

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

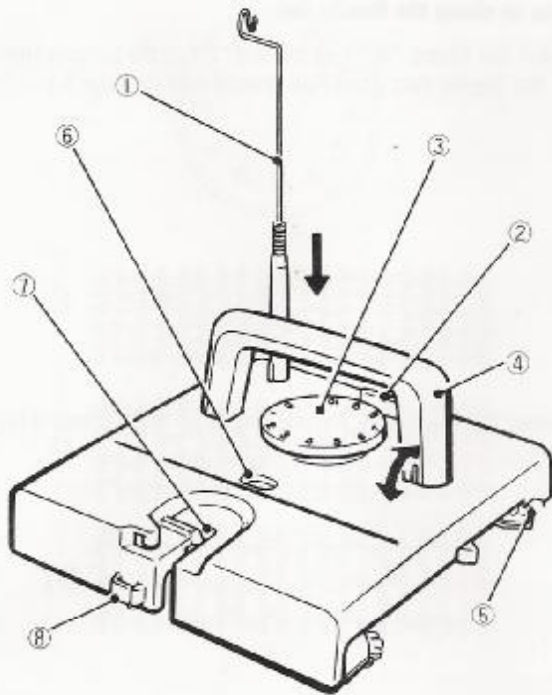
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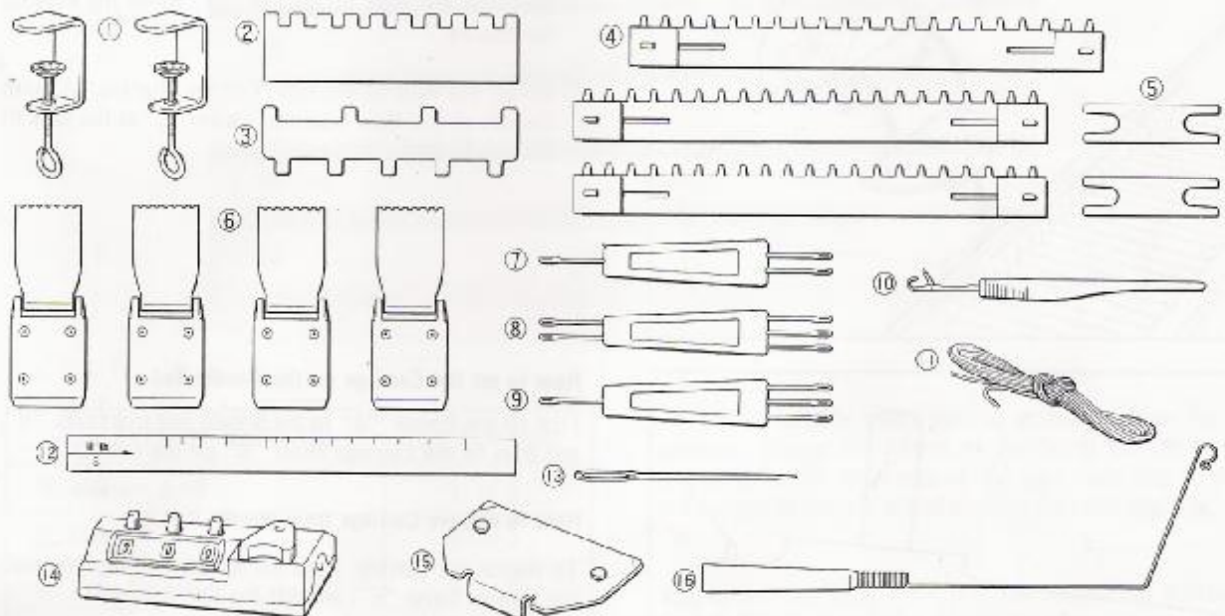
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CARRIAGE AND ACCESSORIES



1. TENSION SPRING
Take up slack on the yarn.
2. RELEASE LEVER
Release the Carriage from the Needle Bed.
3. STITCH DIAL
Regulates the size of stitches.
4. HANDLE
Raise for operation, and lay down when storing.
5. PASSING LEVER
Pass the Carriage to the other side of the fabric without knitting.
* By operating these levers, Slip stitch can be knitted.
6. KNITTING DIRECTION
Indicates the direction in which the Carriage is knitting.
7. YARN FEEDER
Yarn is fed to the needles through Yarn Feeder.
8. YARN GUIDE
Holds the yarn. Guide the knitting yarn through the YARN GUIDE first.

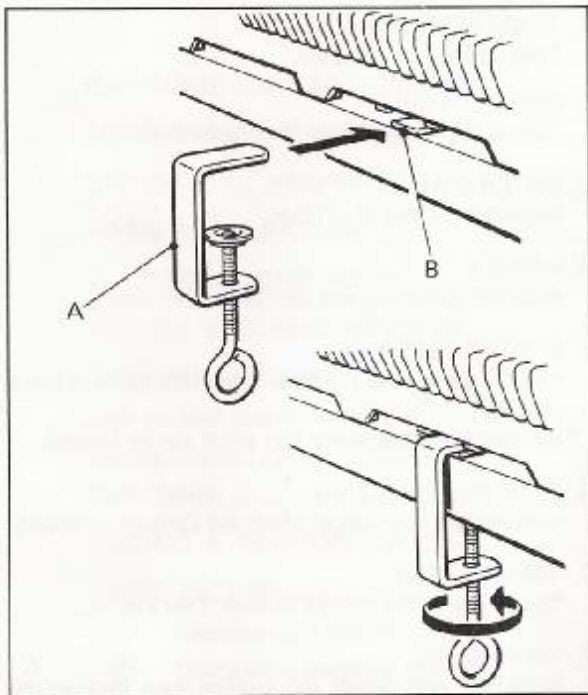


1. Clamp (2)
2. Needle Pusher (1/1-0)
3. Needle Pusher (1/3-1/5)
4. Cast-on Comb (3)
5. Comb Connector (2)

6. Claw Weight (4)
7. Transfer Tool (1-2)
8. Transfer Tool (2-3)
9. Transfer Tool (1-3)
10. Tappet Tool

11. Ravel Cord
12. Gauge Scale
13. Tapestry Needle
14. Row Counter
15. Row Counter Bracket
16. Tension

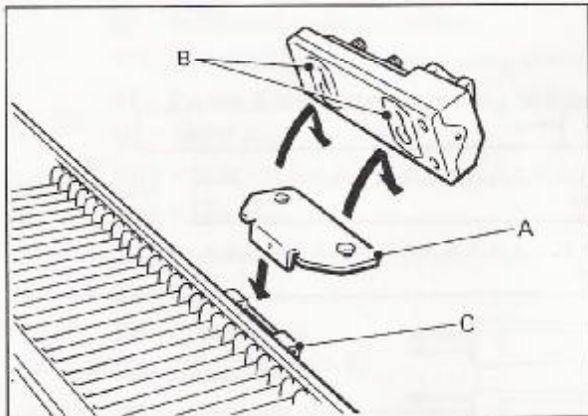
SETTING UP THE MACHINE



How to clamp the Needle Bed

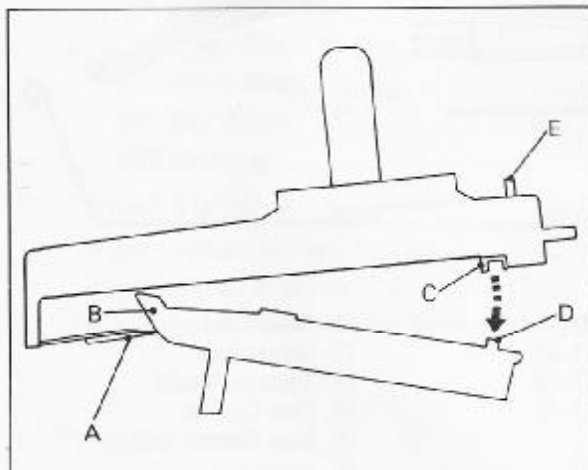
Insert the Clamp "A" into the slot "B" at the bottom front of the Needle Bed. (See Full Needle Bed on Page 5.)

Fasten the Clamps by turning screws in the arrowed direction.



How to attach the Row Counter

1. Set the Row Counter on the Row Counter Bracket "A" by fitting the slots of the Counter "B" to the keys on the Bracket.
2. Thrust the foot of the Row Counter Bracket "A" into the slot of the Row Counter Bracket "C" at the back of the Needle Bed.



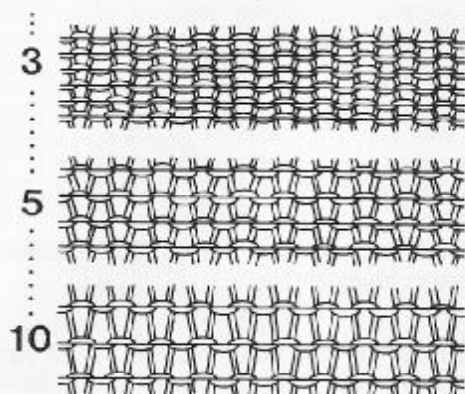
How to set the Carriage on the Needle Bed

First fit the Presser "A" to the Needle Bed front edge "B", and then fit the Carriage Slider "C" on the rail "D".

