

DUBIED

DEVELOPING YOUR HAND MACHINE SAMPLING



EDOUARD DUBIED & C^{IE} S. A., NEUCHATEL (SWITZERLAND)

VERTICAL STRIPES

SAMPLE No. 1

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
1. 12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

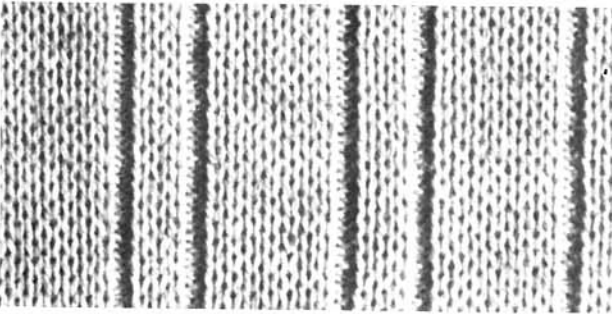
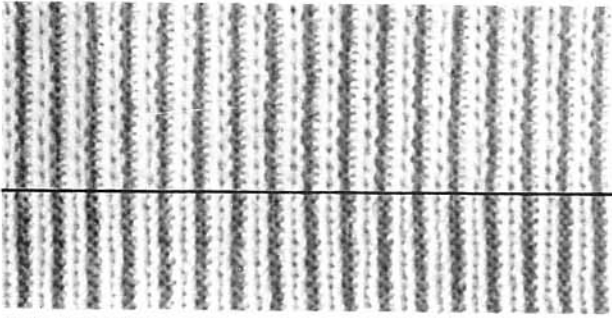
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I

FR : I . I . I . I . I . etc.

Lever 1 in. Rib very firm, non elastic.

2. Same indicator settings. Same arrangement of needles.
All levers out.



SAMPLE No. 2

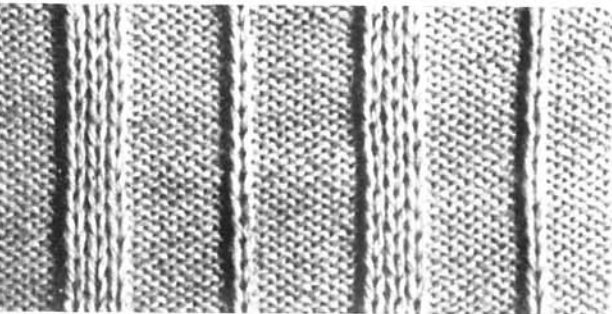
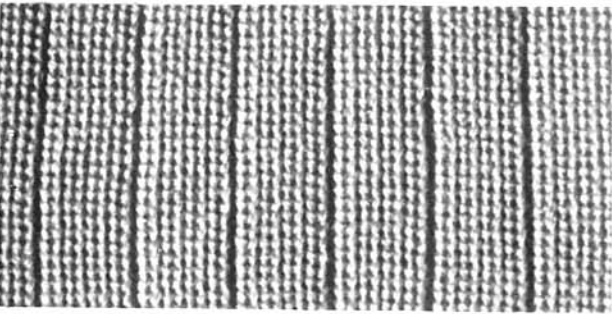
8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
10	12	10	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I I I I I I . I I I . and repeat from A.
A

Lever 1 in. Neat fabric.



SAMPLE No. 3

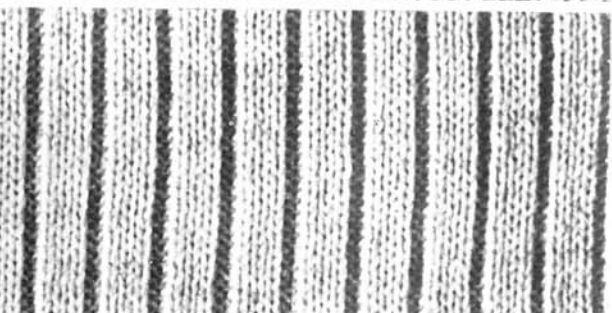
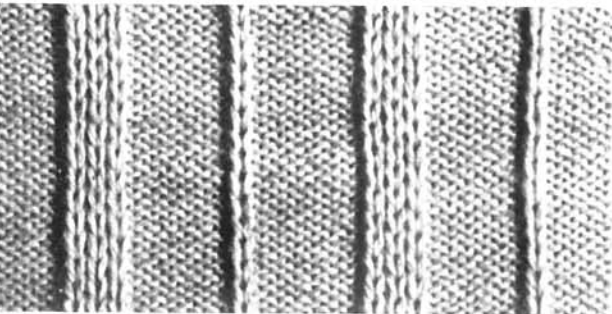
8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	3	12	3
11	14	12	15

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I I I I . I I I I . etc.

All levers out. Tight and heavy fabric.



SAMPLE No. 4

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
10	13	10	14

Arrangement of the needles :

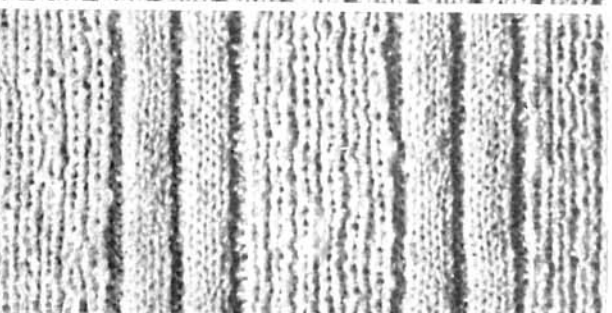
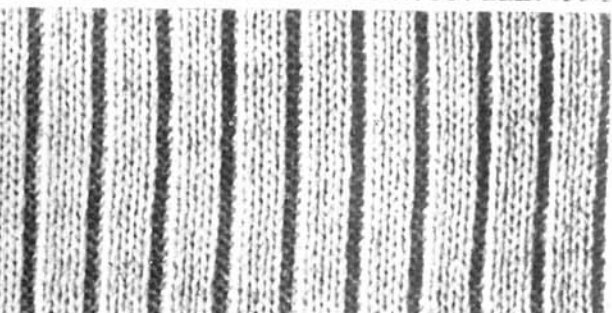
RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I I I I

A

and repeat from A.

Lever 1 in. Light and tight fabric.



SAMPLE No. 5

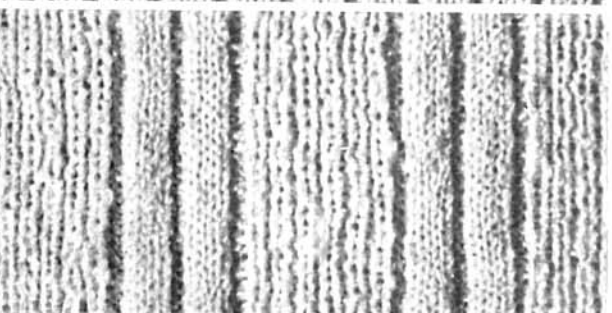
8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I . . I I . . I I . .

FR : I . I I I . I I I . I I etc.

All levers out. Very elastic rib.



SAMPLE No. 6

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I . . I I . . I I

FR : I I I I I I . I I I . I I I .

A

and repeat from A.

A. 2167.1

SAMPLE No. 7

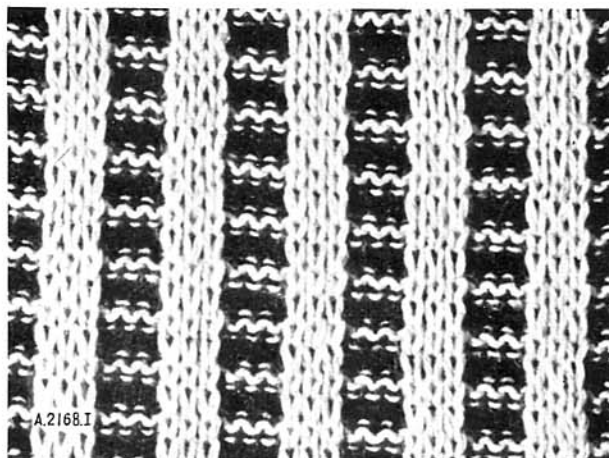
8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
 FR : I I I . . . I I I . . . etc.

(Front needles can be arranged differently.)

*Levers 1 and 4 in. 1st colour. Knit 2 rounds.
 Levers 1 and 4 out. 2nd colour. Knit 1 round.
 Repeat at *.



SAMPLE No. 8

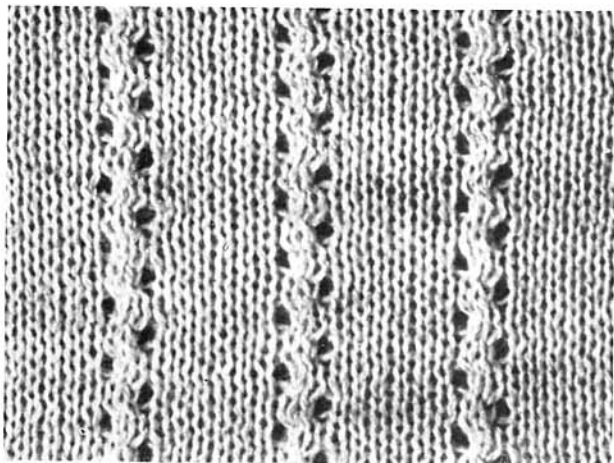
8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
14	3	15	3

Arrangement of the needles :

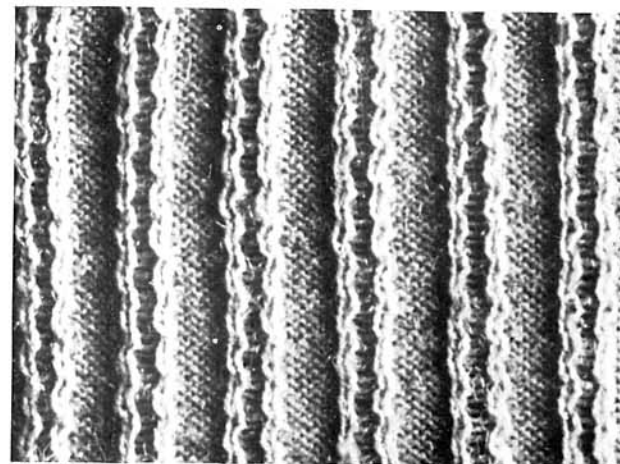
RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
 FR : . . I I

A and repeat from A.

When the carriage is at the left, rack alternatively two needles to the left and two needles to the right. The good side of the fabric is at the rear.



A.2168.I



A.2170.I

SAMPLE No. 9

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

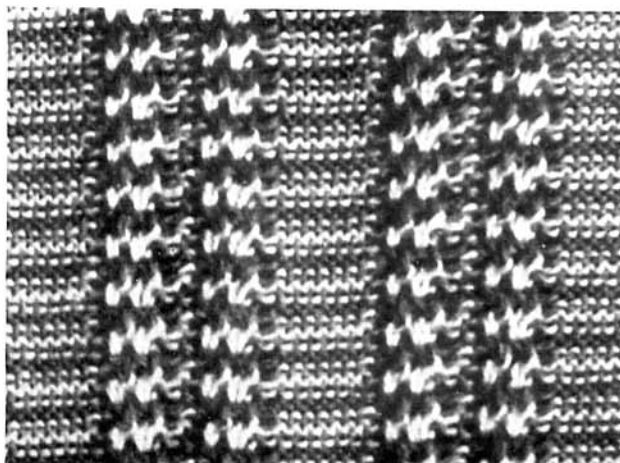
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I . I I I I I I .
 FR : I I . I I .

A and repeat from A.

Rack one needle to the **right** and one needle to the left each round.

See the chapter « Racked Fabrics » further on.



A.2171.I

SAMPLE No. 10

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13½	13½	14½	14½
15	15	16	16

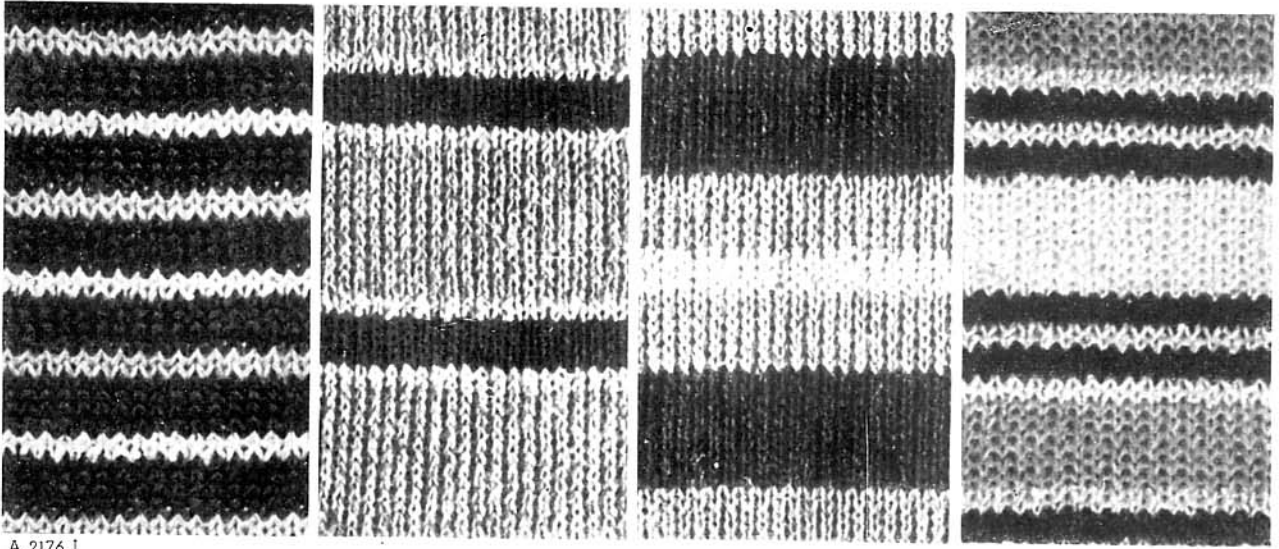
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
 FR : I I . . I I

A and repeat from A.

All levers out.

*1st colour. Knit 1 round.
 Rack 2 needles to the right.
 2nd colour. Knit 1 round.
 Rack 2 needles to the left.
 Repeat at *.



A.2176.1

HORIZONTAL STRIPES

SAMPLES Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18. Stripes in 1 & 1 rib.

8 gauge					
12 12	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	
12 12	2 rounds brown	6 rounds beige	3 rounds beige	5 rounds white	3 rounds beige
6-7 gauge	1 round white	1 round white	5 rounds brown	1 round brown	1 round white
13 13	2 rounds brown	2 rounds brown	3 rounds beige	1 round white	1 round brown
13 13	1 round beige	1 round white	2 rounds white	1 round brown	1 round white
				1 round white	1 round brown

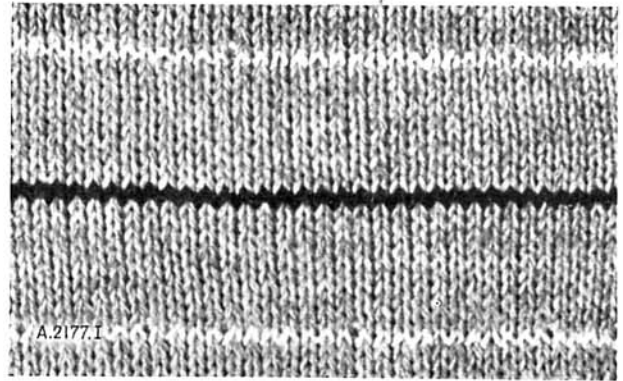
SAMPLE No. 19

Stripes in circular can be much narrower.

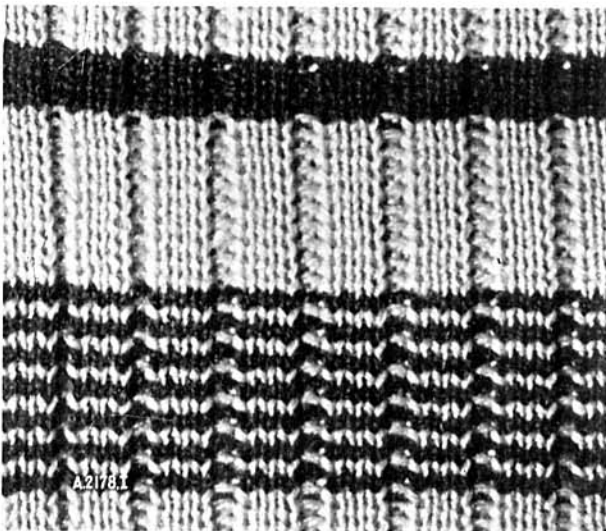
8 gauge	6-7 gauge
14 10	15 10
10 14	10 15

Lever 1 and 3 in.

*Knit 10 rounds of beige, 1 round white, 10 rounds beige, 1 round brown and repeat at *.



A.2177.1



A.2178.1

SAMPLE No. 20

Stripes in ribs.

8 gauge	6-7 gauge
14 11	15 12
3 11	3 12

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I . I I I . I I I . I
FR : . . I I . . I I . . I I etc.

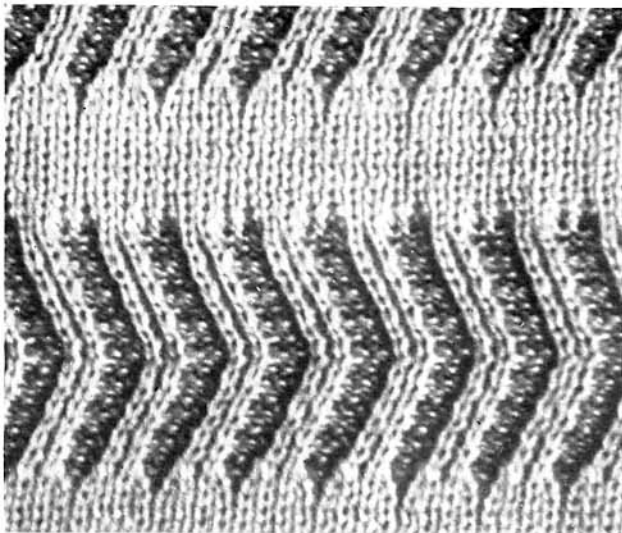
All the levers out.

*Knit 7 times — 1 round 1st colour, 1 round 2nd colour.

1st colour. Knit 10 rounds.

3rd colour. Knit 4 rounds.

1st colour. Knit 10 rounds and repeat at *.



A. 2179.1

SAMPLE No. 22

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	3	12	3
11	14	12	15

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I
FR : I I I I I I I I

*Carriage at the right.

Knit 5 rounds in 1st colour, 1 round in 2nd colour, racking when the carriage is at the **left**, once to the **left** and once to the **right**. This sample, very firm, can be used for waistcoat fronts with the lines vertical.

See the chapter « Racked Fabrics » further on.

SAMPLE No. 21

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I
FR : I I . . I I . . etc.

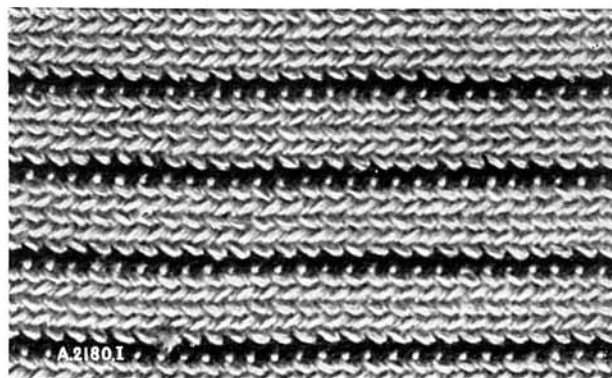
*Levers 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. }
Knit 1 round. }
Draw out levers 1 and 4. 1st colour. } 4 times
Knit 1 row. }
Rack 1 needle to the right. }
Knit 1 row. }
Levers 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. }
Knit 1 round. }
Draw out levers 1 and 4. 1st colour. } 4 times
Knit 1 row. }
Rack 1 needle to the left. }
Knit 1 row. }

The carriage is at the right.

Put the front needles between the ribs into work. 1st colour. Knit 6 rounds.

With the narrowing handle put the needles between the ribs out of action to come back to the initial arrangement.

Repeat from *.



A. 2180.1

SAMPLE No. 23

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
10	10	10	10

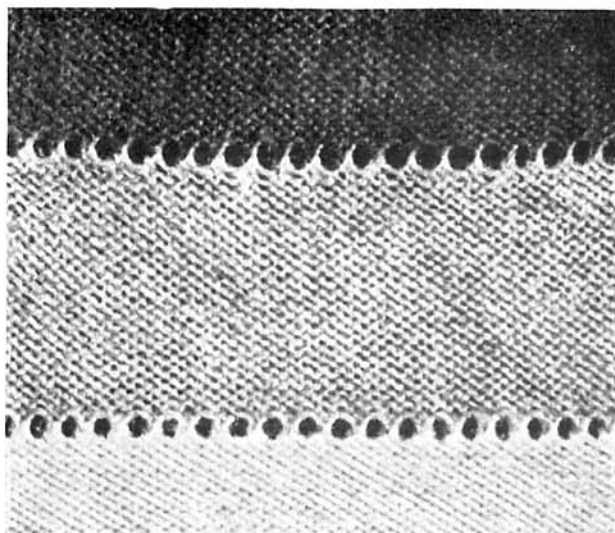
Set up one needle-bed. Levers 1 and 4 in. 1st colour. Knit 12 rounds.

With the narrowing handle transfer each other stitch on to the neighbouring needle.

2nd colour. Knit 12 rounds.

Transfer the stitches again etc., etc.

The transfer of stitches breaks up the stripe line which can be unpleasant when these reverse stitches form the front of the garment.



A. 2182.1



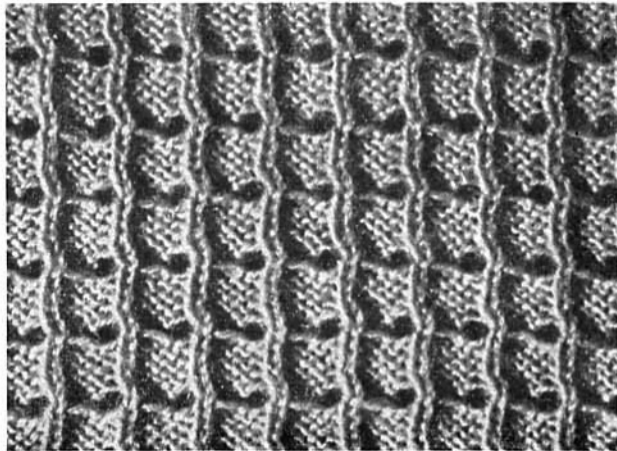
CHECKS AND TARTANS

Classical checks and tartans cannot be produced on type "MR" machines owing to the impossibility of knitting more than one colour per row of stitches. But never admit defeat. If tartans are not possible, make a fancy imitation. To stripe vertically, make use of the possibility of needles out of action in conjunction with multi-coloured horizontal stripes (see samples Nos. 28 and 29). The inlay carrier may come to our aid too and help in making attractive tartan effects (sample No. 99).

Squares are realised by the racking (sample No. 30). And as before, the narrowing point is there to get us out of our difficulty. With it we can produce squares, checks and tartans in lace or raised stitch, straight or at an angle, in many different combinations and in the size and shape required (samples Nos. 31 and 32).

A thick woollen thread passed in the space made by a needle out of action or embroidery to make vertical stripes are very 'chic' and add to the value of the article. These woollen threads can also be inserted diagonally, in a 1 & 1 rib for instance, to form a tartan at an angle. Then, care must be taken to draw the thread neither too much nor too little.

Do not suggest making articles of checks or tartans for your customers. But if they insist, do not say it is impossible but show them a few samples combined with our help.

**SAMPLE No. 27**

8 gauge		6-7 gauge		
11		11		
<hr/>		<hr/>		
11		11		Indicators loose.

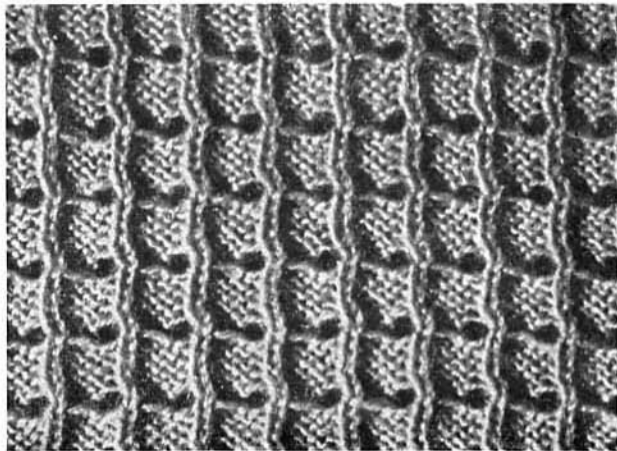
Arrangement of the needles :

1 2 1 2
 RE : I I I I I I I I
 FR : I . . . I . . . etc.

*Knit 3 rounds.

On the rear transfer the stitch of needle 2 on needle 1.
 Repeat at *.

See the chapter « Transfers » further on.

**SAMPLE No. 27**

8 gauge

11 | 11

11 | 11

6-7 gauge

12 | 12

12 | 12

Indicators loose.

Arrangement of the needles :

1 2 1 2

RE : I I I I I I I I

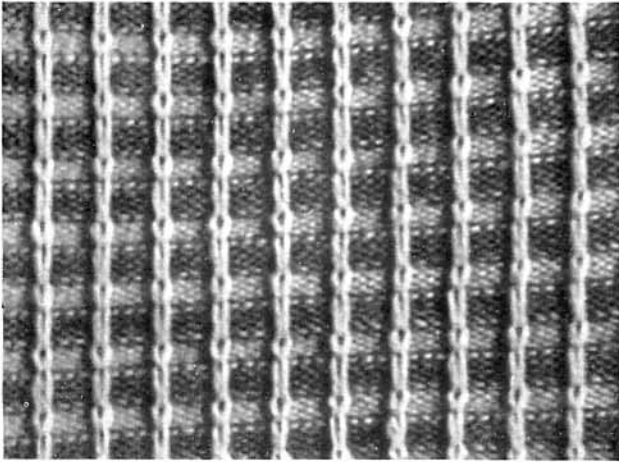
FR : I . . . I . . . etc.

*Knit 3 rounds.

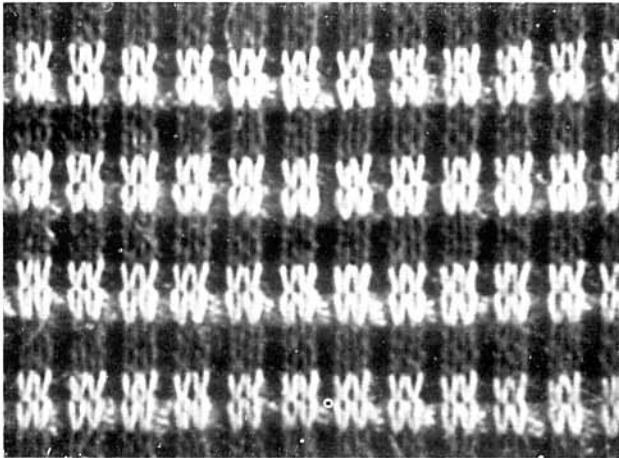
On the rear transfer the stitch of needle 2 on needle 1.

Repeat at *.

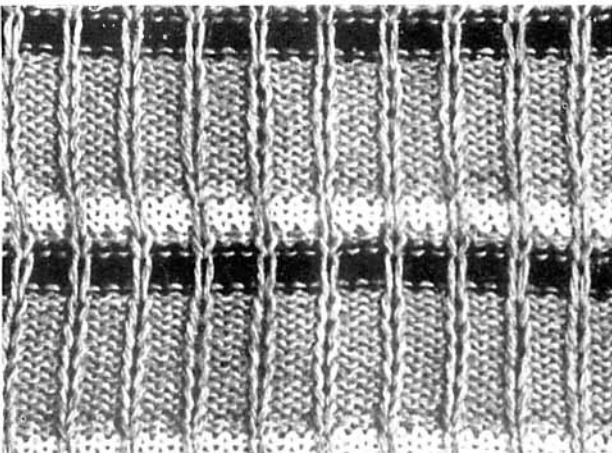
See the chapter « Transfers » further on.



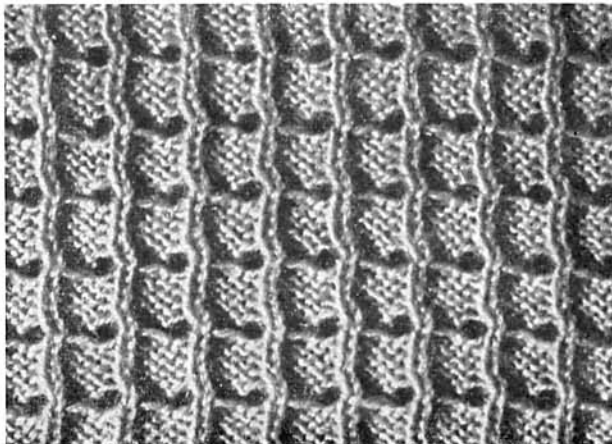
A.2183.1



A.2184.1



A.2185.1



A.2186.1

SAMPLE No. 24

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I

FR : . I . . . I . . . etc.

