

Empisal

INSTANT KNITTER

MANUAL



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HELLO,

I am 'YOUR' Empisal Instant knitter.

Thank you for bringing me to your home!

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

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

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

So, please go slowly at first!

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

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

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

Your ,

Empisal Instant Knitter.

YOUR

Instant

Knitter

PROGRAM 1

INSTANT KNITTING is hand knitting at 1,000 to 2,000 stitches per minute.

When you have mastered Program 1, you will have mastered the simple basic process of INSTANT KNITTING.

Stop ! If you are in a hurry, well, I can understand, but please do not skip a single paragraph or page. You will save time by going carefully through every single step. **WITHIN AN HOUR, JUST 60 MINUTES, YOU WILL BE INSTANT KNITTING, OF COURSE NOT PERFECTLY, BUT QUITE WELL.**

Worried about making mistakes ?

Really no need to worry at all. Your INSTANT Knitter is extremely strong and very difficult to damage. The quickest way to learn is to just relax.

It is quite normal to make mistakes while you are learning and from your mistakes you will learn most quickly.

So, if everything does not go perfectly for you right at the beginning, I really do hope you wont blame me and I am sure too, you will never blame your brand new INSTANT KNITTER.

YOUR INSTANT KNITTER REALLY IS PERFECT - every single one has been so carefully tested before leaving the factory.

This Book? Well, I have written every single page over and over again to make sure each and every one shows you clearly how to INSTANT Knit the easiest possible way.

I have tried my very,very best, also, to make INSTANT Knitting as much a pleasure for you as it is for me.

If you find any of my pages or explanations not perfectly easy to follow, well, please do forgive me and if you would - just re-read my text and illustrations once again. I do feel sure you will then overcome any problems and soon be an absolutely expert INSTANT KNITTER.

PROGRAM - 1

Interesting notes about wool and yarn	Page	3 - 4
SETTING UP for Instant Knitting		7 - 8
HOW TO DO Instant knitting (Just three pages)		9 - 11
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GENERAL INDEX REFERENCE SEE LAST PAGE.

YOUR WOOLS AND YARNS



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

This Dial, called a TENSION adjusts the size of the stitch that the machine will knit. You no longer have to change the size of your needles.

Just dial number 2 for the smallest stitch and 12 for the biggest.

So, there are actually 20 different sizes of stitches which can be made on your knitter. In this way, you can actually choose 20 different stitch sizes.

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

I am sure that you have a few odd balls of wool lying around.

Please do not try out this odd wool unless it is good, SOFT, THIN, NEW - AND FREE FROM KNOTS.

Once you have become accustomed to your knitter, you can try out all types of wool, but, in the beginning, use the recommended type only.

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

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



USEFUL HINT !

Sometimes when wools are bleached and dyed in the factories, the natural oils are washed out by the chemicals. This may make the wools (especially the thicker wools) hard and heavier to knit.



SIMPLE REMEDY !

Just pull the wool over an ordinary white candle, or use our special wax discs, before knitting. Our automatic Wool Ball Winder is very helpful when using wax discs. 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.

PREPARATION OF YOUR WOOLS

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



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

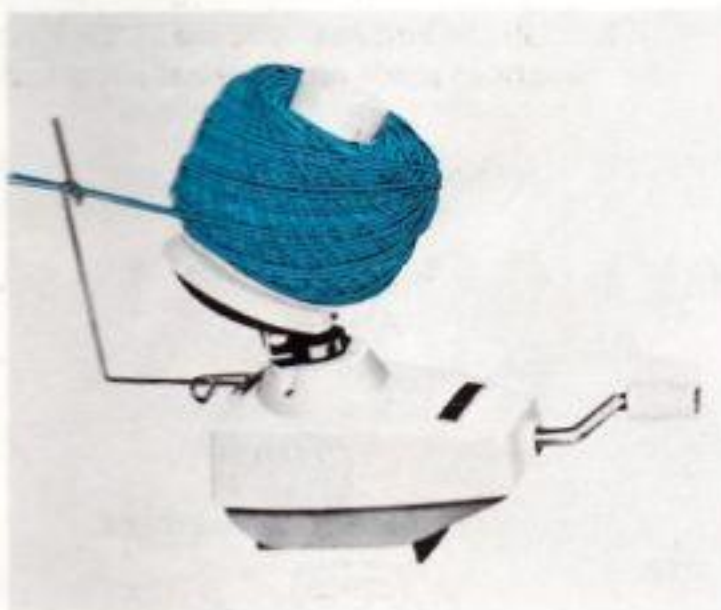


This hand wound ball of wool looks so good but is really completely unsuitable for Instant Knitting. It will just dance around and get entangled everywhere.



You can Instant 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 Instant Knit drawing the wool from the OUTSIDE of the ball.

Sometimes the balls of wool are crushed by packing in the shops. If so, be careful to pull out enough wool from the ball before each row of knitting.



THE AUTOMATIC BALL WINDER.

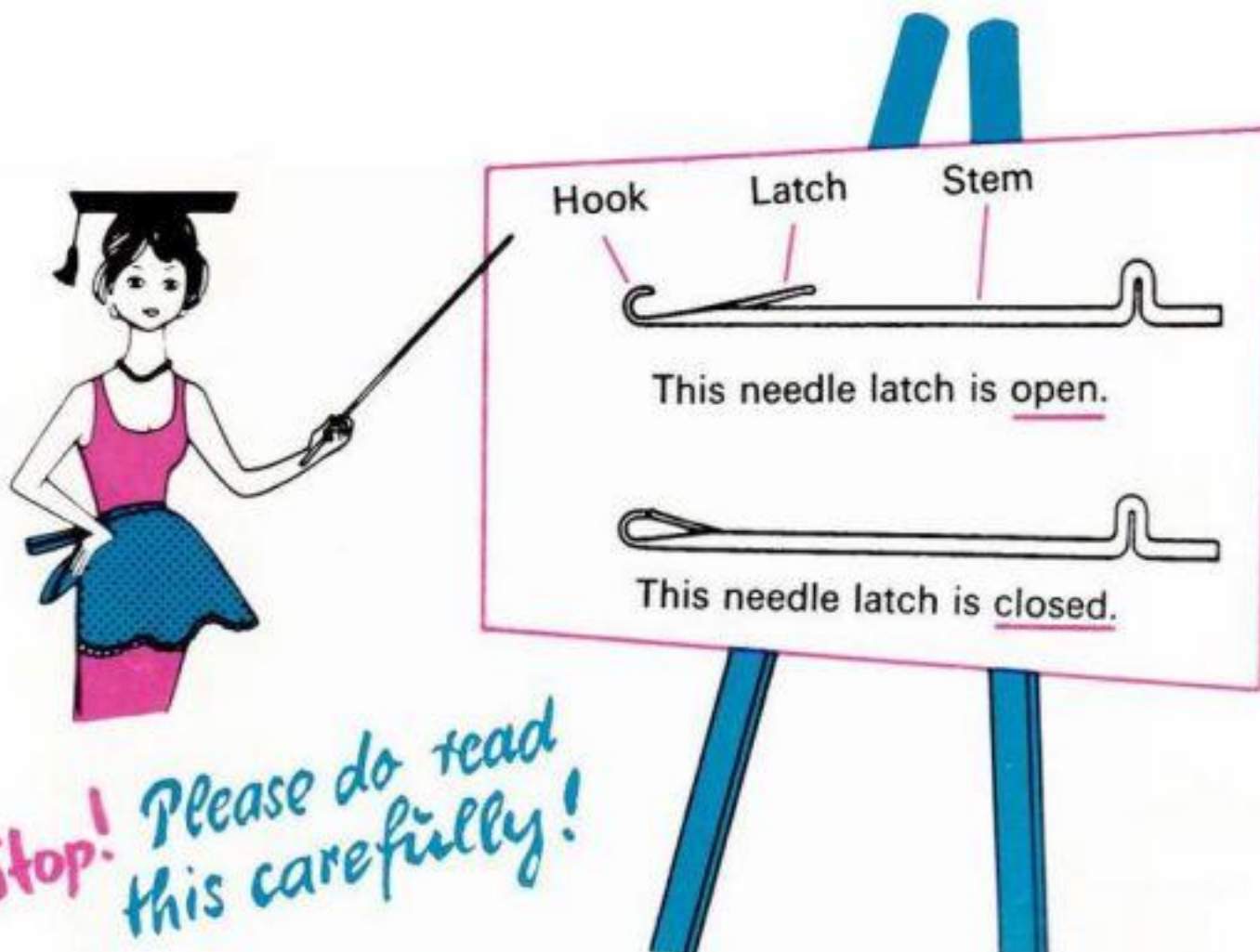
A great time saver.

Winds up a ball of wool completely in a few seconds.

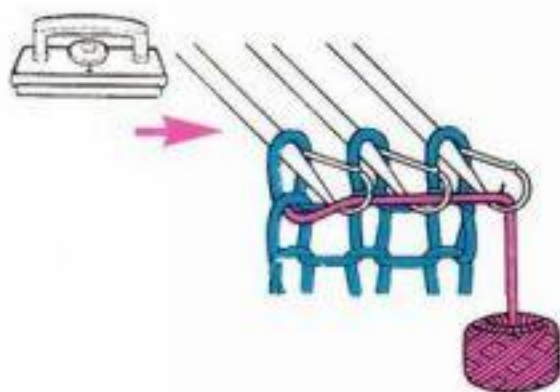
When you are practising Instant Knitting, it is particularly useful as you can constantly rewind and re-knit the wool over and over again. When you start to knit with a ball made with the wool-winder always take out the end for knitting from the inside of the ball.

THE WONDERFUL,

YET SO SIMPLE LATCH NEEDLE



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



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

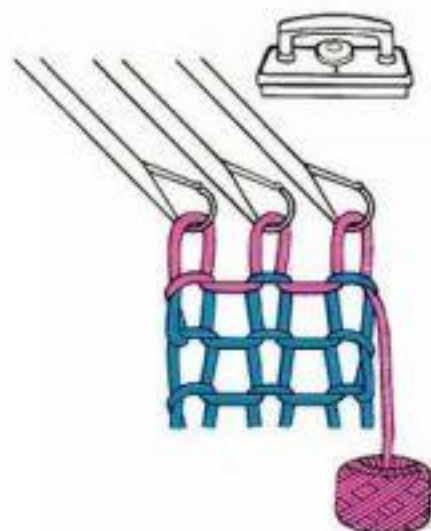
WOOL INSIDE THE HOOKS WITH WHICH YOU MAKE THE NEW STITCHES.

NOTE

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

THE ONLY

YOUR KNITTER CAN DROP STITCHES IF YOU HAVE NO WOOL INSIDE THE NEEDLE HOOK WHEN YOU KNIT ACROSS WITH THE CARRIAGE.





THE ACCESSORIES



Cast-on Braid (two in number, one long and one short)



Balance Rods



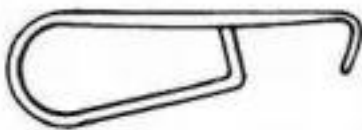
2 Cast-on Threads (1 long and 1 short)



Link to join the Balance Rods



Plastic Needle Spacers



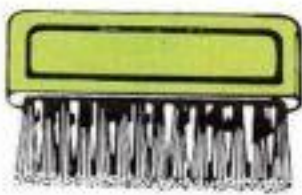
Draw Hook



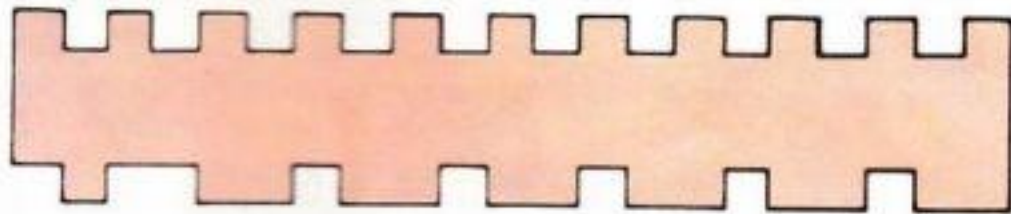
Latchet Hook and Transfer Needle



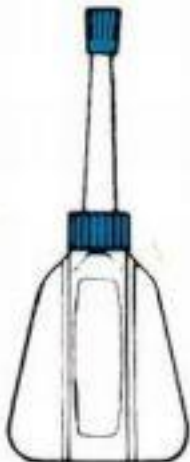
Crochet and Work Hook



Latch Opening Brush



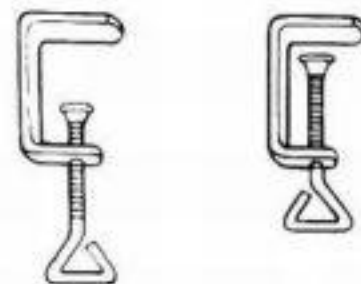
1 x 1 and 2 x 1 Needle Pushers



Oil Can



Yarn Clips

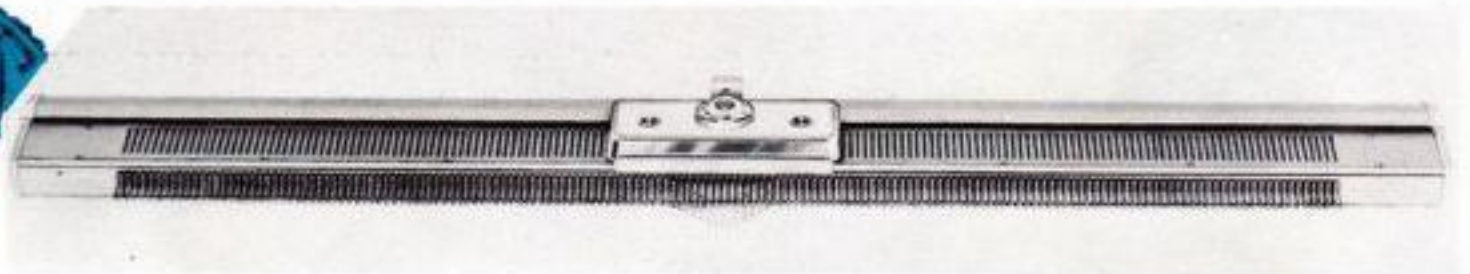


Clamps

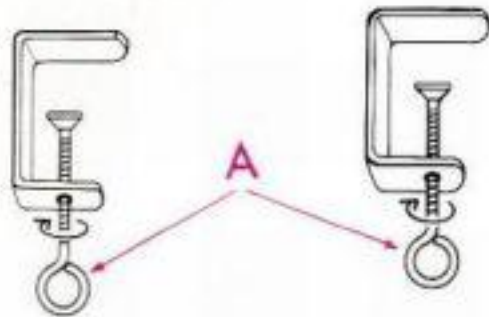


SETTING UP

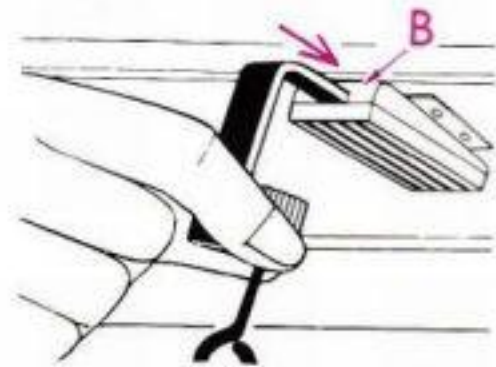
YOUR INSTANT KNITTER



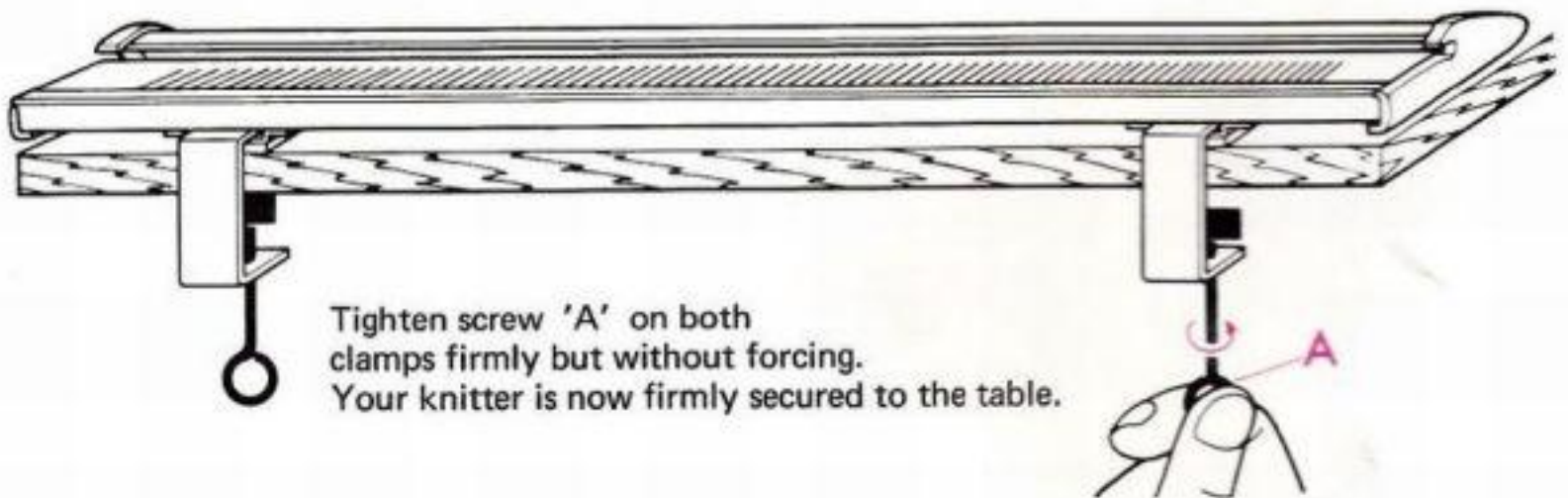
Remove machine from carton and place it on the table, be sure also to remove the balance rods from the top of your machine.



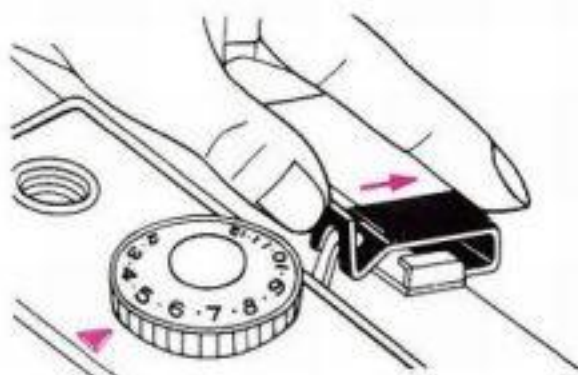
Turn screw 'A' on both clamps until it is wide enough to fit the top of the knitting table.



Insert both clamps into slot 'B' on machine.

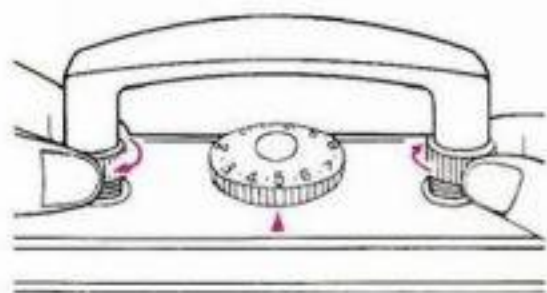


Tighten screw 'A' on both clamps firmly but without forcing. Your knitter is now firmly secured to the table.

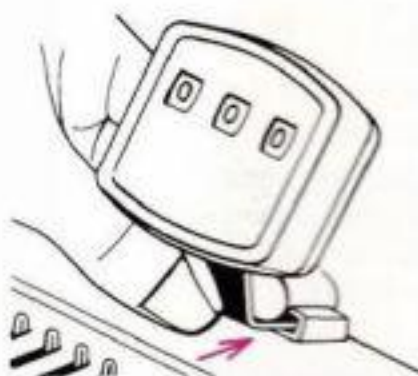


Remove carriage lock. The carriage is now free to move. (ALWAYS replace carriage lock when the machine is not in use, or is being moved. If carriage slides and falls off the needles it may be damaged.)

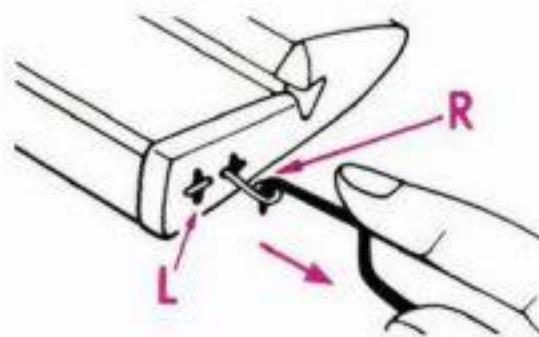
SETTING UP (Continued)



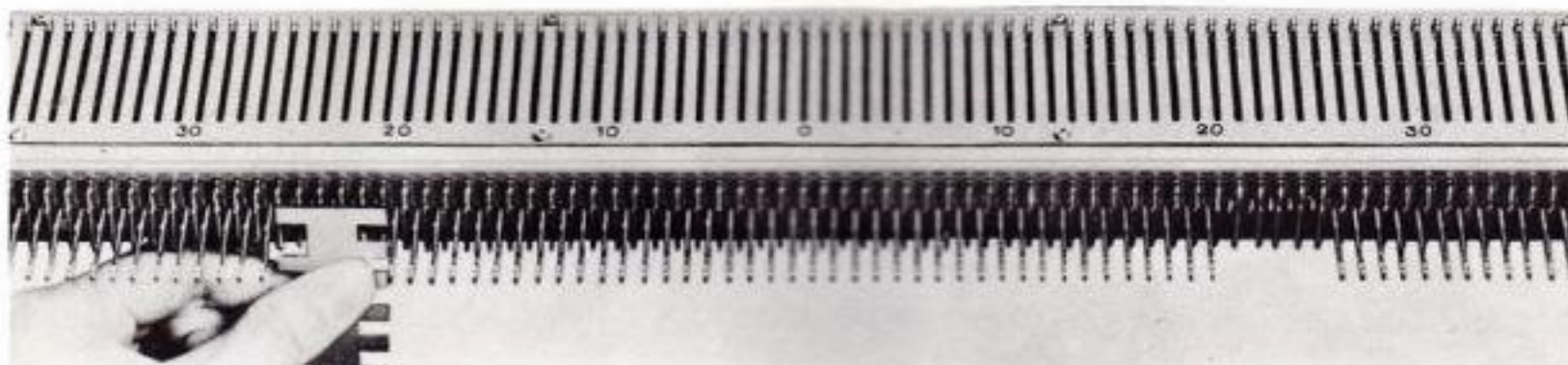
Place the handle on the carriage
Fasten the two knurled nuts. Both
must be screwed down at the same
time to avoid stripping of thread.



Insert the row counter
into the bracket from
which the carriage lock
has just been removed.



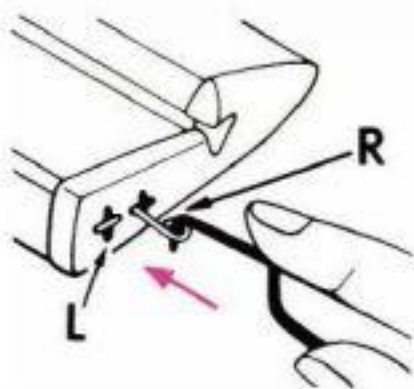
Use the Draw hook.
Pull out the retaining bar 'R'
about 6 inches on each side
of the machine.



There are 166 needles in your INSTANT KNITTER. The centre of the knitter is marked '0', and the needles are numbered from the centre outwards, 83 on each side.

I will show you how to start a Cast-On with the centre 40 needles, that is 20 on each side of the centre.

Use your needle pusher and push back into the knitter 6 needles on the left side of 20 and 6 needles on the right side of 20. The centre 40 needles are now separated and ready to start preparing the cast-on.



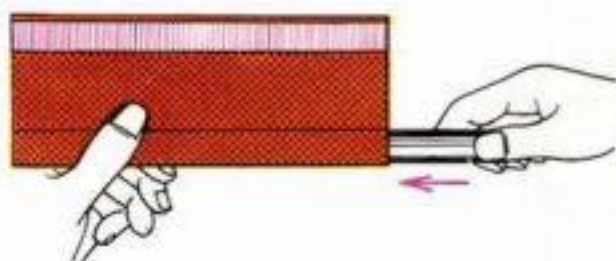
Now push back the Needle Retaining Bar by hand or you may use the draw hook.

NOTE: You can only push back the retaining bar if your needles are pushed completely in, and the rest of the needles are COMPLETELY OUT IN A STRAIGHT LINE.

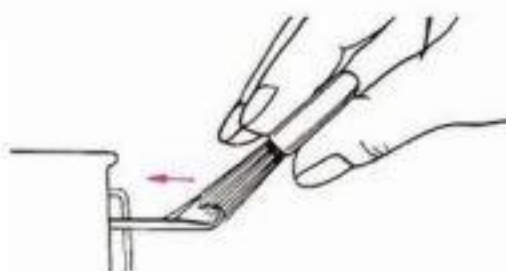
If one or more needles are just partly in and partly out they will block the return of the Retaining Bar. If you are not able to return the retaining bar smoothly then check that all the needles which should not be pushed in, are all out and in a straight line.

Then push in your retaining bars on both sides of the knitter.

Do not touch the needle lock 'L', this is used only when you wish to change a needle and I show you how on page 53.



Place the Balance Rod into the short
Cast-on Braid.

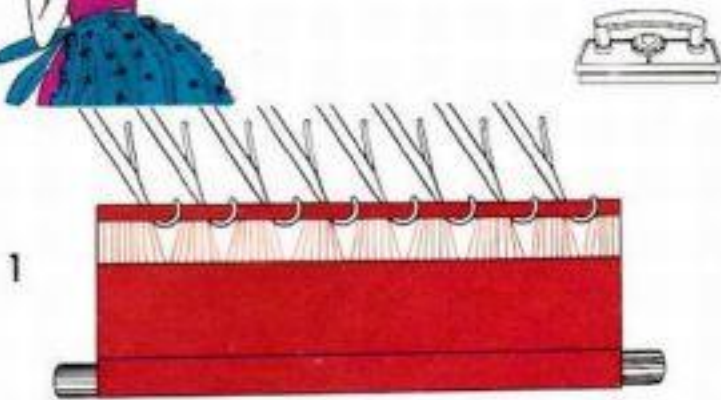


Use the Brush to open the needle latches.
Just run the bristles across the needle hooks
to do this.

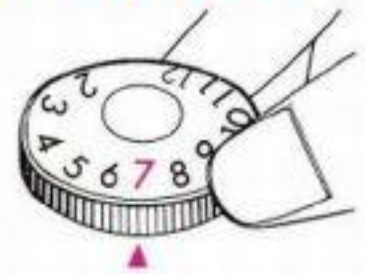


CASTING - ON

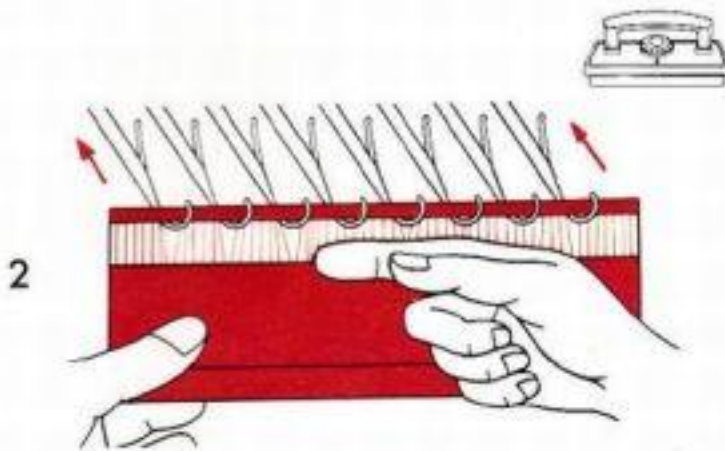
TO START KNITTING (OPEN EDGE)



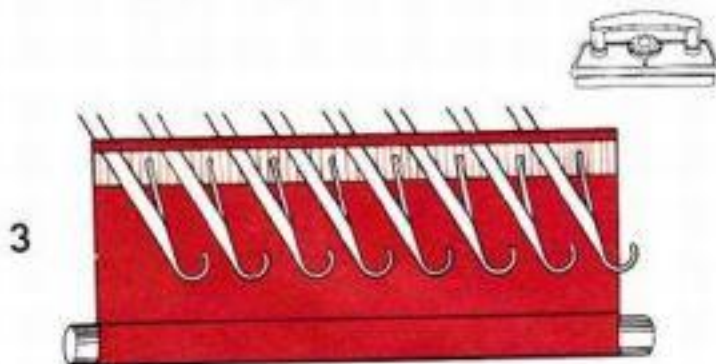
Adjust tension dial No. 7.



Hang the cast-on braid onto these 40 centre needles.



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

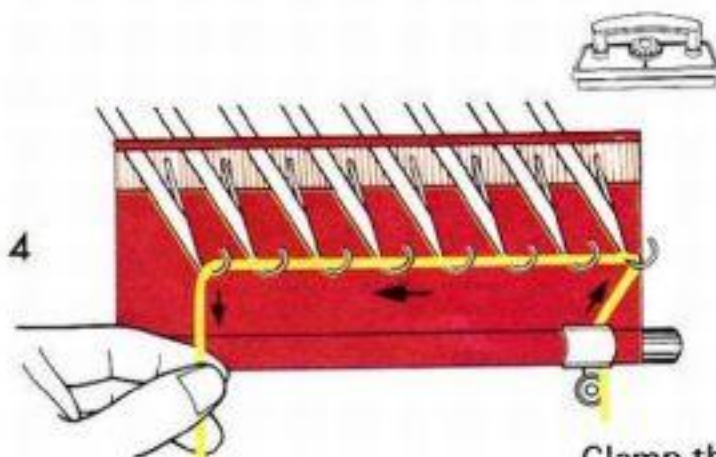


The cast-on braid now hangs **BEHIND** the latches on the needle stems.

ALL LATCHES MUST BE OPEN.



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



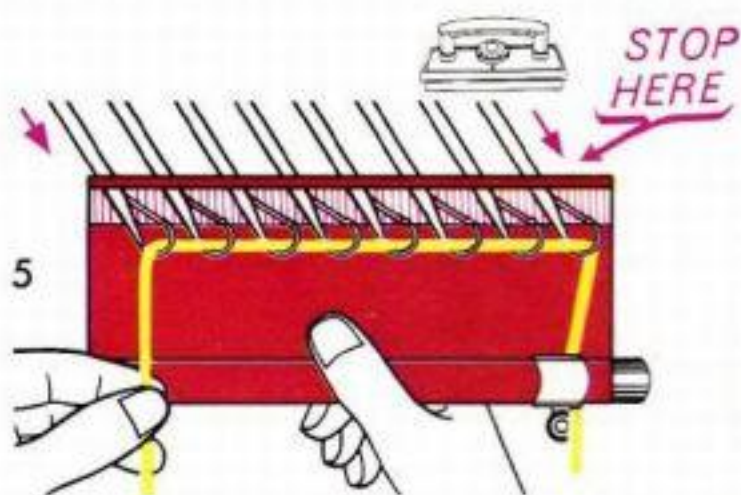
Pull down at this end

Clamp the yellow thread firmly at this end.