How to remove Carriage from Needle Bed

To release the Carriage from the Needle Bed, pull forward the Release Lever "E", and lift the Carriage up.

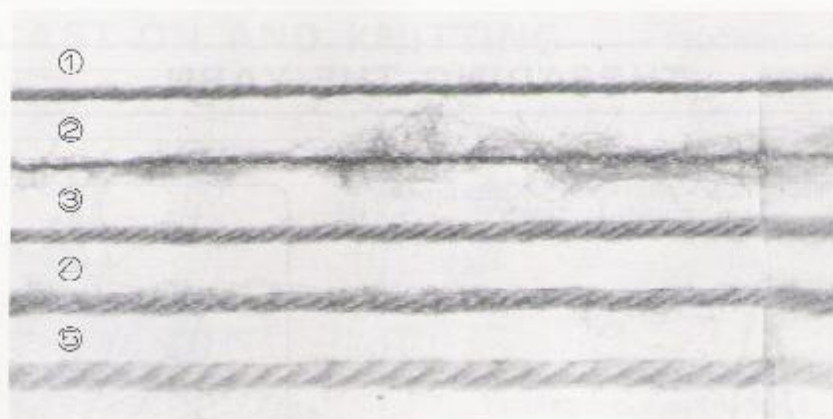
STITCH DIAL AND STITCH SIZE



The Stitch Dial regulates the size of stitches to suit to the type of yarn for knitting.

Set a selected number of the Dial to ▲ mark at the front.

If the same type of yarn is used, the higher the number of the Stitch Dial is selected, the larger the stitch size is knitted (the fabric is loose), and the lower the number, the smaller the stitch size (the fabric is tight).

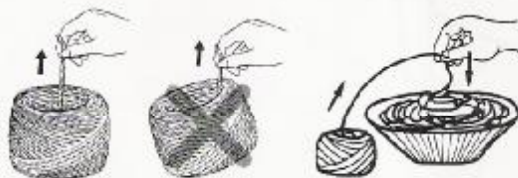
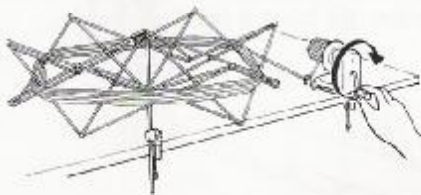
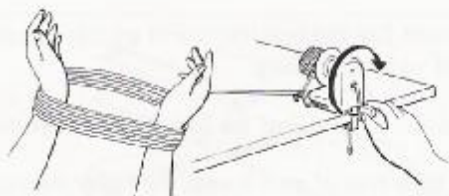


TYPE OF YARN	STITCH DIAL
① Medium thick	1 - 2
② Mohair	2 - 3
③ Very thick	6 - 8
④ Extra thick	9 - 10
⑤ Super extra thick	10

To obtain suitable stitch size, or suitable tension for a garment, change the setting of the Stitch Dial Number according to the thickness of the yarn, referring to the photograph of yarns in actual size and the table opposite.

The thicker the yarn, the higher the Stitch Dial Number must be selected, and the thinner the yarn, the lower the Stitch Dial Number.

YARN PREPARATION



It is recommended to unwind a certain amount of yarn from the yarn ball before starting to knit.

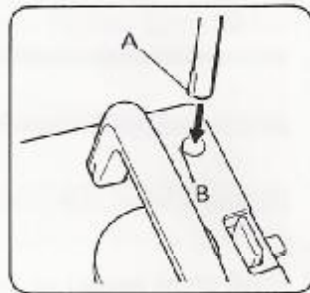
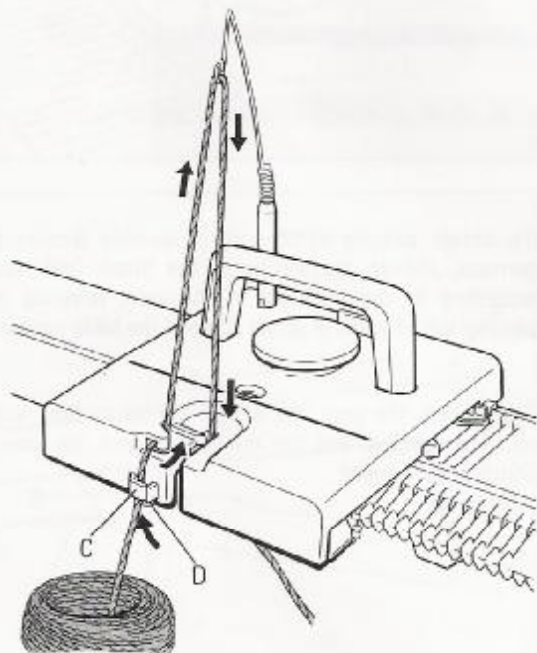
It is impossible to knit from a hank of yarn or hand wound ball. You must open it and place it on your arms (or on an optional Skein Holder) to wind it into a ball, suitable for machine knitting. For winding yarn, use of an optional Yarn Ball Winder is recommended.

When yarn is rewound, ensure that the yarn end comes out freely without lifting the ball.

If the yarn ball has been wound too tight for the yarn to come out freely, unwind the ball into a basket orderly.

THREADING THE YARN

Insert Tension Spring into Carriage – Align notch "A" with Groove "B" and gently push into Carriage.



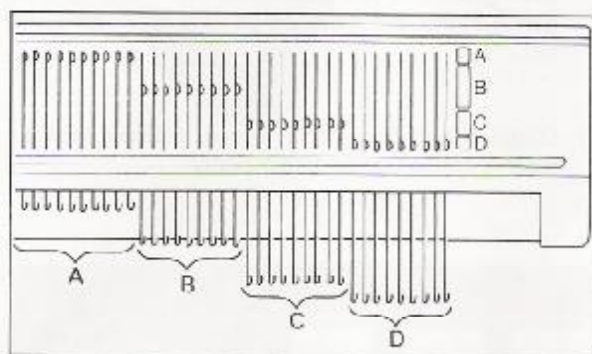
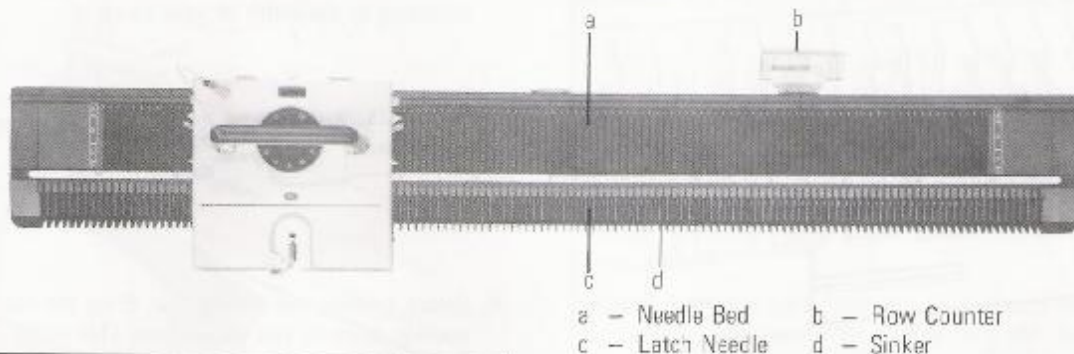
Place the yarn ball on the floor and pick the yarn end from the centre of the ball.

Guide the yarn through the Carriage as illustrated.

First, guide the yarn through the plastic Yarn Guide "C" only. Do not insert the yarn into the metallic Yarn Guide "D".

Tie the yarn end to the clamp.

NEEDLE BED AND NEEDLES

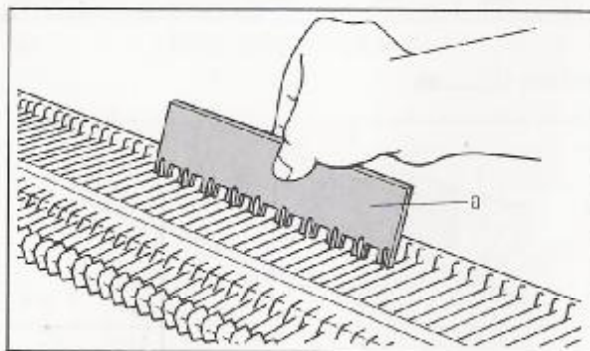


Needle Positions

At both sides of the needle bed, the letters, A, B, C, D are marked which denote the needle position functions.

