

# HAND-KNIT FASHIONS FOR

## **SPEED-O-KNIT**<sup>®</sup> BY PASSAP

FIRST EDITION REVISED

1960

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FOR THE

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YOUR BASIC PATTERN BOOK

SPEED-O-KNIT  
HOME KNITTING INSTITUTE

Pattern  
M 933

(See Page 8)



## MAIN DIFFERENCES IN THE STANDARD AND AUTOMATIC LOCK

It would be very Impractical and costly to publish two sets of directions for everything, especially since both locks knit the same way and produce the same work. Many of the Institute patterns were published before the advent of the Automatic Lock, but these patterns can all be used with the new lock. In the future, most patterns will be based on the Automatic Lock, but can be used with the standard.

The Standard Lock is manually operated in that the yarn is laid, by hand, across the needles for every row. The stitches are always in back of the open latches.

The Automatic Lock (which can also be used manually, by using the lever at B and C) lays the threaded yarn across the needles for every row, as the lock is moved across. The stitches are always in the hook of the needle.

\* \* \* \* \*

With BOTH Locks, Rest Position and Neutral Position are the same.

\* \* \* \* \*

**WORKING POSITION:** With Standard Lock, needles are out, points of latches just thru the striking pins, needle butts about halfway in the needle bed. (This position is called Yarn Receiving with the Automatic).

With Automatic Lock, needles are in back of the striking pins, the needle butts about three quarters back in the needle bed. (This position is called Free Move with the Standard).

Learn to distinguish between these two terms: **FREE MOVE POSITION** is used only in connection with the Standard Lock and is the **SAME** as Working Position with the Automatic.

**YARN RECEIVING POSITION** is used only in connection with the Automatic Lock, but is the **SAME** as Working Position with the Standard.

\* \* \* \* \*

With the Standard Lock, the Free Move Knobs are used to enable you to move the lock to the opposite side without working a row. With the Automatic Lock, this is done by using the NP knob and lever O. (There are no levers nor NP knob on the Standard; there are no Free Move knobs on the Automatic. But once you KNOW what these knobs do, you can use your own lock in the same manner).

\* \* \* \* \*

Both Locks have a stripper and both strippers are removable in order to use the Ribbing Attachment. The Standard Lock has a tension control on the stripper, numbered 0 to 4. There is no tension setting on the Automatic stripper. (If you have the Automatic Lock, simply ignore any instructions that read "Set stripper on \_\_\_".)

\* \* \* \* \*

Although the tension control on both locks is identical, works the same and has the same settings, there is usually a difference in the gauge when used at the same setting. For a pattern written especially for the Standard Lock, set the tension one number smaller for the Automatic Lock. If written for the Automatic, set tension one number larger for the Standard. Remember, **REGARDLESS OF TENSION SETTING** - never, never forget that it is the **GAUGE THAT IS IMPORTANT**.

\* \* \* \* \*

Any reference to threading or unthreading the yarn, or removing yarn from center feeding eyelet should be ignored by users of the Standard Lock.

\* \* \* \* \*

In short row work, Standard users must loop yarn around a needle in Rest, to avoid a hole. Automatic users bring one needle less than the required needle into Rest, work across and then bring the last needle worked into Rest, avoiding the hole in exactly the same way.



## BASIC KNITTING TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- STOCKINETTE STITCH:** This is the stitch made on Speed-0-Knit, simply by moving the lock back and forth. In two-needle knitting, it is Knit 1 row, Purl 1 row. There are two distinct sides. The smooth side is generally referred to as the "right" or "knit" side. The bumpy side is called the "wrong" or "purl" side. The purl side is toward you as you knit.
- RIBBING:** A combination of Knit and Purl stitches. There are many forms, but the most popular ones are Knit 1, Purl 1 and Knit 2, Purl 2. There is no right or wrong side to these two ribs - both sides are the same. When you drop a stitch and work it back up with the latch tool, to form ribbing, you are turning a purl stitch into a knit stitch. **A PURL STITCH IS ALWAYS A KNIT STITCH ON THE OTHER SIDE, AND VICE VERSA.**
- GARTER STITCH:** This stitch cannot be worked automatically on Speed-0-Knit. In two-needle knitting, it is made by knitting every row, thus forming a ridge every row, but first on one side, then on the other. The only way to do this on Speed-0-Knit would be to remove and turn work every row or, every other row, turn every stitch. Same on both sides.
- SEED OR MOSS STITCH:** This is a combination of knit and purl stitches. Unlike ribbing, the position of the stitches alternates both across the row and from row to row. A row would be worked Knit 1, Purl 1, etc. On the next row, a knit stitch would be worked over a purl stitch, then a purl over a knit, etc. To do this on Speed-0-Knit would be as tedious as to do garter stitch. A good mock seed stitch can be made by using every other needle in Rest for one or 2 rows, then alternating the position of the needles for the same number of rows. In two-needle knitting, there is no right or wrong side, both sides being the same. In Speed-0-Knit mock seed stitch, the purl side must be used as the right side.
- CABLE STITCH:** Most of you are familiar with this popular stitch. There are many variations, the most popular one being the 6 stitch cable. In two-needle knitting, 3 stitches are removed on an extra needle, the next 3 are worked, then the first 3 are worked. On Speed-0-Knit, 3 stitches are removed by a decker, the next 3 stitches are moved to the 3 empty needles, the first 3 stitches are replaced on the now empty needles. Then the row is worked. The only difference in the two methods is this - in two-needle knitting, you work the cable when you come to it; with Speed-0-Knit, you set the cable first, then knit the row. A 4 stitch cable can easily be made with 2 two-decker needles and is especially attractive in baby things. All type cables must be set off from the rest of the work so it will show up. This is done by having one or two purled stitches at each side of a cable. An even easier method, and just as effective, with Speed-0-Knit is to leave one needle in neutral at each side of the cable. This does the job of setting off the cable and gives the effect of a purl stitch.
- POPCORN STITCH:** In two-needle knitting, a popcorn is made by increasing many times in one stitch. Obviously this is impossible to do on Speed-0-Knit, since there would be no way to add the extra stitches. A simulated popcorn can be made by having certain needles in Rest Position for 5 or 6 rows. The stitches on the Rest needles, not being worked these rows, draw the stitches up, forming a raised effect.
- 2 TOG YO** (meaning 2 stitches worked together, then yarn wrapped around the needle). The simplest way of getting this effect is to move a stitch to the adjacent needle to the right, leaving the empty needle in position to form the Yarn Over. To exactly duplicate the two-needle stitch, first determine the needle that is to be the YO or empty one. Move the stitch immediately to the right onto this needle (2 stitches on what is to be the empty needle); now move these stitches one needle to the right. Do this both ways and you will see that it is simply a matter of reversing the position of the two stitches. Always have the two stitches on the needle to the right of the empty needle, no matter which way you decide to do it.



**YO, 2 TOG** (Yarn wrapped around the needle first, then 2 stitches worked together).

In this case, the two stitches must be on the needle to the left of the empty one. As in the previous example, either move a stitch to the adjacent needle to the left - or first move stitch from left onto what will be the empty needle, then moving both stitches one needle to the left.

**PSSO** (Pass slipped stitch over): This is usually done after a Yarn Over and is a decrease. In two-needle knitting, one stitch is passed from one needle to the other without being worked, the next stitch is worked and the first stitch is then slipped over the last stitch. In other words, the 2nd stitch to the left is worked first. To do this on Speed-0-Knit, simply move one stitch to the adjacent needle to the left.

**SLIP 1, KNIT 2 TOG, PASS:** This is actually a decrease of 2 stitches, since you have both a 2 together and a slipped stitch passed over. To do this on Speed-0-Knit, move the stitch at each side of the pattern needle onto the needle. (Example, needles 1,2,3. Move 1 and 3 onto 2. To duplicate the two-needle stitch, ALWAYS move stitches in the following order - 1 onto 2, then 3 onto 2).

These different methods are used just in order to have the slant of the 2 together stitches slanted in opposite directions, or even in the same direction, helping to form a part of the pattern. In copying a two-needle pattern, visualize in which order the yarn is to be pulled through a series of stitches, then move stitches on Speed-0-Knit accordingly. All of these methods will be found in making the eyelet lace patterns.

**QUAKER STITCH:** Sometimes called reverse stockinette. It is actually so many rows of stockinette stitch worked with the knit side as the right side, then the same number of rows worked with the purl side as the right side. To do this on Speed-0-Knit, work 8 rows, remove work, turn, replace and work 8 rows, remove, turn etc. This stitch is often used to give the effect of pleating.

**BASKET WEAVE:** In two-needle knitting, this refers to squares of alternating knit and purl stitches, both across the width of the work and up and down the length. Even with the ribber it would be tedious to duplicate such a stitch. After working your first squares, say 6 knit and 6 purl for 8 rows, you would have to change the position of the rib needles, so the purl stitches would be next to the knit stitches of the previous pattern.

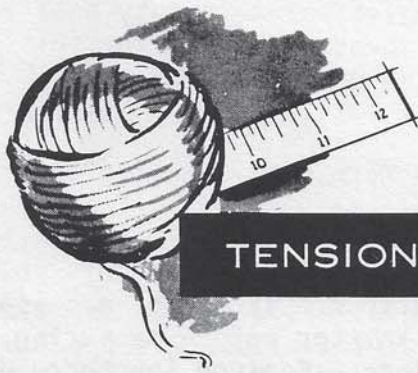
**ARGYLE:** This is the diamond pattern used in socks and sweaters. Argyle really means this particular pattern. but has come to be used often as any kind of a definite and geometric pattern.

**GRAPH PATTERNS:** These can be geometric patterns, using different colors or what we call "picture patterns". Such directions are always given on squared graph paper.

**FAIR ISLE:** These can be two or more colors, but are always geometric in design. A Fair Isle pattern differs from the argyle and graph patterns in this way: argyles and graphs are made using separate balls or bobbins of yarn for the different colors in one row. Fair Isle patterns are made by using one strand of a color for ALL needles that are to be that color in one row. In true Fair Isle, the unworked strands of yarn lay loose across the wrong side of a garment, where the color is carried from one needle to another. True Fair Isle can be made most easily with the Automatic Lock. However, all such patterns, even if the strands are caught in the back, are still Fair Isle patterns.

There are many other handknitting stitches - many of them combinations of these listed or even variations. We believe we have listed those most commonly used, both in our own patterns and in the two-needle patterns. Always remember that in knitting, no matter how it is done, there are ONLY TWO STITCHES - a Knit Stitch and a Purl Stitch. Any pattern in knitting is done with these two stitches, either one or both, in many combinations.





## TENSION GAUGE

**DEFINITION:** The size of your knitting, expressed as so many stitches to an inch (width) and so many rows to an inch (length).

