

*Mini
Instant Knitting*

By Empisal



HELLO,

I am 'YOUR' Empisal Mini-Instant knitter.

Thank you for bringing me to your home!

Before coming, I was tested very carefully to be sure that I was in a 100% perfect condition so that I would be ready to knit for YOU, for your friends, brothers and sisters - I'm fast too, 1,000 stitches a minute - if YOU wish, without any hurrying.

Of course, that is once you have really become my master.

YOU will have fun knitting, but please remember there is just as much fun in learning to knit as later in knitting all the lovely things you are waiting to wear.

So, please go slowly at first!

I am easy to understand and this little book will explain just exactly HOW I work.

At the beginning, if something goes wrong, as it may do, please don't blame me - just please re-read the book, follow the instructions and all the illustrations carefully, and in no time at all you will be knitting happily away.

Of course, the more YOU are MY master, the better the servant I can be to you.

Your ,

Empisal Mini-Instant Knitter.







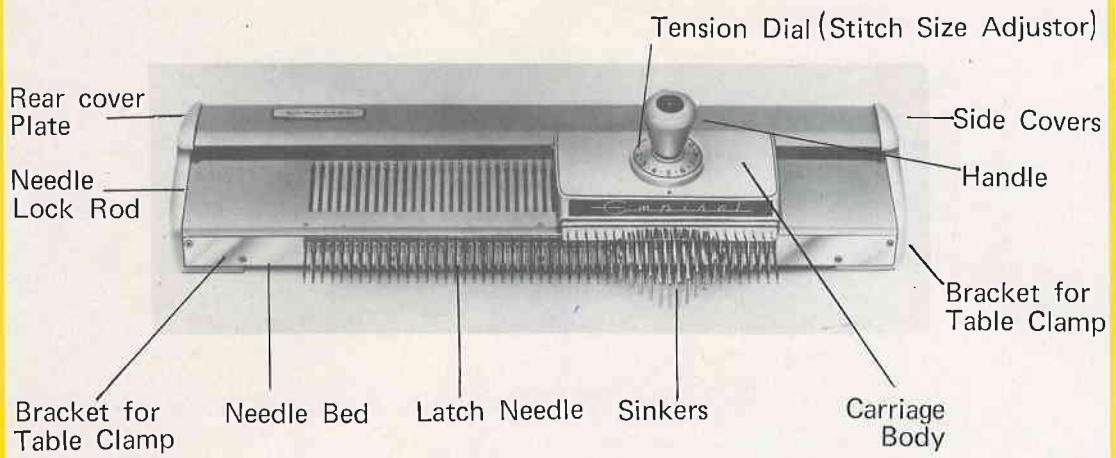
The 18 Models You See In The Pictures

- Pattern No. 1. Cuddly baby Matinee jacket in yellow Renee sport wool with matching bonnet.
2. Very attractive and unusual cardigan jacket in white, orange and lime.
 3. Snug, soft, childrens' jacket with white poodle motive.
 4. Highly fashionable, colourful poncho with zippered front.
 5. Boys' pullover in soft yellow and trimmed with navy blue.
 6. Child's cardigan in blue and white with shorts to match.
 7. The cutest little kangaroo dress.
 8. Gaily coloured car blanket, or knee rug, simple to make.
 9. Navy and white sleeveless zippered front jacket.
 10. Cerise and white sweater with novelty front.
 11. Apple green and cerise girl's dress, quick to make and very pretty.
 12. Lovely red and white trouser suit for a boy or girl.
 13. Red and white jumper with matching red and white striped skirt with braces.
 14. Blue jumper with a red and white striped front and cravat tie.
 15. Wonderfully gay circular pom pom cushion.
 16. Useful harlequin cushion.
 17. Tea cosy in patch work checks.
 18. Pink pram cover with lacy pattern in centre and bubbly border.

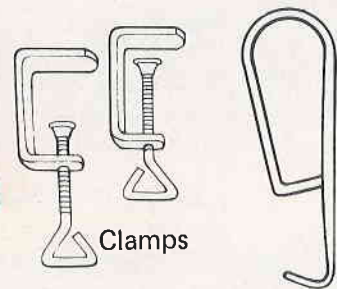


Your Knitter and Accessories

The parts of your Knitter



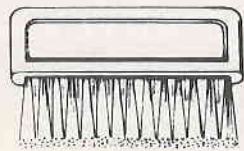
Cast-on Braid



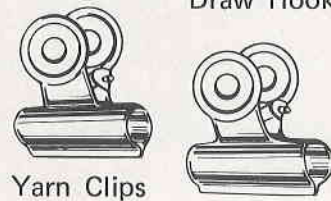
Clamps



Cast-on Thread



Latch opening Brush

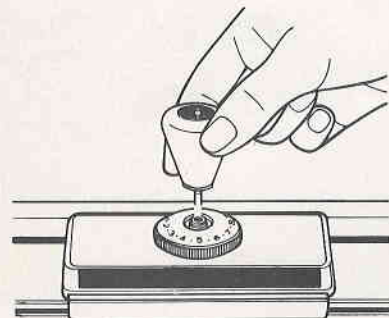


Yarn Clips

Draw Hook



Balance Rod



Screw the handle into the carriage opening



Latchet Hook and Transfer Needle

YOUR WOOLS AND YARNS'



In the centre of the carriage you will find a small round clock dial, numbered from 2 to 12 with half stops in between.

This Dial called a TENSION adjusts the size of the stitch that the machine will knit.

Number 2 is the smallest stitch and 12 is for the biggest.

So, there are actually 20 different sizes of stitches which can be made on your knitter. It would be like having 20 different sizes of hand knitting needles.

Just as in hand knitting it is important to have the right stitch size for the wool that you are going to use, and, because of the 20 sizes you will find that you are able to use almost all of the usual popular hand knitting wools except those that are very heavy, or thick and hard.

I am sure that in your bottom drawer you have a few odd old balls of wool lying around. Please do not try out this old wool unless it is good, SOFT, THIN, NEW - AND CLEAR OF KNOTS. Once you have become accustomed to your knitter, you can try out all types of wool, but, in the beginning, use the recommended type only.

WHEN YOU FIRST start knitting, it is recommended that you use a THIN, SOFT, NEW, WOOL which is clear and FREE OF KNOTS.

Soon, you will enjoy experimenting with a great variety of different wools and trying out the TENSIONS most suitable for each.

If you set the TENSIONS too small for the wool you use, the carriage will be heavy to use, or, may not even move at all. If you set the tension number too high the carriage will also be heavy to move and the knitting will be loose and useless.

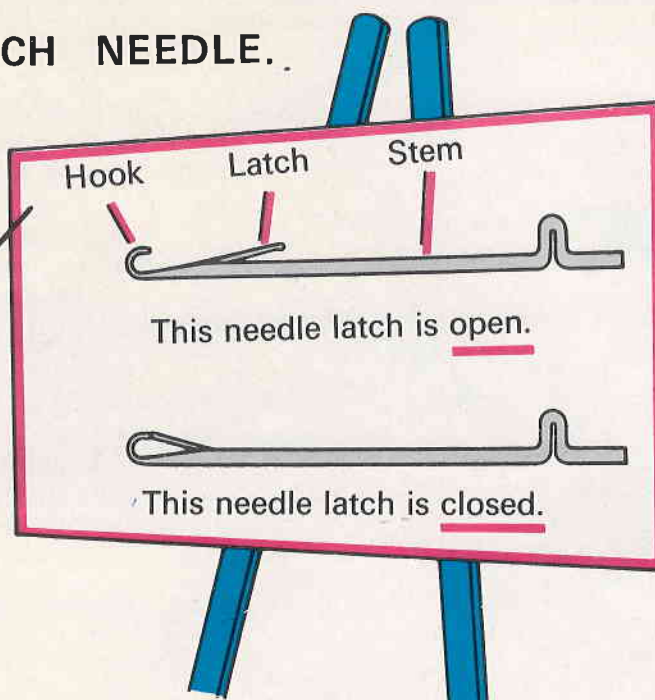
USEFUL HINT !

When wools are bleached and dyed in the factories, it sometimes happens that most of the natural oils are washed out by the chemicals. This may make the wools (especially the thicker wools) hard and more heavy to knit.

SIMPLE REMEDY !

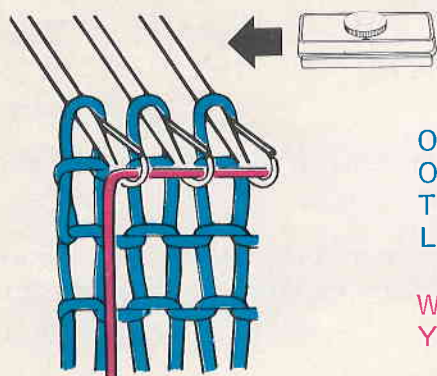
Just pull the wool over an ordinary white candle before knitting. Our automatic Wool Ball Winder is very helpful here. This will leave a thin wax film on the wool. It IMPROVES the wool and, at the same time, makes it easier and quicker to knit. White candle wax will definitely NOT stain the wool.

THE WONDERFUL, YET SO SIMPLE LATCH NEEDLE.



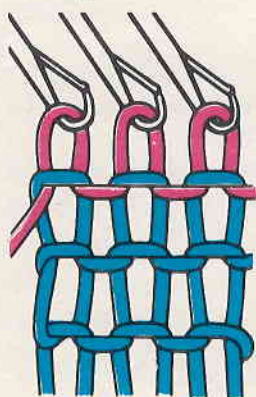
Stop! Please do read this carefully!

Just 120 years ago, - in 1847, - Matthew Townsend invented this LATCH NEEDLE. Matthew lived in Leicester, a City, not far from London, England. So wonderful was his invention, that even to this modern day, nobody has been able to improve it. In fact, all the knitwear you see in the shops, - dresses, cardigans, sweaters, and so on, have been made on machines using exactly the same type of needle as this.



ON YOUR KNITTER YOU MUST HAVE ONE STITCH HANGING ON EACH OF THE NEEDLE STEMS BEHIND THE LATCHES. and

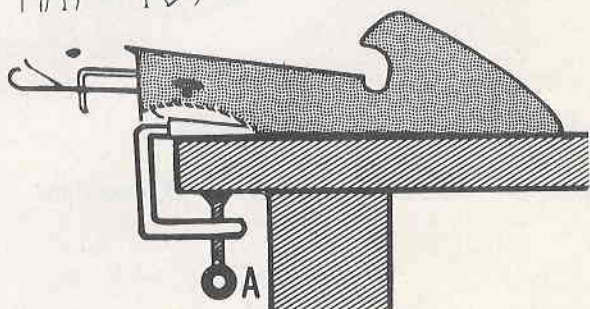
WOOL INSIDE THE HOOKS WITH WHICH YOU MAKE THE NEW STITCHES.



EACH LATCH NEEDLE THEN WORKS JUST LIKE A CROCHET HOOK TO MAKE THESE NEW STITCHES.

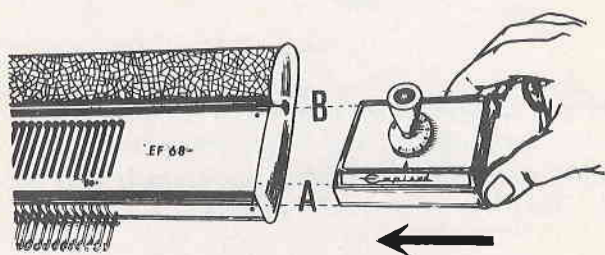
N O T E. T H E O N L Y
REASON YOUR KNITTER CAN DROP STITCHES IS IF YOU HAVE NO WOOL INSIDE THE NEEDLE HOOK WHEN YOU KNIT ACROSS WITH THE CARRIAGE.

SETTING UP TO KNIT

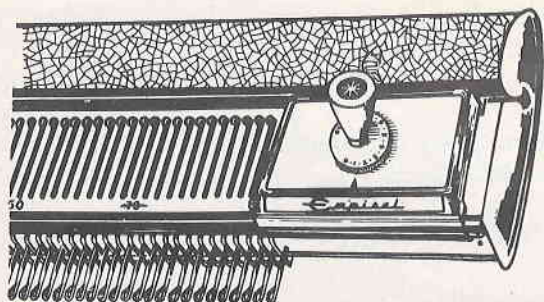


1. Look beneath your Knitter to find the slots for fastening the clamps at each end.
2. (a) Set the knitter on the table edge.
 (b) Open wide the clamp screws (a) and Place the clamps in the slots at each end of the machine.
 (c) Tighten the clamp screws firmly.

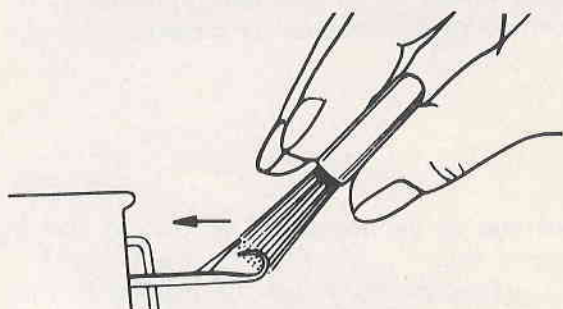
DO NOT USE FORCE.



3. (a) Pick up the carriage with the name facing you
- (b)and slide the carriage onto the needle bed from the right side (Over the front slide rail A and into the back groove B.)

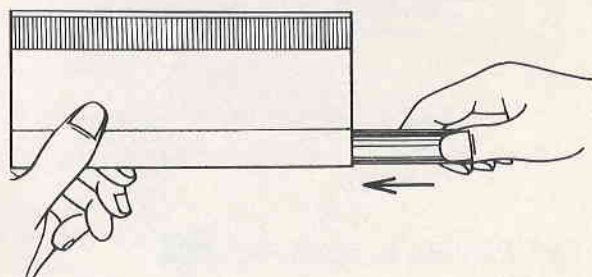


- (c) Let the carriage rest on the right side of the needle bed.



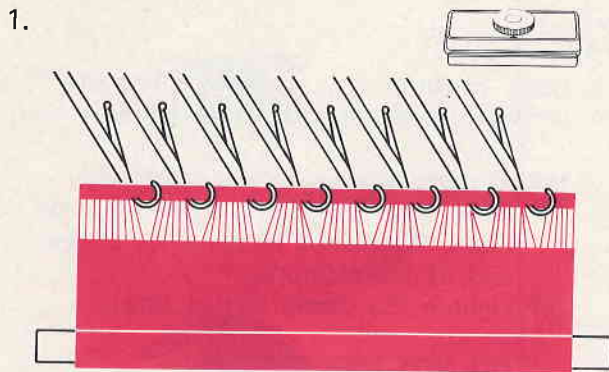
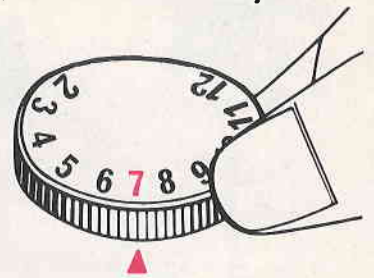
4. With the tip of the bristles softly brush over the needles which will open the latches;

ALL latches **MUST** be opened **BEFORE** starting to knit.



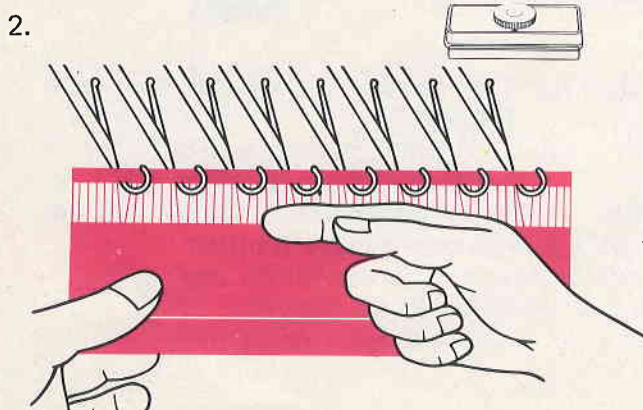
5. Insert the cast-on rod into the hem of the cast-on braid.

CASTING-ON TO START KNITTING (OPEN EDGE)

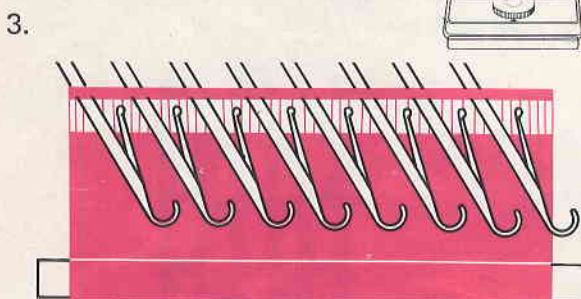


Adjust tension dial to No. 7.

Hang the cast-on braid onto all 60 needles.

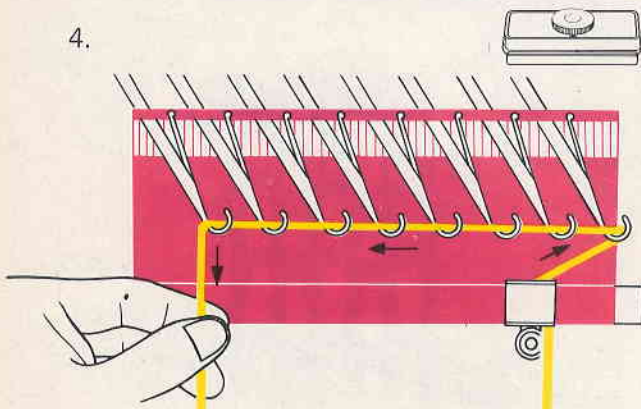


Hold the cast-on braid down with one hand and run the forefinger of the other across the braid, pushing it against the knitter as far as it will go, well **BEHIND** the needle latches.



The cast-on braid now hangs **BEHIND** the latches on the needle stems -
AND
ALL LATCHES OPEN.

Until you become accustomed to your knitter, the easiest way to check is to run a finger across the needle hooks. You will feel immediately if one or more of the latches are closed.



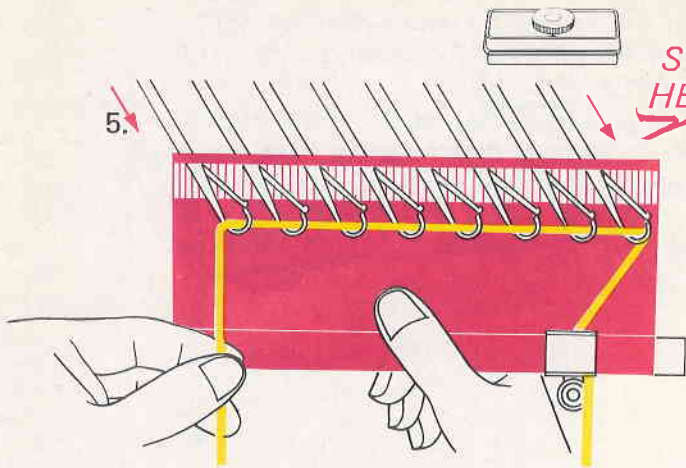
Pull down at this end

Clamp firmly the yellow thread at this end.

Clip one end of yellow thread onto right end of the balance rod.

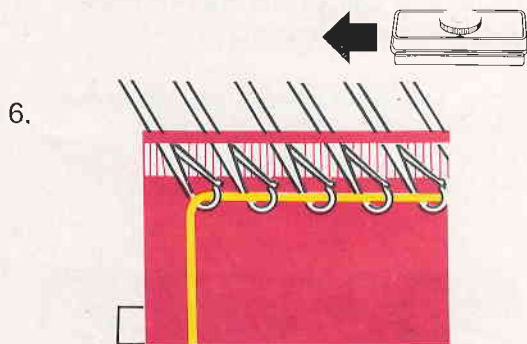
Lay the yellow thread across the needles in the hooks and hold down at left side of the knitter with left hand.

