

Stitch size tension type B

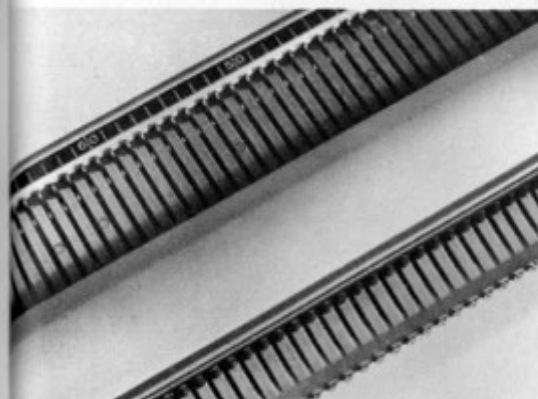
Your machine is of latest construction with Knitting finer and thicker material has become

You can now knit with tension $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$, i. This instruction book was written for use of fore, pay attention to the following alteration

Page	Garment	Tension
81	Combined Trousers and Stockings	3
82	Stockings for Children	$4\frac{1}{2}$
83	Mens Socks	3
84	Trousers for Boys	$3\frac{1}{4}$
85	Skirt for Girls	$3\frac{1}{4}$
86	Pants for Children	3
87	Ladies' Vests and Pants	$3\frac{1}{2}$
88	Double-Knitted Jacket and Bonnet for Babies	$2\frac{1}{2}$ and
10	Stitch-Size: The Indicators (18) can	

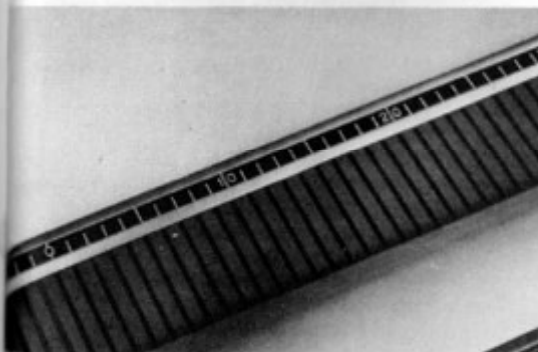
The TURMIX UNIC Handknitting machine is weights, these having become unnecessary.

The Needle Bed (1)



For the Stitch Formation the Needles are moving backwards and forwards in the Needle Bed Channels.

The Numbered Gauge (2)



The Numbered Gauge (2), at the back of the Needle Bed, serves for counting the number of stitches. One Graduation = One Needle = One Stitch.

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G	Basic Patterns	XIII

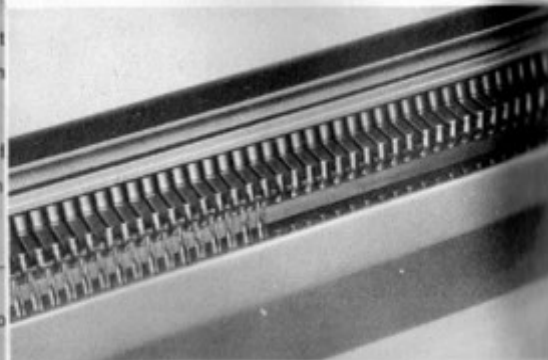
Stitch size tension type

Your machine is of latest construction with Knitting finer and thicker material has become possible. You can now knit with tension $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$, i. This instruction book was written for use of the future, pay attention to the following alterations.

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The Stitch Forming Rake (3)



The Stitch Forming Rake (3) is at the front of the Needle Bed. Whilst knitting the Needles are forming the separate stitches around the separate teeth of the Stitch Forming Rake.

The Slider Rail (4)



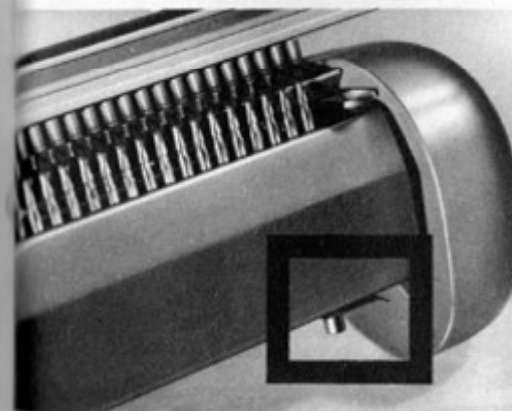
The Slider Rail (4) lies on the Needle Bed. When knitting the slide is moved forwards and backwards on the Slider Rail, over the Working Needles.

The Front Rule (6)



The Front Rule (6) is placed in front of the Needle Bed in such a way that it enables its shifting to the left or to the right, as well as its tipping down.

The Clamping Spring (7)



Right at the bottom of the Front Rule there are Clamping Springs (7) at the right and at the left, into which the wool can be tightly pressed.

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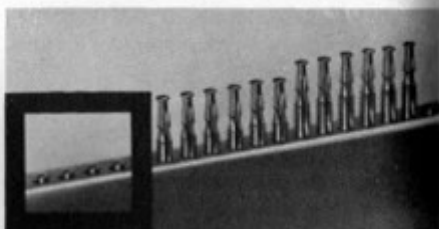
Your machine is of latest construction. Knitting finer and thicker material has never been so easy. You can now knit with tension 1 1/2 to 4. This instruction book was written for you. Before you begin, pay attention to the following all-

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81	Combined Trousers and Stockings	3
82	Stockings for Children	4 1/2
83	Mens Socks	3
84	Trousers for Boys	3 1/4
85	Skirt for Girls	3 1/4
86	Pants for Children	3
87	Ladies' Vests and Pants	3 1/2
88	Double-Knitted Jacket and Bonnet for Babies	2 1/2 and 3
10	Stitch-Size: The Indicators (18) can	

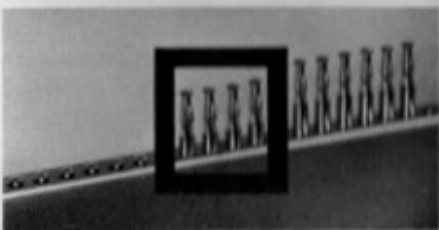
The TURMIX UNIC Handknitting machine is of latest construction. Knitting finer and thicker material has never been so easy. Before you begin, pay attention to the following all-

The Pins (8)

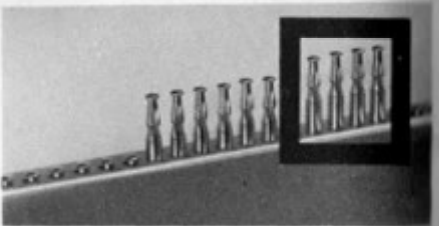
The Pins (8) with deep longitudinal grooves are mounted movably in the Front Rule. They serve the following functions:



1. **Non-working Position.** The Pins are lowered into the Front Rule, with only the heads being visible.



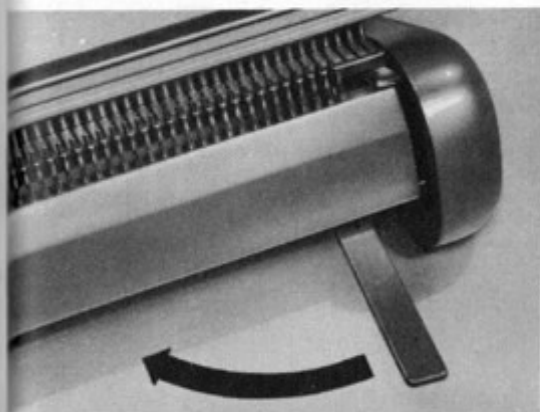
2. **Centre Position.** In this position the stitches which have been formed by the Latch Needles are stripped off by the Pins.



3. **Maximum Position.** In this position the Pins serve for knitting the plain stitches when knitting plain and purl.

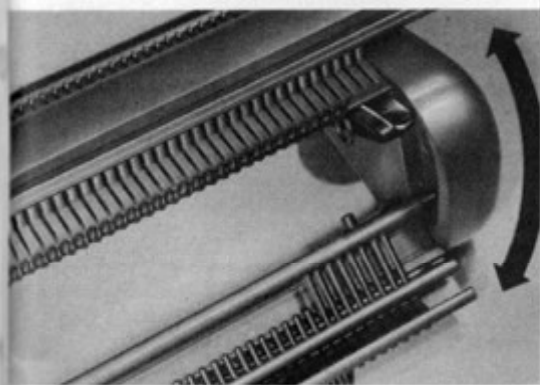
4. With the Pins raised to maximum position, unlimited possibilities of producing very attractive Fancy Patterns are offered by means of combining various basic stitches.

The Shifting Lever (9)



With the Shifting Lever (9) situated at the right, below the Front Rule, this latter can be shifted to the left and to the right for knitting zigzag (alternate) patterns.

The Ratchet Levers (10)



To lower the Front Rule press both Ratchet Levers, i. e. the left and the right one, with the thumbs, at the same time grasping the Front Rule with both hands from below and behind, and pressing the upper part of it towards you.

