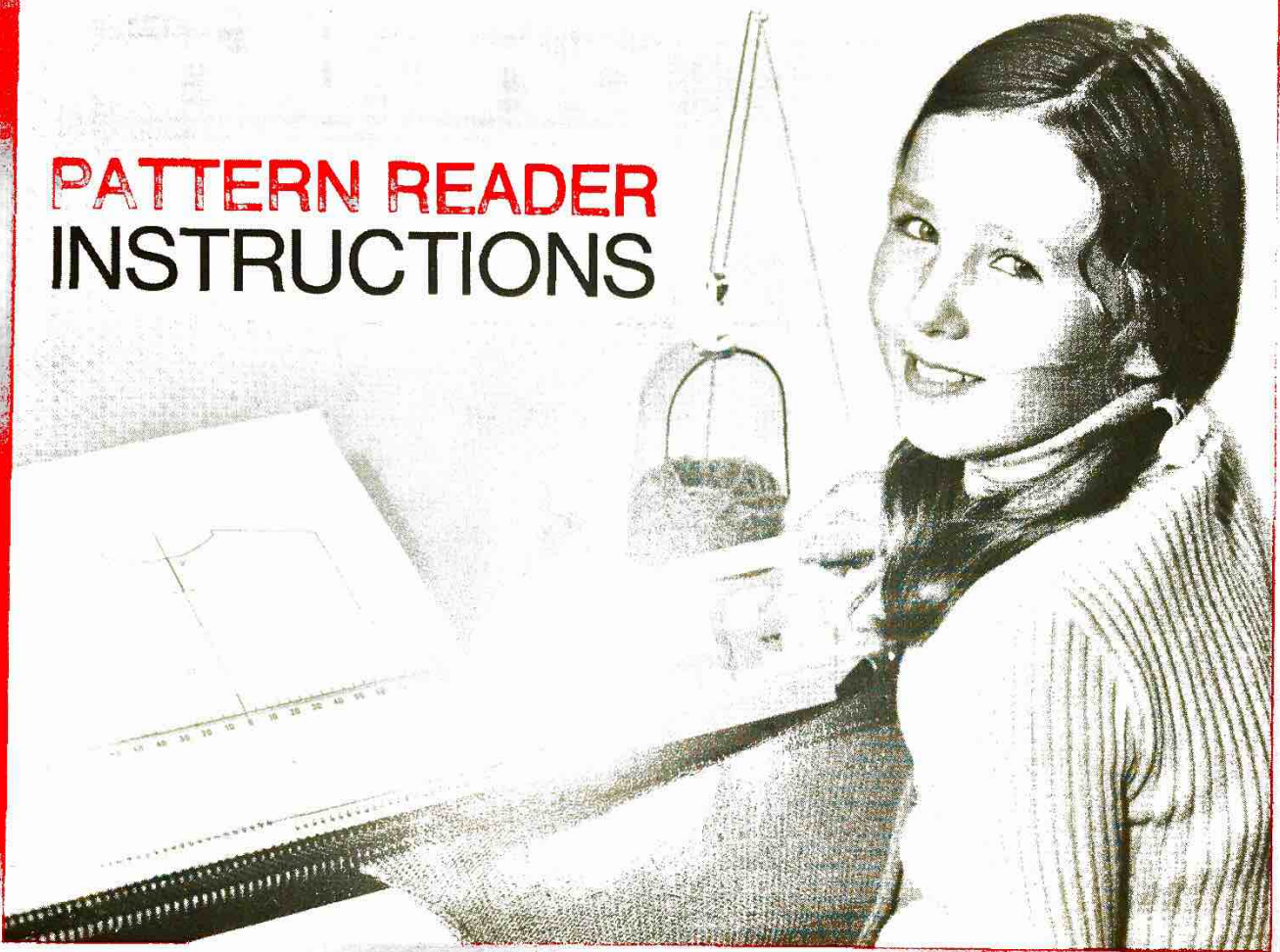


PATTERN READER **INSTRUCTIONS**



Dear KNITKING Customer!

Now that you own a Knitking Pattern Reader, time consuming calculations and complicated pattern instructions are a thing of the past. All you do now is knit to the outline of charts and you no longer have to draw your own charts. Charts are supplied by us in the size of your choice.

Before you start your first garment using the pattern reader, let us take a look together at its ease and simplicity of operation.

