

The

swiss

Custom 131

knitter

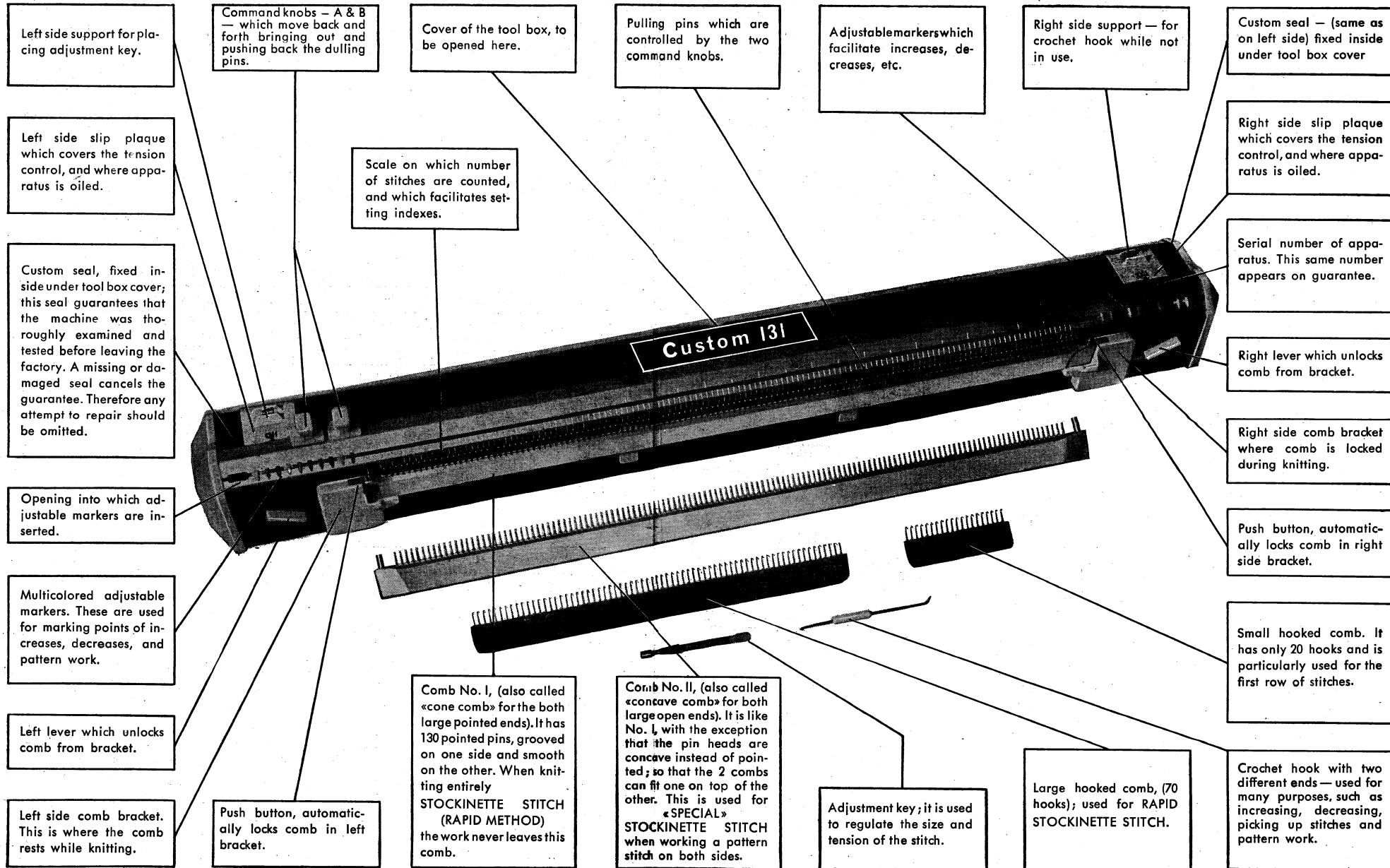
Suggestions for stitch and tension adjustments

IMPORTANT: Figures below are given only as a guide. As yarns differ in quality and type, a sample swatch should be made of each to better determine at what size and tension it should be marked. The best way to obtain a correct adjustment, of course, is through practice.

Type of material	Size of stitch	Tension of yarn
Fine cotton yarn	3	1½
Medium cotton yarn	4½	3¼
Pure silk, 2 ply	3	2
Fine baby wool, 3 ply	6	3
Medium baby wool, 5 ply	6½	3½
Heavy baby wool, 6 ply	7	4½
Fine noppé yarn	6	1¼
Fine wool for socks (elastic), 4 ply	5½	3½
Fine wool for socks (non elastic), 4 ply	6	2½
Medium wool for socks, 4 ply	6½	5
Medium wool for socks (non elastic), 4 ply	7	3
Fine wool for pullover, 4 ply	5	3½
Medium wool for pullover, 3 ply	5	4
Medium wool for pullover, 4 ply	6½	4½
Heavy wool for pullover	7½	5½
Angora wool	4½	4½
Fine bouclé wool	4	4
Medium bouclé wool	5½	3¼
Heavy bouclé wool	8¼	4
Fine sport wool	7½	5½
Medium sport wool	7½	5½
Heavy untreated wool handspun	9	6
Ribbon	10	5½

Before beginning any piece of work, it is advisable to knit a swatch, 20 stitches wide and 20 rows or 10 ribs long (knit at least one whole repetition in the selected stitch). Remove this swatch from the comb, lay it on the table and measure it: 10 stitches = . . . inches. 20 rows or 10 ribs = . . . inches. Now you can easily calculate the number of stitches and rows you need for the desired garment. The swatch should be kept until the work is finished; the exact amount of stitches to be in-or decreased for armholes, necklines etc can be made out according to this swatch.

Custom 131 the practical knitter



Left side support for placing adjustment key.

Command knobs - A & B - which move back and forth bringing out and pushing back the dulling pins.

Cover of the tool box, to be opened here.

Pulling pins which are controlled by the two command knobs.

Adjustable markers which facilitate increases, decreases, etc.

Right side support - for crochet hook while not in use.

Custom seal - (same as on left side) fixed inside under tool box cover

Left side slip plaque which covers the tension control, and where apparatus is oiled.

Scale on which number of stitches are counted, and which facilitates setting indexes.

Right side slip plaque which covers the tension control, and where apparatus is oiled.

Custom seal, fixed inside under tool box cover; this seal guarantees that the machine was thoroughly examined and tested before leaving the factory. A missing or damaged seal cancels the guarantee. Therefore any attempt to repair should be omitted.

Serial number of apparatus. This same number appears on guarantee.

Opening into which adjustable markers are inserted.

Right lever which unlocks comb from bracket.

Multicolored adjustable markers. These are used for marking points of increases, decreases, and pattern work.

Right side comb bracket where comb is locked during knitting.

Left lever which unlocks comb from bracket.

Push button, automatically locks comb in right side bracket.

Left side comb bracket. This is where the comb rests while knitting.

Push button, automatically locks comb in left bracket.

Small hooked comb. It has only 20 hooks and is particularly used for the first row of stitches.

Comb No. I, (also called «cone comb» for the both large pointed ends). It has 130 pointed pins, grooved on one side and smooth on the other. When knitting entirely STOCKINETTE STITCH (RAPID METHOD) the work never leaves this comb.

Comb No. II, (also called «concave comb» for both large open ends). It is like No. I, with the exception that the pin heads are concave instead of pointed; so that the 2 combs can fit one on top of the other. This is used for «SPECIAL» STOCKINETTE STITCH when working a pattern stitch on both sides.

Adjustment key; it is used to regulate the size and tension of the stitch.

Large hooked comb, (70 hooks); used for RAPID STOCKINETTE STITCH.

Crochet hook with two different ends - used for many purposes, such as increasing, decreasing, picking up stitches and pattern work.

INSTRUCTION-BOOKLET

How do the automatic brackets work?

Each bracket (on the right and left side of the machine), has a lever and push button. The brackets automatically lock the comb, when it is placed on them and pushed down; therefore in practice it is not necessary to press on the push buttons to lock the comb.

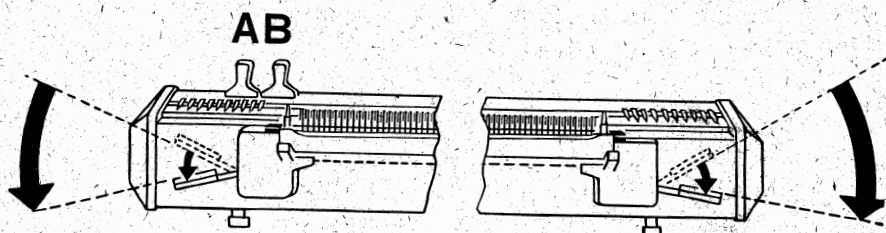


Fig. 1

To release the comb: push down the levers of both comb brackets (Fig. 1). The comb will release automatically and move upwards for easy removal. This movement is done at the end of each row to remove the stitches from the pulling pins.

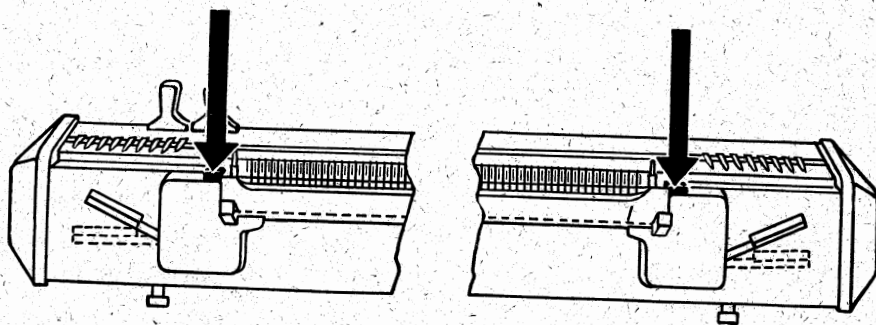


Fig. 2

To lock the comb: the next step is to replace the comb in the two brackets and push down (Fig. 2). The two levers will snap automatically and move upwards. Thus the comb will be locked.

How to regulate the stitch

Before beginning the work the mechanism has to be adjusted according to the respective yarn. For this purpose you have the regulations for «size of the stitch» and «tension of the yarn». You will find suggestions for stitch adjustments on the inside of the cover.

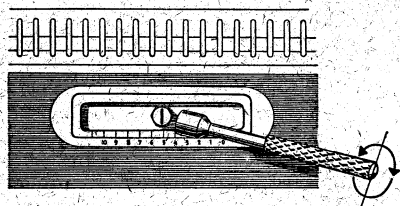


Fig. 3

The size of the stitch. Remove comb from the machine, and with adjustment key turn the little screw on the cipher scale to read any cipher from 10—0, depending on the type of yarn used and the size of stitch wanted (Fig. 3).

Keep this in mind: small cipher, small stitch; large cipher, large stitch. It is just the same as with handknitting, where thicker needles are required for large-stitches and thinner needles for narrow stitches. The ciphers 10 to 0 do not correspond to the ciphers of handknitting needles.

On the left of number «10» there is one more marking; this line is used when the maximum large stitch is desired. Likewise, to the right of «0» there is a marking; this is used when minimum sized stitch is desired.

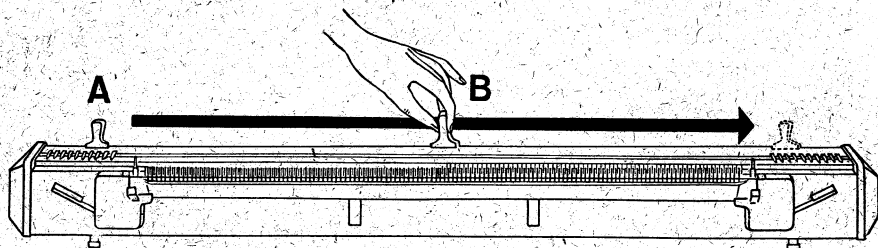


Fig. 4

The tension of the yarn (right side). This gauge is only visible when knob B is on the extreme right side of the machine. It therefore first is necessary to move knob B from left to right (Fig. 4). When in this position the pulling pins will be out of the casing forming the so called «pin canal».

Remember: Large cipher = loose stitch; small cipher = tight stitch.

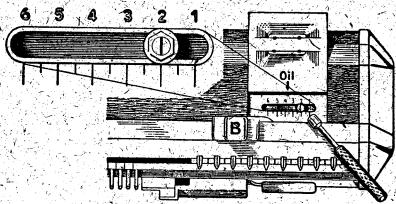


Fig. 5

Push back the slide plaque, the gauge is now visible. The ciphers 6—1 regulate the tension of the yarn. With the adjustment key loosen the little screw in a counterclockwise motion (turning left); set it to the cipher desired and turn screw with a slight right turn (Fig. 5). During this operation hold knob B steadily in position.

The tension of the yarn corresponds to that of the finger in knitting with needles; it is what controls a loose or tight stitch.

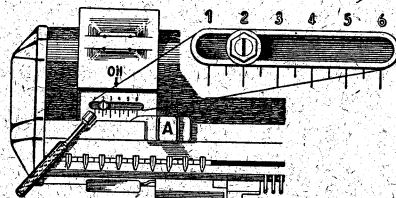


Fig. 6

The tension of the yarn (left side). This requires the same procedure as the right gauge, with the exception that knob A must be on the extreme left of the machine.

The figures of the two gauges, right and left, must correspond.

