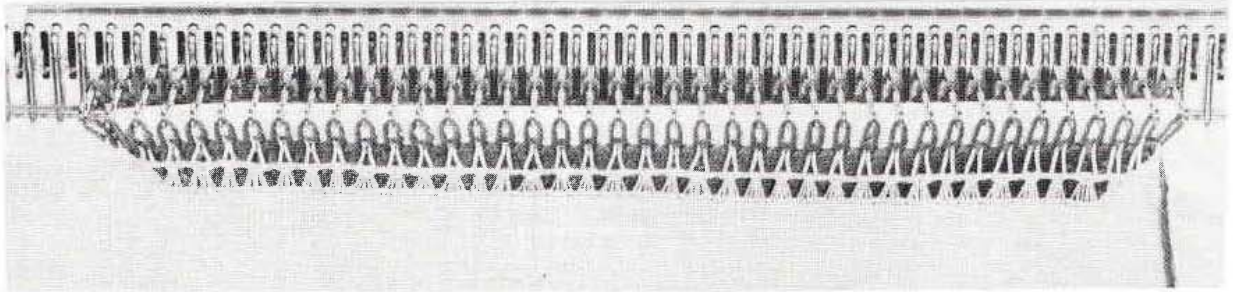
**IMPORTANT - DO EXACTLY AS SHOWN IN THE ILLUSTRATION. NOW YOU ARE READY TO START FOLDING UP YOUR HEM.**



Hold the red braid as close as possible to the needles. Use your transfer needle or work-hook to lift the first row of knitting, one stitch at a time, onto the needle hooks.

If the knitting is quite wide you will find it safer and easier if you lift the first 2 or 3 stitches onto the needles on the left side and then start lifting all stitches . . . one by one onto the needles from the right side.

## KNITTING A HEM



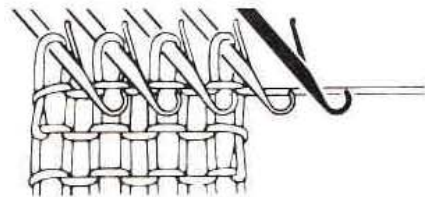
When all the first row has been lifted onto the needles, push ALL stitches BEHIND the latches. Set the tension to 6 and continue knitting about 10 rows. Loosen both yarn clips from the braid and pull out the nylon thread from the knitting. The hem will be separated from the braid. Leave the knitting on the needles. Slide the balance rod inside the knitted hem and fasten it with the two yarn clips over the knitted hem.

## INCREASING 1 STITCH IN A VERY SIMPLE WAY

Increasing one stitch at the end of the row is extremely simple.

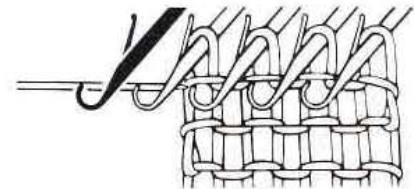
If you wish to increase one stitch at the RIGHT edge, the carriage MUST be at the RIGHT.

Take the crochet hook and pull one more needle out of the needle bed, at the RIGHT edge. Make sure the yarn comes UNDER the new needle. Knit across to the left - the extra needle will automatically cast-on.



If you wish to increase one stitch at the LEFT edge, the carriage MUST be at the LEFT.

Take the crochet hook and pull one more needle out of the needle bed, at the LEFT edge. Make sure the yarn comes UNDER the new needle. Knit across to the right - the extra needle will automatically cast-on.



When reading pattern instructions you will often see "Increase one stitch on each side after every 10 rows". In fact you cannot increase a stitch on both sides of the same row when you use this method of increasing.

Therefore Knit 9 rows - increase 1 stitch.

Knit 1 row - increase 1 stitch.

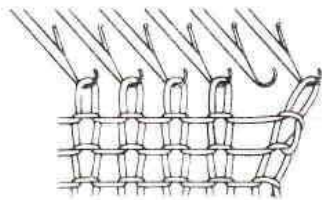
So after every 10 rows you will have increased a stitch on each edge.

## INCREASING 1 STITCH AT A TIME FOR FULLY FASHIONED KNITWEAR

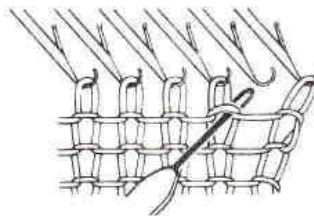
I showed you the simple way to increase on the previous page. Now you should try to make this fashioned effect increasing that you find on very expensive knitwear in the shops. It is not difficult to make - it does require more time but the improvement in appearance is well worth the extra time. Another important advantage of the fully fashioned method is that after knitting it is very much easier and also quicker to sew up your pullover or dress - and you will be absolutely thrilled with the professional results you get.

### FULLY FASHIONED INCREASING 1 STITCH AT A TIME

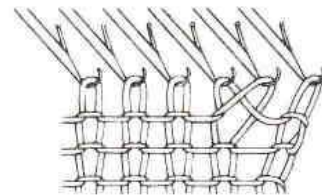
#### WITH THE ONE EYE TRANSFER TOOL



Pull out an extra needle on the side on which you wish to increase. Transfer the edge stitch, outwards, onto this needle.



Pick up the bar of the second row below of the second stitch and place it onto the empty needle.



The empty needle is now filled and one stitch has been increased.

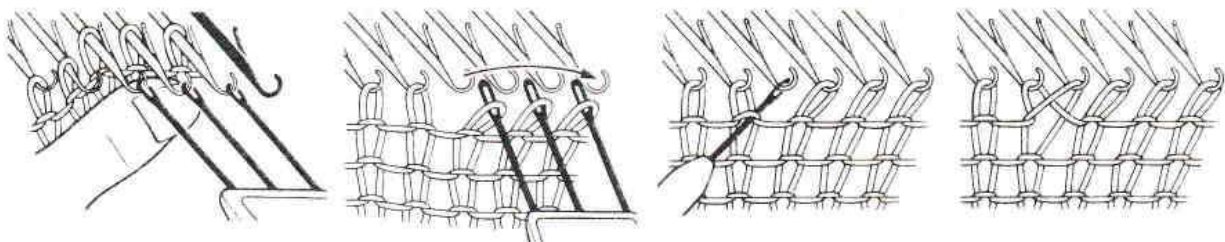
Only one stitch at a time on each end can be increased by this method.

YOU MAY USE THIS METHOD TO INCREASE AT BOTH EDGES OF THE SAME ROW.

### FULLY FASHIONED INCREASING 1 STITCH AT A TIME

#### WITH THE THREE EYE TRANSFER TOOL

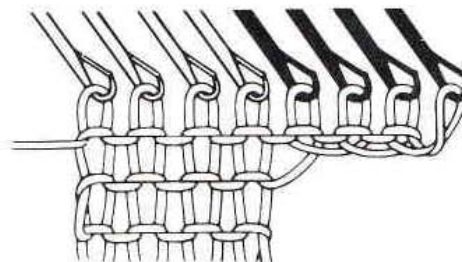
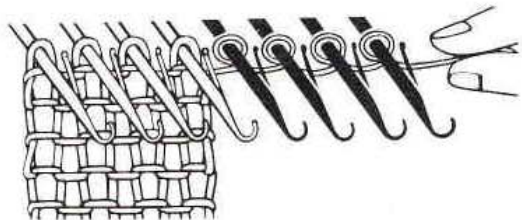
This method of increasing is used when you wish to make perfect RAGLAN shaping. Let's say you wish to increase one stitch on the right edge. Pull out one more needle on the right side into knitting position.



1. Push the stitches of the last three needles on the right edge BEHIND the needle latches. Hang the three eye transfer tool into the needle hooks of these 3 needles.
2. Pull the stitches of these three needles towards you until they slide from the needles onto the transfer tool. Lift up the transfer tool from the three needles.
3. Hang the transfer tool one more needle outwards and let the stitches slide into the needle hooks. Lift the fourth last stitch of the previous row onto the empty fourth needle inside the knitting.
4. You have now increased 1 stitch.

## INCREASING MORE THAN ONE STITCH

The diagram shows you the increasing of more than one stitch on the RIGHT edge, with 4 needles, but of course you can also increase on the left side as many stitches as you wish.

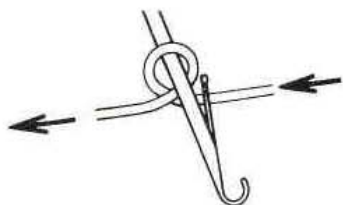


### ON THE RIGHT EDGE.

To increase on the RIGHT, the carriage MUST be on the RIGHT. Push the fabric against the machine so that the stitches are behind the latches. Pull out of the needle bed 4 more needles on the RIGHT side. Pull a little yarn from under the feeder and wind it UNDER and OVER the needles LOOSELY, pushing each loop BEHIND the latch as you make it.

Pull down any slack yarn from the back of the yarn brake. Slide the carriage carefully across from right to left - you will see that the 4 extra needles now have stitches in the hooks. Of course you can increase as many stitches as you wish, but remember to INCREASE ON THE RIGHT SIDE, the CARRIAGE MUST BE ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

### ON THE LEFT EDGE.

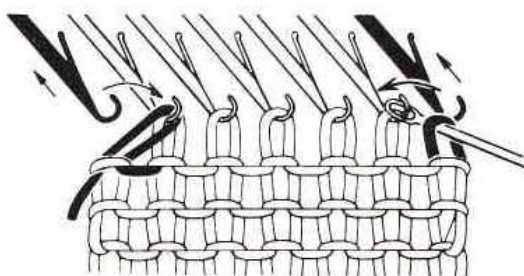


To increase on the LEFT side, the carriage MUST be on the LEFT side of the knitting.

Also you wind the yarn around the needles in the opposite direction as shown by the arrow. (CLOCKWISE).

## DECREASING ONE STITCH

You may decrease one stitch on each edge of the knitting at the same time. For decreasing one stitch at a time it does not matter on which side of the machine the carriage may be. TAKE CARE THAT THE STITCHES ARE IN THE NEEDLE HOOKS.



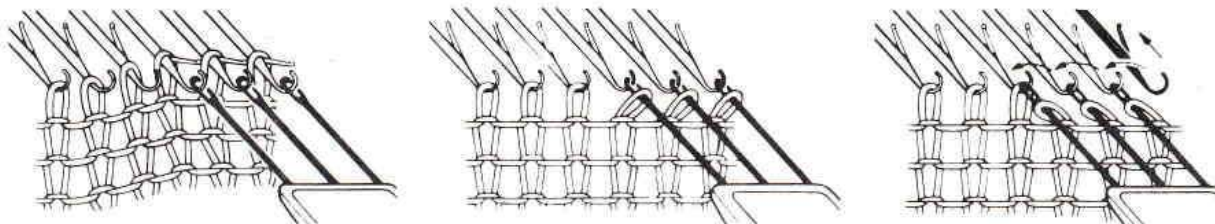
Use the transfer tool and transfer the last stitch onto the second last needle on either side or on both sides.

PUSH THE EMPTY NEEDLES BACK INTO THE NEEDLE BED IN NON-KNITTING POSITION.

Knit a few rows and repeat. As you can see, the decreasing is very easy to do.

## FULLY FASHIONED DECREASING – 1 STITCH

When decreasing for a "V" neck or raglan shaping, this method of decreasing is very useful and most attractive.



1. Push the stitches of the last three needles on the RIGHT behind the needle latches. Hang the three eye transfer tool into these three needles.
2. Pull the three stitches towards you until they slide from the needle onto the transfer tool. Lift up the transfer tool with the three stitches on it.
3. Move the transfer needle over one needle to the left and place over the needle hooks. Lift the transfer tool so the three stitches fall into the needle hooks. Now the fourth needle has two stitches and the last needle is empty so one stitch has been decreased. Push this empty needle back into the needle bed into NON KNITTING POSITION.

With this method you can decrease either on both sides at the same time or on one side only.

## DECREASING MORE THAN ONE STITCH

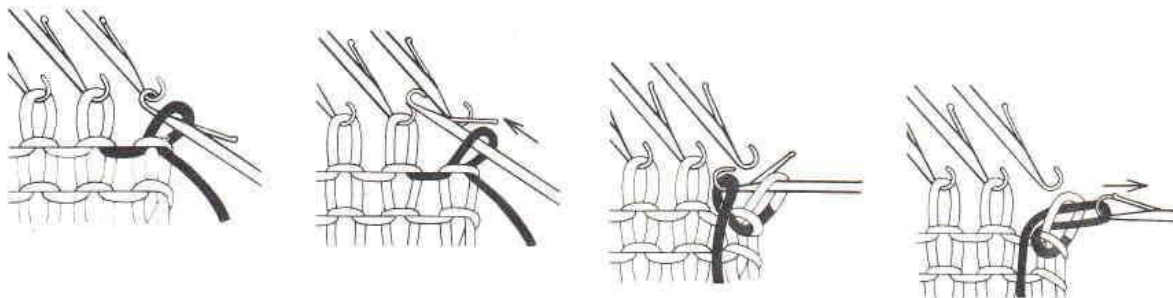
### IMPORTANT !

You can decrease more than 1 stitch at a time ONLY on one edge of the row. You can ONLY decrease from the side where the carriage is.

This example shows the decreasing on the RIGHT side - so the carriage must be at the right. If you wish to decrease more than 1 stitch on the LEFT - the carriage MUST be on the LEFT.

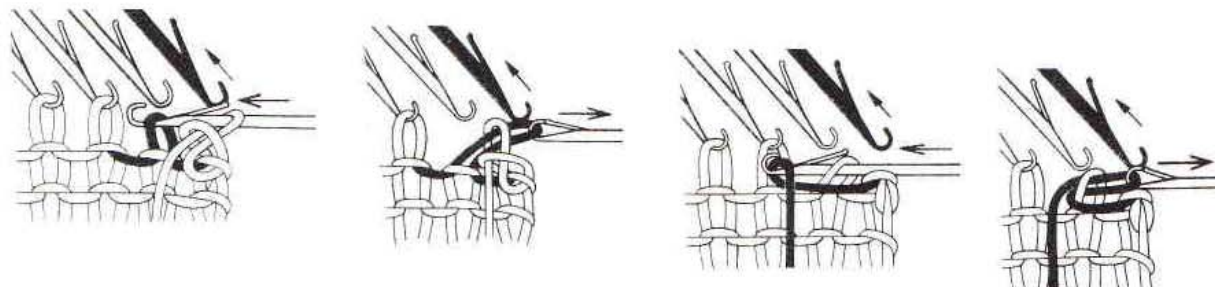
Before you start the decreasing - MAKE SURE THAT THE STITCHES ARE IN THE NEEDLE HOOKS - otherwise when you pull a stitch off its needle, automatically you pull the adjacent stitches also off the needles as they slide very easily over the latches.

This method is used for decreasing for armholes and shoulder shaping.



1. Open the latches of the needles from which you wish to decrease stitches. Remove the first stitch from its needle onto the latch hook.
2. Move the latch hook forwards until the loop is behind the latch.
3. Pull a little yarn from the yarn feeder and lay it across the open hook of the latch hook.
4. Move the latch hook backwards - this way, you pull the yarn through the loop and you have a new loop in the latch hook. Move the latch hook forwards to slide the loop behind the latch again.

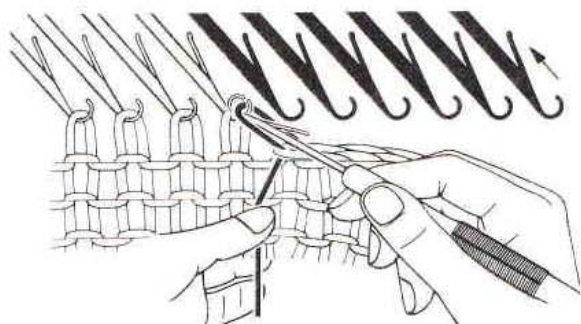
## DECREASING MORE THAN ONE STITCH



5. Take the next stitch off the needle.
6. Pull it through the loop onto the latchet hook.
7. Make a new loop with the yarn and take the next stitch off the needle.  
Continue until the required number of stitches has been decreased.

ALWAYS PUSH THE EMPTY NEEDLES BACK INSIDE THE MACHINE.

Follow the same rhythm always - take a stitch off the needle, pull it through the loop on the latchet hook and make a new loop.

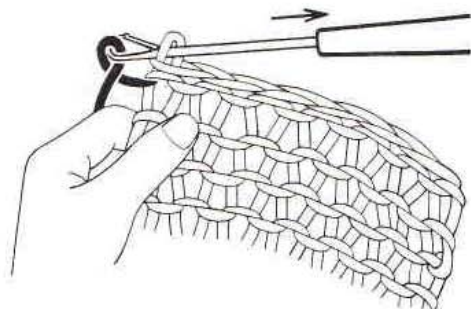


When the decreasing has been completed - place the last loop of the latchet hook onto the next needle with a stitch on it.

PUSH THE EMPTY NEEDLES BACK INTO THE NEEDLE BED, INTO NON-KNITTING POSITION.

Push the fabric back against the knitter well behind the needle latches and continue knitting.

## BINDING OFF WITH THE LATCHET HOOK



With the same method you can bind off all the stitches if you wish.

Sometimes the yarn is not suitable for the method with the big loops, then you use this method of binding off.

Start as for decreasing - but continue until the binding off of all the stitches is complete.

Pull the end of the yarn through the last loop to avoid stitches running.

# A NEW WAY TO MAKE RIBS

A NEW SYSTEM TO KNIT PERFECT DOUBLE WELTS FOR ALL YOUR KNITWEAR.

These are doubled to give a perfect, snug fit and they are more elastic than ever before.

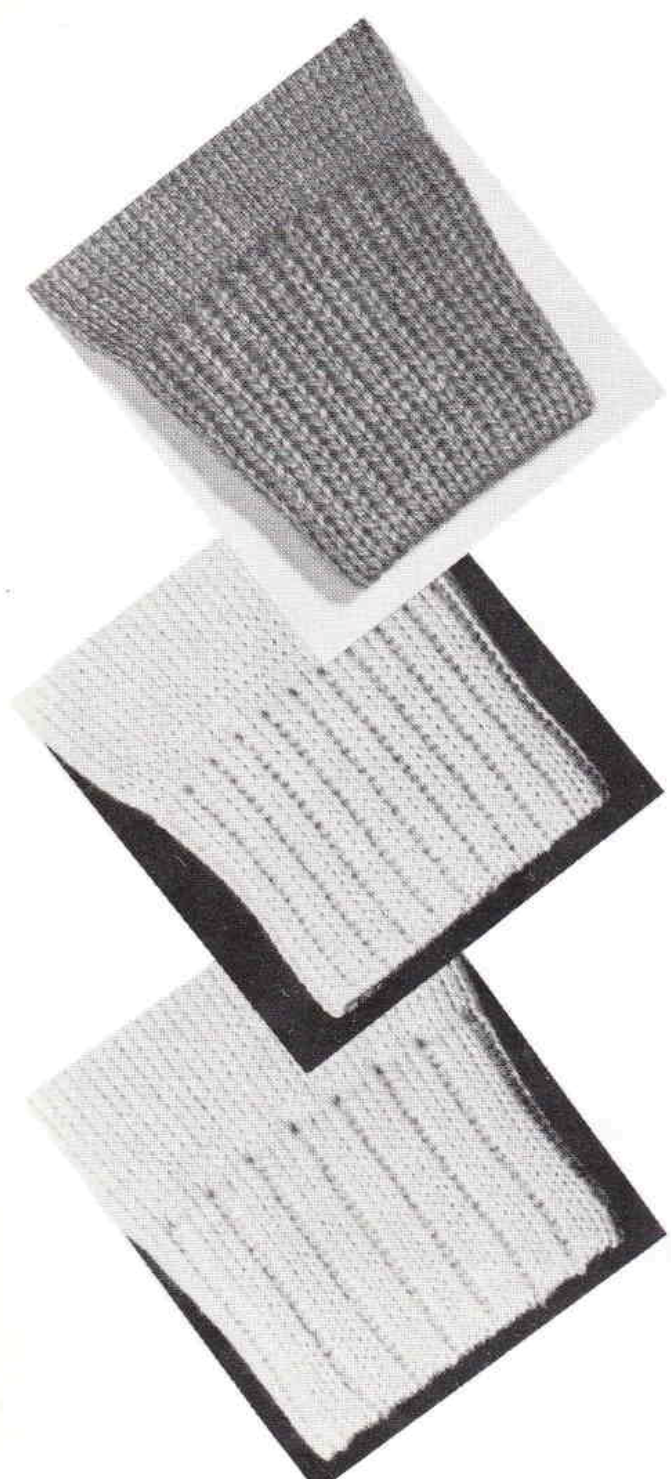
Double hems last much longer too, and - they are SO easy to knit.

These hems will give your knitwear that professional finish only found in couture garments. They cannot 'fan' or hang out of shape. Particularly suitable for children's clothes and sportswear as they are tough and can withstand the roughest handling. These double welts fit better, are far more elastic - last longer and also look better.

1 x 1 ribbing effects are most suitable when you are knitting with medium to thick yarns using tension 6 and higher. You can also use this combination for yarns needing tensions between 3 and 6 - but only for smaller sizes.

2 x 1 ribbing effects - very suitable and useful for every type of yarn and all tensions from 2 right up to 10.

3 x 1 - Can also be used for all yarns using tensions from 2 to 10 but it is most attractive and elastic when knitted in a fine, soft yarn using tension between 3 to 5.



## RIBBINGS

**THE OLD** The welts, ribbing and borders on knitwear are so important. They must be snug fitting, but still soft and elastic. They must not wash out of shape and must never sag causing the whole garment to be spoiled. For so many years now, the traditional method was to knit plain and purl rib combinations. These look fine when they are new but soon 'fan' out of shape. Once the first row of the cast-on breaks, and this happens so easily, specially on children's knitwear, then the welt must be either re-knitted or the whole pullover thrown away.

