

# UNIQUE

*Knitting Manual*



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## WHAT IS A GOOD KNITTING MACHINE?

- (1) It should be simple in construction and easy to operate.
- (2) It should be speedy in operation and trouble-proof. It should be repairable at home if something went wrong with it.
- (3) It should be available to every kind of knitting such as garter stitch and rib knitting of purl and plain with the simplest operation.
- (4) Home knitting machine should take place of the regular hand knitting with bamboo or steel needles and be able to knit every pattern of hand-knitting.

"UNIQUE" with above mentioned features, will prove its practical value and its reliability to every one who will try with it.

# "UNIQUE" Knitting Machine

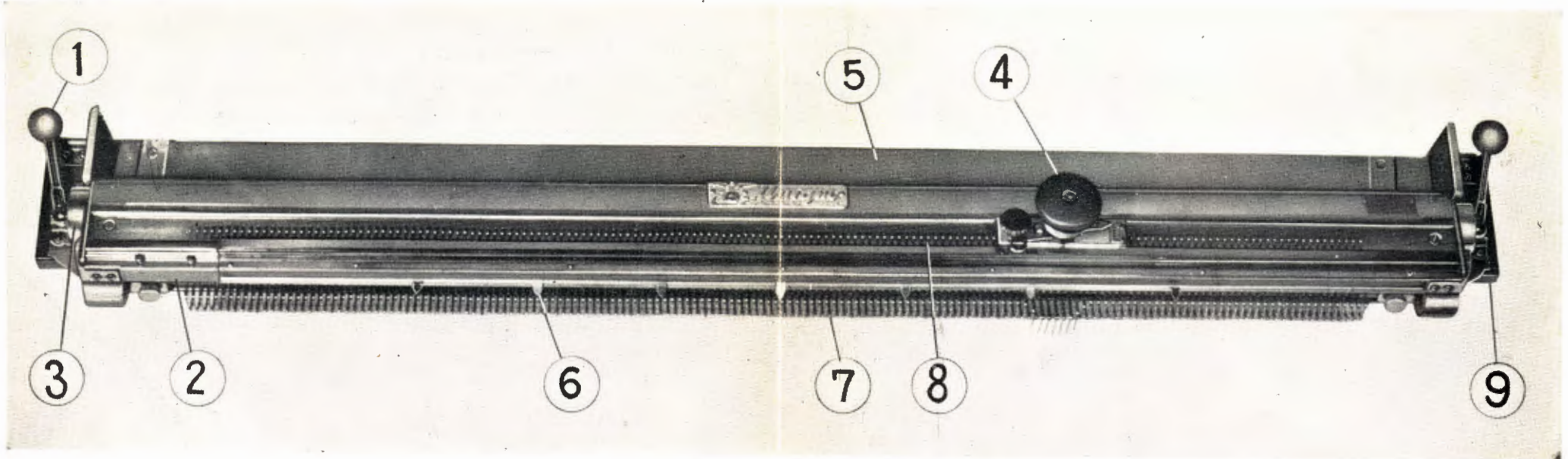
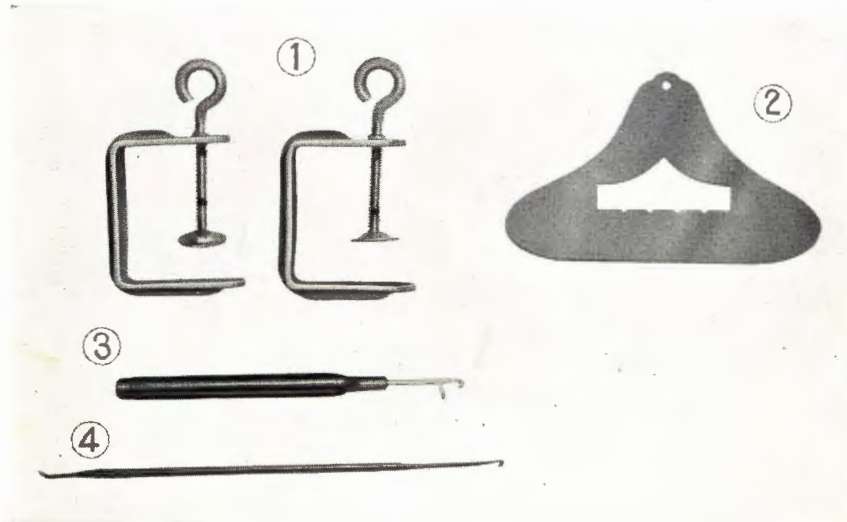


Photo I

## ACCESSORIES



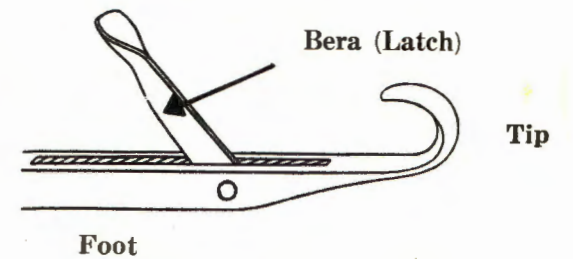
## PARTS OF MACHINE

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| ① Handle     | ⑥ Movable mark  |
| ② Lid        | ⑦ Needle A      |
| ③ Side metal | ⑧ Needle B      |
| ④ Cam box    | ⑨ Resting board |
| ⑤ Body       |                 |

## ACCESSORIES

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| ① Fasteners     | ③ Tappet                  |
| ② Pushing plate | ④ Crochet & Hooked needle |

## NEEDLE A



## CHARACTERISTICS OF "UNIQUE" KNITTING MACHINE

1. "UNIQUE" can be operated rapidly and smoothly. Rope stitch, which requires much strength, can be made easily on "UNIQUE". "UNIQUE" has many possibilities because the tension of needle B is three times as much as that of any other knitting machines.
2. Either plain or purl knitting can be knitted by changing the position of Body of machine.
3. Extra yarn can be added repeatedly from the same side simply by means of moving the handles.
4. Garter stitch is possible with the help of Garter Comb, a simple attachment.
5. Various kinds of fancy patterns, together with slip stitches and knitted-in patterns are easily made.
6. Stitches will not drop as knitting is to be started after yarn is hooked in Beras.
7. No need of weights.
8. "UNIQUE" is available to all kinds of yarn, cotton thread through 4-ply woollen yarn.
9. Needle A, if damaged, can be easily replaced.
10. "UNIQUE", an elegant metallic machine with a portable cabinet is now ready for sale. "UNIQUE" should be in every home!

## OTHER SPECIALITIES

1. There are many types of machine, some of which more speedy than our "Unique" knitting machine but only for Plain-knitting (one stroke machine). "Unique" is specially made for "super knitting works" such as garter-stitch, slip-in stitch, jacquard-pattern, knitted-in design, etc most easily and speedy.

It is similar in everywhere in the world that any unexperienced person generally draw interest in the first look on such one stroke machines because they threads automatically and speedy for plain knitting works. However, it is obvious that expert operators of knitting machine evenly requires machines available for super knitting works easily and speedy.

Persons who wish to knit certain articles will, generally, not finish their works only with plain-stitch knittings, viz; everyone will like to insert some other super fancy stitches, nevertheless, if by such one stroke machines it is so complicated in the change of works and, some time, by some machines, they have to dismantle the metal-fittings of machine or doing so and, finally, it takes longer time until they complete the articles.

Such being the case, in conclusion, a tortoise will conquer the hare in its velocity and the beautifulness of finishings.

2. "Unique" knitting machine is equipped with handles (lever) on both sides which, in the first impression, you might take it complicated in the operations to use but such in not the case.

We assure you that the more you practise with it the more you will recognize its utility value have profound depth and excellent.

Difficult patterns or designs are only available with this handle operations.

3. Finished goods by other automatic machines are made from portionally cut yarn and are pieced-up and, consequently, when you undo same, the undone yarn is not suitable to remake other new articles.

In such case, yarn undone from articles made by "Unique" is available to remake any other articles as many times as you desire because the yarn is always same as new and is not cut portionally. It is because yarn is not damaged nor lengthen as "Unique" do not use any weight while in the work.

## ARTICLE I

### MANIPULATING OF MACHINE

#### A. SETTING

(In mentioning the directions, such as front, back, right, left, forward, backward, etc., you are to see the machine as is shown in Photo I.)

- (1) Attach resting board tightly with fasteners to a desk or the like as is shown in Photo I.)
- (2) Place body on resting Board, setting the holes of side metals on stop buttons of body holders.

- (3) Put the handle in as shown in Photo II.
- (4) Push the handle against you, making needles B go back, open the lid towards you. Put cam box in place and close the lid as shown in Photo III. Gauge indicator must be pointing to the right.

#### B. UNFIXING

- (1) Push the handle against you, letting needles A go back and remove the handle and cam box. Lift body gently up, and take it from body holder.

You can do it quite easily if you lift the body to the direction shown by the arrow in Photo II.

- (2) Put body on body holder, facing against you, and place it carefully in the cabinet.

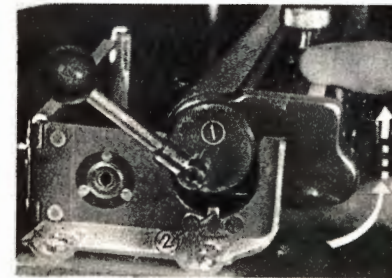


Photo II

- ① Side metal
- ② Stop button

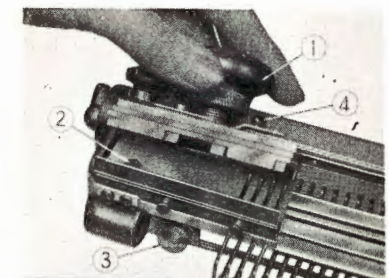


Photo III

- ① Cam box
- ② Lid
- ③ Needle adjusting screws
- ④ Gauge indicator

### C. TWO POSITIONS IN USING MACHINE

- (1) For purl stitch. (See Photo I)
- (2) For rib knitting. (See Photo VI)



Photo VI

### D. SETTING OF CAM BOX

Loosen indicator tightener A by turning it twice and loosen indicator tightener B, too; adjust needles as you desire by indicator. Tighten both indicators as hard as possible. (See Photo VII)

If not tight enough, the knitted stitches may become uneven.

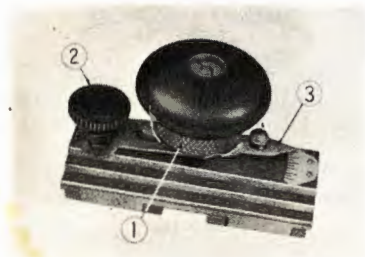


Photo VII

- ① Indicator
- ② Indicator tightener B.
- ③ Indicator tightener A.

### E. MOVABLE MARKS

These marks can be moved to either side. To count stitches or rows, you can put them as guides. Put one of them in the center, one on each side, and use the rest in order to show the row where stitches increased or decreased. (See Photo I)

### F. TAKING CARE OF MACHINE

- (1) Drop a little of machine oil once a week into the parts indicated in Photo X and XI.

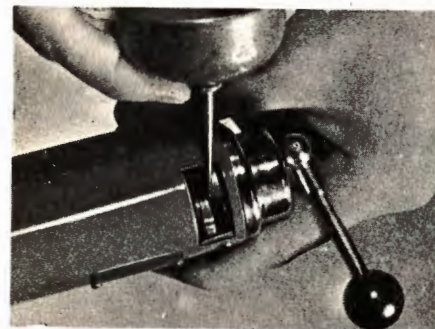


Photo X



Photo XI

- (2) Oil into the back of cam box and operate machine twice or thrice, so that the needles may be properly oiled. (See Photo XII)

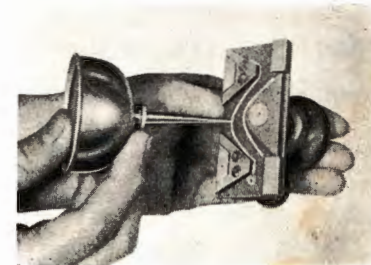


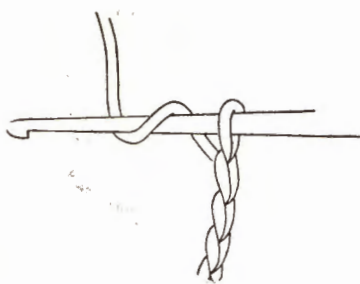
Photo XII

## ARTICLE II

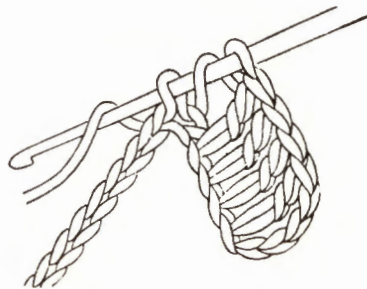
The following explanations are chiefly for purl knitting (See Photo I) but it is easier for some patterns, for example those to be worked according to pattern diagrams, to set machine back side front (the position shown in Photo IV). You may choose either of the two positions that is suitable for your work.

