

# KNITMASTER VISTAMATIC INSTRUCTION BOOK



15'

To save on printer ink, I have deleted all the diagrams of the little housewife in her pinnie which is on more than half of these pages.

HELLO,

I am 'YOUR' KNITMASTER Vistamatic 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, and your family. I'm fast too, up to 10,000 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 be patient and try again - follow the instructions and all the illustrations carefully, and in no time at all you will be knitting away happily.

Of course, the more YOU master ME, the better I can serve you.

Your,

KNITMASTER Vistamatic Knitter.

# PROGRAMME 1

I was carefully tested before I left the factory and passed every exam with flying colours. So, now I am in your hands and I know I am in good hands.

Together we shall patiently go through the instruction book, learning - like all good partners - to work with each other and solve any little problems that may arise.

There won't be many. We are going to be a good team and we have excellent operating instructions. If we falter, we shall go back and re-read the text and study the illustrations, remembering that everything takes a little time to begin with.

We won't mind. Vistamatic Knitting is such fun that we will enjoy ourselves even while we are learning. And - after we have finished this book - we will have even more fun doing fashion knitting.

VISTAMATIC KNITTING is hand knitting - at 10,000 stitches per minute, but of course not so fast right at the beginning.

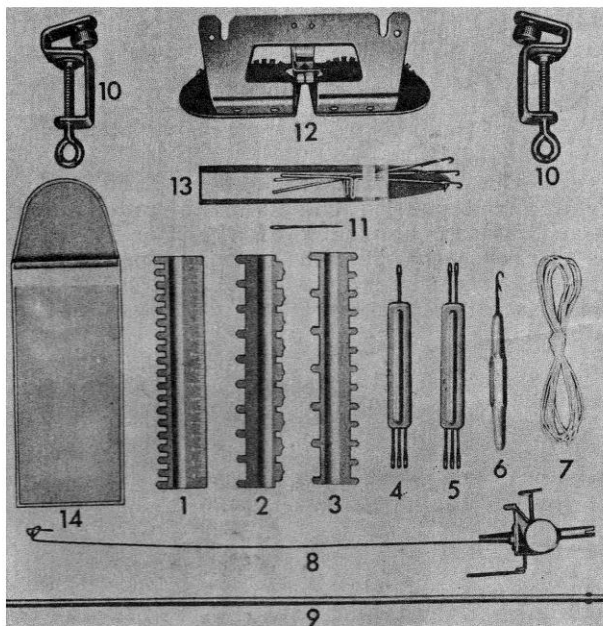
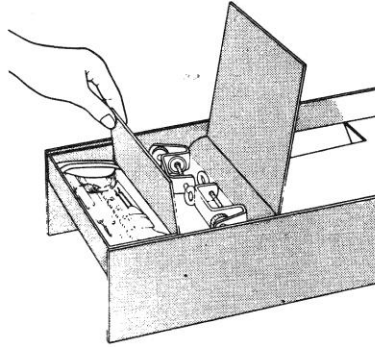
When you have completed Programme 1, you will have mastered completely the simple basic process of VISTAMATIC KNITTING.

In Programme 2, I show you the ordinary things like increasing, decreasing, etc.

## P R O G R A M M E 1

YOUR ACCESSORIES AND HOW TO SET UP YOUR KNITTER.	Page 3 - 6
A LITTLE PREPARATION BEFORE CASTING ON.	7 -10
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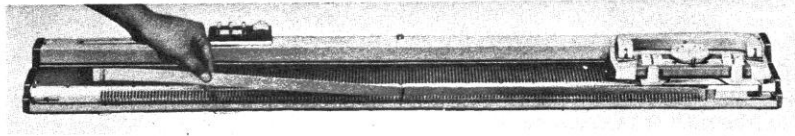
## ACCESSORIES



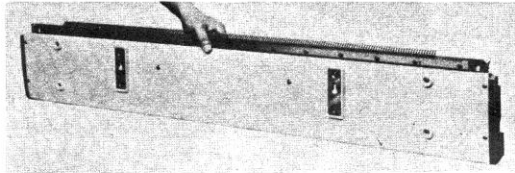
- 1) 1 x 1 and Straight edge Needle Pusher.
- 2) 3 x 1 and 1 x 3 Needle Pusher.
- 3) 1 x 5 and 1 x 2 Needle Pusher.
- 4) Single and triple head Transfer Tool.
- 5) Double and triple head Transfer Tool.
- 6) Latch or Latchet Tool.
- 7) Nylon Cast-on Thread.
- 8) Yarn Brake upper assembly.
- 9) Yarn Brake Rod (or stand).
- 10) Table Clamps.
- 11) Tapestry or Darning Needle.
- 12) Sinker Arm.
- 13) Wallet with spare needles.
- 14) Accessory Case.



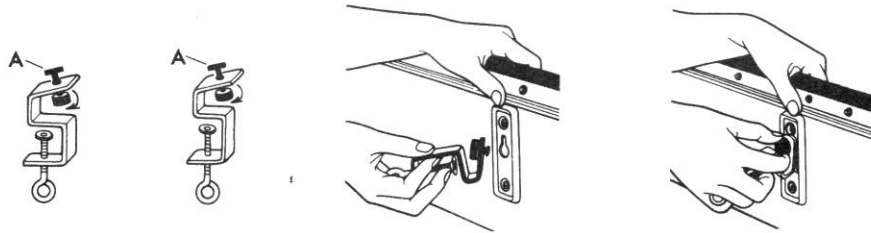
## UNPACKING AND SETTING UP YOUR KNITTER



Remove the packing material and carefully remove all accessories. Keep your carton box as it will be useful when storing or transporting your knitter. Place your machine on the special KNITMASTER Knitting Table or any other suitable normal height table. Remove the cardboard needle protector from the front gate of your knitter.

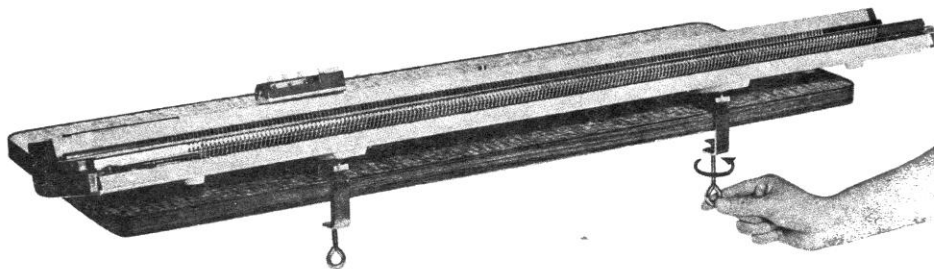


Raise the front of the machine off the table.



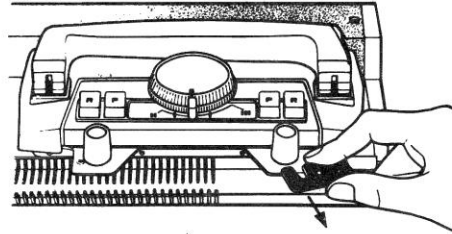
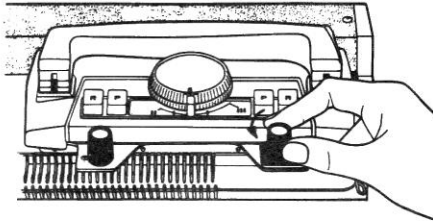
Remove the clamps and open up screws "A" in an anti-clockwise direction to open the lugs.

Insert the lugs of both clamps into the keyhole underneath the machine and slide upwards until the neck of the lug is in the narrow part of the keyhole opening, then tighten the screw so that the clamp is firmly secured to the base of your knitter.

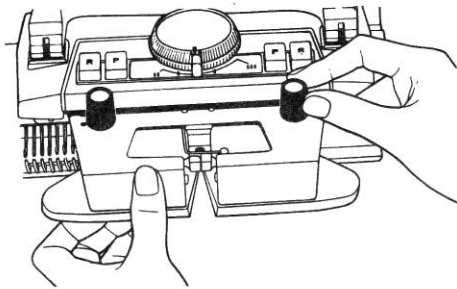


Lower the machine onto the table and secure it firmly by tightening the clamp screws.

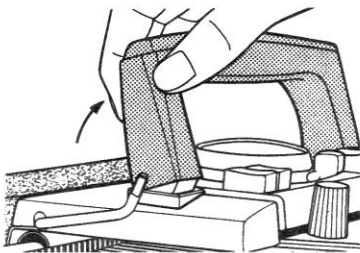
## SETTING UP (continued)



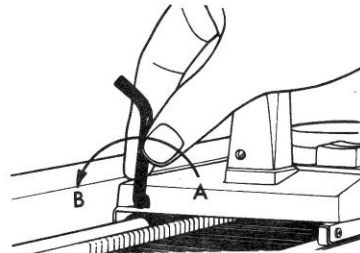
The carriage is secured to the right hand side of the needle bed by means of a metal locking plate. Turn the knurled nut in an anti-clockwise direction until it is loose, then slide the metal plate out and remove it altogether. Whenever your machine is not in use be careful to replace this locking plate to secure the carriage to the needle bed so that it can never become damaged when the machine is transported or moved around.



Loosen both the knurled nuts in the front of the carriage, slide the Sinker Arm underneath these two knurled nuts as far as it will go, then turn the knurled nuts in a clockwise direction so that the Sinker Arm is fixed firmly to the front of your carriage. Remove the plastic cover on the carriage handle.

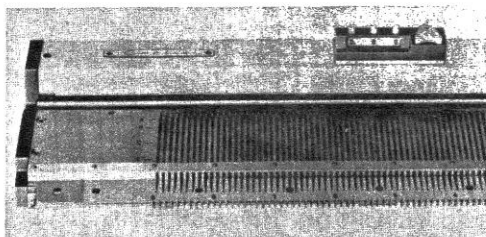


Raise the carriage handle until it rests in a vertical position.

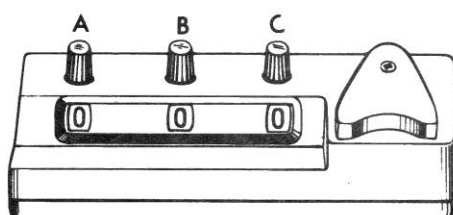


Raise the Row Counter Tripper in the direction from "A" to "B" as far as it will go.

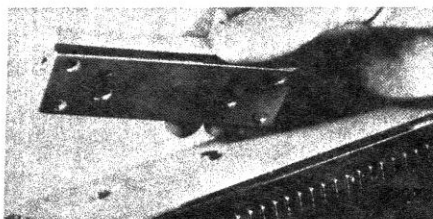
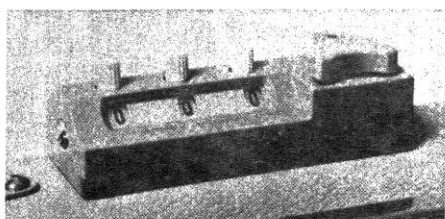
## AUTOMATIC ROW COUNTER



Your automatic Row Counter is attached on the left hand side of the rear cover of your knitter.

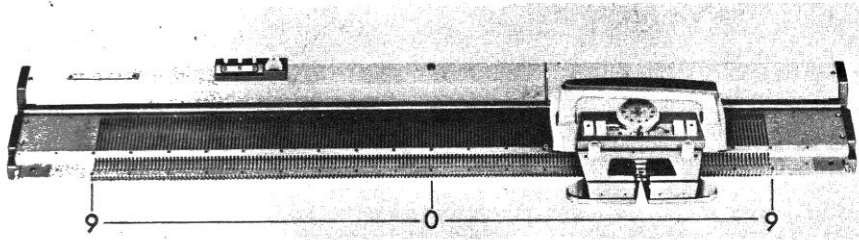


The Row Counter is operated automatically by the Row Counter Tripper (Page 5) coming into contact with the clicker, thus counting your rows automatically every time you knit. You can adjust your Row Counter back to zero by turning knurled nuts "A", "B" and "C".

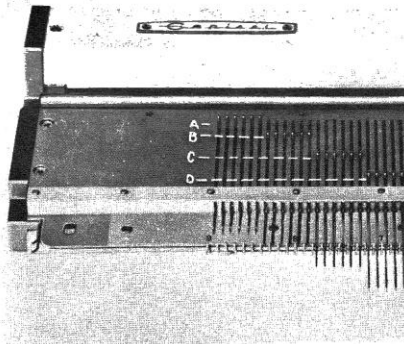


The automatic Row Counter is ready in position on your knitter. It will count automatically up to 999 rows. Should you wish to remove the Row Counter just slide it firmly towards you and it will easily lift off. To replace it, press it over the raised studs and slide it backwards until it locks automatically in the correct position.

## PREPARATION FOR CAST-ON



Your knitter has 180 needles and they are numbered from the centre "0" outwards in groups of 10, 90 needles on each side of the centre.



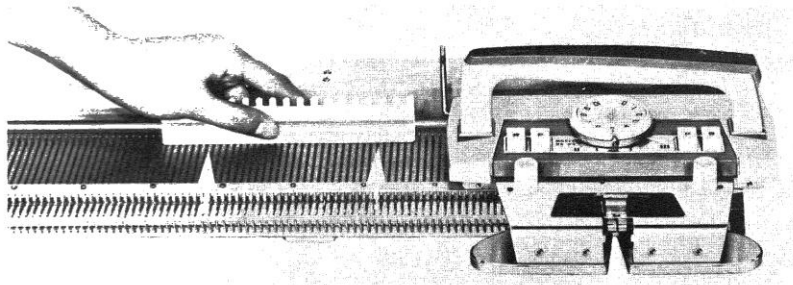
On both the left and right side of the needle bed you will see markings "A", "B", "C" and "D" and these are the various positions used during the process of knitting.

"A" is resting or, non-knitting position.

"B" if the needles are pushed up into "B" position, they are in the normal position for plain knitting.

"C" is used for Fair Isle and other types of patterning.

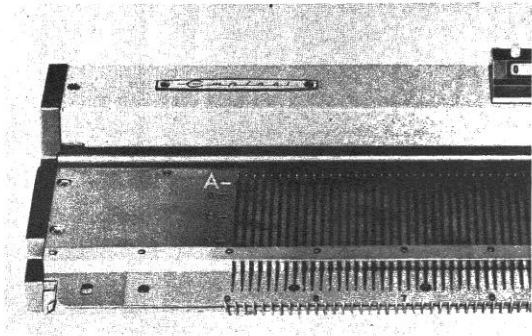
"D" is a holding or carrying position used for tuck stitch patterning and also when you do partial knitting which I shall explain later in this book.



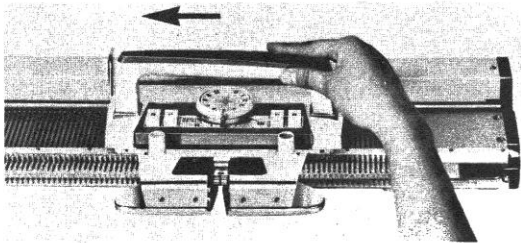
Use the smooth end of your Needle Pusher and push all needles firmly down into the "A" position the whole length of the needle bed.



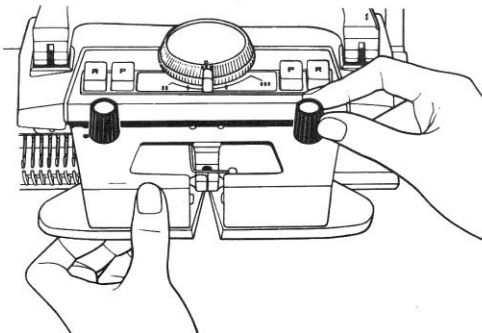
## PREPARATION FOR CAST-ON (continued)



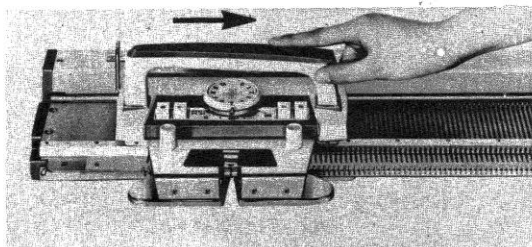
Make sure all needles are in "A" position.



Slide the carriage from left to right and back again to make sure that it passes smoothly and easily right across the needle bed.

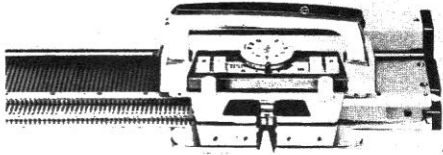


If the carriage does not move smoothly it means that you have not placed your Sinker Arm correctly onto the carriage. Please check.

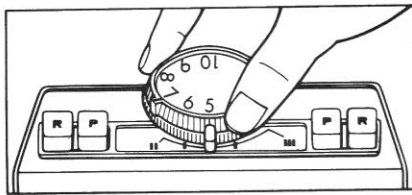


Again move the carriage the full length of the needle bed making sure that it slides smoothly and easily.

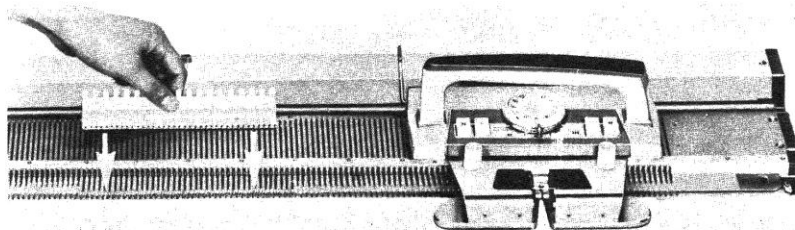
## PREPARATION FOR CAST-ON (continued)



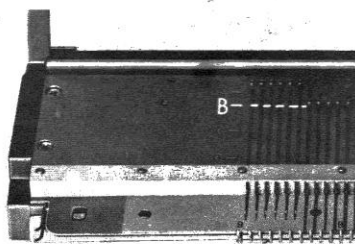
Move the carriage to the right hand side of the needle bed.



Adjust your Tension Dial to No. 7 by turning the dial until the red marker is at the required number.



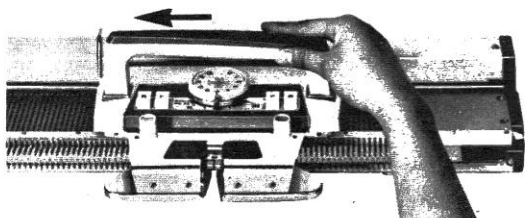
Using the straight end of your Needle Pusher, push up 20 needles, that is 10 on either side of the centre, from "A" to "B" position.



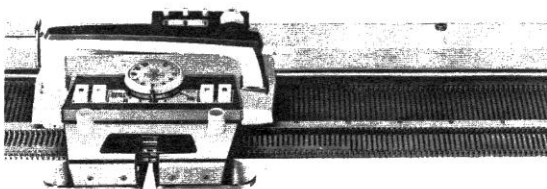
Your knitter has now been set to cast-on over 20 needles. The more needles you push up from "A" to "B" position the wider your knitting will be.