**THE NEW** special double welts.  
I recommend these, because they look better, they are far more elastic, and they also last so very much longer.



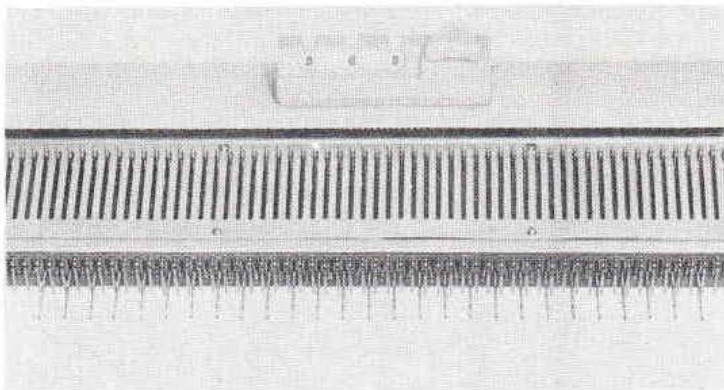
Boy's pullover knitted with the special new double 1 x 1 welts. Great fun to knit. I show you how to knit the welt on the next pages.



## THE 1 x 1 DOUBLE WELT

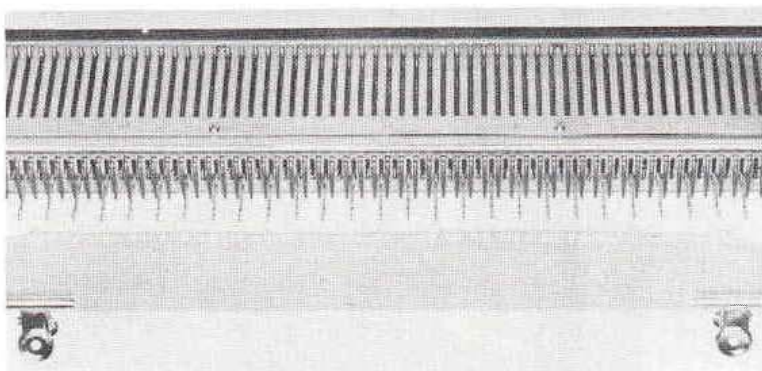
These double welts are both quick and easy to knit. If you follow the instructions, you will knit the most perfect welts from the very start.

Make sure that the carriage is on the LEFT side of the machine.



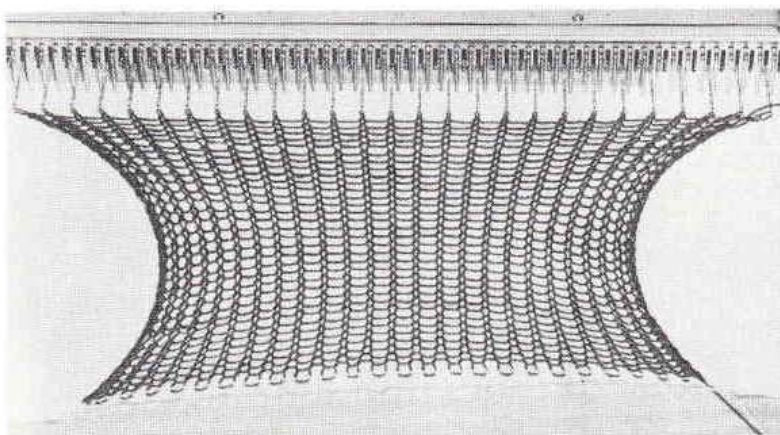
All needles are inside the needle bed. Start with needle 27 on the left of centre and pull it out into the knitting position. From here pull out every second needle until you reach needle 26 on the right of centre. Open all the needle latches.

You have 27 needles in knitting position.



Hang the cast-on braid onto the needles. Thread in the nylon thread. Pull the braid towards you until the latches close. Set the tension dial to 10. Knit one row with the nylon thread to the RIGHT. Fasten the yarn feeder onto the carriage and the nylon thread onto the braid.

The nylon thread is now knitted into every second needle.

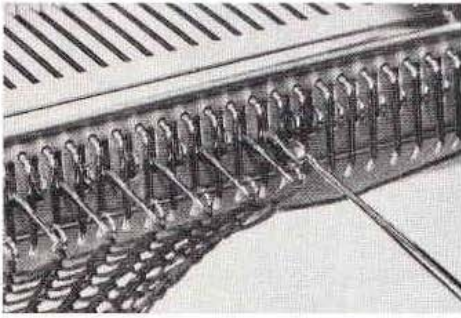


The carriage is on the RIGHT and the row counter shows 35.

As you knit with a small stitch size - it will be a little harder to push the fabric back against the machine after each row.

This is the first step when knitting your 1 x 1 welt.

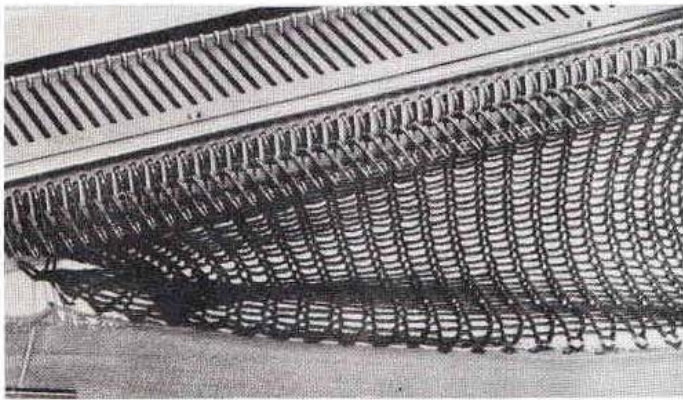
## THE 1 x 1 DOUBLE WELT



Use the crochet hook to pull every other needle out into knitting position. These are the needles between 27 on the LEFT and 27 on the RIGHT of the centre.

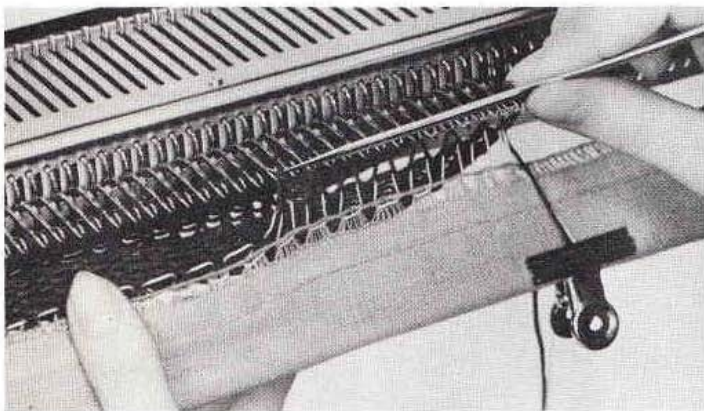
Start with needle 27 on the RIGHT of centre.

We are now going to close the hem by hanging the loops of the first row of knitting onto the EMPTY needles.

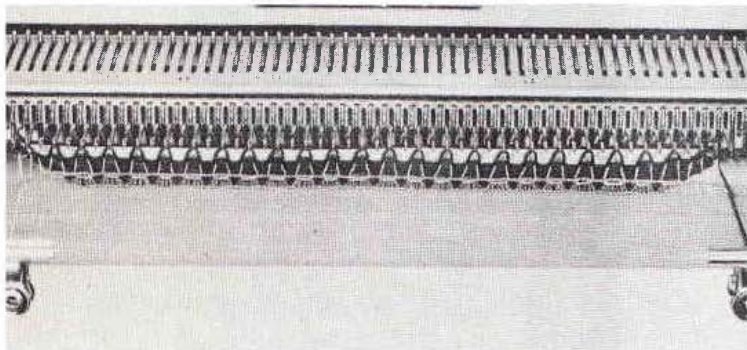


PUSH the knitting back until it just opens the latches - DO NOT push the stitches behind the latches. Each stitch should hang on the centre of the needle latch.

Start at the left by picking up the first loop of the first row of knitting and hanging it on the first EMPTY needle (number 26 on the left of the centre). Then hang the second loop onto the second EMPTY needle from left (number 24 from the centre).



Now start from the RIGHT and hang the first loop into needle 27 on the right of centre and continue hanging the loops on the empty needles towards the left. The stitches must be put onto the EMPTY needles.



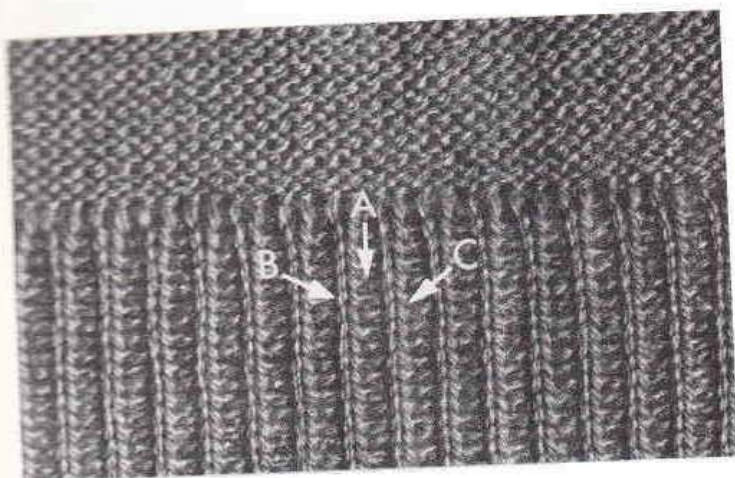
Now all needles have stitches. Push the fabric back behind the latches. Knit one row on tension 4 to close the hem. Now you can change to the tension most suitable for your yarn. Continue knitting a few rows.

Unclip the yarn clips and pull out the nylon thread. The 1x1 welt is knitted.

To continue knitting - insert the balance rod into the hem and fasten it with the clips.

## STEAMING THE RIB

BEFORE STEAMING WELT

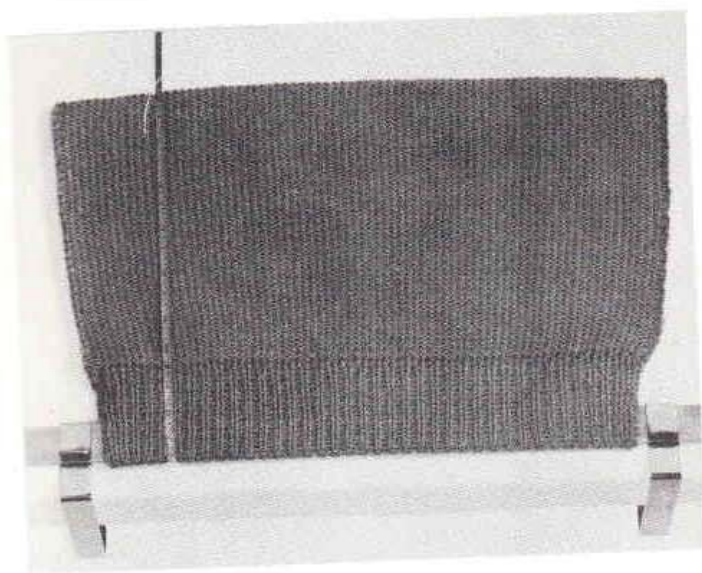


AFTER STEAMING WELT



Your 1 x 1 double welt will now look like this. B and C show the knitted ribs and A the linking bars of yarn between. After steaming and blocking which is explained on the next page, you will notice that the linking bars A have been absorbed into the ribs which are now firm and very elastic and attractive.

You may steam and block your rib with the new Rib Frame, which is an extra useful accessory.

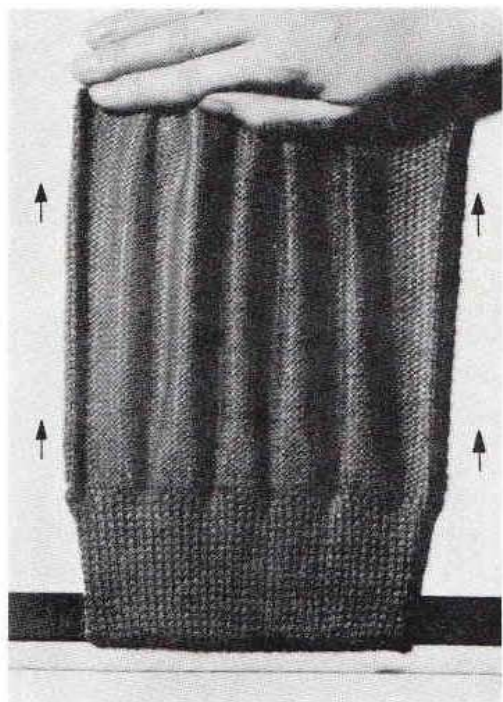


Place both clamps of the Rib Frame onto the front of the table. Insert the metal bar through the welt and slide the ends of the bar under the clamps.

The picture shows you how the welt will look when it comes off the machine. Please note that the welt is 2" wide. When this welt has been properly steamed and blocked the resulting ribbed welt will retain its shape and elasticity even when the pullover has been washed or dry cleaned many times.

When knitting a double welt for a neckline or armhole, first knit 10 or 12 rows with waste wool, at tension 9 or 10, at the beginning of your welt and again at the end of your welt. This makes it easier to steam and it is simple to unravel the waste wool before sewing the welt onto your pullover.

## STEAMING THE RIB

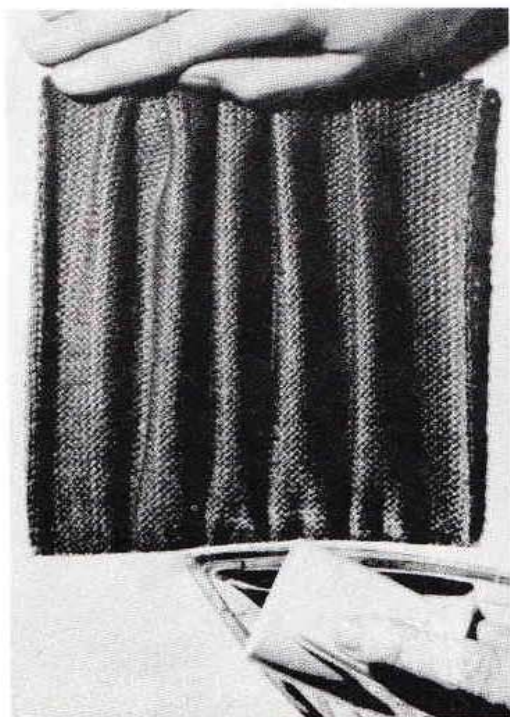


With one hand, stretch out your knitted piece as much as possible. At the same time, with the other hand, gather the welt together as closely as possible.

The welt is now 3" deep so, always knit your welts 1/2" to 3/4" shorter than you wish the final depth to be. This applies to all rib combinations knitted by this method.

### CAUTION:

If you are knitting with synthetic yarns, exercise greatest care when steaming your garment and always follow manufacturer's instructions as synthetic yarns do not accept heat so readily and willingly as natural wools. These must be steamed only very lightly and quickly.



Place your wet cloth over the ribbed welt just about 1" over the beginning of the front of your knitted panel.

Still keeping your knitted piece stretched as much as possible, steam the welt as explained.

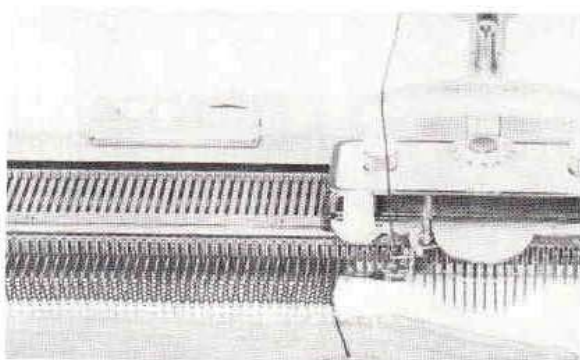
Do not slide the iron across the welt. Lift it away from the welt, move it across, then lower it again until the iron just touches the wet cloth causing steam to penetrate through the welt while you are holding it.

Remove the wet cloth and while the fabric is still hot and damp, continue to stretch it with one hand while with the other you gather up the welt as closely as possible. You may, if necessary, repeat this process once more.

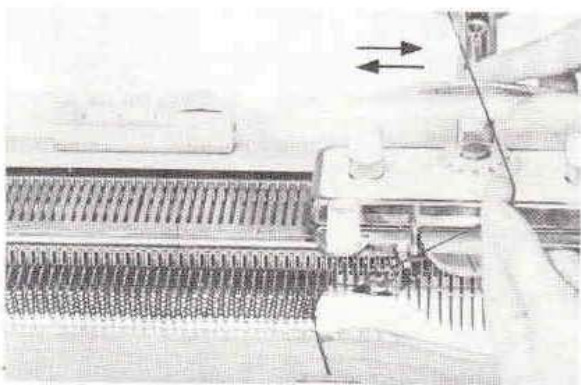
Allow to cool and dry.

## HOW TO KNIT NARROW STRIPES WITHOUT THE YARN BRAKE

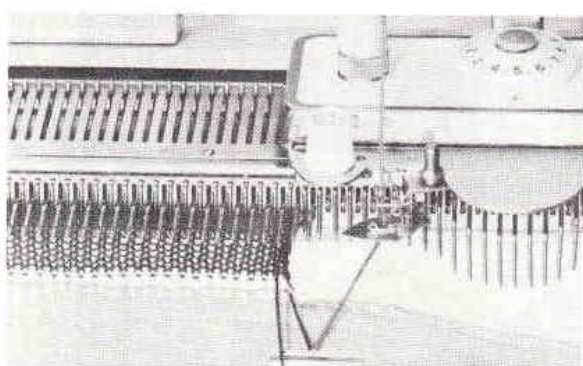
When you wish to knit narrow stripes, to avoid constant re-threading, it is most convenient to knit them without the yarn brake, **ONLY** with the yarn feeder. The following illustrations show you how.



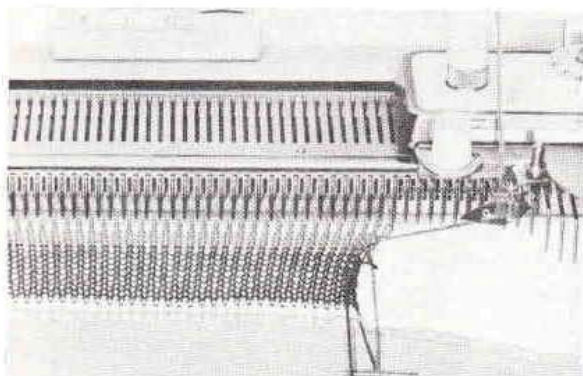
Make an open edge cast-on over 40 needles and knit a few rows - finishing with the carriage on the right side of the machine. Remove the yarn from the yarn brake and leave it threaded into the yarn feeder. Turn the yarn feeder in the direction of the next row. Push the stitches **BEHIND** the needle latches. Remove the yarn brake from the support bracket.



As you move the carriage towards the knitting, lift the yarn above the carriage so that there is no slack yarn when the yarn feeder reaches the first needles, then continue to move across **ALL** needles in **KNITTING** position while allowing the yarn to slide **FREELY THROUGH YOUR FINGERS**.



When the row is complete - turn the yarn feeder towards the **RIGHT** - again hold the yarn with one hand above the carriage and with the other move the carriage towards the **RIGHT** allowing the yarn to **SLIDE FREELY THROUGH YOUR FINGERS WHILE MOVING THE CARRIAGE** to the **RIGHT**. Remove colour 1 from the yarn feeder and let it hang down from the right. Take your second colour and clip it onto the right edge of the knitting. Thread it into the yarn feeder, hold it the same way as explained and continue knitting.



The illustration shows 4 rows knitted with the second colour - remove the second colour from the yarn feeder and let it hang down on the right side of the knitting - thread in the first colour through the yarn feeder and continue practising to knit stripes.

When knitting narrow stripes, this method saves time as you do not need to constantly re-thread your yarn brake every time you change the colour.

# INSTANT KNITTING



## STEP 3

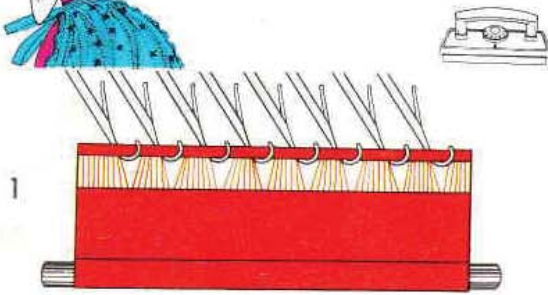
**MORE IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS** you need to know because it's the details which highlight really perfect knitwear and we want you to become a really perfect Instamatic Knitter. Study this lesson carefully and you will be able to knit garments with those very features and details which highlight fully fashioned knitwear.