How to test the tension

To test if the proper tension has been set, place the yarn in the pin canal, and move the knob so that the yarn forms the zig-zag position as per following instructions:

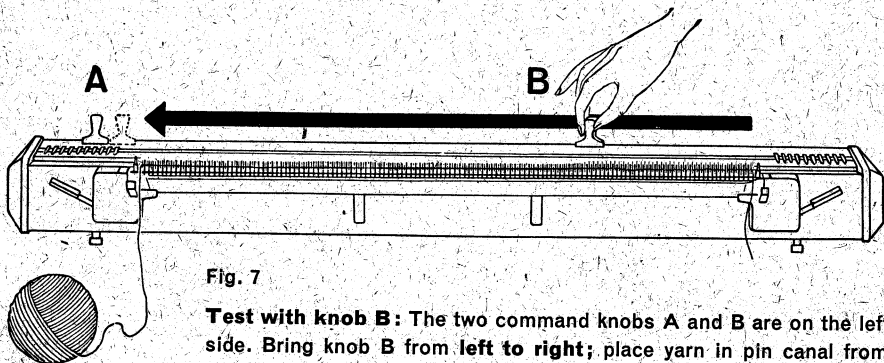


Fig. 7

Test with knob B: The two command knobs A and B are on the left side. Bring knob B from left to right; place yarn in pin canal from right to left. Push knob B back from right to left (Fig. 7) forming zig-zag position of yarn. The handle should glide easily; if there is a noticeable resistance, the screw controlling the tension should be set at a higher cipher.

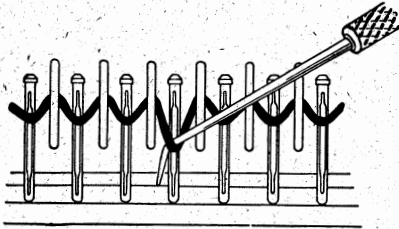


Fig. 8

Now test the yarn in the zig-zag position by pulling it forward with the crochet hook (Fig. 8). The yarn should not stretch more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the comb pin. (Fig. 9)

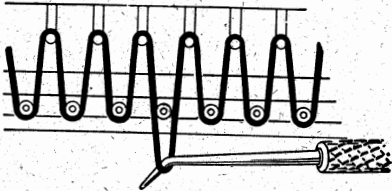


Fig. 9

If there is a stretch of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, the tension should be tightened by turning the screw to a lower cipher.

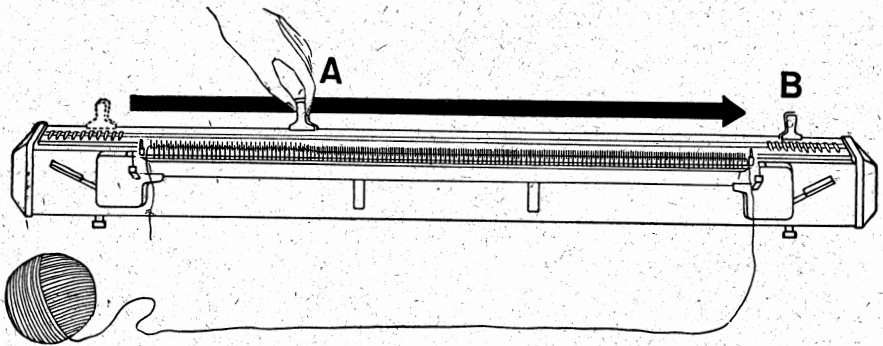


Fig. 10

Test with knob A: The two command knobs are on the **right side**. Bring knob A to the **left**, and place yarn in pin canal from **left to right**. Bring knob A again to the **right** (Fig. 10) and proceed in the same manner as above indicated for knob B.

Never force your machine

The two knobs, A and B, should always slide easily. If there is a certain resistance, especially if they block, remove the yarn with fingers and bring knob back to starting position. Then, set your tension gauge to a higher cipher.

KNITTING WITH «CUSTOM 131»

There are three different methods of knitting:

- A STOCKINETTE RAPID** — with comb I and large hooked comb
- B STOCKINETTE SPECIAL** — with combs I and II
- C GARTER STITCH** — with comb I

The above three methods of knitting can be performed at your choice, and in any order desired without removing work from machine.

Casting on for all methods is the same

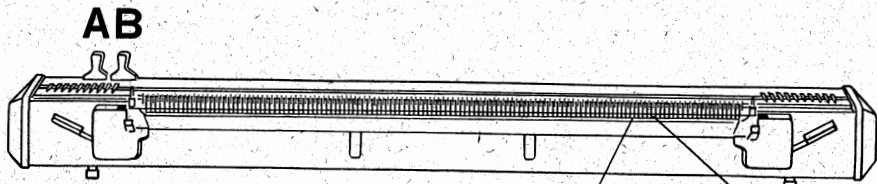


Fig. 11

Position at start: Knobs A and B at left side. Comb I is placed in the brackets in such a manner that the grooved side of the pins faces front (Fig. 11).

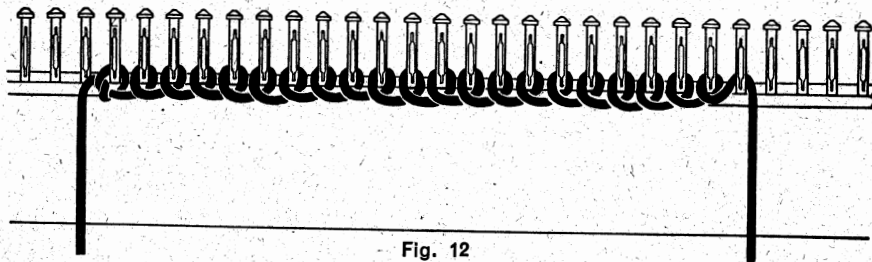
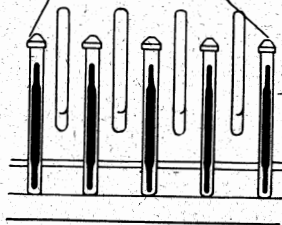


Fig. 12

Casting on stitches: Tie yarn with a simple knot on the desired comb pin, starting from left side. Continue winding yarn counterclockwise (from left to right) on as many pins as stitches desired. The last stitch is wound around in the opposite sense, clockwise (Fig. 12).

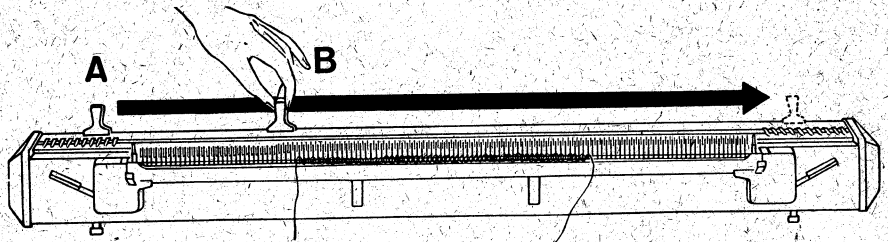


Fig. 13

Bring knob B from left to right, forming pin-canal.

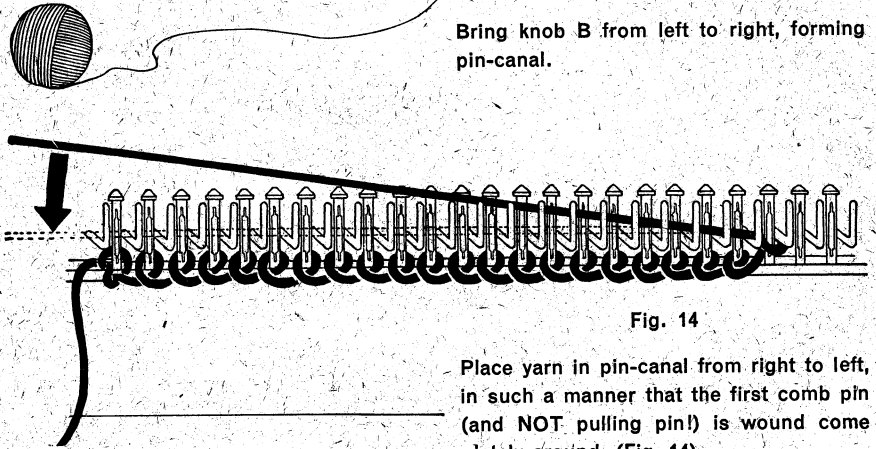


Fig. 14

Place yarn in pin-canal from right to left, in such a manner that the first comb pin (and NOT pulling pin!) is wound completely around. (Fig. 14).

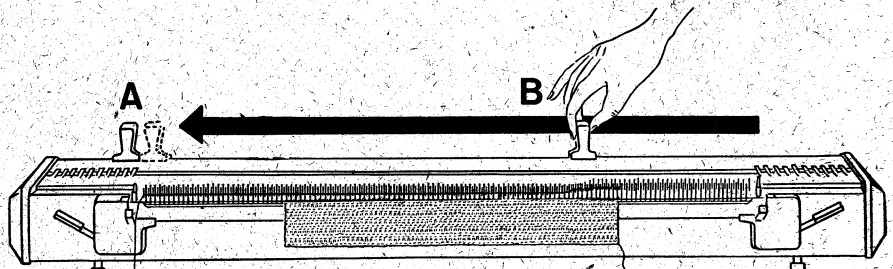


Fig. 15

Bring knob B back to the left side. This movement pulls the pulling pins back and places the yarn in a zig-zag position. Always see that the yarn — which remains on the left hand side of worker — is free to unroll easily. NEVER HOLD IT.

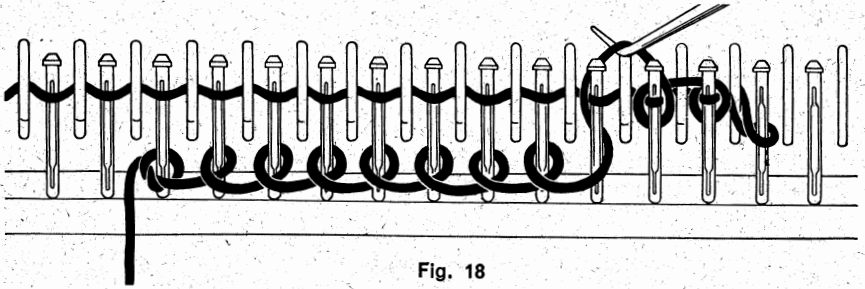


Fig. 18

Always pick up the yarn that is between the comb pins, and notice how it is carried over the zig-zag position of the yarn on the pins (Fig. 18).

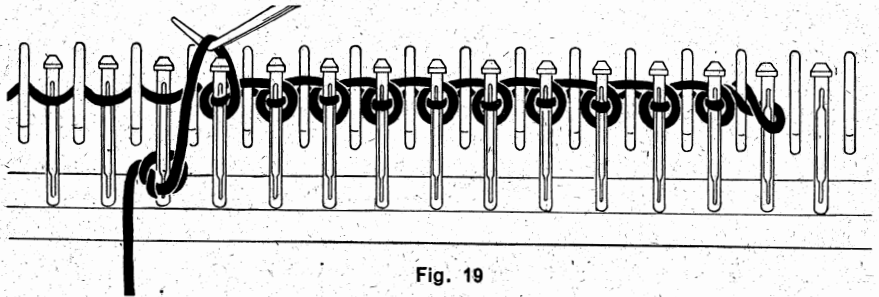


Fig. 19

The next-to-last stitch is lifted over its corresponding pin SINGLY (Fig. 19).

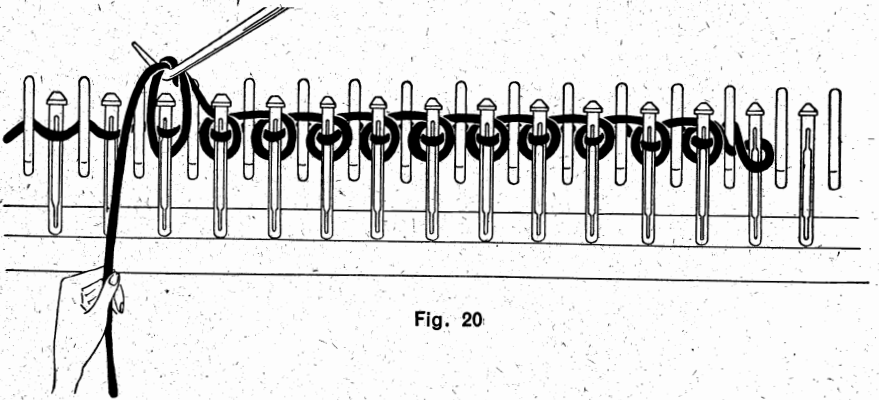


Fig. 20

The very last stitch is lifted over through its loop (Fig. 20).

The second way of knitting the first row

With a downward movement bring the small hooked comb down in the grooved pins until all the stitches are seized. Do not touch the zig-zag placed yarn (Fig. 21)! The hooked comb is now in a parallel position with the machine. Hold it as closely as possible to the comb, and press down hard to make sure that every stitch is picked up. Notice that the first stitch remains untouched.

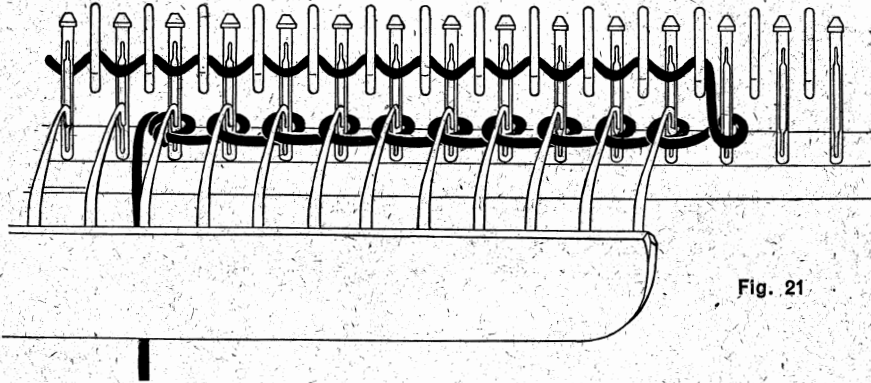


Fig. 21

Now lift up the hooked comb to a vertical position, and carry the stitches back over the comb pins (Fig. 22). Do not let go of the stitches until they are all over and back of the comb pins. Every individual can work out his «own little knack» of performing this movement quickly and yet perfectly.