If you wish to cast-on for 120 needles, you would push 60 needles on each side of the centre "0" from "A" to "B" position. For your first test raise 20 needles only from "A" to "B" position.

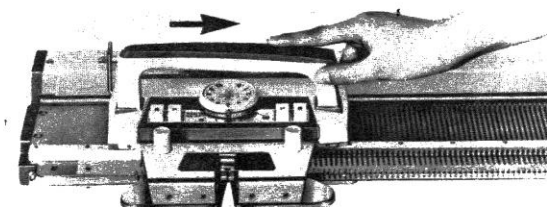
## PREPARATION FOR CAST-ON (continued)



Hold the carriage lightly and move it to the left side of the needle bed until it is well past the 20 needles which have been raised from "A" to "B" position.



Do not stop the carriage in the middle of the knitter but move it carefully across and let it rest about 6" past the last needle in "B" position.



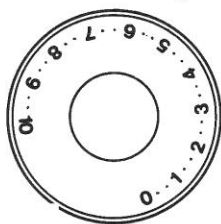
Now move the carriage back to the right side again until it is at least 6" past all needles in "B" position.

Please continue moving the carriage backwards and forwards from left to right until you become accustomed to moving it past the needles and back again.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU DO NOT TRY TO REVERSE THE MOVEMENT OF THE CARRIAGE UNTIL IT HAS PASSED ALL NEEDLES IN "B" POSITION.

Continue practising until you are able to move the carriage smoothly and lightly backwards and forwards over the 20 operating needles.

## WOOLS AND YARNS



In the centre of the carriage you will find a small round clock dial, numbered from 0 to 10 with 2 stops in between.

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

No need to change the size of your needles any more.

Dial number 0 is for the smallest stitch and 10 is for the biggest, plus 2 stops between each number. So there are actually 30 different sizes of stitches which can be made on your knitter. It would be like having 30 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 use, and, because of the 30 sizes you will find that you are able to use almost all of the usual popular hand knitting wools except those that are very thick and hard.

I am sure that you have a few old balls of wool lying around. Please do not try out this old wool. 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 FROM KNOTS.

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 too loose.

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

Just pull the wool over an ordinary white candle before knitting. 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, or use Knitmaster wax discs.



## PREPARATION OF YOUR WOOLS

VISTAMATIC KNITTING NEEDS WOOL - SMOOTHLY AND QUICKLY.

Correct preparation of your wools before starting to knit is quite important. This little extra care will make your knitting so much more enjoyable, and the quality of your knitting also far better.



This hand wound ball of wool looks so good but is really completely unsuitable for Vistamatic Knitting. It will just dance around and get entangled everywhere.



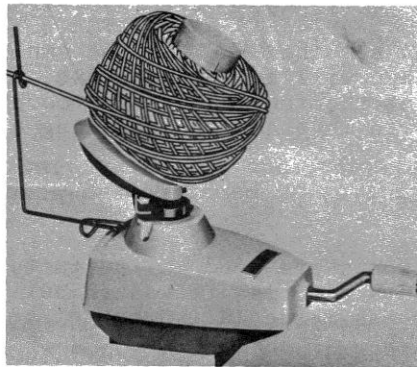
It is quite impossible to Vistamatic Knit from a hank like this.



You can knit directly from the ball of wool as you get it from the shops if you are able to wind the wool out from the CENTRE OF THE BALL. You cannot knit drawing the wool from the OUTSIDE of the ball.

Sometimes the balls of wool are crushed by packing in the shops.

If your wool ball is not properly wound, you will have trouble, especially on the edges of your knitting.

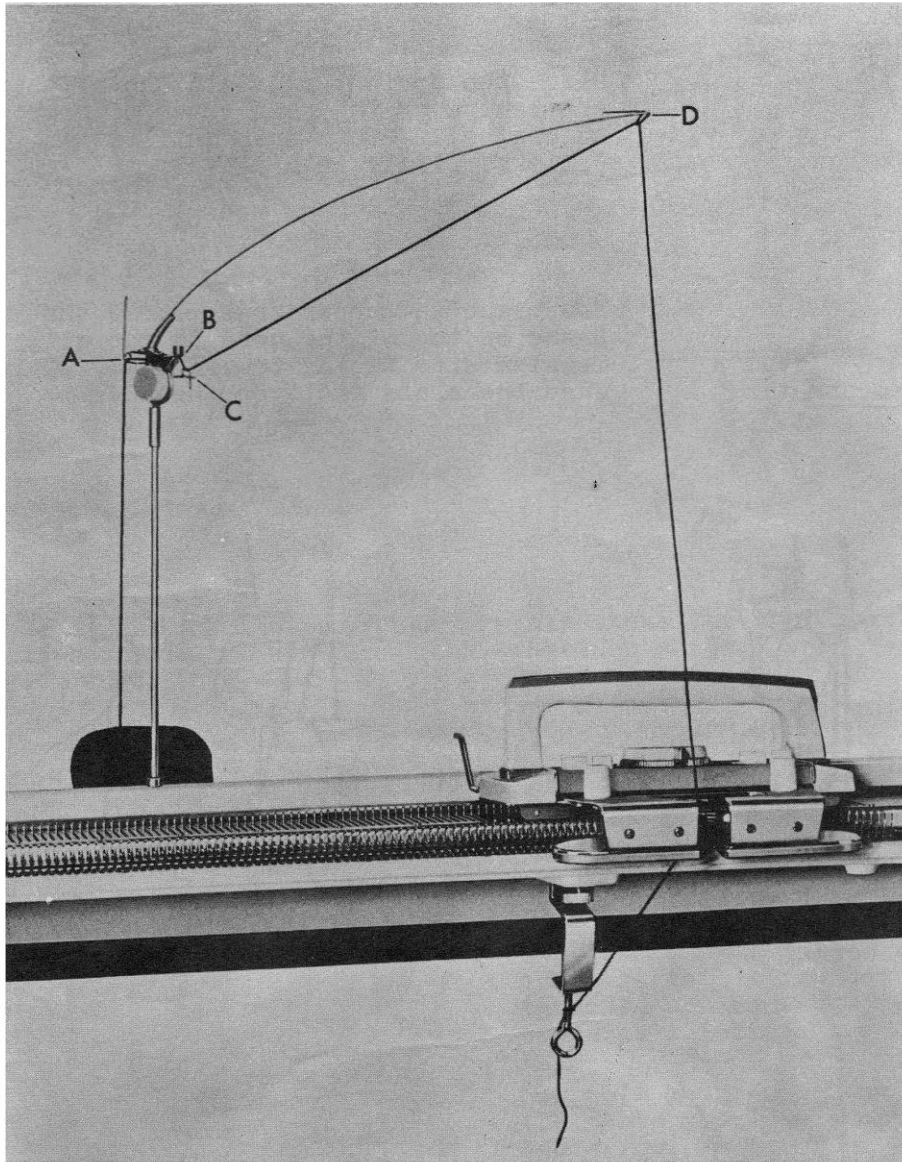


THE AUTOMATIC BALL WINDER.

A great time saver, wool saver also. Winds up a ball of wool completely in a few seconds.

When you are practising knitting, it is particularly useful as you can rewind and re-knit the wool over and over again.

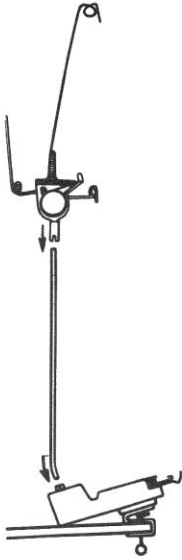
## THREADING UP YOUR KNITTER



When your knitter has been completely threaded it will look like this and I show you on the next pages exactly how to thread your wool.

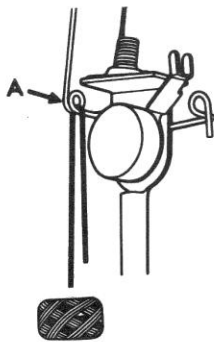
IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOUR KNITTER IS CORRECTLY THREADED.

## THE YARN BRAKE

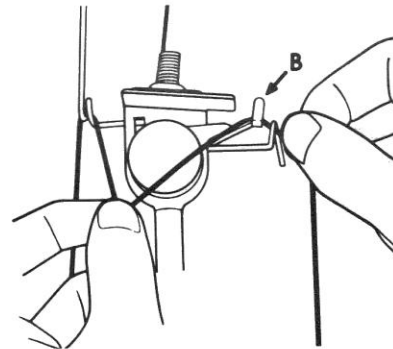


Place the upright rod into the slot in the centre of the rear cover of your needle bed. Press down until it "clicks" firmly into place.

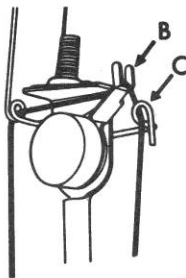
Now place the upper assembly of the Yarn Brake on top of the upright rod with the Tension Wire facing towards you. Make sure the slots fit over the lugs.



Thread your wool through the first eye "A" as shown here.



Press down the spring clip "B" and pass the wool over it as shown here.

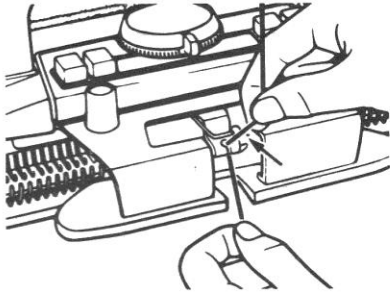


Now thread the end of the wool through the looped eyelet "C".

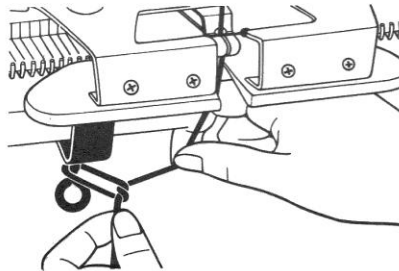
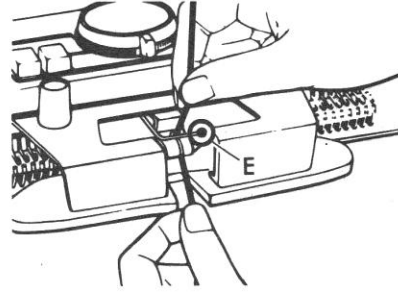


Now take your wool through the looped eyelet "D" at the end of your Brake spring.

## THE YARN FEEDER



Pull the end of the wool down from loop "D" with your left hand and then place it underneath the guide spring "E"



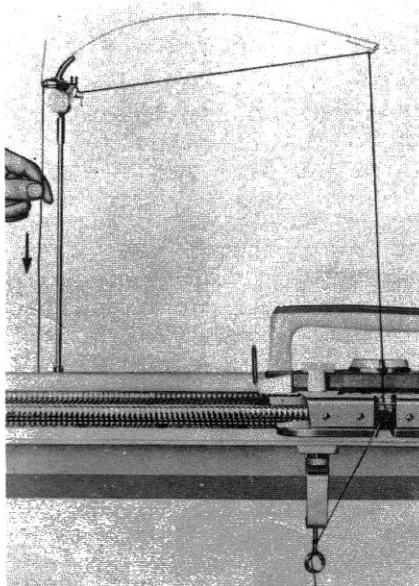
Tie the end of your wool around the clamp screw.



IMPORTANT.

This shows the wool correctly threaded through your Yarn Feeder.

## CAST-ON TO COMMENCE KNITTING (Open Edge)



Your knitter is now correctly threaded up and ready to commence knitting.

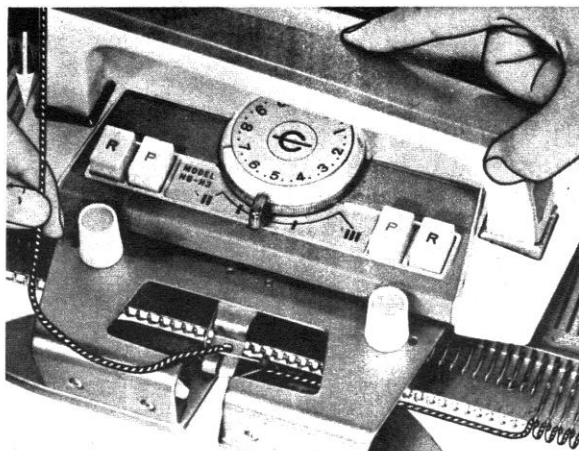
Now pull your wool down towards the table as shown by the hand and arrow.

This will cause your Yarn Brake spring to come into a nearly horizontal position as shown in this diagram.

You are now ready to cast-on and start knitting.



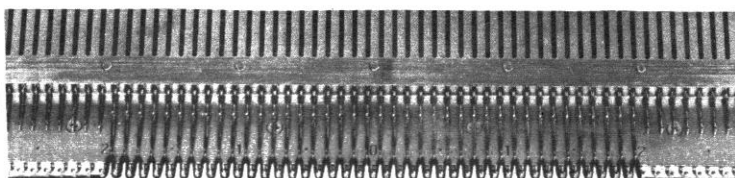
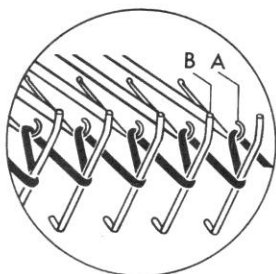
## CAST-ON (continued)



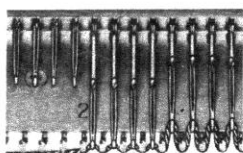
Set the Cam Lever at ●  
Slide your carriage slowly from right to left until your Yarn Feeder is about 1" before the last of the 20 needles and then ... STOP.

Now pull down several inches of wool as shown in the diagram so that you have slack wool between your left hand and the Yarn Feeder. Continue moving the carriage across the needle bed from right to left allowing it to use up the slack wool until it is clearly past the last of the 20 needles which

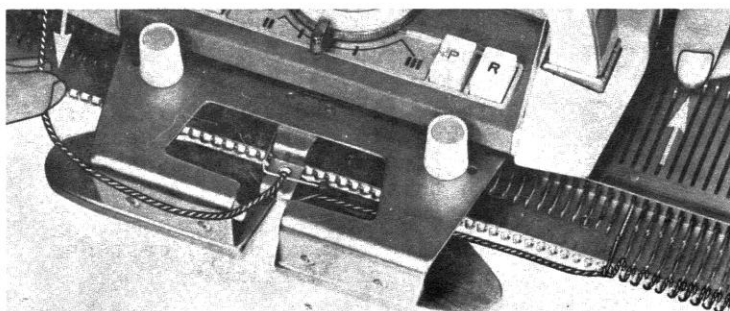
were raised into knitting position "B" You may then let go the wool with your left hand.



You have now completed the cast-on row and you will notice that loops have been formed automatically around each needle hook and the wire gate.

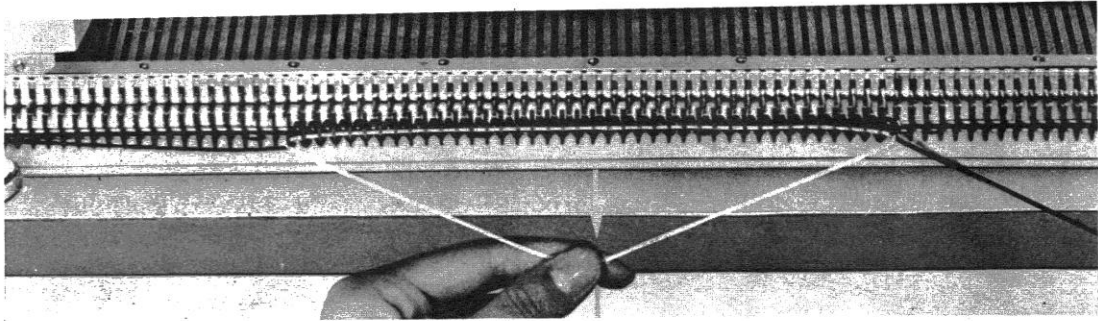


If you do not give a little slack wool, as explained above, for the last few needles, then you may notice that the loops on the last 3 or 4 needles have been pulled tight. This is incorrect.

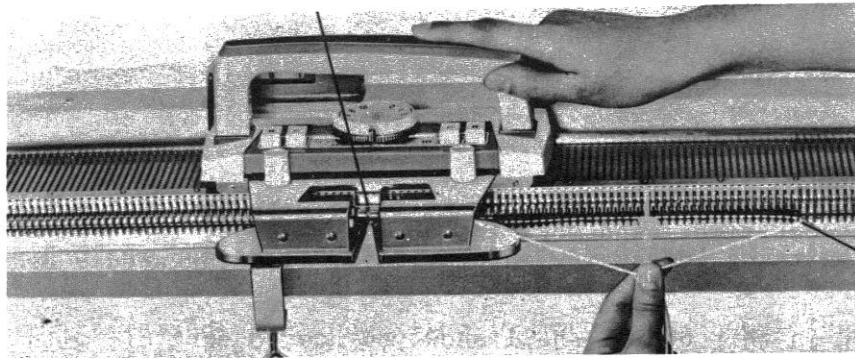


To remedy, pull down additional slack wool and then pull the needles back one by one until proper loops have been formed on the last few needles the same size as the rest of the loops.

## CAST-ON (continued)

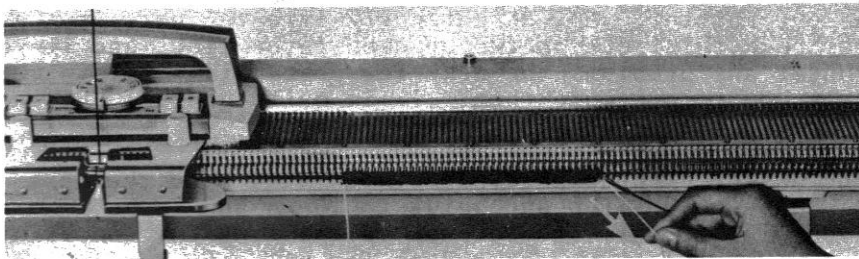


With your Accessories, you will find a Nylon Cast-on Thread. Lay this thread between the needle hooks and the wire gate and hold both ends together pulling down firmly. This thread must be round the last peg outside of the needles on each side of the knitting. Be sure to pull the thread firmly down, as shown in the diagram, so that it is well below the needle hooks.



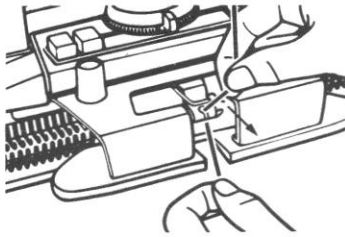
Pull back any slack wool as shown on Page 15. Now move your carriage from left to right until it is well past the last of the needles in "B" position. Repeat this process again from right to left all the time holding down the nylon thread with your other hand until you have knitted 4 rows.

Make sure your carriage passes clearly past the needles before returning to knit the next row.