➡ IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTIES SEE PAGES, 11, 12, 13, 14. ⬅



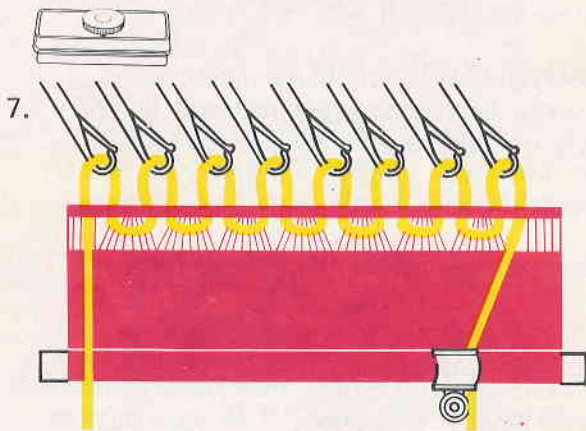
Pull the balance rod down towards the floor, against the needle stems and, at the same time pull it gently, slowly towards you JUST until it causes the needle latches to close over the yellow thread and then ... STOP....DO NOT pull it over the needle hooks. If you pulled it too far then you must start all over again from Step I.

The braid must come under the LATCHES causing them to close. PLEASE do be careful that YOU DO NOT push the latches into the top of the braid.

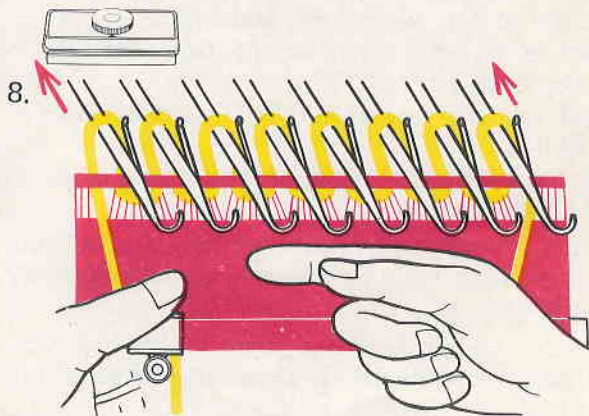


ENSURE THAT ALL LATCHES ARE CLOSED.

Yellow thread lies inside the hooks. NOW let go the yellow thread and allow it to hang down loosely to the floor. Slide the carriage from right side across the knitter to the extreme left side.

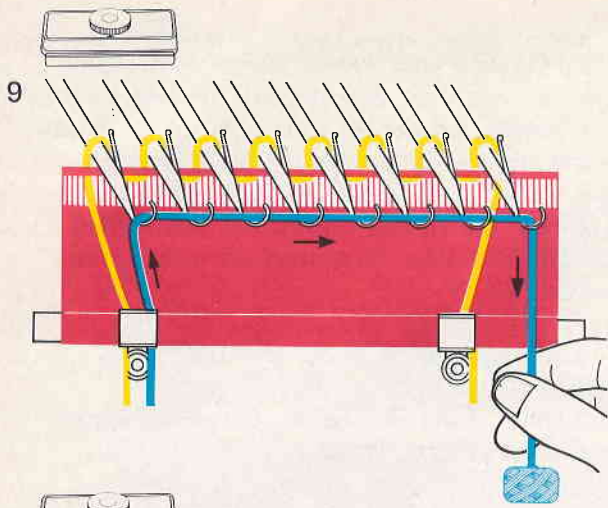


You have now cast-on. The red braid is hanging from the needles by the yellow thread. Carriage is at left side of the knitter.



Use the other yarn clip to clamp the yellow thread to the left side of the balance rod. Hold the red braid with the left hand and with the first finger of right hand push back the braid until it is right against the knitter body. The needle hooks are empty now and ALL the latches are open.

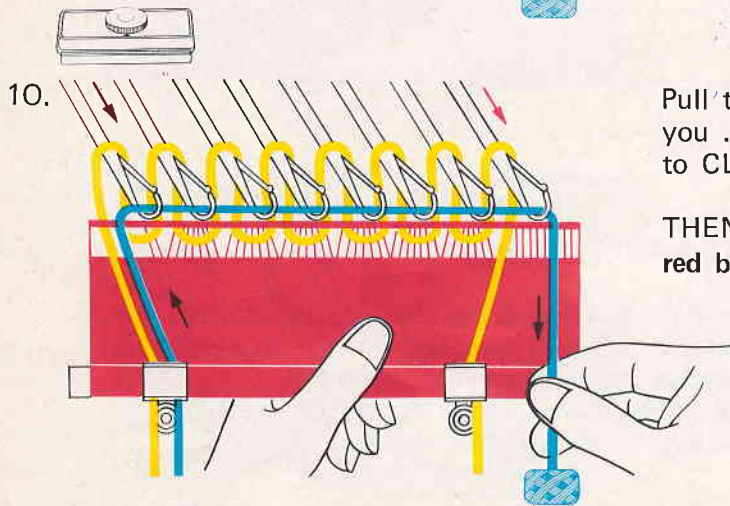
IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTIES , SEE PAGES 11, 12, 13, 14.



Open the yarn clip at left side of balance rod. Clamp in the end of the wool together with the yellow thread onto the balance rod. ALL latches OPEN .

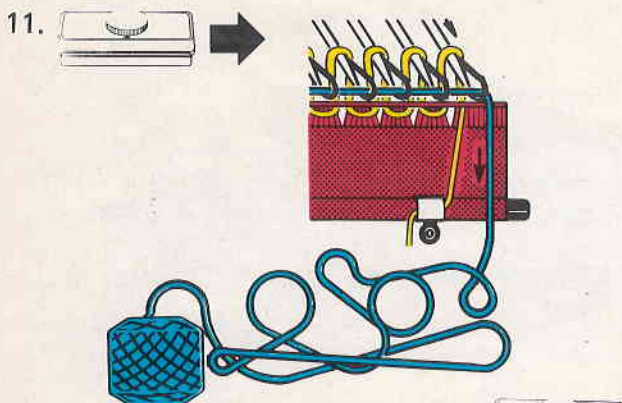
Lay the wool across the needles from left to right and let it hang down loosely from the last needle on the right side.

Place your ball of wool in a box on the floor.



Pull the red braid down and gently towards you JUST until it causes the needle latches to CLOSE over the wool

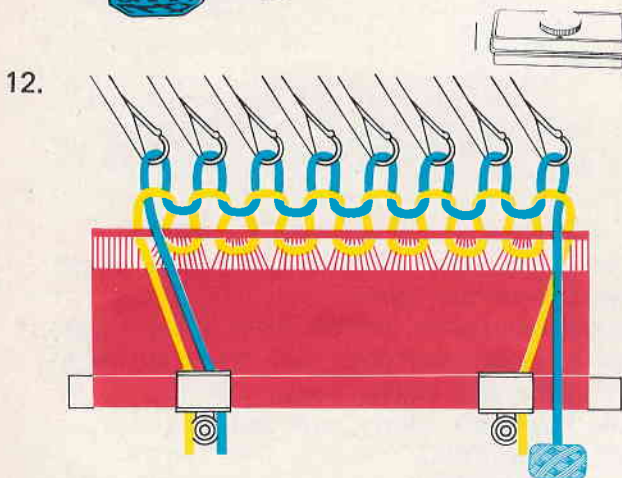
THEN STOP! Let go the wool and also the red braid.



ENSURE that all latches are closed over the wool which must lie in ALL the hooks.

MOST IMPORTANT! Pull out about one yard of wool from your wool ball and let this lie loosely on the floor so that it can run FREELY into your knitter. ALWAYS do this before each row.

Slide your carriage across the knitter from left to right.



The first row of knitting has now been completed. Press back the red braid until it is flush against the Knitter body. CHECK ALL needle latches are open. Raise up the wool and lay it in the open hooks across the needles from right to left and again let it hang down loosely from the left side of the knitter.

Pull braid towards you until ALL latches close OVER WOOL.

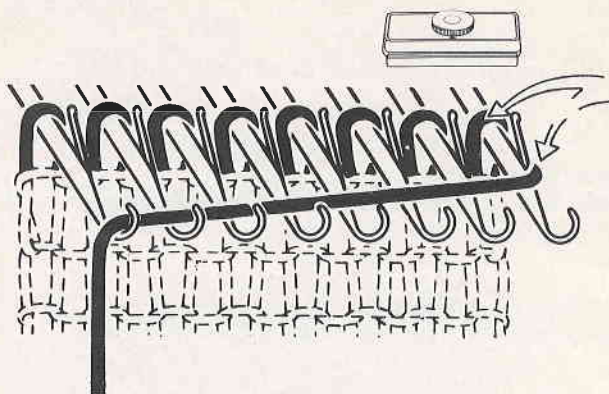
Slide the carriage from right to left to complete another row of knitting.

Repeat the process and continue knitting until you develop a smooth rythm and are knitting enjoyably and confidently.

DO NOT hurry here as this is THE MOST important of all knitting. Knit about 18 inches or until you feel confident and comfortable and do NOT need to refer to these pages.

➡ If you have any difficulties see Pages 11, 12, 13, 14. ⬅

IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER



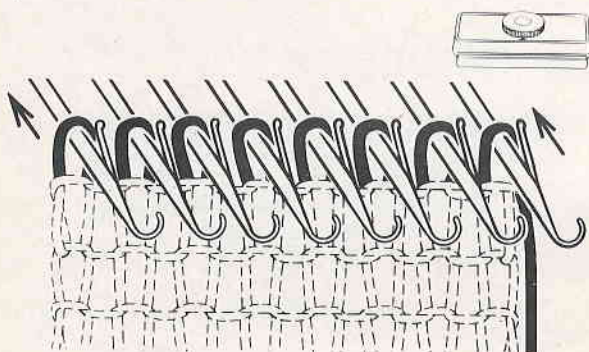
This diagram shows you exactly how the knitting must look before you start each new row. The knitting is hanging on the needle stems behind ALL the needle latches and the new yarn is laid across all needles.

Now just pull the fabric carefully towards you closing the latches and knit across.

PERFECT KNITTING WILL RESULT EVERY TIME

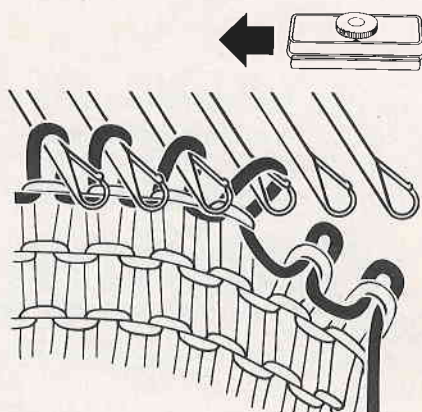
REMOVE FABRIC FROM THE KNITTER

After knitting you can remove the fabric from the knitter (without casting off) as follows:



Push the fabric back against Knitter BEHIND the needle latches.

ALL latches now OPEN.



Do not lay yarn into needle hooks. Hold down the knitting and at the same time move your carriage across the knitter.

The fabric will come away from the needles leaving loose loops which will unravel unless they are bound.

You can also remove the knitting from your knitter with a properly cast-off closed end, but I will show you how to do this later.

Remove the yarn clips from your cast-on braid. Pull out the yellow thread.

The knitting has now been separated from your cast-on braid.

REMOVE THE CAST-ON BRAID FROM THE KNITTING.

1. Remove the clips from the rod.
2. Pull out the yellow cast on thread and the knitting will be automatically separated from the red braid. You will notice that the cast-on is open but later in this book, I will show you how to make a closed cast-on, also a cast-off.
3. Always take care that there are no knots in your cast-on thread otherwise you will not be able to pull it out to separate the knitting.

➡ IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTIES SEE PAGES, 11, 12, 13, 14. ⬅

TENSION TESTING

The wool and the tension number used, exactly as in hand knitting, will determine the size of the knitted garment that you make.

A very thin wool on tension 2 will knit about 8 ^{(needles} stitches to the inch, or a total WIDTH of 7.5 inches over 60 needles.

A thick soft wool knitted on tension 12 will give about 4 ^{(needles} stitches to the inch, or a total maximum width of 15 inches over 60 needles.

This is the widest that your knitter will knit at one time. Very much bigger sizes can be knitted. I explain how, later in this book.

GENERAL TENSION GUIDE

	Tension Number
Fine cotton or crochet thread	2 to 3
2 Ply or thin 3 ply wool	3 to 5
Medium 3 Ply to 4 Ply wools	5 to 8
Thick soft wools	8 to 12

When doing hand knitting it is important that you have the right size needle for each wool. The same applies when using your knitter. You do not need to have many different sizes of needles. Only change the Tension Dial number. To have the correct tension for each type of wool, this is how you test for the most suitable tension.

Cast on with 60 needles and start at tension 12
Knit a few rows, or enough to see if tension 12 is too big or not.
If tension 12 is just a little too loose then try tension 10 or tension 11 and knit a few rows.
If still too loose, then go down to tension 8 or tension 9.
If your first test on tension 12 is very much too loose, then go right down to tension 6 or 7.

So you start from the highest number and keep going down until you find the tension number that is most suitable for your wool and also for the type of garment that you wish to make.

Usually a sweater is knitted one or even two tensions looser than you would use when knitting a skirt. The reason is that a sweater is comfortable when it has more stretch, but a skirt will stretch out of shape unless the tension is a little tighter.

Anyway tension setting is usually a matter of personal taste, so choose the one that is most pleasing to you and easy to use on your knitter.

➡ IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTIES SEE PAGES, 11, 12, 13, 14. ⬅

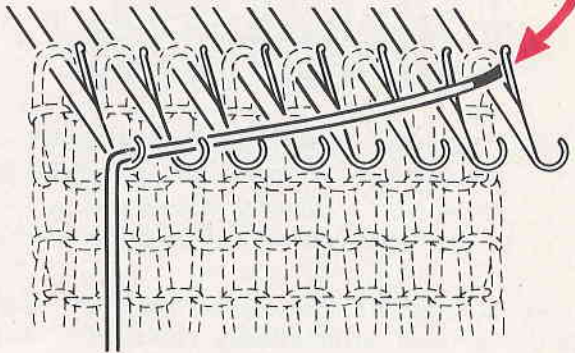


THE 4 KNITTING ERRORS

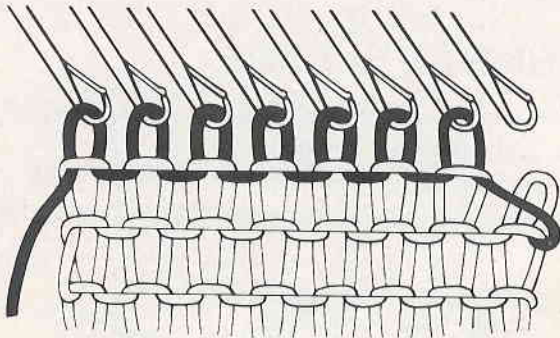
Some simple mistakes -
How to avoid and how to remedy them.

ERROR 1

Wrong!!
Wool must lie **OVER**
not **UNDER** the latch.

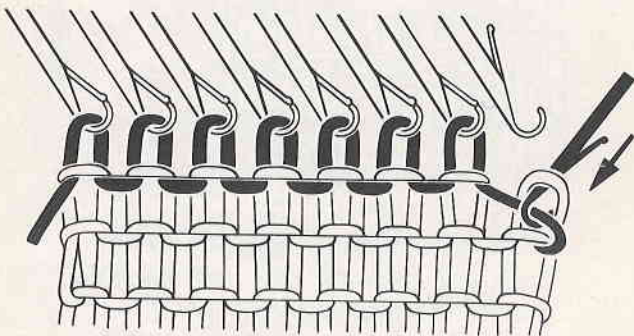


This error causes stitches to fall at the ends. If you have one stitch on the stem of the needle and the wool in the needle hook, you cannot possibly drop stitches. SO take special care to ensure that side needles have also got wool in the hooks. Then pull the braid forward and ALL latches will close over the wool and all the needles will knit.

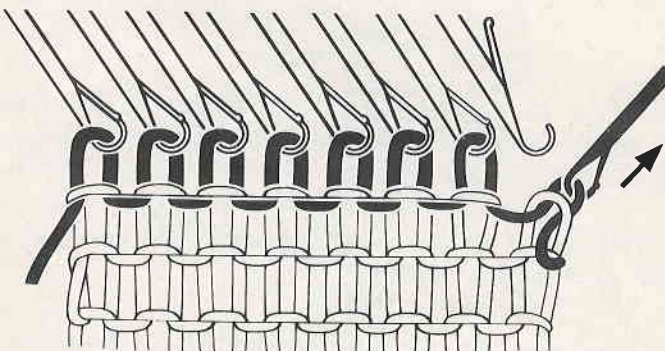


This end stitch dropped because there was no wool in the hook. Just a little care will always avoid this and you will be able to knit quickly and easily as soon as you are used to watching only a few very simple points;

HOW TO RECTIFY

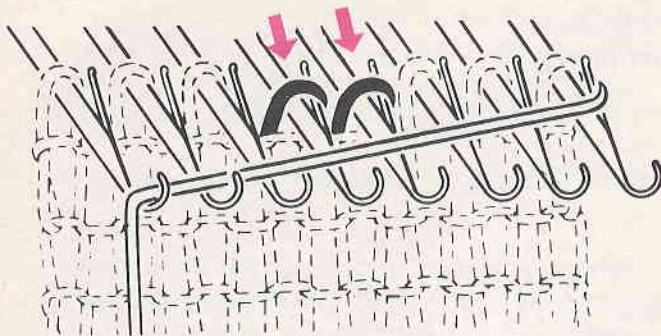


Well, if you have made this mistake, it is very easy to repair. Place the latch hook inside the dropped stitch. Catch the loose wool inside the hook, and pull it through the stitch.

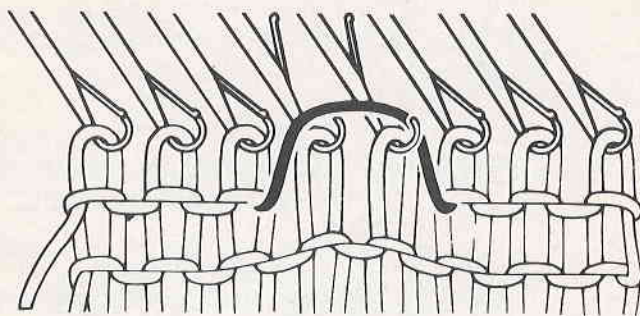


The wool has been pulled through the dropped stitch. Just lift it up and place it back on the empty needle. If more than one stitch has been dropped at the sides, do the same for each. If this is difficult, then just unravel a few rows (see page 12), lift the dropped stitches onto the empty needles and continue knitting.

ERROR 2



These 2 needles are wrong.
PLEASE be careful to push ALL
stitches BEHIND the latches.

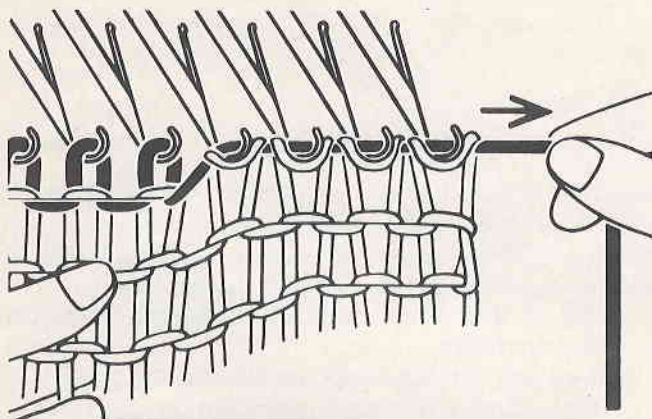


This error causes a loose loop when
the carriage is moved across the needles.
To remedy, just unravel one or two rows
as explained below and continue knitting.

