



JUNIOR MISS

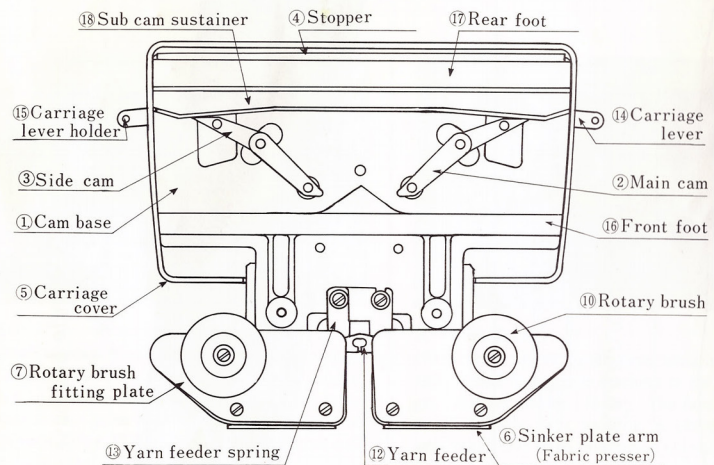
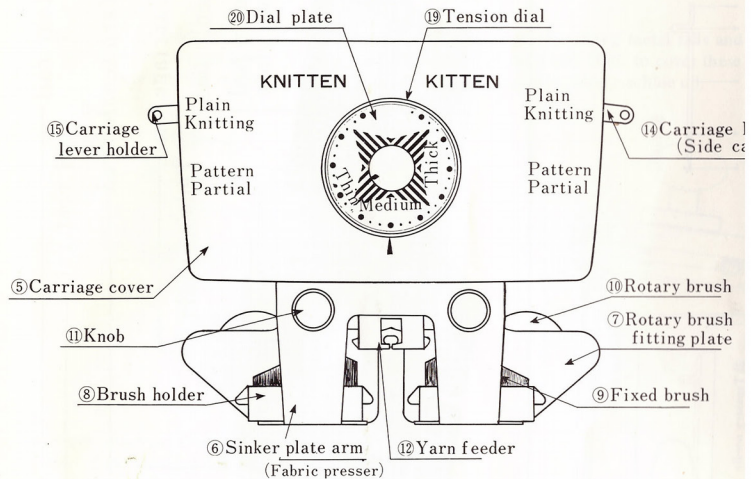
KNITTING MACHINE

Printed in Japan

THE KNITTEN KITTEN

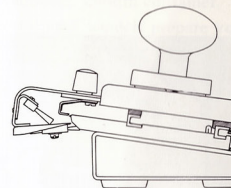
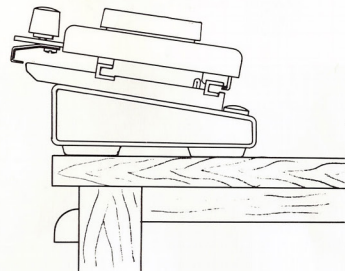
THIS INEXPENSIVE, COMPACT MACHINE IS IDEAL FOR THAT BEGINNER KNITTER. WHEN "MOM" GRADUATES TO BIGGER AND BETTER MACHINES, IT MAKES THE PERFECT MACHINE FOR HER DAUGHTER TO LEARN ON.

IT IS LIGHTWEIGHT, BUT AT THE SAME TIME, A VERY STURDY PRODUCT. TRY IT NOW - IT "GROWS" ON YOU!

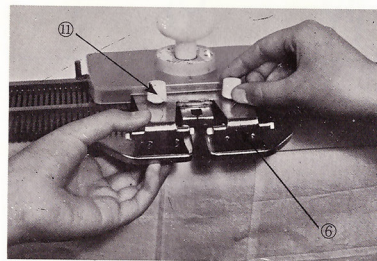


GENERAL CARE AND PREPARATION OF KNITTER:

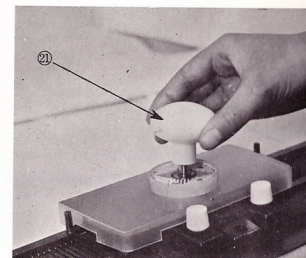
NOTE: Keep machine free of dirt and dust with a small brush. Keep metal rails and under carriage oiled. Place a small amount of oil on a soft cloth to cover these only knitting machine oil (sold at local dealers) or a good sewing machine oil.