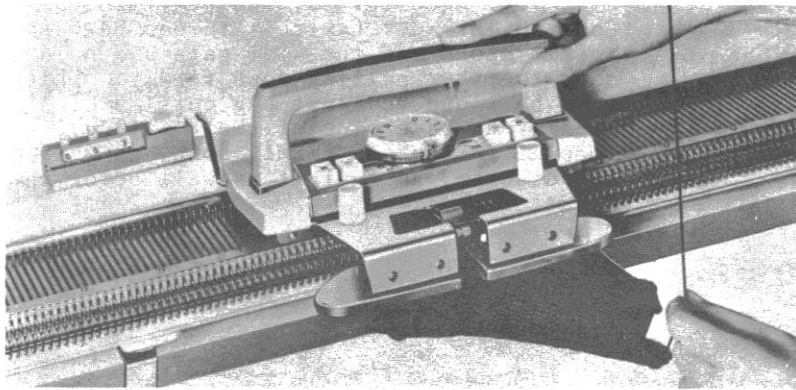


Pull out the nylon thread.

## REMOVING THE KNITTING FROM THE MACHINE



To remove the knitting from your knitter quickly and easily without casting off, remove the wool from the Yarn Feeder.



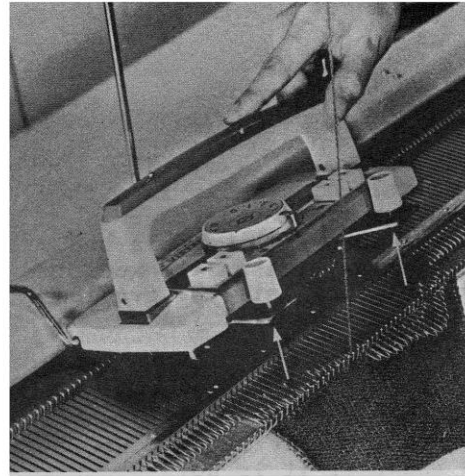
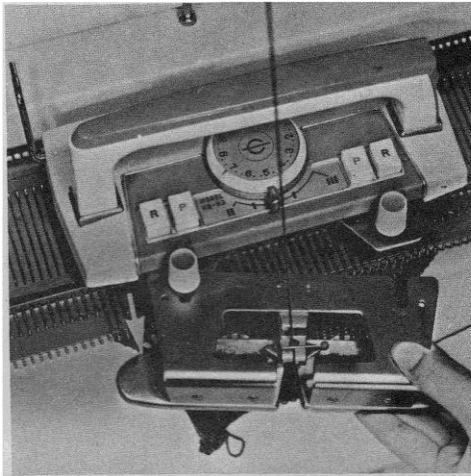
Hold down your wool and your knitting with the left hand and with your right hand move the carriage across the needles. The knitting comes away automatically from the needle bed with an open edge which will run if not bound off.

Later in this book I shall show you how to cast off with a perfect closed edge.

When you have reached this page, you have completed the most important part of Vistamatic knitting.

If you are not sure of all points it is well worthwhile to go back to the beginning and start again. All the rest of this book will follow easily and smoothly once you are able to do just plain knitting and are comfortable, relaxed and at home with your knitter. So, do not hurry into the next programme. Rather re-do this section two or even three times and if you encounter any problems the next few pages will explain very clearly how to overcome them. It is quite unusual but in case they do happen, help is ready at hand.

Having mastered these past pages, you will find the next really easy to do, fun and quick to learn and in no time at all you will be well on your way to knitting the wonderful things you are looking forward to for all your family and friends.



It sometimes happens that the carriage becomes jammed in the middle of a row.

If this does happen it is not serious and, no cause for worry at all. It is easy to release but DO NOT TRY TO FORCE OR HIT THE CARRIAGE ACROSS THE NEEDLE BED ... THIS CAN CAUSE DAMAGE.

Return the Row Counter Tripper from position "B" to position "A" (see Page 5).

To release, undo the knurled nuts to remove the Sinker Arm. Now remove the Sinker Arm by slowly pulling it away from the carriage. With your other hand lift the front of the carriage up from the needle bed.

You will notice the back of the carriage is hinged and it raises very easily away from the needle bed.

Still in its raised position, slide it across the needle bed well away from the needles which are in knitting position "B" and then lower the carriage back onto the needle bed.

Remove the wool from the Feeder, check your Sinker Arm, above and below, to see that there is no wool wound around the brushes and that the Sinker Arm is clear, then replace it on the carriage.

Return Row Counter Tripper to position "B". Rethread the wool through the Feeder and tie the end onto the table clamp.

Should the needle heads get caught into the wool feed of the Brush Assembly, remove the 2 white knurled knobs and ease the Brush Assembly downwards and away from the trapped needle.

If a needle has "twisted" over the guard rail, lift the needle gently over the intersection and into its proper position.

The carriage may become jammed for several reasons and they are all very simple to remedy and we illustrate them clearly on the next page so as to make it easy for you to trace which one has caused the trouble.



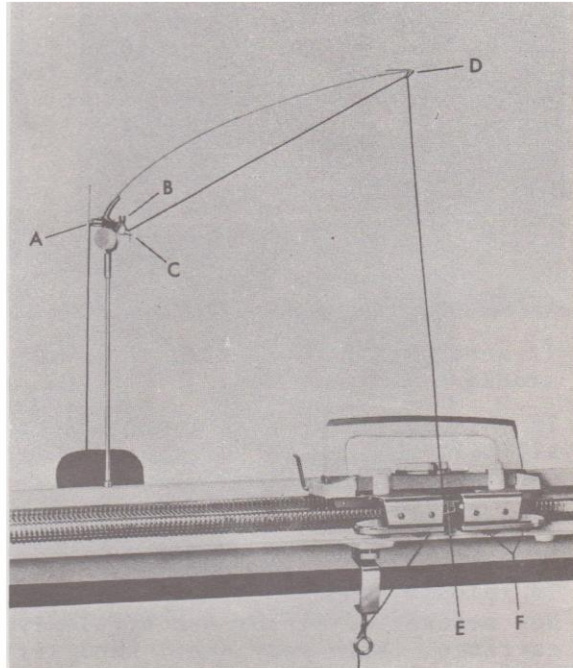
## HELPFUL HINTS

## IF THE CAM BOX JAMS

The wool must always flow smoothly and easily into the needles as the carriage is moved across the needle bed. If for any reason the wool cannot flow into the needles the carriage will jam immediately.

Your wool may be blocked on Points A,B,C,D,E or F. It may be blocked at A,B,C, D and E if it is not correctly threaded or if there is a large knot in the wool or if it has become twisted around any of the points just mentioned.

Underneath your Sinker Arm are 4 round brush wheels -F. The wool may become blocked in the brush wheels "F" if there is any slack or loose wool between your Yarn Feeder "E" and your needles.



If your carriage is jammed then it is easy to check. Hold your wool just under the Feeder "E" and pull it down towards the floor. If it does not flow smoothly then check all the points mentioned to trace the cause of blockage and eliminate it.

If the wool does flow smoothly, then remove your Sinker Arm and check to see that the wool has not become entangled in the brush wheels. It is easy to unravel. Then replace your carriage, re-thread and re-start knitting.

Be sure that the Sinker Arm is placed into the carriage as far as it will go and then secured firmly to the carriage body by properly tightening the knurled nuts.

A COMPLETE ROW IS UNKNITTED although you have moved your carriage across the needles. This will happen if you have not set your Cam Lever or Push Buttons according to the pattern instructions. It will also happen if your carriage does not pass completely the needles in "B" position before returning on the next row.

UNKNITTED STITCH INSIDE THE KNITTING. This can happen if a needle latch is broken or damaged. Check your needles and if one or more are damaged, see Page 65 - it is easy to change. This can also happen if the tension is too tight.

## HELPFUL HINTS

DROPPED STITCHES will occur on the sides of your knitting if your Yarn Brake is not properly threaded up and your take-up spring "D" is not automatically taking up all slack wool between the Feeder mouth and the needles. Loose loops may also form on the sides.

Dropped stitches on the side can also be caused by badly or too tightly wound wool which prevents the smooth flow of the wool from the ball to the knitting. This can also cause very tight stitches on the sides of your knitting.

If you return the carriage before it has passed, by several inches, the last needles in "B" position, dropped stitches on the sides will result.

DROPPED STITCHES IN THE CENTRE can be caused by either too loose or too tight a tension or a tension unsuitable for the pattern. Also, if the wool is not suitable for the pattern.

Inside your Sinker Arm are two rectangular black brushes. As you move your carriage these brushes brush open, and hold open your needle latches so that your Yarn Feeder can lay wool into the hooks as the carriage passes the needles. If these brushes are badly worn or if your Sinker Arm has not been replaced into the carriage properly, then the brushes cannot serve their function and dropped stitches will result.

CARRIAGE IS TOO HEAVY TO MOVE ACROSS IF -

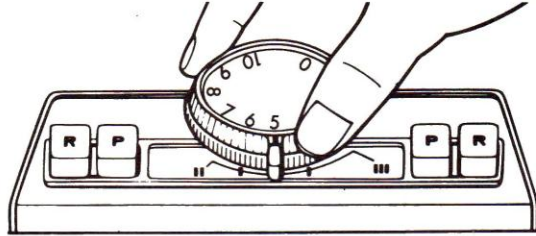
- (a) The wool is wound up too tightly and not flowing easily into the needles.
- (b) The tension (stitch size) is either too loose or too tight.
- (c) Your machine is dirty or needs oiling.
- (d) The wool you are using is too hard or too heavy or otherwise unsuitable for the machine or for the specific pattern which you are knitting.

CASTING-ON PROBLEMS: When you cast-on it is always best to cast-on with a very loose tension between 7 and 10. This gives you a large loop between the gate and the needle hook and when you lay your Nylon Thread across this loop it is easy for you to pull the thread well down below the needle hooks thus enabling the hooks to pass OVER THE NYLON THREAD of your next row.

If the first row of stitches is too tight or if you do not pull the Nylon Thread well down, then when you knit your next row the needles will pass UNDER THE NYLON THREAD causing it to be "knitted in" thereby either jamming your carriage or spoiling your cast-on.

## HELPFUL HINTS

### STITCH SIZE (Tension)



The Tension Dial is graduated from 0 to 10. Each tension number is subdivided into 3 giving 30 different tensions or equal to 30 different sizes of hand knitting needles.

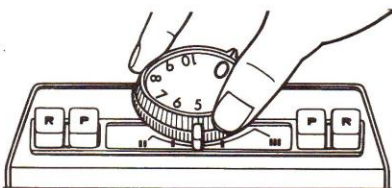
If your tension is too tight it will be heavy or even impossible to knit and you will use far more wool thus wasting money and your knitwear will be hard and unpleasant to wear.

If your tension is too loose your knitted garment will either have no shape or will very soon lose its shape.

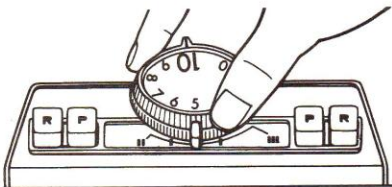
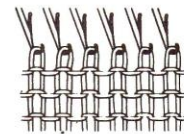
When doing pattern knitting you will usually find that tensions are most important as many patterns will not work at all unless the tension used is correct.

It is quite impossible to tell you in this book which tension number to use because there are so many different types and thicknesses of wool and also it is very easy for you to experiment yourself to find out the most suitable tension.

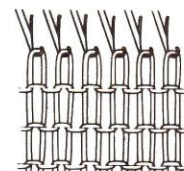
The easiest way is to start off at tension 10. Knit just a few rows. Unless you are using a very thick wool you will find it is far too big, then just keep reducing your tension 1 or 2 points at a time and finally even  $\frac{1}{3}$  points at a time until the knitted stitches feel satisfactory and pleasant to you and the machine is very light to work.



When the red indicator is set on No. 0 the tightest tension is obtained (smallest stitch).



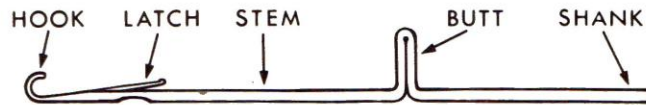
When the red indicator is set on No. 10 the loosest tension is obtained (largest stitch).





## HELPFUL HINTS

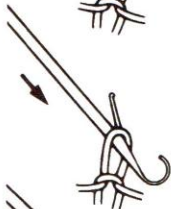
### THE LATCH NEEDLE



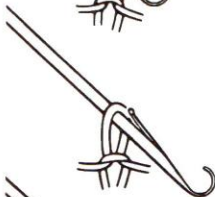
Just 120 years ago, - in 1847, - Matthew Townsend invented this LATCH NEEDLE. Matthew lived in Leicester, a City, not far from London, England. So wonderful was his invention, that even to this modern day, nobody has been able to improve it. In fact, all the knitwear you see in the shops, - dresses,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



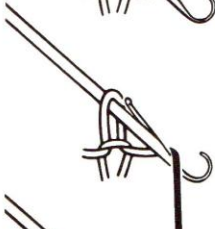
THE ONLY REASON that the Latch Needle will drop a stitch is if there is NO WOOL IN THE NEEDLE HOOK when the needle proceeds on its return journey into the needle bed.



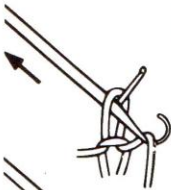
The needle moves out and the stitch opens the latch automatically.



The needle moves further out and the stitch slides behind the latch.



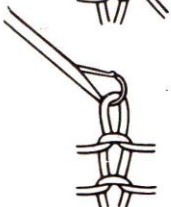
The wool is automatically fed into the hook preparing for a new stitch. (When you work on the machine, the wool comes out of the Yarn Feeder without any help.)



Now the needle goes backward.



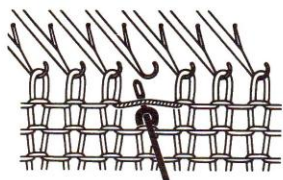
Accordingly the latch closes by itself being pushed back by the loop of the stitch. The needle moves further backward, the latch closes completely, catching the wool on the hook inside the closed latch.



When the needle is fully in the backward position the stitch drops off the hook. Now a new stitch is in the hook. The same cycle of the movement of a needle from 1 to 7 is repeated and stitches are formed. With one stroke of the carriage on the needle bed 180 latch needles form as many stitches in the same manner explained above.

## HELPFUL HINTS

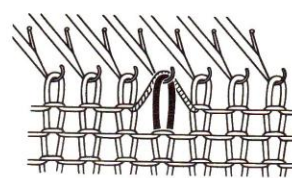
### REPAIRING DROPPED STITCHES



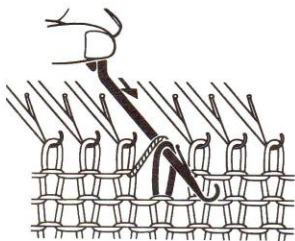
Insert the eye of the transfer tool inside the loop of the dropped stitch.



Place the eye of the transfer tool onto the hook of the empty needle. Lift both the loose bars of wool of the stitch onto the empty needle.



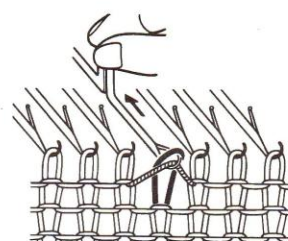
There are now 2 loops on the empty needle.



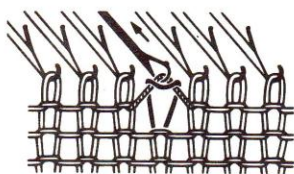
Push the needle slightly forward until the bars of wool reach the needle latch.



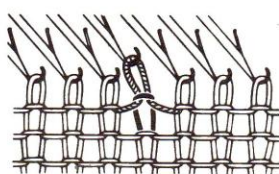
Lift up over the latch into the hook, the loose bar of wool and leave the loop behind the latch.



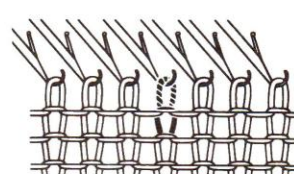
Pull the needle back down from "C" towards "B" position thus pulling the bar of wool through the loop.



A stitch has been already made as a result but the shape is incorrect.



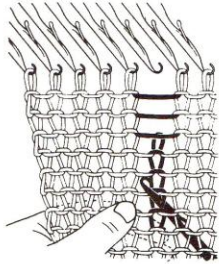
Pull the needle further down to enable it to form a better stitch.



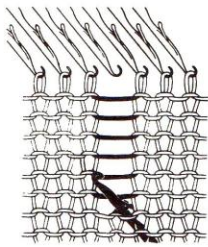
Pull your knitting down and sideways until gradually the newly repaired stitch assumes the same shape as all other stitches.

## HELPFUL HINTS

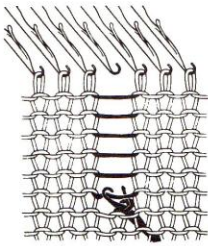
### REPAIRING DROPPED STITCHES



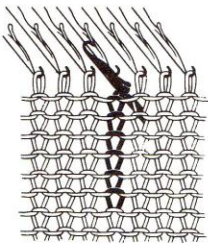
Insert the latchet hook from the opposite side of your knitting through a stitch a few rows below the dropped stitch and undo stitches down to the latchet hook.



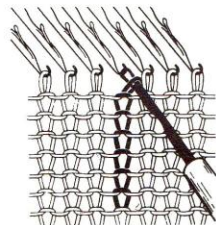
Push the latchet hook towards you so that the stitch comes behind the latch of the latchet hook and catches the cross thread.



Draw back the latchet hook and the cross thread is trapped in the closed latch.



The stitch behind the latch slides down over the closed latch forming a stitch. Repeat this procedure to the top.



Pull the last stitch rather tight. Carefully remove the stitch from the latchet hook and place it on the needle with your latchet hook from the front.



## PROGRAMME 2

Please do not rush into Programme 2. Yes, it is interesting and easy to do, but first make sure you are already fully confident with Programme 1 as this is definitely the most important - then Programmes 2 and 3 will really be fun to do.

You can unravel easily as many rows as you wish without taking your knitting from the machine. Page 26

Knitting a hem. 27-28

Increasing and Decreasing. 29-30

The "V" Neck 31-32

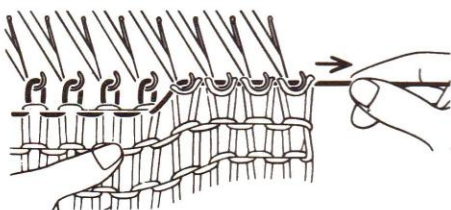
Yes, ALREADY your first garment. 33-37

and, interesting sewing up ideas.

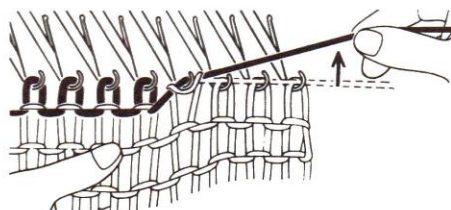
### UNRAVELLING

If you make a mistake or have knitted too many rows or have several untidy dropped stitches or if your carriage has become jammed, you may for these or any other reason wish to unravel one or more rows.

This is very easy to do but it can only be done when all your needles are in "B" position and the stitches are in the needle hooks. You cannot unravel when the stitches are behind the latches and the needles are in "D" position.