- A.....non-working position
- B,C.....knitting positions
- D.....holding position

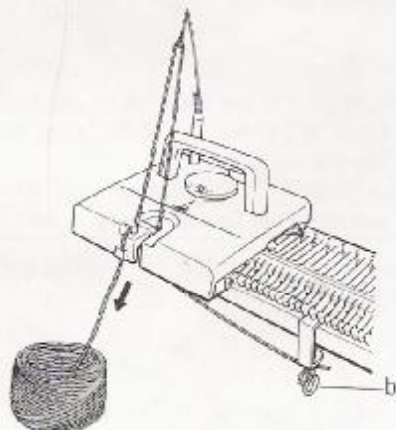
CAST-ON AND KNITTING — STOCKINET —



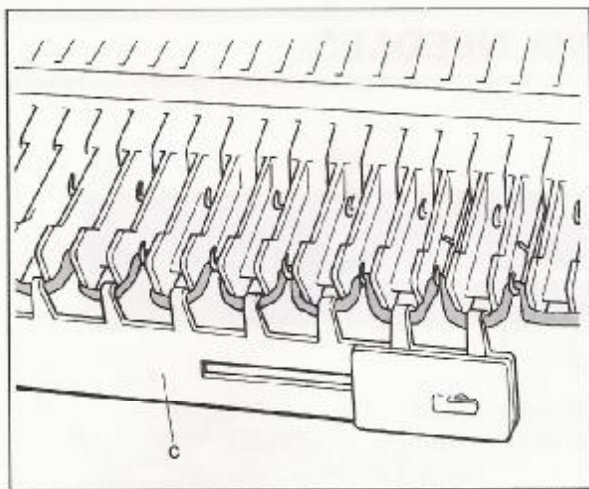
1. Using the 1/1 edge of the Needle Pusher "a", push up every other needles into B position from A position for the width of knitting.

2. Thread a waste yarn through the Carriage and into the Yarn Feeder as shown on page 4.

3. Tie the yarn end to the Clamp screw grip "b".



4. Set the Stitch Dial at ⑩, move the Carriage slowly across the needles till it passes over the end knitting needle.

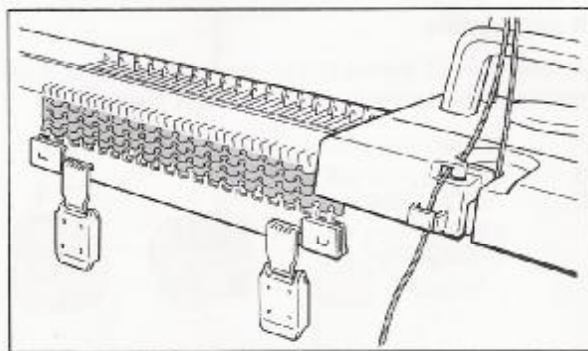


5. Hook the Cast-on Comb "c" on the loops as shown.

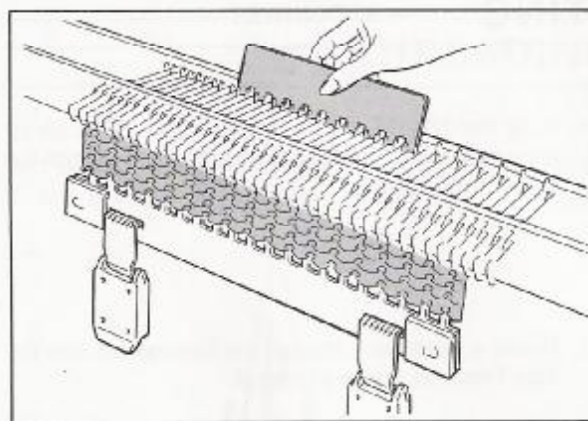
*Connect the Cast-on Combs with the Comb Connectors according to the width of your knitting.



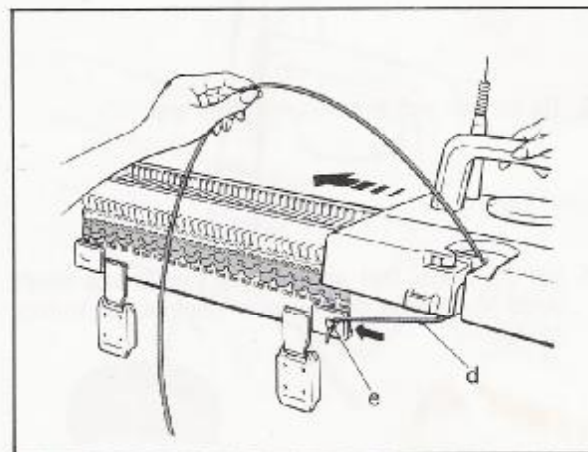
6. Before knitting the second row, Bring the needles in B position towards you about 5mm (1/4 inch) using the Needle Pusher and move the Carriage across the needle bed.



7. Continue to knit another 3-4 rows, and hang the Claw Weights on the Cast-on Comb evenly.



8. Push the needles left in A position into B position. Set the Stitch Dial to match the thickness of the main yarn and continue to knit 3 - 4 rows.

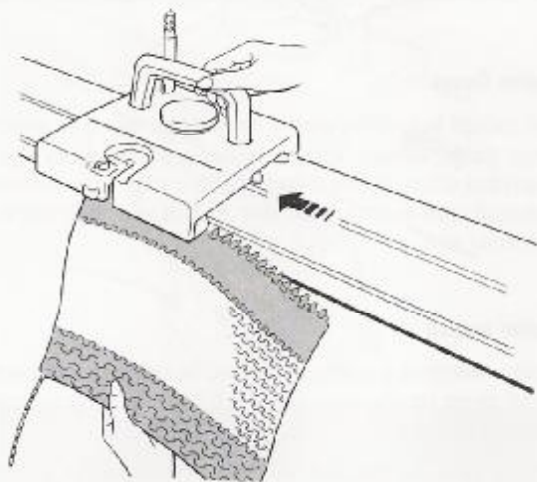


9. Cut the waste yarn and remove it from the Carriage.

10. Set a Ravel Cord in the Yarn Feeder and hook the end of the Cord "d" in the Yarn Clip "e" at the Carriage side of the Cast-on Comb. Hold the Cord lightly by hand so as to let it run out freely, and move the Carriage slowly to knit 1 row.

Remove the Cord from the Yarn Feeder and the Yarn Clip of the Cast-on Comb.

Main knitting



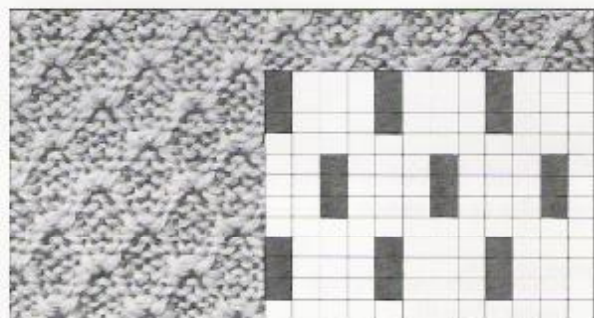
1. Thread the main yarn through the Carriage, and hook the yarn end in the Yarn Clip.
2. Knit required number of rows.
Move the Cast-on Comb with Claw Weights up after you have knitted about 10 rows.

After the main knitting has been completed, knit 5 – 6 rows with a contrast waste yarn.

Remove the Claw Weights and Cast-on Comb from the fabric.

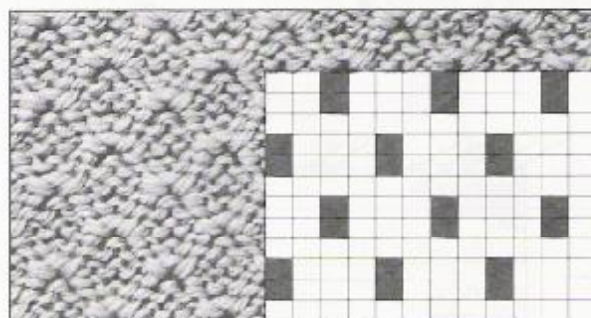
Remove the waste yarn from the Yarn Feeder and move the Carriage once across the Needle Bed, the fabric will drop from the needles.

Tuck Stitch



Using medium thick yarn.

■.....D position



Using extra thick yarn.

□.....B position

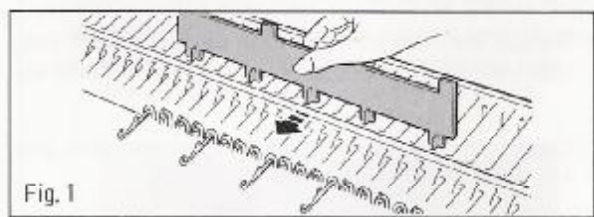


Fig. 1

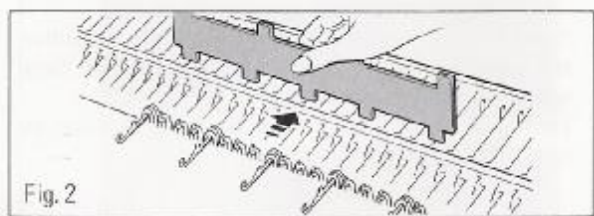


Fig. 2

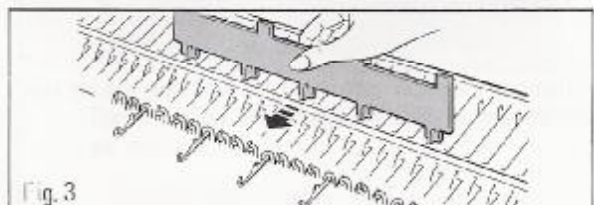


Fig. 3

1. Work in the same manner as done for "Cast-on and Knitting" steps 1 – 10 (pages 5 & 6).
Knit 1 row with main yarn.
2. Push every fourth needle to D position from B position using 1/3 Needle Pusher starting from the left end needle. (Fig. 1)
3. *Medium thick yarn: Knit three rows.
*Extra thick yarn: Knit two rows.
4. Push back the needles in D position to C position using Needle Pusher, and knit 1 row. (Fig. 2)
5. Counting from the left end needle, push third needle and then every fourth needle to D position, and repeat steps 3 – 4. (Fig. 3)
6. Repeat steps 2 – 5.