### STARTING PIECE AND STRING

- (1) At first make a starting piece with 3 or 4 ply yarn; make a chain (See Fig. 1) with ten more stitches than is sufficient for the number of needles of machine.



Chain (Fig. 1)



Double crochet (Fig. 2)

On it knit double crochets (See Fig. 2) till you get a piece of about 3 inches high. (Two or three starting pieces will greatly help your work eventually).

- (2) Prepare a starting string of about 180 centimeters long or three times the length of the work obtainable by the machine. For this purpose use a smooth and strong silk or rayon string.

## ARTICLE III

### HOW TO CAST ON STITCHES

NOTE: As a new machine is fully oiled, before you start knitting on it be sure to clean needles A in order to keep yarn from being spoiled.

#### a. To cast on stitches in chain:

Set machine as illustrated in Photo VI. Make a loop in yarn, slip it

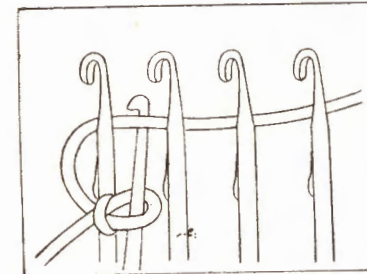


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

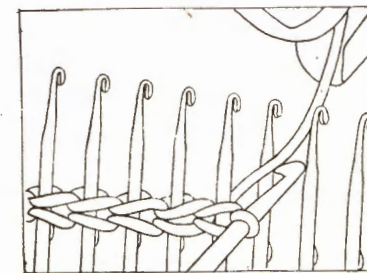


Fig. 5

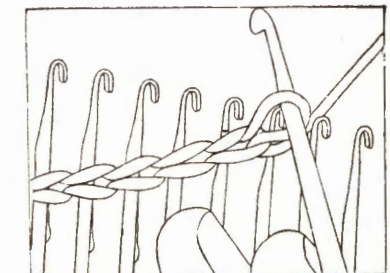


Fig. 6

on crochet needle, pass yarn across needle A as Fig. 3 and work chain passing over each needle as Fig. 4 until desired number of stitches are

on machine. Yarn over next needle as Fig. 5 and place last loop on crochet needle over this needle as Fig. 6.

**Note:** Be careful not to work chain too tight, for this will decide length of the work.

**b. To cast on stitches in wrapping stitches:**

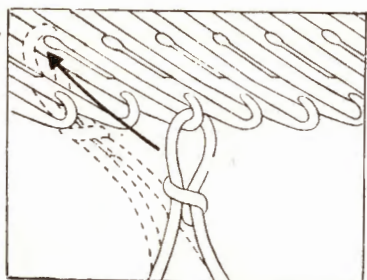


Fig. 7

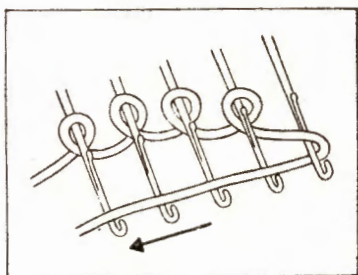


Fig. 8

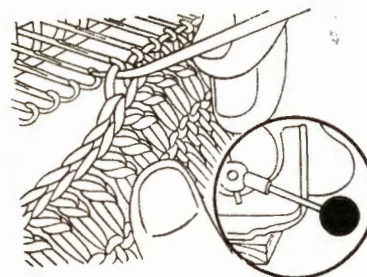
In case of purl work, make a loop in yarn as Fig. 1, slip it on needle as Fig. 7 and yarn over needles until desired number of stitches are on needles and push them back of "Bera", ending last loop wrapped reversely as illustrated Fig. 8, and knit first row. In case of plain work, work the same as described in purl work.

## ARTICLE IV

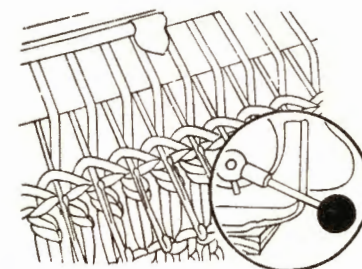
### HOW TO KNIT STOCKINETTE (from purl side)

The hooking of yarn and the making of stitches.

- (a) Face the machine towards you.
- (b) Hook the back (farther-side) loops of stitches in starting piece onto



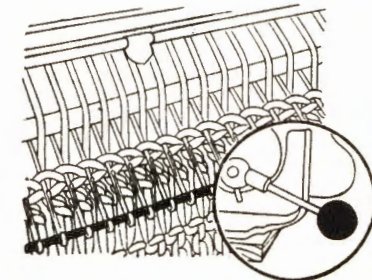
(Fig. 9)



(Fig. 10)

needles A until you get the desired length (Fig. 9). Take care to pick up loops evenly.

- (c) Push back loops to the other side of Bera on the needles A. (Fig. 10) (If any one of Bera is closed, a stitch on that needle may slip off.)
- (d) Pass on starting string from right to left in the hooks of needle A. (Fig. 11)
- (e) Place cam box on the right end.



(Fig. 11)



- (f) Turn the handle away, and needle A will withdraw to needle B with Bera all closed and will hold starting string. (Fig. 12)

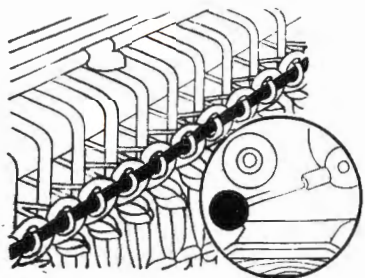


Fig. 12

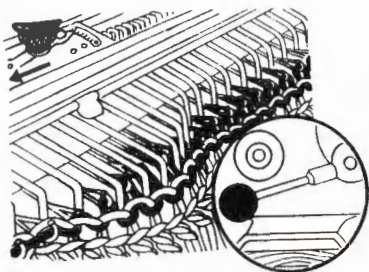


Fig. 13

- (g) Move cam box from right to left, and you can get a row done. (Fig. 13)
- (h) Pull the handle forward so as to have needle A come out. Push back the stitches.
- (i) Knit yarn one row exactly in the same way as you did with starting string. Turn the handle away, needle A will withdraw and move cam box.
- (j) When yarn is on the left end, pass it from left to right and move cam box in the same direction.
- (k) Repeat this action of right-to-left, left-to-right, you will get a piece done in plain knitting.

NOTE: If stitches are likely to come up needles, pull the starting piece gently down so that stitches will set on needles. This happens only at few rows in starting.

## HOW TO PUSH BACK

Hold the knitted piece in your left hand and pull it lightly downwards. Holding stitch pusher in the right hand, place its left end against the left-end of needle A from below. Push the knitted piece against the root of needle A slopewise. In so doing you can do pushing back quite easily. (Fig.

14)

The above explanation is for purl knitting—knitting with the reverse side of the piece towards you. (Photo I).

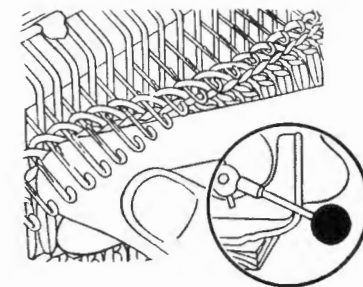


Fig. 14

Changing the position of machine, you can knit in plain. (Photo IV) In latter case, you can push back needles by pulling the piece slightly towards you.

## ARTICLE V

### HOW TO CORRECT SLIPPED STITCHES

#### a. In case of purl work :

When one or two stitches are slipped, place all the stitches inside

“Bera” together with slipped stitch as Fig. 15 and push back a stitch of preceding row as Fig. 16, and then pull under piece toward you as Fig. 17, so that the slipped stitch will be worked just as well as Fig. 18.

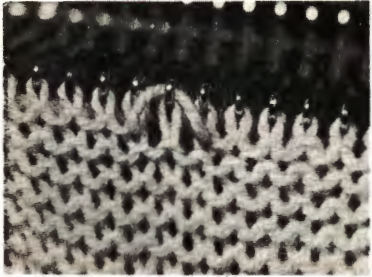


Fig. 15

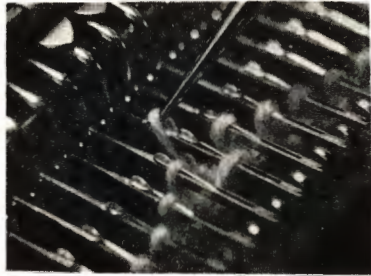


Fig. 16

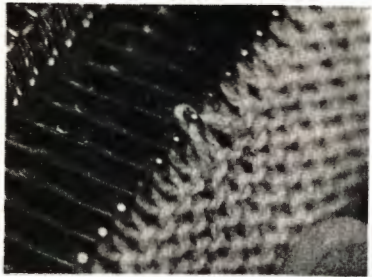


Fig. 17

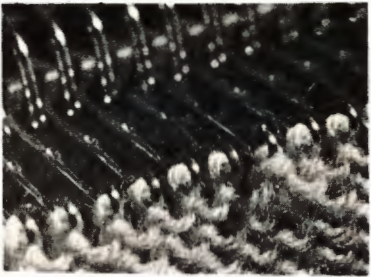


Fig. 18

**b. In case of plain work :**

When stitches are pushed back, place slipped yarn inside “Bera” with hooked needle and pick up loop in preceding row and pass it over as Fig. 19.

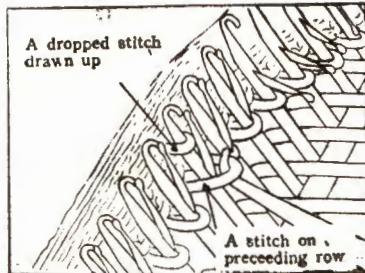


Fig. 19

## ARTICLE VI

### HOW TO UNDO STITCHES AND TO OPEN BERA

To begin with, you are to learn how to open “Bera”. In case of purl work, hold knitted piece in your left hand and push stitches gently to the bottom of needle with the back of forefinger as Fig. 20.

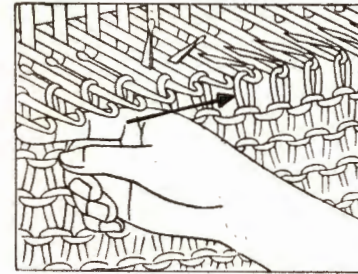


Fig. 20

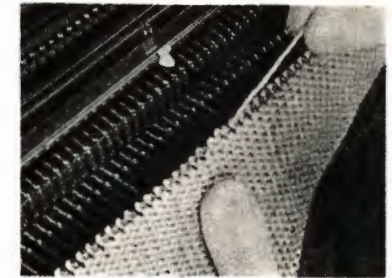


Fig. 21

In case of plain work, holding knitted stitches pull them toward you so that “Bera” will easily open.

Be sure stitches are all in the tips of needles, holding the piece in one hand, pull yarn sideways raising slightly upward as Fig. 21, then the stitches of preceding row are to be on needles.

## ARTICLE VII

### HOW TO CORRECT MISSED STITCHES

#### a. In case when many stitches missed :



Fig. 22

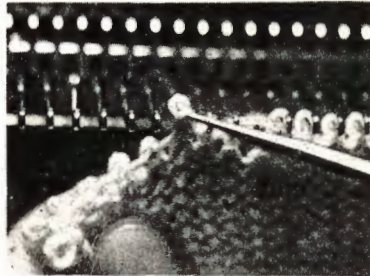


Fig. 23

If you move cam box without passing yarn over needles, stitches are missed as Fig. 22. Then pick any loops of any row and place them on needles as Fig. 23, and undo stitches as illustrated in the Article VI.

#### b. In case one stitch is missed :

If you work without noticing a "Bera" is shut, that stitch will be unknitted as Fig. 24. Pick the stitch up and undo one row and work anew,

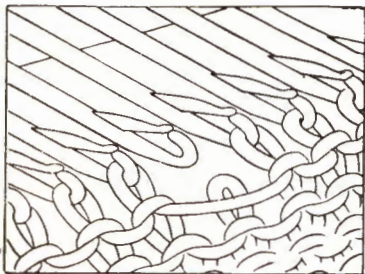


Fig. 24

**Note :** When one stitch missed, you might try to correct it as described in Article V, but this will make stitch tight and the work bad. It is important to undo a row when stitches missed.

## ARTICLE VIII

### HOW TO CORRECT WHEN STITCHES ARE UNDONE

#### a. In case of plain work :

Set your machine as illustrated in Photo V.