	PAGE
Hand feeding for neckline varieties . . . . .	45 - 47
Helpful Hints . . . . .	48 - 51
How to make a 'V' Neck . . . . .	52 - 55
How to make a Round Neck . . . . .	56 - 60
Cord Knitting . . . . .	61
Picot Edge Hem . . . . .	62
1 Plain, 1 Purl with crochet hook, Assorted Ribbings	63 - 65
Buttonholes . . . . .	66 - 68
How to measure a Tension Swatch . . . . .	69
Knitting to measure . . . . .	70 - 71
General Index . . . . .	85 - 86



## CASTING-ON WITHOUT THE FEEDER

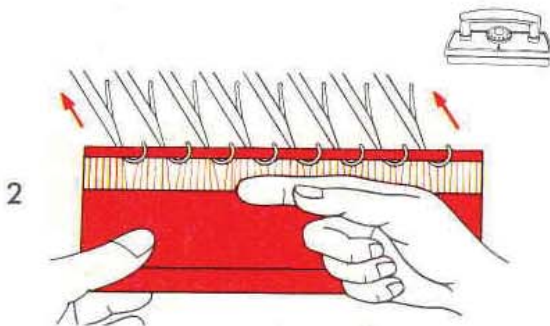
### AND HAND FEEDING YOUR YARN



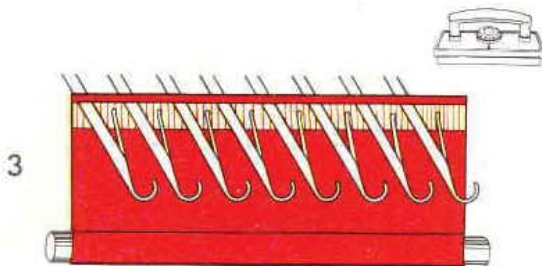
Have in the centre of the machine 40 needles in knitting position. Set the tension dial to 10. The carriage is on the RIGHT.

Remove the yarn feeder from the carriage. Remove the cone holder and the yarn brake from the support bracket.

Hang the cast-on braid onto the 40 centre needles



Hold the cast-on braid down with one hand and run the forefinger of the other across the braid, pushing it against the knitter as far as it will go, well BEHIND the needle latches.

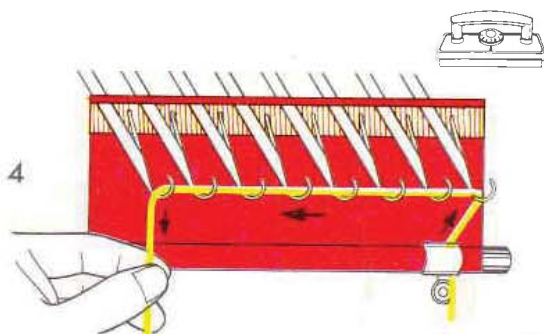


The cast-on braid now hangs BEHIND the latches on the needle stems.

**ALL LATCHES MUST BE OPEN.**



Until you become accustomed to your knitter, the easiest way to check is to run a finger across the needle hooks. You will feel immediately if one or more of the latches is closed.



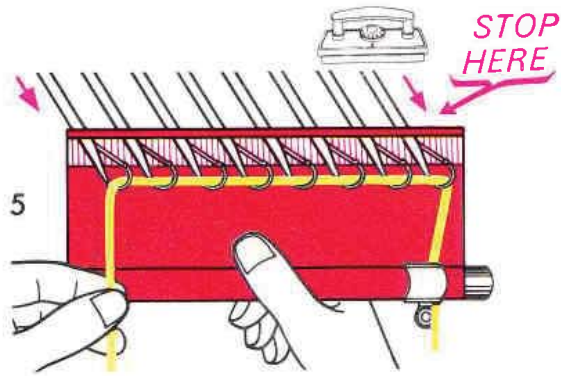
Pull down at this end

Clamp the yellow thread firmly at this end.

Clip one end of the short yellow thread onto the right side of the balance rod under the last of the 40 needles.

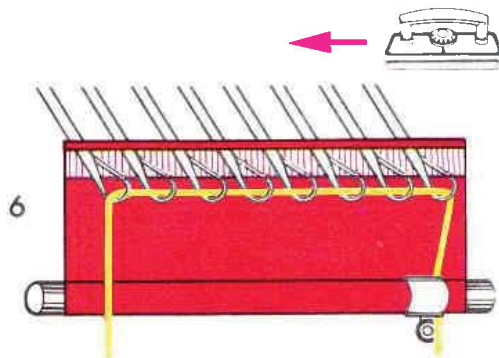
Lay the yellow thread across the needles in the hooks and hold down at left side of the knitter with your left hand.

## HAND FEEDING



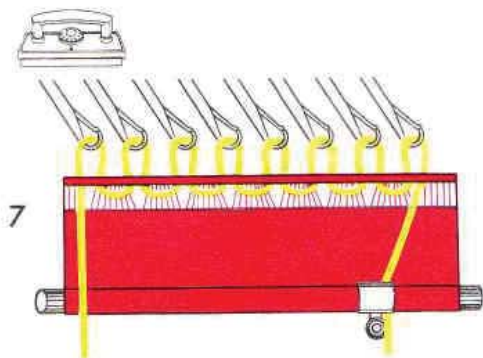
Pull the balance rod down towards the floor, against the needle stems and, at the same time pull it gently, slowly, towards you JUST until it causes the needle latches to close over the yellow thread and then . . . STOP . . . DO NOT pull it over the needle hooks. If you have pulled it too far then you must start all over again from Step 1.

The braid must come under the LATCHES causing them to close. PLEASE do be careful that **YOU DO NOT** push the latches into the top of the braid.

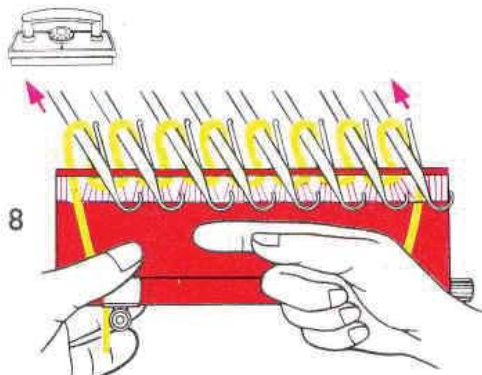


**ENSURE THAT ALL LATCHES ARE CLOSED.**

The yellow thread lies inside the hooks. NOW let go of the yellow thread and allow it to hang down loosely. Slide the carriage from right to left across the knitter until it is past the 40 centre needles.



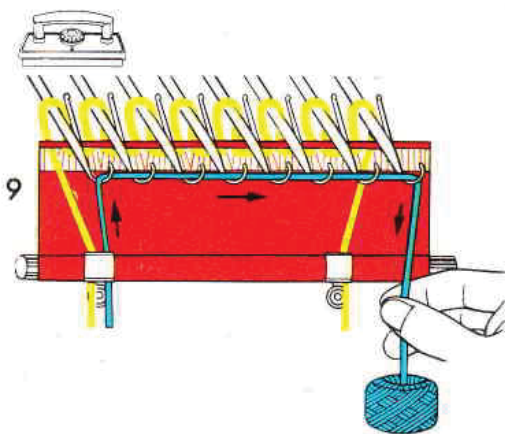
You have now cast-on. The red braid is hanging from the needles by the yellow thread. The carriage is at the left side of the knitting. The cast-on braid may get caught in the stitch makers. You do not need to disentangle it - as you continue to knit the braid will automatically free itself.



Use the other yarn clip to clamp the yellow thread to the left side of the balance rod as illustrated. Hold the red braid with the left hand and with the first finger of right hand push back the braid until it is right against the knitter body. The needle hooks are empty now and ALL the latches are open.



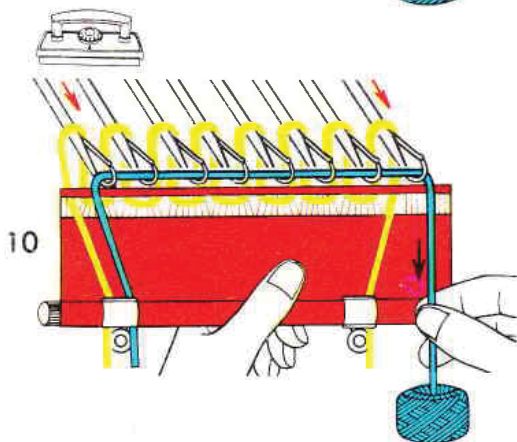
## HAND FEEDING



Open the yarn clip at left side of balance rod.

Clamp in the end of the yarn, together with the yellow thread, onto the balance rod. All latches are open.

Place your cone of yarn in a box on the floor. Lay the yarn across the needles from left to right and pull down loosely from the last needle on the right side.

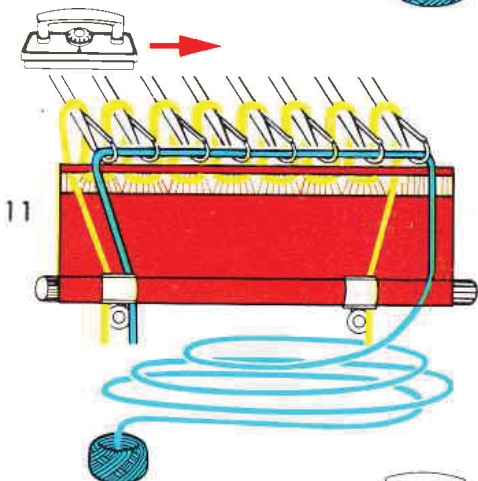


With the other hand you pull the red braid down and gently towards you .... JUST until it causes the needle latches to CLOSE over the yarn.

**THEN STOP!**

**LET GO THE YARN AND ALSO THE RED BRAID.**

Set the tension dial to 5.

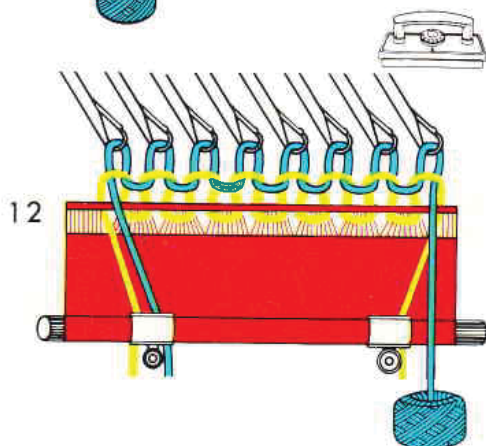


**ENSURE** that all latches are closed over the yarn which must lie in ALL the hooks.

**MOST IMPORTANT!** Pull out about one yard of yarn from your yarn cone and let this lie loosely on the floor so that it can run **FREELY** into your knitter.

**ALWAYS** do this before each row.

Slide your carriage across the knitter from left to right.



The first row of knitting has now been completed. Press back the red braid until it is flush against the knitter body.

**CHECK** that all needle latches are open.

Lay the yarn across the needles from right to left in the open hooks and again let it hang down loosely.

Pull braid towards you until ALL latches close **OVER YARN**.

Slide the carriage from right to left to complete another row of knitting.

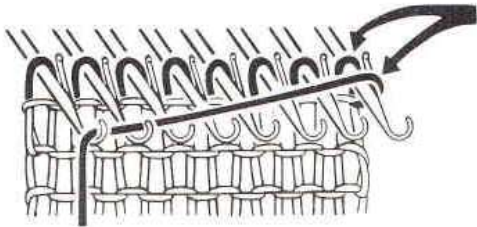
Repeat the process and continue knitting until you develop a smooth rhythm and are knitting enjoyably and confidently.

**DO NOT HURRY HERE, THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT LESSON OF ALL.**

Knit about 18 inches or until you feel confident and comfortable and do NOT need to refer to these pages.

## VERY IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER

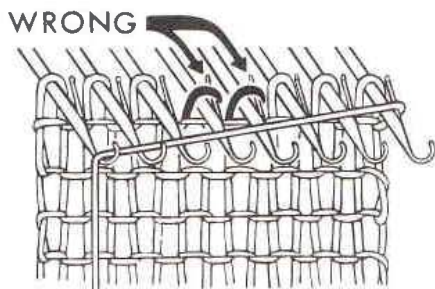
### WHEN HAND FEEDING



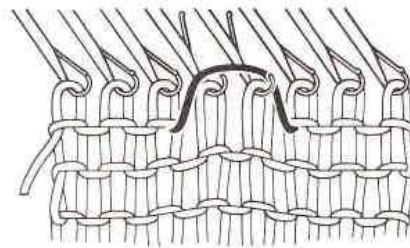
This diagram shows you exactly how the knitting must look before you start each new row. The knitting is hanging on the needle stems behind ALL the needle latches. The yarn is laid across all needles inside the OPEN hooks.

Now just pull the fabric carefully towards you closing the latches, and knit across, ensuring that the yarn runs freely into your knitter.

### STITCHES IN THE ROW NOT KNITTED



The stitches on these needles are in the wrong place. PLEASE be careful to push ALL stitches BEHIND the latches.



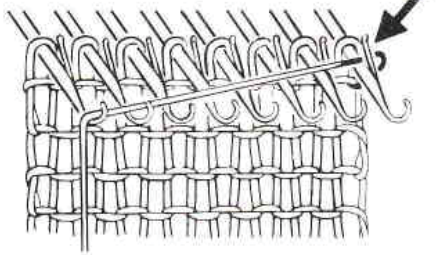
This error causes loose loops when the carriage is moved across the needles. To remedy, just use same method as explained before.

WHEN YOU CAST-ON, OR DURING KNITTING, THE STITCH-MAKERS MAY GET CAUGHT IN THE CAST-ON BRAID OR IN THE KNITTING. CARRY ON KNITTING IN THE ORDINARY WAY. THE STITCH-MAKERS WILL AUTOMATICALLY COME LOOSE AS THE KNITTING GETS LONGER.

If you have a mistake or have faults in a row, it is easy to unravel one or more rows, repair any faults, or pick up dropped stitches, and then just continue knitting. You only unravel a row when the stitches are IN the needle hooks. If the stitches are behind the latches it is better to just knit one more row and get the stitches back into the needle hooks, and then start to unravel.

## A DROPPED STITCH AT THE EDGE OF THE KNITTING

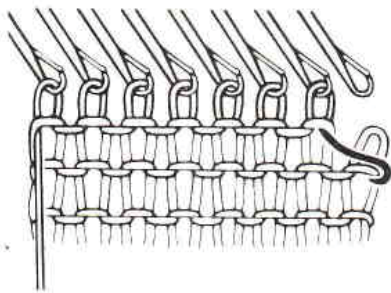
WRONG



This error causes dropped stitches at the edge of the knitting.

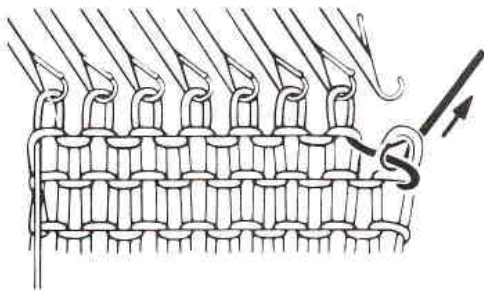
If you have one stitch on the stem of the needle and the yarn in the needle hook, you cannot possibly drop stitches.

So take special care to ensure that the end needles have got yarn in the hooks. Then pull the braid forwards and ALL latches will close over the yarn and all the needles will knit.

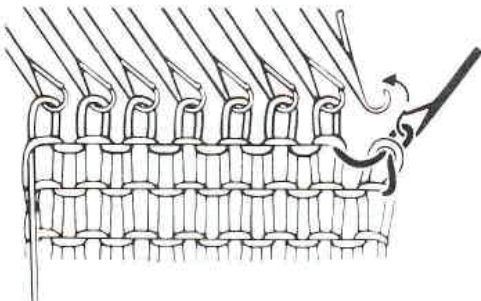


This end stitch dropped because there was no yarn INSIDE the needle hook. Just a little care will always avoid this and you will be able to knit quickly and easily as soon as you are used to watching only a few very simple points.

## HOW TO RECTIFY



Well, if you have made this mistake, it is very easy to repair. Place the latching hook inside the dropped stitch. Catch the loose yarn inside the hook and pull it through the stitch.



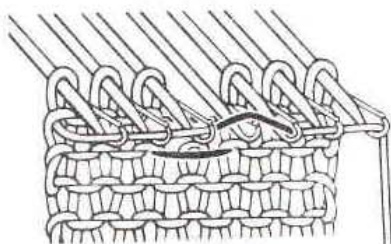
The yarn has been pulled through the dropped stitch. Just lift it up and place it back on the empty needle.

If more than one stitch has been dropped at the sides, do the same for each.

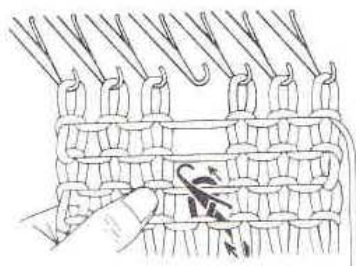
If this is difficult, then just unravel a few rows, lift the dropped stitches onto the empty needles and continue knitting.

## HOW TO REPAIR A DROPPED STITCH

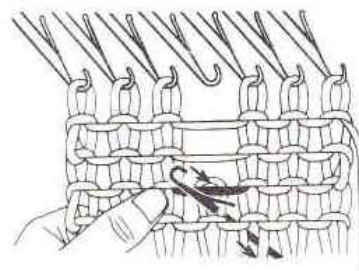
If you drop a stitch when practising, this will be a good opportunity to learn how to pick up a dropped stitch. Once you are accustomed to machine knitting, you will seldom drop a stitch. But once you have started a sweater or any kind of knitting you must pick up a dropped stitch as soon as you notice it. Nevertheless it is just as well for you to practice now.



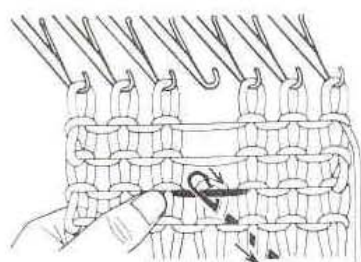
This fault is caused because the latch was not open when the yarn was laid into the hooks. Result . . . DROPPED STITCH.



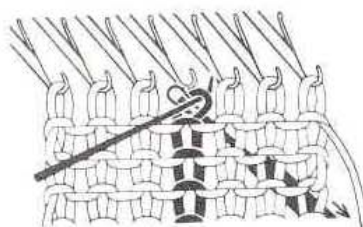
Use the latching hook and work it from behind the fabric. Catch the lowest loop with the hook and move the hook upwards until the loop is BEHIND the latch.



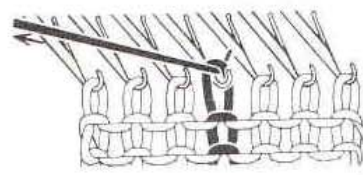
Loop is behind the latch, now catch the next loose bar and pull the latching hook down.



With the closed latching hook pull the loose bar through the loop. This forms a new stitch. Repeat A,B and C until you have picked up the last new strand.



Place a crochet hook or any hand knitting needle into the loop. Then remove your latching hook.



Lift the loop into the empty needle hook. The dropped stitch has now been repaired. This can also be done by unravelling 1 or 2 rows and then just lifting the dropped stitch onto the needle.

## REPAIRING MANY DROPPED STITCHES

If you fail to open some needle latches, you cannot lay the yarn into the needle hooks, you may drop a whole block of stitches off your needles. This is not a reason to be upset; it is so easy to put it right again. First of all, these dropped stitches will not run down unless you pull the fabric. Use your transfer needle. Place it into each stitch and lift it carefully back onto the needle. If you want to have a clear row of stitches you may unravel one or two rows - you will then be sure to avoid any unevenness in the knitting which will result from repairing many dropped stitches. When you unravel one or two rows, do NOT forget to set back the row counter.

## IF THE CARRIAGE JAMMED WHILE HAND FEEDING

If you do something wrong the carriage may become jammed.

PLEASE!! PLEASE!! do not start hitting it, or trying to force it across. If you feel bothered, rather have a little rest, then come back, read this page and you will see it is quite easy to put right.

### THE CARRIAGE MAY BECOME JAMMED FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

- WHEN** . . casting on with the cast-on braid, the latch of a needle has been forced through the braid. When pulling the braid forward to close the latches, hold it downwards so that it **PASSES UNDER THE NEEDLE LATCHES** thereby closing them over the nylon thread.
- YOUR** . . tension was not suitable for the yarn you are using. If you use a thick yarn and the tension is too tight, the knitter cannot make a proper stitch and the carriage may jam.
- THERE.** . may be a heavy **KNOT** in the yarn and this will not be able to pass through the needle, so the carriage will jam.
- IF** . . . . you hold your yarn **TIGHT** with one hand and try to knit with the other then the yarn will **NOT FLOW** into the needles and the carriage will jam. Remember that after the latches have closed over the yarn and you are ready to knit across, the yarn must be free to flow into the needles.
- WRONG** . direction. Knitting in the wrong direction means that you have tried to knit from say, left to right, when the yarn has been laid into the hooks from right to left. The carriage will move only across a few needles and then jam up completely and refuse to move further across the needles. Likewise, if the yarn has been laid into the needles from left to right and you try to knit with the carriage from right to left, the carriage will jam and stop completely.

### HOW TO REMEDY

Well first of all, do not worry, it is not serious and is easily remedied.

**NEVER** move the carriage backwards once a row has been started if your yarn feeder is attached to the carriage.

**ONLY - ONLY, WHEN - "NO" - YARN FEEDER IS ATTACHED TO YOUR CARRIAGE** then you may try to move the carriage **BACK IN THE DIRECTION FROM WHICH IT CAME** when it got jammed. Usually, it is easy to do so. Unravel one or two rows of knitting to cure the problem that caused the jamming, then just continue your knitting in the normal way.

If the carriage refuses to move backwards . . **PLEASE** do **NOT** start to hammer or force it loose. This is not necessary and may even cause damage to your knitter. Lift all the stitches off the needles by hand. You may need to use your latchet hook to lift some of the stitches which are just in front of the carriage. Go slowly and carefully until all the knitting has been removed and make a completely new start or unravel a few rows and put the knitting back onto the needles.