When you cast on, or during knitting, the Sinkers may get caught in the cast-on braid, or in the knitting. Carry on knitting in the ordinary way. The Sinkers will automatically come loose as the knitting gets longer.

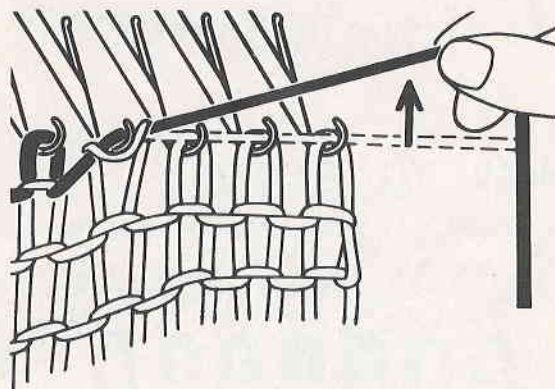
UNDOING ROWS - UNRAVELLING.

If you have made a mistake or have faults in a row, it is easy to unravel one or more rows, repair any faults, or lift up dropped stitches and then just continue knitting. You can only unravel a row when the stitches are in the needle hooks AND LATCHES ARE OPEN. If the stitches are behind the latches it is better to just knit one more row and get the stitches back in the hooks, and then start to unravel.



LATCHES OPEN

Hold fabric with one hand and with
the other hand pull on the loose end
of yarn in direction shown by arrow.



Move yarn slightly upwards to the
back and previous row will slip into
needles automatically.

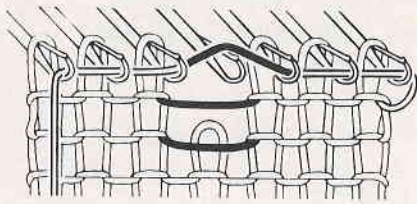
NOTE: After unravelling, make sure the carriage is on the correct side of the knitter to continue knitting. If you lay the wool into the needle hooks from THE RIGHT to the left side, then the carriage must be moved from THE RIGHT SIDE to the left side to knit.

If you lay the wool into the needle hooks from THE LEFT to the right side, then the carriage must be moved from THE LEFT to the right side to continue knitting.

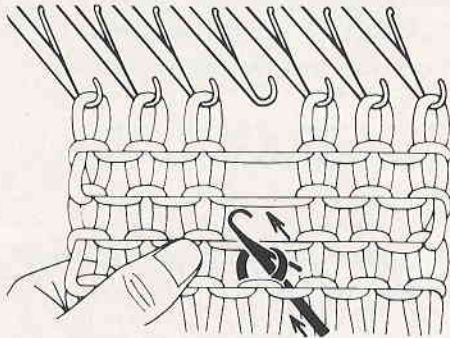
To do this just remove the carriage and replace it on either the left or right side of the knitter.

ERROR 3 HOW TO REPAIR A DROPPED STITCH.

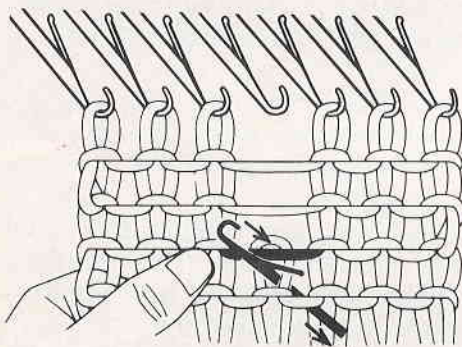
If you have a dropped stitch when you are practising it is not necessary to repair it. You may just carry on knitting. Of course, once you have started a sweater then you must pick up a dropped stitch as soon as you notice it. It will nearly never happen once you have become accustomed to your knitter. Still, it is just as well for you to practise now to pick up stitches and it is quite easy, also interesting to do.



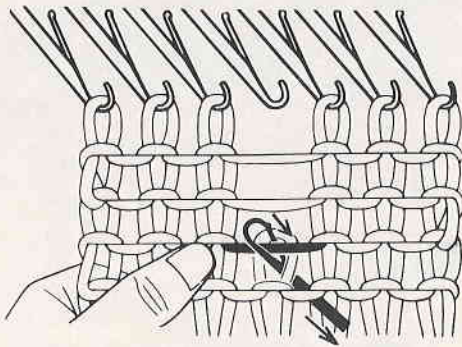
This fault was caused because the latch was not open when the wool was laid into the hooks. Result ... DROPPED STITCH.



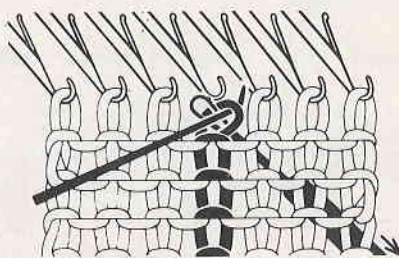
- A Use the latchet hook and work it from behind the fabric.
Catch the lowest loop with the hook and move hook upwards until loop is BEHIND latch.



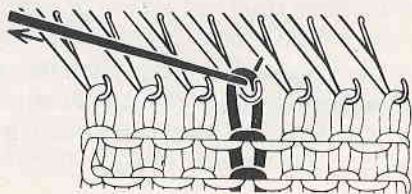
- B Loop is behind latch, now catch loose strand and pull latchet hook down.



- C With latchet hook closed, pull loose strand through loop.
This forms a new stitch.
Repeat 'A', 'B', and 'C' until you have picked up the last loose strand.



- D Place a crochet hook or any hand knitting needle into the loop.
Then, remove your latchet hook.



- E Lift the loop over the hook of the needle, and then remove the needle which was used.
The dropped stitch has now been repaired.
This can also be done by unravelling a few rows and then just lifting the dropped stitch onto the needle.

ERROR 4

CARRIAGE JAMMED.

Sure, if you do something wrong, your carriage may become jammed.

Please !!, Please !!, do not start hitting it or banging it, or try to force it across. If you feel bothered, rather have a 'coke' or a cup of coffee, then come back, read this page and you will see it is quite easy to put right.

The carriage may become jammed for the following reasons:

- WHEN** casting on with the red braid, the latch of a needle may have been forced THROUGH the top of the braid. INSTEAD of braid PASSING UNDER the latches causing them to close over the yellow cast-on thread.
- YOUR** tension was NOT set to a number suitable for the wool you are using. If you use a thick wool and the tension is too small, the knitter cannot make a proper stitch and may become jammed.
- THERE** may be a heavy KNOT in the wool and this cannot pass through the needle so the carriage will jam and cannot pass over the needles
- IF** you hold your WOOL TIGHT with one hand and try to knit with the other then the wool does NOT FLOW into the needles and the carriage will be jammed.
- PLEASE** remember that after the latches have been closed over the wool and you are ready to knit across, the wool must be free to flow into the needles.
- WRONG** direction. Knitting in wrong direction means that you have tried to knit from say, left to right when the wool has been laid into the hooks from the right side to the left side. The carriage will then move only across a few needles and then jam up completely and refuse to move further across the needles. Likewise if the wool has been laid into the needles from the left to the right and hangs down from the right side of the knitter and you try to knit with the carriage from the right side of the knitter to the left side then, also the carriage will jam and stop completely.

HOW TO REMEDY

WELL, first of all, do NOT worry. It is not serious and is easy to remedy.

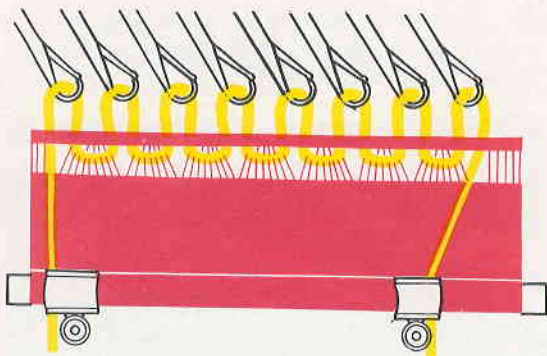
Try to move the carriage back in the direction from which it came when it got jammed.

Usually, it is easy to do so. Unravel one or two rows of knitting to cure the problem that caused the jamming, then just continue your knitting in the normal way.

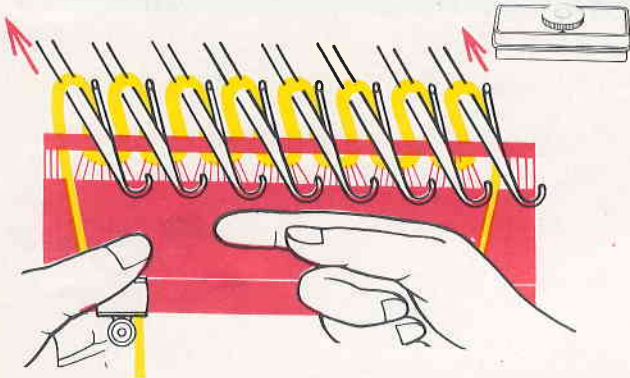
If the carriage refuses to move backwards ...PLEASE do NOT start to hammer or force it loose. This is not necessary and may even cause damage to your knitter. Lift all the stitches off the needles by hand. You may need to use your latchet hook to lift some of the stitches which are just in front of the carriage. Go slowly and carefully until all the knitting has been removed and make a completely new start.

CLOSED EDGE CAST ON

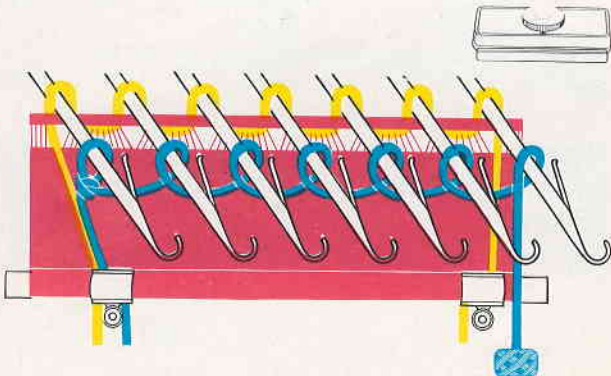
For a perfect edge that will not unravel.



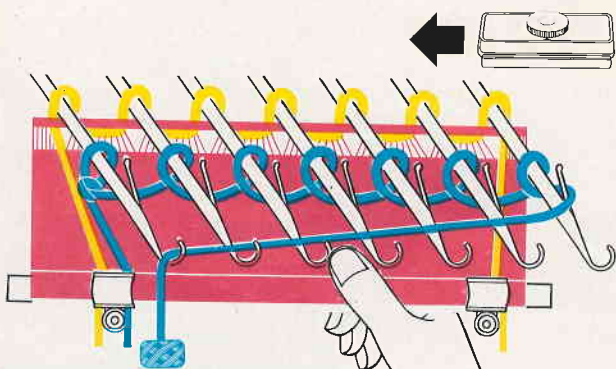
1. Carriage to the left side of knitter.
2. Set tension to No. 11.
3. Brush open hooks and hang on braid.
4. Push braid back. CHECK ALL latches are open.
5. Clip the yellow thread to the LEFT side of the braid, pass it over the hooks and pull down from the right side of the needles.
6. Pull braid forward and down just until ALL latches close over the yellow thread. Let go of the yellow thread.
7. Move carriage from left to right.
8. Clip the yellow thread onto the right side of the braid.
9. Change tension to No. 7 or whatever tension is suitable for the wool you are knitting.



The braid is now hanging from hooks by the yellow thread. Push the braid back until it is BEHIND the latches which must ALL now be open.



Tie a loose knot on the first needle. Clip the end of the wool together with the Yellow Thread to the LEFT side of the Braid. Wind the wool UNDER and OVER each needle VERY LOOSELY. Continue until all needles have been completed. As you wind the wool under and over each needle push it back BEHIND the needle latches as shown in this illustration.



LIFT the wool and lay it INSIDE ALL needle hooks, allowing it to hang down from the left side of the Knitter. HOLD the centre of the braid and pull it slowly DOWN and TOWARDS you JUST until ALL the latches are closed. CHECK to see wool lies in ALL hooks and ALL latches are closed. Wool hanging loose as shown here. MOVE the carriage from the right side to the left of the knitter.

The cast-on has now been completed. Knit 15 to 20 rows for practice and remove the knitting from knitter. Pull out the yellow thread which will separate the knitting from the red braid.

You will see a good closed cast-on edge which cannot unravel.

HOW TO CAST ON AND KNIT ON ANY PART OF YOUR KNITTER.

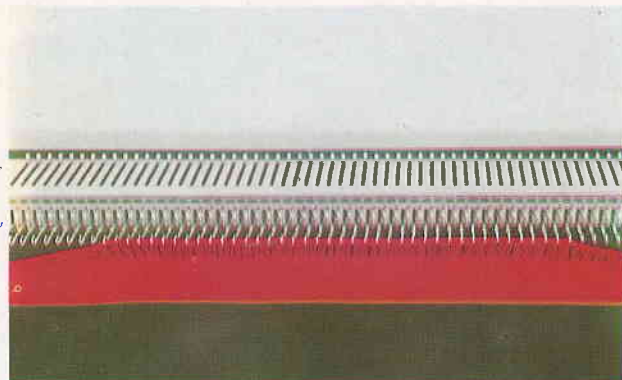
You may sometimes wish to cast on on any part of your knitter, or you may want to knit 2 pieces at one time, using two balls of wool. I show you how to do it with these photographs.

I SHALL SHOW HERE HOW TO CAST ON 40 NEEDLES.

' O ' is in the centre of the knitter.
Brush open the latches on 20 needles on each
side of the centre, altogether 40 needles.

Hang the cast-on braid onto these 40 needles.

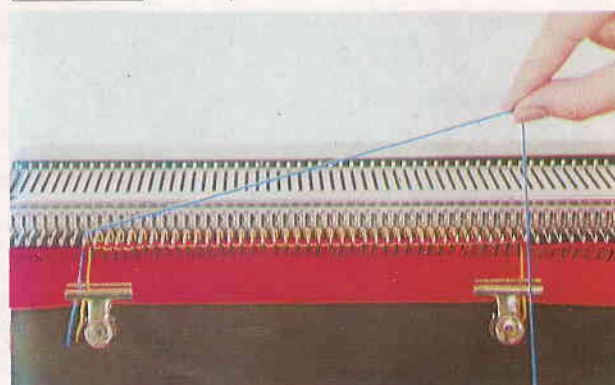
Push the braid right back against your knitter
BEHIND the needle latches which MUST now
all be open.



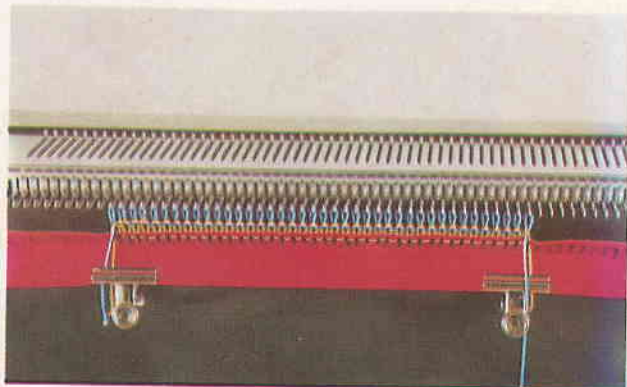
Clip the end of the yellow thread onto the
braid underneath needle 20 on the right side.
Raise the yellow thread up between needle
20 and 21 and lay it across the 40 needles
allowing it to hang down between needles
Nos. 20 and 21 on the left side. Pull the braid
slowly JUST until all the latches are closed.
Set tension to No. 10.
Knit across from right to left.
Press the braid back.
NOW all latches open.



Clip the end of the yellow thread together with
the end of your wool onto the red braid
underneath needle No. 20 on the left side.
Raise the blue wool between needle No. 20 and
21 on the right side. Be sure the wool rests
INSIDE ALL 40 needle hooks.
Pull braid slowly towards you until latches close
OVER the wool.



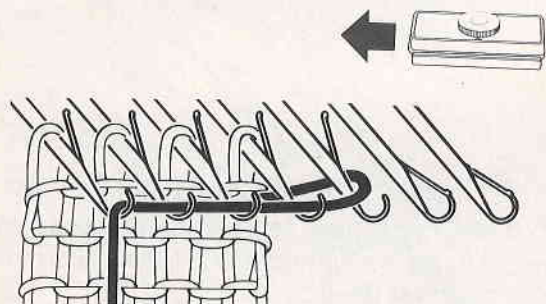
PART CAST-ON (CONTINUED)



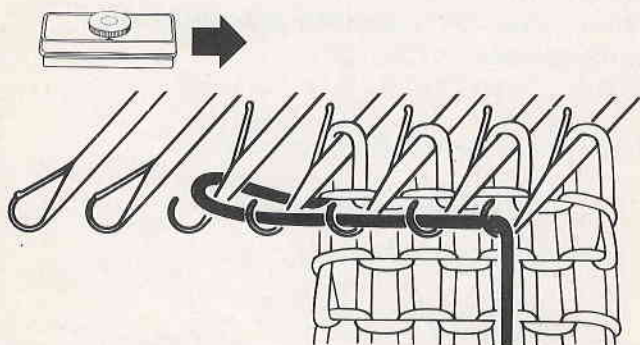
Change to Tension No. 7.
Knit across from left to right.
You will notice that your knitter is now knitting only on the 40 needles in the centre of your knitter.
Continue for 20 or 30 rows practicing to knit on the 40 needles only.

Do not remove the knitting as I am now going to show you on this page how to increase the number of stitches while you knit.

I NOW SHOW YOU HOW TO INCREASE ONE STITCH ON EITHER SIDE IN
A SIMPLE WAY'



Instead of bringing your wool up between needle numbers 20 and 21 as you have been doing, you must lift your wool between needles 21 and 22 and then lay the wool in the hooks. Thus, you have now added needle No. 21 to your knitting, thus increasing one stitch. Now knit across from right to left. Automatically a new stitch will have been made on needle 21 and continue including this needle on next rows.



Carriage is on left side, repeat same process as above and needle No. 21 on left side will be added thus increasing also one stitch on the left side as soon as you have moved your carriage across the knitter from left to right. Whenever you wish to increase one stitch at a time, just repeat this procedure.

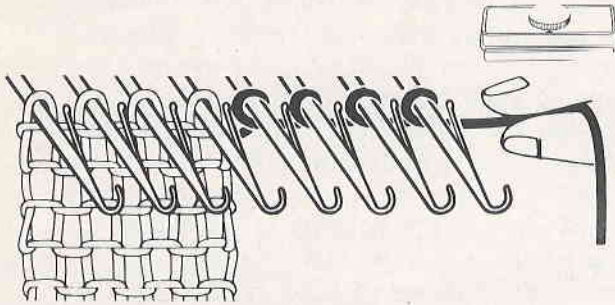
NOTE: If you wish to increase one stitch on the left side, then you can only do so when the carriage is on the left side.

When you wish to increase a stitch on the right side, then you must have the carriage on the right side.

