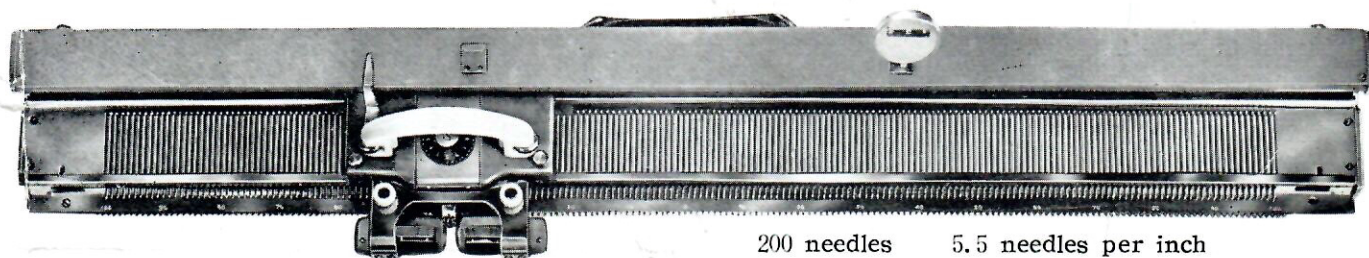
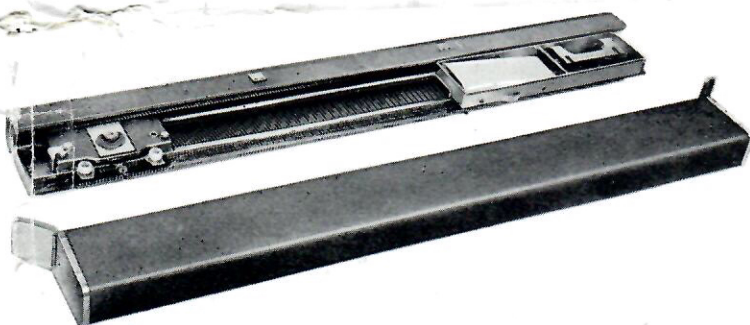


Brief Instructions

FOR OPERATION OF SK-7 MODEL
HAND KNITTING MACHINE



200 needles 5.5 needles per inch



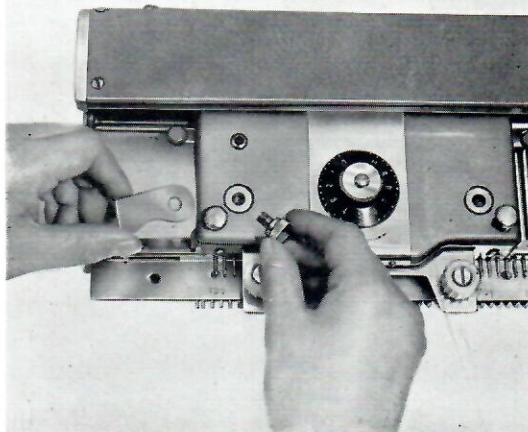
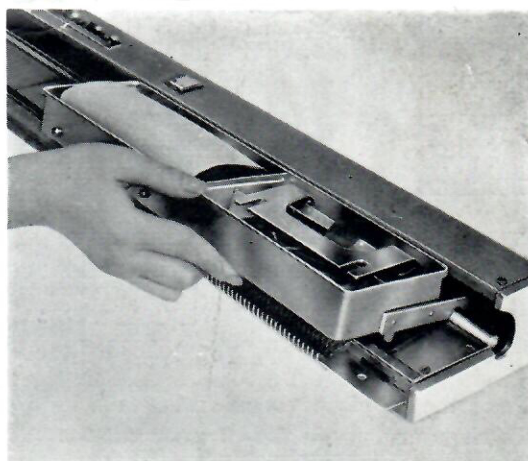
SETTING UP SK-7 MODEL HAND KNITTING MACHINE