In knitting with two needles, changes in gauge are made by using different sizes of needles. In Speed-0-Knitting, changes in gauge are made by setting the tension knob on the different numbers from 1 through 8. In either case, what you are actually changing is the size of the stitch.

Because all knitting is based mathematically on gauge, it is important that you obtain the correct gauge before starting any garment. It is easily done, takes but a few seconds and pays its reward in perfect fit.

ALL knitting directions - for Speed-0-Knit and for two-needles - are written in accordance with the gauge obtained by the person making that particular pattern item. This does not mean that everyone will get the same gauge.

In two-needle knitting, even with the same yarn and the same needles, one person may knit tightly and another very loosely. So each one might have to substitute an entirely different size needle than that specified, in order to match the gauge given. For if the gauge is not matched, the finished garment will not have the correct measurements. Of course, if you wish, you can use another gauge, but in this case, you must change the directions accordingly.

Even on Speed-0-Knit, though two people set their tension the same and use the same yarn, their gauge may still differ. The individuality of tension gauge is one of the basic characteristics that make work produced on Speed-0-Knit identical to conventional two-needle knitting.


No set rule can be given to assure a specific gauge. There are many different yarn manufacturers and many different types of yarn. Even different dye lots of one color may result in different gauges and different colors of the same yarn may even work to a different gauge. So, to be on the safe side, **ALWAYS MAKE A SWATCH** to determine the gauge before starting any garment.

To make a swatch, cast on 50 or 60 stitches and work at least 4 inches. Remove the swatch from the knitter before measuring. There are many different opinions as to the correct way to measure a swatch. For example, Passap advises letting a swatch lay for 24 hours before measuring; others believe a swatch should be steamed before measuring; but the brave (or lazy knitters) usually measure the minute the swatch is finished. So, make your own choice.

You must determine how many stitches across equal one inch and how many rows up and down equal one inch. We recommend using the "Gauge Tester", which magnifies one inch of the swatch, so you can count stitches and rows simply by looking. However you measure, do it more than once. If you decide on a certain number of stitches for one inch, check two inches to see if it is correct. Then check again by measuring the entire width of the swatch and dividing by the number of stitches to see if the result still proves. Then determine the number of rows per inch in the same way.

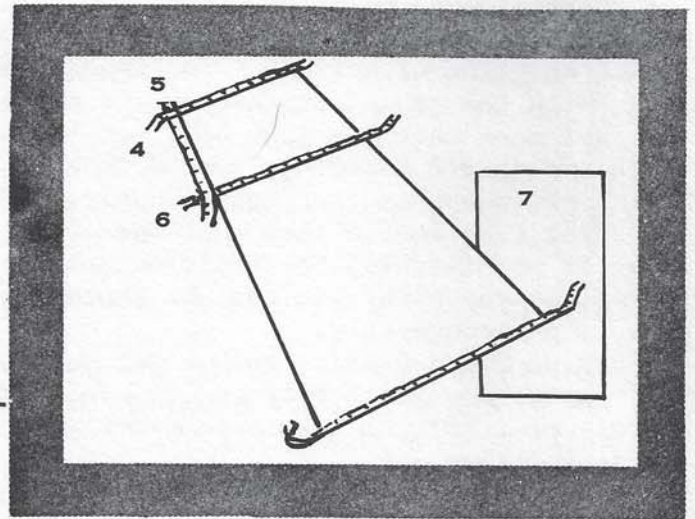
After completing the first section of any garment, make one final gauge check. Measure both width and length of finished piece and check the measurements against your gauge. If too large, the best thing to do is start over! If just a little small, you will be able to block to the correct measurement. (Use common sense in this - if the piece measures an inch or so too small - start over). **DON'T DEPEND** on blocking, but always remember that it is much easier to stretch knitting than to shrink it.





## CHARTING A SKIRT

1. Make a swatch of the yarn to be used, at the tension you prefer. It is not necessary that you bind off the swatch, but it must be removed from knitter before measuring. Measure width to determine the number of stitches to the inch. Measure length to determine the number of rows to the inch.
2. Decide on the number of panels you intend using for the skirt (2, 4, 6, 8, etc.).
3. Start your chart by making a rough outline of one panel.
4. Measure your waist (see diagram). Multiply by number of stitches per inch. Divide by number of panels. Mark result on chart.
5. Measure 9" down from waist to hip-line.
6. Measure hip-line, figure width of panel at this point (as you did for waist) and mark result on chart.
7. Determine width you want for bottom of skirt, divide by number of panels as before. Mark on chart. You now have all the width measurements you need.
8. Figure number of rows from waist to hip. (Rows per inch times 9). Mark on chart.
9. Determine total number of rows in skirt (rows per inch times desired length). Mark on chart. You now have all measurements needed.
10. Figure number of stitches that must be increased between waist and hip. A skirt made in 4 or more panels can be increased at the sides only. A skirt of 2 pieces, or of certain patterns, or of very wide panels, should be increased across the row. Use your own judgment in determining which method to use. Increasing and decreasing should always be gradual; so, if the change is a large one, it is best to avoid side shaping. On your chart, mark the number of times you are going to increase from waist to hip.
11. Divide the number of TIMES you must increase (a 20 stitch increase done at the sides would be 10 times - done across the row, 5 stitches each decrease row, would be 4 times) into the number of rows from waist to hip. This tells you how often you must make the increase row. Figure the row number for each increase and mark on chart.
12. Figure the stitches and number of times you must increase from hip-line to 4 inches above bottom of skirt. Determine the row for each increase and mark on chart. The last 4 inches should be worked even.



Your skirt chart is now complete and can be read at a glance. If you prefer starting a skirt at the bottom, the figuring is done the same way, with decreases instead of increases.





## METHODS FOR MAKING RIBBED SKIRTS

Any skirt with vertical purl stripes is a ribbed skirt. Generally all ribbed skirts can be divided into two classifications: 1) Skirts in which the purl stripe is narrow and is used as a pattern to set off the wider knit panels: 2) Skirts in which the purl stripe is wide enough to be considered a panel. Each of the six methods given here for a Speed-O-Knit ribbed skirt has certain advantages. With the pattern of your skirt in mind, study and select the method you feel will be the easiest.

**1. WIDE RIB IN SEPARATE PANELS.** This is the fastest and easiest way ever devised for hand-knitting a wide ribbed skirt. The speed with which you knit the panels more than makes up for the time it takes to assemble.

Each panel is made separately, starting at the waist and increasing at the sides. An attractive skirt is one that starts with 10 stitches. Increase about every 20 rows until the panel is the width you want. 20 panels make a nice skirt. To obtain your rib, simply assemble the panels, alternating the knit and purl sides.

**2. SIMULATED RIB.** When using this method, you can make the panels as wide as you wish, within the full 201 needles. This method is especially effective with nubby yarn. The simulated rib is made by leaving one needle in neutral for each rib. It can be used only for a rib of one stitch and although the neutral needle that forms the rib is never worked, it is still counted as one stitch. A good example of this skirt is to have a group of 9 needles as the widest part of the panel, each group separated by the neutral needle. Start a simulated rib skirt, such as this, at the bottom. Decreasing must be done across the row, rather than at the sides, and in alternate panels each time, to avoid too fast a decrease. If you use a narrower rib, divided by neutral needles, decreasing can be done very easily by tightening the tension gradually, starting with a loose tension at the hem and tightening it by degrees. The delightful thing about this type of ribbed skirt is the elimination of the elasticity of true ribbing. A simulated ribbed skirt has all the beauty of a true rib but will not cling to the body. This is especially true of the narrow Knit 3, Purl 1, which is so beautiful but can be worn by so few women when made in true rib.

**3. TRUE RIBBING WITH LATCH NEEDLE.** A skirt made with a true rib stripe is tedious when compared to simulated ribbing, but it's still much faster than conventional handknitting. The only real advantage this method has over simulated ribbing is that you can do a Purl 2 rib. A very attractive skirt is made by dividing the wide knit panels with a pattern of Purl 2, Knit 1, Purl 2. Decreases must be made across the row. The ribbing will be much easier to do if you will stop every 30 or so rows, drop the stitches and work them back up.

**4. TRUE RIBBING WITH RIBBING ATTACHMENT.** Because the ribber needles all work simultaneously and have no separate control, it is impossible to do a wide ribbed skirt, such as No. 1. However, any other type ribbed skirt, where the purl stripe is narrow and is incorporated into the design itself, may be worked most speedily with the ribber. We find it best to use no more than 2 adjacent purl needles. When more are used, there is a tendency for the purl stitches to be drawn far too tightly. The ribber is perfect for the above-mentioned Knit 3, Purl 1 rib, using changes in tension for shaping.



5. **THE WIDE RIBBED CIRCULAR SKIRT.** You will want to try the wide rib made sideways, for it has the same appearance as No. 1, but is made with just one seam and this seam is done on the knitter. Work a gore, just as for the basic circular skirt; remove work on scrap yarn; turn work so knit side is toward you and replace stitches; work same gore as before. Continue turning work in this manner after each gore. Each time you turn your work the position of waist and hem is reversed, but each gore is worked in exactly the same way. After completing the last gore (and you must always have an even number), pick up the cast-on stitches and bind all stitches off together. Because of the knit and purl panels, this seam will not show.

6. **ANY TYPE RIBBED SKIRT, USING DOUBLE YARN AND MADE SIDWAYS.** By alternating panels of single yarn and double yarn, you can create the effect of almost any type ribbed skirt, from a very wide panel to one where the purl stripe is very narrow. For a wide rib, work one gore with single yarn; work second gore with double yarn, using the same directions. Alternate in this way until skirt is complete, having an even number of panels. If you prefer a very narrow rib, you can use as few as 2 rows of double yarn to set off the wide panels. In this type skirt, the purl side is always used as the right side, for you will find that the raised rib effect does not show at all on the knit side.



CIRCULAR SKIRT

At first glance, you would think it impossible to make a circular skirt on Speed-0-Knit - but you can! Actually, it is quite easy once you know the trick. And the best way to learn the trick is to try it. Make the following practice piece and you will see the principle that is involved - that of the **SHORT ROW**.

**PRACTICE EXAMPLE:** Cast on 48 stitches and work 2 rows. You are now ready to start the short rows, which are simply partial rows, made on fewer needles each time. Before starting, read the following carefully:

The important thing in short row work is to avoid having a hole at the point of division. To avoid this, the yarn must be looped around the nearest needle in Rest Position and in doing this, each lock uses a different method. **STANDARD LOCK:** Put the exact number of needles called for in Rest, work across, loop yarn around nearest needle in Rest and work back. **AUTOMATIC LOCK:** Put **ONE LESS NEEDLE** than the exact number called for in Rest; work across; now bring the last needle worked in Rest and work back.