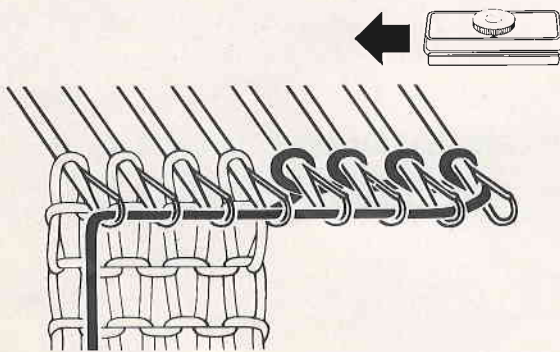


INCREASING

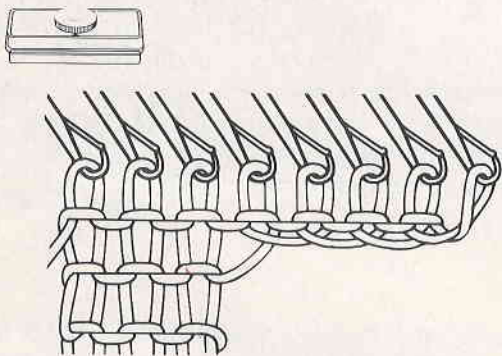
MORE THAN ONE STITCH AT A TIME'



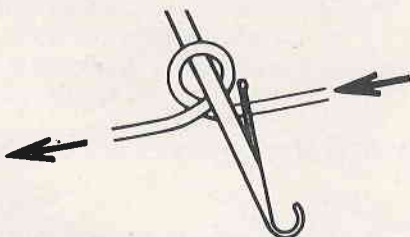
Carriage at right.
 Press fabric against knitter body.
 ALL latches open.
 OPEN latches on four extra needles.
 Wind the wool UNDER AND OVER each needle
 LOOSELY, pushing each loop BEHIND the latch
 as you make it.



Lay the wool inside the 4 needle hooks and straight
 across the rest of the needles from right to left,
 and hold down after it passes the last needle on left
 side .
 Pull the red braid down and slowly towards you
 and JUST until ALL the latches are closed again.
 Let go the wool and let it hang loosely down as
 shown.
 Move the carriage across from right to left.

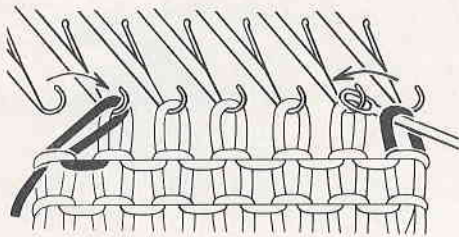


FOUR new stitches have been increased. You can
 increase as many new stitches at a time as you need
 by using this method.
 Use same method when you wish to increase from
 the left side.
REMEMBER!
 If you increase from right then you **MUST** start
 with the carriage on the right.



If you want to increase from the **LEFT** then
 you must start with the carriage on the
LEFT.
 When increasing from the left side this
 illustration shows how the wool must be wound
 around the needle.
 You may increase as many needles at a time as
 you wish.

DECREASING ONE STITCH



Use transfer needle and transfer last stitch onto second last needle on both sides.

knit 2 rows

Decrease 1 stitch on either side

knit 2 rows

Decrease 1 stitch on either side

knit 2 rows

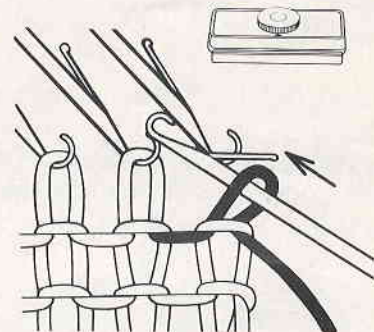
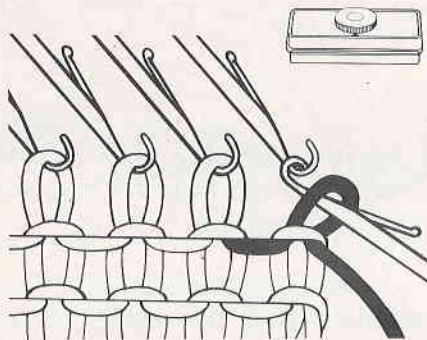
Decrease 1 stitch on either side



DECREASING MORE THAN ONE STITCH

Lets say we are now decreasing for the armhole.

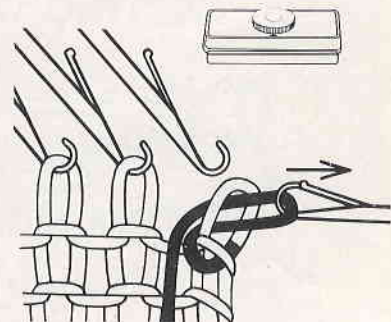
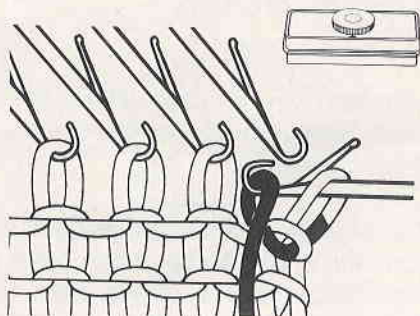
IMPORTANT Always start on the side the carriage is placed, in this instance on the right side.



Open the latches of those needles from which you are going to decrease stitches.

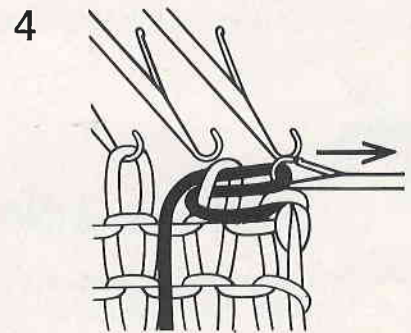
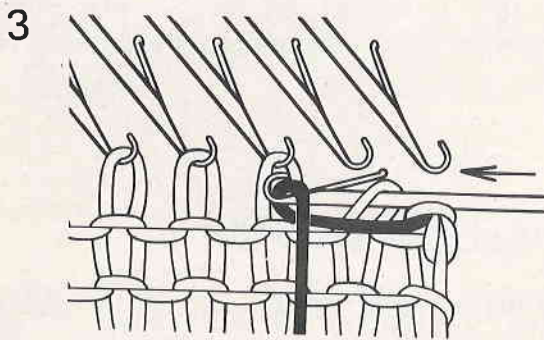
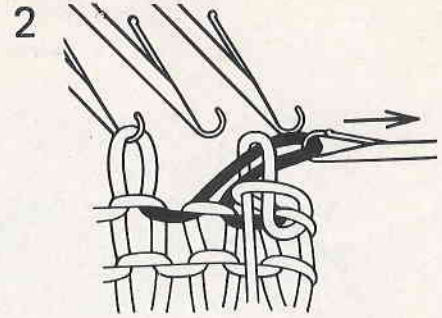
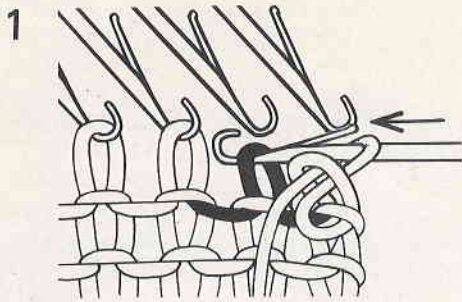
Remove first stich from needle onto lachet hook.

Move lachet hook forward until stich is behind latch.



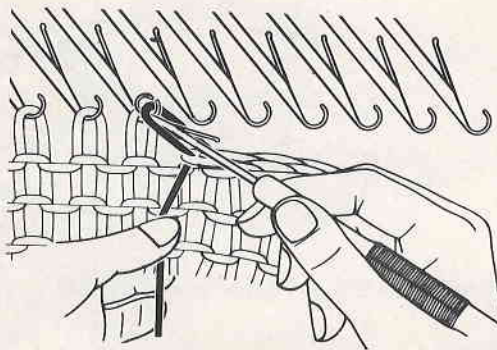
Place yarn into lachet hook. Move lachet hook backwards and a new stich is formed.

DECREASING MORE THAN ONE STITCH (CONTINUED).



As each stitch is removed from the needle a new stitch is made by **KNITTING** in one stitch from the loose yarn and joining this to the next stitch removed from the next needle.

This enables the cast-off thread to be elastic as well as giving a perfect finish.

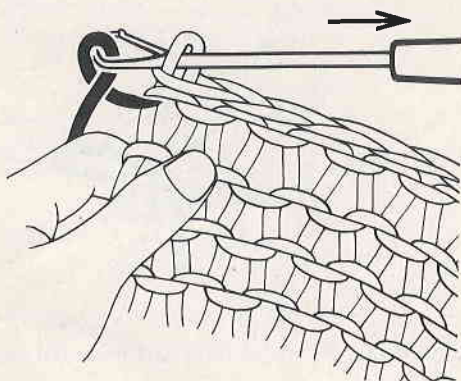


When the decreasing has been completed place the last stitch from the latchet hook onto the next needle.

Push the fabric back against the Knitter, well **BEHIND ALL** the needle latches.

CHECK ALL latches open, then continue knitting.

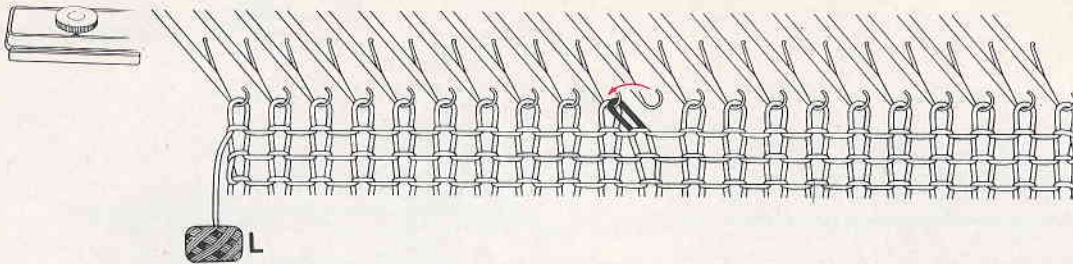
CASTING OFF WITH LATCHET HOOK



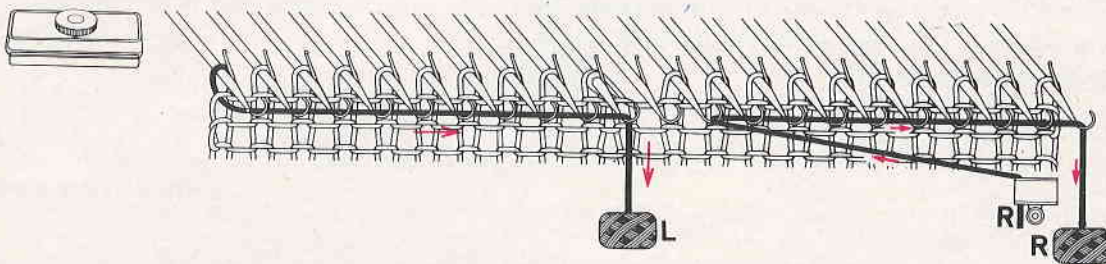
The simplest way to cast off all the stitches using the latchet hook, is just the same as explained above.

START exactly as for decreasing but, just continue until all stitches have been cast-off. The last loop must be pulled right through the last stitch to bind off the knitting and no stitches can run loose.

SHAPING THE 'V' NECK

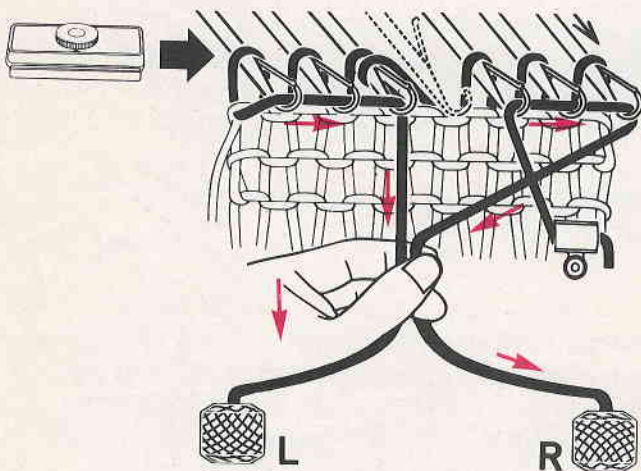


Cast on with a suitable tension, over 21 needles. Knit a few rows finishing with the carriage on the left side. Open 'V' Neck by transferring the stitch from the centre needle onto the needle on its left side. Leave centre needle EMPTY.

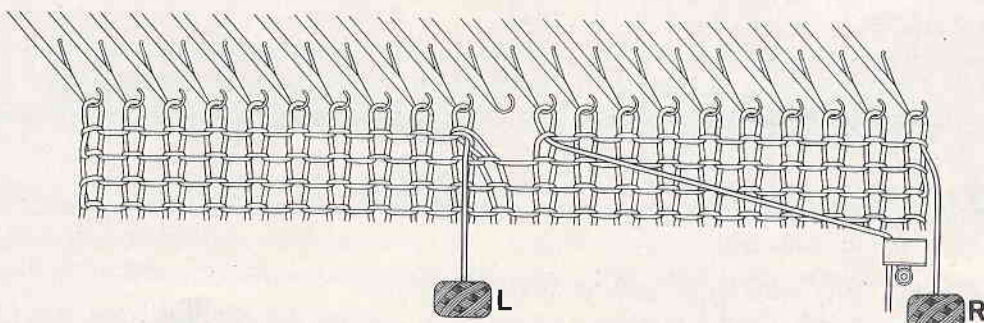


Now you need 2 balls of wool. Until the 'V' neck is finished, ball 'L' will ONLY knit on the LEFT side and ball 'R' will ONLY knit on the RIGHT side of the centre. Push all stitches BEHIND the latches. Lay wool exactly as shown.

3 VERY GOOD HABITS TO LEARN FOR ALL YOUR KNITTING.

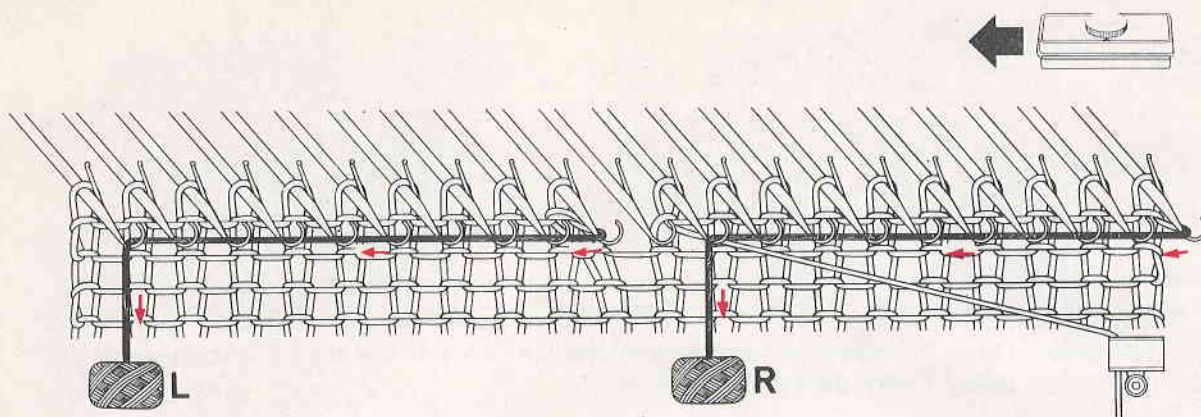


1. Hold the wool down with your left hand as shown here.
This keeps it IN the latches while with your right hand pull your knitting slowly towards you - just until the latches close over the wool.
2. CHECK to see there is wool INSIDE ALL needle hooks and ALL latches now closed over wool.
3. NOW let go the wool and remove the left hand
Knit one row from left to right.

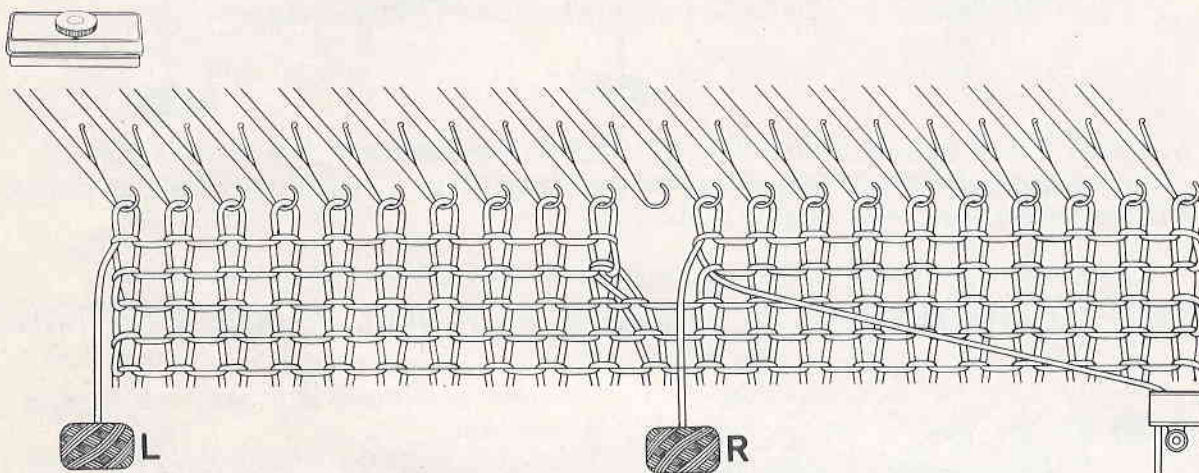


Now you see the 'V' neck starting and the centre needle is still empty. Push ALL the stitches back BEHIND the needle latches.

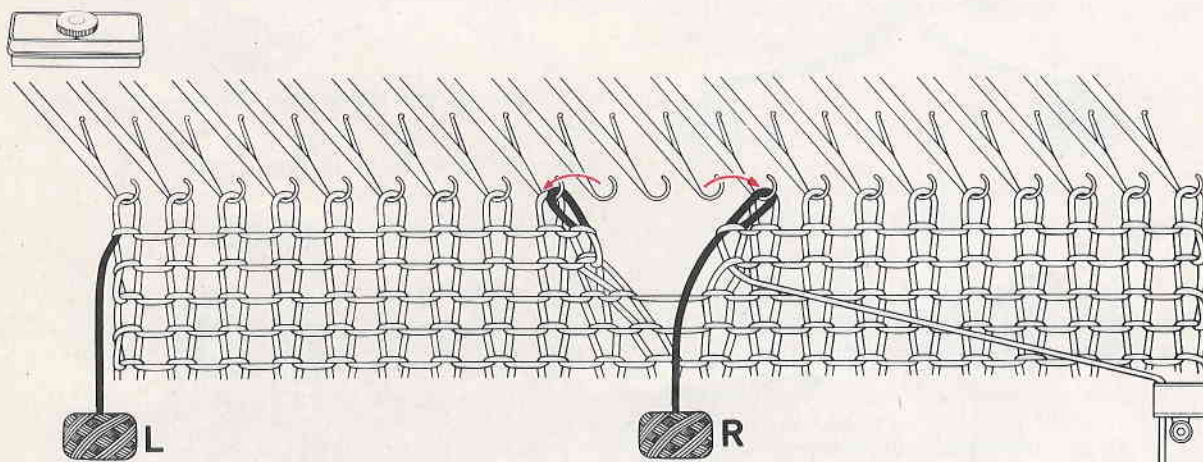
SHAPING OF THE ' V ' NECK (CONTINUED)



Now lay the wools exactly as shown in this diagram from the right towards the left. Pull the knitting slowly towards you just until the latches close. Knit one row from right to left.

