MY KNITTING INSTRUCTION BOOK

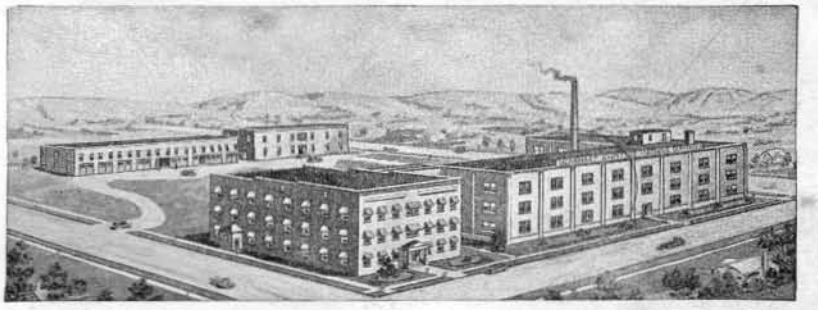
NEW EDITION
GEARHART KNITTING MACHINE CO.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

1924

New Instruction Manual

FOR

Gearhart's Knitting Machine



OFFICE AND FACTORY OF GEARHART KNITTING MACHINE CO.

CLEARFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

An Interesting Story of How Home Knitting is Done with the Gearhart Knitting Machine.

By E. J. GEARHART

The Gearhart Knitting Machine Company wishes to make this Instruction Book an interesting story about Gearhart Home Knitting; to tell the story briefly, yet in detail, in such a way that the reader may easily interpret and apply accurately every part to the Knitting Machine operation which it is intended for.

For a clear understanding, detailed instructions are given with certain vital points emphasized to tell you just what to do and what not to do to gain your success. To get the best results, the beginner must study carefully and apply accurately each point and part, obtaining a clear and definite understanding of each portion of the knitting before advancing to the next stage or step in the process of knitting.

Our Company has the interest of its thousands of workers at heart and sincerely requests any new beginner who might possibly experience any difficulties to write a detailed letter describing as clearly as possible where they think their trouble is, addressing the letter to the Service Department of the Gearhart Knitting Machine Company.

Before application for new instruction is made, we desire the beginner to again carefully read and apply the instructions, one paragraph at a time, right back from the start. Be sure that there was not some point or points overlooked or not observed which should have been carried out differently. The Gearhart Knitter has been manufactured to be used in the home and operated by anyone of ordinary intelligence even though they have not learned to run or operate successfully any kind of a machine, or had any previous knitting experience whatever.

These instructions cover briefly, yet fully all the details neccessary for complete success. The Gearhart Knitting Machine is strong and durable and if operated with care, it will last for many years of service. Within a few hours,when you master completely its operation,you will be proud and delighted to know that now you too can produce hosiery of superior quality.

The Gearhart Knitting Machine Co. welcomes new ideas and suggestions for greater service, both from experienced operators and new beginners. Also the Company would appreciate receiving samples of knitted garments other than those which are taught in this instruction book together with instructions for their knitting. By our interchanging these ideas among our thousands of interested home earners, we are enabled to give our greatest service.

Start Here to Learn

The purpose of this instruction is to give the beginner a complete and clear picture of knitting the **Gearhart** way. Each step is detailed on separate pages right from the beginning and placed in this Instruction Book in the order of its importance. If the beginner will carry this working plan through carefully one part at a time and be sure to master that part before proceeding to the next part, success is assured.

Make up your mind definitely that this is going to be good fun and that you will not allow anyone, not even one of your family, to confuse or disturb you while you are learning. This Instruction Book is your teacher and tells you everything by picture and story that you need to know. Let us repeat that—**Do not let any person be with you offering advice and suggestions while you are learning.** After a while you can show your first hose and tell them you knit it all by yourself. You can't expect to do this in a few minutes or even a few hours if you will not follow our advice—we have taught thousands and thousands of people in the thirty five years of our success and you can master the Gearhart Knitter the **Gearhart** way as quickly as the best.

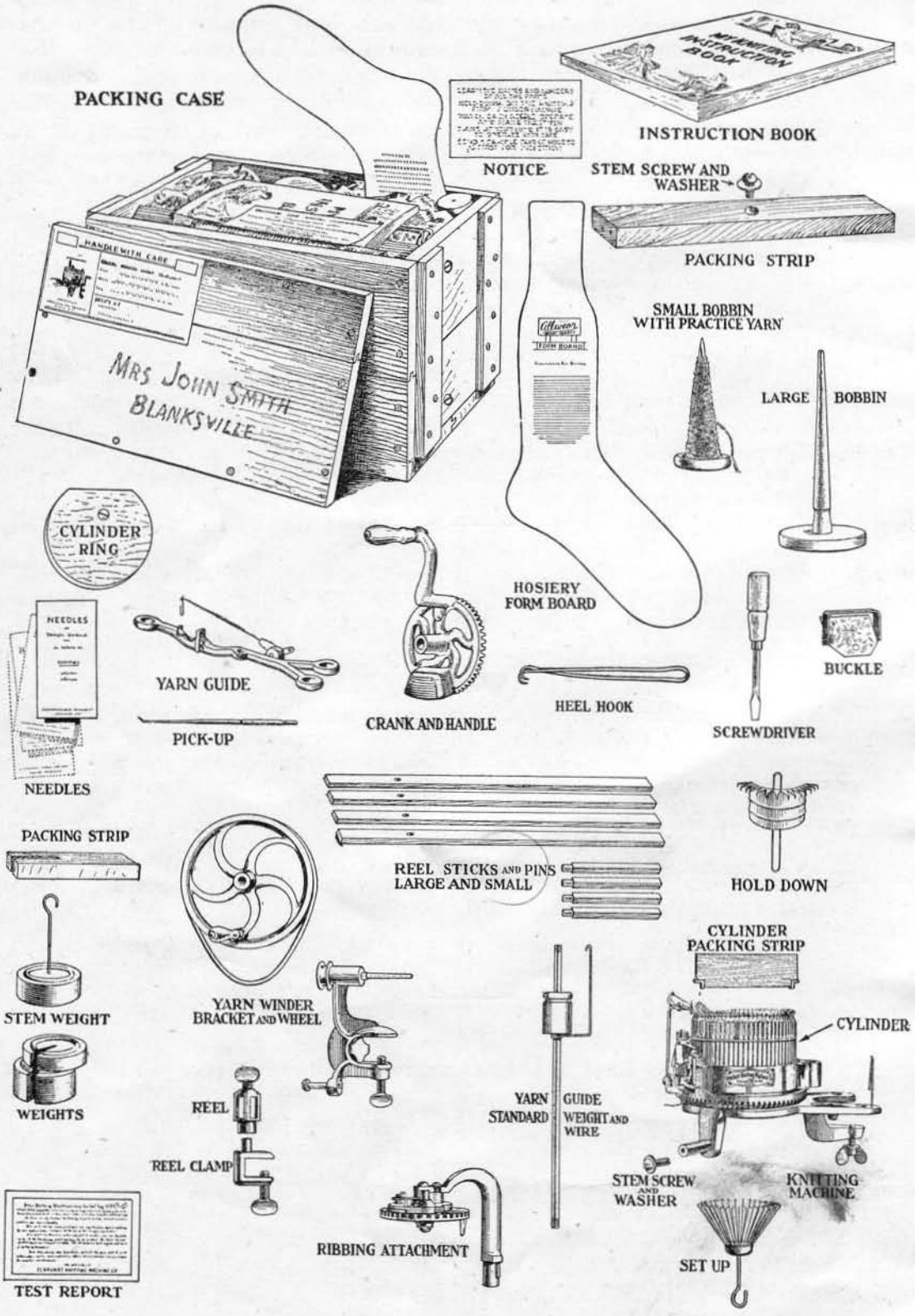
All There Is To It

1. **How to carefully unpack the Knitting Machine Outfit.**
2. **The importance of learning the names of all the parts as they are unpacked.**
3. **Fastening the Machine to the Portable Stand or a table to prepare for knitting.**
4. **Assembling the Knitting Machine and connecting the yarn for knitting.**
5. **Important things to know before turning the Crank.**
6. **How to proceed with the knitting.**

Please

DON'T RE-ADJUST SCREWS UNLESS YOU ARE SURE.
DON'T TRY TO LEARN IT ALL AT ONCE.
DON'T TRY TO DO THINGS IN A HURRY.
DON'T TURN CRANK WHEN MACHINE IS EMPTY.
DON'T ALLOW OTHERS TO PLAY WITH YOUR MACHINE.
DON'T APPLY FORCE ON THE CRANK IF SOMETHING STICKS.
DON'T CALL IN NEIGHBORS OR VILLAGE MECHANIC.

PICTURE 1 Unpacking the Machine and Outfit



OTHER ARTICLES MAY BE SENT WITH THIS OUTFIT WHICH ARE NOT PICTURED HERE

Unpacking the Machine and Outfit

READ THIS. Complete success depends upon a very careful unpacking. Follow these instructions one step at a time, looking at the picture on opposite page. Learn the name of each part and what it is for just as it is taken from the packing box, unwrapped and laid upon a convenient table.

Step 1. Secure the **Screw Driver** which was placed in a corner of the box for you.

Step 2. Unscrew and remove the **Stem Screw** and **Washer.**
Save these to fasten the ***Crank*** *on later.*

Step 3. Remove the three screws from the ends of box.
These screws release the ***Packing Strips*** *in the box.*

Step 4. Lift out the long **Packing Strip** which holds the Machine.
Replace again the ***Stem Screw*** *and* ***Washer***

Step 5. Take out of box all packages, carefully unwrap them and learn their names by referring to the Picture.

Step 6. Unloosen the Machine **Thumb Screw** down in the bottom of box which holds the Machine to box brace. *If it cannot be unturned with fingers, use the slot in the small weight as a wrench.*

Step 7. Lift the **Machine** from the box and lay it down carefully or clamp it securely to a table or the **Stand.** *Remove set-up from inside of Machine. Don't try to knit yet or allow anyone to touch it.*

Step 8. The **Stem Weight** can be lifted out of the box if you have taken the screw out of end of box holding its **Packing Strip.**

Step 9. Remove the screw holding the **Cylinder Ring** to the bottom of the box and slide the **Cylinder** out from under the cross brace in the corner.

Step 10. Replace in the box all **Packing Strips** and wrapping paper.

IMPORTANT

If any parts are found damaged or broken they must be immediately returned to the factory, plainly marked with your return address and assigned working number on the outside of package and a plain letter written telling the circumstances. The repairs or replacements are made immediately at the Company's expense.

The Gearhart Company insists upon their Machines and Outfits being received in perfect working condition and these detailed, carefully illustrated instructions strictly followed.

The Machines are correctly set up when shipped; their regular knitting left on the Machine and a rigid inspection made. The Company will insist upon the learner following every step of these instructions just as given, which insures a clear understanding and correct operation. Otherwise the Company cannot be held responsible.

Part **Two** shows how to put the Machine together. **Be sure you are right then go ahead.**

No packages containing machines, yarn or hosiery are accepted by us unless bearing the label issued by us to identify same. Hosiery Labels and Hosiery Return Envelopes supplied to you must be used for returning Hosiery only.