Lever 4 in. Carriage at the right.

*1st colour. Knit 2 rounds.

Lever 1 in.

2nd colour. Knit 2 rounds.

Lever 1 out.

Repeat at *.

SAMPLE No. 25

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12½	12½	13½	13½
11½	11½	12½	12½

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I

FR : I I . I I . I I . etc.

Carriage at right.

*Lever 1 and 4 in.

1st colour. Knit 2½ rounds.

Carriage at left.

Lever 1 out. Knit 1 row.

Lever 1 in. Knit 2½ rounds.

Lever 1 out. Knit 1 row.

Repeat at * but with 2nd colour.

Suspend weights at the selvages to help the rear stitches form.

SAMPLE No. 26

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I

FR : I . . I . . I . . etc.

*All levers out.

1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Levers 1 and 4 in.

2nd colour. Knit 2 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 out.

1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Levers 1 and 4 in.

3rd colour. Knit 2 rounds.

Lever 4 out.

1st colour. Knit 6 rounds.

Repeat at *.

SAMPLE No. 27

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	11	12	12
11	11	12	12

Indicators loose.

Arrangement of the needles :

1 2 1 2

RE : I I I I I I I I

FR : I . . . I . . . etc.

*Knit 3 rounds.

On the rear transfer the stitch of needle 2 on needle 1.

Repeat at *.

See the chapter « Transfers » further on.



SAMPLE No. 29

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I

FR : I . . I . . I . . I . . I

A

and repeat from A.

*All levers out.

1st colour. Knit 2 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 in.

2nd colour. Knit 2 rounds.

After 4 stripes in the 2nd colour, transfer the front stitches to the rear and rearrange the needles.

Repeat at * but using a third colour in place of the second.

SAMPLE No. 28

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12½	12½	13½	13½
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I I I I I . . . I . I . I . .

A and repeat from A.

Carriage at right.

*Levers out. 1st colour. Knit 8 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. Knit 2 rounds.

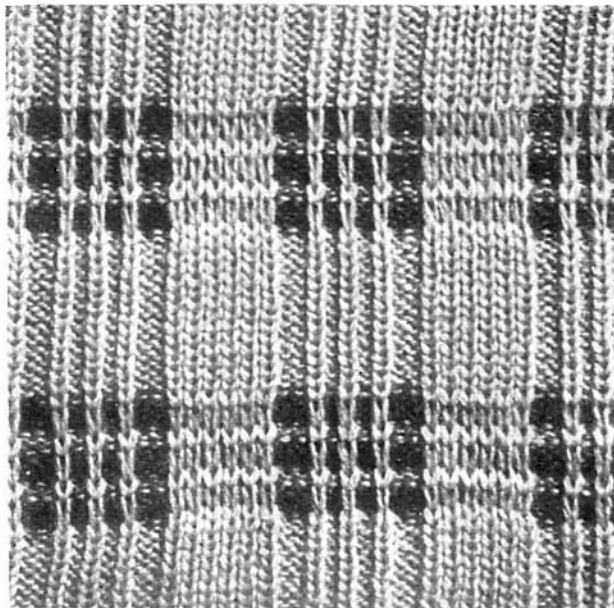
Levers 1 and 4 out. 1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Levers 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. Knit 2 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 out. 1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Levers 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. Knit 2 rounds.

Repeat at *.



A. 2187.I

SAMPLE No. 29

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I . . I . . I . . I

A and repeat from A.

*All levers out.

1st colour. Knit 2 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 in.

2nd colour. Knit 2 rounds.

After 4 stripes in the 2nd colour, transfer the front stitches to the rear and rearrange the needles.

Repeat at * but using a third colour in place of the second.



A. 2188.I

SAMPLE No. 30

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	3	15	3
3	14	3	15

Racking handle in the middle.

Arrangement of the needles :

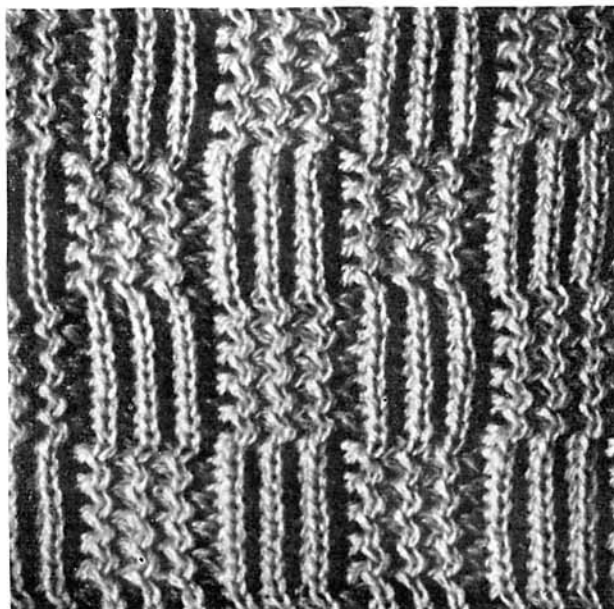
RE : I . I . I . . . I . I . I . .

FR : I . I . I . I . I . I . I . etc.

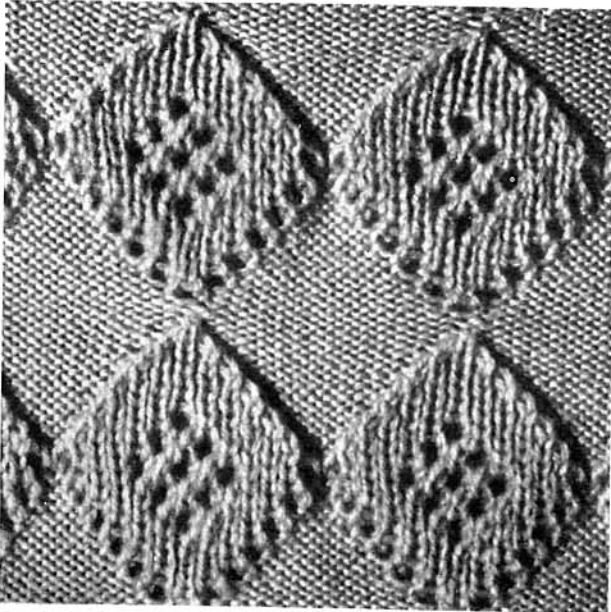
*Rack each round when the carriage is at the right, one to the **left** and one to the right ten times alternately. Rack each round at the right, one to the **right** and one to the left, ten times alternately. Repeat at *.

This racking, first commencing to the left and then commencing to the right each 10 rounds, makes the racked checks.

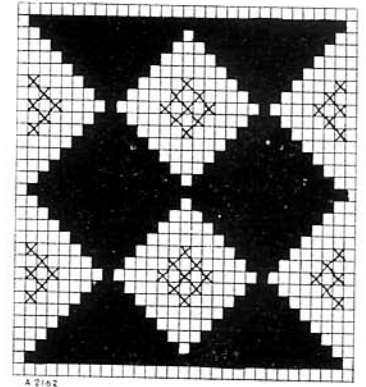
See « Racked Fabrics » further on.



A. 2189.I



A. 2190.1



SAMPLE No. 31

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

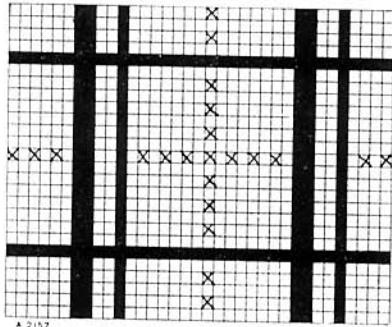
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : etc.

Make the design by narrowing handle as shown by sketch. Each square represents 1 needle in width and 1 round in height. The white squares are the rib stitches with both rear and front needles in action. The squares with a cross are front stitches transferred to the neighbouring needles without putting the needle out of action. For the transferring on the front, in the centre of the squares, commence by the centre needle of the 9 in work (7 with stitches plus one each side pushed into action).

After transferring to the rear the last stitch of the front square, knit one round before putting the first needle into action of the following square. See the chapter « Transfers » further on.



SAMPLE No. 32

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

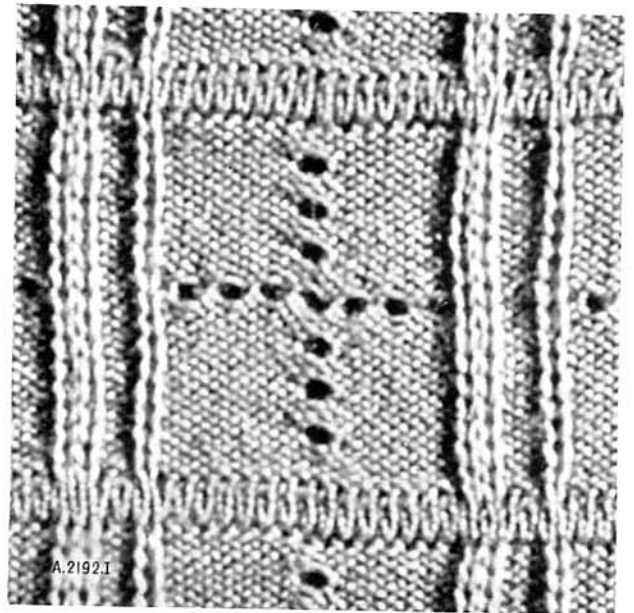
RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I I . . . I

A

and repeat from A.

Lever 4 in.



A.2192.1

Make the design by narrowing handle as shown by sketch. Each square represents 1 needle in width and one round in height. The white squares represent the needles in action on the front and rear. The squares marked by a cross represent the rear stitches transferred sideways without putting the needles out of action.

This transfer is done each 2 rounds.

Horizontal stripe : Carriage at the right. Put all the front needles into action.

Knit one row. Draw out lever 4. Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 2 rounds.

Lever 4 in. Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 1 row.

Transfer the front stitches on the rear needles except the stitches of the vertical stripe (as at the start).

Knit 1 row. Continue with the sketch.



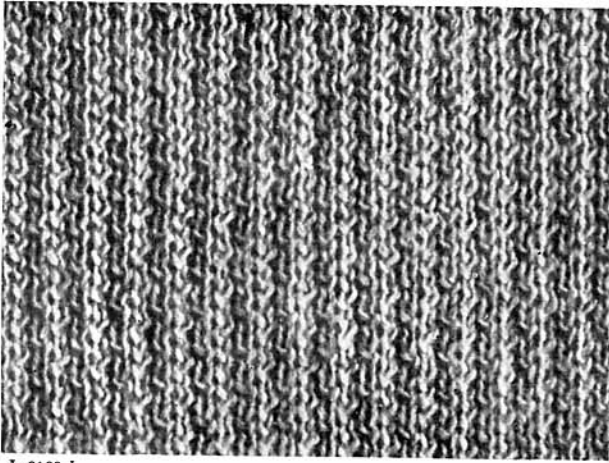
RACKINGS

Racking is of immense resource for the knitter. Stockings, underwear, layette, pullovers, can all be in racked stitch. But as with everything else, one must understand the racking of the machine to be able to use it completely, foresee the effect, and be generally master. A mistake in the instruction can entirely change the resultant design. And to go on blindly, mistakes can happen so much more easily.

As far as the stitch is concerned, there are three kinds of racked designs — those in 1 & 1, in half cardigan and in cardigan. Impossible to rack plain : fabric on one needlebed is not affected by displacing the opposing needlebed (and never will) but nevertheless fabrics in plain can be the basis of attractive racked designs. Exploited intelligently and in putting needles out of action, in groups or singly, the stitch formation of a row of stitches can be interrupted and varied. See the racked square on page 17. This square is obtained by the setting of needles — irregular — and the changing of the needlebed every 10 rounds.

Remember that the more needles there are out of action in both needlebeds the more the shrinkage in width of the finished piece with elasticity and lightness according to whether the needles out of action are alternate or opposite one another. Alternately, samples principally in jersey (plain) stitch, with groups on the opposite needlebed are usually firm, light and tight.

With racked fabrics especially, as the scope and contrasts are so great, take great care in selecting the sample most suitable for the article you wish to knit.



A. 2193.1

SAMPLE No. 34

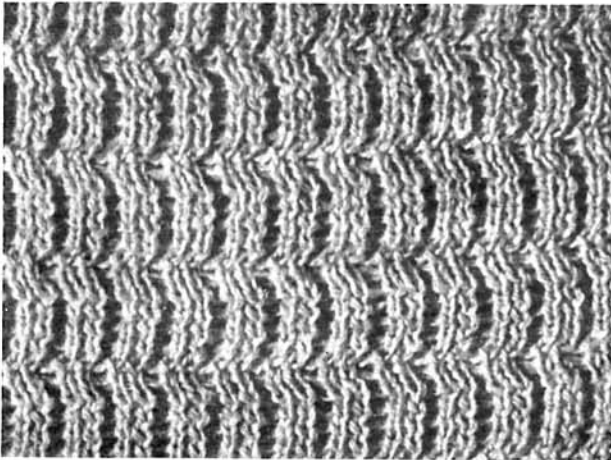
8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11½	11½	12½	12½
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I
FR : I . I . I . I .

Carriage at the left.

- *Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 1 round.
- Rack 2 needles to the left.
- Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 1 row.
- Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 1 round.
- Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 1 row.
- Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 1 round.
- Rack 2 needles to the right.
- Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 2 rounds.
- Repeat from *.



A. 2195.1

SAMPLE No. 36

8 gauge		6-7 gauge		
14	14	15	15	
(3) 11	11	(3) 12	12	Indicator 4 loose.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I . I I I I I .
FR : I . I . I I I . I . I I

A

and repeat from A.

- *Raise indicator 4 to about 3.
- Rack, when the carriage is at the left, 1 needle each round, first to the **right** and then to the left, and repeat 5 times.
- Lower the indicator 4 to 11.
- Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 3 rows.
- Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 1 row.
- Rack 1 needle to the left.
- Repeat from *.

RACKED FABRICS

SAMPLE No. 33

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

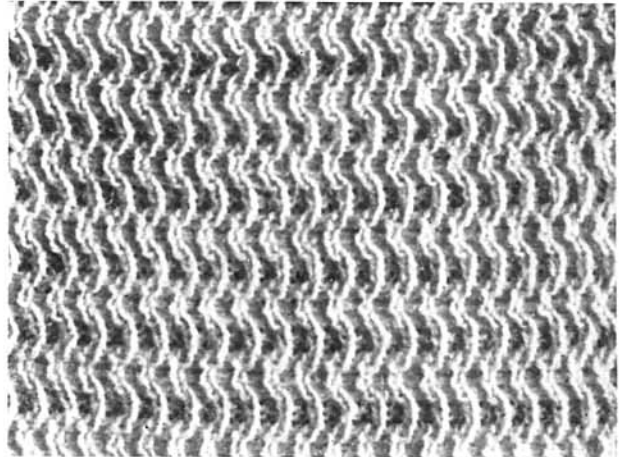
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I

FR : I . I . I . I .

Rack one needle each row, twice towards the right and twice to the left.

The good side is at the back.



A. 2194.1

SAMPLE No. 35

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
13	13	14	14

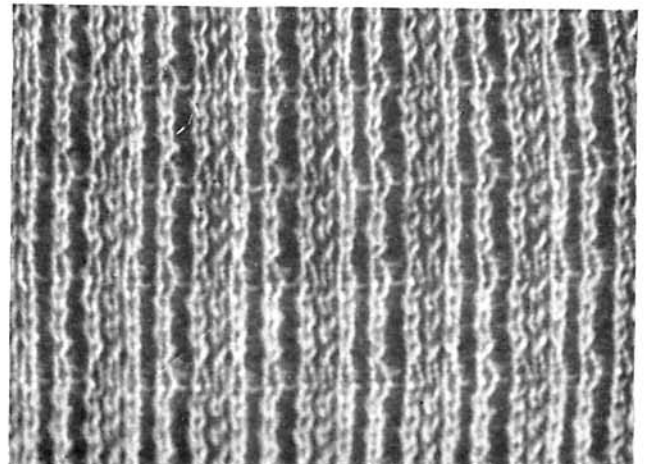
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I . I I . I I .

FR : I I I I I I I I

Lever 4 in.

- *Knit 4 rounds.
- Rack 1 needle to the right.
- Knit 1 round.
- Rack 1 needle to the right.
- Knit 1 round.
- Rack 2 needles to the left.
- Repeat from *.



A. 2196.1

SAMPLE No. 37

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
12	12	13	13

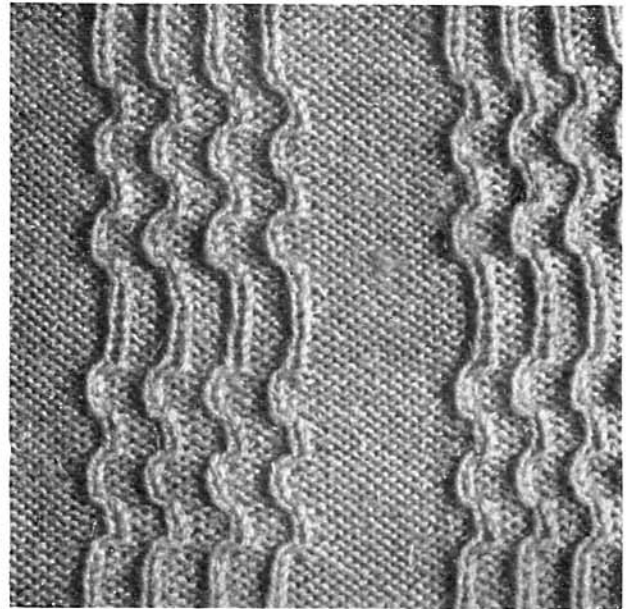
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I . I . I . I

A and repeat from A.

- *Knit 5 rounds.
- Rack 2 needles to the left. Knit 2 rounds.
- Rack 2 needles to the right. Knit 2 rounds.
- Rack 2 needles to the left. Knit 2 rounds.
- Rack 2 needles to the right. Knit 2 rounds.
- Rack 2 needles to the left. Knit 5 rounds.
- Rack 2 needles to the right. Knit 2 rounds.
- Rack 2 needles to the left. Knit 2 rounds.
- Rack 2 needles to the right. Knit 2 rounds.
- Rack 2 needles to the left. Knit 2 rounds.
- Rack 2 needles to the right. Repeat from *.



A. 2197.1

SAMPLE No. 38

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
15	10	16	10

Arrangement of the needles :

(Put into action the needles No. 1 only.)

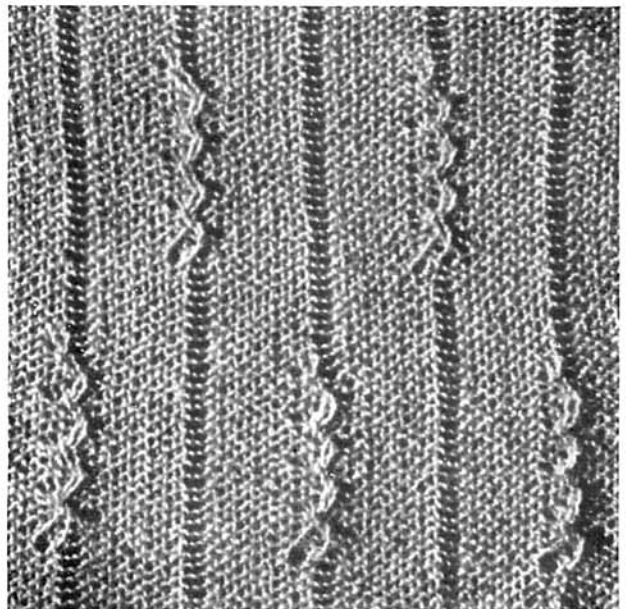
RE : I I I . I I I I I . I I I

FR : . . I I

A 1 2 and repeat from A.

Lever 4 in.

- *Rack with the carriage at the left, 3 needles each round, once to the **right** and once to the left, and repeat 8 times. Knit 1 round after the last racking.
- Transfer all the front stitches (No. 1) on to the rear needle marked by a cross.
- Put the needles No. 1 out of action.
- Knit 4 rounds.
- Put the needles No. 2 into action.
- Rack as previously.
- Transfer the front stitches to the rear needles.
- Knit 4 rounds.
- Put the needles No. 1 into action.
- Repeat from *.



A. 2199.1

RULES CONCERNING RACKING

For the three types of racking — 1 & 1 rib, half cardigan or cardigan, bear in mind the following rules :

Before putting the needles into action verify the position of the racking handle.

Adjust the indicators a little lower than for ordinary fabric and leave them loose (except those on 3 in cardigan or half cardigan).

Pay attention to the direction of the racking indicated for the first racking operation.

Do the operations always in the same order : racking, levers, yarn carriers for example. And always stop at the same reference point so as to avoid the necessity to ask : « Have I racked ? »

When the needles are being raised or lowered only half-way (indicators on 3 in the instructions) they must not, at the selvages, pass the opposing needles which are forming the stitches.

If this rule is not observed there will be dropped stitches at the selvages and the selvages generally will be faulty.

In cardigan stitch set the indicators opposite the side at which the racking is taking place 1 division lower. Example :

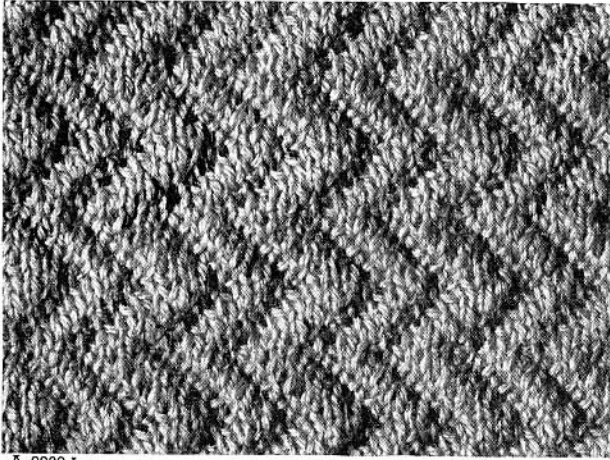
Racking when the carriage is at the left :

16	3
3	17

Racking when the carriage is at the right :

17	3
3	16

RACKED FABRICS IN HALF-CARDIGAN



A. 2200.1

SAMPLE No. 39

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	3	12	3
11	14	12	15

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I . I I . . I I . I I . .

FR : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

When the carriage is at the right, rack 1 needle 4 times to the right and 4 times to the left.

SAMPLE No. 40

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	3	13	3
12	16	13	16

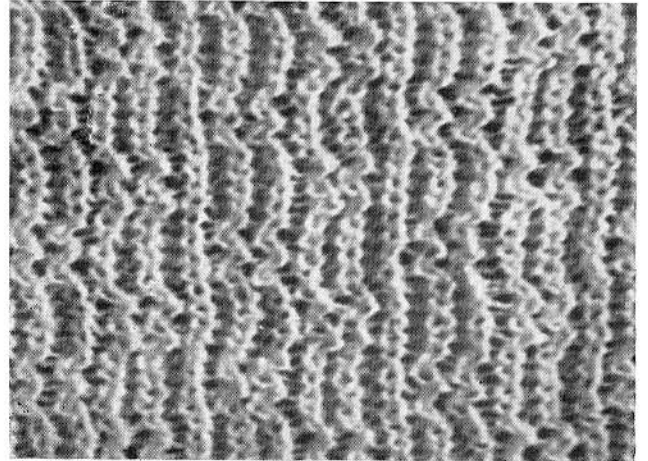
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : . . I . I . . I . I

FR : I . I . I . I . I .

With the carriage at the left, rack 1 needle each round once to the **right**, once to the left, repeat, then once to the **left**, once to the right, repeat, which is :

*Right — left — right — left —
left — right — left — right —
and repeat at *.



A. 2201.1

SAMPLE No. 41

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
3	12	3	13

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

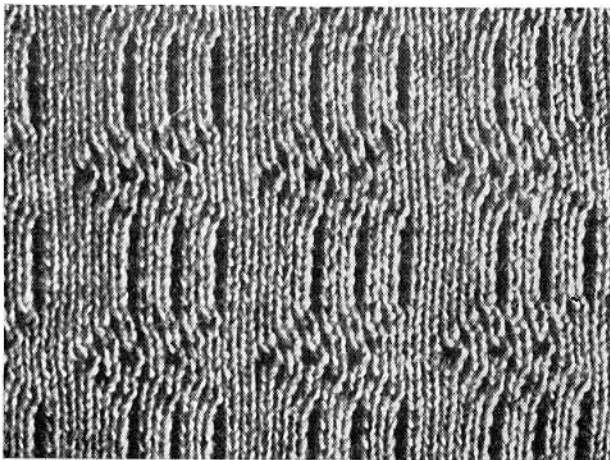
RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I . I . I I . I . I

*When the carriage is as the right, rack 1 needle each round three times to the right and three times to the left. Knit 5 rounds.

Repeat from *.

The right side is at the back.



A. 2202.1

SAMPLE No. 42

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
14	3	15	3

Racking handle right down.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I . I I I I I I I I

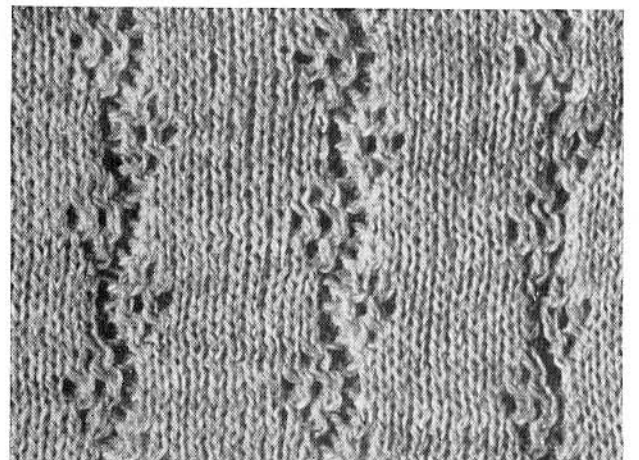
FR : . . . I I I

A

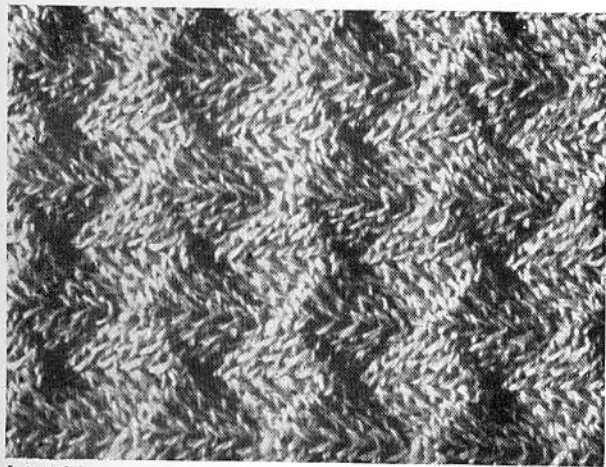
and repeat from A.

When the carriage is at the left, rack 1 needle each round, 3 times to the left, 3 times to the right.

The right side is at the back.



A. 2203.1



A. 2204.1

SAMPLE No. 43

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12½	3	14	3
12½	17	14	18

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I . I I I I I . I I

FR : I I I I I I . I I I I I I .

When the carriage is at the left, rack 1 needle each round, 4 times to the **right** and 4 times to the left.

Variation : Rack 4 times to the right.

Knit 4 rounds without racking.

Rack 4 times to the left.

Knit 4 rounds without racking.

SAMPLE No. 44

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
14	3	15	3

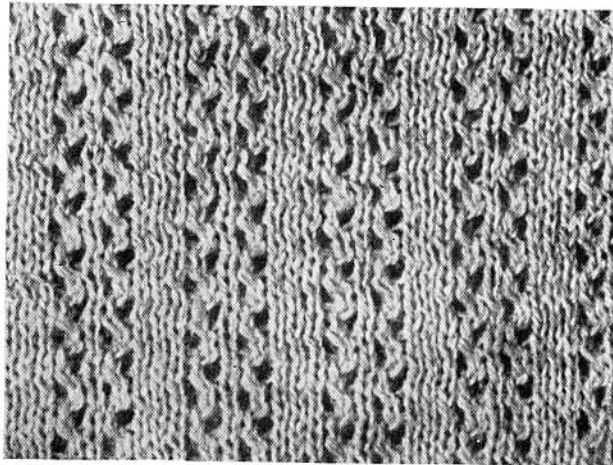
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I

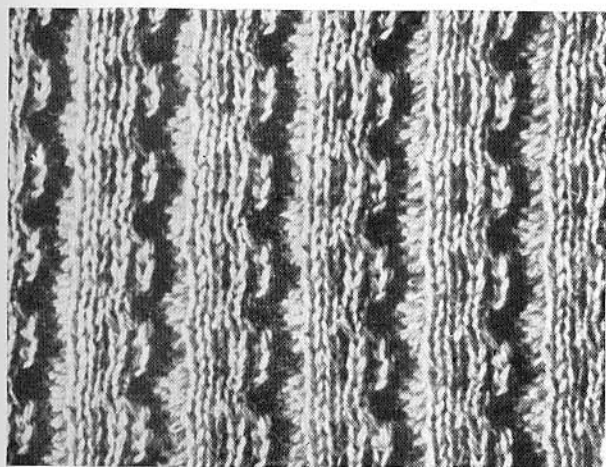
FR : I . I . . . I . I . . .

