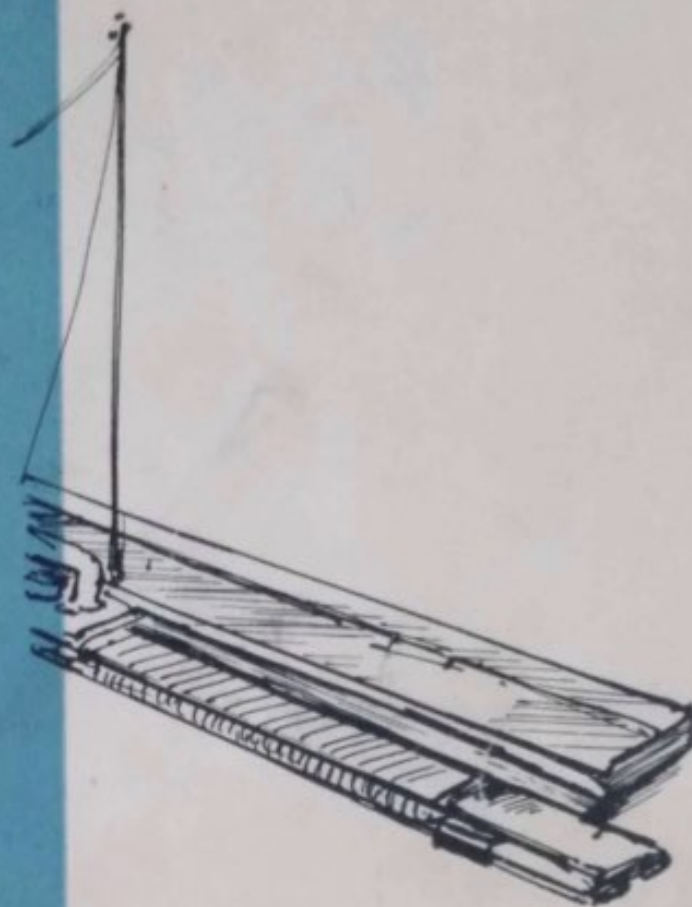
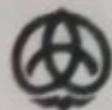


instruction manual



How to master your

**BROTHER-KNIT**

automatic home knitter

# **BROTHER<sup>®</sup>-KNIT**

Just as the sewing machine once outdated hand-stitching, new automatic knitters are today replacing the old-fashioned custom of knitting by hand. Those of us who appreciate the luxurious beauty of fine knitted garments can thank these new knitters for giving us a faster and easier method to accomplish in minutes the beautiful work which formerly took days and weeks.

The BROTHER-KNIT is the most compact and complete home knitter ever built. It hand-knits at a fraction of the former time—yet in result cannot be told apart from two needle knitting! Follow standard hand-knitting instructions, do any stitch, like cables, argyles, horizontal or vertical designs, and use all weights of yarn. Even if you've never knitted before, you will see professional results instantly.

All shaping such as increasing, decreasing, neck openings and buttonholes, are done directly on BROTHER-KNIT and a tremendous feeling of satisfaction is derived from seeing the knitted fabric literally grow before your eyes.

The manufacturer of BROTHER-KNIT, the Brother Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd., is one of the world's largest and most modern industrial powers.

## **YOUR HOME STUDY COURSE**

So that you will be able to enjoy your home knitter from the very first, Brother Fashion Stylists, have prepared an exclusive BROTHER-KNIT Home Study Course for you. The BROTHER-KNIT, is the only home knitter to offer such a course free of charge, as a customer courtesy. This series of five lessons is arranged so that you may progress as rapidly, or as slowly, as you wish. Soon, you will be able to improvise our own stitches and design your own patterns. It is important to remember, however, to learn each lesson carefully before proceeding to the next one. Set your pace, and learn as you actually create. You will learn to knit progressively and you will actually produce lovely garments while learning.

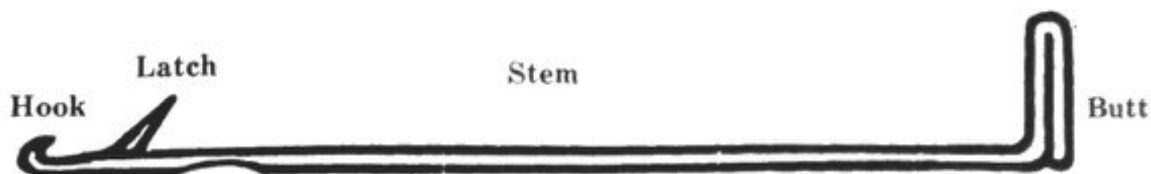
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# WHAT IS AN AUTOMATIC KNITTER?

Your BROTHER-KNIT is a fully automatic knitter. It knits 184 stitches with a single stroke. Your BROTHER-KNIT is a multiple knitting needle which is based on the latch needle principle.

## INTRODUCING A BROTHER-KNIT LATCH NEEDLE

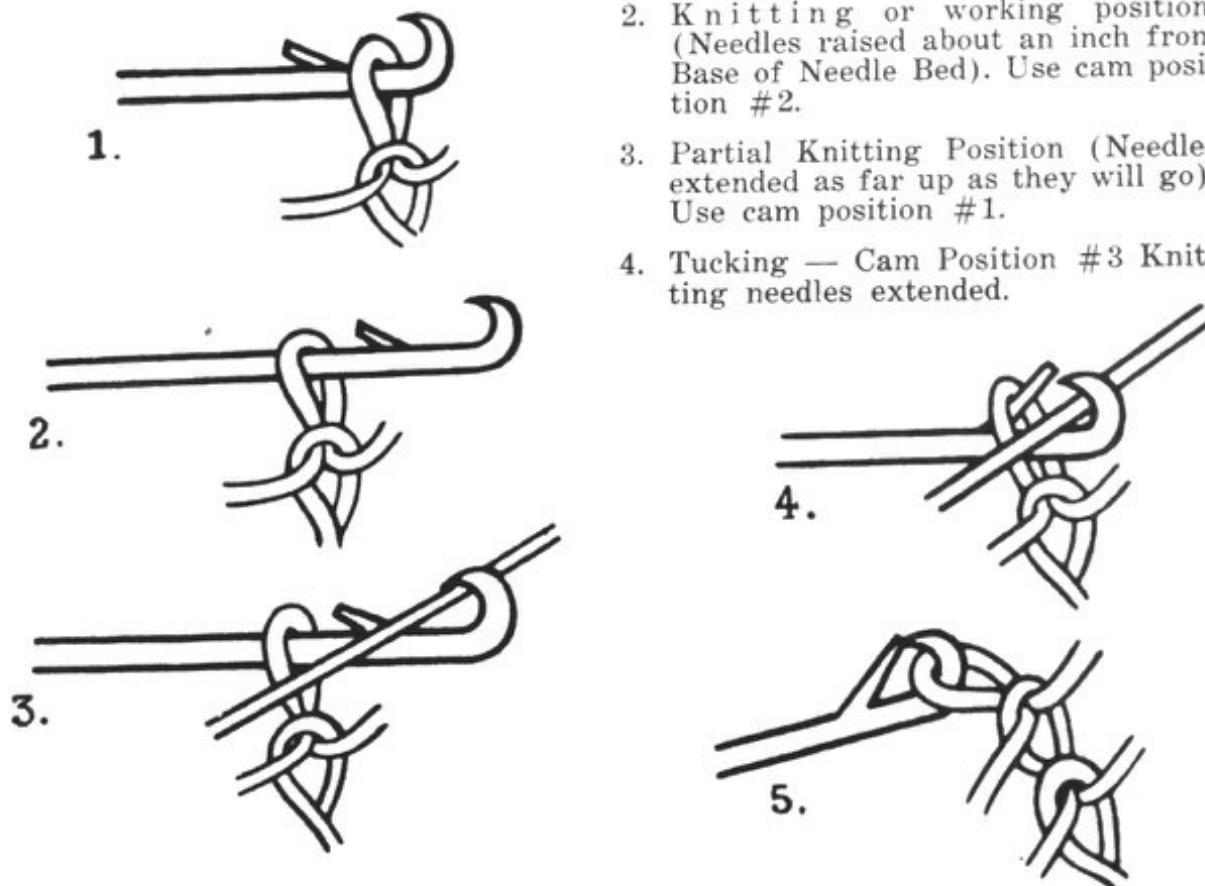


The needles function in three different positions within the needle bed. Let us explain how the latch type needle in the BROTHER-KNIT forms a stitch identical to a hand-knitted stitch.

## HOW A STITCH IS FORMED

Positions of the needles are:

1. Resting or non-knitting position (all the way back to Base of Needle Bed)
2. Knitting or working position. (Needles raised about an inch from Base of Needle Bed). Use cam position #2.
3. Partial Knitting Position (Needles extended as far up as they will go). Use cam position #1.
4. Tucking — Cam Position #3 Knitting needles extended.





# DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BROTHER-KNIT

## A. YOUR CARRIAGE

### Tension Dial:

1. Tension regulating knob: Permits variation of tightness and looseness of stitches, or gauge control—with a flick of the finger-tip.
2. Tension dial: Shows the tension numbers.
3. Tension indicating arrow: To indicate the number of the tension you set.
4. Row counter tripper: To move the row counter lever.
5. Row counter lever: To put the row counter into action.
6. Yarn feeder: To feed the yarn to the needles.
7. Brushes: To open the latches of the needles. To clean the needles.
8. Sinker plates: To keep the position of the garment during knitting.
9. Grip handle: The handle for moving the carriage.
10. Grip handle fastening nuts: To fasten the grip handle to the carriage.
11. Needle buffers: Prevents the carriage from striking the needle.

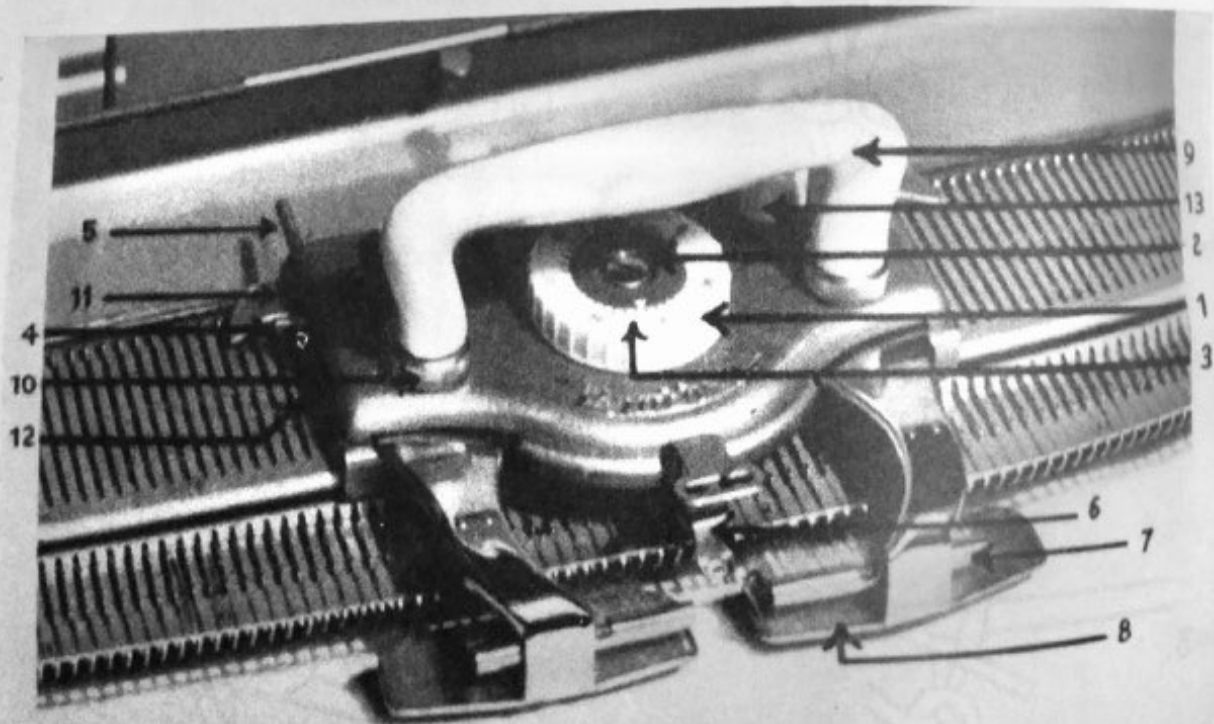


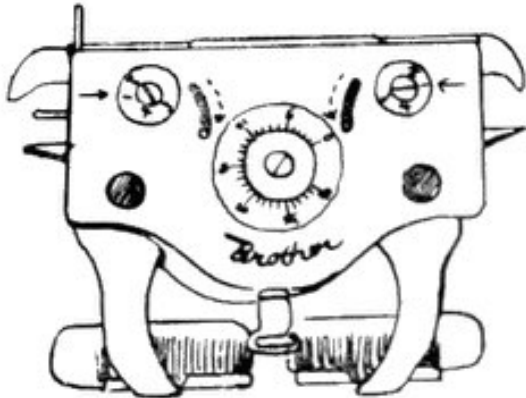
FIG. 5

12. Rising cams: The rising cams in the carriage control, the raising and lowering of the needles, as well as the position of the needles.
13. Rising cam knobs: To move the position of the rising cams.

### RISING CAM KNOBS

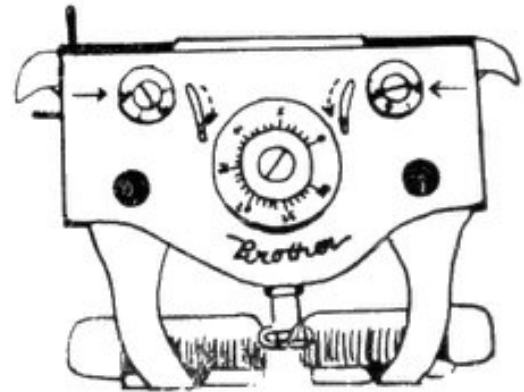
Both cam knobs are identical. To adjust to any of the four positions, always turn towards center. Set cam knobs for desired type of knitting.

Cam Position #1  
Partial Knitting (neutral)

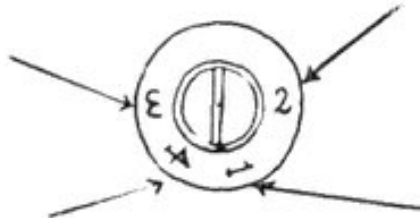


Tucking

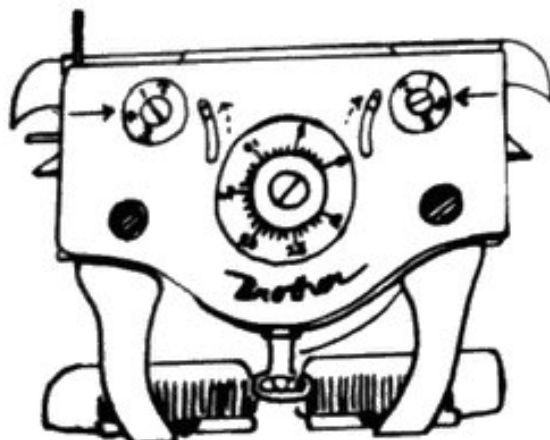
Cam Position #2  
Basic Stockinette Knitting



Knitting

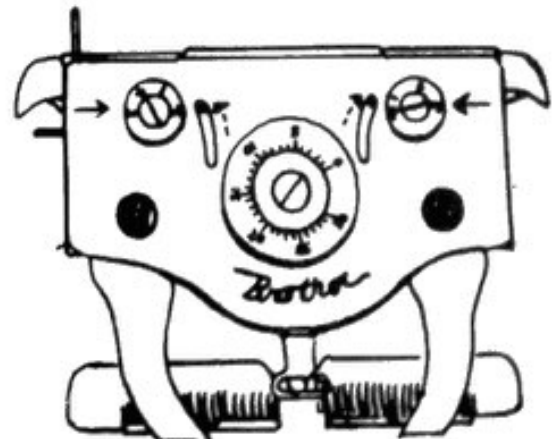


Partial Tucking



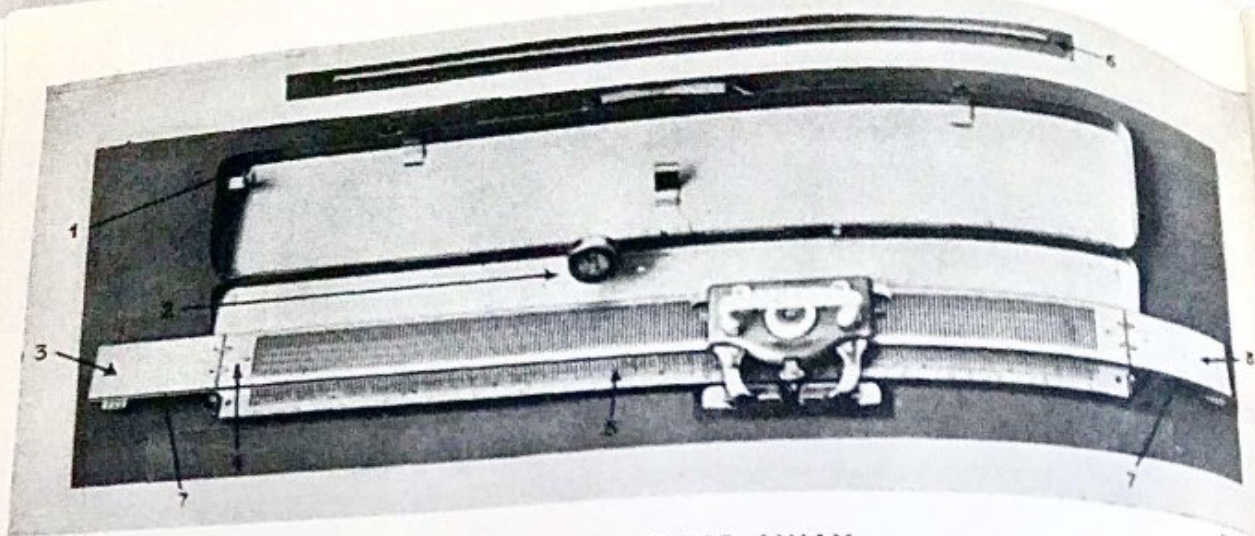
Cam Position #4  
Partial Tucking (also neutral)

Partial Knit



Cam Position #3  
Tucking





## EXCLUSIVE SWING-AWAY

### B. THE CARRYING CASE AND THE NEEDLE BED:

#### The Parts:

1. Portable carrying case: Serves double purpose, as a carrying case and the base of the knitter.
2. Row counter: Automatically counts rows:
3. Extension leaves: Provides carriage and yarn rest, also expands size of needle bed.
4. Needle bed: Body of the knitter.
5. Needle bed teeth: Comb-like front of the needle bed.
6. Teeth guard: Protects the needle bed teeth.
7. Guide rails: To guide the carriage.
8. Yarn resters: Yarn rest for multi-color knitting.