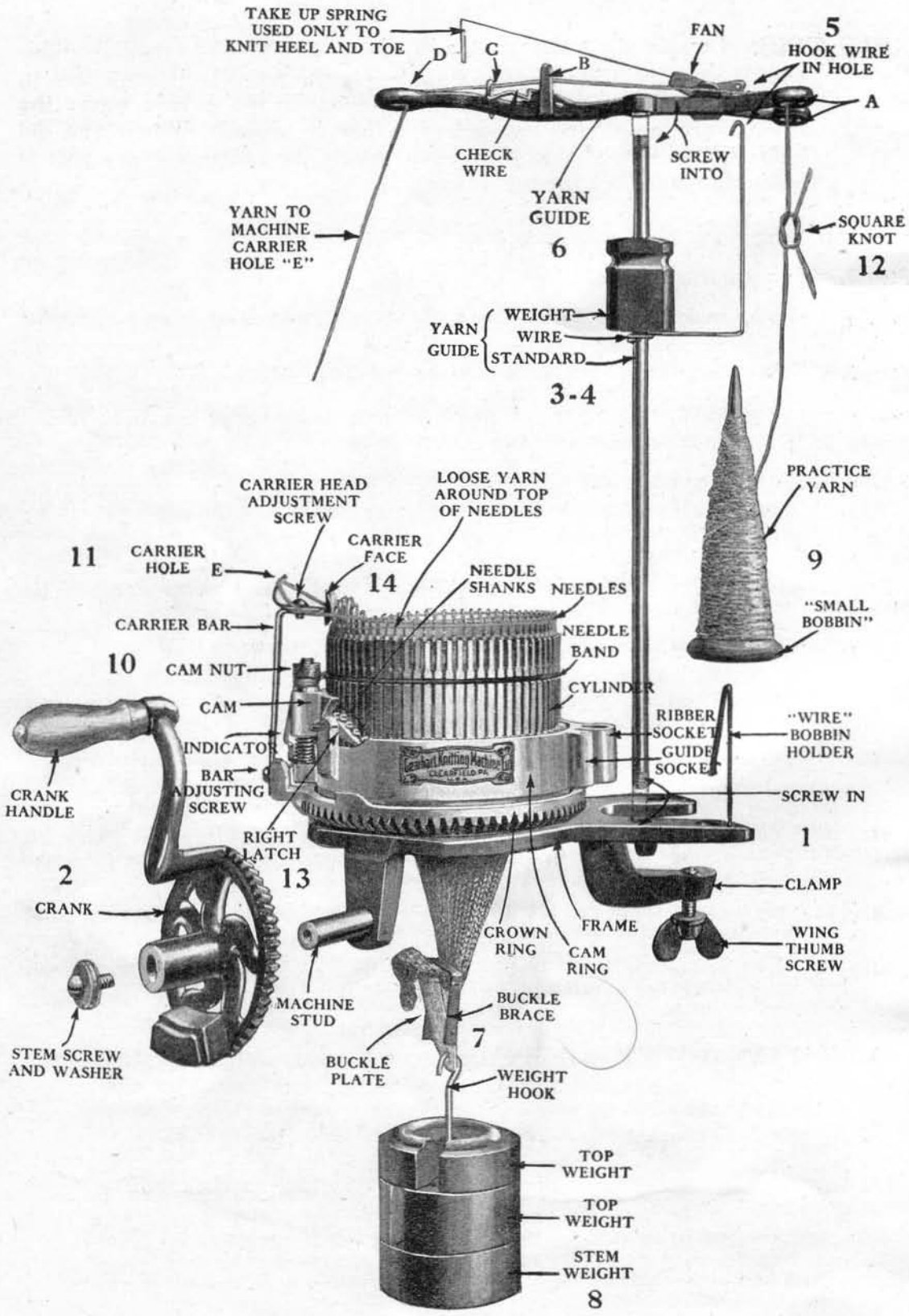
All other labels are issued only as circumstances require.

We will not be responsible for loss, damage, etc., to packages sent us without our label authorizing their acceptance by us.

To avoid loss and assure prompt service please observe this rule carefully, and do not send packages without previously obtaining our label for that purpose.

PICTURE 2

Assembly of Machine



"ALWAYS BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN GO AHEAD."

Assembly of Machine

READ THIS. Great care must be given to get the Machine together accurately. Carefully study Picture 2 and apply the following instructions in the order given Step after Step, referring to the picture where the Steps are numbered and every action is named. When you get through with this page you should Know the name of every part of the Machine, then the rest is easy.

Step 1. Clamp the Machine securely, with the **Wing Thumb Screw,** to a suitable table (an ordinary kitchen table is fine) or to the steel **Stand** (Instructions for **stand** assembly are found in its packing case.)

Step 2. Push **Crank** on over **Machine Stud** and fasten on with **Stem Screw** and **Washer** *Screw it up very tight.*

Step 3. Screw **Yarn Guide Standard** into Machine **Frame.**

Step 4. Put **Standard Wire** on first, then the **Weight.**

Step 5. Hook the **Wire** into hole in **Fan** of **Yarn Guide.**

Step 6. Screw the **Yarn Guide** firmly onto the **Standard.**

Step 7. Secure the **Buckle** on to the section of knitting under the Machine. (If not enough knitting extends below machine securely fasten the **heel hook** in the knitting.)

Step 8. Hang the **Stem Weight** onto the **Buckle** or **Heel Hook** together with both the **Top Weights.** *Look at the Picture again.*

Step 9. Place **Small Bobbin** of **Practice Yarn** down on **Wire Bobbin Holder.**

Step 10. Carefully unwrap the few feet of setting up yarn wound loosely around the **Cam Nut** and **Needles** in the **Cylinder** *If this yarn is broken at any place, tie it together.*

Step 11. Take the end of the setting up yarn as it comes from the **Yarn Carrier** hole "E" and thread it up through "D" under the **Check Wire** loop at "C" through the hole at "B" and down through one of the **Guide Holes** at "A".

Step 12. Tie onto **Practice Yarn** with a **Square Knot** (if you cannot tie a square knot, use any other knot but it must be tight and not a slip knot). Leave the ends hang loose to be knitted in.

Step 13. Look at the **Right Latch.** Be sure it is fixed so the **Needle Shanks** will go up over it like the picture shows.

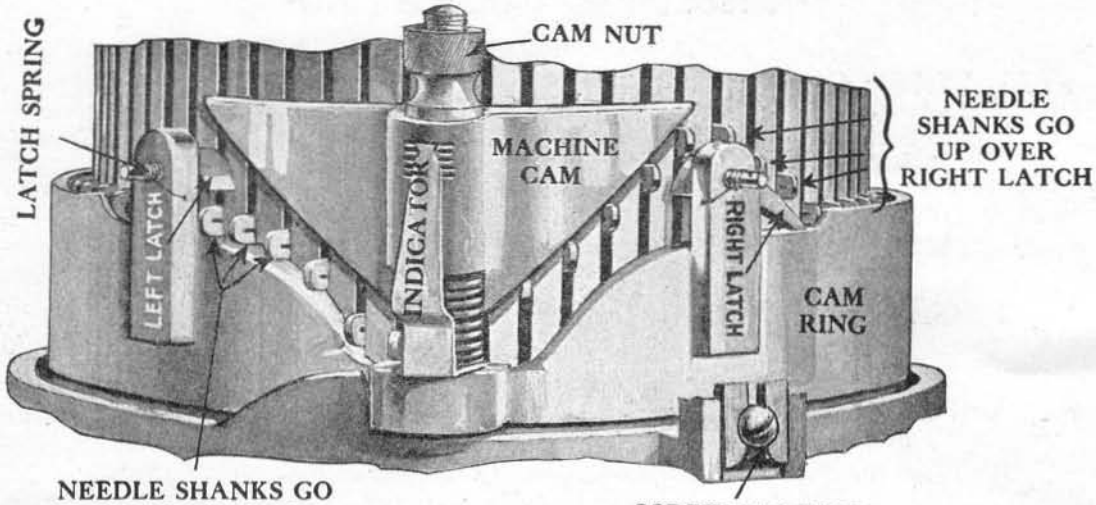
Step 14. Look at **Carrier Face.** Make sure it has been adjusted by **Adjustment Screw** to be as close as possible to the **Needles** but not to touch them.

IMPORTANT NOTICE on Bent or Damaged Needles and Dropped Stitches.

Carefully examine every **needle** in the Machine. *Look at Picture 6 on next page.* If a hook is found bent or damaged or the **Latch** will not swing up and down freely to open and close against the point of the **Hook** and if it cannot be straightened easily with the fingers, the needle must be replaced with a new needle. Extra ones will be found in one of the needle envelopes—be sure you get the same kind and size. *Needles are changed in the Cylinder by first transferring its stitch to an adjoining needle then lift the needle up as high as possible, swing it out at the top away from the Machine and lift it up and out from back of the Cylinder Band. Reverse this operation to replace and transfer its stitch back on.*

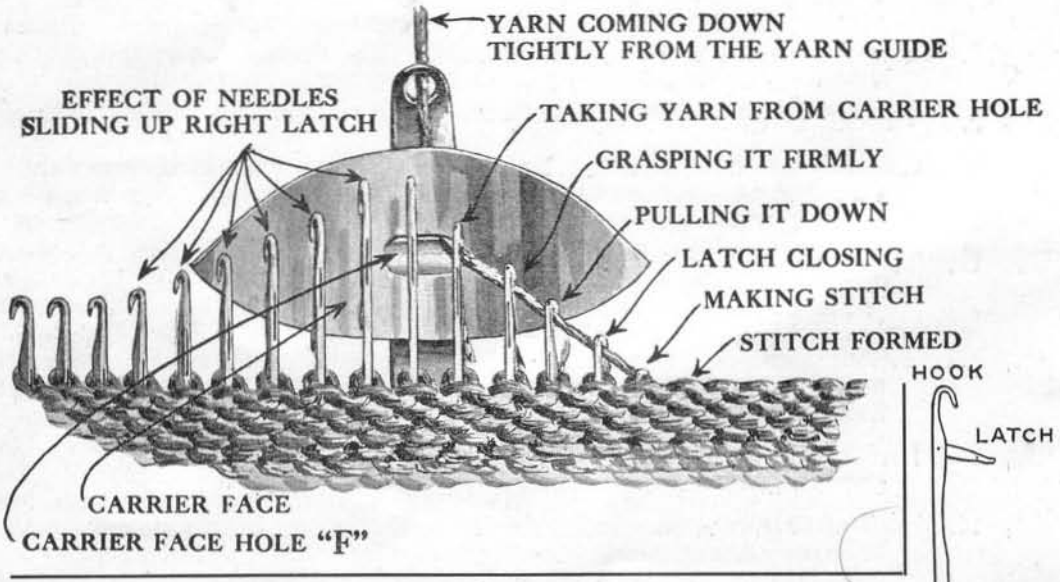
Dropped stitches should be replaced on the needles immediately when discovered, by using one of the extra Cylinder Long Needles found in the **Extra Needle Envelope** as a hook to lift the stitch or loop up over and onto the empty needle in the cylinder.

PICTURE 3 Setting Cam for Knitting



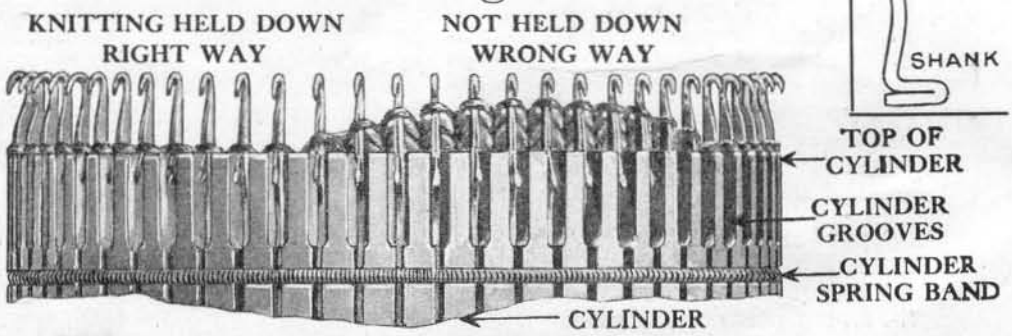
WHEN KNITTING FORWARD

PICTURE 4 Setting Carrier for Knitting



PICTURE 5 Parts of Needle Named

PICTURE 6 Effect of Tight Stitch



WHEN STITCHES RISE UP WITH NEEDLES MAKE A LOOSER STITCH

Knitting Plain Work and Learning Ordinary Adjustments

DON'T TURN THE CRANK HANDLE YET

First. Study the front of your machine carefully and compare it with ***Picture 3.*** **Needle Shanks** go up over **Right Latch.** *Look at* ***Picture 5*** *for* ***Parts*** *of* ***Needles named.*** **Machine Cam** pulls them down. They go out under end of **Left Latch** with the point of **Left Latch** riding on top of the **Shanks** when later you turn the **Crank** forward. *Don't turn the* ***Crank*** *yet.*

Second. The **Machine Cam** is lowered by turning the **Cam Nut** to the right or clockwise which forces the **Needle Shanks** down lower to make a longer and looser stitch of knitting. *Turn it down one half round to see the effect,* but turn it back up again to its first position. When the **Nut** is unturned the **Cam** raises up which will make a tighter stitch of knitting. *Be sure you understand this clearly as it is* ***very*** *important.*

Third. The **Indicator** on the Machine enables the person knitting to write down on a piece of paper the exact position of the **Cam** which controls the size of the stitch of knitting and the width of the finished garment made.