When the carriage is at the left, rack 1 needle each round, once to the right and once to the left.

The right side is at the back.



A. 2205.1



A. 2206.1

SAMPLE No. 45

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	3	14	3
13	16	14	17

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I . . . I I I I . . .

FR : I I I . . . I I I . . .

When the carriage is at the right, rack to the **left** 2 needles and then to the right 2 needles each 3 rounds.

SAMPLE No. 46

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	3	13	3
15	15	16	16

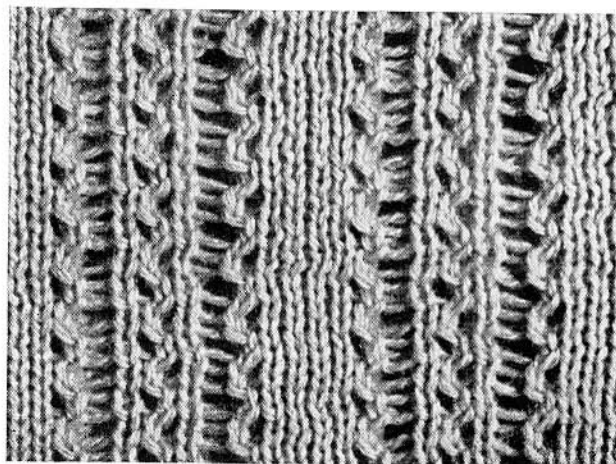
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I . . . I I

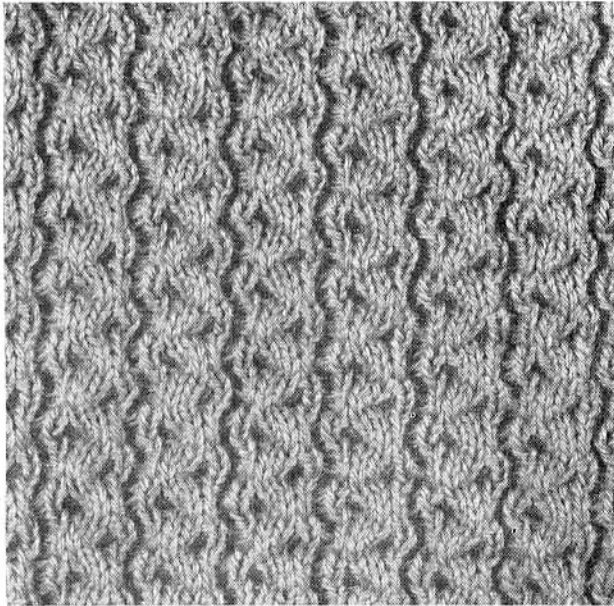
FR : I I I . . . I I I I I . . .

A and repeat from A.

Each round, when the carriage is at the **left**, rack 1 needle to the left and to the right.



A. 2207.1



A. 2208.I

SAMPLE No. 47

8 gauge		6-7 gauge		
3	12 (3)	3	12 (3)	
14	14	15	15	Indicator 2 is loose.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : . . . I I

FR : I I I I . . . I I I I . . .

Carriage at the left.

*Raise the indicator 2 to 3. Knit 3 rows.

Lower indicator 2 to 12. Knit 1 row.

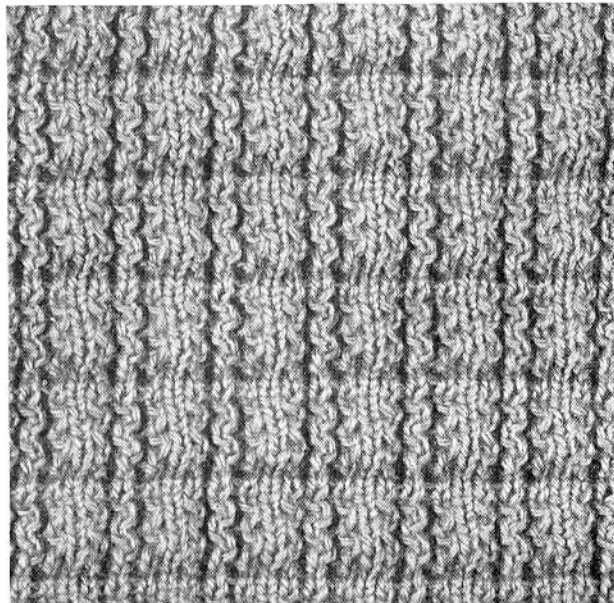
Rack 2 needles to the **right**.

Raise indicator 2 to 3. Knit 3 rows.

Lower indicator 4 down to 12. Knit 1 row.

Rack 2 needles to the left.

Repeat from *.



A. 2209.I

SAMPLE No. 48

8 gauge		6-7 gauge		
12	12 (3)	12	12 (3)	
14	14	15	15	Indicator 2 is loose.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : . I I I I I . I I I I I

FR : I I . I . I I I . I . I

*Raise indicator 2 to 3.

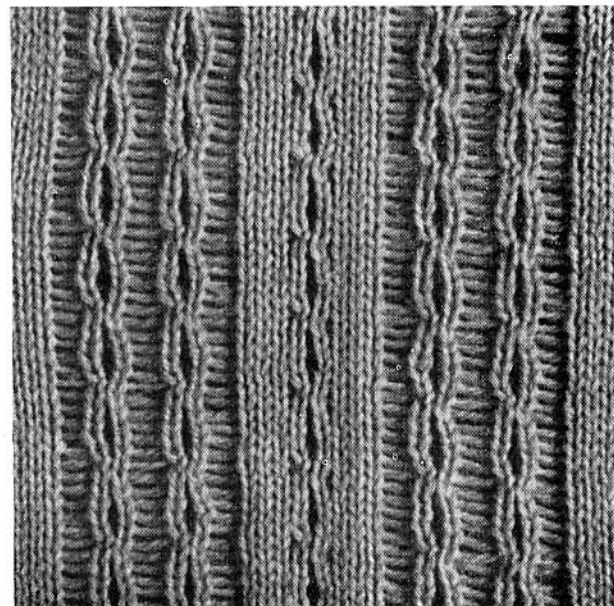
When the carriage is at the left, rack 1 needle each round to the **right** and 1 needle to the left, 5 times altogether (right-left-right-left-right).

Lower indicator 2 to 12.

Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 3 rows.

Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 1 row.

Rack 1 needle to the left and repeat from *.



A. 2210.I

SAMPLE No. 49

8 gauge		6-7 gauge		
12	12 (3)	13	13 (3)	
13	13	14	14	Indicator 2 is loose.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I . . . I I

FR : I I . . . I I . . . I I I I I I . . .

A and repeat from A.

*Carriage at the left.

Raise indicator 2 to 3. Knit 3 rows.

Lower indicator 2 to 12 (13). Knit 1 row.

Rack 1 needle to the **right**. Knit 1 row.

Rack 2 needles to the left. Knit 1 row.

Rack 1 needle to the right.

Repeat from *.

RACKED FABRICS IN CARDIGAN STITCH

SAMPLE No. 50

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	3	15	3
3	14	3	15

Arrangement of the needles :

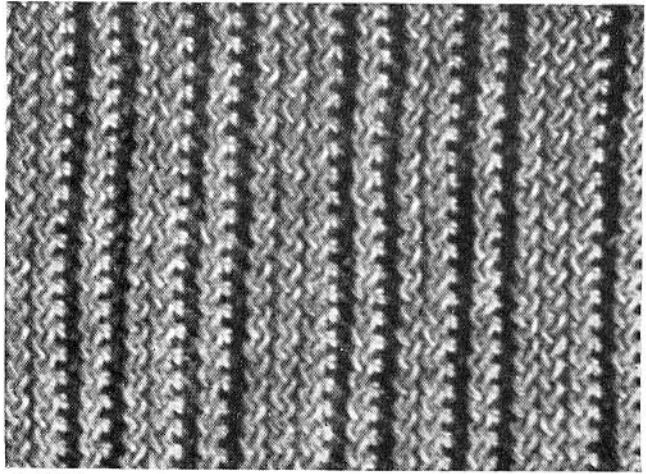
RE: I I I I I I I I I I

FR: I I . I . I I I . I .

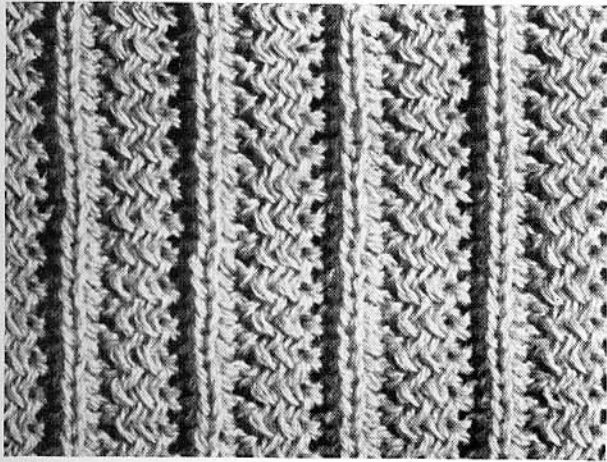
A

and repeat from A.

When the carriage is at the left, rack 1 needle to the right each round and 1 needle to the left each round.



A. 2211. I



A. 2212. I

SAMPLE No. 51

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
15	3	16	3
3	18	3	18

Arrangement of the needles :

RE: . . . I I I I I . . . I I I I I

FR: I . . . I I . . . I . . . I I . . .

When the carriage is at the left, rack each round 2 needles to the **right** and 2 needles to the left.

Variation.

Another needle arrangement :

RE: . . . I I I I I I I I I . . . I I I I I I I I

FR: I I . . . I I I I I . . . I I . . . I I I I I . . .

SAMPLE No. 52

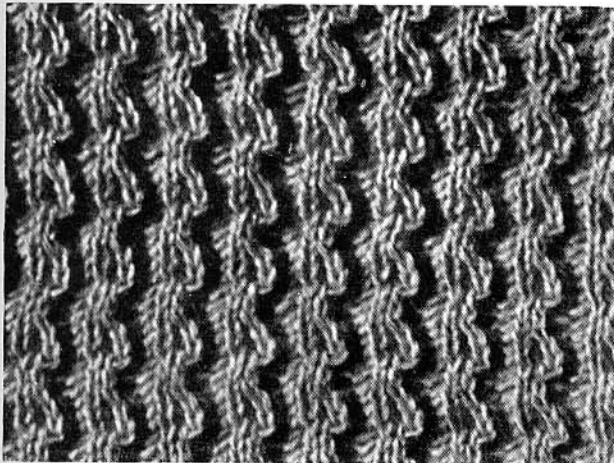
8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	3	15	3
3	14	3	15

Arrangement of the needles :

RE: . I I . I I . I I . I I .

FR: I I . I I . I I . I I . I

When the carriage is at the left, rack each 3 rounds 1 needle to the **right** and 1 needle to the left.



A. 2213. I

SAMPLE No. 53

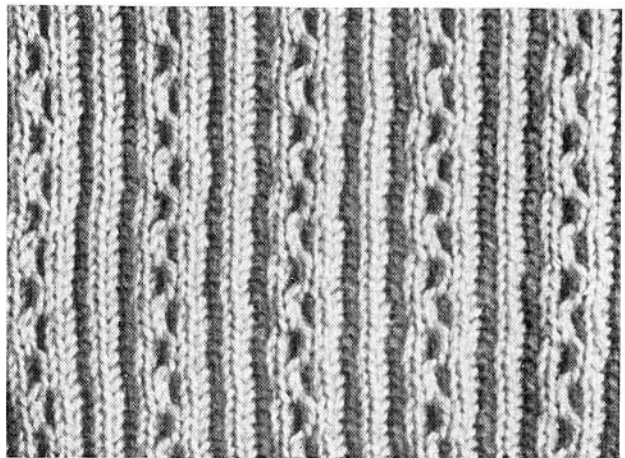
8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	3	15	3
3	14	3	15

Arrangement of the needles :

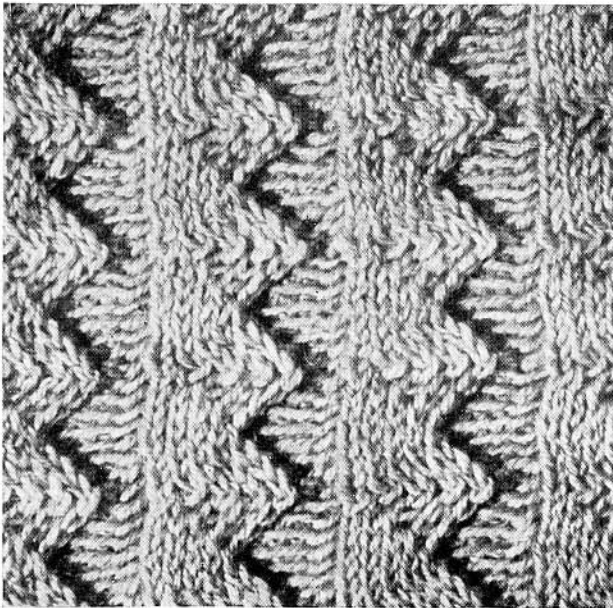
RE: . I . I I I . I . I I I

FR: I . I . I . I . I . I .

When the carriage is at the right, rack each 3 rounds 1 needle to the **right** and 1 needle to the left.



A. 2214. I



A. 2215.1

SAMPLE No. 54

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
16	3	17	3
3	17	3	18

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I
FR : I I I I I I I I I

When the carriage is at the left, rack 1 needle each round, 4 times **right** and 4 times left.

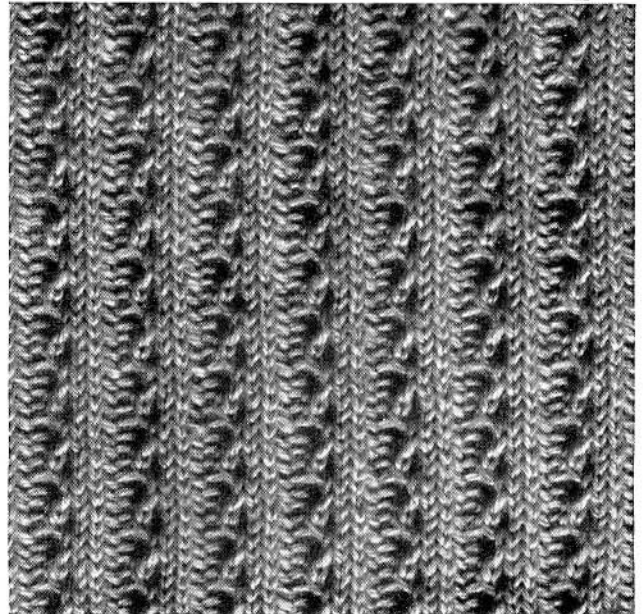
SAMPLE No. 55

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	3	15	3
3	15	3	16

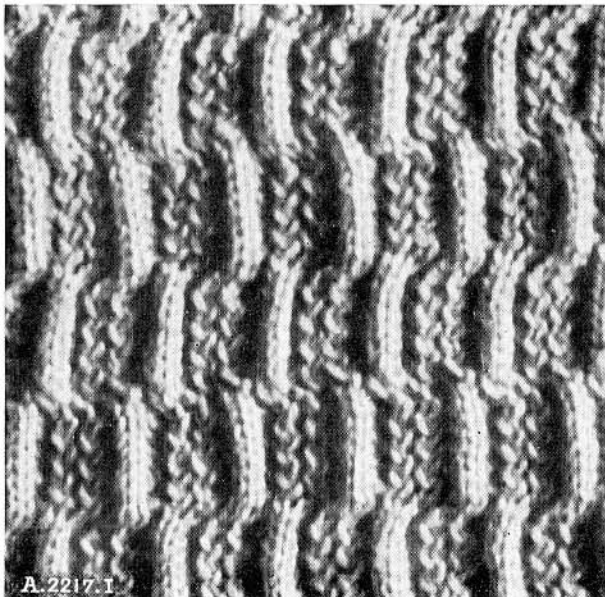
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I . . I I I . . I I I . . I
FR : I . . I I I . . I I I . . I I I

When the carriage is at the left, rack 1 needle to the **right** and 1 needle to the left each 2 rounds.



A. 2216.1



A. 2217.1

SAMPLE No. 56

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
15	3	16	3
3	14	3	15

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I . . I I I I . .
FR : I I . I I . I I . I I .

- A. When the carriage is at the right, rack 1 needle **right** and 1 needle left each round. Knit 16 rounds. Knit 1 round after the last racking.
- B. Rack 1 needle right. Knit 1 round.
Rack 1 needle right. Knit 1 round.
Rack 1 needle right. Knit 1 row.
Rack 1 needle right. Knit 1 row.
Repeat from A but rack first to the **left** and then to the right.
Continue by B but rack the 4 times to the left.
The pattern is at the back.



THE ROLLS

There are rolls and rolls... The knitted variety cannot be compared, except at extreme range, with those which form the satin flesh of young infants.

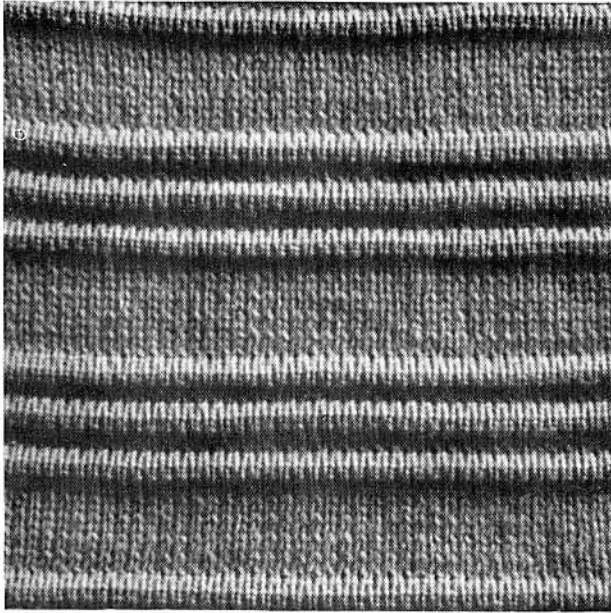
Roll or ripple fabric is thick and tight, solid and fairly heavy. It should be used for articles subject to heavy wear or for borders or stripes separated by a lighter stitch. See sample No. 57; this straight ripple could be improved by using two colours of wool, thus achieving an alternate effect (sample No. 58) or by sewing at regular intervals (samples Nos. 63 and 64).

There is also the racked ripple, with or without needles out of action or pressed-off stitches, and more or less tormented by the racking.

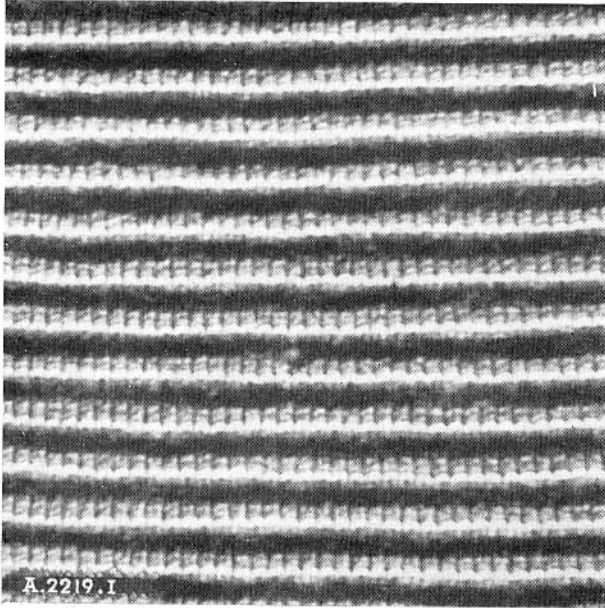
The indicators of the cams making the ripple, that is, those knitting the stitches on one needlebed, must be set at least one division lower than the others to permit the stitches to form easier. It is, however, not very convenient to follow this rule if the ripples are separated at long intervals of 1 & 1, unless you are prepared to spend the time involved in making this change before and after each ripple or group of ripples.

A ripple of 4 rows is alright. A ripple of 6 rows is already difficult especially over a wide width. Watch the formations carefully and suspend weights at the selvages.

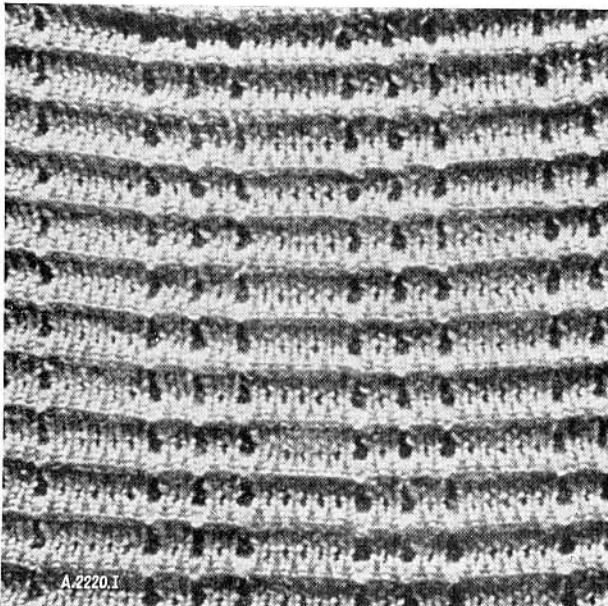
For the racked ripple, read the instructions in the section "Rackings".



A. 2218.1



A. 2219.1



A. 2220.1

SAMPLE No. 57

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
11	11	12	12

All the needles in action.

*Knit 6 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 in. Knit 3 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 out. Knit 2 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 in. Knit 3 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 out. Knit 2 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 in. Knit 3 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 out.

Repeat from *.

The right side is at the back.

SAMPLE No. 58

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
13	13	14	14

All the needles in action.

Carriage at the right.

*All levers out. 1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 1 round.

2nd colour. Knit 2 rounds.

Repeat from *.

SAMPLE No. 59

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	11	12	12
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I I I I I I . I I . I I .

A

and repeat from A.

*All levers out.

Knit 2 rounds.

Levers 2 and 3 in.

Knit 2 rounds.

Repeat from *.

SAMPLE No. 60

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
13	13	14	14

Racking handle right down.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I . I . I . I . I .
FR : I I I I I I I I I I

*Levers 1 and 4 in.

Knit 2½ rounds.

Rack 4 needles to the left.

Levers 1 and 4 out. Knit 1 row.

Rack 1 needle to the right. Knit 1 row.

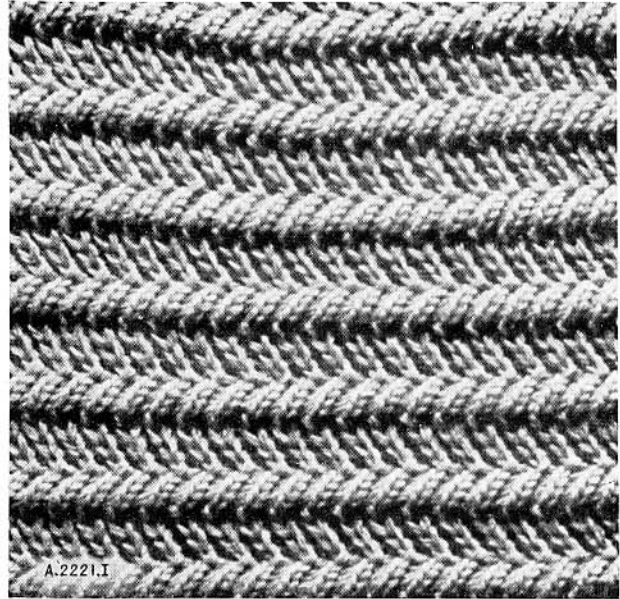
Rack 1 needle to the right. Knit 1 row.

Rack 1 needle to the right. Knit 1 row.

Rack 1 needle to the right. Knit 1 row.

Repeat from *.

The right side is at the back.



A.2221.I

SAMPLE No. 61

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
FR : I I I I I I I I . . . I . . . I . . .

A and repeat from A.

Carriage at the right.

*Knit 4 rounds.

B Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 3 rounds.

Rack 1 needle to the right.

Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 1 row.

Rack 1 needle to the right. Knit 1 row.

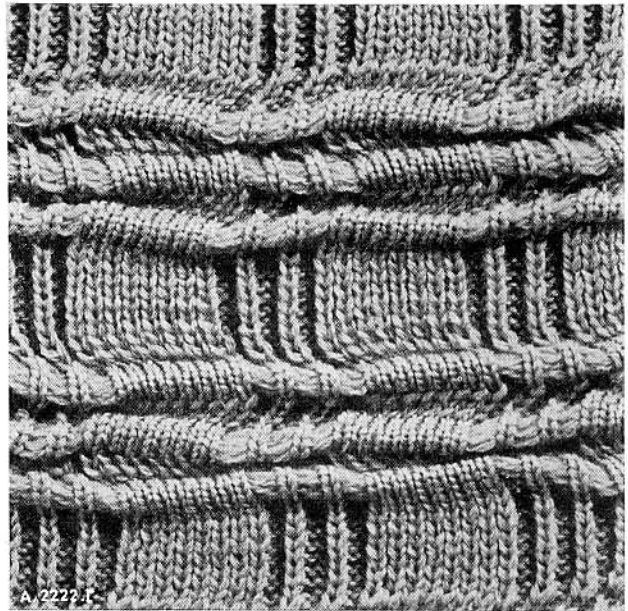
Rack 1 needle to the right. Knit 1 row.

Rack 1 needle to the right. Knit 1 row.

Repeat at B but rack to the left instead of to the right.

Then repeat B racking to the right.

Then repeat from *.



A.2222.I

SAMPLE No. 62

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
13	3	14	3

Racking handle right down.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I
FR : I I I I I I I I I I

*All levers out. Knit 3 rounds.

Levers 1 and 4 in. Knit 3 rounds.

Rack 4 needles to the left.

Levers 1 and 4 out. Knit 3 rounds.

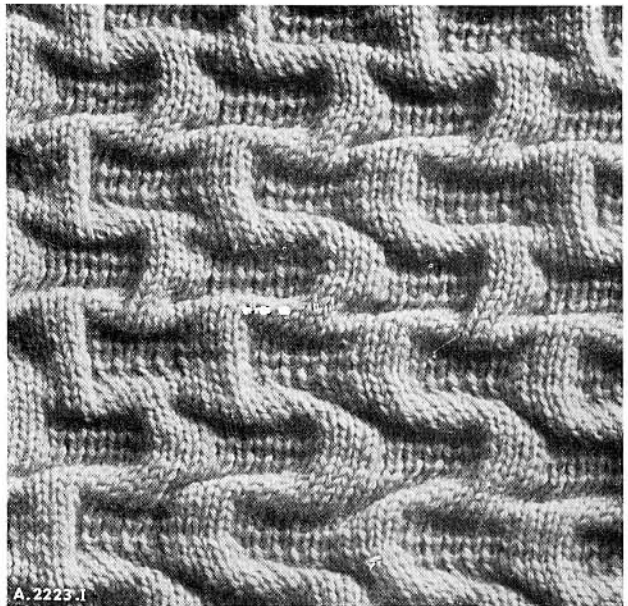
Levers 1 and 4 in. Knit 3 rounds.

Rack 4 needles to the right.

Repeat from *.

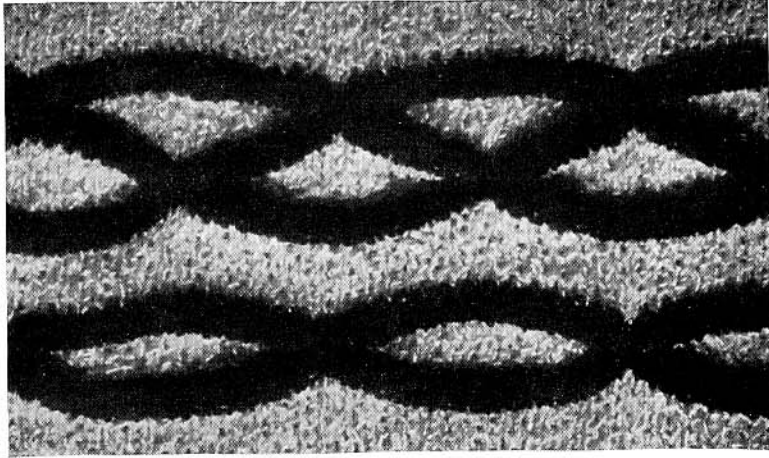
Attach the weight hooks to the selvages.