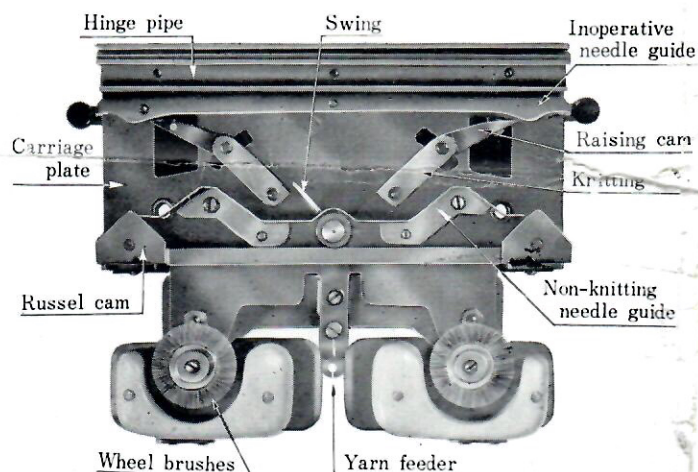
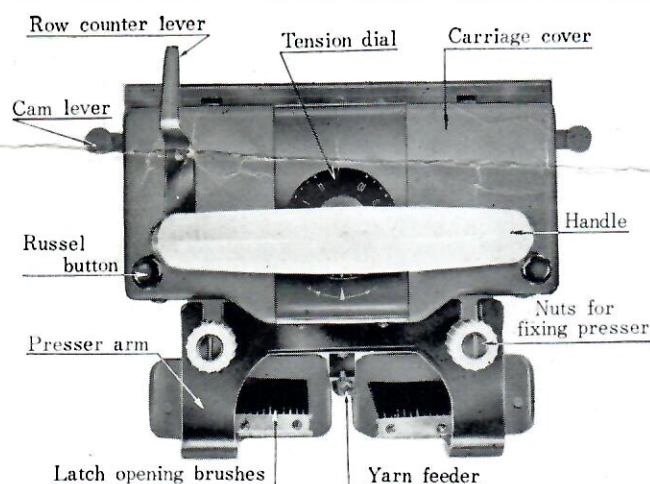
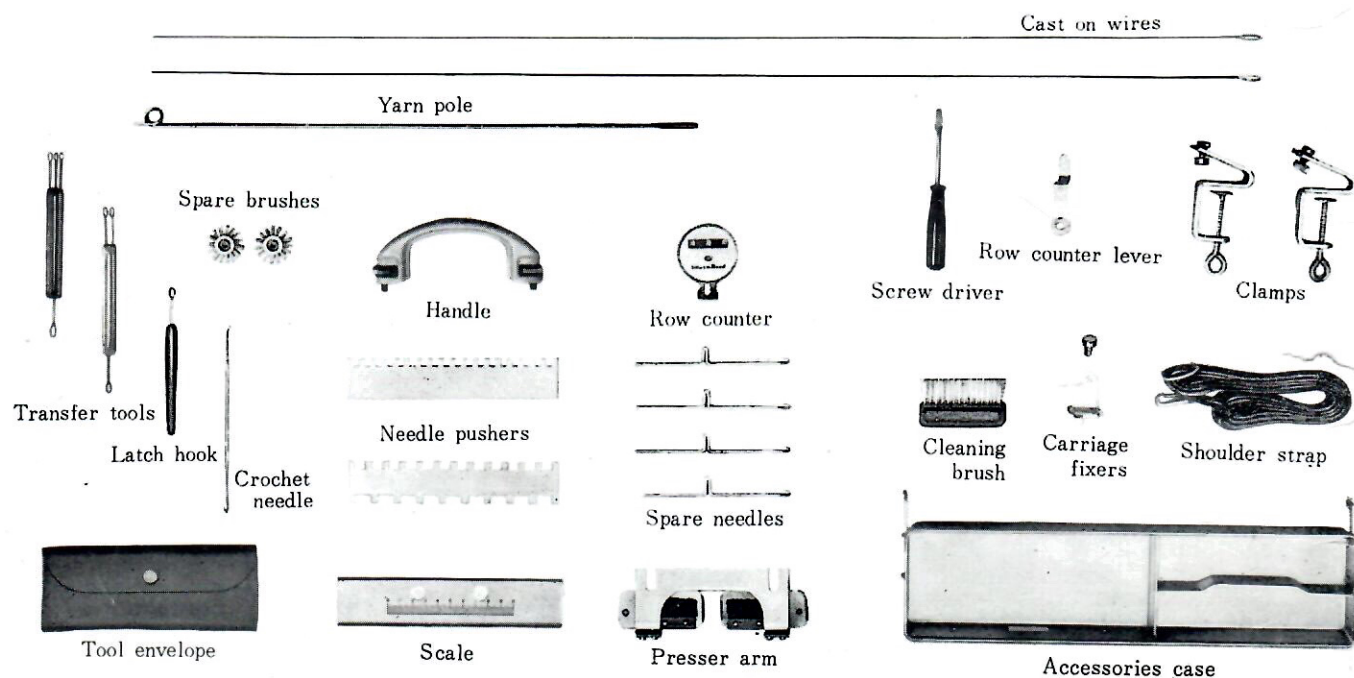
Open up the carton case, remove the wrapping paper and you will see a complete set of SK-7 model hand knitting machine.