Clip one end of the short yellow thread onto the right side of the balance rod under the last of the 40 needles.
Lay the yellow thread across the needles in the hooks and hold down at left side of the knitter with your left hand.

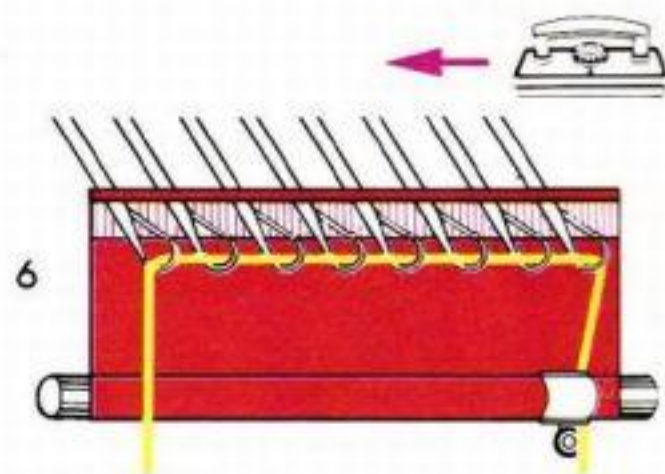
IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTIES SEE PAGES 14 - 15 - 16 - 17

CAST - ON (Continued)



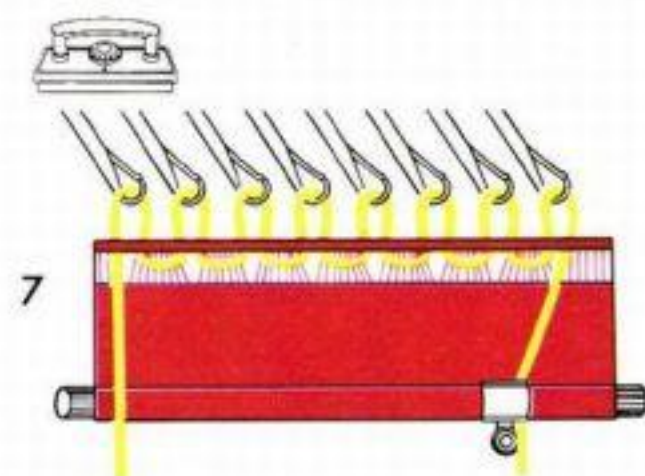
Pull the balance rod down towards the floor, against the needle stems and, at the same time pull it gently, slowly, towards you JUST until it causes the needle latches to close over the yellow thread and then . . . STOP . . . DO NOT pull it over the needle hooks. If you have pulled it too far then you must start all over again from Step 1.

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



ENSURE THAT ALL LATCHES ARE CLOSED.

The yellow thread lies inside the hooks. NOW let go of the yellow thread and allow it to hang down loosely. Slide the carriage from right to left across the knitter until it is past the 40 centre needles.



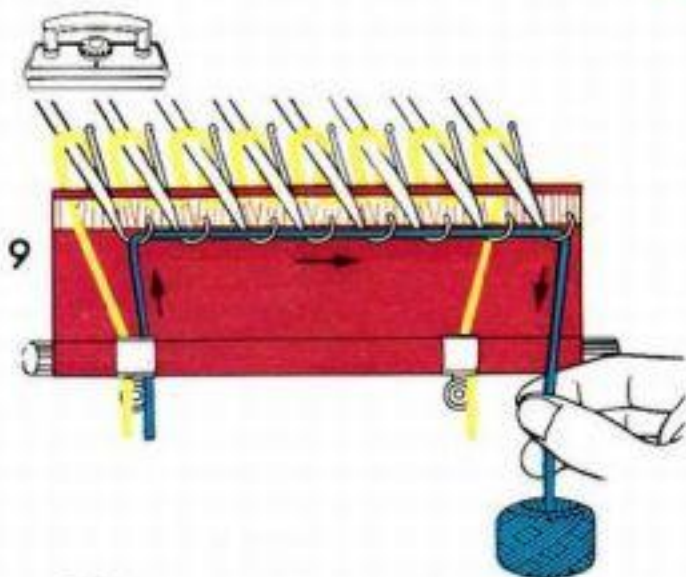
You have now cast-on.
The red braid is hanging from the needles by the yellow thread.
The carriage is at the left side of the knitting.
The cast-on braid may get caught in the stitch makers. You do not need to disentangle it - as you continue to knit the braid will automatically free itself.



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

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTIES, SEE PAGES 14 - 15 - 16 - 17.

CAST - ON (Continued)



Open the yarn clip at left side of balance rod.

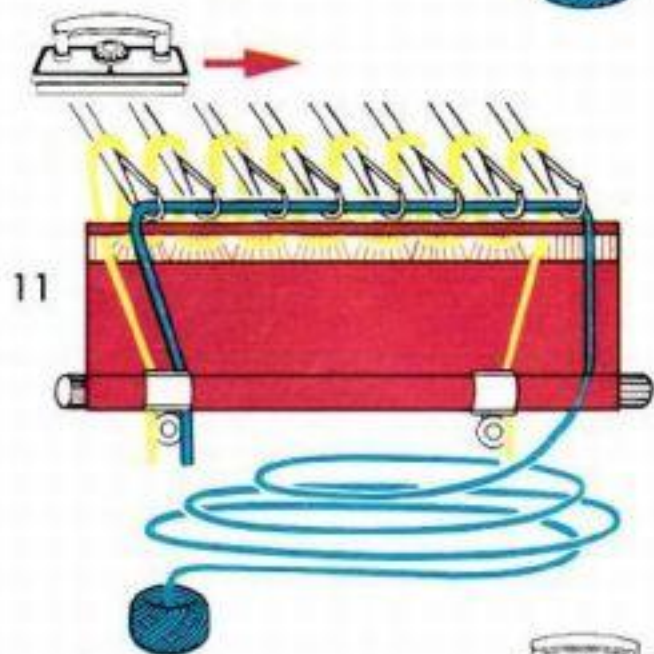
Clamp in the end of the wool, together with the yellow thread, onto the balance rod. All latches are open.

Place your ball of wool in a box on the floor. Lay the wool across the needles from left to right and pull down loosely from the last needle on the right side.



With the other hand you pull the red braid down and gently towards you . . . JUST until it causes the needle latches to CLOSE over the wool.

THEN STOP!
LET GO THE WOOL AND ALSO THE RED BRAID.

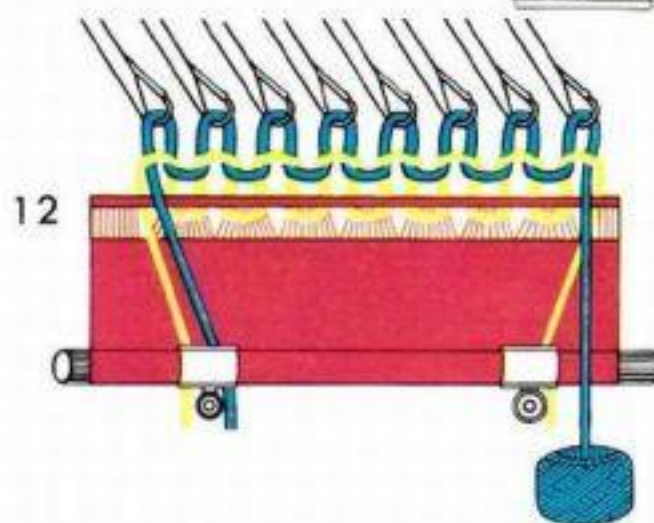


ENSURE that all latches are closed over the wool which must lie in ALL the hooks.

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

ALWAYS do this before each row.

Slide your carriage across the knitter from left to right.



The first row of knitting has now been completed. Press back the red braid until it is flush against the Knitter body.

CHECK that all needle latches are open.

Lay the wool across the needles from right to left in the open hooks and again let it hang down loosely.

Pull braid towards you until ALL latches close **OVER WOOL**.

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

Repeat the process and continue knitting until you develop a smooth rhythm and are knitting enjoyable and confidently.

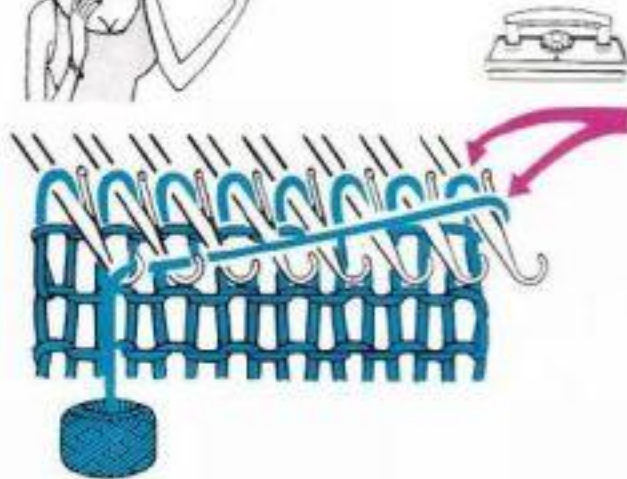
DO NOT HURRY HERE, THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT LESSON OF ALL.

Knit about 18 inches or until you feel confident and comfortable and do **NOT** need to refer to these pages.

If you have any difficulties see Pages 14 – 15 – 16 – 17.



IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER



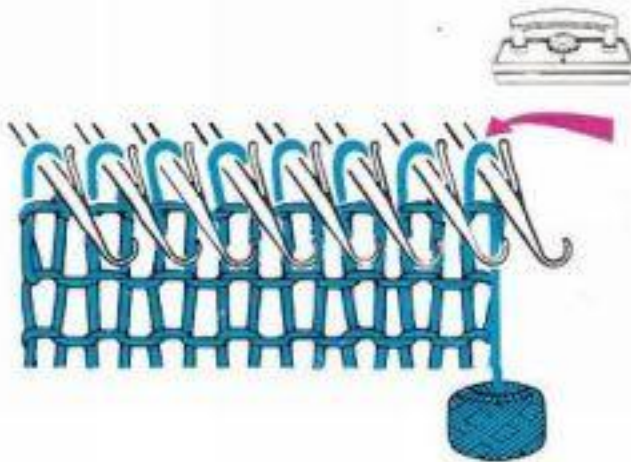
This diagram shows you exactly how the knitting must look before you start each new row. The knitting is hanging on the needle stems behind ALL the needle latches and the new yarn is laid across all needles inside the hooks.

Now just pull the fabric carefully towards you closing the latches, and knit across, ensuring that the wool runs freely into your Knitter.

PERFECT KNITTING WILL RESULT EVERY TIME

REMOVE FABRIC FROM KNITTER

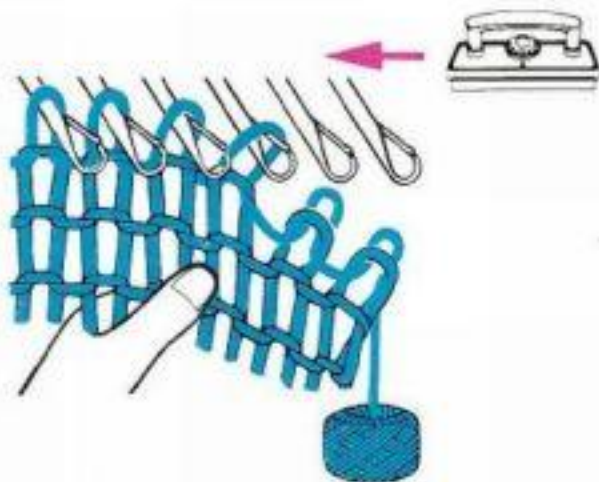
-After knitting you can remove the fabric from the knitter (without casting off) as follows:



Push the fabric back against Knitter **BEHIND** the needle latches.

ALL latches are now **OPEN**.

DO NOT LAY YARN INTO NEEDLE HOOKS.



Hold down the knitting and at the same time move your carriage across the knitter.

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

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

Remove the yarn clips from your cast-on braid.

Pull out the yellow thread.

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

Always take care that there are **not** knots in your cast-on thread otherwise you will not be able to pull it out to separate the knitting. You will notice that the cast-on is open, but later in this book I will show you how to make a closed edge cast-on, also a cast-off.

Joining your wool to start a new ball or changing colour for striping is a very simple matter. When you wish to discontinue one colour and start the next, just allow the first colour to hang down. Clip the end of the next ball of colour onto the side of the knitting, then lay it across the needles in the usual way. For this purpose just remove one of the clips from the balance rod, as once the knitting has progressed a few rows the clips stop serving any definite purpose.

You must remember to start the new wool from the same side as you discontinue the old ball of wool.

When repeating striping it is not necessary to continue using the clips, as the wool end will already be anchored in the row previously knitted in this colour.

STITCH SIZES AND TENSION TESTING

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

GENERAL TENSION GUIDE

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



A very thin wool on tension 2 will knit about 8 (stitches to the inch, or a total WIDTH of 20 inches over 66 needles.

A thick soft wool knitted on tension 12 will give about 4 (stitches to the inch, or a total maximum width of 40 inches over 166 needles.

Cast-on with 40 needles and start at tension number recommended above for your yarn. Knit a few rows, or enough to see if tension is too big or too small. If it is too loose then try a tension smaller and knit a few rows. If it is too tight try a larger tension number. If your first test on tension 12 is very much too loose, then go right down to tension 6 or 7.

Continue in this way until you find the tension number that is most suitable for your wool and also for the type of garment that you wish to make.

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

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

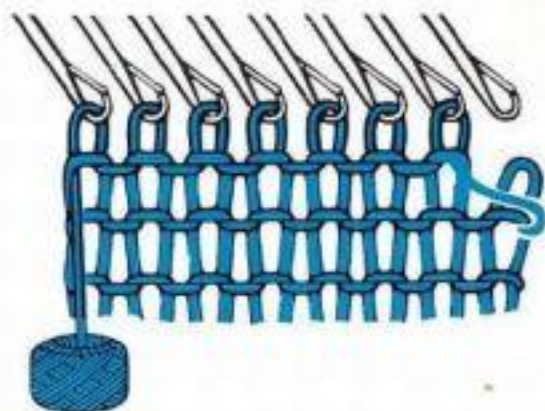
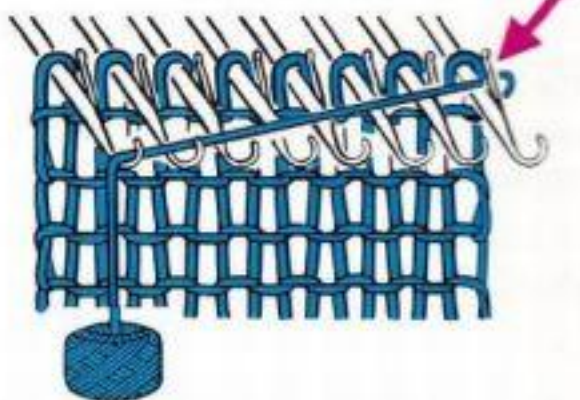
IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTIES SEE PAGES 14 - 15 - 16 - 17

HELPFUL HINTS AND THE 4 KNITTING ERRORS



ERROR 1

WRONG
Wool must lie **OVER**
not **UNDER** the latch.



This error makes stitches drop off on the sides of the knitting.

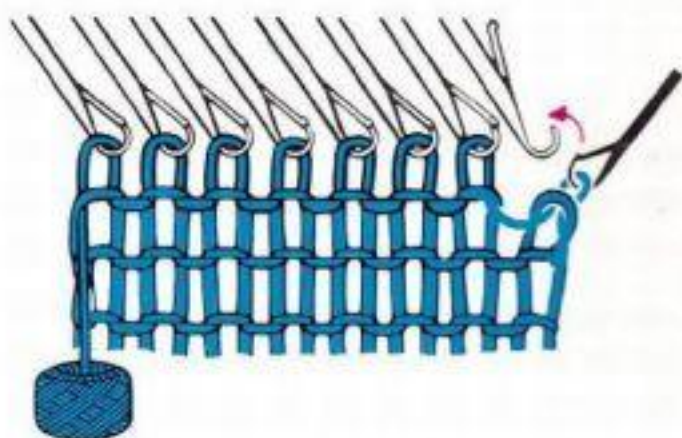
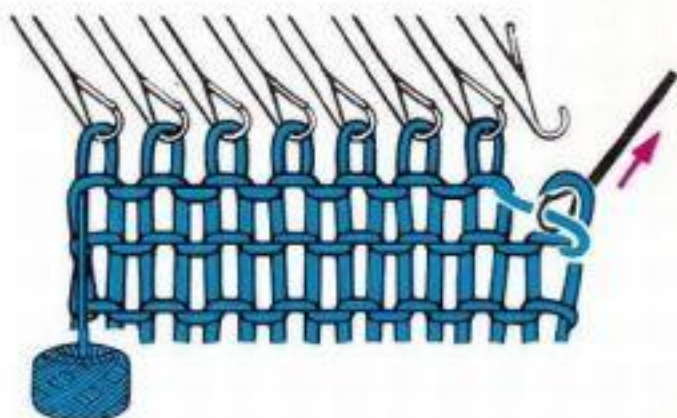
If you have one stitch on the stem of the needle and the wool in the needle hook, you cannot possibly drop stitches.

SO take special care to ensure that side needles have also got wool in the hooks. Then pull the braid forward and ALL latches will close over the wool and all the needles will knit.

This end stitch dropped because there was no wool **INSIDE** the last needle hook.

Just a little care will always avoid this and you will be able to knit quickly and easily as soon as you are used to watching only a few very simple points;

HOW TO RECTIFY



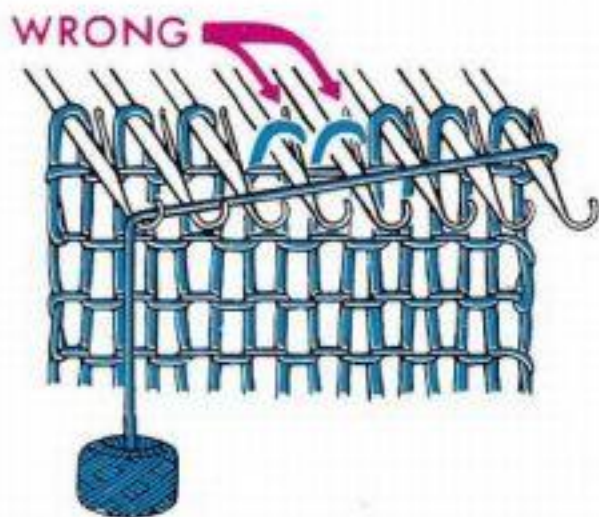
Well, if you have made this mistake, it is very easy to repair.

Place the latchet hook inside the dropped stitch. Catch the loose wool inside the hook, and pull it through the stitch.

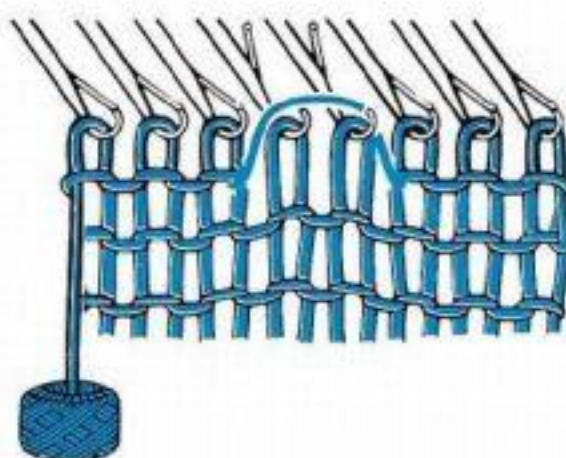
The wool has been pulled through the dropped stitch. Just lift it up and place it back on the empty needle.

If more than one stitch has been dropped at the sides, do the same for each.

If this is difficult, then just unravel a few rows (see page 15), lift the dropped stitches onto the empty needles and continue knitting.



ERROR 2



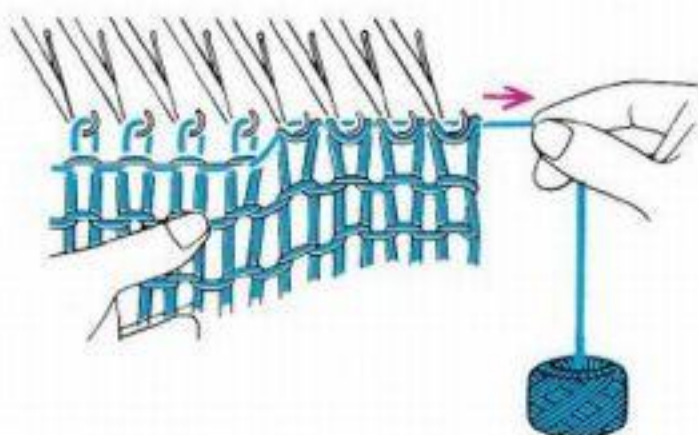
The stitch on these needles is in the wrong place.
PLEASE be careful to push ALL stitches BEHIND the latchet.

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

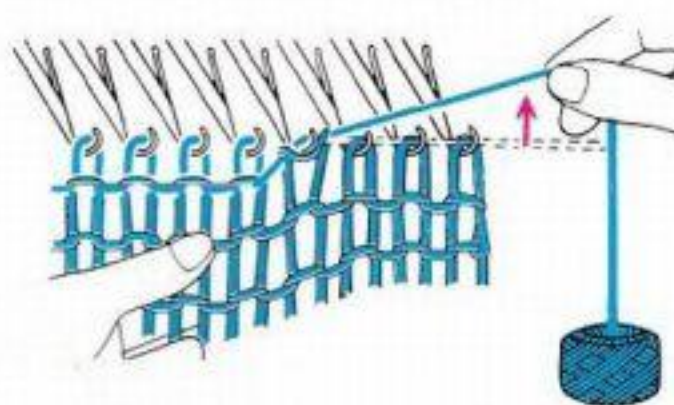
WHEN YOU CAST-ON, OR DURING KNITTING, THE STITCH-MAKERS MAY GET CAUGHT IN THE CAST-ON BRAID OR IN THE KNITTING. CARRY ON KNITTING IN THE ORDINARY WAY. THE STITCH-MAKERS WILL AUTOMATICALLY COME LOOSE AS THE KNITTING GETS LONGER.

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

UNDOING ROWS – UNRAVELLING



Hold fabric with one hand and with the other hand pull the loose end of yarn in direction shown by arrow. If you unravel from left side then pull your wool towards the left.



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

NOTE: After unravelling, make sure the carriage is on the correct side of the knitter to continue knitting. If you lay the wool into the needle hooks from THE RIGHT to the left side, then the carriage must be moved from THE RIGHT SIDE to the left side to knit. If you lay the wool into the needle hooks from THE LEFT to the right side, then the carriage must be moved from THE LEFT to the right side to continue knitting. If your carriage is on the wrong side for knitting, remove it completely from the needle-bed and slide it back onto the needle-bed from the other side. Don't forget to put your row counter back!

HOW TO REPAIR

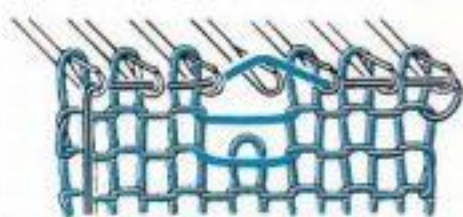
A DROPPED STITCH



If you drop a stitch when you are practising, it is a good opportunity to learn how to pick up dropped stitches.

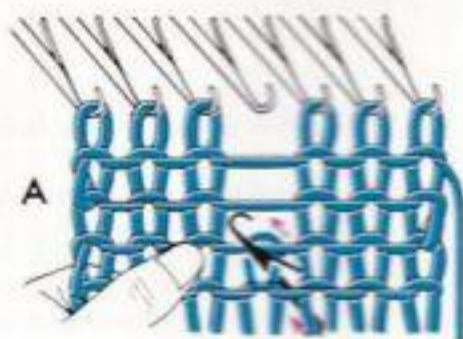
Once you are accustomed to INSTANT-knitting, you will seldom drop a stitch. But once you have started a sweater or any kind of knitting you must pick up a dropped stitch as soon as you notice it.

Nevertheless it is just as well for you to practice now to pick up stitches.

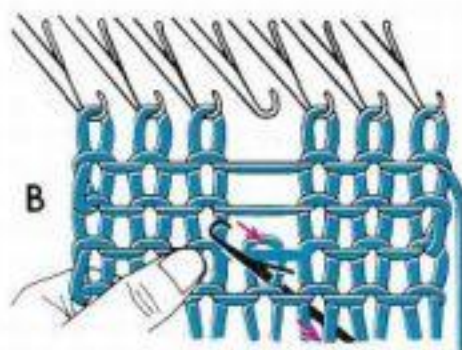


ERROR 3

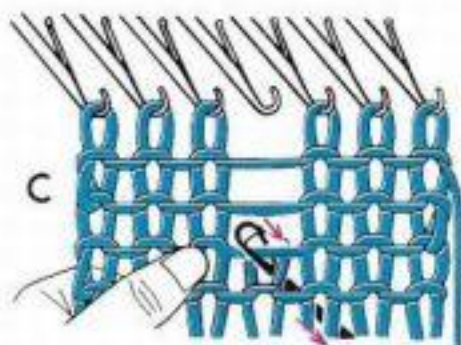
This fault was caused because the latch was not open when the wool was laid into the hook. Result. DROPPED STITCH!



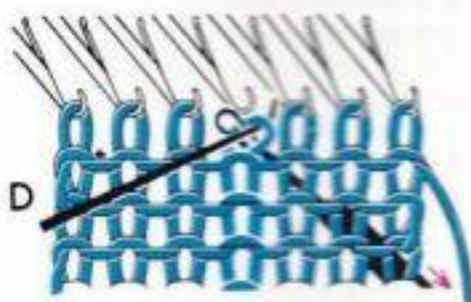
Use the latchet hook and work it from behind the fabric. Catch the lowest loop with the hook and move hook upwards until loop is BEHIND latch.



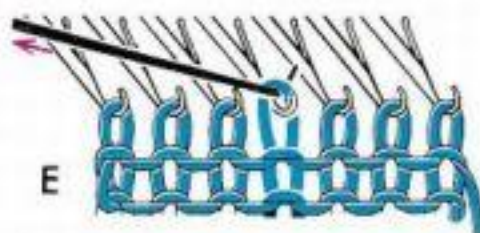
Loop is behind latch, now catch loose strand and pull latchet hook down.



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



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



Lift the loop over the hook of the needle, and then remove the needle which was used. The dropped stitch has now been repaired. This can also be done by unravelling 1 or 2 rows and then just lifting the dropped stitch onto the needle.

REPAIRING MANY DROPPED STITCHES

If you fail to open your needle latches and lay wool into the needle hooks, you may drop a whole block of stitches off your needles. There is no reason at all to be upset; it is so easy to put it right again. First of all these dropped stitches will not run down unless you pull the fabric. Use your transfer needle. Place it into each stitch and lift carefully back onto the needle from where it fell off. If you want to have a clear row of stitches you may unravel one or two rows before lifting your stitches back onto the appropriate needle. Also, after you have lifted all dropped stitches back onto the needles it may be advisable to unravel 1 or 2 rows as you will then be sure to avoid any unevenness in the knitting, which will result from repairing many dropped stitches.



ERROR 4

CARRIAGE JAMMED

If you do something wrong, your carriage may become jammed.

PLEASE!! PLEASE!!, do not start hitting it, or trying to force it across.

If you feel bothered, rather have a little rest, then come back, read this page and you will see it is quite easy to put right.

THE CARRIAGE MAY BECOME JAMMED FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

WHEN..... casting on with the red braid, the latch of a needle may have been forced **THROUGH** the braid. **INSTEAD** of braid **PASSING UNDER** the latches causing them to close over the yellow cast-on thread.

YOUR..... tension was **NOT** set to a number suitable for the wool you are using. If you use a thick wool and the tension is too small, the knitter cannot make a proper stitch and may become jammed.

THERE.... may be a heavy **KNOT** in the wool and this cannot pass through the needle so the carriage will jam and cannot pass over the needles.

IF..... you hold your **WOOL TIGHT** with one hand and try to knit with the other then the wool does **NOT FLOW** into the needles and the carriage will be jammed. Remember that after the latches have been closed over the wool and you are ready to knit across, the wool must be free to flow into the needles.

WRONG.. direction. Knitting in the wrong direction means that you have tried to knit from say, left to right, when the wool has been laid into the hooks from the right to the left side. The carriage will then move only across a few needles and then jam up completely and refuse to move further across the needles. Likewise, if the wool has been laid into the needles from the left to the right and hangs down from the right side of the knitter, and you try to knit with the carriage from the right side of the knitter to the left side, then, also the carriage will jam and stop completely.

HOW TO REMEDY

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

Try to move the carriage back in the direction from which it came when it got jammed. Usually, it is easy to do so. Unravel one or two rows of knitting to cure the problem that caused the jamming, then just continue your knitting in the normal way.

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

If your pullover or dress is nearly finished and this happens, it is not necessary to completely restart. It is easy to replace your knitting back on your knitter. Unravel 1 or 2 rows until your wool finishes on the left side. Place your carriage on right side of knitter. Unravel the first stitch of the top row and place the first stitch of the next row on the first needle. Unravel the second stitch of the top row and place the second stitch of the next row on the adjacent needle. So, as you unravel the top row one stitch at a time, you place the second row one stitch at a time onto the needles until all stitches are replaced. If the knitting is uneven you may unravel 1 or 2 rows on the knitter before starting to knit again.

YOUR

Instant Knitter

PROGRAM 2

This is where it gets really interesting we take you through increasing, decreasing, casting off, 'V' necks.

AND YOU KNIT YOUR FIRST GARMENT !



YOU CONTROL 166 NEEDLES WITH ONE HAND,
QUITE EASILY.