For this sample, the short rows will be made with 6 needles less each short row. With Standard Lock, bring 6 needles at left into Rest; with Automatic, 5 needles, bringing the 6th one into Rest after working to the left.

Each short row is actually 2 rows, for you knit across to the Rest needles, then return. Continue practice piece, with 6 needles less each row until only 6 needles at the right are still working. (You have put 7 groups of 6 needles each in Rest. Therefore, you have worked 7 short rows, or 14 full rows at the right.) This is half of one gore.

Now reverse the procedure, putting 6 needles at a time back into position. (With Standard Lock, put 6 needles back, work across, loop yarn, return; with Automatic Lock, put 7 needles back, work across, bring last needle worked into Rest, work back). When you have put the last group of needles back into position and worked 2 rows, the gore is complete.



At this point, it is wise to add a number of full rows (which will be determined when you chart the skirt), for otherwise you would have an extremely full skirt. For this practice piece, work 4 rows on all needles, then repeat the gore. You can easily see how the piece is shaping, narrow at the left, which would be the waist edge and wide at the right, which would be the bottom of the skirt.

**CHARTING THE SHORT ROW SKIRT:** The circumference of the hem is determined by the number of short rows. The number of short rows is determined by the number of needles in each group that is put in Rest Position or back in operation. The practice piece had 6 needles in each group; in an actual skirt, you might use from 10 to 20 needles in the groups.

To determine the number of short rows in each gore, you divide the total number of needles for a full row by the number of **GROUPS** you intend using, then multiply by 4. For example, if you plan on using groups of 20 needles and the full 201 needles, divide 20 into 201 = 10.  $10 \times 4 = 40$ . Each gore would have 40 rows at the hem edge. (You multiply by 4 because each short row division is 2 rows when needles go into Rest and 2 additional rows as each group goes back into position.) If you were using 10 needles in Rest each time, you would have 80 rows at the hem edge. The **FEWER** needles in each group, the **MORE** rows you will have.

As you can easily see on your practice swatch, if you repeated gore after gore, your swatch would be voluminous at the bottom before you had the width for the waist. This is why you must work a certain number of rows on all needles, either between gores or at the center of each gore.

Before charting, you must have the following information: rows to the inch, stitches to the inch, length of skirt, circumference you want at hem and waist measurement. Using all 201 needles, a gauge of 7 stitches per inch would give you a skirt length of approximately 29 inches. If you need a longer skirt, try for a gauge of fewer stitches per inch. If you cannot get the length you want at a desirable tension, then you can block to the length you want, but in so doing, make your skirt 2 inches wider at the waist edge to allow for the blocking in length. Multiply your waist and circumference measurements by the number of rows in your gauge. Subtract waist from circumference and divide by 2. This will tell you just how many short rows you must make.

For your first short row skirt, it might be easiest to figure gores that are one inch wide at waist. For a 26" waist, figure 26 gores.

Try figuring short row skirts on paper, just to see what can be done. For a full skirt, you can use almost any number of needles in the groups, since the waist and circumference are the only two important measurements. If you want a narrower skirt, then work also with your hip measurement, figuring the difference between waist and hip as well as between waist and circumference. Remember this: You **DO NOT** need to have the same number of needles in each group you put in rest. You can vary the number in order to get just exactly the measurement you want at any particular part of the skirt.

If you want to make a circular skirt with no seam, start with scrap yarn and after completing the last gore, remove work on scrap yarn. Pick up the last row of skirt stitches on one handknitting needle, the first row on another. Then weave the edges just as you would the heel or toe of a sock.

In charting a sideways skirt (or any other garment) always keep in mind that it is the **STITCHES PER INCH THAT DETERMINE LENGTH - ROWS PER INCH THAT DETERMINE WIDTH.**

The CASUAL TWO-PIECE SUIT, appearing on the front cover, is available now for 50¢. Order by number (M933). HOME KNITTING INSTITUTE.





## HOW TO MAKE PLEATED SKIRTS

You must chart a pleated skirt exactly as you would any other skirt. There are quite a few ways of making pleated skirt, but we have chosen the two easiest examples for you to try. After doing these, you should have no trouble in figuring other types. There are two main objectives for a pleated skirt - a fold to the right side and a fold to the wrong side. This is true for any type pleat, accordian, box, etc.

**1. MADE IN SEPARATE PANELS.** First decide on the width you want each pleat to be at the waistline. Then start each panel at the top, always having an uneven number of stitches. Cover stitches with a feather comb and with nail polish, mark the tooth that is over the center needle. This needle is put in Rest Position, **EVERY OTHER ROW**, thus forming the fold line (to the right side) in each pleat. After deciding on the width you want each pleat to be at the hem, chart just as for a plain panel, making the increases at the sides. When you assemble the pleats, the seams will form the fold to the inside. (If you are an "I hate seaming" knitter, you can make panels the width of the knitter, marking each needle that is to form the outer fold and putting these needles in Rest every other row. Then you must make the inner fold by dropping a stitch between pleats and ribbing it back up. Then, on top of all this, your work must be removed and decreases made across the row.)

**2. THE SIDEWAYS PLEATED SKIRT.** Chart as for any circular skirt. If you intend using the knit side as the right side, the inside pleat is made by working 2 rows between pleats using two strands of yarn; the outer pleat is made by putting every other needle in Rest Position and working 2 rows. This outer pleat is made at the center of each gore.

If the purl side is to be the right side, at the center of each gore, work the 2 rows with two strands of yarn and the Rest Position rows between gores.

The ribber can be used for a pleated skirt but is not too practical, for this reason. The rib needles, of course, easily form the one pleat. To form the other, the center bed needle of each pleat must be put into Rest Position every other row. Then your work must be removed for decreasing across the row and this means the rib needles would have to be moved to a new setting for each decrease. However, a very fine accordian pleat type rib can be made most easily, using the ribber and changing tension for sizing. For example, a pleat of 5 stitches: every 6th needle in the ribber, needles in groups of 5 in the bed. Every other row, the center needle of the 5 is put into Rest Position.





## DARTS



With the Speed-0-Knit Multiple Decker Tool, it is a simple matter to make vertical darts exactly as it is done in two-needle knitting. To do this, you move the stitches over, 20 or less at a time, and increase on the empty needles as specified in the pattern. The open dart method gives the same result, is fast and easy, but must be seamed, unlike the dart made by moving the stitches.

One big advantage of open darts for 2-panel skirts is that it gives you six edges for increasing or decreasing. Here is the way to chart a straight skirt for the open dart method using four darts, two in front, two in back:

1. Starting at the waist, take half the number of stitches for the front. Mark on chart for the center section of the front panel.
2. Each side section will have half the number of stitches that are in the center section.
3. Mark the number of times you must increase between waist and hip, figuring that on each increase row you will add 6 stitches (one at each side and one at each side of the darts).
4. Figure the number of rows between waist and hip line.
5. Mark row number on which to increase opposite each line showing point of increase.
6. Chart remainder of skirt from point of dart to hem, in usual manner, with increasing done from this point on, either at sides or across the row, depending on the type skirt.

Now you are ready to begin, starting at the waist.

**LEFT SIDE SECTION:** Count over from the left enough needles to allow for the total number of increases that will be made from waist to hem, leaving these needles empty. Now cast on stitches for left section and follow chart until you reach hipline. Break yarn and put all these needles in rest position.

**CENTER SECTION:** Skip the same number of needles as the number of times you increase and cast on stitches for center. Work same as for left section, increasing at both sides. When finished, break yarn and put these needles in rest. Left and center section meet.

**RIGHT SIDE SECTION:** Skip same number of needles, cast on for right section and work as before. When last increase is made and dart is complete, put all needles in position and finish skirt.

### USE OF DARTS IN BLOUSES

Vertical darts can be made just as in a skirt, either moving the stitches for a closed dart or working open darts.

Horizontal darts, used for extra bust fullness, are made by the short row method. Although few printed patterns allow for extra bust fullness, the horizontal dart is a trick that will give you the custom fit found in expensive knits.



1. Determine length of dart in inches. If in doubt, check dart length on a dress that fits you correctly. Multiply length by the number of stitches to the inch.
2. Determine the number of inches needed for extra fullness and multiply by the number of rows to the inch.
3. Now divide one-half of the number of rows (determined in step 2) into the number of stitches (determined in step 1). This tells you how many stitches less you work each time.
4. The groups of needles that go into rest position are those at the side edge, working in toward the center. (Obviously, you work from both side edges if front of blouse is in one piece and from one edge only if blouse opens all the way down the front). When the correct total number of needles is in rest (length of dart), you immediately put all needles back in operation and continue with the blouse.

### BULKY AND NOVELTY YARNS

This is a very wide classification, but we use it to apply to ANY YARN that does not work easily when using EVERY NEEDLE.

**BULKY YARN:** 4-Ply Worsted is still the most popular yarn used for bulky sweaters, although there are many similar and heavier yarns available. 4-Ply can be worked very easily, using every other needle with tension at 8. The gauge thus obtained usually matches all the two-needle patterns. But you can obtain almost any gauge by varying the needle setting, using every 3rd or 4th needle. **ALWAYS REMOVE SWATCH AND STRETCH WORK INTO SOLID STOCKINETTE STITCH BEFORE MEASURING.** In three of our recent books (Men, Dress Book 2, 4-Ply Book 2) we have included directions for joining sections as you knit, so we will not repeat them here. This method, making an invisible seam, can be used to great advantage when you are working with a very loose gauge that necessitates dividing a sweater into several parts.

Gauge again is most important with the heavy yarns. Since the work is stretched into solid knitting, as you work the garment will seem extremely wide and far too short. However, you will find that each piece will pull into the correct shape and will retain this shape after blocking.

There are many heavier yarns than 4-ply that can be Speed-0-Knit. Each one requires experimenting until you find a needle set-up and tension that works easily and gives you the desired gauge.

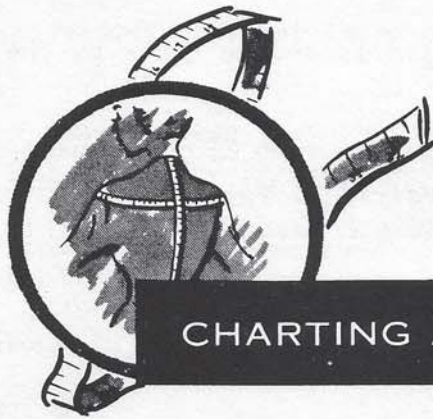
In working with heavy yarns, the yarn must be kept pulled down or it will pile up between the striking pins. It's easy to forget to do this, especially when concentrating on a pattern stitch, so if you will buy some fishing weights in a hardware store, they will do your remembering. Two are all you need. Hook them about 2 inches in from the edges. In rest position patterns, feather combs covering all the needles will also help.