Place the machine along the edge of your table, and uncover it. You will see the carriage on the left side and accessory tray on the right.

Remove the accessory tray from the machine by lifting it up slightly and sliding it along the rail to the right.

To release the carriage, unlock the carriage fixers, i.e. locking plate and screw. To do this unscrew and remove the locking plate.



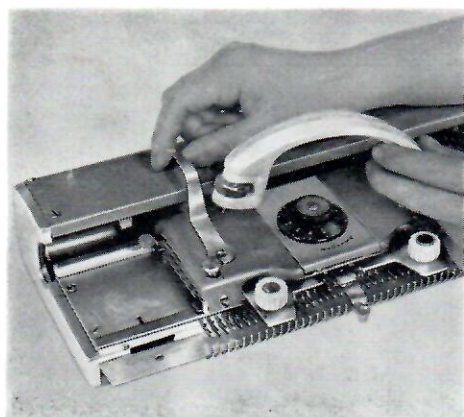


In the accessory tray, you have all the accessories shown in the picture.

Take the fabric presser and attach it to the carriage as shown in the picture (loosen the two nuts on the carriage and push the presser all the way in and tighten the nuts.)

Take out the row counter and its lever. The row counter fits into either receiver on the case of the machine. Lever is to be fixed to the left hole on the carriage and tightened together with carriage handle.

The yarn pole which you find inside the cover has its place with left base metal for carrying handle. Now the machine is ready for knitting. Although you have a pair of clamps, the machine will sit well and flat on the table without them. You will need them, however, when you attach the ribbing attachment.



CASTING ON

Determine how many needles you will need to cast on, and pull that many needles forward to midway of the needle bed.

Thread the yarn feeder of the carriage (pass the end of yarn through the yarn pole and then the yarn feeder leaving three or four inches

hanging down).

Be sure both cam levers are placed backwards or in knitting position.

Slowly move the carriage across the needles in working position. (a)

Take one of the cast on wires which is inside of the cover and lay it on the zigzag yarn. (b)