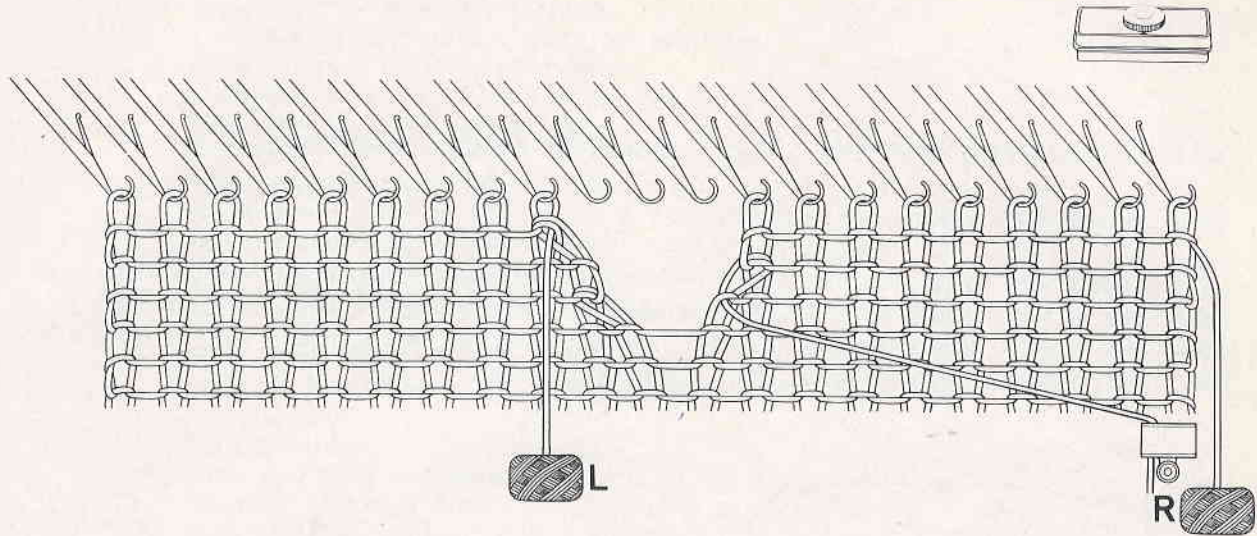


The first TWO rows of the ' V ' neck have now been knitted and it is easy to see the ' V ' starting to take proper shape. The carriage is now on the LEFT side.

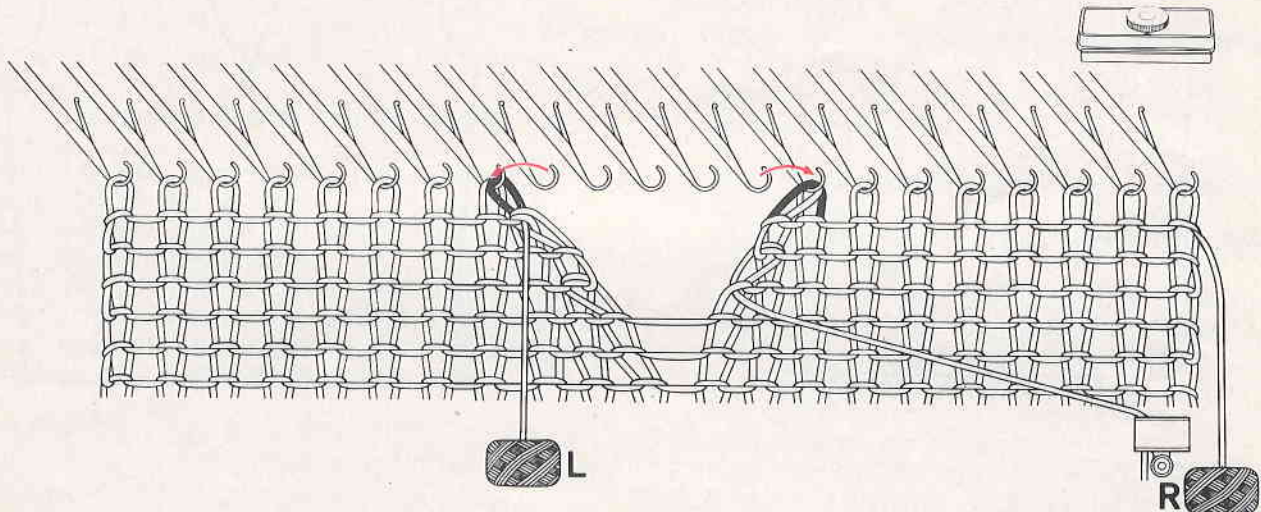


Now transfer the TWO stitches as shown in this diagram. Push ALL stitches BEHIND the latches, Lay wool 'L' across the needles from the LEFT side and wool 'R' across the needles on the right side. (Both wools from the left towards the right). Knit one row from left to right.

SHAPING OF THE ' V ' NECK (CONTINUED)



Now the knitting looks like this. Since commencing the ' V ' Neck opening three rows have been knitted.



Transfer the two stitches outwards as shown here. Push all stitches BEHIND the latches. Lay the 'R' wool across all needles from the RIGHT and the 'L' wool across all needles on the left (from right to left). Knit one row from right to left. So, a ' V ' neck opening is quite simple to make, and fun also.

When making a normal pullover you should transfer the needles outwards after every four rows of knitting. This gives a good angle of opening

In this lesson we have transferred after each two rows, just for practice but this is too quickly opened for practical knitting. Anyway it all depends on the pattern you are knitting and each pattern's instruction will tell just how many rows to knit before transferring the stitches outwards for ' V ' neck,

The method to make a Round neck opening is just the same as this but the transferring is planned so that the opening is rounded and not straight. Your Mini Instant Pattern book will explain quite simply how to make the round and also other interesting necklines.

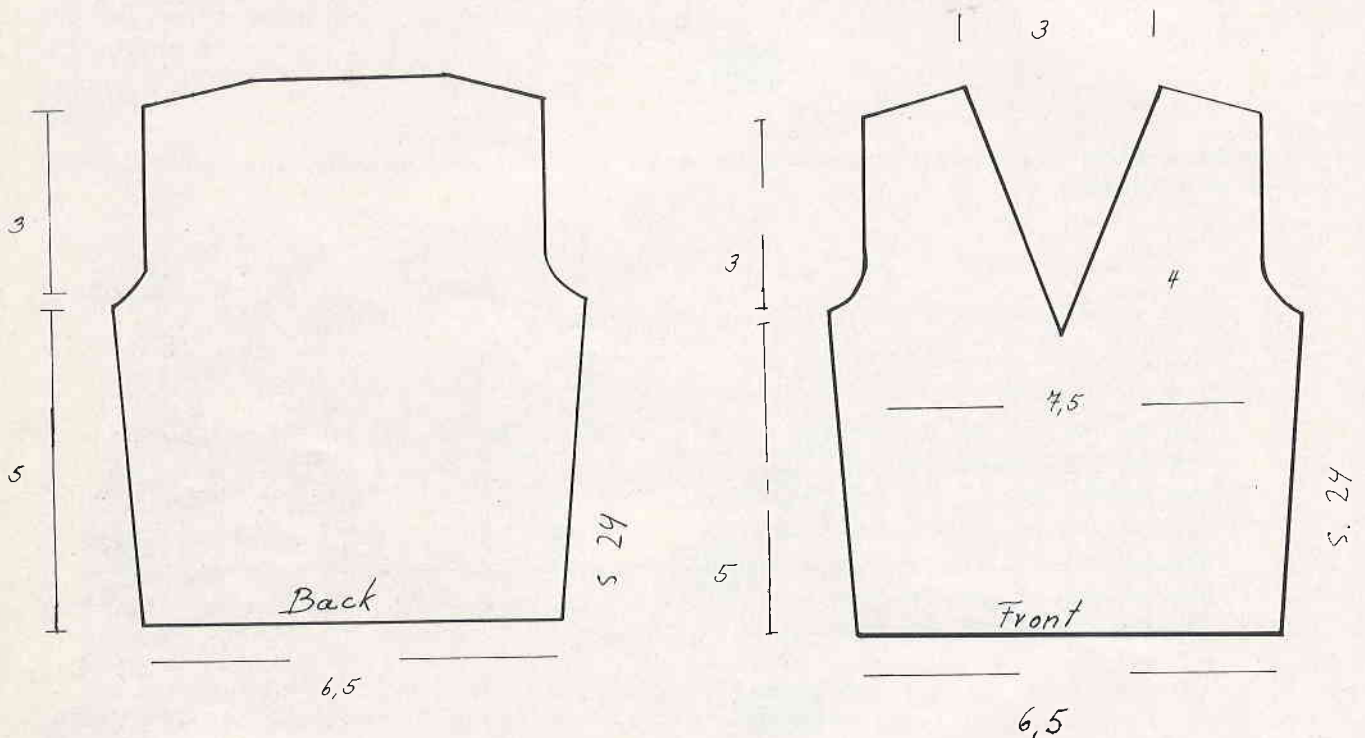
YOU HAVE COMPLETED ALL YOUR BASIC INSTANT KNITTING AND NOW LET US START TO KNIT 'YOUR' FIRST GARMENT!

MAKING YOUR FIRST GARMENT

ALL THE MOST IMPORTANT STEPS HAVE NOW BEEN COMPLETED.

You are ready to make your first garment.

It is a good idea to do the first one in Miniature (doll size) because it takes so little wool and once you can make a miniature, it is easy to make any other size you want. So I show you how to make the doll garment now and later in this book we will go onto all the other sizes and how to make them easily and quickly.



VERY IMPORTANT

When making this small garment you will be able at the same time to completely revise all you have learnt up to now. Remember, once you have mastered the simple lessons up to now, the most important steps have been completed and you will find the advanced steps that follow, not only very easy to do, but really most enjoyable.

So, I suggest you take your time over this little pullover and go over all the previous pages carefully and at the same time getting used to using your knitter and enjoying the sheer fun of it.

The back is quicker so, I think we do it first.

Cast-on 41 stitches (closed edge)

Knit 20 rows, increase one stitch on each side

Knit 10 rows, increase one stitch on each side

Knit 10 rows, increase one stitch on each side

Knit 12 rows.

We have knitted 52 rows and are working with 47 needles, decrease for armhole, 2 stitches on right side.

Page 15

Page 17

Page 17

Page 17

Page 19

BACK CONTINUED

Knit from right to left
Decrease for armhole 2 stitches on left side Page 19
Knit one row from left to right.
Decrease on right side 1 stitch for armhole Page 19
Knit one row from right to left.
Decrease on the left side 1 stitch for armhole. Page 19
Knit one row from left to right.
Decrease 1 stitch on right side for armhole Page 19
Knit one row from right to left.
Decrease 1 stitch on the left side for armhole Page 19
36 Rows have been knitted when armhole is finished.
For each shoulder 10 stitches are remaining,
Cast off 3 stitches at the beginning of the right side of the
right shoulder.
Knit 1 row from right to left.
Cast off 3 stitches at the beginning of the left side of the
left shoulder.
Knit one row from left to right.
Now you have decreased 3 stitches at the beginning of each
shoulder, decrease once more 3 stitches at each side.
Now cast off the remaining 4 stitches on both sides, and the
back is already completed.

THE FRONT:

1.
Cast on 41 stitches (closed edge Page 15
Knit 20 rows, increase 1 stitch on each
side Page 17
Knit 10 rows, increase 1 stitch on each
side
Knit 10 rows, increase 1 stitch on each
side . NOW knit 11 rows.
We have now knitted 51 rows and are
working with 47 needles.
Now we are ready to start opening
the 'V' neck and at the same time, we
shall start decreasing to shape the armholes.
Transfer the centre stitch to the left
adjoining needle Page 21
FROM NOW ON YOU WILL USE 2 BALLS
OF WOOL., UNTIL THE FRONT OF YOUR
PULLOVER IS COMPLETE., exactly as
I have explained on page 21.

Knit 1 row with 2 balls of wool from the
left to right side.
Decrease for the armhole 2 stitches on the
right side Page 19
Knit 1 row from right to left
Decrease for armhole, 2 stitches on the
left side.
Knit 1 row from left to right.
Decrease the right side 1 stitch for armhole
Knit 1 row from right to left.
Decrease from the left side 1 stitch for
armhole.
Knit 1 row from left to right.
For the 'V' neck transfer 2 centre stitches,
1 to the left and 1 to the right adjoining needle.

(Continued) 2.
Decrease 1 stitch on right side for armhole.
Knit 1 row from right to left.
Decrease 1 stitch on left side for armhole.
Knit 3 rows.
For the ' V ' neck transfer 1 stitch and 1
from the right side to the adjoining needles.
Knit 4 rows.
Decrease for 'V' neck and repeat it six times
every 4th row.
When the 'V' neck is finished, 36 rows have
been knitted from the beginning of armhole.
Now you have on your knitter 10 stitches
on each side for the shoulders.
Cast off 3 stitches at the beginning of the
right side of the right shoulder.
Knit the 2 pieces normally to the left side
Cast off 3 stitches at the beginning of the left
side of the left shoulder.
Knit the 2 pieces normally to the right side.
Now you have decreased 3 stitches at the
at the beginning of each shoulder.
Repeat same with 3 stitches from each side.
Now cast off the remaining 4 stitches at
both sides.

Now the front is also ready, you can sew up your little pullover in the normal way.
It is quite a good idea to make crochet borders for the neckline, armholes and the hem.

I show you later an easy way to knit your ribs and borders on your knitter.

Steam your little pullover lightly and it is ready to use.

ADVANCED KNITTING.

Are you ready to do this advanced knitting section of my little book?

It is quite easy for you to tell.

We all agree, that practice makes perfect!

The first pages up to now are far more important than these. Your knitter really does work perfectly and it needs a little practice for you to be perfect also. Not much, just a little. So, if by now you are not quite sure of yourself and really enjoying to knit, then it would be better for you to go over the past pages once more, quite slowly, and PLEASE, if I may say so, patiently and carefully. Have fun learning. Each time you will knit faster, easier and more perfectly.

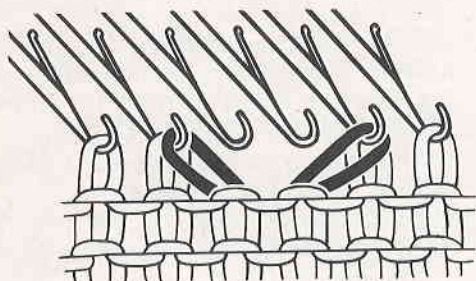
It IS really very well worth while.

RIGHT! Now ready for the next course. Step by step, all the knitting ideas you will need to know to make really useful and beautiful things will be shown, as clearly as I am able.

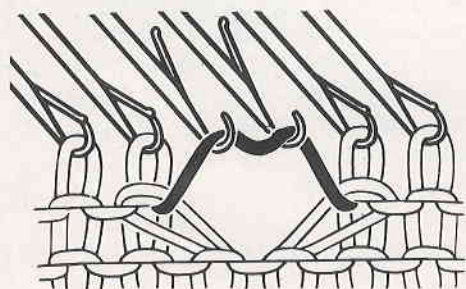
NOW I TAKE YOU WITH ME TO NEW AND EXCITING ADVENTURES IN KNITTING.



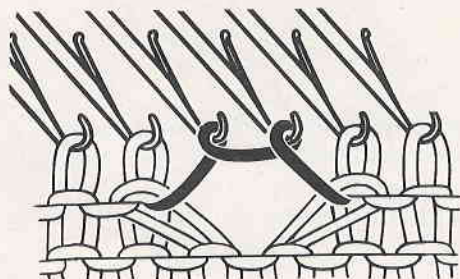
BUTTONHOLES FOR SMALL BUTTONS.



If you are using a very thin wool then a buttonhole over 2 needles will be quite small. Wool knitted on Tension 5 will give about one quarter inch buttonhole. Thick wool knitted on tension 12 will give a buttonhole of about one half inch. Select position of the buttonhole. Transfer the stitches outwards as shown. 2 needles are empty. Latches are open. Push back BEHIND the latches. Knit one row.

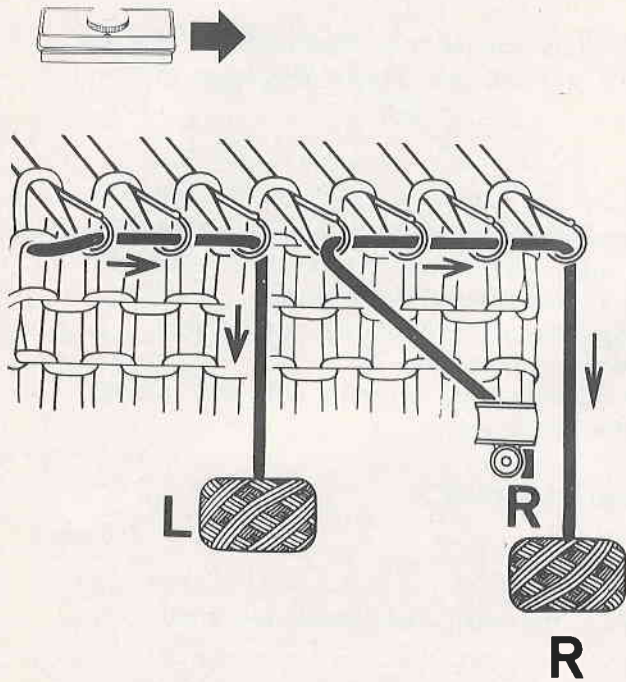


Your knitting will now look like this. The wool rests loosely over the hooks of the 2 empty needles.



Lift the wool off one needle with the latchet hook and twist it to make a loop as illustrated. Place this loop over the needle. Do the same with the next needle. Push ALL stitches BACK BEHIND the latches including the two loops you have just made. Knit 10 rows and remove the knitting from your knitter.

VERTICAL BUTTONHOLES



Cast on the 7 centre needles only.
 Knit about 10 rows to 11 rows so that your carriage finishes on the left side.
 You need 2 balls of wool.
 Ball 'L' will be used to knit on the LEFT side of centre ONLY.
 Ball 'R' will be used to knit on the RIGHT side of centre ONLY.

'O' is the centre of the knitter, and the buttonhole will be here between needle 1 on the left and needle 1 on the right.

Remove a clip from your balance rod and use it to clip the end of ball 'R' to the right side of the knitting.

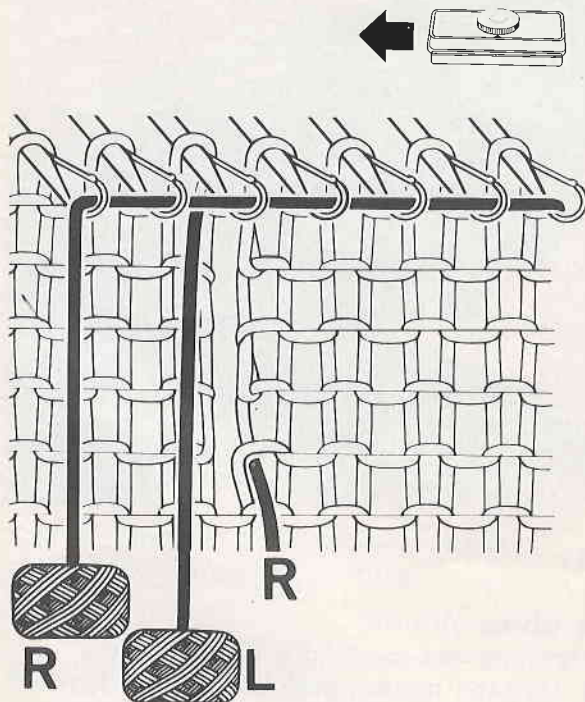
Lay the wool from ball 'L' and from ball 'R' exactly as shown in this diagram.

Hold down the wool of both ball 'L' and ball 'R' (exactly as shown on page 21). Pull knitting towards you to close the latches.

Knit one row from left to right.

Continue knitting 5 rows.

Make SURE that you use ball 'R', only on the 4 needles on the right of centre 'O' and ball 'L' only on the needles left of centre 'O'.



If you finish with the carriage on the right, then let the ball 'L' hang down as it will not be needed further for the buttonhole.

If you finish on the left, then let the wool from ball 'R' hang down as this will NOT be needed further.

In this illustration, the carriage is on the RIGHT. Now to close the buttonhole.