**NOVELTY YARN:** More and more new yarns are reaching us these days. Some work very easily on every needle, such as the fine mohairs. Some can be used as 4-ply on every other needle. But others, as the ribbons, although they can be worked on every other needle, simply do not have a pleasing appearance when done in stockinette stitch. Ribbon is especially attractive done in skipped needle patterns, on the order of hairpin lace. In these patterns, you work with groups of needles in rest between working needles and can achieve many very beautiful effects. Although ribbon can be worked on every other needle, it is much more effective when a rest position pattern is used. Again the work must be kept pulled down and you might try the feather combs or weights, especially with rest position patterns.

You will eventually find a few yarns that simply cannot be worked on Speed-0-Knit. These will probably be yarns that are heavy and have a large cotton content. Cotton does not have the same "give" as wool and this is what makes it hard to use when it is heavy. Light weight cottons work on every needle.

Regular nubby dress yarn is not considered a novelty yarn, but there are other yarns with long nubs or with hard nubs. These yarns, at times, give trouble. The long nubs have a tendency to pull out and a hard nub will not work through the stitch. The nubs on yarn of this sort will usually remain on the purl side of a garment.

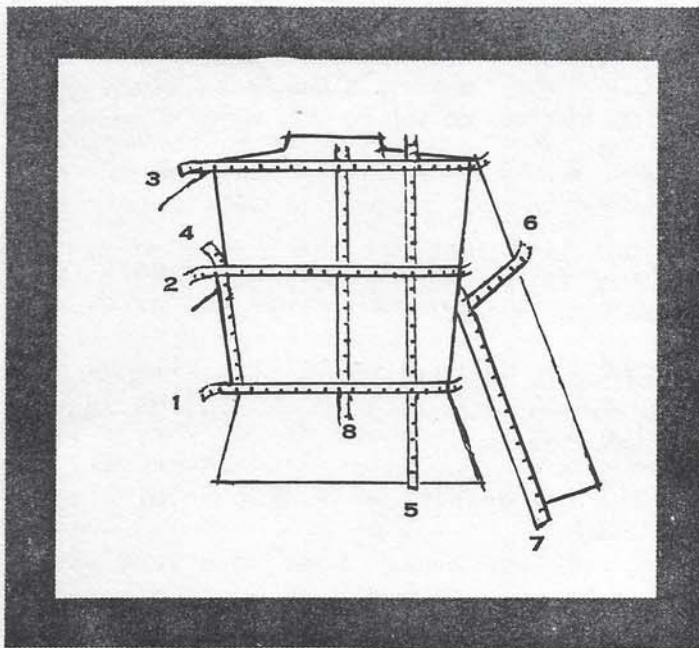




## CHARTING A BLOUSE

Start your chart by making a rough basic outline of the lines of the blouse. Take your measurements the way you want your blouse to fit - not body measurements. If in doubt, check by measuring a blouse that fits you properly.

Mark the measurements on your chart and then, using your gauge, determine the correct number of stitches and rows needed for each measurement. Figure and mark increases and decreases in the same way you do on a skirt. (See section on charting a skirt.) Following are the measurements needed:



1. **WAIST:** Make this measurement snug. Divide number in half (back and front).
2. **BUST:** (a) Easy around at fullest part. (b) **BACK:** across widest part below the armhole, from side seam to side seam.
3. **SHOULDER:** Across back, above armhole, from sleeve seam to sleeve seam.
4. **UNDERARM:** Length desired from waist to beginning of armhole.
5. **TOTAL LENGTH:** From center back of neck to center back of lower edge. Also take the measurement from shoulder at neck, over bust, to lower edge. The difference between these two measurements gives you the number of inches to allow for extra bust fullness.
6. **UPPER ARM:** Around arm, halfway between elbow and shoulder, the way you want the sleeve to fit.
7. **SLEEVE SEAM:** From underarm to bottom of desired sleeve length.
8. **NECKLINE:** From bottom of blouse to the lowest point of neckline.

Here are some pointers to help you get started. Let's start with the back.

1. Subtract waist from back (2b) to see how many stitches must be increased. Side increases may be one-half to one inch apart. If increases must be closer than one-half inch, dart increasing should be used. For side increasing, the number of stitches to be increased divided by 2 gives you the number of **TIMES** you must increase.

2. Subtract shoulder measurement from back measurement. This gives you the number of stitches that must be taken off for the armholes, half the number at each side. A good basic rule to follow is to first bind off approximately one inch, then decrease the remaining stitches one at a time, every other row.

3. Determine the width of one shoulder by dividing the total shoulder width by 3. The shoulder shaping, if desired, is usually done in one inch.



You now have all your width measurements figured out.

4. To determine armhole depth, subtract underarm from total length. Then subtract one inch more for shoulder shaping.

You now have all length measurements. Using the back chart as a guide, chart the front. To determine the additional number of stitches for the front, subtract Back from Bust. All other figures will correspond to the back. For additional Bust fullness, the front can be knit one to two inches longer, the additional length eased into the side seam. For increasing by dart, see section under darts.



## HOW TO SHAPE NECKLINES

### V-NECK

1. Usually started on same row as armhole, especially when making a man's sleeveless pullon. Determine exact point by measuring from bottom to where you want V point.
2. Divide at center and work each side separately.
3. To determine decreases, from the stitches for one side subtract the number of stitches in the armhole shaping and the number of stitches in one shoulder. This will give you the number of stitches you must decrease at the neck edge.
4. The total number of rows you have for neck shaping is the armhole plus the inch of shoulder shaping. Into this number divide the number of stitches you must decrease and this will tell you how often the decrease must be made.

### SQUARE NECK

1. Measure from bottom of garment to where you want neckline to start.
2. From total number of stitches at widest part of front, subtract the total of the the stitches in both armholes and both shoulders. This gives you the number of stitches to bind off at the center for the neckline.
3. When ready to shape the neck, use a second ball of yarn and bind off the required number of stitches at the center.
4. Work each side separately, shaping the shoulder to correspond to the back and keeping the neck edge straight.

### ROUND NECK

1. Determine where neckline is to start and the number of stitches to be decreased, as in Steps 1 and 2 for square neck.



2. When you are ready to start neck shaping, with a second ball of yarn, bind off the center 2 inches.
3. Subtract the stitches just bound off from the total number to be decreased. Divide this number in half, for the number of stitches to be decreased at each side of the neck. Then decrease one stitch every other row, shaping the shoulder to correspond to the back.

### LOW SCOOP NECK

For this type neckline, the shoulder is usually much narrower than for a round neck such as in a slip-on sweater. Charting is done on the same method as for a round neck, at least in determining the number of stitches to be decreased. However, in shaping such a neck, start by binding off about 1 1/2 inches at the center and then, for a few rows, instead of decreasing one stitch at a time, round the neckline more by binding off in steps, as 4 stitches once, 3 stitches once, 2 stitches once. Then decrease one stitch at a time, but more gradually - for example, every 4th or 6th row, rather than every other row.

Again a rough paper sketch will help you, for once you get the outline on paper you can see and figure just what you need.



### METHODS FOR MAKING BUTTONHOLES

One of the biggest disappointments in conventional two-needle knitting is that it is almost impossible to make a neat, bound-off buttonhole. The bound off side is always so much neater than the cast on side. Speed-O-Knit eliminates unsightly buttonholes, for both sides are uniformly neat and easily made. Another great Speed-O-Knit advantage is the row counter, insuring you evenly spaced buttonholes. Remember to always knit the side first that is the button side. Then use this finished section to determine the correct spacing of your buttonholes.

**BOUND OFF BUTTONHOLES:** Starting at the front edge, work by hand the few stitches that precede the buttonhole, bind off the required number. Put the needles worked by hand into Rest Position. Now work the remaining stitches, over and back. Cast stitches onto the empty needles and again, by hand, work the needles that are in Rest. (Should you be starting the buttonhole row from the side, at front edge, put in Rest Position the needles that will be the buttonhole and all remaining needles. Work to the needles in Rest, bind off the required stitches and work the remaining needles by hand.)

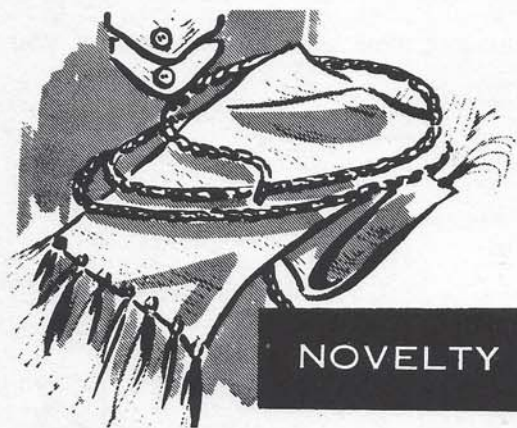
**MARKED BUTTONHOLES:** This method is explained and pictured in your manual. You use a short strand of scrap yarn and work, by hand, the needles that are to be the buttonhole. After piece is completed, these short ends of scrap are pulled out, leaving open stitches on both edges of the buttonhole. Run yarn through the open stitches to hold them, then finish off.



**VERTICAL BUTTONHOLES:** (Use Automatic Lock manually). When ready to work the buttonhole, use 2 balls of yarn. Divide where the buttonhole is to be and work in 2 sections, but be sure that the yarns do not cross when changing. When buttonhole is the desired length, break off the extra ball of yarn and continue with one ball on all needles.

**SMALL BUTTONHOLES:** The small buttonhole is really just an eyelet and is used especially in baby things or where a very small button is to be used. It is made simply by moving one stitch to an adjacent needle, leaving the empty needle in position to form the buttonhole.

**BUTTONHOLES WITH THE RIBBER:** The small buttonhole can be made just as above, transferring a stitch from bed to ribber and leaving the empty needle in position. A vertical buttonhole can be made as above, using two balls of yarn, but **AUTOMATIC LOCK** must be used manually while working buttonhole. For a bound-off buttonhole, loosen the needles in the ribber from front edge to and including needles involved for buttonhole and transfer these stitches to the bed needles. Work as for bound-off buttonhole and complete row. Put needles at front, before buttonhole, in rest. Work back, cast stitches onto bed needles, then transfer proper stitches back to ribber.



### NOVELTY TRICKS

**FRINGE:** Put 2 needles in operation and cast on. Leaving as many needles in neutral as the width of fringe you want, bring the next needle at each side into Rest Position. (Use Automatic Lock manually) For each row, bring yarn around the needle in Rest and over the 2 needles that are working. When work begins to pile up, drop all loops from the Rest needles, then put the empty needle back in Rest and continue. Work length desired. Loops can be cut for fringe or left as loops.

A faster method is to cast stitches onto 4 needles - 2 center ones and one at each side, leaving in neutral as many needles as you want width of fringe. The Automatic Lock can be used automatically for this. Work length desired, then bind off **JUST THE CENTER 2** stitches. Unravel the stitch at each side.