FUN, KNITTING 2 OR MORE
PIECES AT A TIME USING
ALSO 2 OR MORE COLOURS
AT THE SAME TIME 20 - 21

FOR PERFECT SHAPING -
EASY WAYS TO INCREASE,
DECREASE AND CAST-OFF 21 - 24

YOU MAY KNIT A "V" NECK 24 - 27

TRIM WITH A CLASSIC
FOLDED HEM 28 - 29

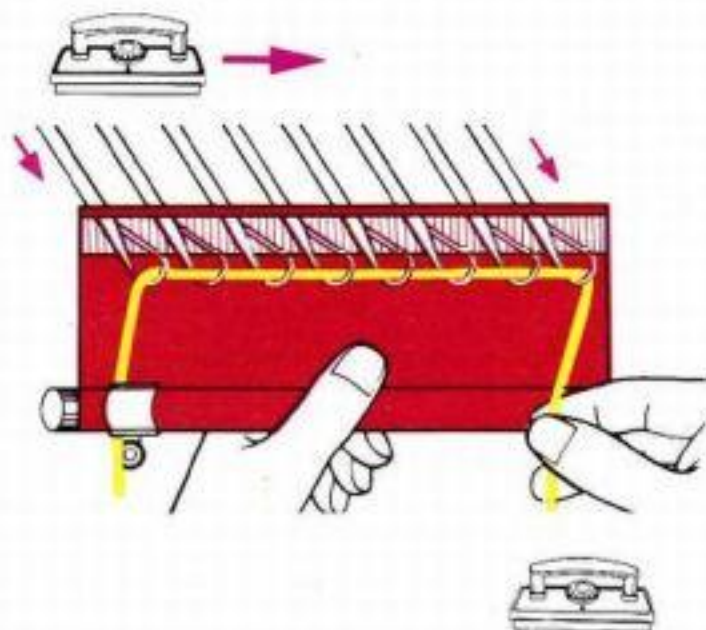
SOME MORE USEFUL
TRIMMINGS 30

THE FIRST INSTANT PULLOVER
AND USEFUL SEW-UP IDEAS 31 - 33

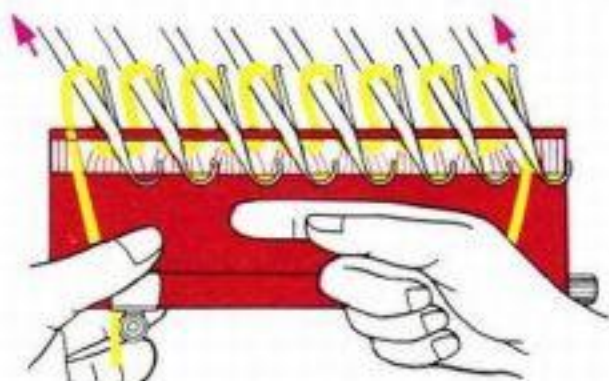


CLOSED - EDGE CAST - ON

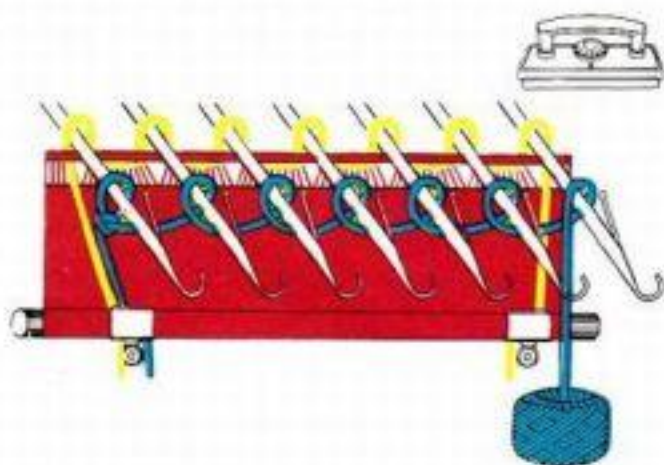
For a perfect edge that will not unravel.



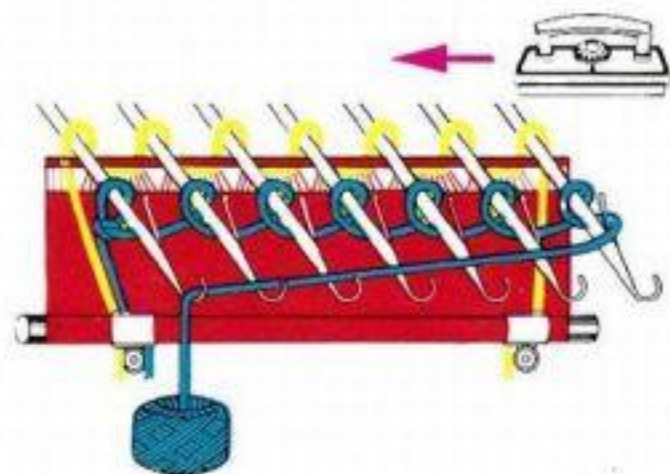
1. Carriage to the left side of knitter.
2. Set tension to No. 11.
3. Brush open hooks and hang on braid.
4. Push braid back. CHECK ALL latches are open.
5. Clip the yellow thread to the LEFT side of the braid, pass it over the hooks and pull down from the right side of the needles.
6. Pull braid forward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



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



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



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

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

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

HOW TO CAST-ON AND KNIT

ON ANY PART OF YOUR KNITTER

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



In your accessory wallet you will find 2 green plastic tubes. These are Needle Spacers and are used when you wish to knit on any part of your knitter or to knit more than one piece at a time. To knit on the centre 40 needles, place one tube over the needle on either side of the centre 40 needles. These Needle Spacers are not really necessary but you will find that it is easier and also quicker to knit inside the spacers or on either side of them.



I SHALL SHOW HERE

HOW TO CAST ON 40 NEEDLES.

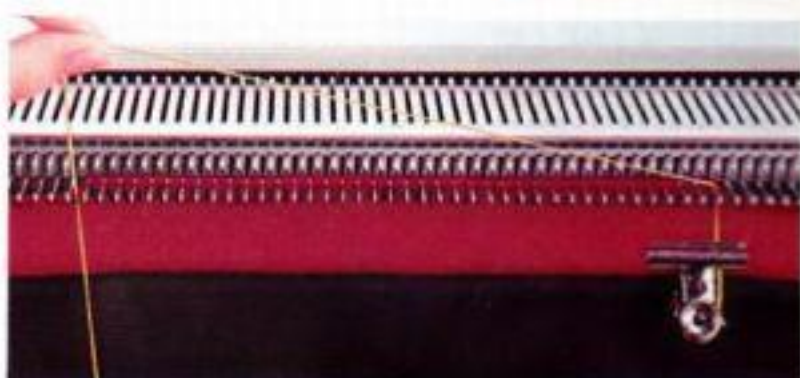


'O' is in the centre of the knitter.

Brush open the latches of 20 needles on each side of the centre, altogether 40 needles.

Hang the cast-on braid onto these 40 needles.

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



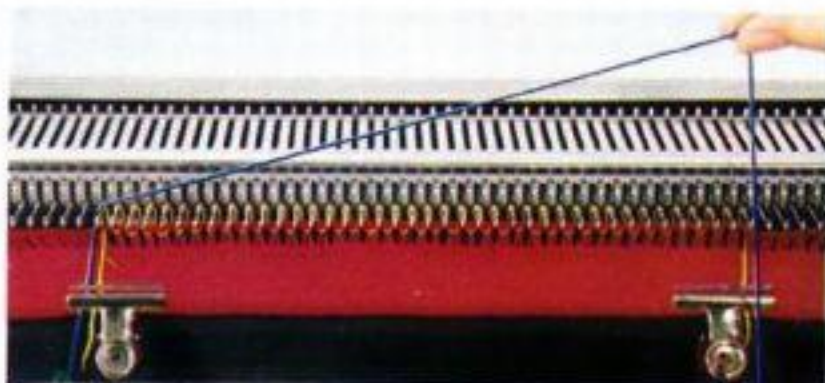
Clip the end of the yellow thread onto the braid underneath needle 20 on the right side. Raise the yellow thread up between needle 20 and 21 and lay it across the 40 needles allowing it to hang down between needles 20 and 21 on the left side. Pull the braid slowly JUST until all the latches are closed.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

Knit across from right to left.

Press the braid back.

NOW all latches are open.

PART CAST - ON (Continued)



Clip the end of the yellow thread together with the end of your wool onto the red braid underneath needle No. 20 on the left side. Raise the blue wool up between needle No. 20 and 21 on the left side. Lay your wool inside the hooks of the 40 needles and let it drop down between needle 20 and 21 on the right side. Pull braid gently towards you until the latches close over the wool. Change to tension 7. Knit 1 row from left to right.

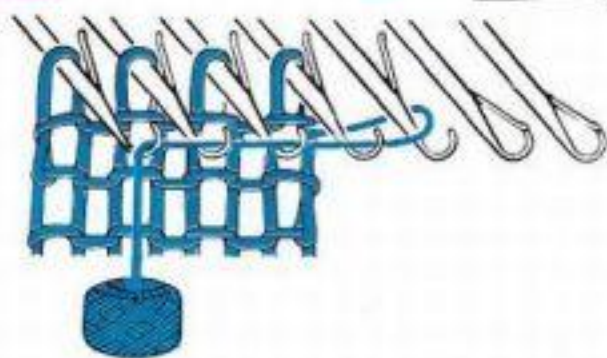
You will notice that your knitter is now knitting only on the 40 needles in the centre of your knitter. Continue for 20 or 30 rows, practising knitting only on 40 needles.

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

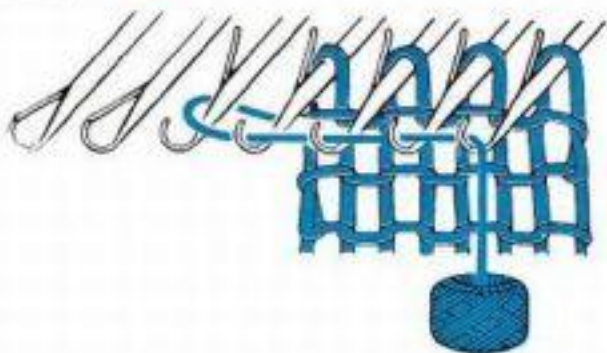


I NOW SHOW YOU HOW TO INCREASE

ONE STITCH ON EITHER SIDE IN A SIMPLE WAY'



If you are using the green needle spacers, you just move them 1 needle outwards from the centre each time before you increase one stitch. Instead of bringing your wool up between needle numbers 20 and 21 as you have been doing, you must lift your wool between needles 21 and 22 and then lay the wool in the hooks. In this way, you have now added Needle No. 21 to your knitting, thus increasing one stitch. Now knit across from right to left. Automatically a new stitch will have been made on needle 21, continue including this needle on next row.

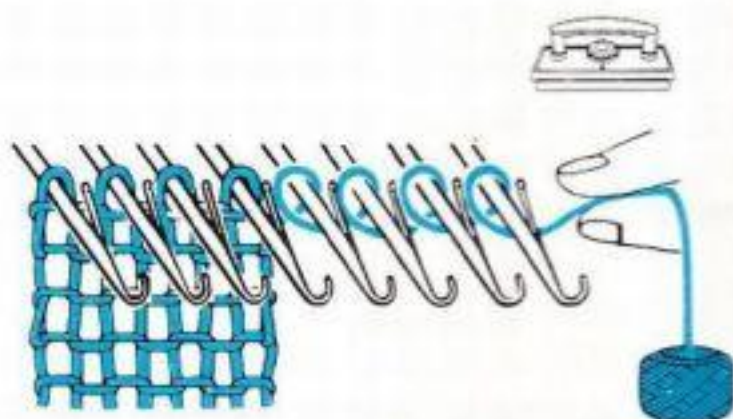


Carriage is on left side, repeat same process as above. Needle No. 21 on left side will be added, thus increasing one stitch on the left side as soon as you have moved your carriage across the knitter from left to right. Whenever you wish to increase one stitch at a time, just repeat this procedure.

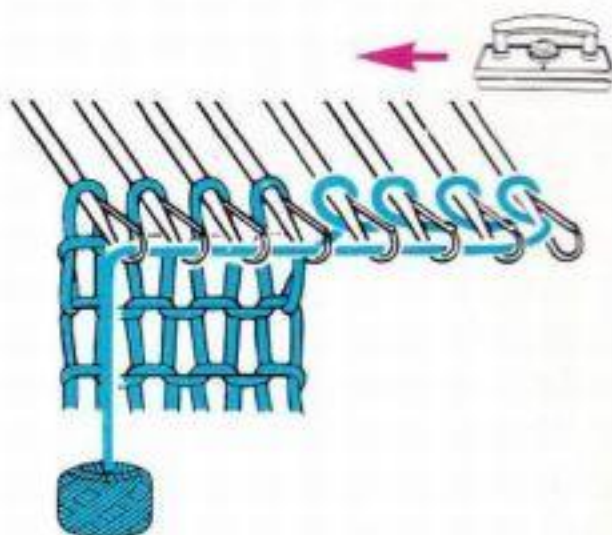
NOTE: IF YOU WISH TO INCREASE ONE STITCH ON THE LEFT SIDE, THEN YOU CAN ONLY DO SO WHEN THE CARRIAGE IS ON THE LEFT SIDE! WHEN YOU WISH TO INCREASE A STITCH ON THE RIGHT SIDE, THEN YOU MUST HAVE THE CARRIAGE ON THE RIGHT SIDE!

INCREASING

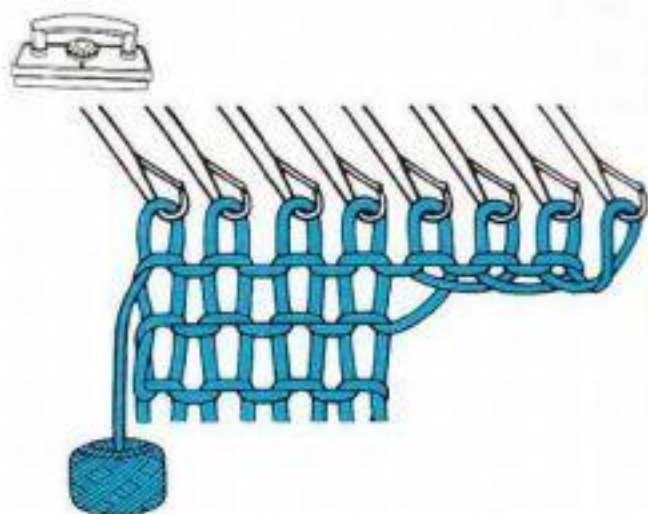
MORE THAN ONE STITCH



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



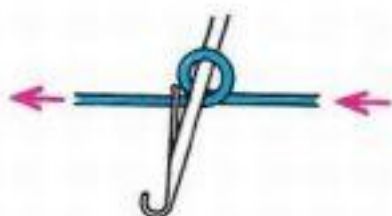
Lay the wool inside the 4 needle hooks and straight across the rest of the needles from right to left, and hold down after it passes the last needle on left side.
Pull the red braid down and slowly towards you **JUST** until **ALL** the latches are closed again.
Let go the wool and let it hang loosely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



FOUR new stitches have been increased. You can increase as many new stitches at a time as you need by using this method.

REMEMBER!

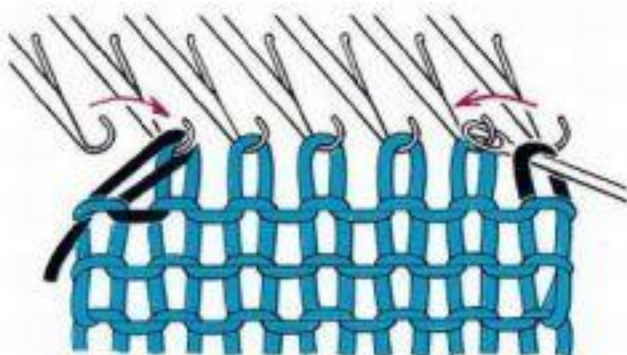
If you increase at the right then you **MUST** start with the carriage on the right.



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

DECREASING ONE STITCH

When decreasing only one stitch at a time, you may decrease from either side of the knitting.



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

Knit 2 rows

Decrease 1 stitch on either side

knit 2 rows

Decrease 1 stitch on either side

knit 2 rows

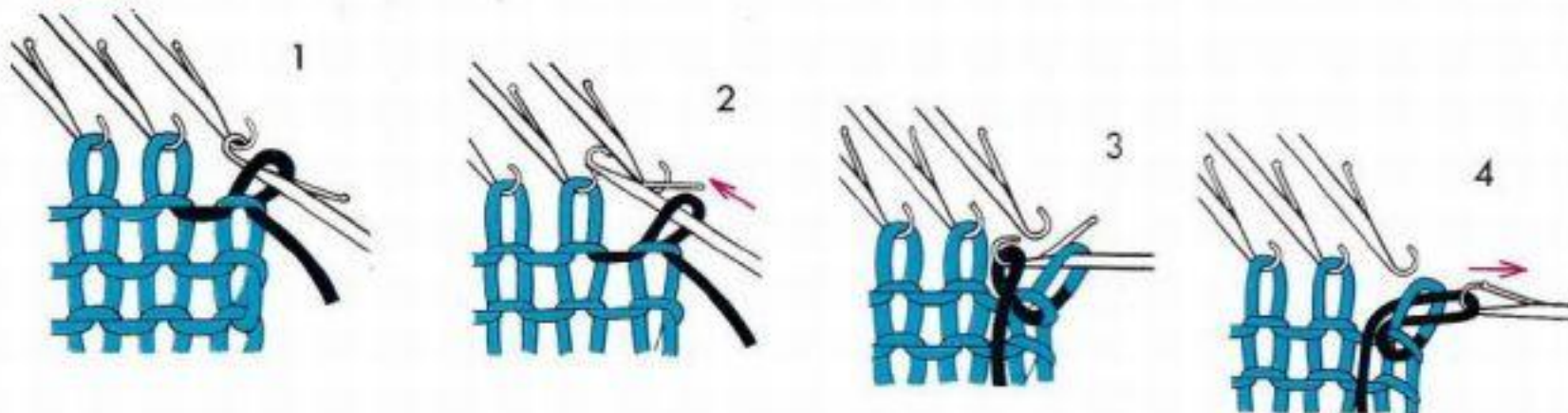
Decrease 1 stitch on either side.

DECREASING MORE THAN ONE STITCH

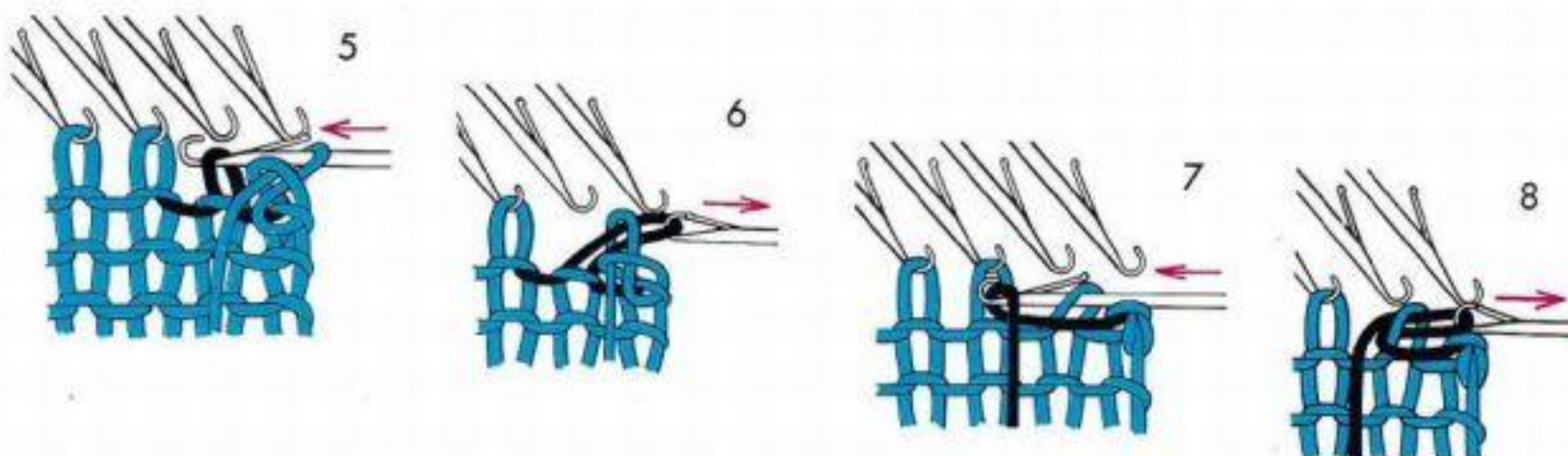


Let us say we are now decreasing for the armhole.

IMPORTANT! ALWAYS start on the side the carriage is placed, in this instance on the right side. Use your latchet hook.



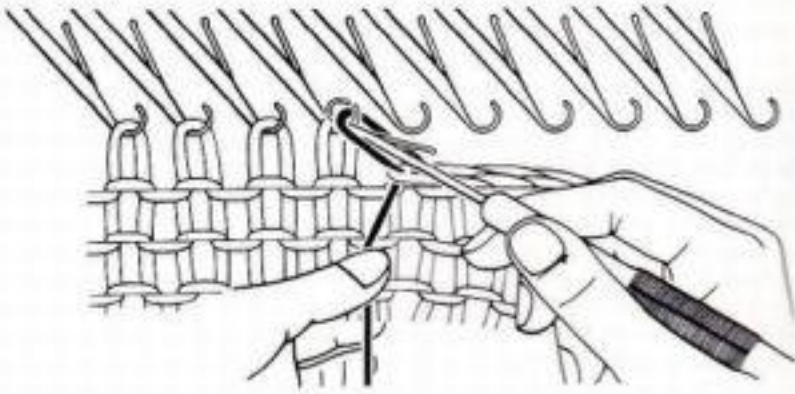
Open the latches of the needles from which you are going to decrease stitches.
Remove first stitch from needle onto latchet hook.
Move latchet hook forward until stitch is behind latch. Place yarn into latchet hook.
Move latchet hook backwards and a new stitch is formed.



As each stitch is removed from the needle a new stitch is made by knitting in one stitch from the loose yarn and joining this to the next stitch removed from the next needle. This enables the cast-off thread to be elastic as well as giving a perfect finish.

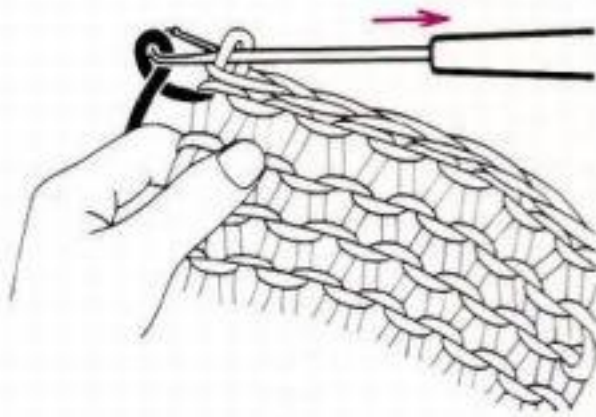


DECREASING MORE THAN 1 STITCH (Continued)



When the decreasing has been completed place the last stitch from the latchet hook onto the next needle.
Push the fabric back against the knitter well behind the needle latches.
Check all latches are open, then continue knitting.

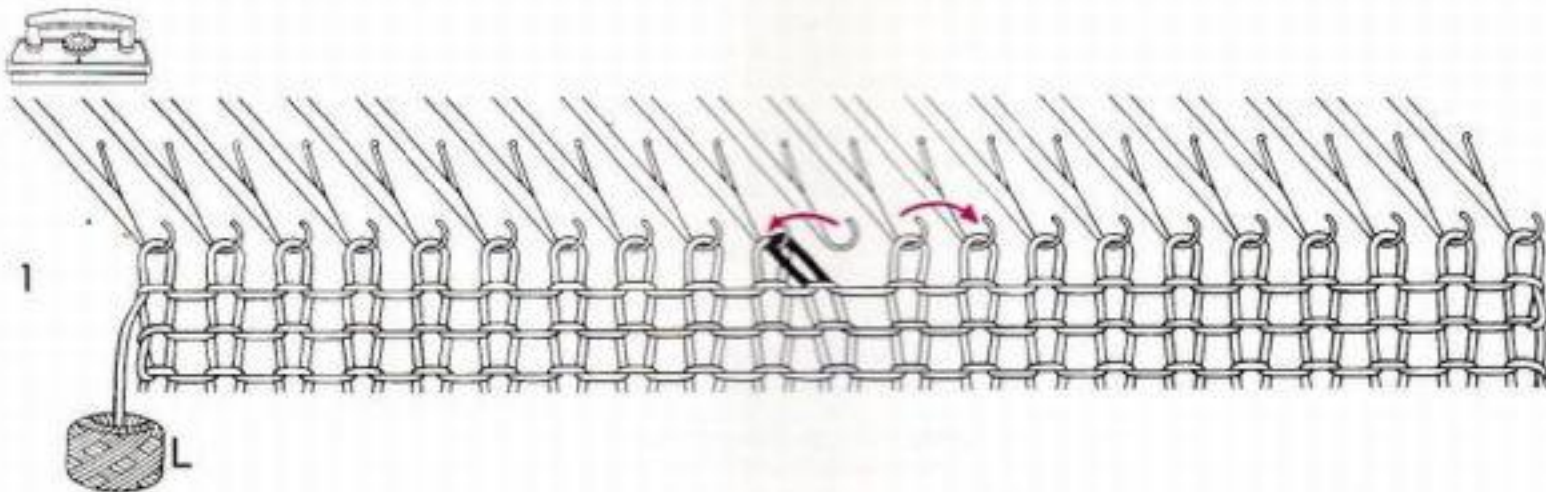
CASTING - OFF WITH LATCHET HOOK



This is a simple way to cast-off using the latchet hook, it is just the same as explained above.

START exactly as for decreasing but, just continue until all stitches have been cast-off. The last loop must be pulled right through the last stitch to bind off the knitting and so prevent stitches running.

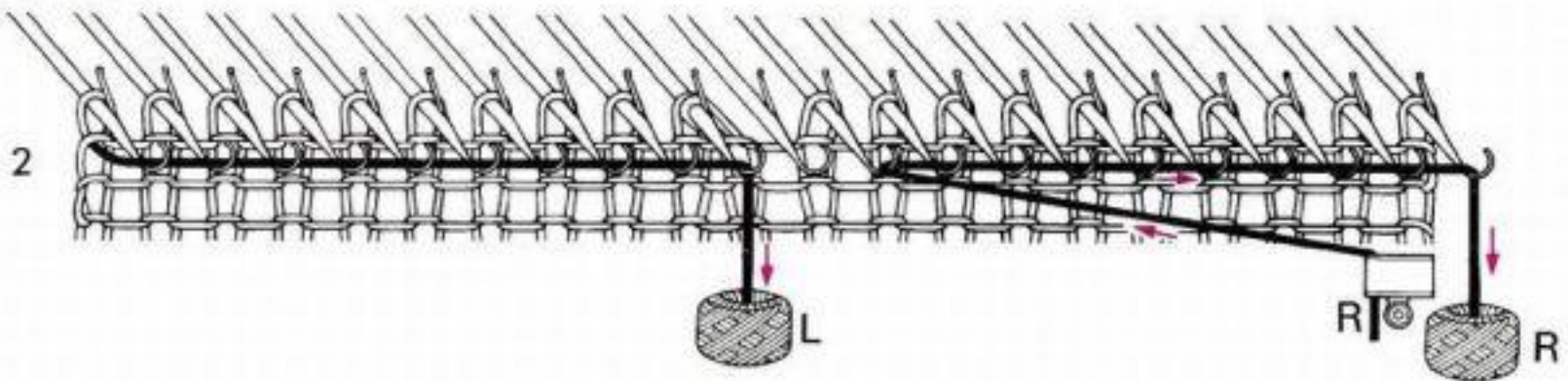
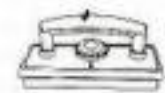
SHAPING THE "V" NECK



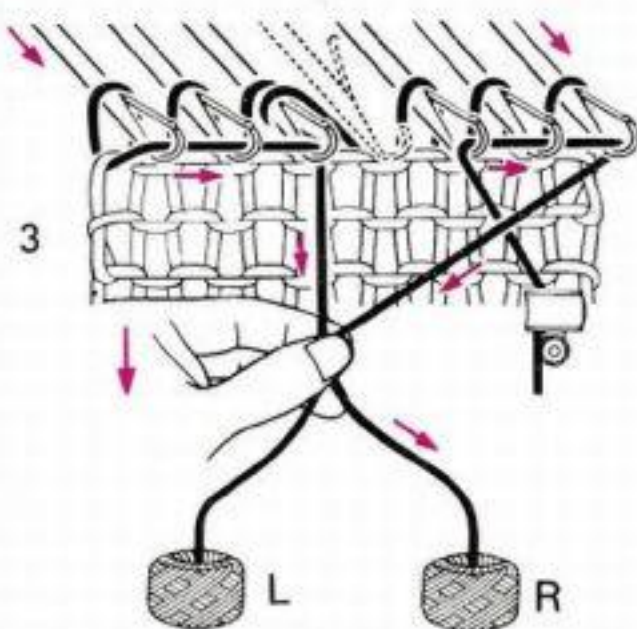
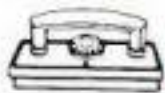
Cast on with a suitable tension over 41 needles. Knit a few rows, finishing with the carriage on the left side. Open the 'V' neck by transferring the stitch from the centre needle onto the adjacent needle at the left. Leave centre needle empty.

An alternative method is to open two stitches in the centre. For this method you need an even number of stitches so cast on 42. Transfer the left stitch to its adjacent needle at left and the right stitch to its adjacent needle at right. Proceed decreasing each side as follows: -

SHAPING THE "V" NECK (Continued)

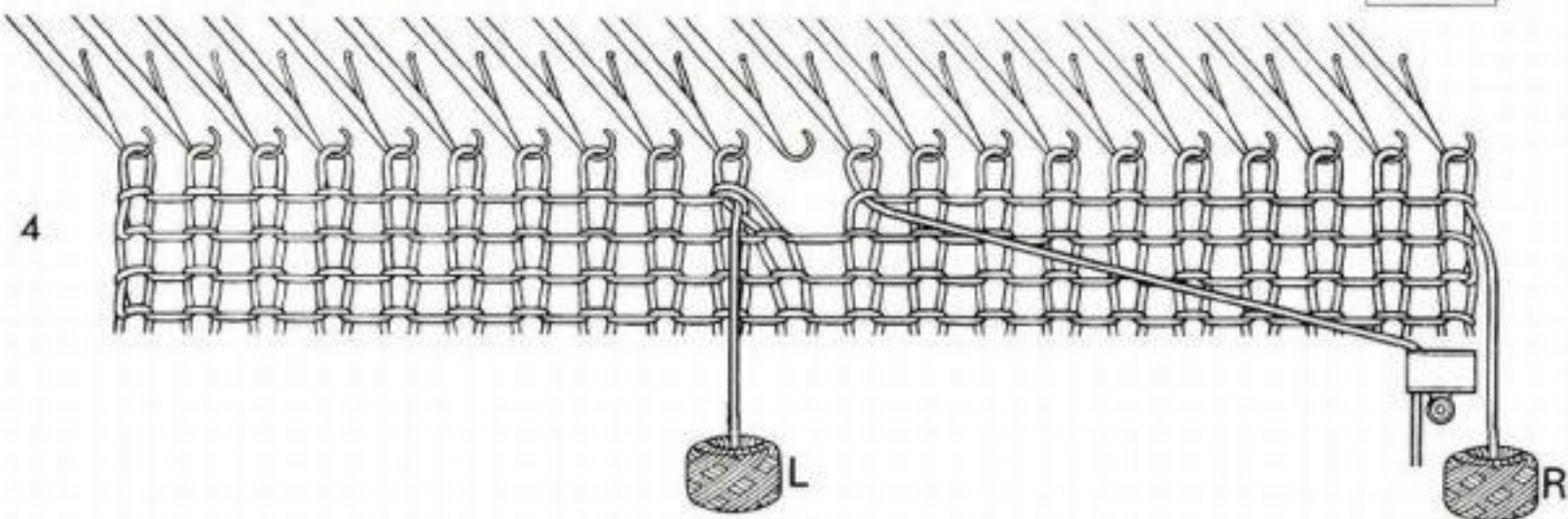


Now you need 2 balls of wool. Until the 'V' neck is finished, ball 'L' will ONLY knit on the LEFT side and ball 'R' will ONLY knit on the RIGHT side of the centre. Push all stitches BEHIND the latches. Lay wool exactly as shown.