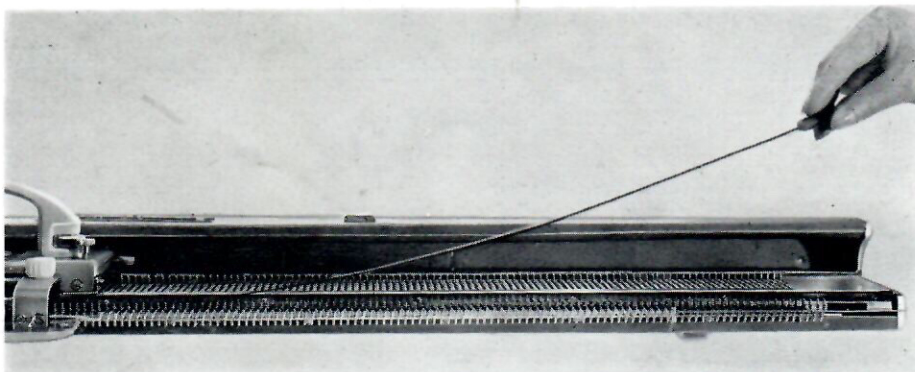
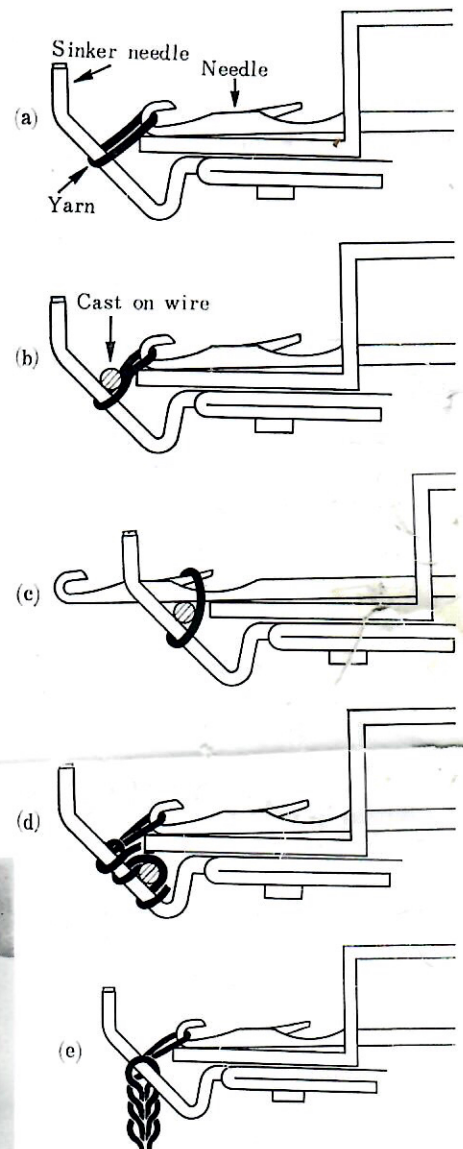
Pull out slightly a few needles on both ends and some about every thirtieth so that they will press the wire down. (c)

Operate the carriage three times giving the yarn sufficient slackness at beginning of each row, yet no drooping down nor looping of yarn. . . . so that end needles will not miss the yarn. (d)

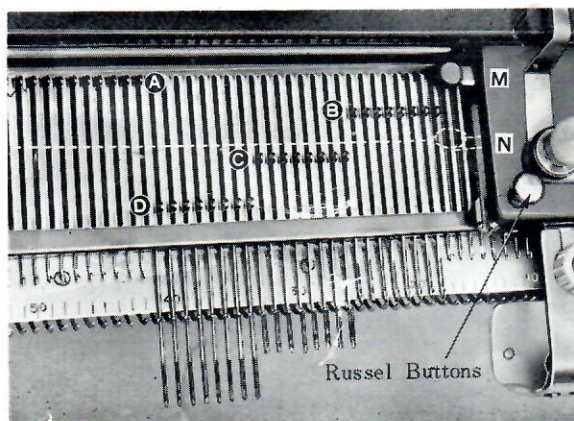
Pull out the wire and continue knitting. (e)

The cast on edge here is not closed or bound off and it is advisable to knit some rows as a base for your knitting and then change to the yarn you are knitting your garment with (base knitting should be in contrast color, for it is easier to work on the starting edge of your actual knitting later).

To make a bound off edge, cast on with every other needles using a tighter tension than desired for your knitting. Lay your wire in and then knit another row. Bring forward your resting needles, and with your single transfer tool, pick up the first row of yarn over the 2nd row and transfer it to the corresponding empty needles. Change your tension to original tension for your garment and in this manner no base knitting is needed in casting on.