Thus the Front Rule will be lowered. For the Knitting Position turn the Front Rule now upwards and press it against the apparatus, by means of which the Front Rule will snap in.

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Stitch size tension type

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82	Stockings for Children	$4\frac{1}{2}$
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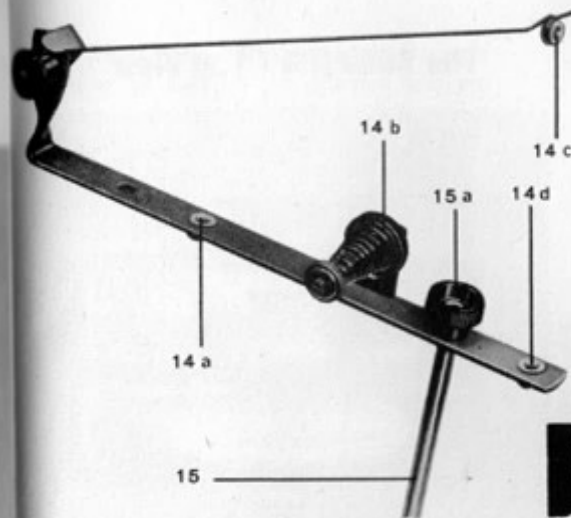
The Row Counter (11)



The Row Counter is mounted upon a movable Clamp (12).

The semi-circular notch at the upper part of the Clamp — when rebounding — fastens the Thread Tension Spring Support. The Foot (13) of the Row Counter should be set in such a way that it is gliding with every row over the shifting segment of the slide, thus actuating the work of the Counter.

For setting the Counter upon zero position, the screw on the left has to be turned against you.



The Thread Tension Spring (14 a to d) with its Support (15)

should be mounted as follows:

Push the Support with its short offset part into the hole which will be found at the bottom of the chassis — in the middle of the apparatus — in such a way that the apparatus itself lies flat on the table. Turn the Row Counter Clamp backwards. The semi-circular notch at the upper part of the Clamp should now fasten the Support, which at present is standing at right angle with the apparatus. At the longer end of the Support unscrew the Black Knob (15a), mount the Thread Tension Spring onto the Support, with the notch directly before the Braking Discs, and screw it on. The shorter part of the Thread Tension Spring should now be facing you.



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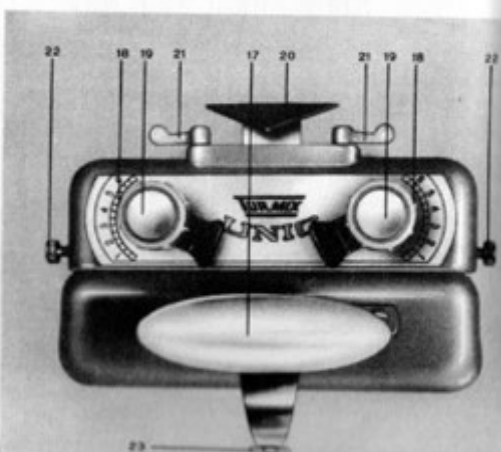
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The Slide (16) - Top View



By means of holding the **White Grip** (17), the Slide is shuffled both ways over the work.

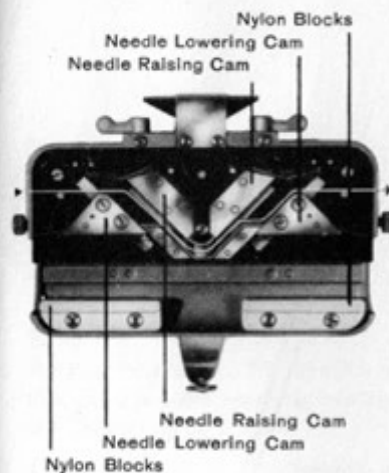
The **Indicators** (18) beneath the white **Screwed Knobs** (19) serve for the setting of the size of the stitches. In order to make this possible, the white **Tension Knobs** are loosened by means of a revolution in anti-clockwise direction, and the **Indicators** set at the required number, whereby the small numbers are giving smaller stitches, and the larger numbers larger stitches of course. Now the **Tension Knobs** are tightened again. In order to get a regular knitting, both **Indicators** should be set at the same number. Normally the numbers 3.5 to 6.5 are used to this intent.

Over the **Segment** (20) situated at the back of the slide runs the foot of the **Row Counter**. The **Bolts** (21) which are mounted at the back of the slide are movable. For knitting they are in a horizontal position. The **Bolts** are raised when the slide runs idly — without knitting — over the work. Also when knitting the **Original Fair-Isle Patterns** (Jacquard Knitting), the bolts should always be raised.

The **Small Screws** (22) at the left and right side of the slide are the so-called **Jacquard Screws**. For Jacquard knitting both screws should be fully tightened. Therefore, make sure that on both sides the tension of the stitches is set alike. For ordinary knitting the **Jacquard Screws** should be **loosened a few turns**.

The wool thread is guided through the **Casting-on Eyelet** (23) of the **Thread Guide**.

The Slide (16) from below



The **White Nylon Blocks** are guiding the slide within the grooves of the **Slider Rail**.

The two outer triangles, equipped with springs, are the so-called **«Needle Sinkers»** (Lowering Cams), whereas the segments, also equipped with springs and situated in the middle, are the so-called **«Needle Raisers»** (Raising Cams). When the machine is in operation, the **Needle Butts** are moving to and fro along the edges of the **Raising and Lowering Cams**, thus pushing the **Needles** upwards and downwards in the **Needle Bed**.

Threading

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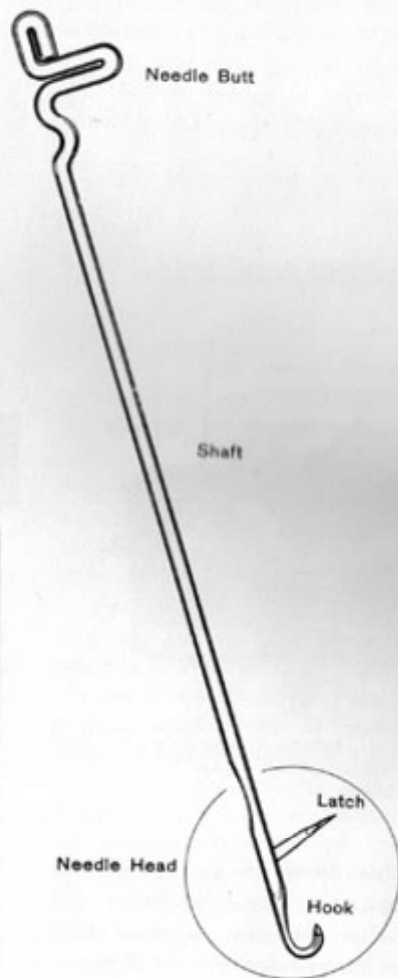
Stitch size tension type

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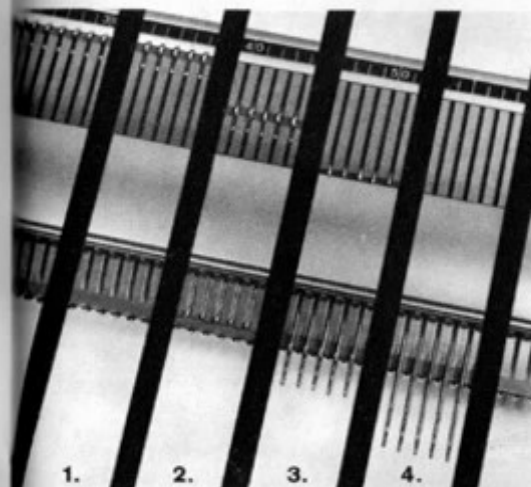
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The Latch Needle (24)



The Positions of the Latch Needles on the Turmix Unic Hand Knitter



- 1. Non-working Position.** The Needle Butts are quite at the bottom of the Numbered Gauge. They are resting in this position when they are not in operation.
- 2. Working Position A.** The Needles are in this position when normally knitting with the Thread Guide.
- 3. Working Position B.** The Needles are in this position when working various special patterns, for example with Fair-Isle Knitting (Jacquard). One of the threads has to be laid over the Needles by hand; in doing so the Latches should be open.
- 4. Holding Position.** In this position the Needles are raised and the Needle Butts are just below the Front Slider Rail. The Needles are not operated, but when knitting a row, the thread is laid over these non-working Needles. This position is required for various special knitting effects (f. i. cloqués), heels, shortened rows a. s. o.