1. Remove machine from carton and place on table. Slide machine toward you until base of machine is even with table edge. This is important so that sinker hooks are extended beyond edge of table allowing knitted piece to hang freely.

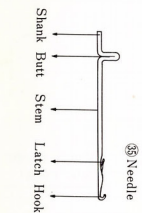
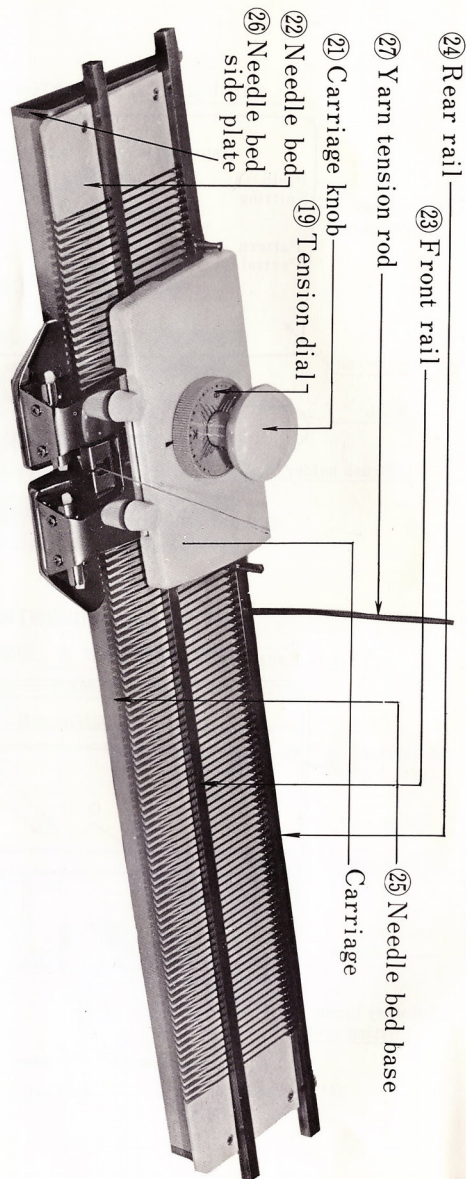


2. Screw Carriage Knob (21) into center of carriage. Carriage can be removed or replaced on needlebed by positioning back slot on carriage base, over back rail on bed. Front rails merely rest on each other. (Two white securing screws will be in front).



3. Fabric Presser

(6) is to be placed under these security and pushed in towards machine as far as possible. Tighten screws. Note: The fabric is what holds your knitting in place. It is important that it be positioned correctly. Brushes on presser open latches.