RUSSEL BUTTONS ARE THE BUTTONS ON EACH SIDE OF THE MAIN CARRIAGE.

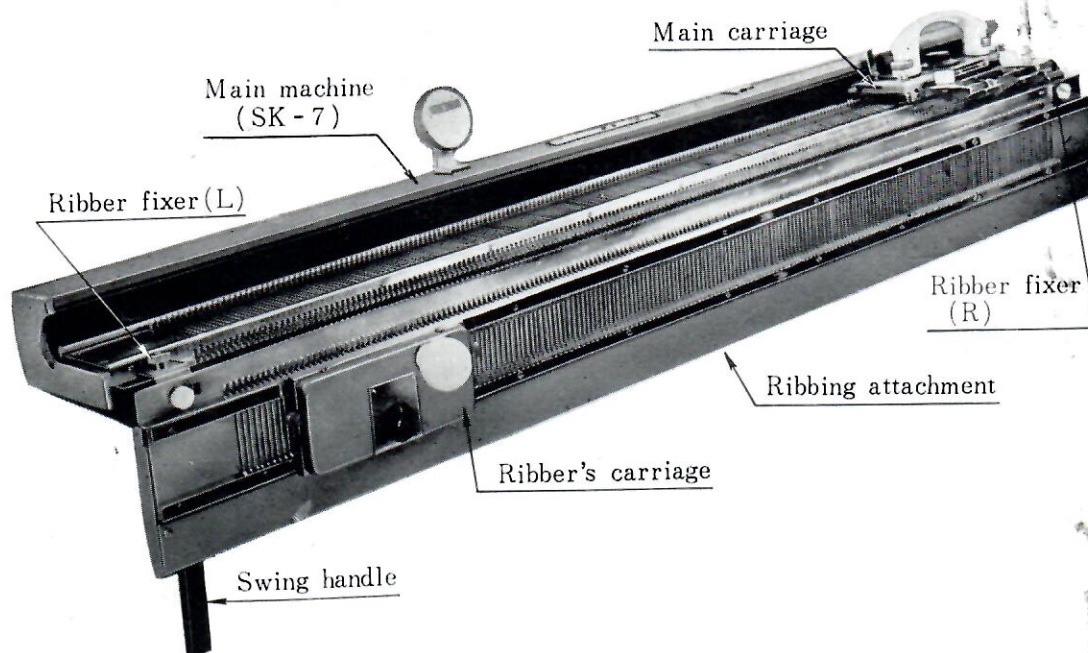


Ordinarily, needles in Zone D (refer to page 28 of SK-6 instruction book) or needles pulled forward all the way out are non-knitting as in partial knitting, knit-in patterns and tucking stitches.

And still non-knitting if the Russel buttons are pulled up. With the button in proceeding direction pushed down, it will automatically clear the needles in non-knitting position and they shall knit.

Therefore, whenever you desire to knit with the needles pulled forward in non-knitting zone, just push down the button in proceeding direction and run the carriage across. This will clear all the resting needles in the non-knitting zone, thus having all needles in knitting position.