Fourth. Before the **Crank** is turned and knitting started **at all times** look carefully at the machine to make sure the **Needle Shanks** are exactly as **Picture 3** illustrates. *With the* ***Shanks*** *at the* ***Left Latch*** *pushed down on top of the* ***Cam Ring*** *making sure the* ***Shanks*** *will pass under this* ***Latch*** *that the Machine will not lock or cause damage when the* ***Crank*** *is turned.*

Fifth. Look at **Picture 4. Setting Yarn Carrier for Knitting.** *This is the way the knitting looks if you stand back of the Machine.* Be sure the **Carrier Head** is in position to run as close as possible to the needles without touching them. (*See Picture* **2** *for the Carrier Head Adjustment Screw* that the first needle takes the **yarn** as it comes through the hole in the **Carrier Face**); and the other needles carry the **Yarn** down to make the stitch, as illustrated.

Sixth. Believing that you have done everything as instructed on the preceeding pages you are now ready to do your first knitting. You now have a fine working knowledge of the Knitting Machine, understand the principles of knitting, have learned the names of all the fundamental parts. There remains no reason why you will not easily understand everything which now follows:

Seventh. Knitting—Be sure all needle **Latches** are hanging down leaving the **Needle Hooks** open to take the yarn from **Carrier Face Hole "F".** See that **Cylinder Spring Band** is tight around the **Cylinder** to hold all the **Needles** securely, that yarn will come freely through the **Yarn Guide** holes from the **Bobbin.** With the **Stem Weight** and two **Top Weights** hung onto the knitting underneath, you are to steady the knitting with your left hand resting on top of **Weights** under the **Machine.**

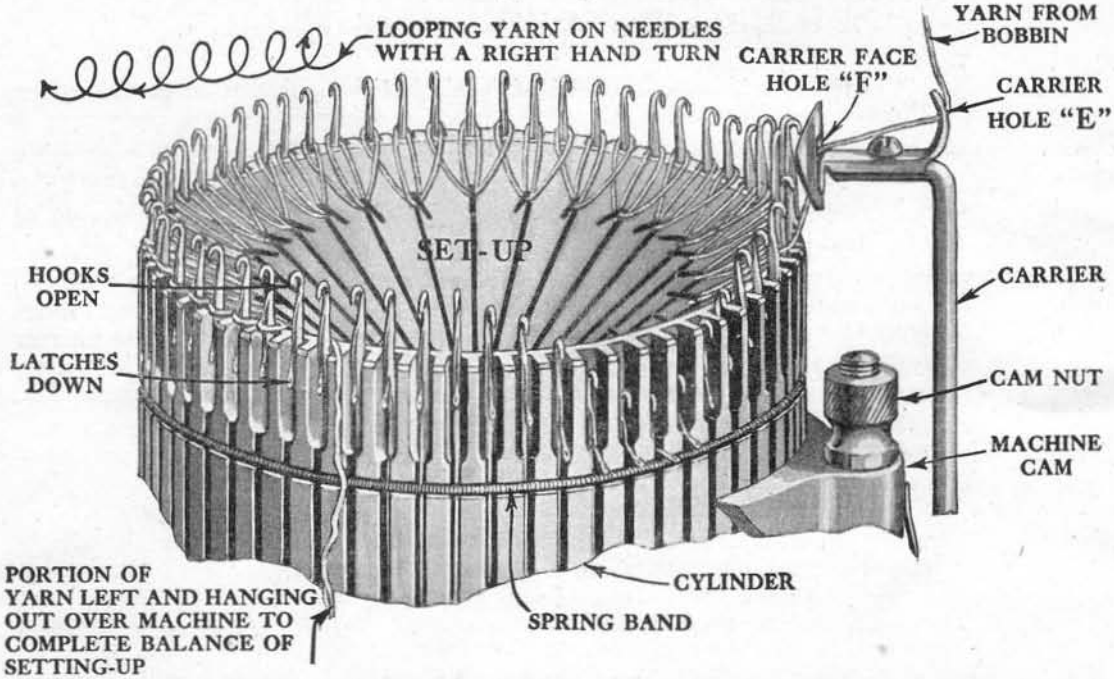
Eighth. See **Picture 6** showing some stitches raising up with the **Needles** *wrong way.* This is caused by too tight a stitch being made or the knitting not being held down hard enough under the Machine to **keep these stitches always down on top of the Cylinder** or the yarn being knit is too heavy and not intended for that cylinder.

Ninth. Knit a long piece of straight plain knitting lowering and raising the **Cam** one-half turn at a time and watch the effect of the stitches being made by the needles, loose and tight. Be careful when knitting in knots to turn the **Crank** very slowly to be sure the yarn will not break. **Watch the Bobbin. Stop** knitting before the last bit of yarn comes off the **Bobbin.**

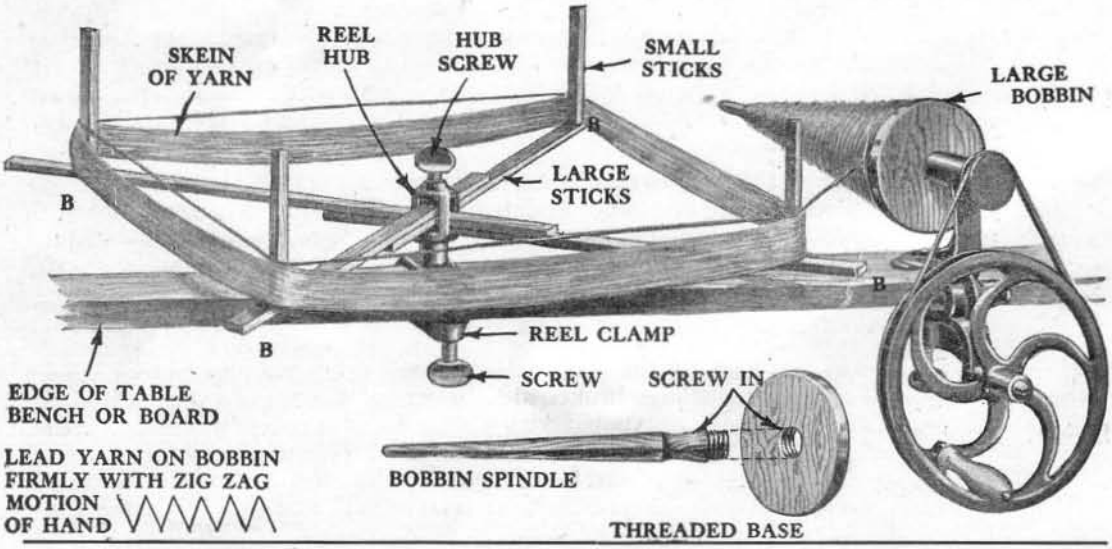
Tenth. To run knitting off **Machine**—Break the yarn off at the **Carrier,** hold the weights and knitting under the machine with the left hand and slowly turn the **Crank** forward. The knitting will come off one stitch at a time and drop out of the Machine as you turn the **Crank.**

IMPORTANT. Always have the **Weights** hanging on the knitting under the machine and lower **Machine Cam** sufficiently that the **Weights** will keep the stitches as formed from raising with the **Needles** or you will have trouble. When turning **Crank** always watch each **Needle** for first round knitting clear around the **Machine.** When you are sure all needles are knitting, you can knit as fast as you like, but always be careful of knots in the yarn going slowly while the knot is being knitted in. Turn to Page 10 and learn to set up New Stitch.

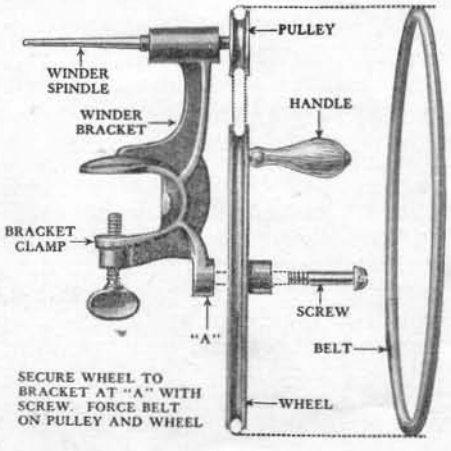
PICTURE 7 Setting Up for Plain



PICTURE 8 Assembly and Use of Reel



PICTURE 9 Winder



INSTRUCTIONS

PLACE **SMALL STICKS** IN HOLES OF **LARGE STICKS** AT "B". PLACE **LARGE STICKS** LAPPING OVER EACH OTHER INTO **REEL HUB.**

SCREW UP TIGHTLY **HUB SCREW** AND PLACE **HUB** ON **REEL CLAMP** SECURED TO A TABLE, BENCH OR BOARD AS PICTURE 8 SHOWS.

ALWAYS LEAD YARN ON **BOBBIN** FIRMLY WITH A ZIGZAG MOTION OF THE HAND. IF YARN BECOMES CROWDED ON THE **BOBBIN** AND BECOMES LOOSE AT THE END OF **BOBBIN,** REWIND IT CAREFULLY. NEVER OVERWIND BOBBINS AS THE YARN MUST ALWAYS COME OFF OF **BOBBINS** FREELY AND TOO MUCH YARN ON **BOBBINS** IS DANGEROUS TO KNITTING.

ADJUSTMENT OF **WINDER REEL** IS QUICKLY MADE TO FIT ANY SIZE SKEIN OF YARN BY LOOSENING **HUB SCREW** AND SLIDING **LARGE STICKS** IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE SKEIN OF YARN WILL FIT SNUGLY AROUND THE **SMALL STICKS.**

Setting Up New Stitch, Plain

Step 1. Turn **Crank** forward slowly until **Carrier** rests at right side of machine like **Picture 7.** *(Never run Machine when it is empty only as necessary.)*

Step 2. Look at Unpacking **Picture 1.** The **Set-up** is like a bunch of small bent wires fastened together at one end and a wire with a hook fastened to it.

Step 3. Thread the yarn from the **Bobbin,** through holes "A" "B" "C" and "D" of the **Yarn Guide,** *see* ***Picture 2,*** and bring it down through **Carrier** hole"E" and hole "F".

Step 4. Pull out through this last hole "F" about six (6) feet of the yarn and let it hang down over the Machine onto the floor as it comes from the **Carrier** hole "F".

Step 5 Hold the **Set-up** with the left hand pushing it up into the **Cylinder** from underneath the Machine as **Picture 7** shows it. *See that* ***Needle Hooks*** *are open and* ***Latches*** *are down.*

Step 6. With your right hand grasp close up to the **Carrier** the yarn laying over the side of the Machine, letting it slip through the first finger and thumb as you loop it first around a **Set-up Hook** then a **Needle.** Work around the back of the **Cylinder**—always turning the loop loosely with a right circular motion as illustrated. *Yarn must be looped around each* ***Needle*** *once and can be looped around each* ***Set-up Hook*** *twice for plain set up.*

Step 7. Set up all the **Needles** around the back and to the front as illustrated, hanging the yarn you have left of the six feet, out over the Machine to complete balance of setting up on remaining **Needles** after **Step 8.**

Step 8. With the left hand pull down firmly on the **Set-up** underneath the Machine, turn the **Crank** carefully and slowly. The first **Needles** in front of the **Carrier** hole "F" should begin to take the yarn and form stitches slowly one at a time. Continue to turn the **Crank** until the **Carrier** is around to the left side of the Machine.