35 Needle



31 Larch needle tool

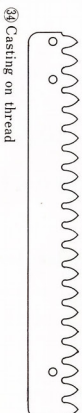
36 Spare needle



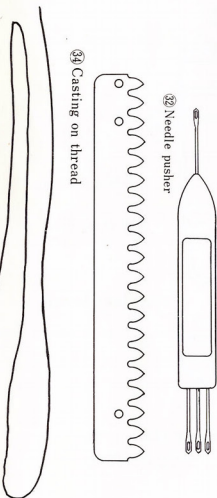
33 Tapestry needle



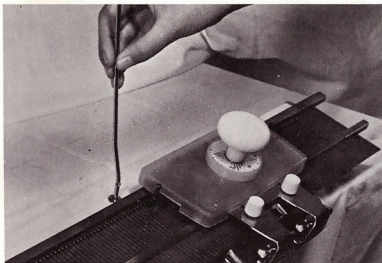
32 Needle pusher



34 Casting on thread

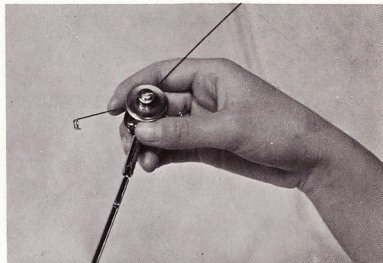


30 Transfer tool



4. Tension Rod:

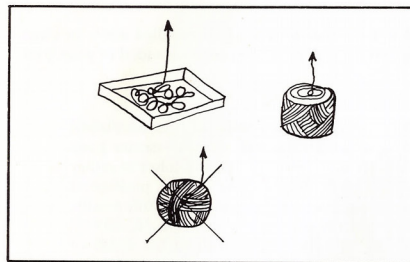
Hold rod with curved end toward you and insert into hole at center back of machine.



5. Tension assembly:

Fits over the top of the rod - middle size wire eye at the back. Slots on tension assembly slide ridges on pole holding it in place.

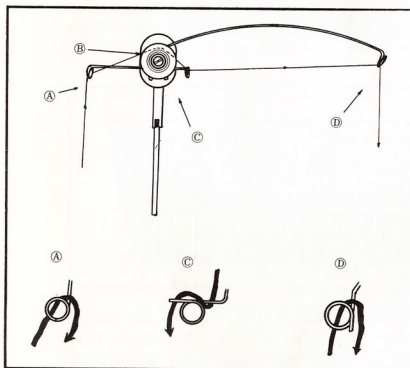
KNITTING PREPARATIONS



1. Preparing Yarn:

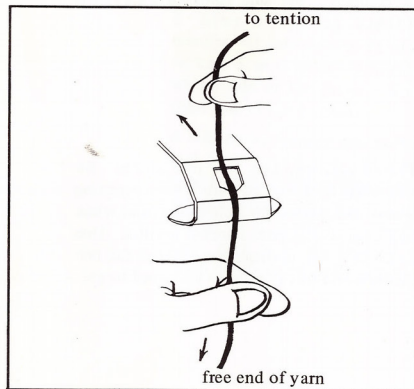
Yarn must be prepared in one of the listed below or it will not knit smooth (wound balls are not suitable)

- a. Lay yarn loosely - back and forth or other suitable, smooth container.
- b. With the yarn winder, prepare yarn neat loose balls. Yarn is pulled from



2. Threading Machine:

To thread tension, place yarn on front table, back of machine and follow as pictured. For (A), (C), and (D), thread shown in illustration, for (B) pass between the two tension discs.

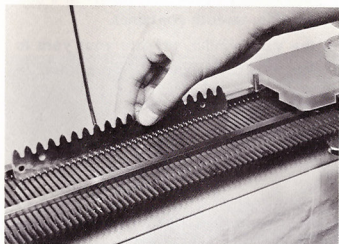


3. Yarn Feeder on carriage:

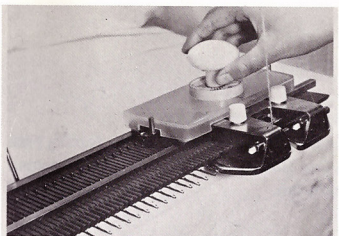
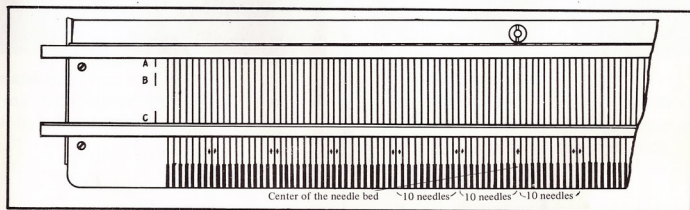
Hold yarn firmly with both hands, feed to go into slot and behind small clip of feeder slot.