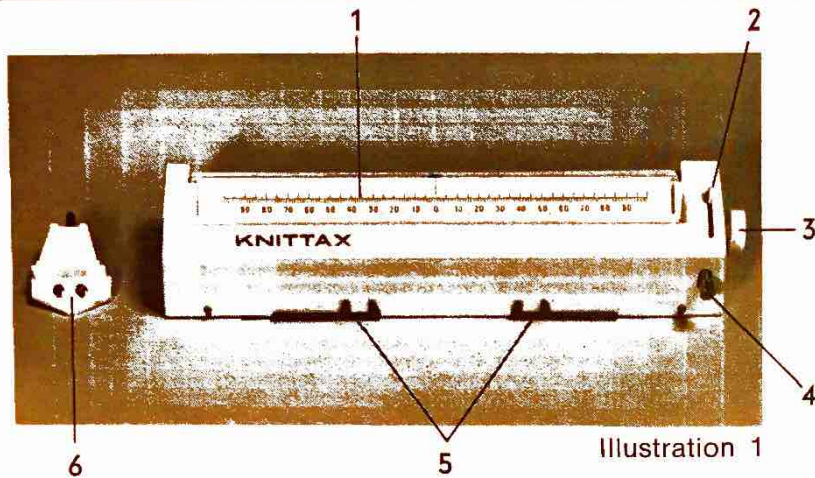


Illustration 1

1. Pattern Reader Description (Illustration 1)

- 1 Scale
- 2 On and Off Switch
- 3 Turning Knob
- 4 Trip Lever
- 5 Machine Connecting Arms
- 6 Trip Lever Control



Illustration 2

2. How to connect the Pattern Reader to your Knitting Machine

After unpacking your Pattern Reader, swing Machine Connecting Arms forward until they stop at right angles to the Reader (Illustration 2).



Illustration 3

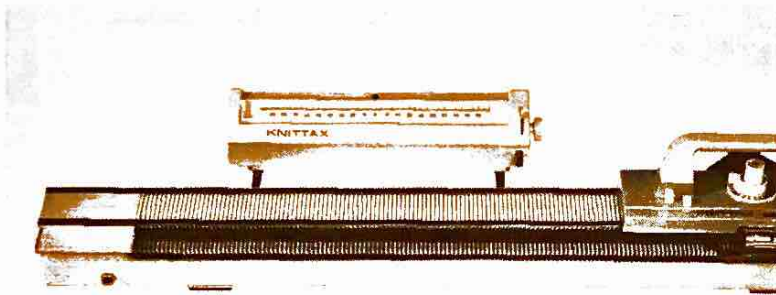


Illustration 4

Lift your knitting machine up and locate the back of its frame into the prongs of the Connecting Arms (Illustration 3). The Pattern Reader should be to the left of the center of your knitting machine (Illustration 4).

Locate the Trip Lever Control on the yarn carrier attachment of your machine (Illustration 5).

Secure the Trip Lever by lightly tightening the screws with a screw driver. You can now place your yarn container on the top of the Control.



Illustration 5

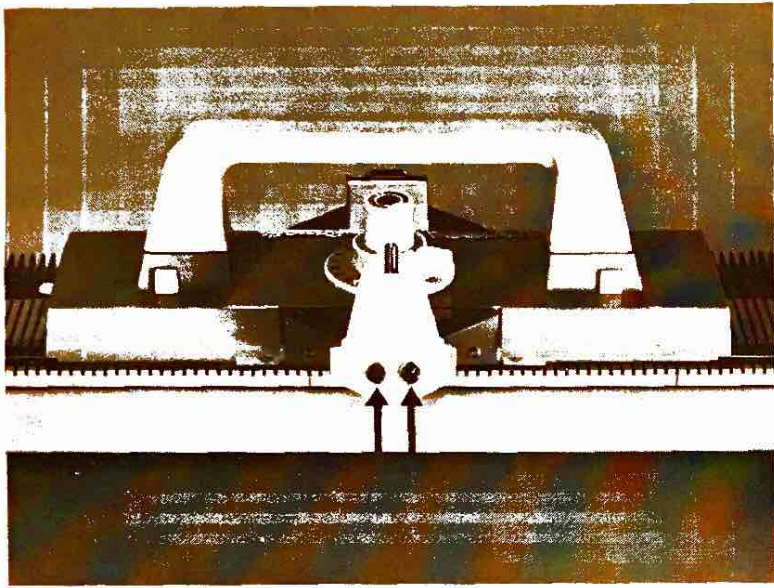


Illustration 6

Now, push your cam box across the needle bed so that the Trip Lever Control pushes the Trip Lever of your Pattern Reader down. As you do this, the roller starts to turn. If the roller does not turn, the Trip Lever Control will need to be moved a little lower. If it pushes it down too hard, then it can be adjusted up. Either adjustment can be made by loosening the screws (Illustration 6) and moving the curved section in the appropriate direction. Be sure to tighten the screws again afterwards.