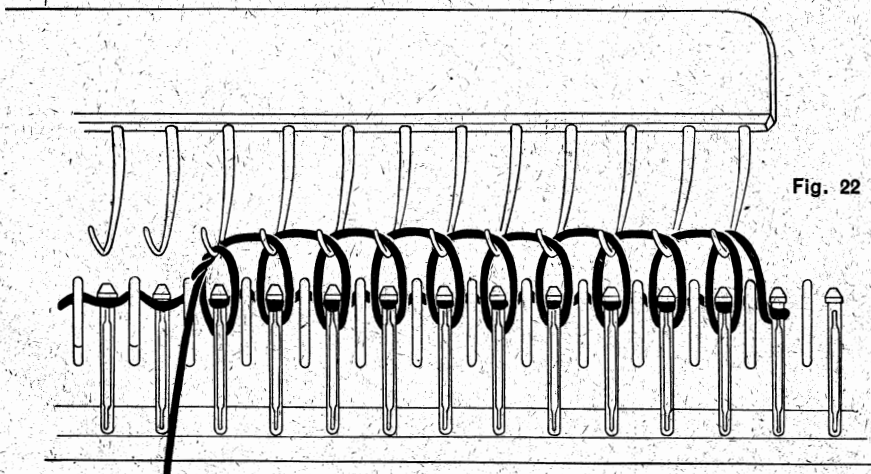


Fig. 22

A. STOCKINETTE — RAPID

By knitting this method the work is always kept between the comb and the machine, with the stockinette side of the stitches facing the comb respectively the knitter. The knitting is done with Comb I, and either of the hooked combs.

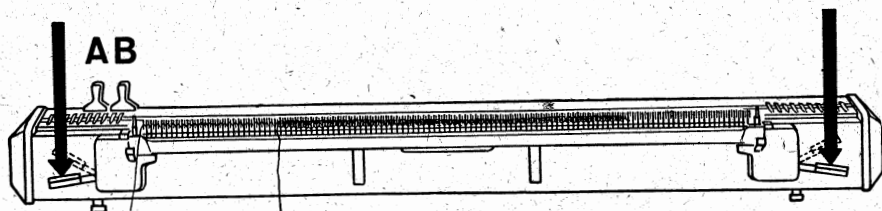


Fig. 23

After having knitted the first row, as described in Fig. 20 or 22, push down the two levers of the brackets. (Fig. 23). This will release the comb.

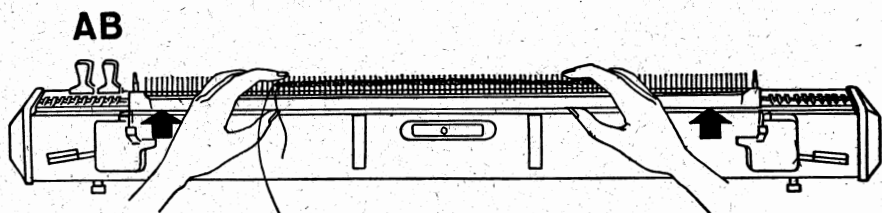


Fig. 24

Lift the comb up vertically to disengage the stitches from the pulling pins (Fig. 24), and immediately replace it in its brackets with a downward push so that it will automatically lock. At this position the yarn is on the left side.

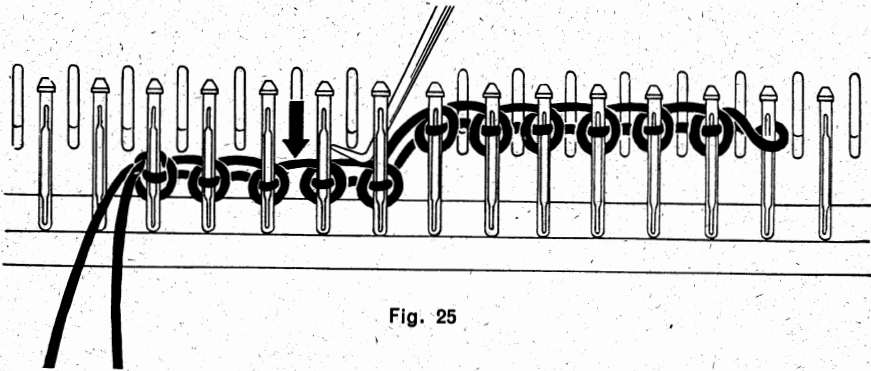


Fig. 25

With the pointed end of the crochet hook push down the stitches on the comb pins (Fig. 25). It is only necessary to do this for the first few rows, or until the work appears below the comb, where you can pull it down by hand. After the work has been «pushed down» continue with the next row as per Fig. 28.

The border stitch

To obtain an even border the last stitch should always be wound around the last comb pin, and NOT the pulling pin on its left. See the two examples.

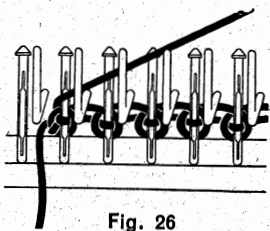


Fig. 26

For a loose border stitch: Bring the yarn around the last pin and place it in the pin-canal (Fig. 26).

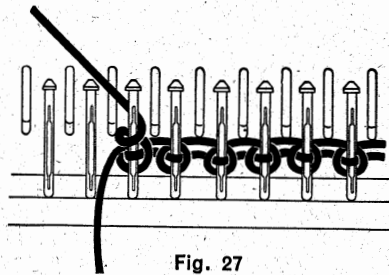


Fig. 27

For a tight border stitch: Wind the yarn around the last pin in a counterclockwise motion, and then place it in the pin canal (Fig. 27).

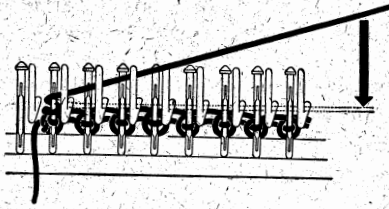


Fig. 28

Following Fig. 25 continue with the next row by first bringing knob B to the right; then place yarn in pin canal from left to right (Fig. 28).

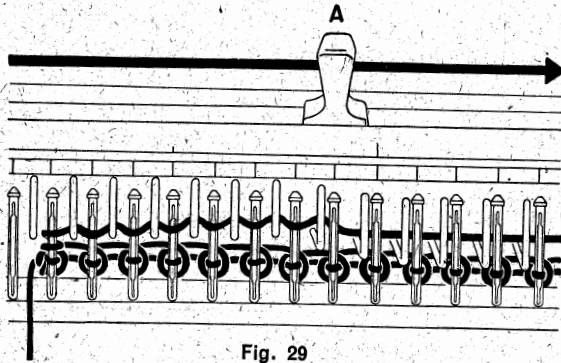


Fig. 29

Now bring knob A to the right (Fig. 29); by doing this the yarn will form the zig-zag position.

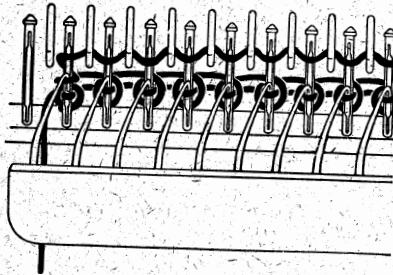


Fig. 30

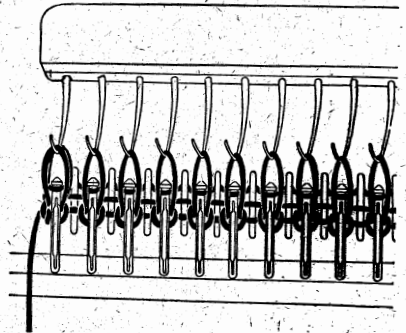


Fig. 31

Knitting with the large hooked comb. Start from the left side and lift every stitch over, including the border stitch (Fig. 30—31).

Repeat this procedure starting from Fig. 23, but by taking the yarn from the right to the left, and knitting from the right.

Important to remember!

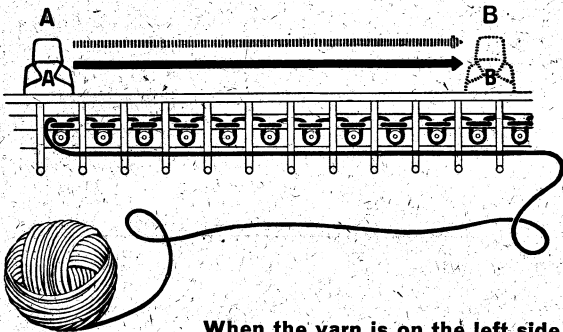


Fig. 32

When the yarn is on the left side of the machine, the following movements are **ALL** made from left to right:

- Bring knob B to the right (to form pin canal).
- Place yarn in pin canal.
- Bring knob A to the right (to form zig-zag of yarn).
- Knit from left to right!

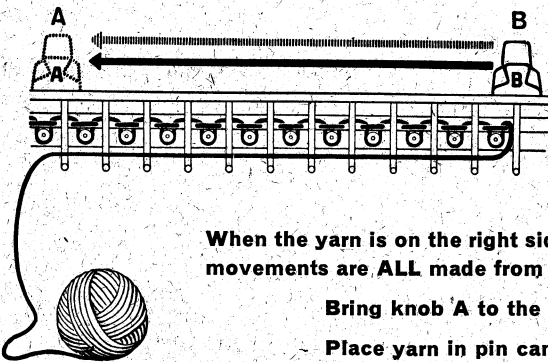


Fig. 33

When the yarn is on the right side of the machine, the following movements are **ALL** made from right to left:

- Bring knob A to the left — (to form pin canal).
- Place yarn in pin canal.
- Bring knob B to the left (to form zig-zag position).
- Knit from right to left.

Do not forget this procedure

B. STOCKINETTE – SPECIAL with combs I and II

This method of knitting is very advantageous because it permits the knitter to have either the stockinette or garter side of the work in front of the comb, making it easier for pattern work, corrections etc. While knitting, the work is always in front of the comb. Combs I and II alternately do the work, and knitting is done by hand. To obtain the starting position for SPECIAL STOCKINETTE, the comb must be turned after the first row is knitted (or after having knitted RAPID STOCKINETTE), thus placing the work in front of the comb.

Turning of comb

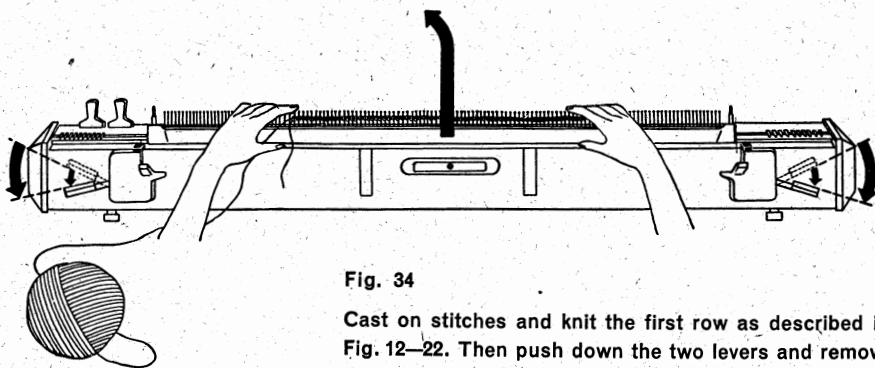


Fig. 34

Cast on stitches and knit the first row as described in Fig. 12–22. Then push down the two levers and remove the comb from the brackets (Fig. 34).

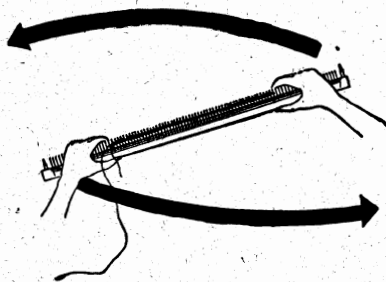


Fig. 35

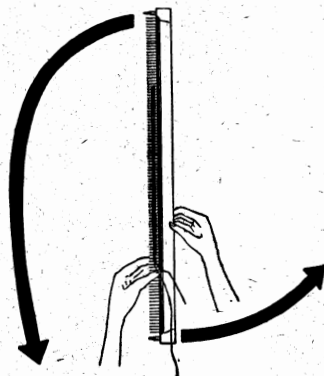


Fig. 36

Turn the comb from right to left upward and then downward (Fig. 35/36) always keeping the comb pins facing worker (Thus the yarn falls freely from the pins and does not get caught in them). Replace the comb in the brackets and push down. The work now faces knitter.

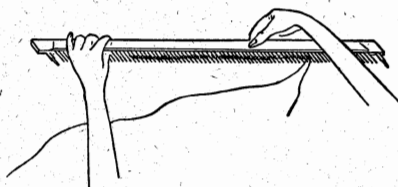


Fig. 37

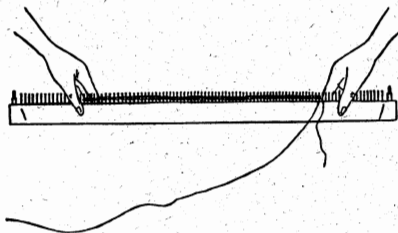


Fig. 38

How to start SPECIAL STOCKINETTE

The smooth side of the comb pins faces knitter; the work is in front of the comb with the wrong side showing. Yarn is on the right, and knobs A and B are at the left (Fig. 39).

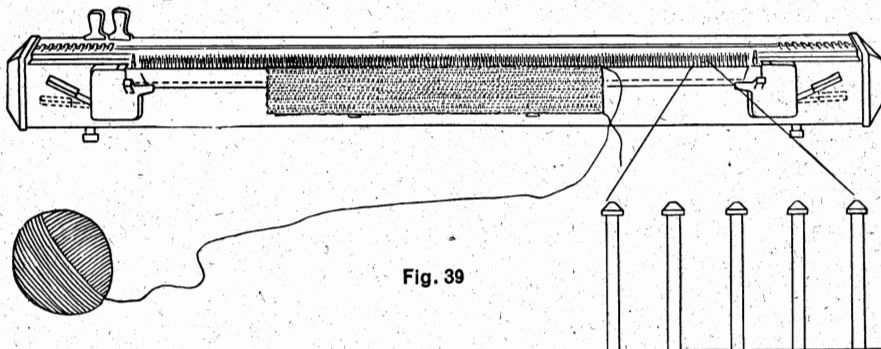


Fig. 39

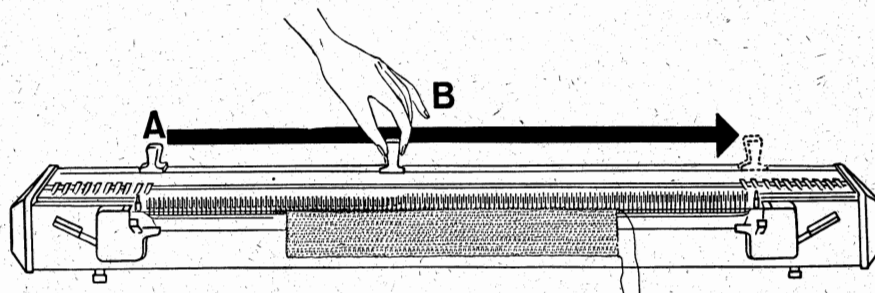


Fig. 40 Bring knob B to the right (Fig. 40).