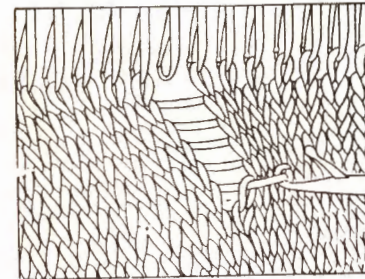


Fig. 25

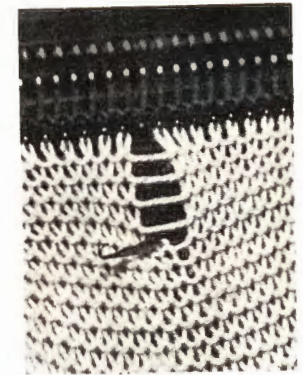


Fig. 26

When stitches are undone down to the lowest row, with tappet or crochet needle work up to the top as Fig. 25 and pass last loop on needle of machine.

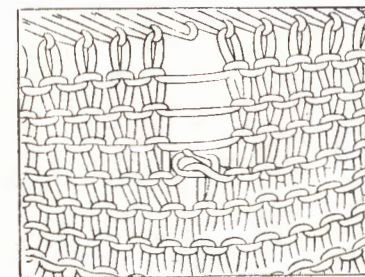


Fig. 27

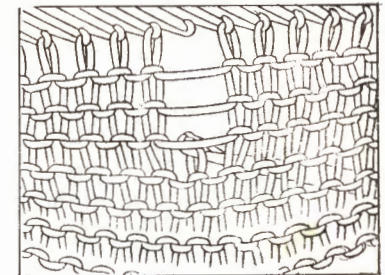


Fig. 28

#### b. In case of purl work :

Insert tappet from behind stitch as Fig. 26, hold piece in one hand and work with tappet inserting undone yarn as Fig. 27 picking a stitch row after row as Fig. 28.

## ARTICLE IX

### GARTER KNITTING

"UNIQUE" GARTER COMB will solve the question of garter knitting on a hand knitting machine. Garter comb has the following conveniences:

- (1) Garter comb can knit garter knitting and various garter patterns.
- (2) Garter comb can transfer stitches.
- (3) Garter comb can hold halfdone piece by itself when necessary.
- (4) Garter comb can carry knitted piece off the machine.
- (5) Garter comb consists of two pieces and can be used either separated or combined.

#### How to combine and separate two pieces of garter comb:

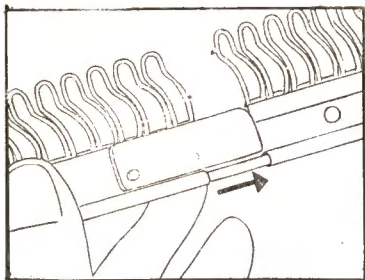


Fig. 29

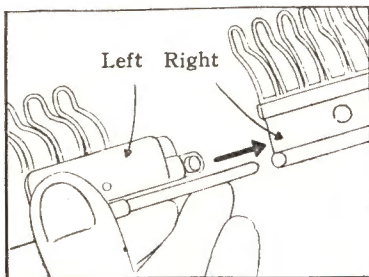


Fig. 30

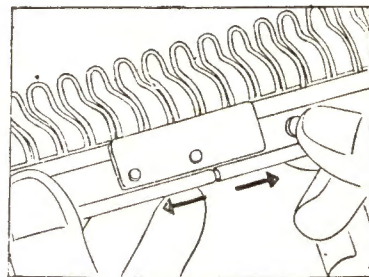


Fig. 31

Combine the two pieces as illustrated in Fig. 29 and Fig. 30. Separate them by pushing right side button as shown in Fig. 31.

#### How to knit garter stitches:

- (1) To begin with, push back all the loops of stitches on needle A, then

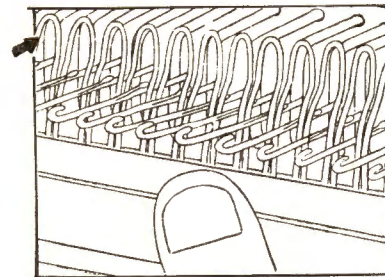


Fig. 32

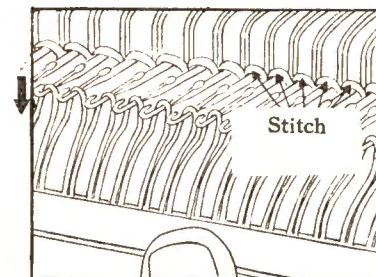


Fig. 33

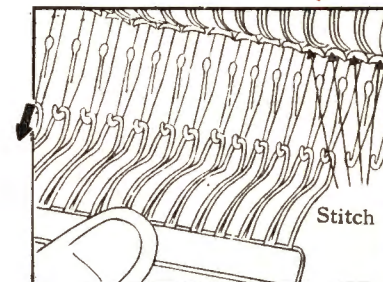


Fig. 34

put lower part of garter comb onto needle A; by drawing it downward as you pull it toward you, it will set itself on the tips of needle A, as illustrated in Fig. 32, 33, and 34.

- (2) Keep garter comb slightly above parallel line holding it in your left hand, and transfer all the stitches onto garter comb as illustrated in

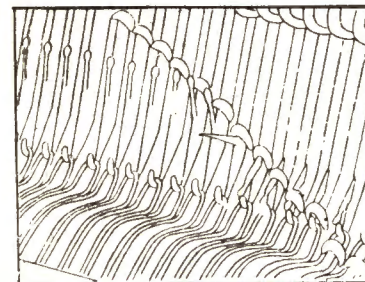


Fig. 35

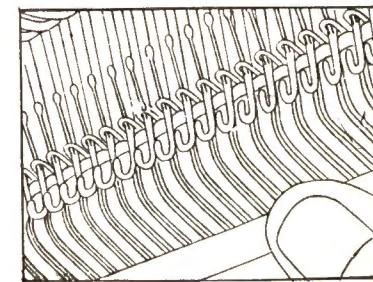


Fig. 36

Fig. 35.

- (3) Hold garter comb downward and push it toward the foot of needle A so as to have "Bera" opened. (Fig. 36)
- (4) Take off garter comb by drawing it toward you. (Fig. 37)

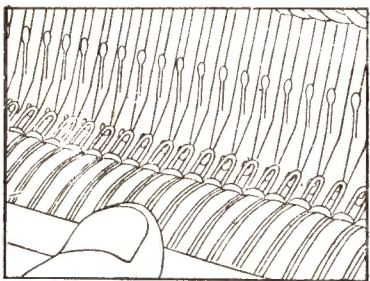


Fig. 37

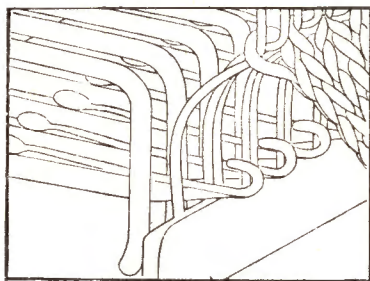


Fig. 38

- (5) Turn the handle of machine to withdraw needles A. Turn garter comb inside out and combine it again with knitting machine—hold garter comb in your right hand with stitches on your side and hold

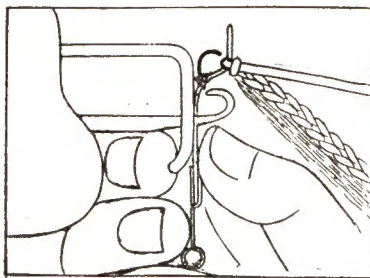


Fig. 39

stitches below in your left hand pulling forward and put garter comb onto needle A. (Fig. 38) Hold garter comb and needle B together between your thumb and forefinger so that you can shift garter comb quite freely. (Fig. 39)

- (6) Hold garter comb in the angle illustrated in Fig. 41, so that stitches will be transferred onto needle A as shown in Fig. 40.

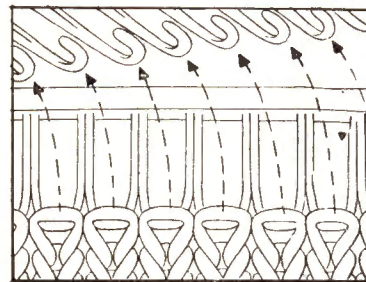


Fig. 40

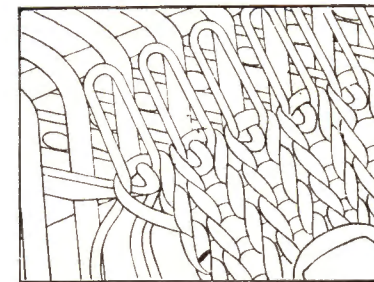


Fig. 41

- (7) After all the stitches are on garter comb, take it from needle A by bending it forward. (Fig. 42)

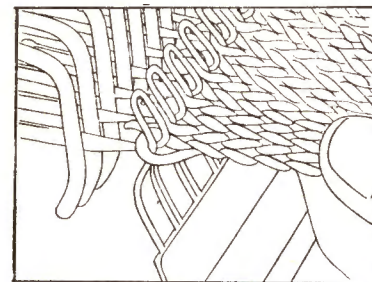


Fig. 42

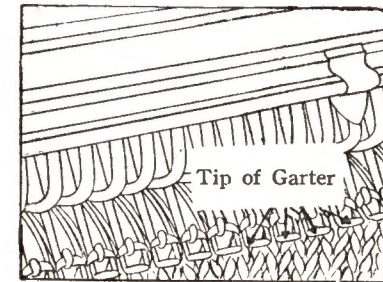


Fig. 43

- (8) Pull garter comb downward so as to leave stitches on needle A. (Fig. 43)
- (9) Push back stitches and knit a row. (Fig. 44) Repeating of these nine operations will knit one ridge of garter knitting.

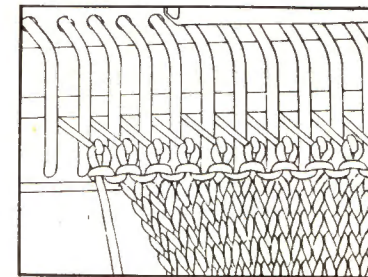


Fig. 44

**How to remove stitches :**

In case you want to decrease three stitches at one time (Fig. 45), for example a point of "V" shape neck, you only have to shift garter comb in order to fill vacant needles.

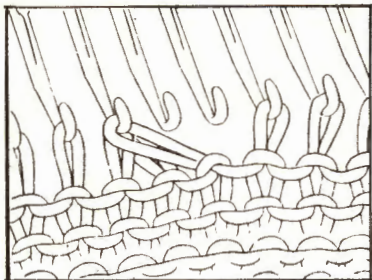


Fig. 45

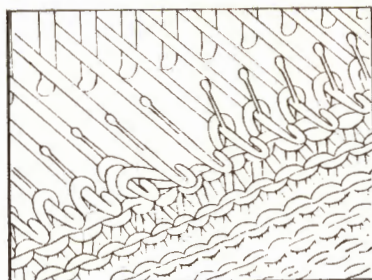


Fig. 46

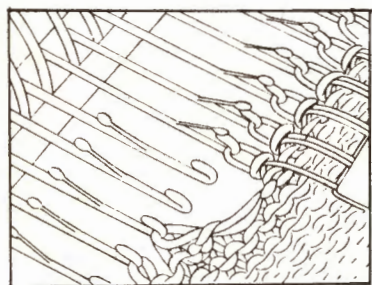


Fig. 47

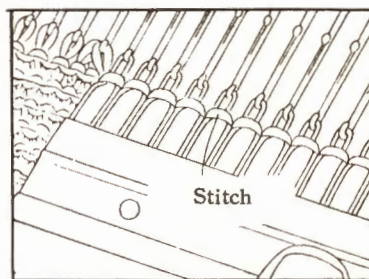


Fig. 48

- (1) When you are to decrease stitches on the left side, push back all the right side stitches as Fig. 46.
- (2) Transfer all the pushed back stitches onto garter comb. (Fig. 47)
- (3) Next, remove garter comb by two stitches to the left and combine it with needle A. (Fig. 48)
- (4) Transfer the stitches onto needle A. (Fig. 49) (In order to transfer stitches easily, let garter comb stand as illustrated and draw the stitches toward needle A.)

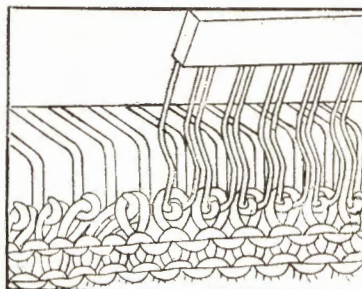


Fig. 49

**ARTICLE X****HOW TO TAKE STITCHES OFF AND ON**

Set your machine as illustrated in Photo VI, When you have worked desired length, take stitches onto extra needle as Fig. 50. While doing this be sure that stitches on needles are to be pushed back to the bottom of needles. With an extra needle, pick up loops inserting needle as illustrated in Fig. 51.