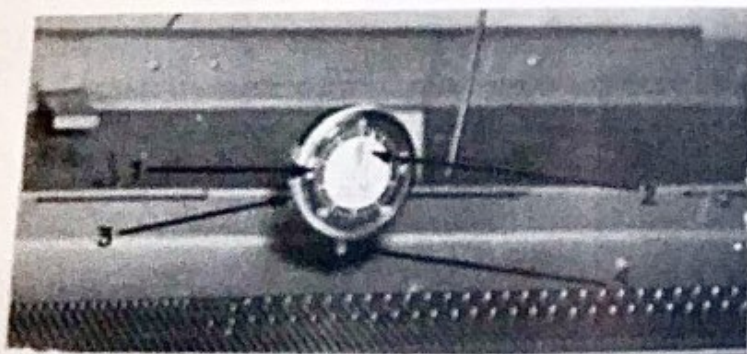


FIG. 3

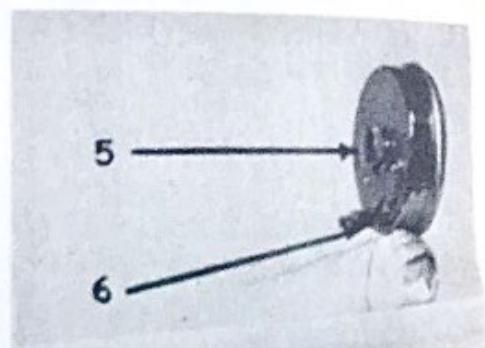


FIG. 4

### C. THE ROW COUNTER:

#### The Parts:

1. Row counter dial: Shows the number of the rows knitted.
2. Hands of row counter: Indicates the number of rows knitted.
  - a) Yellow hand registers single rows knitted.
  - b) Red hand computes multiples of ten.
  - c) Movable red arrow on frame permits pre-setting to alert you to number of rows desired.
3. Row adjuster: To adjust to the number of the knitted rows.
4. Row counter lever: Counts the rows as it contacts carriage tripper row by row.
5. Regulating screw in back: To turn the hand of the row counter.
6. Row counter bracket: To be slid onto the bracket on the case of the knitter.

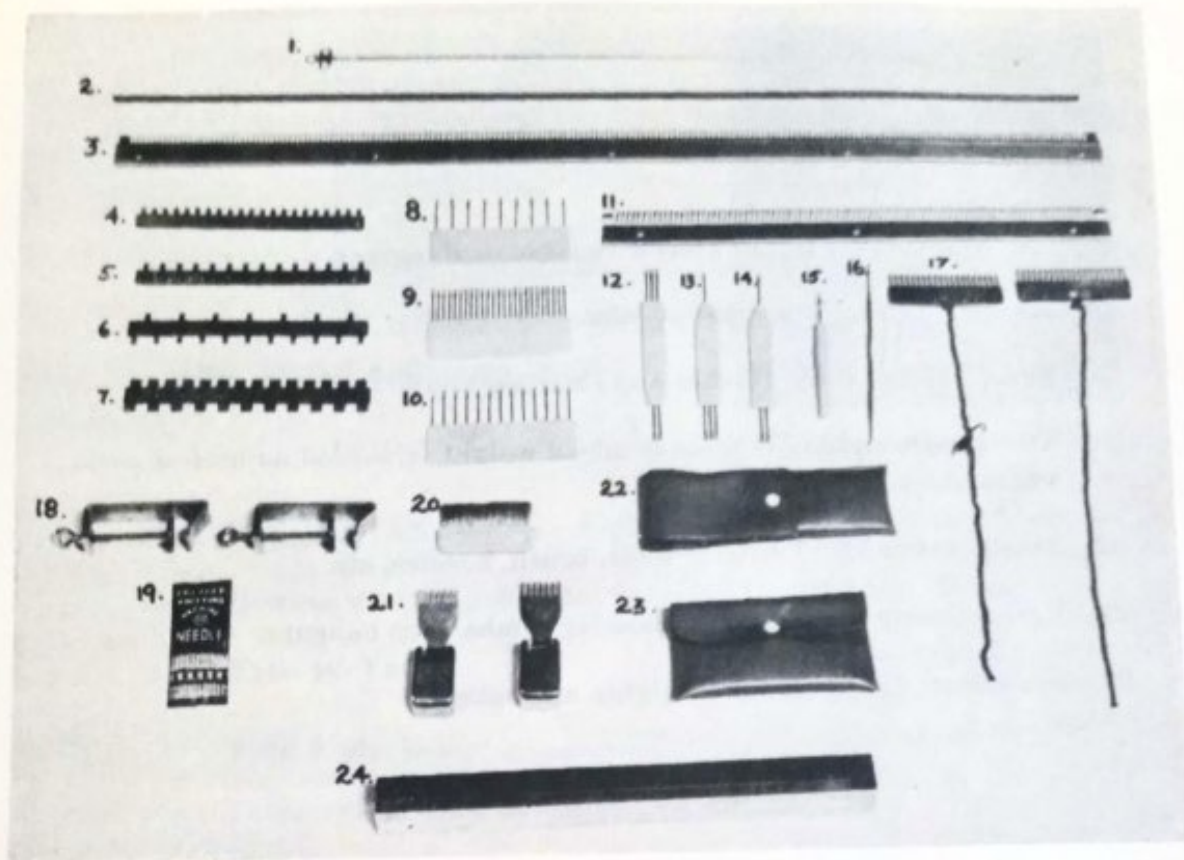


FIG. 1

### HELPFUL ACCESSORIES FOR THE BROTHER-KNIT

1. Yarn holder rod.
2. Protecting guard for needle bed teeth.
3. Large cast-on comb for making large garments.
4. One by one needle pusher: For casting on, tucking, Fair Isle and many pattern stitches.
5. One by two: Same as above.
6. One by three and one by five: Same as above.
7. Two by two — two by one: Same as above.
8. Three by one — eyelet comb.
9. Twenty-one eyed eyelet comb for increasing and decreasing within the garment.
10. One by one eyelet comb: A quick method of transferring stitches for yarnover or picot edge.
11. Small cast-on comb for narrow or small garments.
12. 3 X 2 transfer tool for cable and transferring stitches.
13. 1 X 3 transfer tool for cable and transferring stitches.
14. 1 X 2 transfer tool for cable and transferring stitches.
15. Latch tool: For picking up dropped stitches, reversing for knit and purl, and pattern stitches.
16. Crochet hook: Used same as latch tool if preferred.
17. Loop hangers: For multiple increasing to be used with claw weights.



18. Two clamps: To fasten knitter to table if necessary.
19. Needle: Replace damaged needles.
20. Brush: For opening latches and cleaning needle bed.
21. Two claw weights: Whenever added weight is needed as heel of sock, edges and buttonholes, etc.
22. Small plastic kit: Transfer tools, brush, needles, etc.
23. Large plastic kit: Multiple transfer combs, loop hangers.
24. Parts box: Holds clamps, weights and rakes.

### WHAT IS TENSION?

When knitting either the two-needle or modern BROTHER-KNIT way, your tension or gauge determines the tightness or looseness of the stitches and thus the actual size of the knitted garment. Your fingertip controlled tension dial on the BROTHER-KNIT, permits an amazingly wide range of tension variations. The larger the numbers set on the dial, the looser will be the resulting gauge or tension. This is comparable to the different number knitting needles used in two needle knitting. When comparing your gauge to hand-kitting gauge instructions, you count the number of stitches per inch across, and the number of rows down, per inch. Based on this mathematical approach, it soon becomes a simple matter to create your own garments on BROTHER-KNIT, with assurance that the size will be correct. It is recommended to always make a small test swatch before starting a garment, block first, then prove correctness of gauge.

**RECOMMENDED TENSIONS  
AND YARNS  
FOR YOUR BROTHER-KNIT**

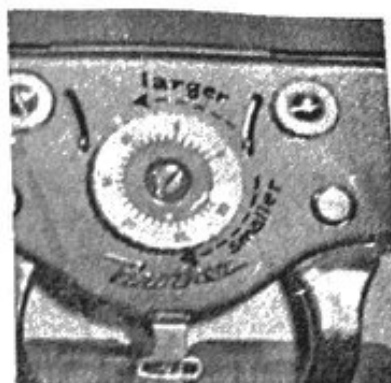


FIG. 6

**FOR THE BEGINNER:** 2 or 3 ply yarns are best to practice with.

The following are recommended tensions for common yarns:

Type of Yarn	Set Tension Dial To:
2 or 3 ply Zephr .....	15 to 20
Cashmere .....	15
Baby Yarns .....	20
Fingering Yarns .....	22 to 25
Sport and Sock Yarns .....	15 to 20
Pompadour .....	22 to 25
Worsted (use alternate needles) .....	25 to 28
4 Ply Yarns (use alternate needles) .....	15 to 20
Dress Yarns (Boucle, Velveen, etc.) .....	22 to 25
Metallic with Velnet .....	25
Crochet Thread .....	12 to 15
Mohair (alternate needles) .....	28

**GENERAL RULES FOR CORRECT TENSION**

1. The width of one loop should be wide enough to hold two strands of the same yarn with ease.
  
2. Avoid tensions that are too tight. Cotton, silk and rayon require a rather firm tension.

## ADAPTING STANDARD HAND-KNITTING INSTRUCTIONS TO BROTHER-KNIT

Based on your understanding the gauge or tension, it is comparatively simple to adapt standard hand-knitting instructions to your BROTHER-KNIT. Follow these simple rules when adapting from standard two-needle instructions:

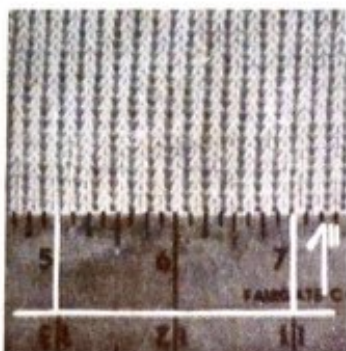


FIG. 7

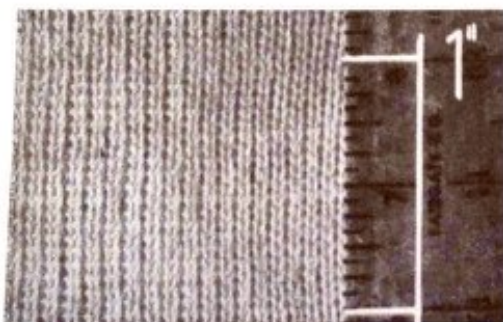


FIG. 8

1. Determine the proper gauge by making a swatch. Knit a small test piece of about 30 needles, working 30 rows in several different tensions. Knit a single row of a different color between tension changes for easy identification. Block the swatch before measuring for correctness.
2. Select those hand-knitting instructions that best lend themselves to the Knitter.
3. Many intricate two-needle patterns may be closely reproduced by adapting a similar stitch with the same effect and texture, and with the amazing BROTHER-KNIT speed.

### PREPARING THE BROTHER-KNIT

1. Place your Knitter on the edge of any firm table or flat surface. Handle of carry case is toward you.
2. Open case and remove all loose accessories.

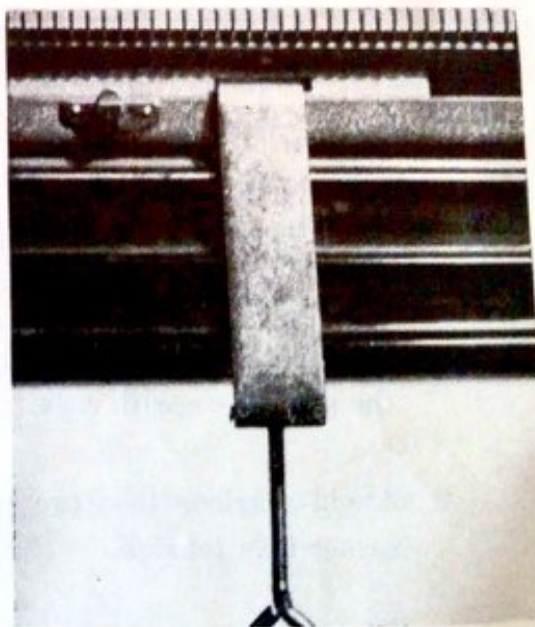


FIG. 9





FIG. 10

3. Remove teeth guard from edge of needle bed.
4. Fasten clamps to table, if necessary, by inserting them in openings provided in case and tightening them to table edge. See Fig. 9.
5. Remove grip handle from carry case and fasten to two threaded studs on carriage. See Fig. 10.

### SETTING UP THE NEEDLE BED

1. Grip the needle bed at both ends and pull it up toward you and it will come to rest in its operating position.
2. Open the extension leaves of the needle bed until they are even with the surface of the needle bed.
3. Slide the carriage over to the right side so that it will come to rest on the extension leaf. Now remove the protecting cover from the needle bed comb.
4. Slide the yarn holder out of the cover of the Knitter. Place into the hole provided for it in the center of the case.