### WORKED IN POCKETS:

1. Work to row of pocket opening, ending with lock at the right.
2. Put all needles to left of pocket in Rest. Work across the needles in position.
3. Put all needles to right of pocket in Rest. All needles are now in Rest except the stitches for the pocket.
4. Cover end stitches of pocket with feather combs and work on these stitches until twice the depth desired for pocket, ending at the right.
5. Put needles to left of pocket back in position and work to the left.
6. Put the needles to right of pocket and work to the right.



**TABS FOR TRIMS:** Many Ideas can be worked out, using the method for a worked in pocket. Pointed tabs can be made as follows: Work over the desired number of stitch for the width of the tab and shape to a point by putting one needle at a time at each end into Rest. Then work back, putting one needle at a time back into position. You can even work a tab such as this in two colors, using Main Color for second half, Contrast for first, thus giving the effect of a lined tab.

#### **SET IN POCKET:**

1. Always make the pocket lining first, casting on the number of stitches for the desired width and working for the desired length. Remove stitches on scrap yarn.
2. Work garment until you reach the row for the pocket opening.
3. Put all needles for the pocket and far side of garment into Rest. Work to the Rest needles. Bind off the stitches for pocket opening. Put needles already worked in Rest and return lock. Then put unworked needles into position and complete the row.
4. Holding correct side of pocket lining toward you, pick up the main color stitches held by scrap, placing them on the emptied needles. All needles in position and continue.
5. After garment is completed, pocket lining is sewn to the wrong side.

#### **SPEED-O-KNIT CORDING - STANDARD LOCK.**

1. Cast on 2 or 3 stitches.
2. Raise right Free Move Knob. Leave it up until cord is completed.
3. Lay yarn across needles and work the row, immediately returning lock to the right.
4. Bring yarn, now hanging at left, under the needles, then across the needles. Work the row, immediately returning lock to the right.

Repeat row 4 until cord is length desired. With light weight yarn, use tension a bit tighter than usual and hook green latch tool to end of cord, which gives just enough weight to keep it pulled down. Cording can be made with heavier yarn, even 4-ply, using every other needle, working in the same manner. With the heavier yarn, be sure to keep pulled down.

**WITH THE AUTOMATIC LOCK.** Following are three different methods of doing the cording.

1. **YARN NOT THREADED.** Levers stay at B & G. Cast on 3 stitches. Needles in YRP.  
\*Yarn across needles, NP knob up, work to left. NP knob down, work to right. Repeat from \*.
2. **YARN THREADED.** Cast on 3. Lever at B. Work to left. Lever at A and leave it at A from now on. Work to the right. \*NP knob up, work to left. NP knob down, work to right. Repeat from \*.
3. **YARN THREADED.** Lever always at B. Cast on 3 stitches. \* Work right to left and return. With left hand, flip the yarn that is across the needles so that it is under the needles and repeat from \*.

#### **LOOP STITCH.**

Work a row to left, then return knob to right (without working another row). Hold a long knitting needle below stripper, the length you want loops to be. Bring needles out, so stitches are back of latches. (Working Position for Standard - Yarn Receiving for Automatic). Starting at left, wrap yarn around knitting needle, back to front, up and across first needle at left, right to left, down around knitting needle, up and across SOK needle, etc. Do this entirely across row, moving knitting needle towards right as needed. Also, hold knitting needle as straight as possible, pulling down slightly. Yarn and lock are both now at the right. Lay yarn across needles, so it is in the hooks, along with the wrapped yarn. Work to the right. The loops are now locked. For an unlocked loop that will pull down, after wrapping yarn, move all stitches in back of the latches before working the row. (Or work one row, using the wrapped yarn as the yarn, pulling it thru the stitches).



**LIGHT WEIGHT BASIC SLIPOVER**

for

**CHILDREN, WOMEN, MEN**

**MATERIAL:** Fingering Yarn (1-oz. balls)  
**TENSION:** Standard 5 Automatic 4  
**GAUGE:** 8 stitches, 12 rows = one inch

	CHILDREN					WOMEN					MEN						
	4	5	6	8	10	12	10	12	14	16	18	20	20	S	M	L	XL
<b>BACK:</b> Cast on .....	92	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224
With tighter tension, rib .....	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Re-set tension. Counter on 0.																	
Work even until .....	84	108	114	120	132	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192	198
Set counter on 0.																	
<b>ARMHOLE:</b> At the beginning of the next 2 rows, bind off .....	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Decrease one stitch at the beginning of the next .....	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38
Work even until .....	54	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156
<b>SHOULDERS:</b> Bind off .....	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
at the beginning of next .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bind off .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
at the beginning of next .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On remaining .....	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
with tighter tension, rib .....	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Work same number of rows plain, for facing. Bind off loosely.																	
<b>FRONT:</b> Work same as back to armhole. Set counter on 0.																	
<b>FOR ROUND NECK</b>																	
<b>ARMHOLE:</b> Bind off and decrease same as for back. Work even until .....	34	40	46	52	58	64	70	76	82	88	94	100	106	112	118	124	130
<b>NECK:</b> On scrap yarn, remove the center .....	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Work each side separately, decreasing one stitch at neck edge, every other row .....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
shaping <b>SHOULDER</b> to correspond to back.																	
<b>FRONT NECK BAND:</b> With purl side toward you, replace center stitches held on scrap yarn. At both sides, pick up .....	21	23	25	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Work band same as for back.																	



ARMHOLE and NECK ARE STARTED AT THE SAME TIME. Divide work at the center and work each side separately.

<b>RIGHT SIDE:</b> Shape armhole at the right, binding off .....	4	4	5	6	7	9	9	10	10	11	11	5	7	10	12
Decrease every other row .....	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	5	7	8	10
Shape neck at the left, decreasing one stitch every other row .....	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
every 4 rows .....	11	13	17	14	14	6	6	7	7	10	13	21	18	15	12
every 6 rows .....	0	0	0	3	4	11	12	12	12	11	9	3	6	9	12
and AT THE SAME TIME, shaping															
<b>SHOULDER</b> when counter reads .....	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	90	94	96	96	102	108	114	120
binding off .....	11	12	13	14	15	8	8	6	6	6	7	10	11	12	13
every other row .....	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	6	4	4	4	4

**FRONT NECK RIB:** Along one side of neck edge, with pur1 side toward you, pick up .....

stitches	48	50	56	62	68	72	74	76	78	80	82	82	80	82	84
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With tighter tension, work same number of rows in ribbing as on back, decreasing one stitch every other row at point of V. Then work the plain facing, increasing one stitch every other row at point of V. Work other side the same.

<b>LONG SLEEVE:</b> Cast on .....	40	42	44	46	48	48	52	56	60	64	68	56	60	64	68
With tighter tension, rib .....	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Re-set tension. Counter on 0. Increase one stitch at both sides of next row. Repeat Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	16	20
every 4 rows .....	16	17	18	21	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	20	22	20	18
every 6 rows .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	22	22	22	0	0	0	0
every 8 rows .....	74	78	82	90	94	94	98	102	106	110	114	122	130	138	146
Work even on .....	102	114	126	138	156	168	180	180	186	186	186	192	196	198	202
until counter reads .....															

<b>SLEEVE CAP:</b> At the beginning of the next 2 rows, bind off .....	4	4	5	6	7	9	9	10	10	11	11	5	7	10	12
Decrease at the beginning of the next	32	36	34	40	38	16	10	14	18	20	28	48	50	48	50
rows .....	0	0	2	2	4	9	12	11	11	11	9	3	4	6	7
Decrease one stitch at both sides, every 4 rows .....	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4
Bind off 2 stitches at the beginning of the next	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4
rows .....															
Bind off the remaining stitches.															

<b>SHORT SLEEVE:</b> Start with scrap yarn and do ribbing last. Cast on .....	64	68	70	78	82	82	86	90	92	96	100				
Increase one stitch, at both sides, every 4 rows .....	4	4	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0				
every 6 rows .....	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	6	6	6				



	4	6	8	10	12	10	12	14	16	18	20	S	M	L	XL
You now have .....	72	76	80	88	92	92	96	100	104	108	112				
Work even until .....	18	18	24	24	30	30	36	36	42	42	48				

**SLEEVE CAP:** Same as for long sleeve.

**SLEEVE BAND:** Replace stitches held by scrap yarn, decreasing evenly to 44 stitches  
 Rib for width desired.

\*\*\*\*\*

**LIGHT WEIGHT BASIC CARDIGAN**  
**ROUND NECK**  
**CHILDREN, WOMEN**

**MATERIAL:** 1 oz. more than for Slipover  
**TENSION:** Standard 5 Automatic 4  
**GAUGE:** 8 stitches, 12 rows = one Inch

**BACK:** Cast on ..... stitches  
 With tighter tension, rib ..... Inches  
 Re-set tension. Counter on 0.  
 Work even until ..... rows  
 Set counter on 0.

**ARMHOLE:** At the beginning of the next 2 rows, bind off ..... stitches  
 Decrease at beginning next ..... rows  
 Work even until ..... rows

**SHOULDERS:** Bind off ..... stitches  
 at the beginning of next ..... rows  
 Bind off ..... stitches  
 at the beginning of next ..... rows

**NECK BAND:** On remaining ..... stitches  
 with tighter tension, rib ..... rows  
 Work same number of rows plain, for facing.

**LEFT FRONT:** Cast on ..... stitches  
 Work same as back to armhole. Counter on 0.

**ARMHOLE:** At left, bind off ..... stitches  
 Decrease every other row ..... times  
 Work even until ..... rows

**NECK:** At right, on scrap yarn, remove ..... stitches

92	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
96	108	120	126	132	146	146	150	150	150	150
4	4	5	6	7	9	9	10	10	11	11
6	6	8	10	10	12	14	14	16	16	18
54	60	66	72	78	84	90	90	94	96	96
11	12	13	14	15	8	8	6	6	6	7
4	4	4	4	4	8	4	12	8	4	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	7	7	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	8	0
34	34	34	34	36	34	36	38	40	42	44
6	6	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
54	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92
4	4	5	6	7	9	9	10	10	11	11
3	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9
30	36	42	48	54	62	68	68	72	74	74
16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	22



Decrease one stitch at neck edge, every other row ..... and **AT THE SAME TIME**, shaping

times	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
rows	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	94	96	96	96
stitches	11	12	13	14	15	8	8	6	6	7	7
times	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	8	4	4	12
stitches	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	7	0	0
times	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	0	0

**FRONT NECK BAND:** Including the stitches on scrap yarn, with purl side toward you, pick up around neck ..... Work same as back band.

stitches	28	30	32	34	36	44	44	44	44	44	44
----------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

**RIGHT FRONT:** Figure the placing of the desired number of buttonholes, using Left Front as guide. Work same as Left Front, adding buttonholes and reversing all shaping. Make buttonholes 3 stitches in from front edge and bind off as many stitches as you want width of buttonhole to be.