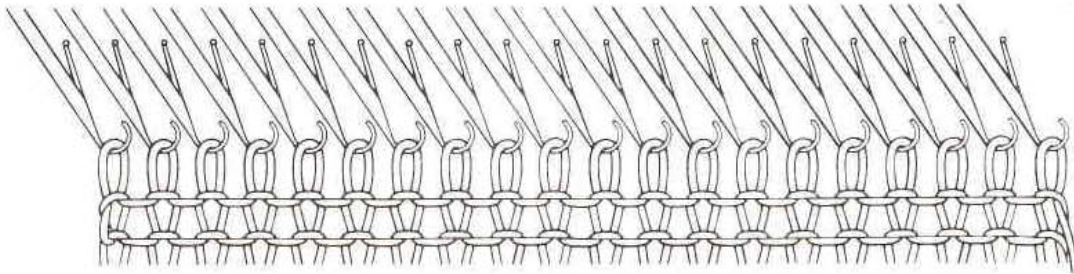
If your pullover or dress is nearly finished and your carriage jams, it is not necessary to completely restart. It is easy to replace your knitting on your knitter. Unravel 1 or 2 rows until your yarn finishes on the left side. Place your carriage on the right side of the knitter. Unravel the first stitch of the top row and place the first stitch of the next row on the first needle. Unravel the second stitch of the top row and place the second stitch of the next row on the adjacent needle. So, as you unravel the top row, one stitch at a time, you place the second row, one stitch at a time, onto the needles until all stitches are replaced. If the knitting is uneven, you may unravel 1 or 2 rows on the knitter before starting to knit again. Also do not forget to set back the row counter for the number of rows unravelled.

## SHAPING A 'V' NECK

Always useful, easy to knit.

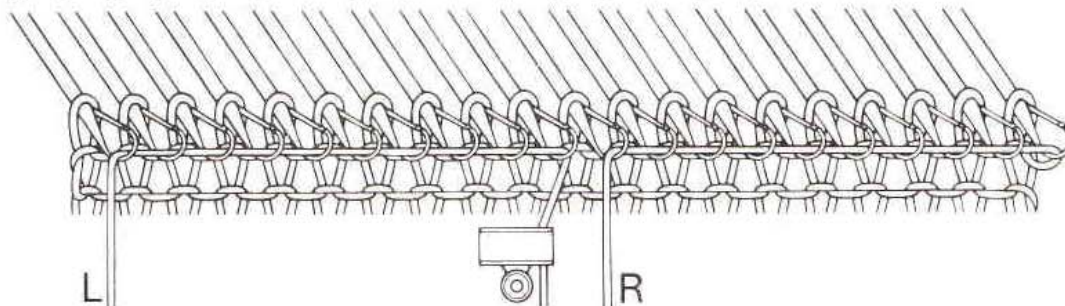
You knit the main body of the dress or pullover in the usual way with the yarn brake and yarn feeder and stop as soon as you reach the beginning of the V neck. When knitting a V neck it is much easier and quicker to remove the yarn brake and yarn feeder and use hand feeding as you will then be able to knit both sides of the V neck at the same time. You will now need two cones of yarn - one for each side of the V neck.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

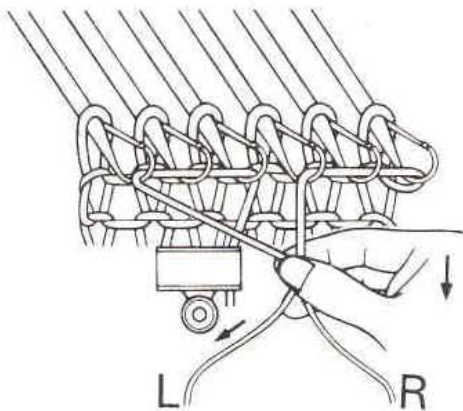


Make an open edge cast-on over 40 needles and knit a few rows finishing with the carriage on the RIGHT. Remove the yarn from the yarn brake and the yarn feeder without breaking it and place it on the floor below the right side of the knitter. This cone -R- will be used to knit the needles on the RIGHT side of centre 0. Place another cone -L- below the left side of the knitter and this will be used to knit the needles LEFT of centre 0.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



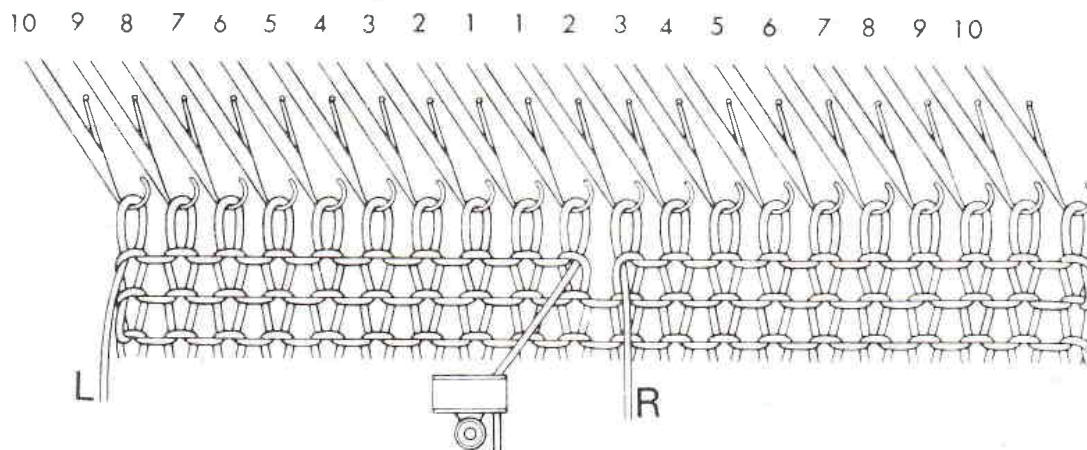
Lay the thread of cone R, from RIGHT to LEFT across the OPEN needle hooks of the first 20 needles from the RIGHT and allow it to hang down between the two centre needles. Clip the end of cone L a few inches below the knitting on the left side. Bring the thread L UP between the TWO CENTRE needles and lay it across the OPEN needle hooks on the LEFT of centre 0 - from right to left - as shown in the diagram.



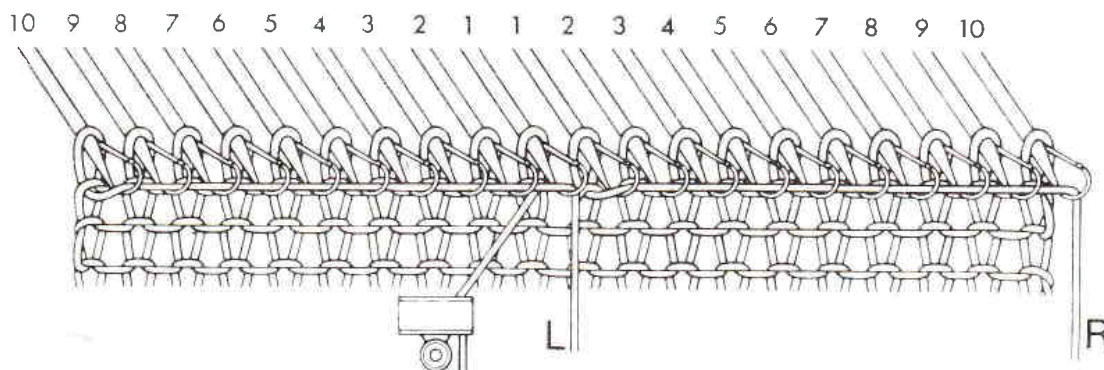
3 VERY GOOD HABITS TO LEARN FOR ALL YOUR KNITTING WHEN HAND FEEDING.

1. Hold the yarn down with your left hand as shown here. This keeps it IN the latches while with your right hand pull your knitting slowly towards you - JUST until the latches close over the yarn.
2. Check to see there is yarn INSIDE ALL needle hooks and ALL latches are now closed over the yarn.
3. Leave the yarn in your hand, but as the carriage moves across the needles allow the yarn to run COMPLETELY FREELY through your fingers. If you hold the yarn tight, the carriage will not be able to move.

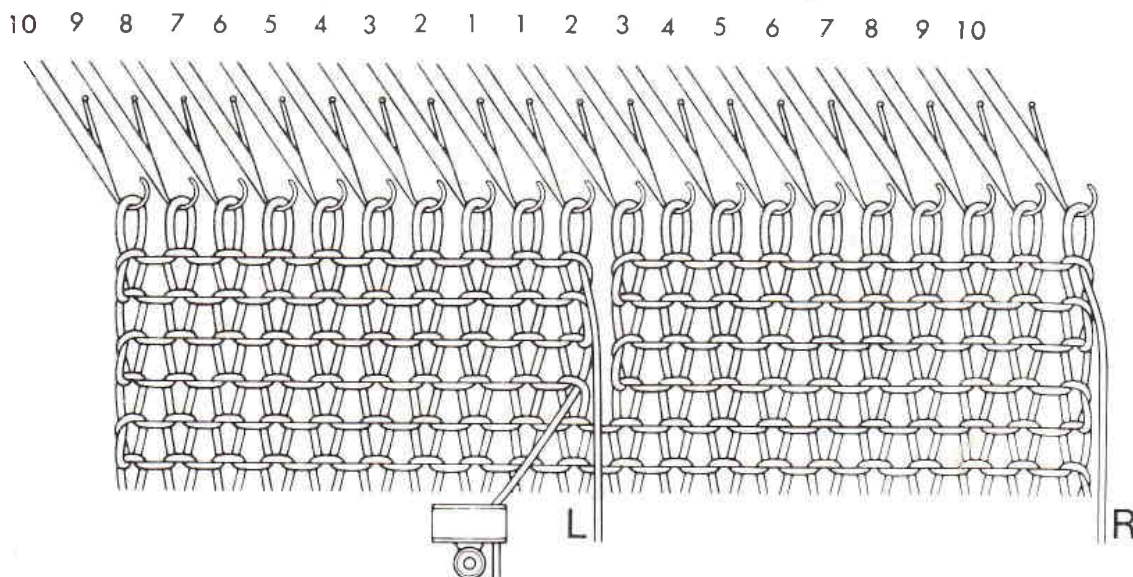
## SHAPING THE 'V' NECK



Now move the carriage towards the LEFT - across both sections - until it is well past the needles in KNITTING position. In the centre of the knitting you will have started the opening for the 'V' neck. Push all the stitches back BEHIND the needle latches.



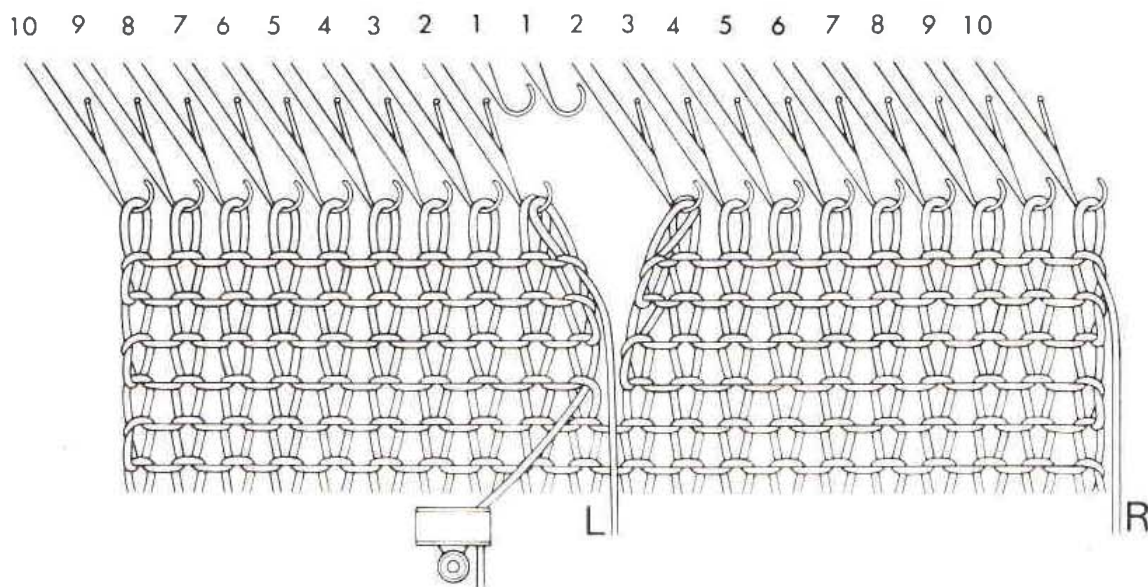
Lay the yarn across both sections as shown in the diagram - from LEFT to RIGHT. Hold the yarn down and with the right hand pull the knitting towards you until the latches are closed over the yarn. Knit from left to right. The second row of the 'V' neck opening is knitted. Knit two more rows in the same way.



The carriage is at the right side of the machine - and the opening for the 'V' neck is now over 4 rows. Leave the stitches in the needle hooks - as you are now going to start the decreasing for the 'V' neck.

## SHAPING THE 'V' NECK

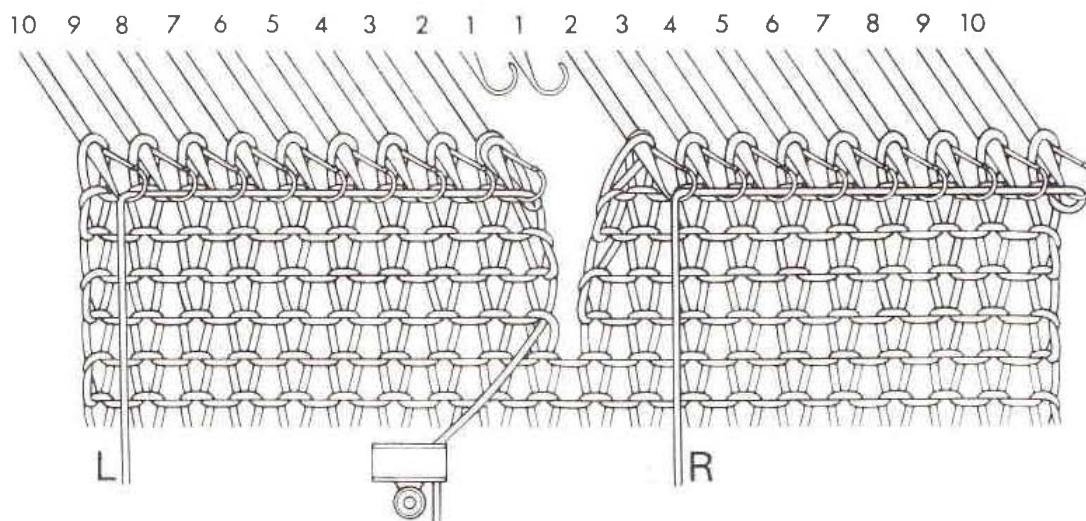
Here you only learn the simple method of decreasing for the 'V' neck - later if you wish you can try the decreasing with the 3 needle transfer tool - this method gives the fully fashioned shaping effect to your 'V' neck.



Take the transfer tool and transfer the TWO centre stitches onto their adjacent needles to the right and to the left, as shown in the above diagram.

PUSH THE TWO EMPTY CENTRE NEEDLES BACK INSIDE THE NEEDLE BED INTO NON-KNITTING POSITION.

Push ALL REMAINING stitches BEHIND the needle latches. The first decreasing for the 'V' neck is now complete.



Lay the yarn R across the 19 needles on the RIGHT of centre towards the left and yarn L across the 19 needles on the LEFT of centre also towards the left.

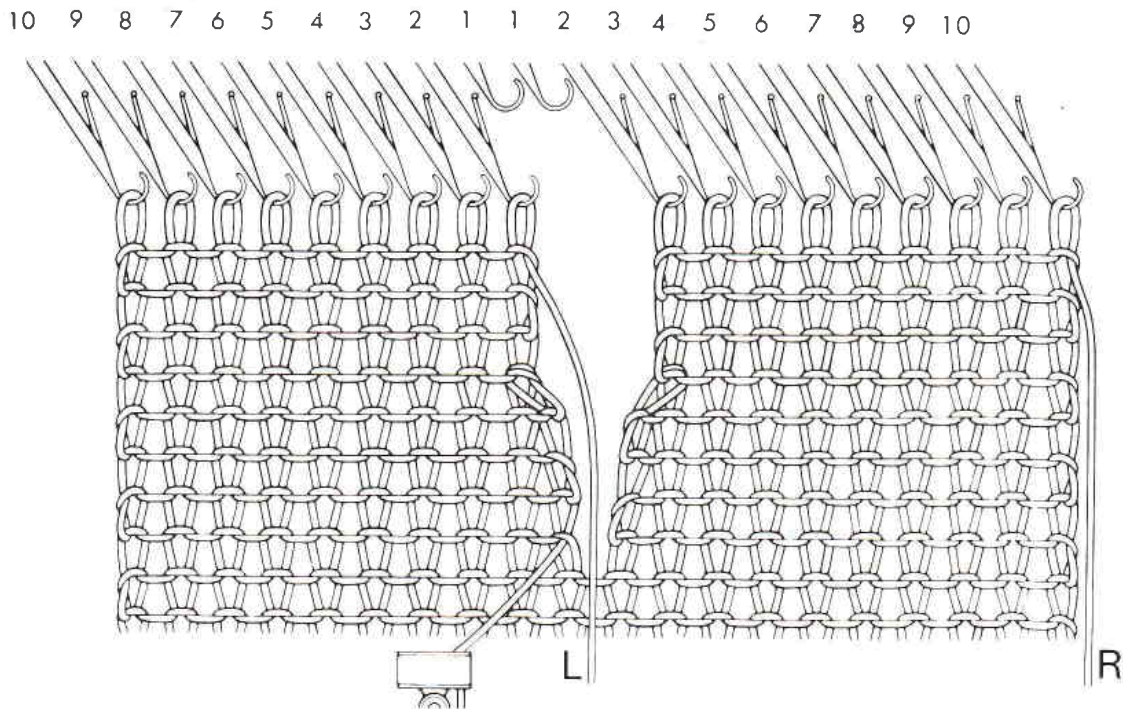
WHILE HOLDING THE YARN DOWN WITH ONE HAND - pull the knitting towards you to close the latches OVER the yarn and move the carriage across the needles towards the left.

Knit 3 rows more with the two centre needles in NON KNITTING position - then the carriage is on the RIGHT.

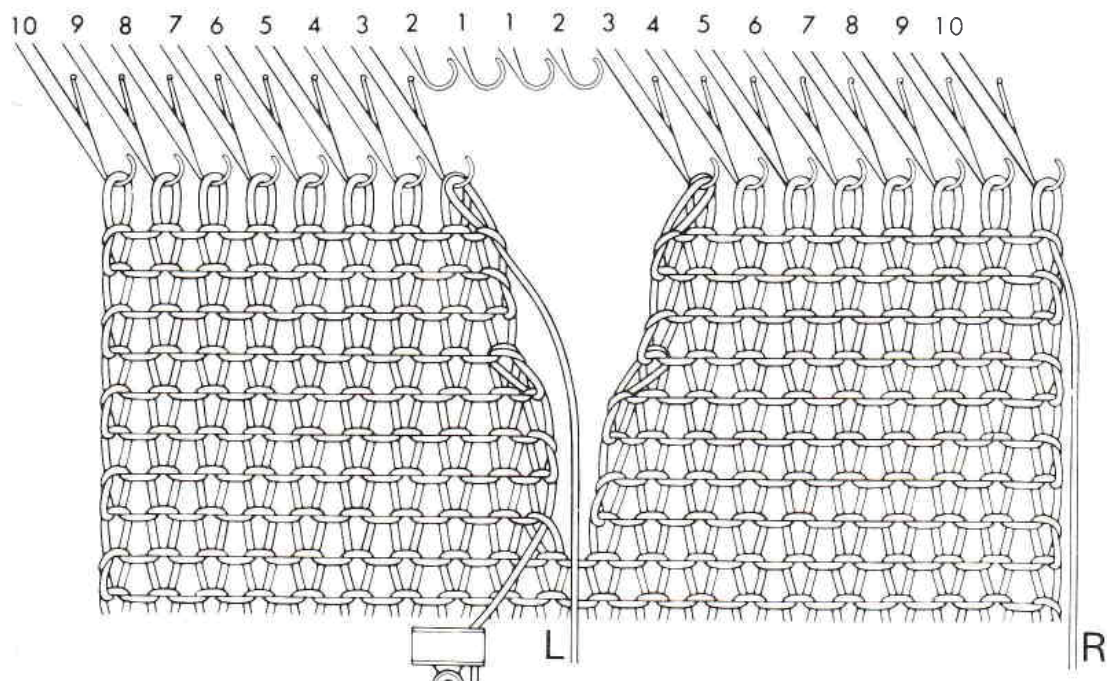
LEAVE THE STITCHES IN THE NEEDLE HOOKS!



## SHAPING THE 'V' NECK



This is how the V neck looks after knitting 8 rows and decreasing once - the stitches are ALL in the needle hooks.



Again transfer the two centre stitches onto their adjacent needles towards the right and left. PUSH THE TWO EMPTY CENTRE NEEDLES BACK INSIDE THE NEEDLE BED INTO NON-KNITTING POSITION.

Now push the stitches back against the machine BEHIND the needle latches. Lay the yarn across both sections and knit 4 rows.

So a 'V' neck opening is quite simple to make, and fun also. Now your 'V' neck opening is over 4 needles - continue decreasing and knitting 4 rows - until you have 10 stitches left on each side of centre - those stitches you can bind off.