Step 9. Finish setting up the remaining **Needles** around to the start where the first stitches were made. *To make sure you set up on all the* ***Needles,*** *loop yarn around the first three* ***Needles*** *again.* Place the remainder of the original six feet of set-up yarn up over and down inside of the **Cylinder.**

Step 10. Hook the **Stem Weight** onto the **Set-up** underneath the Machine and place the two **Top Weights** on this **Stem Weight.** It is now ready to knit.

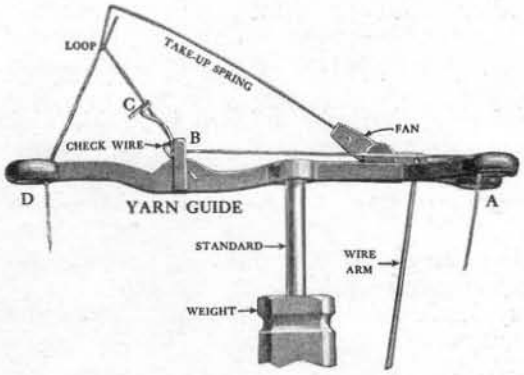
IMPORTANT. Set up the yarn on the needles loosely and don't pull the **Set-up Hooks** tight to the **Needles** or you might have broken stitches which will require your setting up again. When knitting is set up as instructed with a right hand turn around each **Needle,** it will not ravel back. In knitting the first few rounds, as soon as you have set up on all the needles, turn the **Crank** very slowly and watch each **Needle** form its first stitch. Make sure all the **Needle Hooks** are open to take the yarn as it comes through the **Carrier Face Hole.** Pull down on the **Set-up,** with the knitting fastened to it, sufficient to keep the new stitches formed down on top of the **Cylinder.** See **Picture 5.** If stitch is too tight, force **Machine Cam** lower with **Cam Nut.** If you have not learned to do plain knitting yet, work through **Page 8.**

PART 5 Winding Bobbins Correctly

To start unwinding a skein of yarn; break apart the two ties around it after it is on the **Reel.** *This will give you two ends.* Take the end which unwinds freely from around the outside of the skein. Tie the end onto the **Bobbin** to start, if desired. Never knit all the yarn off the **Bobbin.** One of the most important parts about successful knitting is in the making of a free and easy stitch on the needles. This can be done **only** when the **Bobbin** is filled freely with the yarn led onto it by a staggard or zigzag motion of the left hand. Firmly grasp it between the thumb and fingers allowing it to slide through as you wind. **Yarn Winder** and the **Reel** must be placed at least two feet apart. Good knitting can be done only when yarn comes freely from a correctly wound **Bobbin.** Knitting cannot be done with the yarn unwinding from a ball or from a tangled mass on an incorrectly wound or crowded **Bobbin.**

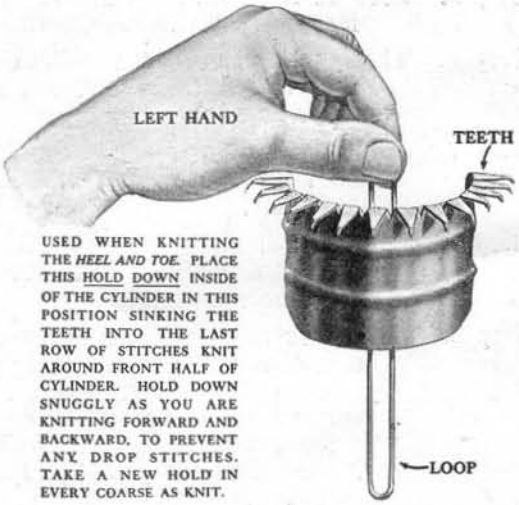
PICTURE 10

Threading the Yarn-Guide For Knitting Heel and Toe



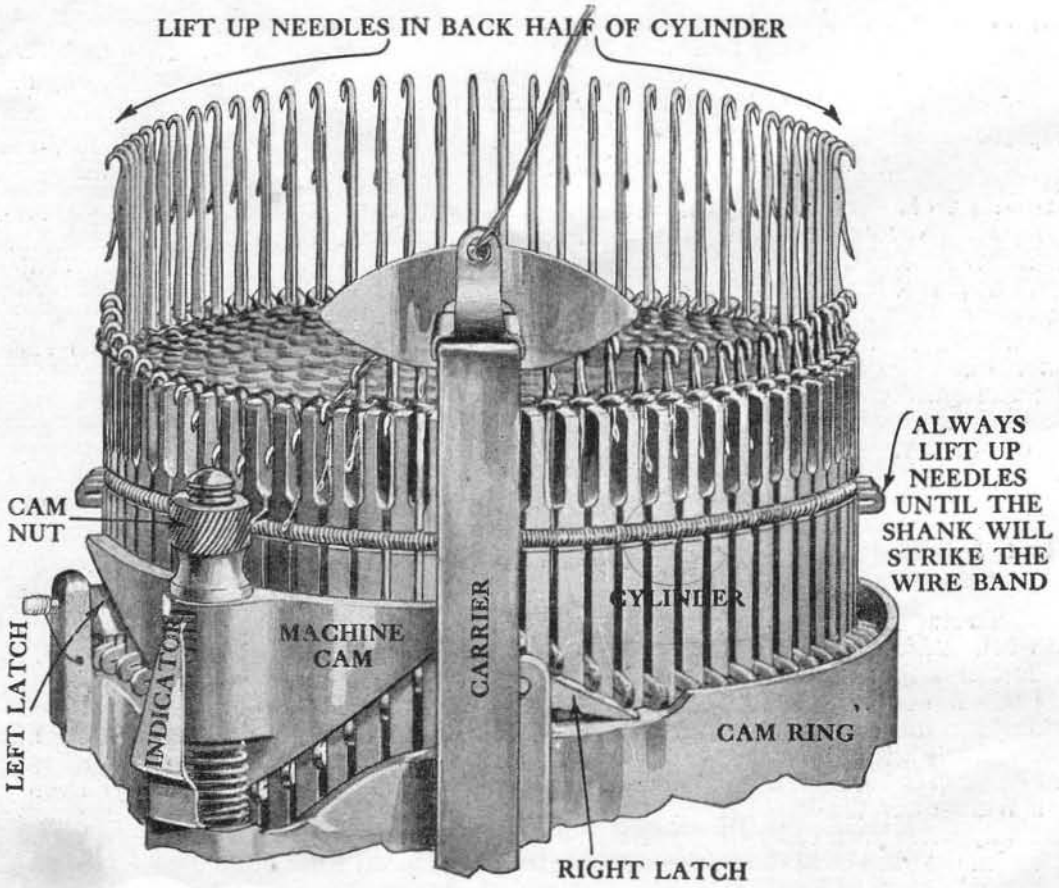
PICTURE 11

Use of the Hold-Down



USED WHEN KNITTING THE *HEEL AND TOE*. PLACE THIS HOLD DOWN INSIDE OF THE CYLINDER IN THIS POSITION SINKING THE TEETH INTO THE LAST ROW OF STITCHES KNIT AROUND FRONT HALF OF CYLINDER. HOLD DOWN SNUGGLY AS YOU ARE KNITTING FORWARD AND BACKWARD, TO PREVENT ANY DROP STITCHES. TAKE A NEW HOLD IN EVERY COARSE AS KNIT.

PICTURE 12 Setting Machine for Heel and Toe



GETTING READY TO KNIT HEEL OR TOE

Threading Yarn Guide

Getting ready to knit the **Heel**—Pull all slack yarn, if any, down through "A" to the **Bobbin** and loop up yarn between "C" and "D" **with Take Up Spring,** but observe

First. **Take Up Spring** is straight and moves freely up and down where it is connected to **Yarn Guide** at the **Fan** *If it sticks take* ***Screw Driver*** *and pry under* ***Fan*** *slightly or use a drop of oil.*

Second. When the **yarn is looped** with the **Take Up Spring** as **Picture 10** shows, the **Check Wire** should pinch or press against the yarn at Post "B" preventing the yarn from sliding through only as the Machine pulls it down in knitting. *If* ***Check Wire*** *does not press against yarn to hold it, bend wire with fingers so it will.*

Third. The **Weight** must move freely up and down on the **Standard** and rest on the **Wire Arm** to operate the **Take-up Spring** properly.

Use of the Hold-Down

The Hold-Down is a half round metal instrument used as an assurance against making dropped stitches in knitting **Heel** and **Toe.** The beginner must learn to use it as instructed **Picture 11.**

It is especially important to follow these instructions, holding or pressing down firmly as the stitches are being formed on the first few **Needles** beginning each course of knitting backward and forward, with the **Teeth** hooked into or catching the last loop made on these needles. Hang the **Stem Weight** on the **Loop** down inside of knitting if you think it necessary.

Setting Machine for Heel and Toe

The Toe is made just the same as the Heel except in knitting the last two rounds of Toe at the finish. *Covered by instructions on Page* 15.

Yarn Carrier must be in position at the front of Machine like **Picture 12.**

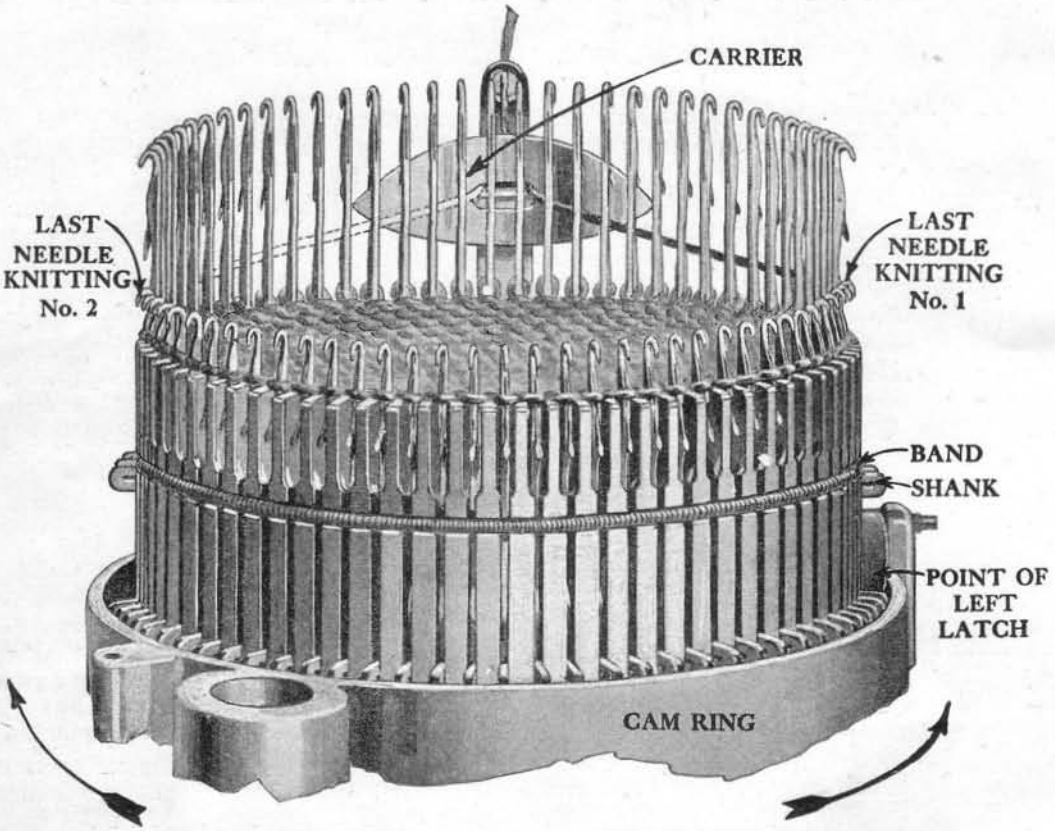
Screw Down Cam Nut at least one-half turn. *This lowers the* ***Machine Cam*** *slightly to make a looser or longer stitch.* After the **Take-Up Spring** is looped on theyarn in the **Yarn Guide** the same sized stitch is formed as in the ankle of hose because the **Take-Up Spring** will cause a little more tension or strain on the yarn going to the Machine.