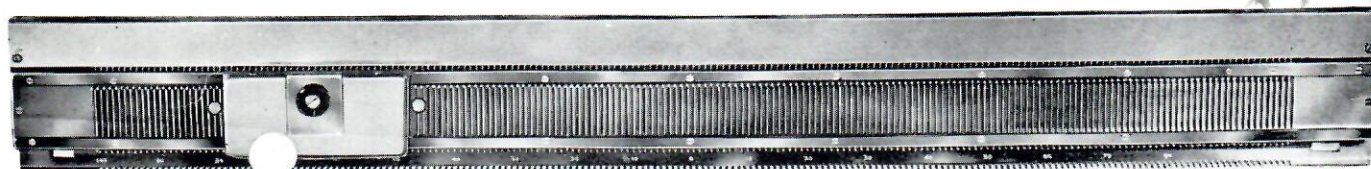
SR-7 Model Ribbing Unit



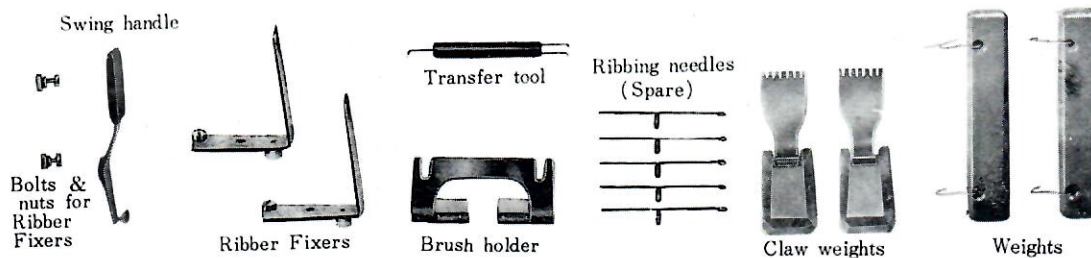
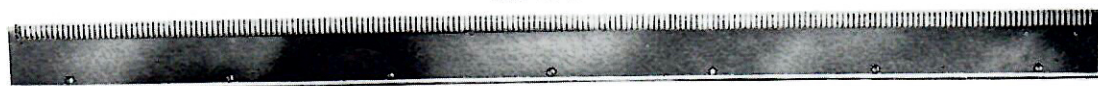
SETTING UP RIBBING UNIT

Before attaching the ribber to your SK-7 model machine, clamp the machine firmly on a table. Replace the fabric presser with the brush holder which is among the ribbing accessories.

Ribbing attachment for SK-7



Cast on comb



Take your ribber and turn it over on the table.

Take the two "L" shaped ribber fixers and remove the screws and place the ribber fixers in their respective places and tighten with the screws. The ribber fixers are respectively marked "L" and "R" showing their position ...left and right. Each screw with a white knob will loosely tighten the fixers to the ribber. Take the swing handle, remove the screw and insert it under the left ribber fixer through the square hole. Replace the screw through the hole on the ribber fixer. You should be able to swing it over about 1/4"; and by pressing it down you can swing it twice as much. The swing handle may be attached to the right side of the machine if you are left handed or vice versa.

After you have fixed both fixers and swing handle to the ribber, insert the other ends or free ends of "L" shaped fixers into both slits on the bed of the main machine. You are supposed to tighten the ribber fixers to the bed of main machine with bolts and nuts, but you may find that this is not necessary.