**SLEEVES:** Use same directions given under Basic Slipover.

In finishing, work a row of single crochet up each front. Face with ribbon.

\*\*\*\*\*

**LIGHT WEIGHT 'PERRY COMO' V-NECK CARDIGAN FOR BOYS AND MEN**

**MATERIAL:** 1 Oz. more than for Slipover  
**TENSION:** Standard 5 Automatic 4  
**GAUGE:** 8 stitches, 12 rows = one inch

**BACK:** Cast on ..... stitches 92 96 104 112 120  
 With tighter tension, rib for 2 inches. Re-set tension. Counter on 0.  
 Work even until ..... rows 84 96 108 114 120

148	164	180	196
156	162	162	162

**ARMHOLE:** Counter on 0. At the beginning of the next 2 rows, bind off ..... stitches 4 4 5 6  
 Decrease at beginning next ..... rows 6 8 10 12  
 You now have ..... stitches 78 82 86 90 96  
 Work even until ..... rows 54 60 66 72 78

5	7	10	12
10	14	16	20
128	136	144	152
102	108	114	120

**SHOULDERS:** Bind off ..... stitches 11 12 13 6  
 at beginning of next ..... rows 4 4 4 8 10  
 Bind off remaining ..... stitches 34 34 34 34 36

10	11	12	13
8	8	8	8
48	48	48	48



	4	6	8	10	12	10	12	14	16	18	20	S	M	L	XL
<b>RIGHT FRONT:</b> Cast on .....	46	48	52	56	60							74	82	90	98
With tighter tension, rib 2 inches. Re-set tension. Counter on 0.															
Work even until .....	36	36	36	36	36							60	60	60	60
<b>NECK SHAPING:</b> Decrease one stitch at left. Repeat decrease															
every 6 rows .....	0	7	0	0	0							0	0	0	0
every 8 rows .....	17	10	17	7	5							18	12	9	6
every 10 rows .....	0	0	0	0	13							6	12	15	18
<b>AT THE SAME TIME, start</b>															
<b>ARMHOLE, when counter reads .....</b>															
Bind off .....	84	96	108	114	120							156	162	162	162
Decrease every other row .....	4	4	5	6	6							5	7	10	12
	3	3	4	5	6							5	7	8	10
<b>SHAPE SHOULDER when .....</b>															
Bind off .....	138	156	174	186	198							258	270	276	282
every other row .....	2	2	2	4	5							10	11	12	13
												4	4	4	4

DO NOT SET COUNTER ON 0

**LEFT FRONT:** Work same as Right Front, casting on from right to left and reversing shaping. Do not work any buttonholes.

**LONG SLEEVE:** Follow directions given under Basic Slipover.

**FRONT BAND:** For a ribbed band, cast on for width desired. A plain band should be made twice the width desired, to turn under for facing. Figure the spacing for 4 buttonholes, the lower one one inch from the beginning, the top one where shaping for neck begins. In a plain band, work double buttonholes. Work band to go entirely around fronts and neck, using a tighter tension.

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**CLASSIC SLEEVELESS V-NECK FOR BOYS AND MEN**

**MATERIAL:** Fingering Yarn (1-oz. balls)  
**TENSION:** Standard 5 Automatic 4  
**GAUGE:** 8 stitches, 12 rows = one inch

	SIZES											
	2	4	6	8	10	12	S	M	L	XL		
<b>YARN NEEDED - NUMBER OF BALLS</b>	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9		
<b>BACK:</b> Cast on .....	84	92	96	104	112	120						
With tighter tension, rib .....	2	2	2	2	2	2						
Re-set tension, Counter on 0.							148	164	180	196		
Work even until .....	48	60	72	84	90	96	3	3	3	3		
							156	162	162	162		



<b>ARMHOLE:</b> Set counter on 0. At the beginning of the next 2 rows, bind off .....	4	6	7	9	9	6	8	12	14
Decrease at beginning of next ..	10	10	12	12	16	16	20	20	24
Work even until .....	60	66	72	78	84	90	114	120	132
<b>SHOULDERS:</b> Bind off .....	8	9	10	11	12	13	10	11	12
at beginning of next .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8
<b>NECK BAND:</b> On remaining .....	34	34	34	34	34	34	48	48	48
With tighter tension, rib .....	8	8	10	10	10	10	12	12	12
Work same number of rows plain for facing. Bind off loosely.									
<b>FRONT:</b> Work same as back to armhole. Divide work at center, removing left side on scrap yarn.									
<b>RIGHT SIDE: ARMHOLE AND NECK SHAPING ARE STARTED AT THE SAME TIME.</b>									
<b>ARMHOLE (at right):</b> Bind off ...	4	6	7	9	9	6	8	12	14
Decrease every other row .....	5	5	6	6	8	8	10	10	12
<b>NECK (at left):</b> Decrease one stitch when you begin armhole. Repeat decrease every other row .....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
every 4 rows .....	13	17	14	11	8	5	12	9	6
every 6 rows .....	0	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21
and <b>AT THE SAME TIME</b> , shaping									
<b>SHOULDER</b> , when counter reads .....	60	66	72	78	84	90	114	120	132
Bind off, at right .....	8	9	10	11	12	13	9	10	11
every other row .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
<b>NECK RIB FOR FRONT:</b> With purl side toward you, along one side of neck, pick up .....	56	60	64	68	72	76	76	80	80
Work same as back of neck band, decreasing one stitch, every other row, at point of V on the ribbed rows, then increasing one stitch at same edge, every other row, on the facing rows. Bind off loosely.									
<b>ARMHOLE RIB:</b> (Seam shoulders first)									
With purl side toward you and starting with the bound off stitches of armhole, around entire armhole, pick up .....	104	114	126	136	144	154	176	180	184
Work same as back of neck.									

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at side edge, bind off .....	14	16	17	18	19	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	16	17
every other row .....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Leaving 5 stitches.																

**NECK BAND:** Continue on these remaining 5 stitches for  
 rows  
 Bind off or remove on scrap and weave stitches rather than seaming them at back of neck.

Make other Front the same, reversing shaping and adding buttonholes. Use button side as guide in figuring the spacing of the buttonholes. To work, bind off stitches 3,4,5 from front edge. Top buttonhole should come just before the neck shaping.

**FOR ROUND NECK.**

<b>ARMHOLE:</b> At side, bind off .....	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	mark
Decrease every other row .....	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6
Work even until .....	22	26	28	32	36	40	44	44	48	48

<b>NECK SHAPING:</b> At neck edge, remove on scrap yarn .....	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	14	15
Decrease every other row .....	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>AT THE SAME TIME,</b> when counter reads .....	32	36	38	42	46	52	56	56	60	60	60

<b>SHOULDER:</b> At side edge, bind off .....	14	16	17	18	19	11	12	12	13	13	13
every other row .....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

**FRONT NECK RIB:** Pick up ....., stitches  
 including the stitches held on scrap yarn. Work same as for back of neck.

Work other front the same, reversing shaping and adding buttonholes. Use finished front as guide for spacing buttonholes. To make, bind off stitches 3,4,5 from front edge, making top one in neck band.

**SIDE INSERTS FOR LARGER SIZES:**

Cast on .....	16	16	16	12	24	28
Work even until .....	102	102	102	106	110	110
Bind off all stitches on Sizes 18, 20 and M. On sizes L and XL, mark at each side, as on body. (In seaming insert, match these markers to those on body).						
Bind off the center .....						
Decrease one stitch at each inner edge (working each side separately) until all stitches are worked off.					14	16

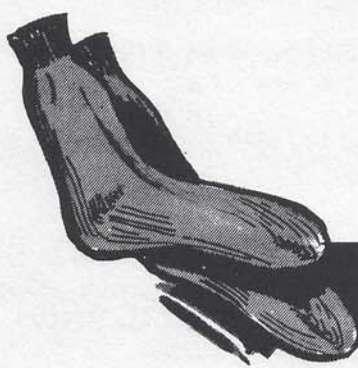


	4	6	8	10	12	10	12	10	12	14	16	18	20	S	M	L	XI
SLEEVES: Cast on	36	36	38	38	40	40	40	42	42	42	44	44	46	46	48	50	52
With tighter tension, rib for 2½ inches. Set counter on 0. Re-set tension.																	
Increase one stitch at both sides, every	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	4	4
rows	4	6	6	9	9	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	16	18	20
You now have a total of	44	48	50	54	58	62	64	64	66	66	70	72	72	74	80	86	92
stitches	56	64	70	80	88	106	108	108	108	108	110	112	112	114	116	118	120
rows																	
Work even until																	
SLEEVE CAP: At the beginning of the next 2 rows,																	
bind off	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	5	5	7	8
Decrease one stitch at the beginning of the next																	
rows	18	22	24	28	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	28	36	36	44
Decrease one stitch at both sides, every 4 rows																	
Bind off 2 stitches at the beginning of the next																	
rows	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1
Bind off the remaining	16	16	16	14	14	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	26	26	26	26
stitches																	

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1. Match the gauge given in original pattern, for stitches per inch.
2. If pattern gives length measurements in inches, multiply by YOUR row gauge. If length is given in rows, you will find SOK gives you an extra row per inch.
3. To determine measurements of original pattern, divide stitches by number of stitches per inch as given. Divide rows by rows per inch as given.
4. Any stockinette stitch pattern can be SOK as written, once gauge is matched. Larger sizes or such patterns as those with knit-in dolman sleeves will have to be worked in sections when the pattern calls for more than 201 stitches.
5. Garter Stitch patterns cannot be duplicated so far as stitch is concerned. Lines and style may be adapted by re-charting to SOK gauge for any desired stitch.
6. Seed (Moss) Stitch cannot be duplicated but can be simulated. Every other needle in rest for 2 rows, alternating position of needles every 2 rows. In handknitting, both sides are the same; in SOKing, purl side is right side.
7. A SLIP STITCH in handknitting is a needle in rest in SOKing. To EXACTLY duplicate, yarn must go UNDER rest needles, but same effect is obtained without so doing.
8. The 2 Together, Yarn Over patterns have been fully explained and the majority of these patterns can be duplicated.
9. Patterns calling for multiple increases, made all in one stitch, cannot be duplicated.
10. A handknit pattern with Raglan Sleeves, started at the neck, can easily be divided into sections by studying the original directions. Then work from the bottom up, using raglan instructions starting on Page 28.
11. Crossed Stitches can be duplicated. If the second stitch is worked BEFORE the first stitch, use red decker and turn the stitches before working the row. If the second stitch is knit and then pulled through the first stitch, which is then knit, pull second stitch through the first one, move first one to empty needle, replace second stitch and then work the row.