If the needle arrangement is reversed: 3 needles into C position, 1 needle in B position, and knitted with the Passing Levers pulled toward you, Slip Stitch pattern can be knitted.

TAKING A TENSION GAUGE



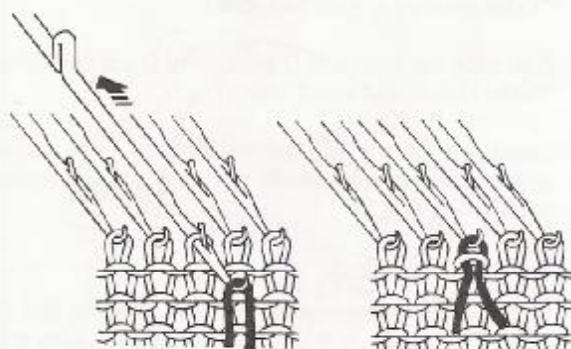
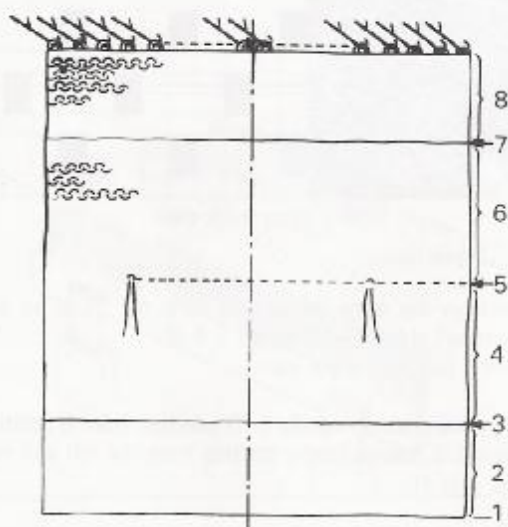
Tension Gauge

Your success in knitting greatly depends on taking a correct tension gauge, because knitted fabrics are affected by type of yarn and stitch. If this most important step is overlooked or ignored, you will never be able to knit your garment to the correct size.

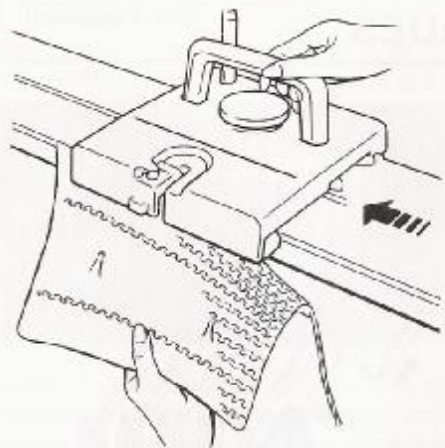
Tension swatch

Tension swatch is a practical method to determine correct tension gauge for the yarn and stitch type you selected for knitting a garment.

With the yarn you selected, knit the tension swatch in the predetermined manner as described below.



1. Arrange 15 needles to B position on both sides of the centre(0), 30 needles in total, and push back every other needles to A position.
2. Thread main yarn through the Carriage and into Yarn Feeder (Page 4).
Cast-on with main yarn referring to "Cast-on and Knitting" steps 3-8 on pages 5-6.
3. Remove the main yarn from the carriage and set contrast yarn into Yarn Feeder and knit 2 rows in stockin.
4. Cut the contrast yarn and rethread the main yarn, and knit 15 rows.
5. Push both 11th needles from the centre(0) to D position and place a piece of contrast yarn in each of those needle hooks.
Then push those needles back toward B position by hand.
6. Knit another 15 rows.
7. Remove the main yarn from the Carriage and set contrast yarn in the Yarn Feeder and knit 2 rows.



8. Remove the contrast yarn and rethread the main yarn, and knit 10 rows.

Remove the yarn from the Yarn Feeder and move the Carriage once across the Needle Bed and remove the swatch from the machine.

TAKE NOTE OF THE STITCH DIAL NUMBER

9. Allow several hours for the swatch to return to its natural condition.

Press the swatch lightly with a steam iron, or with an ordinary iron over a damp cloth.



Gauge Scale

This scale is so designed as to measure the length of 30 rows and the width of 20 stitches of the tension swatch, and designate them as so many stitches and rows per 10cm, (4 inches)

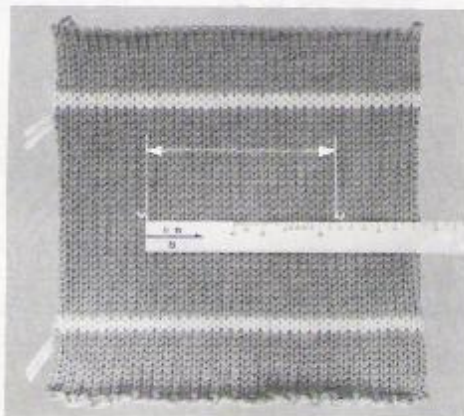
The scale is two sided. The side "S" is used for measuring stitches and the side "R" is for rows.

The photographs below show how the Gauge Scale is used.

How to measure the tension swatch

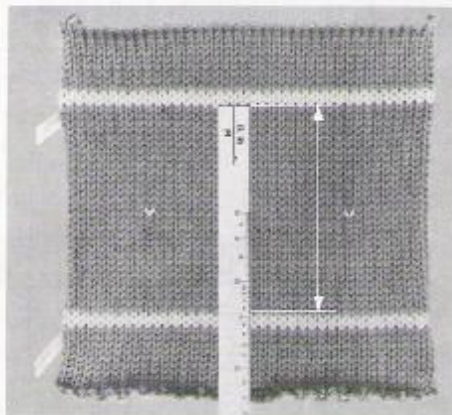
Stitch (Horizontal)

Place the Gauge Scale, with the "S" side up, onto the tension swatch so as the left end of the Scale is touching the inside of the stitch in a contrast yarn. Measure to the point of the other contrast stitch and note the number which corresponds with this stitch.



Row (Vertical)

Place the Gauge Scale, with the "R" side up, onto the tension swatch so as it covers the length in between the rows knitted in a contrast yarn. Measure this length and note the number indicated on the Scale.



Those readings on the Gauge Scale, on the "S" side for number of stitches and "R" side for number of rows, are requirements for the Tension Gauge.

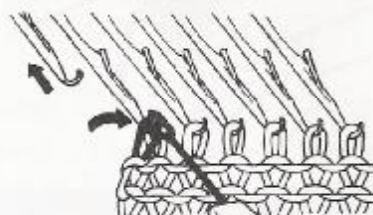
BASIC TECHNIQUES

I Decreasing 1 stitch

You can decrease 1 stitch on both sides of the row.

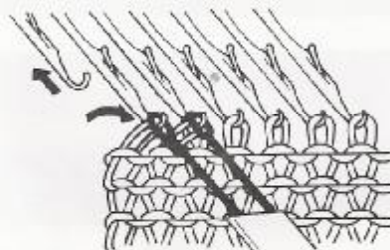
Method 1:

Using the Transfer Tool, transfer the end stitch onto its adjacent needle. Push back the empty needle to A position. (Refer to page 14 step 3.)



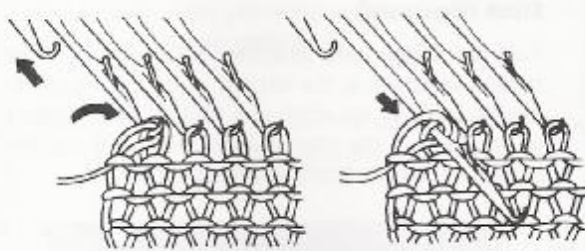
Method 2:

Transfer the end 2 stitches at the same time to adjacent needles respectively. Push back the empty needle to A position.

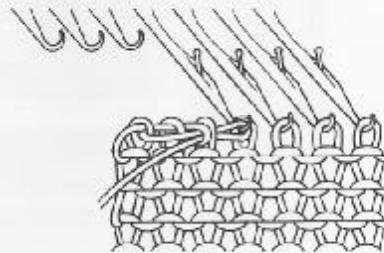
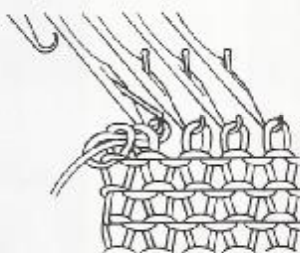
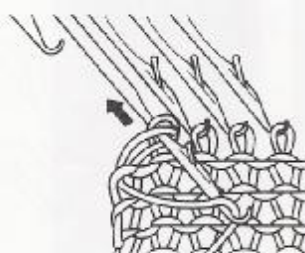


II Decreasing multiple stitches or Casting-off

You can only decrease multiple stitches on the Carriage side.