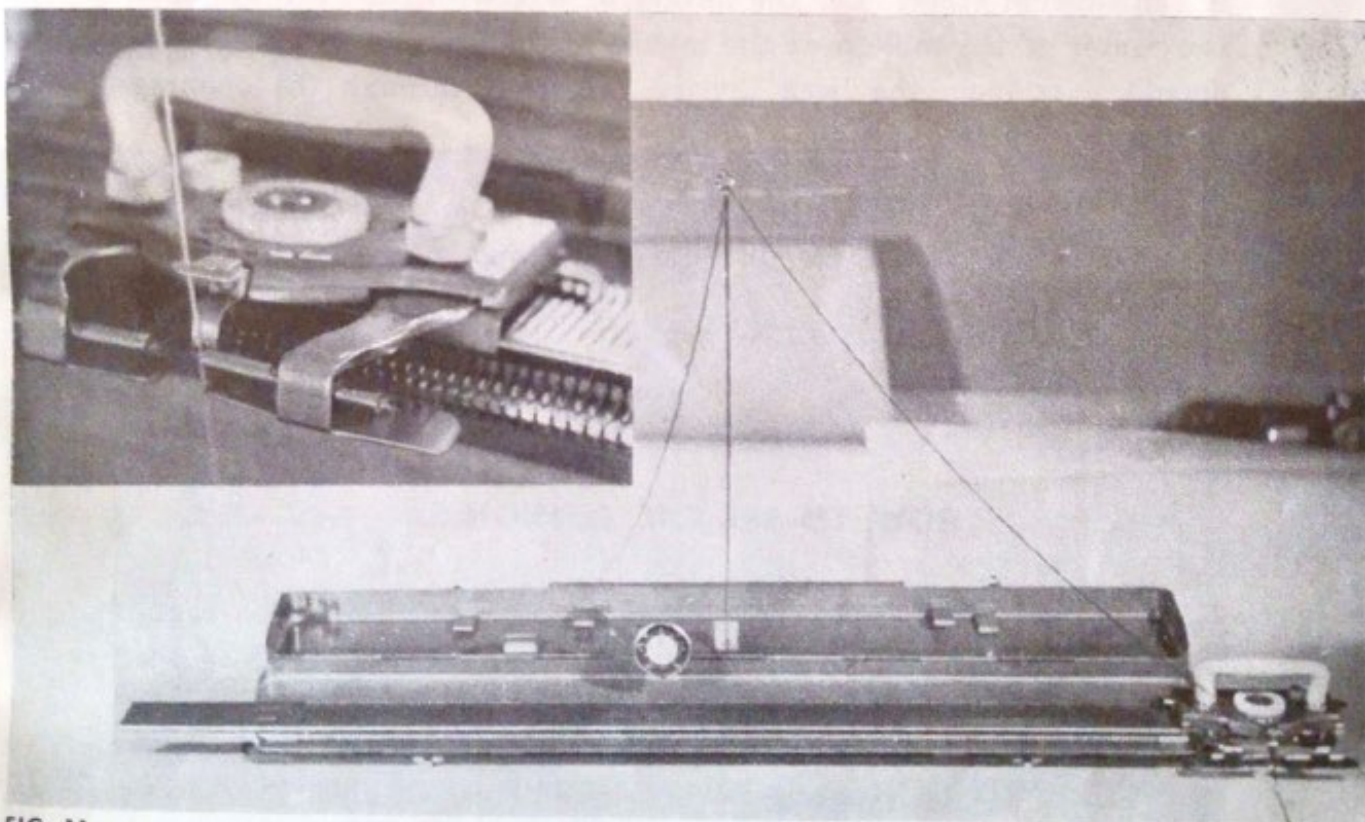


FIG. 11

5. Unscrew the row counter from the left side of the cover and slide it into the small bracket in the center of the case for its working position. Tighten the thumb screw in the back on the bracket.

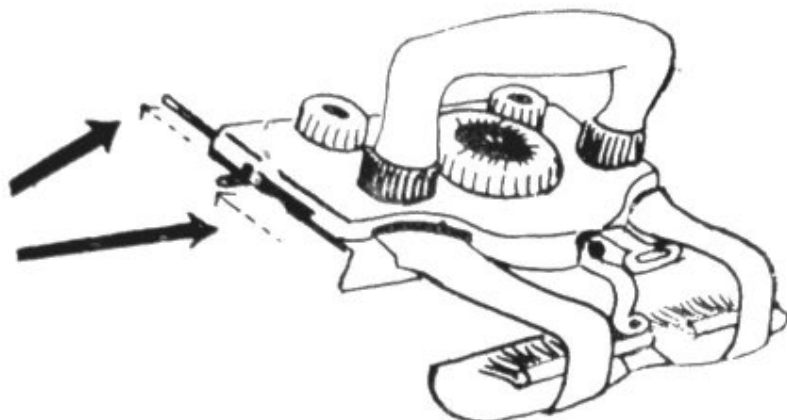


FIG. 12

6. **YOU ARE NOW READY TO KNIT:** Push out the Tripper on the left side of carriage to permit automatic row counting.

### LET'S PREPARE FOR KNITTING

1. Place the ball or spool of your yarn in either a basket, or box where it can unwind freely. Let the basket or box with the yarn stand in the center of the table near the middle of the open knitter. The yarn should pass from the back toward the front through the opening in the yarn guide rod.
2. The yarn should then be brought down and led through the two openings in the yarn feeder in the center front of the carriage.
3. Leave the yarn hanging out of the yarn feeder about 4 inches.

### HOW TO SET THE TENSION

1. Set your tension to the proper gauge by turning the tension regulating knob until the tension dial indicator (arrow) points to the desired number. See Fig. 13.

PLEASE NOTE: For casting on, a slightly looser tension is suggested.

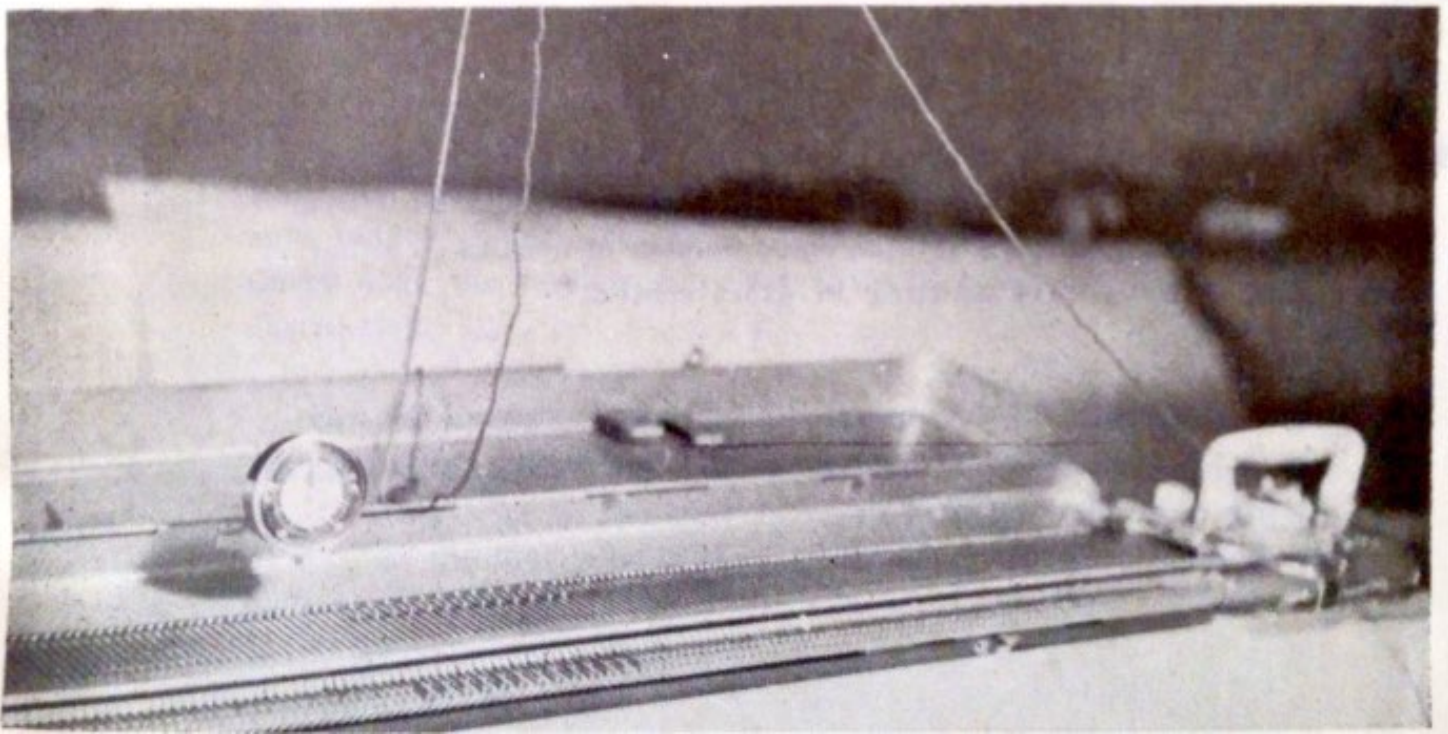




FIG. 13

2. Set the rising cam knobs on the carriage to desired type of knitting, position "2" for basic or stockinette stitch.
3. Push the row counter lever away from you as shown.
4. Set the hand of the row counter on "0" simply by turning the screw in back of it clockwise.

**NOTE:** Do not slide the carriage off the Knitter. Let it rest on either extension leaf.





## LET US START THE KNITTING STEP BY STEP

**STEP 1:** The sliding motion of the carriage forms the knitting row by row. Each single motion being one row. As the carriage moves across, the position of the needles move to form the stitches automatically! Slide your carriage to the extreme right (or left) making certain it does not cover any part of the needle bed. All needles are in the resting position (out of service).

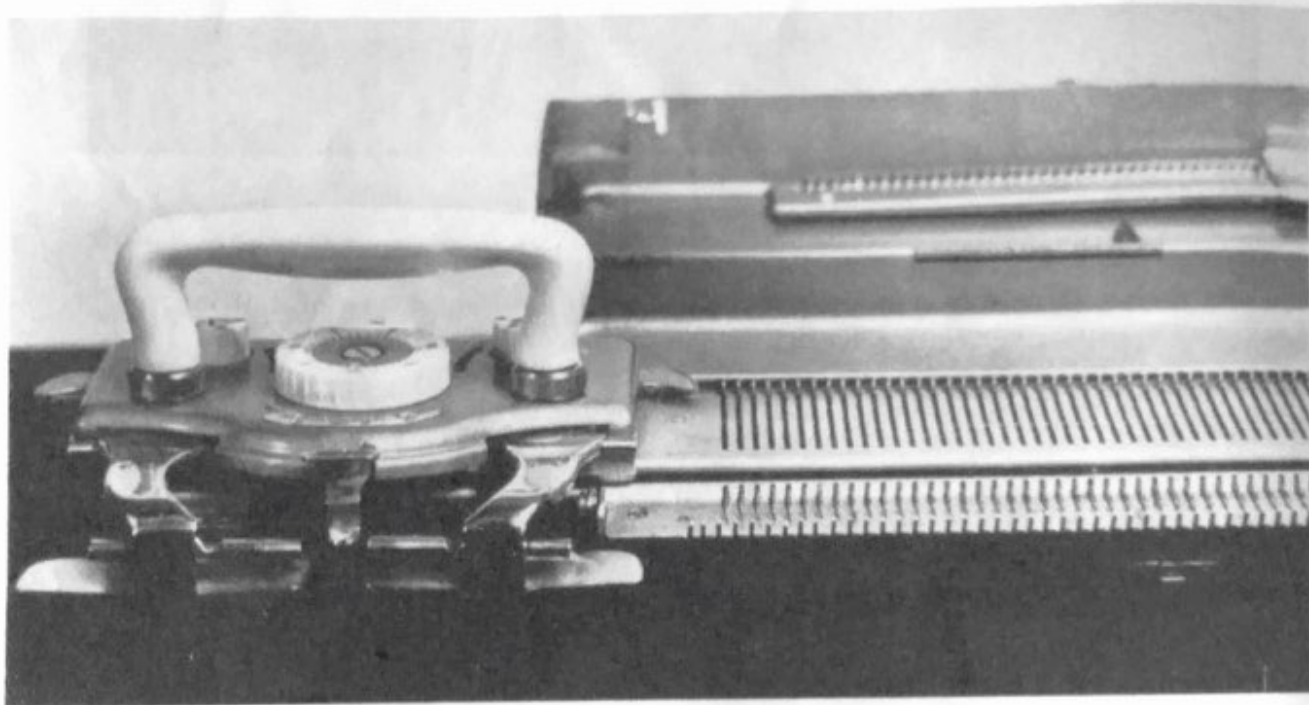


FIG. 15

**STEP 2:** Bring toward you desired number of needles for casting on. Needles are numbered for your convenience. Needle No. "O", is the center; always have an equal number of needles on either side. Always have knitting in exact center.

**IMPORTANT:** All the unwanted needles must stay all the way back in their inoperative or resting position.

## CASTING ON

Casting on stitches means making a first row, or the foundation of the knitting. We will start with the simplest method for casting on, using the BROTHER-KNIT automatic cast on comb. Select larger cast on comb for full width or close to full width knitting, or the small comb for fewer stitches. The comb should be as wide or wider than the number of needles brought to knitting position.

**CASTING ON WITH OPEN STITCHES:** The open stitch method is often preferred if one wishes to join a border on the sleeves, neck opening, waist, etc.

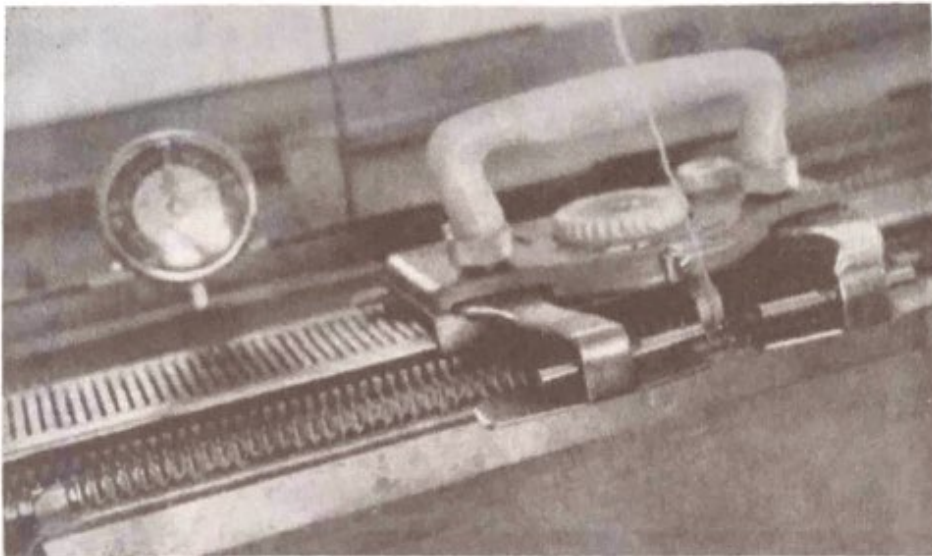


FIG. 16

1. Hang the cast on comb to the front of the needle bed comb making sure to line center rivet on comb to "O" or center of needle bed. Check that the needles can pass through comb openings without obstruction.

**NOTE:** See that the thin wire is inserted in the cast on comb. The thin wire in the cast on comb actually holds the stitches of the first row. If the wire is removed, the stitches would come off.



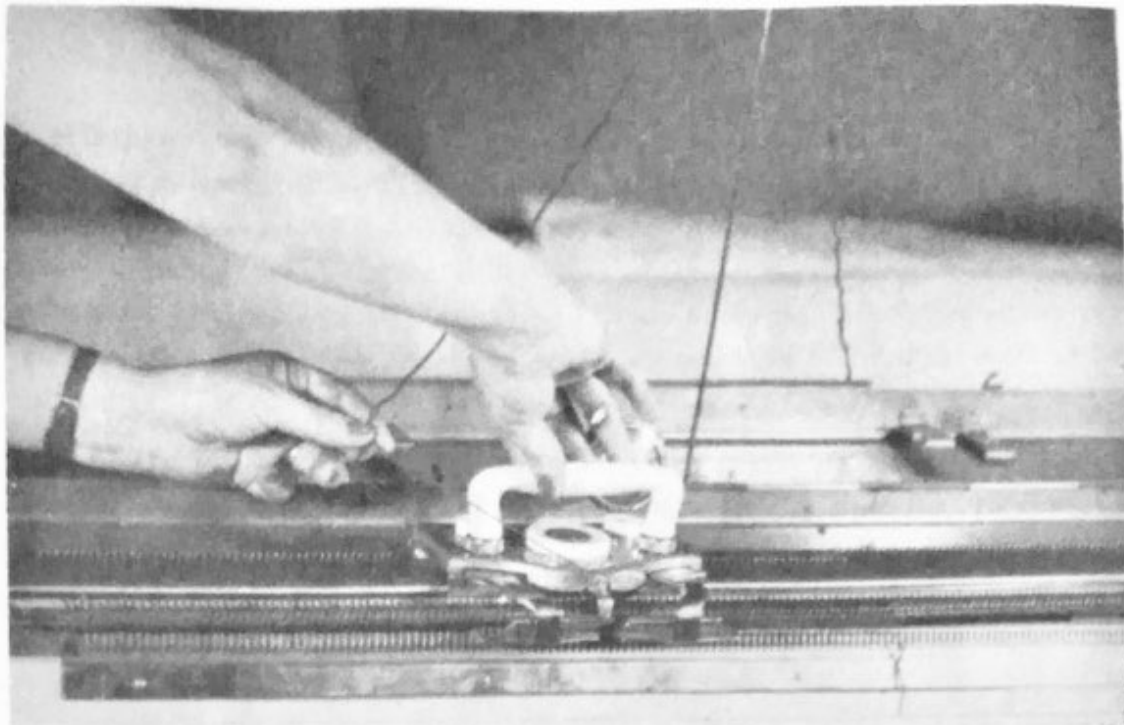


FIG. 17

2. With your right hand on the handle of the carriage (if left-handed, with your left hand on the handle of the carriage), move the carriage slowly from right to left (or left to right) as you would move an iron — in one non-stop movement until you hear a “click” which tells you automatically that the carriage passed over all the knitting needles.