The right side is at the back.



A.2223.I

ATTRACTIVE TRIMMINGS: RIPPLES SEWN TOGETHER



A. 2269.1

SAMPLE No. 63

8 gauge	
11	11
11	11

6-7 gauge	
12	12
12	12

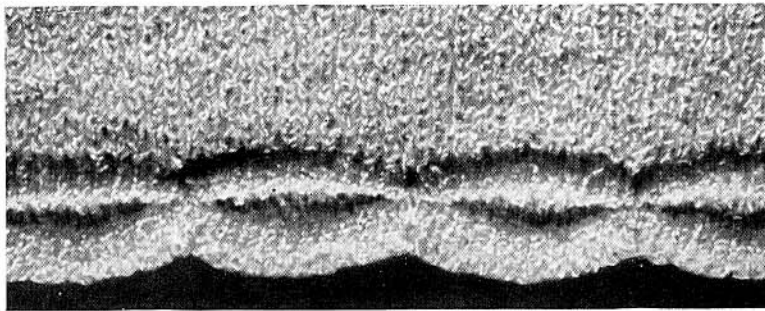
Carriage at the right. All levers out.

*1st colour. Knit 3 rounds. 2nd colour. Knit 1 row.

Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 5 rows (2½ rounds). 1st colour. Knit 1 row.

Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 1 row. Repeat from *.

Join the rolls as illustrated by sewing with a few stitches of silk or assorted wools.



A. 2268.1

SAMPLE No. 64

8 gauge	
12	12
12	12

6-7 gauge	
13	13
13	13

Make a certain depth of 1 & 1 rib. Insert a separation thread. Set-up, 1 round in circular.

Levers 1 and 3 out. Knit 1 round. Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 3 rounds. Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 3 rounds.

Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit 3 rounds. Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit x rounds.

Every inch or so stitch the ripples together by a few stitches in assorted silk.



DROPPED STITCHES

Dropped stitches, the nightmare of debutantes, must have some useful purpose. When they are dropped at the right place at the right time they can provide very attractive things.

Fabrics with dropped stitches have the advantage of being light and thus economic. They are no less delicate when they are in good wool — on the contrary. Effects produced by dropped stitches are very diverse as is evidenced by samples Nos. 66 and 69. Strange deformations and surprising combinations can be obtained when different colours are employed (sample No. 68).

According to the proportion of dropped stitches and the moment of dropping, the indicators vary slightly but always on the basis of 1 & 1 rib — sometimes with a lever in. For certain samples the stitches are pressed off as the work progresses and after one or a few rows. For others all are dropped at once, at the end of the piece and which sometimes results in surprising lengths and widths of fabric. Carefully study the instruction.

Think too about the yarn which must not be bouclé or any other thread likely to refuse to be pressed off when the time arrives. Good quality wool, full and smooth, nery and elastic will make attractive fabrics in dropped stitches. Cotton and silk, although pressing off with amazing rapidity, produce limp and scraggy dropped stitch fabrics and we advise you to keep these materials for transfer stitches or tight racked fabrics.

SAMPLE No. 66

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
11	11	12	12

Racking lever right down.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I I I I I I

Carriage at the right.

*Knit 2 rounds.

Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit a round without a yarn carrier to press-off the front stitches.

Rack 4 needles left.

Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 2 rounds.

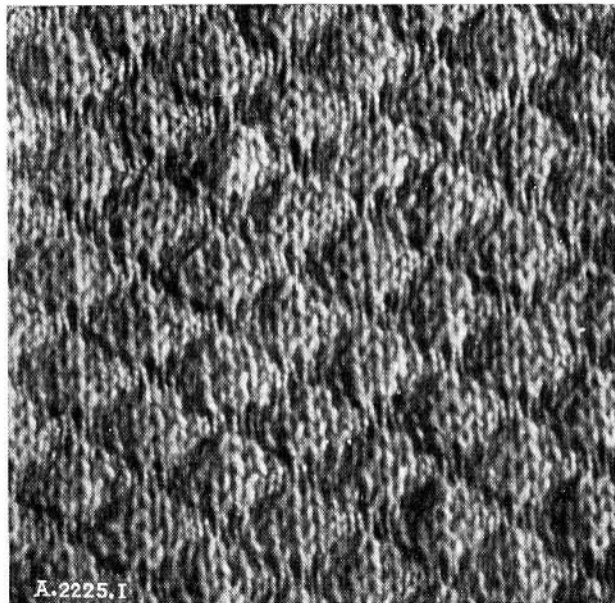
Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit a round without yarn carrier.

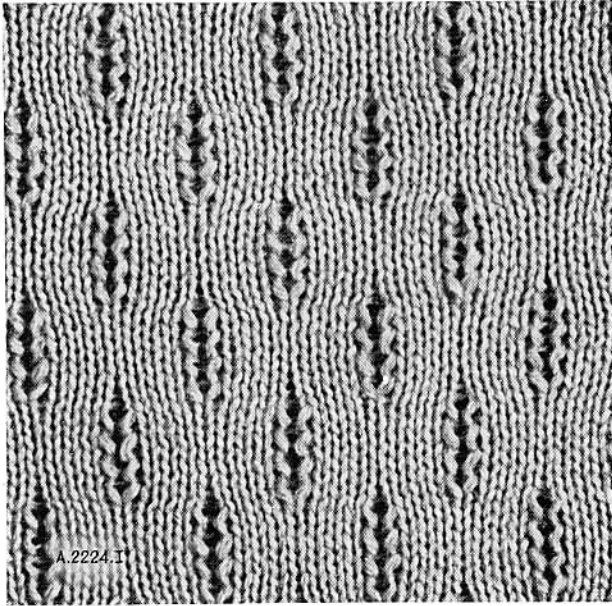
Rack 4 needles right.

Levers 2 and 3 out.

Repeat from *.

The good side is at the back.





SAMPLE No. 65

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
10	13	10	14

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I I

Carriage at the right. Lever 1 in.

*Knit 4 rounds.

Levers 2 and 3 in. Make a round without a yarn carrier to press-off the front stitches.

Rack 4 needles right.

Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 4 rounds.

Levers 2 and 3 in. Make a round without a yarn carrier.

Rack 4 needles left.

Levers 2 and 3 out.

Repeat from *.

The good side is at the back.

SAMPLE No. 66

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
11	11	12	12

Racking lever right down.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I I I I I I

Carriage at the right.

*Knit 2 rounds.

Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit a round without a yarn carrier to press-off the front stitches.

Rack 4 needles left.

Levers 2 and 3 out. Knit 2 rounds.

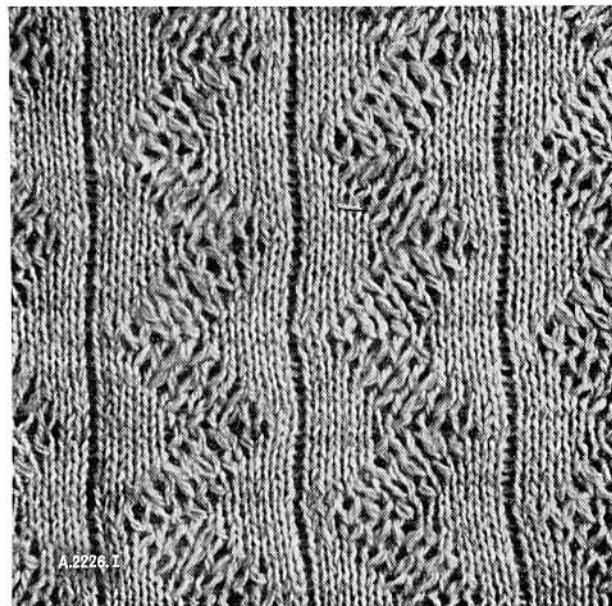
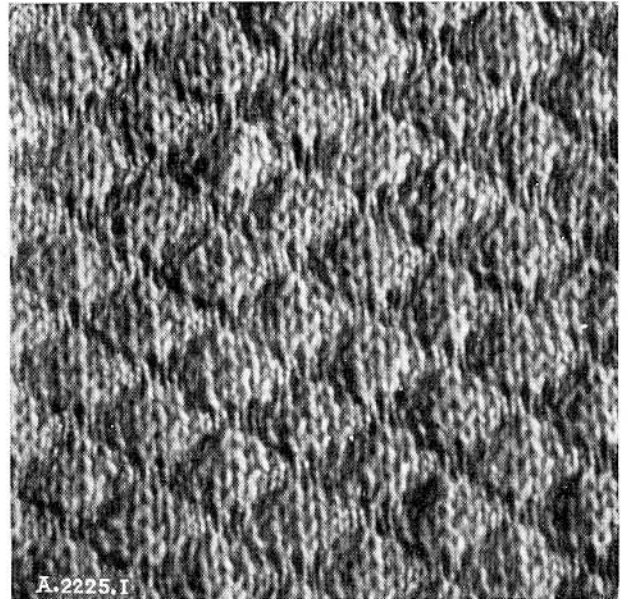
Levers 2 and 3 in. Knit a round without yarn carrier.

Rack 4 needles right.

Levers 2 and 3 out.

Repeat from *.

The good side is at the back.



SAMPLE No. 67

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
11	10	12	10

Racking handle right down.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I .

FR : I I I . . .

A

and repeat from A.

Lever 4 in.

Rack when the carriage is at the left 1 needle each round 4 times to the left and 4 times to the right.

At the end of the work press-off all the stitches of the front needle-bed.

The good side is at the back.

SAMPLE No. 68

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13½	13½	14½	14½
13½	13½	14½	14½

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I I I I

A and repeat from A.

Carriage at the right.

*1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Levers 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. Knit 1 round.

Rack 2 needles to the right.

Levers 1 and 4 out. 1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Levers 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. Knit 1 round.

Rack 2 needles to the right.

Levers 1 and 4 out. 1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Levers 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. Knit 1 round.

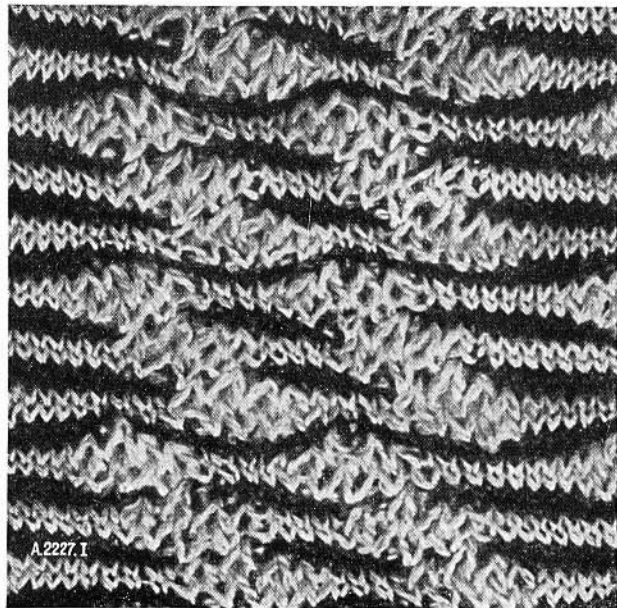
Levers 1 and 4 out. Levers 2 and 3 in.

Knit 1 round without a yarn carrier to press-off the front stitches.

Rack 4 needles to the left.

Levers 2 and 3 out.

Repeat from *.



SAMPLE No. 68

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13½	13½	14½	14½
13½	13½	14½	14½

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE: I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR: I I I I

A and repeat from A.

Carriage at the right.

*1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Lever 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. Knit 1 round.

Rack 2 needles to the right.

Lever 1 and 4 out. 1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Lever 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. Knit 1 round.

Rack 2 needles to the right.

Lever 1 and 4 out. 1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Lever 1 and 4 in. 2nd colour. Knit 1 round.

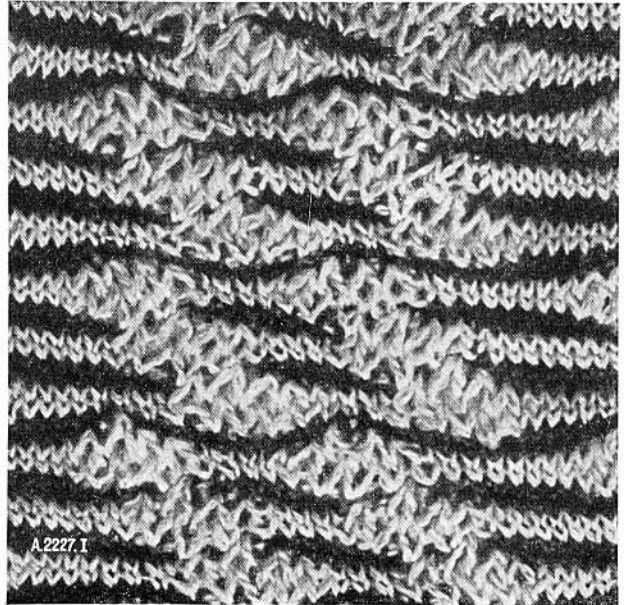
Lever 1 and 4 out. Lever 2 and 3 in.

Knit 1 round without a yarn carrier to press-off the front stitches.

Rack 4 needles to the left.

Lever 2 and 3 out.

Repeat from *.



SAMPLE No. 69

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
10	14	10	15

Arrangement of the needles :

RE: I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR: . . . I . . . I . . . I

Carriage at the right. Lever 1 and 4 in.

*1st colour. Knit 2 rounds.

Lever 4 out. Knit 1 round.

Lever 4 in. Knit 2 rounds.

Lever 4 out. Knit 1 round.

Lever 4 in. Knit 2 rounds.

Lever 4 out. Knit 1 round.

Lever 4 in. 2nd colour. Knit 3 rounds.

Lever 4 out. 3rd colour. Knit 1 round.

Lever 4 in.

1st colour.

Repeat from *.

At the end of the work press-off the front stitches.

SAMPLE No. 70

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

Racking handle right down.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE: I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR: I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

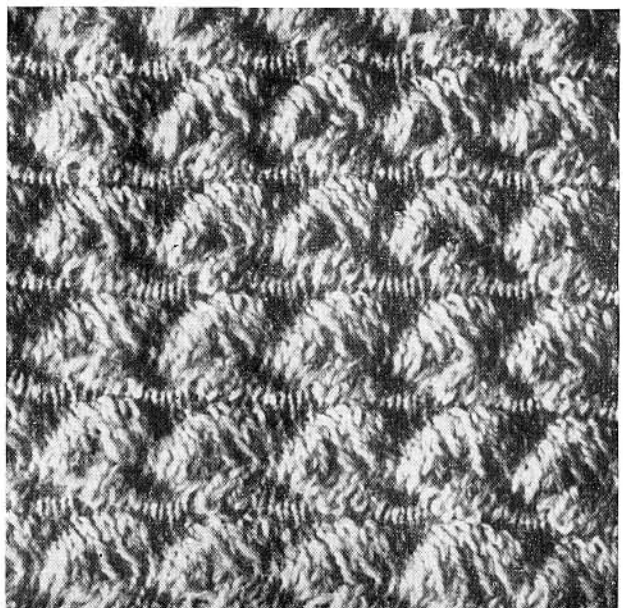
*Rack 1 needle after each row, 4 times to the left and 4 times to the right.

Lever 2 and 3 in. Knit 2 rounds.

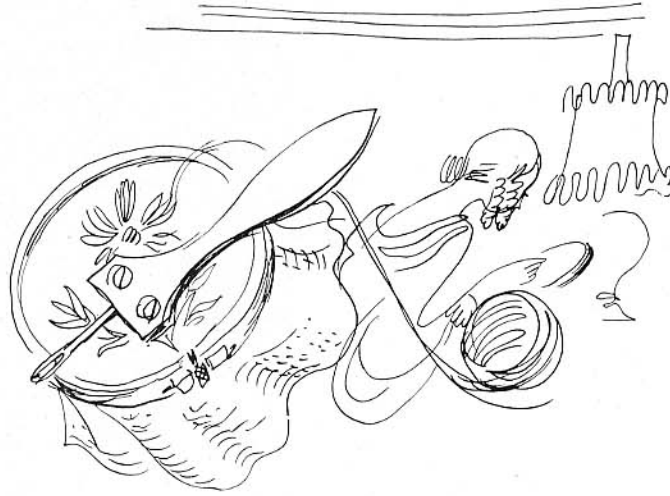
Lever 2 and 3 out.

Repeat from *.

At the end of the work press-off the stitches of the needles marked with an *.



A. 2229 I



TRANSFERS

The narrowing point is a cherished possession of the knitter, and with this small instrument in hand the operation transforms from knitting to embroidery. Having achieved a high degree of skill — practice makes perfect — the narrowing point is made to produce even the most complicated designs in an amazingly short time. Do not choose these if there is a risk of being disturbed during your work. It is too heart-breaking to find a big mistake on taking a piece from the machine and, prostrate, spreading it over a chair.

Among the samples of this volume, there are some which may take a long time but none very difficult to produce. Sketches, reproduced on paper with large squares, are close to you : after each transfer, a pencil mark on the sketch shows the work done.

There are many transfer designs, with large or small motifs :—

designs in 1 & 1 rib where the motif is diagonal or vertical with the rib and in relief on a plain ground ; or the motif can be in open work in the 1 & 1 transferring the stitches to corresponding needles on both needlebeds (sample No. 79).

designs in different kinds of ribs, 2 & 2, 6 & 3 etc., among which are included the whole range of cable stitch designs which form a special chapter further on ;

designs on one needlebed produced by preference on the rear needlebed so that when the front bed is lowered the knitter can verify the work and remedy any mistake immediately. This only applies to open work designs (see sample No. 85) as for all other effects needles on the opposing bed are also in action.

Each time it is possible, without prejudice to the effect of the design, transfer the stitch to the neighbouring needle on the same side instead of to the other bed. This transfer is more rapid and safe.

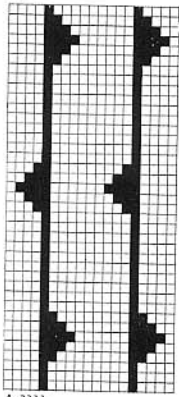
For all your transfer designs keep your indicators loose, if not, your stitches, tightened by the transfer, will easily break.

Outside this chapter "Transfers" you will find other designs of the same family on pages 12, 16, 18, 40 etc.

SAMPLE No. 71

8 gauge	
11	11
11	11

6-7 gauge	
12	12
12	12



A. 2333

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I

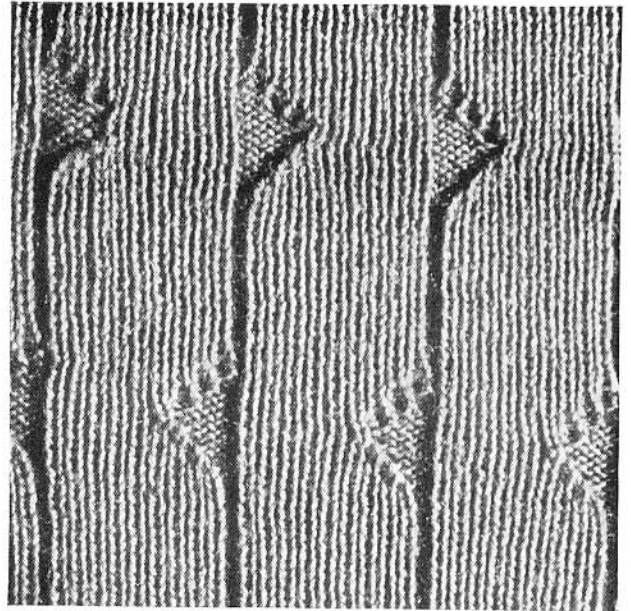
FR : I I I I I I I I I I

A and repeat from A.

Make the design by transfer point as per the sketch.

Each square represents a needle in width and a round in height.

The white squares are needles in action back and front and the black squares needles in action at the rear only.



A. 2230.I

SAMPLE No. 72

8 gauge	
14	14
12	12

6-7 gauge	
15	15
13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR : I

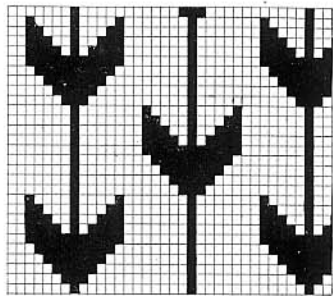
A

and repeat from A.

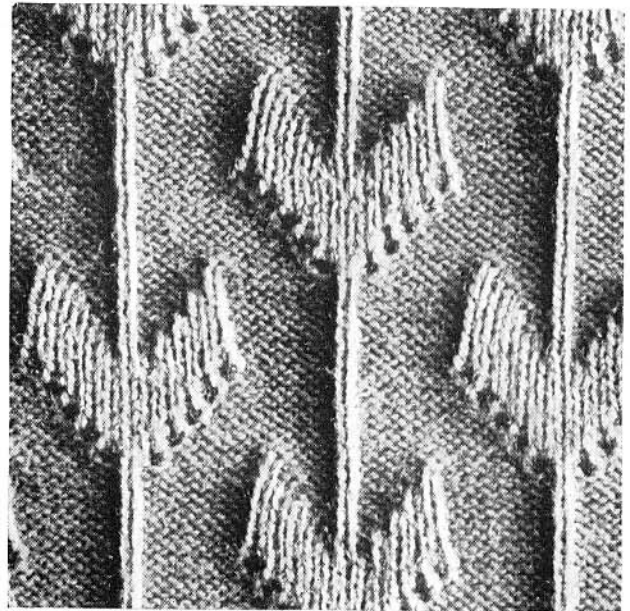
Make the design by transfer point as per sketch.

Each square represents a needle in width and a round in height.

The white squares are the rear needles in action and the black squares are the needles in action back and front.



A. 2334



A. 2231.I

SAMPLE No. 73

8 gauge	
12	12
11	11

6-7 gauge	
13	13
12	12

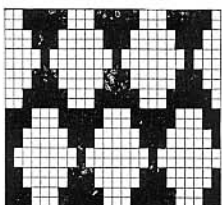
Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I

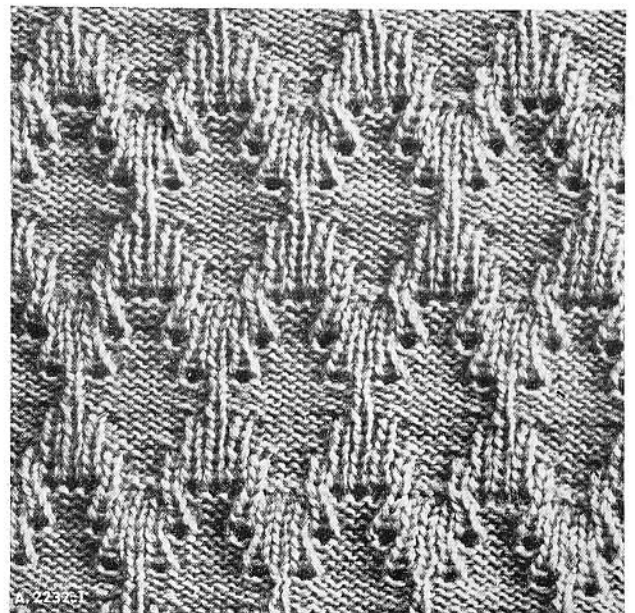
FR : I I I I I . . . I I I I . . .

Make the design by transfer point as per sketch.

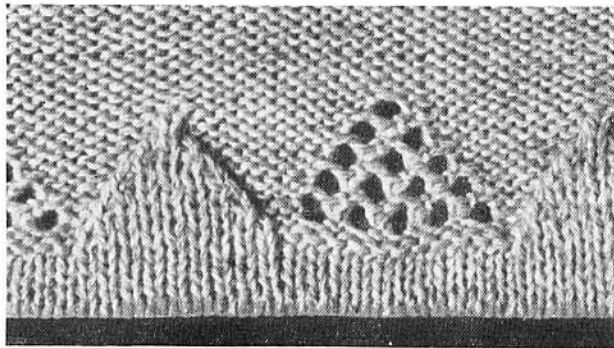
The black squares are the needles in action back and front and the white squares are the needles in action only at the rear.



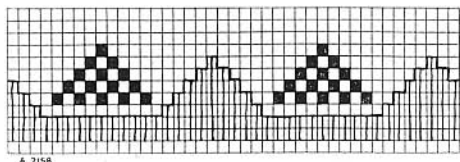
A. 2335



A. 2232.I



A 2233.1



SAMPLE No. 74

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
12	12	13	13

(Set up on 12.)

Make the design by transfer point as indicated on the sketch.

The squares marked by a vertical line represent the needles in action back and front, the white squares the needles in action on the back and the black squares are the needles of which the stitches are transferred sideways without putting the needles out of action.

A square represents a needle in width and a round in height.

SAMPLE No. 75

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I
FR : I I . . I I . . I I . .

*Knit 4 rounds.

On the front, put the needles into action between the ribs. Transfer the stitches sideways — the left stitch to the left and the right to the right.

Put the empty needles out of action.

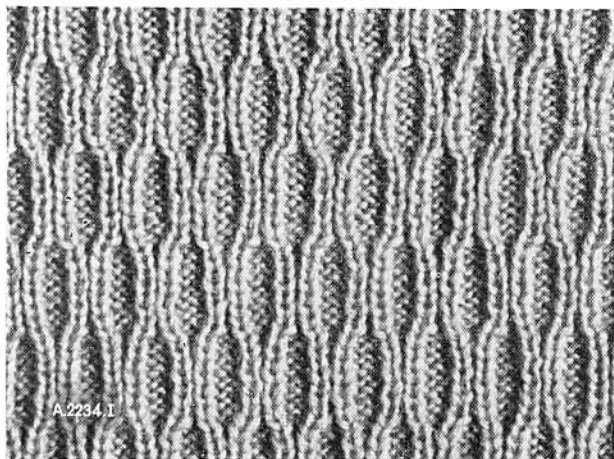
This gives the following :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I
FR : . . I I . . I I . . I I

Knit 4 rounds.

Now transfer back to the initial arrangement of the needles.

Repeat from *.



A 2234.1

SAMPLE No. 76

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
12	12	13	13

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
FR : I I I I

A then 14 needles out of action and repeat from A.

Carriage at the left.

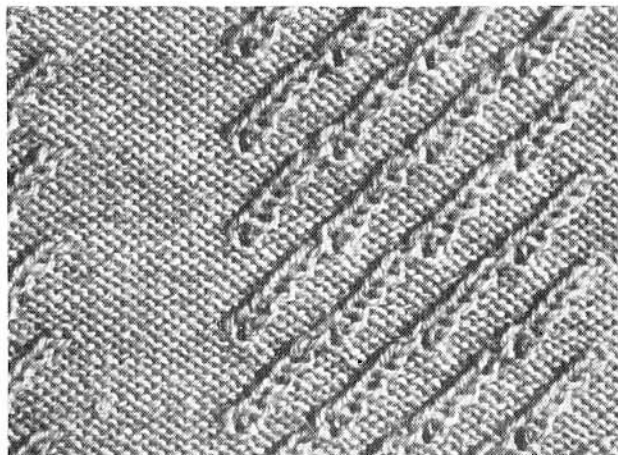
*Knit 1 round.

Rack 1 needle to the right. } 4 times

Transfer the front stitches to the rear.

Rack 4 needles to the left.

Repeat from *.



A. 2235.1

SAMPLE No. 77

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
19	19	19	19

Racking handle right down.

Arrangement of the needles :

```

      1 2      1 2
RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
FR : I . I . . . . . I . I . . . . .
      1 2      1 2
    
```

*1st colour. Knit 1 round.

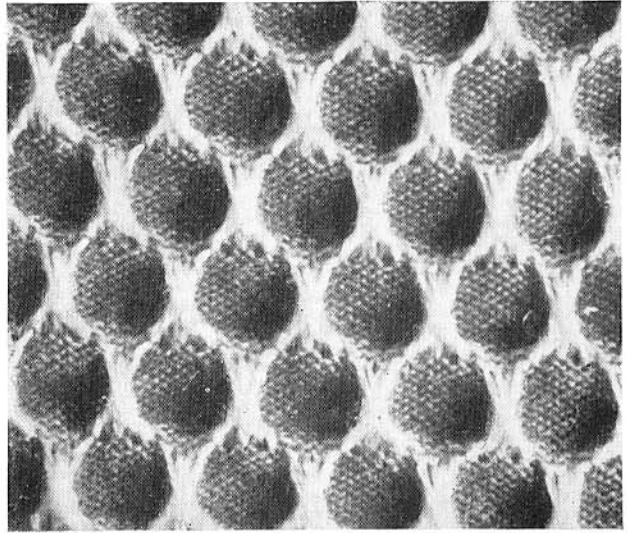
Lever 1 and 4 in.