To unravel hold down the fabric with one hand and with the other pull the loose end of the wool sideways as illustrated.



Move your wool slightly upwards and then backwards and the previous row of stitches will slip into the needles automatically. Pull again and repeat this movement.

Take care that the end stitches do not drop off. You may unravel as many rows as you wish. If any of your needles are in "D" position these cannot be unravelled using this method.

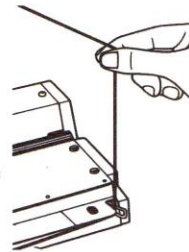
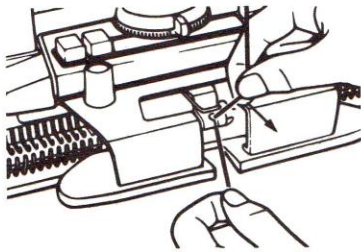
You can bring the needles back to "B" position individually by using your Transfer Tool or, if there are many needles in "D" position then, re-thread the machine, press button "P" on each side of your carriage, knit 1 or 2 rows. This will leave the needles in "B" position and then you can unravel as many rows as necessary.

Always turn back your Row Counter the number of rows unravelled.

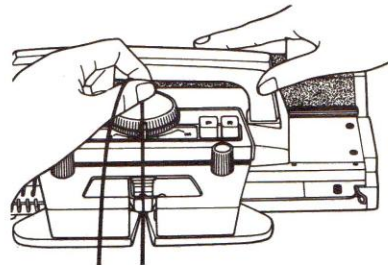
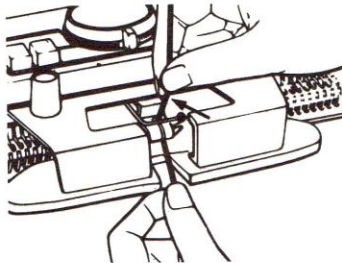
## KNITTING A HEM

This hem is useful for skirts, jackets, dresses. If the main body of your garment is knitted in the very heavy bulky wools then knit the first 17 rows equivalent length in a thin wool even if the colour is different. This folds behind the hem, is not seen, and the hem will not be thick or clumsy.

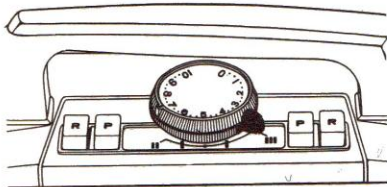
Cast-on 40 stitches and knit 10 or 11 rows finishing with the carriage on the right side.



Remove the wool from the Yarn Feeder.  
Pass the wool around the clip on the right side of the machine.



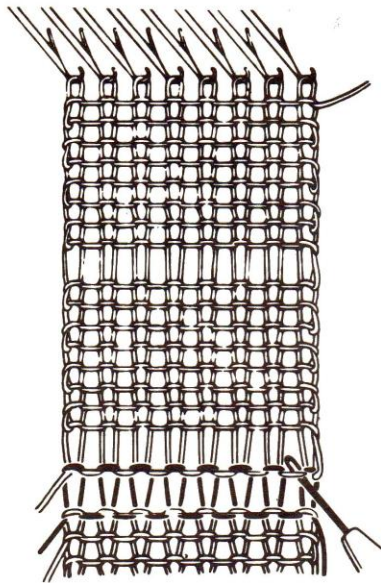
Feed the Nylon Thread into the Yarn Feeder allowing 2 or 3 inches to hang down below the carriage.  
Allow the Nylon Thread to hang over your thumb as shown, and hold it lightly between thumb and forefinger. Knit across 1 row allowing the Nylon Thread to feed smoothly into your machine. Remove the Nylon Thread from your Feeder.



Change tension to 9, turn your Cam Lever to III on the right side of your carriage. With no wool in the Feeder, move the carriage back to the right side of your knitter. Turn your Cam Lever back to centre position.



## KNITTING A HEM (continued)



Remove the wool from the side clip and place it back inside the Yarn Feeder. Pull back any slack wool behind the Yarn Brake (Page 15).

Knit 1 row.

Change tension to No. 7.

Knit 7 rows.

Change tension to No. 9.

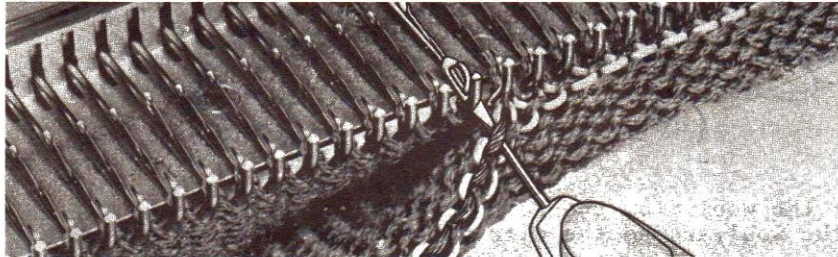
Knit 1 row.

Change tension to No. 7.

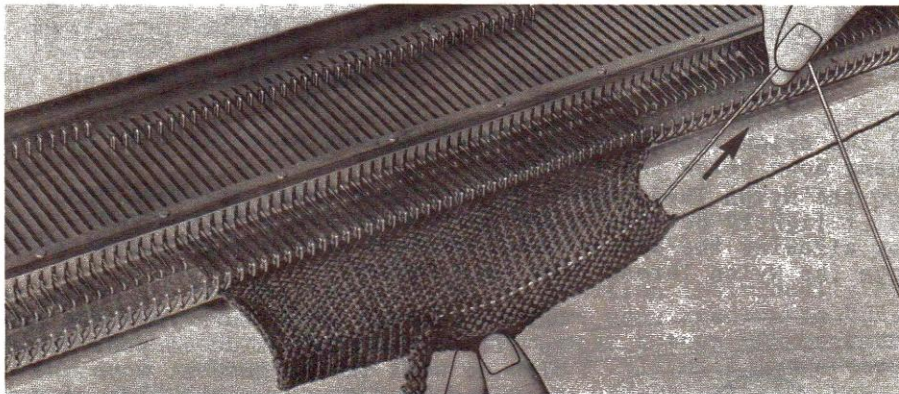
Knit 8 rows.

These large stitches enable you to fold your hem with a neat, flat edge.

Large stitches here make it easy to lift up your hem and hang it onto the needle hooks.

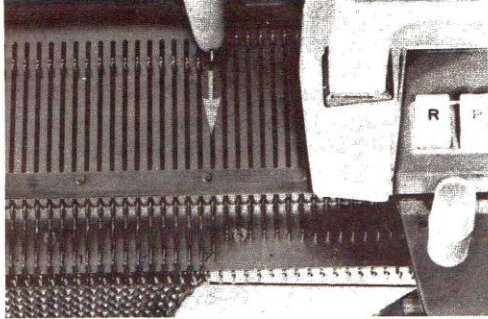


Open all needle latches. Slip the Transfer Tool under the first stitch of the first row of knitting after the Nylon Thread. Place the eye of the Transfer Tool onto the hook of the first needle on the right side. Hold your knitting down with your left hand and raise your Transfer Tool until the loop falls into the needle hook. This needle will now have 2 loops.

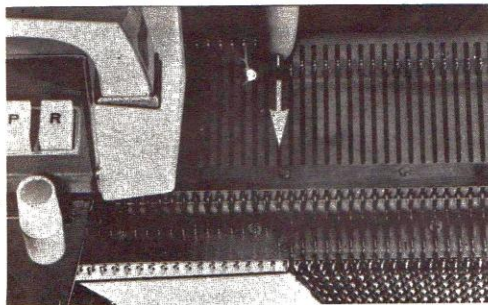


Lift up all the first row of stitches after the Nylon onto the needle hooks. Each needle will have 2 loops. Knit 10 to 15 rows. Hold the knitting down with your left hand and pull out your Nylon Thread. The first few rows of knitting automatically fall away leaving a perfect closed hem.

## INCREASING



Increasing is quick and easy to do. If you wish to increase one stitch on the right side, your carriage must be on the right. Push one more needle from "A" to "B" position and continue knitting. The stitch will automatically be picked up and knitted by the carriage.



You can only increase on the left if your carriage is on the left. Again raise one more needle from "A" to "B" position and continue to knit.



To increase several stitches on the right side, the carriage must be on the right side. To increase 4 NEEDLES push them from "A" into "D" position on the right side. Pull some wool through the Yarn Feeder, wind it loosely under and around every needle in an anti-clockwise direction. As you wind push each loop behind the needle latch. Press button "P" on the left side of the carriage.

Pull down slack wool as shown on Page 15. Knit 1 row. Press left button "R". You will notice that you have now increased 4 stitches on the right side of your knitting.

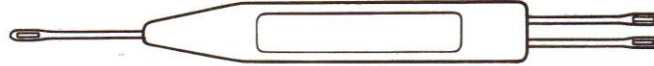


To increase many stitches on the left side, start with your carriage on the left and wind your wool loosely around the needles in the direction shown by the arrows (anti-clockwise). Press down right hand button "P". Knit 1 row. Press down right hand button "R".

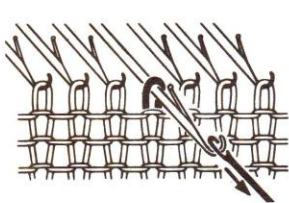


## TRANSFERRING & DECREASING

### THE TRANSFER TOOL



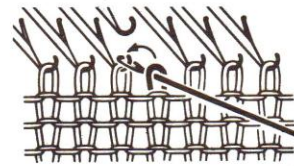
It is very simple and easy to use. It has many uses mainly for transferring stitches, increasing and decreasing and for fancy pattern making. It is also used for closing hems.



Place the eye of the Transfer Tool onto the needle hook. Pull the needle towards you from "B" to "D" position.



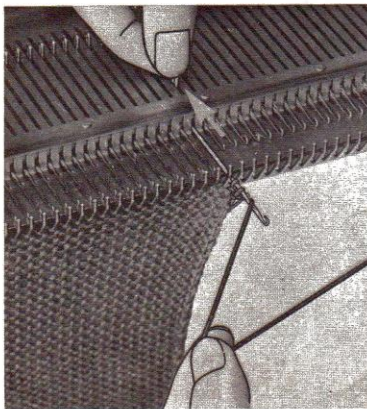
Push the needle back into "B" position causing the stitch to slide over the needle hook onto the Transfer Tool.



Place Transfer Tool over the hook of the adjacent needle. Hold your knitting down and lift your Transfer Tool so that the stitch slides into the needle hook.



You can decrease 1 stitch on both sides of a row. Transfer the last stitch to its adjacent needle and push back the empty needle to "A" position.



### Casting off.

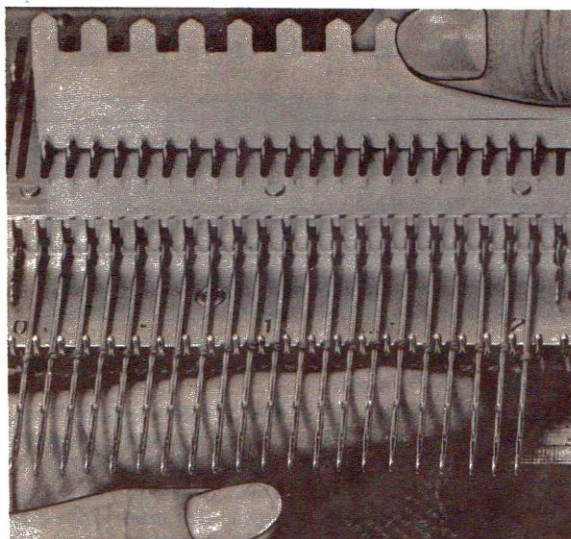
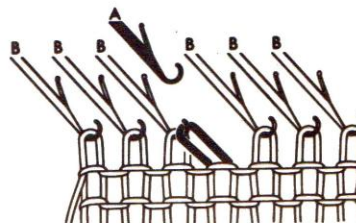
Transfer the stitch from the last needle to its adjacent needle. Push the empty needle down to "A" position. Hold your knitting against your machine and pull the needle with 2 loops into "D" position. Pull a little wool from your Feeder and lay it in the hook of the needle, as shown.

Push this needle to "B" position. Transfer this last stitch to its adjacent needle and repeat this process, each time laying in a thread of wool from the Feeder and knitting it in. You may decrease as many stitches as needed or, to cast off completely, continue this process until there are no stitches left.

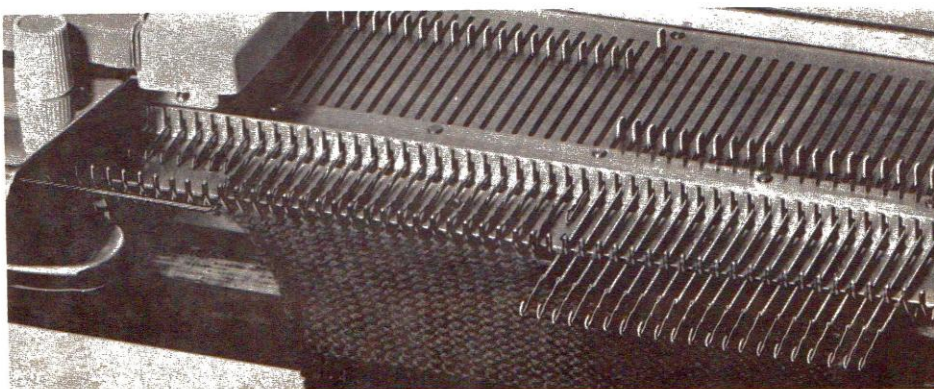
## "V" NECK

This method is suitable when doing a "V" neck on plain knitted fronts (stocking stitch). The "V" neck for a patterned pullover will be shown later in the book.

Cast on 43 needles, 22 stitches to the left of centre and 21 stitches to the right of centre. Knit 10 or 11 rows finishing with the carriage on the left side. Transfer the stitch from the centre needle to the needle on its right and push down the now empty centre needle to "A" position. The opening for the "V" is now in the centre with 21 stitches on each side.



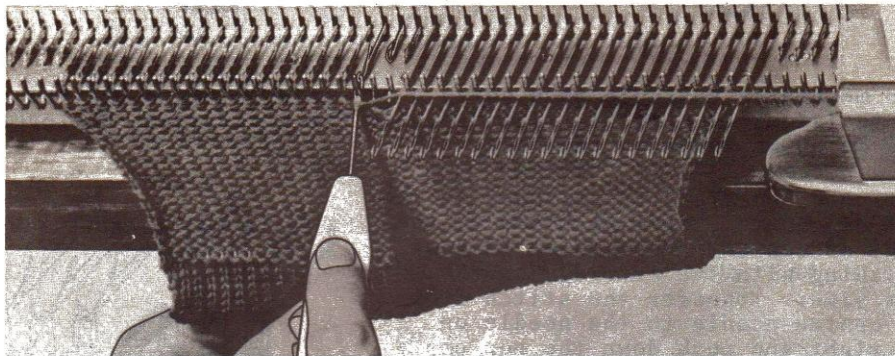
Use the straight side of the 1 x 1 Needle Pusher to raise the 21 needles of the right half to "D" position. Hold the knitting against the machine as shown to ensure that all the stitches fall well behind the needle latches.



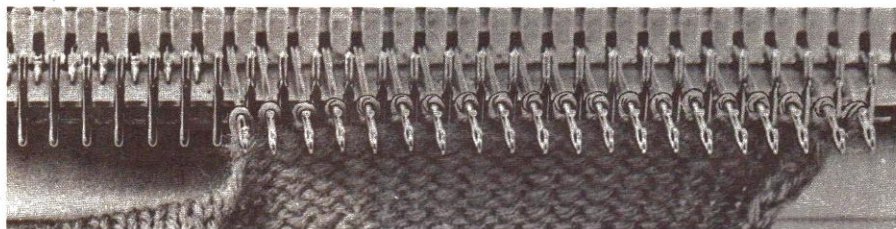
The needles which are in "D" position will not knit. Now knit 3 rows and you will notice that your carriage has knitted these 3 rows only on the left side.



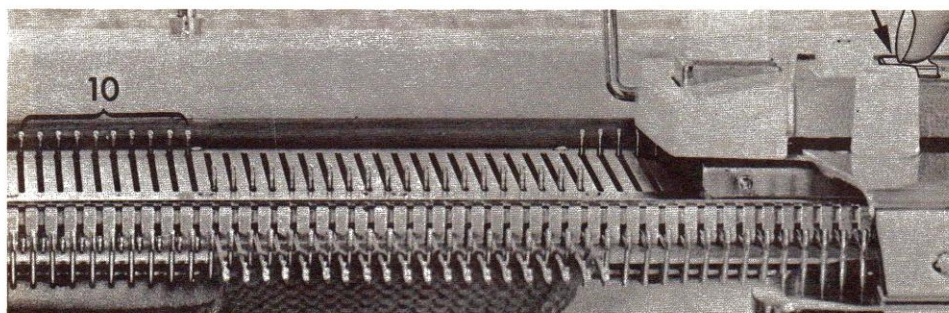
## "V" NECK (continued)



Transfer the last stitch left of centre to the needle on its left. Push into "A" position the resulting empty needle. Knit 4 rows. Continue decreasing 1 stitch every 4 rows until you have 10 empty needles left of centre. Cast off the remaining stitches on the left side (Page 30).



Push all the empty needles left of centre into "A" position. Now start shaping the right side of the "V" neck. Rethread the carriage, which is on the right side of your knitter, and tie the loose end of the wool onto the table clamp underneath the needle bed. Pull down any slack wool from behind your Yarn Brake.



Press the left button "P". Knit 4 rows. Decrease 1 needle on the left side of your knitting to the adjacent needle on its right. Knit 4 rows. Continue transferring 1 stitch after every 4 rows until you have 10 empty needles on the right of the centre needle. Cast off the remaining stitches on the right side (Page 30).

Your "V" neck has now been completed.

## FIRST GARMENT (continued)

When the armhole decreasing is finished we have knitted 75 rows and are working with 39 needles. Carriage is on the right side.  
Knit 30 rows. You have 10 stitches for each shoulder and 19 for the neck. You have knitted 105 rows.

Cast off 3 stitches at the beginning of the right side of knitting.  
Push the empty needles back into "A" position.  
Knit from right to left.  
Decrease 3 stitches on left side.  
Knit from left to right.  
You have decreased 3 stitches at the beginning of each shoulder.  
Decrease once more 3 stitches on each side.  
Now cast off 4 stitches on each side and the shoulder is completed.  
The remaining 19 stitches can be cast off.

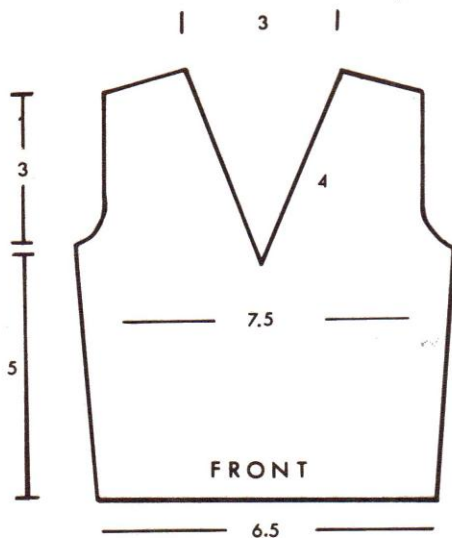
### THE FRONT.