Lay the wool from ball 'R' right across all 7 needles, as shown in this diagram.

Knit 10 rows with ball 'R' and remove the knitting.

This buttonhole was made over 5 rows. Of course you may make them over more or less rows depending on the size of the buttonhole that you need.

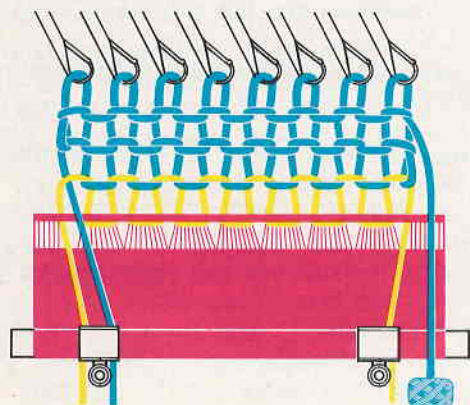
When you need a slit for a zip fastener, you use the exact same system as shown here, but you do not close the top.

Count how many rows you need for the zip. Say, it is 30 rows. Then 30 rows before you reach the top of a back of a pullover start making the slit.

HEMS

CIRCULAR CLOSED HEM which is very useful and practical for borders on skirts, jackets, dresses, cardigans and pullovers, also for sleeves.

When knitting a hem it is a good idea to knit it 2 tensions smaller than that used for the rest of the garment. This will give the hem extra elasticity and will also ensure long wear and will not stretch out of shape.



Push the knitting BEHIND the latches.

Set tension to No. 11.

Cast on in the normal way with 60 stitches.

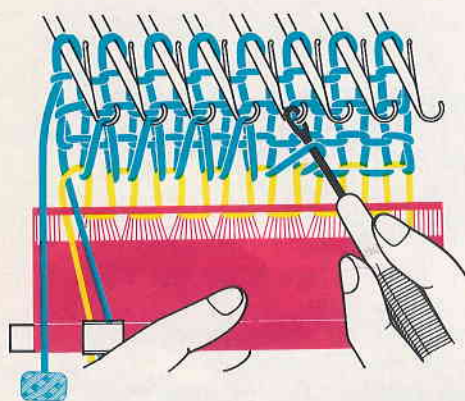
Knit 1 row of wool with tension 11.

Change tension to 5 (if the rest of your knitting is on tension 7)

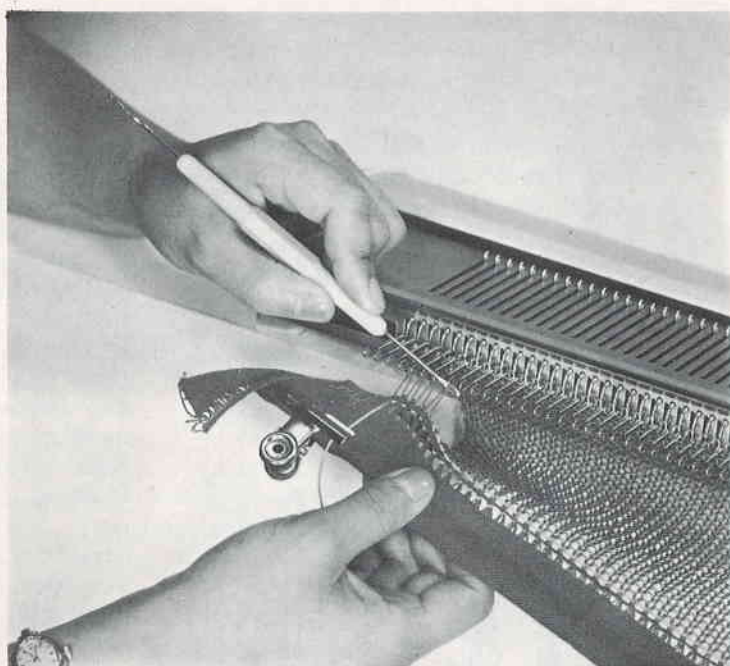
Knit 14 or 15 rows finishing with the carriage on the LEFT side.

Change to tension 7.

CHECK that ALL the latches are open



You are now ready to start turning up the hem. You may start from the left or right whichever is easier for you.



Hold the red braid as close as possible to the needles (about 1/8 inch)

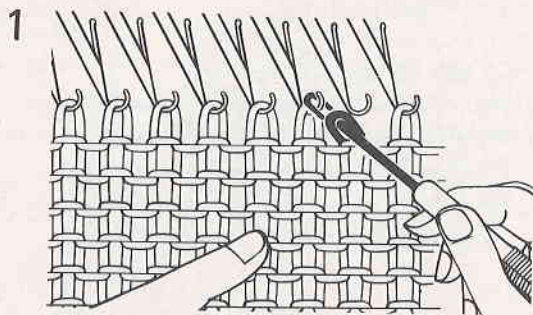
Use your transfer needle. Lift the very first row of knitting one stitch at a time onto the needle hooks. When all the first row has been lifted onto the needles push all stitches BEHIND the latches. Check that latches are open. Lay your wool across the hooks, pull the knitting towards you to close latches. Change to tension 7 and knit about 15 rows.

Remove knitting from the machine.

Pull out yellow thread.

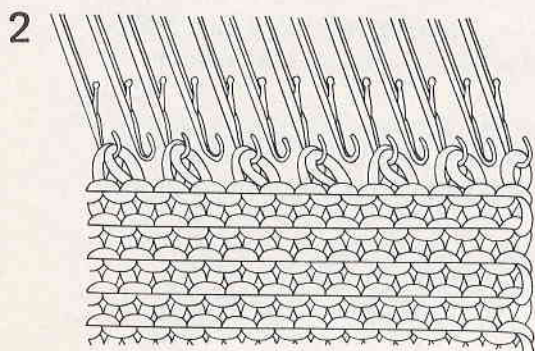
PICOT EDGE HEM

The picot hem is very similar to the circular closed hem explained on the previous page. The only difference is that the picot hem has a very attractive scalloped edge which makes an excellent and attractive trim with many uses.

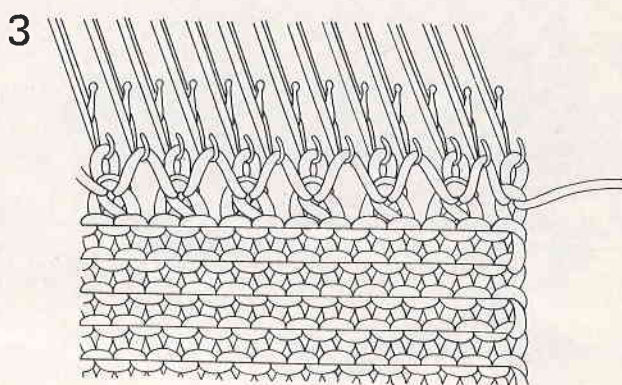


Firstly it is helpful for you to learn to transfer stitches from one needle to another. Insert the eye of the transfer needle into the stitch to be transferred. Lift it off its needle. Move it across to the next needle and place the eye of the transfer needle over the next needle hook. Tip up the transfer needle causing the stitch to drop off into the needle. Now one needle will be empty and the next will have two stitches.

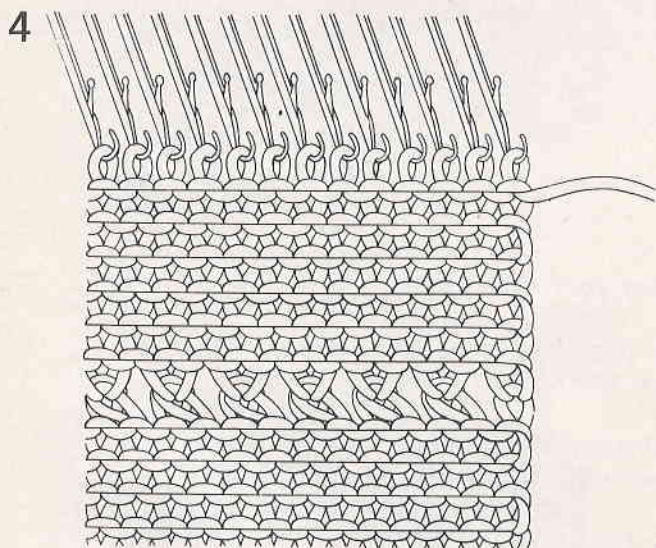
Set tension to No. 11. Cast on 40 needles and knit one row of wool only. Change tension to 5 Knit 11 rows.



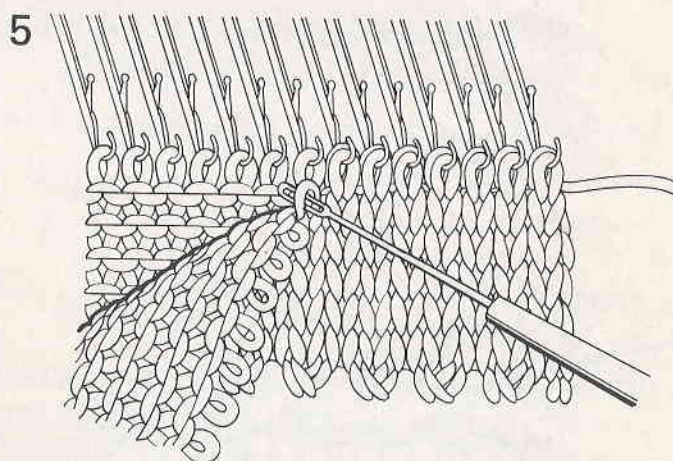
Transfer each second stitch to next needle.



Knit 1 row and your knitting now looks like this.



Knit 12 rows. Pull out yellow cast-on thread which frees the knitting.



Fold up the knitting. Using your transfer needle hook this first row of knitting one stitch at a time onto the needles.

Take balance rod out of the red braid and place it inside the hem just knitted.

PUSH ALL BEHIND THE LATCHES.

Knit 10 rows. Remove from the machine.

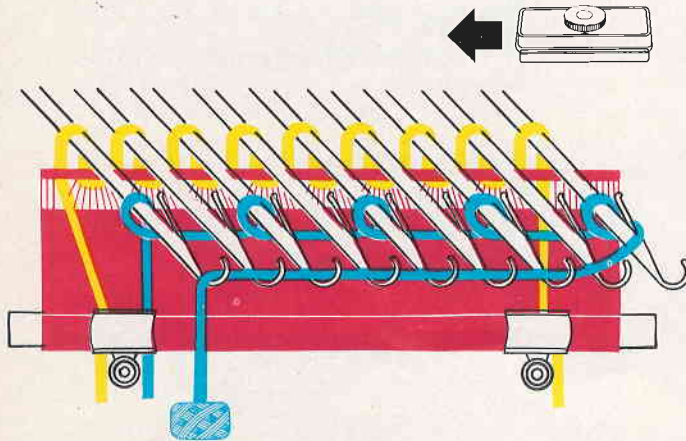
Instead of removing the braid from the knitting as explained here, you may leave it on and then lift up the first row of knitting exactly as I explained on previous page. So, there are 2 ways to turn up the hem. You choose which is easiest for you.

1 X 1 RIB WITH CLOSED CAST-ON.



I will now show you how to make a rib using the latchet hook.

For a one plain and one purl rib, it is better if the stitch size is one or two points smaller than for the rest of your knitting.
So, when you knit at tension No. 7, use tension No. 5 or 6 for the ribbing.



Start with the carriage on the LEFT SIDE.

Cast on the yellow thread.

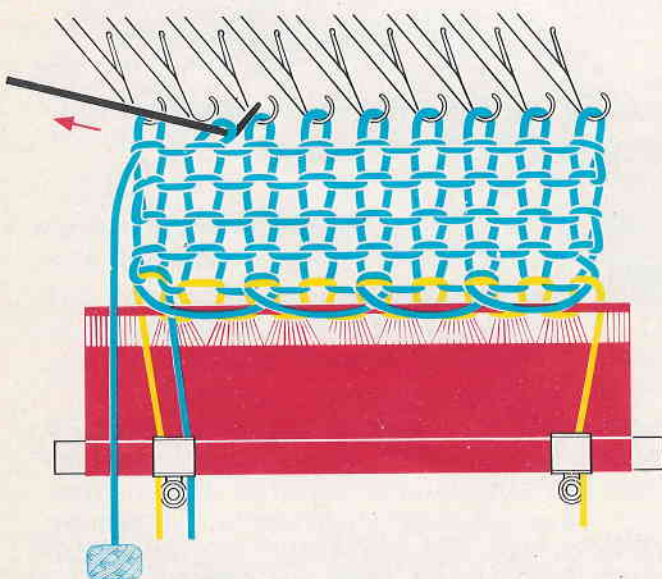
Push the braid back BEHIND all the latches.

Clip the wool onto the LEFT side of the braid. Wind it VERY LOOSELY over and under every SECOND needle, pushing the loops behind the latches as you wind. Be sure every latch is open.

Now carry the wool across the hooks from right to left EXACTLY as shown in this illustration. Pull the braid carefully towards you until ALL latches close.

Knit across from right to left.

Knit 10 rows.



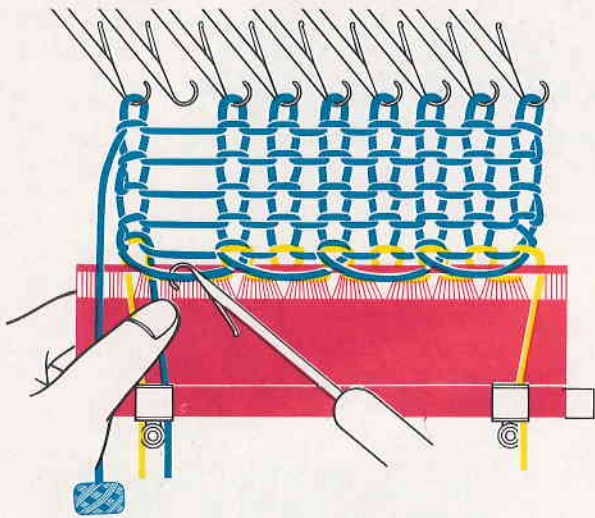
Leave your first stitch.

Use your latchet hook to remove the stitch from the SECOND needle.

Pull down the braid so that this stitch runs down until it reaches the cast-on braid.

OR if the stitch does not run down, then put your transfer needle into the very bottom stitch and push it down. Then the stitch will run down to the transfer needle immediately.

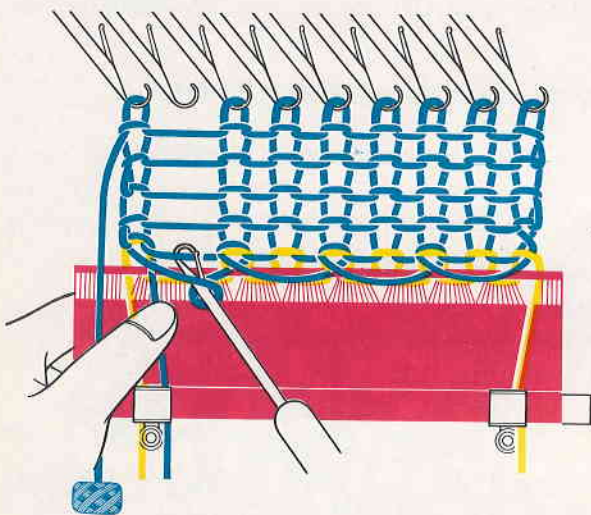
1 X 1 RIB (CONTINUED)



The stitch from the SECOND needle has now been run down correctly.

Now use your latchet hook, with the hook facing down.

Catch the Lowest bar of Wool.



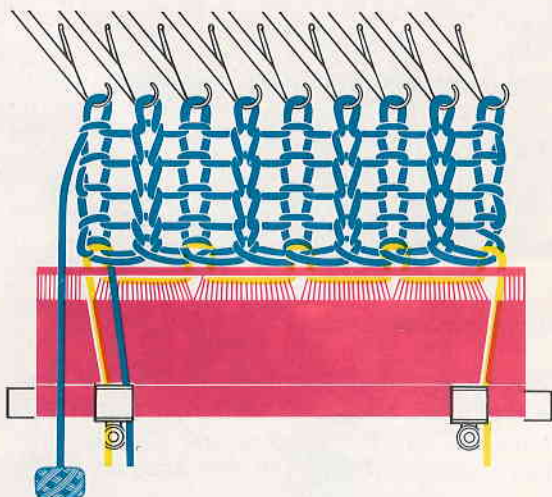
Twist the latchet hook until it points upwards causing a loop to form on the stems of the hook.

Push the hook forwards until the loop is behind the latch.

Catch the next bar of wool in the hook and pull it through the loop.

Again push the hook forwards until the stitch is BEHIND the latch.

Catch the next bar of wool and pull this through.



Continue crocheting every bar of wool in this way until all have been knitted and you have thus reached the needles.

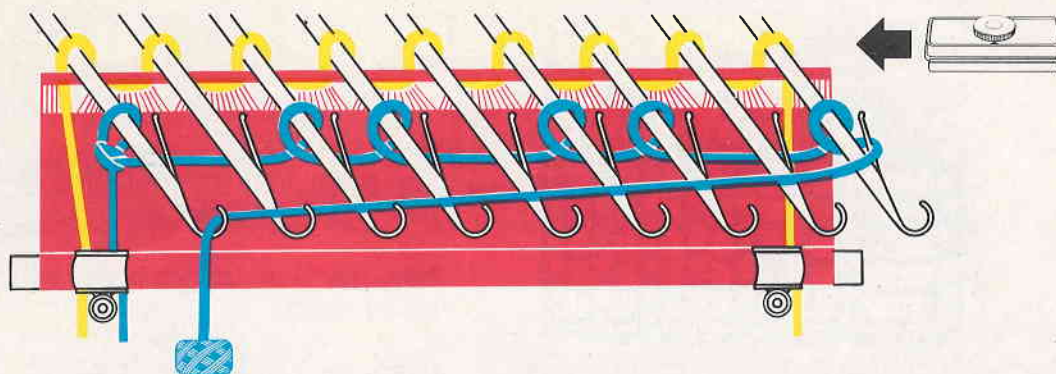
Transfer the stitch from the latchet hook onto the empty needle.

Repeat this whole process on the 4th, 6th, 8th, that is, every second needle, until you reach the end of the knitting at the right side.

WELL, you have now completed a one plain and one purl rib.

Knit about 10 rows more of plain knitting and then remove the knitting from the knitter.

2 X 1 RIB (2 Plain and 1 purl rib)



To knit a 2 X 1 rib is even simpler and quicker than to knit a 1 X 1 rib which I have already shown on Page 30.

The only difference is at the beginning.

Instead of winding the wool over every second needle, you need to now wind the wool over the first needle, then miss one, then over two needles, miss ONE then over TWO again and so on as in the drawing.

NOTE: that in this drawing, needles numbers 2, 5, & 8 have no loop. This is CORRECT.

NOW when your knitter is just the same as the drawing thenpull forward causing the latches to close.

Knit across for 10 rows.

Now lift the stitches off needles numbers 2, 5, and 8, that is every third needle.

Let all these stitches run right down to the cast on braid.

Then knit up each of these run down stitches exactly as I have shown on the previous page.

ASSORTED RIBBINGS

The method of making ribbings is always the same no matter what combination of plain and purl ribbing you wish to make.

Now suppose you wish to make a 3 plain and 1 purl rib.

You start by winding the wool under and over 3 needles, miss one and then under and over the next three needles and so on.

The IMPORTANT thing to remember is that when you have knitted the length of ribbing that you need then

You must lift off the stitch ONLY from those needles around which you DID NOT wind a loop.

Drop down these stitches and crochet up with your latchet hook as shown.