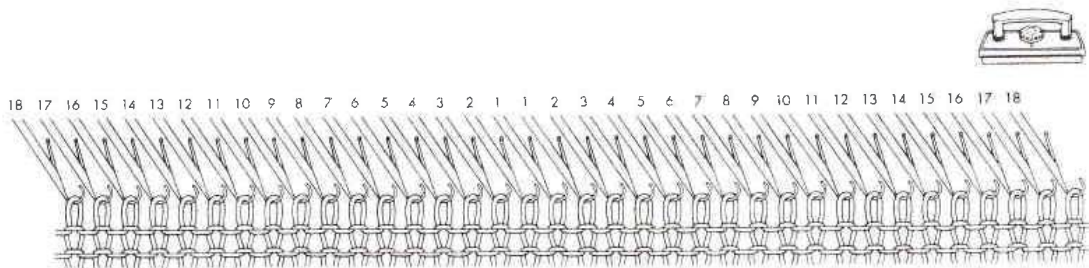
When making a normal pullover - it depends on the pattern you are knitting and each pattern instruction will tell just how many rows to knit before transferring the stitches outwards for the 'V' neck.

# SHAPING A ROUND NECKLINE

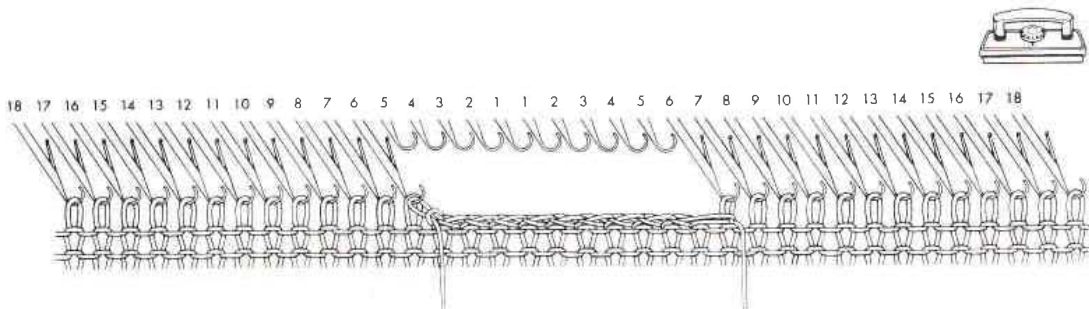
This neckline is also very easy to knit but it is best to practice it once or twice before knitting a garment.

Make an open edge cast-on and knit a few rows - finishing with the carriage at the right side of the machine. Remove the yarn feeder from the front of the carriage.

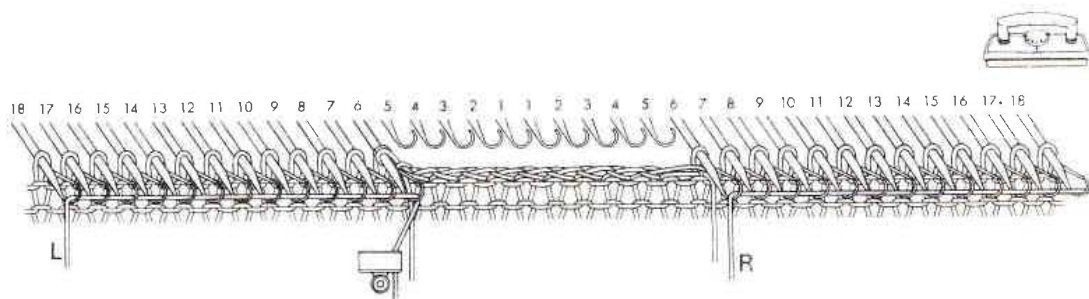
The method used for a round neckline is a little different from that used for the V neck the transferring is planned to give a gently rounded opening.



The carriage is at the RIGHT. Leave ALL the stitches in the needle hooks - as you are now going to bind off the 10 centre stitches. Take a length of matching yarn and bind off the 10 centre stitches.

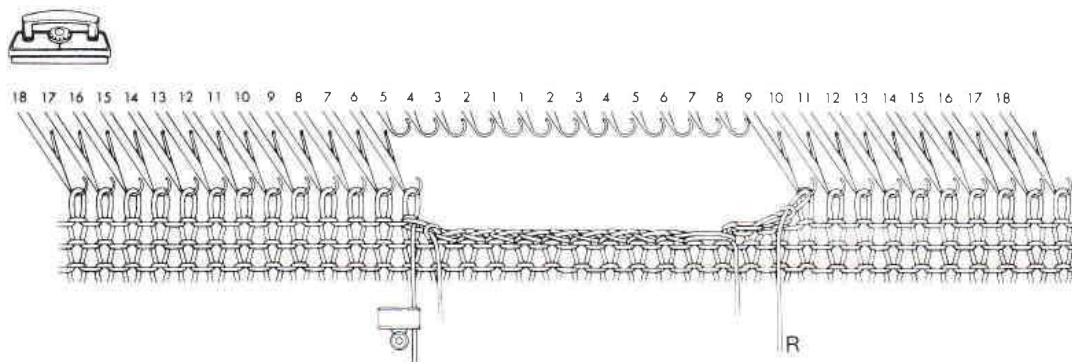


The yarn is hanging down loosely from both sides of the 10 centre stitches. Push the 10 EMPTY needles back inside the needle bed into NON-KNITTING position. You have 15 needles in KNITTING position on each side of centre 0 and the stitches are still in the needle hooks.

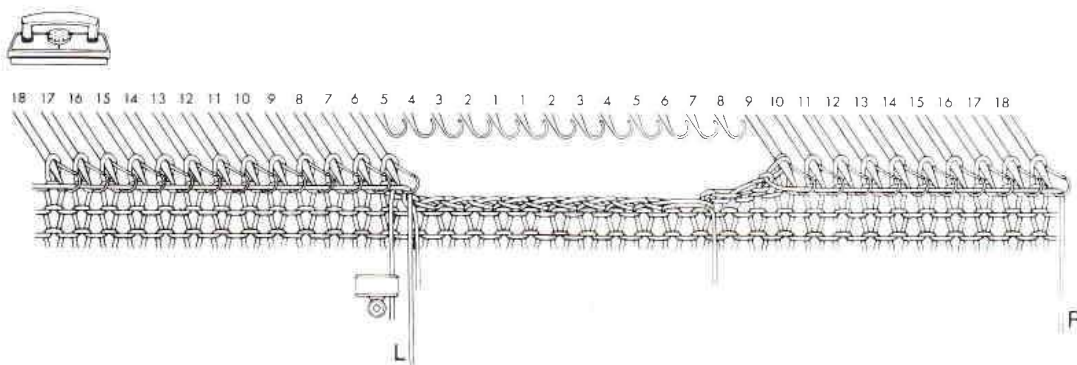


Push the stitches of both sections BEHIND the needle latches. Take a second cone of yarn and clip the end onto the knitting or the braid below the 15 needles on the left of centre. Lay the thread of cone R across the 15 needles at the RIGHT, from right to left. Lay the thread of cone L across the 15 needles at the LEFT, from RIGHT to LEFT. Pull the knitting towards you to close the latches and knit across both sections from RIGHT to LEFT.

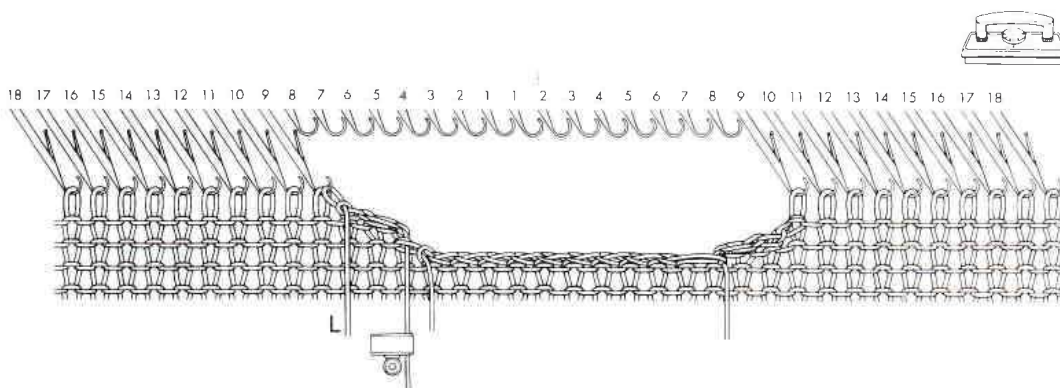
## SHAPING THE ROUND NECKLINE



The carriage is at the LEFT. Leave the stitches IN the needle hooks. Bind off with thread R 3 stitches at the neck edge of the right section - hang the loop onto the fourth needle. Push the 3 empty needles back inside the needle bed - in NON-KNITTING position.

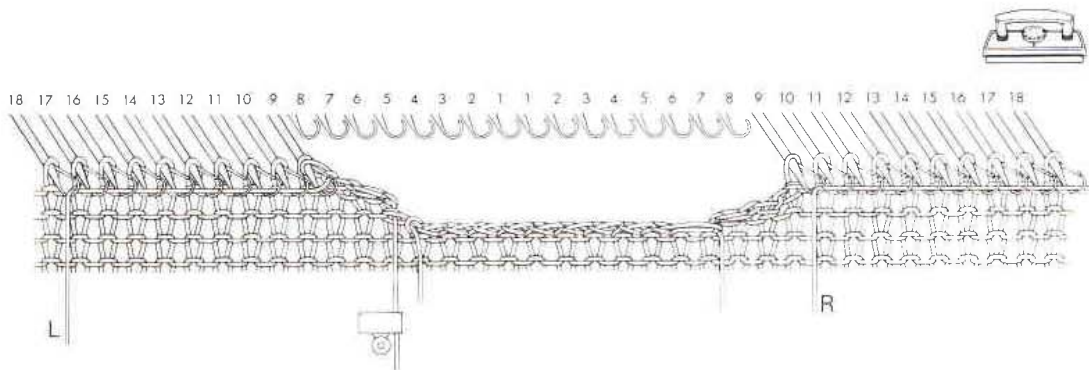


Push the stitches of both sections BEHIND the latches. Lay thread L from left to right across the 15 needles of the left section and thread R from left to right across the 12 needles of the right section. Pull the knitting towards you to close the latches and while still holding both threads down slightly - move the carriage across both sections towards the RIGHT.

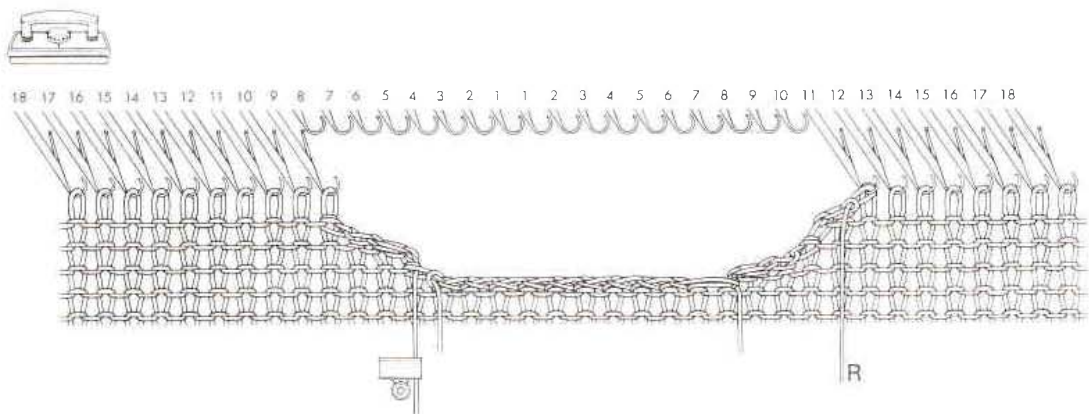


The carriage is at the RIGHT. Leave the stitches IN the needle hooks. Bind off with thread L, 3 stitches at the neck edge of the left section. Push the empty needles back inside the needle bed - into NON-KNITTING position.

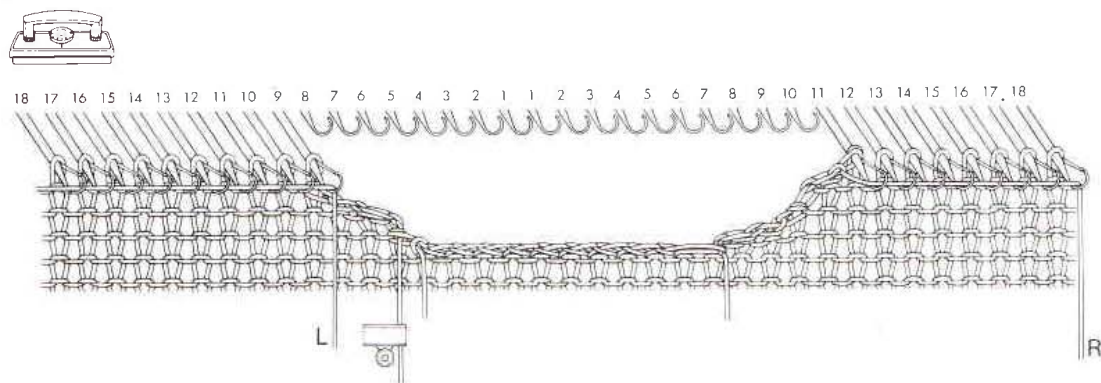
## SHAPING THE ROUND NECKLINE



Push the stitches of both sections BEHIND the latches. Lay thread R from right to left across the needles of the right section - thread L from right to left across the needles of the left section. While holding the two threads down slightly - pull the knitting towards you to close the latches and move the carriage across both sections towards the LEFT.

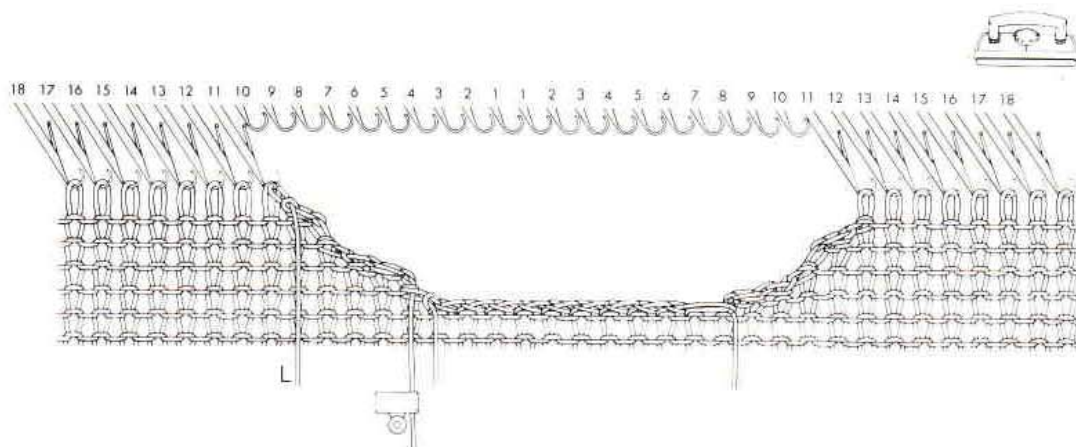


The carriage is at the LEFT. Leave the stitches IN the needle hooks. Bind off with thread R 2 stitches at the neck edge of the right section. Push the empty needles back inside the needle bed in NON-KNITTING position.



Push ALL stitches BEHIND the latches. Lay both threads across the needles towards the RIGHT. Hold the threads down slightly, pull the knitting towards you to close the latches and move the carriage across both sections towards the RIGHT.

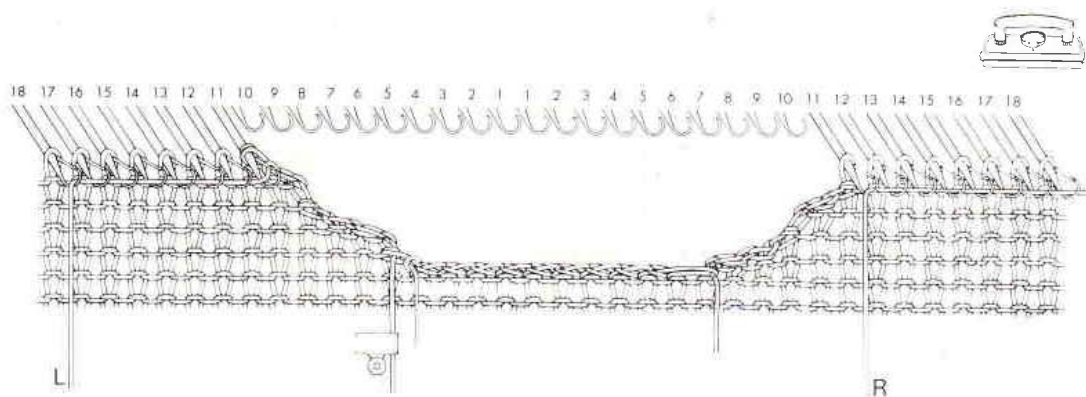
## SHAPING THE ROUND NECKLINE



The carriage is at the RIGHT. Leave the stitches IN the needle hooks. Bind off with thread L 2 stitches at the neck edge of the left section. Push the empty needles back inside the needle bed into NON-KNITTING position.

The opening for the round neckline in the centre of the knitting already shows very clearly the round shaping.

Do not forget to hold the threads down with your left hand at the same time as you pull the knitting towards you. Hold it very lightly and while knitting, allow the yarn to slide freely through your hand.



Push ALL the stitches BEHIND the latches - lay both threads across the needles towards the LEFT. Hold the threads lightly and pull the knitting towards you to close the needle latches - move the carriage towards the LEFT across both sections.

ALWAYS LEAVE THE STITCHES IN THE NEEDLE HOOKS UNTIL YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE DECREASING and ALWAYS PUSH THE EMPTY NEEDLES BACK INSIDE THE NEEDLE BED INTO NON-KNITTING POSITION AFTER DECREASING.

## SHAPING THE ROUND NECKLINE

You have now bound off 3 and 2 stitches at each neck edge - right and left.  
The carriage is at the LEFT side of the machine.

With thread R bind off 2 stitches at the right edge.  
Push the EMPTY needles back.  
Knit one row across both sections towards the RIGHT.

With thread L bind off 2 stitches at the left neck edge.  
Knit one row across both sections towards the LEFT.

Decrease 1 stitch at the right neck edge. This means just transferring the stitch onto the adjacent needle towards the RIGHT.  
Knit one row across both sections towards the RIGHT.

Decrease 1 stitch at the left neck edge.  
Knit one row across both sections towards the LEFT.

Decrease 1 stitch at the right neck edge.  
Knit one row across both sections towards the RIGHT.

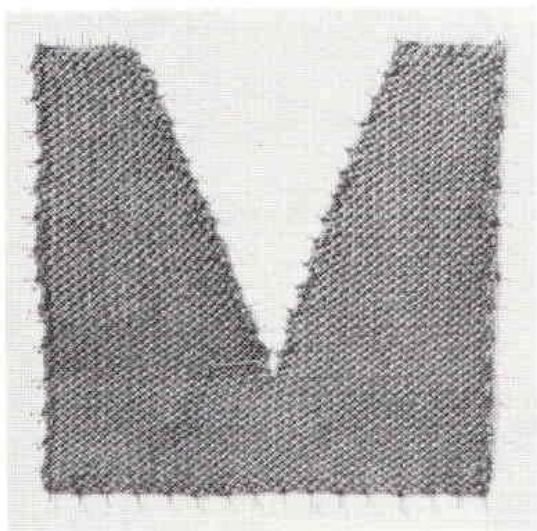
Decrease 1 stitch at the left neck edge.  
Knit one row across both sections towards the LEFT.

Decrease 1 stitch at the right neck edge.  
Knit one row across both sections towards the RIGHT.

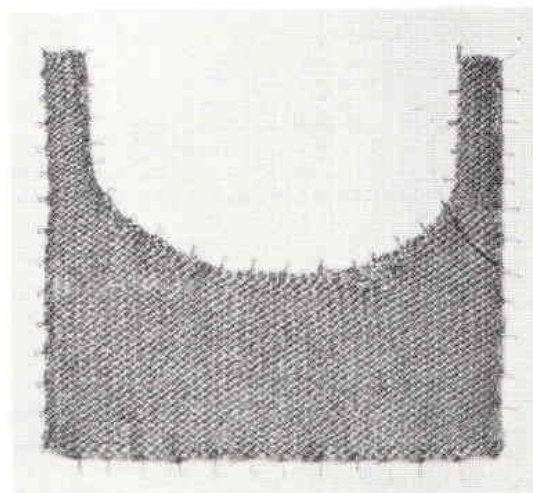
Decrease 1 stitch at the left neck edge.  
Knit one row across both sections towards the LEFT.

Knit 10 rows more - bind off the remaining 5 stitches on each side.

### THE 'V' NECK



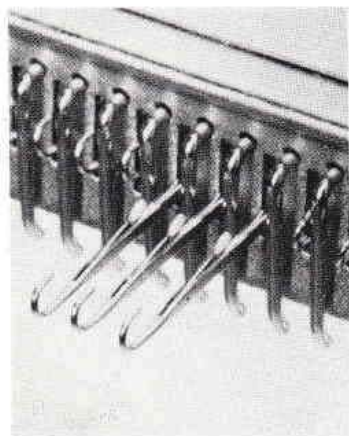
### THE ROUND NECK



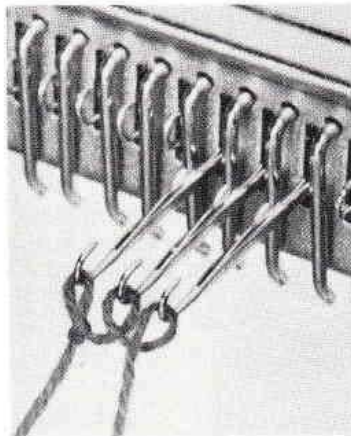
If you have knitted the two necklines according to the instructions in this book - then they should look like the two pictures above - if not - then you better try them again before knitting a garment.