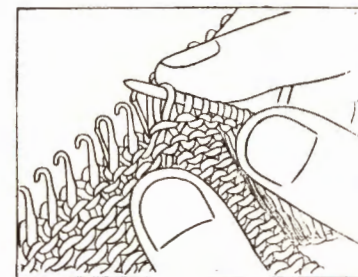


Fig. 50



Fig. 51

In case you want to replace stitches on needles, set your machine as described in Photo I and pass stitches one by one over needles beginning at the left end as Fig. 52.

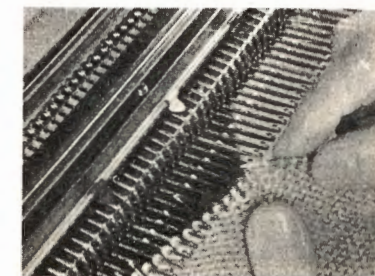


Fig. 52

## ARTICLE XI

### HOW TO INCREASE STITCHES

Set your machine for purl work as Photo I.

#### a. When you add one stitch at arm hole or on side:

Remove first two stitches to the right to leave second needle vacant

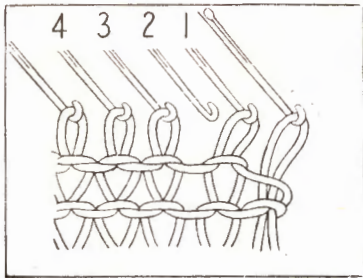
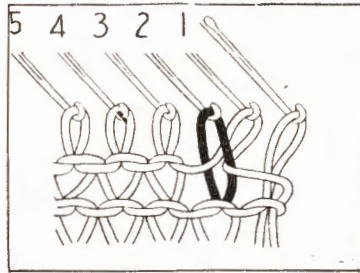


Fig. 53

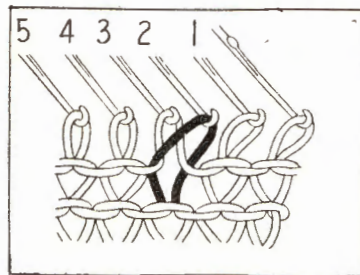
as Fig. 53, pick up purl loop of the second stitch and pass it over the 2nd vacant needle as Fig 54.

Another way is to pick up a back loop of the 3rd stitch and pass it over vacant needle as Fig. 55. This makes edge loose.



Black color shows only the action of knitting

Fig. 54



Black color shows only the action of knitting

Fig. 55

#### b. When you want to get stitch tight:

Pick up a loop from the stitch at the end of the preceeding row as Fig. 56. The adding of stitches is to be done at the end of every row.

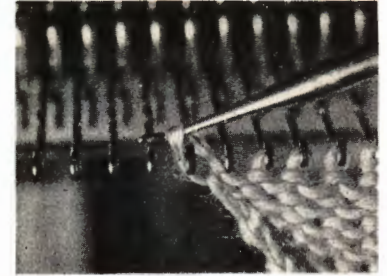


Fig. 56

#### c. When you add stitch at the end of yarn:

Push back all stitches; and before you pass yarn for knitting, wrap yarn on vacant needle to have a new stitch as Fig. 57. Another way of adding stitch at the end of row can be done as illustrated in Article II b.

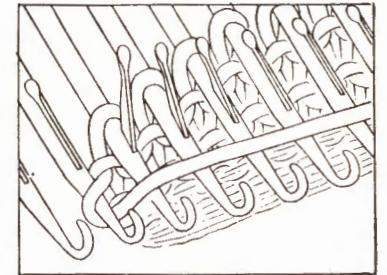
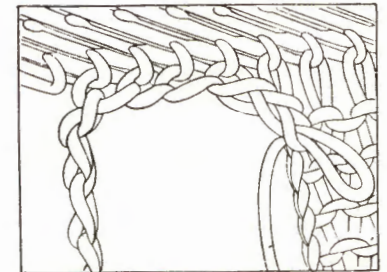


Fig. 57

#### d. When you use extra yarn for adding stitches:

With extra yarn work chain for desired number and pick up back loop from chain and pass it over needle as Fig. 58. Push these loops with other stitches together and work across. When finished you can take the extra



Chain made in extra yarn

Fig. 58

yarn off and those stitches left can be continued or bound off.

## ARTICLE XII

### HOW TO DECREASE STITCHES

**a. When you want to decrease edge stitches :**

Pass edge stitch over next  
stitch. (See Fig. 59)

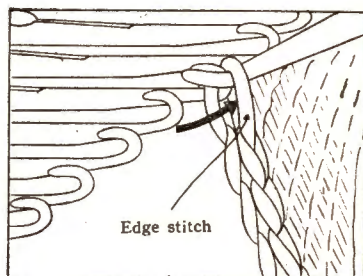


Fig. 59

**b. Another way of decreasing edge stitches :**

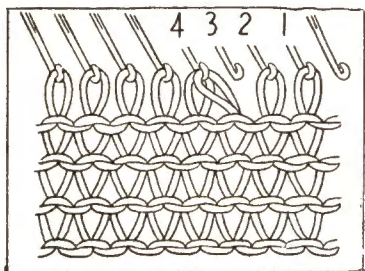


Fig. 60

Pass the 3rd stitch tem-  
porarily over the 4th stitch.  
(See Fig. 60) Transfer the

1st and the 2nd stitch onto the  
needles left vacant. (See Fig. 61)

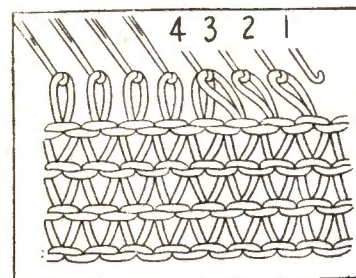


Fig. 61

Take the 3rd stitch back on  
the 3rd needle as in Fig. 62.

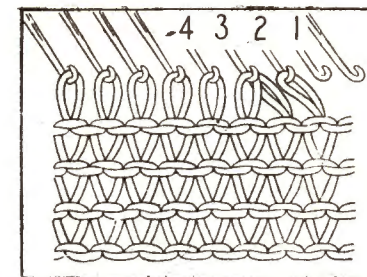


Fig. 62

**c. When you want to decrease stitches at several places on a row :**

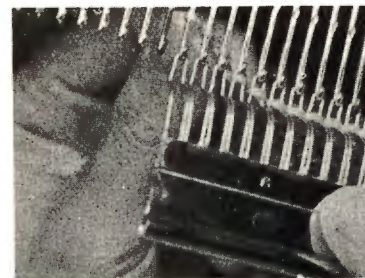


Fig. 63

Transfer all the stitches on  
garter comb. (See Fig. 63)

Again replace some stitches  
on needles A.

Then remove garter comb  
one needle aside in order to knit  
two stitches together. (See Fig. 64)

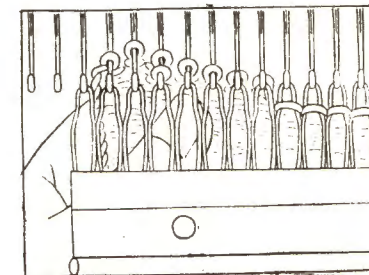


Fig. 64



d. When you desire to decrease stitches more than two at a time:

Push back the second stitch from edge behind "Bera", pass yarn on the needle as illustrated in Fig. 65.



Fig. 66

Pass the stitch just knitted over the 1st stitch. (See Fig. 67)



Fig. 68

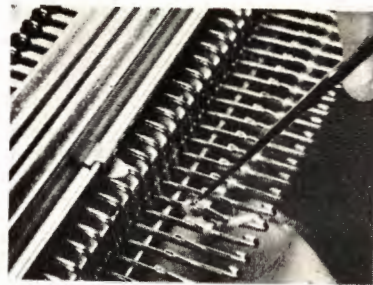


Fig. 65

Draw knitted piece toward you so as to knit the stitch. (See Fig. 66)



Fig. 67

Push the first stitch only to back of "Bera". (See Fig. 68)



Fig. 69

Pass the stitch just knitted over the next vacant needle. (See Fig. 70)

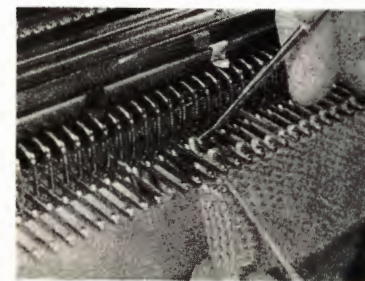


Fig. 71

Leave the last loop on "Bera" for it has been already knitted, push other stitches back and work on by passing yarn over needles as illustrated in Fig. 72. When you want last stitch bound off in smooth curve, bind stitches one stitch less than desired number.

And draw the piece toward you to get the stitch knitted. (See Fig. 69)

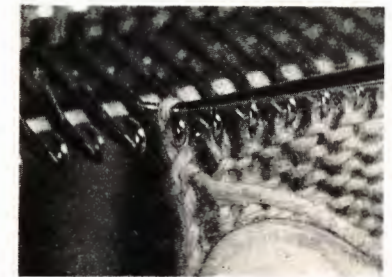


Fig. 70

Repeat these six rows until the number of desired stitches are bound off. (See Fig. 71)

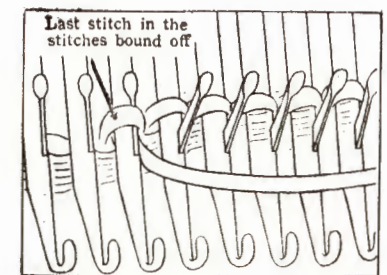


Fig. 72

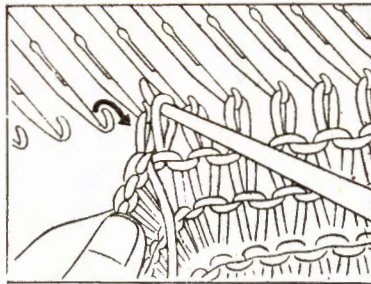


Fig. 73

Take off the last stitch of preceding row and pass the last stitch bound off over vacant needle and replace the former edge stitch onto it. (See Fig. 73)

Pass yarn over needles and work on. (See Fig. 74)

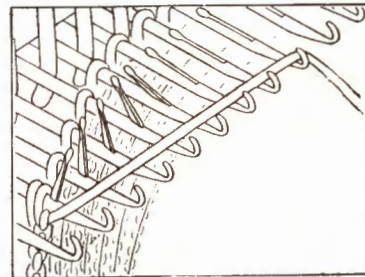


Fig. 74

## ARTICLE XIII

### HOW TO WORK LACE PATTERN AND OTHER PATTERNS

As pattern marks are arranged for plain knitting it is easier to set the machine for plain knitting. (Photo IV)

If you are used to work in purl knitting, be sure to fell "Bera" toward the bottom of needles before you remove stitches according to pattern marks.