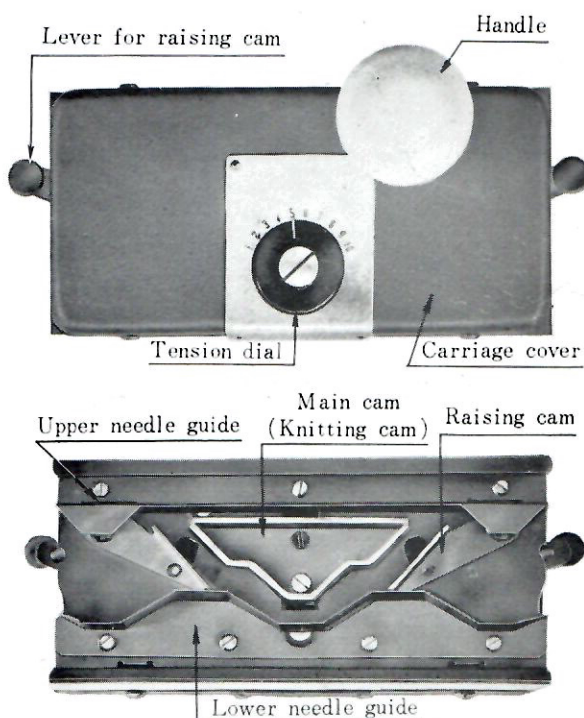
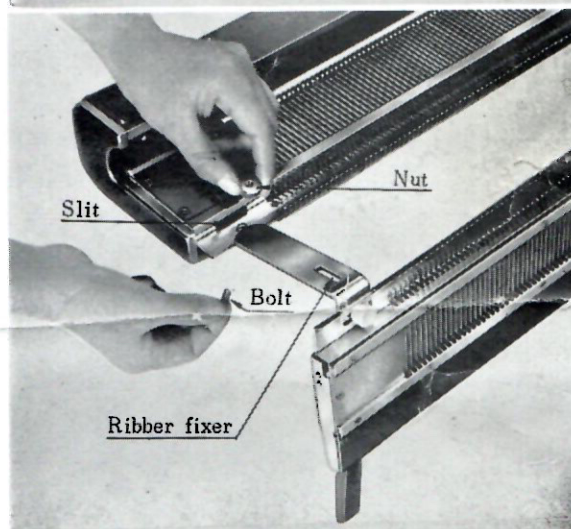
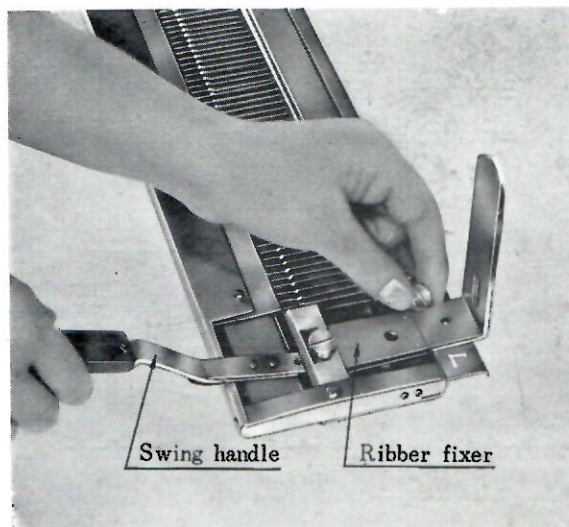
Make sure the two white head screws are tightened loosely. Try to swing the ribber holding the swing handle with your left hand and see if the ribber swings over one pitch or one needle space. Try to pull the swing handle toward you and swing it; then see if the ribber swings over two needle space.

RIBBING CARRIAGE

The ribber carriage has two functions, 1) bringing down the needles or knitting by bringing them down - this is done by main cam or knitting cam, 2) raising needles - this is done by one of the two raising cams whichever happens to be in the opposite side of proceeding direction. The raising cam in proceeding direction has no purpose.

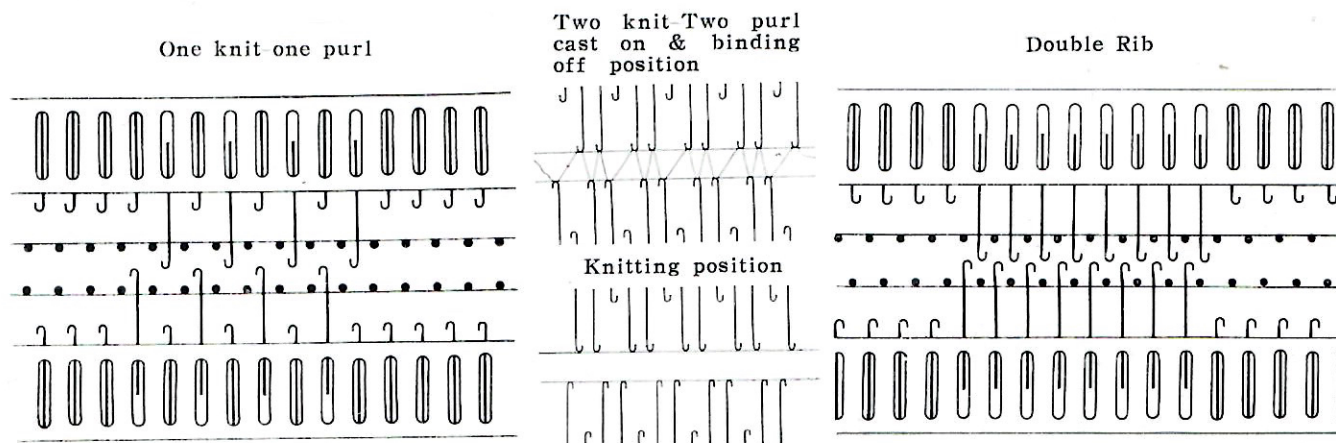
To perform one row of knit and purl stitches with the ribber, you should raise the needles on the ribber and go across with the main carriage and then run the ribber carriage across - this will complete one row of knit and purl stitches.