Cast-on open edge 41 stitches and knit a few rows.  
Knit in the nylon thread.  
The carriage is on the left side.  
Set the Row Counter back to 000.  
Knit the hem as explained on  
When the hem is finished you have knitted 17 rows.

Page 27 - 28.

Knit 20 rows, increase 1 stitch on each side.      Page 29.  
Knit 10 rows, increase 1 stitch on each side.  
Knit 10 rows, increase 1 stitch on each side.  
Knit 11 rows.  
We have knitted 68 rows and are working with 47 needles.  
Carriage is on the left side.

### LEFT SIDE OF "V" NECK.



Divide the knitting as explained on Page 31.  
Put the centre stitch on the adjacent needle on the left side.  
Push empty needle back in "A" position.  
Knit 2 rows.  
Cast off for armhole 2 stitches on left side.  
Push empty needles back in "A" position.  
Knit 2 rows.  
Decrease for armhole 1 stitch on left side.  
For the "V" neck, transfer the centre stitch to the left adjacent needle.  
Knit 2 rows.  
Decrease for armhole 1 stitch on left side.  
Knit 2 rows.



## FIRST GARMENT (continued)

For the "V" neck, transfer the centre stitch to the left adjacent needle.

Knit 4 rows.

Decrease for "V" neck and repeat it six times more every 4th row.

When the "V" neck on left side is finished, 104 rows have been

knitted and you start to cast off for the left shoulder.

Cast off 3 stitches on the left side of the knitting.

Knit 2 rows.

Cast off 3 stitches on the left side of the knitting.

Knit 2 rows and cast off the remaining 4 stitches.

The left side is completed and we start the right side now.

### RIGHT SIDE OF "V" NECK.

The carriage is on the left side.

Set the Row Counter on 68.

Bring wool into the Feeder and knit 1 row from left to right.

Cast off for armhole 2 stitches on right side.

Knit 2 rows.

Decrease for armhole 1 stitch on right side.

Knit from right to left.

For the "V" neck, transfer the last stitch on the left side onto the adjacent needle.

Knit from left to right.

Decrease for armhole 1 stitch on the right side.

Knit 3 rows.

For the "V" neck transfer 1 stitch to the adjacent needle.

Knit 4 rows.

Decrease 1 stitch for the "V" neck and repeat it six times more every 4th row.

Then your carriage is on the left and you have knitted 104 rows.

Knit 1 more row to the right and start to cast off, for the right shoulder, 3 stitches.

Knit 2 rows.

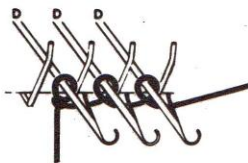
Cast off 3 stitches.

Knit 2 rows and cast off the remaining 4 stitches.

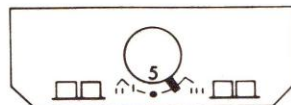
Now the front is also ready. Steam the two pieces lightly and sew them together in a normal way.

Around the "V" neck and the armholes you can sew the little trimming which I show you on this page.

## CORD KNITTING



Cast on 3 needles  
(Page 56).



Set cam lever to I  
on the right side.

Set tension to  
No. 5 and knit the  
required length of  
cord.

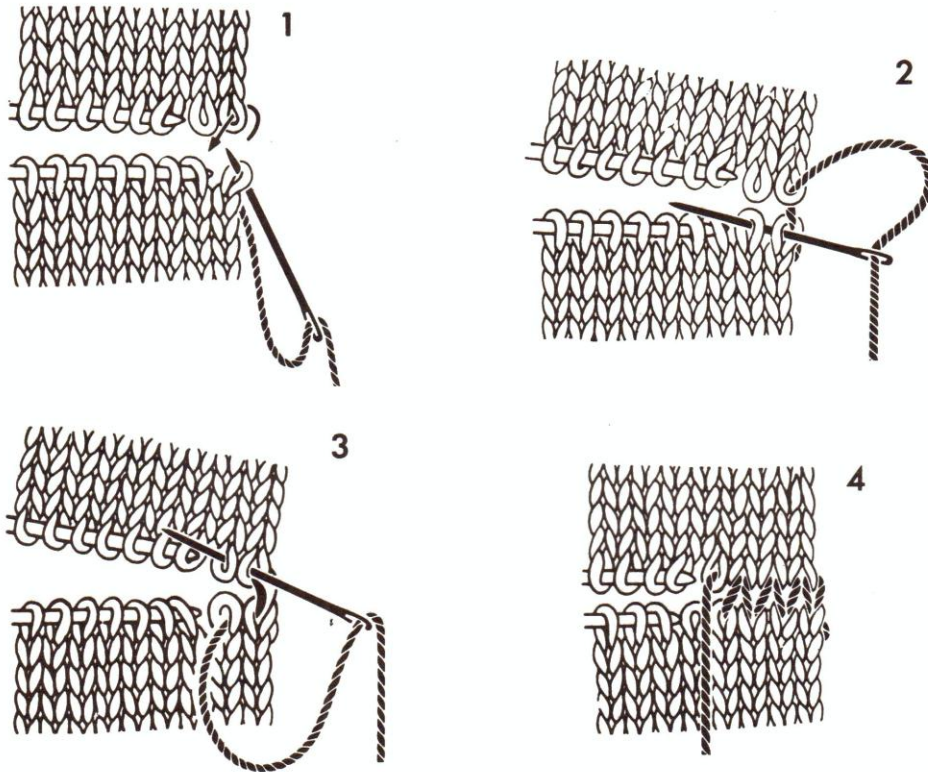
Pull down lightly on this cord.



## SEWING UP

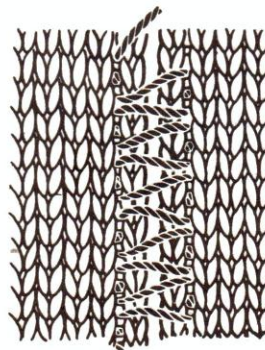
### GRAFTING

For hand sewing your stitches together. Quick and easy to do and used for sewing together almost any type of open edge knitting. It gives an invisible seam. After a little practice you will graft stitches together so well that you cannot afterwards see where your knitwear has been joined.



### THE MATTRESS STITCH

For hand sewing your side edges together. 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.

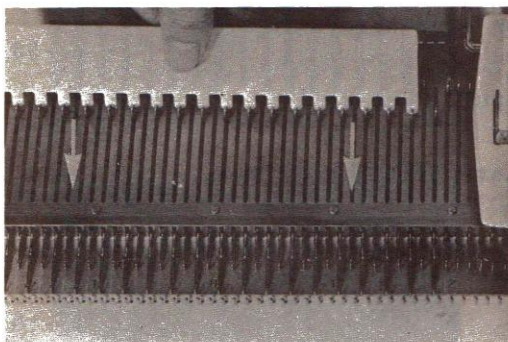




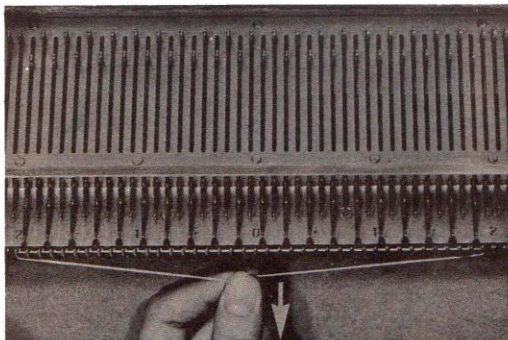
## SIMPLE CLOSED EDGE CAST-ON

This is a very quick automatic way to do a closed edge cast-on. It is suitable for making hems of skirts and dresses that are going to be turned up. Use it when you do not wish to have the closed hem explained on Page 27.

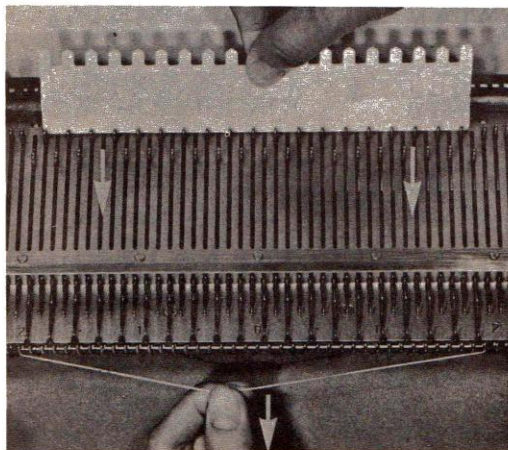
With this method, you merely knit the skirt one or two inches longer and when it is completed and sewn up, turn up the hem and either stitch it in by hand to give you the required length or alternatively, secure the hem in the desired position with "Bondina" or a similar adhesive which is very secure but can be pulled loose if you wish to adjust the length of your skirt.



With the straight side of the Needle Pusher bring 22 needles on the left side of "O" and 21 needles on the right side of "O" from "A" into "B" position. With the 1 x 1 side of the Needle Pusher bring back every second of these 43 needles into "A" position.



Thread up your machine and knit 1 row on Tension 5. Hang your Nylon Thread across the loops, pull firmly down, change Tension to suit the wool you are using.



Still pulling the Nylon Thread down firmly, with the straight side of the Needle Pusher bring the rest of the 43 needles from "A" into "B" position. Knit 4 rows. Pull out the Nylon Thread. Knit a few rows and remove the knitting from the machine. The automatic closed edge cast-on is now completed.

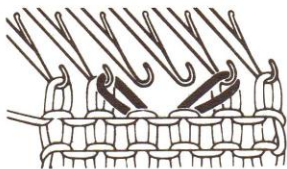
# PROGRAMME 3

Little things mostly, but all interesting.

Fun to knit and very useful to know.

Buttonholes - big and small.	Page 38-40
Shaping - with a professional touch.	41
A new way to make and to finish the most elastic, most attractive and long lasting welts and trimmings you have ever believed possible and easier than ever before to knit.	42-50
Plain and Purl, not so popular but well worth trying.	51-52
Another "V" Neck - it's interesting and fun to knit.	53-55
Casting on with a handmade selvedge - rarely necessary but interesting to knit.	56
Darts and Pockets	57-59
A simple way to perfect tailored knitwear.	60-62
How the VISTAMATIC works.	63-64
It's easy to change a Needle.	65

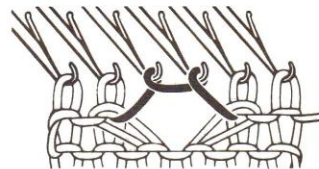
## BUTTONHOLES



Where required, transfer 2 stitches to the adjacent needles - use a single Transfer Tool to do this. Knit 1 row.



The yarn lies loosely over the 2 empty needles.



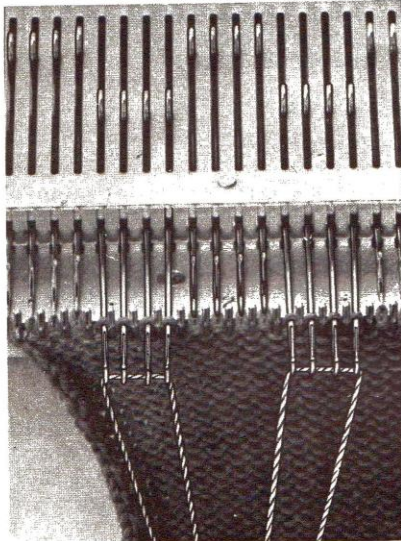
Bring both needles forward to "D" position and wind the wool loosely around the 2 needles.

Push all other needles in "B" up to "D" position making sure that the loops are held well back against the machine as you do so. Push button "P" on both sides of the carriage and knit the desired number of rows before making the next buttonhole. Push in button "R" on both sides of the carriage.



## KNITTING BUTTONHOLES

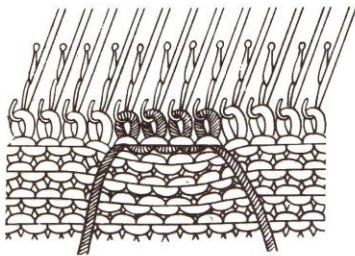
This buttonhole may be knitted as wide as you wish. It is suitable for a separately knitted cardigan band, for a fold back hem welt on a jacket front. Cast on and knit the required length before the buttonhole is knitted.



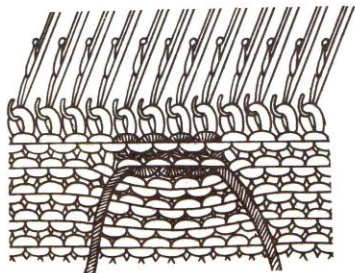
Count 4 needles from the left side, then push from "B" to "D" position the next 4 needles. Leave 4 needles in "B" position and again push from "B" to "D" position 4 more needles. All other needles remain in "B" position.

Place a thread of contrast colour wool over each block of 4 needles in "D" position. Push these 2 groups of 4 needles slowly from "B" to "C" position until the latches just close over the needle hooks locking the contrast colour thread inside the hook.

Starting on the right side, push the needles in "C" position, one by one, back down to "B" position.



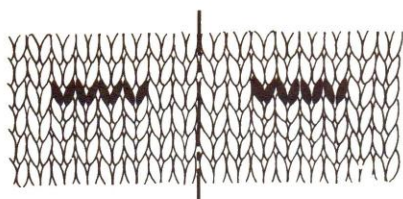
When these needles have been pulled down into "B" position each block will look exactly like this.



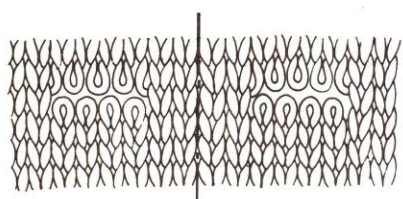
Knit 1 complete row across and the contrast colour wool should now be as shown in this illustration. Knit 10 rows more or required number of rows and repeat the buttonhole.

## FINISHING FOR BUTTONHOLES

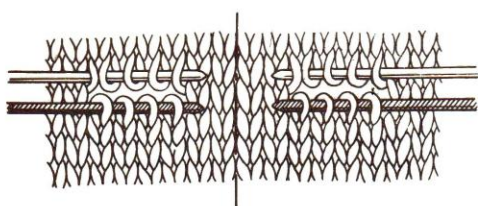
The dotted line shows where the cardigan band will be folded back.



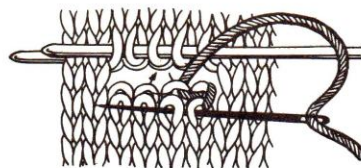
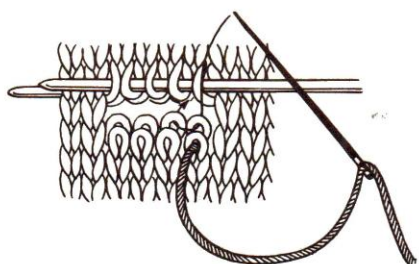
The stitches shown in a dark colour are those which you knitted in by hand as shown on the previous page.



Before you pull out the contrast wool, steam your cardigan band lightly as this makes it much easier to make a good buttonhole and the stitches do not unravel so easily. Pull out the 2 pieces of contrast wool and the buttonhole stitches are open as shown.



Insert needles to hold the stitches.

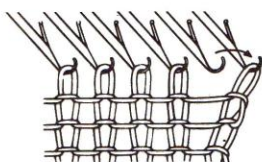


Fold your cardigan band. Thread a darning needle with the same wool used for your knitting. Pull out the lower needle and sew together, as shown, right round the buttonhole.

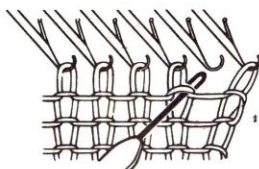
## INCREASING AND DECREASING FOR HIGH CLASS FULLY FASHIONED KNITWEAR

I have already shown you simple ways to increase and decrease. These are suitable for all your normal knitwear. Soon however, you will wish to knit really perfect fully fashioned effects, as seen only in the most expensive and exclusive boutiques. These effects are not difficult to knit. They do require more time than the simple ways previously explained. The big improvement in appearance is well worth the extra time. An important advantage of the fully fashioned method is that after knitting it is very much easier and also quicker to sew up your pullover or dress - and you will be absolutely thrilled with the professional results you get.

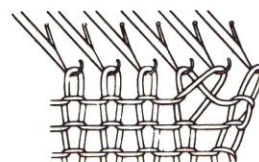
### FULLY FASHIONED INCREASING



Transfer the stitch from needle 5 to needle 6. This will leave needle 5 empty.



Lift the second last stitch from the second row up onto the empty needle 5.



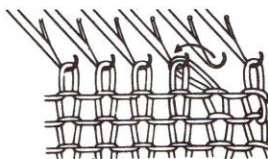
The stitch has now been lifted and one stitch has been Fully Fashioned increased.

When you wish to do Fully Fashioned increasing on the left side use exactly the same method. You may also increase on both sides at the same time if you wish.

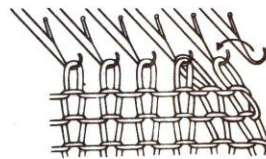
### FULLY FASHIONED DECREASING



Transfer the stitch from needle 3 onto needle 2.



Lift both stitches together from needle 2 and transfer them to needle 3 as shown here.



Transfer the stitch from needle 1 onto needle 2. One stitch has now been Fully Fashioned decreased. Take the empty needle back to "A" position.



## EXCITING NEW RIBS AND WELTS

### THE OLD:

The welts, ribbing and borders on knitwear are so important. They must be snug fitting, but still soft and elastic. They must not wash out of shape and must never sag, causing the whole garment to be spoiled.

For so many years now the traditional method was to knit plain and purl rib combinations. These looked fine when they were new, but soon 'fanned' out of shape. Once the first row of cast-on breaks which it quite easily does, specially on children's knitwear, then the whole pullover must be either re-knitted or thrown away.

### THE NEW:

Special double welts - very quick and easy to knit. I recommend these, because they look better, they are far more elastic, and they also last so very much longer.

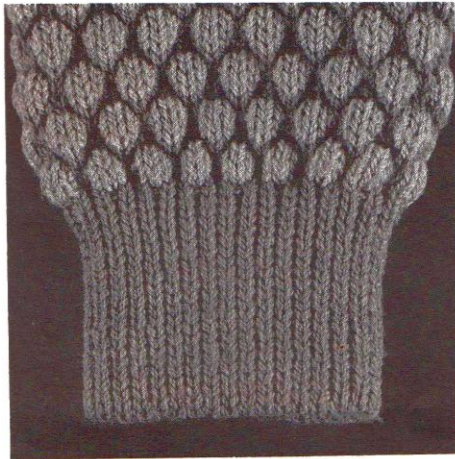
Of course, the correct tension is most important - even this is no problem at all. Just try out a few different tensions and soon you will find the perfect tension for whichever wool you are using - and you will also enjoy the perfect results illustrated here.