## BASIC SOCKS

Use a light weight yarn with a tension that gives you a gauge of 8 stitches per inch and 12 rows per inch.

		CHILDREN	WOMEN	MEN
YARN REQUIRED ( for plain socks) .....	ounces	1	2	2
Cast on .....	stitches	48	56	64
With tension one number smaller, rib .....	rows	20	30	40
Re-set tension. Counter on 0.				
Work even until counter reads .....	rows	24	34	90
<b>RULE: THE NUMBER OF STITCHES IN THE INSTEP IS ALWAYS ONE-HALF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STITCHES</b>				
INSTEP: Put in rest the center .....	needles	24	28	32
Remove stitches at each side on scrap yarn. Break main color.				
Instep needles back in position. Counter on 0.				
<b>TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN INSTEP, MULTIPLY DESIRED LENGTH OF SOLE, FROM CENTER BACK OF HEEL TO TIP OF TOE, BY ROWS PER INCH. SUBTRACT THE NUMBER OF ROWS USED FOR SHAPING TOE.</b>				

To determine the rows used for shaping the toe: all sock patterns are shaped or decreased to a certain number of stitches. This number subtracted from the total number of instep stitches tells you how many rows it will take to shape the toe.

In our basic pattern, we will decrease to . stitches 10 12 12  
 So, for shaping, allow ..... rows 14 16 20

Work the required number of rows.

### TO SHAPE (or turn) TOE: FIRST HALF.

The method used is the short row method. At each side, one needle at a time, starting at the outer edge, is put in rest position AFTER THE ROW IS WORKED, until only the required number of needles remain in working position at the center. You have now shaped the toe down to ..... stitches 10 12 12

**SECOND HALF:** The toe shaping is completed by putting the rest needles, one at a time, back into position, starting at the inner edges and working out. The needles are put back BEFORE THE ROW IS WORKED. Work your short rows, depending on the lock you are using, so that there will be no holes. Detailed instructions are given in both manuals and in both Home Instruction Courses.

As soon as the last needle has been put back into position and all needles are again working, set counter on 0.

**RULE: ALWAYS WORK THE SAME NUMBER OF ROWS FOR THE SOLE AS YOU WORKED FOR THE INSTEP.**

You are now ready to turn the heel.

**RULE: ALWAYS SHAPE THE HEEL EXACTLY AS YOU DID THE TOE,** working down to the same number of stitches, then back out until all needles are working.

**WORK 2 EXTRA ROWS AFTER HEEL SHAPING IS COMPLETED.** These 2 rows are ripped out and the yarn used in weaving, thus avoiding a knot by attaching a new strand.

**TO WEAVE HEEL:** Use 2 double pointed knitting needles in a small size (1 or 2). On one needle, pulling out the two extra rows, pick up the heel stitches. On the other needle, pick up the stitches held on scrap yarn, so the outer edges meet at center of needle. Be sure these stitches are not twisted. Thread yarn through a blunt tapestry needle and keep these points in mind:

"Knit" means to put the tapestry needle through a stitch, pointing the needle away from you.

"Purl" means to bring the tapestry needle through the stitch, from the back, pointing toward you.

Hold purl sides of sock together and with knitting needles parallel and together, join as follows:



1. On front needle, knit first stitch, slide it off knitting needle, then purl through the second stitch, pulling yarn through but leaving this stitch on the needle.

2. On back needle, purl first stitch, slide it off knitting needle, then knit through the second stitch, pulling yarn through but leaving this stitch on the needle.

Repeat these 2 steps until all stitches are worked off. Fasten thread.

**TO FINISH:** Sew instep seams. Seam back. Always keep seams as flat as possible.

### ONE SEAM SOCKS.

Follow basic instructions to instep. At left, put one-half the total number of stitches in rest position. Shape for heel on the remaining stitches exactly as in basic sock. When heel is completely turned, put all needles in position and work required number of rows to toe, ending with lock and yarn at the left. At right, put one-half the total number of stitches in rest position. Turn toe on the remaining stitches, working 2 extra rows after turn is completed. Drop these stitches from needles. Remove remaining stitches on scrap. Pick up each half on a separate knitting needle and weave as above. (The joining comes on the sole, at base of toes, rather than at back of heel as in basic sock. Make second sock, casting on right to left and reversing position of heel and toe.

### NO WEAVE (but with two seams) SOCKS.

Ribbing is done last. Start with scrap yarn and **ONE-HALF** the total number of stitches. Work instep, turn toe as in basic, work sole, turn heel as in basic, work even same number of rows as in instep. Replace first row of main color stitches on needles to the right and work ribbed cuff on all needles. Work second sock in the same way, replacing the stitches for ribbing on needles to the left.

### SOCKS WITH GUSSET. (For Men's socks, only)

Work same as basic sock pattern until toe is turned. Then work 24 rows less for sole than called for in basic pattern. Increase one stitch at the beginning of the next 24 rows. Remove 12 stitches at each side on scrap yarn. Turn heel, using same short row method, but **PUT 2 STITCHES AT A TIME INTO REST** (instead of the basic one at a time), until the required center needles are the only ones working. Complete turn, putting 2 needles at a time back in position. When all needles are again working, work 24 rows, picking up one stitch at a time, from those held on contrast and putting it on the first needle, at the beginning of every row. When finished, work 2 extra rows, remove work and weave as for basic sock.



### BASIC NARROW TIE

2 ounces fine yarn  
Suggested tension - 2

**GAUGE:** 10 stitches = one inch  
14 rows = one inch

Cast on 41 stitches. Work 158 rows. Decrease one stitch at both sides on next, then every 8th row, until 15 stitches remain. Work even until counter reads 400 rows. Increase one stitch at both sides of next, then every 8th row, until 33 stitches. Work even until counter reads 588. Bind off.

**BLOCKING AND FINISHING:** Place tie on padded board with wrong side up. Stretch to 43" or desired length, pinning securely. Press with steam iron or a medium-heated iron and damp cloth. **DO NOT PRESS HEAVILY.** Be careful to keep edges straight. Let dry. Blind stitch back seam. Sew ends together, then press lightly.



## SWEATERS WITH RAGLAN SLEEVES

To save space, there will be no detailed directions for ribbed bands in any sweaters, except for the number of stitches. Thus, you can use the ribber, green tool, mock rib or hem, as you wish. And you may start with scrap yarn or do the ribbing first, remembering to rib at a tighter tension. Directions will read AS IF the ribbing had already been done. Length measurements given will be from where these directions start to center back of neck, so make any changes in length before starting armhole shaping. Just remember-RIBBING WIDTH IS NOT INCLUDED IN MEASUREMENT.

**RAGLAN SHAPING.** Charted directions given are basic ones. As written, the sleeves are made separately and seamed into place. After the charts you will find methods of SOKing raglan sweaters WITHOUT SEAMS. Whichever method used - follow the SAME basic directions.

For all raglan charts we used Spinnerin Nylaine Fingering Yarn. Gauge: 7 sts - 10 rows Standard Tension #6 - Auto. Tension #5. You may substitute ANY YARN and use whatever tension gives you this gauge.

### RAGLAN SLIPOVER FOR WOMEN

SIZES	10	12	14	16	18	20
No. ozs. yarn	6	7	7	8	9	9
Total length	19"	19½	20	20½	21	21½
BACK: sts.	120	126	132	138	144	150
Work 110 rows (or length desired to armhole)						
RAGLAN SHAPING: Counter 0. Decrease at beg.						
next ... rows	82	86	90	94	98	102
Rib remaining	38	40	42	44	46	48
FRONT: Same as back till from beg. raglan,						
counter reads	68	72	76	80	84	88
On scrap yarn, remove center						
... sts	18	20	22	24	26	28
At neck edge, bind off 2 sts, every other row, 5 times, continuing raglan shaping till all sts are off.						

### FOR FRONT NECK RIB, pick up

... sts	58	60	62	64	66	68
SLEEVES: sts	58	62	66	68	72	76
Increase both sides the following no. times						
every 4 rows	12	12	12	14	14	16
every 8 rows	5	5	5	5	5	4
Total sts	92	96	100	106	110	116
Work till rows	94	94	100	100	104	104
SLEEVE CAP: Counter 0. Decrease at beg.						
next. . . rows	82	86	90	94	98	102
Rib remaining 10 stitches.						

**RAGLAN CARDIGAN FOR WOMEN.** Sleeves same as before. Make back 2" longer than slipover.  
No. Ozs. yarn 8 9 9 10 11 11  
**LEFT FRONT:** Directions are given for card.

that would be finished by a row of single crochet up each front, then faced with ribbon. (TO KNIT FACING ON - add 15 stitches to number given below. From right, mark needles 8 and 16. Put these 2 needles in Rest, every other row. Needle 8 is the line to turn on and sew to line of needle 16).

Cast on from right to left

... sts	68	72	74	78	80	84
Work same as back, shaping raglan at left,						
till rows ...	67	71	75	79	83	87

**NECK SHAPING AT RIGHT.**

Bind off ...	17	19	19	21	21	23
Then, every other row, bind off 2 sts, 5 times, finishing raglan till all sts are off.						

NECK RIB ...	36	38	38	40	40	42
--------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

**RIGHT FRONT:** Cast on in usual manner and work same as Left Front, reversing shaping. Plan buttonholes from left side and if you are using the knit on facing, be sure to make double buttonholes.

**RAGLAN MADE WITHOUT SEAMS AND HAVING ONE SINGLE LINE OF EYELETS MARKING SHAPING.** Follow same directions for back to armhole. Instead of decreasing, work as follows:

**STANDARD LOCK:** Put the last needle worked in every row into Rest and DO NOT let the yarn lay across this needle when you go back.

**AUTOMATIC LOCK:** Put last working needle, at side OPPOSITE lock, into Rest, before working the rows.

When all needles are in rest, except the center . . . 38 40 42 44 46 48 put these center needles into Rest, and all other needles into position. Then, on scrap yarn, remove stitches from each side on separate strands of yarn. Then rib the center back stitches.

**FRONT:** Work in this same manner, following basic directions for neck shaping. Remove each side on separate strand of scrap yarn.

**SLEEVES:** Cast stitches onto the center 10 needles. At one side, immediately adjoining, replace the stitches from one side of the back, with the neck edge at center, armhole at side. On other side, replace stitches from corresponding side of front. Start with only the 10 center needles in position - all others in rest. Work as follows: Put first inner needle from rest into position, AT SIDE OPPOSITE THE LOCK, and work the row. Do this every row (with Standard Lock, DO NOT loop yarn around rest needle) until you have worked



one row on all needles. Counter 0. Decrease the following number of times:  
 every 8 rows 5 5 5 5 5 4  
 every 4 rows 12 12 12 14 14 16  
 Work till length desired, rib and bind off.  
 DID YOU NOTICE that all you did was to work the basic sleeve starting at the top?