**IMPORTANT:** As you approach the end of the row **KEEP THE YARN LOOSE** by drawing free yarn with your left hand. (This is only necessary for casting on.) Keep the carriage on the extreme left or right side.

Automatically cast on your first row. Now, gently grasp cast on comb at both ends, lift up slightly and pull down, being careful not to pull stitches off needles. The comb is brought just below the hooks of the knitting needles where it hangs for actual knitting. Always have your yarn fed with plenty of slack. You must now loosely guide the yarn as you begin each row. Proper yarn guidance will have you knitting smoothly and speedily. Gently pull up slack yarn, just enough to avoid looping until the carriage reaches the first needle in knitting position. When you feel the carriage “touching,” the first needle in knitting position, release your “pull” or hold on yarn and move carriage across to complete your row of knitting. Notice a “click” as you complete the row to alert you that the carriage has moved sufficiently to finish the row. With just a little practice, this is done with an even, pleasant rhythm as the knitted fabric starts to grow. Incorrect yarn guidance or any unexpected tension caused by entangled yarn or knots, may cause a jam or dropping of stitches.



The jam proof carriage is an exclusive feature of your BROTHER-KNIT. In case of jamming, it is simple to release carriage with special lever in top center of carriage. (See instructions further in book.) As with any new instrument, "practice makes perfect," and the gratification that is yours when the simple technique is mastered, is satisfactory indeed.

As the row counter will indicate, you have just completed two rows of knitting. Easy, isn't it! At the beginning, knit with slow, non-stop movements in both directions. NEVER STOP until you hear the "click." Do not stop in the middle of the row or try to go backwards while knitting — it will only move in one direction at a time. As you slide carriage for each row of knitting with your free hand, pull the yarn gently at the beginning of each row. Guide your yarn loosely and check that yarn feeds smoothly. KNIT SLOWLY — SPEED COMES WITH PRACTICE.

#### PLEASE NOTE:

During normal knitting you will notice that as the work grows long, the center of the material it tight, while the two sides tend to become slightly loose. To avoid this, you have with your accessories, two claw weights.

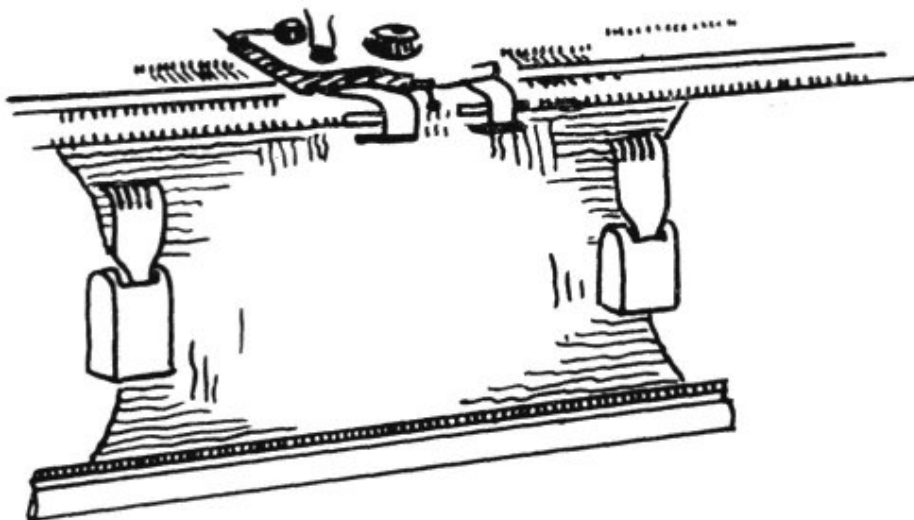


FIG. 18

#### IMPORTANT:

To eliminate weights is to diminish the efficiency of any Automatic Knitter. This has been tested and proven by Engineering Experts!

1. Hook these weights onto the extreme ends of your knitting, as close to the needle bed comb as possible.
2. Every two to three inches, raise claw weights again right under the needle bed comb.

## LOOP HANGERS

1. When area to be weighted is wide, use loop hangers and attach claw weights onto them. If you continue to do this, you will find that you can knit very fast without effecting the perfect side selvages of your knitting.
2. When shaping a garment, be sure to use loop hangers and weights on edge of work. (See p. 23).

## HOW TO CAST ON FOR BOUND EDGE

This method of casting on, will provide you with a neat looking finished or bound edge.

1. Set your tension to No. 29 or 30.
2. Keep the carriage on extreme side of the needle bed.
3. Thread the knitter.

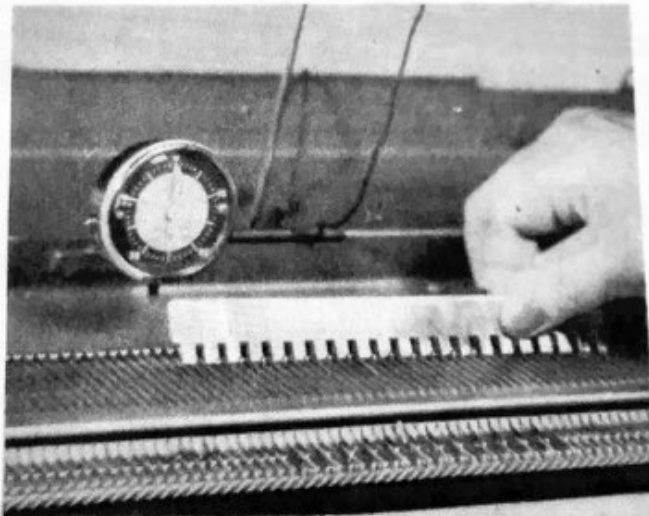


FIG. 19

4. Bring forward alternate needles, leaving the inbetween needles in their inoperative position.
5. Hang the cast on comb on the needle bed teeth.
6. Knit one row, then drop cast on comb. Knit a second row.

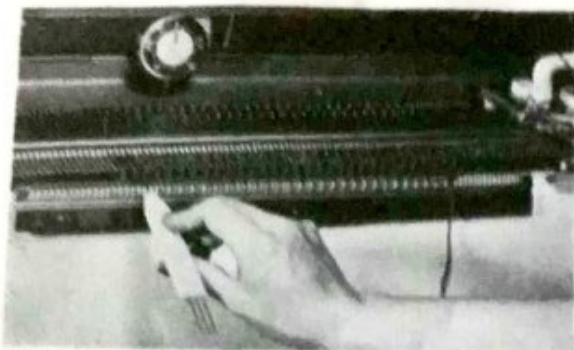


FIG. 20

7. Take your one eye transfer tool and start as follows:
  - a) Take the first loop on the cast on comb and cross it over to the second empty needle (avoid parallel empty needle), and place diagonally to second empty needle.

8. Change your tension to the number suited for the yarn you are knitting with, and continue to knit.

**NOTE:** Do not use this method of casting on with yarns that have metallic threads or novelty dress yarns.

### UNDOING OF ROWS OR UNRAVELLING

**DON'T** take the work off the knitter when you make a mistake. Simply unravel one or several rows, by doing the following:

Pull the yarn slightly, drawing it out of the stitches. The stitches of the row below will slip into the needles automatically.

To move the carriage in either direction without knitting, turn the cam knobs to No. 1 (neutral). Now the carriage will slide over the needles which are in operation, without knitting. This is also useful for multi-color knitting.

**IF YOU DROP A STITCH,** do the following:

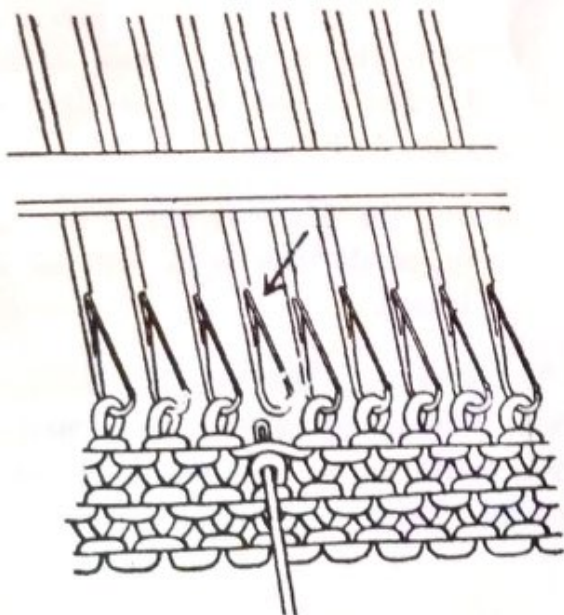


FIG. 21

1. With the one eye transfer, pick up the stitch and the unknitted thread and put them both on the empty needle.
2. Move the stitch behind the latch of the needle, catch the thread of the unknitted stitch into the hook of the needle.
3. With your finger on the butt of the needle, bring the needle all the way back. The stitch will slide over the hook and the thread in the hook of the needle will be knitted.



## JOINING YARNS

1. The best way of joining yarns whether they are of the same or different colors, is in the beginning of a row. After one row is knitted, the yarn can be tied into a knot at the edge. The loose ends are woven into the seams or edge when finished.

2. If the yarn must be joined in the middle of a row, use a reef knot (square knot).

a) Allow 4 inches of the old yarn to hang down.

b) Rethread the yarn holder and the yarn feeder with the new yarn.

**NOTE:** See that the second opening of the yarn feeder is threaded.

c) Finish the row you are knitting and tie the reef knot in the same tension as you are knitting.

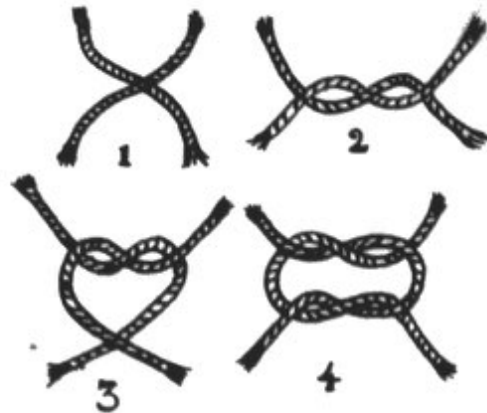


FIG. 22

## HOW TO REMOVE THE KNITTING FROM THE BROTHER-KNIT

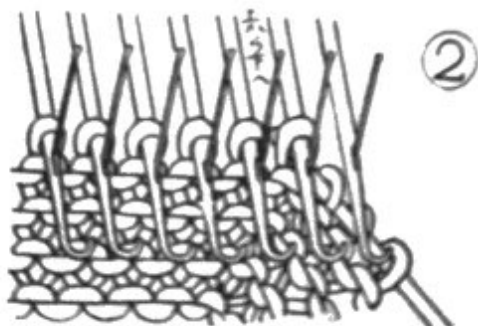


FIG. 23

### UNBOUND METHOD:

- Take the yarn out of the yarn feeder.
- Slide the carriage twice across the needle bed. Left to right or right to left.
- Pull the thin wire out of the cast on comb. The work will be released.

You may also transfer your unfinished work to knitting needles, if so desired, by transferring to hand needles stitch by stitch.

## HOW TO TRANSFER TO HAND KNITTING NEEDLES

1. Slide a hand-knitting needle into the first stitch. With your left hand, hold the knitting close to the knitter. With your finger, bring the needle forward so that the stitch in the hook of the needle slides onto the stem of the needle behind the latch.
2. Bring the needle all the way back. The stitch will fall over the hook of the needle onto the knitting needle.
3. Slide the knitting needle into the next stitch and repeat until all the stitches are off the needles in the needle bed.

## HOW TO RAISE THE CAST-ON COMB

Remove wire and insert teeth of comb through your knitting from the knit to purl side and re-insert wire. When knitting large pieces, the comb should be raised every 10 to 15 inches. Care should be taken that it hangs freely for proper weighting. Never let it rest in your lap.

## WHAT DOES THE ONE EYE TRANSFER NEEDLE DO?

The one eye transfer tool, is your simple aid for producing many beautiful lacy patterns. The transfer needle, is used to transfer one or more stitches from one needle to another.

## HOW TO USE THE TRANSFER TOOL

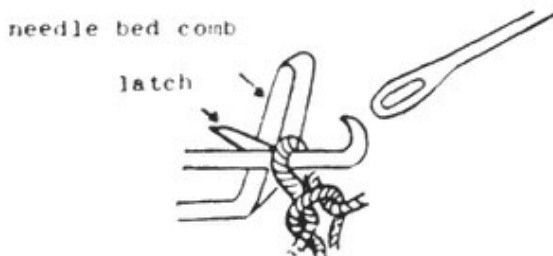


FIG. 24

2. With the transfer tool, bring forward the needle. By bringing this needle forward, the stitch in the hook of the needle will slide behind the latch.

1. Hold the transfer tool parallel with the needles in the needle bed. Place the eye of the transfer tool into the hook of the needle.

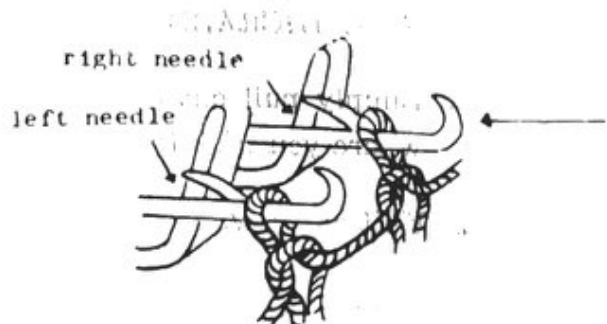


FIG. 25

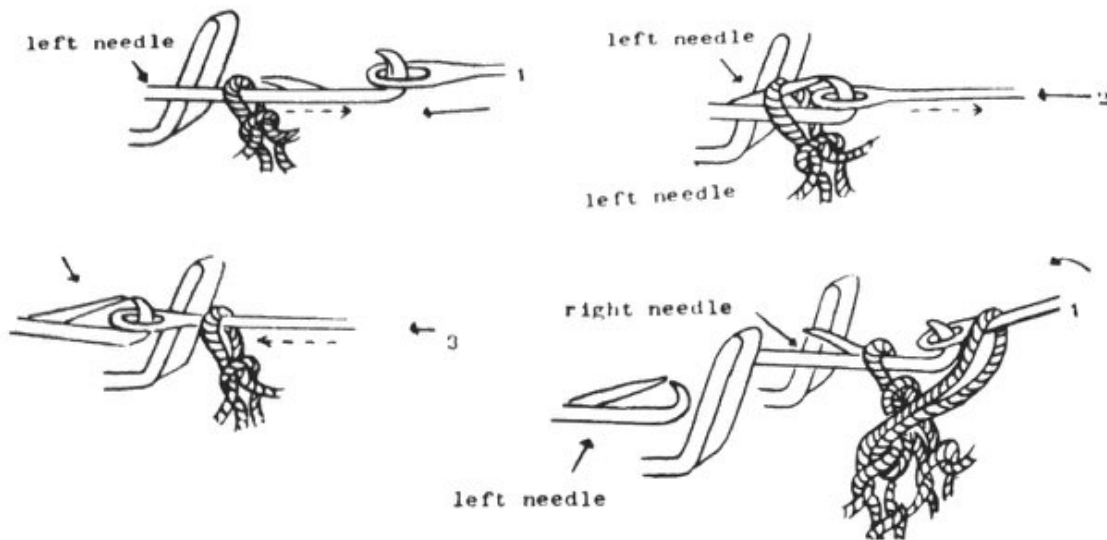


FIG. 26

3. With the eye of the transfer tool on the hook of the needle, push the needle all the way back until the stitch is transferred onto tool. This is a forward and back motion.
4. Lift the transfer tool with the stitch on it to the adjacent needle, right or left as desired.
  - a) You now have two stitches on one needle and one empty needle.
  - b) This method is used for decreasing, yarnover, with one or many stitches.

### INCREASING AND DECREASING IS REQUIRED TO SHAPE THE KNITTED GARMENT

In dressmaking, you would employ a pair of scissors to cut the pattern in the fabric. In knitting, we shape the fabric while producing it. **HOW TO INCREASE:** Increasing **one stitch** on either side.

1. Simply pull out one needle from the resting position on either side where you wish to increase until it reaches the edge of the needle bed.
2. Knit one row.
3. Repeat wherever the pattern requires, increasing one stitch on either or both sides.