On the Carriage side, holding the fabric towards the knitter, transfer the end stitch to the adjacent needle and pull the needle forward to D position.



Push the empty needle to A position, lay the yarn across the open hook of the needle from the outside toward inside.

Hold yarn slightly down and push the needle back to B position. The two stitches slip off the needle.

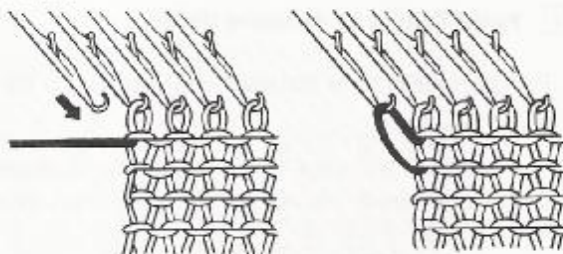
Continue this procedure until the required number of stitches have been decreased. Place the last decreased stitch onto its adjacent needle.

(If decreasing multiple stitches is required on both sides of Needle Bed, Knit one row and follow same procedure.)

III Increasing 1 stitch

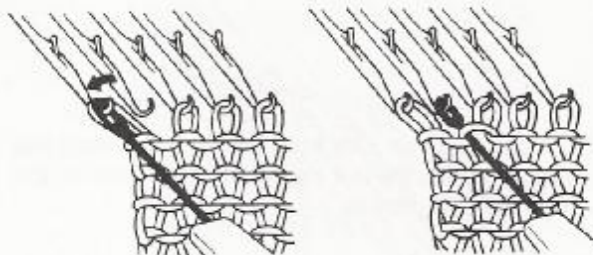
Method 1: You can only increase 1 stitch on the Carriage side.

Push 1 needle on the Carriage side from A to B position and knit 1 row.

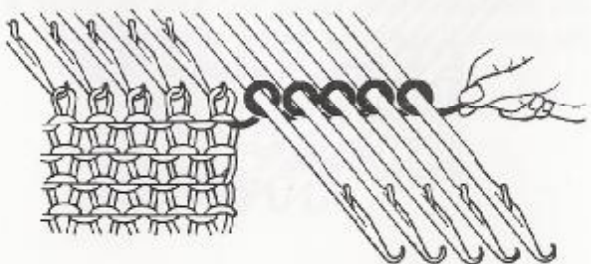
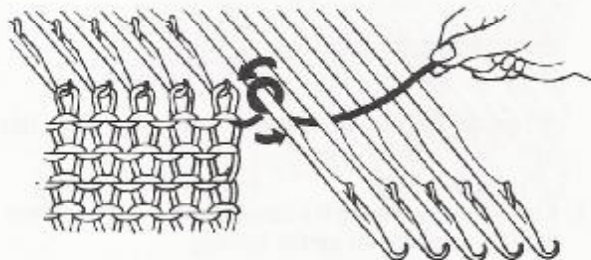


Method 2: You can increase 1 stitch on both sides of the row.

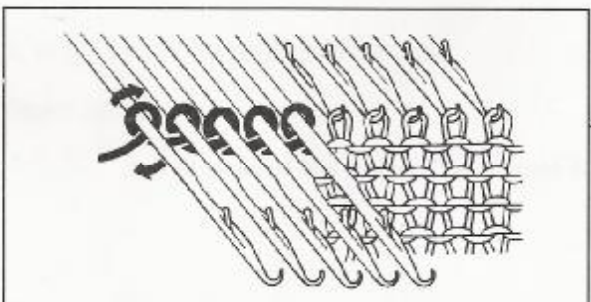
- Transfer the end stitch onto its adjacent empty needle.
- Pick up the loop below the second stitch and place it on the empty needle.



IV Increasing multiple stitches



- Pull some yarn from the Yarn Feeder.
- Push the required number of needles from A to D position.
- When the Carriage is on the right side, wind yarn around the needle in a counter clockwise direction.
- Push loops against sinker posts.
- Push back the needle in D position to C position.
- Eliminate slack yarn and continue knitting.
- Pull some yarn from the Yarn Feeder.
- Push the required number of needles from A to D position.



*When the Carriage on the left side, wind yarn around the needles in the clockwise direction.

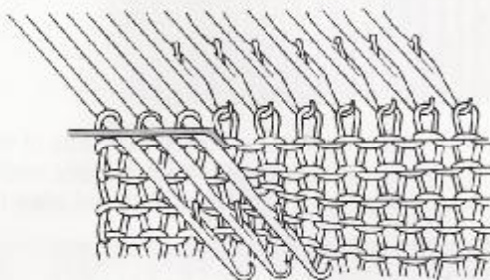
PARTIAL KNITTING is a practical method for shaping a gentle slope, such as a shoulder, bust darts and so on.

V Partial Knitting by decreasing stitches

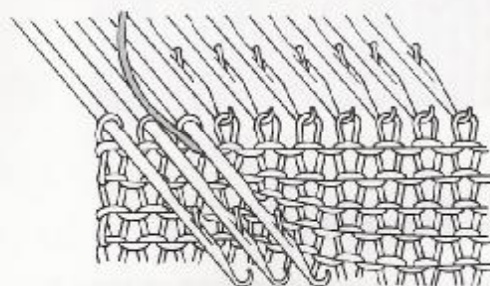
1. Push the needles to be decreased, to D position on the opposite side of the Carriage.

Knit 1 row.

The needles in B position knit the yarn. The needles in D position remain inactive and the yarn passes over them.

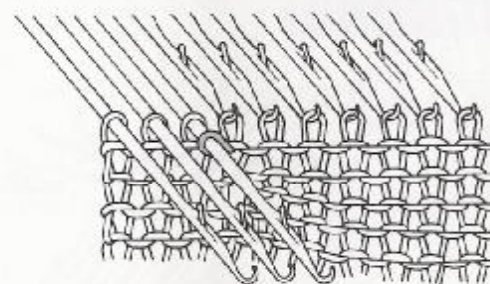


2. To prevent a hole from being formed in the fabric pass the yarn under the first inside needle in D position and over the other needles.



(If partial knitting is required on both sides, apply step 1 before knitting the next row.)

3. Knit 1 row by moving the Carriage back. This completes the first operation of partial knitting.



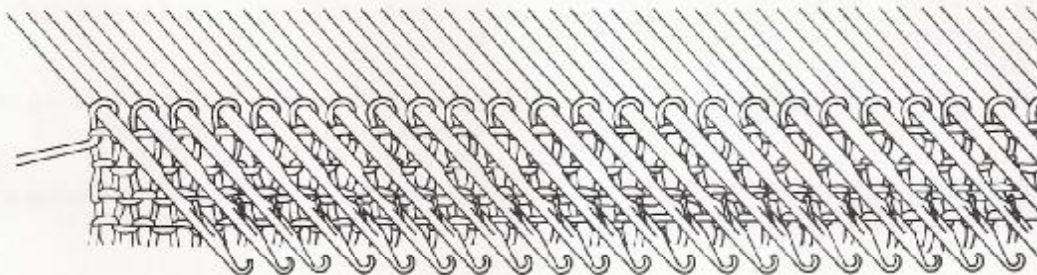
(If partial knitting is required on both sides, apply step 2.)

Repeat steps 1 – 3.

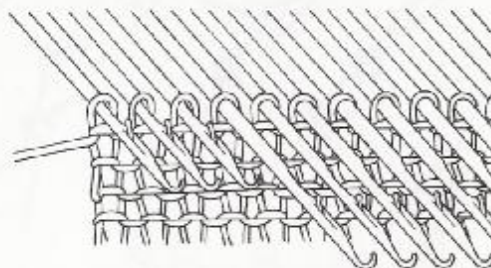
When the partial knitting is completed, push back the needles in D position to C position and continue to knit.

VI Partial Knitting by increasing stitches

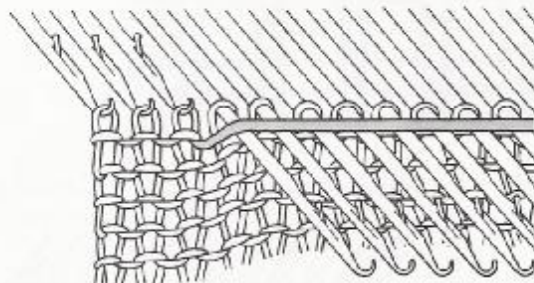
1. Push all needles to D position.