Lift up all the Needles around the back of the **Cylinder** as shown. The **Red Marks** on either side of **Cylinder** divide it in half. Use the **Pick-up** for lifting needles. *A long needle like wire with the sharp end bent over slightly which you found when unpacking Machine.* **Needles** must be lifted until their **Shanks** will strike the **Wire Band.** *They are then out of use.*

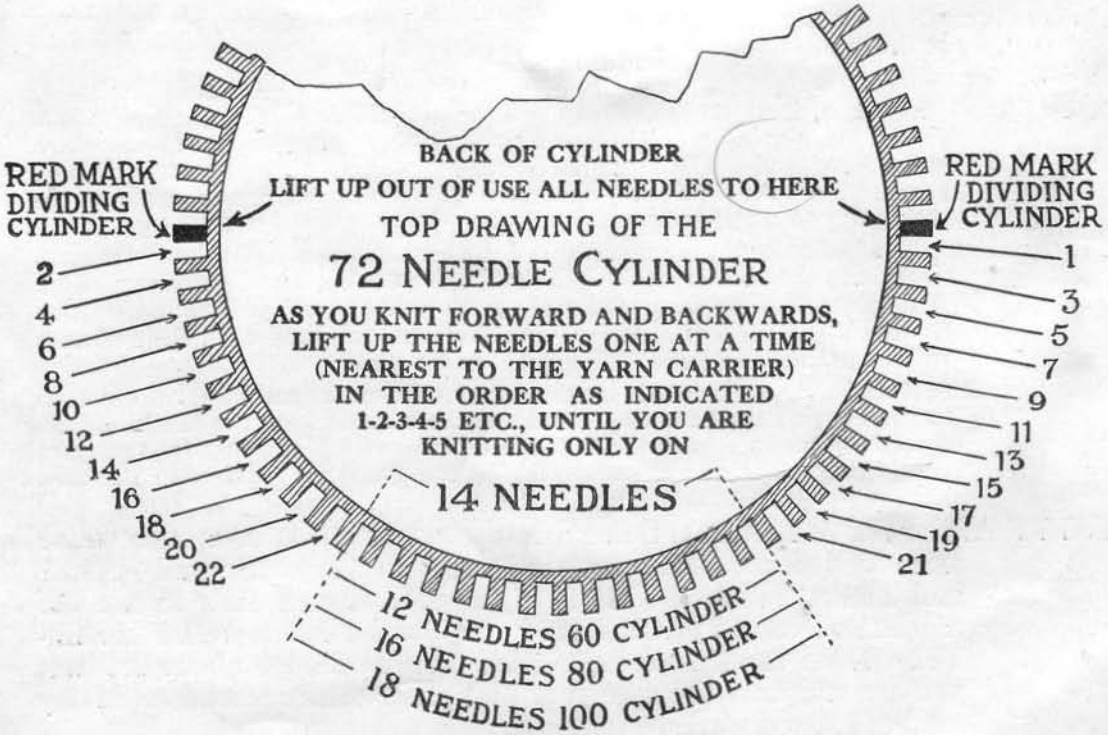
Re-enforced Heel and Toe can be made by threading a second strand of yarn or cotton thread through the **Yarn Guide** and into the Machine, but the **Machine Cam** must be forced down lower to make a looser stitch allowing for the extra yarn being knitted. Re-enforced Heel and Toe is not required in **Standard** knitting for the Company.

THERE ARE FIVE DEFINITE STEPS in the construction of a hose which must be learned. The first is PLAIN knitting. Second—HEEL and TOE. Third CLOSING of the toe. Fourth how to use the the RIBBING ATTACHMENT for the ribbed top. Fifth SELVEDGE on the ribbed top. With this knowledge about knitting, you are prepared to make your first plain knit hose and to do any kind of knitted wares.

PICTURE 13 Starting First Half of Heel



PICTURE 14 Guide and Key for Heel and Toe



KNITTING HEEL AND TOE

First Half

It is assumed that you now have everything set and ready as told on **Page 12.** The **Yarn Guide** threaded, **Machine Cam** lowered one-half turn or more of **Cam Nut** screwed down, and the **Hold Down** in your left hand and placed down inside of cylinder with the **Teeth** into last round of knitting. (Holding down with the **Teeth** of the **Hold-Down** into the last round of knitting means the last round at the edge and inside of the **Cylinder** and not the last stitches or loops on the **Needles.**)

Step 1. Look at **Picture 13** (opposite page) and turn the **Crank** forward in the direction of first move with the **Carrier** stopping at the back of Machine. The point of **Left Latch** must fall down off of the **Shank** of the last **Needle** knit on, *A clicking sound will be heard as it drops off and strikes on the* ***Cam Ring.*** Always make sure of this by turning **Crank** around a little further and listen for the click.

Step 2. Lift up the last needle knitting, (look at **Picture 13** again) until **Shank** strikes **Band.** See **Picture 14,** this is needle number 1. *Use the Pick-up held in the right hand while knitting, to lift all needles.*

Step 3. Slowly turn the **Crank** backwards and as the **Carrier** comes around from the back, watch the **Yarn Guide Take-up Spring** pull the slack yarn up from the **Carrier.** *Always be sure in knitting every course, backwards and forwards for Heel and Toe, that* ***all*** *the slack yarn is taken back each time. This is very important to successful knitting.* If you continue to turn the **Crank** the **Needle Shanks** will start going up over the point of **Left Latch** and form stitches. *Be careful now to press down firmly on the hold down.* Finish knitting the course across the front of Machine in the direction of second move **Picture 13** until you hear the **Right Latch** click down off of last needle, number 2.

Step 4. Lift up the last **Needle** knitting number 2 on the left hand side of Machine; Look at **Picture 13 and 14** again.

Step 5. Slowly turn the **Crank** forward; *Study step* 3 *again only your last needle knitting will be number* 3 *this time and you are knitting forward.*

Step 6. Lift up needle number 3, knit backwards across front of Machine, then number 4 and turn **Crank** forwards. Continue to do this backward and forward lifting the needle each time as numbered in **Picture 14,** until you are knitting on only 14 needles for the 72 cylinder (16 on the 80 cylinder) (18 on the 100 cylinder) etc. Take up the slack yarn and use the **Hold-down,** beginning each course. Go slow at first; speed will quickly come through practice. **Be sure you are right, then go ahead.**

Second Half

Step 7. When step 6 is completed the last course across the front of Machine should always be knit forward with the **Yarn Carrier** resting around the right of and to the back of **Cylinder** in the direction of first move.

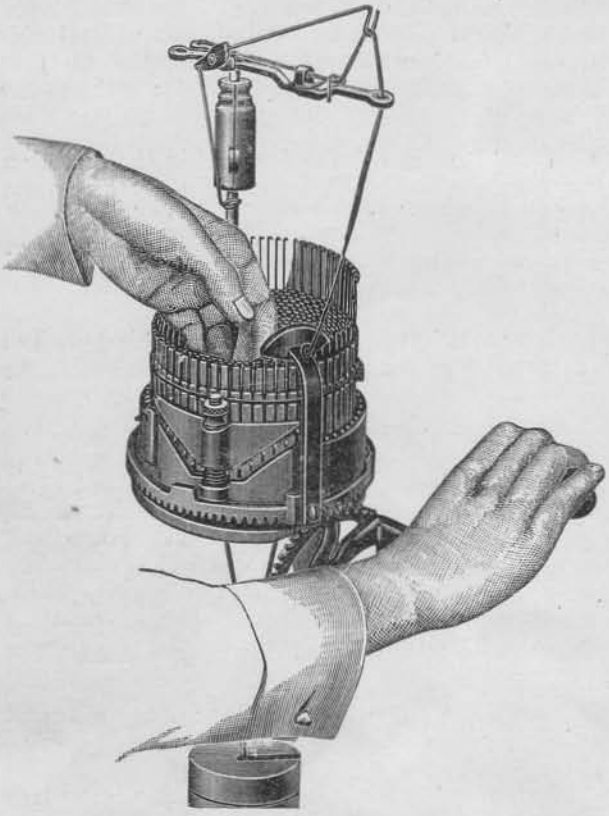
Step 8. Push down with the end of thumb of left hand the last needle knit on, *If number* 72 *cylinder is being used, it is needle number* 21. *If number* 80 *cylinder is used, it is number* 23. *If* 100 *cylinder it is number* 31. Push this needle only half way down because if pushed clear down like the rest, the **Latch** might close on the **Needle Hook** and cause a dropped stitch. Always watch this in pushing the **Needles** down.

Step 9. Instead of using the **Hold Down** now use the **Heel Hook** (A V-shaped bent wire instrument with the two ends curled over). Place this **Heel Hook** up inside of the **Cylinder** alongside of the knitting, hooking it through the last stitches made by needles 21 and 22. Hang on the **Stem Weight** only.

(Continued on Page 16.)

PICTURE 15

How to Hold Down for Knitting Second Half



PICTURE 16

First Sock Without the Ribbed Top as Taken from Machine

IMPORTANT

EXPLANATION OF PICTURE 18
FOR CLOSING THE TOE

LOOK AT THE PICTURE AGAIN, NOTICE THAT THE **UPPER HALF** REPRESENTS THE STITCHES ACROSS THE **TOP** OF FOOT OF HOSE. THE **LOWER HALF** ACROSS THE **TOE** SIDE OF HOSE.

THE CLOSING YARN MUST BE PLACED THROUGH EACH LOOP OR STITCH IN THE SAME WAY AS ILLUSTRATED OR YOU WILL NOT HAVE IT CLOSED RIGHT. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT.

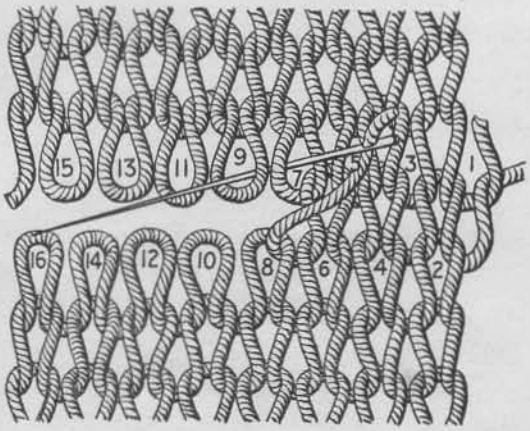
NOTICE HOW THE **NEEDLE** AND **YARN** WAS PASSED DOWN THROUGH **LOOP 2**, OVER AND UP OUT OF **LOOP 4**, ACROSS UP OVER THE OPENING AND DOWN THROUGH **LOOP 3**, OVER AND UP OUT OF **LOOP 5**, ACROSS UP OVER THE OPENING AND DOWN THROUGH **LOOP 4**.

THE YARN IS DRAWN EACH TIME OVER ACROSS THE OPENING EXACTLY IN THE MANNER INDICATED WHICH MAKES THE CLOSING STITCH LIKE THE KNITTED STITCH AND IF DONE PROPERLY, NO ONE CAN DETECT WHERE THE CLOSING WAS MADE.

TRY TO GET THE CLOSING STITCH THE SAME SIZE AS THE MACHINE STITCH AND NOT TOO LOOSE OR TOO TIGHT. THIS COMES EASY WITH PRACTICE

PICTURE 18

Proper Stitch to Make in Closing the Toe



Step 10. Before **Crank** is turned backward, throw the yarn with your **Pick-up Hook,** up over and down back of this new needle number 21 just placed in action again, continue to do this with every needle as it is placed in action again. Use the ends of fingers of left hand to press down on the knitting inside of the **Cylinder** as the new stitches are being formed across each course, like **Picture 15.** Turn **Crank** backward slowly and watch this **Needle** take the yarn from **Carrier** and make it stitch. *If this is not correctly done there will be holes in the finished heel or toe.*

Step 11. **Needle number 22** is pushed down into action the same way after the course is knit across the front in direction of second move. Knit forward again and push down **Needle number 19,** then **number 20,** then **number 17,** etc., knitting backwards and forwards pushing one needle down each time until number 4 is pushed down, then knit forward only part way, stopping the with **Carrier** resting directly in front of machine, as in the beginning, **Picture 12.**

Step 12. Unloop the **Take-up Spring** from the yarn on **Yarn Guide.** Unscrew **Cam Nut** one-half turn or more to its original position again Push down into action all the **Needles** around the back of **Cylinder** including needles number 1 and number 2. Carefully examine them and see that their **Latches** are all down and **Hooks** are open.