While the ribber carriage does bring down or knit and bring up needles into working zone at the same time by one stroke, two strokes (one on the main and another on the ribber) will make one complete row of ribbing.

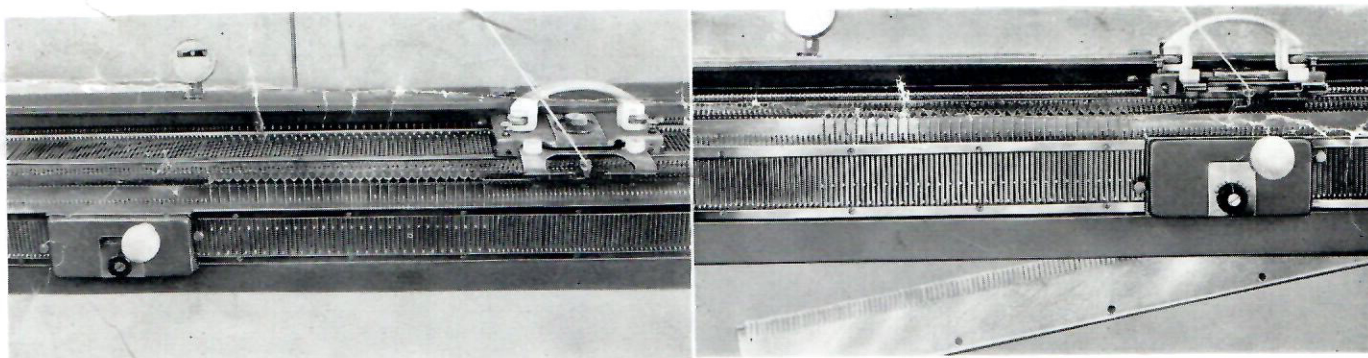


CASTING ON WITH RIBBING UNIT

1. Thread the carriage. Set tension dial on main carriage to 0 and ribber carriage 1.
2. Select needles.



3. Run the ribber carriage with rear lever up. This will raise needles on ribber.
4. Run the main carriage across.



5. Run the ribber carriage with rear lever down. This will not raise needles. (left photo)
6. Give some tension to zigzag hooked yarn by pushing needles on the main backward and those of ribber downward. This will make next step easier. (right photo)
7. Take the cast on comb and remove the wire.
8. Holding the comb under the machine, insert the comb through the zigzag yarn and replace the wire.
The comb will hang freely between the main machine and ribber. Hang some weights on the cast on comb.
Make certain the flat side of the cast on comb is away from you; so you can feel the holes on the comb with your fingertips. This makes it easier to hang your weights on.
9. Run the main carriage across leaving the ribber idle. You have knit one row on the main.
10. Run the ribber carriage with rear lever up. This will raise needles.
11. Run the main carriage with a cam lever in proceeding direction up or off position; feeding the ribber needles with yarn but without knitting.
12. Have the ribber carriage follow the main carriage with both levers up.
13. You are now ready to start your ribbing. Change tension on both carriages to desired tension. Main carriage first then ribber carriage and repeat.

★ Procedures 9 to 12 are necessary for closing or binding off the edge.