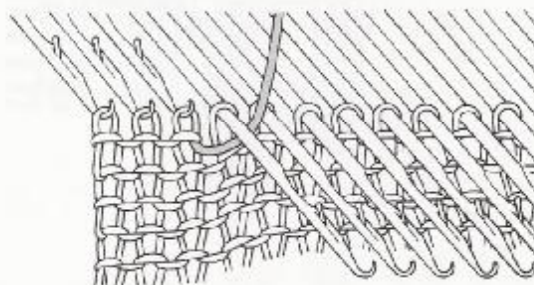
2. On the Carriage side, push the needles to be increased back to C position.



3. Knit 1 row.

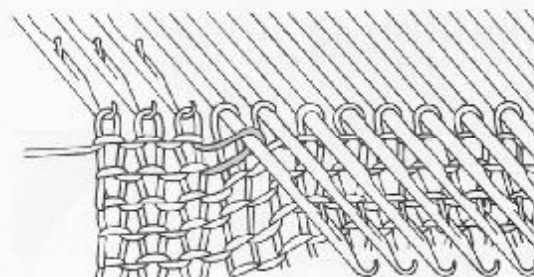


4. To prevent a hole from being formed in the fabric, pass the yarn under the first inside needle in D position and over the other needles.

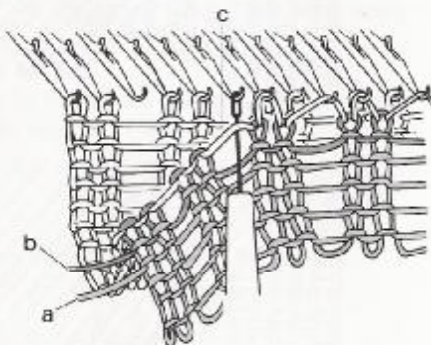
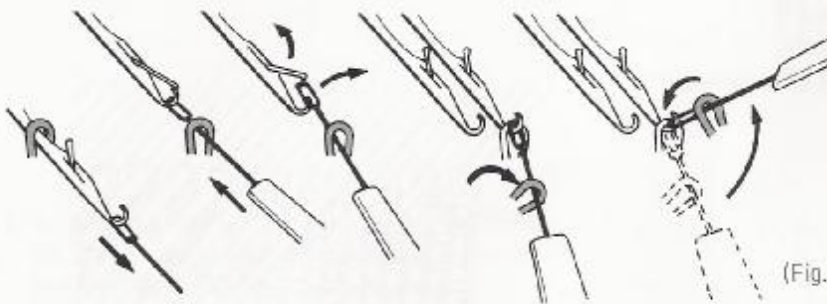
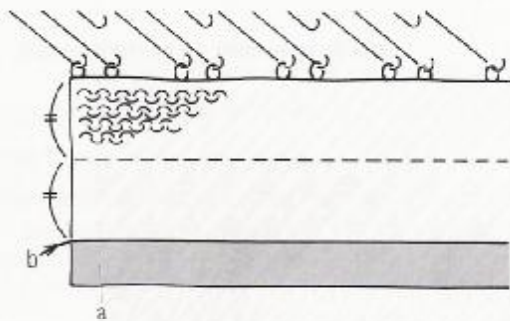


5. Knit 1 row by moving the Carriage back.

Repeat steps 2 – 5.



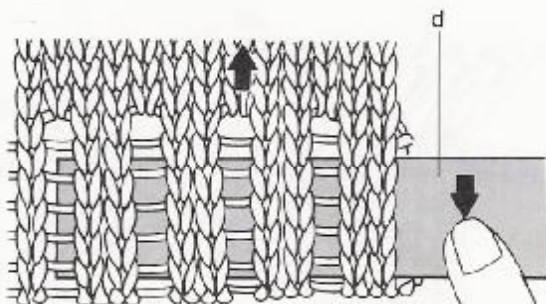
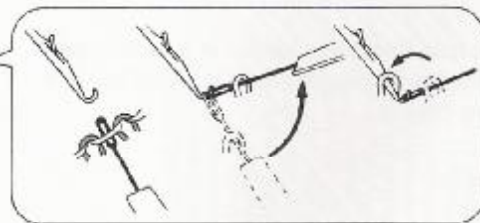
VII Mock rib



Mock rib is used for Waistbands, hems, cuffs and neckbands.

1. Push every other needle into B position for width of knitting.
2. Work cast-on and waste knitting "a" referring to "Cast-on and knitting" steps 1 - 9 on pages 5 - 6.
3. Transfer every 3rd stitch onto adjacent needles and push back empty needles to A position. (Fig. 1)

4. Set a Ravel Cord "b" in the Yarn Feeder and knit 1 row. Remove the Ravel Cord from the Yarn Feeder.
5. Thread the main yarn through the Carriage and tie the yarn end at the Clamp grip.
6. Set the Stitch Dial 3 numbers lower than the original number of the tension swatch and knit twice the length of the hem.
7. Return the needles that were pushed back to A position to B position.
8. Insert a one-prong Transfer Tool into the sinker loops of the first row "c" of the main knitting and place them onto the corresponding needles in B position. (Long loop to empty needle, short loop to needle on right of empty needle).



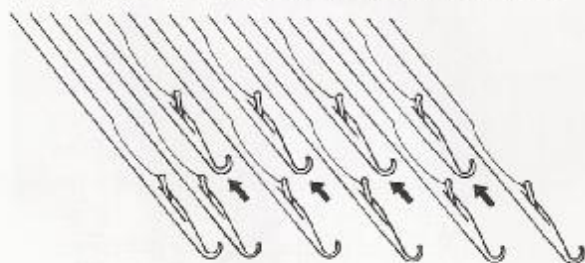
9. Reset the Stitch Dial to the original number of the tension swatch and continue to knit.

* If the Ravel Cord is pulled out, the waste knitting comes off.

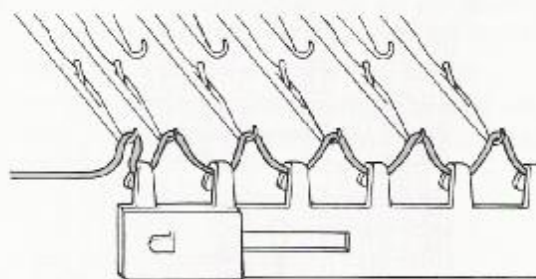
When ironing, insert a ruler-like object "d" into the side opening of the ribbed knitting and stretch the fabric vertically.

VIII Knit 1 Purl 1 Rib

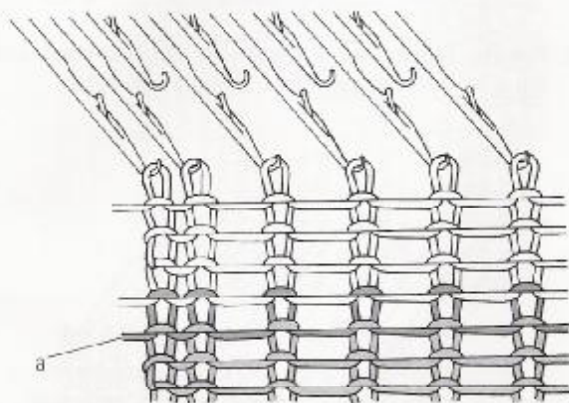
K1,P1. rib is used for waistbands, neckbands, cuffs, etc.



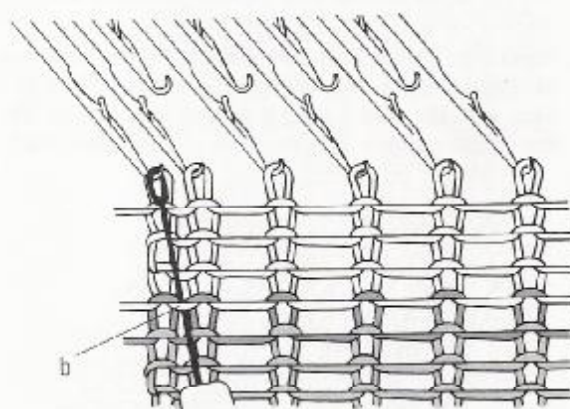
1. Push the required number of needles to B position and push back every other needle to A position starting from the third needle from the left side.



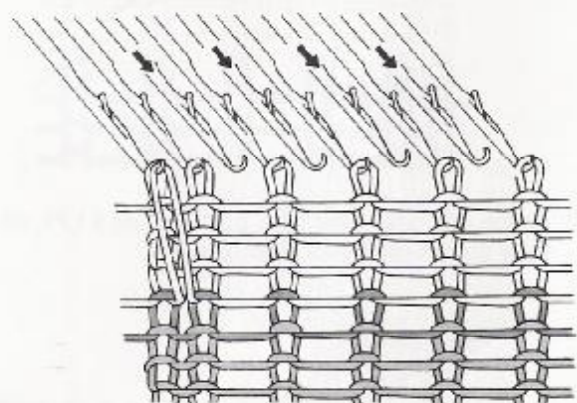
2. Knit 1 row with waste yarn and hang Cast-on Comb as shown. Knit several rows of waste knitting.