2nd colour. Knit 5 rounds.

Transfer from front to rear the stitch of the needle 1 on to needle 2, and the stitch of needle 2 on needle 1.

Rack 4 needles right.

Repeat from * but rack this time 4 needles left.



A. 2239. I

SAMPLE No. 78

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
15	15	16	16
10	17	10	18

Arrangement of the needles :

```

      1 2 1 2 1 2
RE : I I I I . I I I I . I I I I .
FR : I . . I . I . . I . I . . I .
      1 2 1 2 1 2
    
```

Carriage at the right. Lever 1 and 4 in.

1st colour. Knit x number of rows.

Lever 4 out.

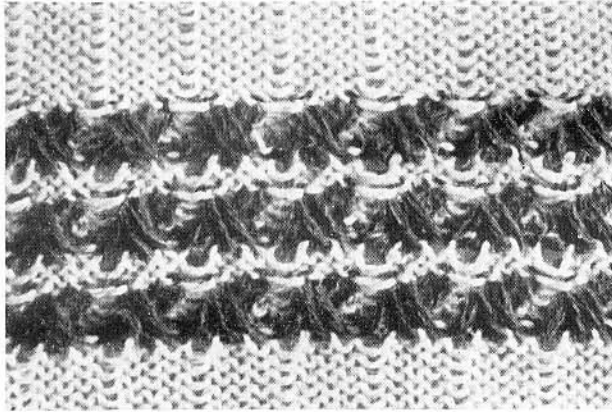
*2nd colour. Knit 1 round.

Lever 1 and 4 in. 1st colour. Knit 2 rounds.

In each group, transfer the stitch 1 front on needle 2 rear, and the stitch 2 front on the needle 1 rear.

Lever 4 out. 1st colour. Knit 1 round.

Repeat from * but changing the 2nd colour and so on.



A. 2240. I

SAMPLE No. 79

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

Arrangement of the needles :

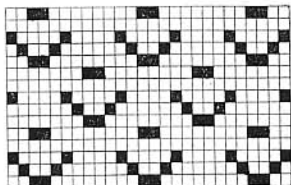
```

RE : I I I I I I I I
FR : I I I I I I I I
    
```

Make on the **front and rear** the transfer design as per sketch.

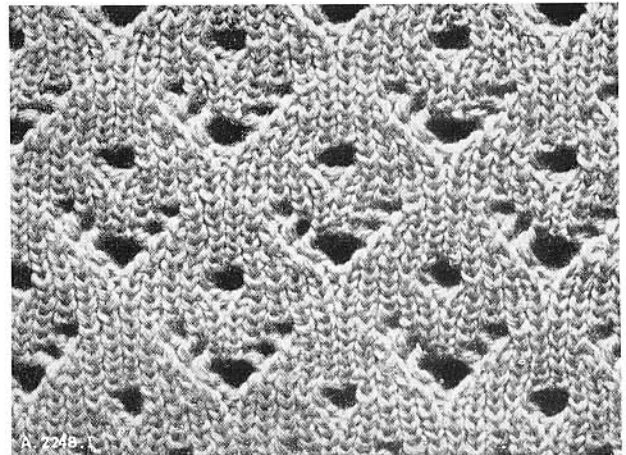
A square represents 1 needle in width and 1 round in height.

The black squares represent stitches transferred sideways **on each needle-bed**.

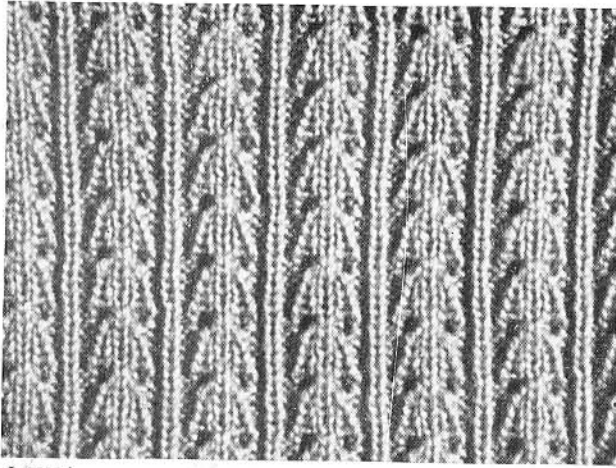


A. 2154

In each motif, transfer always the left stitches to the left and the right stitches to the right. Do not put the empty needles out of action.



A. 2245. I



A. 2237.1

SAMPLE No. 80

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	11	12	12
11	11	12	12

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I
 FR : I . I I I . I . I I I .
 1 2 3 1 2 3

*Knit 3 rounds.

Transfer the stitches 1 and 3 on to needle 2.

Do not put the needles out of action.

Repeat from *.

SAMPLE No. 81

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	15	15
12	12	14	14

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
 FR : I I I I

*Knit 2 rounds.

Transfer the front stitches to the rear.

Rack 4 needles to the right.

Lever 1 and 4 in. Knit 4 rounds.

Lever 1 and 4 out. Knit 2 rounds.

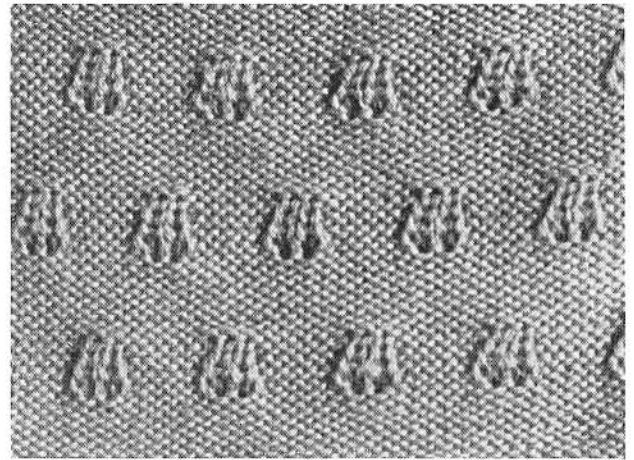
Transfer the front stitches to the rear.

Rack 4 needles to the left.

Lever 1 and 4 in. Knit 4 rounds.

Lever 1 and 4 out.

Repeat from *.



A. 2236.1

SAMPLE No. 82

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
14	14	15	15

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I . I I I I
 FR : I I . I I I I
 A * and repeat from A.

On the front in the group of needles marked by an asterisk make the following transfer of stitches :

*Knit 3 rows.

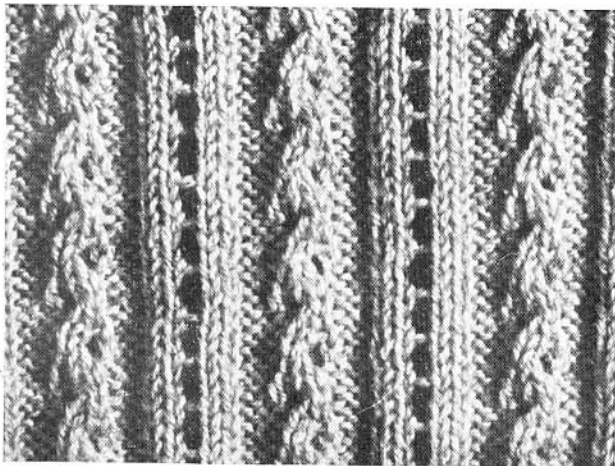
Transfer the left stitch on to the right.

Knit 3 rows.

Transfer the right stitch on to the left.

Repeat from *.

When finished pass a yarn of contrast colour between the two other groups of stitches as illustrated.



A. 2238.1



LACE FABRIC

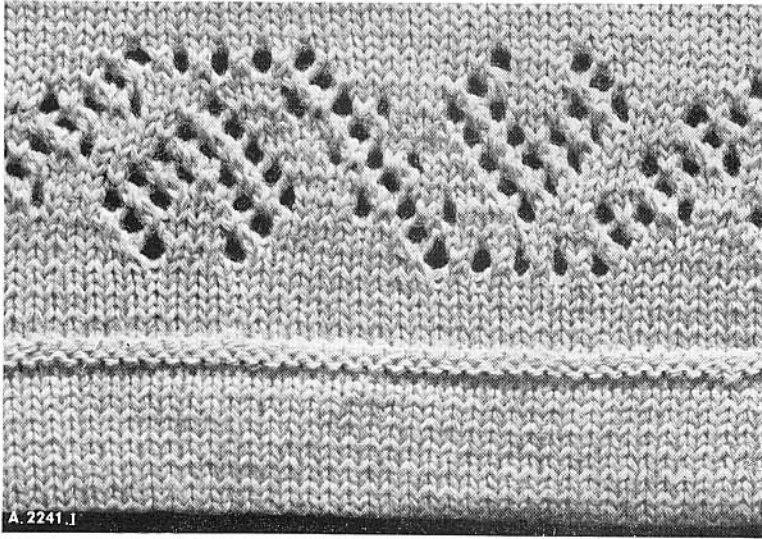
The textures we call "lace fabric" are those light samples which from near or far represent lace produced by needle or crochet or simply hand knitting which many generations ago were real works of art. By machine there are several ways of producing lace fabric : by transfer, racking or dropped stitches.

When the needles of one needlebed are in action and are transferred, the new stitch, on being formed on the free needle, makes a hole. Arranged in groups or stripes these holes will provide attractive motifs for underwear, layettes, gloves, jumpers. It is possible to make open work in 1 & 1 rib, the sample No. 79 is evidence. One must, however, transfer in the same row, on to the neighbouring needle, the stitches of the corresponding needles on the front and rear.

Page 42, you have three examples of racked lace fabric. This fabric is not as solid as the transferred kind but it makes charming summer blouses, collars and trimmings of all kinds especially if produced of linen. Ironed damp the design will show up clean and fresh.

The dropped stitches can also produce open-work. See the samples Nos. 65 and 67. But this type of open-work would not have such a neat design, and a badly selected yarn would make it indistinct — which can, however, under certain circumstances, be rather pleasing.

In other chapters of this volume you will find other interpretations of this lace fabric : on page 12 and on page 14 for stripes, on page 18 for a square.

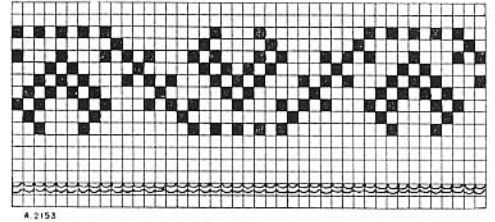


LACE FABRIC BY STITCH TRANSFER

SAMPLE No. 83

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
14	14	15	15

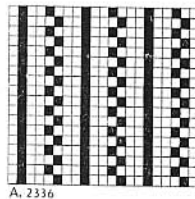
Make the set up on the rear.
Knit about 20 rounds.



With the transfer points, transfer the rear stitches to the front. Knit a round on the front. Transfer the front stitches to the rear. Knit 4 rounds. Commence the transfer design as indicated by the sketch. Each square represents a needle in width and 1 round in height. The black squares represent the needles of which the stitches are transferred sideways without the empty needle being lowered out of action. The right side is at the back.

SAMPLE No. 84

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
10	10	10	10



Transfer design on the rear.

Make the design indicated by the sketch.

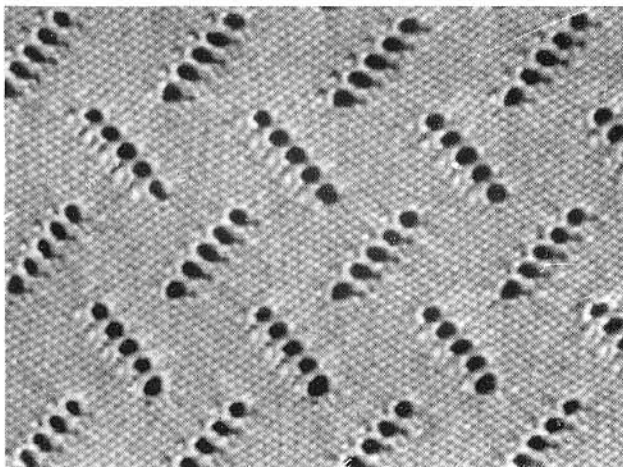
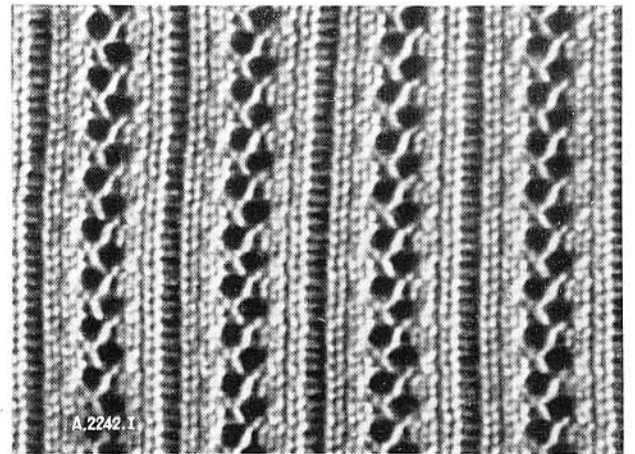
A square represents a needle in width and a round in height.

The white squares represent the needles in action on the rear, the black squares represent the needles of which the stitches are transferred sideways without putting the empty needle out of action.

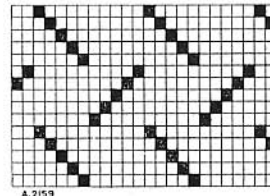
The black vertical lines are the needles which remain out of action throughout.

Transfer always the left hand stitch on the neighbouring left hand needle and the right hand stitch on the neighbouring right hand needle.

The right side is at the back.



A. 2244.1



SAMPLE No. 85

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
10	10	10	10

Transfer design on the rear.

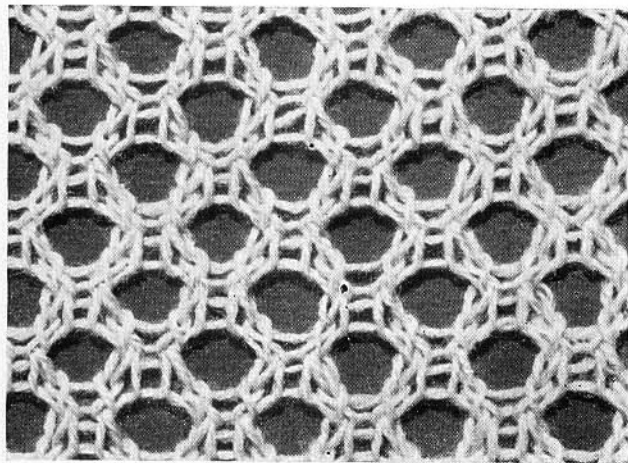
Follow the sketch.

The squares represent a needle in width and a round in height.

The white squares represent the needles in action on the rear, the black squares represent the needles of which the stitches are transferred to the neighbouring needles.

Transfer to the left as the transfers incline left and to the right for the transfers inclining to the right.

SAMPLE No. 87



A. 2246.1

8 gauge

12 | 12

12 | 12

6-7 gauge

13 | 13

13 | 13

All the needles in action. At the commencement of the design transfer all the rear stitches to the front.

* Knit 1 round.

On the front transfer the stitch of needle 2 on to needle 1, the stitch of needle 3 on to needle 4, 6 on 5, 7 on 8 etc.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

FR : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

Do not put the empty needles out of action.

Knit 1 round.

Transfer the stitch of needle 4 on to needle 3, 5 on 6, 8 on 7, 9 on 10 etc.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

FR : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

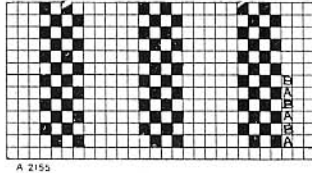
↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

Repeat from *.

At the end of the work, push in levers 1 and 4 and knit 1 round without a yarn carrier to press-off the rear stitches.

SAMPLE No. 86

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
13	13	14	14
10	10	10	10



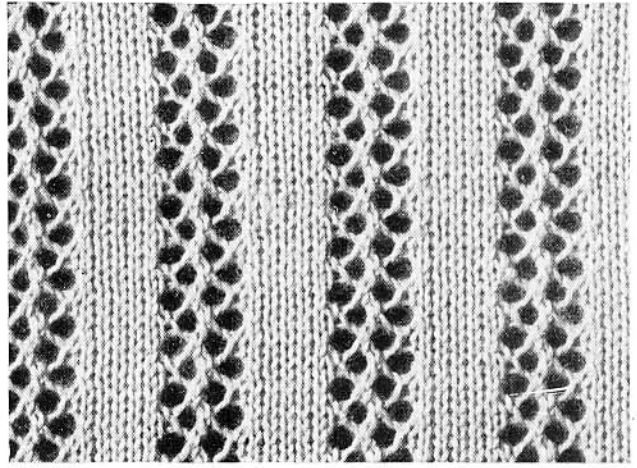
Fabric knitted on the rear needle-bed.

Follow the sketch. The white squares represent the needles in action on the rear, the black squares represent the needles of which the stitches are transferred sideways each round.

Each square represents a stitch in width and a round in height.

At the round A transfer the stitches to the right and at the round B on to the left needles.

The right side is at the back.



A. 2245.1

SAMPLE No. 87

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
12	12	13	13

All the needles in action. At the commencement of the design transfer all the rear stitches to the front.

* Knit 1 round.

On the front transfer the stitch of needle 2 on to needle 1, the stitch of needle 3 on to needle 4, 6 on 5, 7 on 8 etc.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

FR: I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
 ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳

Do not put the empty needles out of action.

Knit 1 round.

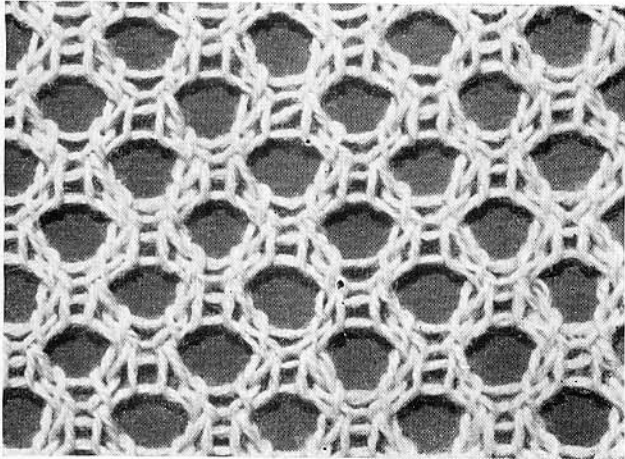
Transfer the stitch of needle 4 on to needle 3, 5 on 6, 8 on 7, 9 on 10 etc.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

FR: I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
 ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳ ↳

Repeat from *.

At the end of the work, push in levers 1 and 4 and knit 1 round without a yarn carrier to press-off the rear stitches.



A. 2246.1

SAMPLE No. 88

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	12	13	13
13	13	14	14

Arrangement of the needles :

RE: I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

FR: I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

Lever 3 in.

*Knit 1 round.

On the front transfer the 2nd stitch on the 3rd needle, the 4th on the 5th, the 6th on the 7th etc.

Do not put the empty needles out of action.

Knit 1 round.

Lever 2 in. Knit 1 round.

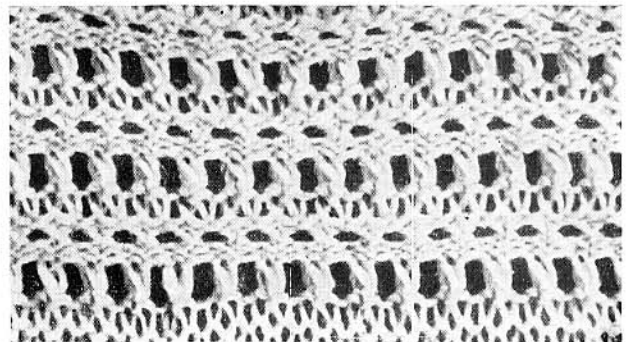
Repeat the same transfer of stitches.

Knit 1 round.

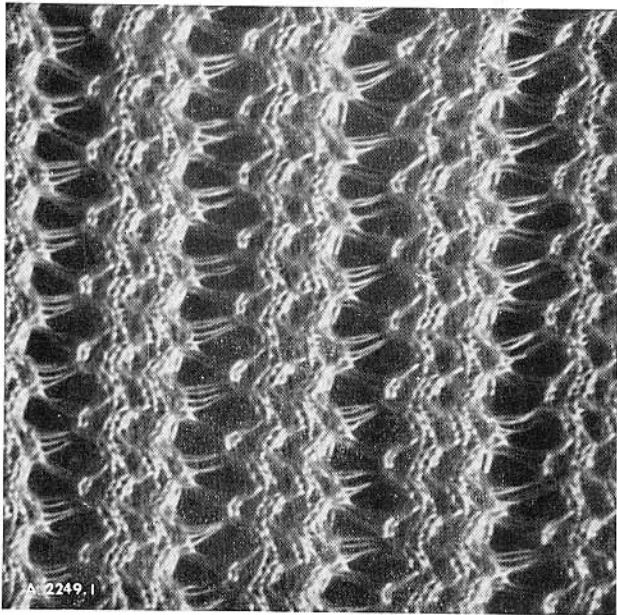
Lever 2 out.

Repeat from *.

At the end of the work, levers 1 and 4 in, 2 and 3 out and knit 1 round without a yarn carrier to press-off the rear stitches.



A. 2243.1



SAMPLE No. 89

8 gauge		6-7 gauge		
3	14 (3)	3	15 (3)	
14	14	15	15	Indicator 2 is loose.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I . I . I . . . I . I . I . . .

AV : I I I I I . . . I I I I I . . .

Carriage on the right.

*Raise indicator 2 to about 3. Knit 3 rows.

Lower indicator 2 to 14 (15).

Rack 1 needle to the **right**. Knit 1 row.

Raise indicator 1 to about 3. Knit 3 rows.

Rack 1 needle to the **left**. Knit 1 row.

Repeat from *.

SAMPLE No. 90

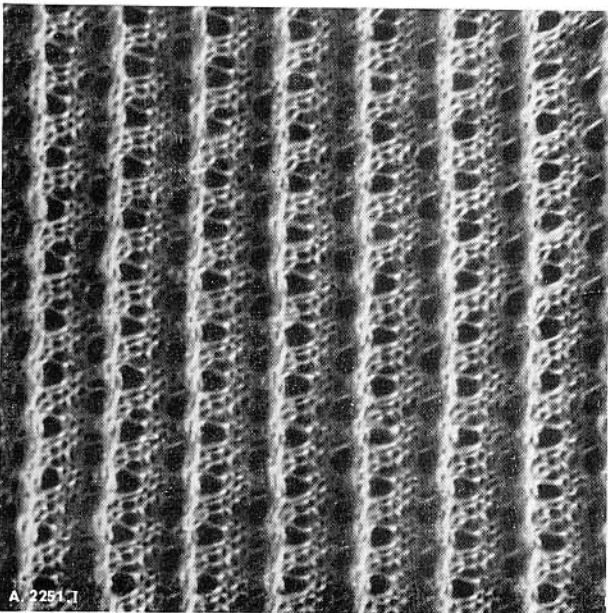
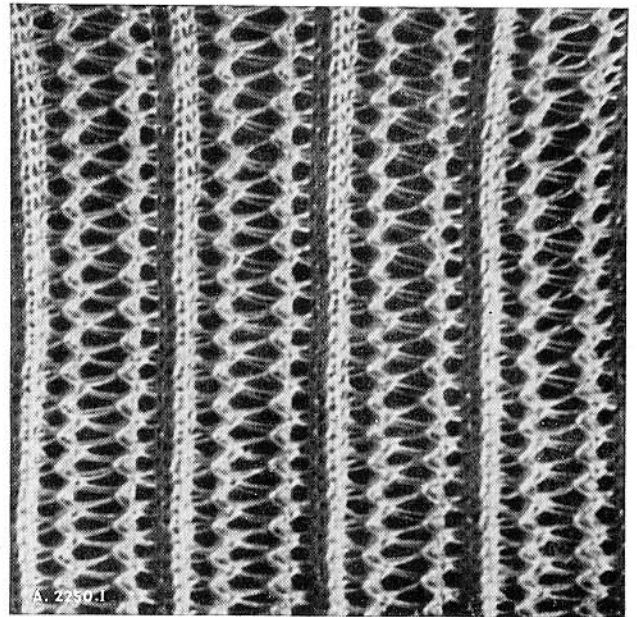
8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
12	3	13	3
11	15	12	16

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I . . I . I . I . I . . I . I . I .

FR : I . . I . . I . . I . . I . . I . .

Rack, when the carriage is at the left, 1 needle each round to the **right** and to the left.



SAMPLE No. 91

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
3	16	3	17

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I

FR : I . . . I . . .

Rack when the carriage is at the right, 2 needles each round to the right and to the left.



PLAITS AND CABLES

Plaits and cables are variations of transfer work and merit a special chapter. It is a kind of classic design having a character of its own and has been popular for generations. Other accentuated relief designs are often of doubtful merit but a cable stitch pullover is always elegant — if a pullover is right for the occasion.

There are numerous varieties of cable stitches. They can be produced with 1, 2, 3 and even 4 point narrowing handles. They are arranged side by side, close together or at varying distances separated by ribs or plain stitch. To ensure the maximum of relief, they should be bordered each side by several stitches knitted on the opposite needlebed. For the classical cable stitch (see Nos. 92 or 94) the corresponding needles of the opposite needlebed are put out of action. However, if a fabric less elastic — less “accordioned” — is required it is possible to make the transfer in 1 & 1 rib (No. 95). In this case, the tension of the stitches is more accentuated and you should not risk using narrowing handles of more than 2 needles nor wool of poor quality.

Cable stitches can be made on either needlebed. On the front, the hands can be rested on the needlebed and the work is less fatiguing. On the rear, the visibility is better and it is possible to verify the number of rows knitted and pick up any dropped stitches.

The Dubied publication “Socks and Stockings” illustrates an attractive cable stitch design of sports hose.

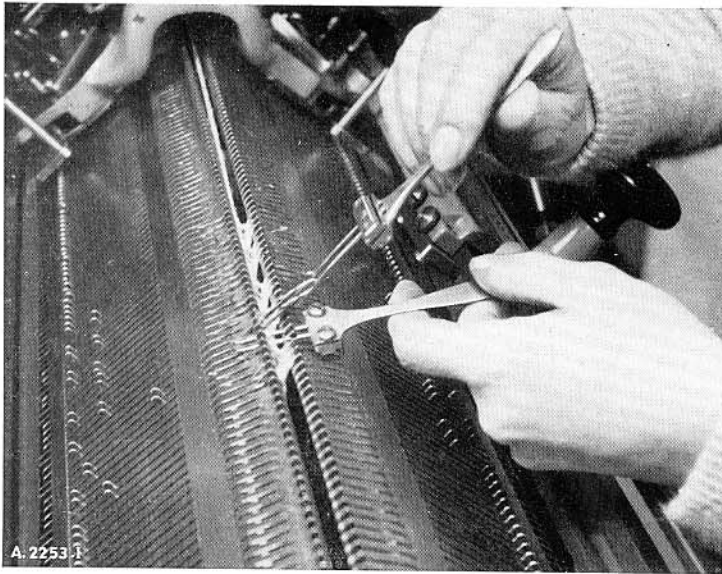


Fig. I

MAKING CABLE STITCHES ON THE REAR NEEDLEBED

Take two identical narrowing handles (here we have two handles of 2 points and thus 4 stitches). By the left hand take the two left stitches on the first handle and by the right hand take the two right stitches on the second handle (fig. I). At the same time move the two handles to the left. Then place the two stitches of the right on to the two left hand needles (fig. II). Bring the left hand handle to the right and place the stitches on the right hand needles.

Knitters who are not good with their left hand can proceed as follows : in the right hand

take the handle of the two left hand stitches. Pass the handle into the left hand. By the right hand, take the two right hand stitches on the second handle. Move the two handles to the left. Place the right hand stitches of the right handle on the left hand needles. Pass the left handle into the right hand, bring the stitches over to the right and place them on the right needles. To cross the stitches in the other direction, take first the right hand stitches by the handle and pass the stitches to the right.

Cables are produced indentially on the front bed.