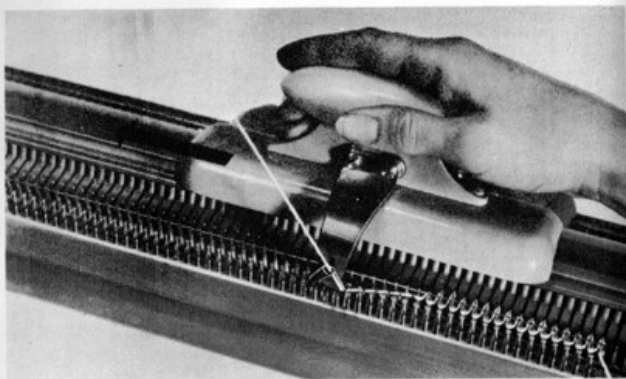
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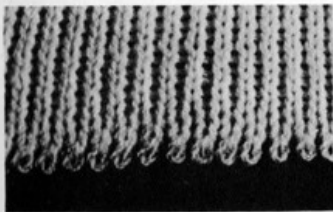
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1. Open Edge Casting-on

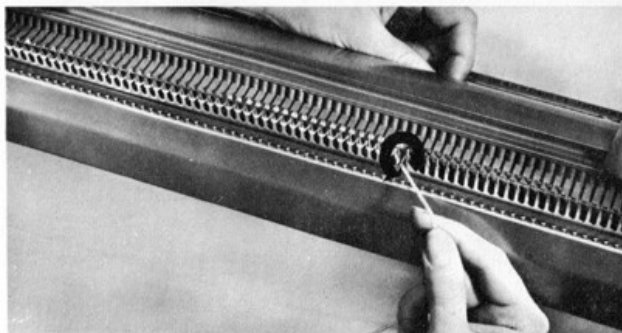


Place Slide at the right. Set the required number of Latch Needles into working position A (see under E) and bring just as many Pins on the Front Rule (see under B) into centre position. It is important that the Pins should not be set directly before, but between the Working Needles, which takes place by means of the shifting of the Front Rule with the aid of the Shifting Lever (see under B). On both sides there should be one more Needle in working position A than there are Pins in mid-position. Move the Slide two to four times slowly and carefully over the Needles, in order to open the Latches; then place Slide to the right. Push the Casting-on Comb with its inside wire (see under G) upwards between the Front Rule and the Needle Bed in such a way that the Needles are at liberty to move in the openings under the Wire of the Casting-on Comb. Press the beginning of the wool into the Clamping Spring right at the bottom of the Front Rule (see under B), thread the wool into the Small Eyelet (see under D), & move the Slide across the Needles which are already set into working position A. Then draw down the Comb for Casting-on... and knitting can now be started right away (see under III 1).



In this way a row of loops is formed, known as an open edge; i. e., when the knitting is taken off the machine, it will be found to start with an open edge, and is primarily used when the knitting is continued afterwards in the opposite direction, for example when working cuffs on a very full sleeve, or when knitting test pieces and small experimental samples.

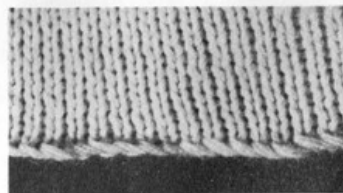
2. Closed Edge Casting-on



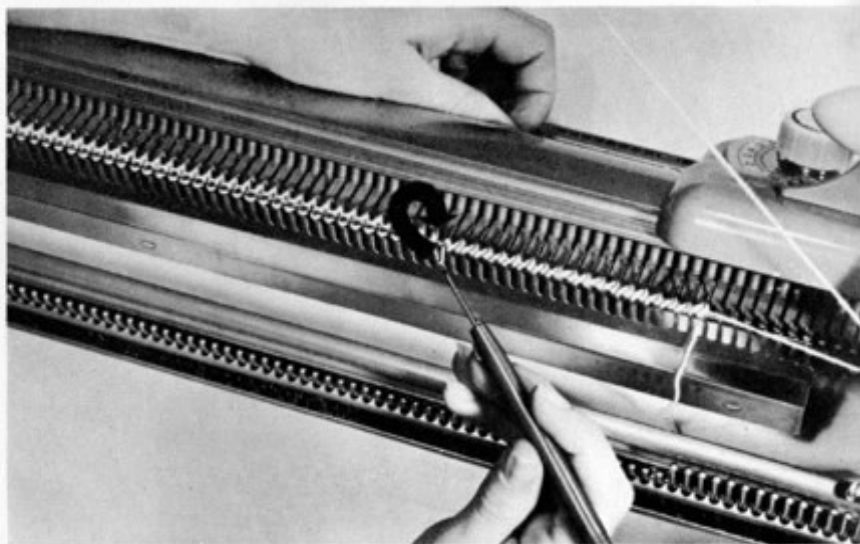
Slide at the right. Place the required number of Needles into working position A (see under E) corresponding to the number of stitches wanted. The Front Rule Pins are best left in their non-working position (see under B).

Move the Slide carefully and slowly across the Needles, in order to open the Latches. Put Slide to the right. Place the beginning of the wool into Thread Tensioning Spring (see under I), but neither into Clamping Spring nor into Eyelet. Shift the Casting-on Comb (see under G) upwards between Needle Bed and Front Rule in the same manner as done with the Open Edge Casting-on. Form a contractable loop with the wool and suspend said loop to the Needle which is the outermost to the left in working position A, tighten the loop to the size of a stitch, and with the left hand draw the Needle again back, behind the Casting-on Comb. (*) Push forward the next-following Needle between the Casting-on Comb, wind the wool around the Needle in an anti-clockwise direction, so that the formed stitch lies in the Hook of the Latch Needle, and push this Needle again back, behind the Casting-on Comb (**). Repeat continually from (*) till (**), until the required number of stitches has been cast on. Draw down the Comb for Casting-on. Set Pins on Front Rule upon centre position, between the Needles, not directly before. Draw the wool through Eyelet of Thread Guide and begin to knit (see under III, 1).

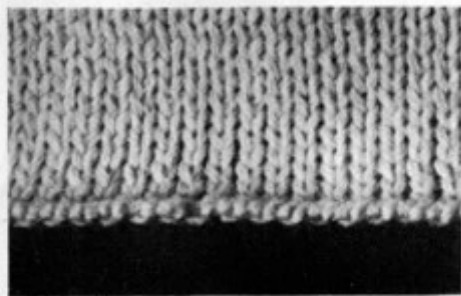
The farther the Needles are drawn back behind the Comb when casting-on, the larger the stitches will be and the looser the Closed Edge. For reinforcements the wool can also be doubled when casting-on.



3. Solid Closed-Edge Casting-on for Stocking Stitch



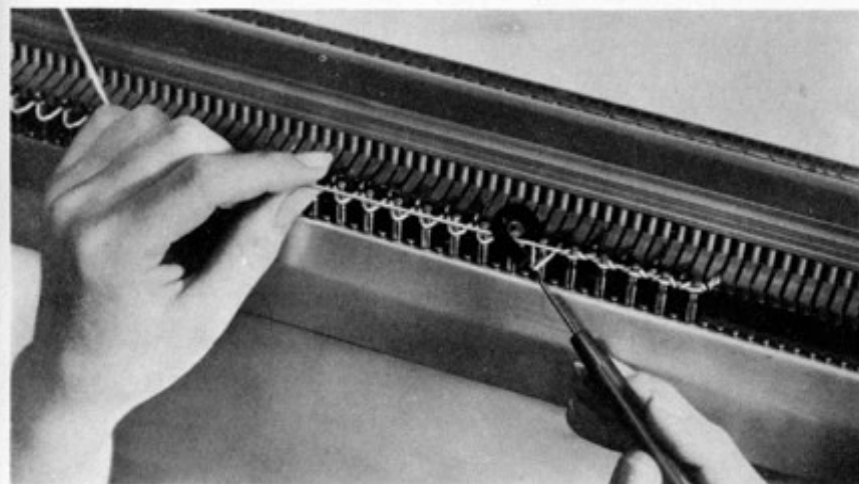
Tension of stitches for Casting-on should be set about half a number larger than for the actual knitting of the contemplated work. To begin cast on with an open edge (see under II 1), adjust the normal tension, and knit one row. Lower down the Front Rule (see under B), hang the loops — which have been formed around the comb when casting-on — into the corresponding Latch Needles by means of the Green Hook, without taking the comb out of the knitting, and turn up the Front Rule; now knitting may go on (see under III 1).



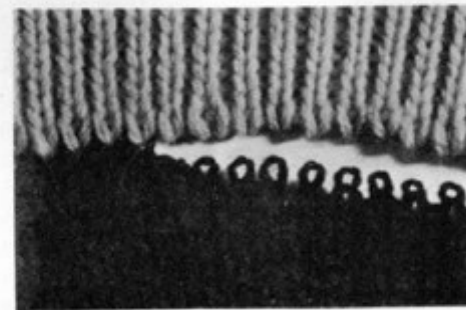
4. Machine Casting-on for one plain and one purl rib

For this type of casting-on it should be advisable first to knit about one or two inches with a rest of contrasting wool, with every second Needle in stocking stitch. In that way the casting-on looks much nicer and reversal from the Pins, to be executed with the Reversing Comb, will be so much easier as the Reversing Comb will be already below the Front Rule. The small knitted piece (contrasting wool) should be separated from the finished knitting piece; the wool can be used again with the next piece. Working Method: Put every second Needle into working position A (see under E); then pass the slide twice across the Needle Bed with a slow, steady movement. This will open the Latches. Slide to the right. Place contrasting wool into Thread

Tension Spring (see under I), then into Clamping Spring below Front Rule at the right, and finally into Casting-on Eyelet of Thread Guide (see under D). Set every second Pin on Front Rule at mid-position (see under B); with the Shifting Lever shift the Front Rule (see under B) in such a manner that the Pins — which stand in mid-position — should come to lie directly opposite the Needles set at Non-working Position. Cast on with an Open Edge (see under II 1) and knit one or two inches with a stocking stitch. Stop work at left side, with the slide at the left, and change to the wool being used for the garment to be executed. Place the beginning of the wool into Thread Tension Spring; then into Clamping Spring on left side of Front Rule. At this latter push every second Pin into highest position (see under B). Place wool into Casting-on Eyelet of Thread Guide and knit one row, i. e. move the slide from left to right across the Needle Bed. Take off wool from Eyelet of Thread Guide, raise bolts (see under D), and move slide without knitting to the left. Hold the wool with the left hand, before the Pins, from right to left, and work from right to left with the Green Hook, forming on the Pins one row of stitches.