4. CASTING ON:

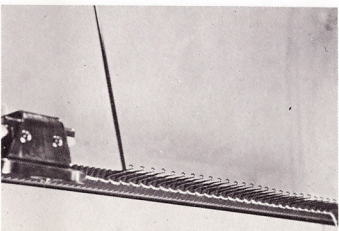
a. Have on hand a contrasting colored yarn to begin your initial cast on. This is called waste or scrap yarn. It is removed from the main garment later, by pulling out the nylon cord provided in your tool kit. Follow each step carefully.



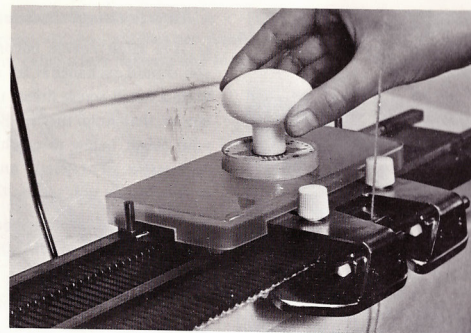
b. Note that in the center of the needlebed there is a small diamond. Try to center your work each time, placing equal stitches to either side of center. Note: The needle, positioned between each set of diamonds, is a 10th needle. You can count from center out (10, 20, 30 etc). Select number of needles desired for width of garment (40 for practice, 20 on each side of center). Pull these needles forward to B position using the flat edge of the needle pusher in your tool kit. Before threading, run carriage across needles selected, opening all the latches.



c. With the saw-toothed edge of the needle pusher, bring forward every other needle to C position. You may begin with the second needle in from either end. Make sure each latch is open. Set side cams to PATTERN PARTIAL.



d. Thread carriage, knit one row across. Be sure to keep slack out of yarn when beginning each new row. Listen for a clicking sound when reach the far end of your selected needles. This indicates that the carriage has cleared the last needle butt and this is as far as you need to go.



5. WASTE KNITTING

a. First row is completed, again using the needle pusher, bring forward every other needle not used in the previous row. Knit across.

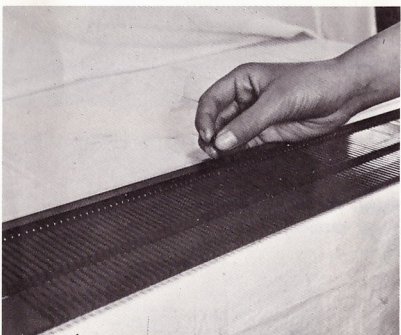
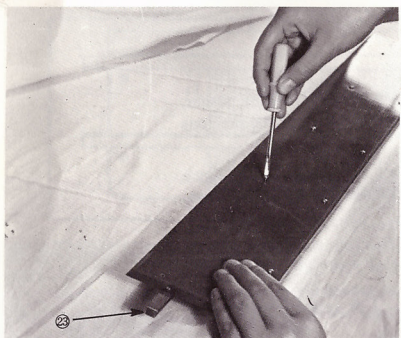
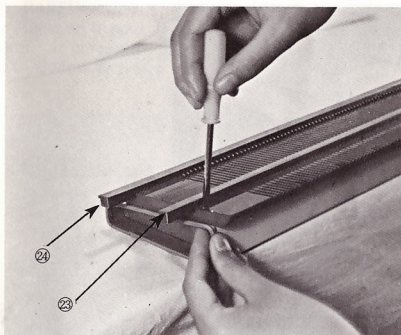
b. Knit once more on 1st. set of needles—then once more on second set. You have completed four rows.

NOTE: To help you understand the operation of your machine better, remember the two following rules:

1. When side cams are set to PATTERN PARTIAL, only needles brought out to C position knit.
2. When side cams are set to PLAIN KNITTING, all B and C position needles knit.

c. After completing first four rows using alternate needles, set side cams to PLAIN KNITTING and continue to knit 5 or 6 rows. The side facing you is the purl or wrong side of the fabric. The other side is the knit or right side of the garment.

d. Unthread carriage and re-thread with nylon cord from tool kit. Knit 1 row. Unthread cord and let free ends hang loosely at either side. Re-thread carriage with main garment yarn. Begin row count at this point. After a section of a garment is completed, the initial waste or scrap yarn may be released from garment by pulling nylon cord out. Waste will fall off.