3 VERY GOOD HABITS TO LEARN FOR ALL YOUR KNITTING.

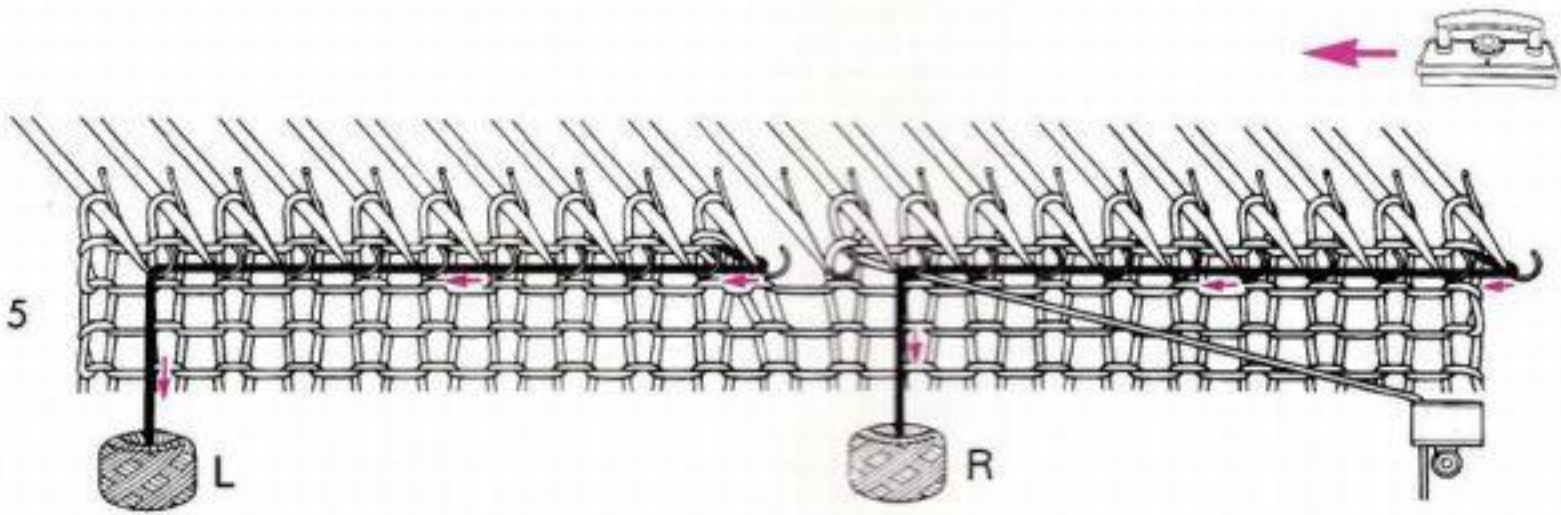
1. Hold the wool down with your left hand as shown here. This keeps it IN the latches while with your right hand pull your knitting slowly towards you - just until the latches close over the wool.
2. **CHECK** to see there is wool INSIDE ALL needle hooks and ALL latches are now closed over wool.
3. NOW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



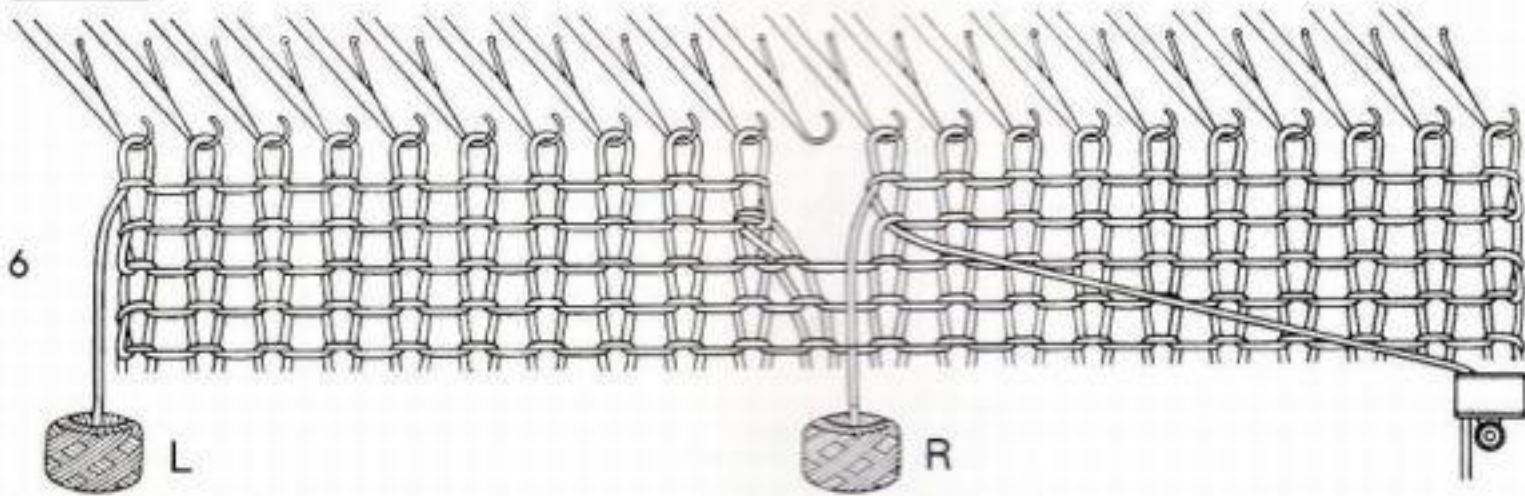
Now you see the 'V' neck starting and the centre needle is still empty. Push ALL the stitches back BEHIND the needle latches.



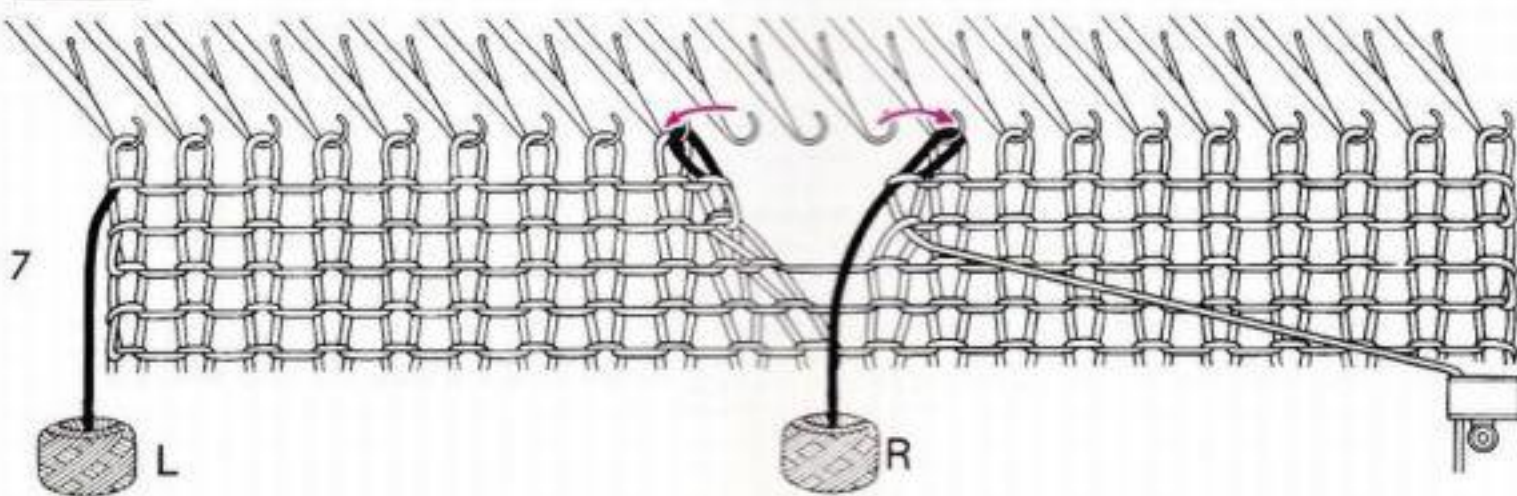
SHAPING THE "V" NECK (Continued)



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



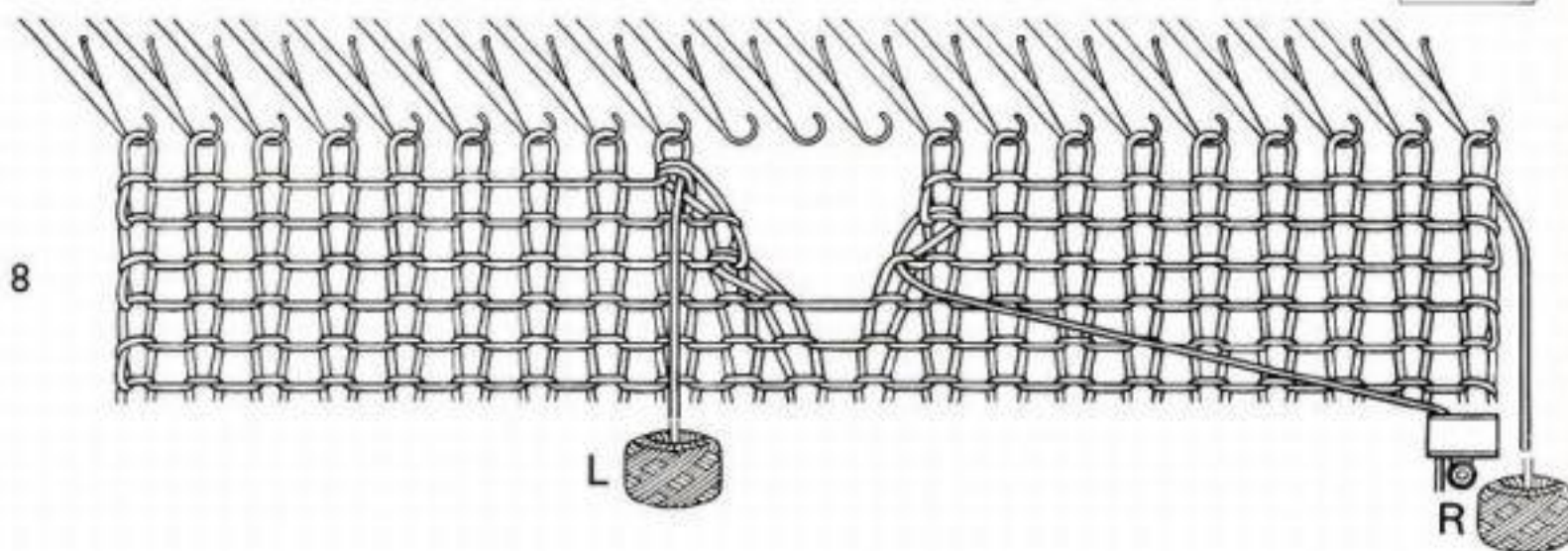
The first TWO rows of the 'V' neck have now been knitted and it is easy to see the 'V' starting to take proper shape. The carriage is now on the LEFT side.



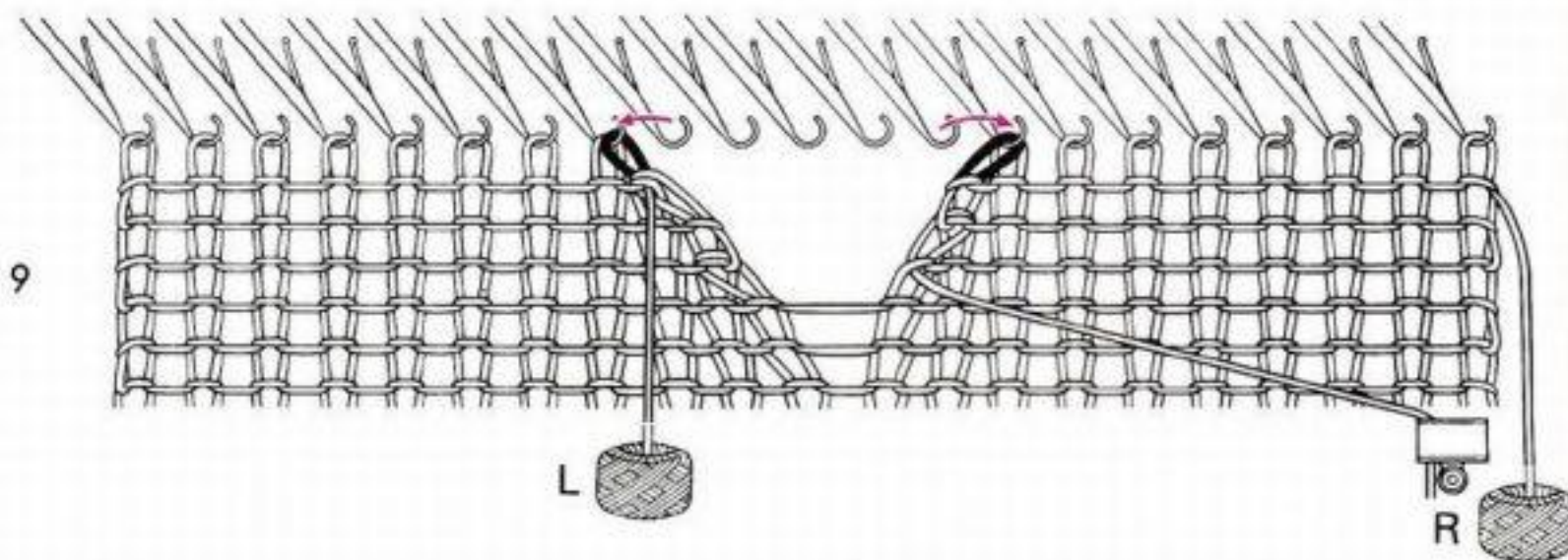
Now transfer the TWO stitches as shown in this diagram. Push ALL stitches BEHIND the latches. Lay wool 'L' across the needles from the LEFT side and wool 'R' across the needles on the right side. (Both wools from the left towards the right). Knit one row from left to right.



SHAPING THE "V" NECK (Continued)



Now the knitting looks like this. Since commencing the 'V' Neck opening, three rows have been knitted. 2 Needles are empty, if you started with 1 open; 4 needles will be empty if you started with 2 centre needles empty.



Transfer the two stitches outwards as shown here. Push all stitches BEHIND the latches. Lay the 'R' wool across all needles from the RIGHT and the 'L' wool across all needles on the left (from right to left). Knit one row from right to left.

So, a 'V' neck opening is quite simple to make, and fun also.

If you started at 1 by transferring only 1 stitch, now your 'V' neck opening is 5 needles.

If you started with 2 needles then centre 6 needles will be empty.

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

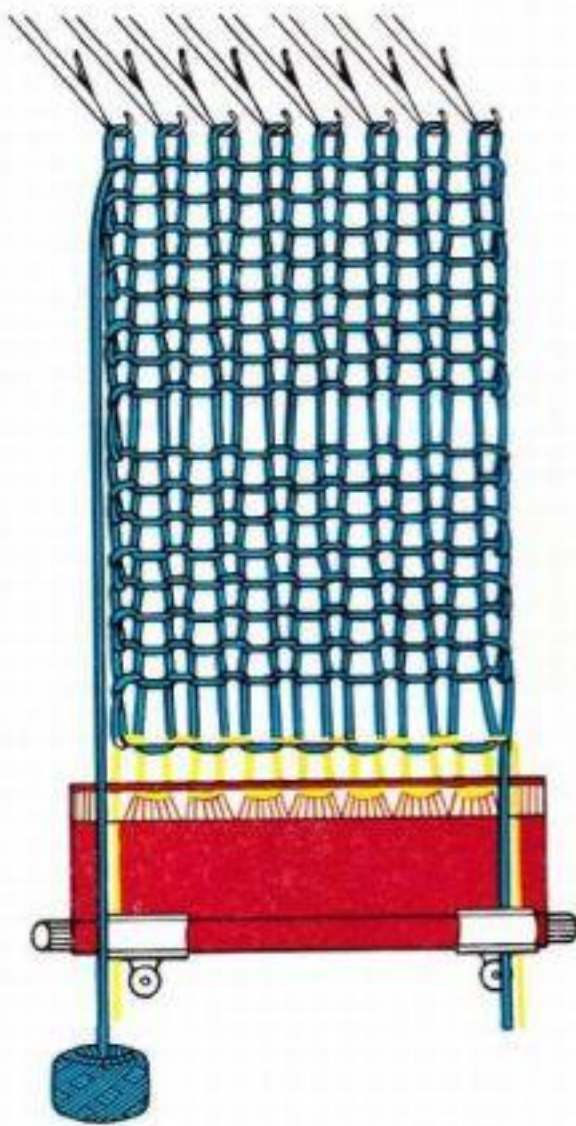
In this lesson we have transferred after each two rows, just for practice but this is too sharp an angle for practical knitting. Anyway it all depends on the pattern you are knitting and each pattern instruction will tell just how many rows to knit before transferring the stitches outwards for 'V' neck.

ROUND NECKLINE



THE METHOD FOR MAKING A ROUND NECK OPENING IS SIMILAR TO THIS BUT THE TRANSFERRING IS PLANNED SO THAT THE OPENING IS ROUNDED AND NOT STRAIGHT 'V'. YOUR INSTANT PATTERN BOOK WILL EXPLAIN QUITE SIMPLY HOW TO MAKE THE ROUND NECKLINE.

CONTINENTAL HEM



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

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

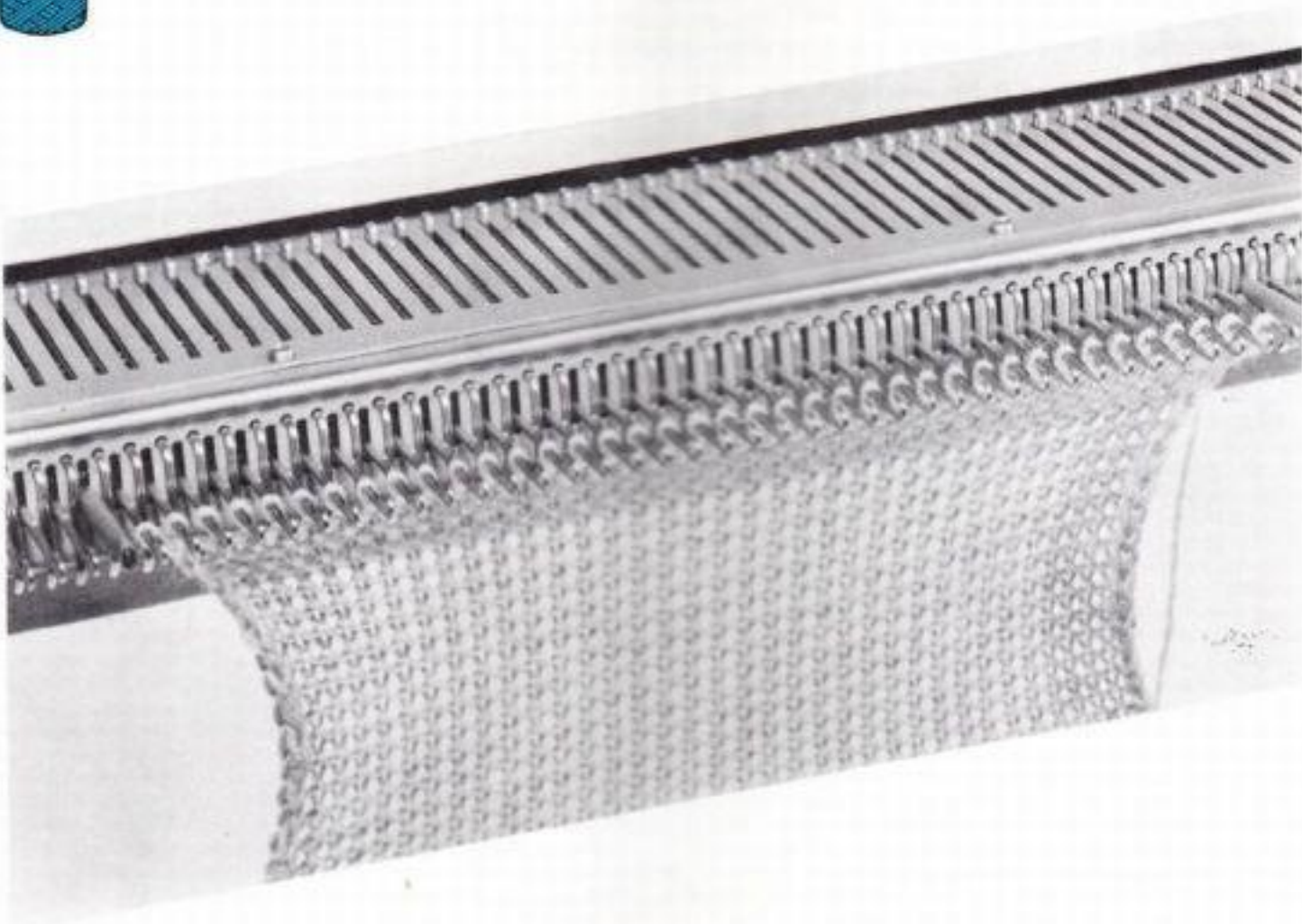
CAST-ON AS PAGE 9 WITH 40 NEEDLES.

KNIT ONE ROW TENSION 9

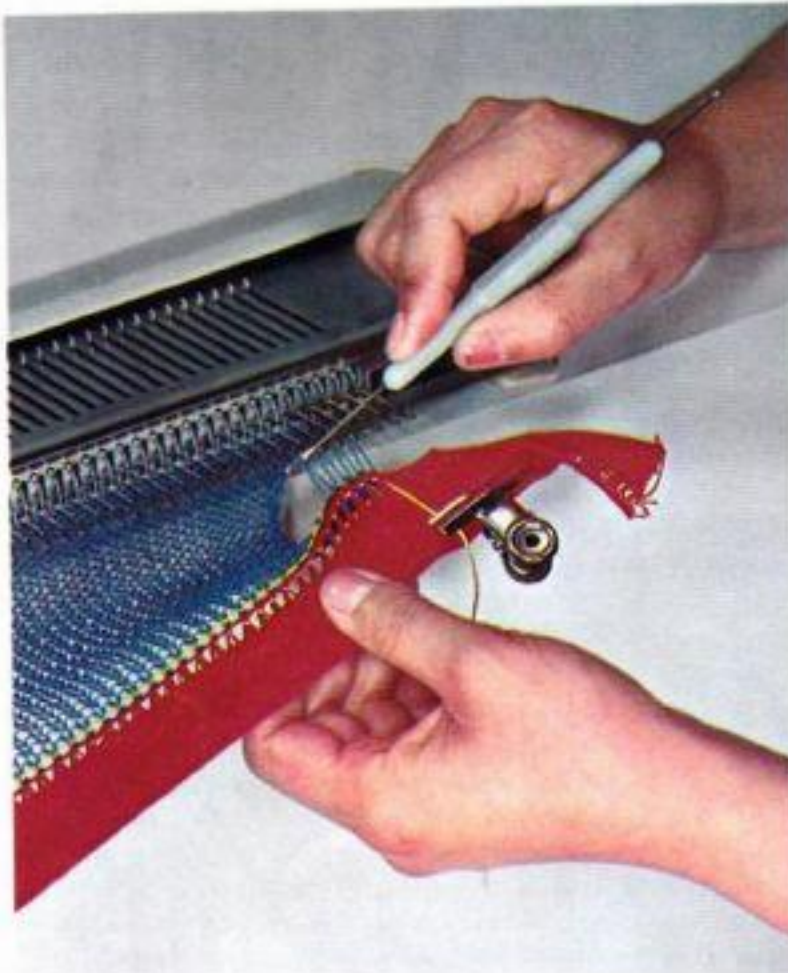
KNIT 7" " 5

KNIT 1" " 9

KNIT 8" " 5

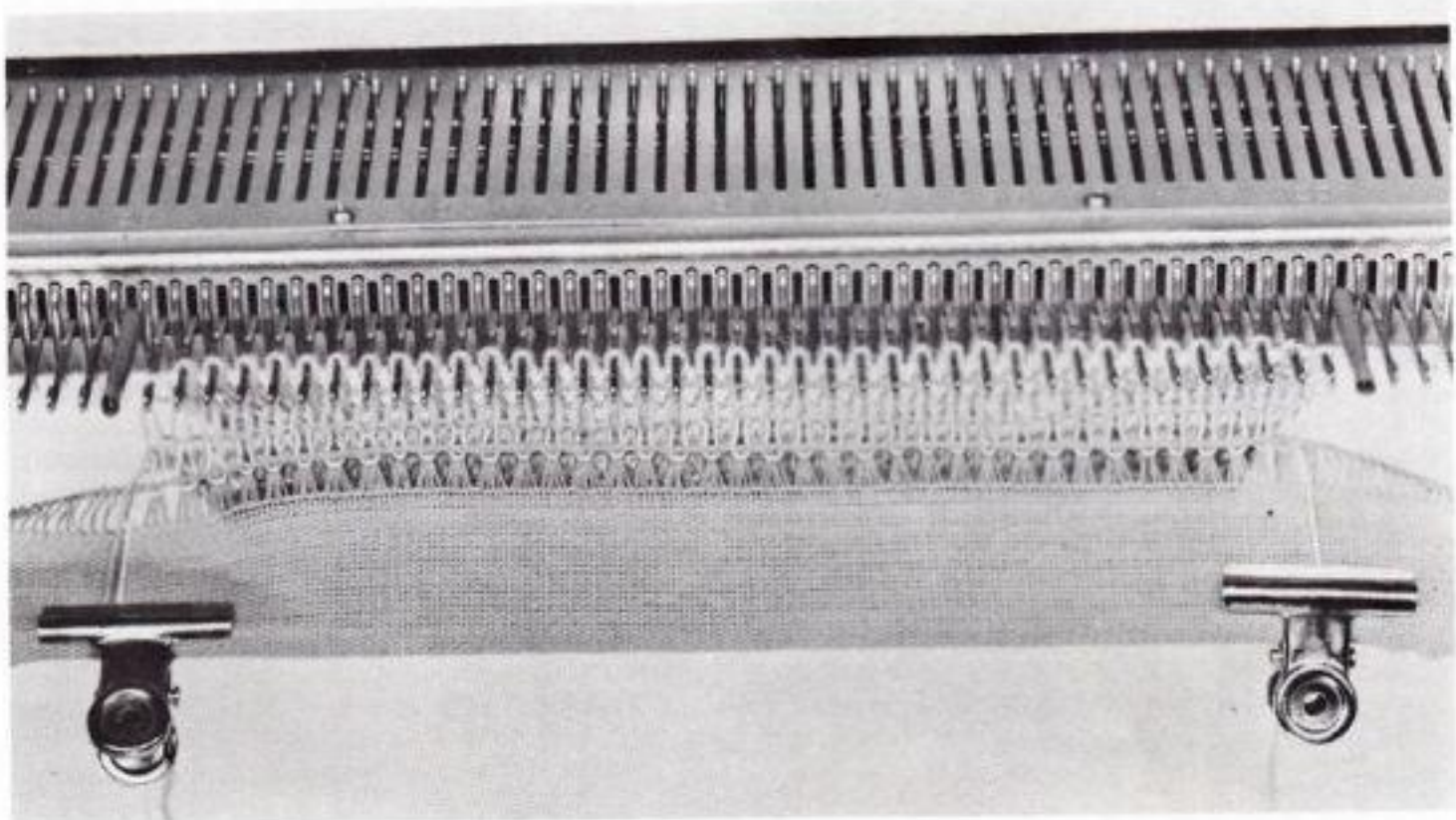


MOVE YOUR KNITTING JUST SLIGHTLY BACK AWAY FROM THE HOOKS UNTIL IT HANGS ON THE CENTRE OF THE NEEDLE LATCHES - **NOT BEHIND THE LATCHES.** **IMPORTANT** - DO EXACTLY AS SHOWN IN THE ILLUSTRATION. NOW YOU ARE READY TO START FOLDING UP YOUR HEM.



You may start from the left or right whichever is easier for you. Hold the red braid as close as possible to the needles (about 1/8 inch). Use your transfer-needle or work hook. Lift the very first row of knitting one stitch at a time onto the needle hooks.

If your knitting is quite wide you will find it safer and easier if you lift the first 2 or 3 stitches onto the needles on left side, 2 or 3 in the centre and then start lifting all stitches one by one onto the needles from the right side.

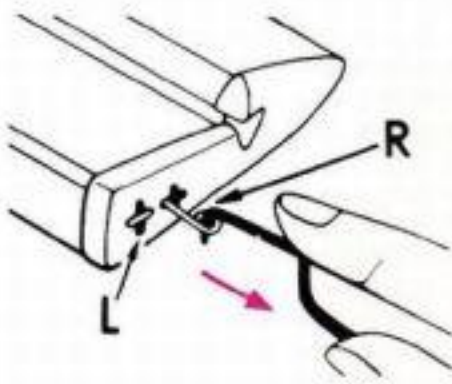


When all the first row has been lifted onto the needles push all stitches **BEHIND** the latches. Check that all the latches are open. Lay your wool across the needles and pull the knitting towards you. To close the latches knit one row with tension 5, then a few rows with tension 7, and take the knitting off the machine.

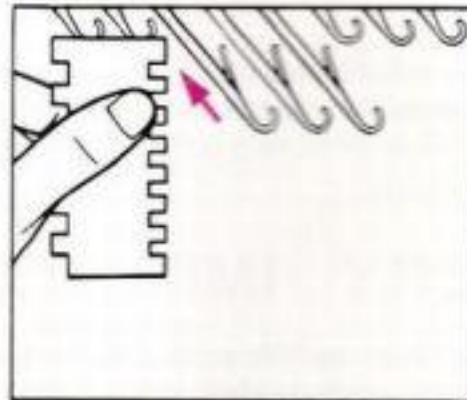


USEFUL TRIMMINGS

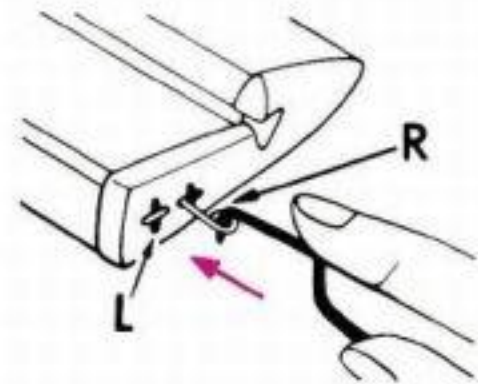
CORD KNITTING ON 3 NEEDLES



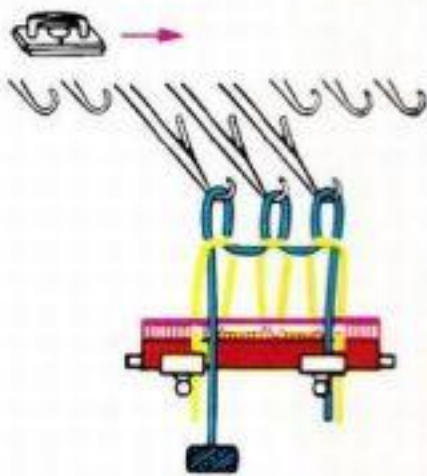
Pull out retainer bar.