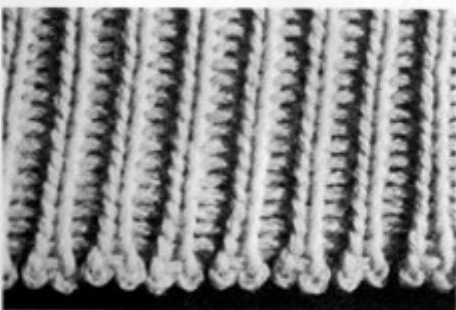
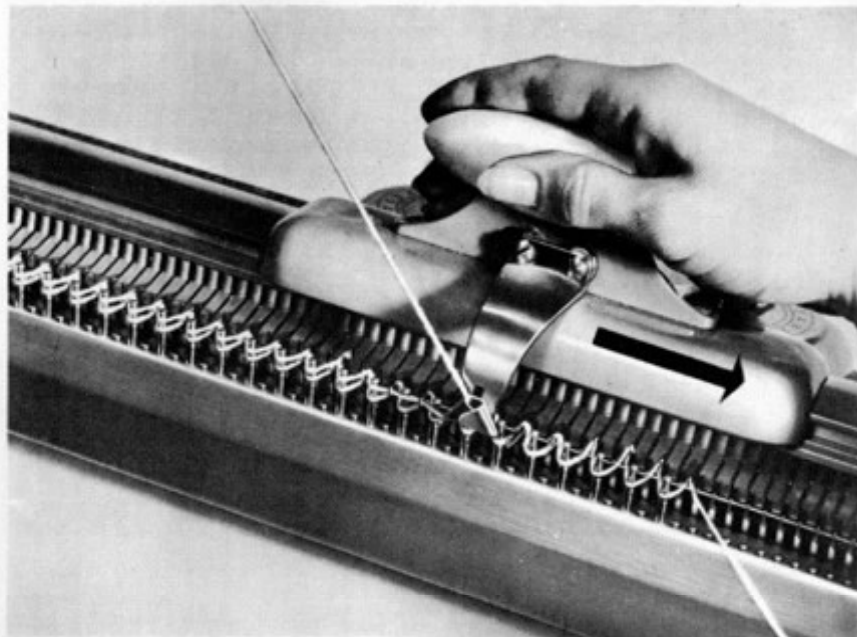


Place wool into Eyelet of Thread Guide, with the Bolts set horizontally, and knit one plain and one purl rib, using to said intent the Reversing Comb. If the first row — which has been formed by hand with the Green Hook — is very tight, it is a good plan to knit also the second row with said Green Working Hook, for reversal on the Pins. From the ready knitted piece unravel the rows knitted in contrasting colour, i. e. draw out the last row made with the old wool... which can always be used again for the same purpose. This type of casting-on is suitable for every kind of a knit one, purl one ribbed welt, used with pull-overs, socks a. s. o.



5. Fancy Casting-on for knit one, purl one rib

The slide being at the right, put every second Needle into working position A (see under E). Move the slide twice gently and carefully across the Needle Bed, thus opening the Latches. Slide remains at the right. Place the wool into Thread Tensioning Spring, then down into Clamping Spring at the right of Front Rule, and finally into Eyelet of Thread Guide. Push every second Pin at Front Rule into top position, these Pins standing directly opposite the Non-working Needles. Shift the Casting-on Comb with its inside wire upwards between Front Rule and Needle Bed, in such a way that the Latch Needles are at liberty to move in the openings under the Wire of the Casting-on Comb. Pass the slide across the Needle Bed and draw down the Casting-on Comb. Knit normally one plain, one purl rib, using to this purpose the Reversing Comb (see under III 2).



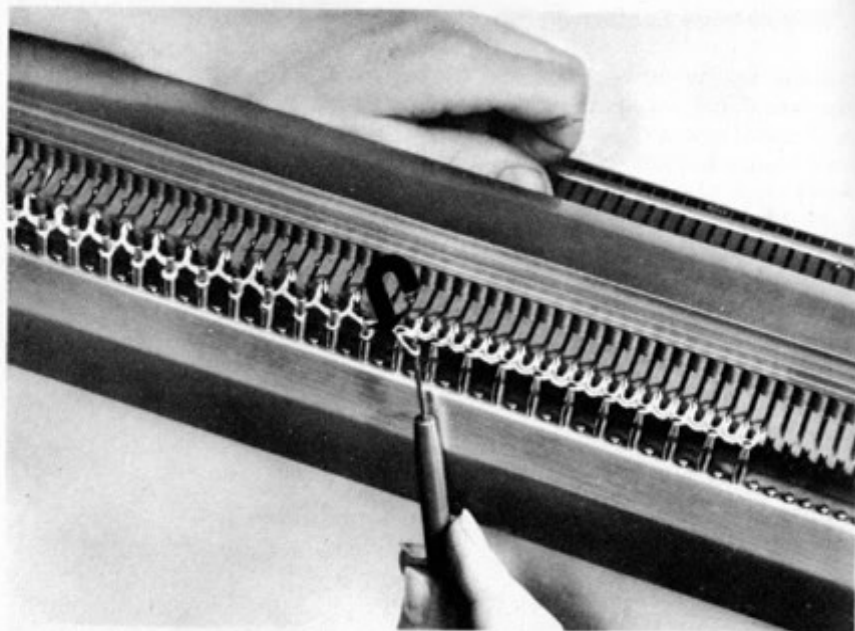
This method of Casting-on is not suitable for small borders on pullovers, socks a. s. o., because there are rather large and loose stitches at the edge. But it might look quite nice for example with neck finish.

6. Closed-edge Casting-on for one plain, one purl rib

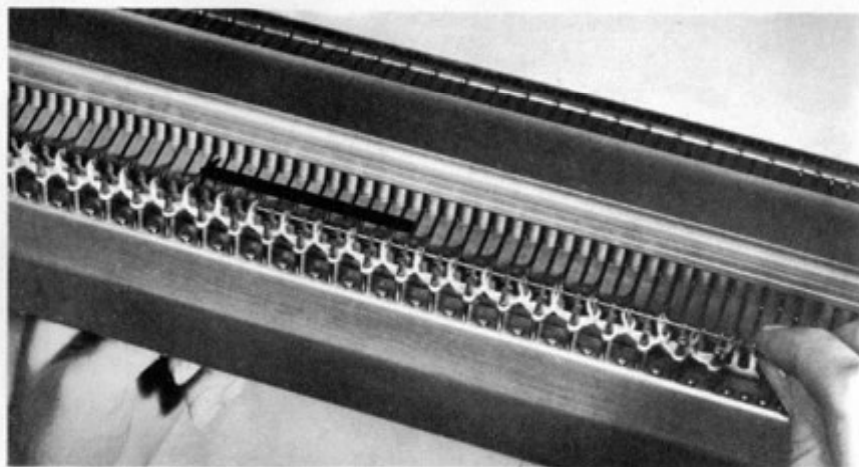
Push the desired number of needles up into Holding Position (see under E) and place slide to the right. Insert wool into Thread Tensioning Spring (see under I), but neither into Clamping Spring, nor into Casting-on Eyelet of Thread Guide. Tip down Front Rule. With the wool form a contractable loop, hang this loop on the Needle which is at the outermost end to the left, and tighten the loop to the size of a stitch; this stitch will lie behind the Latch. With Closed-edge Casting-on wind presently the wool behind the Latches round the Needle Heads in anti-clockwise direction, starting from left to right. With the forefinger of the left hand hold the formed stitch against the Stitch Forming Rake.



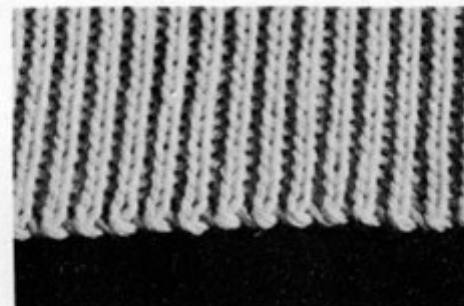
With all the stitches cast on, the Needles have to be pushed back into working position B with the aid of the L-Strap. Open all Latches and lay wool across the Needles which are adjusted at working position B. Raise Bolts and move the slide across the Needle Bed; push up Front Rule and place every second Pin into top position. Take the Single Punch for suspending every second stitch from the Latch Needles onto the Pins in their highest position. This kind of suspending work can also be done with the Green Working Hook.