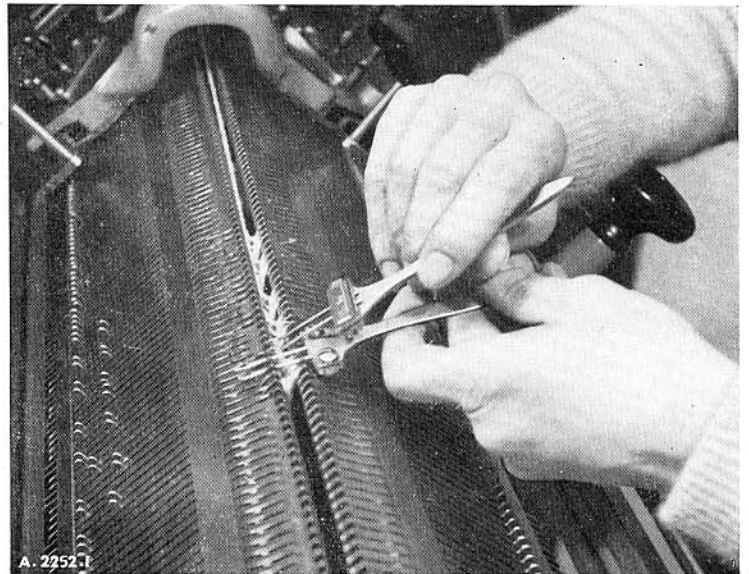
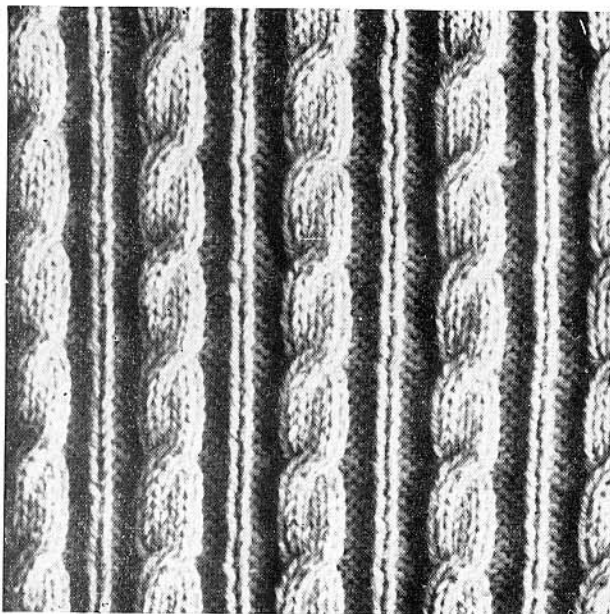


Fig. II



A. 2254.1

SAMPLE No. 92

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
14	14	15	15

Arrangement of the needles :

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4			
RE :	I	.	I	I	I	.	I	.	I	I	I	.
FR :	I	I	I	I	.	.	I	I	I	I	I	.

Transfer on the rear.

*Knit 4 rounds.

With 2 point handles transfer the stitches of needles 3 and 4 on to 1 and 2 and 1 and 2 on to 3 and 4.

Repeat from *.

SAMPLE No. 93

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
14	14	15	15
14	14	15	15

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I . I I . I
 A I I . I I
 1 2 1 2

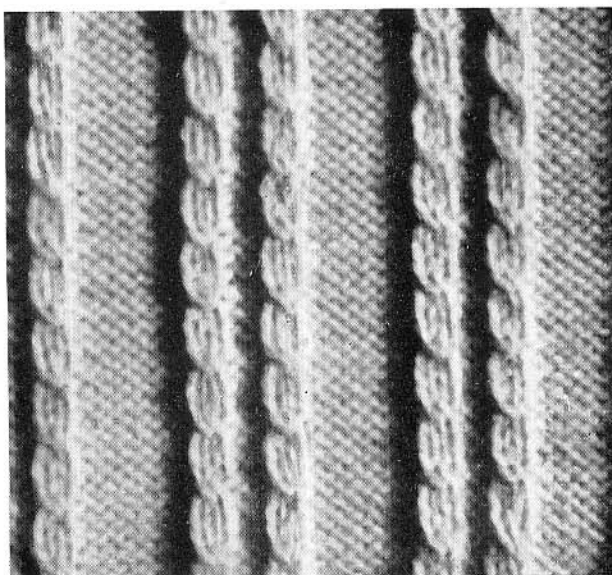
and repeat from A.

Transfer on the front.

*Knit 2 rounds.

With 2 single point handles transfer the stitch of needle 1 on needle 2 and the stitch of needle 2 on to 1.

Repeat from *.



A. 2255. I

SAMPLE No. 94

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
16	16	17	17
16	16	17	17

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : . I I I I I I
 FR : I I . . I I I I I . .
 A 1 2 3

and repeat from A.

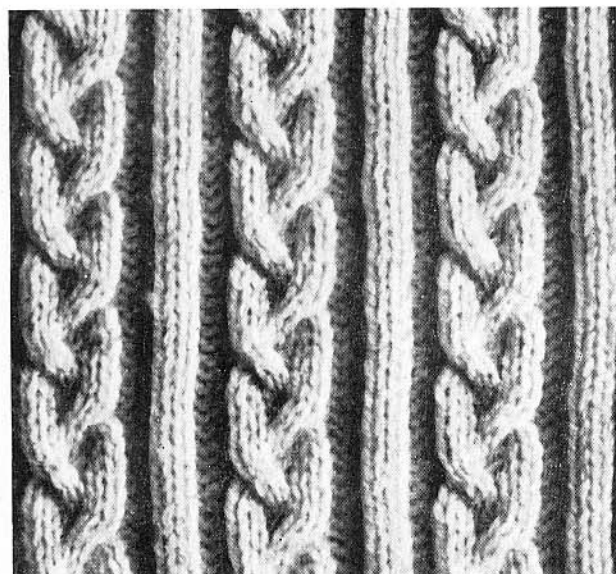
Transfer on the front.

*Knit 2 rounds.

With 2 handles of 2 points transfer the stitches of the group 2 on to group 3, and of group 3 on to group 2. Knit 2 rounds.

Transfer the stitches of group 2 on to group 1, and group 1 on to group 2.

Repeat from *.



A. 2256. I

SAMPLE No. 95

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
15½	15½	16½	16½
10	16	10	17

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I
 FR : I I . I I . I I . I I . I I . I I I I
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Lever 1 in. Transfer on the front.

*Knit 5 rounds.

With 2 handles of 2 points cross the groups of 2 needles with one another as follows :

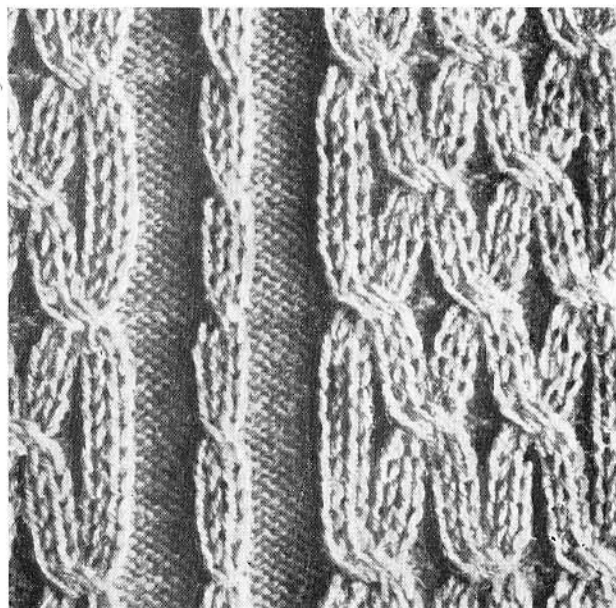
Cross group 1 with group 2, group 3 with group 4, group 5 with group 6.

Knit 5 rounds.

Cross group 2 with group 3, and group 4 with group 5.

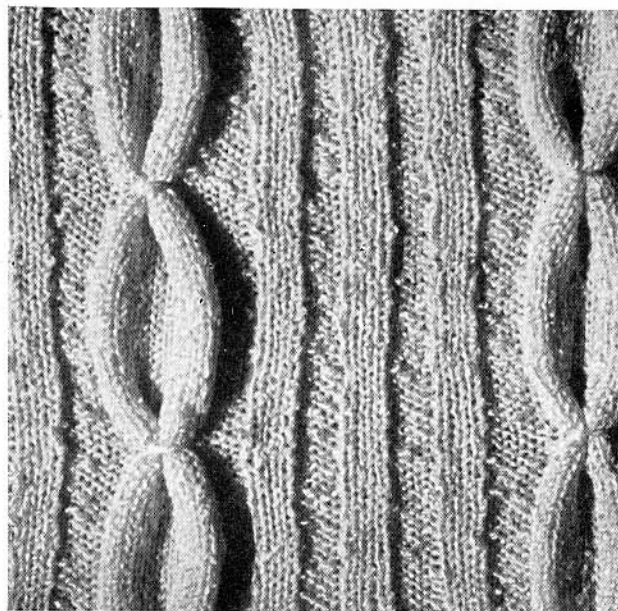
At the same time as making these transfers, cross between them with 2 single point handles the 2 stitches of group 7.

Repeat from *.



A. 2257. I

**FOR DELICATE YARNS :
RIBS SEWN TOGETHER TO IMITATE CABLE STITCH**



A. 2267.I

SAMPLE No. 96

8 gauge	
12	12
12	12

6-7 gauge	
13	13
13	13

I I I I I I . . . I I I . . . I I I . . . I I I I I
 . I I I I I I I I I I I I I . . . I I I . . . I I I . . .
 * * * * * * * * *

A and repeat from A.

All levers out. Knit.

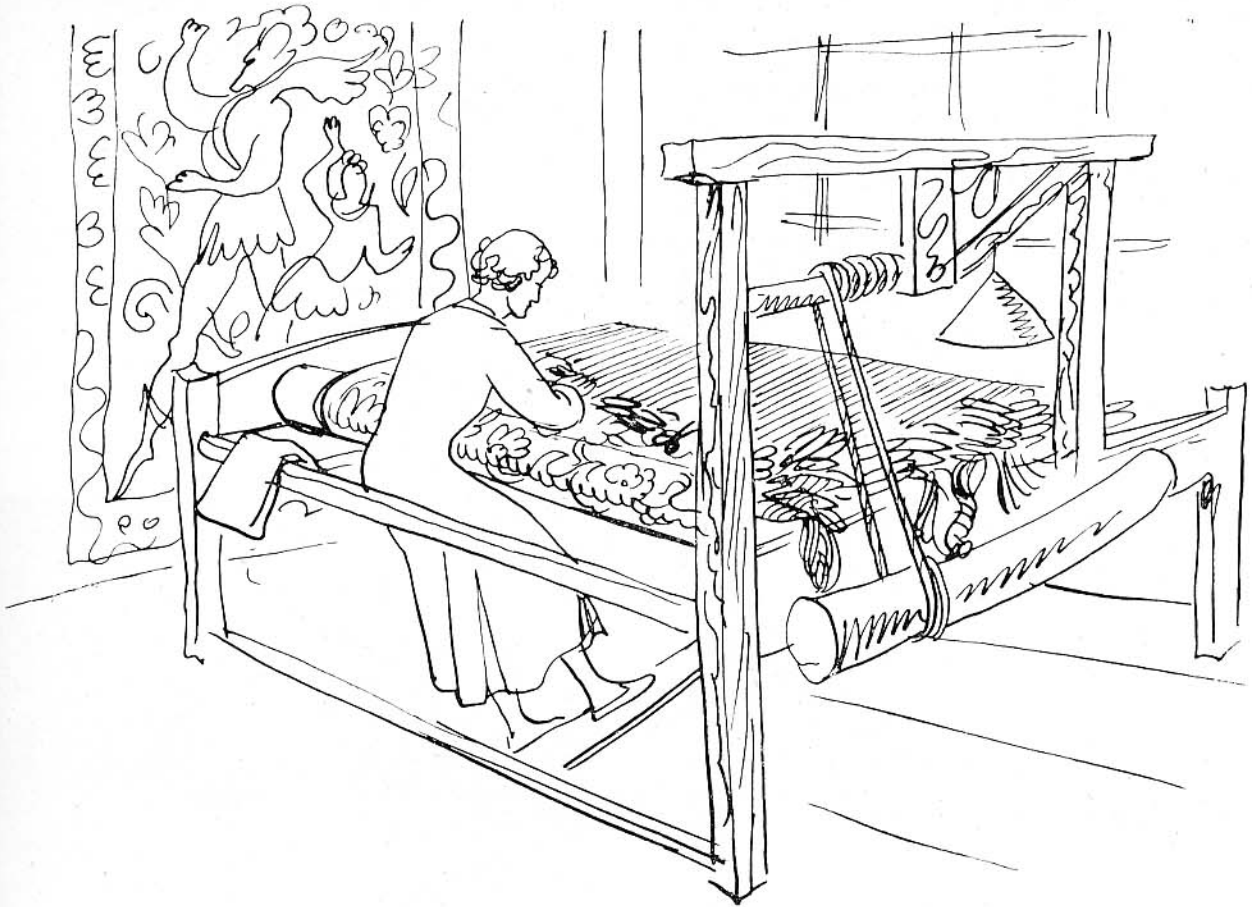
With a silk thread, sew together the wide rib by passing underneath the stitches marked *.

SAMPLES WITH "ALTERNATING INDICATORS"

Some of the samples of this book are with "alternating indicators" *i.e.* that an indicator is firstly in a tucking position (cardigan) and then a knitting position (1 & 1 etc.). See samples Nos. 11, 47, 48, 49.

Do not waste time, keep the indicator free on the low position (formation) and raise it by hand to about position 3 and hold it up whilst working.

These indicator changes enable many attractive samples to be produced which otherwise could only be made on machines of other categories.



INLAY FABRIC

For coatings, tailormades, sports coats etc., one must obtain a fabric with more firmness than elasticity which can be treated like cloth. For this the inlay carrier is of special utility. Inlaid fabric has the advantage of finishing wider than ordinary knitting.

1 & 1 rib is very suitable for this kind of fabric as it can nicely accommodate the inlay thread and keep it in place. Passing through a feeder of special structure and characteristics, which precedes the ordinary yarn carrier, the inlay thread must be layed evenly between the stitches, and ripples which may otherwise show, avoided. Choose wool — one thread — as rough as possible, bouclé preferably.

Attractive effects of stripes or even fancy designs are obtainable by putting needles out of action on one needlebed which exposes the inlay thread, especially if this contrasts with the colour of the knitted yarn.

There are two methods of striping inlay fabric horizontally : either to leave behind the inlay carrier (sample No. 98) or to knit a yarn of another colour (sample No. 99). In this second case it is essential to alternate the two colours in the same feeder owing to the second carrier now operating inlay and the use of a touch striper being excluded with inlay.

To change from fabric with inlay to fabric without inlay, bring the inlay carrier into action when required by means of the striping handle. The yarn carrier pistons are then arranged differently to those indicated in the instruction on inlay (see fig. III, page 50).

SAMPLE No. 98

8 gauge

11 | 11

11 | 10

6-7 gauge

12 | 12

12 | 10

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I

FR : I I I I I . I I . I I . I I I I I . . I I . .

A and repeat from A.

Ordinary yarn carrier, light wool.

Inlay carrier, dark wool.

Lever 4 in.

*Knit 8 rounds with inlay.

" 2 " without "

" 8 " with "

" 2 " without "

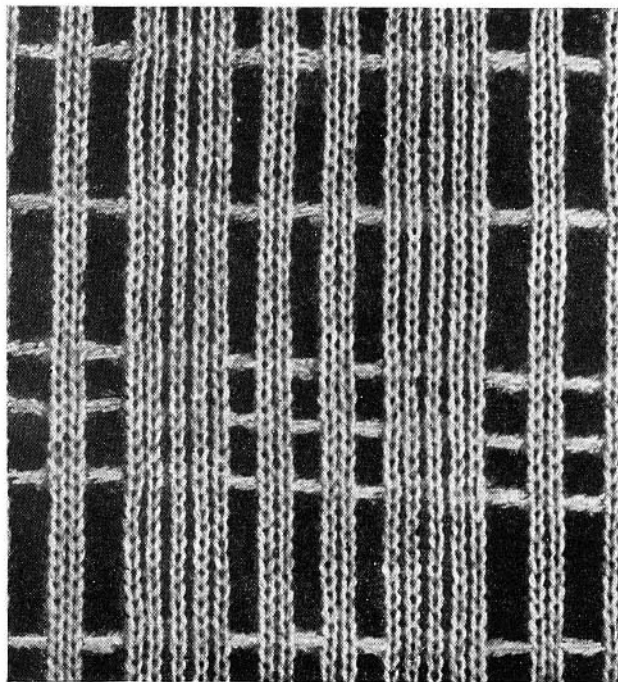
" 2 " with "

" 2 " without "

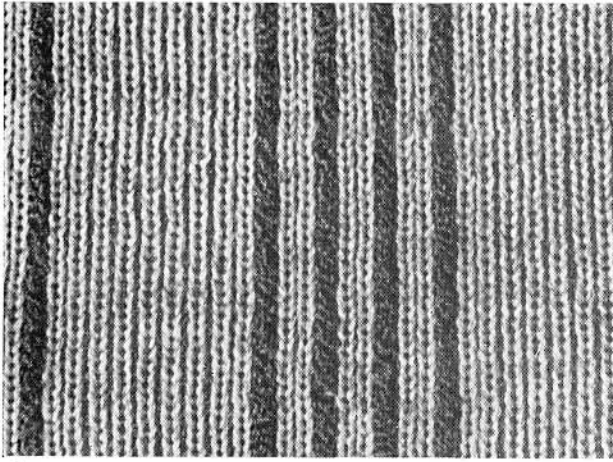
" 2 " with "

" 2 " without "

and repeat from *.



A. 2259.1



A. 2258.1

SAMPLE No. 98

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	11	12	12
11	10	12	10

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
 FR : I I I I . I I . I I . I I I I . . I I . .

A and repeat from A.

Ordinary yarn carrier, light wool.

Inlay carrier, dark wool.

Lever 4 in.

*Knit 8 rounds with inlay.

- " 2 " without "
- " 8 " with "
- " 2 " without "
- " 2 " with "
- " 2 " without "
- " 2 " with "
- " 2 " without "

and repeat from *.

SAMPLE No. 97

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	11	12	12
11	11	12	12

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
 FR : I I I I I I I I . I I . I I . I I .

A and repeat from A.

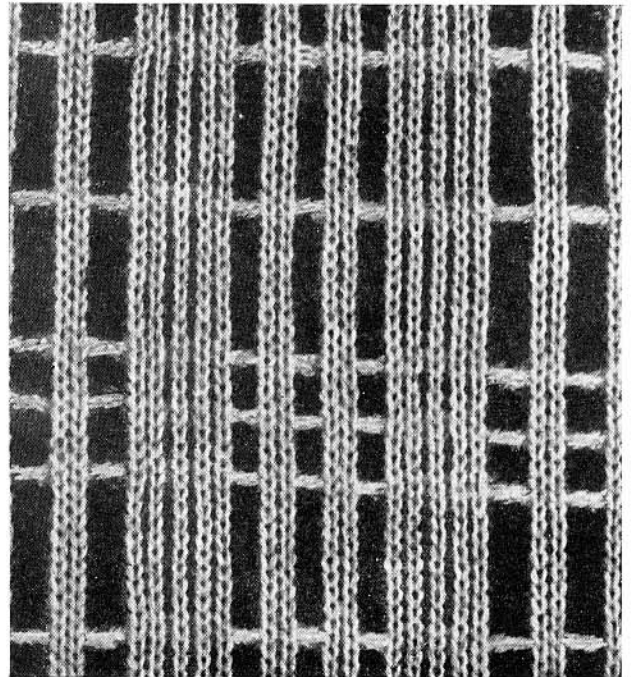
All levers out.

Ordinary yarn carrier, light wool.

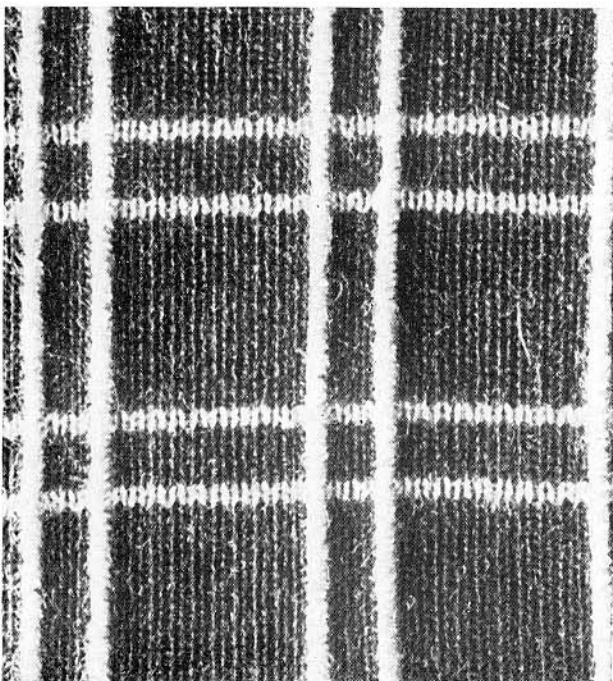
Inlay carrier, dark wool.

Knit.

This same sample can be produced with lever 1 in on the front. It is then tighter and the vertical stripes more pronounced.



A. 2259.1



A. 2260.1

SAMPLE No. 99

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	11	12	12
11	11	12	12

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
 FR : I I I I I I I I I I . I I I .

A and repeat from A.

Ordinary yarn carrier, 1st and 2nd colours.

Inlay carrier, 3rd colour (or 2nd thread of the 2nd colour).

Knit taking always the inlay carrier, but change the wool of the ordinary yarn carrier to make the horizontal stripes.

To avoid loss of time order the special **open feeder**.

*1st colour. Knit 10 rounds.

2nd colour. Knit 1 round.

1st colour. Knit 3 rounds.

2nd colour. Knit 1 round.

Repeat from *.

SAMPLE No. 100

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	11	12	12
11	12	12	13

Indicators free.

Racking handle right up.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I

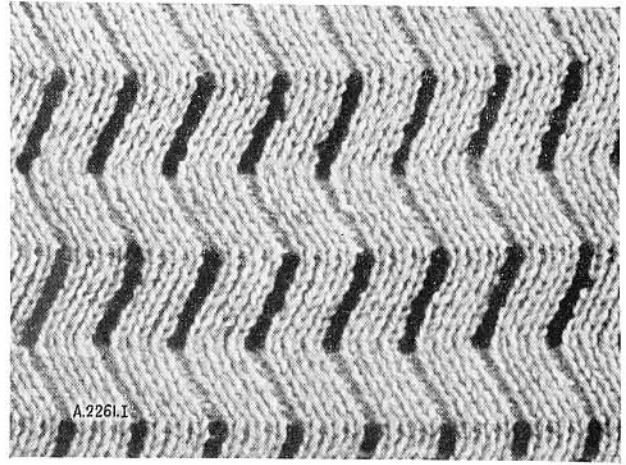
FR : I I I . I I I . I I I .

*With the inlay carrier, rack 1 needle each round, 4 times to the right.

Without the inlay carrier, rack 1 needle each round, 4 times to the left.

Repeat from *.

Notice : The inlay thread can be accidentally knitted when on the front, several needles at the right overlap the rear needles. Watch the thread when the carriage enters the needle field and avoid this happening.



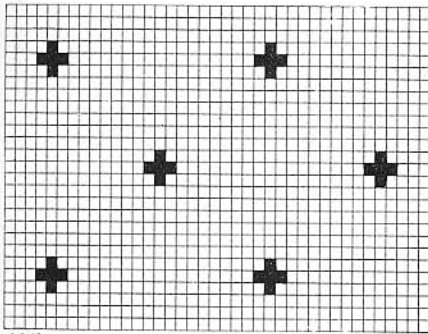
SAMPLE No. 101

8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	11	12	12
11	11	12	12

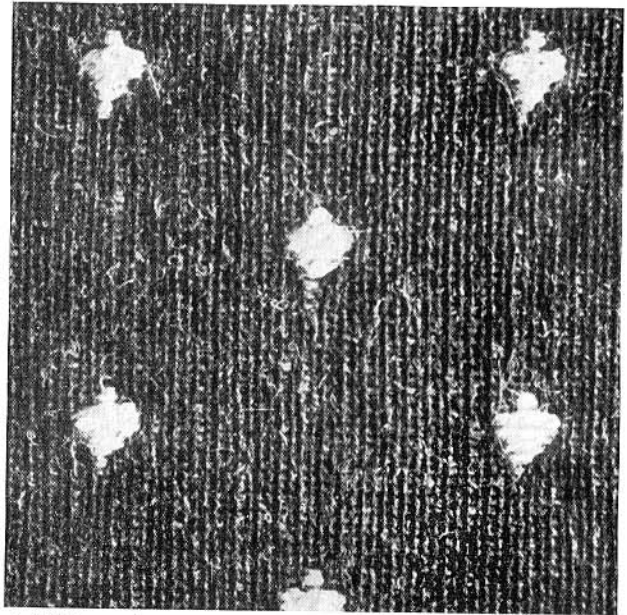
Maximum tension on the inlay thread.

Proceed by making the transfer design as per sketch.

One square represents a stitch in width and a round in height.



The black squares represent the needles of which the stitches are transferred to the neighbouring needles right and left and put out of action.



SAMPLE No. 102

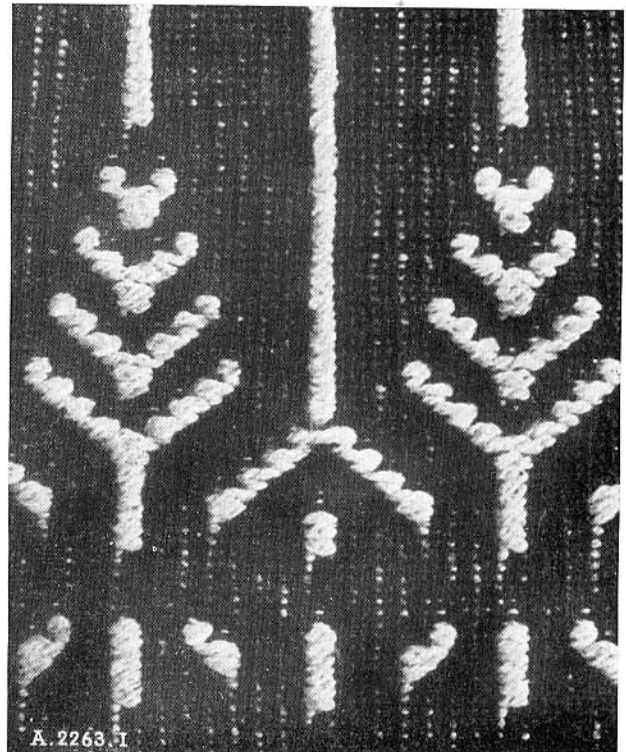
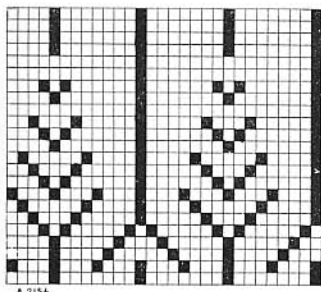
8 gauge		6-7 gauge	
11	11	12	12
11	11	12	12

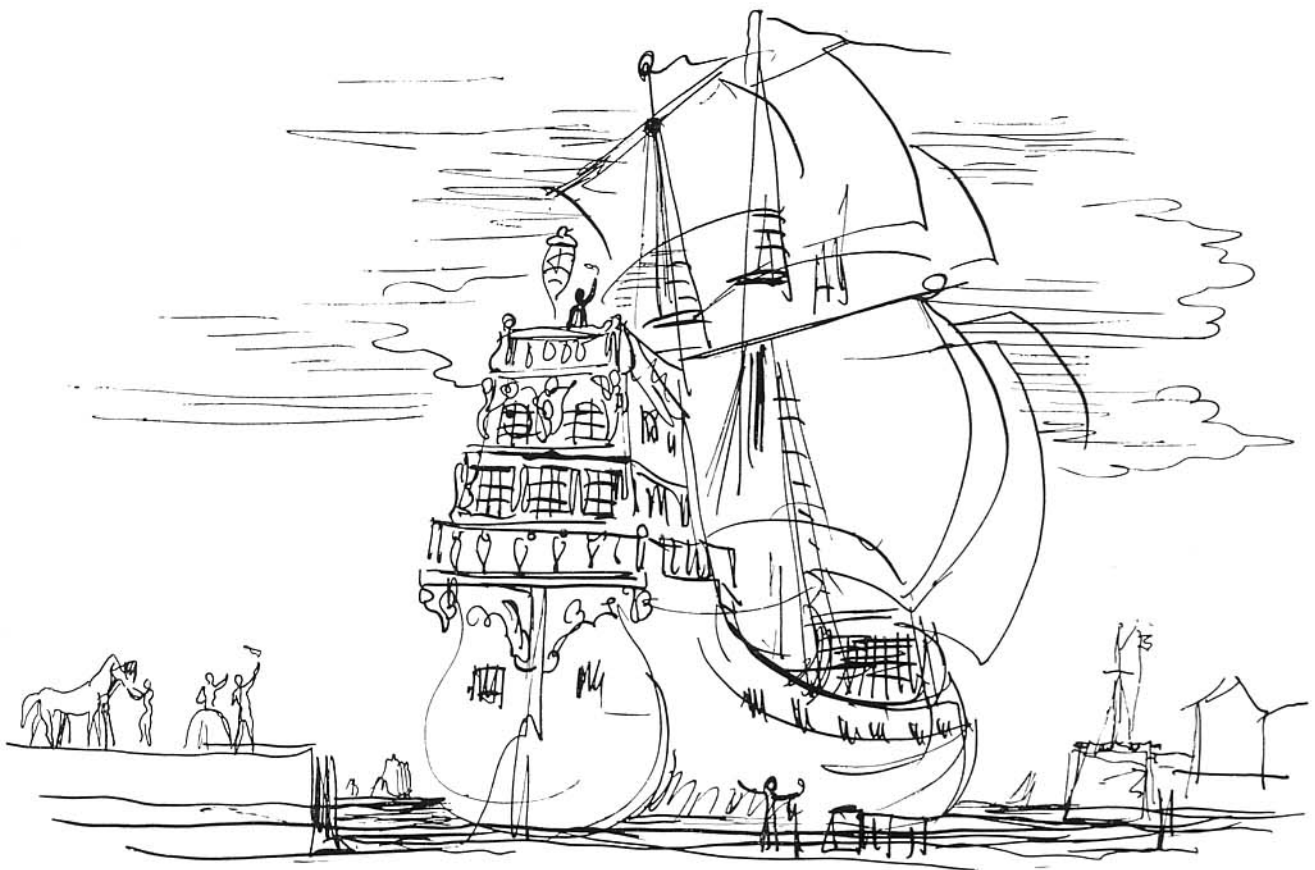
Maximum tension on the inlay thread.