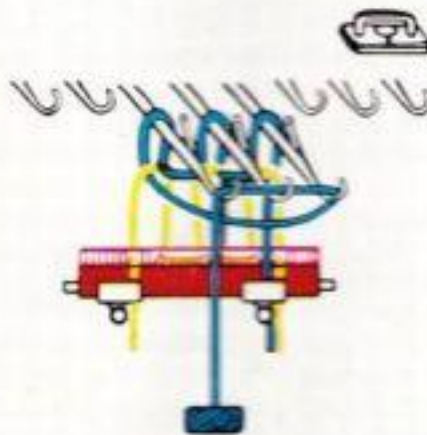
On each side of three centre needles push back six needles.



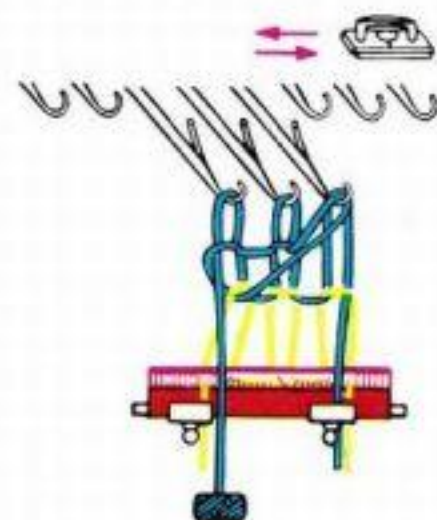
Return the retainer bar.



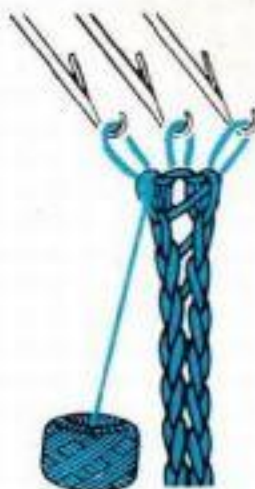
Cast on yellow thread on tension 10 from left to right. With wool knit one row tension 5. Don't push the knitting against the machine, leave it in the needle-hooks. Move the carriage to the right side.



The wool is hanging down on the left side. Push the knitting against the machine and lay the wool into the needle-hooks from RIGHT to LEFT.



Knit from right to left side, leave the stitches in the needle hooks and move the carriage from left to right side, push the knitting against the machine and lay the wool inside the needle-hooks from RIGHT to LEFT. Knit from right to left.



You can now continue knitting whatever length of cord you want. The important point to remember when doing Cord-Knitting is, that

YOU ONLY FEED THE WOOL ACROSS THE NEEDLES FROM RIGHT TO LEFT AND YOU ONLY KNIT FROM RIGHT TO LEFT.

Each time, return your carriage back to right side without pushing the knitting against the machine. This way, your INSTANT KNITTER automatically closes the stitches for a perfect cord.



ALL THE MOST IMPORTANT STEPS HAVE NOW BEEN COMPLETED

You are ready to make your first garment.

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



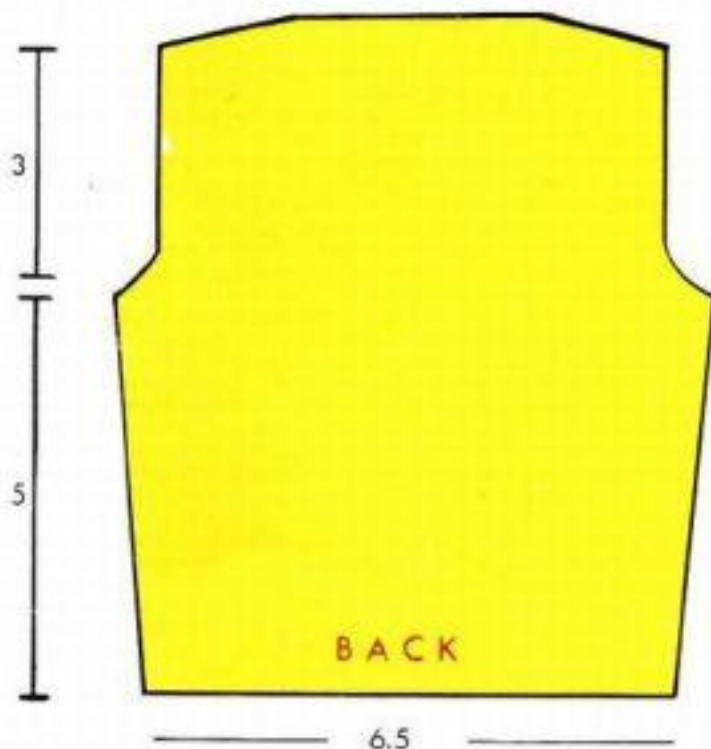
VERY IMPORTANT

When making this small garment you will be able, at the same time, to completely review all you have learnt up to now. Remember, once you have mastered the first simple lesson, the most important steps have been completed and you will find the advanced steps that follow, not only very easy to do, but really most enjoyable. So, I suggest you take your time over this little pullover and go over all the previous pages carefully and at the same time get used to using your knitter and enjoying the sheer fun of it.

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

Cast-on 41 stitches (closed edge)	Page 18
Knit 20 rows, increase one stitch on each side	Page 21
Knit 10 rows, increase one stitch on each side	Page 21
Knit 10 rows, increase one stitch on each side	Page 21
Knit 12 rows.	

We have knitted 52 rows and are working with 47 needles.



Decrease for armhole, 2 stitches on right side.
Knit from right to left. Page 23

Decrease for armhole 2 stitches on left side.

Knit one row from left to right.

Decrease on right side 1 stitch for armhole.

Knit one row from right to left.

Decrease for armhole 1 stitch on left side.

Knit one row left to right.

Decrease for armhole 1 stitch on right side.

Knit one row from right to left.

Decrease for armhole 1 stitch on left side.

Knit from left to right.

58 rows have been knitted when the decreasing for the armhole is finished. Knit 30 rows more.

39 stitches are remaining. For each shoulder you cast-off 10 stitches. Cast-off 3 stitches at the beginning of the right side of the shoulder.

Knit one row from right to left.

Cast-off 3 stitches at the beginning of the left side of the left shoulder.

Knit one row from left to right.

Now you have decreased 3 stitches at the beginning of each shoulder, decrease once more 3 stitches on each side. Now cast-off the remaining 4 stitches on both sides, and the remaining 19 stitches can be cast-off at one time.

YOUR FIRST GARMENT

Cast on 41 stitches (closed edge) Page 18
 Knit 20 rows, increase 1 stitch on each side Page 21

Knit 10 rows, increase 1 stitch on each side Page 21

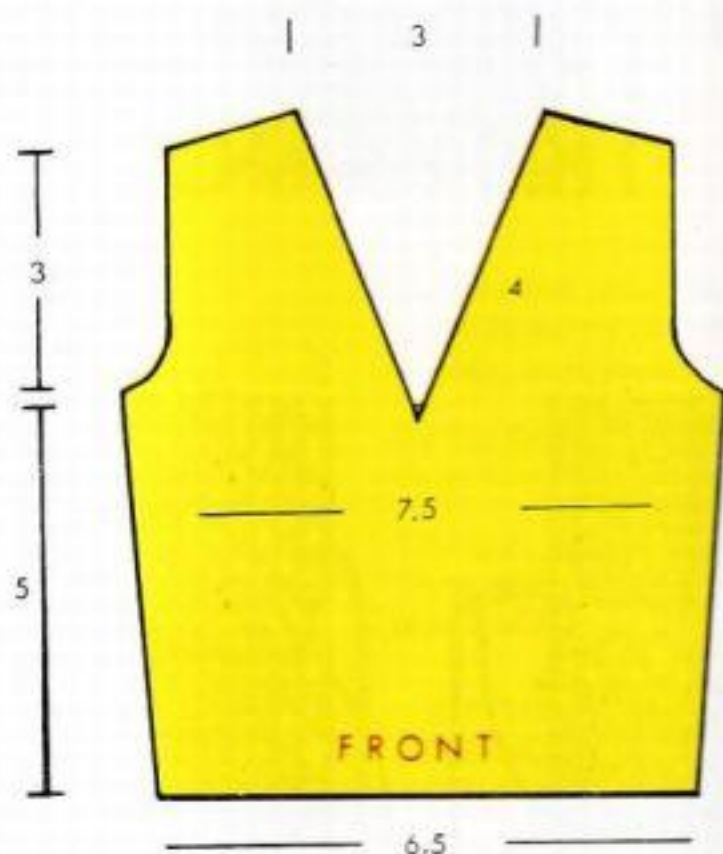
Knit 10 rows, increase 1 stitch on each side. NOW knit 11 rows.

We have now knitted 51 rows and are working with 47 needles.

Now we are ready to start opening the 'V' neck and at the same time, we shall start decreasing to shape the armholes. Transfer the centre stitch to the left adjoining needle Page 24

FROM NOW ON YOU WILL USE 2 BALLS OF WOOL, UNTIL THE FRONT OF YOUR PULLOVER IS COMPLETE, exactly as I have explained on page 24.

THE FRONT



Knit 1 row with 2 balls of wool from the left to right side.

Decrease for the armhole 2 stitches on the right side.

Knit 1 row from right to left.

Decrease for the armhole 2 stitches on the left side.

Knit one row from left to right.

Decrease for the armhole 1 stitch on the right side. Knit one row from right to left.

Decrease for the armhole 1 stitch on the left side. For the 'V' neck transfer the 2 centre stitches 1 to the left and 1 to the right adjoining needle.

Knit 1 row from left to right.

Decrease for the armhole 1 stitch on the right side.

Knit 1 row from right to left.

Decrease for armhole 1 stitch on the left side.

Knit from left to right. And one more row from right to left.

For the 'V' neck transfer 1 stitch from left and 1 stitch from right side to the adjoining needle. Knit 4 rows.

Decrease for the 'V' neck. Repeat the decrease every 4th row 6 times more.

When the 'V' neck is finished, 36 rows have been knitted from the beginning of the armhole.

Knit one row from left to right.

Now you have on your knitter 10 stitches on each side for the shoulders.

Cast off 3 stitches at the beginning of the right side of the right shoulder.

Knit the 2 pieces normally to the left side.

Cast off 3 stitches at the beginning of the left side of the shoulder. Knit the 2 pieces normally to the right side.

Now you have decreased 3 stitches at the beginning of each shoulder.

Repeat same with 3 stitches from each side.

Now cast off the 4 remaining stitches from both sides.

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 do the little trimming which I showed you on page 30,

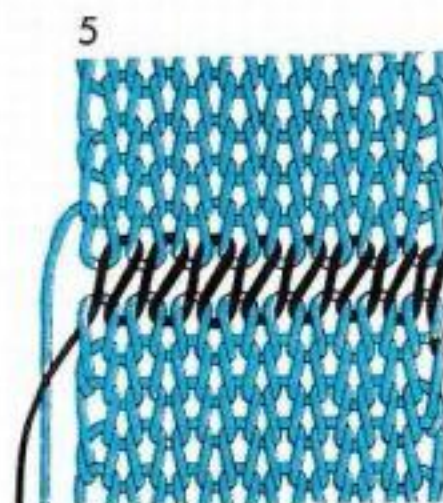
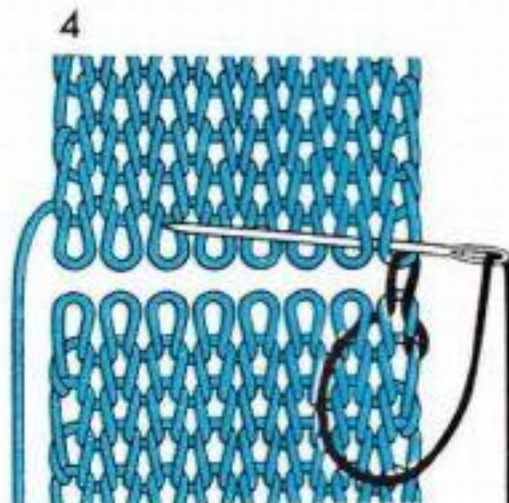
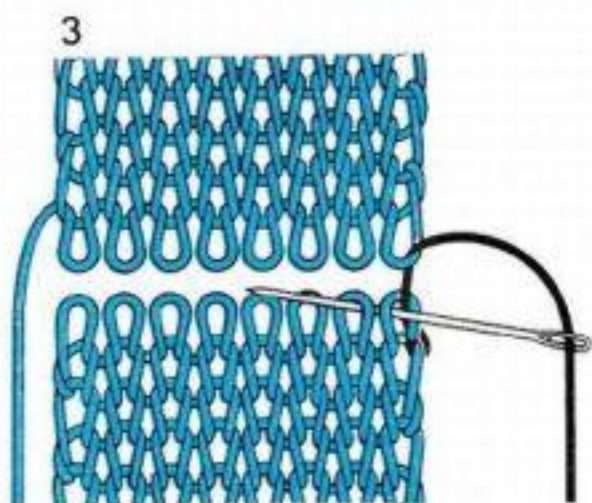
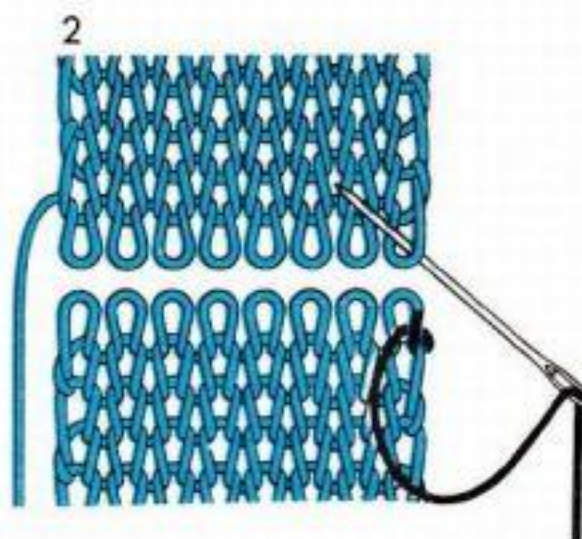
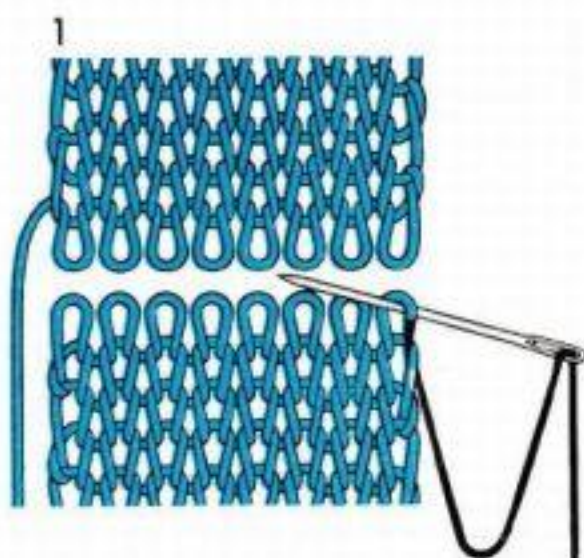
HOW TO SEW UP

YOUR KNITTED GARMENT



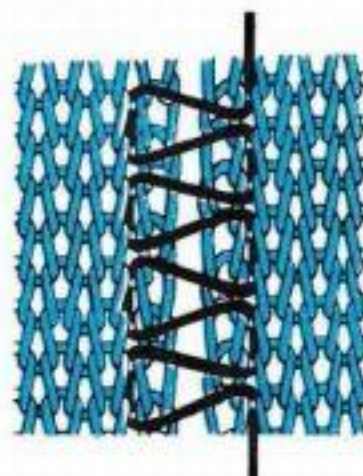
GRAFTING

For hand sewing your stitches together.
Quick and easy to do and it is 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.



YOUR

Instant Knitter

PROGRAM 3

Now you're a proficient Instant Knitter
... ready to explore the multitude of exciting
stitches and details which are so easy
on your new machine



Often when we try something new for the first time, it seems so bothersome, possibly even difficult, then with just a little patience and practise, suddenly so easy, so enjoyable.

By the time you have reached this Program you have already gained quite a deep knowledge of instant knitting.

The next pages are so interesting.
They will help you to instant knit from your favourite hand knitting patterns also... of course 20 times faster.

BUTTONHOLES LARGE AND SMALL, VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL, SLITS FOR ZIP FASTENERS OR FOR THREAD - THROUGH BELTS	35 - 37
PICOT FOR HEMS AND TRIMMINGS	38
FULL FASHIONED SHAPING	39
NEW EXCITING IDEAS FOR RIBBINGS AND WELTS	40 - 45
STEAMING	46 - 47
PLAIN AND PURL	48 - 50
INSTANT KNITTED-IN DARTS FOR PULLOVERS AND SKIRTS. CIRCLE KNITTING FOR CUSHION COVERS	51 - 52
MEASURING A TENSION SWATCH	53
TAKING CARE OF YOUR KNITTER	54
INSTANT PATTERNING SUGGESTIONS	55 - 64



ADVANCED KNITTING



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

It is quite easy for you to tell.

We all agree, that practice makes perfect!

The first pages up to now are far more important than these. Your knitter really does work perfectly and it needs a little practice for you to be perfect also.

Not much, just a little. So, if by now you are not quite sure of yourself and really enjoying to knit, then it would be better for you to go over the past pages once more, quite slowly, and PLEASE, if I may say so, patiently and carefully.

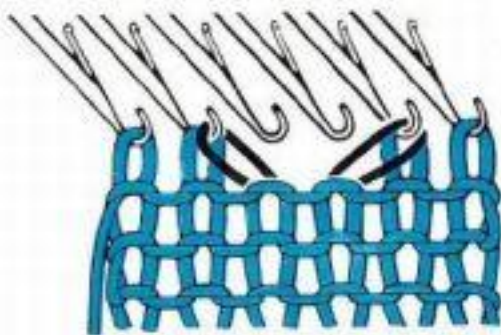
Have fun learning. Each time you will knit faster, easier and more perfectly.

It IS really very well worth while.

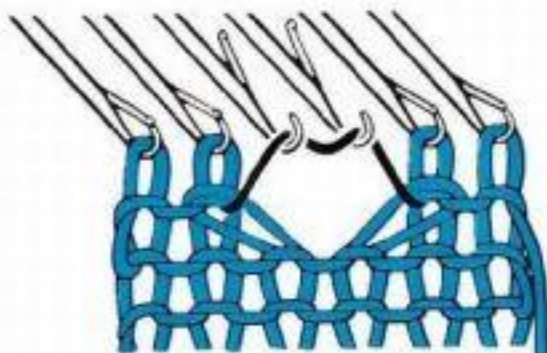
RIGHT! Now ready for the next course. Step by step, all the knitting ideas you will need to know to make really useful and beautiful things will be shown, as clearly as I am able.

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

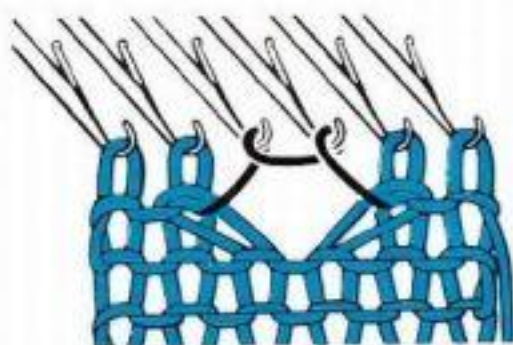
BUTTONHOLES FOR SMALL BUTTONS



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

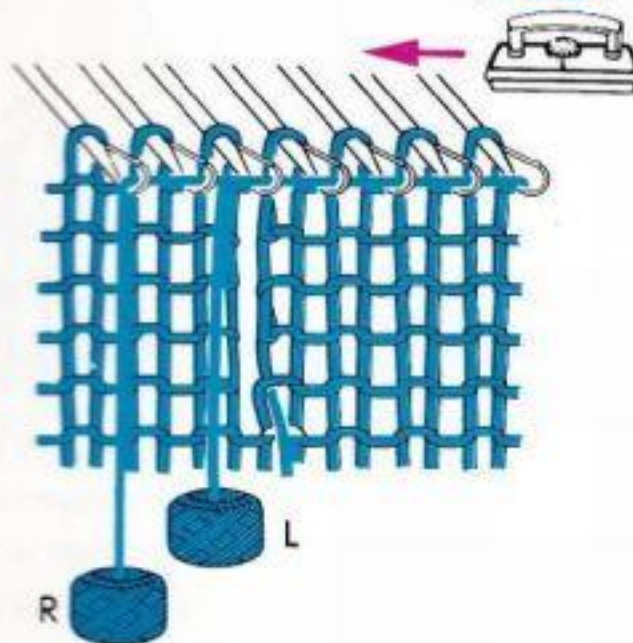
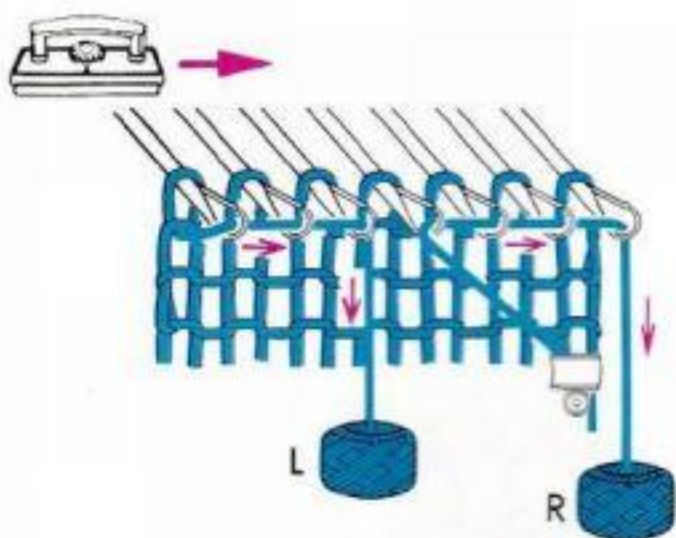


Your knitting will now look like this. The wool rests loosely over the hooks of the 2 empty needles.



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

VERTICAL BUTTONHOLES



Cast on 24 needles only, 20 on left of centre and 4 on right of centre.
 Knit about 10 rows so that your carriage finishes on the left side.
 You need 2 balls of wool.
 Ball 'L' will be used to knit on the LEFT side of centre ONLY.
 Ball 'R' will be used to knit on the RIGHT side of centre ONLY.

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

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

Leave a few inches hanging outside.
 Lay the wool from ball 'L' and from ball 'R' exactly as shown in this diagram.
 Hold down the wool of ball 'L' and ball 'R' (exactly as shown on page 29).
 Pull knitting towards you to close the latches.
 Knit one row from left to right.

Continue knitting 6 rows more.

Make SURE that you use ball 'R' only on the 4 needles on the right of centre 'O' and ball 'L' only on all the needles left of centre 'O'.
 Finish with the carriage on the right, then let the ball 'L' hang down as it will not be needed further for the buttonhole.
 Now to close the buttonhole.
 Lay the wool from ball 'R' right across all 24 needles, as shown in this diagram.
 Knit 10 rows with ball 'R'.
 Try this buttonhole once more. Then you may remove the knitting from the Knitter.
 This buttonhole was made over 7 rows. Of course you may make them over more or less rows depending on the size of the buttonhole that you need.



Slits for belts are made exactly the same way as the vertical buttonhole shown above.



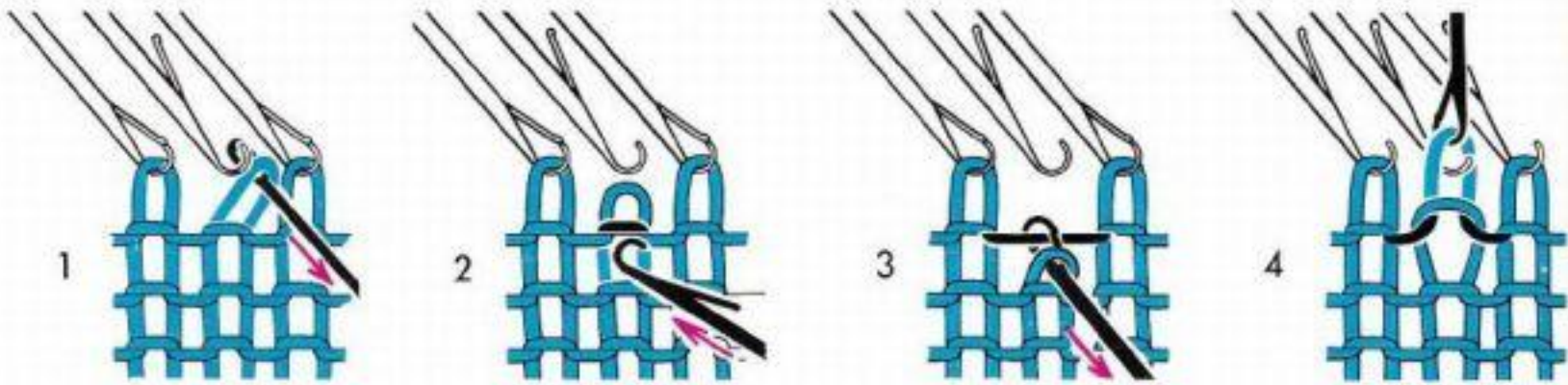
When you need a slit for a zip fastener you also use exactly the same process as shown above for vertical buttonholes.



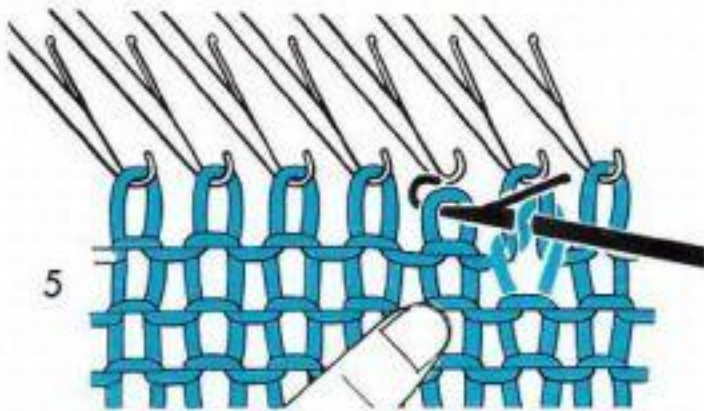
HORIZONTAL BUTTONHOLES



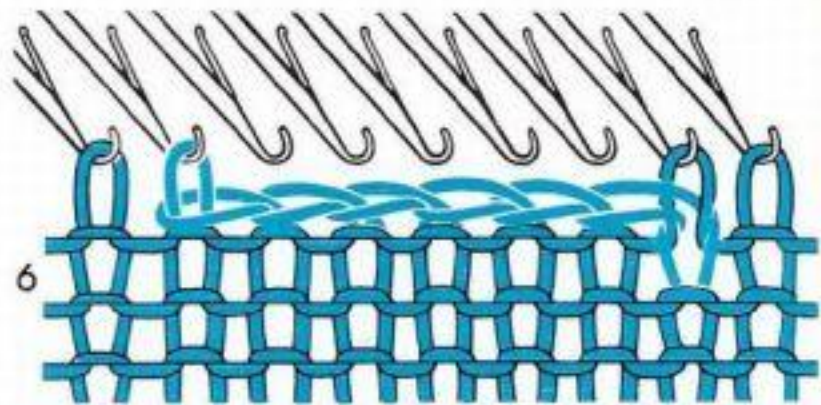
WE ARE NOW GOING TO MAKE A HORIZONTAL BUTTONHOLE OVER 5 STITCHES, 7 STEPS COMPLETE THE BUTTONHOLE. CARRIAGE IS ON THE RIGHT.



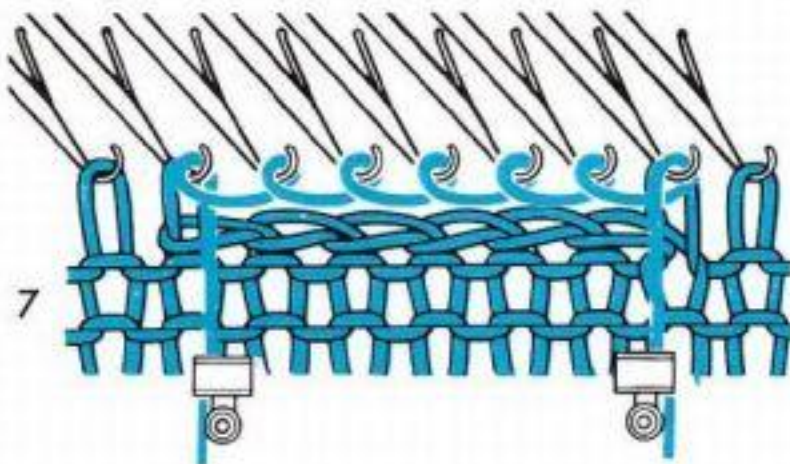
1. Determine position of buttonhole and remove first stitch from needle using transfer needle.
2. Move latchet hook through 2nd loop until loop is behind latch.
3. Catch loose strand and pull through loop.
4. Place loop onto needle. You have now purled 1 stitch.



Move latchet hook through purled half-stitch until loop is behind latch; remove stitch from the next needle and pull through purled half-stitch.



Repeat this on the next 6 needles.
TRANSFER THE STITCH OFF THE LATCHET HOOK ONTO THE EMPTY 6th NEEDLE. THIS WILL LEAVE 5 NEEDLES EMPTY.



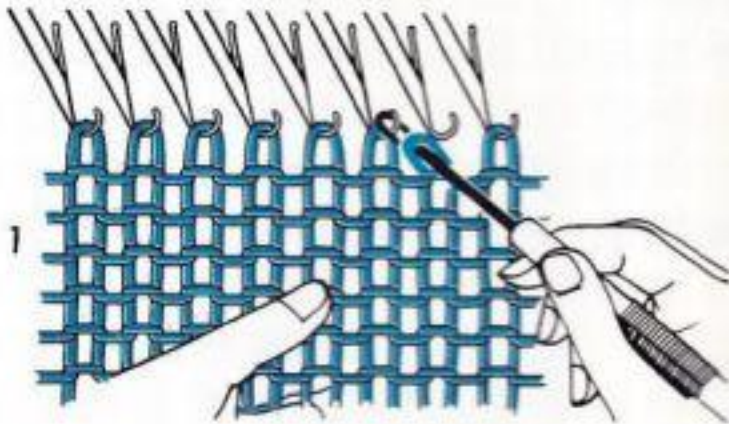
Carriage is on the right side. Push the knitting behind the needle latches. Take a thread of wool about 20 inches long from a second ball of the same wool. Clip one end onto the front of the knitting as shown in diagram wind it over and under each needle from left to right loosely as shown and as you wind push each loop behind the needle latches. Clip the other end onto the front of the knitting exactly as shown in the diagram.