Push the empty Needles into Non-working Position. With the Shifting Lever shift the Front Rule in such a manner that the Pins which lie in top position should come to stand directly in front of the Needles in Non-working Position. Bolts being set horizontally, insert wool into Eyelet of Thread Guide. Draw the wire out of Casting-on Comb, push up said Comb — without its wire — between Front Rule and Needle Bed, till the teeth of the Comb are pushed up through the cast-on stitches; then only insert wire into Comb.



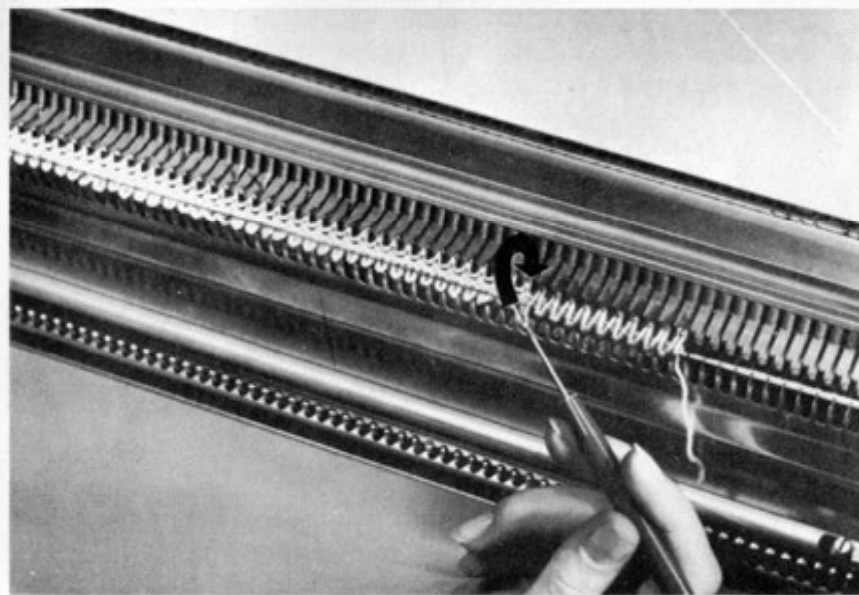
Draw down Casting-on Comb. With the Reversing Comb knit normally one plain, one purl rib (see under III 2).



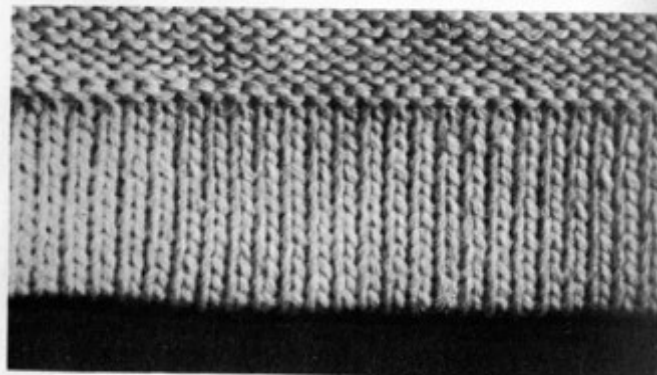
7. Knitted Hem

Used for inserting elastic bands into trousers, socks, and the like.

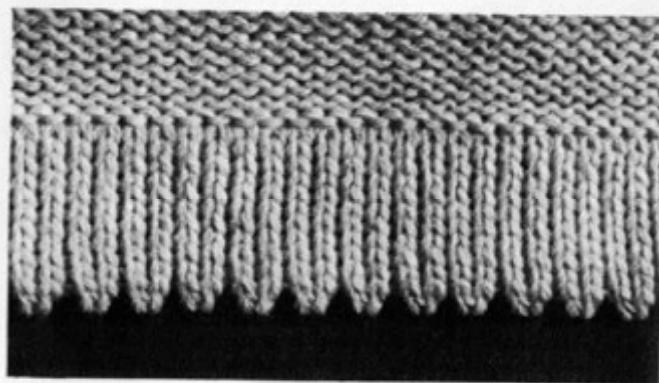
Tension of stitches should be half a number larger than for actual knitting; cast on with Open Edge (see under II 1). Adjust normal tension and knit twice the depth of hem required. Lower Front Rule and suspend the loops of the Open Edge — lying around the teeth of the Casting-on Comb — with the aid of the Green Hook into the corresponding Needles, without removing the Casting-on Comb itself.



The transfer of the Open Edge stitches is made easier if on both sides the outermost three or four stitches are first hung upon their corresponding Needles. Now the hem lies behind the Casting-on Comb. Push up Front Rule and continue knitting in the usual way.



If a hem with pointed edge is required, you work as follows: After having knitted half the depth of the wanted hem, one row in lace pattern should be knitted (little holes!); with the Single Punch (see under G) transfer every second stitch onto the adjacent Needle. Now every second Needle is empty; push those empty Needles with open Latches at once again into Working Position A and continue knitting. The stitches on the empty Latches will be automatically cast on again.



The Knitting Procedure

Before starting to knit, the following items should be well noted:

With the exception of Jacquard Knitting, both Jacquard Screws (see under D) should be loosened a few turns. As long as the Casting-on Comb is jammed between Front Rule and Needle Bed, the slide will be hard to operate.

1. Stocking-stitch (plain right)

Stocking-stitch = first row plain, second row purl

(= one side plain, one side purl).

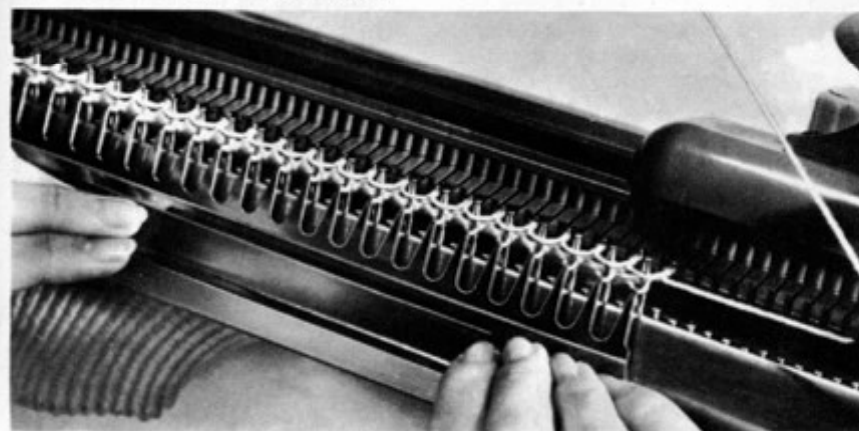
When knitting the first few rows after casting-on (see under II, 1, 2, and 3), while the Casting-on Comb is still jammed between Front Rule and Needle Bed, said Casting-on Comb should be well drawn down after every knitted row. The Stocking-stitches are knitted by passing the slide across the Needle Bed, i.e. over the Needles adjusted in their Working-Position A. Each time the slide is passed across the Needle Bed in one direction, a complete row is knitted. The Pins in the Front Rule are standing for the width of the knitting piece in mid-position between the Needles. When knitting it is advisable to draw the knitting piece slightly down with your free hand, in order to avoid a stoppage of stitches between Front Rule and Needle Bed, and to prevent the knitting piece from getting caught by the Pins standing in mid-position.

2. Knitting plain and purl stitches (for example one plain, one purl rib)

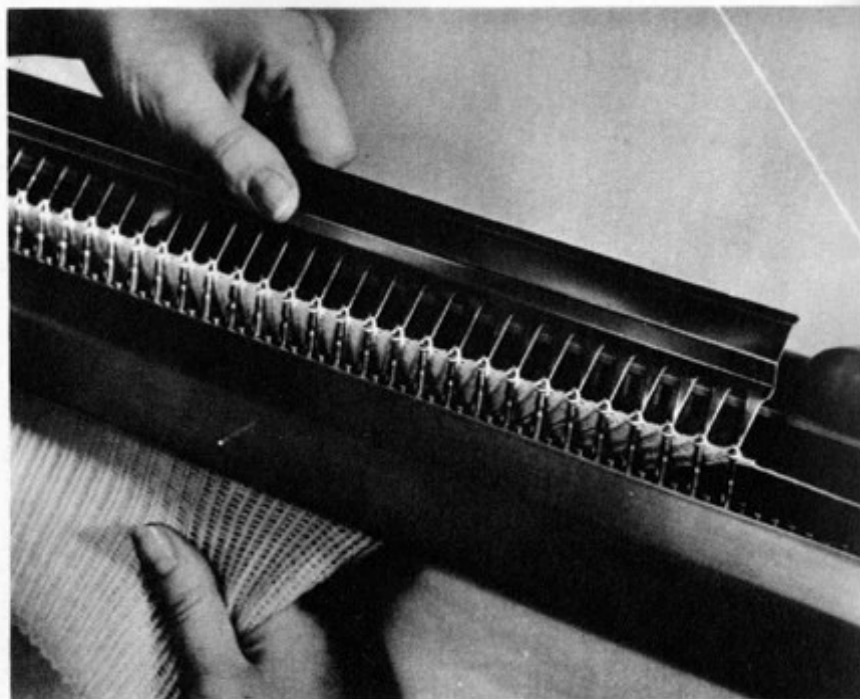
After having cast on in the usual way for one plain, one purl rib (see under II, 4, 5, and 6), there should be a stitch on every Pin which has been raised to maximum position. Pass the slide across the Needle Bed once; in doing so, the purl stitches are automatically formed on the Latch Needles, whilst a second thread is laid around the Pins which have been raised to maximum position.