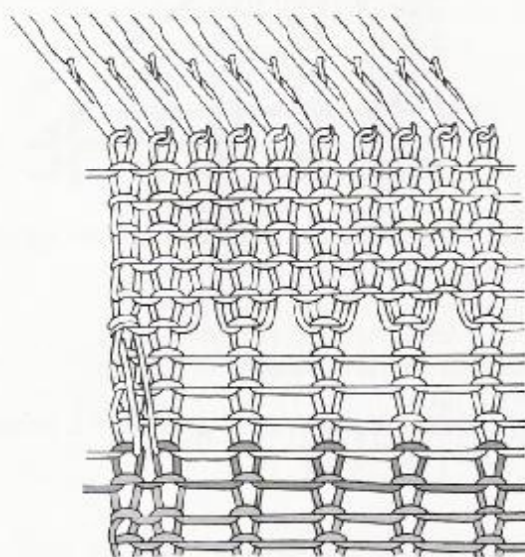
3. Hang Claw Weights evenly and knit 1 row with Purl Cord "a". (Page 8 step 9 & 10) Thread the main yarn and knit 4 rows with Stitch Dial at 0.



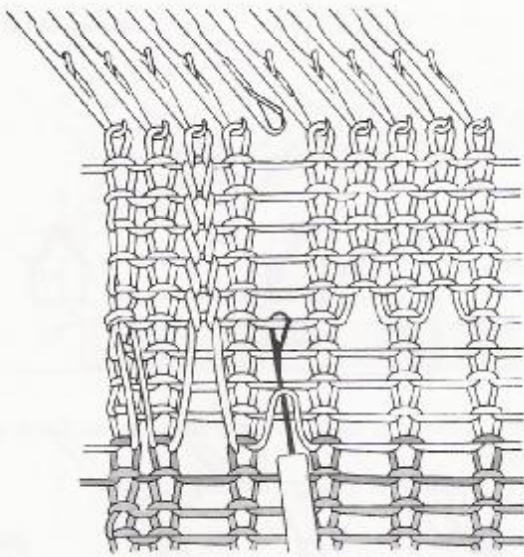
4. Insert the Transfer Tool into the left end sinker loop on the first row of the main knitting "b".



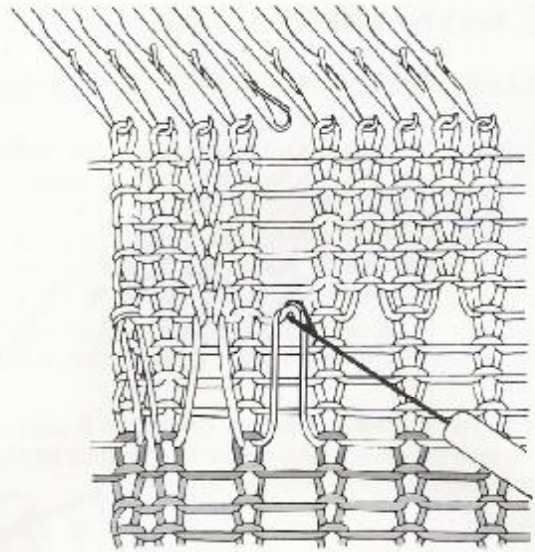
5. Place the loop onto the end needle. Push those needles that were in A position in step 1, to B position.



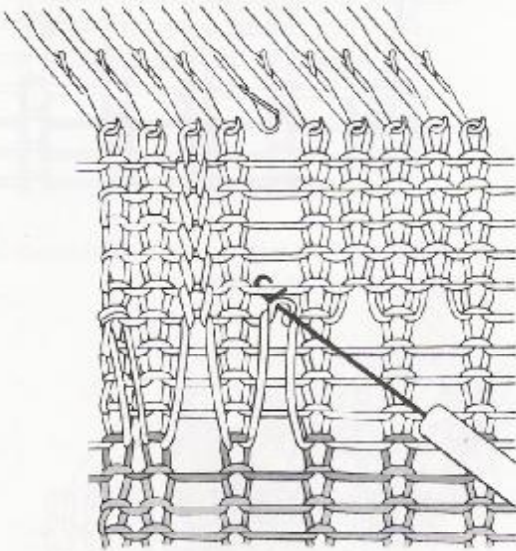
6. Knit the length required for ribbing with the Stitch Dial 2 numbers lower than that for stockinette knitting.



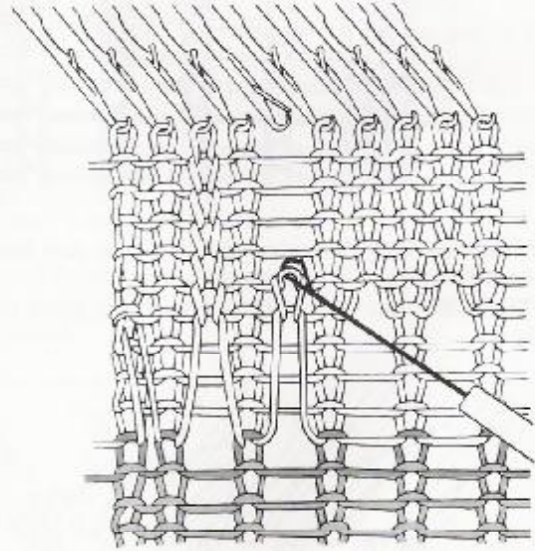
7. Insert the Tappet Tool into the loop of the first row of main knitting and unravel the stitches. (note 1) Skip over the next 3 rows and hook the yarn on 5th row crossing above into the hook of the Tappet Tool.



8. Pull the Tappet Tool towards you. The first stitch will slip off of the Tappet Tool forming a new stitch.



9. Hook the yarn on the next row crossing above and pull the Tappet Tool towards you.



10. Repeat step 9 for every other stitch from K1, P1, rib. Place the last stitch back onto its needle.

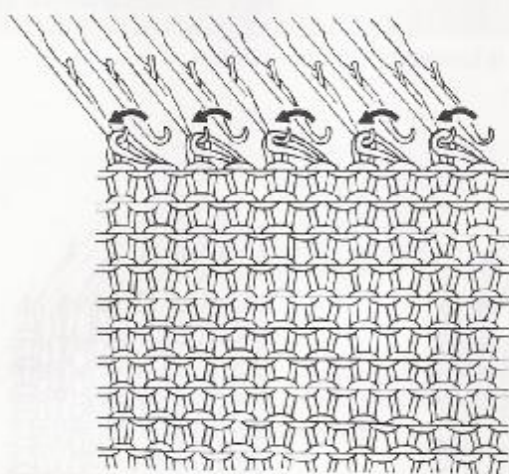
Repeat steps 7 to 10 across width of knitting.

Note 1 Unravel stitches by pushing needle to C position and then returning needle to B position, pull down on dropped stitch.

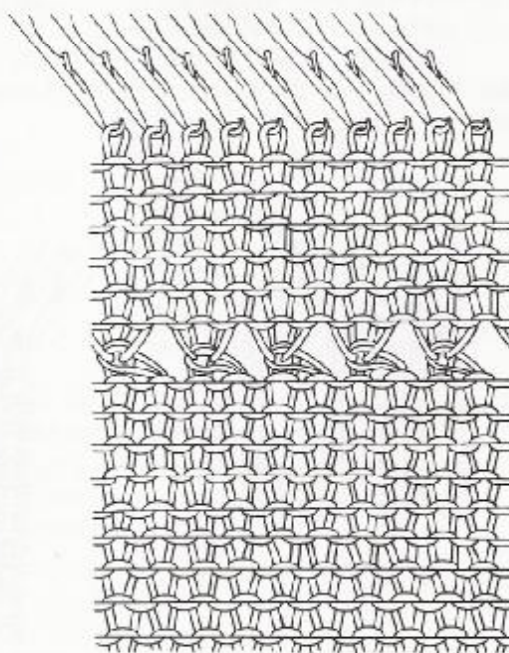
IX Picot Hem



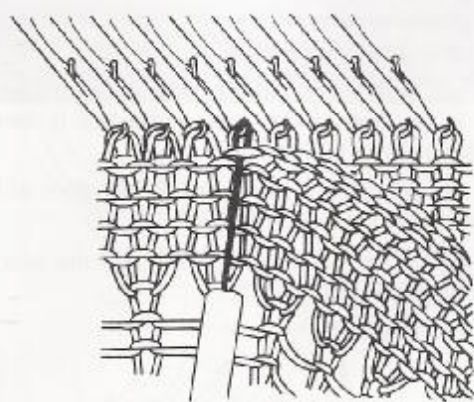
1. Cast-on an odd number of stitches and knit several rows of waste knitting then knit one row with the Ravel Cord. (Pages 5 & 6 Steps 1 – 10)
2. Set the Stitch Dial 1 full number lower and knit with the main yarn as many rows as is required for the length of the hem.