IMPORTANT! The wool must be wound very loosely around each needle so that the threads between the needles are quite slack and not pulled tight. Push all the knitting and these loops behind the latches. Continue knitting several rows and then practice making another buttonhole exactly the same. Remove the knitting from the knitter, use the two loose ends of wool to make a buttonhole stitch by hand to reinforce this knitted buttonhole.

PICOT EDGE HEM

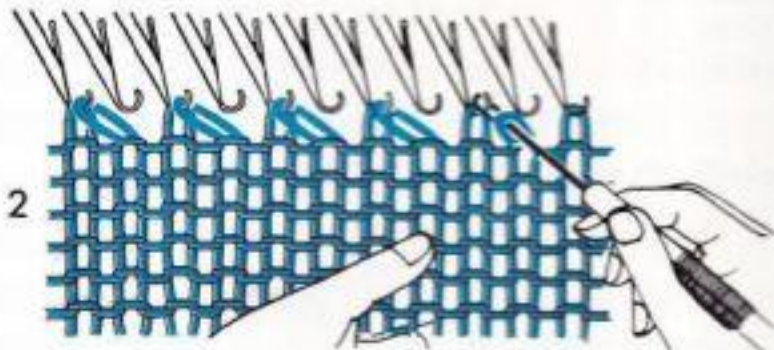


The picot hem is very similar to the circular closed hem explained on page 28. The only difference is that the picot hem has a very attractive scalloped edge which makes an excellent and attractive trim with many uses.

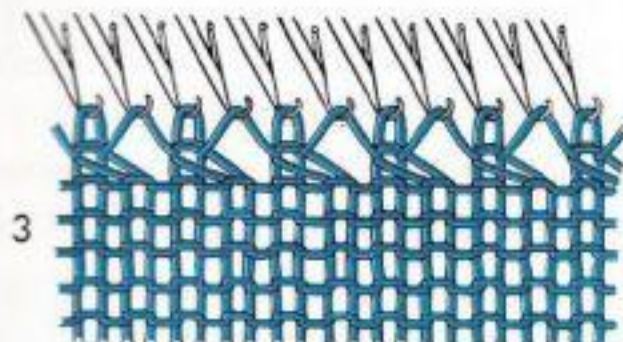


Firstly it is helpful for you to learn to transfer stitches from one needle to another. Insert the eye of the transfer needle into the stitch to be transferred. Lift it off its needle. Move it across to the next needle and place the eye of the transfer needle over the next needle hook. Tip up the transfer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

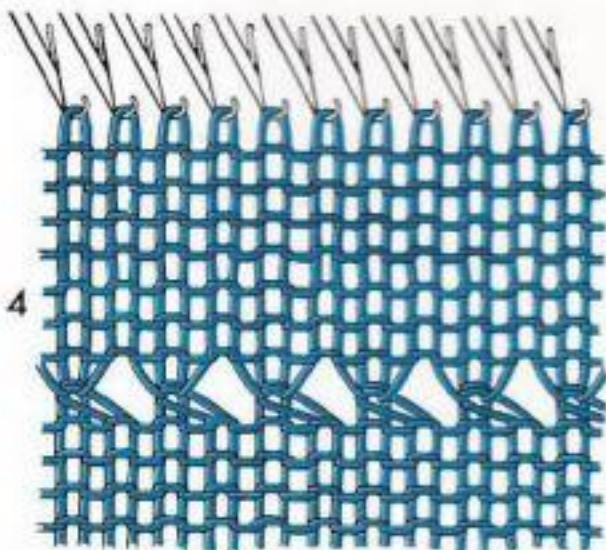
Set tension No. 11. Cast on 40 needles and knit one row of wool only. Change tension to 5. Knit 11 rows.



Transfer each second stitch to next needle.



Knit 1 row and your knitting now looks like this.



Knit 12 rows and then lift up the first row of knitting exactly as I told you on page 29 for the circular hem.



The Picot Hem has many uses.



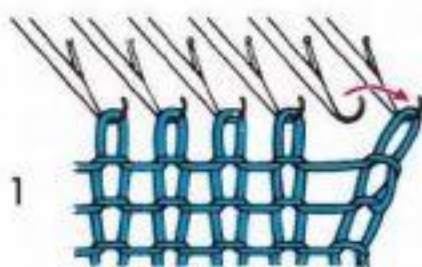
INCREASING AND DECREASING

FOR HIGH DRESS FULL FASHIONED KNITWEAR

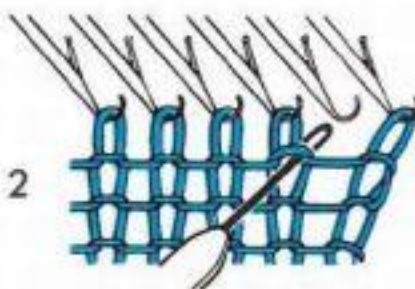
On pages 21 to 25 I showed you simple ways to increase and decrease, these are suitable for all your normal knitwear. Soon however, you will wish to knit really perfect fully fashioned effects as seen only in the most expensive and exclusive boutiques. These effects are not difficult to knit. They do 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.



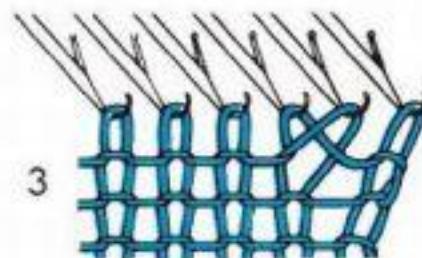
FULLY FASHIONED INCREASING



1
Transfer the stitch from needle 5 to needle 6, this will leave needle 5 empty.



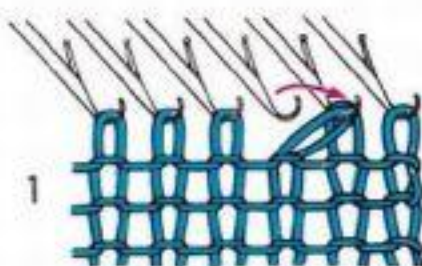
2
Lift the second last stitch from the second row up onto the empty needle 5.



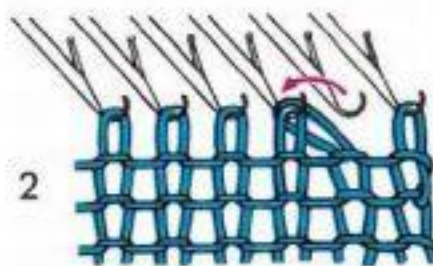
3
The stitch has now been lifted and one stitch has been increased.

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.

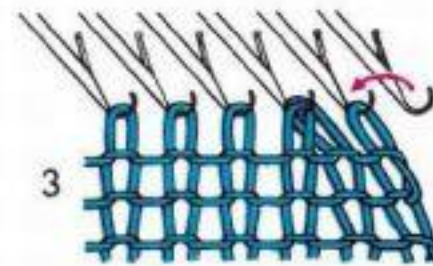
FULLY FASHIONED DECREASING



1
Transfer the stitch from needle 3 onto needle 4.



2
Lift both stitches together from needle 4 and transfer them to needle 3 as shown here.



3
Transfer the stitch from needle 5 onto needle 4. One stitch has now been decreased.

Try this a few times and when you are accustomed to this transferring you may speed up very easily by holding the stitch you have lifted (diagram!) on the transfer needle stem, and while it is still there, also lift off the stitch from needle 4 onto the transfer needle stem, and then put both stitches together onto needle 3. The reason for this is to keep the stitch of needle 4 behind the stitch of needle 3 after the transferring has been completed.



SENSATIONAL NEW

CONTINENTAL RIBBINGS

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



A NEW CONTINENTAL SYSTEM TO KNIT
PERFECT DOUBLE WELTS FOR ALL YOUR
KNITWEAR.

For High Fashion Boutique finish.
Neat and elegant and cannot "fan"
or hang out of shape.

And for sportswear and childrens'
knitwear, it's tough and yet
always elastic and good looking
and now your welts easily outlast
the garment even with the roughest
handling.

This double Continental welt fits
better, is far more elastic -
lasts longer and also looks better.

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
only 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 - Also can be used for all
wools using tensions for 2 to 10
but it is most elastic and
attractive when knitting with
fine soft wool using tensions
2 to 5.



RIBBINGS



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 look fine when they are new but soon 'fan' out of shape, once the first row of the cast-on breaks which is quite easily done, specially on children's knitwear. Then the whole pullover must be either re-knitted or thrown away.

THE NEW special double welts. I recommend these, because they look better, they are far more elastic, and they also last so very much longer.



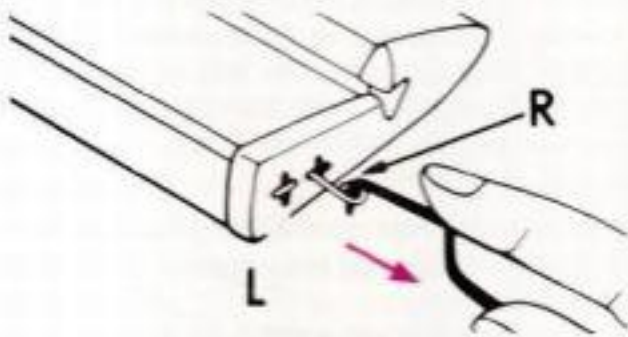
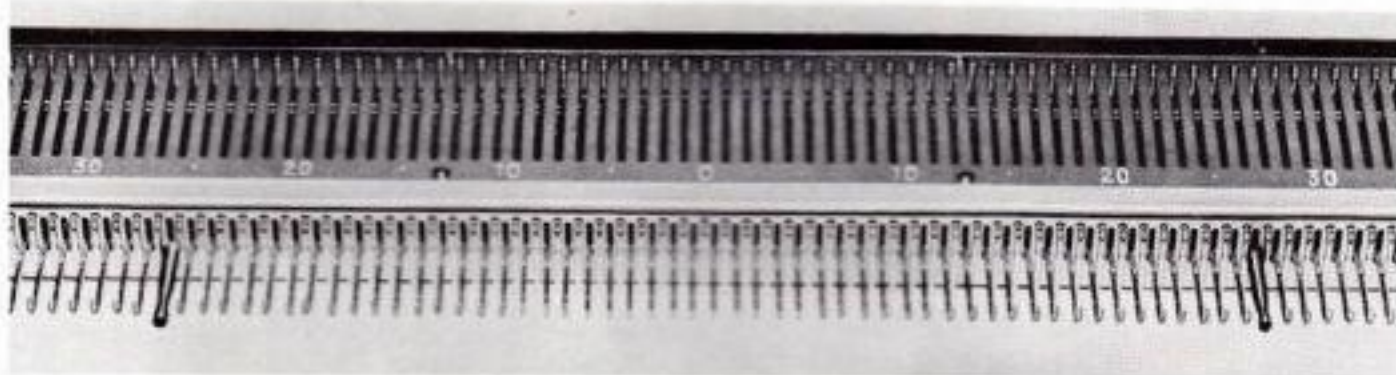
Boys pullover knitted with the special new double 1 X 1 welts. Great fun to knit. I show you how on pages 42 - 43 - 44 - 45.



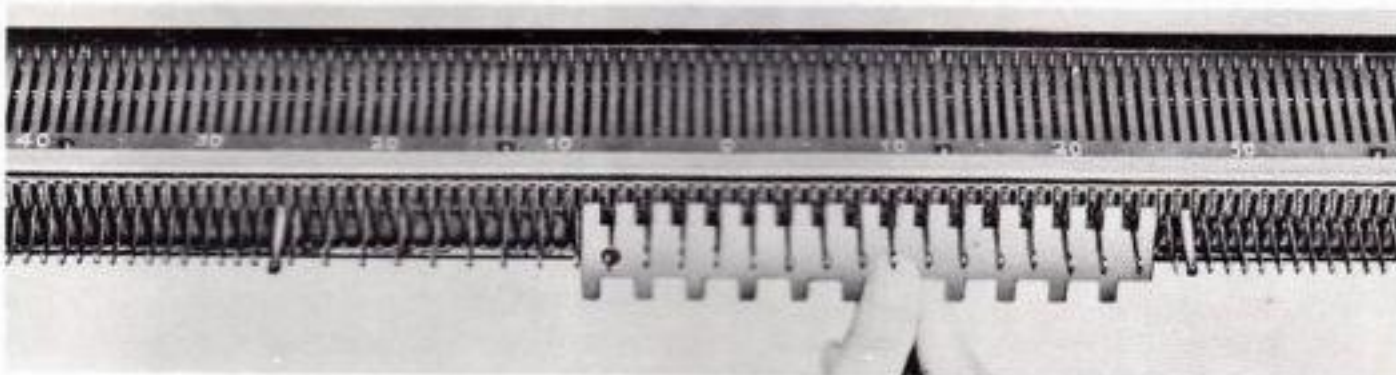
1 x 1 DOUBLE RIB BORDER

These double borders are both quick and very easy to knit. If you follow the simple instructions you will knit the most perfect borders from the very beginning.

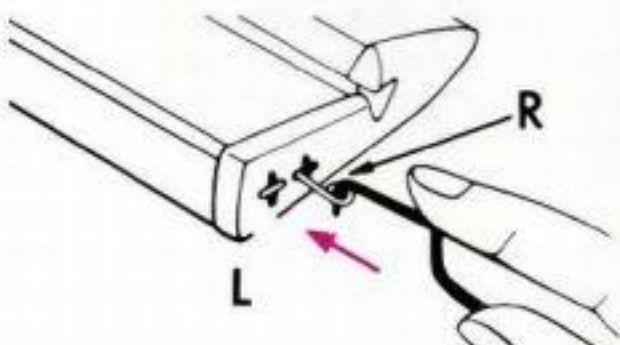
Move carriage to right side. Place plastic needle spacer over the 26th needle from the centre marked 'O' on the left and the 27th needle from centre marked 'O' on the right. You have now selected 51 needles.



Use draw hook. Pull out the needle retaining bar 'R' (6/7 inches), on each side of the machine.

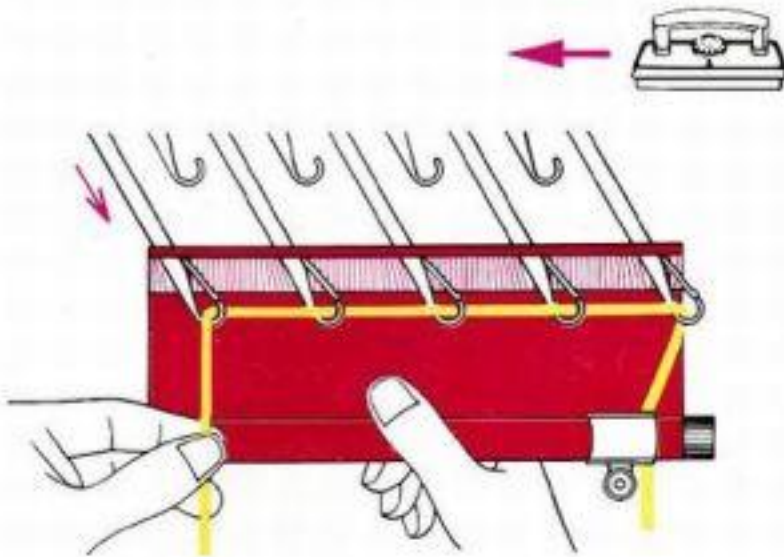


Using 1 x 1 Needle Pusher start on left side leaving last needle (after plastic needle spacer) out; push every second needle towards the machine over the full length of the 51 needles between the needle spacers.



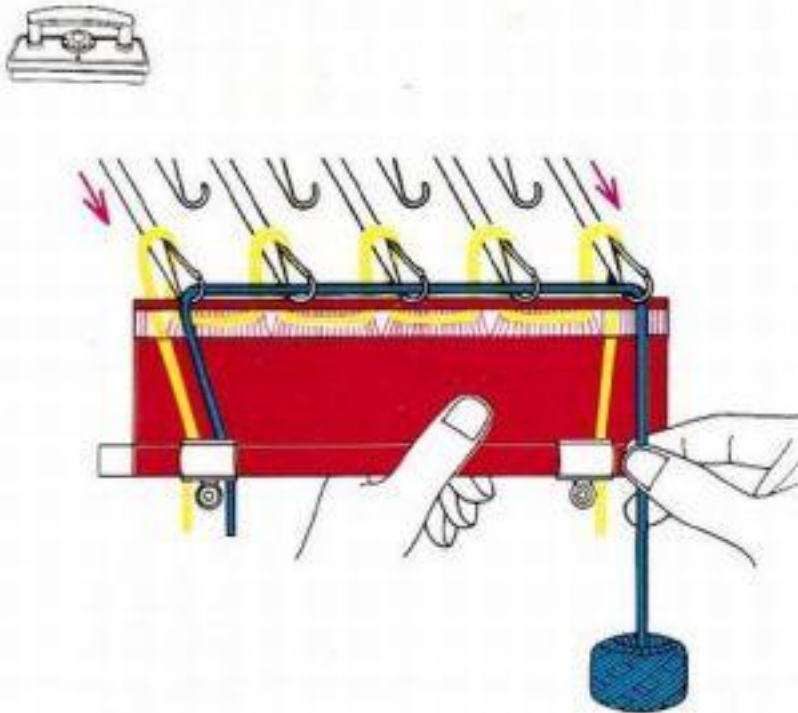
Push back the needle retaining bars by hand or with the hook on both sides of your Knitter.

1 x 1 DOUBLE RIB BORDERS



TENSION - 10

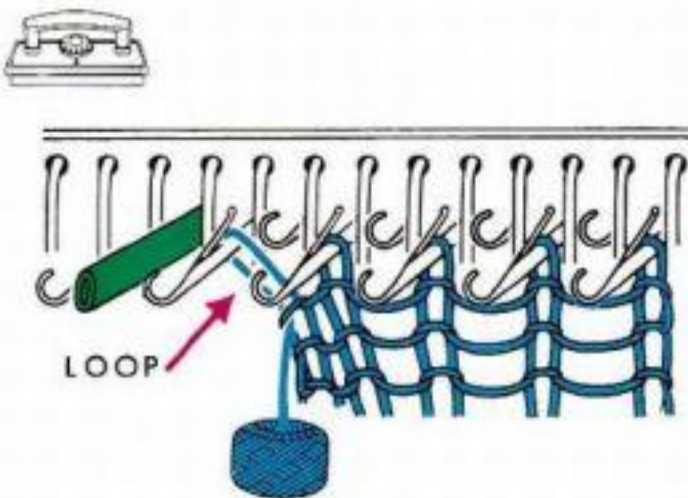
Clamp cast-on thread on right side to the balance rod and lay into needle hooks. Draw cast-on braid towards you until latches are closed. Knit across from right to left.



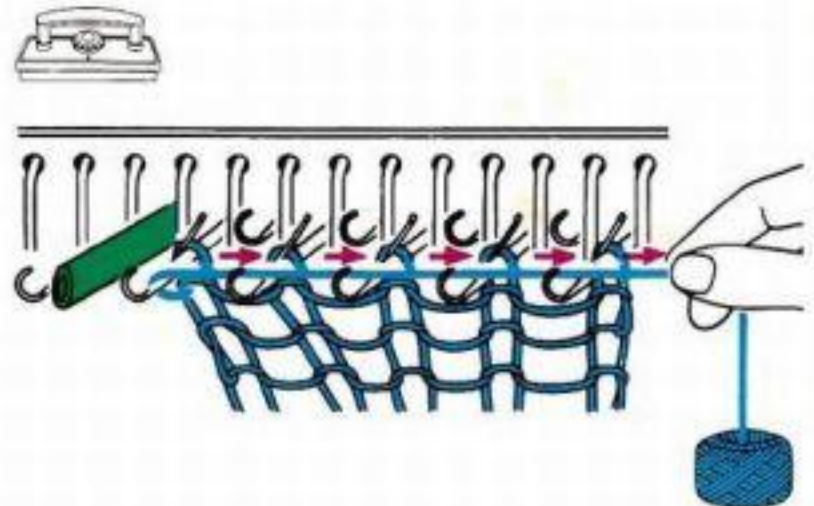
Change tension dial to No 4 and knit one row. Clamp the wool together with the cast-on thread on the left side. Push the cast-on thread back towards the machine to open the latches and lay the wool into the needle hooks.

Draw the cast-on thread towards you until the latches are closed.

NOTE:
As you have set a tight tension, it will be a little hard to push fabric against the knitter.

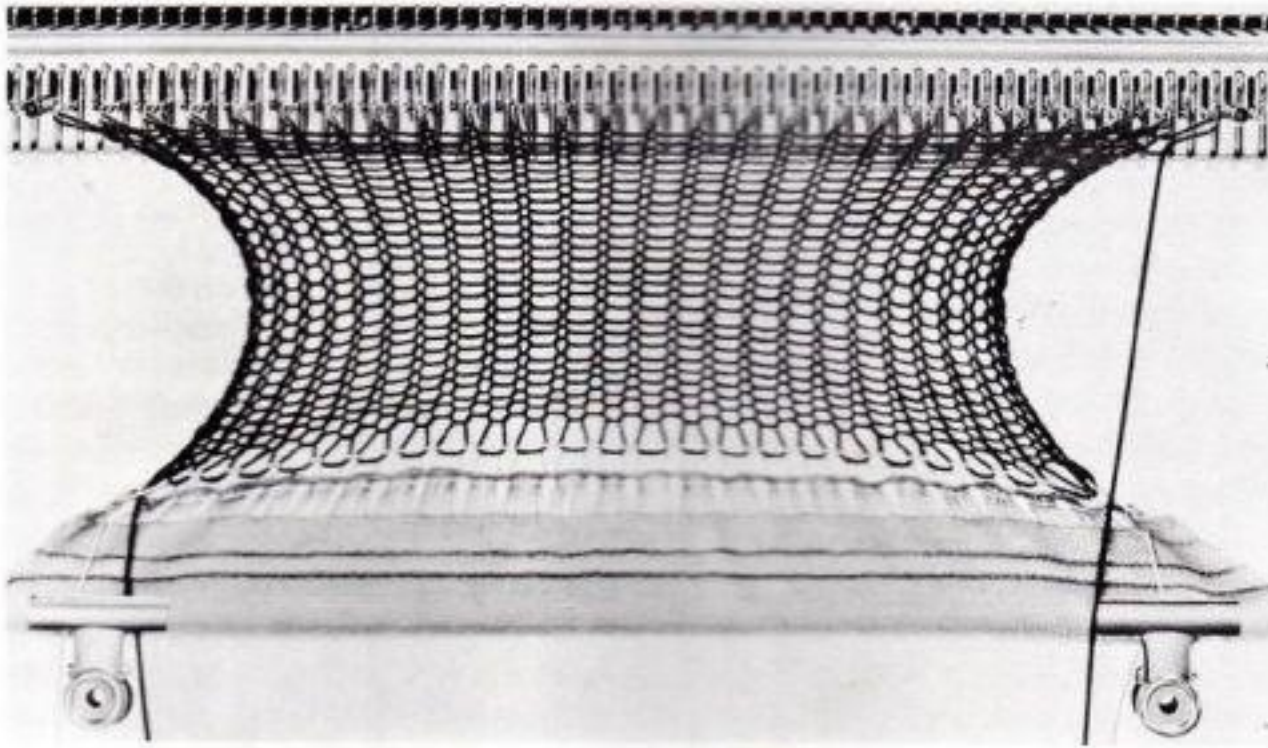


When fabric is pushed against machine the end stitch will form a big loop.

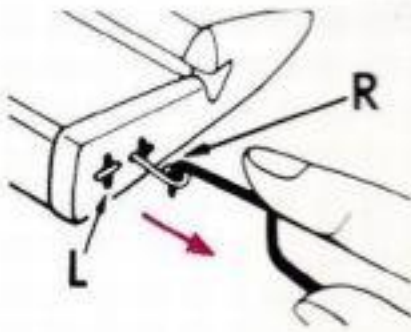


Before commencing to knit pull yarn so there is no loose loop.

1 x 1 DOUBLE RIB BORDERS



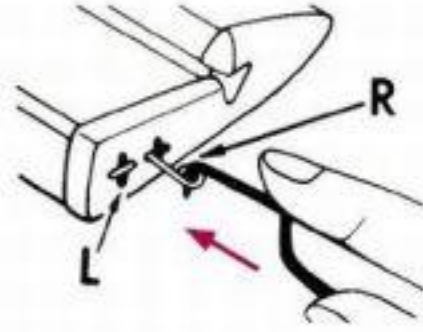
This is the 1 X 1 rib, hanging down in the needle hooks, DON'T push it back against the machine, first you pull your empty needles in front.



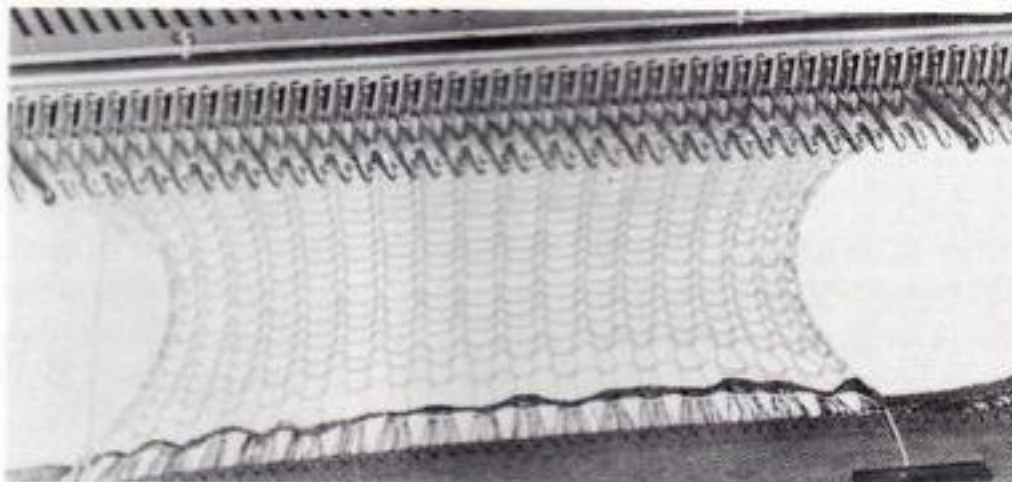
Pull out the retainer-bar about 6 inches on each side.



Take your work-hook and pull out the needles from the back of the machine. Take care that they are all in a straight line.

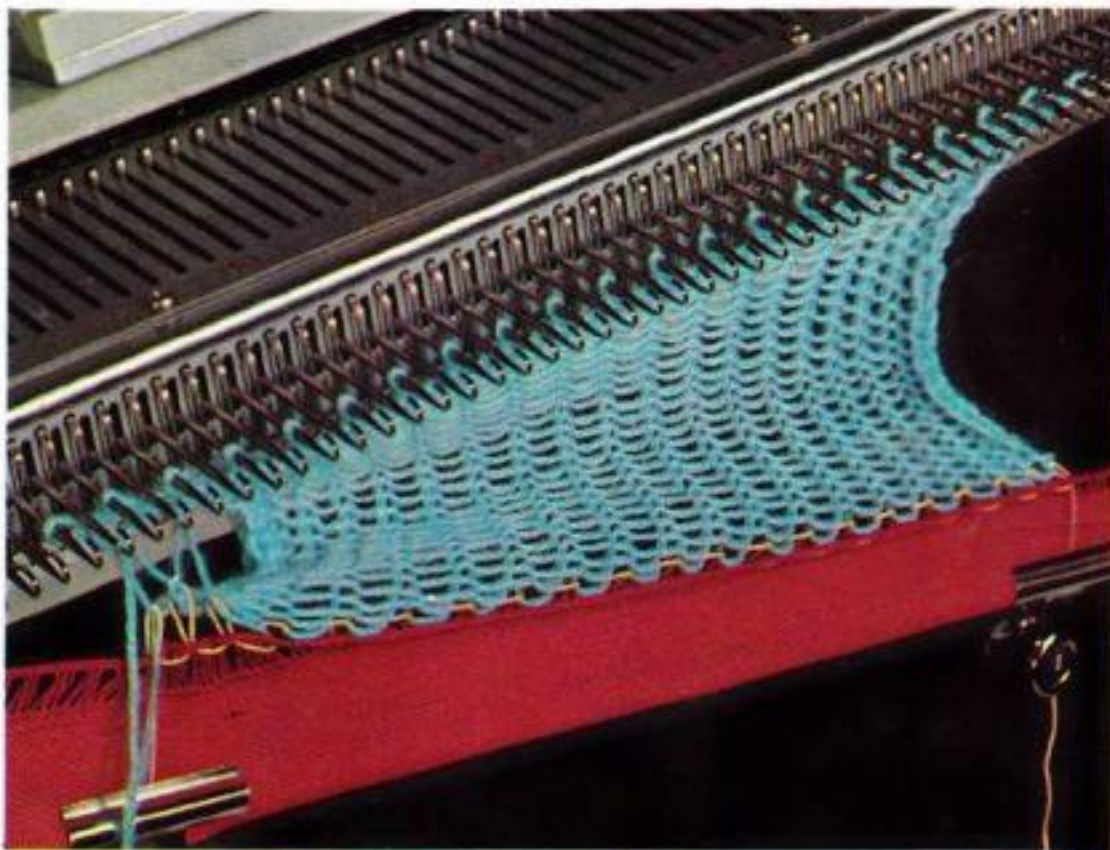


Press back the retainer-bar into the machine.

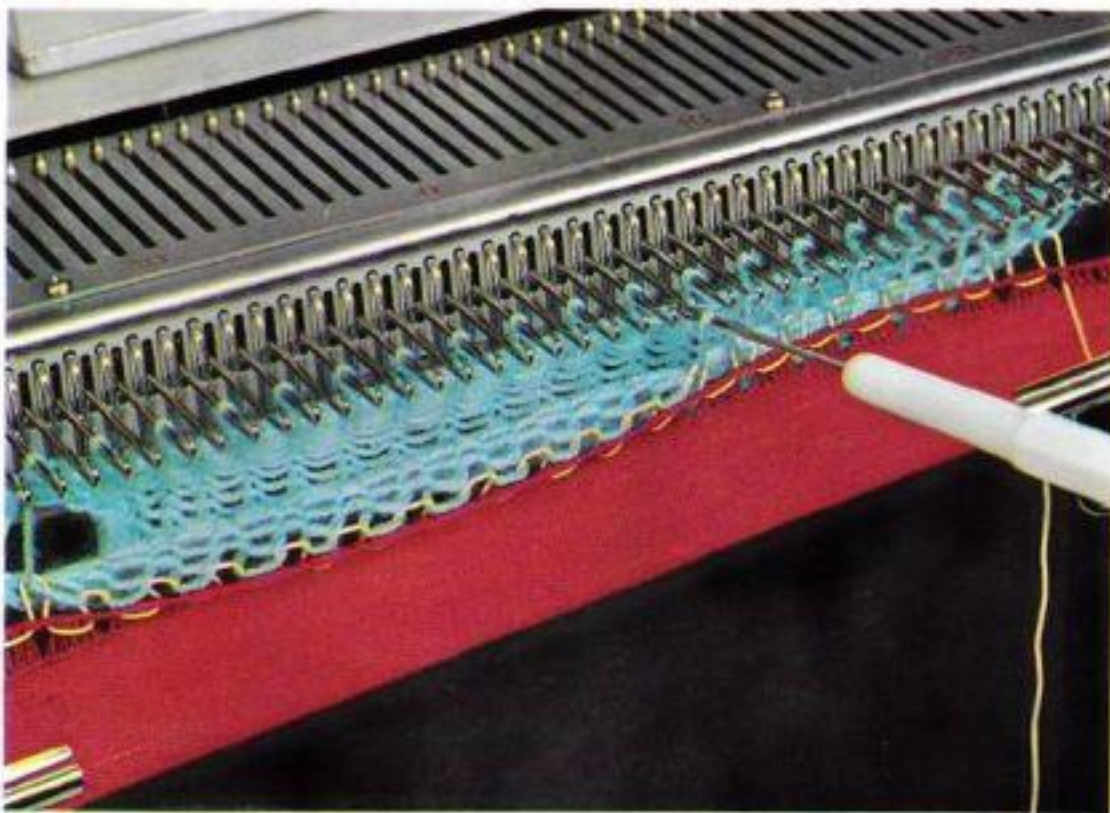


And now you do the same as for a hem, lift up the stitches onto the needles. But here put the stitch on every second and empty needle. After this all your needles have a stitch.