Step 13. Hold down firmly on knitting under the **Cylinder** gathering up the knitting under the Machine with the left hand and thumb and knit forward again for plain knitting the foot of the hose Turn about 80 rounds of knitting for the foot counting the number of times the Yarn Carrier passes the front of machine.

Step 14. The **Toe** is knit the same as **Heel** but always in finishing off the **Toe,** knit 4 extra rounds after all the **Needles** are pushed down into action. These four extra rounds are made to permit the toe being pressed out flat with a damp cloth laid on first and a hot iron used, after the finished hose is taken from the Machine. *To run the hose off of the Machine, break the yarn off at* ***Carrier*** *and turn the* ***Crank*** *forward slowly holding the knitting as it drops out of machine.*

PART 8

Closing the Toe

Closing up the toe at first may appear to be a long hard process, but practice and experience will soon make this a simple and easy process to be done in a few moments Follow these instructions very carefully and when properly done the place of closing cannot be detected from the adjoining stitches.

First. Press out with a hot iron using a damp cloth laid on the toe only. (The steam sets the stitches.)

Second. Take hold of the loose end of yarn and ravel back these last four extra rounds of knitting. The toe will then appear as the toe of sock on **Picture 16.** Break off all but two feet of this raveled back yarn.

Third. Secure a darning needle and thread up this two feet of yarn which you will use to close across the toe with.

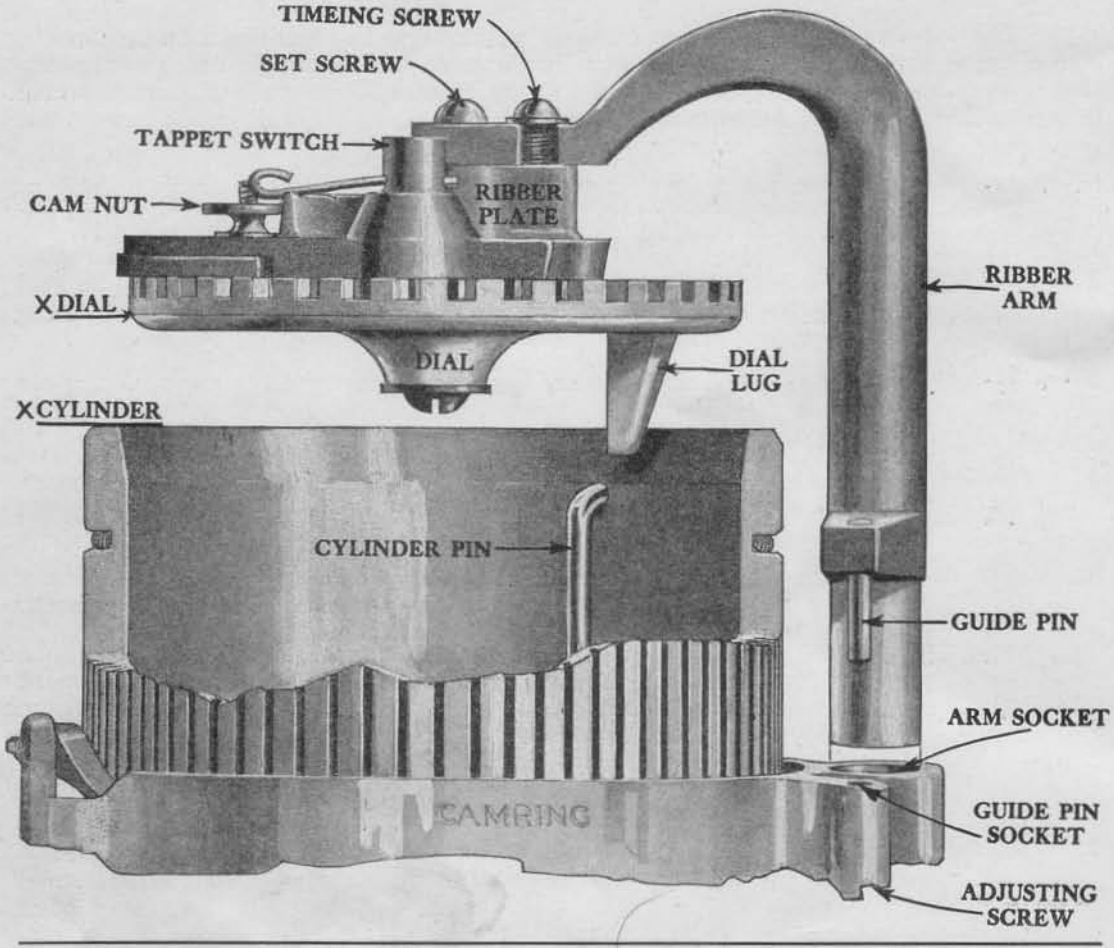
Fourth. Hold the toe securely with your left hand placing the first finger between the edges to be drawn together, and gather up all loops or stitches working toward the left clear across the opening by

Fifth. Passing the needle in through loop 1 and out loop 3, in through loop 2 and out 4. Pass in through loop 3 again and out through 5 etc. See **Picture 18.** Be sure the needle passes through each loop or stitch two times in and out as illustrated and the yarn passes across the opening to draw up the edges.

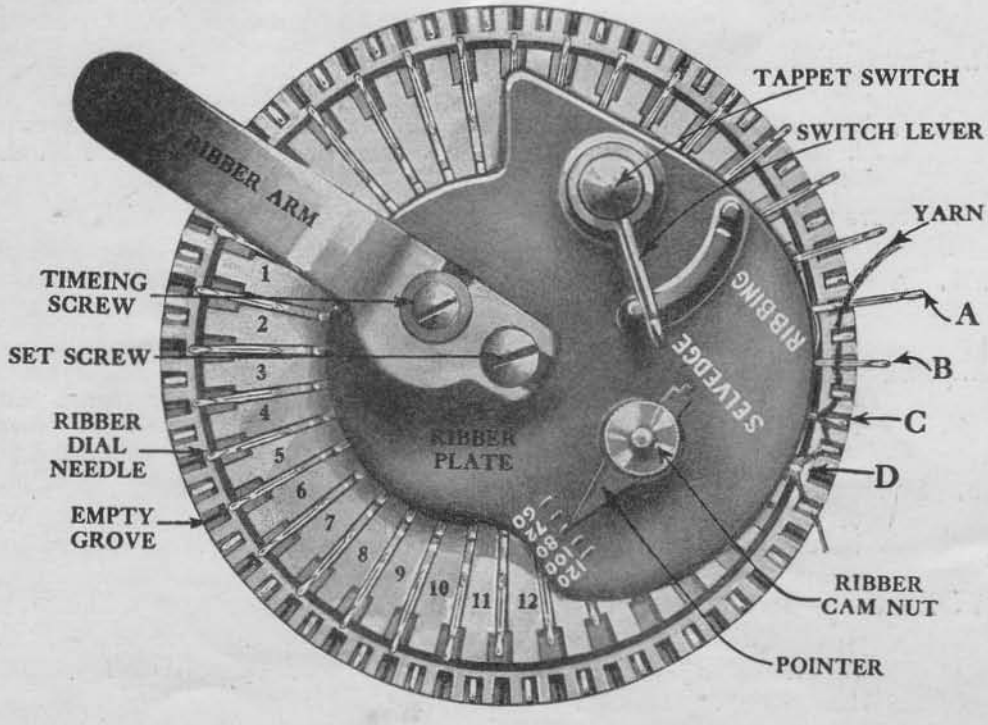
Sixth. Do not draw the loops or stitches tightly. When the toe is closed, secure the end of yarn into the knitting, working in, about two inches and break off the balance, but do not tie a knot in the end as it will show in the finished hose.

IMPORTANT—If one loop or stitch is missed in closing up, this missed stitch will ravel or slip back up the foot of the hose and will be an unsatisfactory garment. The needle and yarn MUST be passed through every stitch TWO times loosely.

PICTURE 19. Setting the Ribbing Attachment



PICTURE 20. Adjusting the Ribbing Attachment



Knitting With the Ribbing Attachment.

The **Ribbing Attachment** was properly adjusted to the **Knitting Machine** and a ribbed top of a Standard hose was knitted with it at the factory, so no re-adjusting should be necessary. The beginner should study **Picture 19** carefully. If any trouble is experienced, study the **Adjustments** on page 20.

1. Take off any knitting which may be set up on the **Cylinder**. Place the **Ribber on** the **Machine** exactly in the position as illustrated and always be sure in placing it on that the **Lug** on the **Dial** slides down beside and rests against the right side of the **Cylinder Pin.**

2. The **Ribber Arm** should be pushed down firmly into the **Arm Socket** as far as possible until the **Guide Pin,** going into its socket, rests on the end of the **Adjustment Screw** which is located inside of the **Guide Pin Socket.**

3. *The bottom of* ***Ribber Dial*** *at X should be even with top of* ***Cylinder*** *at X. Look at* ***Picture*** 19. Height of **Ribber** must be re-adjusted when **Cylinders** and **Dials** are changed.

4. Observe when the **Machine Crank** is turned forward the **Dial** will not turn because the **Dial Lug** rests against the **Cylinder Pin**. This is the position it must be in at all times when knitting.

5. With the **Dial Lug** against the **Cylinder Pin,** remove from the **Cylinder** as many **Needles** as there are empty **Grooves** in the **Ribber Dial,** (study **Picture 20)** which will be every other **Needle** clear around the **Cylinder** opposite and in front of every **Dial** needle **Groove.** When knitting this will give a 1 and 1 **Rib.**

6. When **Needles** are removed from **Cylinder,** remove the **Ribbing Attachment** and lay it aside. Set up new stitch on the remaining **Cylinder Needles** the same as for plain setting up (*See* ***Part 4, Page 10***). On the 80 **Cylinder** there will be 40 **Needles** to set up—on the 72 **Cylinder, 36 Needles,** etc.

7. Knit at least 10 rounds—*Count the times the* ***Carrier*** *passes front of* ***Machine***— then place the **Ribbing Attachment** on the **Machine** again as instructed in **Paragraph 1.**

8. Swing the **Tappet Switch Lever to Selvedge** or the **In** position, Picture 20, and place **Dial Needles** with needle hooks open, in all the empty **Dial Grooves,** turning the **Crank** forward as necessary to clear the **Grooves.** *Be sure to use the size of needles which fit the* ***Dial Grooves.***

9. Swing the **Tappet Switch Lever** to **Ribbing** or **Out** position. Be sure the **Dial Needle Hooks** are open to receive the yarn from **Carrier** as the **Crank** is turned forward to knit. The **Pointer** should be set to the number which corresponds with the **Cylinder** being used by loosening the **Ribber Cam Nut.** *If* 80 ***Cylinder,*** *set at* 80, *etc.* The yarn from **Carrier** should fall on the open **Dial Needles** and they should begin to make the stitch as **Picture 20** shows "A" "B" "C" "D." Carefully watch each **Cylinder** and **Dial** needle take the yarn and form its stitch.