## CORD KNITTING ON 3 NEEDLES

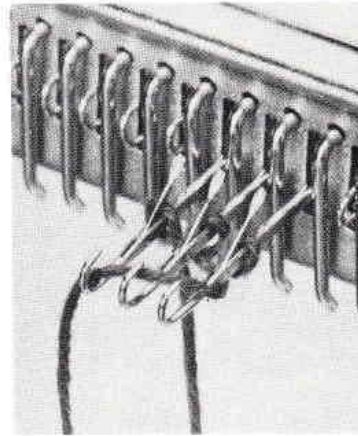
THIS IS A VERY USEFUL TRIMMING FOR ALL NECKLINES. IT HAS MANY OTHER USES AND IS VERY EASY TO KNIT. THE EASIEST WAY TO KNIT IT IS BY HAND FEEDING.



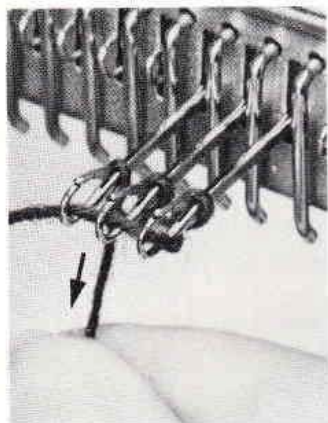
Carriage on RIGHT. Pull the 3 centre needles out of the needle bed. Set the tension dial to the number most suitable for your yarn.



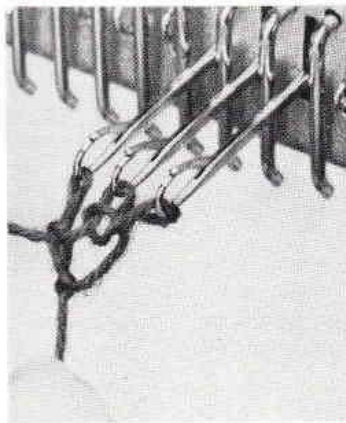
The carriage is at the right. With the end of the yarn make a loose knot around the needle on the left and wind it loosely in anti-clockwise direction around the two other needles.



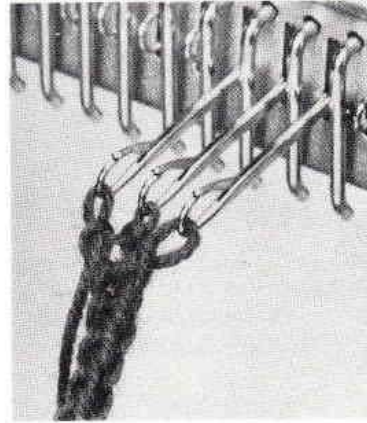
Push the 3 loops against the machine BEHIND the latches. Lay the yarn across the 3 needle hooks from RIGHT to LEFT.



Pull the stitches towards you by the end of the thread which is hanging down from the needles. Knit across from RIGHT to LEFT.



DO NOT push the stitches behind the latches. Take the carriage across from LEFT to RIGHT first and the needles will not knit.



Push the stitches BEHIND the latches. Bring the yarn under the needles from left to right and lay it, from RIGHT to LEFT, into the OPEN hooks.

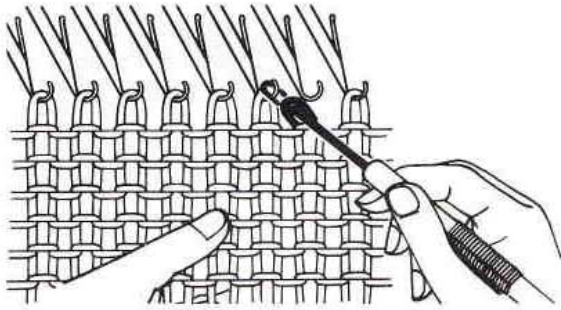
Again pull the stitches forward by the thread and hold it down gently and knit across from RIGHT to LEFT. Leave the stitches in the needle hooks and move the carriage back from left to right.

Continue this way - knitting in one direction ONLY - FROM RIGHT TO LEFT. REMEMBER to leave the stitches in the needle hooks as you take the carriage back from left to right. Then push the stitches BEHIND the latches. Lay the yarn in ONLY from RIGHT to LEFT and while pulling a little on the cord - knit across.

## PICOT EDGE HEM

The picot hem is very similar to the circular hem explained before. The only difference is that the picot hem has a very attractive scalloped edge which makes an excellent and attractive trim with many uses.

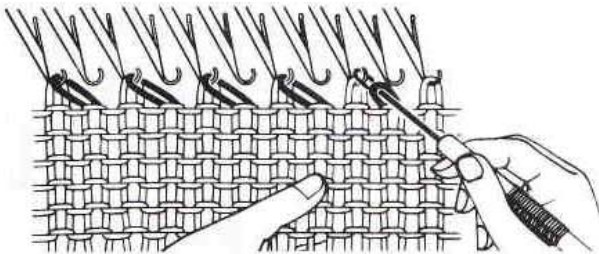
## TRANSFERRING STITCHES



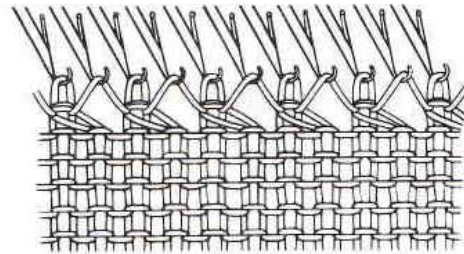
Firstly it is helpful for you to learn to transfer stitches from one needle to another. Insert the eye of the transfer needle into the stitch to be transferred. Lift it off its needle. Move it across to the next needle and place the eye of the transfer needle in the next needle hook. Tip up the transfer needle causing the stitch to drop off into the needle. Now one needle will be empty and the next will have two stitches.

## KNITTING A PICOT HEM

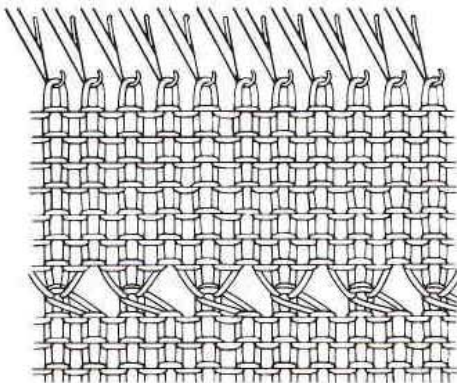
Make the same cast-on as for the previous hem - knit one row on Tension 8, knit 7 rows on Tension 4.



Transfer each second stitch to the next needle.



Knit one row and your knitting looks like this.



Knit 7 rows and then lift up the first row of knitting exactly as I told you on Page 31 for the normal hem.





# 1 PLAIN, 1 PURL RIB

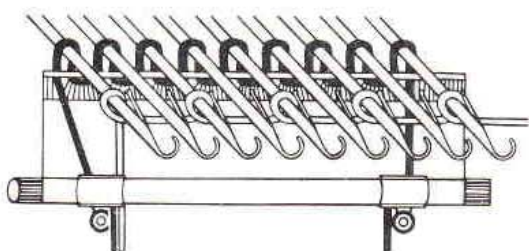
## WITH CLOSED EDGE CAST-ON

This method of knitting rib welts is usually only used when you are knitting with Bulky-Knit (C group) yarns. It does need a little practise but very well worthwhile learning and it is fun to do. For other yarns you will find that the new double rib welts on Page 39 are more practical, attractive and durable.

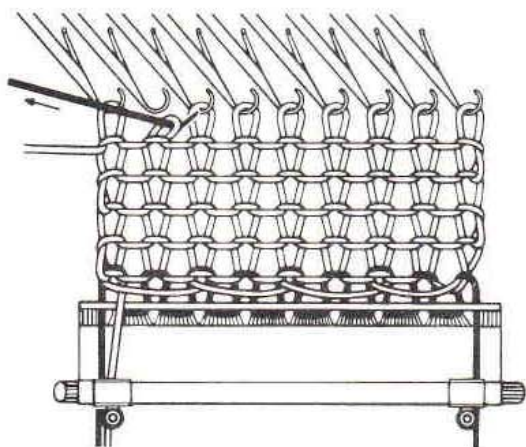
I will now show you how to make a rib welt using the latchet hook.

For 1 plain and 1 purl rib, it is better if the stitch size is one or two points smaller than for the rest of your knitting.

When you knit at tension No. 7, use tension 4 or 5 for the ribbing.



Start with the carriage on the LEFT side. Cast-on with the nylon thread over 41 needles. Push the braid back BEHIND ALL latches. Thread the yarn through the yarn brake and the yarn feeder in a normal way. Clip the yarn end onto the braid at the left side. Wind it VERY LOOSELY over and under every SECOND needle, pushing the loops behind the latches as you wind them. Knit across from right to left. Knit 10 rows more.

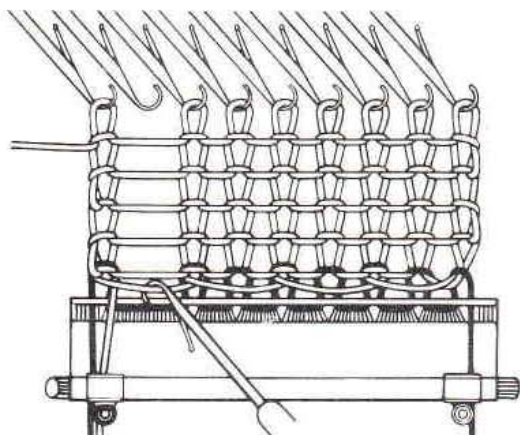


Leave your first stitch in the needle hook.

Use the latchet hook to remove the stitch from the SECOND needle from the LEFT.

Pull down the braid so that the stitch can run down until it reaches the cast-on braid.

OR if the stitch does not run down, then put your transfer needle into the very bottom stitch and push it down. Then the stitch will immediately run down to the transfer needle.

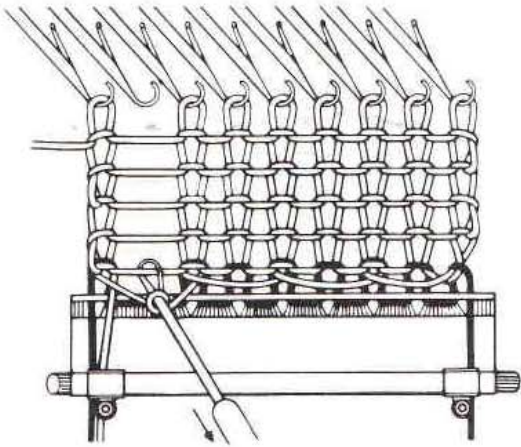


The stitch of the second needle has now been correctly run down.

Now use your latchet hook, with the hook facing down.

Catch the lowest bar of yarn.

## 1 PLAIN, 1 PURL RIB



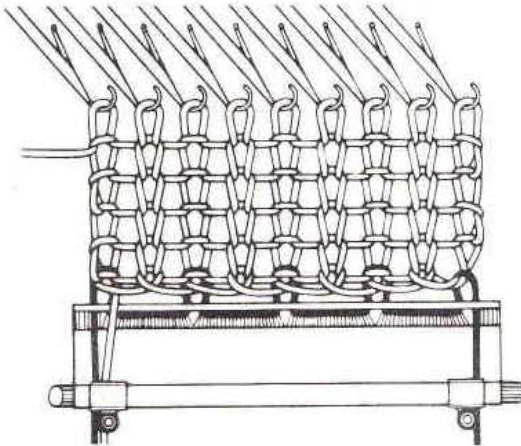
Twist the latch hook until it points upwards causing the loop to form on the stem of the hook.

Push the hook forwards until the loop is behind the latch.

Catch the next bar of yarn in the hook and pull it through the loop.

Again push the hook forwards until the stitch is **BEHIND** the latch.

Catch the next bar of yarn and pull this through.



Continue crocheting every bar of yarn in this way until all have been knitted and you have thus reached the needles.

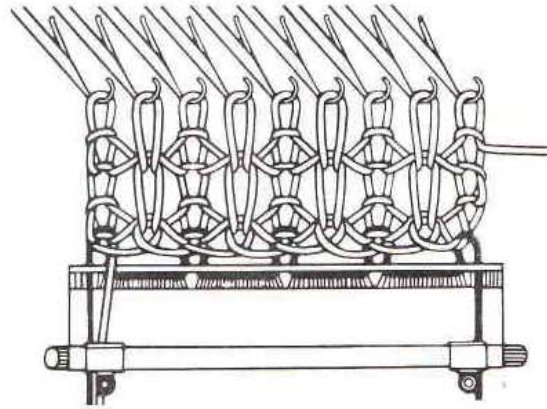
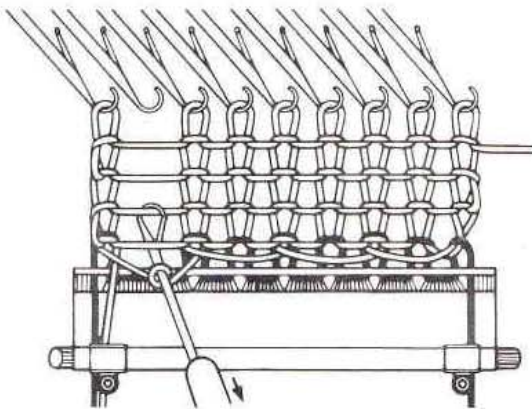
Transfer the stitch from the latch hook onto the empty needle.

Repeat this whole process on the 4th, 6th 8th, that is, every second needle, until you reach the end of the knitting at the right side. Never drop down the stitch from the last needle.

WELL, you have now completed a one plain and one purl rib.

Knit about 10 rows more of plain knitting and then remove the knitting from the knitter.

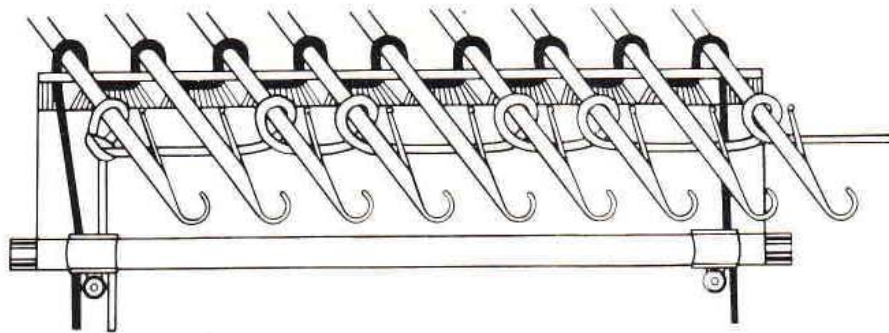
## FISHERMANS RIB



Very useful and attractive on borders and also for decorative patterns. It is similar to the 1 Plain, 1 Purl rib, as shown above, but much quicker to do because each time instead of taking one bar of yarn, you take two bars, one in the latch hook and one which you let slide onto the stem together with the stitch.

Now you pull the bar which you have on the stem, as shown in the diagram. Then again take two bars and repeat the same process. You should always knit an **EVEN** number of rows after the cast-on, otherwise when you reach the top of your knitting you will have only one bar left.

## 2 PLAIN, 1 PURL RIB WITH CLOSED EDGE



Knitting a 2 x 1 rib is even simpler and quicker than knitting the 1 x 1 rib which I have already explained.

Instead of winding the yarn over every second needle, you must now wind the yarn over the first needle, then miss one, then over two needles, miss one then over two again and so on, as in the drawing.

NOTE: In this drawing the needles numbers 2, 5 and 8 have no loops. This is correct as these are the needles which you will purl up later.

Now when your knitter looks like the drawing then .... knit 10 rows.

Now lift the stitches off needles 2, 5 and 8, that is every third needle. Let all stitches run right down to the cast-on braid. Then knit up each of these stitches exactly as I have shown previously.

## ASSORTED RIBBINGS

The method of making ribbings is always the same, no matter what combination of plain and purl ribbing you wish to make.

Now suppose you wish to make a 3 plain and 1 purl rib.

You start by winding the yarn under and over 3 needles, miss one and then under and over the next three needles and so on.

The **IMPORTANT** thing to remember is that when you have knitted the length of ribbing that you need then ...

ONLY lift the stitch off those needles around which you DID NOT wind a loop.

If you wish to have a 2 plain and 2 purl rib, the method is the same. Wind the yarn under and over the first 2 needles and then miss the next 2 needles and then under and over the next two needles and so on. BUT in this case you do NOT drop down the third and fourth stitch at the same time - first let the third stitch run down and knit it up, then the fourth stitch - as you cannot knit up a stitch when you have loose bars on one side.

# ADVANCED KNITTING

Do you feel ready to start this advanced knitting section of my little book?

It is quite easy for you to tell.

We all agree, that practice makes perfect!

The first pages up to now, are far more important than these. Your knitter really does work perfectly but it needs a little practice for you to be perfect also.

Not much, just a little. So, if by now you are not quite sure of yourself and really enjoying your knitting, then it would be better for you to go over the past pages once more, quite slowly, and PLEASE, if I may say so, patiently and carefully.

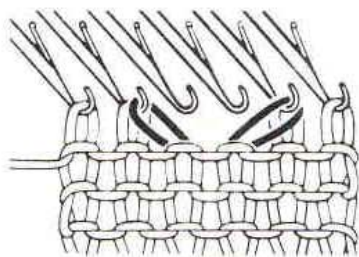
Have fun learning. Each time you will knit faster, more easily and more perfectly.

It is really very well worth while.

RIGHT! Now ready for the next course. Step by step, all the knitting techniques you will need to know to make really useful and beautiful things will be shown, as clearly as I am able.

NOW! COME WITH ME TO NEW AND EXCITING ADVENTURES IN KNITTING.

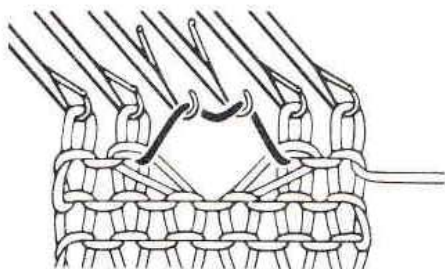
## BUTTONHOLES FOR SMALL BUTTONS



if you are using a thin yarn then your buttonhole over 2 needles will be quite small. Yarn knitted on tension 5 will give about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " buttonhole.

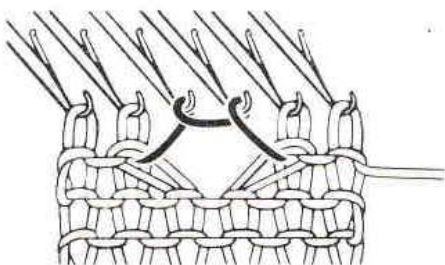
Thick yarn knitted on tension 12 will give a buttonhole of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Select the position of the buttonhole.

Transfer the stitches outwards as shown.



2 needles are empty. Latches are open. Push back the knitting BEHIND the needle latches. Knit one row.

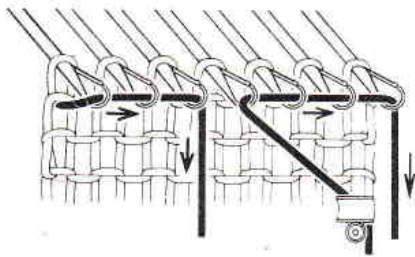
Your knitting will now look like this. The yarn rests loosely over the hooks of the 2 empty needles.



Lift the yarn off one needle with the latchet hook and twist it to make a loop as illustrated. Place this loop over the needle. Do the same with the next needle. Push ALL stitches BACK BEHIND the latches including the two loops you have just made. Knit 10 rows and remove the knitting from your knitter.

## VERTICAL BUTTONHOLES

When you wish to knit a vertical buttonhole, then you must remove the yarn from the yarn brake and the yarn feeder and carry on knitting by hand feeding your yarn.



Cast-on 24 needles only, 20 on the left of centre and 4 on right of centre.

Knit 11 rows so that your carriage finishes on the LEFT side.

You need 2 cones of yarn now.

Cone L will be used to knit on the LEFT side of centre ONLY.

Cone R will be used to knit on the RIGHT side of centre ONLY.

'0' is the centre of the knitter.

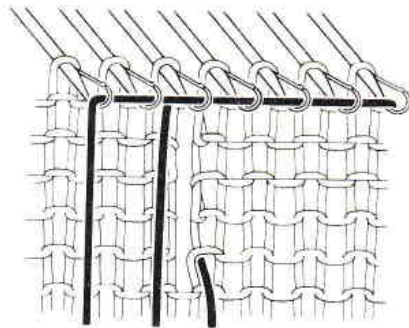
The buttonhole will be here between needle 1 on the left and needle 1 on the right.

Remove a clip from your balance rod and use it to clip the end of cone R to the right side of the knitting.

Leave a few inches hanging down.

Lay the yarn from cone L and from cone R exactly as shown in this diagram.

Hold down the yarn of cone L and cone R. Pull knitting towards you to close the latches. Knit one row from left to right.



Knit 6 rows more in this way.

Make SURE that you use cone R only on the 4 needles on the right of centre '0' and cone L only on all the needles left of centre '0'.

Finish with the carriage on the right, then let the cone L hang down as it will not be needed further for the buttonhole.

Now to close the buttonhole.

Lay the yarn from cone R right across all 24 needles, as shown in this diagram.

Knit 10 rows with cone R.

Try this buttonhole once more. Then you may remove the knitting from the knitter.

This buttonhole was made over 7 rows. Of course you may make then over more or less rows depending on the size of the buttonhole that you need.