3. How the Pattern Reader works

Everytime you push the cam box across the needle bed, the Trip Lever turns the roller exactly one row.

The exact number of stitches you should have on your knitting is indicated at all times by the red scale of the Pattern Reader (i. e.) the number of stitches indicated on your red scale should always correspond to the number of stitches shown on the numbered rail of your knitting machine, always using the «O» mark as the center. To practice, you must first insert a chart into your Pattern Reader. To do this the On and Off Switch must be pushed in the direction of the Trip Lever.

Always insert the chart so that the arrow points to «O» on the scale (Illustration 7).

Turn the Knob in the direction of the arrow and allow the entire chart to go through the roller, but do not remove it. You do this to insure that the center line runs

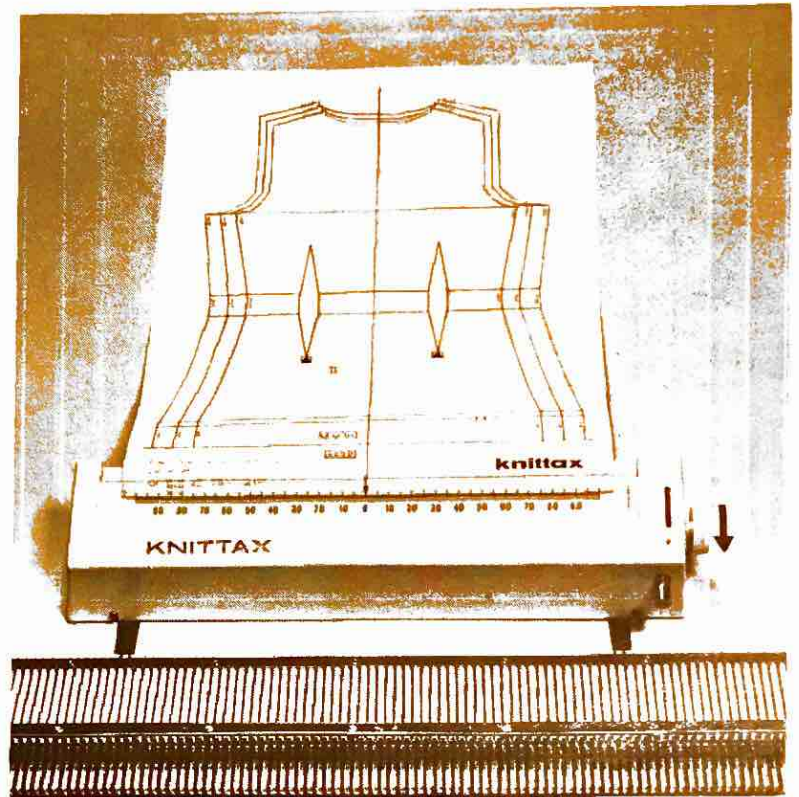


Illustration 7

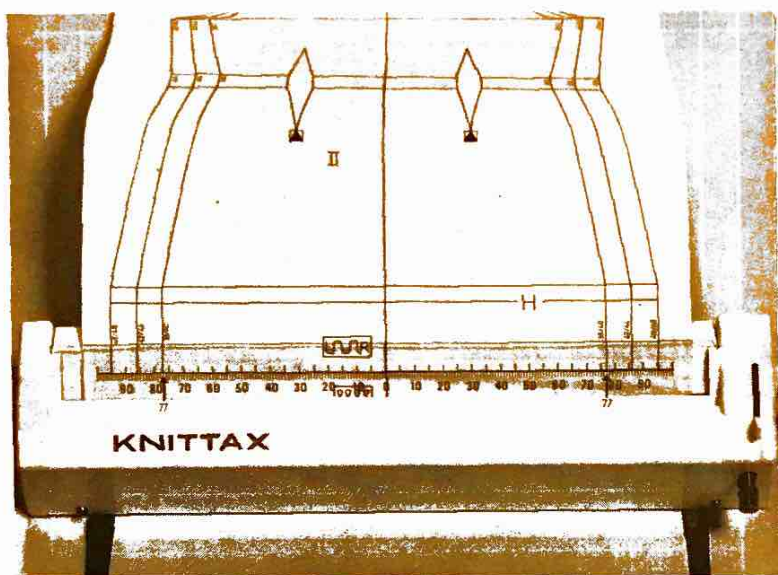


Illustration 8

directly below the «O» line. A slight deviation is of no consequence. Now turn the Knob in the opposite direction and return the chart to its beginning and, if necessary, make adjustments so that the center line is directly below the «O» line.