**HOW TO USE LOOP HANGER** for increasing more than one stitch on either side of the garment.

After you have knitted the garment to the point where the directions call for the increasing of more than one stitch on either side of the work, do the following:

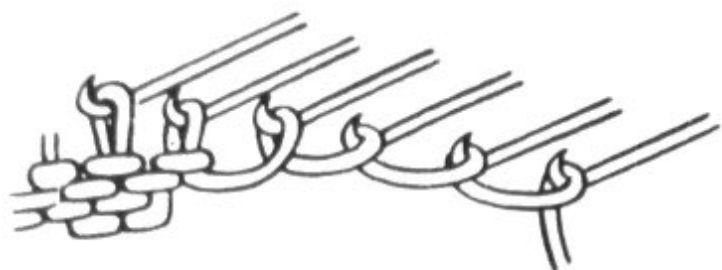


FIG. 27

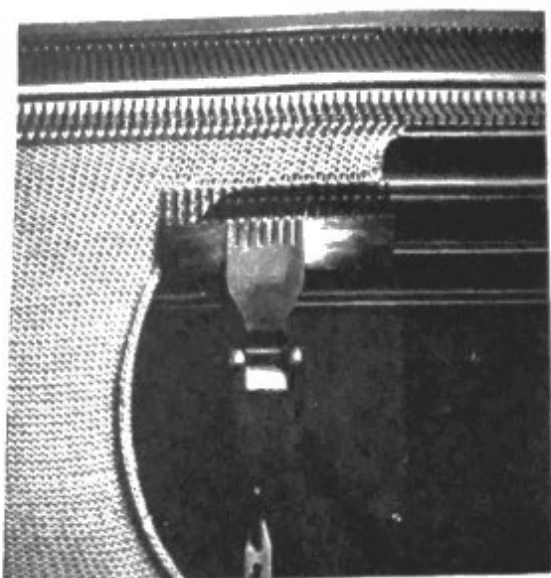


FIG. 28

1. Push up the desired number of needles to be increased.
2. Loosely wind yarn around each needle (winding in direction towards center).
3. Insert claws of loop hanger into stitches now formed between needles. Attach claws weight to the loop hanger.
4. Continue to knit.

**NOTE:** It is important to check that loop hanger does not interfere with the free movement of the carriage.

5. Knit one row and attach the tool at the end of the cord to the cast on comb.

**Kimona Sleeve:** A simplified method of casting on additional stitches for kimona sleeves: Use long cast on comb, hang on needle bed, push up the necessary number of needles, tighten tension about 8 points, depending on weight of yarn, thread new wool into carriage guide, push carriage across needles once and drop comb. Now, change tension back to original number and continue with your work. Bind off unfinished loops with latch tool or crochet hook.

## HOW TO DECREASE

### A. How to decrease one stitch on either or both sides.

1. With the aid of your one eye transfer tool, transfer the last stitch to the neighboring stitch on either side of the row.
2. Continue to knit.



### B. If you wish to decrease more than one stitch on either side of the garment.

1. You can employ this method for taking a garment off the knitter. Use latch tool or hook. On the opposite side of the carriage with the crochet hook, take the last stitch and the next one off the needle.
2. Slide the last stitch through the second stitch on the crochet hook.
3. Take the next stitch off the needle on the knitter and with the crochet hook, slide it through the next to the last stitch.
4. Repeat until the required number of stitches are bound off.

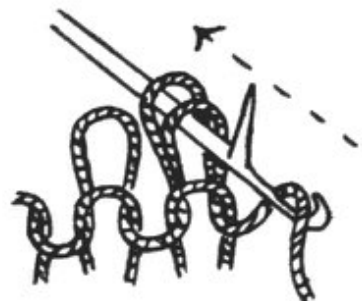


FIG. 29

## BINDING OFF OR DECREASING MORE THAN ONE STITCH

Binding off or decreasing means you are finishing or decreasing. This method is employed either for taking the article off the knitter or for the decreasing of more than one stitch on either side.

1. Unthread the yarn and move the carriage away from the knitting onto the extension leaf.
2. Bring forward the end needle closest to the yarn by placing your fingers at the butt of the needle and pushing it toward you.
3. Using transfer tool, move end stitch over to next needle, making sure both stitches are now behind the latch. Place yarn in front of latch and manually push needle back to form a single stitch.
4. Transfer the stitch to the needle next to it by using your one eye transfer tool.

5. Continue to feed the yarn into the open hook of the needle as directed. Decrease as many stitches as your directions advise, or work across entire piece for binding off.

### FULL FASHIONED DECREASE

If a smart reglan sleeve is desired, instead of transferring the last stitch when decreasing, with your 3 prong transfer tool, move the third stitch to the 4th needle, and move two other stitches over to fill empty needle. Knit the required number of rows and repeat transfer.

### THE SPEED OR ENGLISH RIB WITH A FINISHED HEM

The fastest and simplest ribbing, is the speed or English rib. The speed rib can easily be made into a double rib with an already finished hem on waist and cuffs. Not only is it more durable than any other ribbing, but it also serves many purposes and makes an attractive border.

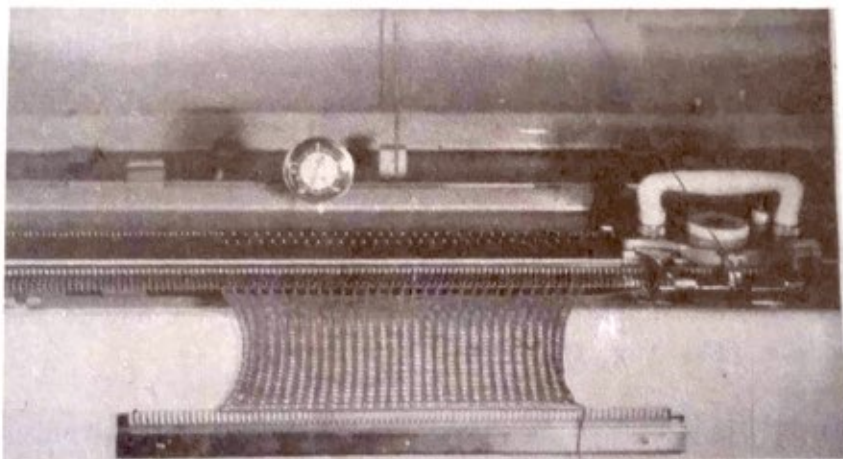


FIG. 28

1. On a slightly tighter tension, cast on the necessary stitches by employing only every third needle.
2. Knit double the amount of rows given in any instruction for the ribbing of the waist band.
3. After you have knitted all the rows for your ribbing, pick up the cast on comb in a horizontal position until it is parallel with the needle bed comb.



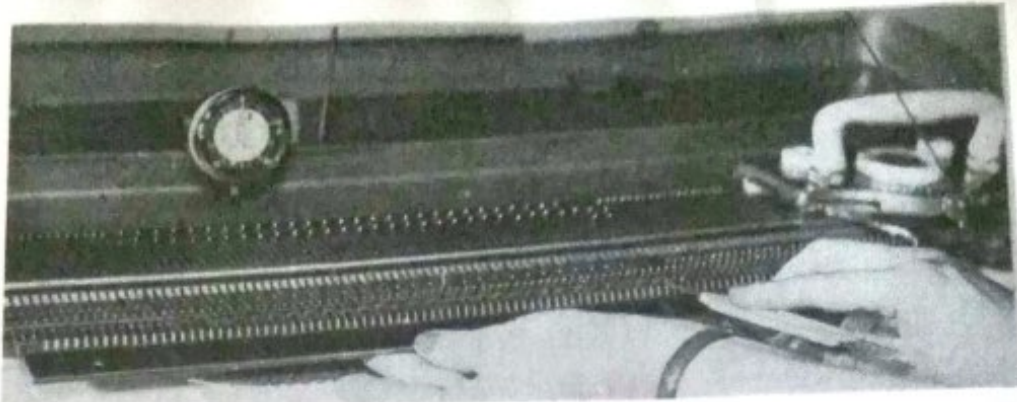


FIG. 29

4. Now, using one eye transfer tool, pick up the stitches now on the cast on comb.
5. Place them in the hooks of the needles. Arrange stitches so that all empty needles hold a stitch and some inbetween, hold two.

**NOTE: CHANGE YOUR TENSION** to the number normal for the yarn you are knitting with. Continue to knit.

6. Now, insert back into your hem, the cast on comb.

**PLEASE NOTICE:** As the work grows long, the center of the ribbing remains tight, while the two sides tend to become slightly looser.

**TO AVOID LOOPS OR UNKNITTED STITCHES AT THE ENDS,** do the following:

1. Hook the two claw weights (included with your accessories) onto the extreme ends of the ribbing, as close to the needle bed comb as possible. (See Fig. 18).
2. English rib is effective wherever fast ribbing is desired, with or without hem.

### **HOW TO MAKE A HEM ON THE BROTHER-KNIT**

**THE HEM:** The hem is extremely useful as it prevents the knitted fabrics from curling. In addition, it is strong and secure. It will give long life to any garment to which it is applied. It can also be used on any skirt as a waistband through which an elastic may be pulled or as an attractive trimming for any pocket collar and cuffs.

**To Start:** Use the open method for casting on. Check that the wire in the cast on comb is inserted from left to right.

1. Cast on the required number of stitches on every needle.
2. Knit 20 rows. If a deeper hem is desired, knit more rows.
3. Now pull wire out of the comb gradually picking up stitches one by one using one eye transfer tool and placing them on corresponding needles in front of the needle latch.
4. Insert your cast on comb through your double thickness of knitting; reinsert the wire and continue to knit in the usual manner.

### **PICOT EDGE HEM**

Cast on as usual. Knit 10 rows. Transfer every other stitch to adjacent needle. Be sure to push empty needles back to knitting position. Knit another 10 rows. Now, pick up first row of unfinished cast on loops and put on corresponding needles. Continue to knit.

### **HOW TO MAKE A KNIT AND PURL STITCH OR RIBBING**

The knit and purl stitch together on one side of the material, leaves an uneven texture of a ribbed effect. The ribbing is produced by having knit stitch over knit stitch, and purl stitch over purl stitch, in vertical lines. The ribbing narrows and lengthens the knitted fabric and increases its elasticity.

It is widely used for waistbands in sweaters, cuffs, collars, pockets, and many other decorative purposes. You can make many variations of ribbing. For example, 1 knit 1 purl, 2 knit 2 purl, 3 knit 1 purl, etc. Select any number of combinations of knit and purl to suit your particular desire, or follow your instructions.

## THE KNIT AND PURL ON YOUR BROTHER-KNIT

For ONE KNIT, ONE PURL do the following:  
Knit as many rows as required for the length of the ribbing on a slightly tighter tension.

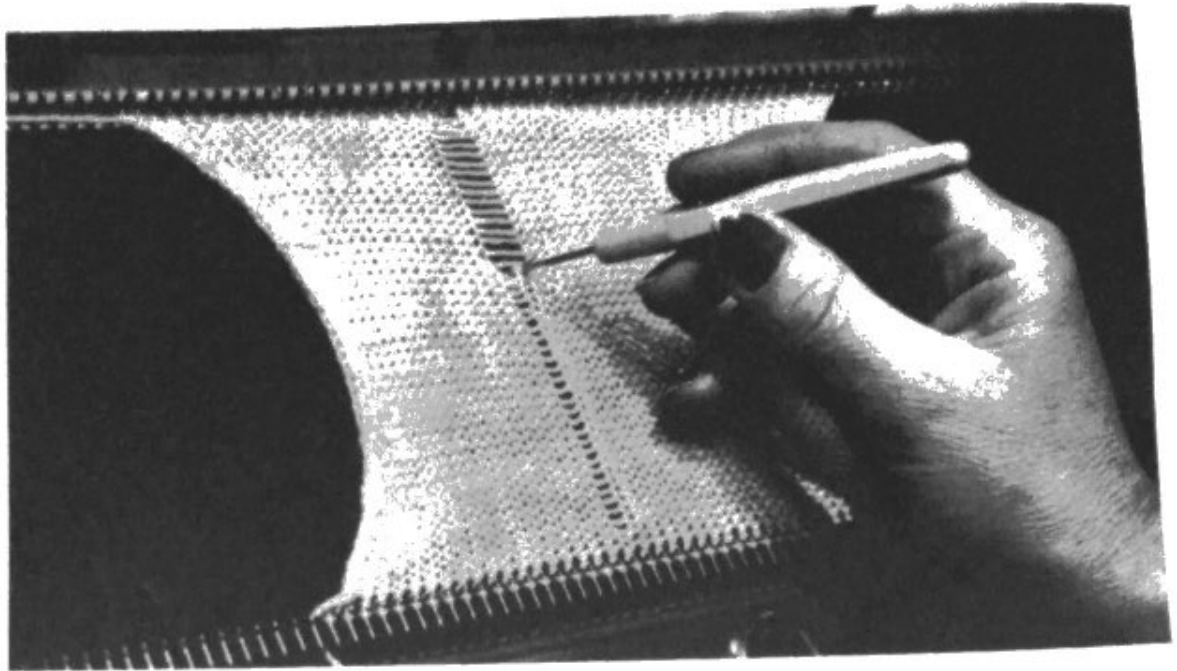
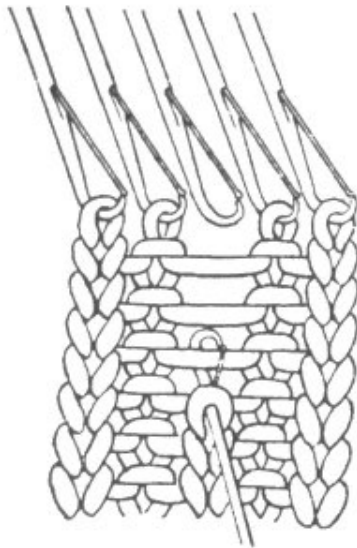


FIG. 30



Drop the third stitch from the last stitch by pushing back the needle until stitch drops. Rip to three rows from the bottom edge of knitted fabric. Insert the hook of the latch tool into the loop of the dropped stitch (near bottom edge), hold tool parallel, stitch is now in back, of latch. Place next parallel thread in front latch. Pull forward until new stitch is formed.

FIG. 31

Keep eye on latch of tool, always pick up parallel threads one by one noting that last formed stitch is behind latch, next parallel thread in front of the latch. A push, pull motion soon become mechanical. When all parallel threads are picked up, the last stitch is placed back on empty needle. In this manner, you are reversing your stitch, making each purl a knit.



## HOW TO PICK UP DROPPED STITCH

1. Catch loop of dropped stitch with one eye transfer tool.
2. Coming from behind the knitting with latch tool, transfer stitch onto hook of latch tool. Remove transfer tool.
3. Using latch tool only and with a downward motion, place stitch behind latch and next horizontal thread into the hook of the needle.
4. In up and down motion, catch horizontal threads one by one to form new stitches until you have knitted back to the top of your work. The final stitch, is placed back on the empty needle.

### FOUR SUGGESTIONS FOR SPECIAL EFFECTS USING THE LATCH TOOL:

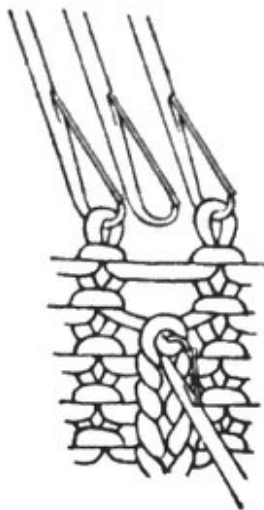


FIG. 32

1. Pick up every second horizontal thread.
2. Pick up two horizontal threads together.
3. Pick up two horizontal threads leaving one inbetween.
4. Pick up every third horizontal thread.

This process opens up unlimited possibilities for an original and intricate patterns.

## THE BROTHER-KNIT EXTRA — THE CIRCULAR TUBE

Suitable for welting, tubing, cording, and appliqué.

1. Bring forward to the edge of the needle bed comb, 3 to 6 needles (not more than 6).
2. Use the loop hanger for the first row of casting on.
3. After having knitted the first row, set one rising cam knob to the plain knitting position (No. 2). The other rising cam knob, to the partial knitting position (No. 1) to get the thread across.
4. Now, move the carriage back and forth until you reach the desired length. Watch how the yarn will seam both ends and form a regular tube!

## THE BASIC RULES FOR PARTIAL KNITTING

Partial knitting is used for shaping a garment, making darts, shaping of a heel, vertical & horizontal buttonholes, neck openings, pockets, and pattern stitches. If fullness is desired, this method of short row knitting is very desirable.

Example: We would like to knit only half the amount of needles.

1. Pull out all the way, 6 of the 12 needles in action.
2. Make sure that the latches of the pulled out needles are open.
3. Set the rising cam knobs on the carriage to partial knit position #1.
4. Knit one row.