Boys pullover knitted with special new double 1 x 1 welts. Great fun to knit.

## SENSATIONAL NEW CONTINENTAL RIBBINGS

Doubled for perfect snug fit, and more elastic than ever before.  
Last much longer too. They are easy to knit.



1 x 1 ribbings are most suitable when you are knitting with medium to thick wools using tension 6 and higher. You can use 1 x 1 rib also for wools with tension 3 to 6 but for smaller sizes.



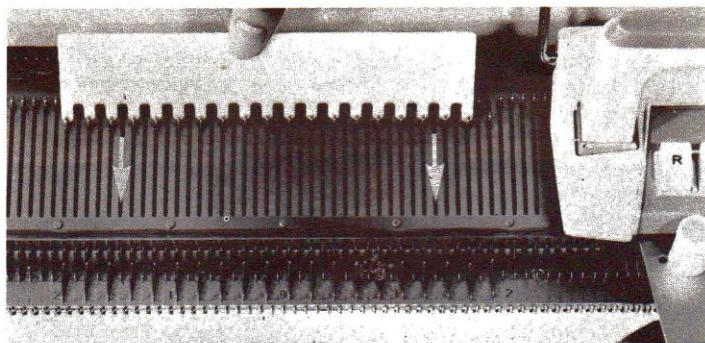
2 x 1 rib - very useful for every type of wool and all tensions from 2 right up to 10.



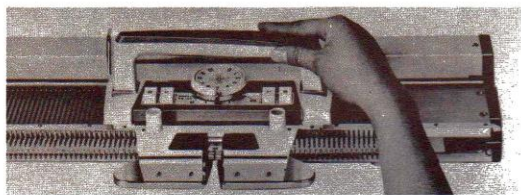
3 x 1 rib - also can be used for all wools using tensions from 2 to 10 but, it is most elastic and attractive when knitting with fine, soft wool using tensions 2 to 5.



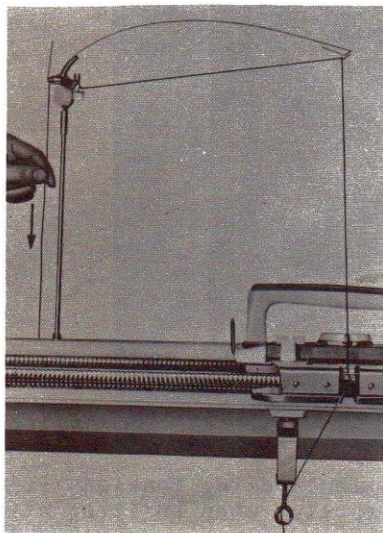
## RIBBINGS AND WELTS (continued)



Use the straight side of the Needle Pusher, bring into "B" position 22 needles on the left of 0 and 21 needles on the right of 0. With the 1 x 1 side of the Needle Pusher bring back into "A" position every second needle.



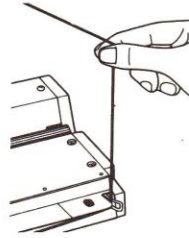
Slide the carriage forwards and backwards across the needles to ensure that they are clear and ready for the cast-on.



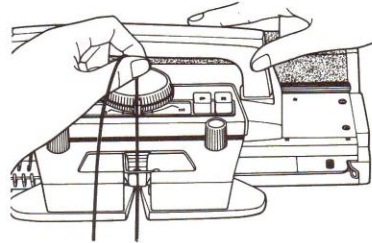
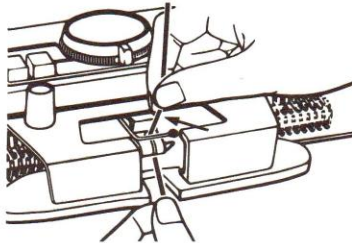
Thread up your machine, pull down any slack wool behind your Yarn Brake. Remember there must not be any slack wool between your Yarn Brake and the table clamp under the machine.



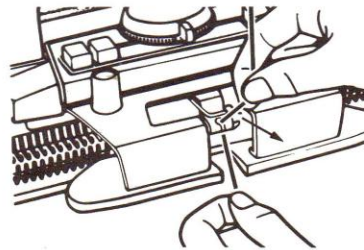
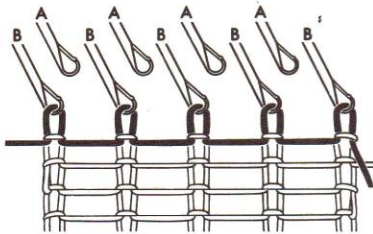
## RIBBINGS AND WELTS (continued)



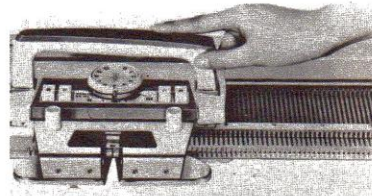
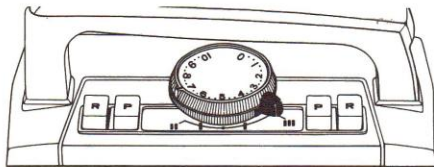
Remove the wool from your Feeder and clip it in the Yarn clamp at the right hand side of your machine.



Thread up the Yarn Feeder only with the Nylon Thread and allow it to hang over your thumb as shown, holding it lightly between thumb and forefinger.

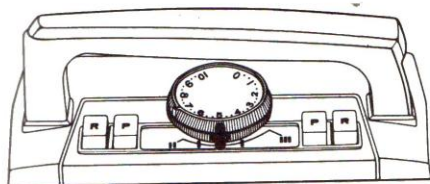


Knit 1 row. Remove the Nylon Thread from your Yarn Feeder and allow it to hang down on the sides of your machine.

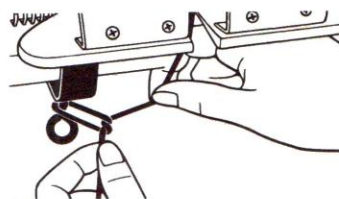


Set your Cam Lever to III on the right side and move your carriage across the needles to the right side of your needle bed.

## RIBBINGS AND WELTS (continued)



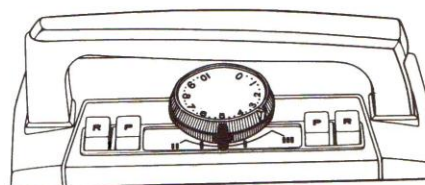
Set your Cam Lever to the centre . .



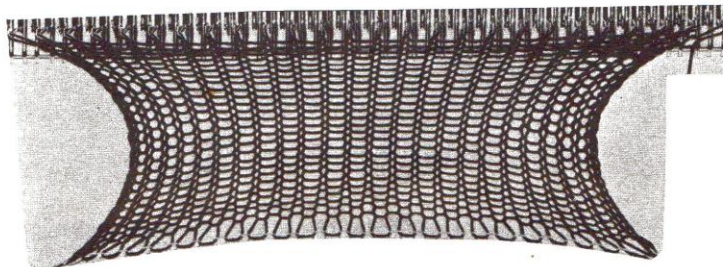
Re-thread your wool from the Yarn Brake through the Yarn Feeder and tie the end onto the table clamp. Pull back any slack wool behind your Yarn Brake



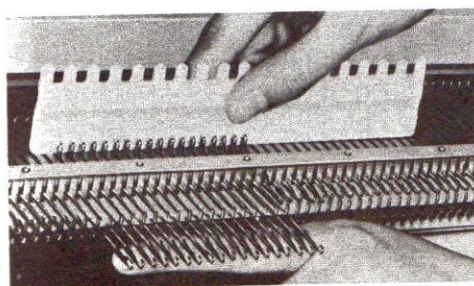
Check to make sure your wool is properly threaded into the Feeder.



Change Tension to No. 3.



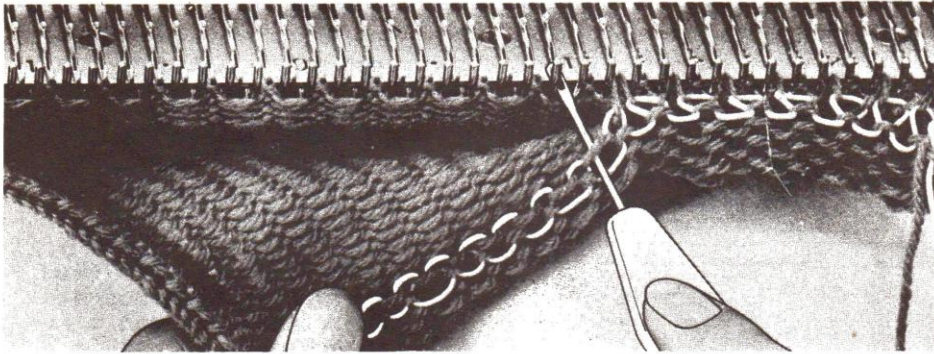
Knit 32 rows.



Carriage is on the right side. Use the straight side of your Needle Pusher to raise the remaining 21 needles in the centre of the machine from "A" to "B" position. Each second needle "B" position has a stitch hanging on it and every alternate needle in "B" position is empty.



## RIBBINGS AND WELTS (continued)

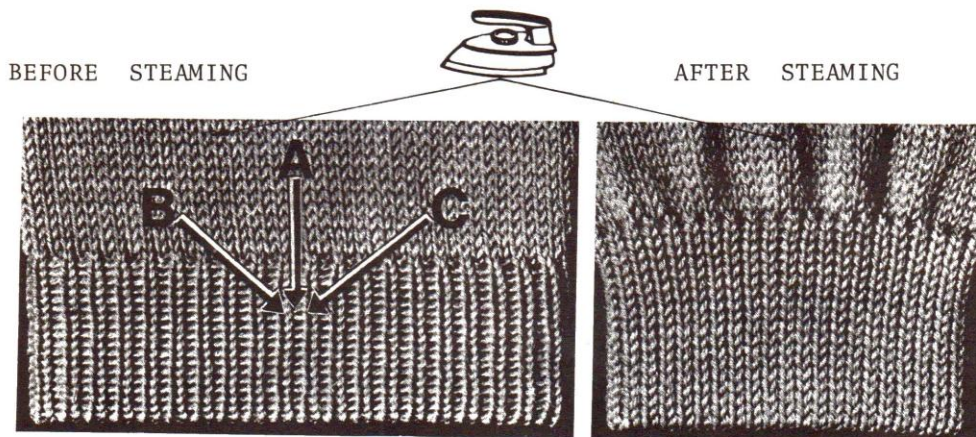


Fold the welt as shown. Start at the right side, slip the Transfer Tool inside the first loop of wool in the first row knitted after the Nylon Thread. Lift this loop into the needle hook of the first EMPTY needle in "B" position on the right side.

Now lift the second loop into the second EMPTY needle in "B" position from the right side and continue lifting each loop and placing it in the empty needles until the complete hem has been lifted onto the empty needles. Your double ribbed hem is now ready.

Hold the knitting against the machine. Use the straight side of the Needle Pusher to push all needles into "D" position. Press button "P" on the left side of your carriage. Change tension from 3 to 7. Pull down any slack wool behind your Yarn Brake. Knit 1 row. Press button "R" on the left side of your carriage which will release automatically button "P". Continue to knit as required.

## STEAMING THE NEW WELT



Your 1 - 1 double welt will now look like this. "B" and "C" shows the knitted ribs and "A" the linking bars of wool between. After steaming and blocking which is explained on the next pages, you will notice that the linking bars "A" have been absorbed into the ribs which are now firm and very elastic and attractive.

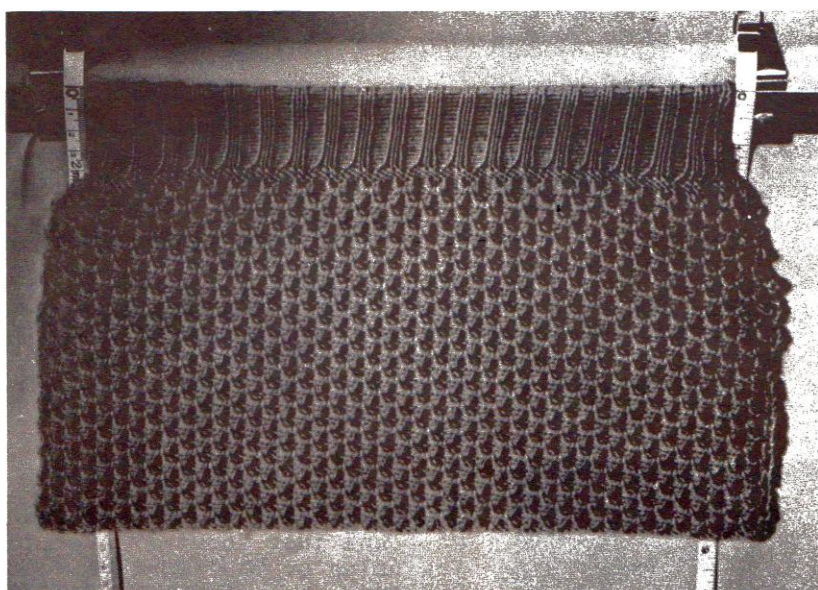


## STEAMING (continued)

CAREFUL AND PROPER STEAMING AND BLOCKING IS VERY IMPORTANT.

Use a steam iron or flat iron with a wet cloth. Never "press" the rib. Never rest your hot iron on top of the knitted rib. Place a wet cloth over the ribbed welt only. Hold your hot iron JUST CLOSE ENOUGH to the cloth to cause heat and steam to penetrate through the rib.

You may steam and block your rib exactly as shown below without using the Rib Frame. It is much easier to use this new, very useful extra accessory. This is obtainable from your nearest KNITMASTER Dealer or write direct to Knitmaster Ltd., London, SW1.



Place the rib over the Rib Frame and clip the frame onto the side of your pressing table. This is exactly how a 2-1 double ribbed welt will look just after it comes out of your machine. Please note that at this stage the welt is 1.1/2" wide.

When this welt has been properly steamed and blocked, the little bars of wool, which link the ribs, are absorbed into the rib stitch and the resulting ribbed welt will retain its shape and elasticity even when the pullover is washed or dry cleaned.

When knitting a double welt for a neckline or armholes, first knit 10 or 12 rows with waste wool, at Tension 9 or 10, at the beginning of your welt and again at the end of your welt. This makes it easier to steam and it is simple to unravel the waste wool before sewing the welts onto your pullover.



## STEAMING (continued)

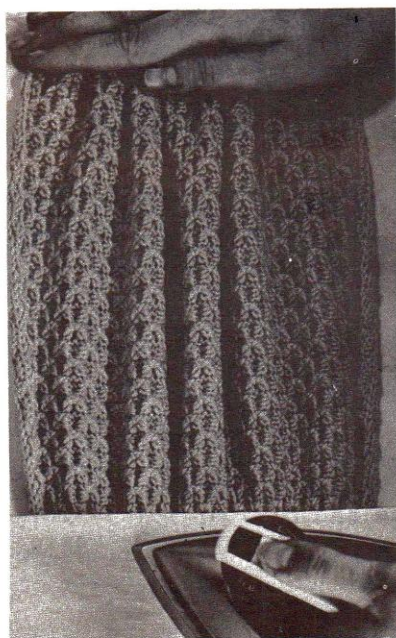


With your one hand stretch out as much as possible your knitted piece and at the same time with the other gather up the welt as close and tight together as you possibly can.

The welt is now 2" wide so always knit your welt about 1/2" to 3/4" narrower than you wish the final width to be. Exactly the same will apply if you are knitting 1-1 or 3-1 double ribbed welts.

### CAUTION:

If you are knitting with synthetic yarns, exercise greatest care when steaming your garment and always follow manufacturer's instructions as synthetic yarns do not take heat so readily and willingly as natural wools. These must be steamed only very lightly and quickly.



Place your wet cloth over the ribbed welt and just about 1" over the beginning of the front of your knitted panel.

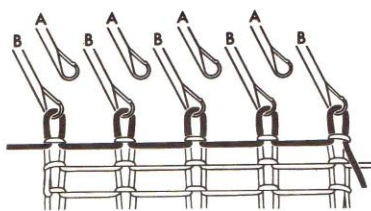
Still keeping your knitted piece stretched as much as possible, steam the welt as explained. Do not slide the iron across the welt. Lift it away from the welt, move it across, then lower it again until the iron just touches the wet cloth causing steam to penetrate through the welt while you are holding it stretched out.

Remove the wet cloth and while the fabric is still hot and damp continue to stretch it with one hand while with the other you are gathering up the welt as close together as you can. You may, if necessary, repeat this process once more.

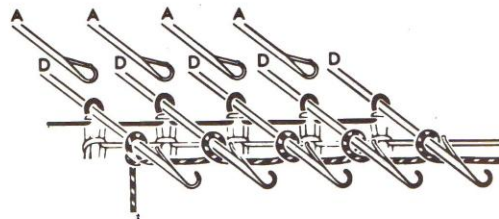
# 1 PLAIN x 1 PURL RIB

This method of making Rib welts is now very seldom used. It is not nearly as elastic as the new type of Double Welts and it is also inclined to fan out of shape and breaks too easily on the edges.

However when using Bulky Knit wools on every second needle this Plain and Purl Rib is quite useful and attractive and there is no danger of torn edges with Bulky wools.



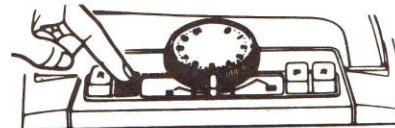
Cast on every second needle and knit 10 rows. Remove the wool from the Feeder. Thread up with the Nylon Thread. Knit 1 row. Remove the Nylon Thread from the Feeder.



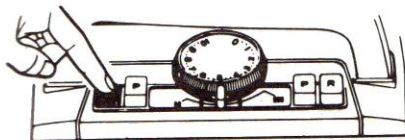
Replace the wool in the Feeder. Do not tie the end onto the clamp but tie a loose knot onto the first needle on the left side. Push all needles which are in "B" position up into "D" position. Wind the wool as shown loosely under and over around each needle in "D" position. Do not wind tightly.



Lift only those needles which are between the needles in "D" position from "A" up to "D" position.



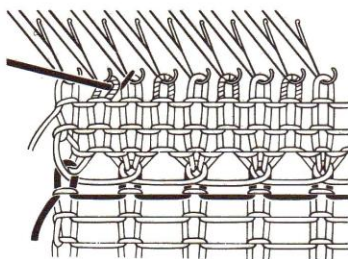
Pull down any slack wool from behind your Yarn Brake. Press button "P" on the left side of your carriage. Knit slowly 1 row from right to left.



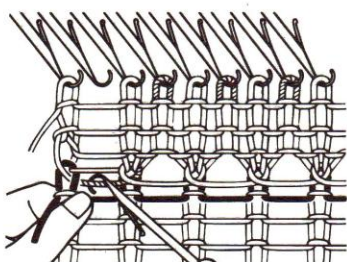
Press button "R" on the left side of your carriage. This will cause "P" button to be released. Knit 12 rows.