Proceed by making the transfer design as per sketch.

One square represents a stitch in width and a round in height.

The black squares represent the needles of which the stitches are transferred to the neighbouring needles right and left and then put out of action.





SMOOTH SAILING

For you, lady knitters, here is a book which will be precious if you will extract all the richness it offers. But take care : to reproduce any one of these stitches, read attentively, and follow carefully our instructions.

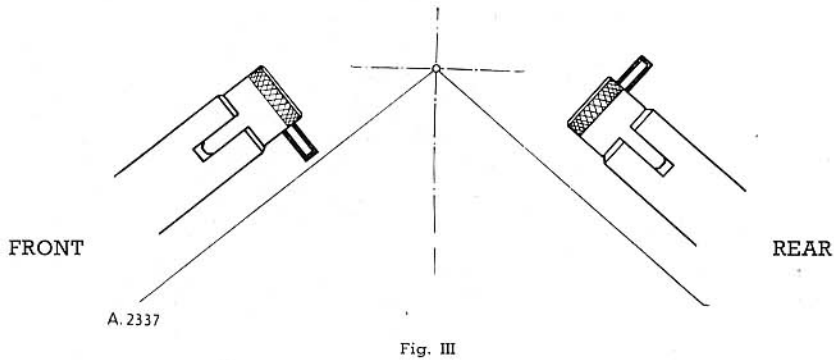
Choose a pattern suitable for the article you wish to make : light for a bed jacket, supple and elastic for underwear, thick and full for a winter cardigan, lacy for a summer blouse, tight and solid for a skirt or coat.

Before commencing, even before making a final choice, read the instruction from beginning to end. You will discover whether your choice is within the scope of your machine, to the yarns you have available, and time at your disposal. To facilitate your undertaking, make firstly a large enough sample with the yarn chosen, and in the centre count the stitches and rows — avoiding the selvedge areas which are always deformed.

To prevent mistakes and loss of time adopt a knitting routine, repeating the movements in the same manner and in the same order : racking, change of indicators, change of yarn carriers etc. You will thus have a special rhythm for each design, a sort of automatic song which will help you considerably.

And now, sail away. Your machine is very versatile, it can do almost anything if, by knowing it thoroughly, you take the trouble to extract all its qualities. All obstacles, difficult and simple alike, will be swept away as the machine responds to your wishes and becomes flexible in your expert hands.

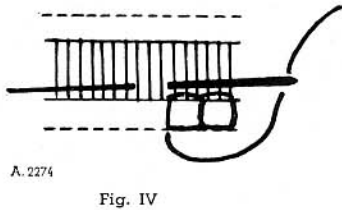
INLAID AND NON-INLAID FABRICS



Position of the carrier pistons for sample where the fabric is alternately inlaid and not inlaid. By operating the striper handle, the inlay carrier is taken or left behind.

HEM STITCHING

SAMPLE No. 104, page 52



The hem stitch border No. 104 which is a typical example, is made in 4 stages :

Fig. IV. Work horizontally taking each time the same number of threads.

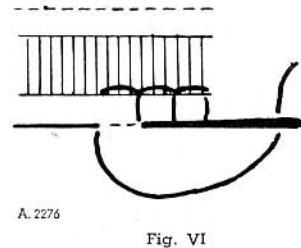


Fig. V. Pass the needle diagonally in the border exactly above the preceding stitch.

Fig. VI. Pass the needle horizontally starting from the previous stitch VI.

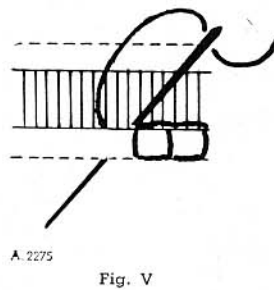
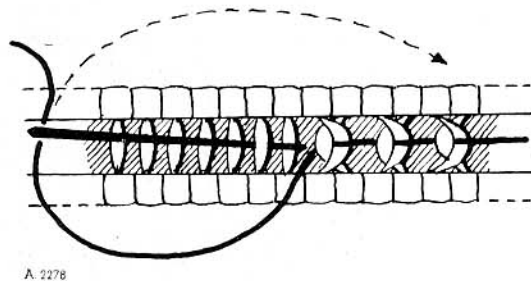
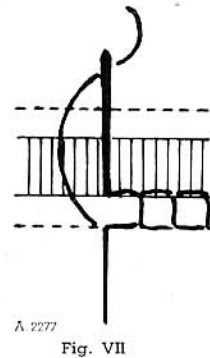
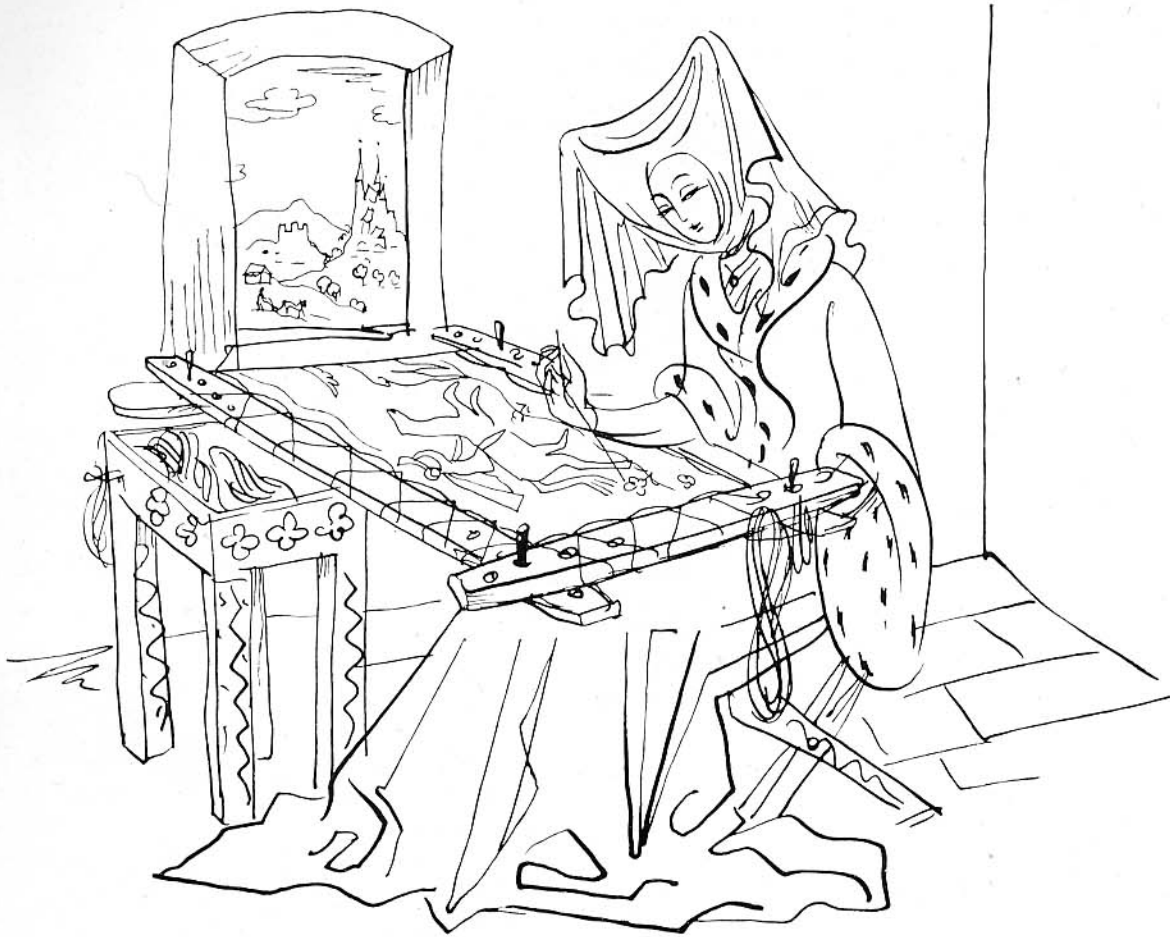


Fig. VII. Pass the thread vertically. Then start again at fig. IV.

Fig. VIII. When the two borders are finished, pass a solid thread of wool in the centre, twisting the groups of thread as indicated by our sketch.





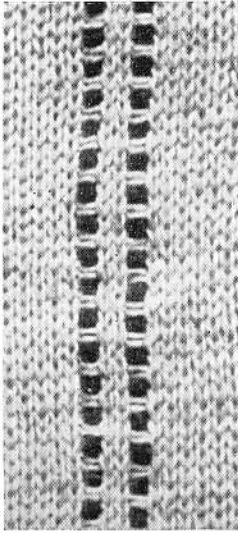
EMBROIDERY KNITWEAR

All women, really women, like to embroider. Often time is lacking to become efficient and fully expert but if they can find the time they embroider joyfully. This is why we recommend an occasional diversion in this direction in the evening under the family lamp, leaving the machine to rest in the shade.

Of course we mean embroider knitwear. Pullovers, sports wear or trimmings with embroidery will please your clients. But do not embroider too fine a pattern which apart from being less effective will damage both your eyes and your patience. Heavy wool, nice contrast colours, a simple pattern and you will make a famous start.

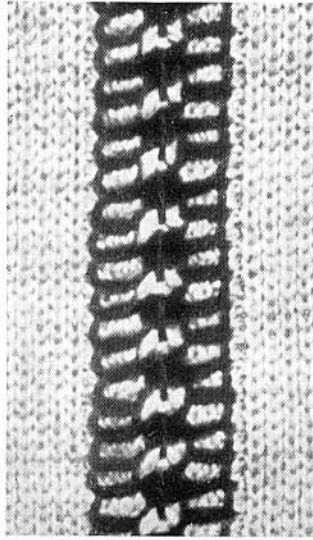
We give you on the following pages the stitches most suitable for knitwear : hemstitching, cross stitch, embroidery stitch and smocking. You can use up ends of wool by doubling them as much as necessary. If the choice of colours confuses you, rely on combinations which have always been classics : white on marine, beige on brown, bright red or pale yellow on black. On flannel greys nearly all the basic colours go well : yellow, blue, red or green, black and even dark maroon if the grey is light. There is only beige which seems out of place. Be careful of green, it is not very kind and dislikes being mixed.

HEM STITCHES



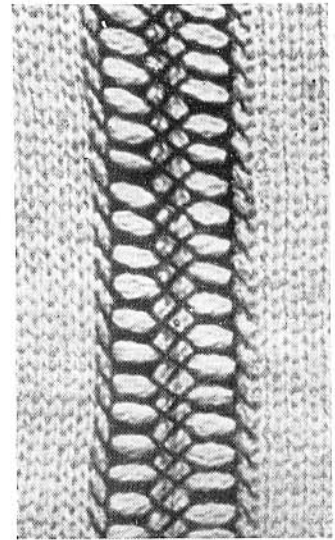
A. 2264.1

Sample No. 103



A. 2265.1

Sample No. 104



A. 2266.1

Sample No. 105

These three stitches are made in the same fabric : 1 & 1 rib with a lever in so that the floating threads are more pronounced. Adjust the feeder as low as possible. Arrangement of the needles :

SAMPLE No. 103

```

I I I I I . I I . I I I
I I I I I . I I . I I I
    
```

Pass a heavy thread in the space made by the needles out of action.

SAMPLE No. 104

```

I I I I I . I I I . . . I I I . I I I I I
I I I I I . I I . . . I I . I I I I I
    
```

Embroider a hem stitch corresponding to the sketches on page 50.

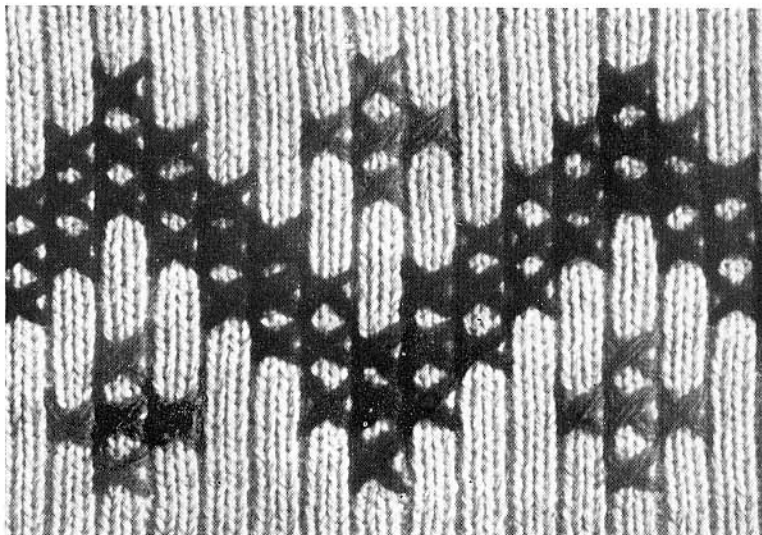
SAMPLE No. 105

```

I I I I I . . . I I . . . I I I I I
I I I I I . . . I . . . I I I I I
    
```

Embroider the hem stitch sketched on page 54.

CROSS STITCH



A. 2271.1

SAMPLE No. 106

Set the indicators for tight 1 & 1 rib.

Arrangement of the needles :

```

RE : I I I I I I I I I I I I
FR : I I . I I . I I . I I .
    
```

All levers out. Knit.

Embroider the motif in cross stitch by holding the fabric in such a manner that the ribs caused by the needles out of action are horizontal.

EMBROIDERY STITCH

Fabric on one needlebed (jersey). Indicators 2 and 3 on 14 in 8 gauge and 15 in 6-7 gauge.

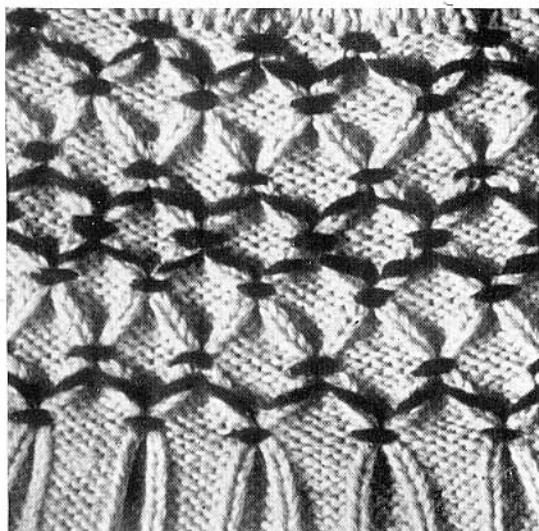
Embroider the motif as illustrated on page 54 using a heavier wool than used for the fabric.

Proceed as for a repair, with a ball of wool and blunt darning needle. For details see following page.



A. 2272.1

Sample No. 107



A. 2273.1

Sample No. 108

SMOCKING

Indicators 1 and 4 on 12 and 3 on 13.

Arrangement of the needles :

RE : I I I I I I I I I I

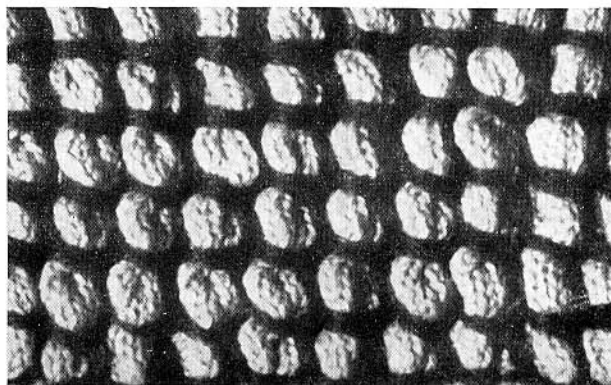
FR : I . . . I . . . I . . .

All the levers out. Knit.

The smock of which the detail is given on page 54, is the most effective embroidery for children's garments. The ribs formed by the front needles in action facilitate the stitching.

THE GRATE STITCH

Fabric on one needlebed. Indicators 2 and 3 on 14 in 8 gauge and 15 in 6-7 gauge. Every 3 rounds transfer every needle in six on to its neighbouring needle. Do not put the empty needles out of action. This stitch is similar to sample No. 104. Pass the needle in the holes made by the needle transfers. At the end of each row turn the work. Pass the needle on top through the holes of the previous line.

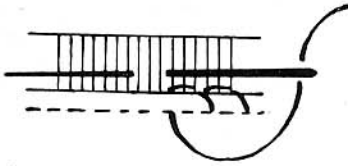


A. 2270.1

Sample No. 109

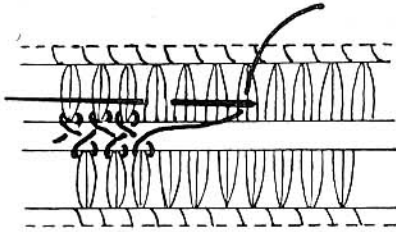
HEM STITCHING

Sample No. 105, page 52



A. 2279

Fig. IX



A. 2281

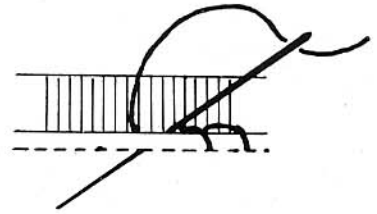
Fig. XI

The ordinary hem stitch is bordered as per our illustration in two stages.

Fig. IX. Make the hem stitch over the required number of threads.

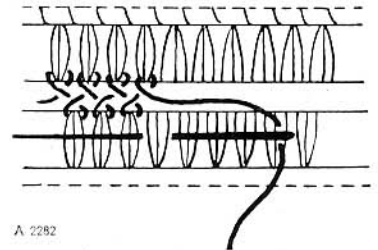
Fig. X. Pass the needles diagonally in the border exactly under the thread where the thread emerges.

Figs. XI and XII illustrate the rear of the work when making the flannel stitch on the middle stitches.



A. 2280

Fig. X



A. 2282

Fig. XII

SAMPLE No. 107

Motif

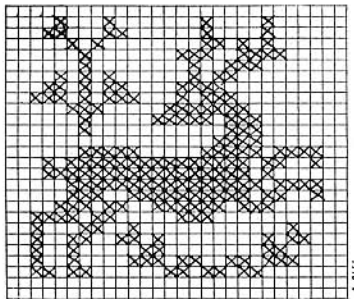
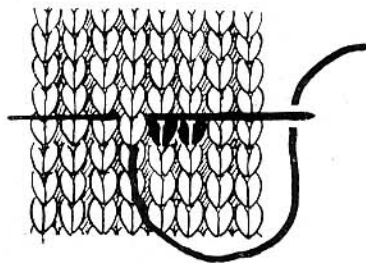


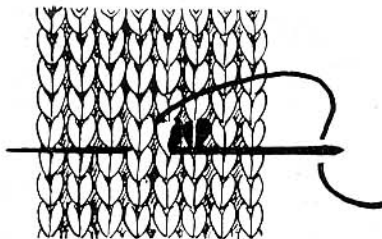
Fig. XIV

Detail of the stitch



A. 2284

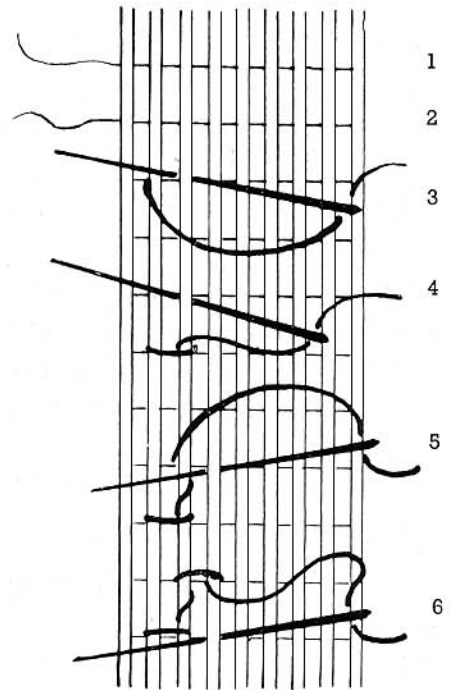
Fig. XV



A. 2283

Fig. XVI

SAMPLE No. 108

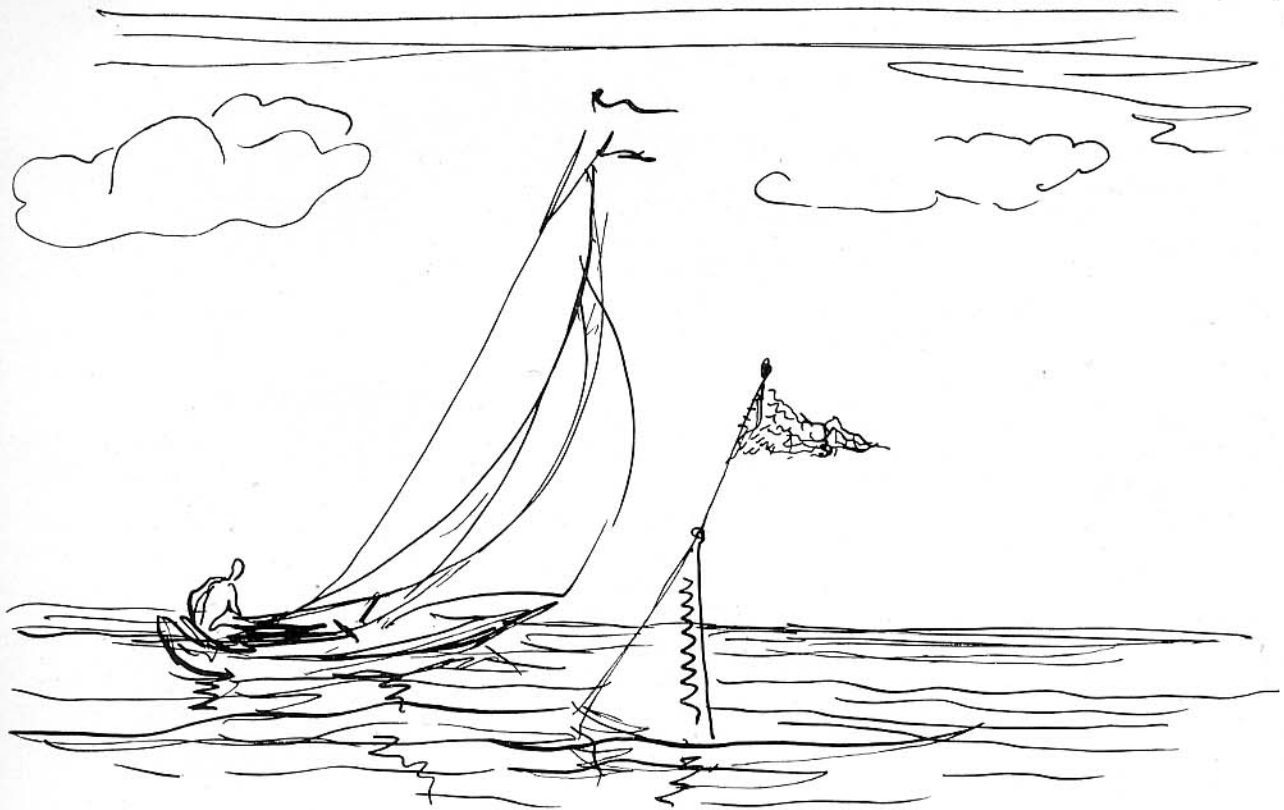


A. 2285

Fig. XIII

How to make the « smock » stitch.

1 and 2. Pass the tacking threads under the front stitches horizontally and equidistant. Then pull all the threads at once to pucker the fabric and hold thus. Embroider the "smock" from left to right and corresponding to the photo on page 52 and the successive operations 3, 4, 5 and 6 illustrated above.



AVOID OBSTACLES

You have the ambition to work fast and well. You will succeed if you know how to avoid obstacles which all artisans encounter sooner or later. Apart from the unexpected resulting from outside influences, accidents and trouble generally can be eliminated if you guard against the following: ignorance, disorder, laziness, blunders, being too optimistic or discouraged. What! you will say, do you think I am full of such horrible shortcomings? — No, certainly not, but perhaps a little of one of them.

Ignorance. With knitting as with all other branches one can never know too much. Make records, note your experiences, draw up exact references of what you are knitting and keep them.

Disorder. Nothing worse for causing all sorts of catastrophes. You must have order, in your ideas, in your way of doing a job. Your machine must be in perfect order, the accessories complete, in their place and at your finger tips.

Laziness: You never cross your arms in front of your machine, surely not. But your outlook may be on the easy side? You work without order, without organising your work beforehand and you make many movements which a little previous effort would avoid.

Blunders: It is a close relative of disorder and laziness. Never say “what a stupid person I am” as the excuse will only sound good to yourself. Give all your attention to your work.

An excess of optimism or of discouragement is the logical consequence of other defects: the first, stupidity and laziness, the second, disorder and ignorance. Both make for bad work. Avoid these obstacles, go forward and you have every chance of success.

THE MACHINE AND ITS ACCESSORIES

You possess a Dubied type "MR" or "M", or perhaps even a "DUX". This album is devoted more particularly to type "MR", which is the best known, and equipped with a two yarn striper and racking over four or six needles. A large proportion of our samples can also be reproduced on the type "M" machine, whilst the "DUX" can also reproduce all these samples and many more.

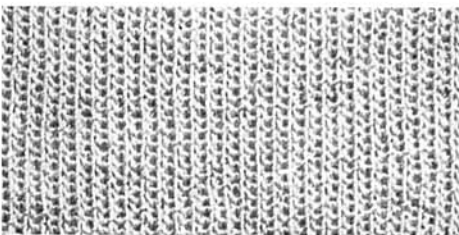
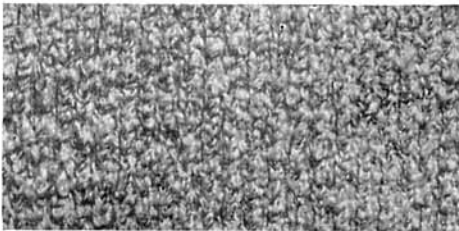
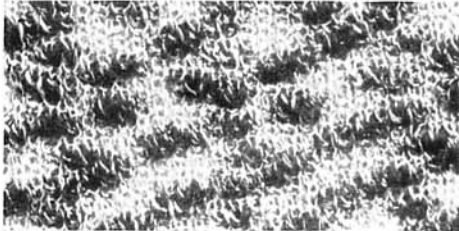
To obtain the best results, have your accessories always complete, in order, and at your finger tips. A one needle narrowing handle, a work hook and a machine needle must always be handy. The weight hooks must be ready to be hooked to the selvages and a full bobbin ready to replace the one quickly becoming empty.

For pleats and cable stitches you will require two narrowing handles of one, two or three points. For multi-coloured stripes the touch striper will be indispensable — to break the yarn for each change of colour is irksome and a waste of time. An inlay carrier will be very useful to obtain a fabric with woven characteristics for a tailored suit or coat.

Always have squared paper available for the purpose of copying references or designs or making modifications. Have coloured crayons also at hand to mark on the needle-bed the number of needles required in action or the position of a transfer.

To preserve this album do not leave it about the machine where it will quickly become soiled. Write the chosen reference on a piece of paper and suspend this on the machine where it can be easily seen.

YARNS



A. 2166.1

Wool — good wool — is the most adaptable thread for knitting and the easiest to knit due to its elasticity, its fullness and resistance.