After placing yarn in pin canal (from right to left), bring knob B back to left (Fig. 41).

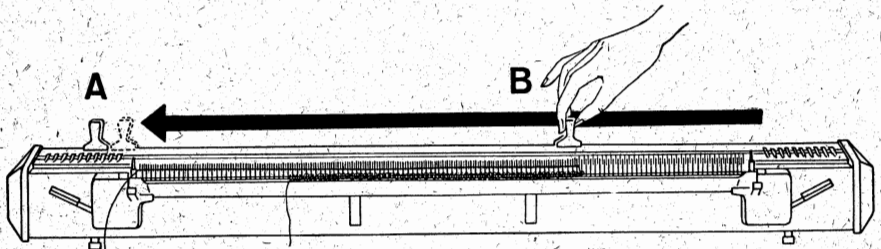
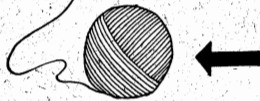


Fig. 41



Knitting by hand

Pull the work up vertically (with hands) and pass the stitches over the comb pins, and to the back of them. **Continue as described in Fig. 46.**

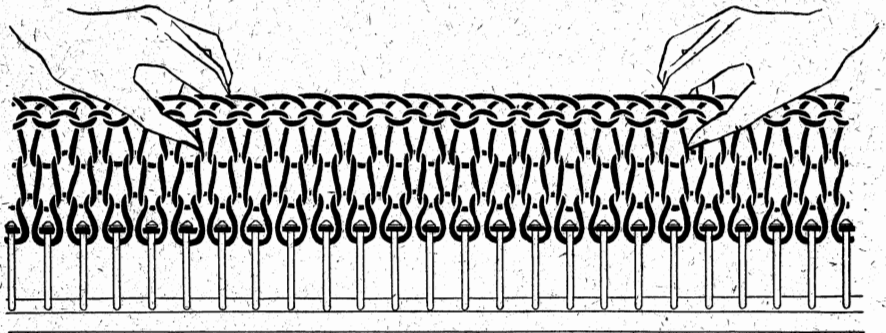
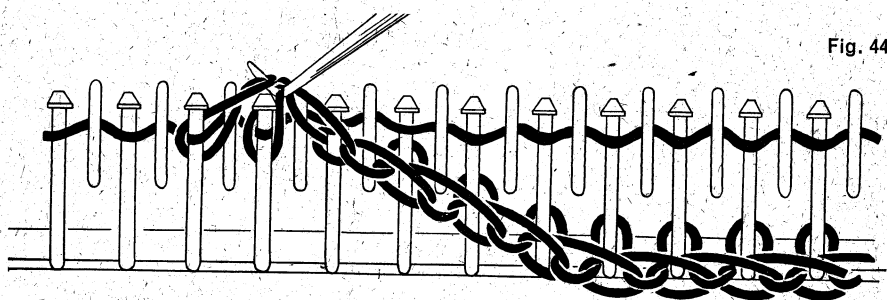
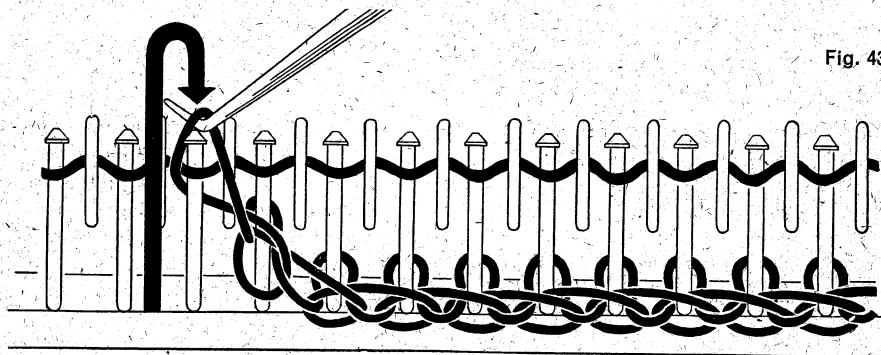


Fig. 42

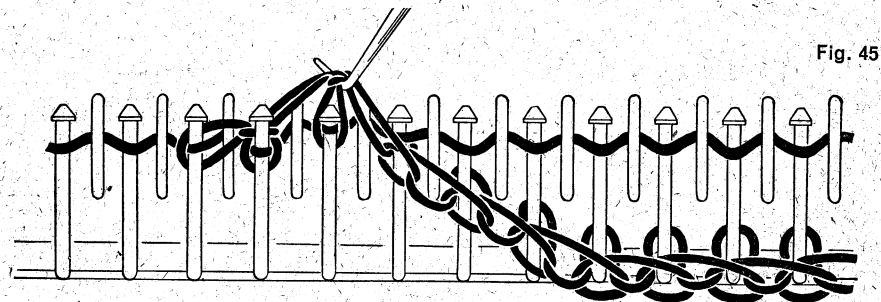
By this procedure the work is carried over to the other side of the comb, and enables worker to see the right side of the work. To continue with stockinette stitch it is necessary to bring the work in same position as shown in Fig. 39. This is only possible with the help of comb II, see Fig. 47-49. When working garter stitch knitting is also done by hand (see page 20). However, since garter stitch is the same on both sides, it is only necessary to turn the comb as described in Fig. 34-38 in order to get back to the starting position (Fig. 39).

If the work is still at the starting point, knitting is done with the help of the pointed end of the crochet hook. The last stitch on the left is merely lifted over the comb pin (Fig. 43).



Continue lifting the following stitches over the comb pins by picking them up between the pins with the pointed end of the crochet hook (Fig. 44—45).

Instead of using the crochet hook the hooked comb can be used by introducing it with points facing front, and picking up the stitches between the pins.



Continuation of Special-Stockinette

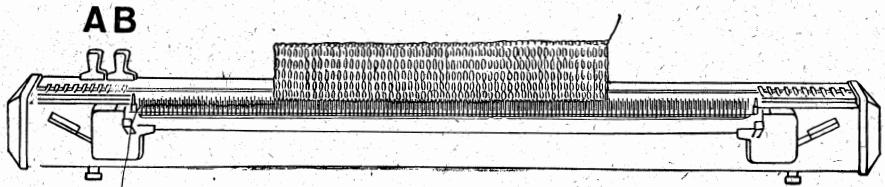


Fig. 46

Continue from Fig. 42. After work is lifted over and is resting on top of machine with the stockinette side facing upwards (Fig. 46), place Comb II on top of Comb I (with grooved side facing front). Notice how pegs at each end fit into one another, as do the pin heads of both combs. The work is still on the lower comb (Fig. 47).

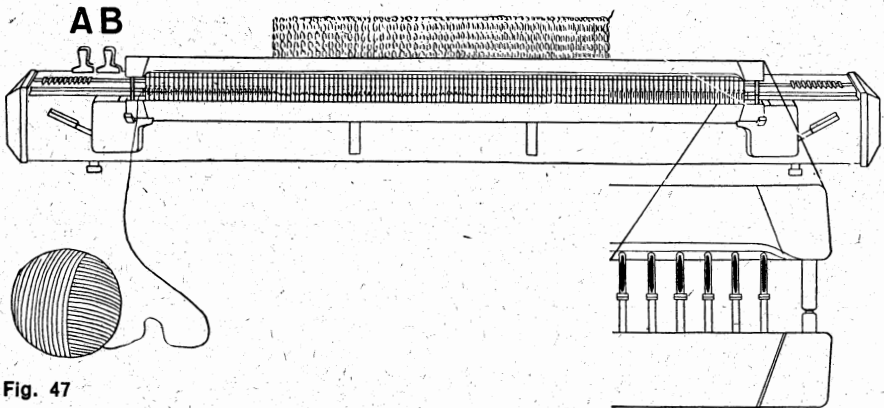


Fig. 47

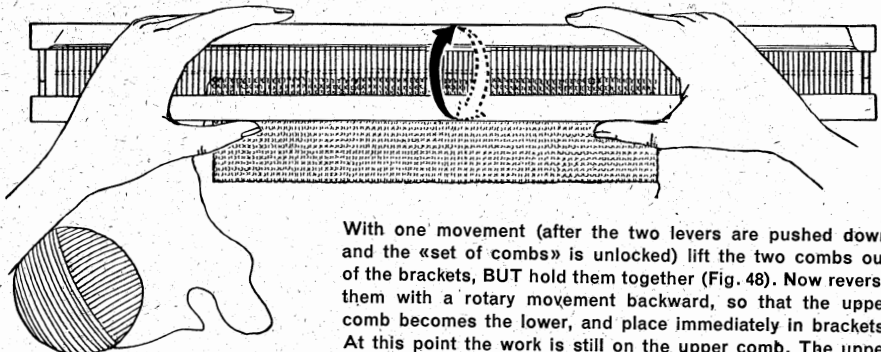


Fig. 48

With one movement (after the two levers are pushed down and the «set of combs» is unlocked) lift the two combs out of the brackets, BUT hold them together (Fig. 48). Now reverse them with a rotary movement backward, so that the upper comb becomes the lower, and place immediately in brackets. At this point the work is still on the upper comb. The upper comb shows the grooved side of the pins, and the lower the smooth side.

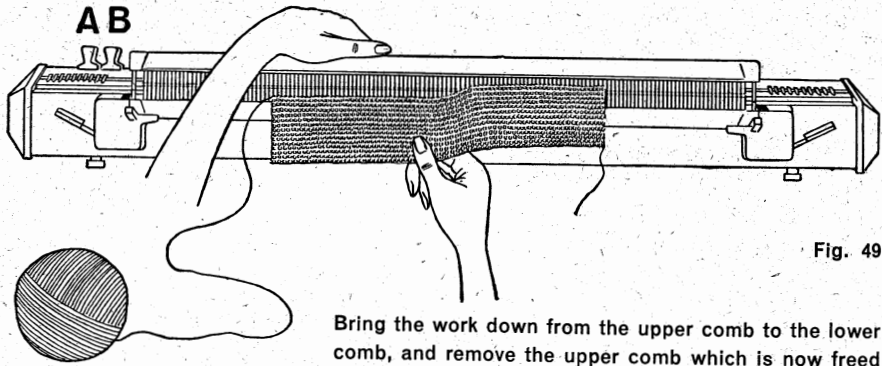


Fig. 49

Bring the work down from the upper comb to the lower comb, and remove the upper comb which is now freed from the work.

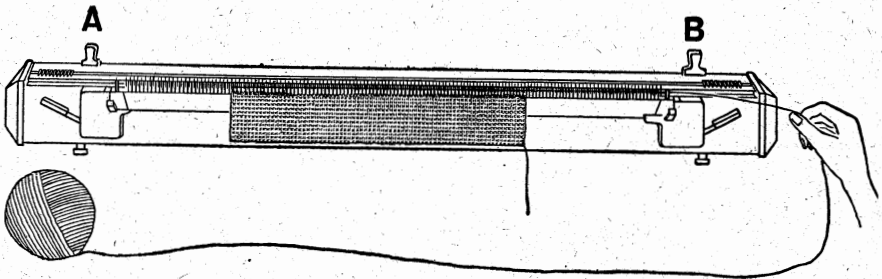


Fig. 50

Bring knob B to the right, place yarn in pin canal from left to right (Fig. 50).

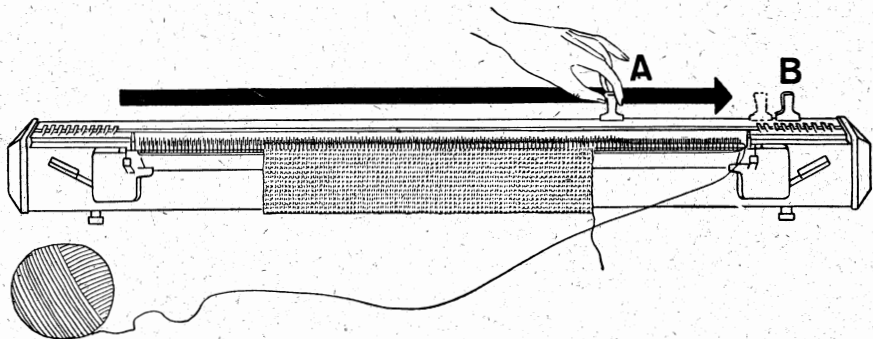


Fig. 51

Bring knob A to the right to form zig-zag (Fig. 51). Knit as described in Fig. 42, and continue following Fig. 46 to 49.

Two rows have thus been completed. Repeat the movements starting from Fig. 40.

C. GARTER STITCH

To knit the **GARTER STITCH** one comb only (preferably Comb I) is necessary. This comb must be turned at the end of each row. The work is always in front of the comb (facing worker). Only one knob is used, either A or B, and knitting is done by hand.

Starting position is like Fig. 39; then bring one knob to the opposite end so that the pin canal is formed. Place the yarn, bring knob back to original position, and knit by hand. Continu  by turning the comb (see Fig. 34–38) and repeat next row from starting position.

Increasing stitches

The increasing of stitches is always made from the end where the yarn is.

If it is necessary to increase in the center of the work, remove all stitches on knitting needle, and replace them one by one on the pins remembering to pick up an extra stitch where wanted. This is usually done by picking up a stitch from the previous row (below) and placing it on the pin where an increase is wanted.