At the start of the garment section, match the cast on line (which is symbolized by O O O O) with the horizontal line of the red scale. The On and Off Switch now has to be moved into its original position. The outer lines of your chart will indicate exactly how many stitches (Illustration 8) you should cast on for your size.

We are using, as an example, the smallest commercial size and you cast on 77 stitches on the right of your «O» and 77 stitches on the left.

Now start knitting

Where lines are vertical, charts will run in the same position on the scale and no increases or decreases have to be made. When the chart outline slants, (chart outline crosses the next vertical line of the red scale) a stitch has to be decreased (Illustration 9).

When the chart outline slants strongly, (as in armholes, etc.) bind off on every other row and always on the side where the cam box is until the indicated stitch number is reached. (Illustration 10).

Decreases are made when the chart outline slants in toward «O» and increases are made when it slants away from «O».

You must keep in mind while knitting, that increases or decreases have to be made on each side.

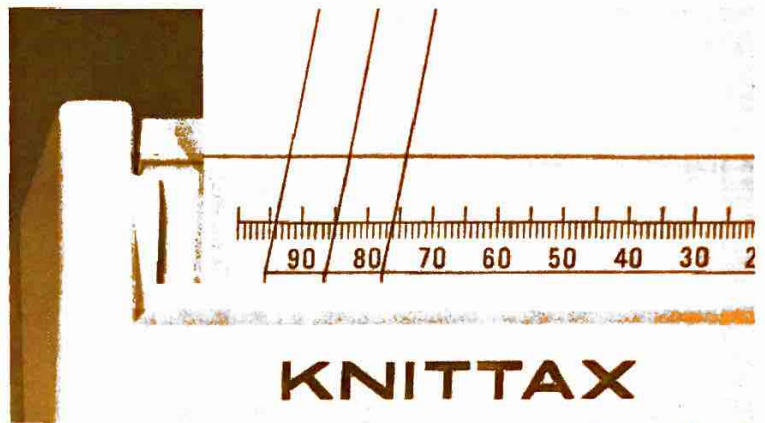


Illustration 9

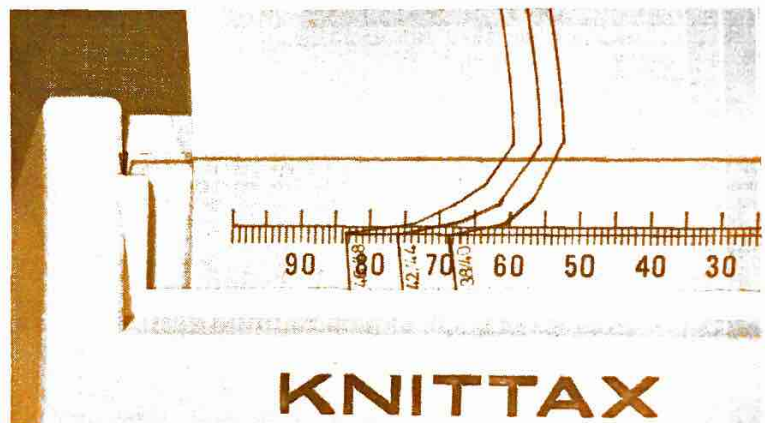


Illustration 10

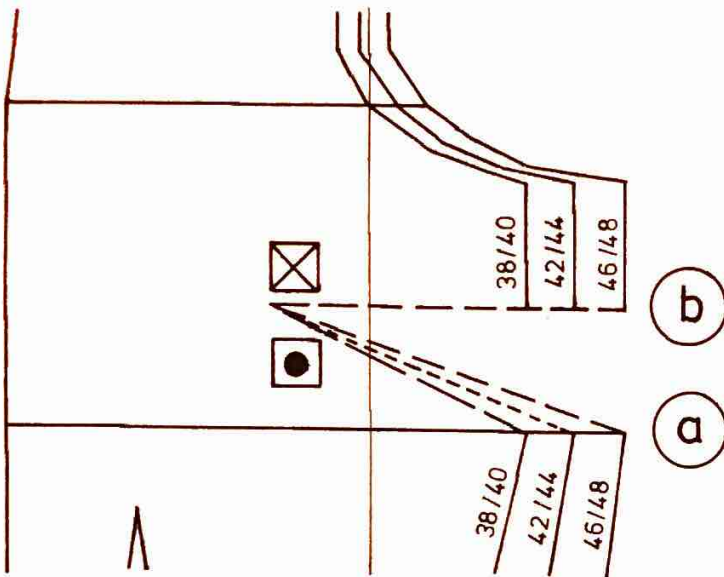


Illustration 11

4. Exception – Horizontal Darts

Horizontal darts are usually indicated by a dotted line and to insert them in the knitting, you use what are known as short rows. Instead of binding off stitches as your knitting narrows, you push latch needles into the holding position (Illustration 11). Then, after line «b» has been reached, you push all needles back into working position and carry on as indicated by the outside lines of your charts.