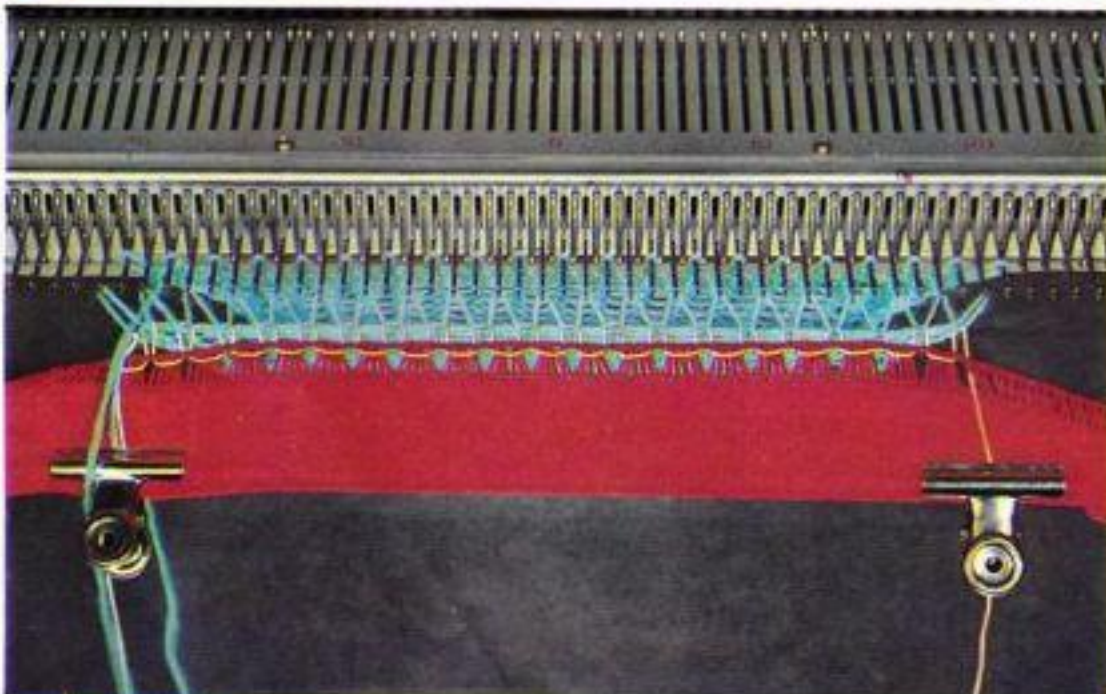
1 x 1 DOUBLE RIB BORDERS



Just lift up the first and second loop from the cast-on thread onto the first and second empty needle on the left side of the knitting.



Then start from the right side to lift up one by one all the loops onto every empty needle.

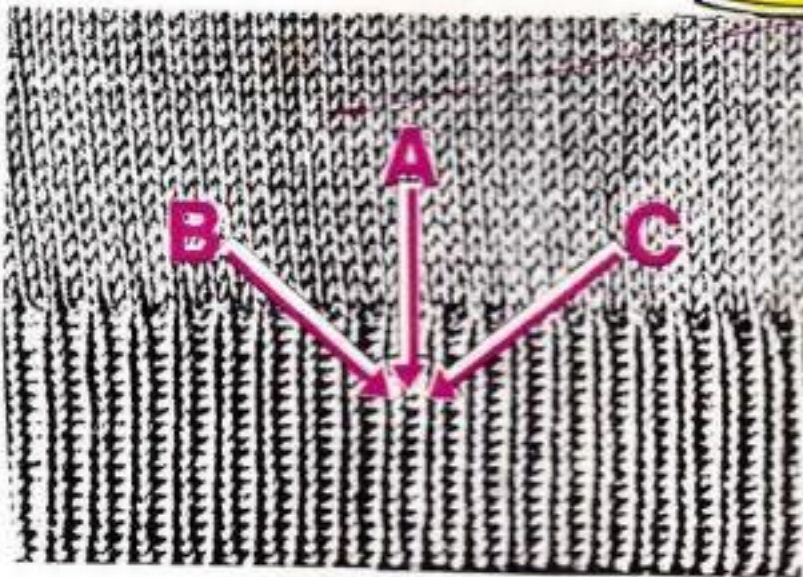


All needles have stitches. Push the knitting back and knit one more row with tension 4. Then you can change the tension to the suitable size for your wool, and continue knitting.



STEAMING THE RIB

BEFORE STEAMING WELT



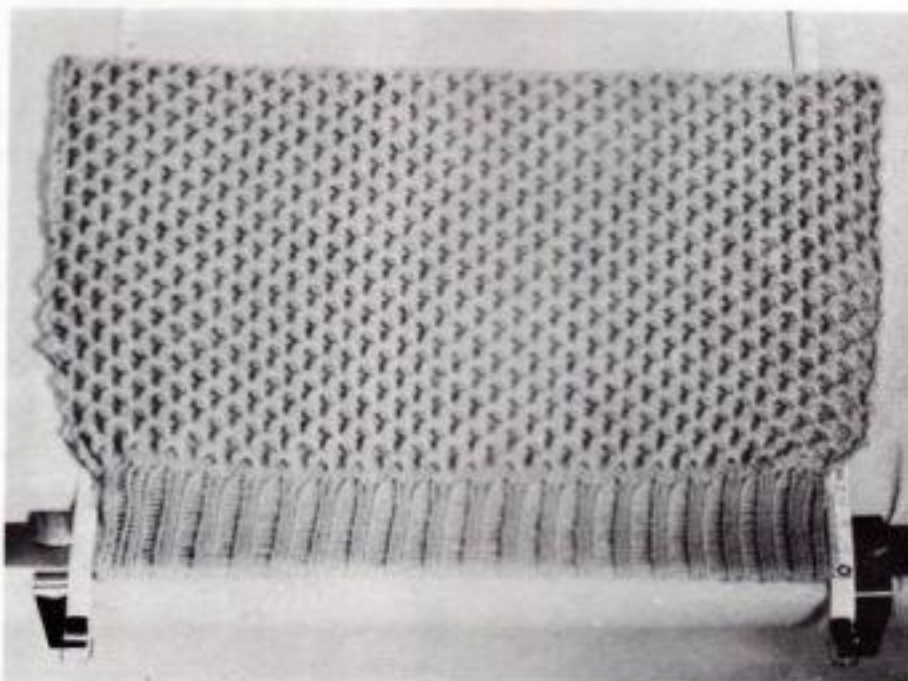
AFTER STEAMING WELT



Your 1 x 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.

You may steam and block your rib with the new Rib Frame, which is an extra useful accessory, obtainable from your dealer or write direct to the Company.

Place the Rib over the Rib Frame and clip the Frame onto the table. The picture shows you exactly how the 2 x 1 double ribbed welt will look just after it comes out of the machine. Please note that the welt is 1.1/2" wide. When this welt has been properly steamed and blocked the resulting ribbed welt will retain its shape and elasticity even when the pullover has been washed or dry cleaned many times.



When knitting a double welt for a neckline or armhole, 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 welt onto your pullover.

STEAMING THE RIB (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, 1 PURL RIB

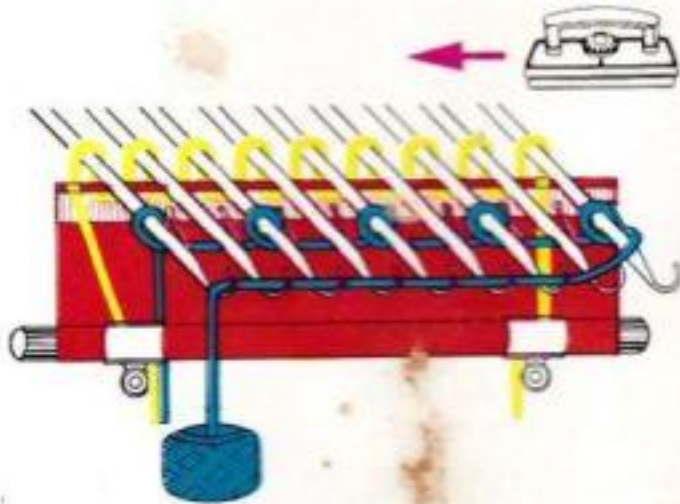
WITH CLOSED CAST - ON

This 1 Plain, 1 Purl Rib is used quite seldom but it is worth while trying it. As the same principle is also very often used to make very attractive patterns.

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

For 1 plain and 1 purl rib, it is better if the stitch size is one or two points smaller than for the rest of your knitting.

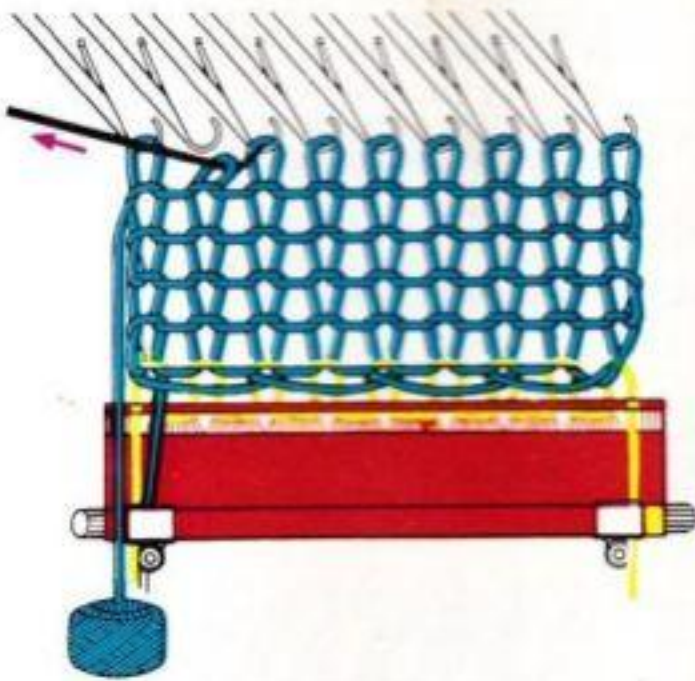
So, when you knit at tension No. 7, use tension No. 5 or 6 for the ribbing.



Start with the carriage on the LEFT SIDE
Cast-on the yellow thread over 41 needles.
Push the braid back BEHIND all the latches.
Clip the wool onto the LEFT side of the braid.
Wind it **VERY LOOSELY** over and under every
SECOND needle, pushing the loops behind the
latches as you wind. Be sure every latch is
open.

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

Knit across from right to left.
Knit 10 rows.

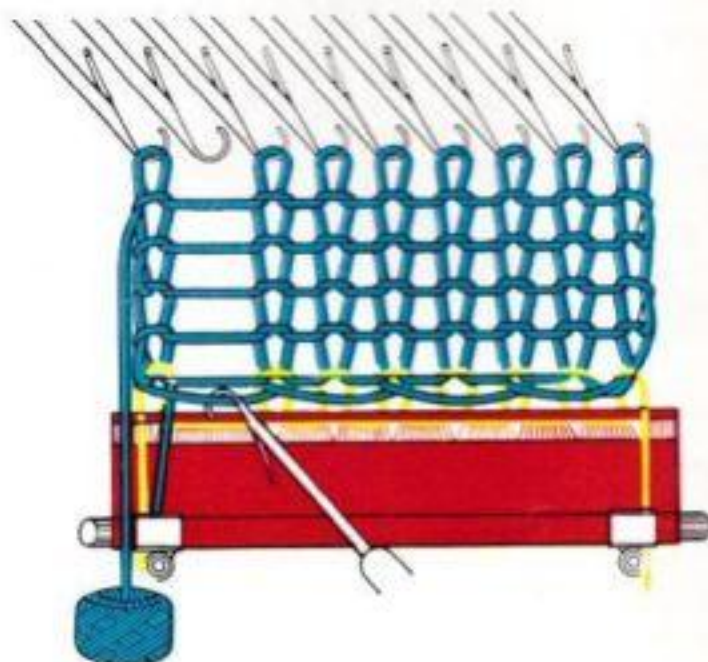


Leave your first stitch.

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

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

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

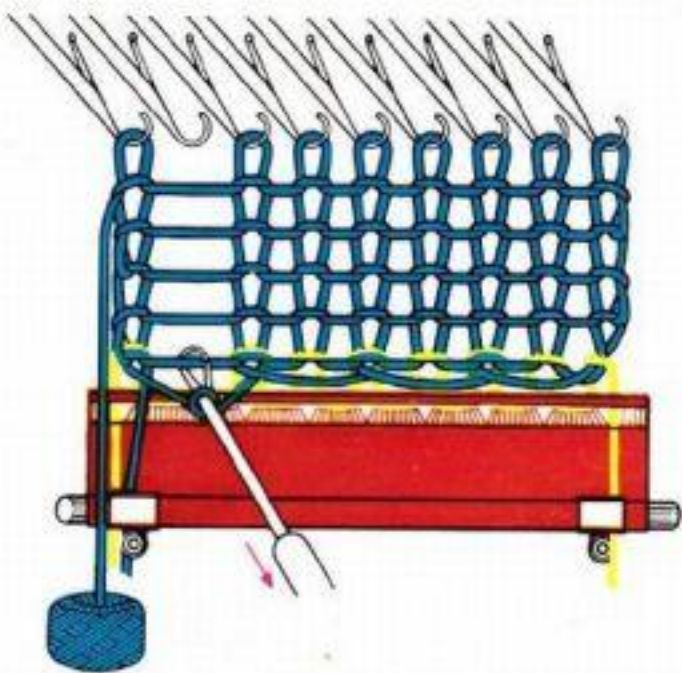


The stitch from the SECOND needle has
now been run down correctly.

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

Catch the lowest bar of wool.

1 PLAIN, 1 PURL RIB (Continued)



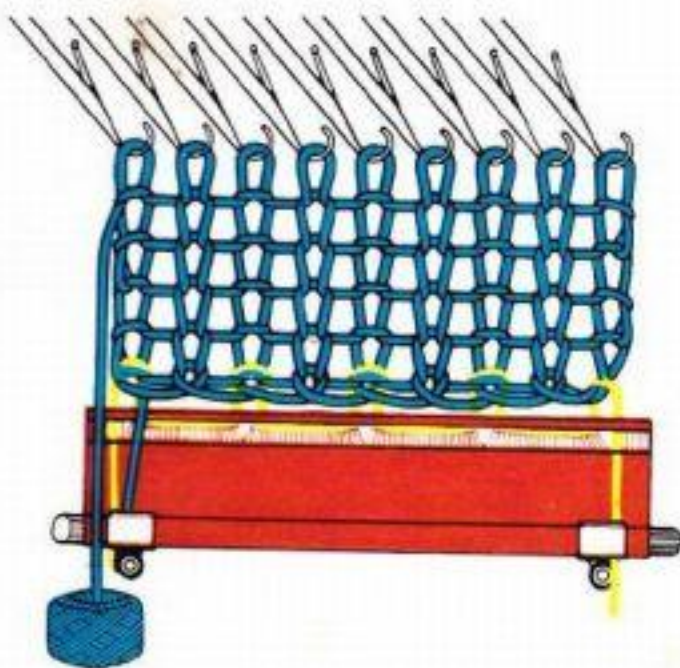
Twist the latch hook until it points upwards causing a loop to form on the stem of the hook.

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

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

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

Catch the next bar of wool and pull this through.



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

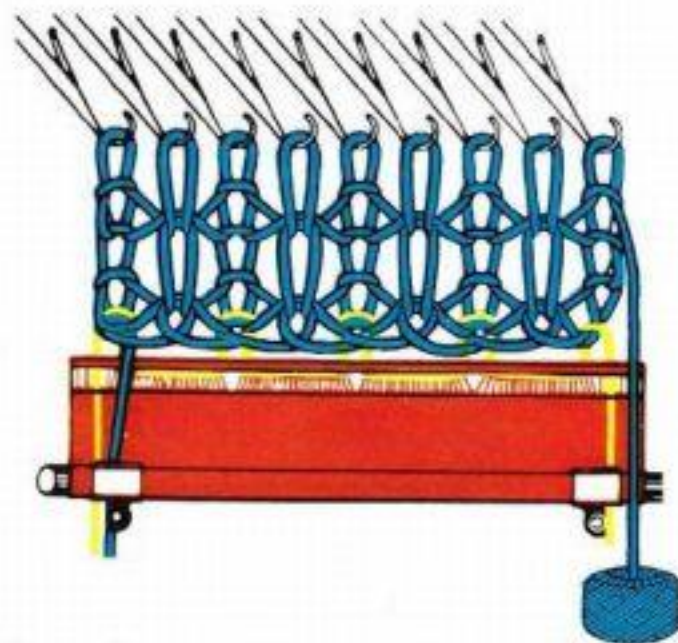
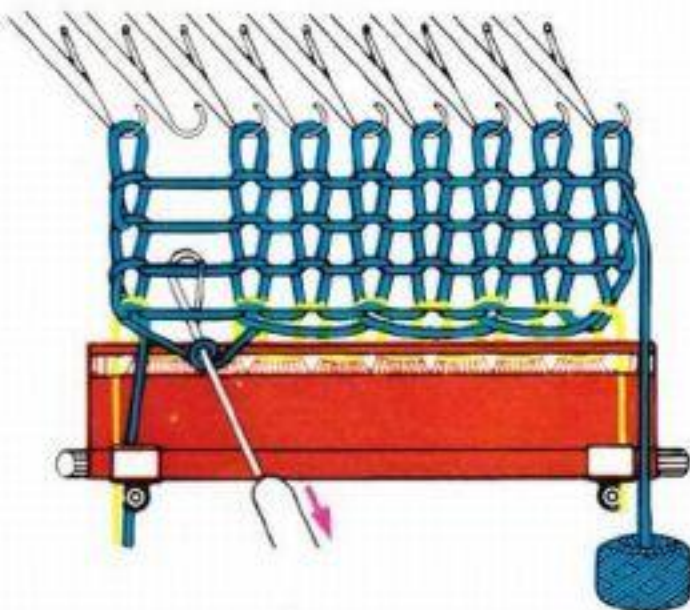
Transfer the stitch from the latch hook onto the empty needle.

Repeat this whole process on the 4th, 6th, 8th, that is, every second needle, until you reach the end of the knitting at the right side. Never drop down the stitch from the last needle

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

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

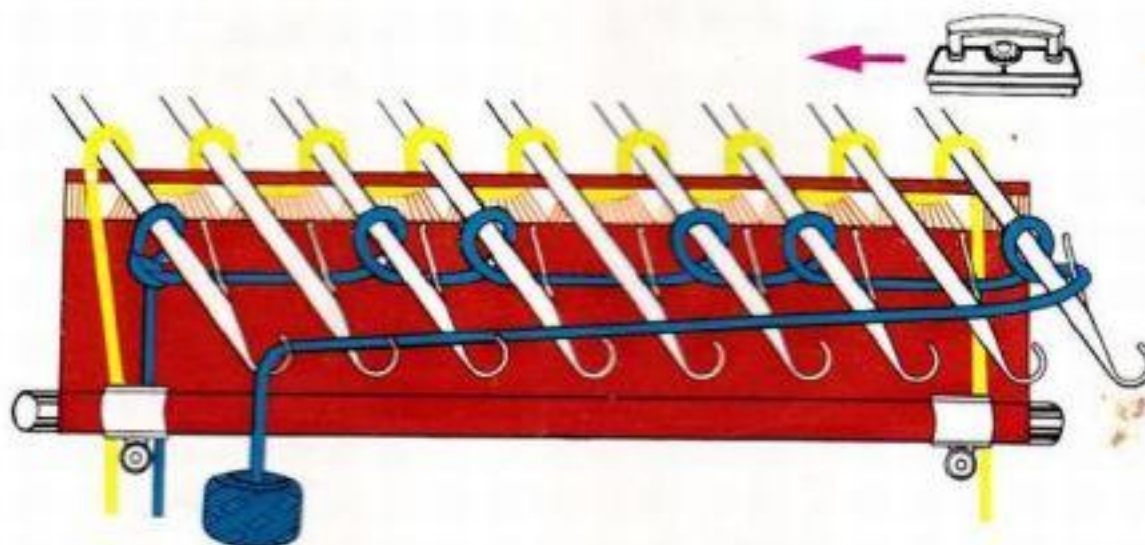
FISHERMANS RIB



Very useful, and good looking for borders and also for decorative patterns. It is similar to the 1 plain, 1 purl rib, as shown above, but much quicker to knit, because each time instead of taking one Bar of wool inside the latch hook and one Bar on the stem. You must have one Bar inside the latch hook and two Bars of wool in the stem. You must ALWAYS have an even number of rows knitted after the cast-on, to make the fishermans-rib. Otherwise when you reach the top of your knitted rows you will find you have 1 stitch in the hook and none on the stem.

2 PLAIN, 1 PURL RIB

WITH CLOSED CAST - ON



To knit a 2 X 1 rib is even simpler and quicker than to knit a 1 X 1 rib which I have already shown on Pages 47 - 48.

The only difference is at the beginning.

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

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

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

Knit across for 10 rows.

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

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

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

ASSORTED RIBBINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

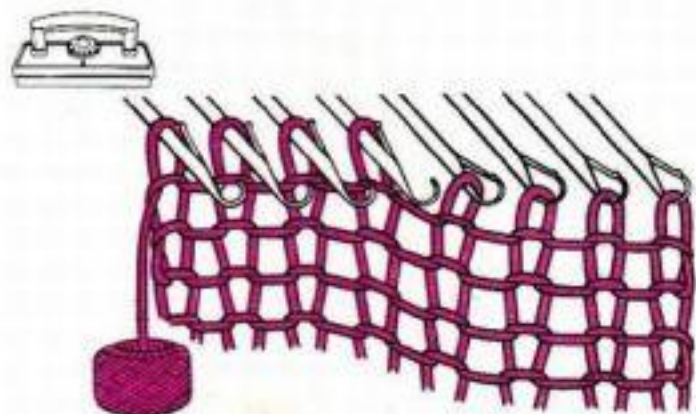
If you wish to have a 2 plain and 2 purl rib, again the method is quite the same. Wind the wool under and over the first 2 needles and then miss the next 2 needles and then under and over the next 2 and so on. In this case, you will need to lift off the stitches off each second PAIR of needles and then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

PARTIAL KNITTING

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

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

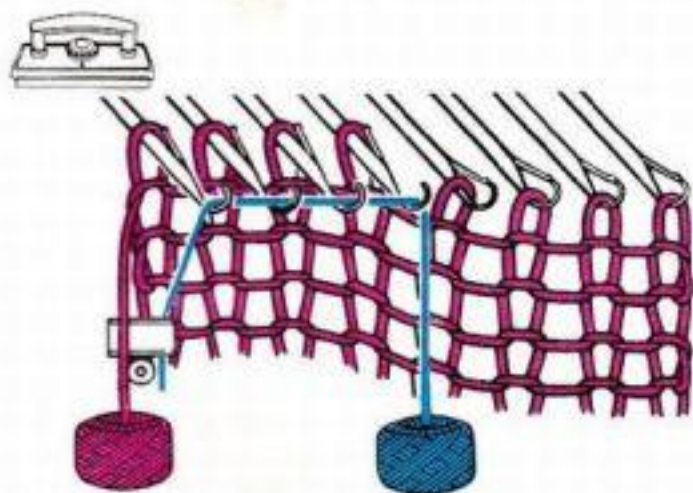
In the illustrations below I show only the eight needles on the RIGHT HAND SIDE, but you actually cast on over 40 needles.



- 1 Cast on 40 needles and knit 10 rows with BLUE wool.
Knit 4 or 5 rows with RED wool so that your carriage finishes on the LEFT side.

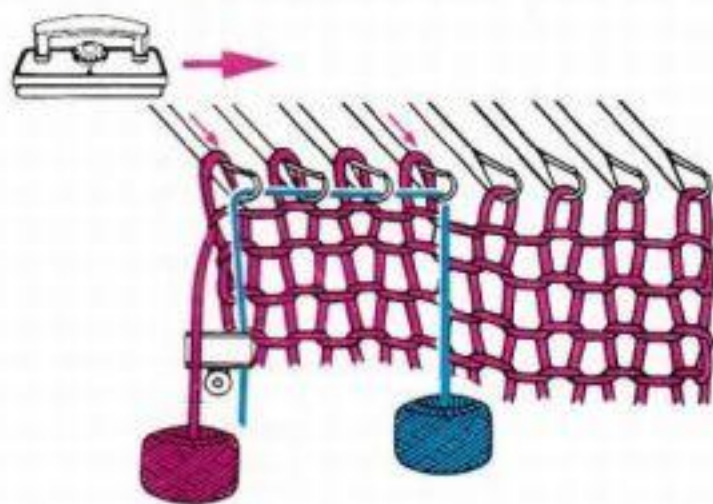
Hold a finger on the 4 latches on the RIGHT side to keep them closed.

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

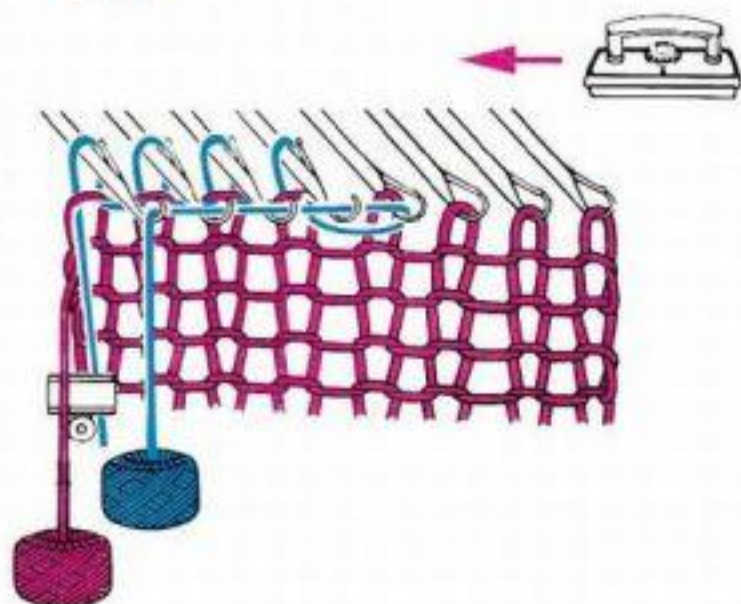


- 2 Clip the blue wool to the LEFT side of the knitting.

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



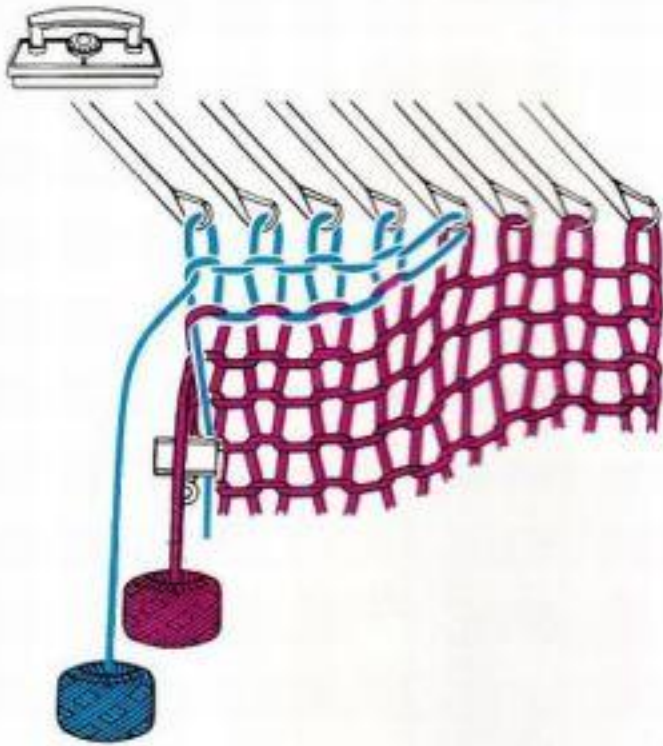
- 3 Pull the knitting towards you until the latches close.
Knit across one row from left to right.
Now the 36 needles on the left side have blue stitches and the 4 needles on the right side have still got the red stitches.



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

Lay the blue wool over this 4th needle and across the needles to the left.
Pull the knitting towards you to close the hook and knit 1 row from right to left.
Because on the left you have knitted 2 rows more than on the right, by laying the wool over the 4th needle you avoid making a little hole in your knitting.

PARTIAL KNITTING (Continued)



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

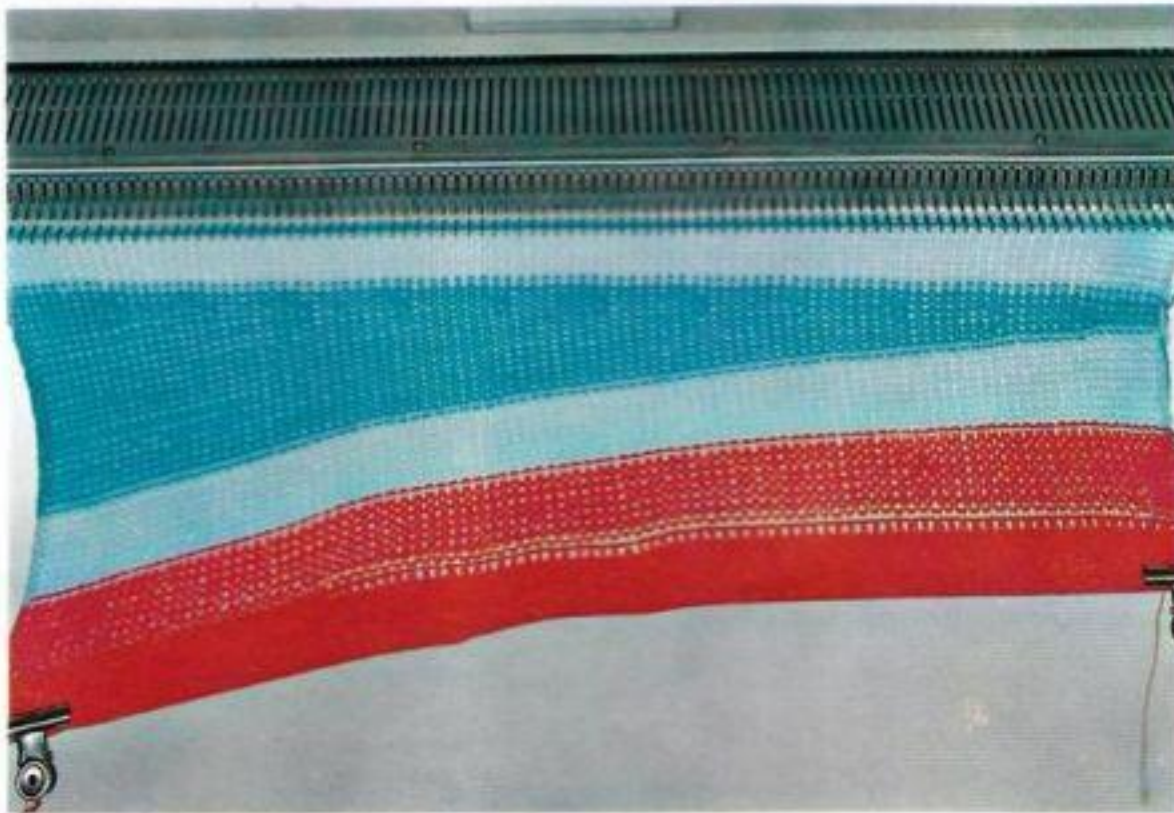
Repeat the process from No. 1 to No. 4 but this time start by holding down the latch of the 8th needle from the RIGHT side and pushing back BEHIND the latches only the remaining 32 stitches.