Stitches done in plain and purl knitting. (See Fig. 75)

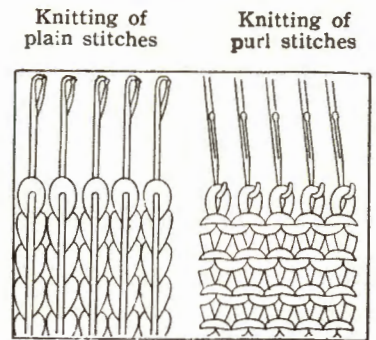


Fig. 75

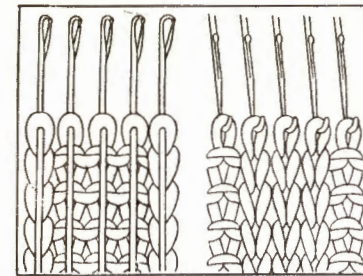


Fig. 76

Vacant needle left after a stitch being transferred over next needle. (See Fig. 77)

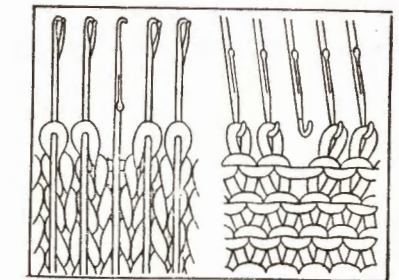


Fig. 77

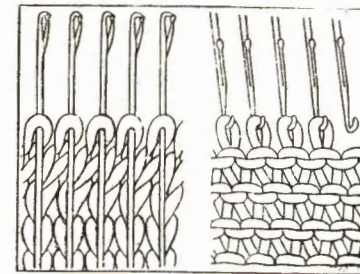


Fig. 78

Transferred stitch on right side. (See Fig. 78)

Transferred stitches on left side. (See Fig. 79)

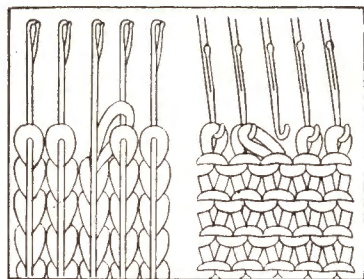


Fig. 80

Knit two stitches together passing right side stitch over left side stitch. (See Fig. 81)

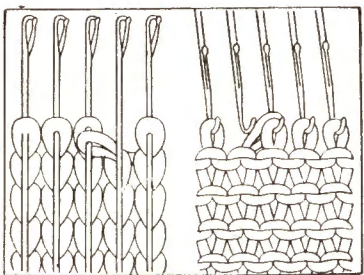


Fig. 82

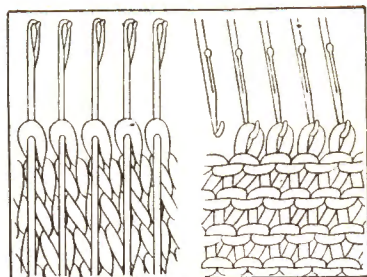


Fig. 79

Knit two stitches together passing left side stitch over right side stitch. (See Fig. 80)

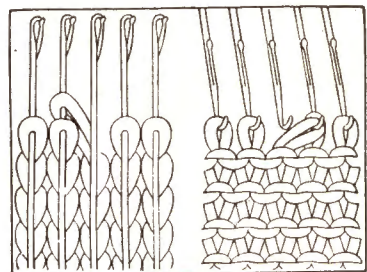


Fig. 81

Knit two stitches together by slipping one stitch, passing right side stitch over vacant needle and pass the slipped stitch over the former needle. (See Fig. 82)

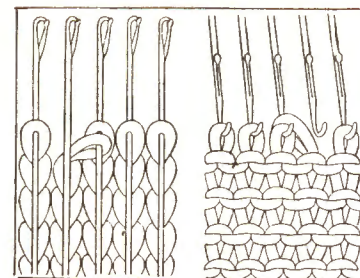


Fig. 83

Knit three stitches together by passing both side stitches over the middle one. (See Fig. 84)

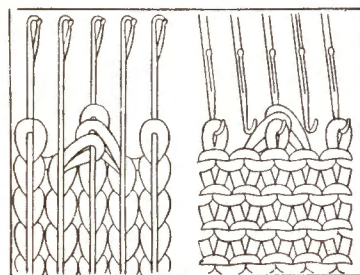


Fig. 85

The same stitch as Fig. 85 in opposite way. (See Fig. 86)

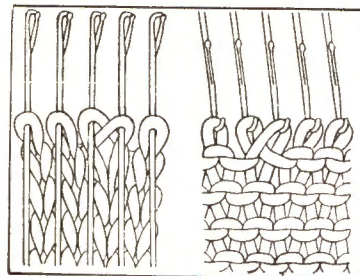


Fig. 87

The same stitch as Fig. 82 in opposite way. (See Fig. 83)

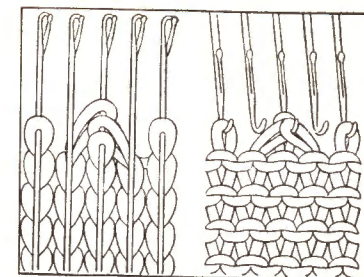


Fig. 84

Knit three stitches together, slipping the middle stitch, passing left side stitch over vacant needle, put the right side stitch first and then slipped middle stitch on the same needle too. (See Fig. 85)

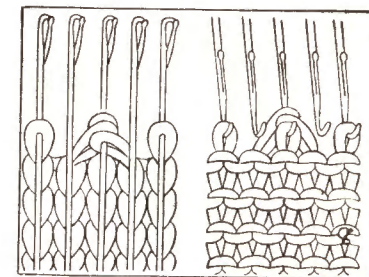


Fig. 86

Make a new stitch by picking up back loop of a stitch in preceding row and pass it over vacant needle on the left. (See Fig. 87)

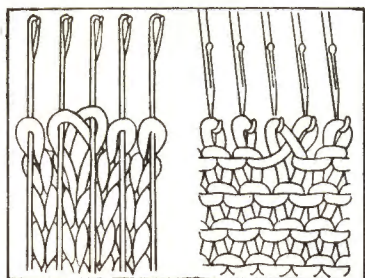


Fig. 88

Make a new stitch in the same way as above but pass loop over vacant needle on the right. (See Fig. 88)

#### Cedar leaf pattern: (Stockinette Pattern)

Set the machine for plain knitting, and cast on a number of stitches divisible by 7 and add two more stitches.

Work the patterns always from the left side.



Fig. 89

Row 1 \* Pass 3rd st. over 2nd st. and 4th over 3rd and 5th over 4th needle, and 6th st. over 5th needle and pick back loop of 7th st. and pass it on 6th needle.

Repeat from\* across the row.

Row 2 Knit plain across.

Row 3 \* Slip 10th st. from the needle and pass 9th st. over 10th needle just left vacant and on it the slipped st. again. Pass 8th st. over 9th needle, 7th over 8th, 6th st. over 7th needle and pick back loop from 5th st. and put it on 6th needle.

Repeat from\* across the row.

Always begin on the 7th st. after finishing one pattern, that is, begin the second pattern on 17th st. and the third pattern on 24th st. and so on.

#### Lace leaf pattern: (Lace Pattern)

Cast on a number of stitches divisible by 16, and add two more stitches for edges.



Fig. 90

Row 1 Pass either side st. over 10th st., pass the 8th st. over 9th needle., pass 7th st. over 8th needle, 7th needle left vacant, the 5th st. over 6th st. Pass the 3rd st. over 4th st.

Pass 12th st. over 11th needle and 13th st. over 12th needle, 15th st. over 14th st., 17th st. over 16th st. These work one pattern and always begin on the 16th st. after a pattern is finished, that is, begin the 2nd pattern on 26th st. and 3rd pattern on 42th and so on.

Row 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Knit plain across each row.

Row 3 Pass either side st. over 10th st., 8th st. over 9th needle, 6th st. over 7th st., 4th st. over 5th st. and leave 8th., 6th and 4th needles vacant.

Pass 12th st. over 11th needle, 14th st. over 13th st., 16th st. over 15th st. and needles 12th, 14th and 16th are vacant.

Row 5 Pass either side st. over 10th st. Leave 9th and 11th needles vacant. Pass 7th st. over 8th st., 5th st. over 6th st.

Pass 13th st. over 12th st. and 15th st. over 14th st. Repeat these across.

Row 7 Pass 3rd st. over 2nd st., 4th st. over 3rd needle. Pass 5th st. over 4th st. and 7th st. over 6th st., 9th st. over 8th st., leaving needles 5th, 7th and 9th vacant, knit 10th st. plain.

Pass 17th and 19th sts. over 18th st., 16th st. over 17th needle. Pass 15th st. over 16th st., 13th st. over 14th st., and 11th st. over 12th st., leaving needles 11th, 13th and 15th vacant.

Row 9 Pass 3rd st. over 2nd st., 4th st. over 3rd st., 6th st. over 5th st., and pass 8th st. over 7th st., and knit 3 sts. plain, and needles 4th, 6th, and 8th vacant.

Pass 17th and 19th sts. over 18th st., 16th st. over 17th needle, 14th st. over 15th st. and 12th st. over 13th st., and needles 12th, 14th and 16th vacant.

Row 11 Pass 3rd st. over 2nd st., 5th st. over 4th st., 7th st. over 6th st., and knit 5 stitches plain and needles 3rd, 5th and 7th are vacant.

Pass 17th and 19th sts. over 18th st., 15th over 16th st., 13th st. over 14th st. and needles 13, 15 and 17 vacant.

These twelve rows make one pattern.

## ARTICLE XIV

### HOW TO CHANGE PLAIN STITCH TO PURL

Set your machine as illustrated in Photo I.

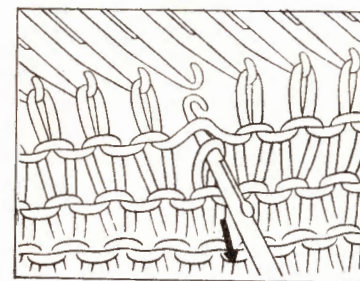


Fig. 91

Insert the slipped stitch through a stitch of preceding row.

(See Fig. 92)

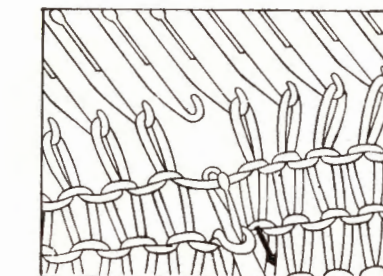


Fig. 92

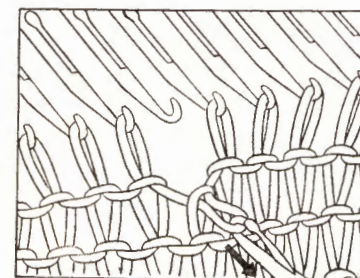


Fig. 93

And draw the loop out.

(See Fig. 93)

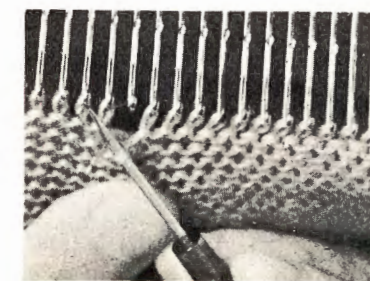


Fig. 94

Slip the stitch on tappet from Bera. (See Fig. 94)

Bring the tip of tappet close to needle tip. (See Fig. 95)

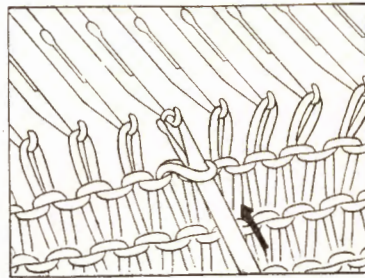


Fig. 95

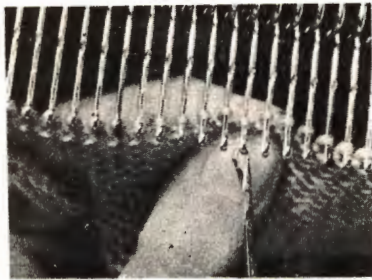


Fig. 96

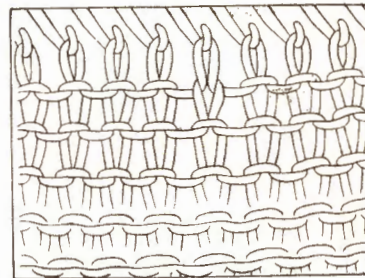


Fig. 97

With your left hand help stitch to transfer on needle so that you will have a purl stitch. (See Fig. 96—97)

## ARTICLE XV

### HOW TO CONTINUE WORK UPSIDE DOWN

In case when you desire to knit waist border after you have done upper front and back of a jacket, you may take stitches at the bottom of the work.

Always set your machine as illustrated in Photo I.

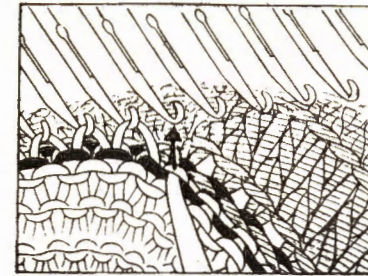


Fig. 98

Pick up stitches at the bottom, but not the stitches of extra starting yarn, and pass them on needles to start knitting as illustrated in Fig. 98. If you wish to make border tight, decrease stitches by knitting two or three stitches together here and there. After the work is done, pull the starting string off.

## ARTICLE XVI

### HOW TO PICK UP STITCHES ON SIDE

When you want to pick up stitches of front side or neck, hold the

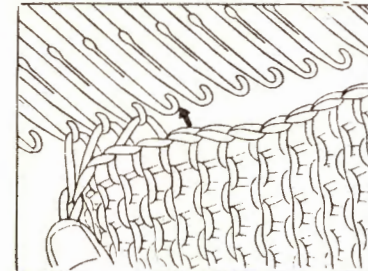


Fig. 99

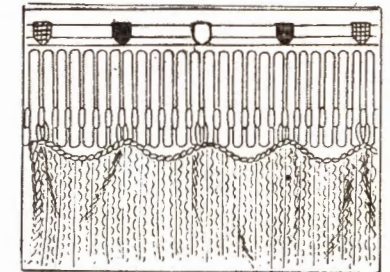


Fig. 100

work purl side out, pick back loops of chain stitches at edge and cast them on needles as Fig. 99.