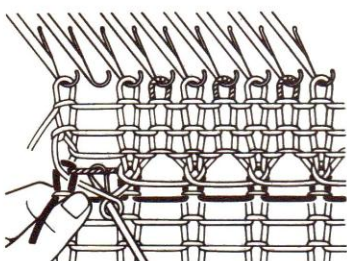
# 1 PLAIN x 1 PURL RIB (continued)



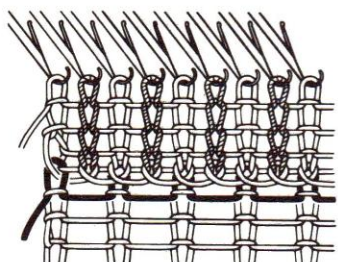
Lift the stitch off the second needle from the left side. Pull the fabric down so that this stitch will run down until it reaches the Nylon Thread.



Place your latchet tool over the first bar of wool above the Nylon Thread.



Twist the Latchet Tool around causing the first bar of wool to form a loop around the stem of the Latchet Tool. Catch the second bar of wool inside the hook of the latchet tool and pull this through the loop on its stem.



Now push the Latchet Tool through the wool underneath the next bar of wool until the loop in the hook passes behind the latch. Catch the next bar of wool and pull this through.

Continue this process until you reach the top and hook the last stitch onto the needle. Miss one needle then lift the stitch off the next needle and run this down until it reaches the Nylon Thread. Knit up until it reaches the needle and hang it back onto the hook.

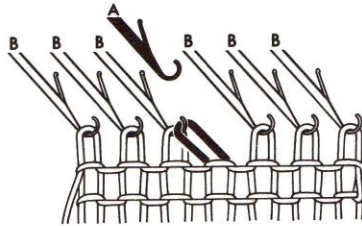
Continue this process on every second needle until all knitting has been completed.

Your 1 Plain x 1 Purl Rib is now completed.

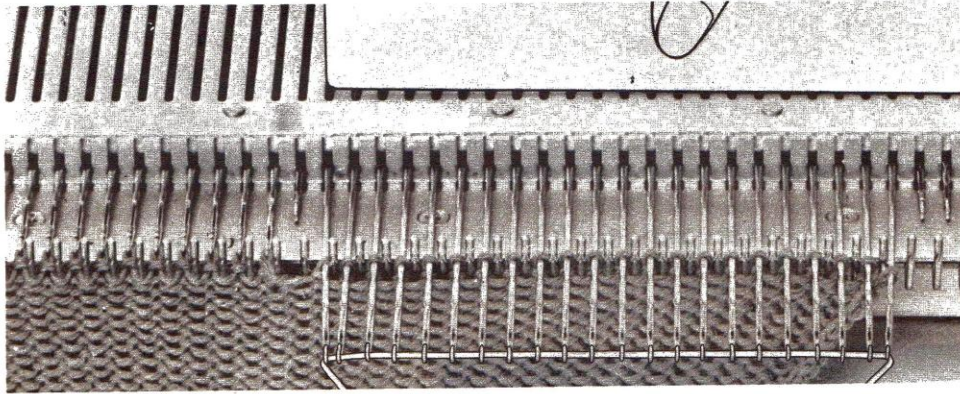
## KNITTING A "V" NECK WITH PATTERN

This method of making a "V" neck is suitable whether you are knitting the pullover in plain stocking stitch or in a fancy pattern.

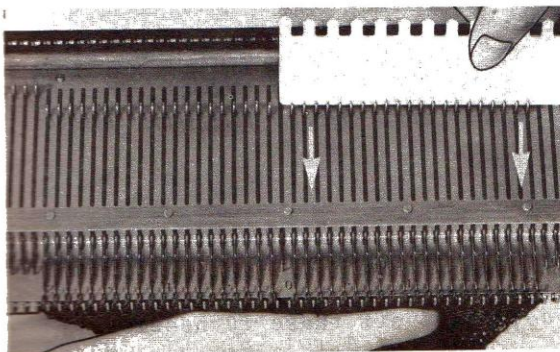
Take note of the number of rows on the Row Counter when you commence the first half of your "V" neck so that when you start the second half you must turn the Row Counter back to exactly the same number of rows.



Cast on 43 needles in the centre of your knitter. Transfer the centre stitch to the adjacent needle and push the empty needle back to "A" position. You will now have 21 needles on either side of the centre. Carriage is on the left side.



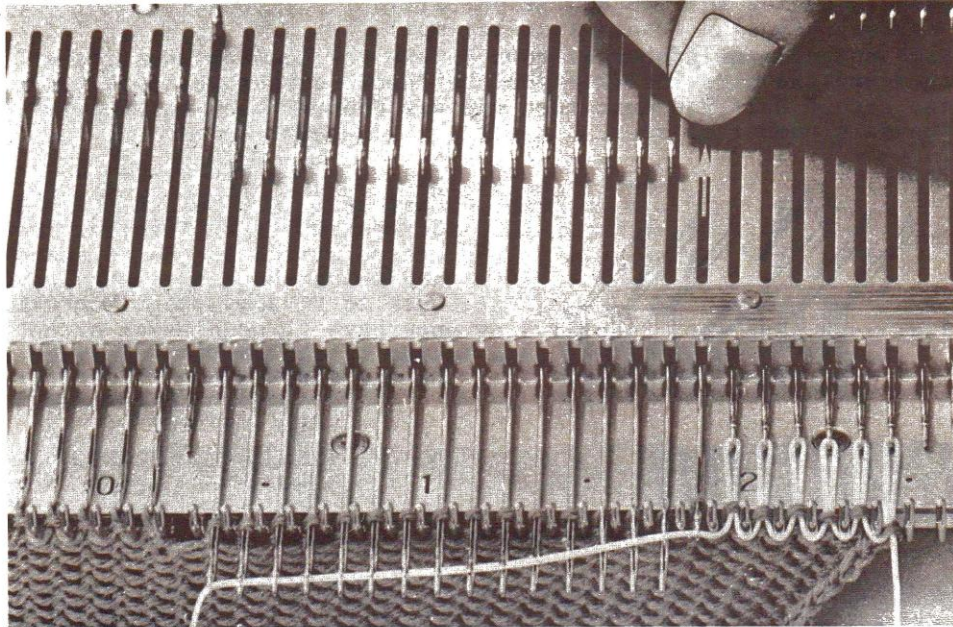
Hold the knitting against the machine, push all needles on the right side of centre from "B" to "D" position.



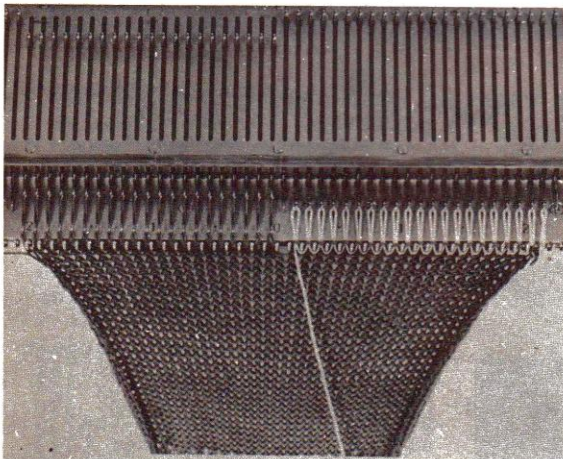
Lay the Nylon Thread in the needle hooks of the needles in "D" position. Use the straight side of your Needle Pusher and move all needles from "D" slowly down to "C" position making sure that all latches close over the Nylon Thread. Pull the Nylon Thread so that 3 or 4 inches only are hanging down on the right side and the rest hanging from the left side.



"V" NECK (continued)



Starting at the right, pull the needles one by one from "C" position to "A" position. This will cause a big loop of Nylon Thread on each needle.

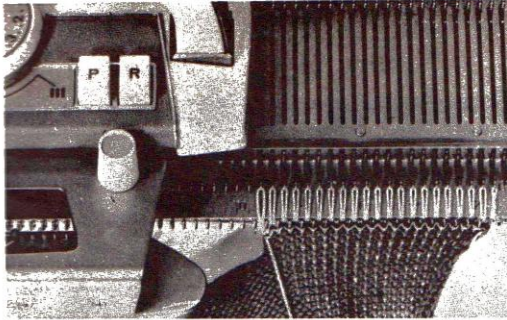


Continue until all the needles right of centre are in "A" position. In this position they cannot knit and you will therefore be able to continue knitting either stocking stitch on the left half or, if you wish, any one of the various patterns.

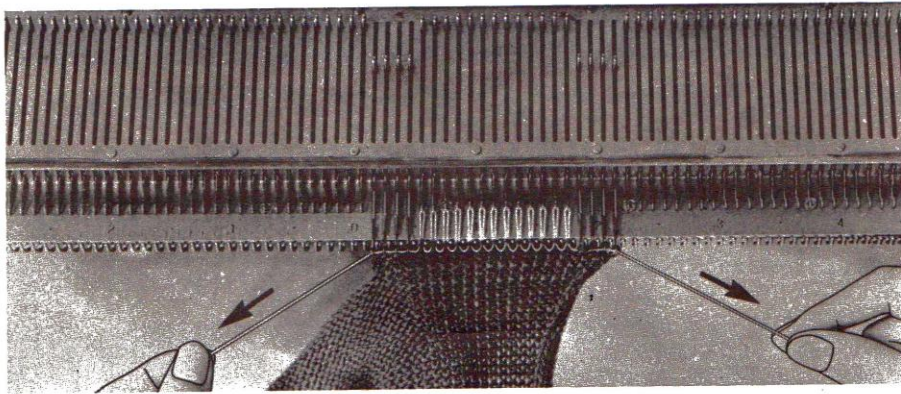
Pull down any slack wool behind your Yarn Brake. Knit 4 rows. Then decrease for your "V" neck, one stitch from the centre towards the left after each 4 rows until you have 10 needles in "B" position on the left side. Cast off these 10 needles.



## "V" NECK (continued)



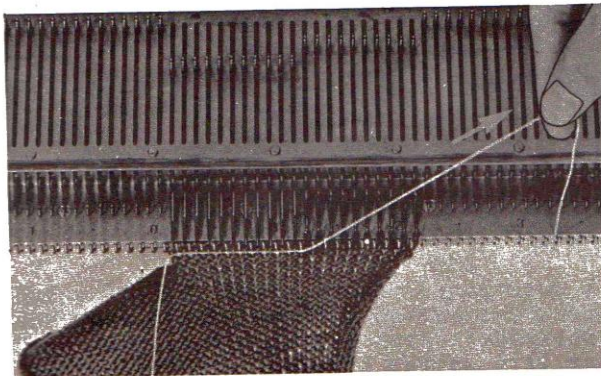
Your carriage is on the left side. Thread your wool through the Feeder and attach it to the clamp on the left side. Set your Row Counter back.



Hold each end of the Nylon Thread and pull outwards both sides together. This will cause all the needles which are in "A" position to come up to "B" position.

Unravel the Nylon Thread (Page 26).

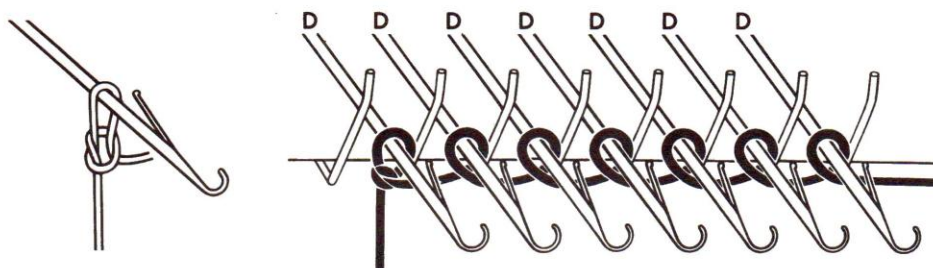
## SLITS FOR ZIP FASTENERS



To knit a slit for a zip fastener, use the same method but after transferring your centre stitch, the left and right sides are knitted separately without decreasing.

If you knit a pocket for a pullover with a patterned front, you use the same method to bring the needles on the sides of the pocket from "B" to "A" position.

## HAND CAST-ON



This method is seldom used but is useful and interesting to know.

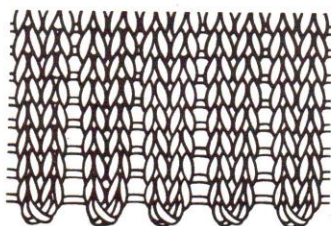
Bring the required needles to "D" position. Secure wool onto the last needle opposite the carriage and wind wool loosely around the needles which you placed in "D" position. Thread wool into Feeder.

IMPORTANT - always start at opposite side to carriage.

IF STARTING AT LEFT, WIND ANTI-CLOCKWISE (as shown); IF STARTING FROM RIGHT (Carriage at left) WIND CLOCKWISE.

If your carriage is on the right side, press button "P" on the left of carriage. If your carriage is on the left side, press button "P" on the right of carriage. Knit 1 row. Release the button "P" which you have pushed down by pressing the button "R" next to it. Continue to knit the desired number of rows and you will have an attractive closed cast-on which cannot unravel.

## PICOT HEM

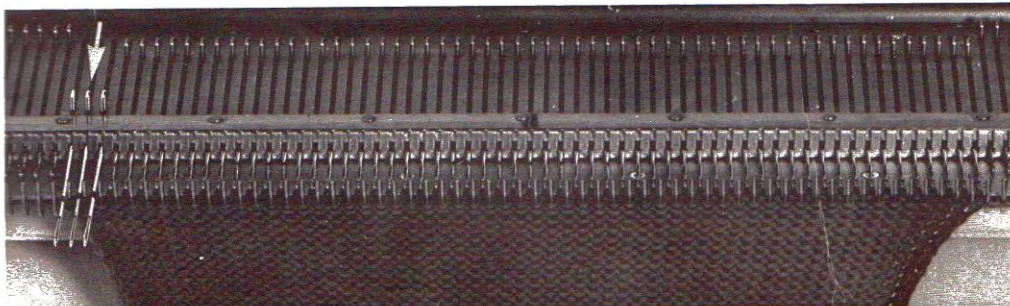


Make a cast-on, same method as for hem on Page 27. Knit in the Nylon Thread and set carriage on the right side of the machine. Feed the wool in and knit 1 row on Tension 9. Knit 7 rows on Tension 7. Now instead of knitting 1 row on Tension 9, you transfer every second stitch onto the adjacent needle. Make sure empty needles are in "B" Position. Knit 9 rows on Tension 7.

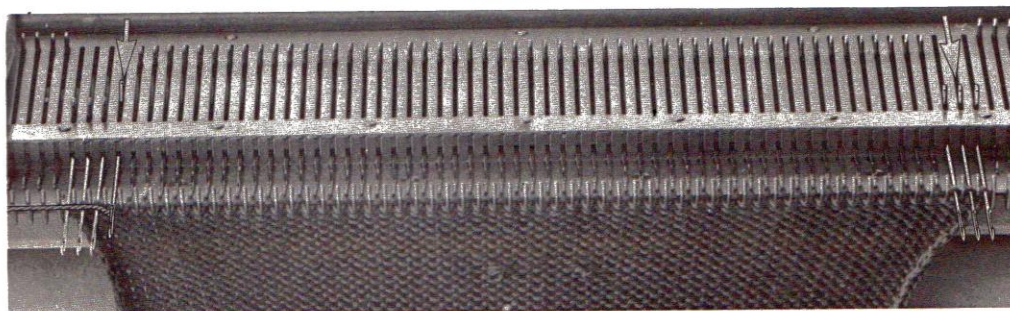
Your carriage is on the left side. When you are using thin or medium thick wool, you must lift up the stitches from above the Nylon Thread, same as for the normal hem. If you use a thick wool, you can pull out the Nylon Thread and lift up the stitches.



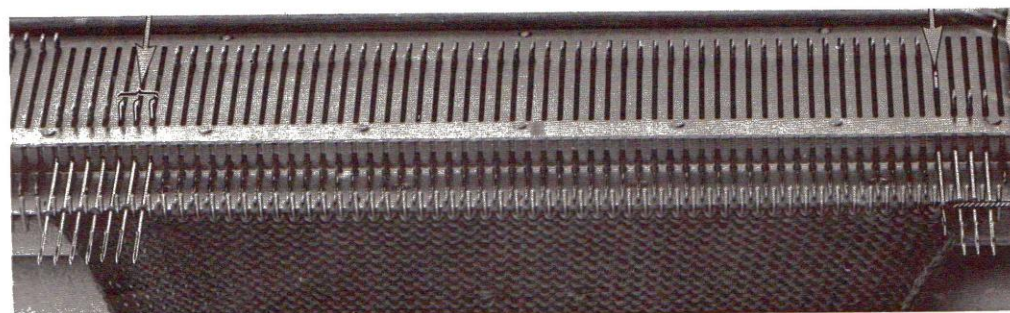
## DARTS



Cast on 60 stitches and knit 10 or 11 rows finishing with the carriage on the right side. Push 3 needles on the left side of your knitting from "B" to "D" position. Knit 1 row.



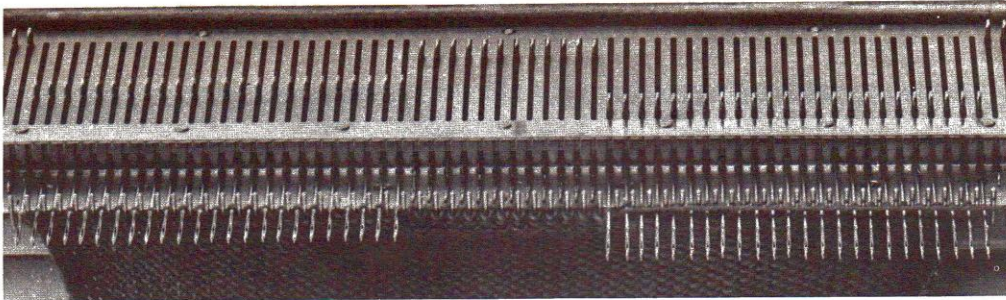
You will notice that the 3 needles in "D" position have not been knitted. Push 3 needles on the right side of your knitting from "B" to "D" position and on the left side, push 1 more needle from "B" to "D" position. Knit 1 row.



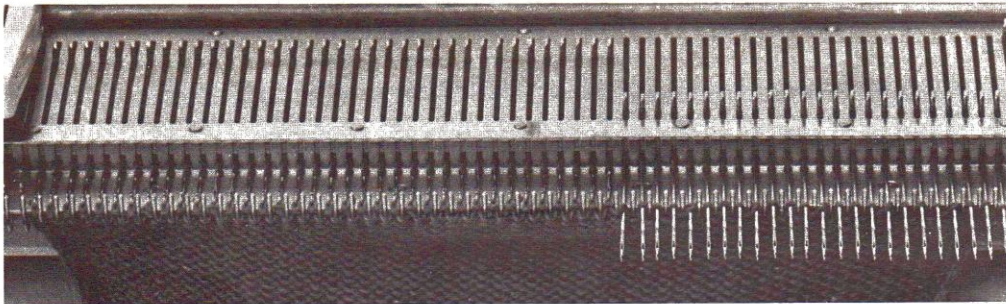
Raise 1 more needle on the right side from "B" to "D" position and push 3 more needles on the left side from "B" to "D" position. You now have 7 needles on the left side in "D" position and 4 on the right. Knit 1 row. Carriage is on the left. Raise 1 needle on the left and 3 on the right. Knit 1 row and continue, each row raising 1 needle on the carriage side and 3 needles on the other side, until you have only 12 needles in "B" position in the centre. Carriage is on the right.