Cotton is employed for stockings, socks, baby wear, certain underclothes or summer clothing. Rayon can make charming fancy articles, especially rayon bouclé or other specialities. There are also artificial woollen yarns which have been of immense value when wool was unobtainable. But wool, a natural product, has never been equalled artificially in spite of constant attempts. Linen produces very beautiful open-work effects, is very strong and can be racked without fear of catastrophes.

For the success of an article, the careful choice of the yarn is of great importance. Linen, cotton, silk or wool must be of good quality, the weight and colour correct. The more a fabric is simple the more the yarn must be good and similarly a good yarn is shown to the best advantage in plain stocking stitch. Angora and cashmere are usually knitted plain in which their high qualities stand out. Thus, if you must use wool of mediocre quality choose a marked design: racking, transfer,

stripes in opposed tones or any mixture likely to attract attention away from the quality of the wool.

The general aspect of the same sample will vary considerably according to the quality and count of the yarn employed. See the illustrations of this chapter. These three samples are in 1 & 1 rib but what a contrast because of there being three different yarns. This demonstrates the need to make samples and experiment with different yarns at varying tensions before commencing the manufacture of a certain article.

Be careful of moths, light which bleaches, and dryness which renders wool brittle after being in store for a long time. Take very special care of your winding. Knots, waxing and tension must be carefully watched if you desire the best results.

See the "Table of Counts" in the instruction book for the counts corresponding to the gauge of your machine.

INDICATORS AND RAISING CAM SLIDES

For all the samples in this book we indicate an average tension which can, however, be slightly modified if the count of yarn permits. The cams which are not in actual operation must, however, be kept at the stated numbers (indicators on 10) and for cardigan (indicators on 3).

Do not imagine that the lower the indicators the more easily the stitches are formed. A time arrives when the draw-down cannot suffice to knock-over and the tension is either too tight or too slack to form a stitch.

Do not set the indicators haphazardly. If necessary use a magnifying glass to adjust the indicators exactly.

Always work with the indicators loose where possible, especially for all racked and transferred fabrics, after picking on and after transferring stitches from one needle-bed to the other.

The welt must be at a tension corresponding to the fabric which follows. For cardigan or half cardigan set the indicators one or two numbers lower than usual, and for 1 & 1 rib, fancy ribs, make the welt tighter than usual. For samples with much plain knitting make the welt on one needle-bed and thus save much time (Samples Nos. 41, 65, 81 etc.).

Never change slides unnecessarily, all such manœuvres repeated frequently involve considerable loss of time. To knit a single row, on the rear only from left to right push slide No. 1 inwards or from right to left, slide No. 4 inwards, and for a row on the front, push inwards the slide No 2 from left to right and slide No. 3 from right to left.

When changing the indicators remember that a slide corresponds to the opposite indicator on the same side. The slide No. 1 corresponds to indicator No. 4 and slide No. 2 to indicator No. 3 etc. It is for this reason that for fabric in circular, the slides 1 and 3 are pushed inwards and with the indicators 2 and 4 on 10, so that the corresponding cams out of action do not contact unnecessarily the butts of the needles.

To produce samples intelligently it is essential to understand one's machine and be fully acquainted with the cam boxes and needles. There is nothing mysterious and everything becomes simple when this knowledge has been acquired.

Where we give no indication in the following references regarding the raising cam slides, it is understood that all four are pulled outwards (in action).

NEEDLES

As in all Dubied knitting instructions, we have represented the needles in action by a vertical line and the needles out of action by a dot.

The arrangement of the needles is understood from left to right i.e. so that the position of the selvedge needles at the left may be seen — of great importance with samples in cardigan or half cardigan. (See the instruction book of your machine.)

If this arrangement is impossible at the commencement of the piece owing to a rib border, due to a set up or a part in different fabric, avoid holes being formed by the needles being put again into action. Place on these needles, by means of a narrowing point or work hook, the stitch knitted in the preceding row by the neighbouring needle.

The new arrangement can comprise a large number of needles which have been out of action. Do this in two operations to avoid the needles being too heavily loaded — and leave the indicators free.

The needles must be in good order and their latches perfectly free. Thus, in all the cases where they are empty and must resume knitting stitches, they will be fit to receive the yarn without risk of failure.

OUR REFERENCES

Our instructions are as clear and simple as possible. We have only given the necessary details and tried to avoid useless explanations. If you have made a careful study of your machine and are well acquainted with the instruction book and understand it thoroughly, there is no reason why you should have difficulty.

We have employed only one abbreviation: FR for front needle-bed and RE for rear needlebed.

Each reference is opposite the photograph to which it refers, or above or below in one or two instances,

The different kinds of samples are grouped in separate chapters. However, certain fabrics could be placed in also neighbouring categories, for example: Nos. 13 and 14 of page 12 classed as stripes could appear further on in the chapter "Transfers". Also the plaids or the racked stripes. You will quickly familiarize yourself with this volume and should eventually have no difficulty in locating the sample to which you wish to refer.



STRIPES

For generations, stripes have had a prominent place in clothes. Woven, printed or knitted, wide or narrow, faint or pronounced, horizontal, diagonal or vertical, they are worn by men, women and children from head to foot : in tailored blouses, evening gowns, sun suits, stripes reappear in all the collections each new season. Why? Because they are always fashionable.

Vertical stripes are generally the most attractive because they slim the figure. In knitwear they are made in many different ways : the simple suppression of a needle in one or more colours (samples Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7) racked or inlaid fabrics (samples Nos. 9, 53, 97) transfer (samples Nos. 14, 71, 86). No need to make regular stripes throughout the article : groups of stripes or sections striped can compose a single ensemble.

Horizontal stripes are the most simple to produce in knitwear but the most difficult to compose. Discreetly combined they can be attractive for all figures, but striking and pronounced they should be confined to small areas and garments for the young and slim. The touch striper is necessary and renders valuable service in using up the otherwise waste lengths of wool and even those of different counts in combining multicoloured stripes. Page 13 shows several combinations of stripes with the same yarns : beige wool, brown wool and white bouclé. On how to use the touch striper, please refer to the hand machine instruction book.

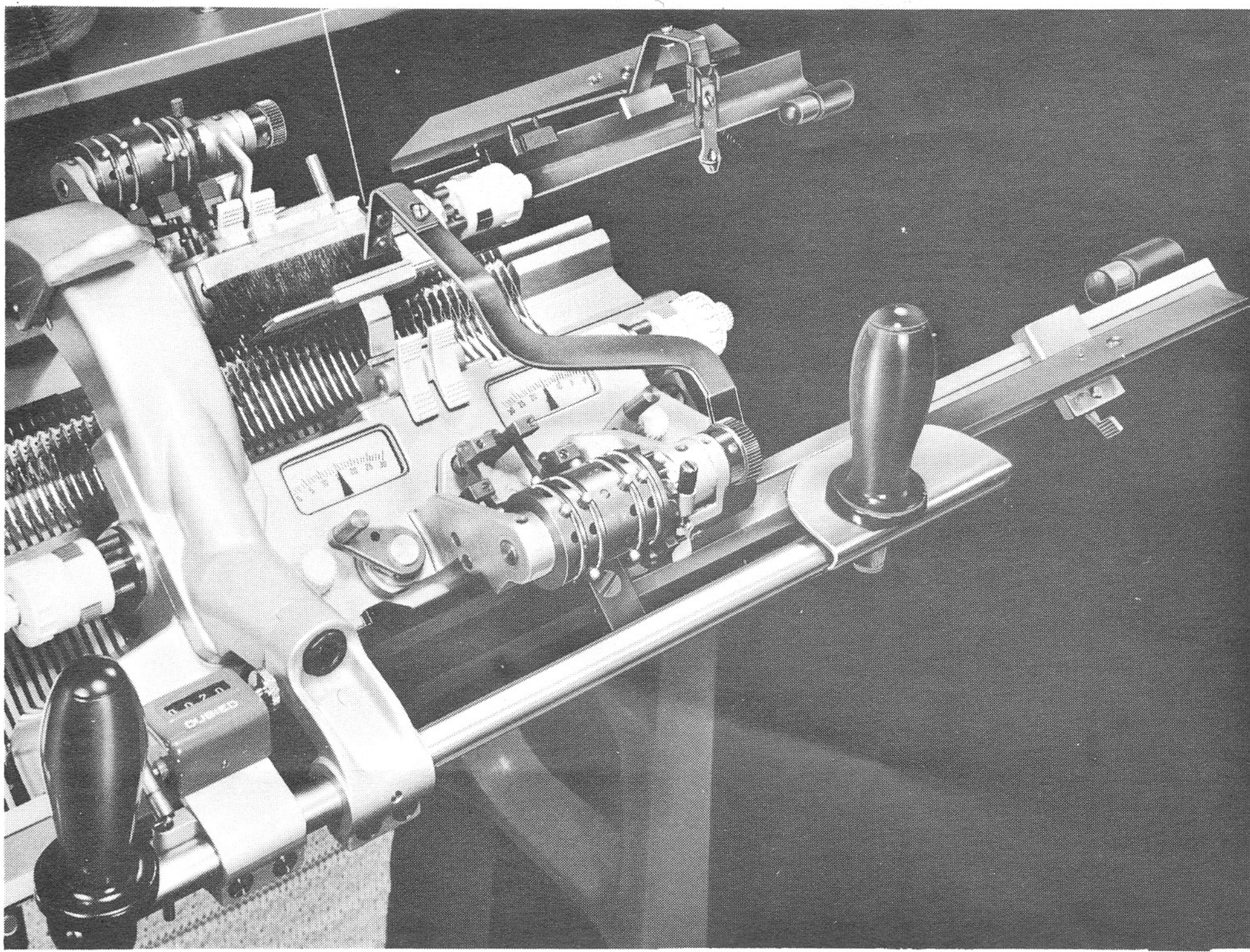


Fig. 1

14 967

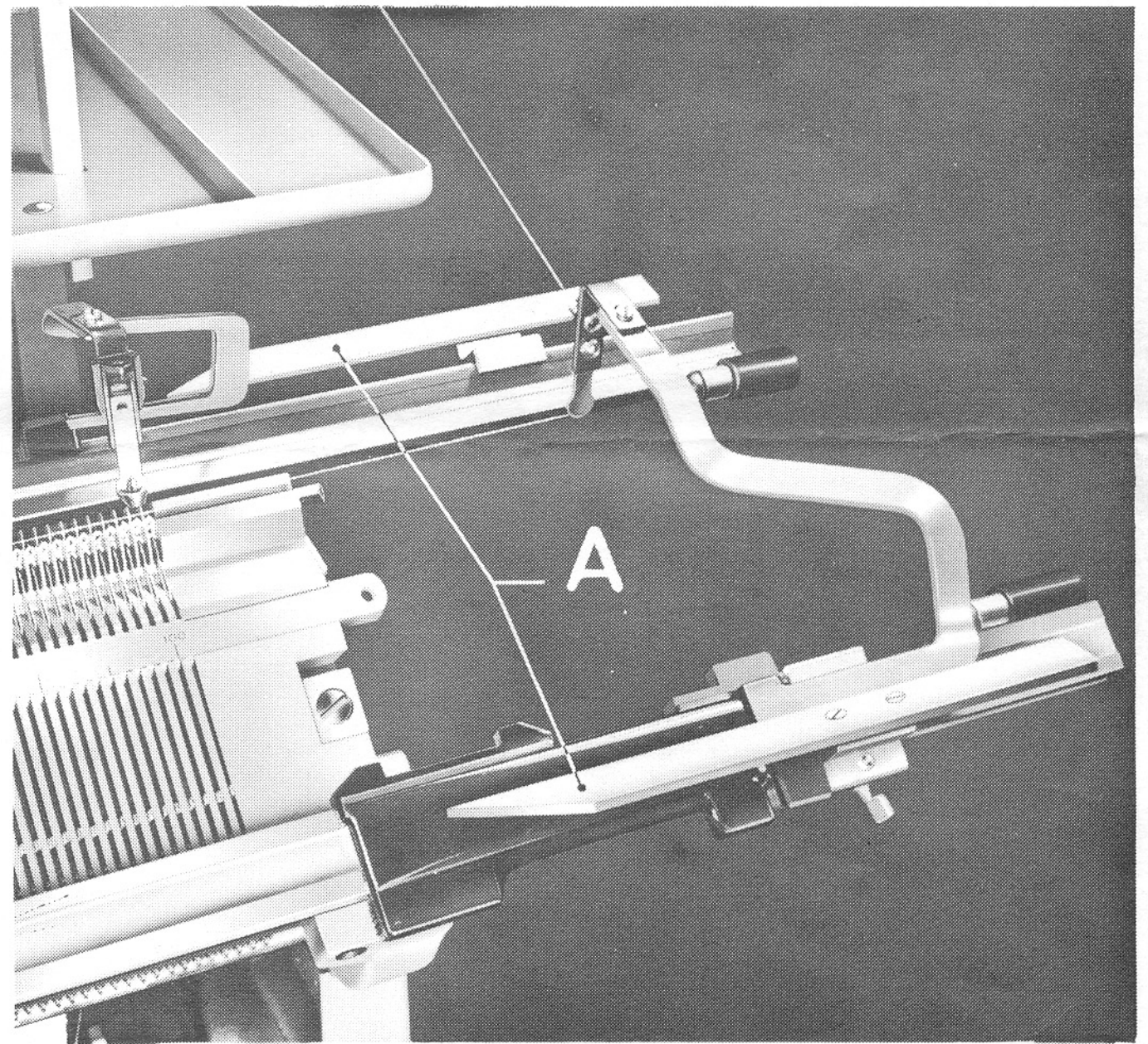


Fig. 2

14968

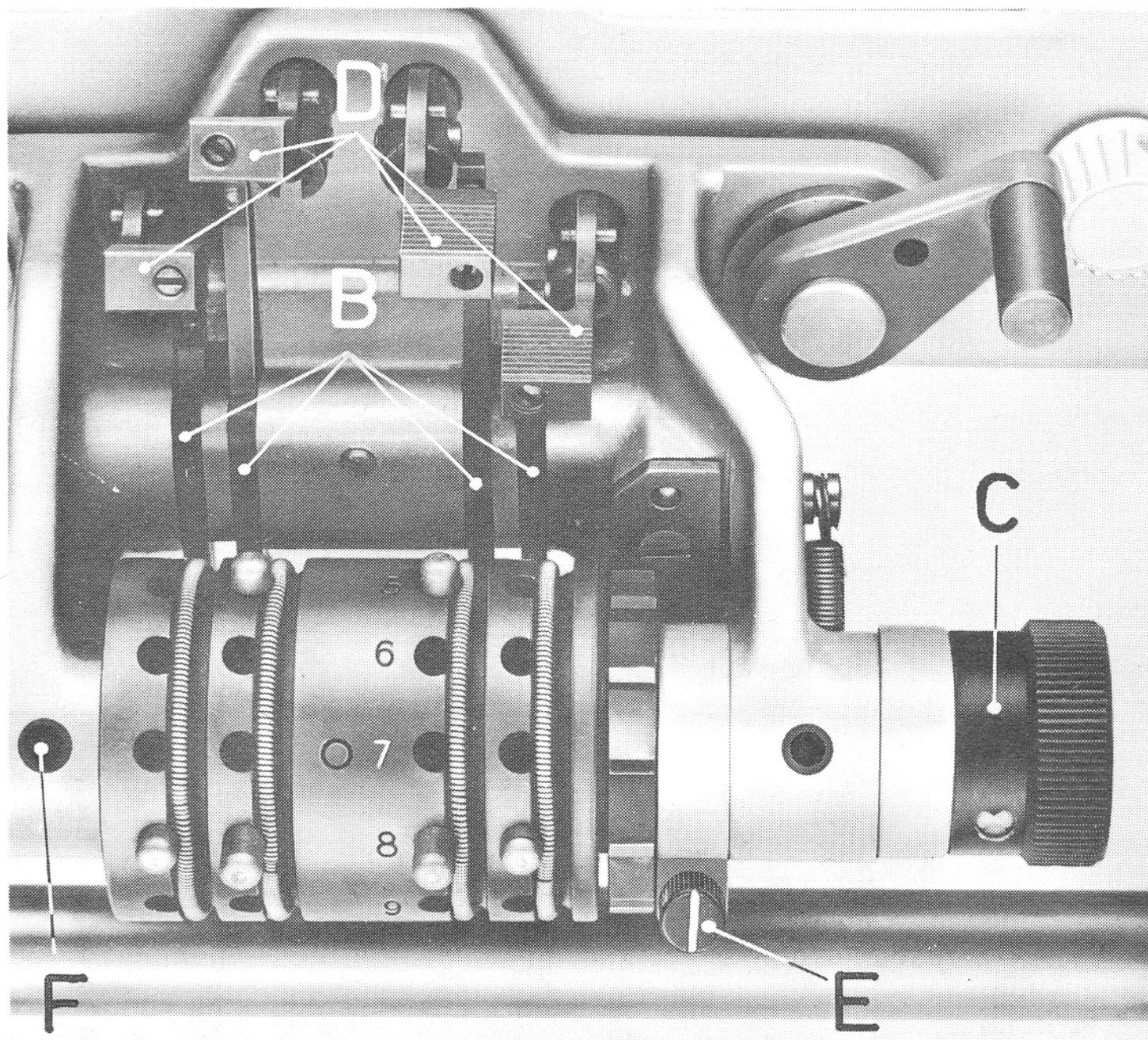


Fig. 3

14969

THE AUTOCAM

THE AUTOCAM controls the bottom and top raising cams automatically of machines NF or NHF. This appliance, illustrated by fig. 1 interferes in no way with the manual control of the raising cams. It can be put into action and out of action instantaneously.

Function.

Each two rows - when the carriage is at the right of the machine - the control drum with pegs revolves 1/12th of a revolution. This rotation is controlled by the inclined planes A, fig. 2 .

The pegs - the row of four pegs corresponding to the 4 cams - operate on the levers B, fig. 3. These operate on the stems of the raising cams.

- 1 long peg : The cam is put out of action.
- 1 short peg : The cam is in a half-position (high butt needles in action).
- Without peg : The cam is in action (all the needles in action).

THE AUTOCAM thus permits the automatic production of designs composed of motifs of 24, 12, 8, 6 or 4 rows .

The drum can easily be removed to fix pegs. It suffices to draw outwards the axle C, fig. 3 .

The pegs can be inserted or removed by means of a pincer or even by hand. The circular springs hold them in position.

To put in action and out of action.

- The levers D, fig. 3, enable the raising cams to be uncoupled. As shown by the photo, those of the left are uncoupled whereas those of the right are in action.
- The peg E, fig. 3, enables the rotation of the drum to be put into action or out of action.

⊕ = in action

⊖ = out of action

To commence an article : (After the rib border).

- Start with the carriage at the right of the machine.
- Adjust the position of the inclined planes A, fig. 2. Caution : The drum must not turn before the carriage has left the needle field.
- If necessary, couple the cams of the AUTOCAM (lever D).
- Put the drum in position, fitted with the pegs.
- By means of the peg E, put in action the rotation of the drum. (⊕)
- By hand turn the drum in such a way that the position 7 is opposite the greasing hole F, fig. 3. The pegs of the first row will now be in action.

The following row from right to left will be the first row (no. 1) of the motif.

To put the AUTOCAM out of action :

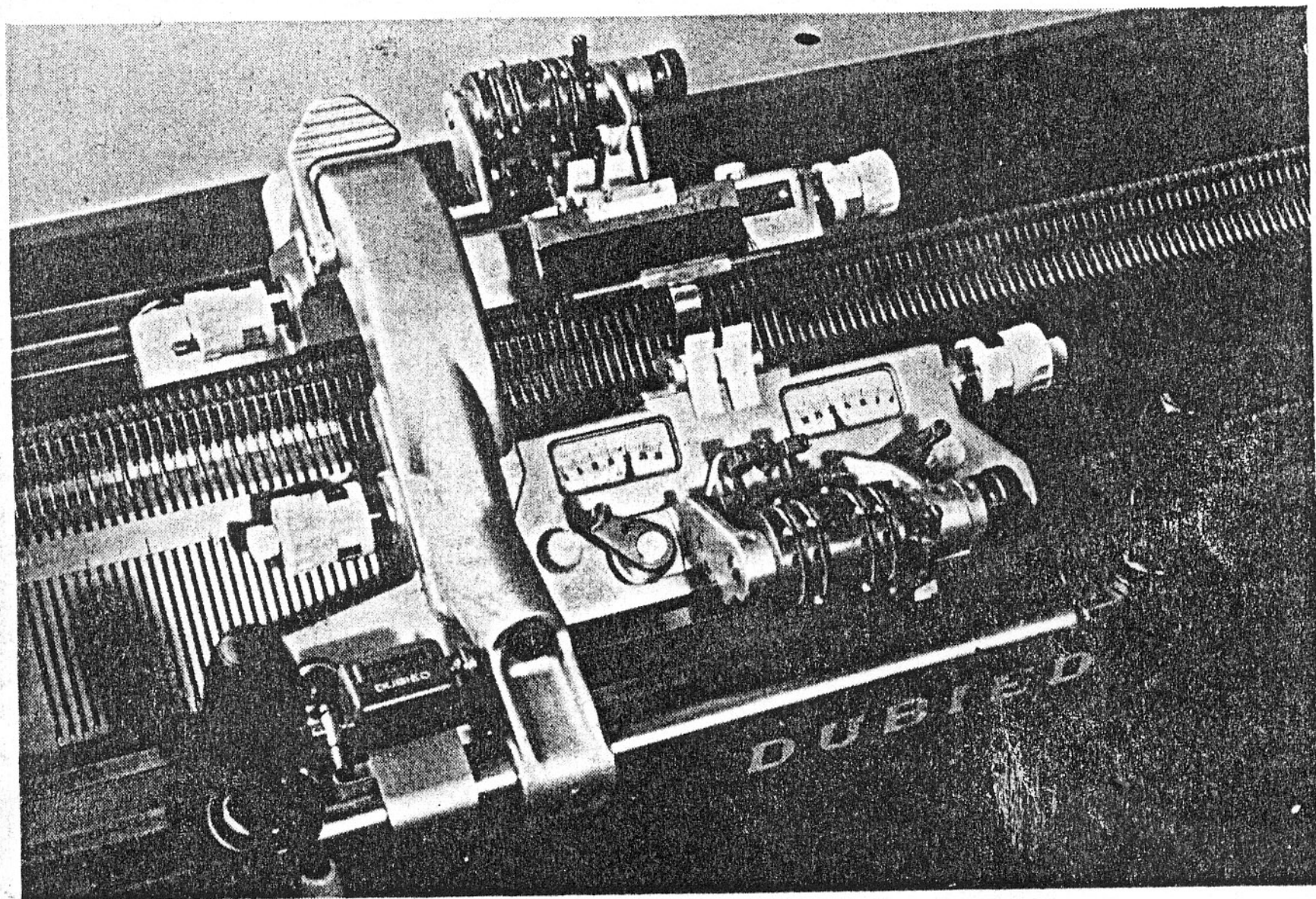
Place the peg E into out of work position ⊖. Stop the drum in such a manner that no pegs are operating the levers B. Better still remove the drum, or uncouple the raising cams.

Note : If the AUTOCAM is not going to be used for a long period, remove the inclined planes.

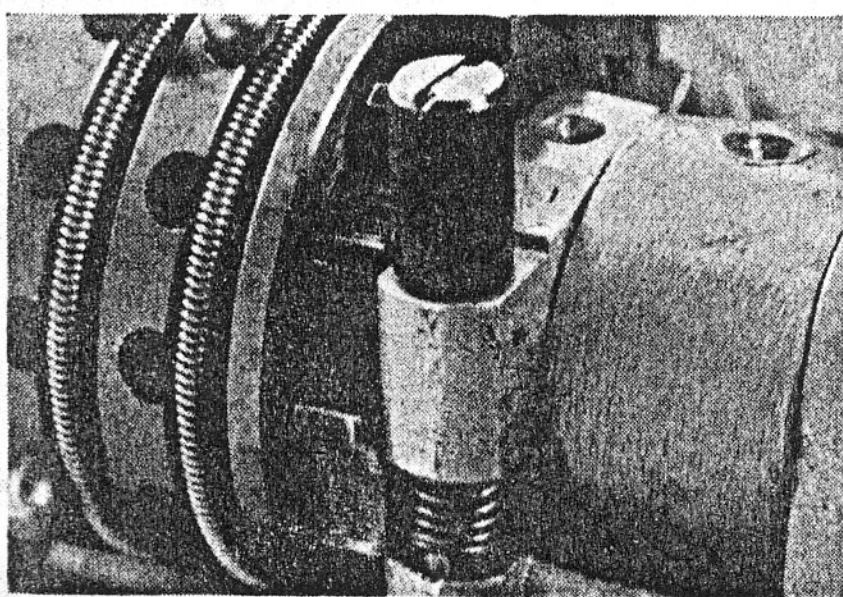
Lubrication : Put a few drops of fine oil regularly into oiling holes provided. Also oil the faces of the inclined planes.

THE DUBIED AUTOCAM PATTERNING DEVICE FOR HAND MACHINES TYPE NHF2 AND NHF4

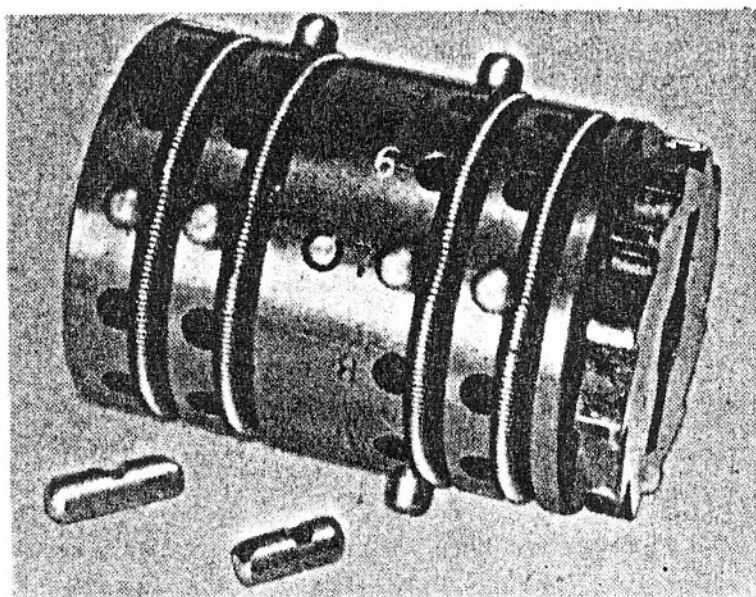
PERMITS THE AUTOMATIC MANUFACTURE OF PATTERNS INVOLVING KNITTING, TUCKING AND MISSING ON HIGH AND LOW BUTTS OVER 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, OR 24 COURSE CYCLES.



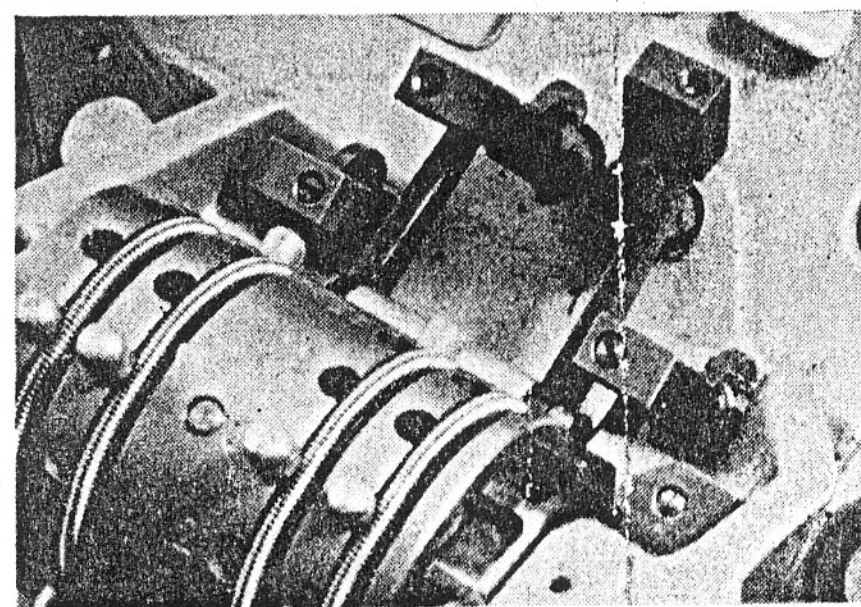
Additional weight to the carriage is only 3lb. 12ozs., and by removing the drums when not in use this is reduced to only 12ozs.



The unit is quickly put in and out of action merely by turning a small knob.



To make up patterns, long and short pegs are easily inserted by hand without the use of tools.



Individual cams can be put out of action, thus enabling different patterns to be made on the same peg set-out.