First of all, count stitches you are going to pick up and measure the length you desire, and spread the work on needles fixing both ends, then fix the middle; one half or one third of the length as Fig. 100.

Use marks on the machine to divide the length. Thus, you must be careful to pick and cast the stitches evenly on needles before starting work.

## ARTICLE XVII

### RIB-KNITTING

a. In case when you start border at the bottom of a jacket, work it as described in Article XV.

To begin with, remember to tighten the indicator of cam box in order to make gauge small as described in Photo VII. Set your machine as illustrated in Photo VI. Pick up stitches at the bottom of a jacket, pass them on needles and start knitting in ordinary way for desired length. With tappet, undo the 2nd or the 3rd stitch from the edge down to the bottom. Next, with tappet, knit plain stitch every row up to

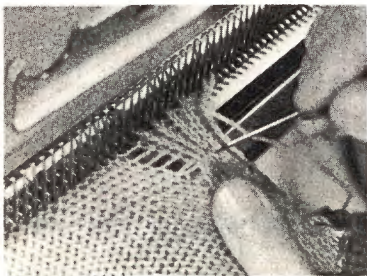


Fig. 101

the top as Fig. 101 to 104. When you work this rib every other stitch it is one stitch rib and for wider rib you can work two stitches plain and two purl and so on. When you are to work rib knitting for quite a

length, better do it by ten cm. so that you can work easily and nicely.

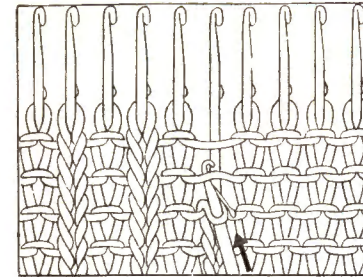


Fig. 102

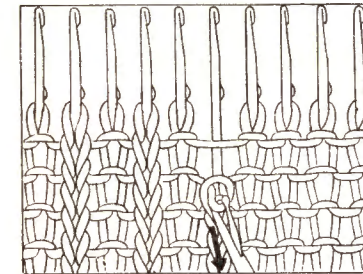


Fig. 104

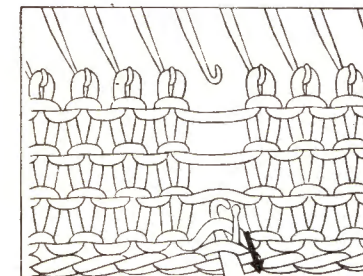


Fig. 106

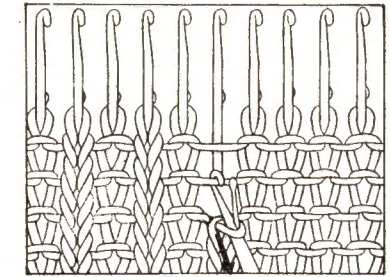


Fig. 103

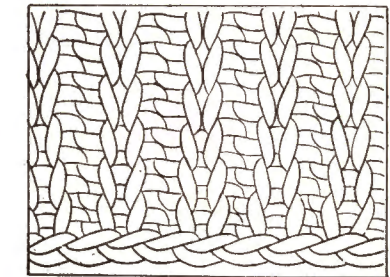


Fig. 105  
Edge in chain

b. The second way for the making rib-knitting border is to be started in chain made according to the way described in Article II (a), so that you will have it finished as Fig. 105.

Knit plain for desired length, with tappet undo a stitch to the lowest row and insert tappet into the back loop of the chain, draw up the first row stitch as Fig. 106 and knit up. Repeat this every other stitch or every three stitches across a row.

c. Another way for making border in rib knitting can be worked on starting piece so that you will have it finished as Fig. 107. After stitches are on needles, knit one row with silk thread.

Next work is rather complicated, so you had better knit by 30 stitches at a time.

First of all, push back 30 stitches at the left and cam box is on the left side. Leave yarn a little longer than border length on the left side, pass it and slip stitch every other needle for those 30 stitches already pushed back as Fig. 108.

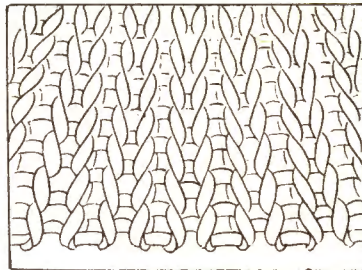


Fig. 107  
Bound off edge of one stitch rib knitting

Black thread shows only the action of knitting

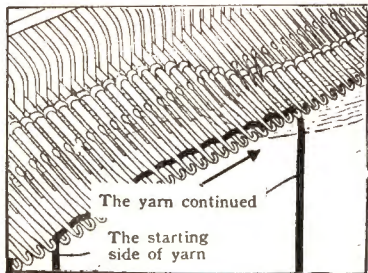


Fig. 108

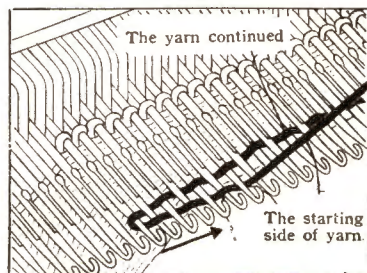


Fig. 109

Next, take left side yarn, pass it over needle slipping every other stitch reversely as Fig. 109 and knit. In this way, work another 30 stitches and so on until you finish across the row as Fig. 110.

Then start rib knitting; undo stitches down to the bottom. Hold starting cloth in your left hand and tappet in the right hand, and insert tappet into a loop which is under the long slipped yarn as Fig. 111 and draw

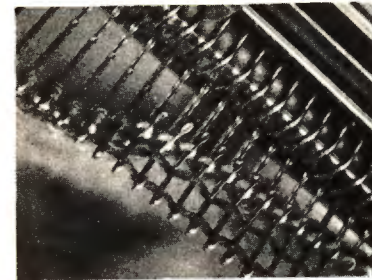


Fig. 110

the yarn thru a loop as Fig. 112 and Fig. 113, and knit up to the upper row as Fig. 114. As illustrated in Fig. 115 be sure not to pick up starting silk thread; if you do that the work will not come off the thread. Repeat this

Starting piece  
Knitting yarn  
Starting silk thread

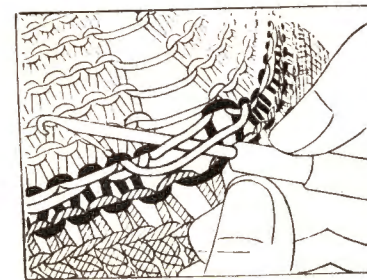


Fig. 111

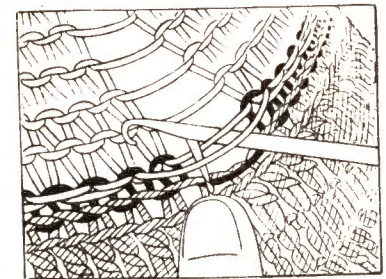


Fig. 112



Fig. 113

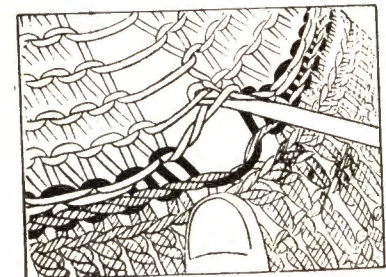


Fig. 114



every other stitch. Silk thread will come off the knitted yarn as Fig. 116.

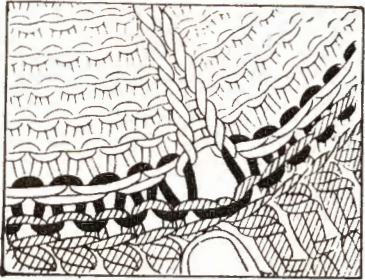


Fig. 115

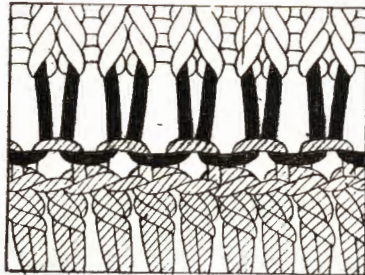


Fig. 116

When finished, pull off the thread. This finishes starting row of border very smart.

## ARTICLE XVIII

### HOW TO KNIT BACK AND FORTH

#### a. To work back and forth, finishing in smooth curve:

This work is used for shoulder and back of bloomers. If you want to knit back ten stitches for example, push back ten stitches and pass yarn over them as Fig. 117 and knit as Fig. 118.

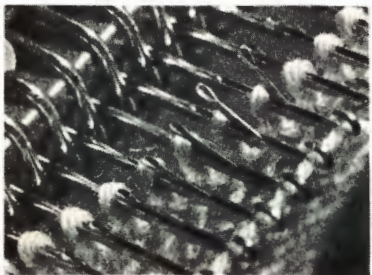


Fig. 117

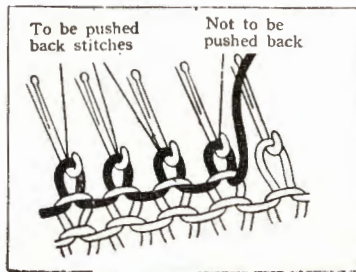


Fig. 118

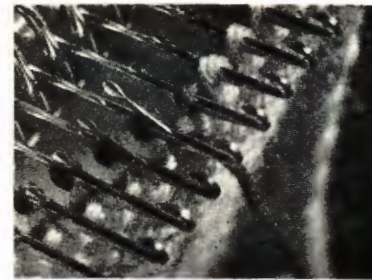


Fig. 119

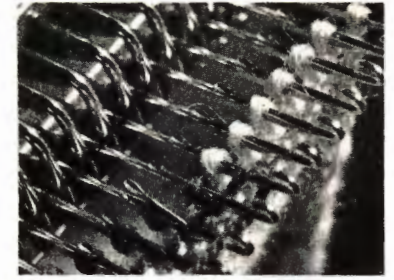


Fig. 120

Next row, push back all the stitches just knitted except last one as Fig. 119. Bring yarn passing below of last stitch and place it over needles

Black thread shows only the action of knitting

as Fig. 120 and knit across.

#### b. To work back and forth finishing in high curve:

This is applied to sleeve top.

When you knit back, push back all the stitches in preceding row including last stitch and yarn over as Fig. 121 and knit across.

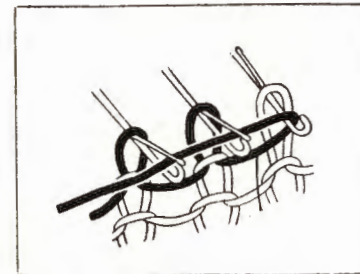


Fig. 121

## ARTICLE XIX

### HOW TO DRAW UP SLIPPED STITCHES

#### a. In case to use extra yarn:

Set your machine so that you will see the purl-side of the knitting. Work according to the following directions, and you will have butterfly pattern. With a piece of extra yarn, pass it over needles where you

want to slip stitches for making the pattern, as shown in Fig. 122, and knit one row.

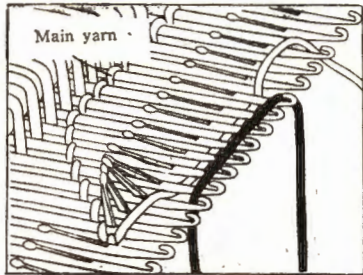


Fig. 122



Fig. 123

Then pull the extra yarn off as Fig. 123 and repeat these two rows according to the pattern marks across a row. Fig. 124 shows how the slipped yarn appears on purlside.

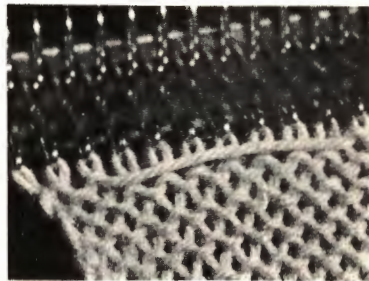


Fig. 124

**b. In case of no extra yarn is used:**

To begin with when the yarn-end is on the left-side, place cam box on the same side.

As you see in Fig. 125, do not push back those stitches for pattern, but push back the stitches which are going to be knitted; and be careful not to pass yarn over those needles, but pass yarn under them as shown in Fig. 126, and knit across.

Black thread shows only the action of knitting

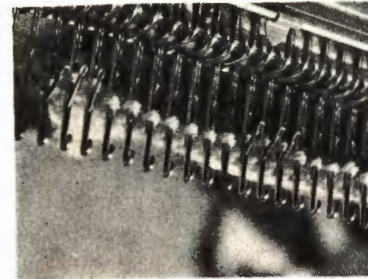


Fig. 125

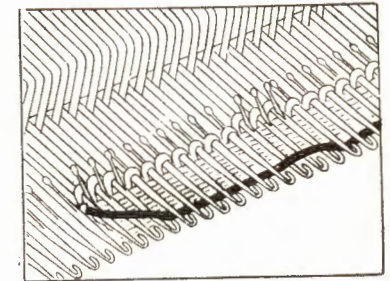


Fig. 126

**c. How to knit Butterfly Pattern by drawing up slipped stitches:**

Work your knitting following the direction in the previous articles, i.e., make seven stitches slipped and knit across. Then with a hooked needle, transfer slipped yarn back-side by replacing stitches on needles as shown in Fig. 127. Knit one row plain.