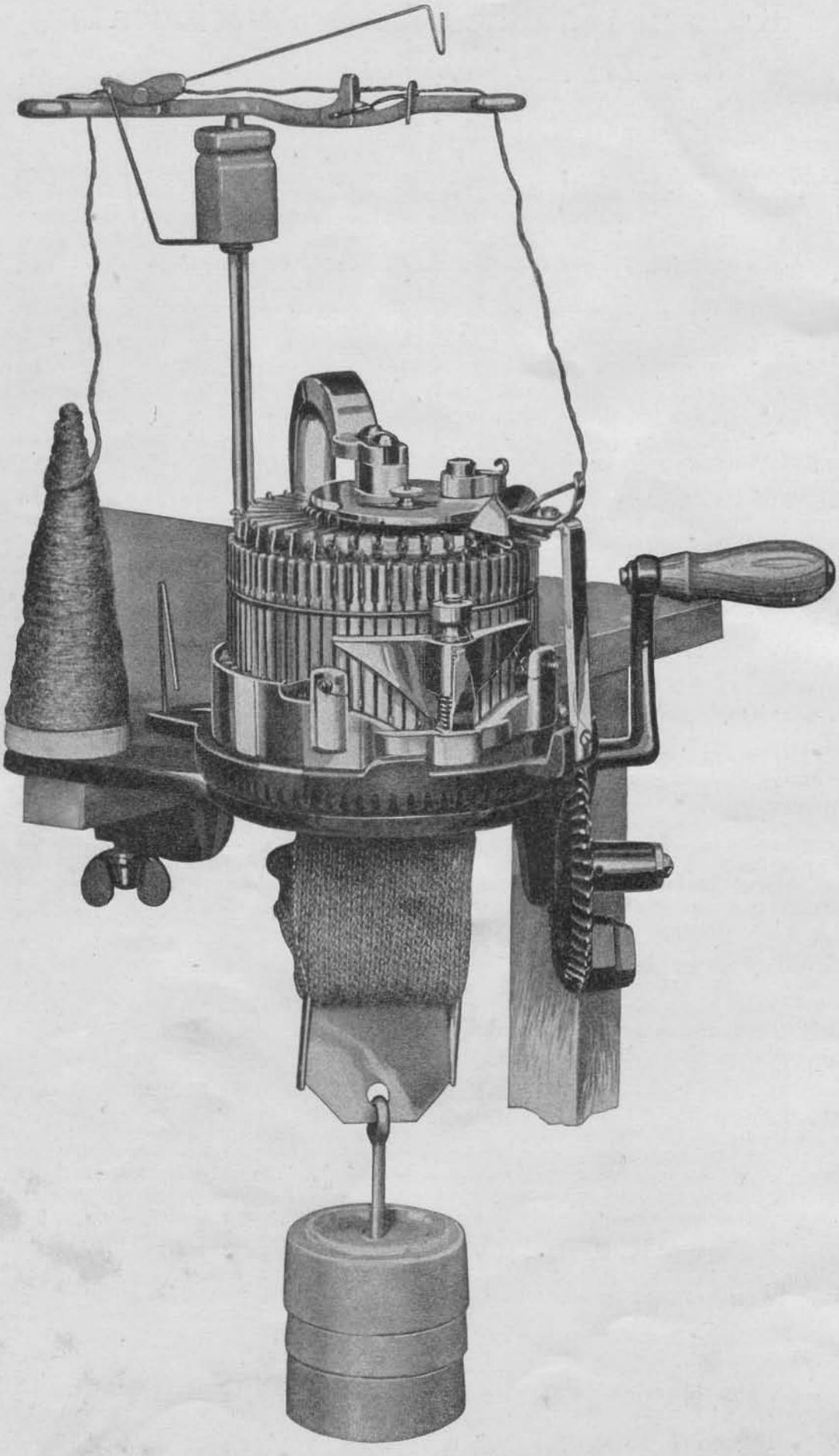
10. The Machine is now set for ribbing. Turn the **Crank** forward about 20 times to see if everything is working right, and watch the needles knitting.

11. Selvedge for Ribbed Top is made by **First** knitting at least 5 rounds of white cord or different colored yarn. *This different colored yarn marks where the* ***Selvedge*** *starts.* Then, **Second,** tie on the hosiery yarn and knit one round. **Third,** knit two rounds only with **Tappet Lever Switch** Swung to **Selvedge** or **In** position (*See Picture* 20) which puts the **Dial Needles "out of action." Fourth,** swing **Switch Lever** again to **Ribbing** or **Out** position and continue to knit the ordinary length, about 55 rounds, for ribbed top for men's hose.

12. To remove **Ribbing Attachment** the **Dial Needle** stitches must be transferred to the cylinder needles, put back into the empty **Cylinder Grooves.** Transfer in the following way:

(Continued on Page 20)

Machine with Ribbing Attachment



13. Turn **Crank** until **Ribber Arm** is like **Picture 20.** Insert the end of the **Pick-Up** back of **Shanks** of the twelve needles numbered on **Picture 20,** and push the **Dial** needles out of **Dial** until the ends or heels of needles tip up and out from under the **Ribber Plate.** Take hold of these needles, one at a time, with the right hand and simply lift its stitch over and onto the empty **Cylinder** needle just placed in **Cylinder.** Be careful not to allow stitch to slip off until it is put over **Cylinder** needle.

14. Turn the **Crank** forward a quarter of a turn to clear six more needles in front of Machine, and transfer their stitches. Turn **Crank** forward again far enough to clear all the remaining **Dial Needles**—push them completely out of **Dial,** then the **Ribbing Attachment** can be lifted out of the Machine and these last needle stitches can be transferred quickly when the **Attachment** is off. *If **Attachment** cannot be lifted off easily, use the **Screw Driver** as a pry beside the **Arm Socket.*** A drop of oil will help.

15. The Machine is now ready to do plain knitting again. About 80 rounds of knitting makes an ordinary length for the leg of men's hose.

Large Bobbins carefully wound and placed either on the floor or stand shelf should now be used in all knitting hereafter. Do not re-use the practice yarn only for knitting sample hose for the company. Knitting can always be raveled out and re-used on the machine but knots should be cut out and yarn spliced **(Page 22.)**

General Observations

1. MACHINE LOCKS:

If **Dial Needles** lock under **Ribber Dial** and **Crank** will not turn, push in each **Dial** needle "A" "B" "C" "D" with your finger or swing the **Switch Lever** just a little toward **Selvedge** and turn Machine **Crank** slightly. Or, there is a damaged **Dial Groove,** in which case the **Dial** should be taken off of **Ribber Plate** by removing **Screw** and **Washer** on under side of **Dial** and the damaged place smoothed down with some sharp instrument or a new **Dial** secured from the factory. If the point of **Machine Latch** strikes against the **Cylinder Needle Shanks** the Machine will lock. (Cylinder should be removed and the point of Latch re-sharpened with a steel file.)

2. DROPPED STITCHES:

There are several reasons for dropped stitches, as follows:—

Needle **Hooks** are not open to receive the yarn.

Needles are damaged and **Latches** will not close freely in knitting. *New needles should be secured from the factory.*

The **Yarn Carrier** is not adjusted low enough to prevent the **Dial Needle Latches** from closing until their **Hooks** receive the yarn.

Pointer is not adjusted in far enough to force the **Dial** needles to complete their stitch. Knitting is not held down hard enough under **Cylinder** for the weight of yarn you may be using. Or the **Carrier** is not adjusted to deliver yarn to **Cylinder Needles.**

Ribber is not properly **Timed** to operate the **Dial** needles correctly. *If yarn coming from **Carrier Hole** "F" does not fall directly into the open hook of the **Dial** needles "A" "B" "C" "D" and across the **Latch** where the **Latch** is joined to the needle so the **Hook** will be sure to take the yarn, the **Timing Screw, Picture 20,** should be loosened and the **Ribber Plate** forced slightly one way or the other for the correct result.*

Crank should not be turned backward when **Ribber** is on the **Machine.**

3. TROUBLE:

Any difficulties experienced and which cannot possibly be found covered in this Instruction Book, should immediately be reported and discussed in full to the Service Department of the Company.

How to Knit "Allwear" Socks

1. Get Machine ready for 1 and 1 Ribbing, covered by **PART 9.** Set-up on every other **Cylinder** needle for 1 and 1 rib knitting, using the regular sock yarn, and knit about ten rounds. Fix the tension by adjusting the **Machine Cam** to knit a stitch as tight as possible that the three weights hung onto the **Set-Up** will hold the knitting down. *This tension will be referred to hereafter as* ***Standard Tension.***

2. Place the **Ribbing Attachment** on the Machine as formerly instructed, **Page 18. Part 9,** and be sure the **Dial Lug** strikes the **Cylinder Pin** and the **Dial** needles are prepared to operate over the empty **Cylinder Grooves,** and not hit or strike any **Cylinder Needles**

3. Swing the **Switch Lever** to **Selvedge** and place all the **Dial** needles in the **Dial** with the **Latches** down and **Hooks** open.

4. Swing **Switch Lever** to **Ribbing,** tie on dividing cotton, cord or different colored yarn, and turn the **Crank** slowly for 5 rounds. Break off dividing cotton or colored yarn between **Yarn Guide** and **Carrier** and tie on the sock yarn. Knit just one round, which will make the top loops on the finished sock.

5. Swing **Switch Lever** to **Selvedge** and knit two rounds. *If* ***Lever*** *sticks swing it back again and tap the* ***Crank*** *forward slightly then it will pass.* Hold down with left hand firmly for these two rounds.

6. Swing **Switch Lever** to **Ribbing** and knit about 55 rounds or enough to make 5 inches. Write down as a record, which you must keep, showing the position of **Indicator** on **Cam** and number on top of **Cam Nut** so that your knitting can be duplicated. Always record rounds of knitting in each section.

7. Remove every other **Dial** needle, *starting with the nearest one in front of* ***Red*** *dividing mark on* ***Cylinder,*** and transfer their stitches to **Cylinder** needles placed back in the **Cylinder Grooves.** This will make 3 and 1 ribbing—3 ***Cylinder*** *stitches and* 1 ***Rib*** *stitch.*

8. Screw down ***Cam Nut*** ½ to 1 turn as necessary to reset the ***Machine*** to **Standard Tension** before starting to knit the ***Leg.*** Knit about 90 rounds, or exactly 8½ inches for the leg, as follows: 50 *rounds* ***Standard Tension;*** 30 *rounds with* ***Machine Cam*** *raised for a slightly tighter stitch to shape the* ***Ankle*** *—about ½ turn of* ***Cam Nut*** *unscrewed.* Remove all **Dial** needles in front half of **Dial,** transferring stitches to **Cylinder** needles placed back into the front of **Cylinder** and knit balance of 10 rounds to make up the total of 90 rounds for the **Leg.** Rest hand on ***Weights*** when shaping ***Ankle.***

9. Remove **Dial** needles in back half of **Dial** but transfer their stitches to their adjoining or nearest **Cylinder** needles. *This will make the desirable dropped stitch effect across instep of finished sock.*

10. Lift off the **Ribbing Attachment** and you are ready to knit the **Heel.**

11. Lower **Machine Cam** one-half turn of **Cam Nut** and hook up yarn with **Take-Up Spring.** Knit the heel—**Part 7.**

12. Unhook the **Take-Up Spring,** raise **Machine Cam** again one-half turn of **Cam Nut** and hold down with left hand in addition to weights. Knit about 90 rounds or exactly 7½ inches for the **Foot,** or as otherwise instructed by the Hosiery Department.

13. Lower **Machine Cam** one-half turn of **Cam Nut** and again hook up yarn with the **Take-up Spring.** Knit the **Toe—Part 7,**—and run sock off Machine.

14. Close up the **Toe** as told in **Part 8** for plain knitting with the following exception: When you count the loops across the top of foot side of closing, it will be found that there are less loops than in the toe side because some cylinder needles were taken out and were not knitting down across the top of foot, which gave the dropped stitch effect. It is necessary to pass the needle and its closing yarn three times through a loop alongside of each dropped stitch clear across the opening to obtain even, satisfactory closing.

15. Press out this finished hose with a hot iron and damp cloth, pressing it as near as possible like the shape of the **Press Board** furnished with the Outfit. Send this sample hose to the Hosiery Department, mailing it in the hosiery envelope furnished you for that purpose. Never press the Ribbed Tops of any hosiery. Cut all knitting off, knit with different colored yarn, to the selvedge, (cut about 3 of the dividing cotton stitches at 3 places in the row next to the selvedge and pull out this row of stitches by pulling on the cut ends and the top will be released from the knitting.) Pull out all little loose pieces of yarn if any left.

16. When your sample hose is correctly made to these instructions, our Hosiery Department will issue their report to you in full. You are then privileged, under the terms of the contract, to produce and send in quantities as you may desire. You will be advised of all corrections on your hosiery as found necessary, for you to produce the best knitting. The Pressing Board furnished is for the size and shape hose desired by the Company.

Preparing "ALLWEAR" hosiery for shipment.