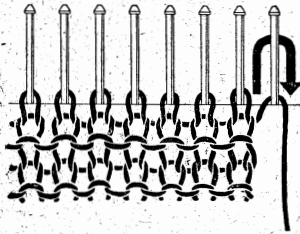


Fig. 52

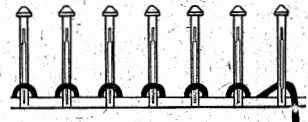


Fig. 53

To increase one stitch on the right side: done either when the work is in front of the comb (Fig. 52) or between the machine and comb (Fig. 53). The same procedure is followed for the left side increases, however in the opposite manner.

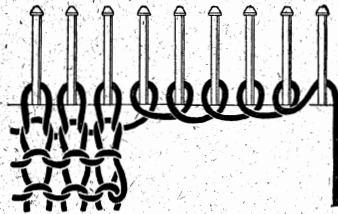
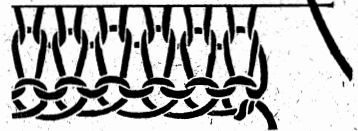


Fig. 54

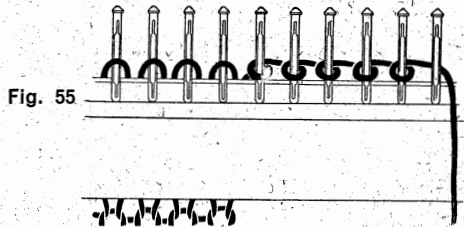


Fig. 55

To increase several stitches on the right side: This is also done when the work is either in front of the comb (Fig. 54) or in the back between machine and comb (Fig. 55).

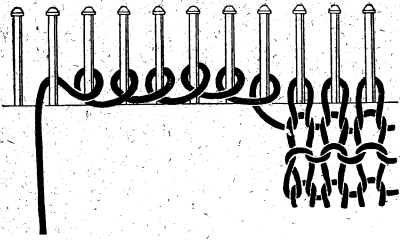


Fig. 56

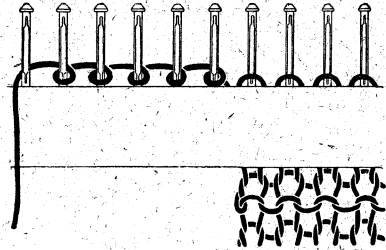


Fig. 57

To increase several stitches on the left side: This is done with the same procedure as for the right side. See Fig. 56—57.

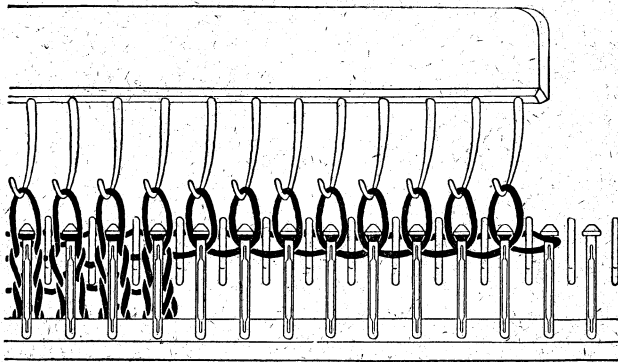


Fig. 58

Knitting the increased stitches. See Fig. 58. Refer also to procedure described in Fig. 16 to 20.

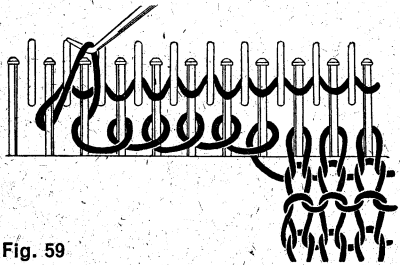


Fig. 59

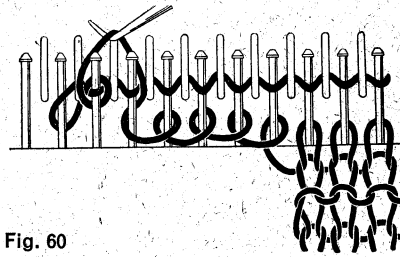


Fig. 60

Knitting when work is in front of comb, use crochet hook (Fig. 59—60).

Decreasing and Casting off stitches

Decreases of more than one stitch are always made on the side where the yarn hangs. If it is necessary to decrease in the center of work, remove all stitches on a knitting needle, and replace them one by one on the comb pins, remembering to place two stitches together on one pin where the desired decrease is to be made.

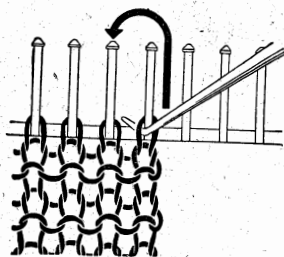


Fig. 61

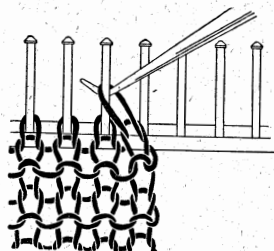


Fig. 62

To decrease one stitch on the right side when work is in front of comb, see Fig. 61/62. The same procedure is followed for the left side, but in the reverse manner.

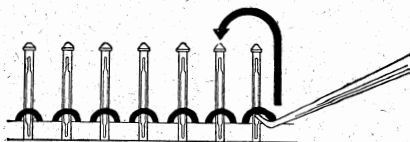


Fig. 63

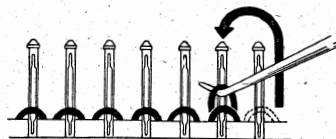


Fig. 64

To decrease one stitch on the right side when work is back of comb, or between comb and machine, see Fig. 63—64. The same procedure is followed for the left side, but in the reverse manner.

Attention !

All work done with the crochet hook, such as patterns, increases, decreases, etc. must be executed before the pin canal is formed, in other words before the knobs are moved.

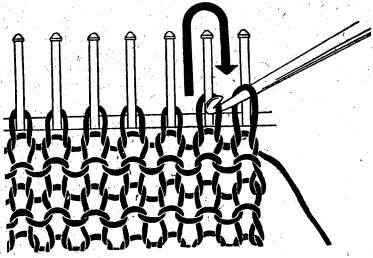


Fig. 65

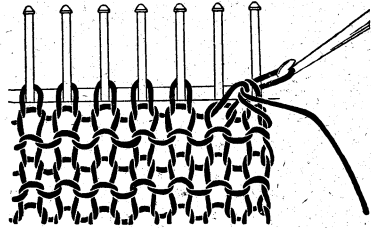


Fig. 66

To decrease several stitches on the right side: Place the comb in brackets with work facing front. Pick up the first two stitches with the crochet hook (Fig. 65), and pull the working yarn through them (Fig. 66). This forms a new stitch. Pick up the third stitch on the comb pin (Fig. 67), and pull yarn through both stitches (Fig. 68). Continue with this procedure decreasing the desired number of stitches.

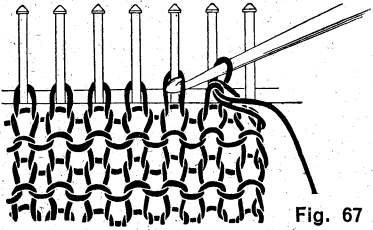


Fig. 67

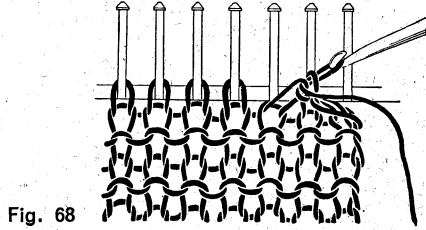


Fig. 68

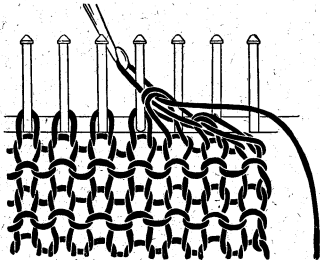


Fig. 69

In order to avoid a loop hole always place the last stitch on the crochet hook on top of the first stitch on the comb pin. As this means decreasing one more stitch, be sure always to crochet one stitch less than decreases required.

To decrease several stitches on the left side: Same procedure as for right side, but in the reversed manner (Fig. 70—74).

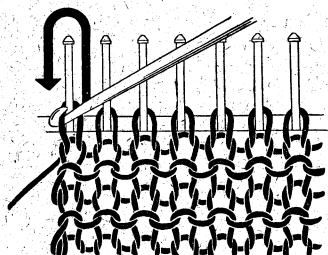


Fig. 70

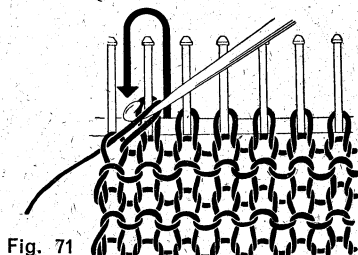


Fig. 71

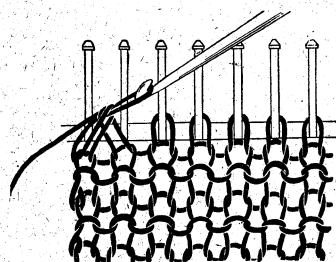


Fig. 72

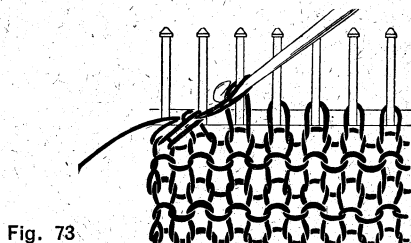


Fig. 73

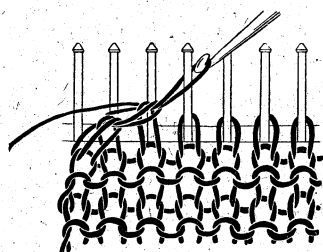


Fig. 74

Casting off stitches

To cast off stitches it is necessary to have work in front of comb, facing worker. Then crochet off stitches in the same manner as for decreasing several stitches, either on the right or left side. See Fig. 65—68 or 70—73.

ATTENTION! When casting off do not pull the yarn tightly. The border should be even and elastic.

Picking up dropped stitches

For corrections, borders and pattern work.

The crochet hook is used not only to pick up dropped stitches, but also to form some very attractive patterns. Different effects are obtained by dropping stitches and crocheting them back, either by picking up every row, or every other row. Different colors can also be used with this same procedure. To make borders on sweaters, cuffs and around the neckline, first knit plain **RAPID STOCKINETTE** for the required width, then turn comb (wrong side facing front) and drop every third stitch. Crochet them back, as if they were dropped stitches, and this will give the same effect on the right side of «knit two, purl two».

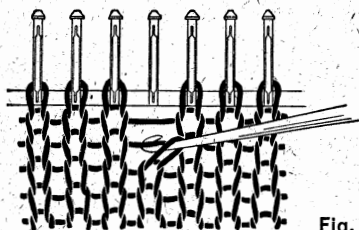


Fig. 75

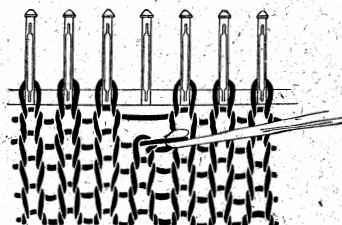


Fig. 76

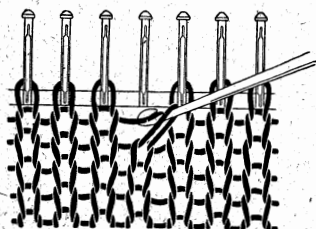


Fig. 77

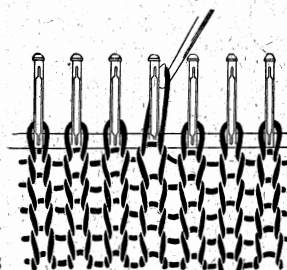
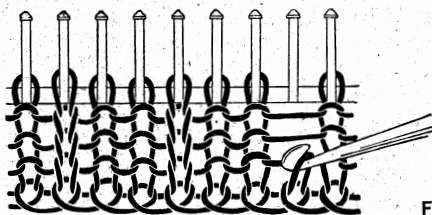


Fig. 78

To correct stitches on a stockinette background: Drop whichever stitch needs correction with the stockinette side of the work facing worker. Crochet back, row by row, and place on comb pin (Fig. 75—78).



The same procedure is followed for borders worked with the wrong side facing front, or for patterns in different colors (Fig. 79). Every third stitch is dropped and crochet back.

Fig. 79

To crochet two rows together: This is done by going under two rows with the crochet hook, then bring down the upper under the lower and through the loop on the crochet hook (Fig. 80—82). The last loop is placed on the comb pin (Fig. 83).

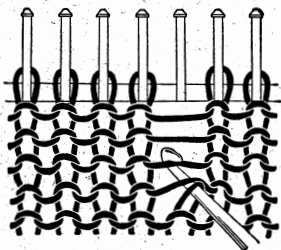


Fig. 80

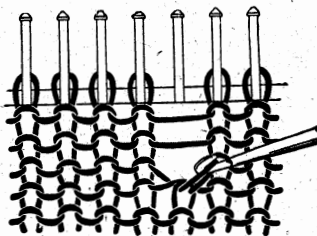


Fig. 81

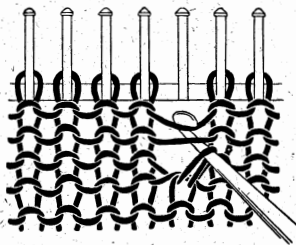


Fig. 82

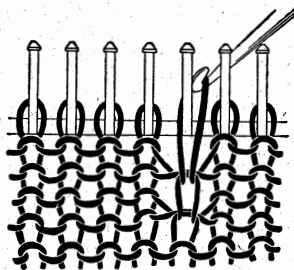


Fig. 83

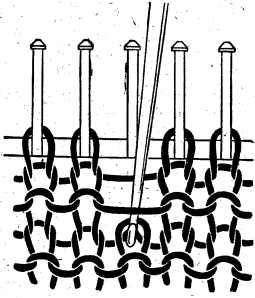


Fig. 83a

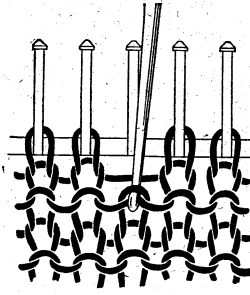


Fig. 83b

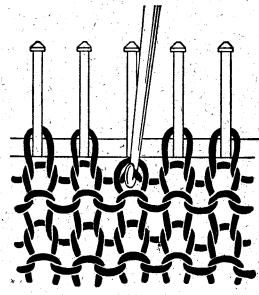


Fig. 83c

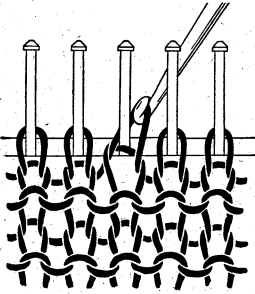


Fig. 83d

To correct stitch on garter background: this is done when work is in front of comb, facing worker. Bring the crochet hook down by leading it between back and front rows. Then pick up alternately a stitch of a back row and a stitch of a front row etc. always turning the hook accordingly (Fig. 83a—83c). The last one is always placed on the comb pin (Fig. 83d).