You will notice that only the 6 needles which were pulled toward the front, have knitted.

## RULES FOR PARTIAL KNITTING

1. Pull out the needles you wish to increase or knit toward the front.
2. The latches of the pulled out needle must be open.
3. The rising cam knobs on the carriage, have to be set at position #1. Whenever you are starting a new row, pull out only those needles you wish to knit partially.

## HOW TO MAKE A HORIZONTAL BUTTONHOLE

1. Knitting by hand or manually, work first four needles or stitches.
2. Bind off next four stitches.
3. Set cam knob to position #1 for partial knitting. Push up needles in remainder of row to partial knit and knit across and back to buttonhole with carriage, making sure to first rethread the yarn.
4. Cast on four stitches with same thread and knit balance four stitches, by hand or manually (working needles one by one with your hand). Attach weight to cast on stitches for a few rows.

## HOW TO MAKE A VERTICAL BUTTONHOLE

When knitting a vertical buttonhole, knit up to the row where the buttonhole starts.

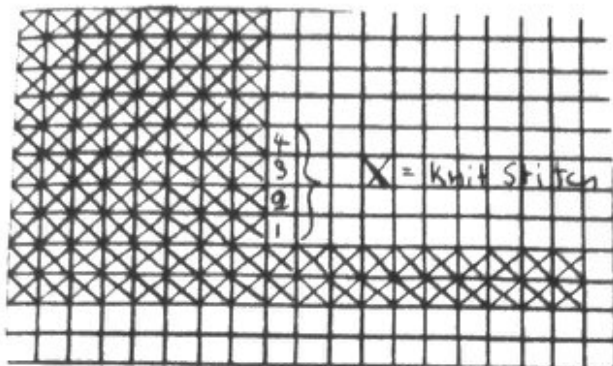


FIG. 33

1. Turn the rising cam knobs to partial knitting. (No. 1.)
2. If the carriage is on the right side of the needle bed, knit first the right side of the buttonhole, by bringing out all needles on the right side of the buttonhole.
3. Knit four rows partially. If a larger buttonhole is desired, knit as many rows as are necessary for the size of the button.
4. Attach the claw weight when knitting partially.
5. Break the thread and in partial knit position, knit the left side of the buttonhole in the same order as you knitted the right side.
6. After you have completed the same number of rows on the left side of the buttonhole, change the rising cam knobs to whatever position you were knitting before you started the buttonhole and continue to knit.

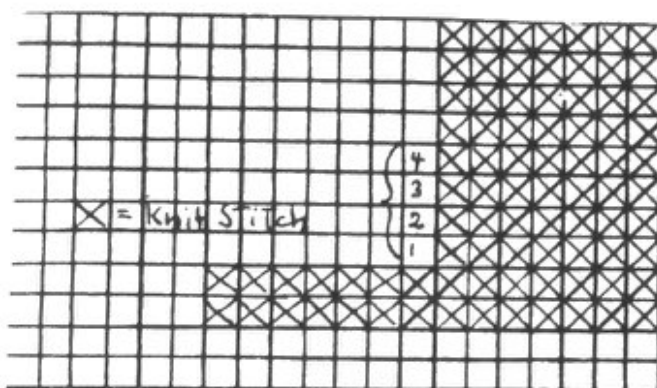


FIG. 34

## HOW TO SHAPE HEEL

1. Pick up 30 stitches. (cam position #2)
2. Knit 10 rows.
3. Turn cam knobs to position #1 (remember when knitting in position #1 always raise needles as high as they will go, **row by row**, making sure that all latches remain open). To form mitre on heel, is to decrease and increase within your knitting.
4. Decrease one needle beginning of each row, keep stitch on the hook of the needle being decreased and wind yarn completely around decreased needle. (Always wind towards center and knit across.)
5. Continue decreasing until  $\frac{1}{3}$  of total number of stitches used for heel remain in center.
6. Reverse process by increasing one stitch beginning of each row just as you do for single increases. (Winding of yarn not necessary.)
7. Turn cam to position #2, knit 10 rows to complete heel.

**NOTE:** It is important to use your weights close to needles. Keep raising weights every few rows.



## HOW TO KNIT A "V" NECKLINE

For the knitting of the "V" neckline or any other neck openings, vertical or round, we employ the method of partial knitting, which means that we will only knit one side at a time, by dividing the work at the start of the neckline. After one side is completed, we then, shall continue the other half of the garment and shape the neckline corresponding to the finished side.

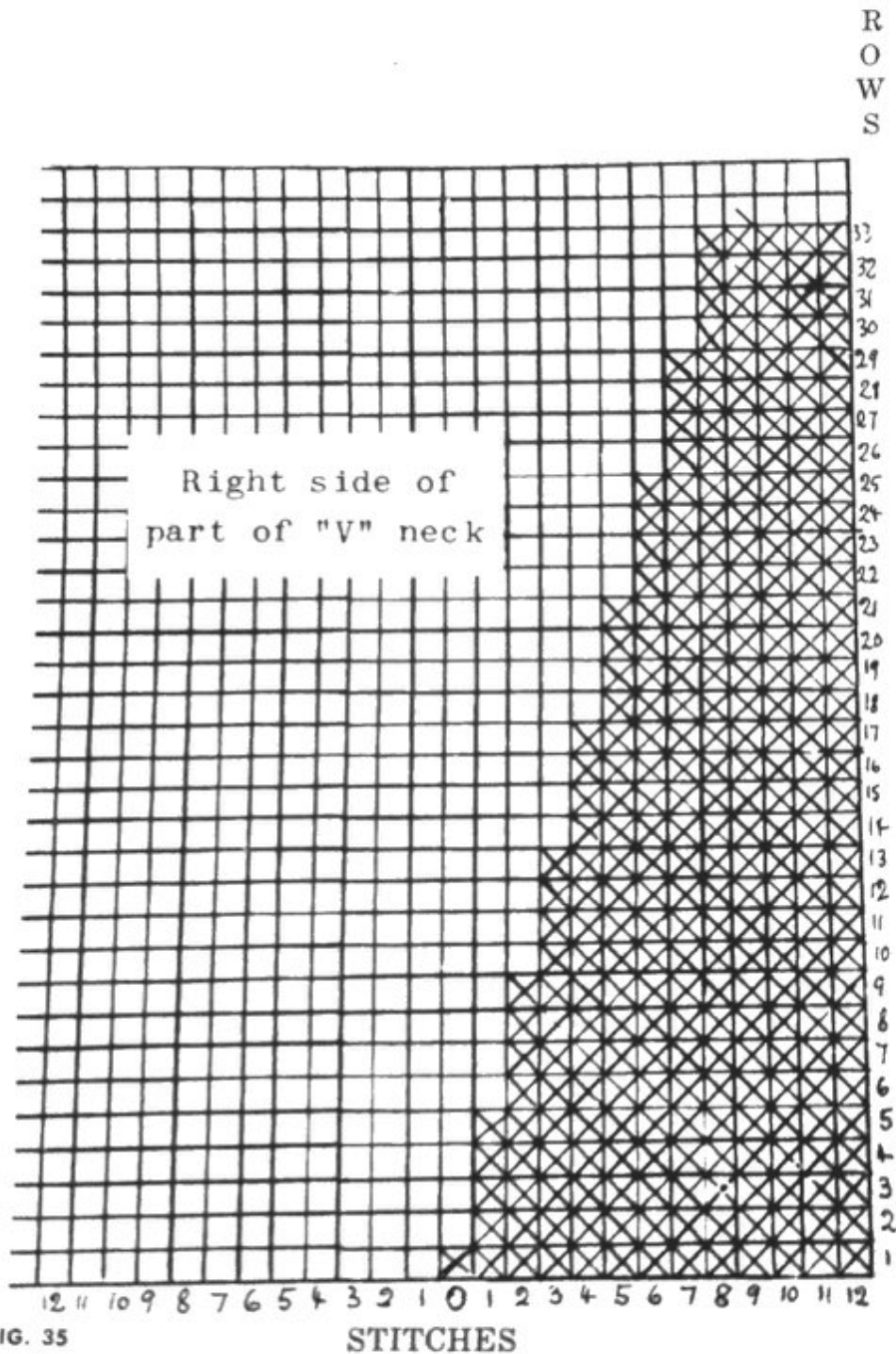


FIG. 35

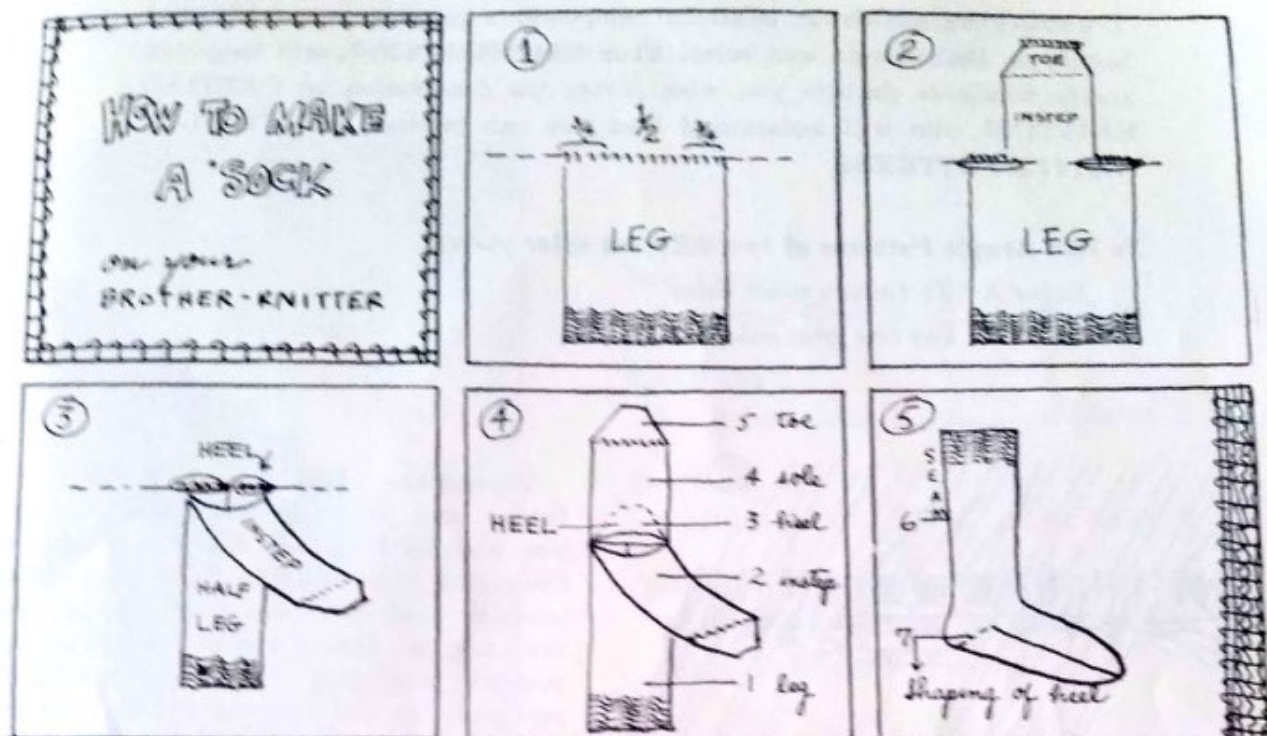
STITCHES

1. Knit up to the start of the neck opening. Then set the rising cam knobs to partial knitting position No. 1.
2. The carriage should be at the right side of the needle bed, divide the work in half, bring forward one side of the needles engaged in knitting the garment.  
Check that the latches are open. Knit one row.  
Attach claw weights to loop hangers as knitting grows.
3. Decrease one stitch on the neck edge and again bring forward all the needles of that side. Watch that the latches are open. Knit one row.
4. Repeat, but do not decrease every second row. Only decrease stitches in the required number of rows. The average size "V" neck, requires the decreasing of one stitch every fourth row.

After you are completely finished with the right half of the garment:

1. Set the rising cam knobs back to knitting position #2.
2. Continue to knit in the regular way and shape the neck. Knit other side to correspond.

Use any 2 needle sock instructions for size and design and follow illustration below for shaping.



## PATTERN STITCHES

### HOW TO JOIN ANOTHER COLOR OF YARN

To make a stripe:

1. Remove the yarn from the yarn feeder. Rest the yarn in one of the openings provided for it, on either extension leaf, making sure you have plenty of slack in the yarn.
  2. Thread the yarnholder with second color as directed in setting up the knitter.
  3. Take the end of the new yarn and thread it through the two openings of the yarnfeeder. Let the yarn hang four inches.
- NOTE:** Always be careful that the last opening of the yarn-feeder is threaded, otherwise the carriage will not have yarn to feed the needles and all the stitches will drop.
4. Continue knitting.
  5. By repeating the above operation, you may join as many colors as you wish.
  6. If you wish to knit again with one of the yarns in resting position and the carriage should be on the opposite side of the needle bed,
    - a) Remove the yarn from the yarn-feeder and place it in the notch of the extension leaf.
    - b) Set the rising cam knobs to partial knitting position #1 and slide the carriage across the needle bed. set the cam knobs at knitting position #2, and continue.
    - c) Then, place the yarn you wish to use through the yarn-feeder, set the cam knobs at knitting position #2, and continue.

## ARGYLES

Every knitter is at heart, a composer, a creator of variety and beauty in both design and color. Your BROTHER-KNIT, will help you create whatever pattern you wish. From the description on PARTIAL KNITTING, you will understand that you can produce MULTICOLOR ARGYLE PATTERNS.

**To knit Argyle Patterns of two different color yarns:**

Color A: To form a main color.

Color B: For the trim color.

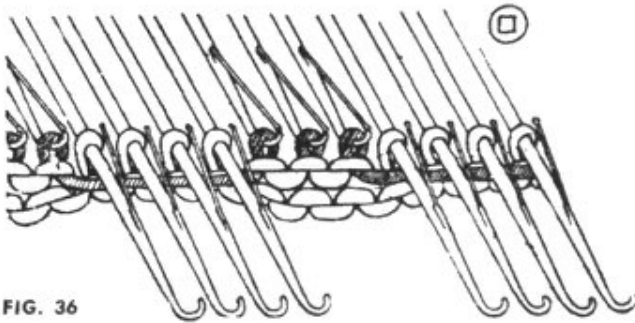


FIG. 36

Thread the Color A yarn in the yarn-feeder and push up the needles which you wish to knit with Color A yarn. Set the rising cam knobs in their inoperative position and knit one row by moving the carriage across the bed. In this way you will knit only on the needles which you push up and you will not knit on the needles which you did not push up.

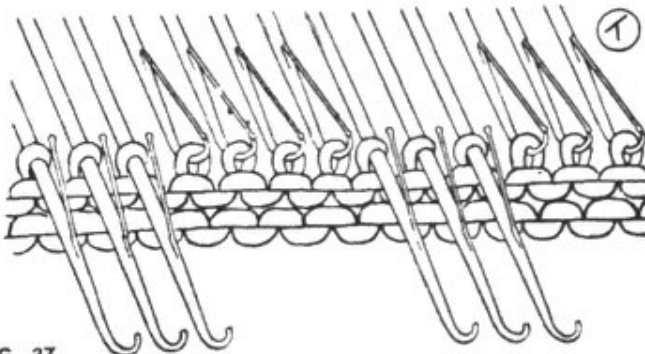


FIG. 37

Next row must be knitted with yarn Color B. To do this, remove the Yarn A and thread Color B in the yarn-feeder and push up the needles which you wish to knit with this color. In other words, the needles you push up in the last row, you knitted.