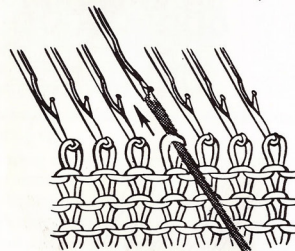
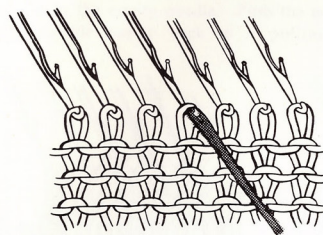


6. How to change needles:

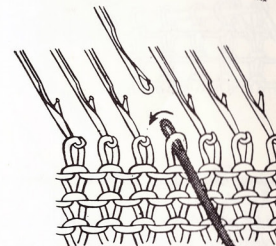
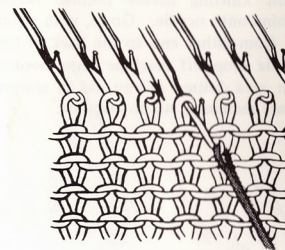
- a. If a latch needle becomes bent or broken you should exchange it for a new one. With a small screw driver unscrew the four set screws that hold the needle bed secure. Hold your finger below to catch the nut that secures each screw. Put screws and nuts in an ash tray or dish so you don't lose them.
- b. Lift needle bed from base and turn it over. Remove screws which hold the front rail in place.
- c. Grasp both ends of the machine holding the band in place and carefully turn it over. Keep in mind that this rail holds all the needles in place and if you don't hold it securely when turning it over, all of the needles will drop down.
- d. After needle bed is turned over, remove rail and replace damaged needle.
- e. Replace all screws, reversing order in which they were removed.

1. Transferring stitches with the transfer tool.

To increase or decrease stitches, stitches are transferred with the transfer tool. Transfer tool is used for lace patterns, cable stitch patterns and holding patterns.



- a. Hook the 1 - prong end of the transfer tool over the hook of the stitch to be transferred. Hold tool flat and pull towards you.



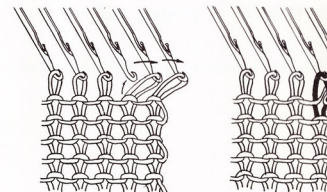
- b. When the stitch loop has fallen below the latch then push straight in leaving the stitch on transfer tool. Lift tool freeing it from needle and transfer stitch to adjacent needle. Tip tool up so that stitch falls onto new needle.

2. Increasing

To increase stitches, as from waist to bustline, follow the directions below.

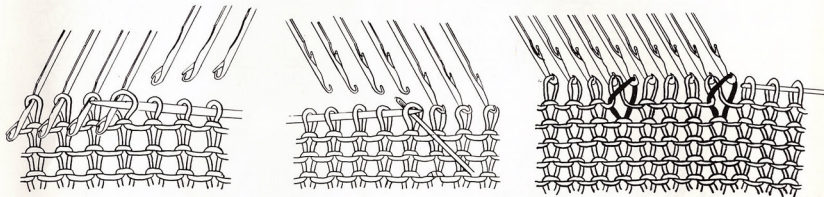
a. Increasing one stitch on either side:

With the one-prong transfer tool, move the two edge stitches over one, leaving the third needle empty. Now, hold tool sideways and from the second stitch from the edge, pick up the loop from the previously knit row. Place this loop on empty needle.