How to use crochet hook on garter surface

When working all garter stitch, many effective designs can be made with the use of the crochet hook. Pass the crochet hook underneath two stitches bringing the top one down under the first. Continue in this manner straight up a row, or if desired on the bias, and place the last stitch on top of the one already on the comb pin. This will give the effect of a stockinette stitch on a garter background. As this operation has a tendency of tightening your work, its use is especially suggested for bathing suits, neckline borders, vests, etc.

Open work

This is done in exactly the same way as with knitting needles, that is to say by knitting two stitches together and «1 over». Custom does the «1 over» automatically when the yarn is placed in the pin canal. With the pointed end of the crochet hook lift a stitch on top of another stitch, either right or left (Fig. 84/85). Then knit in the usual manner.

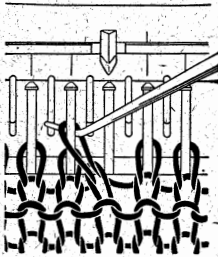


Fig. 84

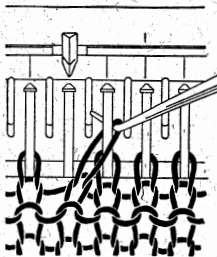


Fig. 85

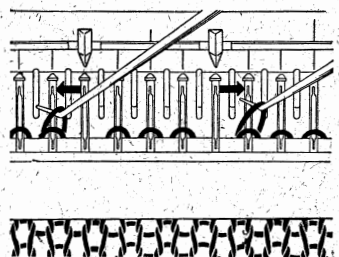


Fig. 86

This same procedure for open work is also done with **RAPID STOCKINETTE**, when the work is between the machine and comb (Fig. 86). To facilitate working a pattern, place the colored markers at the points where stitches are to be moved.

Small buttonholes

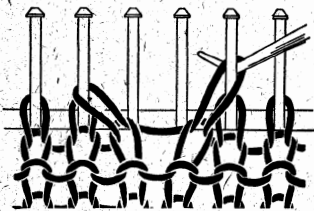


Fig. 87

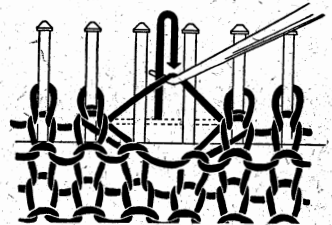


Fig. 88

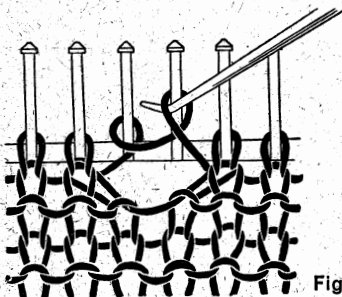


Fig. 89

Place two adjoining stitches, one on top of its left pin and one on top of its right pin (Fig. 87). After having knitted the row, in the opening of the buttonhole there will be a large loop. Bring this in front of the pins (Fig. 88), and from with it two new stitches (Fig. 89). In the first and second following rows, these two stitches will have to be lifted over with the help of the crochet hook, just as when starting any first and second row (Fig. 16, 19 for the first row), (Fig. 44—45 for the second row).

Large buttonholes

Crochet from right to left as many stitches as are necessary for the size of the buttonhole desired. Start by lifting one stitch off the comb pin, and then a second one which is pulled through the first, etc. If work is on comb in front of machine (Fig. 90—92); if work is back, or between machine and comb (Fig. 94—97). Place the last one on a free pin (not on top of another stitch), as shown in Fig. 93 and 98.

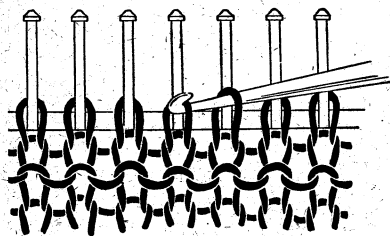


Fig. 90

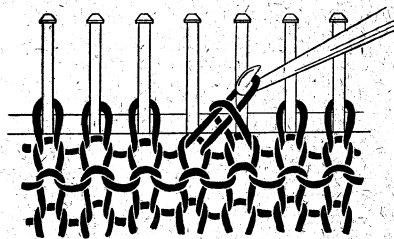


Fig. 91

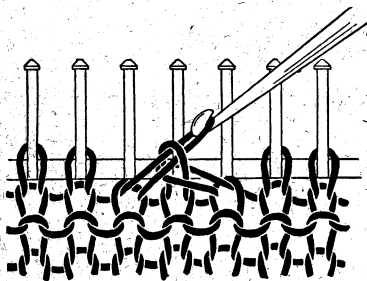


Fig. 92

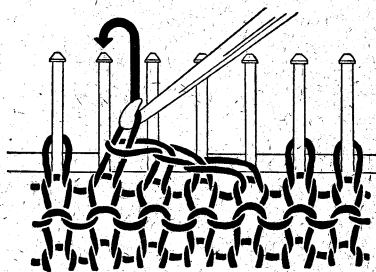


Fig. 93

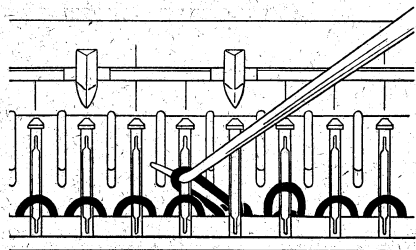


Fig. 94

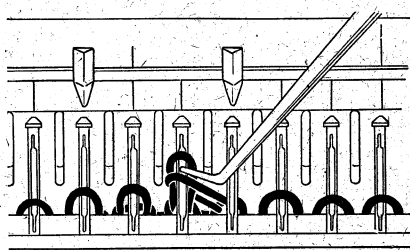


Fig. 95



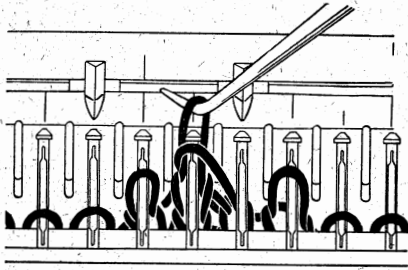


Fig. 96

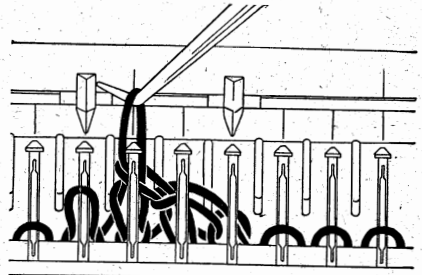


Fig. 97

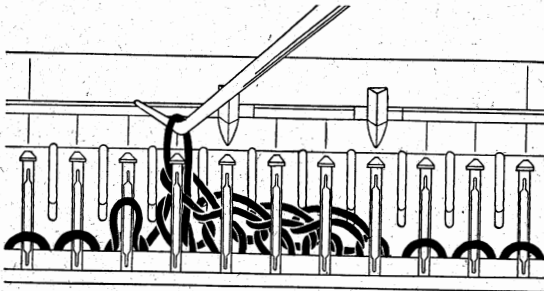


Fig. 98



To facilitate counting stitches, place a colored marker in front of the first and last stitch of the button-hole.

The Custom «Purl» stitch

The Custom «Purl» stitch (like the one used in the Seed stitch), is done only when working **GARTER STITCH**, and **ONLY** on the right side of the work. Consequently if working stockinette, it is necessary to do two rows of garter stitch (i.e. one front row, one back row), turn comb (to have work facing front), and proceed with the «purl» stitch.

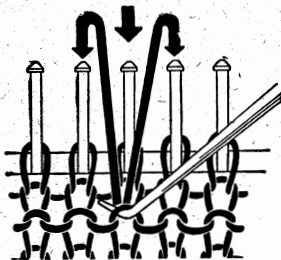


Fig. 99

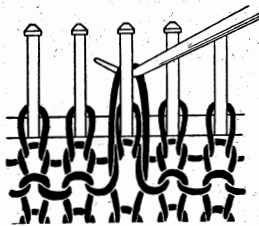


Fig. 100

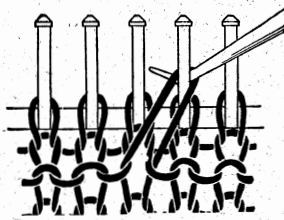


Fig. 101

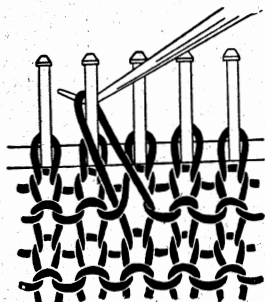


Fig. 102

Work is in front. Before moving knobs (which bring out pin canal), pick up a «purl» stitch of the last front row, and lift it directly over its corresponding pin (Fig. 99 to 100); or, to make a different pattern, on the one to its right, or left (Fig. 101—102).

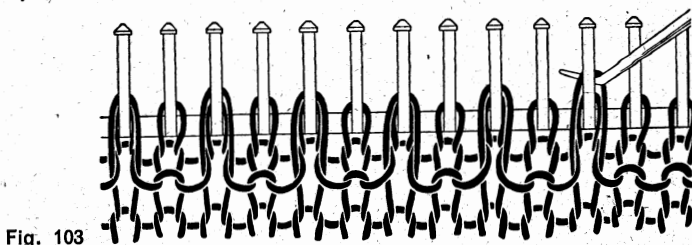
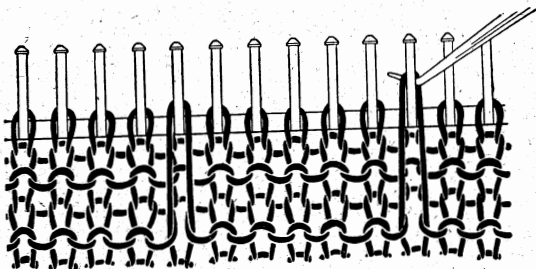


Fig. 103

Never «Purl» two stitches consecutively; there must always be at least one stitch between (Fig. 103); and also always skip an odd number of stitches, not an even number. At the next pattern row, and every other following, be sure to alternate the «purl» stitch, that is to say lift stitches above the ones which were not lifted in the previous row.



It is also possible to lift a stitch from the second or third front-row below (Fig. 104).
Fig. 104

Fig. 104

The Custom «Knit» stitch

The Custom «Knit» stitch can only be done on an all GARTER surface, however this time the pattern — or «knit» stitch — is done on the wrong side of the work ONLY.

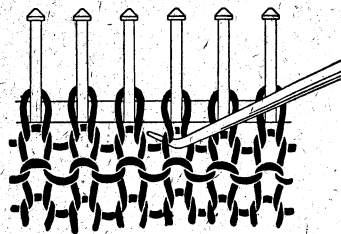


Fig. 105

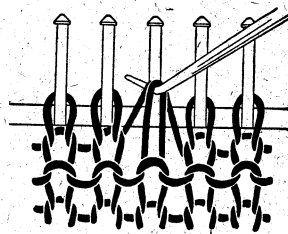


Fig. 106

Work is on front of comb facing knitter. Place the pointed end of crochet hook under a stitch of the last completed row (the closest one to the pin) (Fig. 105), lift BOTH stitches off the pin (Fig. 106) and place them both back TOGETHER on the same pin (Fig. 107). By doing so, the stitch of the previous row is actually undone and turned into a «knit» stitch.

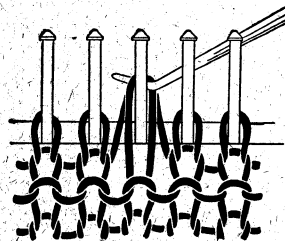


Fig. 107

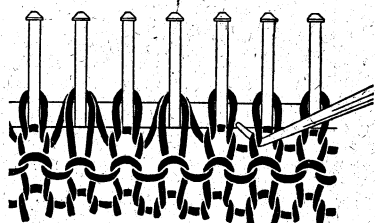


Fig. 108

«Knit» stitches (like the «Purl») can be worked in rows (Fig. 108), in stripes, diagonally, etc. It is possible to «knit» two or three stitches consecutively but not more. This will form a large loop on the wrong side of the work, which will, however, disappear in the process of knitting. After the stitches have been lifted over, knit and turn comb. The right side is knitted plainly or without pattern.

Unlike the «Purl» stitch, with the «Knit» stitch it is not necessary to «alternate». The stitches above the same ones can be picked up and lifted over, or others, according to the pattern design one wishes to follow.

Graduated decreases

With Custom Rapid Stockinette, it is possible to gradually decrease a certain number of stitches just as it is done with knitting needles. These decreases should start from the side opposite from where the yarn hangs; and two rows (one going and one returning) must be knitted for each graduated decrease.

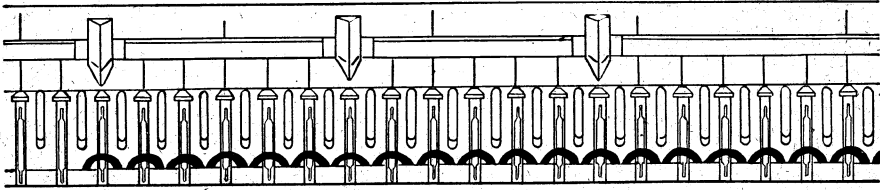


Fig. 109 Place markers where graduated decreases are desired (Fig. 109).