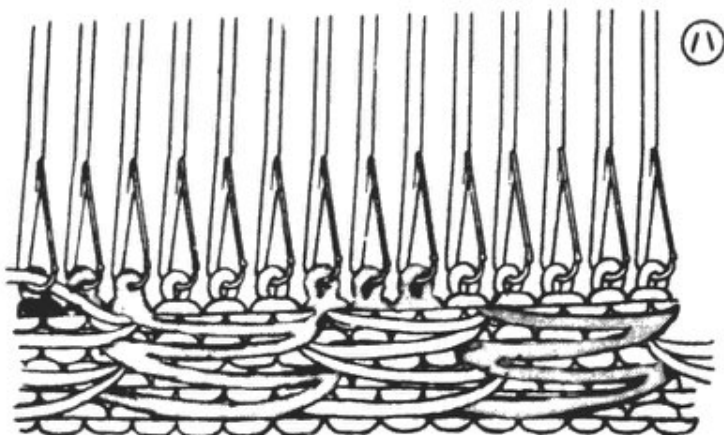


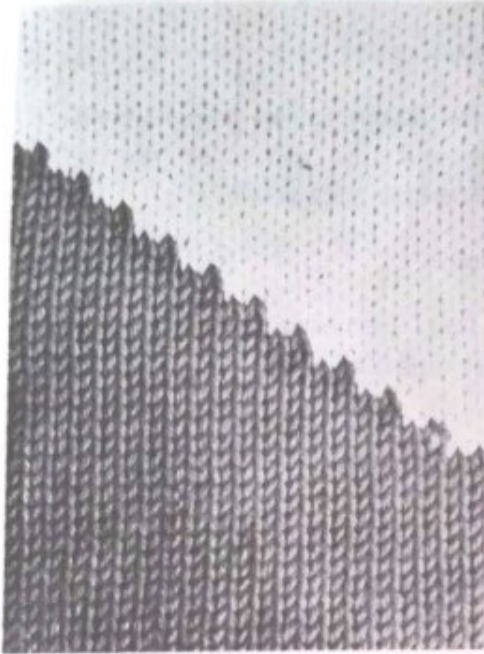
FIG. 38

Move the carriage to knit one row with Color B. Work row by row, using partial knit when changing colors. By repeating the knitting with yarn Color A and B alternately, you will get rectangular Argyle Pattern. To produce a diamond shape, or other patterns, you must arrange the needles to knit with Color B according to the pattern:



## #1 DIAGONAL PATTERN

To knit any diagonal pattern in two or three colors, each change of color on a line must be knitted separately with cams set to #1 position.



PAT. 1

Row 1 and 2

2 stitches Color A.....48 Color B

Row 3 and 4

4 stitches Color A.....46 Color B

Row 5 and 6

6 stitches Color A.....44 Color B

Continue to decrease stitches of one color as you increase the second. Twist yarns at changing point.

## #2 BRICK PATTERN



PAT. 2

Color A — Row 1 — Knit even.

Color B — Turn cams to position #1.  
For partial knit, raise 5 needles up,  
1 down, repeat across row.

Knit 4 rows with needles in this position.  
Push needles up for each row to be  
knitted.

Turn cams back to position #2.

Knit 2 rows even.

Repeat by putting up 5 alternate needles.

You can also vary this pattern by not  
alternating boxes. This makes consecu-  
tive squares.



### #3 CAT'S PAW PATTERN



PAT. 3

Every tenth stitch is transferred to adjacent needle forming one yarnover.

Knit two rows.

Transfer one stitch to the right of first yarnover and one stitch to the left leaving a center knit stitch.

Knit two rows.

Transfer last yarnover to correspond with first one to complete Cat's Paw design.

### #4 DIAMOND YARNOVER PATTERN

1. 20 stitches for design — 10 on each side of center "O". Remember to put back empty needles by knitting position after each line of transfer. Always knit two rows between each line of transfer.
2. All stitches are transferred toward center to needle #1.

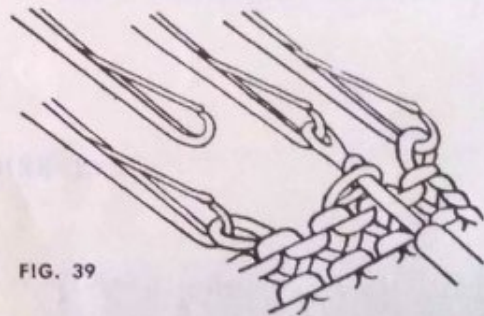


FIG. 39



PAT. 4

	Right	Left
Row 1	— transfer stitch 2 to 1	2 to 1
	Knit 2 rows even	
Row 4	— transfer stitch 3 to 2	3 to 2
	Knit 2 rows even	
Row 7	— transfer stitch 4 to 3	4 to 3
	Knit 2 rows even	
Row 10	— transfer stitch 5 to 4	5 to 4
	Knit 2 rows even	
Row 13	— transfer stitch 6 to 5	6 to 5
	Knit 2 rows even	
Row 16	— transfer stitch 7 to 6	7 to 6
	Knit 2 rows even	
Row 19	— transfer stitch 8 to 7	8 to 7
	Knit 2 rows even	
Row 22	— transfer stitch 9 to 8	9 to 8
	Knit 2 rows even	
Row 25	— transfer stitch 10 to 9	10 to 9
	Knit 2 rows even	



#5

**PATTERNS COMPOSED OF STRIPES**

1. Follow the rules of "How to Join Another Color of Yarn". Knit 5 rows with color A (royal blue).
2. Knit 2 rows with color B (white).
3. Knit 1 row with color C (black).
4. Knit 2 rows with color D (green).

Repeat steps 1, 2, 3, and 4.



**PATTERN #6**

1. Knit 4 rows with color A (white).
2. Change the yarn-feeder to the contrasting color B (navy).
3. Set the rising cam knobs to tucking position No. 3 and with your one by one needle pusher, bring forward every second needle.
4. Knit one row.
5. Turn the rising cam knobs back to knitting position No. 2, and knit 2 rows with color B (navy).
6. Again knit 4 rows with Color A (white).

Repeat steps 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.



**PATTERN #7**

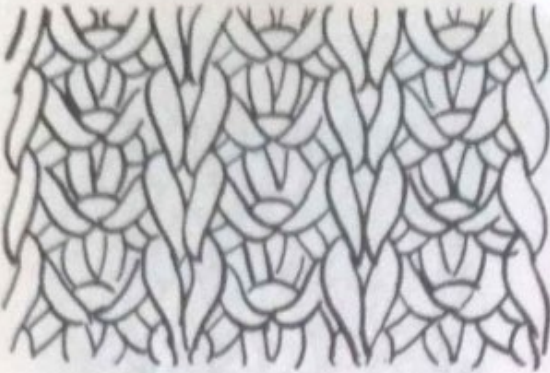
1. Knit 2 rows of color A (white).
2. Set the rising cam knobs to partial knitting position No. 1. With your one by one needle pusher, bring forward every second needle and knit one row.
3. Change the yarn in the yarn feeder to color B (blue) and bring forward every second needle, but only those you did not knit in the last row. Knit one row.
4. Turn the rising cam knobs to knitting position No. 2. Knit one row with color B (blue).
5. Change the yarn in the yarn feeder to color A (white). Knit 1 row.
6. Change the yarn to color B (blue). Knit 1 row.
7. Change the yarn to color A (white). Knit 2 rows.
8. Change the yarn to color C (scarlet). Knit 2 rows.

Repeat steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.





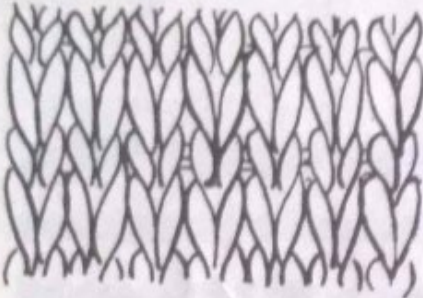
### PATTERN #8



#### PATTERNS WITH NEEDLES IN RESTING POSITION

1. Knit 1 row.  
If carriage is on the right side of the needle bed, turn the left rising cam knob to partial knitting position No. 1.
2. With the needle pusher 1 X 1, bring forward every second needle, knit 1 row. Repeat 1 and 2.

### #9 TENSION EFFECT PATTERN



1. Knit one row on tension 15.
2. Knit one row on tension 28.
3. Repeat 1 and 2.

### TUCKING PATTERNS

An exclusive feature of BROTHER-KNIT, is this unusual stitch formation. When the cam knobs are in position #3, you will note that only the needles brought forward will knit and only 1 needle should be left down to tuck regardless of how the knitting needles are arranged.

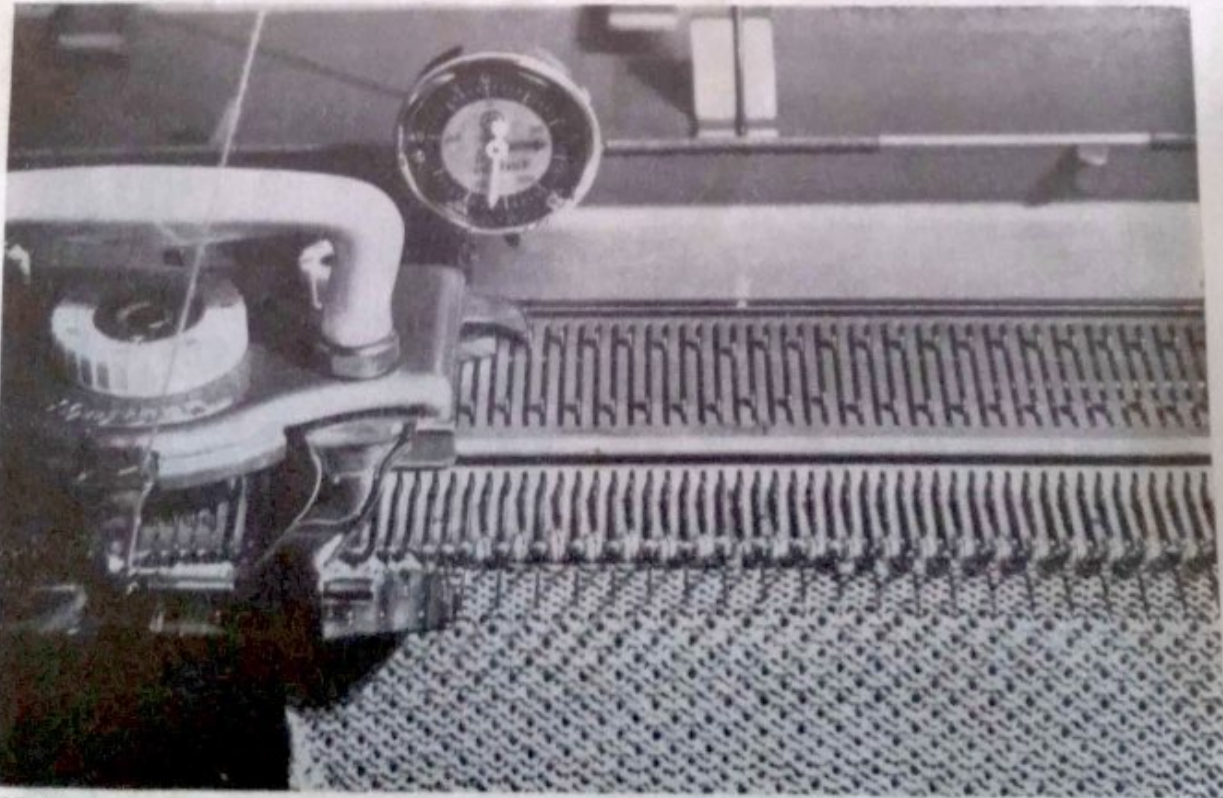


FIG. 40



SEE THAT LATCHES ON RAISED NEEDLES ARE OPEN ON ALL TUCKING PATTERNS.

### PATTERN #10

#### "SEED STITCH"

1. Using your 1 X 1 needle pusher, put up every other needle.
2. Turn cam knob to position #3. Knit 2 rows.
3. Turn cams to position #2. Knit row 3 and 4.
4. Repeat but raise alternate needles and turn cam knob to position #3.

Pull the material down a little as each row is completed and see the beautiful textured fabric.



### PATTERN #11

#### TUCK & POP

Color A Row 1 and 2 knit (cams pos. #2).

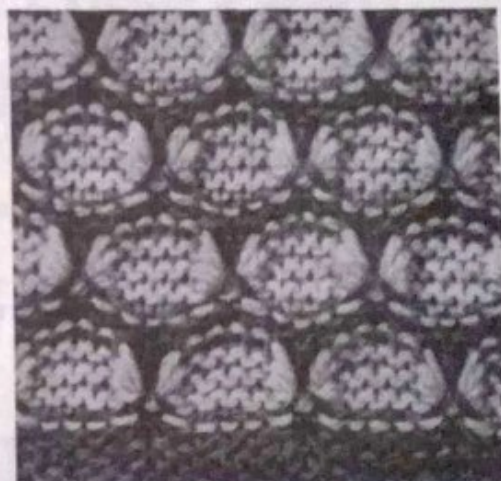
Color B Row 3 Cams. pos. #3. Arrange needles 5 knit, 1 tuck across needle bed.

Row 4, 5, 6, same as row 3.

Color A Row 7 and 8 knit (cams pos. #2).

Color B Row 9, 10, 11, and 12 — Repeat as row 3, 4, 5, and 6 but this time, extending alternate groups of needles and using color B.

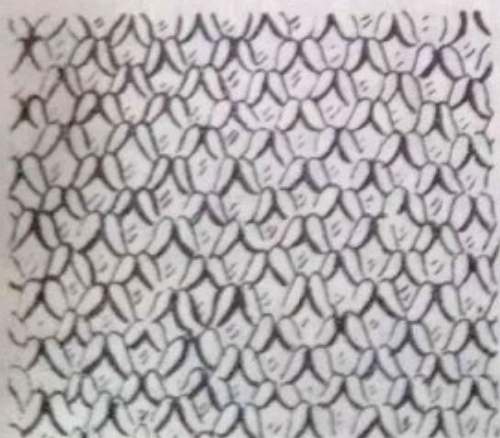
This pattern is more effective on purl side.

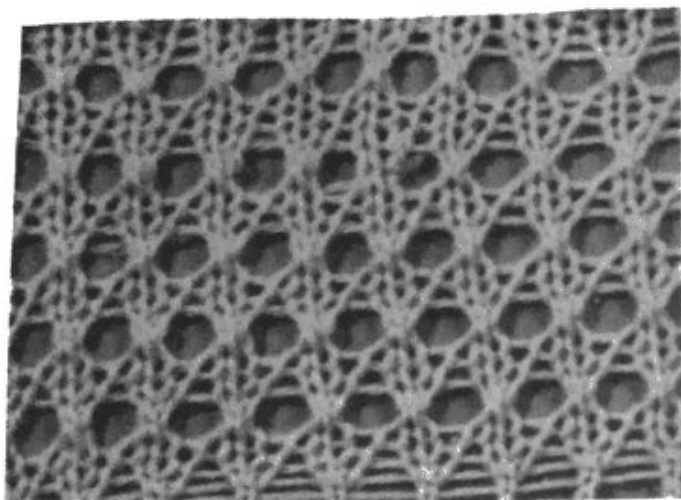


### PATTERN #12

#### KNIT AND TUCK

1. Turn the cam knobs to partial knitting position No. 1 and tucking position No. 3.
2. Row 1 — With the 1 X 1 needle pusher, bring out every second needle and knit one row on position #1.
3. Row 2 — Bring out alternate needles — Knit. Repeat 2 and 3.





### PATTERN #13

#### LACE OR OPEN WORK PATTERN

Knit 4 rows.

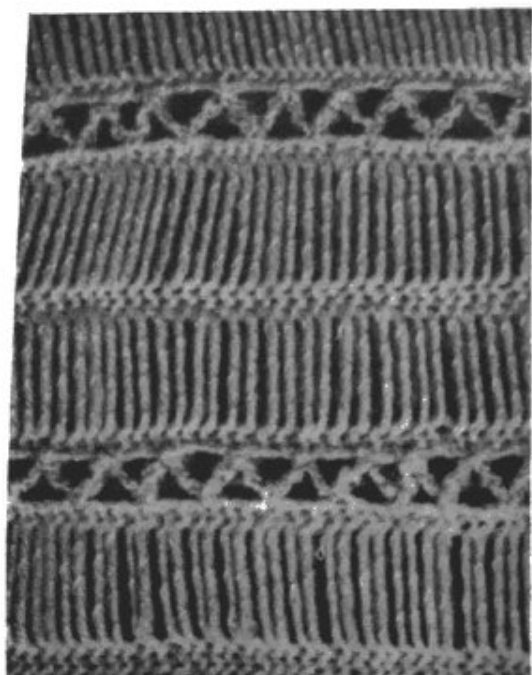
1. With your 1 X 1 eyelet comb, transfer every second stitch to the next needle.
2. Leave the empty needles as they are at the edge of the needle bed comb.
3. Knit 4 rows. Repeat 1, 2, and 3.

### PATTERN #14

#### CABLE STITCH

1. Using both hands, take the two, three eye transfer tools and insert them in needles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 next to each other.
2. Transfer the first 3 stitches or stich 1, 2, and 3 over to needles 4, 5, and 6. Stitches 4, 5, and 6, should be transferred to needles 1, 2, and 3.
3. Knit 6 or 8 rows between each twist of the cable.

**NOTE:** If narrower cables are desired, the 1 or 2 eyed transfer tools may be used.



### PATTERN #15

#### HAIR PIN LACE

The quick method "Hair Pin Lace" made on BROTHER-KNIT.

Arrange center needles in this way.