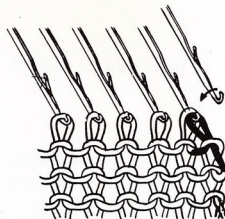
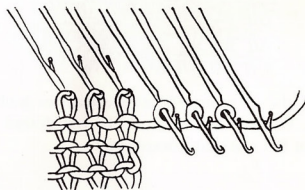
b. Increasing one or more stitches at the center of the work:

Pull needles forward to C position. With a double-point knitting needle remove fabric from machine onto needle. Go in, with point of needle, from either end to the back of the stitch. Slide loop off machine onto needle. Increase in area desired as you did in sample (a). Replace remaining sts. on machine.



c. Increasing or adding several stitches at a time:

On the side on which the carriage is resting, bring forward to C position the number of stitches you wish to add at that side. Wrap the yarn loosely around the shank of each needle, keeping the yarn in back of each latch. Do not wrap the last or outside needle. Continue knitting.



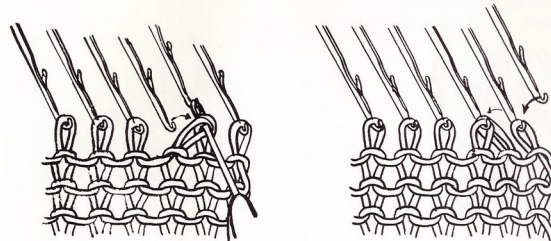
3. Decreasing

a. Decreasing one stitch on either side:

With the transfer tool, remove the outside stitch and transfer it onto the second stitch from the end. Push back to A position the empty needle.

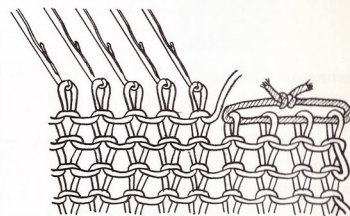
b. Another method for decreasing one stitch on either side:

Transfer the third stitch onto the second stitch from the edge. Move the two outside stitches in to fill in the empty needle. Push the now empty outside needle back to A position.



c. Decreasing several stitches at a time (Binding off-casting off)

For shaping a neck opening or an armhole take off the number of desired stitches onto a pin stitch holder or a piece of scrap thread run through the loops of the stitches. Push back the empty needles to A position and continue knitting. See pg. 12 for a casting-off method of decreasing.



4. Finishing

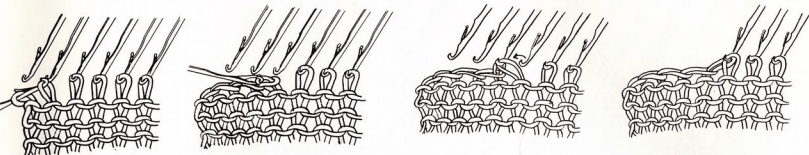
To prevent loose stitches from ravelling back, here are three ways to finish them:

(1) Casting-off

Methods of binding off several stitches at one time. As this is a very firm finish it is advisable apply to an area where any give is required.

(1) Casting off without end yarn:

Using the latch needle tool, run hook of tool through first end loop from right or knit side of garment. Free stitch and continue across picking up one stitch at a time pulling it through each time as if you were purling. Release each stitch from the needle as you go. Place last st. to be bound off onto first remaining working needle.



(2) Casting off with end yarn:

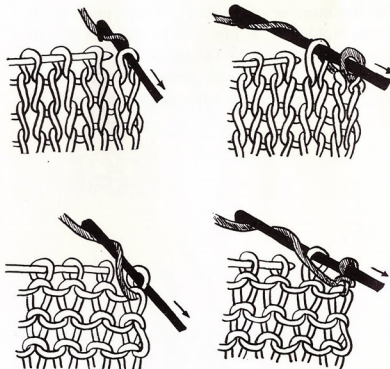
Remove work onto a knitting needle. Refer to item b-pg. 10.

With the attached yarn on the right hand side of the fabric, grasp yarn with left hand and do a single crochet with crochet hook.

a. If right side of fabric is facing you make sure end yarn is to the back or purl side. Place crochet hook in through front of stitch - pull yarn through.

b. If purl or wrong side of fabric is toward you make sure yarn is to the back or right side of a fabric. Procedure is the same except you run crochet hook in through back of loop.