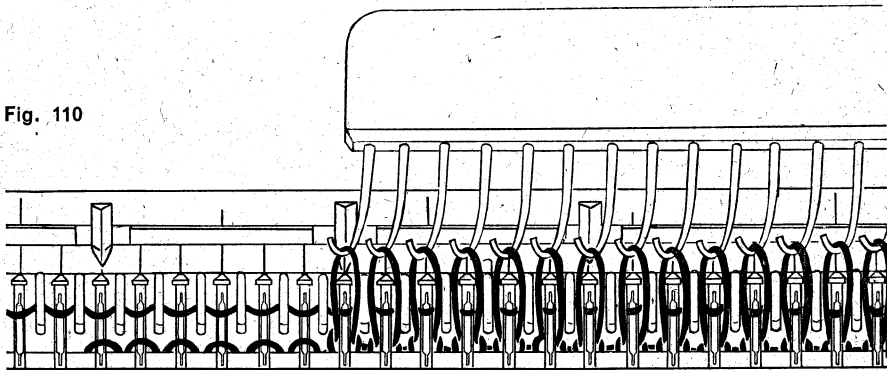


Fig. 110

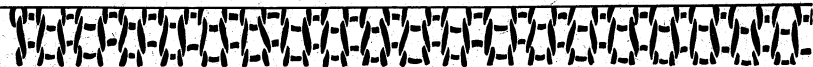


Fig. 110 On the going way: After placing the yarn in a zig-zag position lift over all the stitches except those of the first graduated decrease (Fig. 110).

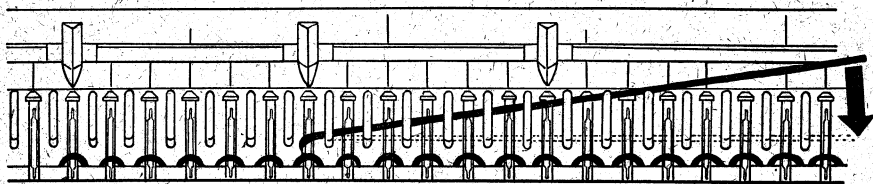


Fig. 111



On the returning way, place the yarn in the pin canal starting from the stitch last brought over (Fig. 111).

Knit back to complete the first graduated decrease.
(Fig. 112)

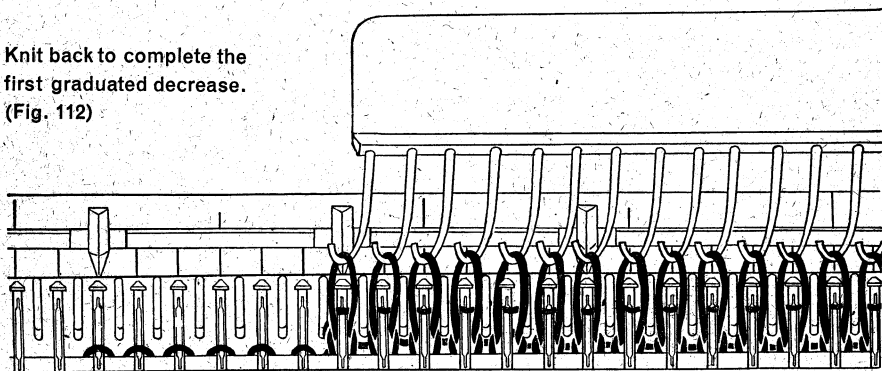


Fig. 112



When the graduated decreases are finished, you may either continue by knitting graduated increases in the reverse manner or knit the whole row at once.

When working **GARTER STITCH** or **SPECIAL STOCKINETTE**, where knitting is done by hand and not with the hooked comb, the graduated decreases are made by taking off gradually the desired number of stitches on a small knitting needle, and replacing them in the reverse manner.

How to oil Custom 131

It is necessary to give Custom a little sewing-machine oil once every two or three months, according to the usage of the machine. The two places to be oiled are found under each slip plaque, near the tension gauges. It is first necessary to bring knob A to the right of the machine, and knob B to the left.

IMPORTANT! DO NOT OIL TOO HEAVILY

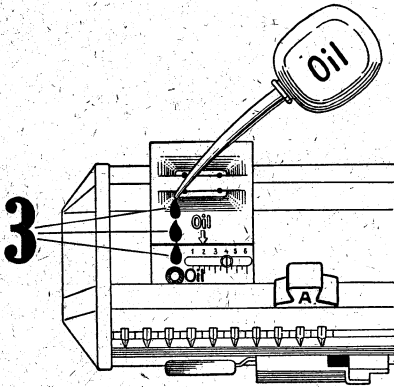


Fig. 113

Left side. At the extreme left of the tension gauge, under No. 1, there is a small ring with a tiny hole in the center. This is where the 3 drops of oil are poured into. After the oil is in, slide knob A back and forth slowly several times.

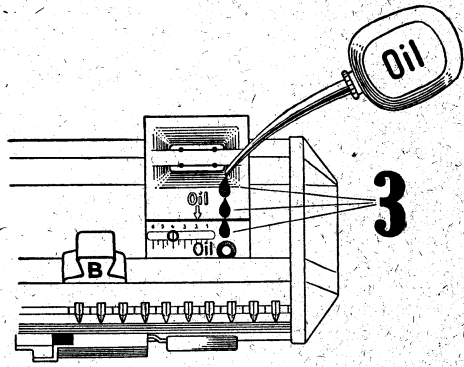


Fig. 114

Right side. At the extreme right of the tension gauge, under No. 1 there is a small ring with a tiny hole in the center. This is where the 3 drops of oil are poured into. After the oil is in, slide knob B back and forth slowly several times.

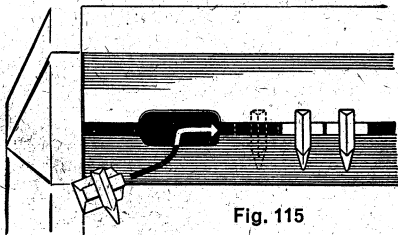
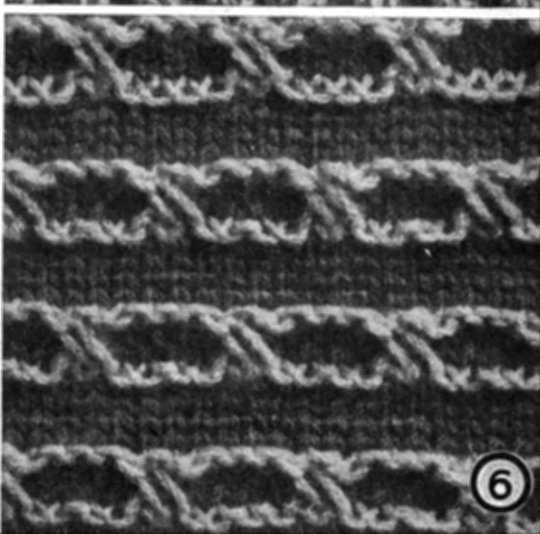
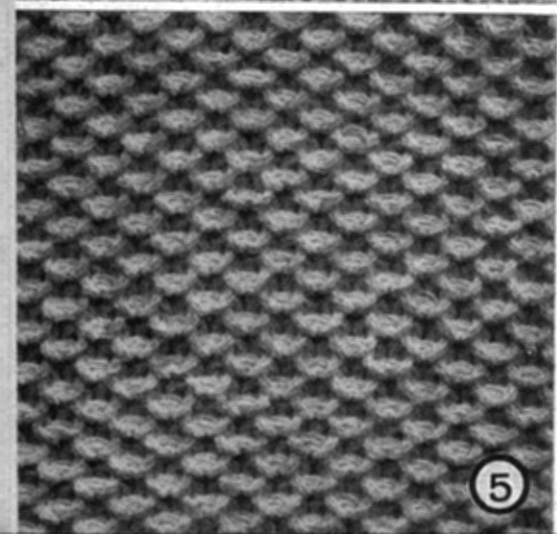
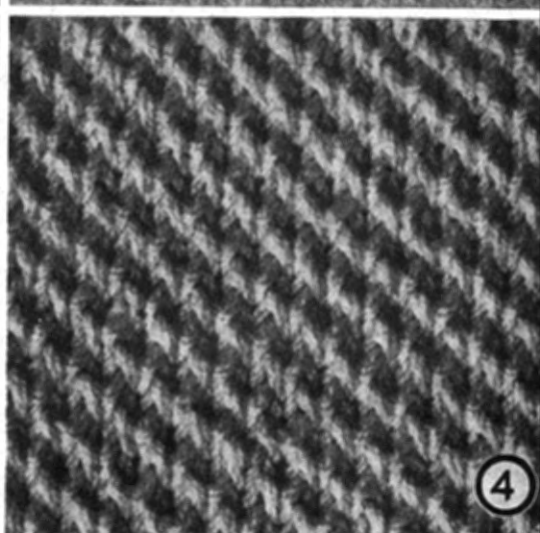
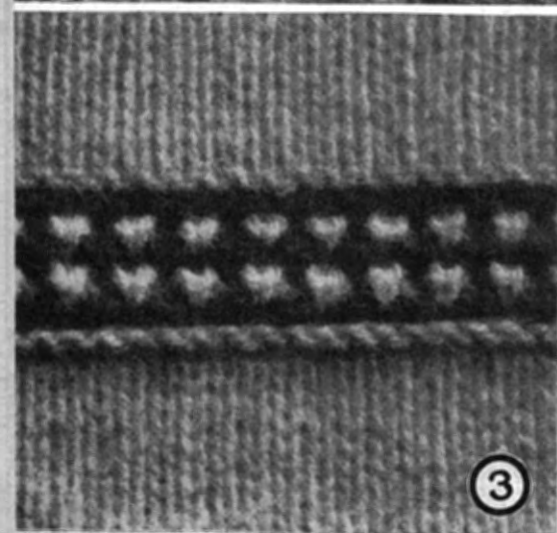
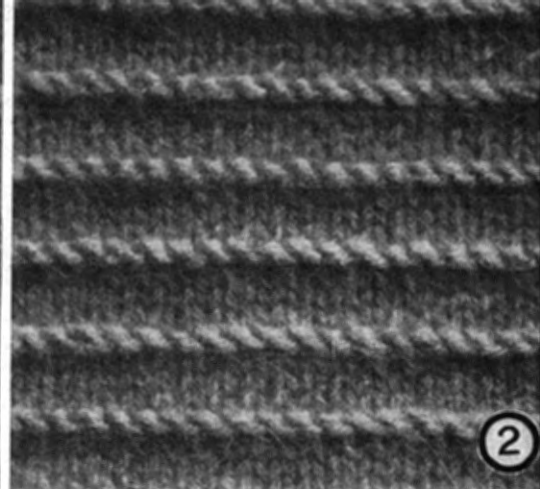
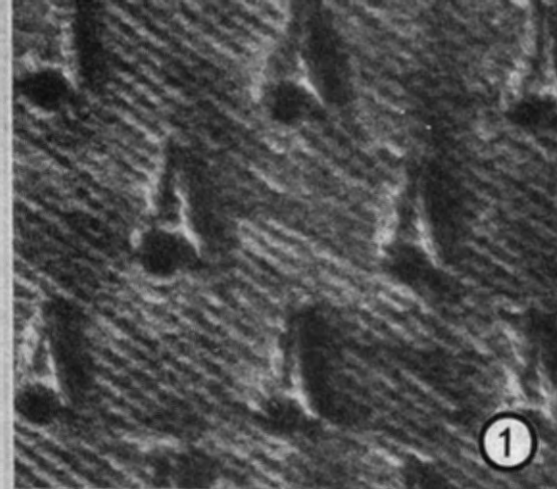


Fig. 115

How to insert adjustable markers

Insert the markers on the left side opening and push them towards the right.



PATTERN-STITCHES

PATTERN No. 1. — Open work pattern (2 stitches together at intervals), followed by a dropped stitch which is picked up with crochet hook, on the wrong side of work. Very effective for blouses, children garments, etc.

Directions: 2 rows RAPID STOCKINETTE, then start OPEN WORK as follows: skip 6 stitches, place 7th on 8th; skip 6, place 7th on 8th, etc. Continue with 5 rows RAPID STOCKINETTE. Turn comb, — to bring wrong side of work facing front. Drop to the opening every stitch on the pin directly above opening, and crochet it back. Replace stitch on pin. Turn comb, 2 rows stockinette, and repeat open work, however, to alternate pattern, first place the 11th stitch on the 12th, and then skip 6 and place 7th on 8th, skip 6, etc., 5 rows RAPID STOCKINETTE.

PATTERN No. 2. — Plain stockinette background with rows of garter stitch in different colors. Recommended for sport sweaters.

Directions: Knit 3 rows RAPID STOCKINETTE, turn comb, 2 rows garter (— knitting twice by hand); turn comb, 3 rows RAPID STOCKINETTE, etc.

Suggestion: Knit the 2nd row of rapid stockinette in a different color, or the two garter rows in a different color.

PATTERN No. 3. — Plain stockinette combined with rows of garter in different colors, and with pattern work. Good for pullovers, jackets, etc. Can be used either vertically or horizontally.

Directions: Remember that colors of yarn are changed from one to another on the wrong side of work.