5. Very Important

Your completed garments will only be correct in size if you knit them with the right weight of yarn, at the correct tension and obtain the Stitch Gauge called for in each individual garment instructions . . . You must, therefore, always knit a 4" x 4" sample swatch at the tension called for and in the same swatch you should knit 4" at one tension lower than called for and 4" at one tension higher (your sample swatch will be approximately 12" long and you need not waste the yarn, it can be unraveled later and used for putting your garment together.

As soon as the swatch is made, remove it from your machine, stretch it in length, then in width, then pull it diagonally by its corners, then leave it for several hours (over night if possible) so that it can relax into its correct shape, then and only then, should you count the Stitches and Rows to 2". This latter is extremely important. If you count your Stitch Gauge immediately the knitting comes off the machine you will obtain an incorrect count and as a result your garment will not fit.

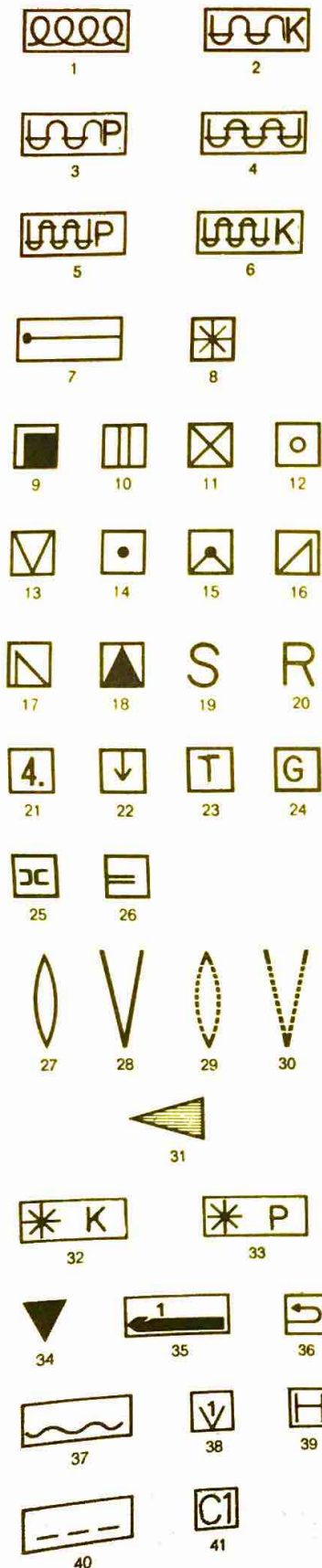
It is possible that your knitter will not produce the exact number of rows called for, but as most standard size garments have to be adjusted in length (to suit the height of the wearer) the Row Gauge is not quite as important as the Stitch Gauge, so if, for example, the instructions call for 19 sts and 26 rows to 2" and you can only get 19 sts and 27 rows or 18 sts and 26 rows, you should use the tension that produces 19 sts and 27 rows.