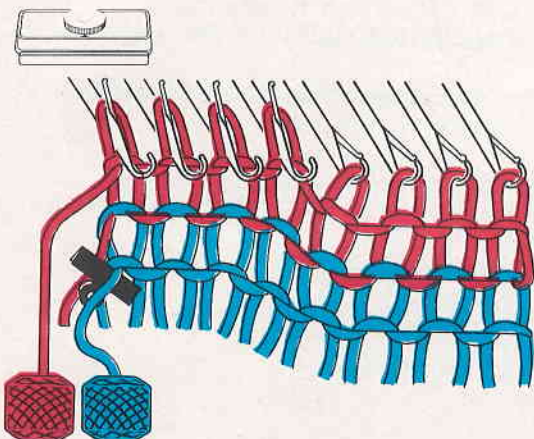
If you wish to have a 2 plain and 2 purl, rib, again the method is quite the same. Wind the wool under and over the first 2 needles and then miss the next 2 needles and then under and over the next 2 and so on. In this case, you will need to lift off the stitches off each second PAIR of needles and then crochet them up again, but it is easier if you lift the stitches off one by one and not two at a time.

PARTIAL KNITTING.

Partial knitting means that you are knitting on part of the row only and leaving the rest of that row unknitted. You use partial knitting to make darts. It is also fun when used to knit circular table mats or cushion covers.

Very useful also to knit shaped skirts and the pattern book shows you how to do this.

In the illustrations below I show only the eight needles on the RIGHT HAND SIDE, but you actually cast on 40 needles.

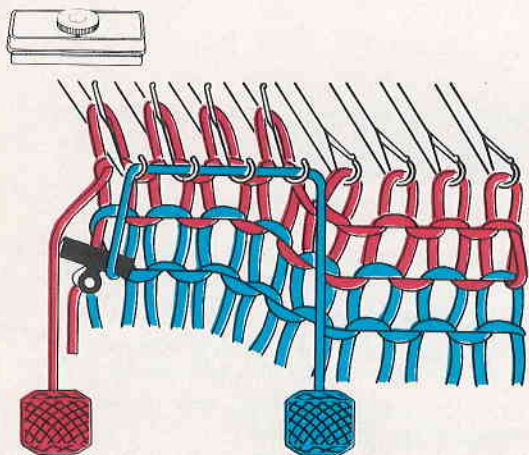


1. Cast on 40 needles and knit 10 rows with BLUE wool.
Knit 2 or 3 rows RED WOOL so that your carriage finishes on the LEFT side.

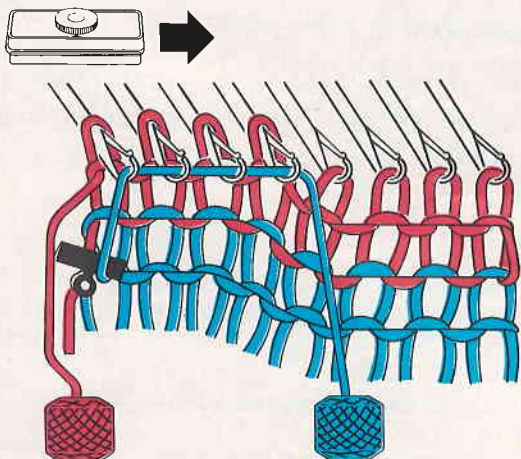
Hold a finger on the 4 latches on the RIGHT side to keep them closed.

With the other hand push back all the other stitches (36) BEHIND the latches.
The 4 stitches on the RIGHT side must remain in the hooks.

Clip the blue wool to the LEFT side of the knitting.

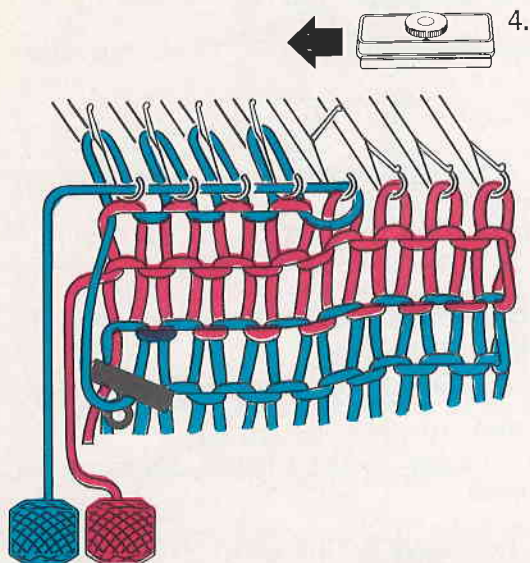


2. Lay the wool across the 36 needles, from THE LEFT to the RIGHT, and let it hang down as shown here.



3. Pull the knitting towards you until the latches close.
Knit across one row from left to right.
Now the 36 needles on the left side have blue stitches and the 4 needles on the right side have still got the red stitches.

PARTIAL KNITTING (CONTINUED)

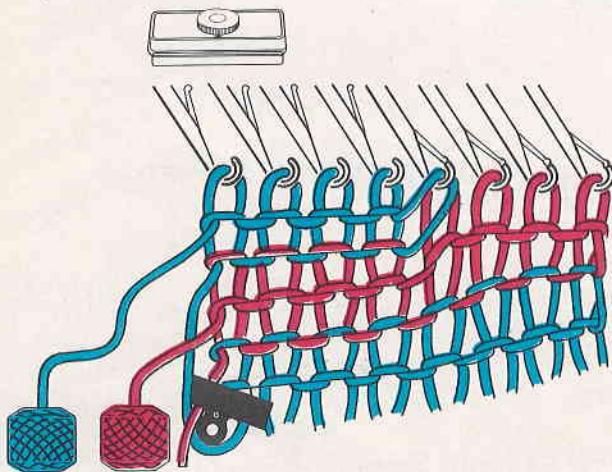


4. Again hold your finger on the 4 latches on the right side to keep them closed. Push back the rest of the needles on the left side **BEHIND** the latches. Open the latch of the 4th needle but leave the stitch **IN** the hook.

Lay the blue wool over this 4th needle and across the needles to the left.

Pull the knitting towards you to close the hooks.

Knit 1 row from right to left.



5. The 36 needles on the left have blue stitches the 4th needle from the right has one blue stitch and also one red stitch. The 3 needles on the right have still the red stitches.

Repeat the process from No. 1 to No. 4 but this time you start by holding down the latch of the 8th needle from the **RIGHT** side and pushing back **BEHIND** the latches only the remaining 32 stitches.

Repeat again from No. 1 to No. 4 this time, holding back the latch on the 12th needle.

Repeat again from No. 1 to No. 4, this time holding back the latch of the 16th needle.

Knit 6 rows of red wool and remove the knitting from the knitter.

HOW TO MEASURE A TENSION SWATCH.

TO CHECK OR MAKE YOUR OWN KNITTING PATTERNS,

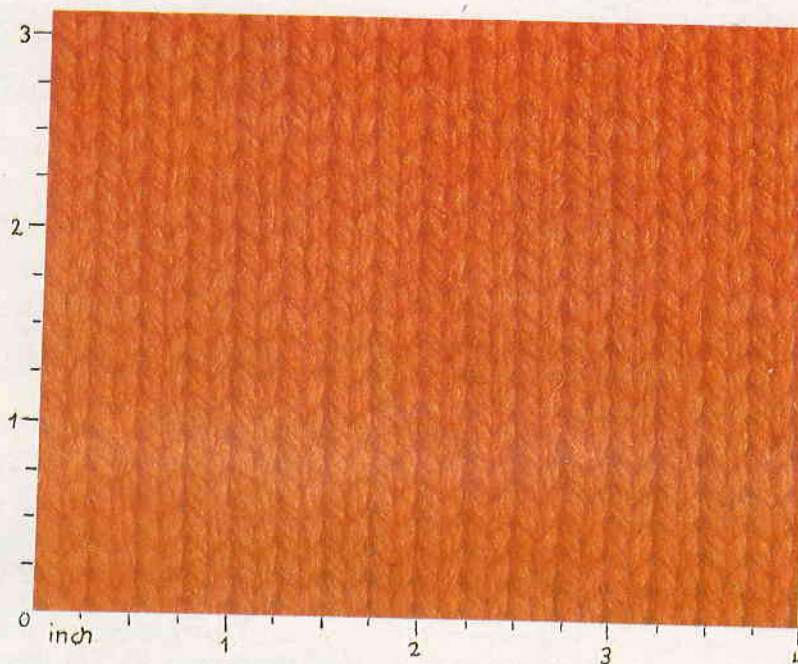
It is easy to make your knitwear fit perfectly, quick too, and, no bother at all.

Every type of wool is different and sometimes even the colours make a difference to the tickness of the same type of wool.

So, be sure your sizes are always perfect, it is safer to make a tension swatch before you start to knit.

First test to see which tension number is best for your wool (Page 10).

Knit 30 rows using this tension and remove the knitting from the knitter.



Place the knitted swatch on your pressing table.

It must lay flat and quite natural, not stretched at all. Place a wet cloth over the swatch, **DO NOT PRESS IT, JUST STEAM IT LIGHTLY.**

It is best not to let the iron rest on the fabric. Hold it just touching the wet cloth and this will allow the steam to penetrate without flattening the knitting.

TAKE EXTRA CARE WHEN STEAMING SYNTHETIC YARNS. DO NOT steam these at all, or if you do, then only very lightly and quickly.

Allow the swatch to dry for a few minutes.

Put your swatch on a table, then place a plastic or wooden ruler across it.

Count how many stitches you have for 3 inches
Count how many rows you have for 3 inches.

In this swatch you have 12 stitches in three inches or 4 per inch.
and 16 1/2 rows in three inches or 5 1/2 per inch.

It is quite easy to calculate the number of stitches you need to get a required width, it is also just as easy to calculate how many rows you must knit to get the required length of the garment.

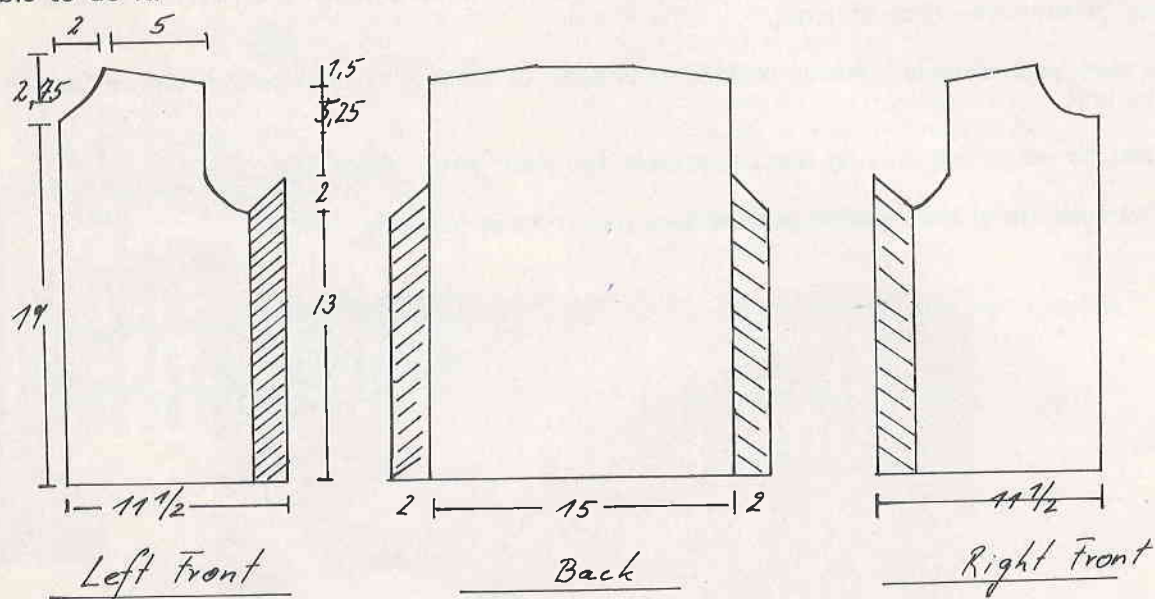
If the total length is say 20 inches then you will need to knit 110 rows.

If the chest measurement in front is 15 inches, you will therefore need 60 needles.

Measurements and the Tension Swatch (Continued).

On your Mini-instant you have only 60 needles so when you use a fairly thick, but soft wool on tension 12, the widest you will be able to knit will be about 15 inches, or if slightly stretched you may get up to 16 inch width, but this is the widest.

If you wish to knit wider than a 15 to 16 inch back, there are 2 quite simple ways, you will be able to do it.



The centre drawing shows the ordinary shape you would knit. I have shaded in the parts under the armholes. If you remove these shaded sections, then you have a rectangular piece with shaped shoulders only. You can knit the back without the shaping under the armholes. EASY, just cast on with all 60 needles and knit the required length for the back. Shape the shoulders and then cast off. This back section will then be 15 inches wide.

Now we will knit the cardigans fronts. Usually for this size they would have been knitted each 9 1/2 inches wide, but we did not knit anything for under the arm on the back so we will now add this onto the fronts.

Instead of knitting them each 9 1/2 inches, we will knit them each 11 1/2 inches wide.

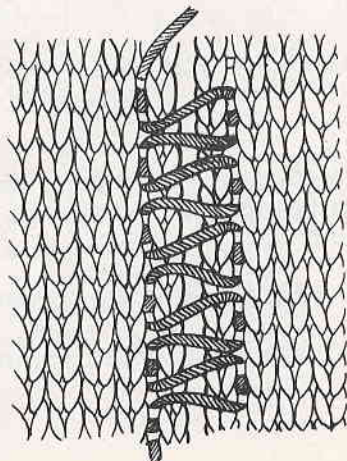
The back of the cardigan is	15 inches.
Each front is 11 1/2 inches so we have total front	23 inches
Cardigan band is usually knitted 1 inch wide	1 inch

By using this idea we have a total width of 39 inches

2. This method of knitting bigger sizes is also quite easy to do and gives even more possibilities.

The fronts should be knitted in the normal way. The back can be made up in 2 separate panels. This gives even bigger sizes and you can sew the back panels together simply with a mattress stitch, so that it is very difficult to see the join.

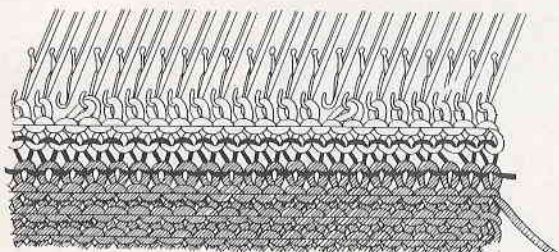
This mattress stitch is so very useful also for sewing together skirt or dress panels or any other neatly sewn up panels such as trouser legs for childrens' trouser suits. You will find many interesting and exciting things to make with the Mini-instant pattern book.



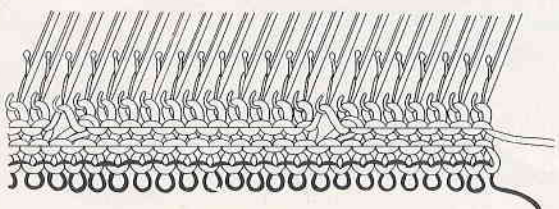
PATTERN KNITTING.

Diamond lacy pattern. An interesting pattern which is quick and simple to make and also makes an interesting trim for many uses. Elegant classic pullovers, cardigan fronts, baby jackets, dresses for all ages. This pattern is for a large diamond. You can make any size you wish.

Cast on with 30 needles. Knit 10 rows finishing with carriage on the left side.

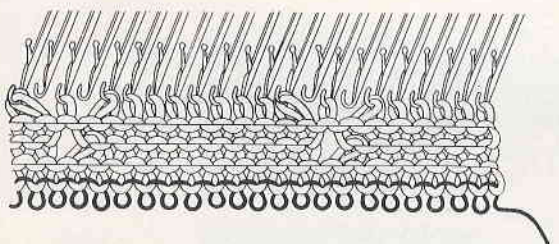


1. Transfer the 2 stitches as shown here. Push all stitches BEHIND the latches. Check to see the latches are open and then knit one row.

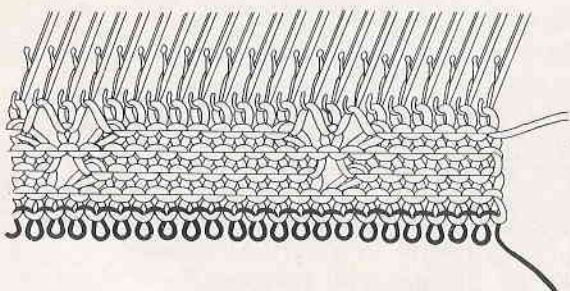


2. A loop is now hanging in the 2 needles from which the stitches were transferred. This is correct. Now knit one more row from right to left.

You see 2 neat little round holes have been knitted.



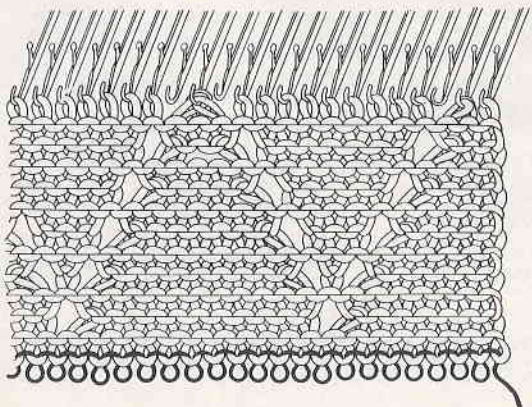
3. You now have 4 stitches to transfer as shown in this illustration. Knit one row from left to right.



4. Now you have loose loops on the empty needles. Quite correct.

Then knit one more row from right to left.

You can now see the base of the Diamond taking shape.

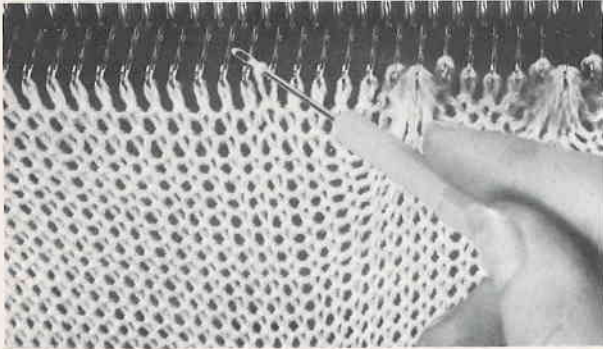


5. Transfer the next 2 pairs of stitches OUTWARDS. Carry on knitting 2 rows and again transferring 2 pairs of stitches outwards after each 2 rows until the Diamonds meet as shown here. At this stage you have knitted 10 rows since you started at step No. 1 above.

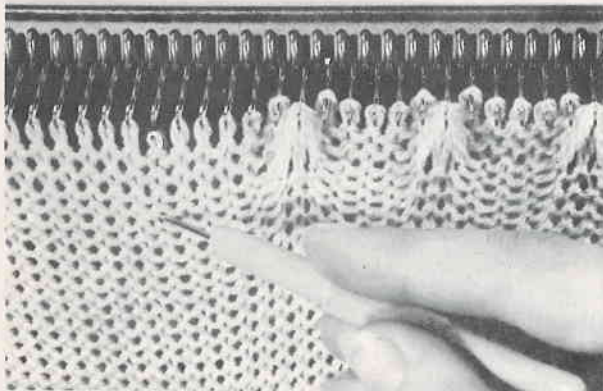
Now knit 2 rows again and then transfer 2 pairs of stitches INWARDS, to gradually close the diamond. After each 2 rows carry on transferring INWARDS UNTIL the pair of diamonds are complete.

PATTERN KNITTING.