All knitting must be made in uniform size and pressed on Board furnished.
Correctly mate up in pairs and fold together in pairs with one fold across the heel. (Do not press with iron after folding.)
Tie up in half-dozen pair lots.
Carefully pack in a strong, durable package and secure by twine.
Use the Hosiery Department shipping label showing your printed name, address, and assigned working number, and paste on the outside of the package.
The Packing Report stating the contents of the package, your name and address, and working number must be placed inside of the package.
All correspondence concerning your shipments must be mailed in a first-class envelope and attached to the outside of the package, with first-class 2-cent postage. Use the mailing attachment furnished for this purpose. *The Postoffice Department permits only the packing report to be enclosed in the parcel post shipments.*
We accept the hosiery only when knit from Gearhart quality yarn as directed.

SPLICING YARN:

The best knitting is done when no knots are tied in yarn. It is recommended that this always be done and as follows:—When a knot is seen coming from the **Bobbin**, turn **Crank** slowly until knot is located half way between **Guide hole "D"** and **Carrier "E."** Cut out knot with knife or scissors. Insert a **Cylinder** long needle through hole "F" and hole "E", loop the end of yarn coming from **Bobbin** around the needle hook and pull down through holes "E" and "F" making a double lap of yarn threaded through these two **Carrier** holes. Turn **Crank** slowly and needles will knit this doubled yarn making a double stitch and splicing on four or more needles. Clip off loose ends sticking out from knitting after hose is taken from machine.

CHANGING CYLINDERS:

Under the Machine there are two cylinder **Screws**, holding the **Cylinder** to the **Frame** which must first be removed. All **Needles** in cylinder must be lifted up out of use. *The needles which the **Machine Cam** and **Latches** do not permit lifting out of use can be released if the cylinder is slightly turned.* The **Cylinder** is lifted out of the Machine and the cylinder exchange is made. Be careful to replace cylinder **Screws** under the Machine and tighten up on the new Cylinder as much as possible with the **Screw Driver** furnished.

OILING and CLEANING:

Rusted needles or parts of the Knitting Machine will not properly operate; therefore, to keep your Outfit in good condition all parts should frequently be oiled, using a good quality Machine oil. When the Outfit is not in use for any length of time all needles should be removed from the Cylinder and wrapped in an oiled cloth. Oil should be put in all the Cylinder **Grooves** and **Dial Grooves** from time to time as the Machine is in operation. *If Machine is used steadily oiling once every few days should be sufficient.* Oil will not injure any part of the machine or dark colored yarns. When Knitting Machine is used steadily it requires an occasional thorough cleaning. Experienced users can take the Knitting Machine apart and clean it with gasoline, thus removing dirty grease and yarn nap clinging to the Machine.

GEARHART'S 1924 PRICE LIST OF PARTS

Delivery Charges Prepaid

This supercedes all other Price Lists

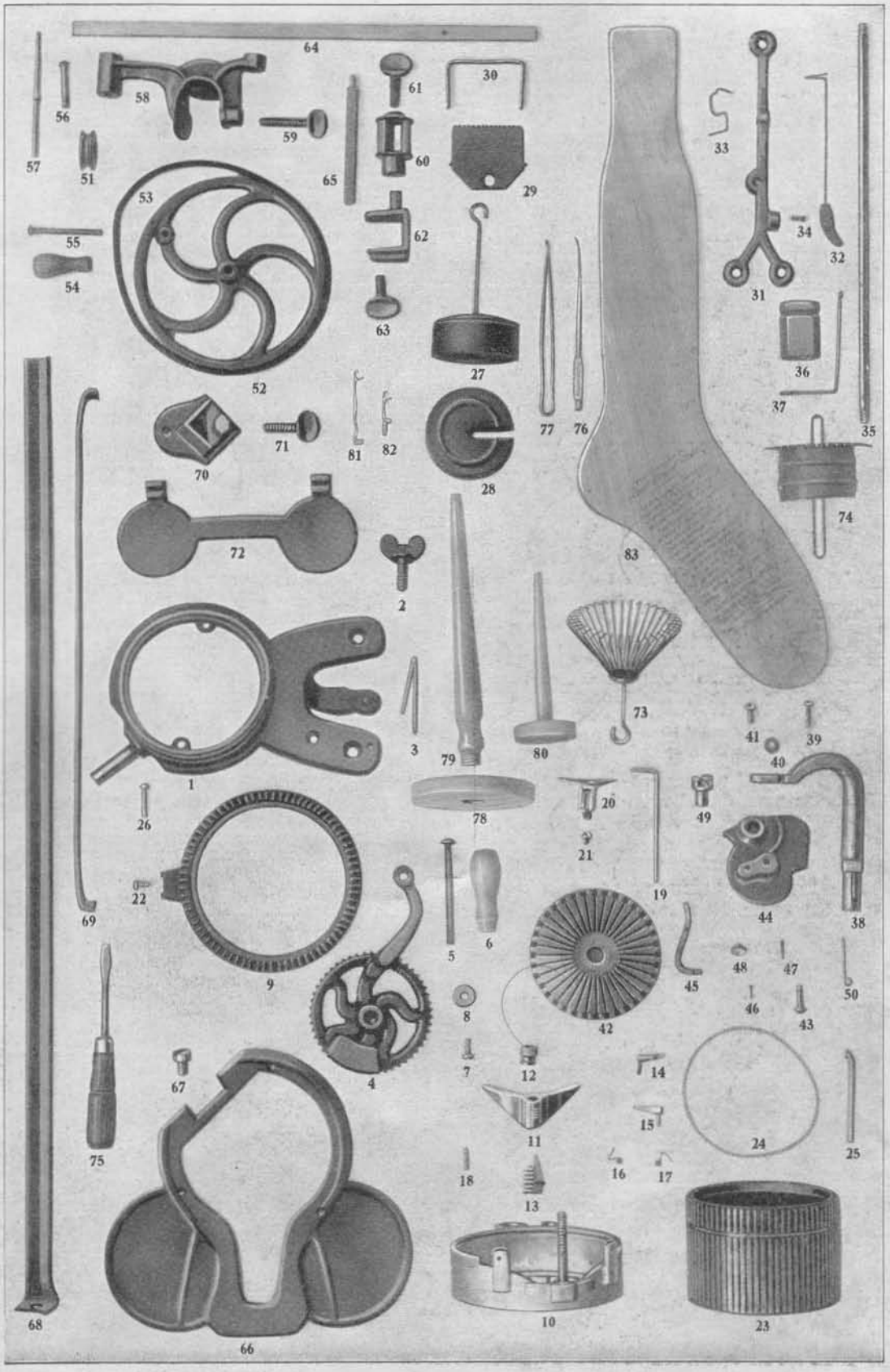
NO.	NAME	NEW PRICE
1	MACHINE FRAME AND STEM	$5.00
2	MACHINE FRAME WING THUMB SCREW	.25
3	MACHINE FRAME BOBBIN HOLDER	.10
4	CRANK	2.50
5	CRANK HANDLE BOLT	.10
6	CRANK HANDLE	.20
7	STEM SCREW	.06
8	STEM SCREW WASHER (NICKEL)	.04
9	CROWN WHEEL	2.00
10	CAM RING & STEM	6.00
11	MACHINE CAM	1.00
12	MACHINE CAM NUT (BRASS)	.30
13	INDICATOR	.15
14	RIGHT LATCH	.50
15	LEFT LATCH	.50
16	LEFT LATCH SPRING	.15
17	RIGHT LATCH SPRING	.15
18	RIBBER GUIDE PIN ADJUSTING SCREW	.25
19	YARN CARRIER BAR	.50
20	YARN CARRIER HEAD	.50
21	YARN CARRIER HEAD SCREW	.06
22	YARN CARRIER BAR SCREW	.06
23	CYLINDER 60-72-80-100-120-FOR EACH GROOVE OR SLOT IN CYLINDER--CHARGE	.10
24	CYLINDER SPRING BAND	.50
25	CYLINDER PIN	.40
26	CYLINDER SCREW	.06
27	STEM WEIGHT	.60
28	TOP WEIGHT	.40
29	BUCKLE PLATE	.30
30	BUCKLE BRACE	.20
31	YARN GUIDE	1.00
32	YARN GUIDE FAN & WIRE	.30
33	YARN GUIDE CHECK WIRE	.15
34	YARN GUIDE FAN RIVET	.06
35	YARN GUIDE STANDARD	.90
36	YARN GUIDE WEIGHT	.15
37	YARN GUIDE WEIGHT WIRE	.10
38	RIBBER ARM	2.50
39	RIBBER ADJUSTING SCREW	.06
40	RIBBER ADJUSTING SCREW WASHER	.04
41	RIBBER SET SCREW	.06

NO.	NAME	NEW PRICE
42	DIAL 30-36-40-50-60 FOR EACH GROOVE OR SLOT IN DIAL--CHARGE	.10
43	DIAL SCREW & WASHER	.10
44	RIBBER PLATE	$3.00
45	RIBBER PLATE CAM	.50
46	RIBBER PLATE CAM PIN	.06
47	RIBBER PLATE CAM SCREW	.25
48	RIBBER PLATE CAM NUT	.30
49	TAPPET SWITCH	.60
50	TAPPET SWITCH LEVER	.20
51	YARN WINDER PULLEY	.25
52	YARN WINDER WHEEL	1.00
53	YARN WINDER BELT	.30
54	YARN WINDER WHEEL HANDLE	.20
55	YARN WINDER WHEEL HANDLE BOLT	.10
56	YARN WINDER WHEEL SCREW	.30
57	YARN WINDER SPINDLE	.40
58	YARN WINDER BRACKET	.75
59	YARN WINDER BRACKET THUMB SCREW	.20
60	YARN WINDER REEL HUB	.50
61	YARN WINDER REEL HUB SCREW	.20
62	YARN WINDER REEL CLAMP	.50
63	YARN WINDER REEL CLAMP SCREW	.20
64	YARN WINDER REEL LARGE STICKS (EACH)	.15
65	YARN WINDER REEL SMALL STICKS (EACH)	.05
66	MACHINE STAND HEAD	1.50
67	MACHINE STAND HEAD SCREW (EACH)	.25
68	MACHINE STAND LEG (EACH)	.40
69	MACHINE STAND BRACE (EACH)	.20
70	MACHINE STAND FOOT	.20
71	MACHINE STAND FOOT THUMB SCREW	.20
72	MACHINE STAND BOBBIN STAND	.30
73	WIRE SET-UP	.60
74	HOLD-DOWN	.40
75	SCREW DRIVER	.15
76	PICK-UP	.20
77	HEEL HOOK	.25
78	LARGE BOBBIN THREADED BASE	.20
79	LARGE BOBBIN THREADED SPINDLE	.20
80	SMALL BOBBIN	.25
81	CYLINDER NEEDLE (SEND SAMPLE WANTED) EACH	.06
82	DIAL NEEDLE, (SEND SAMPLE WANTED) EACH	.06
83	PRESSING BOARD (GIVE NO. ON BOARD)	.50
	1924 INSTRUCTION MANUAL	1.50

Always give the Model Machine part is wanted for---"Standard" or "Allwear." All orders should be addressed to GEARHART KNITTING MACHINE CO., CLEARFIELD, PA., and sent in separate addressed envelope with remittance in full.

NOTICE

To secure the best results in knitting, use only the size and grade of yarns as specified by the Company and on the cylinder as indicated. A very large stock of yarn is always kept on hand by the Company to select from. Prices may change from time to time so it is necessary to apply for new prices and samples before ordering which will avoid possible delay in shipping. Samples are furnished on request.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Royal Purple

Cardinal

Navy Blue

Turquoise

Gearhart's Hand Knitting Yarns

The very finest pure worsted Yarn.
In all fashionable Colors.

For Sweaters, Scarfs, Toques and other hand Knitted worsted articles.

Send for Special Attractive Prices direct from Factory.

Address

Color Yarn Dep't. of
Gearhart Knitting Machine Co.
Clearfield, Pennsylvania,
U.S.A.

No. 1016 Heather Mix

White

Orchid

No. 10X Oxford Gray

Coral

Seal Brown

Black

Buff

These Reproductions Present the Yarns in full Color and One Half the Actual size