Knit 2 Out of Service 8 Knit 2  
Out of Service 8

A fairly tight tension is necessary for this "drop needle" knitting. Cast on by looping yarn on the working needles and attach loop hanger with weight. Knit the required length. This makes a 2¼" width of "lace".

The strips are joined with crocheting and may be used for stoles, blouses and skirts or wherever hand loomed "Hair Pin Lace" is used.



## BODY MEASUREMENTS

To take body measurements for misses, women's, juniors and teens sizes, measure around fullest part of bust (with bra), natural waistline, and fullest part of hip. Find the column of measurements in the tables below which approximates the measurements taken. The size at the top of the column is the size to make. Necessary allowance has been made in the directions for the proper fit of each garment according to style, stitch, and yarn type. The blocked or finished bust measurement of the knitted or crocheted garment, is given with the directions. Body measurements for men, are given below.

To take body measurements for children's sizes, measure around fullest part of child's chest over underwear, holding tape comfortably, neither snugly nor loosely. Find the chest measurement in table, then find size to make directly above in same column. Other measurements in table will help you decide whether your child differs in build from the average so that adjustments can be made easily as you work. Our children's garments are designed for a casual, easy fit and allow for a child's growth. The chest or breast measurement, not the child's age, is your guide in choosing the correct size to knit. This is the most important measurement in fitting a child's knitted garment. Shoulders are designed in proportion to chest. Room for growth has been allowed in the knitting and crocheting directions.

### ADJUSTING TO LARGER OR SMALLER SIZES

There is a 2 inch difference in bust, waist, and hip between each misses and each woman's size, except for size 10. To make a garment one size larger than given in directions, add the number of stitches equaling 1 inch to both back and front for a pullover, 1 inch to back and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to each front for a cardigan or jacket, 2 inches to a skirt. Subtract the same number for a smaller size. For size 10, subtract only half these amounts from size 12. When stitch is a repeat pattern, add or subtract the number of stitches equal to one or more multiples.

There is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch difference across back and front at shoulders for each misses and each woman's size, 1 inch for each men's size. To obtain desired width at shoulders, decrease more or less stitches at armhole shaping, dividing evenly between armholes. There is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch difference at wrist and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch at underarms for each size.

Directions for changing the length of skirts are given with skirt directions. The length of sweaters, jackets, dress waists, and sleeves, is changed by adding or subtracting required number of inches before armhole is reached.

### MISSES BODY MEASUREMENTS

SIZE	10	12	14	16	18	20
BUST	31	32	34	36	38	40 ins.
WAIST	23	24	26	28	30	32 "
HIP	33	34	36	38	40	42 "

### JUNIOR'S BODY MEASUREMENTS

SIZE	9	11	13	15	17
BUST	28	30	32	34	36 ins.
WAIST	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	27	29 "
HIP	31	32	34	36	38 "

### TEEN'S BODY MEASUREMENTS

SIZE	10	12	14	16
BUST	30	31	33	35 ins.
WAIST	23	24	26	28 "
HIP	32	33	35	37 "

### WOMEN'S BODY MEASUREMENTS

SIZE	36	38	40	42	44	46
BUST	38	40	42	44	46	48 ins.
WAIST	30	32	34	36	38	40 "
HIP	40	42	44	46	48	50 "

### MEN'S BODY MEASUREMENTS

SIZE	34	36	38	40	42	44
CHEST	34	36	38	40	42	44 ins.
WAIST	30	32	34	36	38	40 "

# HINTS ON HOW TO FINISH A GARMENT

## BLOCKING AND STEAMING

### Blocking:

1. Place the knitted pieces wrong side up on an ironing board or any other padded surface.
2. Using rustproof pins, pin the top and the bottom of the article to the board or padded surface. Each pin should be spaced about one inch apart.

**IMPORTANT:** Do not pin or block ribbings, cable stitches or any other texture designs.

3. Pin the two sides of the garment in the desired shape and size — stretching them slightly wherever necessary.

**HELPFUL HINT:** Identical pieces, such as two fronts or two sleeves, etc., can be pinned on top of each other (the two right sides facing) and blocked and steamed together.

4. If you are using a pattern for the garment you are blocking, first put your pattern on the board and place your knitting over it and pin knitting to correct size of pattern.

### Steaming:

1. Very lightly and slowly run a steam iron over the knitted pieces allowing the steam to penetrate into the garment. **Do not allow the iron to rest on the article.** When using a dry iron, take a very damp but not wet cloth, place it over the knitting, and press very lightly.
2. Leave the knitting pinned to the board until it is completely dry.
3. After you have removed pins, remeasure the garment. If the size is not correct, steam again for correct width or, if necessary, shrink it with the aid of a damp cloth.
4. After the work is assembled, press the seams slightly on the wrong side as directed above.



## JOINING OF SEAMS

The fit of a garment depends very much on how the seams are joined.

The basic method of sewing pieces together:

First pin or baste corresponding pieces together, then choose one of the following methods:

1. Using a tapestry needle, weave or overcast seams.
2. Crochet with crochet hook.
3. A quick modern way is two rows of very small machine stitching close to the edge. This is advisable on garments knitted with any of the novelty dress yarns where a narrow strong seam is needed.

**A REMINDER:** Never stretch, or pull seams too tight when assembling.

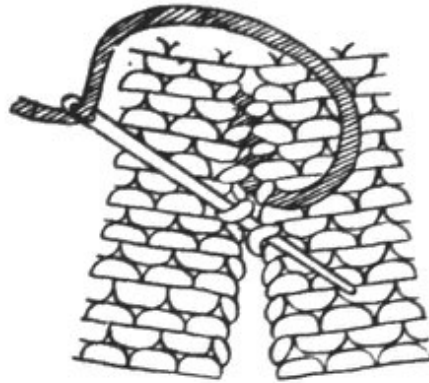


FIG. 41

## TRIMMINGS

The edge finishes on your garment, help give it that custom made look. If its a dressy woman's blouse, a piping of satin, an edging of beads, or a border of fur on the neck, give it added glamour. If it is a child's sweater, a crochet edge of contrasting colored yarn or angora, gives it just the proper finish. Use your ingenuity. Create garments that are original and will be the envy of your friends.

## LAUNDERING THE KNITTED FABRIC

Do not put into washing machine.

1. Before washing, measure the length and width of the garment.
2. Take alkali (mild) free soapflakes and make suds in lukewarm water.
3. Put your garment into the suds and handle it gently by squeezing the suds throughout the fabric.
4. Rinse three times in clear lukewarm water. **ALWAYS SUPPORT THE GARMENT WITH YOUR HANDS WHEN LIFTING IT OUT OF THE WATER.**
5. **SQUEEZE** out as much water as possible. **DO NOT WRING THE GARMENT.**
6. Spread the garment on a couple of turkish towels, wrong side out, and shape it in its original size.

Ribblings, neck and sleeve borders, should be held for a snug fit.

**NEVER HANG A KNITTED GARMENT ON A HANGER! ALWAYS PLACE IT ON A FLAT SURFACE FOR DRYING, AWAY FROM ARTIFICIAL HEAT!**

## CARE OF THE BROTHER-KNIT

### WHEN THE STITCHES ARE NOT UNIFORM

1. Uniform feeding of yarn: The yarn must be fed smoothly with an even and constant tension. The most common failure for the beginner, is to make loose stitches at the ends of the garment.
2. The felt is worn out: To keep the smooth movement of the needles, this machine has a felt bar in the needle bed. When the felt bar wears out, replace it with a new one.

### WHEN YOU CANNOT MOVE THE CARRIAGE SMOOTHLY

1. Check the needle arrangement: Is any needle hitting any part of the carriage? The point of the rising cam? The brush holder? The yarn-feeder? The sinker plates?
2. Check the tension dial:
3. Check the yarn: If the yarn is knotted, the carriage will move tight. Tap carriage gently across until knotted area is passed.
4. Check the feeding of the yarn: Sometimes you will find that the yarn is not properly fed to the yarn-feeder. The yarn may be jammed or hooked.
5. Check the needles: Bent or broken needles must be replaced by new needles.
6. Lubrication: When needed, clean your machine with a soft brush and place a drop of oil at the guide rails, the butts of the needles, and the working surfaces of the cams.

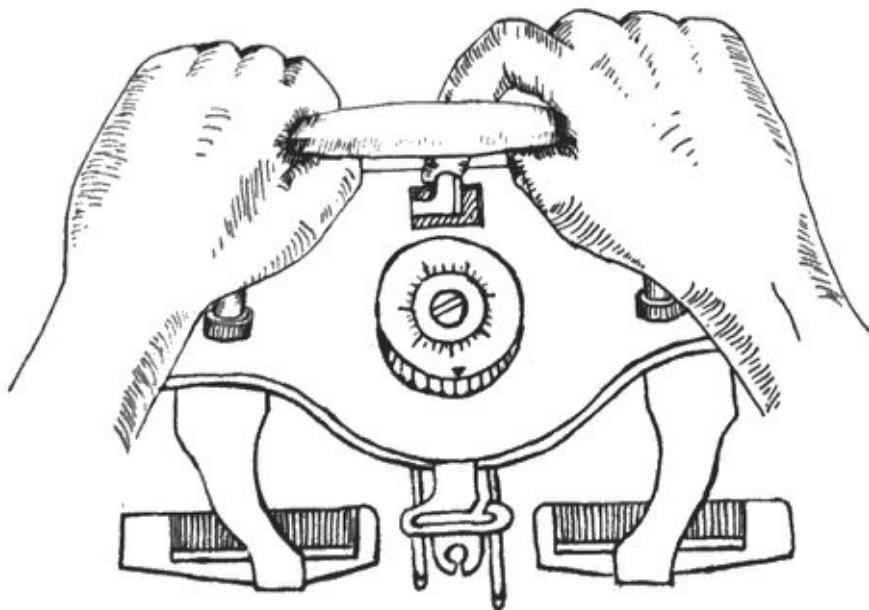


FIG. 42

## TO UNLOCK CARRIAGE

In the event of the carriage jamming in the course of normal knitting due to incorrect guiding of the yarn, the following steps will quickly permit freedom of operation:

1. Unthread yarn from carriage.
2. Check that feeder center is located between two needles — to avoid the possibility of a needle slipping into the slot of the yarn feeder.
3. Place finger on carriage release knob as illustrated, and press toward you. As knob is pressed inward, gently lift carriage from machine.
4. Unravel last row of knitting — return carriage to machine, thread and continue knitting.

## HOW TO REPLACE THE NEEDLES AND FELT BAR

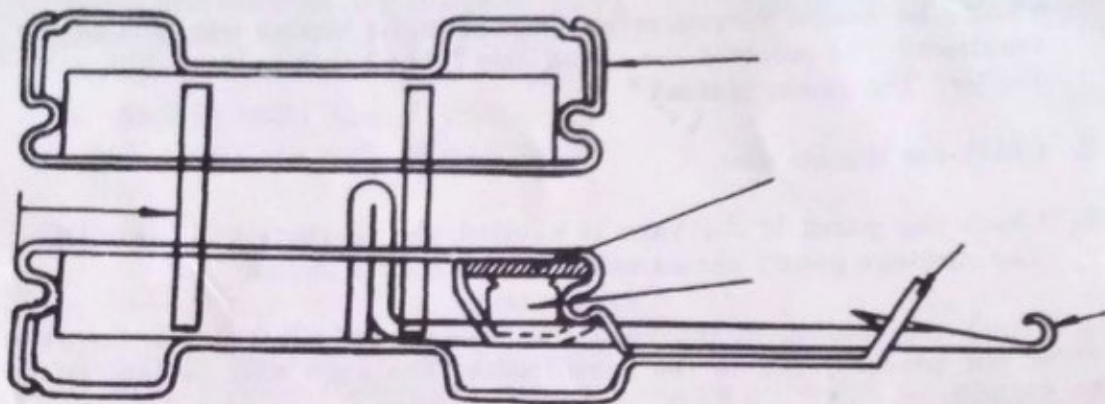


FIG. 43

1. Close the extension leaves and you will see, through the opening at the end of the needle bed, the steel strip that presses the felt bar.
2. Push the steel strip with a screw driver or pointed object, until a sufficient length to grip with your hand extends at other end of the needle bed.
3. Pull out the entire length of the steel strip.
4. Now you can easily pull out the felt bar.
5. Push up the needle you wish to replace as far as it will go and lift it out in an upward direction.
6. Now replace with a new needle and insert the felt bar first and the steel strip second.

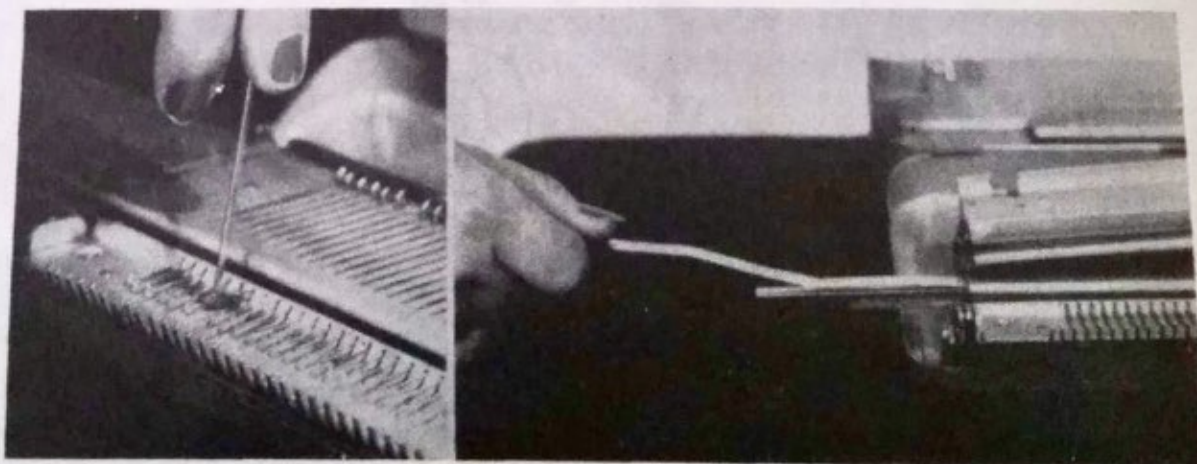
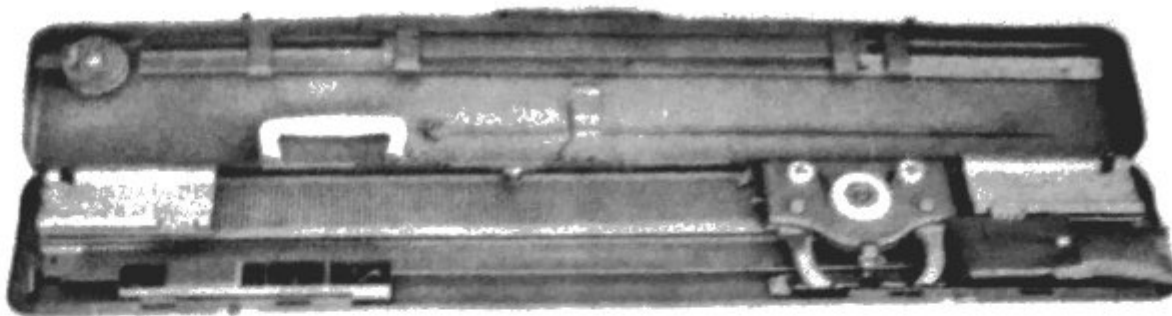


FIG. 44



To fold up knitter, all parts must be replaced in their original position as shown in illustration #62.

### **YOU HAVE NOW MASTERED YOUR BROTHER-KNIT**

This is the beginning of new horizons in knitting. Now you can go way past the sock and sweater stage, and thanks to inevitable progress, make all the lovely varieties time never before permitted.

Bring the luxury of hand-knitting into your home decor. Draperies, lampshades, upholstered furniture, are now possible.

Use patterns for garments from our own Fashion Department by subscribing to the BROTHER-KNIT EXCLUSIVE PATTERN SERIES, or adapt standard hand-knitting instructions. This is done by proving the same tension and gauge as is recommended in hand instructions — and simple mathematics does the rest.

Your Consumer Service Department, is at your disposal for personal help, advice on knitting for profit, fashion advice, yarn savings plan, and parts and service information.

Everything possible has been done to assure your maximum pleasure in your BROTHER-KNIT investment, and we know that you have a lifetime of knitting pleasure in store for you.

**KINDLY DIRECT ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING BROTHER-KNIT TO:**

**Consumer Service Division  
BROTHER HOME-KNITTER CORPORATION  
122 West 27th Street  
New York 1, New York**

**Western Office:  
1058 South Flower Street  
Los Angeles 15, Calif.**