knitking

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KNITKING PATTERN SYMBOLS



1. Cast on
2. Stockinette stitch - worn on the Knit side
3. Stockinette stitch - worn on the Purl side
4. Knit 1, Purl 1, Ribbing
5. Ribbing Pattern - worn on the Purl side
6. Ribbing Pattern - worn on the Knit side
7. Put on a stitch holder
8. Pattern Stitch
9. Knit Stitch
10. Purl Stitch
11. Needles back into working position
12. Empty needle (leave in working position)
13. Needle not used (in the out of work position)
14. Needle in holding position
15. Two stitches on 1 needle - either transferred from the right side or the left side, then put into holding position
16. Needle holding 2 stitches. Stitch has been transferred from the LEFT
17. Needle holding 2 stitches. Stitch has been transferred from the RIGHT
18. 3 stitches on 1 needle. The 1st and 3rd stitch in a group of 3 needles has been hung on the 2nd or center needle
19. Stitch
20. Row
21. Number of rows to be knitted between shapings
22. Bind off
23. Tension
24. Gauge
25. Reverse one section
26. On every other needle
27. & 28. Open Dart
29. & 30. Closed Dart
31. Short Row increase or decrease, for instance on flared skirt knitted sideways
32. Pattern stitch - worn on the Knit side
33. Pattern stitch - worn on the Purl side
34. Center of garment section
35. Work 1 (2 etc.) rows single crochet around edges
36. Turn to the wrong side and hem
37. Ease
38. Match numbers on sections for assembling
39. Hem
40. Fold line
41. Color number (example - C1 = Color 1)

The Roman numeral numbers shown on each garment section are as follows:

- | | | |
|------|---|-------------|
| I | = | Front |
| II | = | Back |
| III | = | Sleeve |
| IV | = | Skirt Front |
| V | = | Skirt Back |
| VI | = | Collar |
| VII | = | Pocket |
| VIII | = | Band |
| IX | = | Belt |
| X | = | Cuff |

MK 5391 GIRL'S CARDIGAN

SIZE: 5 to 6 7 to 8 9 to 10
 FINISHED CHEST MEAS. 30" 31 1/2" 32 1/2"
 YARN: KNITKING Allegro
 50gr. balls 5 5 6

TENSION: 7 to 9
 GAUGE: Stockinette: 15 sts. 21 Rows = 2"

FINISHING: Join back and front sections at sides and shoulders. Sew sleeves together and set in. Turn under 12 sts. on front edges and hem. Fold neckband in half then sew 1 edge of band to inside and one to outside of neckline. Sew on buttons.



HP 3672 MAN'S SLEEVELESS PULLOVER

SIZE: 32 to 34 36 to 38 38 to 40
 FINISHED CHEST MEAS. 36" 39 1/2" 42"
 YARN: KNITKING Beatrice Crepe
 50gr. balls Same amount for all sizes.
 1 - Color 1
 3 - Color 2
 2 - Color 3

TENSION: 5 to 7
 GAUGE: Stockinette: 16 sts. 23 Rows = 2"

FINISHING: Join front to back at sides and shoulders. Join short ends of armhole bands and sew to armhole edges. Join sections of neckband then sew 1 edge of neckband to inside and 1 edge to outside of neckline. Sew the armhole bands in place in the same manner.

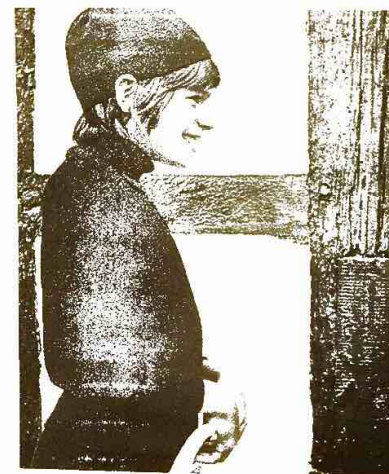


KK 5370 BOY'S PULLOVER

SIZE: 6 to 7 7 to 8 9 to 10
 FINISHED CHEST MEAS. 28" 29 1/2" 31"
 YARN: KNITKING Sport Prima
 50gr. balls Same amount for all sizes.
 4 - Color 1
 2 - Color 2
 2 - Color 3

TENSION: 7 to 9
 GAUGE: Stockinette: 15 sts. 20 Rows = 2"

FINISHING: Join back and front sections at sides and shoulders. Sew sleeves together and set in. Sew short ends of collar together then sew collar in place.



DP 8066 WOMAN'S (or Teen's) PULLOVER
 (the under, long sleeved Pullover).

SIZE: 6 to 8 10 to 12 14 to 16
 FINISHED BUST MEAS. 34" 36" 39 1/2"
 YARN: KNITKING Regia
 50gr. balls 5 6 6

TENSION: 4 to 6
 GAUGE: Stockinette: 17 sts. 24 Rows = 2"

FINISHING: Join front and back at sides and shoulders. Sew sleeves together and set in. Sew 1 edge of collar to inside and 1 to outside of neckline. Work 1 row of single crochet around opening. Make 3 loops and sew on buttons.