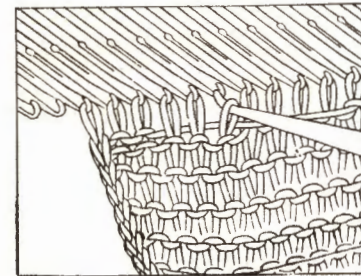


Fig. 127

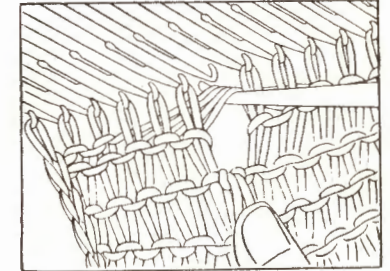


Fig. 128

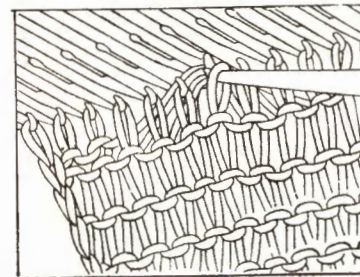


Fig. 129

Repeat this 3 or 4 times, so that you will have 3 or 4 slipped long yarn on the back-side. (See Fig. 128)

Take the middle stitch off the needle, and draw these slipped long yarn together in it, and replace the stitch on needle as Fig. 129 and then knit as before.

## ARTICLE XX

### KNITTED-IN PATTERNS

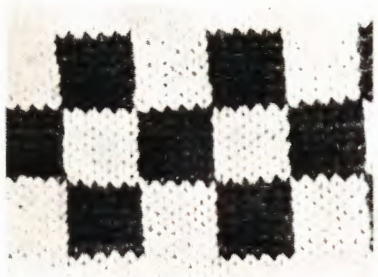


Fig. 130

With white yarn cast on four stitches, and drop yarn.

(See Fig. 131)

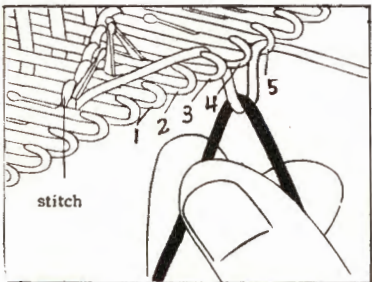


Fig. 132

Then cast five stitches with black yarn. (See Fig. 133)

Fig. 130 shows chequer pattern of five stitches each with white and black yarn :

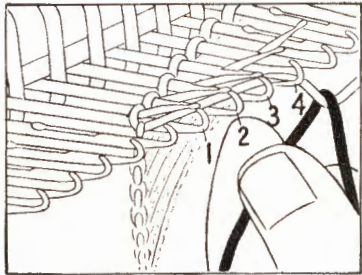


Fig. 131

With black yarn, insert it from back of the fourth stitch, twist two yarns and cast on another stitch with white yarn to have 5 stitches on.

(See Fig. 132)

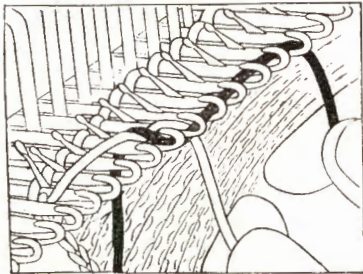


Fig. 133

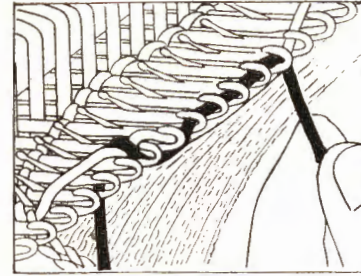


Fig. 134

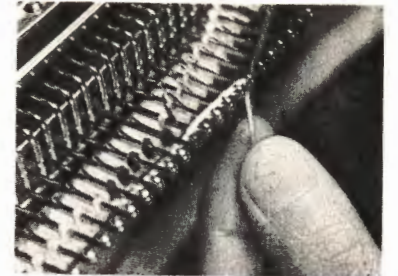


Fig. 135

Repeat this as many times as you want being sure to twist two yarns at every turn. Take care not to tighten yarn. (See Fig. 134)

When you are to work quite a wide piece, better knit by part as illustrated in Fig. 135. Put knitted stitches inside Bera and continue the rest.

## ARTICLE XXI

### PATTERN OF UPRIGHT STRIPES

Set your machine for purl knitting.

When you want to knit pretty stripes in two colors, as Fig. 136 first knit with one color, then with the other.

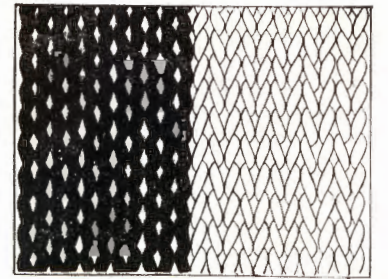


Fig. 136

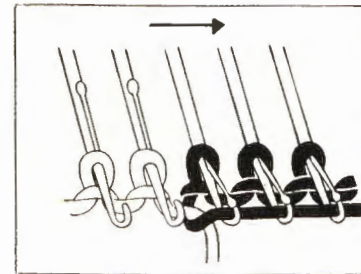
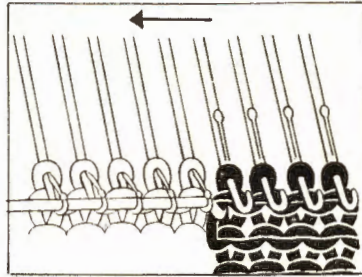


Fig. 137

And twist yarn with another color at the centre. (See Fig. 137). Knit two rows each side separately as illustrated in Fig. 138.

Fig. 138



## ARTICLE XXII

### TWO-COLORED MOSS STITCHES

(Drawing up stitch in plain knitting)

a. You can work pretty moss pattern by drawing up lower stitches as illustrated in Fig. 139.



Fig. 139

Knit one row with one color; push back every uneven number behind Bera with hooked needle and knit one row with another yarn. (See Fig. 140)

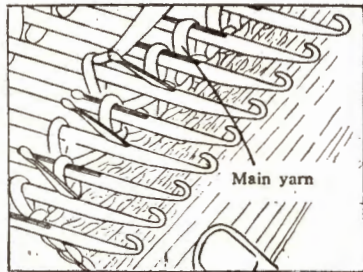


Fig. 140

You will have a single stitch and double stitches on needle every other stitch. (See Fig. 141)

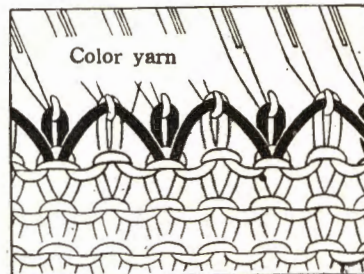


Fig. 141

Next row, knit with first yarn and push back every even number and knit with second yarn and repeat these four rows. (See Fig. 142)

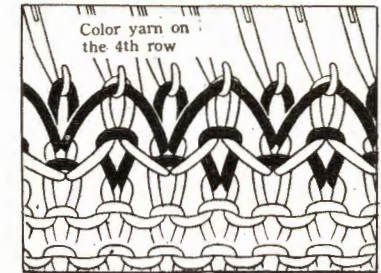


Fig. 142

NOTE : When you push back stitches, be sure to push edge stitch at both ends.

### b. Another way of knitting moss stitches

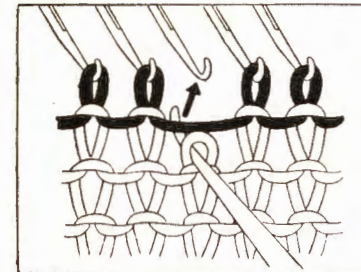


Fig. 143

You can knit first row with one color and second row with another yarn; slip second yarn at uneven stitch every other needle and pass it over needle of the first yarn; this results just as Fig. 141. With first yarn knit the third row and with another color knit the fourth row. Slip the fourth yarn at even stitch every other needle and pass it over needle of the third yarn. Repeat these four rows (See Fig. 143). When you draw up from much lower row according to the pattern marks, you can do it by this way,

## ARTICLE XXIII

### DRAW-UP STITCHES IN PURL

First undo plain knitting and knit up every other row by drawing loop up with tappet just in the same way as rib knitting as illustrated in Fig. 144, 145 and 146.

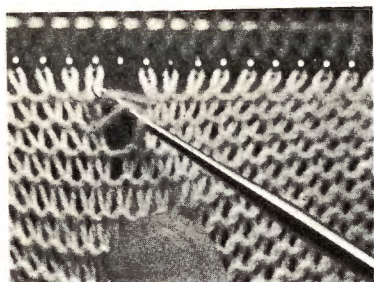


Fig. 144

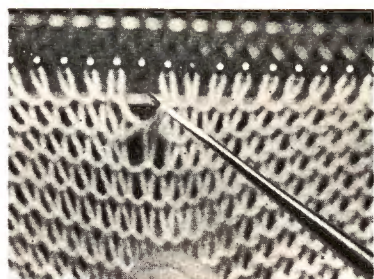


Fig. 145

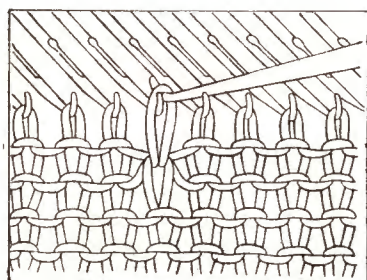


Fig. 146

You can work pretty pattern, for example, by drawing a loop from the first row and skip two or three rows and knit next stitch to form something like a butterfly or a daisy.

## ARTICLE XXIV

### HOW TO TURN UP THE KNITTED PIECE

#### To have cuffs and bottom turned up:

Cast on stitches with starting-piece, and knit one row with silk thread as illustrated. Knit plain for double length of desired measure. (See Fig. 147)

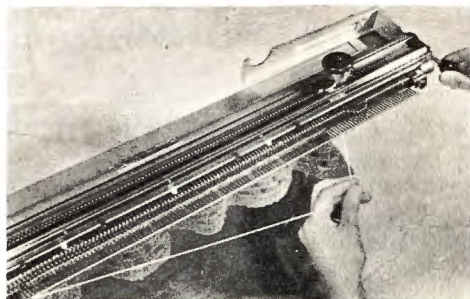


Fig. 147

Fold the piece, picking up every starting stitch and pass it on every stitch on needle and work on. When finished, take off the thread. (See Fig. 148)

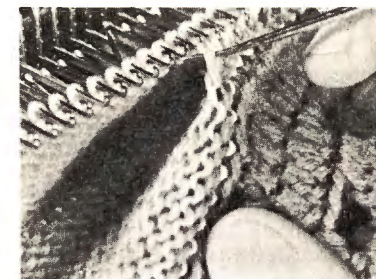


Fig. 148

#### To work picot:

In case when you do not use starting-piece, cast on stitches with yarn as illustrated in Fig. 7 and 8 in Article III.

Knit plain for desired length and then pass a stitch over next stitch at every other or every three stitches. Continue to work to correspond with the one just done.

Fold the piece picking up every loop of yarn over and pass it on stitch on needle and work on to complete the piece as illustrated in Fig. 149, 150 and 151.

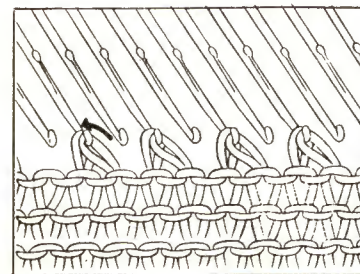


Fig. 149

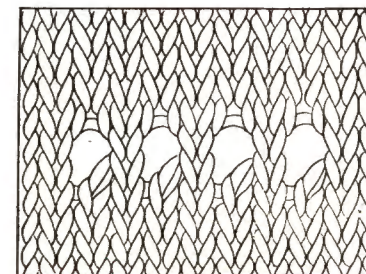


Fig. 150

When you knit just after turning up the piece, loosen gauge about 5mm. so that you can avoid getting stitches tight, and adjust gauge as before when you begin next row.



Fig. 151

## ARTICLE XXV

### PINTUCK

When you wish to knit your work in pintuck on some rows, first knit plain. Pick up back loop and pass it over on needle on the third or fourth row, as you please, skipping some rows between two rows as Fig. 152 and 153. Work this across the row, and knit plain as before.