**RAGLAN WITHOUT SEAMS AND WITHOUT THE EYELET LINE.**

Work same as the above method, but with this exception:

**STANDARD LOCK:** Put needles in rest just as you turn heel of sock - work the row, put last needle worked in rest and as you lay yarn back, it goes across this needle in rest.

**AUTOMATIC LOCK:** Work the row first, then bring last needle worked each time into Rest. In making the sleeves, again starting at the top with the center 10 stitches,

**STANDARD LOCK:** Work the row first, then put closest rest needle into position, loop yarn so it goes over this needle and work back.

**AUTOMATIC LOCK:** Put 2 needles opposite the lock into position before working the row. Work the row and bring last one worked back into rest position.

**RAGLAN SLIPOVER FOR MEN**

SIZES	38	40	42	44	46	48
No. ozs. yarn	10	11	11	12	12	13
TOTAL length	21	22	22½	23½	24	24½
BACK ... sts	138	144	150	156	162	168
Even till row	114	120	120	126	126	126

or desired length (without ribbing).  
**RAGLAN SHAPING:** Counter 0. Decrease at beg. next . . . rows 94 98 104 108 114 118

Rib remaining 44 46 46 48 48 50  
**FRONT:** Same as back, till from beginning of shaping rows 70 74 80 84 90 94

On scrap yarn, remove center . . . . . sts 24 26 26 28 28 30

Decrease one st at neck edge, every other row, 10 times, continuing raglan shaping till all sts are off.

NECK RIB sts 72 74 76 76 78 78  
 SLEEVES: sts 62 66 70 74 78 72

Increase one st, both sides, every 6 rows, 8 times. Increase one st both sides, every 8 rows . times 14 14 15 15 16 16  
 Total sts ... 106 110 116 120 126 130  
 Even till rows 174 174 180 180 186 186

**SLEEVE CAP:** Counter 0. Decrease at beg. next ... rows 94 98 104 108 114 118  
 Rib remaining 12 stitches.

**RAGLAN CARDIGAN FOR MEN**

No. ozs. yarn 12 13 13 14 14 15  
 Sleeves same as slipover. **BACK:** add 2" to length to armhole. When shaping is complete, bind off the center sts, instead of ribbing.

**RIGHT FRONT:** Front bands are included for you don't want to face a man's sweater with ribbon!

No. sts. . . 84 87 90 93 99 99  
 From left, mark needles 8 and 16 and put in rest every other row. (See directions under woman's cardigan, for explanation).  
 Work till rows 134 140 140 146 146 146  
 Set counter on 0. Shape raglan at right edge, same as for back.

**NECK SHAPING.** Decrease one stitch, every 4th row a total of . . . . . times 22 23 23 24 24 25 and making decrease as follows: from left, skip the 15 band stitches and move next st to adjoining needle at right. Use Multiple Decker with 15 deckers working and move all 15 stitches over one needle to right. Be sure to keep same needles in rest position after each move. (If you don't have the multiple decker, and don't want to move sts, remove the 15 sts on scrap yarn, so you can decrease at neck edge. When front is complete, replace band stitches and work same number of rows as in armhole.)

When correct number of neck decreases have been made, continue raglan decreasing only till all sts are off, except the 15 band sts. Continue on these sts, putting same needles in rest, for . . . . . rows 30 32 32 34 34 36  
 Remove on scrap (and weave to left band when thru).

**LEFT FRONT:** Figure placing of buttonholes from Right Front - and work double buttonholes. Cast on sts from right to left and work same as Right Front, reversing shaping.

**SLEEVES WHEN RAGLAN IS WORKED WITHOUT SEAMS**

Cast stitches onto the center 12 needles. Replace stitches from body (see directions after chart for women), and work until one row has been worked on all needles. Counter on 0. Work even . . . . . rows 14 14 12 12 10 10  
 Decrease one stitch both sides, every 8 rows, . . . . . times 14 14 15 15 16 16  
 Every 6 rows, 8 times. Work even till . . . . . rows 174 174 180 180 186 186  
 Rib and bind off.



## CLEANING TIPS

Use any good cleaning solvent. Bring all needles into Rest Position. Squirt fluid along needle bed and scrub up and down the channels with a stiff bristle brush. Push needles back to neutral position and repeat the process. Dampen cloth with fluid. Bring all needles into rest and wipe under and on top of all needles. Push needles back to neutral. Wipe upper and lower rails, top of bed, runners and edges of cams on under side of lock. Then oil.

**TO OIL SPEED-0-KNIT:** Use a clear oil, such as Pfaff Sewing Machine Oil. (Never use 3-in-1) Pour oil on a cloth and run cloth along all needle butts, along runners and edges of cams on under side of lock. **NEVER PUT OIL DIRECTLY FROM CAN ONTO KNITTER.** It is much better to oil frequently, rather than too use a great deal of oil once in awhile. When working with heavy or novelty yarn, oil needle butts several times, while working on one garment. **NEVER OIL NEEDLE CHANNELS NOR THE SHANKS OF THE NEEDLES.**

## ADJUSTMENT TIPS

If lock catches or does not move freely, first check for a bent or rough channel. A bent channel can be located by looking closely. A rough channel by running hook of red tool along edge of a dubious spot. (Channels can be replaced easily. First remove needles from defective channels. Then remove wedges, at least two at each side of affected channel. The wedges are through the C-clamps under the back rail. Channel can now be removed and replaced.)

If channels are in good order, check for a defective needle. This must be done by elimination. Put all needles in working position, without yarn. Locate area where lock catches. Put all other needles in neutral, then work back and forth in trouble area, eliminating one needle at a time until you locate the bad needle or needles.

**DROPPED STITCHES WITH STANDARD LOCK:** If this happens consistently, the brushes on the stripper need adjusting. Put all needles in working position, without yarn. Move lock from side to side, checking each time to see if ALL latches are open. If some remain closed each time, brushes are at fault. Adjust brush by pushing slightly forward and down. The LAST brush to contact the needles, depending on the direction you move lock, is the one to adjust.

**DROPPED STITCHES** at beginning of row with **AUTOMATIC LOCK:** A dropped end stitch is caused by too tight a tension on the wire yarn feed, causing the stitch to unravel before you work the next row. Adjust tension control so wire does not pull down towards work, but remains at right angles.

**LOOPS AT BEGINNING OF ROW WITH AUTOMATIC:** These are caused because you are moving the lock too far past the last working needle. As soon as the last needle has worked, start back on the next row. Never move lock to extreme end of knitter unless, of course, you are using all the needles.

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## CHARTS - FINISHED (not body) MEASUREMENTS

### FOR TODDLERS

Sizes	1	2	3
Chest .....	20"	21"	22"
Shoulder Back ...	9"	9 1/4"	9 1/2"
Armhole Depth ...	3 3/4"	4"	4 1/4"
Side Seam .....	7"	7 1/2"	8"
Sleeve Width ....	7 1/2"	8"	8 1/2"
Sleeve Seam .....	8"	8 1/2"	9"

Continued on back cover



**FOR MEN**

**SLIPON**

**SLEEVELESS**

Sizes	SLIPON				SLEEVELESS			
	Small 36-38	Medium 40-42	Large 44-46	X-Large 48-50	Small 36-38	Medium 40-42	Large 44-46	X-Large 48-50
Chest .....	37"	41"	45"	49"	37"	41"	45"	49"
Shoulder Back ..	16"	17"	18"	19"	15"	16"	17"	18"
Shoulder .....	5"	5½"	6"	6½"	4½"	5"	5½"	6"
Back of Neck ...	6"	6"	6"	6"	6"	6"	6"	6"
Armhole Depth ..	8½"	9"	9½"	10"	9½"	10"	10½"	11"
Side Seam .....	15"	15½"	15½"	15½"	13"	13½"	13½"	13½"
Sleeve Width ...	15"	16"	17"	18"				
Sleeve Seam ....	19"	19"	19½"	10½"				

**FOR WOMEN**

Sizes	10	12	14	16	18	20
Bust (Body).....	30"	32"	34"	36"	38"	40"
Bust (Garment)....	32"	34"	36"	38"	40"	42"
Waist .....	24"	25"	26"	28"	30"	31"
Hip .....	33"	35"	37"	39"	41"	43"
Shoulder Back .....	12 1/4"	13"	13 3/4"	14 1/2"	15 1/4"	16"
Shoulder .....	4"	4 1/4"	4 1/2"	4 3/4"	5"	5 1/4"
Back of Neck .....	4 1/4"	4 1/2"	4 3/4"	5"	5 1/4"	5 1/2"
Armhole Depth .....	7"	7 1/2"	7 1/2"	7 3/4"	8"	8 1/2"
Waist to Armhole ...	7 1/2"	8"	8"	8 1/2"	8 1/2"	8 1/2"
Sleeve Width .....	11 1/2"	12"	12 1/2"	13"	13 1/2"	14"
Sleeve Seam .....	17"	18"	18"	18 1/2"	18 1/2"	18 1/2"

**FOR LARGER WOMEN**

Sizes	38	40	42	44
Bust (Garment) ....	42"	44"	46"	48"
Waist .....	32"	34"	36"	38"
Hip .....	43"	45"	47"	49"
Shoulder Back .....	15 1/2"	16"	16 1/2"	17"
Shoulder .....	5 1/4"	5 1/4"	5 1/2"	5 3/4"
Back of Neck .....	5"	5 1/4"	5 1/2"	5 1/2"
Armhole Depth .....	8"	8 1/4"	8 1/4"	8 1/2"
Waist to Underarm				
Back .....	8 1/2"	8 1/2"	8 1/2"	8 1/2"
Front .....	9"	9"	9"	9"
Sleeve Width .....	14"	14 1/2"	15"	15 1/2"
Sleeve Seam .....	18"	18"	18 1/2"	18 1/2"

**FOR CHILDREN**

Sizes	4	6	8	10	12
Chest .....	23"	24"	26"	28"	30"
Shoulder Back ...	9 3/4"	10 1/4"	10 3/4"	11 1/4"	12"
Shoulder .....	2 3/4"	3"	3 1/4"	3 1/2"	3 3/4"
Back of Neck ....	4 1/4"	4 1/4"	4 1/4"	4 1/4"	4 1/2"
Armhole Depth ...	4 1/2"	5"	5 1/2"	6"	6 1/2"
Side Seam .....	9"	10"	11"	11 1/2"	12"
Sleeve Width ....	9"	9 1/2"	10"	11"	11 1/2"
Sleeve Seam .....	10 1/2"	11 1/2"	12 1/2"	13 1/2"	15"

All directions in this book have been checked for accuracy. We cannot be responsible for typographical errors or misinterpretation of any directions.