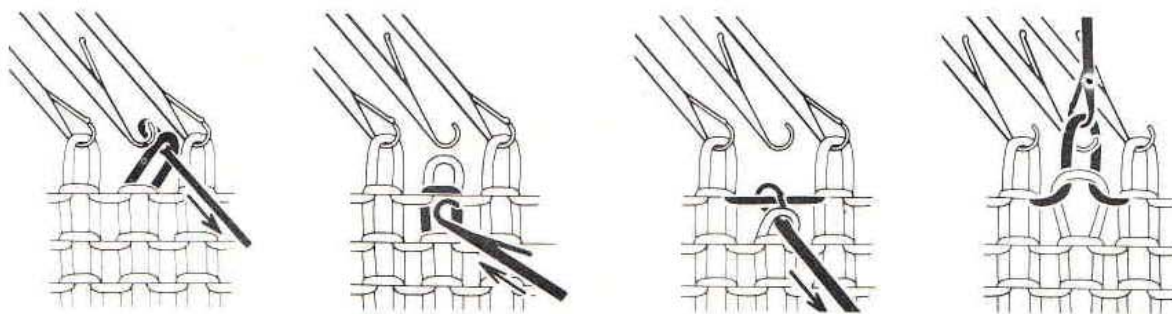
Slits for belts are made exactly the same way as the vertical buttonhole shown above.



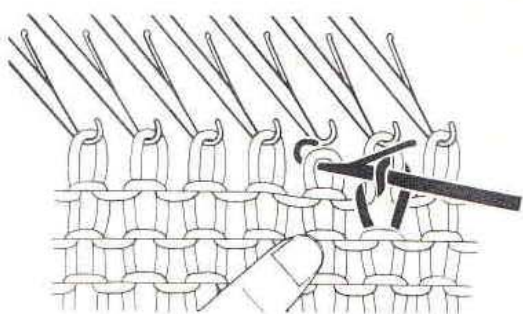
When you need a slit for a zip fastener, use exactly the same method as for vertical buttonholes but you do not close the slit after knitting the desired length.

## HORIZONTAL BUTTONHOLES

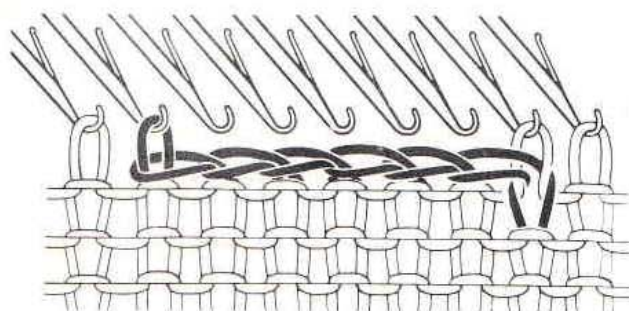
WE ARE NOW GOING TO MAKE A HORIZONTAL BUTTONHOLE OVER 5 STITCHES. CARRIAGE IS AT THE RIGHT.



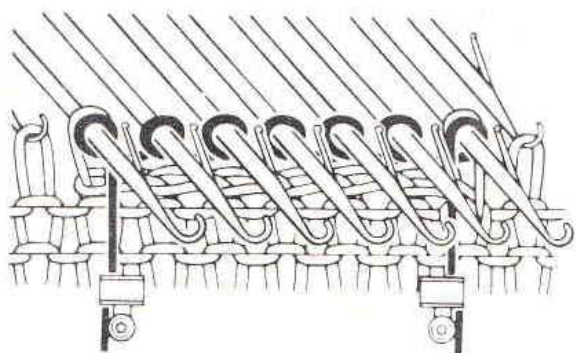
1. Determine position of buttonhole and remove first stitch from needle using transfer needle.
2. Move latching hook through second loop until loop is behind latch.
3. Catch loose strand and pull through loop.
4. Place loop onto needle. You have now purled 1 stitch.



Move latching hook through purled half-stitch until loop is behind latch; remove stitch from the next needle and pull through purled half-stitch.



Repeat this on the next 6 needles. **TRANSFER THE STITCH OFF THE LATCHET HOOK ONTO THE EMPTY 6TH NEEDLE. THIS WILL LEAVE 5 NEEDLES EMPTY.**



Carriage is at the **RIGHT**. Push the knitting behind the latches. Take a matching thread of yarn about 20 inches long, clip one end onto the front of the knitting as shown. Wind under and over each needle from left to right. As you wind push each loop behind the latch. Then, clip the end of the yarn onto the front of the knitting.

**IMPORTANT!** The yarn must be wound very loosely around each needle so that the threads between the needles are quite slack and not pulled tight. Make sure all the knitting and loops are behind the latches. Continue knitting several rows and then practice making another buttonhole exactly the same. Remove the knitting from the knitter, use the two loose ends of yarn to make a buttonhole stitch by hand to reinforce this knitted buttonhole.

# HOW TO MEASURE A TENSION SWATCH

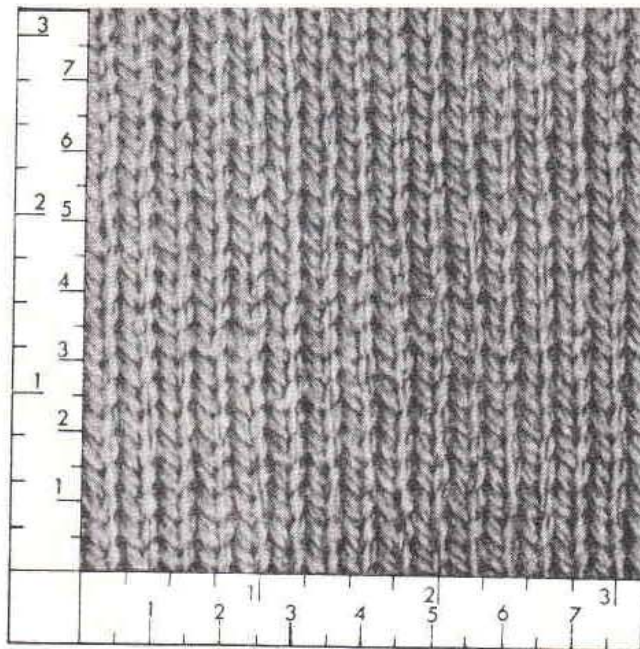
It is easy to make your knitwear fit perfectly, quick too, and very little bother.

Every type of yarn is different and sometimes even the colours make a difference to the thickness of the same type of yarn.

So, to be sure your sizes are always perfect, it is essential to make a tension swatch before starting to knit.

First test to see which tension number is best for your yarn.

Knit 30 rows using this tension and remove the knitting from the knitter.



Pin the knitted swatch on your pressing table.  
It must lay flat and not stretched at all.  
Then place a wet cloth over the swatch.

DO NOT PRESS IT, JUST STEAM IT LIGHTLY.

IT IS BEST NOT TO LET THE IRON REST ON THE FABRIC. HOLD IT JUST TOUCHING THE WET CLOTH AND THIS WILL ALLOW THE STEAM TO PENETRATE WITHOUT FLATTENING THE KNITTING.

TAKE EXTRA CARE WHEN STEAMING SYNTHETIC YARNS. DO NOT steam these at all, or if you do, then only very lightly and quickly.

Allow the swatch to dry completely.

Put your swatch on the table and place a ruler across it.

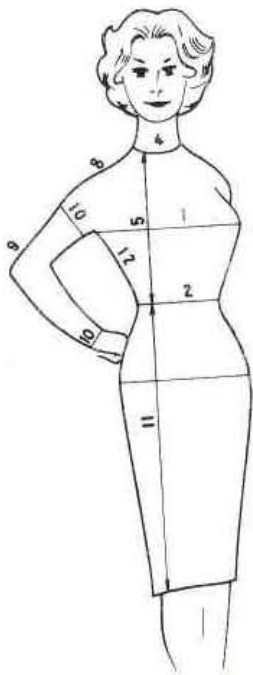
Count how many stitches you have for 2 inches.  
Count how many rows you have for 2 inches.

In this swatch you have                      11 stitches in two inches or 5 ½ per inch  
   15 rows in two inches or 7 ½ per inch

It is quite easy to calculate the number of stitches you need to get a required width. It is also just as easy to calculate how many rows you must knit to get the required length of the garment.

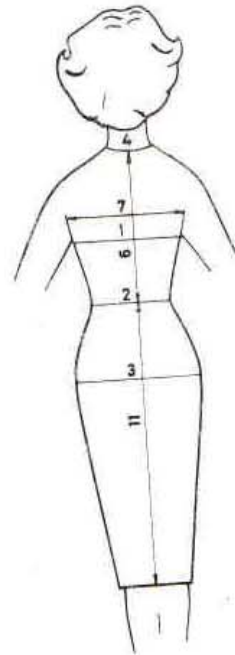
If the chest measurement in front is 14 inches, you will therefore need 77 needles, but then you take 76 or 78 needles. It is easier to knit with an even number of needles. If the total length is say 20 inches, then you will need to knit 150 rows.

# KNITTING TO MEASURE



You don't need to be a dressmaker, nor have any special knowledge, to take the simple measurements you will need to make your knitwear fit loosely and comfortably yet fashionably.

A good hint is to give extra width to the measurements you take as knitwear should not be skin tight.



1. Bust measurement:

It is taken round fullest part of bust and shoulder blades.

2. Waist measurement:

To fit snugly round the waist.

3. Hip measurement:

Over the widest part of the hips.

4. Neck measurement:

Round base of neck.

5. Front length measurement:

From highest point of shoulder over bust to waistline.

6. Back length measurement:

From nape of neck to waistline.

7. Width of back measurement:

From armhole to armhole.

8. Width of shoulder measurement:

From neckline to armhole.

9. Sleeve length measurement:

With bent arm, from shoulder to wrist.

10. Sleeve widths measurement:

Width at top, round upper arm, and width at bottom, round wrist.

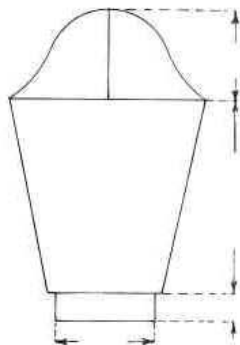
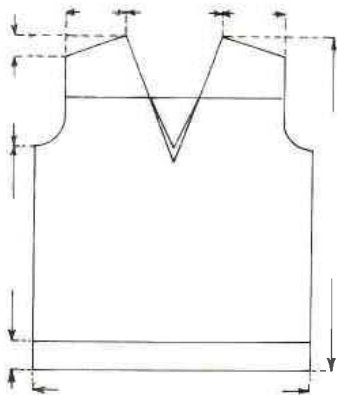
11. Skirt length measurement:

At front and back from waist to hem of skirt.

12. Side length:

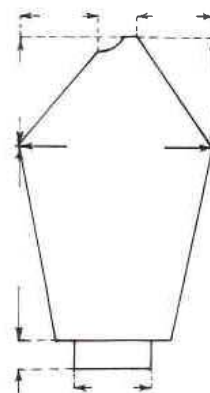
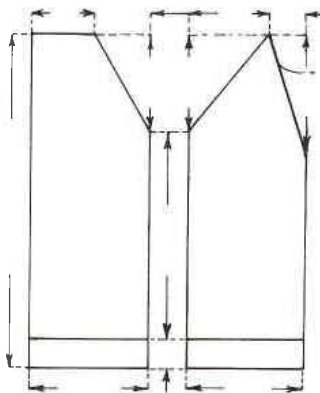
From waist to about 1 or 1.1/1 inches below armpit.  
Length of back minus side length will give you the raglan measurement.





FOR SET-IN SLEEVES

FOR RAGLAN SHAPING



TO OBTAIN A WELL FITTING GARMENT it is just as important to knit a tension square as it is to take the right measurements. Always knit a tension square before starting a new garment. This little extra trouble will be well worth your while.

WHETHER YOU HAVE A KNITTING PATTERN OR NOT, you will be able to copy any model you fancy if you make a stitch pattern, a tension square and draw a diagram on which you enter the precise measurements you have taken. Always start by knitting your tension square.

TAKE YOUR MEASUREMENTS and calculate the number of stitches you will have to cast-on for the width you need, and how many rows are needed for the length you require. Then draw a sketch on a reduced scale.

IT WILL BE EASIER if you use graph paper and register the measurements, the number of stitches and rows required. Then write down the number of rows needed for shaping the armhole, shoulders and neck opening, and the number of stitches that should be decreased, and increased on these rows.

THE MORE CARE YOU TAKE PLANNING YOUR GARMENT, THE SOONER YOU WILL FINISH YOUR KNITTING AND THE BETTER YOUR GARMENT WILL FIT.

# INSTANT KNITTING



## STEP 4

This last chapter makes you an Expert on the Instamatic Knitter. When you have learnt it, you know everything about your knitter and everything about how to knit all those lovely exciting clothes and novelties you've always wanted.

	PAGE
Lace Patterns . . . . .	73 - 74
Tuck Stitch Patterns . . . . .	75 - 76
Loop Stitch . . . . .	77
Link Stitch . . . . .	78
Fishermans Rib . . . . .	79
Smock Patterns . . . . .	80
Crossing-Yarn . . . . .	81
How to knit Bulky Yarns . . . . .	82
How to change a needle . . . . .	83
Take care of your Knitter . . . . .	84
General Index . . . . .	85 - 86

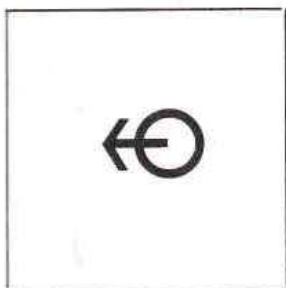
# INSTANT PATTERN KNITTING

A great variety of patterns can be made on your knitter. In fact most of the popular hand knitting patterns can also be made. The patterns are based on 8 simple symbols. They are very easy to follow and from them you will be able to read the patterns. As each symbol actually shows what the stitch means, you will also find that the symbols are very easy to remember.

The vertical stroke means a plain stocking stitch.  
The horizontal stroke is for a purl stitch.

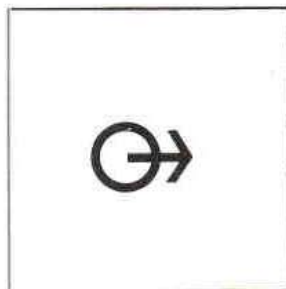
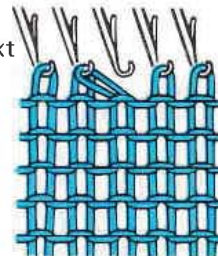
I shall now show you the rest of the 10 symbols and how to knit them. You will find interesting patterns for each of the symbols but as you become accustomed to reading symbols, you will enjoy making up your own combinations. NEVER knit patterns on the last needle.

## LACE PATTERNS



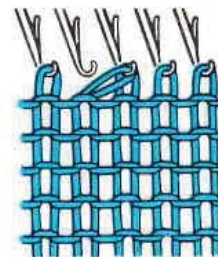
-	-	-	←	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	5	4	3	2	1	

Use your transfer needle to transfer one stitch to the next needle on its right side. This also leaves one needle empty making a small round hole when you knit across the next row.



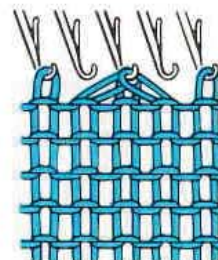
-	-	→	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	5	4	3	2	1	

Use your transfer needle to transfer one stitch to the next needle on its right side. This also leaves one needle empty making a small round hole when you knit across for the next row.



-	-	→	-	←	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	5	4	3	2	1	

The combination of the two symbols means that you must transfer one stitch from the left and one from the right side to the centre needle. When you knit across this will leave a small round hole on both sides of the centre needle.

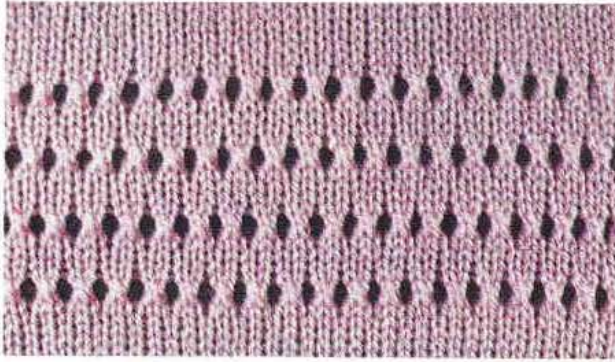


This picture shows you the pattern from the 'right' side.

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	←	-	-	-	-	-	←	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	→	←	-	-	-	-	→	←	-	-	-	-	→	←	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	←	-	-	-	-	-	←	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	←	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	←	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	→	←	-	-	-	→	←	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	←	-	-	-	-	←	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		

The diagram shows the pattern from the 'wrong' side - the side you can see when you are knitting.

# LACE PATTERNS (CONTINUED)



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	8	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	
⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	2	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

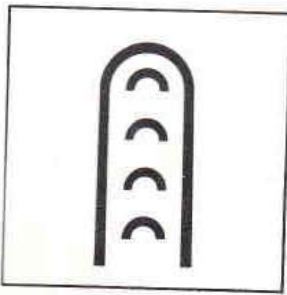


⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	11
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	7
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	5
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	1
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1



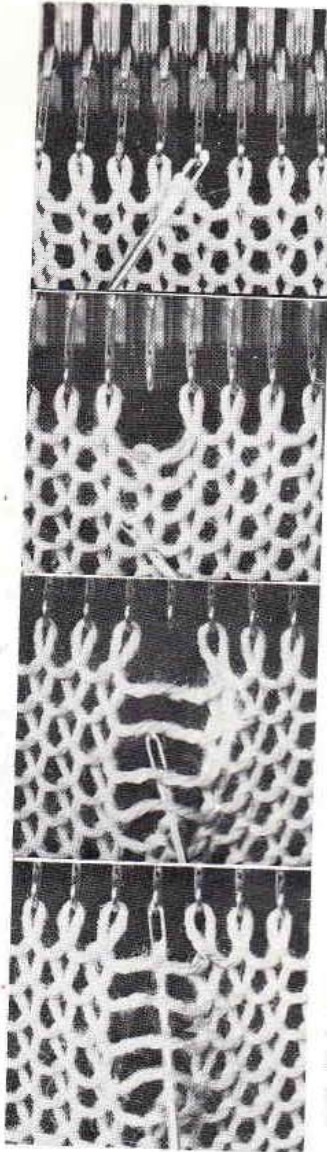
--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	25
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
⊖	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	⊖	--	23
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
--	--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	21
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
--	--	--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	19
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
--	--	--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	17
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
--	--	--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	15
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	13
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	⊖	--	11
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
--	--	--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	--	6
--	--	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	--	⊖	5
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
⊖	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	⊖	--	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
⊖	⊖	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	⊖	⊖	--	1
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

## TUCK STITCH PATTERNS



Tuck Stitch. The large inverted U is the stitch you lift off the needle, the small inverted u inside, shows the number of rows you must run down. In this diagram you lift off 1 stitch and run down 4 rows. These must all be lifted onto the needle and knitted together.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

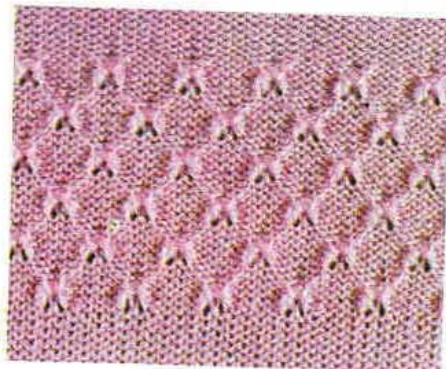
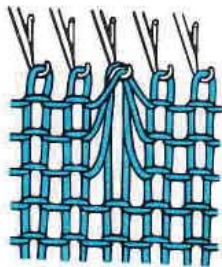


Drop a stitch down 4 rows and lift the stitch and the bars back onto the empty needle. With THIN yarn you can knit TUCK patterns over 4 or 5 rows, with THICK yarn you cannot, because so many threads of thick yarn are hard to knit. For a test-swath, cast on 30 stitches and knit a few rows, leave the carriage on the right and use your transfer needle to lift the 6th stitch out of its needle. Start from the right side. NEVER pattern on the last needle.

The stitch is off the needle, which is now empty. Count down 4 more rows and push your transfer needle into the stitch of the 4th row - UNDERNEATH the empty needle.

Push down your transfer needle, this will cause the stitch to run down until it reaches your transfer needle and there it will stop. Be careful, dont let the transfer needle slip out of the knitting, or your stitch will run down too many rows, and you will have to pick up this dropped stitch.

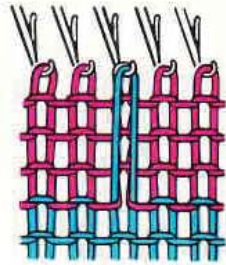
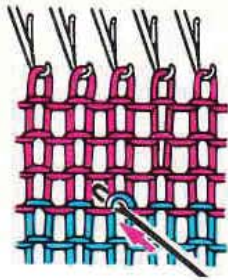
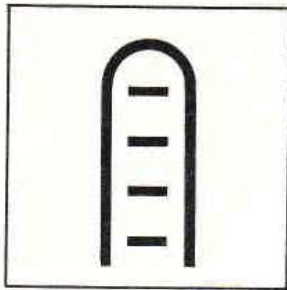
Lift the eye of your transfer needle upwards behind the knitting and put the eye onto the empty needle hook. Pull the knitting down with your left hand and with the right hand, tip up the transfer needle, causing the stitch and the 4 bars to fall into the empty needle. Miss 5 needles and repeat the same on every 6th needle. Knit 6 rows. Start now on the 3rd needle from the right and then every 6th again for the pattern. You can knit this pattern in different colours, choosing a different colour for each 6 rows of pattern.



—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1



## LOOP STITCH



—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			

A simple pattern, quick to knit and most effective when used with 2 or more colours. This pattern can also be easily knitted with almost any thickness of yarn and still show good results. The purl side of the knitting shows the pattern to best advantage. The large inverted U is the loop of yarn you lift up onto the needle. The bars inside of the inverted U are the number of rows across which you lifted up the big loop. First make a test swatch with, let's say, pink and blue. Knit over 40 needles a few rows pink, then 2 rows blue and 4 rows pink, take your transfer needle, catch the 4th loop from the right of the last row knitted with blue and pull it upwards and hang it onto the fourth needle. Miss 3 needles and repeat this every 4th needle - but not on the LAST needle of a row. Knit 2 rows blue, 4 rows pink and start by looping the 2nd and then every 4th again.