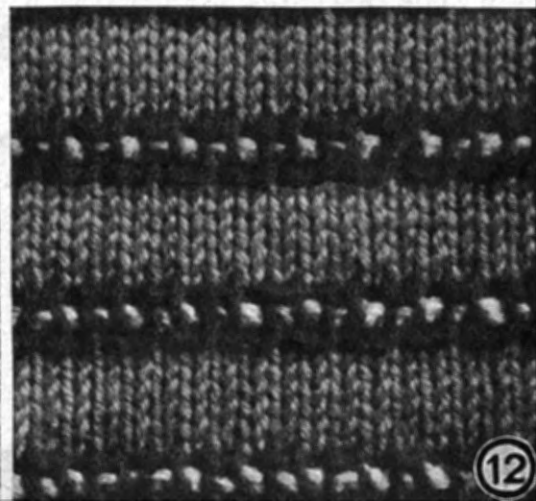
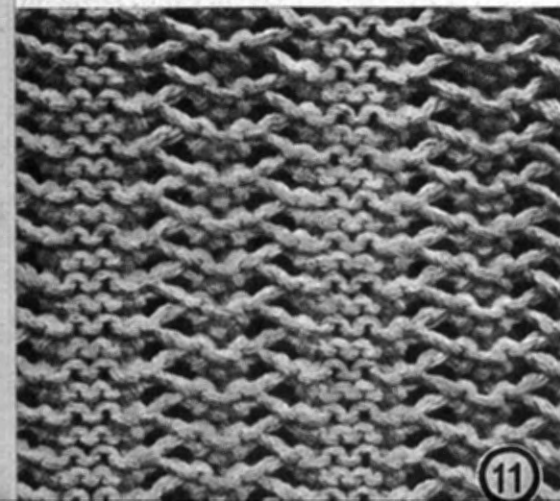
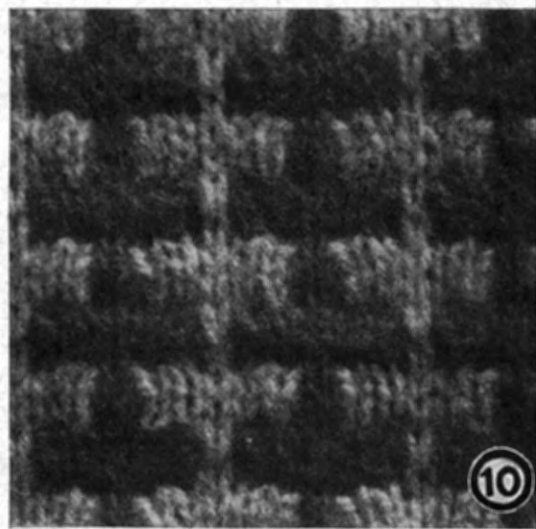
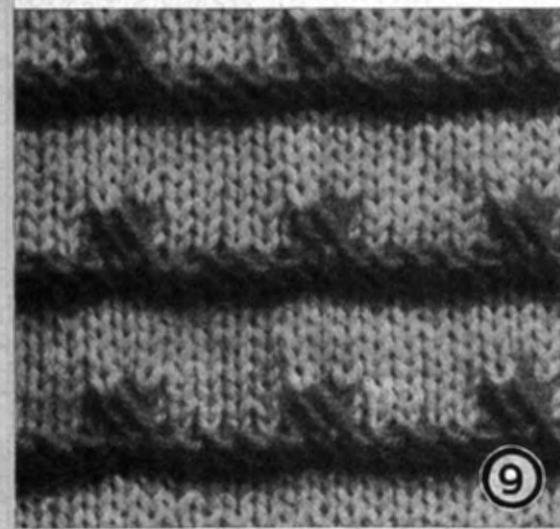
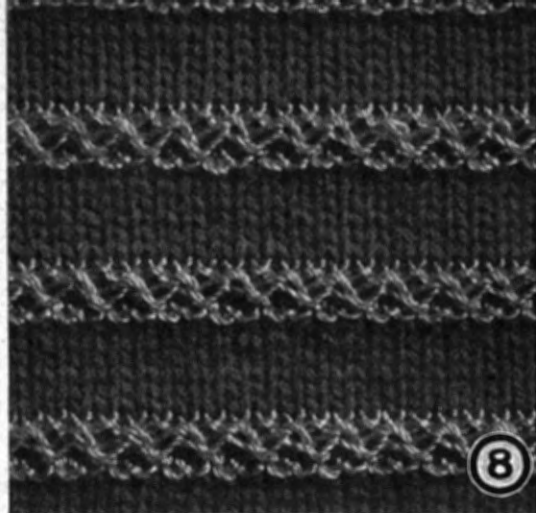
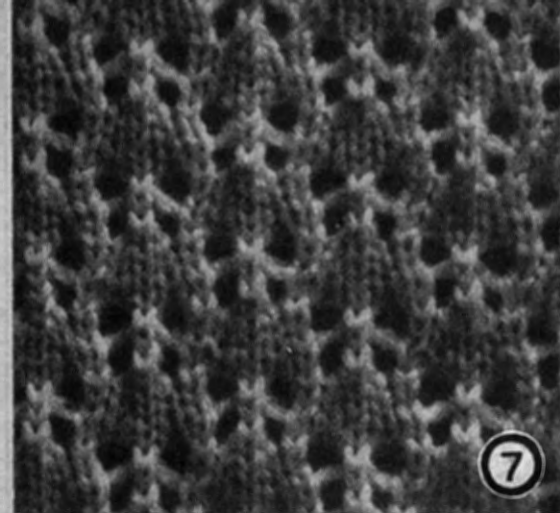
Knit 10 rows of RAPID STOCKINETTE with **yellow** yarn. Turn comb, knit 2 rows of GARTER with **red** yarn (knitting twice by hand). Knit 2 rows GARTER with **green** yarn (knitting twice by hand). NOW (with wrong side of work facing front) start pattern work with «knit» stitches (Fig. 105—107). **1st row of pattern:** skip 1 st., «knit» 1 st., skip 1 st., «knit» 1 st., etc. Then knit 2 rows GARTER with **red** yarn, and again on the wrong side of work, the **2nd row of pattern;** like the first, but shifted, skip 2 sts., «knit» 1, st., skip 1 st., «knit» 1, etc. Continue with 2 rows of GARTER with **green** yarn. **3rd row of pattern:** like the 1st row of pattern. Knit 2 rows GARTER with **red** yarn. **4th row of pattern:** like the 2nd row of pattern. Knit 2 rows GARTER with **green** yarn. **5th row of pattern:** like 1st row of pattern. Finish pattern with 2 plain rows of GARTER with **red** yarn, then placing work in back of comb, continued with 10 rows of RAPID STOCKINETTE with **yellow** yarn. Repeat.

PATTERN No. 4. — «Honeycomb» with «knit» stitches worked on a garter background. Particularly good for overall effect. Can be worked with any type of yarn or cotton thread.

Directions: GARTER stitch (only one knob used throughout work). Pattern is worked on the wrong side ONLY (Fig. 105—107). **1st row of pattern:** With wrong side of work facing front. Skip 1 st., «knit» 1 st., skip 1 st., «knit» 1 st., etc. Knit 1 row. **2nd row of pattern:** to alternate stitch, skip 2 st., «knit» 1 st., skip 1 st., «knit» 1 st., skip 1 st., etc. Knit 1 row. Continue repeating from 1st row of pattern.

PATTERN No. 5. — This is known as the «Seed stitch». Very appropriate for overall effect.

Directions: This is also a GARTER stitch pattern, but contrary to Pattern No. 4, the lifting of stitches is done on the right side ONLY, and in the «purl» method (Fig. 99—100). **1st row**



of pattern: Right side of work is facing front. Skip 1 st., «purl» 1 st., skip 1 st., «purl» 1 st., skip 1 st., etc. Knit 2 rows by hand. **2nd row of pattern:** To alternate stitch, skip 2 stitches first, then «purl» 1 st., skip 1 st., «purl» 1 st., skip 1 st., etc. Knit 2 rows by hand. Continue repeating from 1st row of pattern.

PATTERN No. 6. — Rows of garter stitches (some crossed), on a stockinette background. Very effective for sweaters, particularly if worked in two colors.

Directions: Blue and red yarn used. With **blue** yarn knit 4 rows **RAPID STOCKINETTE**. Turn comb, knit 2 rows of **GARTER** with **red** yarn (knitting twice by hand). Place work back of comb and knit 2 rows **RAPID STOCKINETTE** with **blue** yarn. Turn comb, 1 row **GARTER** with **red** yarn (knitting only **ONCE** by hand), then turn comb (which brings right side of work in front), and make the following pattern: Skip 3 stitches, pick up the 4th stitch of the lower red garter row and place it on the top 6th stitch. Pick up the lower 6th stitch and place it on the top 4th stitch. This gives the cross-stitch effect. When all the stitches are crossed to the end of row, knit the 2nd row of **red** yarn. Repeat from start, that is to say, with 4 rows **STOCKINETTE** with **blue** yarn, etc.

PATTERN No. 7. — Open work on stockinette. Exceptionally good for blouses, baby garments, bed jackets, etc.

Directions: This pattern is all worked in **RAPID STOCKINETTE**. The open work is done every other row, and by placing at equal intervals 3 stitches on 1 comb pin. Repeat continuously the following pattern work: **1st row of pattern:** skip 5 stitches, place the 6th st. on the 7th, and the 8th on the 7th, skip 5 stitches, etc. Knit 1 row plain. **2nd row of pattern:** Like the first row of pattern; then again knit 1 row plain. **3rd row of pattern:** To alternate stitches — skip first 9 stitches, place 10th and 12th on 11th, then skip 5, place 6th and 8th on 7th, skip 5, place 6th and 8th on 7th, etc. Knit 1 row plain. **4th row of pattern:** Repeat 3rd row of pattern. Continue, repeating from 1st row of pattern. To facilitate working this pattern, place a colored index at every 7th stitch at the end of the first row.

PATTERN No. 8. — Pattern worked in pink silk on a stockinette background worked in blue yarn. Particularly effective for blouses, and children garments.

Directions: Knit 6 rows **RAPID STOCKINETTE** with yarn. Turn comb, knit 2 rows **GARTER** with **silk** (knitting twice by hand). Turn comb, 2 rows **STOCKINETTE** with yarn. Turn comb, 2 rows **GARTER** with **silk** (knitting twice by hand). Now with yarn 1 row (= knitting once by hand). Turn comb (to bring right side of work facing front), and now do the pattern work as follows: Lift the 1st «purl» stitch from the upper garter row, pass the crochet hook through the 2nd «purl» stitch of the lower garter row, and pull it through the 1st st. Now, with the stitch on the hook, crochet the 3rd «purl» stitch of the upper garter row. Next, pick up the 4th «purl» stitch of the lower garter row, and pull it through the 3rd st. Continue in this manner until end of row. Then set up Comb II (smooth side of pins facing front), and pull work upon it, with upward movement. Turn 2 combs together and place comb with work in brackets. Remove empty comb. Knit 5 rows **RAPID STOCKINETTE** with yarn, 2 rows **GARTER** with **silk**, etc.

PATTERN No. 9. — «Purl» stitches crossed on a stockinette background. Worked in three different colors: white, blue, red. Very adaptable for any type of pullover.

Directions: Remember that colors of yarn are changed from one to another on the wrong side of work.

Knit 5 rows **RAPID STOCKINETTE** with **white** yarn. Turn comb, knit 2 rows **GARTER** with **blue** yarn (knitting twice by hand). Knit 2 rows **GARTER** with **red** yarn (knitting by hand). Knit 2 rows **RAPID STOCKINETTE** with **white** yarn. Turn comb, knit 1 row **white** yarn

SPECIAL STOCKINETTE (knitting ONCE by hand) — so as to be able to do the pattern work on the right side. Turn the comb again to bring work facing knitter, and work pattern as follows: skip 4 stitches lift the 5th «purl» stitch of the red garter row onto the 7th pin; and lift the 7th «purl» stitch onto the 5th. Skip 4 stitches, etc. Now transfer the work again onto Comb I, so as to be able to continue with **RAPID STOCKINETTE**. Do this by placing the empty comb (with smooth side of pins facing front) on top of the lower comb, pull work up it. Turn the 2 combs and place the comb with work in brackets. Remove the empty comb. Knit 5 rows **RAPID STOCKINETTE** with **white** yarn, and continue repeating from the beginning.

PATTERN No. 10. — This pattern has a «loom stitch» effect. It is worked in two colors blue and yellow, and is very effective for sportwear.

Directions: All knitted in **RAPID STOCKINETTE**. Knit 4 rows with **blue** yarn; 4 rows with **yellow**, 1 row with **blue**. Turn comb, (to bring wrong side of work facing front), and start with **1st row of pattern:** Skip 5 stitches, drop 6th blue stitch for 4 rows, or to the next blue stitch. Pick the 6th blue stitch up with the crochet hook in back of the yellow, and crochet it through the top blue stitch. Place it on pin. Skip 5 stitches, drop 6th, etc. Turn comb; knit 3 rows of **blue**. Knit 1 row of **yellow**. Turn comb and work **2nd row of pattern:** Same as 1st row of pattern, however to alternate design, skip 8 stitches, drop the 9th st. to the yellow below, pick it up etc., then skip 5, drop 6th, skip 5, drop 6th, etc. Turn comb. Knit 3 rows stockinette with **yellow**. Knit 1 row **blue**; turn comb, and repeat from 1 st row of pattern.

PATTERN No. 11. — Open work on all Garter background. For bed jackets, baby garments, etc.

Directions: Pattern is done ONLY on the right side of work, consequently every other row. **1st row of pattern:** Lift every 5th stitch onto the 6th, and every 8th onto the 7th.

2nd row of pattern: Lift every 5th stitch onto the 4th stitch, and every 8th onto the 9th. Continue by repeating these two rows alternately.

PATTERN No. 12. — Horizontal stripes in 3 colors, mustard, green, white. Adaptable for children garments, sweaters, etc.

Directions: The «woven» effect of this pattern, is obtained by working rows of garter stitch on stockinette background, and by lifting over stitches on the right side of the work. Knit 6 rows **RAPID STOCKINETTE** with **mustard** colored yarn. Turn comb, knit 2 rows **GARTER** with **green** yarn (knitting twice by hand). Then knit 2 rows **GARTER** with **white** yarn, and one row **GARTER** with **green** yarn. Now (on the right side of the work) do the pattern work as follows: skip 1st., lift with crochet hook the 2nd «purl» stitch of the green garter row below, and place it on the comb pin directly above by jumping the white row in between (see Fig. 104). Skip 1 st., etc. Finish the 2nd row **GARTER** with **green** yarn, and continue from start with 6 rows **RAPID STOCKINETTE** with **mustard** colored yarn.

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