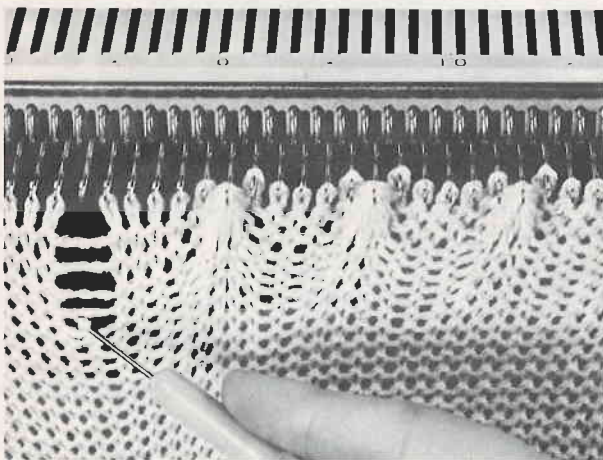
TUCK STITCHING. A very useful and attractive pattern with many uses for boys, girls and baby knitwear.



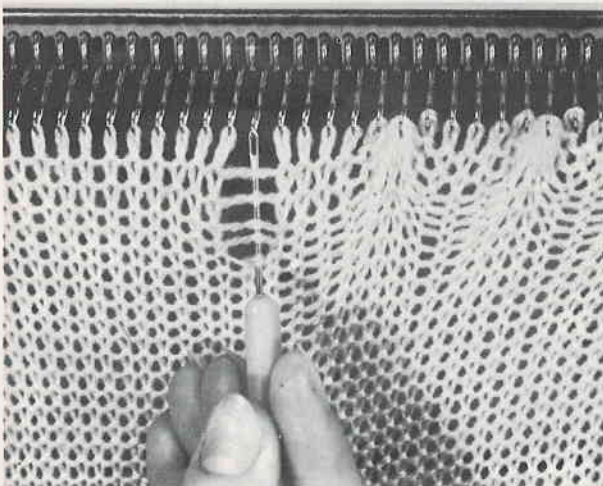
1. Cast on 30 needles and knit 10 rows. Use your transfer needle to lift the stitches off the 6th needle on the right hand side of your knitting.



2. The stitch is off the needle which is now empty. Count down 5 rows. Push your transfer needle into the stitch of the 5th row UNDERNEATH the empty needle.



3. Push down your transfer needle. This will cause the stitch to run down until it reaches your transfer needle and then it must stop.



4. Lift the eye of the transfer needle upwards until it is nearly in a vertical position BEHIND the dropped stitches. Place the eye of the transfer needle onto the needle hook. Now, tip up the transfer needle still keeping the eye locked over the needle hooks, causing the stitches and all the bars of wool to fall into your needle hook. Miss 5 needles and repeat on the 6th needle and continue knitting until the row has been completed. Knit 2 rows. Now lift stitches off the 3rd needle from the right hand side and repeat every sixth needle.

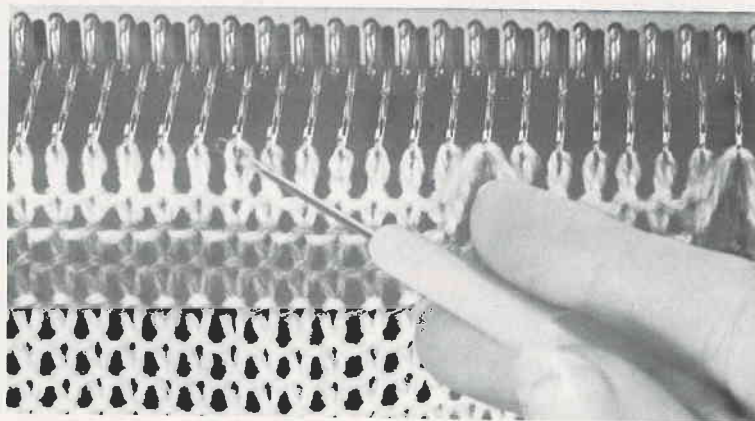
Continue the pattern throughout the garment or you may use it as a border only.

PATTERN KNITTING.

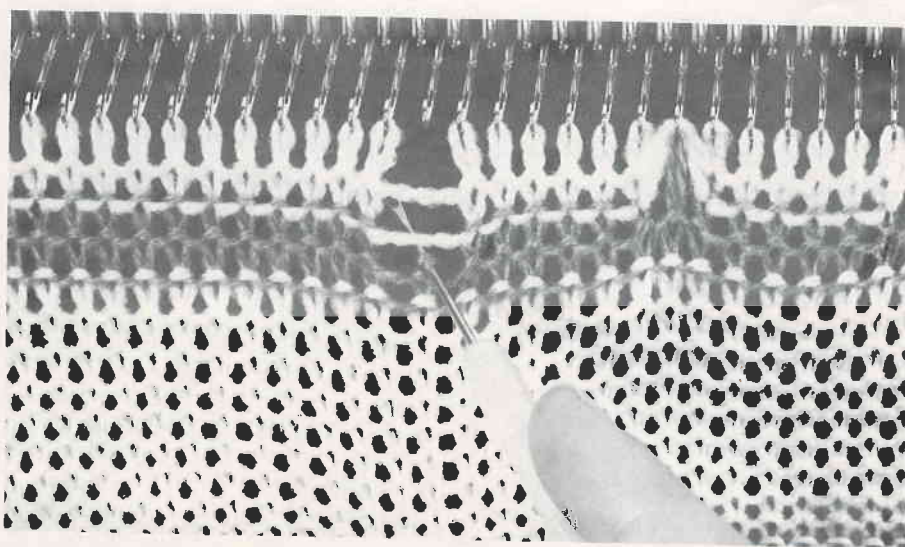
This pattern looks best when knitted with medium to thick soft wool suitable for tension 6 to 8.

I do not recommend this type of pattern for the very thick wools which need tension 10 to 12.

Cast on as many stitches as you need - 30 stitches is good for a test.
Knit 10 rows of blue wool.

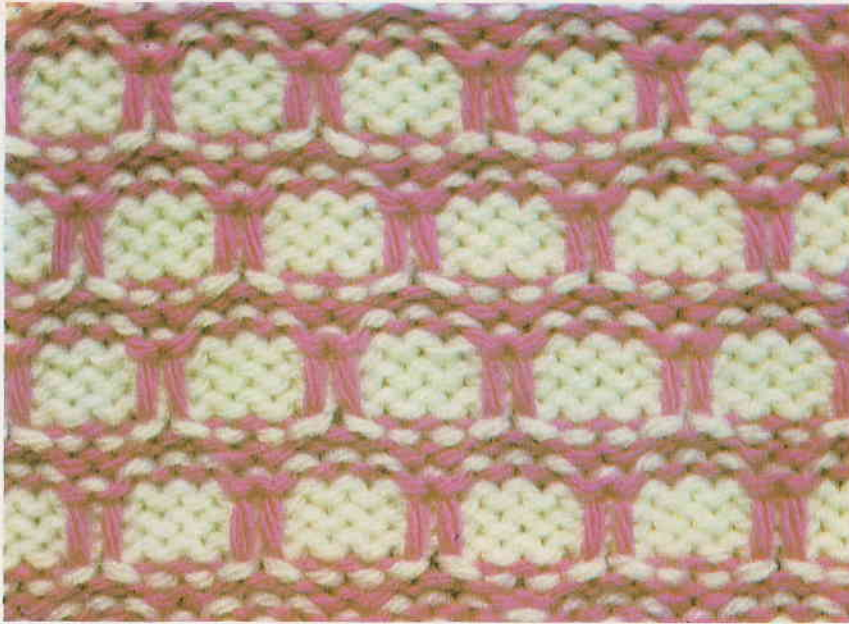


1. Knit 2 rows of red wool.
Knit 2 rows of blue wool.
Lift the stitch off the 6th needle from the right hand side.

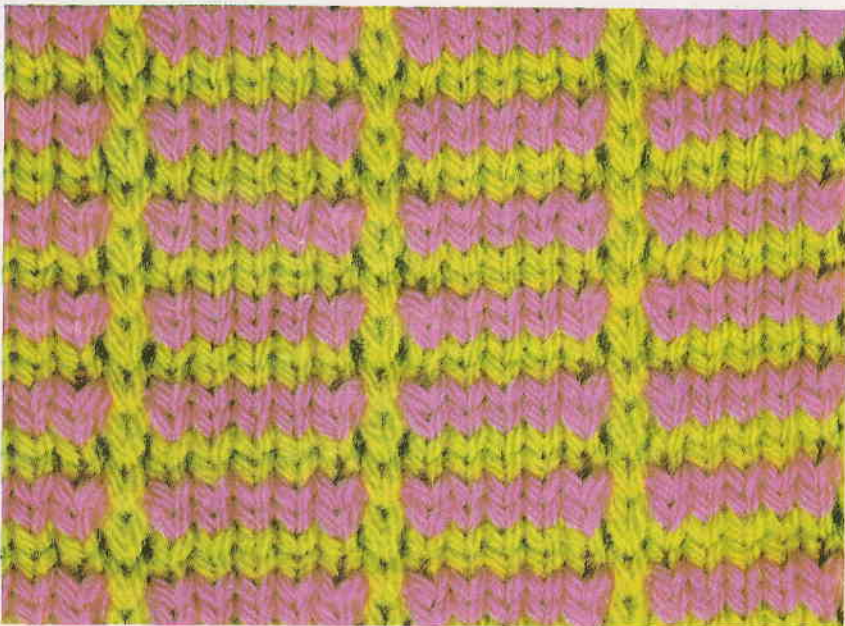


2. Place the eye of your transfer needle inside the stitch of top row of red wool as shown in the illustration.
Push the transfer needle down causing the top stitches to run loose until they reach the transfer needle.
You NOW have ON the transfer needle 1 stitch of red wool and above the needle 2 bars of blue wool.
Lift up your transfer needle BEHIND the 2 bars of blue wool and hook the eye onto the needle hook. Tip all the stitches off the transfer needle into the needle hook.
Miss the next five needles and repeat the above process on the 6th needle and on each 6th needle until the row has been completed.
Push all stitches back BEHIND the needle latches.
Knit 2 rows of red wool.
Knit 10 rows of blue wool.
Repeat from step 1 as often as you require.

No. 10



No. 11



No: 1



Purl Side



Plain Side

RED AND WHITE CREW NECK JUMPER PATTERN No. 10

Suitable for all wools from tension 5 - 12

Cast on 30 needles and knit 10 to 11 rows of white wool so that the carriage finishes on the right side.

Knit 4 rows with red wool.

Push your knitting slightly back just far enough to open the latches, but DO NOT let it fall BEHIND the latches.

Pull your knitting forward inside the hooks.

If you make a mistake and the stitches do fall behind, then you must knit one more row and unravel it so that you will be left again with 4 rows and this time be more careful to open the latches but still keep your stitches INSIDE the hooks.

1. Starting on the left hand side, place the eye of your transfer hook through the 4th stitch of the last row of white wool which you have knitted.
Pull that stitch just slightly towards you, then place the eye of your transfer needle over the hook, then tip the white stitch into the hook.
In that hook there will be now one red stitch and one white stitch.
Repeat this process every 4th stitch of top row of white wool until you have completed the row.
Knit 2 rows with white wool.
Knit 4 rows with red wool.
Push your knitting back very slightly to open latches but just enough so that you keep your stitches INSIDE the hooks.
Miss the first two needles and lift the 3rd stitch of the last row of white wool up onto the hook.
Miss the next three needles and lift the white stitch of the 4th up onto the needle hook.
Repeat this process until you have completed the row.
Knit 2 rows of red wool.
Knit 4 rows of white wool.
Repeat again from step 1 and continue for as long as you require.

GIRL'S GREEN AND PINK DRESS PATTERN No. 11.

Use 2 balls of wool in contrast colours, say green and pink.

1. Cast on 40 stitches with green wool and knit 10 or 11 rows finishing with the carriage on right.
2. Knit 2 rows with pink wool, and leave the knitting hanging in the needle hooks.
3. Count 6 stitches from the right, unhook this stitch from the needle.
4. Now insert the eyelet of your transfer needle into the topmost loop of the green wool directly below the dropped stitch and pull down.
You now see 2 loose threads of pink wool and your transfer needle is holding the top loop of the green wool.

Slide the transfer needle up between the two loose threads and hitch the eyelet into the needle hook.

Bring the handle up to tip the pink threads and green loop over into the needle hook.

Repeat every 6th needle.

Push knitting back to open all latches.

Make sure that ALL threads are BEHIND the latches.

5. Knit 2 rows with green wool

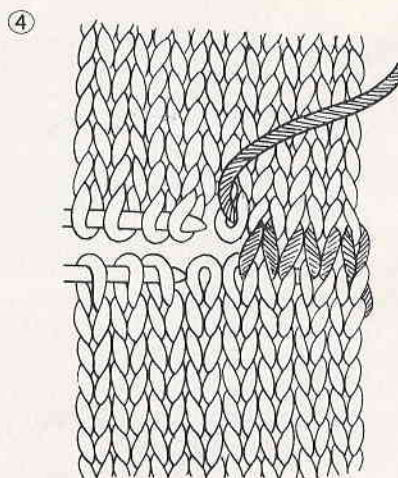
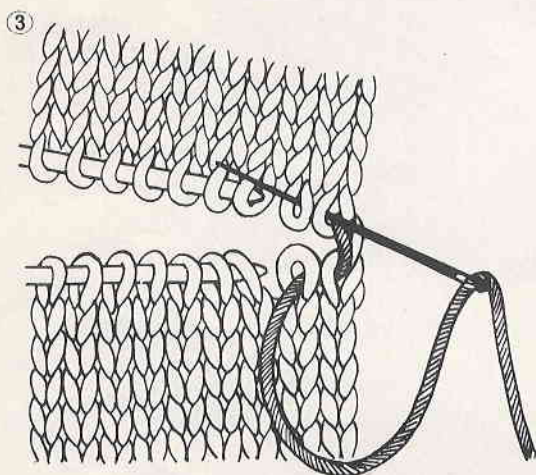
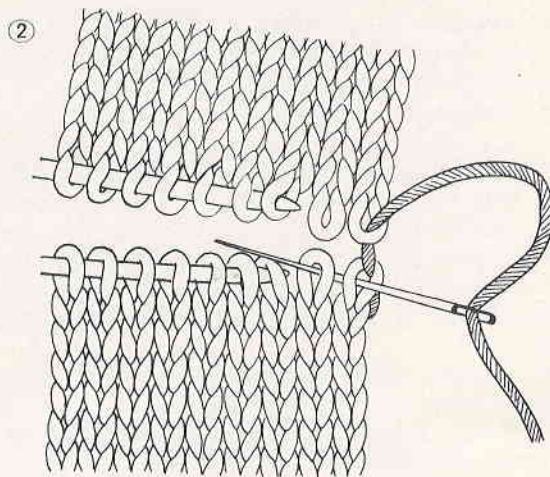
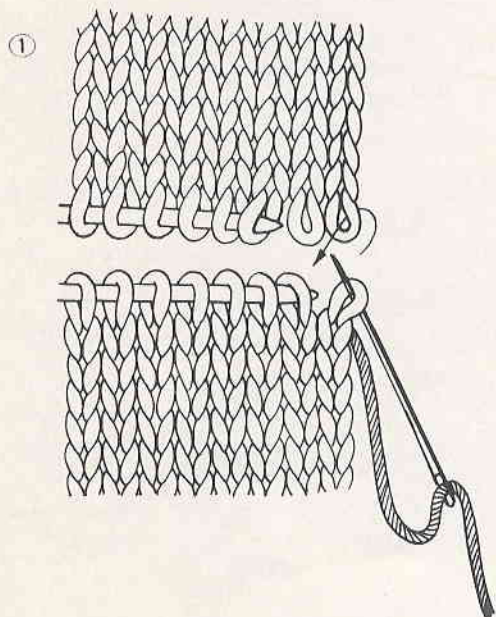
6. Knit 2 rows with pink wool.

Leave knitting hanging in the hooks. Start again from step No. 3.

Refer to Page No. 38 for Instructions for

BABY'S YELLOW MATINEE JACKET AND BONNET PATTERN NO.1.

HOW TO SEW UP YOUR KNITTED GARMENTS.

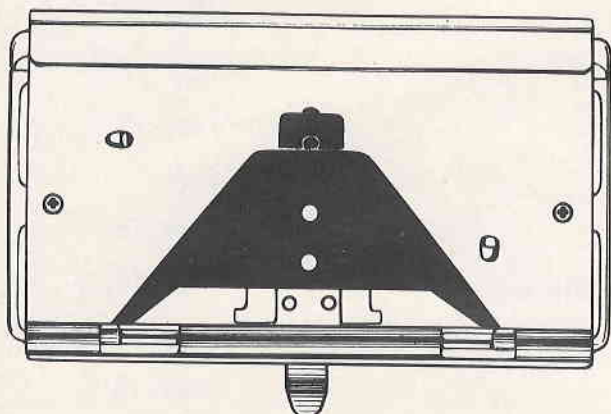
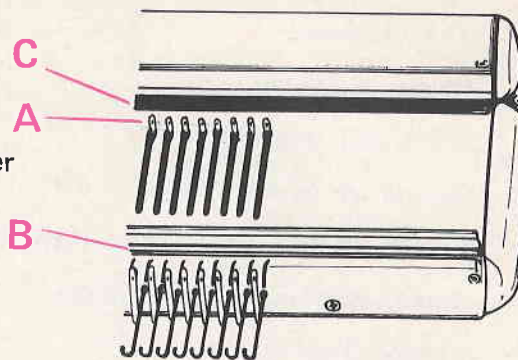


THE MINI-INSTANT PATTERN BOOKS SHOW YOU ALL OTHER DETAILS TO KNIT AND MAKE UP YOUR GARMENTS.

TAKING CARE OF YOUR KNITTER.



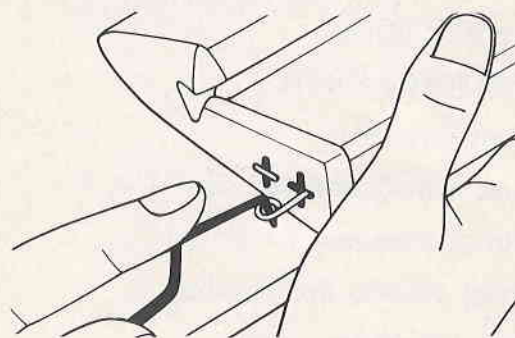
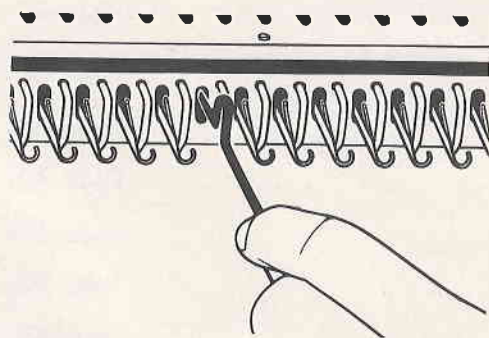
Dip a soft clean cloth into good sewing machine oil. Wipe the oily cloth over the stitch sinker butts 'A' and the front slide rail 'B' and back rail 'C'



After use, remove the carriage from the knitter and wipe over the metal parts underneath to remove any dust or fluff, using a cloth dipped in good oil and leave a light film of oil over the cam and chassis plate.

Do this after each days' work then cover the knitter carefully so that no dust can collect - no other care is needed whilst the knitter is in constant use. If you are packing it away while you go on holiday, wipe the needles and stitch makers with the same oily cloth but REMEMBER to clean them off before starting to knit again.

HOW TO CHANGE A NEEDLE'



1. Using the draw-hook pull out the needle retaining bar to beyond the damaged needle.
2. Pull out the damaged needle and press it downward to release it.
3. Place the new needle in position.
4. Press back the needle retaining bar.

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