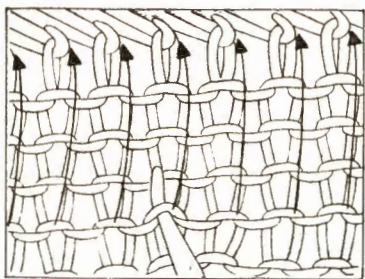


Fig. 152

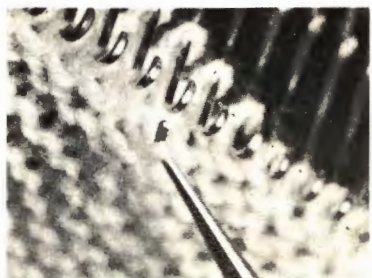


Fig. 153

## ARTICLE XXVI

### ROPE PATTERN

Work plain four rows.

Pick up four stitches on your right hand needle. (See Fig. 154)

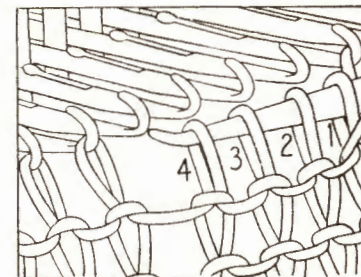


Fig. 154

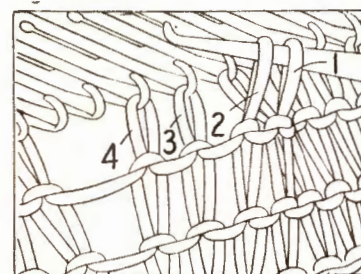


Fig. 155

Pass the 3rd and the 4th stitches over the rightside needles. (See Fig. 155)

Pass the 1st and the 2nd stitches over the leftside needle as illustrated in Fig. 156.

Repeat this work with some intervals between and do it on the sixth or eighth row.

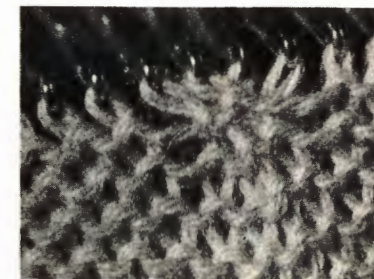


Fig. 156

## ARTICLE XXVII

### HOW TO MAKE BUTTON HOLES

#### a. To make a hole upright:

For example, if you have yarn at the left side, put extra yarn at the middle as Fig. 157 and work on either side. Knit with extra yarn two rows for 1.5 cm. long hole as Fig. 158.

Main yarn and extra yarn are the same in color

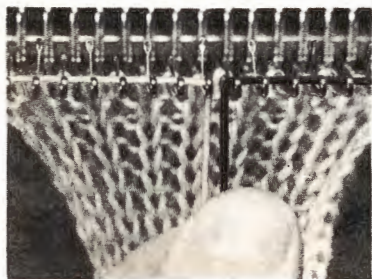


Fig. 157

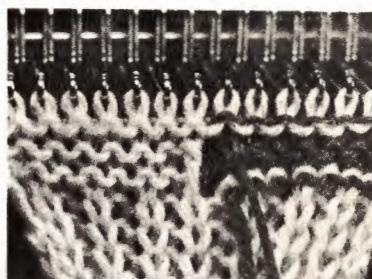


Fig. 158

Leave extra yarn as it is and work on with previous yarn. When finished, trim hole with extra yarn left there.

#### b. To make a hole sidelong

Knit on to the stitch you want to make a hole as Fig. 159.

Black thread shows only the action of knitting

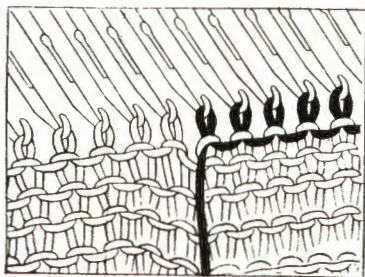


Fig. 159



Fig. 160

\*Pick up a stitch as Fig. 160, push the stitches on tappet backward and yarn over as Fig. 161, and draw loop through two stitches as Fig. 162, repeat from\* as many stitches you desire for button hole.

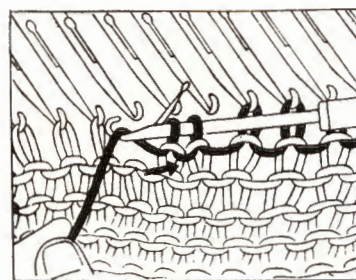


Fig. 161



Fig. 162

Be sure to place last loop inside Bera and push back the rest stitches as Fig. 163 and work across. You will have a long loop as Fig. 164 and then yarn over needles to make stitches as Fig. 165.



Fig. 163



Fig. 165

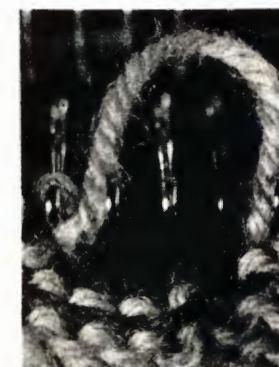


Fig. 164

#### c. To make double holes sidelong:

This is useful for front double border of over-coat. Make holes on both sides of border and bind them off in plain knit finishing.

Take stitches any number you desire for hole on extra needle as Fig. 166. Make chain with extra yarn and pick back loops of the chain and cast them on vacant needles of button hole as Fig. 167, and knit.

When you take extra yarn off, there are stitches left both upper and lower rows as Fig. 168. This way is applied to make pocket or glove.

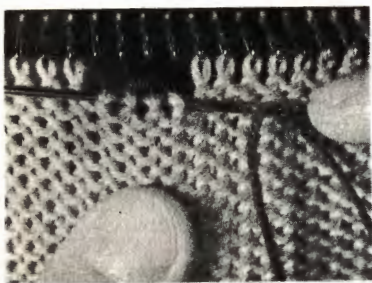


Fig. 166

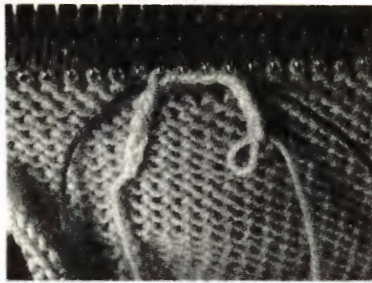


Fig. 167



Fig. 168

#### d. To make a small hole :

Pass a stitch over next one as Fig. 169, and knit plain across. Trim hole with yarn of the same color.

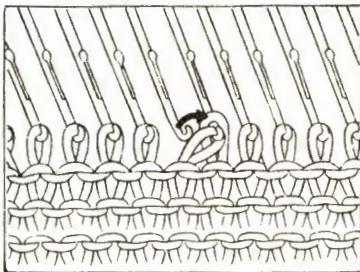


Fig. 169

## ARTICLE XXVIII

### HOW TO MEASURE GAUGE

Cast on 40 stitches and knit 10 cm. Take the piece off the machine, rub it in a piece of cloth in order to make stitches all even. Spread the piece flat and measure its length and width. You can use 5 cm scale on the stitch pusher. To have a correct size of work, you must take gauge at first.

Kinds of Yarn	Stitches for 5cm.	Number of rows for 5 cm.
Ordinary thickness (4 ply)	11	15
First middle thickness (4 ply)	13	18
Second middle thickness (3 ply)	14	20
Two ply of finest yarn	14	20

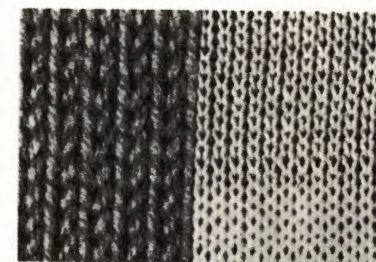


Fig. 170

NOTE: The expression or the way of calling the thickness of yarn is quite different in every country and it is hard to mention them accurately.

To knit with large yarn, be careful to adjust the indicator to 3 mm—4 mm and move cam box very gently. To knit with cotton thread, adjust to naught. (Fig 170 right side) (Fig 170 left side)

If you want to knit with yarn of specially big thickness, you can have a machine with 140 needles. We have also 170 needle machine for wider garments.



## ARTICLE XXIX

### HOW TO COUNT ROWS

It will be very convenient if you try this simple way of counting rows. First, with a piece of extra yarn, pass it over any needle as Fig. 171.

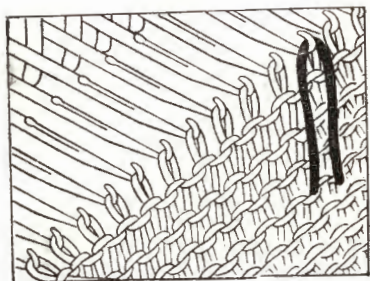


Fig. 171

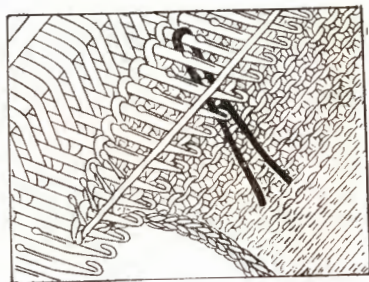


Fig. 172

Pass yarn over needles as Fig. 172. and knit on.

You can count from the row with the piece of yarn over as Fig. 173. You may put this mark at every tenth or twentieth row as you please. This helps to correspond pieces with back and front.

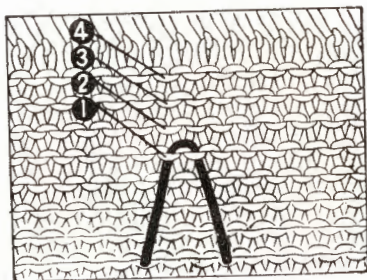
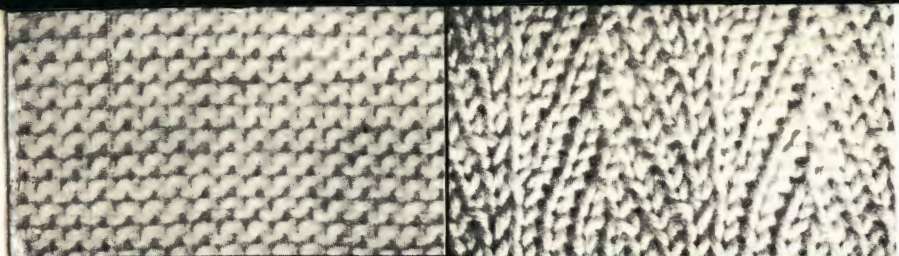


Fig. 173

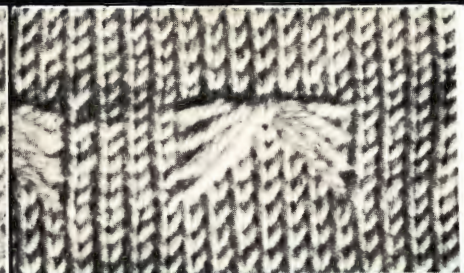


(1) Garter knitting

(18) Lace pattern (Cedar leaf)



(2) Lace pattern (Lace leaf)



(19) Draw up slipped stitches



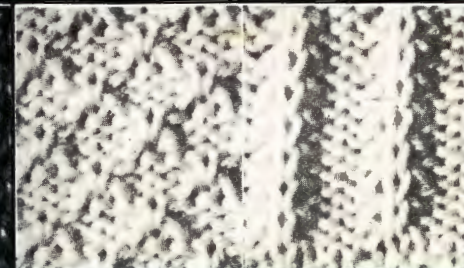
(20) Knitted-in patterns



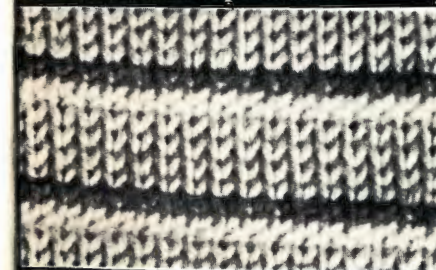
(22) Draw up stitches in plain



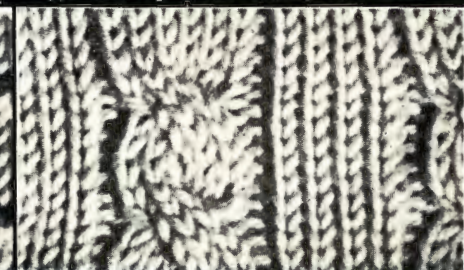
(22) Two-colored moss stitches



(23) Draw-up stitches in purl



(25) Pintuck



(26) Rope pattern

The patterns illustrated here are some of the patterns you can easily knit on "UNIQUE"  
A few main patterns knitted by means of altering stitches are explained here