(*) With the Reversing Comb seize the lower threads which are in the grooves of the Pins and draw them over the upper threads on the Pins, so that only the upper threads are left around the Pins. Move the slide once across the Needle Bed (**).

Repeat continuously from (*) till (**).



In order to enable an easy grasp of the lower links on the Pins, the Reversing Comb should be held as vertical as possible. Press the teeth of the Reversing Comb above the lower stitches slightly against the grooves in the Pins and — with the Reversing Comb — draw these stitches a little bit downwards (as illustrated on page 37).



When the stitches of the Pins have thus been caught by the Reversing Comb, turn the latter upwards and draw up the stitches over the Pins for a discharge. As soon as the loops which are to form the plain stitches are drawn backwards over the heads of the Pins (using to this intent the Reversing Comb), draw with the free hand the knitting piece downwards; thus the newly formed stitches will come to lie between Front Rule and Needle Bed.

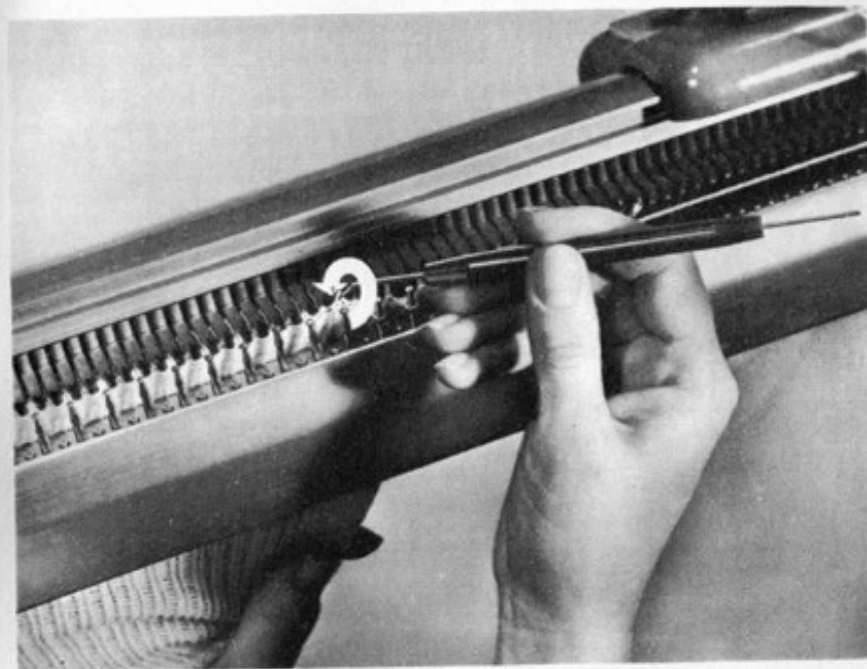
Remove the Reversing Comb by turning the edge without teeth slightly in your direction. In order to facilitate the picking up of the lower stitches from the Pins, the working piece can be pressed down between Front Rule and Needle Bed, using the lower edge of the Reversing Comb — without teeth — for doing so, before knitting the second row.

With small knitting pieces of sixty and less stitches the Reversing Comb can be hung into the stitches on the Pins before passing the slide across the Needle Bed for knitting the second row; now reversal takes place as described before.

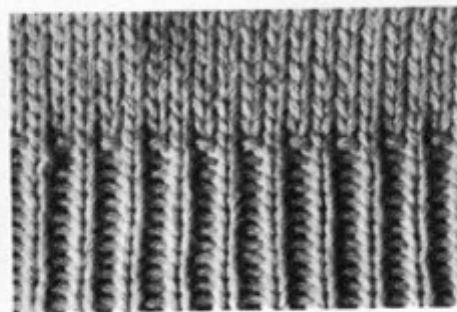
With knitting pieces of more than sixty stitches the reversal is done in two or three turns.

3. a) Changing over from knit one, purl one rib to Stocking-stitch

Push the Needles from Non-working Position into Working Position with open Latches. Put the Pins back into mid-position. Pick up the stitches on the Pins in the grooves, from below upwards, using the Green Working Hook for doing so, and hang them into the hooks of the empty Latch Needles just opposite.

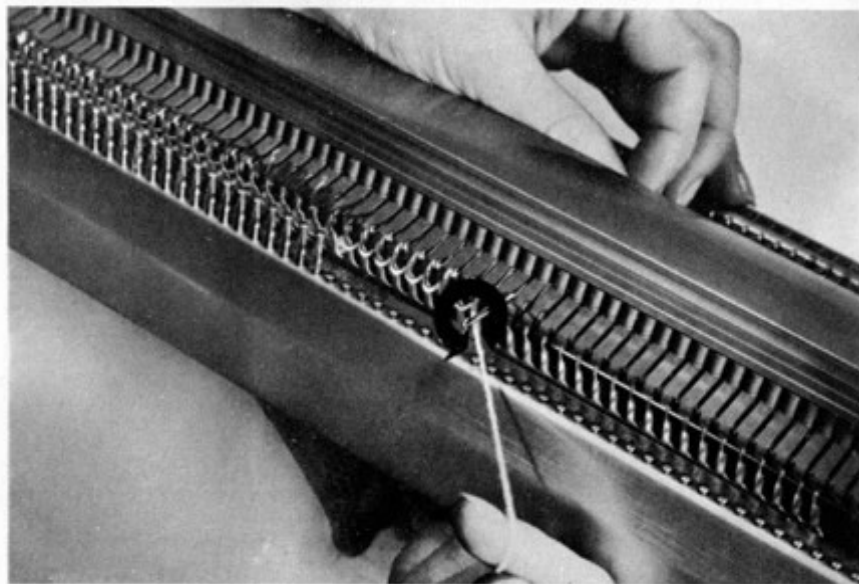


To facilitate the reversal of stitches, it is a good plan to draw the work slightly downwards with the free hand, thus stretching said stitches. Adjust all the Pins in mid-position for the entire width of the work. On both sides there should be one more Needle in Working Position than are Pins in mid-position. With the aid of the Shifting Lever shift the Front Rule in such a manner that the Pins are not staying directly before, but between the Needles; then knitting is continued in the usual way (see under III 1).



c) Several Stitches cast on with a Closed Edge

Push up Casting-on Comb without its wire between Front Rule and Needle Bed, in front of workpiece. Remove wool from Casting-on Eyelet of Thread Guide. At right side of workpiece the wool is wound in an anti-clockwise direction through Casting-on Comb round the requisite number of additional Needles (see under II 2). Push wire into Comb, draw this latter down, thread wool into Eyelet of Thread Guide, put the corresponding number of Pins into mid-position... and commence knitting.

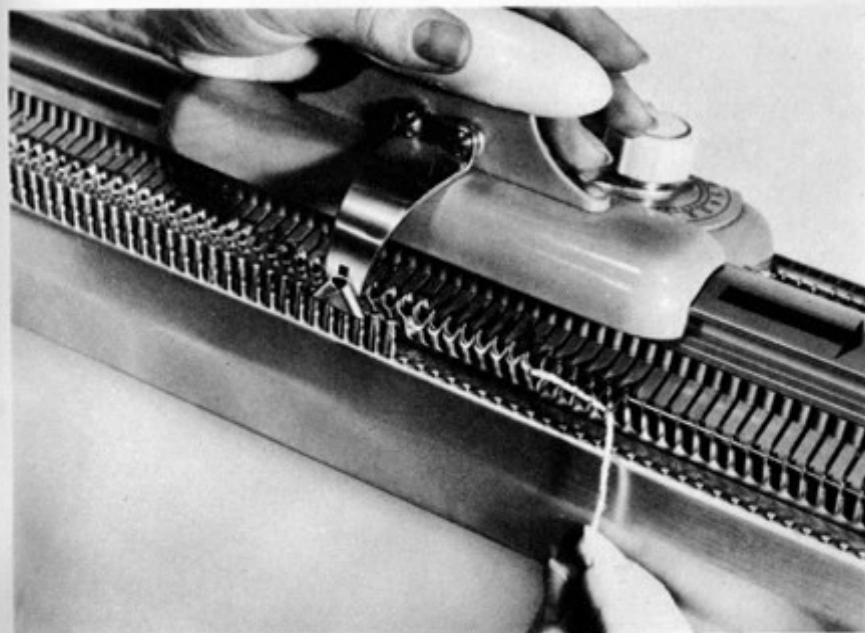


On left side of work cast on at once in the same way, but wind the wool in clockwise direction round the Needles. When pushing up the Casting-on Comb, take care that the knitting piece may not be lifted off the Needles. In order to facilitate pushing up the Casting-on Comb, the Front Rule may be turned down, but it should be raised again as soon as the Casting-on Comb will have reached its required position.

d) Several Stitches cast on with an Open Edge

For example with trousers and stockings combined, when displacing the leg seam. Raise Bolts at slide. Remove wool from Eyelet of Thread Guide. Move the slide back into Working Position. Push up Casting-on Comb without its wire between Front Rule and Needle Bed, as described above when casting-on with a Closed Edge.