## DARTS (continued)

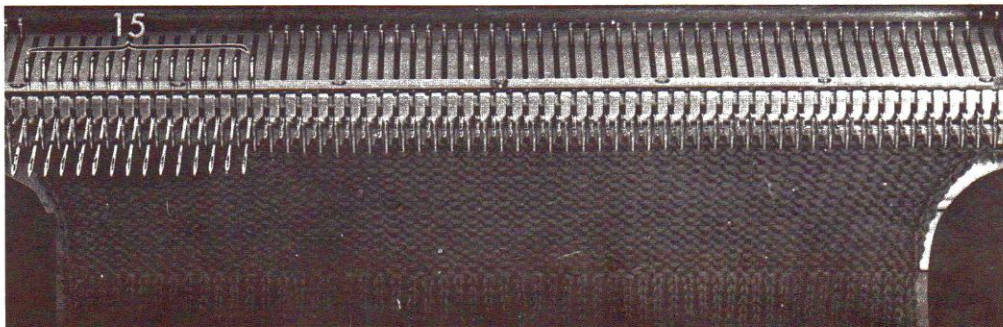


Using the straight side of your Needle Pusher, push all needles on the left side of your knitting carefully down until they are exactly in line with "C" position.  
Knit 1 row. Carriage is on the left.



Press button "P" on the right side of your carriage.  
Knit 7 or 8 rows and remove the knitting.  
When you are knitting darts into patterned knitting, your stitches must be held by the Nylon Thread exactly the same as when knitting the "V" neck.

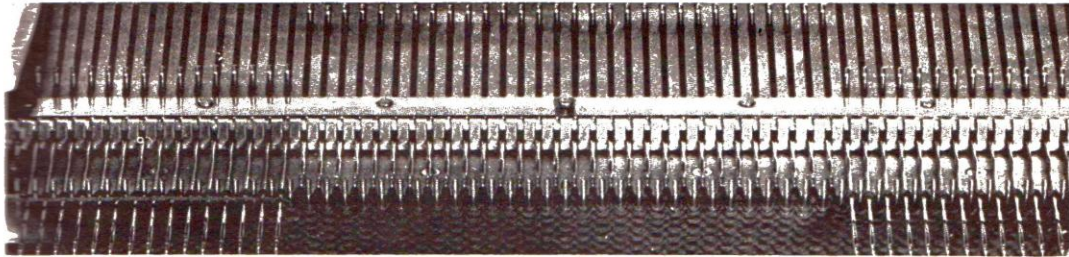
## POCKETS



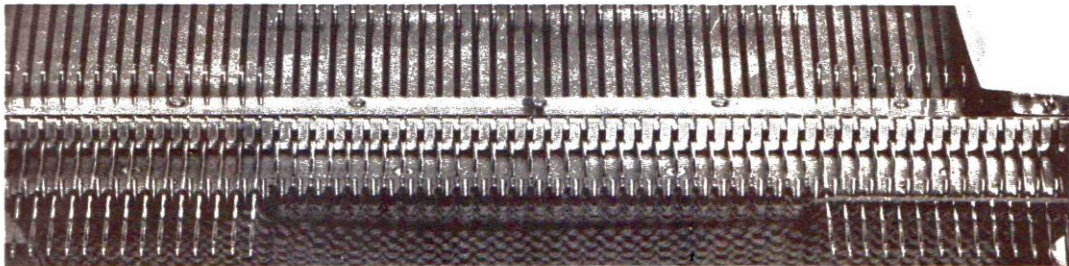
Cast on 60 stitches, 50 on either side of the centre.  
Knit 10 or 11 rows finishing with the carriage on the right side.  
With the straight side of the Needle Pusher, push 15 needles on the left side from "B" to "D" position.  
Knit 1 row.



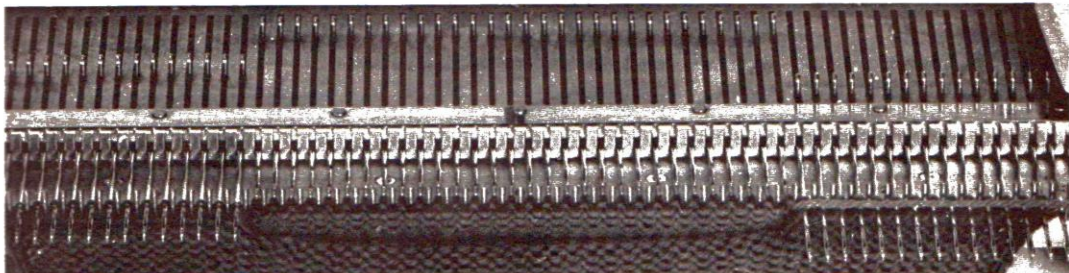
## POCKETS (continued)



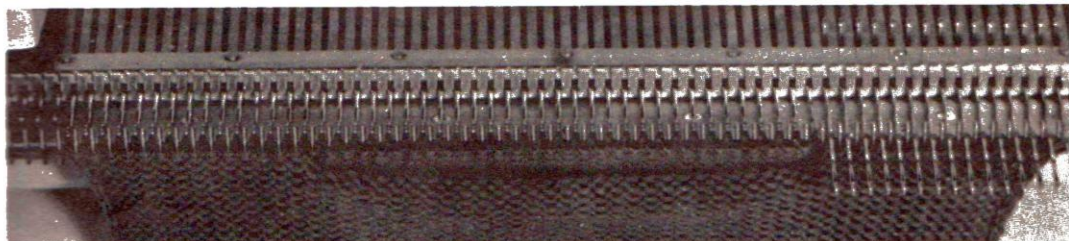
With the straight side of your Needle Pusher, push 15 needles on the right side from "B" to "D" position. This leaves 30 needles in the centre "B" position which will be the width of your pocket. If you wish your pocket to be narrower or wider, leave more or less needles in the centre "B" position.



Knit 30 rows. You will notice that only the needles in "B" position are knitted thus forming the pocket automatically. Finish with the carriage on the right side.



Using the straight side of the Needle Pusher, push all the needles on the left side of your knitting from "D" position carefully to "C" position. Knit 1 row. Carriage is now on the left side.



Press down button "P" on the right side of your carriage. Knit 12 rows. Remove your knitting from the machine. When knitting pockets in patterned knitting, use the same method to hold stitches as for "V" neck.



## MEASURING A TENSION SWATCH

### TO CHECK OR MAKE YOUR OWN KNITTING PATTERNS.

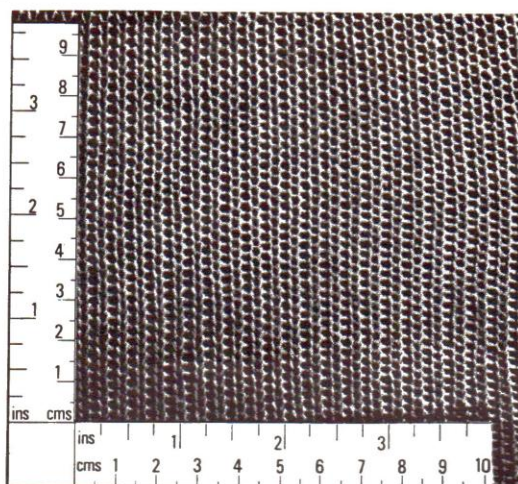
It is easy to make your knitwear fit perfectly, quick too, and no bother at all.

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

Knit 30 rows using this tension and remove the knitting from your 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 3" or 4 per inch.  
and 16.1/2 rows in 3" or 5.1/2 per inch

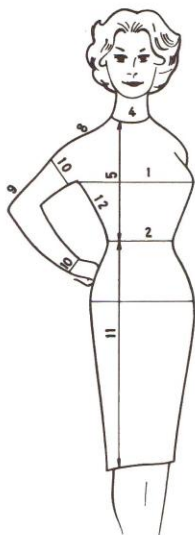
It is quite easy to calculate the number of stitches you need to get a required width. It is also just as easy to calculate how many rows you must knit to get the required length of garment.

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

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

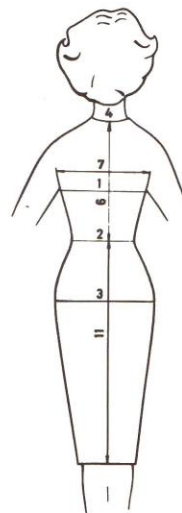
(NOTE: The swatch illustrated above was knitted with Bulky wool on every second needle.)

## KNITTING TO MEASURE



You don't need to be a dressmaker, nor have any special knowledge, to take the simple measurements you will need to make your knitwear fit loosely and comfortably yet fashionably.

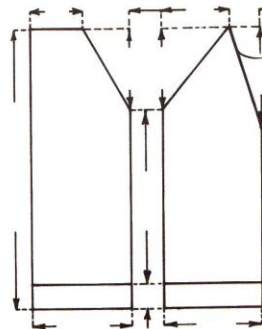
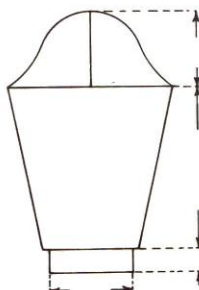
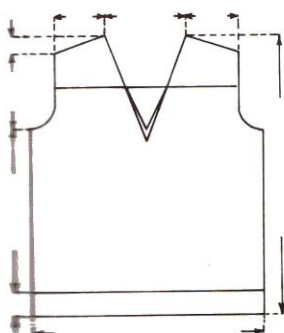
A good hint is to give extra width to the measurements you take as knitwear should not be skin tight.



- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bust measurement:         | It is taken round fullest part of bust and shoulder blades. |
| 2. Waist measurement:        | To fit snugly round the waist.                              |
| 3. Hip measurement:          | Over the widest part of the hips.                           |
| 4. Neck measurement:         | Round base of neck.   |
| 5. Front length measurement: | From highest point of shoulder over bust to waistline.      |
| 6. Back length measurement:  | From nape of neck to waistline.                             |

### FOR SET-IN SLEEVES

### FOR RAGLAN SHAPING



## KNITTING TO MEASURE (continued)

- 7. Width of back measurement: From armhole to armhole.
- 8. Width of shoulder measurement: From neckline to armhole.
- 9. Sleeve length measurement: With bent arm, from shoulder to wrist.
- 10. Sleeve widths measurement: Width at top, round upper arm, and width at bottom, round wrist.
- 11. Skirt length measurement: At front and back from waist to hem of skirt.

For raglan shaping you want one more measurement.

- 12. Side length: From waist to about 1 - 1.1/2" below armpit. Length of back minus side length will give you the raglan measurement.

TO OBTAIN A WELL FITTING GARMENT it is just as important to knit a tension square as it is to take the right measurements. Always knit a tension square before starting a new garment. This little extra trouble will be well worth your while.

WHETHER YOU HAVE A KNITTING PATTERN OR NOT, you will be able to copy any model you fancy if you make a stitch pattern, a tension square and draw a diagram on which you enter the precise measurements you have taken. Always start by knitting your tension square.

TAKE YOUR MEASUREMENTS and calculate the number of stitches you will have to cast on for the width you need, and how many rows are needed for the length you require. Then draw a sketch on a reduced scale.

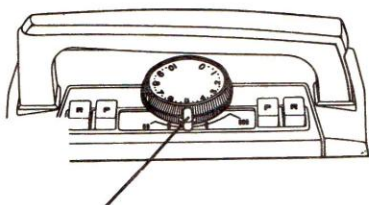
IT WILL BE EASIER if you use graph paper and register the measurements, the number of stitches and rows required. Then write down the number of rows needed for shaping the armhole, shoulders and neck opening, and the number of stitches that should be decreased, and increased on these rows.

THE MORE CARE YOU TAKE PLANNING YOUR GARMENT, THE SOONER YOU WILL FINISH YOUR KNITTING AND THE BETTER-YOUR GARMENT WILL FIT.



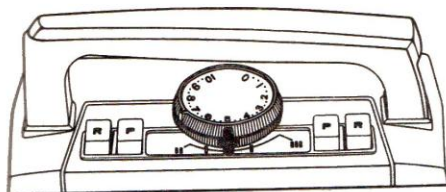
## PATTERN DIAL AND PUSH BUTTONS

You have already seen that the needles may be placed in four different positions, "A", "B", "C" and "D", on your needle bed.



In the centre of your carriage is a Cam Lever with 5 positions - centre and two on either side, plus two buttons "R" and "P" on both left and right. The buttons and cam lever have a large range of different pattern combinations.

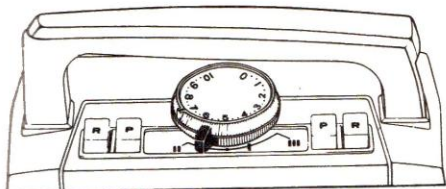
- means carriage moving from left to right.
- ← means carriage moving from right to left.



Set cam lever on centre • .

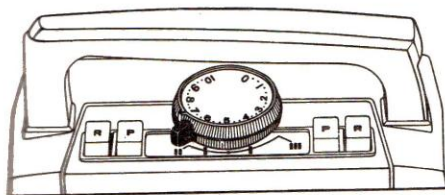
- ← needles in "B" and "C" position will knit.
- needles in "B" and "C" position will knit.

Any needles in "D" position will remain in "D" position and will not be affected by the carriage movement.



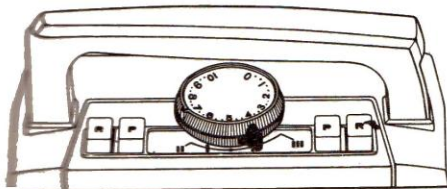
Set cam lever to I on the left side.

- ← needles in "C" position will knit. Needles in "B" and "D" position will not knit.
- needles in "B" and "C" position will knit. Needles in "D" position will not knit.



Set cam lever to II on the left side.

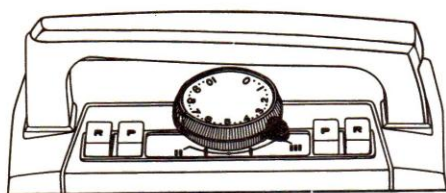
- ← needles in "C" position will knit, all others will not knit.
- needles in "C" position will knit, all others will not knit.



Set cam lever to I on the right side.

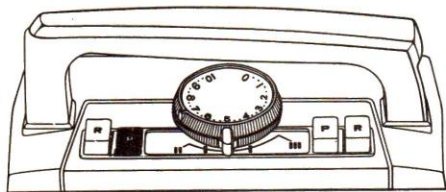
- ← needles in "B" and "C" position will knit. Needles in "D" position will not knit.
- needles in "C" position will knit all others will not knit.

## PATTERN DIAL AND PUSH BUTTONS (continued)

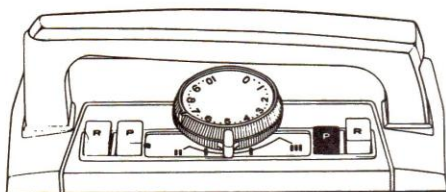


Set cam lever to III on right side.  
 ← needles in "B" and "D" position will not knit. Needles in "C" position will return to "B" position without knitting. Note:- unless separate yarn is laid in needles in "C" position, stitches will drop off.

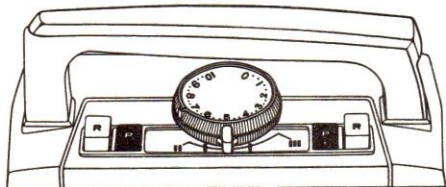
### THE FOUR PUSH BUTTONS



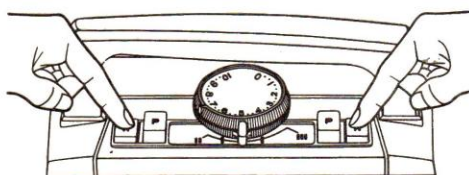
Press button "P" on the left side.  
 ← needles in "B", "C" and "D" position will all knit in.  
 → needles in "B" and "C" position will knit in. Needles in "D" position will move down to "C" position without knitting.



Press button "P" on the right side.  
 ← needles in "B" and "C" position will knit in, needles in "D" position will move into "C" position without knitting.  
 → needles in "B", "C" and "D" position will all knit in.



Press button "P" on both left and right side.  
 → needles in "B", "C" and "D" position will knit.  
 ← needles in "B", "C" and "D" position will knit.



Press button "R" on left and right side. When you press button "R" this has the affect of releasing button "P" in which case needles in "B" and "C" position on right and left direction will knit but needles in "D" position in either left or right direction will not knit.

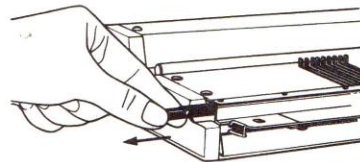
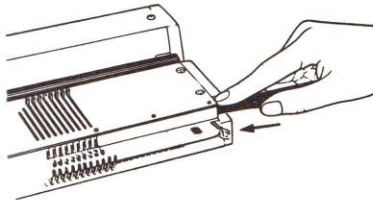
### NOTES:

Remember that when needles do knit they always knit back to "B" position. Needles required in "C" and "D" positions must be brought forward by the use of the needle pushers or by hand.

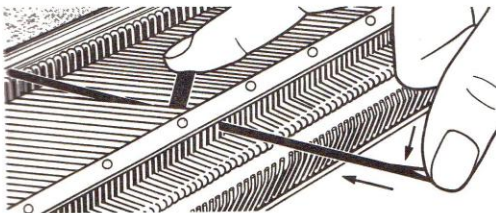


## HOW TO CHANGE A NEEDLE

Needles with damaged latches will cause faulty or dropped stitches and must be changed. The needle latch must move easily and lie flat over the needle hook.



At each side of the needle bed you will find the needle retaining bar. This can be pulled out from the right or left side. Use the handle of your Latchet Tool to push in the retaining bar on the side nearest to your broken needle and then, by hand, pull out this bar from the other side of the machine until it reaches the damaged needle.



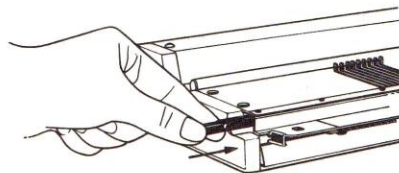
Push the butt of the damaged needle up to "D" position. Push down the hook as shown, which will lift up the heel of the needle out of the needle bed. Slide the needle backwards out of the needle bed.



Open the latch of a new needle and slide it into the groove in the direction of the arrow.

Move the needle butt back to "B" position.

Check that the needle slides smoothly in the needle bed and then push back the needle retaining bar, as shown.





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This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

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