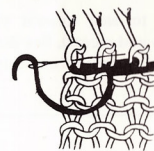
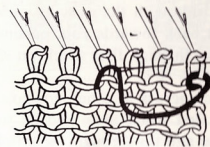
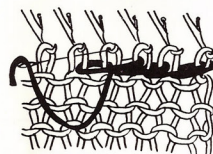
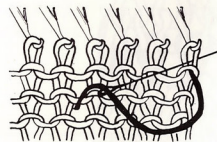
To finish pull yarn completely through as in crochet.



(II) Binding Off:

To finish off any edge at the end of a garment, measure off a strand of yarn three times the width of the garment. Thread tapestry needle.

a. Pass needle through the first stitch (front to back). Pull yarn through.



b. Pass needle through front of second and into back of first stitch. Pull yarn through.
c. Run needle into front of third stitch into back of second stitch. Pull through.

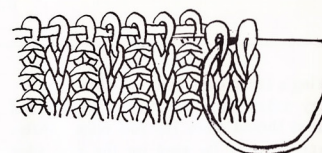
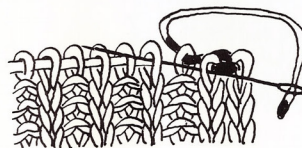
Continue until you reach the last stitch around outside of this last stitch and into the back. Pull yarn towards you.

(III) Binding off Knit one - Purl one:

This bind off is especially designed to bind off a Knit one-purl one rib.

Remove finished rib section onto a knitting needle - right sides towards you, weaving yarn is attached to right end. (End yarn on left side when finishing).

a. Pass needle through first two stitches from back side. Remove them from the needle.



b. Run needle through the front of first stitch already removed and third stitch needle. Pull yarn through.

c. Now, pass needle through front of fourth stitch already off, and into the back fourth stitch that is still on the needle. Finish the fourth stitch.

d. Now pass needle in through back fifth stitch and into the front of the fifth stitch. Continue binding off repeating same procedure.

5. Linking

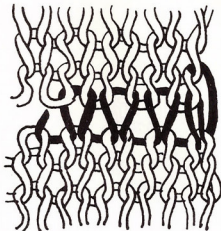
To join together two fabrics.

a. Linking Knit stitches:

Measure across with yarn of one side 3 times the width of the garment or area to be joined. Remove sections onto knitting needles or scrap yarn. Right sides facing you. Pass the tapestry needle under and through the end stitch opposite the side with the weaving yarn attached. Bring it back towards you, passing needle under and up through first stitch on side with yarn attached.

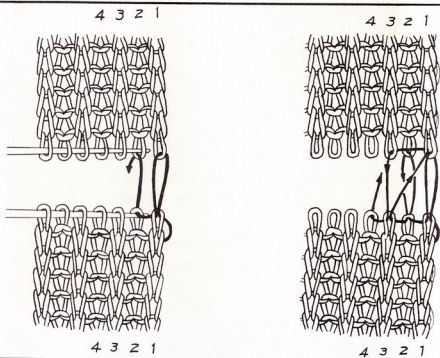
Continue back across to other side going in the front of the first stitch again and on that same side go across and up through the stitch beside the one just used.

Bring yarn back to side nearest you again catching 1st. stitch and second. See illustration. Repeat process making sure that each stitch is used twice.



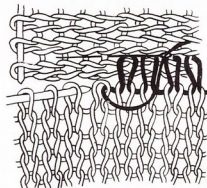
b. Linking Knit one-Purl-one:

See illustration for joining a KI PI section



c. Linking a stitch edge to a row edge:

Use every stitch from the stitch edge side and every cross thread from the row edge. Note: Some variety may be used on the row edge section to make the two pieces fit properly. For instance you may want to pick up two cross threads then skip the next. Keep pieces flat without puckers. (See item 6-seam sewing)



6. Seam Sewing

To join side and underarm seams or any vertical sections of knitting.

As shown in the illustrations, you catch the cross threads that run between the first and second rows.