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

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

Knit in this way until you have only 4 needles left on the left side of the knitting.

Knit 6 rows over the whole needles and remove the knitting from the machine.



This panel has been knitted over 100 needles on tension 7, which gives a skirt length about 16 1/2 inches. You can see how Partial-Knitting gives the flare for the skirt and the interesting result obtained by using two colours.

When you use this method to knit a skirt, I recommend that you start with any waste wool for the first 5 to 6 rows so you finish with the carriage on the right side. Then just continue with the wool you wish to use for your skirt. When this has been completely knitted, then knit another 5 to 6 rows with the waste wool. Steam the skirt lightly. Now unravel the waste wool at the beginning and the end of the skirt. You will now have a clean neat row of stitches at each end which saves so much time when you sew the side seam of the skirt together using the 'grafting' (shown on page 33).



HOW TO MEASURE A TENSION SWATCH

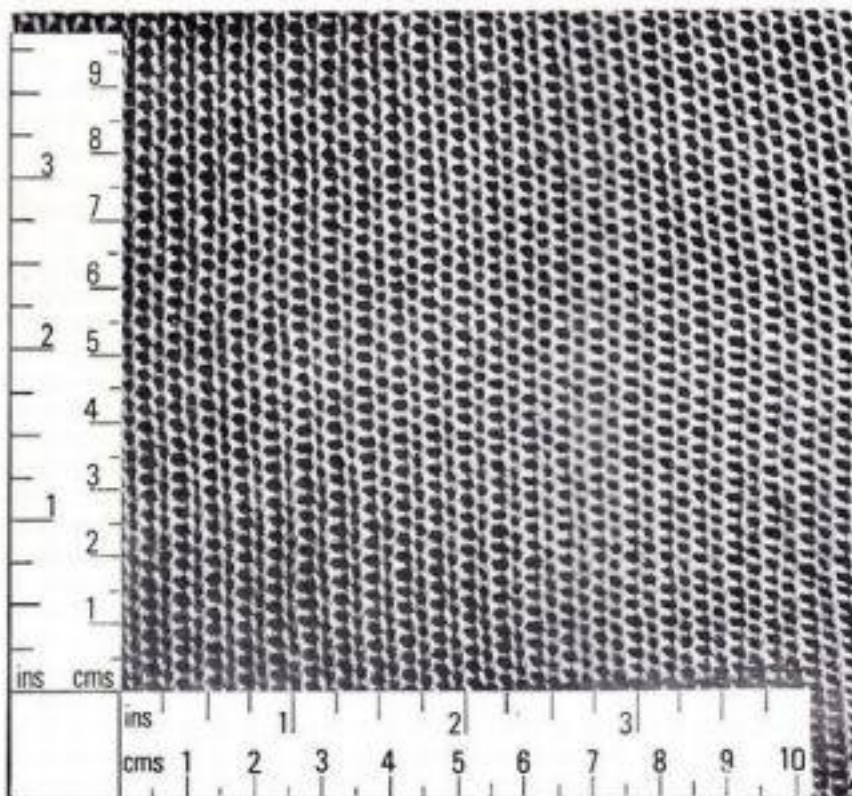
It is easy to make your knitwear fit perfectly, quick too, and no bother at all.

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

So, to be sure your sizes are always perfect, it is safer to make a tension swatch before starting 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 the knitter.



Place the knitted swatch on your pressing table.

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

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

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

Allow the swatch to dry for a few minutes.

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

Count how many stitches you have for 3 inches.

Count how many rows you have for 3 inches.

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

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

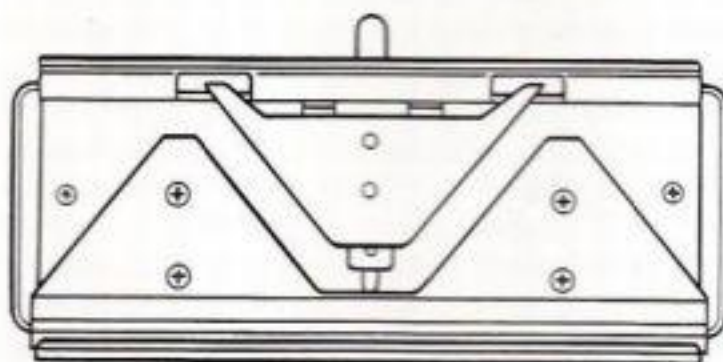
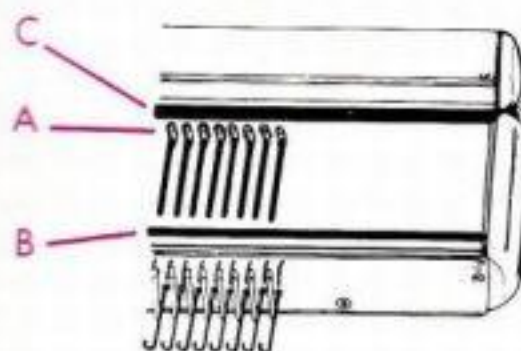
If the total length is say 20 inches then you will need to knit 110 rows.

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



TAKING CARE OF YOUR KNITTER

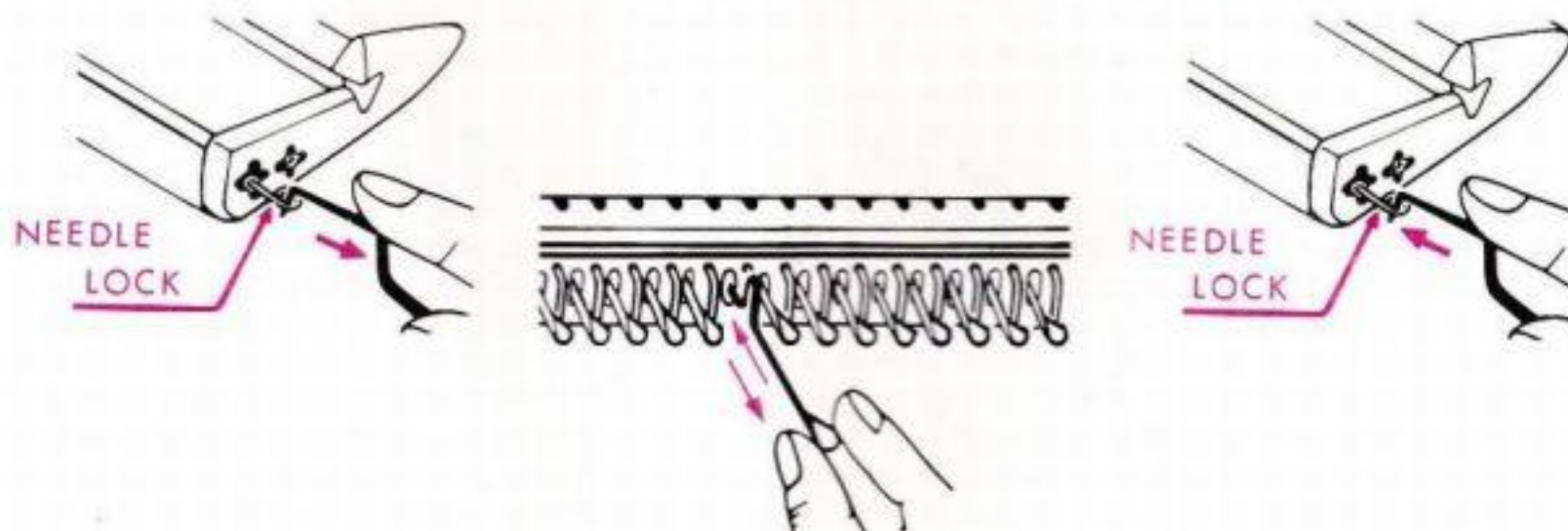
Dip a soft clean cloth into good sewing machine oil. Wipe the oily cloth over the stitch sinker butts 'A' and the front slide rail 'B' and back rail 'C'.



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

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

HOW TO CHANGE A NEEDLE



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

INSTANT PATTERN KNITTING

A great variety of patterns can be made on your Instant Knitter. In fact most of the popular hand knitting patterns can also be made. The patterns are based on 8 simple symbols. They are very easy to follow and from them you will be able to read 'Instant Patterns'. As each symbol actually shows what the stitch means you will also find that the symbols are very easy to remember.

The vertical stroke means a plain stocking stitch.
The horizontal stroke is for purl stitch.

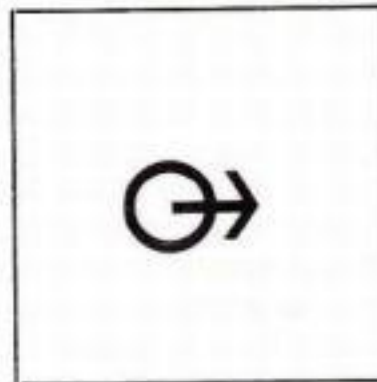
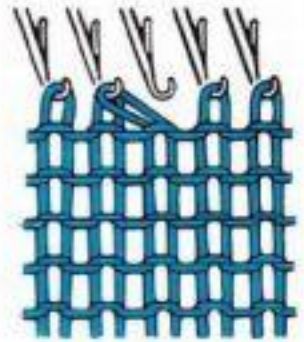
I shall now show you the rest of the 10 symbols and how to knit them. You will find interesting patterns for each of the symbols but as you have become accustomed to reading the symbols, you will enjoy making up your own combinations.
Do not knit patterns on the last needle.

LACE PATTERNS



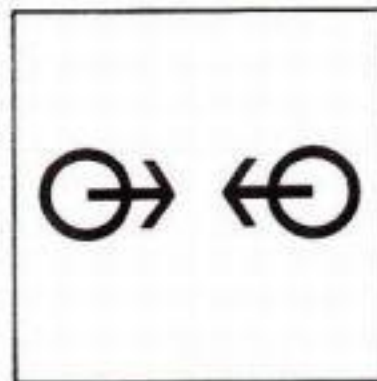
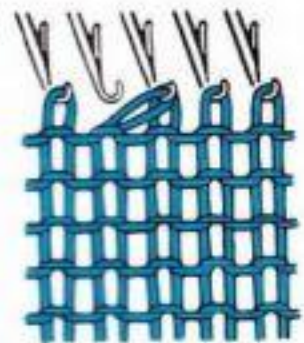
--	--	--	←⊕	--	--	6
--	--	--	--	--	--	5
--	--	--	--	--	--	4
--	--	--	--	--	--	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	2
--	--	--	--	--	--	1
6	5	4	3	2	1	

Use your transfer needle to transfer one stitch from a needle to the needle on its left. This leaves one needle empty and when you knit across, the empty needle makes a small round hole. This is the pattern.



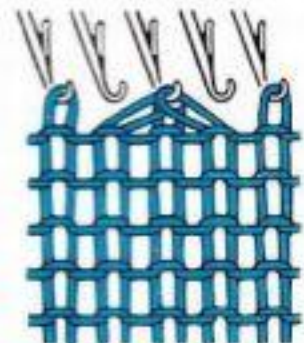
--	--	⊕→	--	--	--	6
--	--	--	--	--	--	5
--	--	--	--	--	--	4
--	--	--	--	--	--	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	2
--	--	--	--	--	--	1
6	5	4	3	2	1	

Use your transfer needle to transfer one stitch to the next needle on its right side. This also leaves one needle empty making a small round hole when you knit across for the next row.



--	--	⊕→	--	←⊕	--	6
--	--	--	--	--	--	5
--	--	--	--	--	--	4
--	--	--	--	--	--	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	2
--	--	--	--	--	--	1
6	5	4	3	2	1	

The combination of the two symbols means that you must transfer one stitch from the left and one from the right side to the centre needle. When you knit across this will leave a small round hole on both sides of the centre needle.

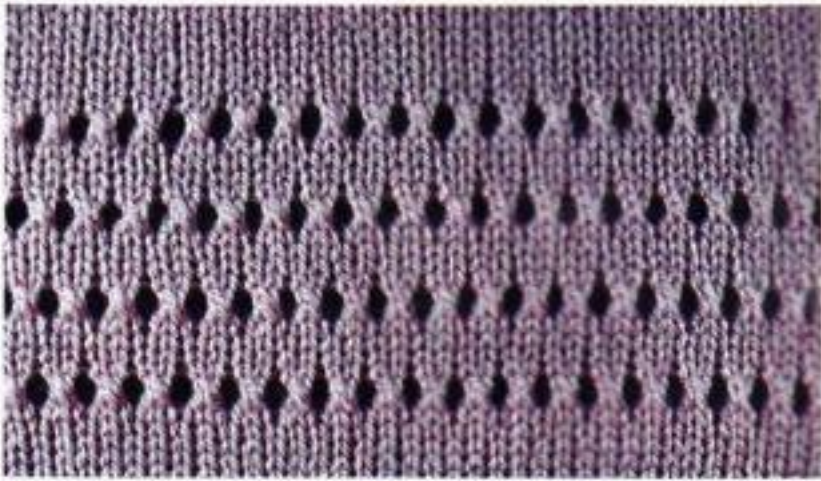


This picture shows you the pattern from the 'right' side.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	
--	--	←⊕	--	--	--	--	--	←⊕	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	
--	⊕→	←⊕	--	--	--	--	⊕→	←⊕	--	--	--	--	⊕→	--	--	11	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	
--	--	←⊕	--	--	--	--	--	←⊕	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	
--	--	--	--	←⊕	--	--	--	--	--	←⊕	--	--	--	--	--	7	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	
--	--	--	--	⊕→	--	←⊕	--	--	--	⊕→	--	←⊕	--	--	--	5	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	
--	--	--	--	←⊕	--	--	--	--	--	←⊕	--	--	--	--	--	3	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

The diagram shows the pattern from the 'wrong' side - the side you can see when you are knitting.

LACE PATTERNS (CONTINUED)



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	8
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	2
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

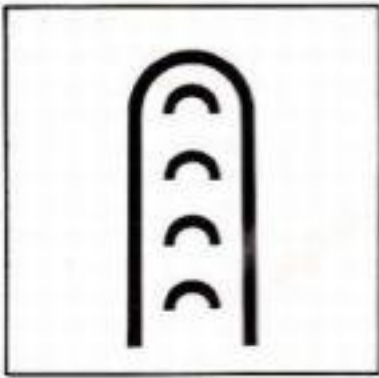


↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	11
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	7
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	5
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	↺	1
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1



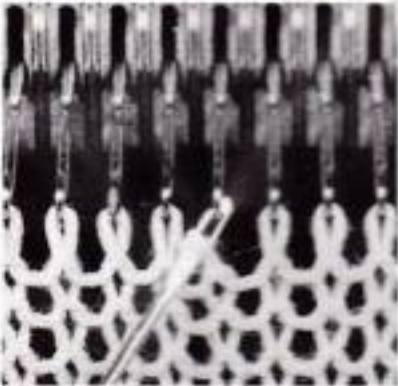
--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	25
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
↺	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	↺	↺	--	--	23
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	↺	--	21
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	19
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
--	--	--	↺	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
--	--	--	--	↺	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
--	--	↺	--	--	--	--	--	↺	--	--	↺	--	--	↺	5
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
↺	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	↺	↺	--	--	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
↺	↺	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	↺	↺	--	--	1
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

TUCK STITCH PATTERNS

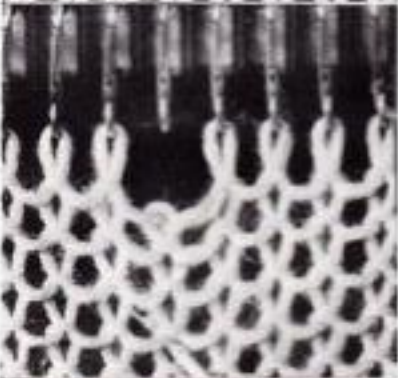


Tuck Stitch. The large inverted U is the stitch you lift off the needle, the small inverted u inside, shows the number of rows you must run down. In this diagram you lift off 1 stitch and run down 4 rows. These must all be lifted onto the needle and knitted together.

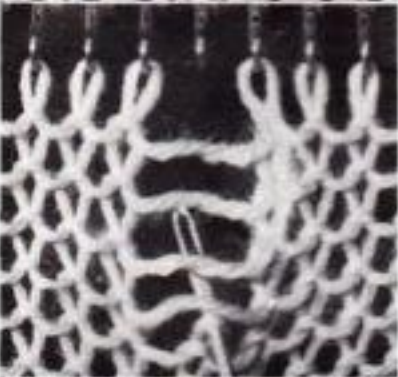
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
--	--	--	U	--	--	--	6
--	--	--	u	--	--	--	5
--	--	--	u	--	--	--	4
--	--	--	u	--	--	--	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1



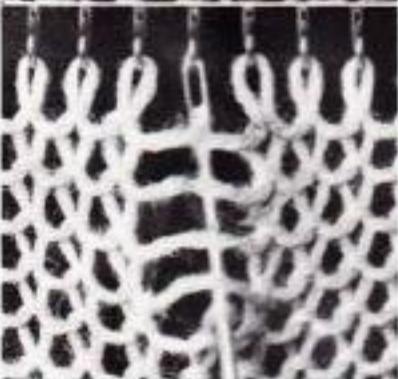
Drop a stitch down 4 rows and lift the stitch and the bars back onto the empty needle. With thin wool you can knit TUCK patterns over 4 or 5 rows, with thick wool you cannot, because so many threads of thick wool are hard to knit. For a test-swatch, cast on 30 stitches and knit a few rows, leave the carriage on the right and use your transfer needle to lift the 6th stitch out of its needle. Start from the right side. Do not knit pattern on the last needle.



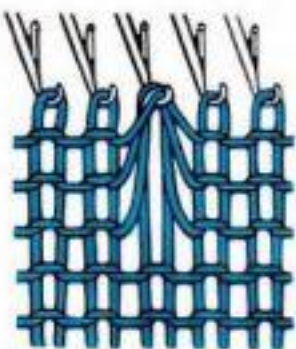
The stitch is out of the needle, which is now empty. Count down 4 more rows and push your transfer needle into the stitch of the 4th row UNDERNEATH the empty needle.



Push down your transfer needle, this will cause the stitch to run down until it reaches your transfer needle and there it will stop. Be careful, don't let the transfer needle slip out of the knitting, or your stitch will run down too many rows, and you will have to pick up this dropped stitch.

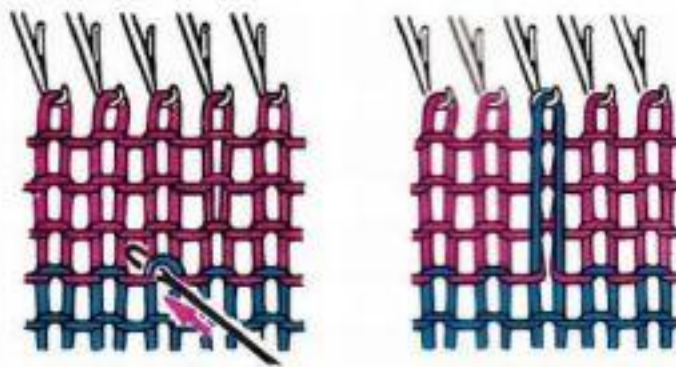
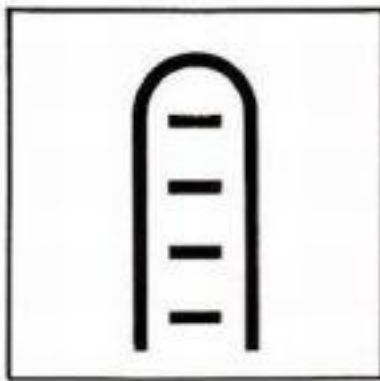


Lift the eye of your transfer needle upwards behind the knitting and put the eye into the empty needle hook. Pull the knitting down with your left hand and with the right hand tip up the transfer needle, causing the stitch and the 4 wool bars to fall into the empty needle. Miss 5 needles and repeat the same on every 6th needle. Knit 6 rows. Start now on the 3rd needle from the right and then every 6th again for the pattern. You can knit this pattern in different colours, choosing a different colour for each 6 rows of pattern.



--	--	--	U	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	
--	--	--	u	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	
--	--	--	u	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	
--	--	--	u	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	
U	--	--	--	--	U	--	--	--	--	4	
u	--	--	--	--	u	--	--	--	--	3	
u	--	--	--	--	u	--	--	--	--	2	
u	--	--	--	--	u	--	--	--	--	1	
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

LOOP STITCH



—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			

A simple pattern, quick to knit and most effective when used with 2 or more colours. This pattern can also be easily knitted with almost any thickness of wools and still show good results. The purl side of the knitting shows the pattern to best advantage. The large inverted U is the loop of wool you lift up onto the needle. The bars inside of the inverted U are the number of rows across which you lifted up the big loop. First make a test-swatch with, let's say, pink and blue. Knit over 30 needles a few rows pink, then 2 rows blue and 4 rows pink, take your transfer-needle, catch the 4th loop from right of the last row knitted with blue and pull it upwards onto the 4th needle. Miss 3 needles and repeat this every 4th needle. Knit 2 rows blue, 4 rows pink and start by looping the 2nd and then every 4th again.



—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

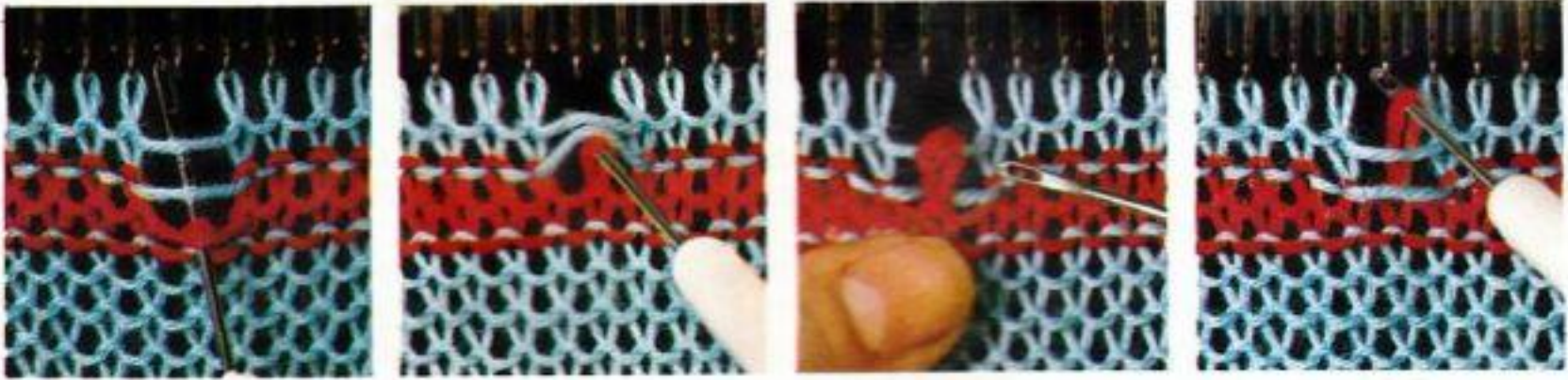
Here you lift the 2nd loop onto first needle and the 3rd loop onto 4th needle. Miss 6 loops, the 7th loop on the 6th needle and the 8th loop on needle 9. Knit 2 rows blue, 4 rows pink and repeat.



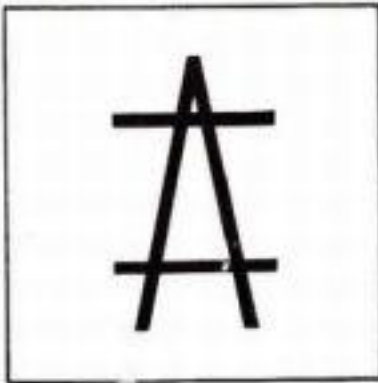
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Knit 6 rows pink, 2 rows blue, lift up the 6th loop onto the 6th needle. Miss 5 needles and repeat on the 6th needle over the row. Knit 2 rows blue, 6 rows pink, start pattern by 3rd loop and then every 6th again.

LINK STITCH



This pattern is used with 2 colours. It can be used for almost any thickness of wool. Knit a test swatch with 2 colours, I used pink and blue. Knit over 30 needles with pink, then 2 rows blue, take the 4th stitch off its needle, put the transfer needle 2 rows underneath in the last pink stitch, push down and you have 2 blue bars and 1 pink stitch on the transfer needle. Pull the transfer needle upwards so that it makes a big loop. Hold this loop between your fingers and take off the transfer needle. With the transfer needle you go into the loop from the top and behind the knitting and catch the loop and put it back onto the empty needle, miss 3 needles and repeat. Knit 2 rows pink, 2 rows blue and repeat.



The inverted V is the big loop which you lifted up into the needle. The 2 bars are also the 2 bars of yarn you can see on the purl side of the knitting.

--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	8
--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	7
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	4
--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	



▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	10		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	9		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	8		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	7		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	4		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	3		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	2		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	1		
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

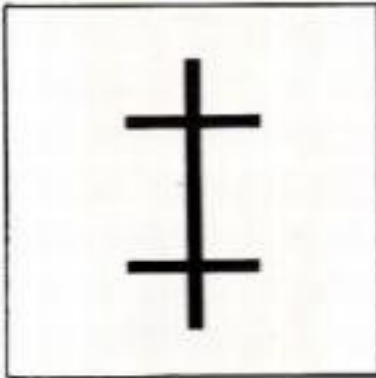
This pattern uses the same method as above but you knit 4 rows blue instead of two. Now you must go a little bit further down behind the knitting to catch the loop.



▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	10		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	9		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	8		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	7		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	4		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	3		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	2		
▲	--	--	▲	--	--	▲	--	--	1		
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Here is almost the same kind of pattern. But the first pattern starts with the 4th needle and then you knit 2 rows in pink, 4 rows in blue and start with the 2nd, miss 3 needles and repeat.

FISHERMANS RIB



This sign means you have to crochet back 2 bars of wool at a time

+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	8
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	7
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	6
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	5
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	4
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	3
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	2
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

This pattern is very easy to do using just the same method as for the FISHERMANS-RIB on page 48. The horizontal line crossing the purl lines means you are working with 2 bars. Don't make the pattern on the last and the first stitch of the row. Always make the pattern with an even number of rows. If you want to make a pattern after 30 rows, over 10 bars, than drop your stitch down 10 rows and work it upwards with the latchet-hook back onto the needle.



-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	6
-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	5
-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	4
-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	3
-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	2
-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	1
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This pattern shows the 5th stitch down and crocheted upwards as long as you need it.



+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	8
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	7
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	6
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	5
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	4
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	3
-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	1
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Here the 2nd, 4th and 6th stitch is crocheted upwards after 8 rows. After 10 rows, the 8th, 10th and 12th stitch. After 12 rows the 14th, 16th and 18th stitch.

+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	8	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	6	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	5	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	3	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	1	
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

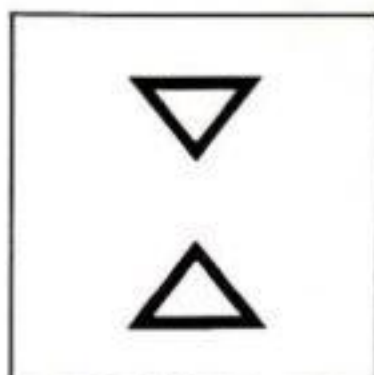
I show you here how to make a very nice pattern. Drop down the 2nd stitch 8 rows and work it back Then the 4th, 6th and 8th

stitch. Miss 9 needles and repeat. Then 8 rows and drop down the 10 th, 12th, 14th and 16th stitch and work them back.



SMOCK PATTERNS

This pattern is very useful and nice for childrens' knitwear.
Especially when you use different colours between the smock rows.
Also as trimming for adults garments.
Use your imagination to make it more exciting.



This sign means that the row below must be lifted up into the needles of the row above.
See circular hem page 28.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	6
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	3
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

This pattern is made the same way as a hem. Knit a test-swatch over 30 stitches and do a few rows in pink then 4 rows in blue. Now, you lift up the lowest row of blue loops as you would do with the first row of knitting. When all loops have been lifted up, knit 6 rows in pink, 4 rows in blue and try again. Between each pattern you can knit with a different colour, this is very attractive.



▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	14	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	
△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	11	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	
▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	4	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	1	
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This pattern is made in the same way as in text above. Very nice for children's and lady's pullovers.



▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	12	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	
△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	9	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	
▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	4	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	1	
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This pattern has only 4 instead of 6 rows of pink between the blue pattern rows. When you have a swatch about 5 inches long, take it from the machine and sew the blue lines together as in the picture.

CROSSING YARNS (CONTINUED)



This pattern is a bit different, as there are no stitches to add. Knit one part in pink, and one part in blue.

And then afterwards you change the colour, instead of pink, take blue, and in place of blue, take the pink yarn.

---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

I hope that you will have much fun knitting all these patterns. If you sometimes find it a little difficult, please try it again, and you will see that you can do them quite well.

SPECIAL HINTS FOR KNITTING

BULKY WOOLS

Many wools are so thick that you will find it difficult or even impossible to knit them in the ordinary way - even at tension 12.

If you have such wool, or if you wish to knit that fashionable winter sportswear, there is a simple way to overcome the problem and you will find that your Instant Knitter can cope with astonishingly thick wools quite easily.

This is how you do it.

On page 42 you saw how to push back into the knitter every second needle. Now do exactly the same again over 51 needles, after pushing in every second needle as shown on page 42 you will have 26 needles in knitting position. To start - cast on these 26 needles with ordinary 3 or 4 ply wool - knit a few rows. Then carry on with your bulky wool. Start at tension 10 and reduce the tension until you have the correct tension for the wool you are using. Then just carry on knitting as you need. The simple secret is to use every SECOND needle if your wool is too thick to knit on every needle.