Put the required number of Needles with open Latches into Working Position B, at the side where the wool is lying at the end of the work. Push the wire into Casting-on Comb, lay the wool across the Needles in Working Position B, move the slide with Bolts raised across these Needles onto the edge of the work, and draw down Casting-on Comb.



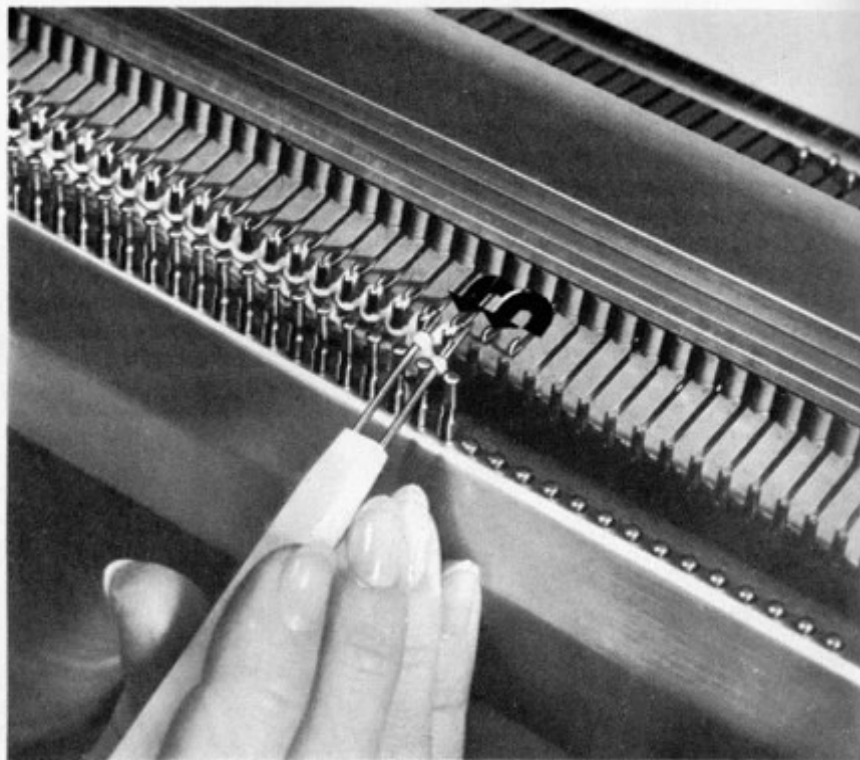
Thread wool into Eyelet of Thread Guide, set Bolts horizontally, put the corresponding number of Pins into mid-position, and continue knitting.

2. Decreasing

a) Single Stitches at the edge of work

With the Single Punch lift the outermost stitch off its Latch Needle (see under G). When the stitch lies on the Punch, said Punch is inserted with its eye in the Hook of the last but one Latch Needle. Now turn the Punch upwards; thereby the stitch slides from the Punch onto the Hook of the Needle. Put the Pin and the empty Needle into Non-working Position. In the following Row the two stitches lying on the same Needle are automatically knitted together. Decreasing can be done at the beginning or at the end of the same Row, without taking notice whether the slide and the wool might be at the left or at the right side of the workpiece.

With the Double Punch lift the two outermost stitches off their Needles onto the Double Punch (see under G) and transfer the last but one stitch from Punch onto the Latch Needle which is the last but two, at the same time transferring the last stitch onto the last but one empty Needle. Put the empty Needle and the last Pin into Non-working Position. Thus the second and third stitch are knitted together and the last stitch is hung off, all this being performed in the same working process. This decreasing can be done at the beginning or at the end of the same Row, without taking notice whether the slide and the wool might be at the left or at the right side of the workpiece.



This is the method used in particular for stockings, trousers and stockings combined, and such garments where the different parts are joined by means of an invisible seam (see under IX 6).

b) Single stitches within the Row

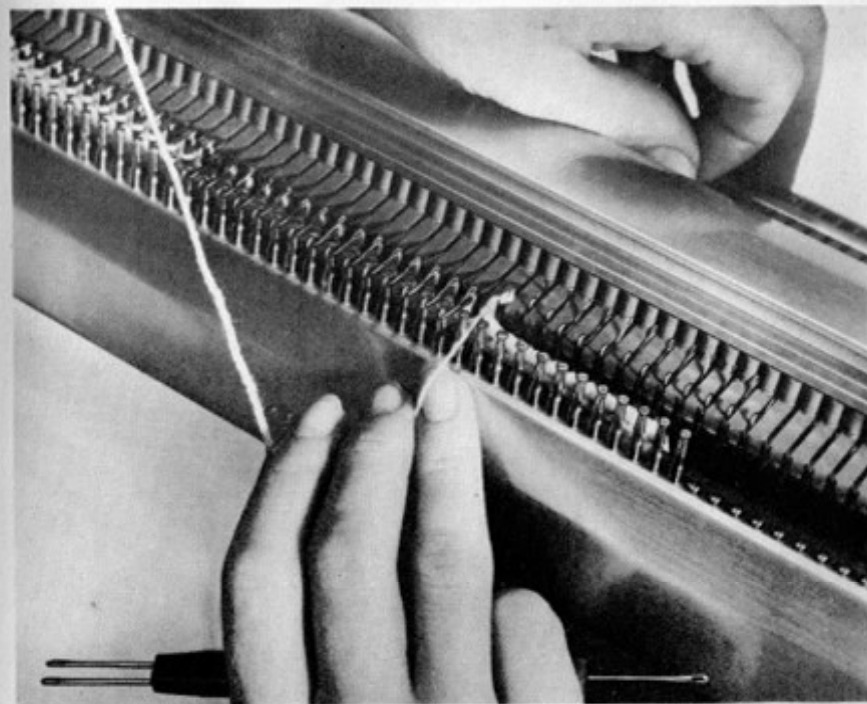
If you want to decrease single stitches within the Row, transfer the stitch to be decreased onto the adjacent Needle towards the middle of the Row, using the Single Punch for doing so. With the Double Punch transfer the outer stitches one Needle inwards. Put the last empty Needle and the corresponding Pin into Non-working position and continue knitting.

This is the method used for example for shaping neck openings, or behind button-hole and button «coverings».

3. Casting-off

a) Stocking-stitch

Casting-off should always be carried out on the side where the slide and the wool are placed. Put the required number of Latch Needles corresponding to the stitches to be cast off into Working Position B. Remove wool from Eyelet of Thread Guide. (*) Using the Single Punch transfer the end stitch to the adjacent Needle and place it onto its Hook. There are now two stitches lying on the same Needle, one on the Hook and the other under the Latch. Knit the two stitches together by hand, by drawing the Needle back by its Butt, and then back into Working Position B, with one stitch under the Latch. Now form a chain stitch as follows: Place wool into the Hook, again draw the Needle back by its Butt, and then back into Working Position B, with the newly formed stitch under the Latch (**).