—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

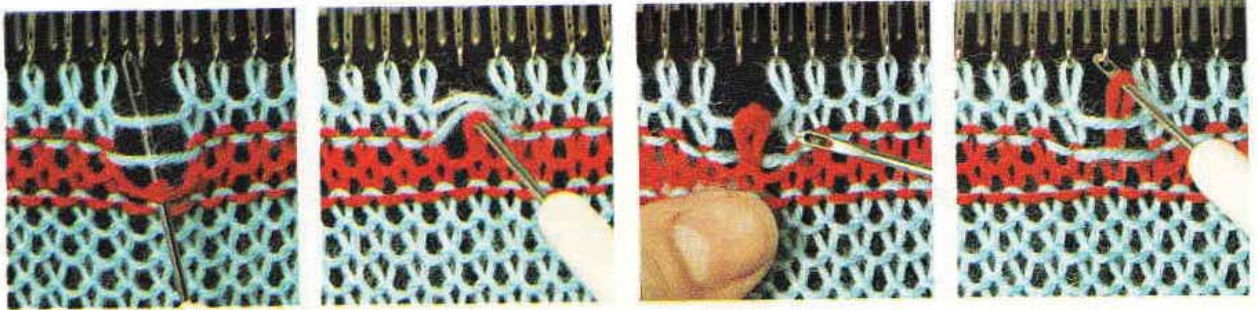
Here you lift the 2nd loop onto first needle and 3rd loop onto 4th needle. Miss 6 loops, the 7th loop on the 6th needle and the 8th loop on needle 9. Knit 2 rows blue, 4 rows pink and repeat.



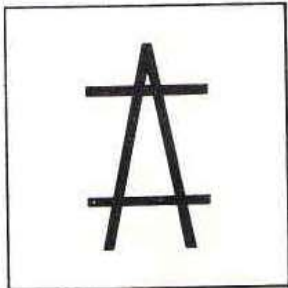
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Knit 6 rows pink, 2 rows blue, lift the 6th loop up onto the 6th needle. Miss 5 needles and repeat with every 6th needle all over the row. Knit 2 rows blue, 6 rows pink, start pattern by 3rd loop and then every 6th again.

## LINK STITCH

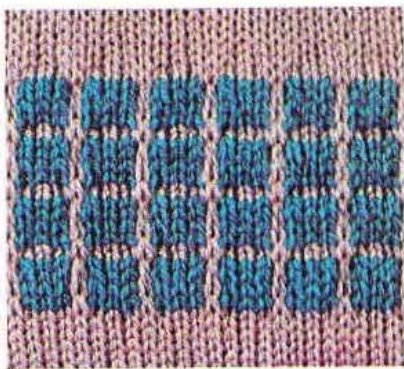


This pattern is used with 2 colours. It can be used for almost any thickness of yarn. Knit a test swatch with 2 colours, I used pink and blue. Knit over 40 needles with pink, then 2 rows blue, take the 4th stitch off its needle, put the transfer needle 2 rows underneath in the last pink stitch, push down and you have 2 blue bars and 1 pink stitch on the transfer needle. Pull the transfer needle upwards so that it makes a big pink loop. Hold this loop between your fingers and take off the transfer needle. With the transfer needle you go into the loop from the top and behind the knitting and catch the pink loop and put it back onto the empty needle, miss 3 needles and repeat. Knit 2 rows pink, 2 rows blue and repeat.



The inverted V is the big loop which you lifted up into the needle. The 2 bars are also the 2 bars of yarn you can see on the purl side of the knitting.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			



—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This pattern uses the same method as above but you knit 4 rows blue instead of two. Now you must go a little bit further down behind the knitting to catch the loop.

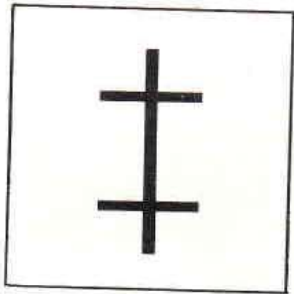


—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Here is almost the same kind of pattern. But the first pattern starts with the 4th needle and then you knit 2 rows in pink, 4 rows in blue and start with the 2nd, miss 3 needles and repeat.



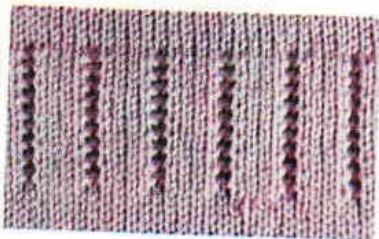
# FISHERMANS RIB



This sign means you have to crochet back 2 bars of yarn at a time.

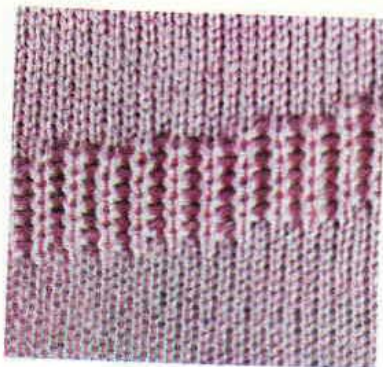
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	8
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	7
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	6
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	5
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	4
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	3
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	2
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This pattern is very easy to do using just the same method as for the FISHERMANS RIB. The horizontal line crossing the purl lines means you are working with 2 bars. Don't make the pattern on the last and the first stitch of the row. Always make the pattern with an even number of rows. If you want to make a pattern after 30 rows, over 10 bars, then drop your stitch down 10 rows and work it upwards with the latchet hook back onto the needle.



-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	1
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This pattern shows the 5th stitch dropped down and crocheted upwards as far as you need it.



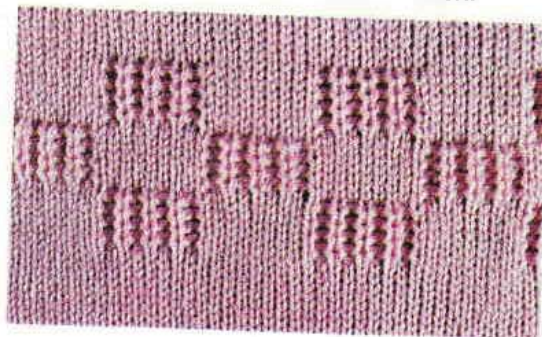
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	8
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	7
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	6
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	5
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	4
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	3
-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	2
-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	1
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Here the 2nd, 4th and 6th stitch is crocheted upwards after 8 rows. After 10 rows, the 8th, 10th and 12th stitch. After 12 rows the 14th, 16th and 18th stitch.

+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	9	
-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	8	
-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	6	
-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	5	
-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	3	
-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	1	
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

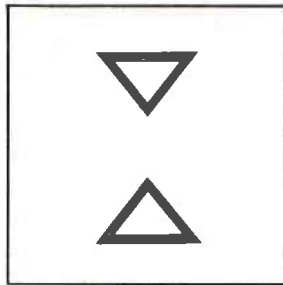
Here I show you how to make a very nice pattern. Drop the 2nd stitch down 8 rows and work it back. Then the 4th, 6th and 8th.

stitch. Miss 9 needles and repeat. Then 8 rows and drop down the 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th stitch and work them back.



## SMOCK PATTERNS

This pattern is very useful and nice for childrens' knitwear.  
Especially when you use different colours between the smock rows.  
Also as trimming for adults garments.  
Use your imagination to make it more exciting.



This sign means that the row below must be lifted up into the needles of the row above.  
Same method as when knitting a hem.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

This pattern is made the same way as a hem. Knit a test-swatch over 30 stitches and do a few rows in pink then 4 rows in blue. Now, you lift up the lowest row of blue loops as you would do with the first row of knitting. When all loops have been lifted up, knit 6 rows in pink, 4 rows in blue and try again. Between each pattern you can knit with a different colour, this is very attractive.



▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	1
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

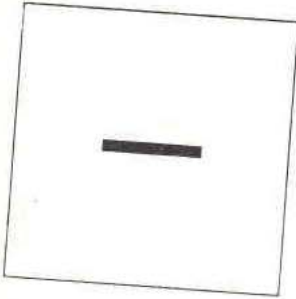
This pattern is made in the same way as in text above. Very nice for children's and lady's pullovers.



▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	1
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This pattern has only 4 instead of 6 rows of pink between the blue pattern rows. When you have a swatch about 5 inches long, take it from the machine and sew the blue lines together as in the picture.

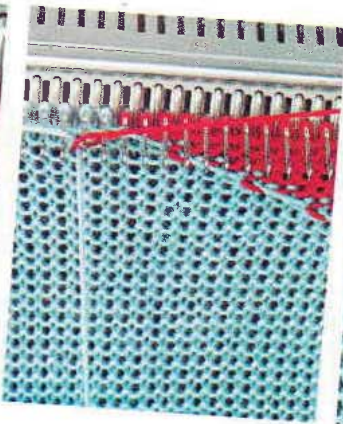
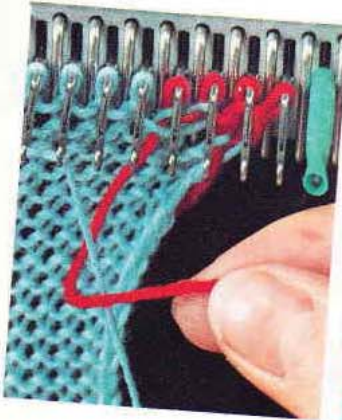
## CROSSING YARNS



—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6	5	4	3	2	1	



It is easy to use two, or even more colours to add excitement to plain stocking stitch garments. We show three different ways of using this patterning. You can use this method to knit any motif. First, remember to have a separate cone of yarn for each part of each colour in any one row; for instance, for the second pattern shown, you must have two cones of pink yarn and one of blue. Unlike Fair Isle, this method of patterning has no loose threads on the purl side of the knitting. To give a neat finish the threads must be looped round each other exactly as shown. Knit a few rows blue, finishing with the carriage on the left. Lay blue yarn across - towards the right, until the last 2 needles. Let it hang down between third and second needle. Clip the red yarn at the right and bring up between third and second needle, lay it across the empty needles towards the right. Knit across. Lay the red yarn in the first 4 needles from the right, let it hang down between the 4th and 5th needle. Bring the blue yarn from behind and right in front of the red yarn as shown - lay across towards the left. Knit across. Lay blue yarn across towards the right until the last 6 needles, let it hang down between 7th and 6th needle. Bring red yarn from behind and left to the front and up between the 6th and 7th needle - make sure it is looped around the blue yarn - lay across the 6 needles towards the right. Knit across. Continue this way, adding 2 more needles of red in each row. Be sure the threads are always looped around each other as shown in the pictures.



This pattern is made the same way as the previous one, but you must take 2 balls of pink yarn, one for each side of the blue. Follow the chart to see which needles must be knitted in the different colour.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		

## CROSSING YARNS (CONTINUED)



This pattern is a bit different, as there are no stitches to add. Knit one part in pink, and one part in blue.

And then afterwards you change the colour, instead of pink, take blue, and in place of blue, take the pink yarn.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

I hope that you will have a lot of fun knitting all these patterns. If you sometimes find it a little difficult, please try it again, and you will see that you can do them quite easily.

## SPECIAL HINTS FOR KNITTING

### BULKY WOOLS

Sometimes when knitting thick yarns with every needle, you may find it a little difficult to make a closed edge cast-on. In this case start knitting the first rows with waste thin or medium yarn and then change to the yarn with which you wish to knit. When you remove the knitting from the machine, leave the waste yarn on the fabric until it has been steamed. Then unwind the first few rows of waste yarn. Bind off the open edge by hand.

Many yarns are so thick that you will find it difficult or even impossible to knit them in the ordinary way - even at tension 12. If you have such yarn, or if you wish to knit fashionable winter sportswear, there is a simple way to overcome the problem and you will find that your knitter can cope with astonishingly thick yarns quite easily.

THIS IS HOW YOU DO IT. On page 39 you saw how to push back into the knitter every second needle. Now do exactly the same again over 51 needles, after pushing in every second needle as shown on Page 39 you will have 26 needles in knitting position. To start - cast on these 26 needles with ordinary 3 or 4 ply wool - knit a few rows. Then carry on with your bulky yarn. Start at tension 10 and reduce the tension until you have the correct tension for the yarn you are using. Then just carry on knitting as you need. The simple secret is to use every SECOND needle if your yarn is too thick to knit on every needle.

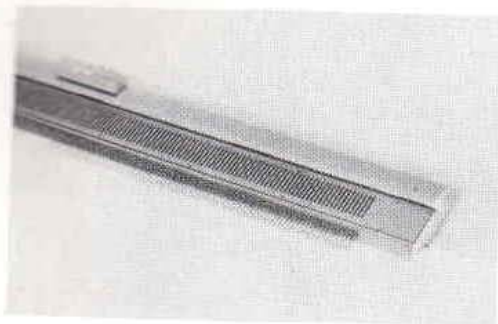
## CHANGING A NEEDLE

It is seldom necessary to change a needle, but easy to do if you —

**FOLLOW EXACTLY, STEP BY STEP, THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THIS PAGE.**

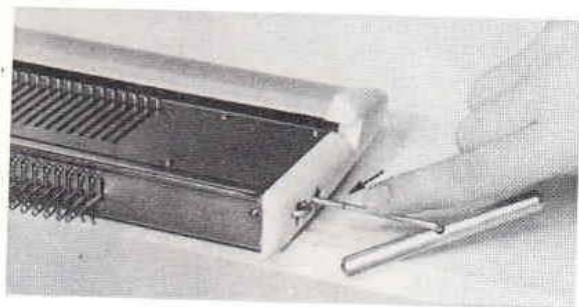
You **ONLY** need to change a needle if the latch is bent or twisted and does not **OPEN** and **CLOSE** smoothly while knitting. If a latch is **damaged** — it usually just gathers up the stitches without knitting them. Then you will need to change that needle.

The example shows you how to change a needle on the **RIGHT** of centre '0', but the process is exactly the same when changing a needle on the left of centre '0'.

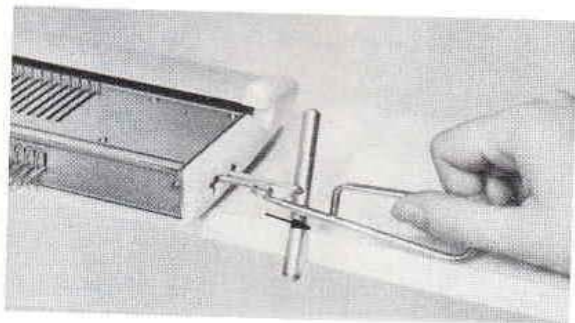


Pull out into **KNITTING** position ALL 83 needles on the **RIGHT** of centre.

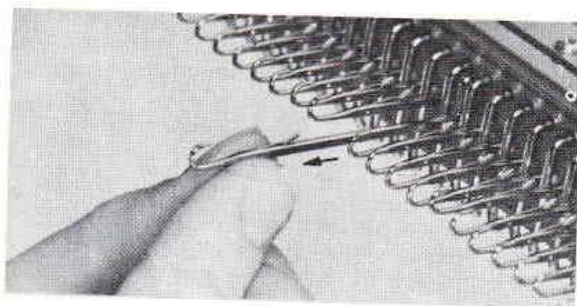
**When your knitter is NOT in use — ALWAYS — pull ALL the needles OUT in KNITTING position.**



Slide this **RETAINING BAR** inside the small opening at the **RIGHT** side of the machine until the **RED RING NEXT TO THE HANDLE HAS DISAPPEARED COMPLETELY INSIDE THE KNITTER.**

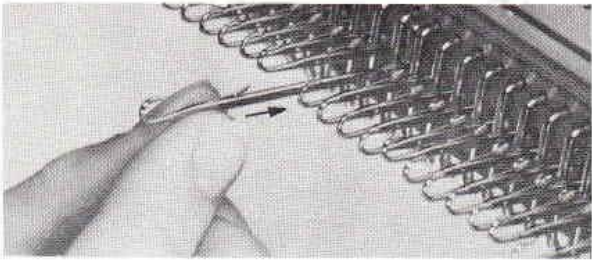


Use this draw hook and pull completely out from the knitter this **LOCK ROD.**

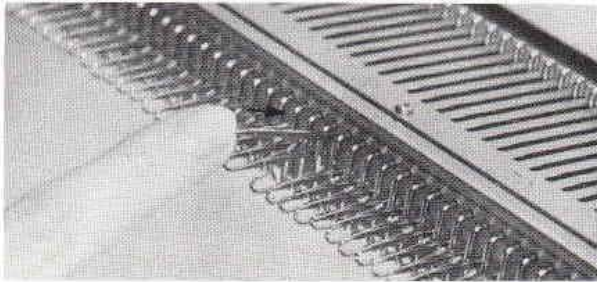


Hold the damaged needle by the hook and pull it out of the needle bed towards you.

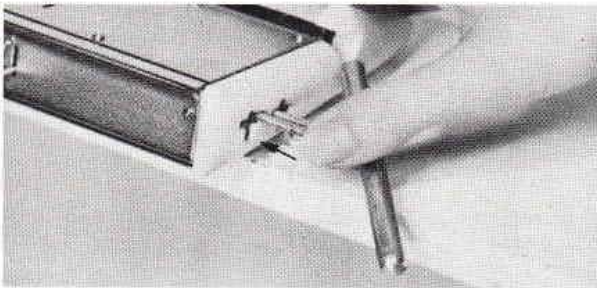
## CHANGING A NEEDLE



Hold the new needle by the hook and slide it in a straight line, with the other needles, into the needle bed as far as it will go. BUT - it will not go in completely.



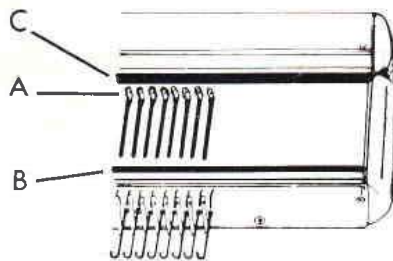
Tip the needle hook slightly upwards and continue pushing it inside the needle bed. The tail then comes below the RETAINING BAR and it cannot move further. Then tip the hook down again until it is the same level as all other needles. Slide it inside until the hooks are all in the same line and the new needle stays in position.



Push this LOCK ROD back inside the needle bed until the ring at the end is almost completely inside the knitter.

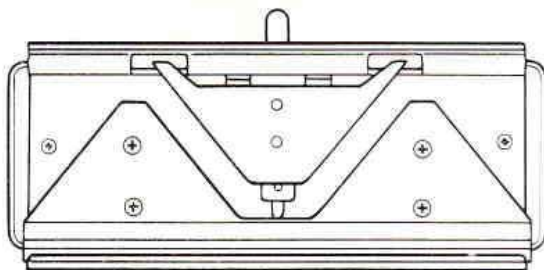
ONLY NOW - YOU MAY PULL OUT THE RETAINING BAR.

## TAKING CARE OF YOUR KNITTER



Dip a soft clean cloth into good sewing machine oil.

Wipe the oily cloth over the stitch maker butts A and the front slide rail B and back rail C.



After use, remove the carriage from the knitter and using a cloth dipped in good oil, wipe over the metal parts underneath to remove any dust or fluff, leaving a light film of oil over the cam and chassis plate.

Do this after each day's work, then cover the knitter carefully so that no dust can collect - no other care is needed whilst the knitter is in constant use. If you are packing it away while you go on holiday, wipe the needles and stitch makers with the same oily cloth but REMEMBER to clean them before starting to knit again.

# INDEX

	PAGE
ACCESSORIES	3 - 4
BINDING-OFF	
Big loops	21
Latchet hook	36
BUTTONHOLES	
Horizontal	68
Small	66
Vertical	67
CARRIAGE JAMMING	25 & 51
CASTING-ON	
Closed Edge	20
Open Edge	12
CORD KNITTING	61
DECREASING	
One stitch	34
Many stitches	35 - 36
Fully Fashioned	35
DROPPED STITCHES	50
ERRORS	
Unknitted stitches	19
Dropped stitch at the edge	49
Dropped stitches	50
If the carriage jammed	25 & 51
FIRST GARMENTS	27 - 29
FRINGES	23
HAND FEEDING	45
HEMS	
Simple double hem	31
Picot edge hem	62
HINTS	
Points to remember	25 & 48
INCREASING	
One stitch	32
Many stitches	34
Fully Fashioned	33
JOINING YOUR YARN	22

# INDEX

	PAGE
KNITTING TO MEASURE	70
LATCH NEEDLE . . . . .	
Changing a needle	2 83
MAINTENANCE OF YOUR KNITTER	84
NECKLINES . . . . .	
Round	56
'V' neck	52
PATTERNS . . . . .	
Crossing yarns	81
Fishermans Rib	79
Lace	73
Link stitch	78
Loop stitch	77
Smock	80
Tuck stitch	75
RIBBINGS . . . . .	
New double rib	37
1 Plain 1 Purl	63
2 Plain 1 Purl	65
Fishermans Rib	64
Assorted	65
SETTING UP YOUR KNITTER	11
SEWING UP . . . . .	
Grafting	24
Mattress stitch	24
A hem	24
STEAMING AND BLOCKING	23 & 41
STRIPES	22 & 43
TENSION (Stitch size) . . . . .	
General Tension guide	26
Measuring a tension swatch	69
UNRAVELLING	15
WOOLS AND YARNS . . . . .	
Preparation	5 - 6
Joining yarns	22
Hints for Bulky Yarns	82



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