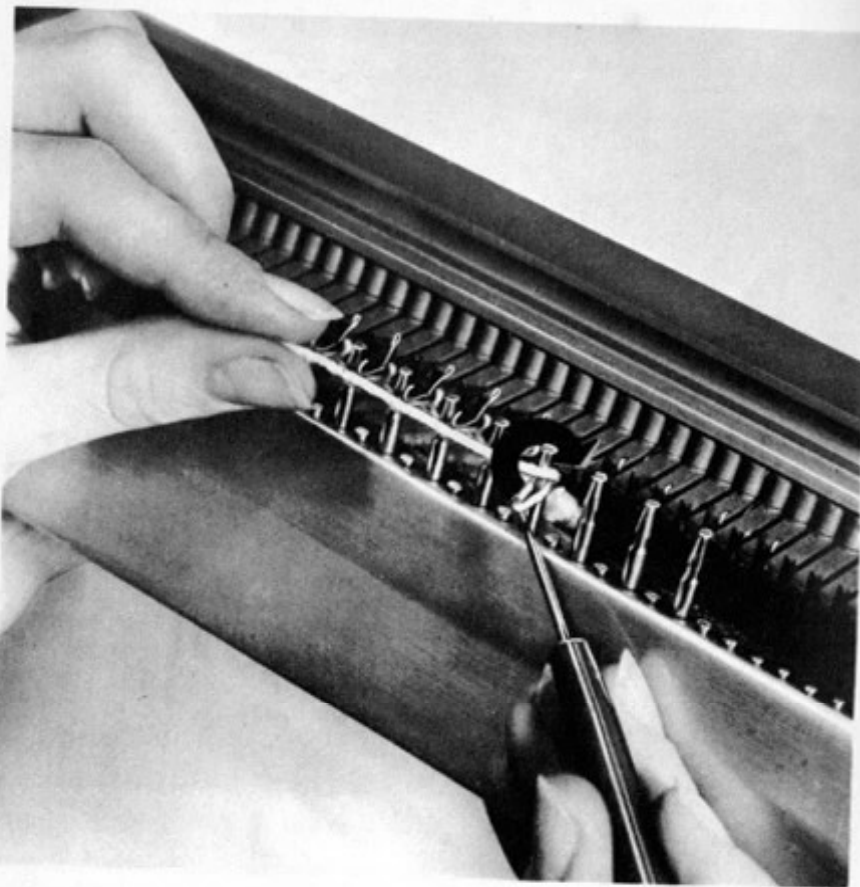
Repeat continuously from (*) till (**), until the required number of stitches has been cast off. In order to facilitate this work, it is advisable to draw the working piece slightly downwards with the free hand. Put the empty Needles and the corresponding Pins into Non-working Position.

If a particularly tight edge is wanted, the chain stitch should be omitted.

If a specially loose edge is desired, it will be well to work two chain stitches between the stitches.

b) One Plain, one Purl

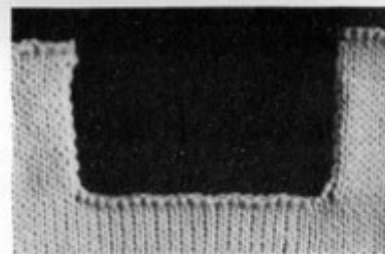
Casting-off must always be carried out on the side where the slide and the wool are placed. Change the desired number of Needles from Working Position A into Working Position B. (*) Using the Green Working Hook transfer the outermost stitch from Latch Needle onto the outermost Pin. Now there are two stitches on this same Pin. Draw the lower stitch over the upper one and discharge. Place wool before Pin & discharge the stitch over it, thus forming a chain stitch. Transfer this stitch from Pin into adjacent Needle, knit by hand work one chain stitch (see under IV 3a) (**). Repeat continuously from (*) till (**). Put empty Needles and Pins into Non-Working Position.



1. Neck Openings

a) The Square Neck Opening

First of all the number of Needles as required for the shoulder should be put into holding position, at the edge — on the side opposite the slide —, using the L-Strap for doing so, and then one Row is knitted. Now cast off the number of stitches as required for the neck opening (see knitting instructions). Place empty Latch Needles and the corresponding Pins into Non-working Position. Now continue knitting up to the shoulders, as described under «vertical slits» for zip fasteners (see under V 3b).



b) The V-shaped Neck Opening

Using the Single Punch, decrease 0-stitch, and put empty Needle and the corresponding Pins into Non-working Position. At the side opposite the slide, towards the centre of the work, right to the empty Needle 0, push the Needles up into Holding Position, using the L-Strap to this purpose. Continue knitting up to the shoulders — in two parts — and finish as described under «vertical slits» for zip fasteners (see under V 3b), but the decrease should be made on both inner sides of the opening; thus, beginning from Needle 0, in every second, third, and fourth Row decrease by one stitch (see knitting instructions). For narrow pointed openings said decreasing should be less frequent, whereas for wider openings the same decreasing procedure should take place more often.



c) The Round Neck Opening

There should remain in Working Position B, on the side where the slide with the wool is placed: The Needles with half the number of stitches of the whole width of the work, plus half the number of stitches which have to be cast off first of all, according to the knitting instructions. On the side opposite the slide push the remaining Needles up into Holding Position, using the L-Strap for doing so. Knit one Row, the slide with the wool being presently on the side where the Needles have been put into Holding Position. Cast off the stitches in the centre as described in the knitting instructions (see under IV 3a). Put the empty Needle Latches and the corresponding Pins into Non-working Position. Now continue the knitting, separately in two parts, as described under «vertical slits» for zip fasteners (see under IV 3b) up to the end, but decrease should be made on both sides on the inner edge, for shaping the neck opening correctly (see special knitting instructions).



4. Unravelling one or more Rows of knitting on the machine

It too many Rows have been knitted or mistakes have been made, one or more Rows of knitting can be unravelled without taking the work off the machine. Remove wool from Eyelet of Thread Guide. The end of the wool is pulled away from the work, parallel to the machine; thus the stitches will be tightened. Now pull the wool upwards, diagonally in the direction towards the Numbered Gauge. Unravelling will be made easier if the knitting piece is slightly held down with the free hand. When unravelling several Rows it is advisable to push the Needles back into the Needle Bed after each Row.

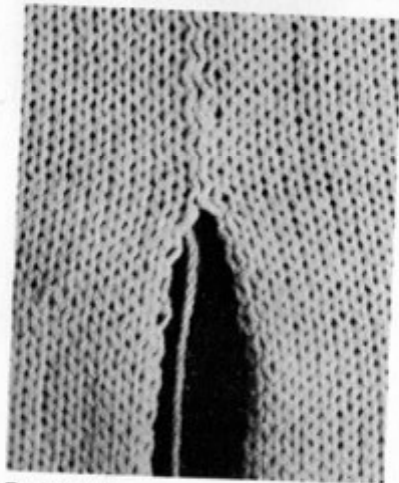
5. Mending

Knitted garments can also be mended, whether knitted by machine or by hand. For example new feet can be knitted on round knitted socks a. s. o. For knitting pieces into garments, heels into socks, and the like, hang the stitches below the damaged place into the Hooks of the Latch Needles (see under IX 2 and 3). Knit the desired number of Rows. The best thing to do is to transfer stitches from machine onto an auxiliary Needle (see under IX 1). These stitches from an auxiliary Needle and on both edges have to be sewn on garment, working a knitting stitch with Needle and Thread; cut off the damaged piece about three or four stitches away from seam; on the reverse side the newly knitted piece should be joined to the garment by means of executing a herringbone stitch.

In order to replace feet on round knitted socks, half of the number of stitches are hung into the Hooks of the Latch Needles, the foot being knitted in two separate parts.

6. The Invisible Seam

This is worked on the reverse side. Sewing should always begin where knitting has been completed. Consequently the cast-off edge and the cast-on edge are joined. The links which have to be stitched together are clearly visible on the illustration below.



Front View



Back View

Care of the TURMIX UNIC HAND KNITTER and Hints in Case of Troubles

The care of the HAND KNITTER is simplicity itself.

Using a small brush, clean the machine regularly from wool fibres and dirt, especially in the Needle Channels and in the slide, acting from below.

The parts inside of the lock are to be rubbed off from time to time — but not too frequently — with an oily rag.

When shifting the Front Rule make sure that no protruding Needles are lying between the Pins set in their highest position.

Hints (in case of troubles)

When beginning to learn how to knit on the TURMIX UNIC HAND KNITTER, small mistakes may sometimes occur, which should be easily improved.

a. If the slide appears unduly hard to operate, see that:

1. The Jacquard Screws are lowered a few turns (not with Jacquard knitting).
2. The tension of the stitches is set according to the size of the wool employed.
3. The Braking Discs of the Thread Tensioning Spring are not too tightly screwed on.
4. The wool does unwind freely from the ball.
5. The wool has not get jammed somewhere.
6. The Needles do not knock against the Pins of the Front Rule.
7. The slide or the Needle Channels of the Needle Bed are quite free from wool rests and/or fluff.
8. The small Foot of Row Counter is properly set to enable its easy running over the Shifting Segment.

b. If the stitches are not knitted correctly, see that:

1. When knitting — with the exception of ribbing — all Pins are put into mid-position for the entire width of the working piece.
2. No stitch or thread got caught on a tooth of the Stitch Forming Rake.
3. The knitting is properly held downwards.
4. When leaving out some single stitches the Latches of the Needles are working efficiently, i. e. that these Needles are not jammed somewhere. Change eventually defective Needles at once.
5. When forming loops at the edges — or with ladders at the edges — the slide is passed correctly over the whole width of the work, but not too far, otherwise the Tension Spring will not feed sufficiently the wool. The Tension Spring should stand at an angle of about 45 degrees to the Thread Tensioning Arm.
6. It is threaded correctly.
7. At the outermost on both sides there is a Needle and not a Pin.

c. If — when knitting — the wool does get caught on the Pins set in mid-position, the knitting is not held down sufficiently.

If at the beginning you will look out for these mistakes, you certainly will be able — after a short time of practice — to knit any type of knitted article without any trouble whatsoever!