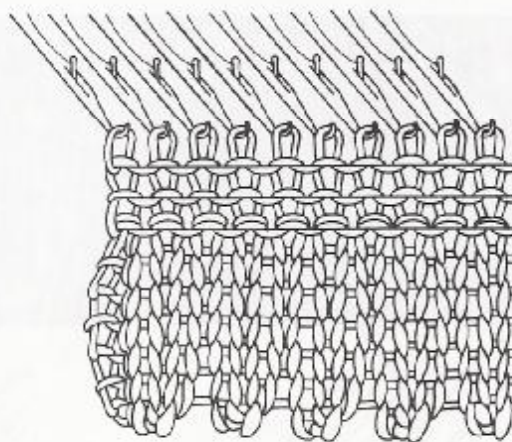
3. Make picot eyelets by transferring every-other stitch onto their adjacent needles and align the empty needles in B position.



4. Reset the Stitch Dial to that originally used for stockinette knitting and knit the same number of rows.

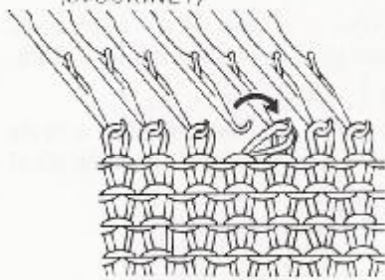


5. Place the sinker loops on the first row of the main knitting onto their corresponding needles.
6. Set the Stitch Dial 2 full number higher than the number originally used and knit 1 row.

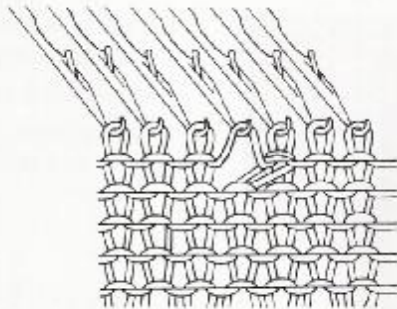


7. Re-set the Stitch Dial to the original number and continue to knit. Pull out the Ravel Cord to remove the waste knitting.

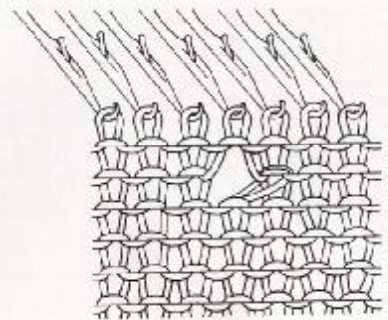
X Buttonhole
(STOCKINET)



1. Place 1 stitch onto the adjacent needle.



2. Knit 1 row so that a hole is formed.

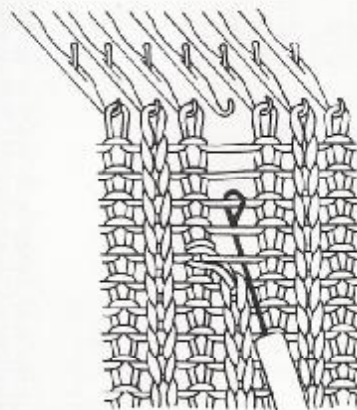


3. Continue to knit.

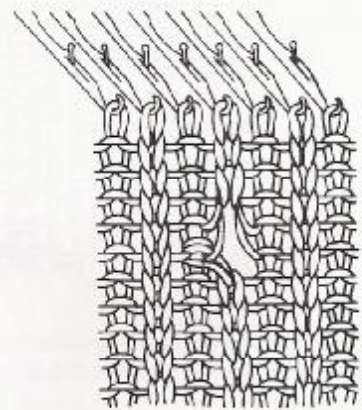
(K1, P1. Rib)



1. Place 1 stitch onto the adjacent needle.



2. With the empty needle in B position, continue to knit.



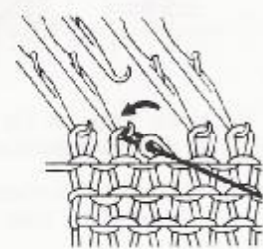
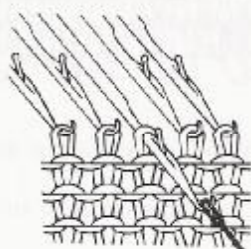
3. Re-form the stitch with the aid of the Tappet Tool.

XI Openwork

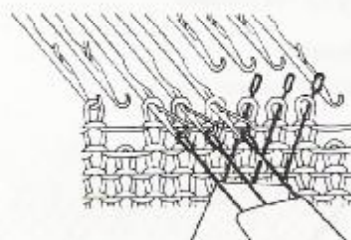


* This pattern is worked by transferring the stitches using a Transfer Tool.

1. Knit two rows in stockinet. Put the eye of a Transfer Tool in the hook of the needle where hole is desired, and bring needle to C position.
2. Push the needle back to A position. The stitch will be transferred onto the Transfer Tool.
3. Put the eye of the Transfer Tool onto the adjacent needle and transfer the stitch.
4. Continue to knit.

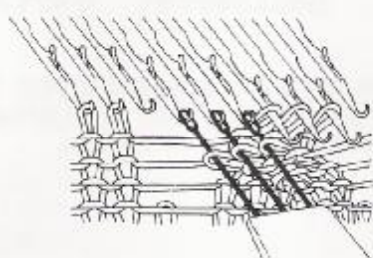


XII Cable Stitch



1. Drop both stitches on each side of the intended cable stitches.

Using 2 three-eye Transfer Tools, take 3 stitches off of the needles onto one Transfer Tool and the adjacent 3 stitches onto the other Transfer Tool.

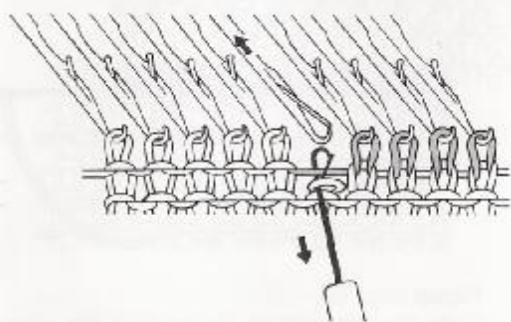


2. Cross and transfer the three stitches at the left onto 3 empty needles at the right, transfer the remaining three stitches to the empty needles at left.

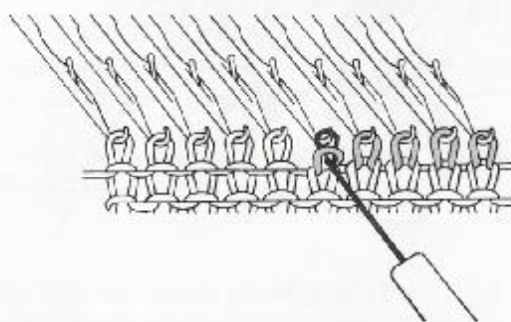


3. Purl the dropped stitches on both sides using Tappet Tool and replace onto the original needles.
4. Push these 6 needles up into C position, knit required number of rows.
5. Repeat the above procedure.

XIII Garter Stitch



3. Push the needle back to B position and pull the Tappet Tool in the arrowed direction forming a purl stitch.



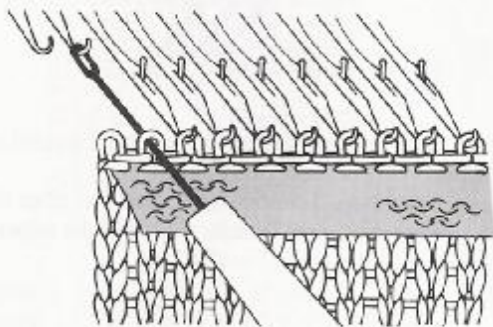
1. Set the Stitch Dial 2 number lower than that for stockinet knitting. Knit 2 rows in stockinet.
2. Insert the Tappet Tool into the row below that which is hooked on the needle, and push the needle to D position.

4. Place the newly formed stitch back onto the needle. Repeat steps 2 - 4 for all stitches on the row.
5. Knit further 2 rows of stockinet and re-form the stitches every second row in the same manner as done in steps 2 - 4.

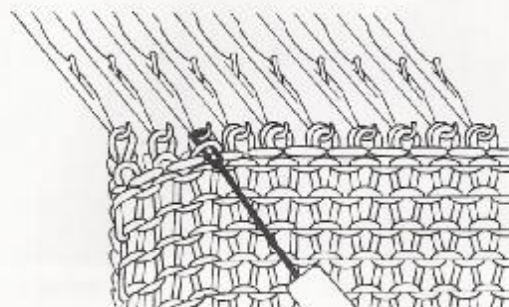
XIV Joining on the machine

1. Stitch to Stitch

This is used for joining shoulders, etc.

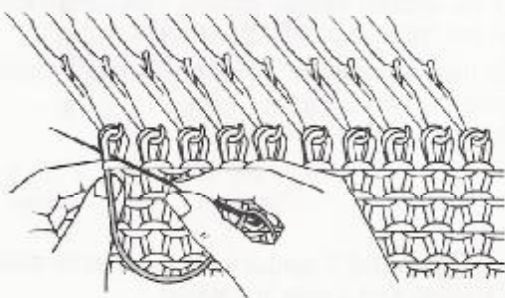


1. With the right side of the first fabric facing you, pick up the stitches on the last row of the main knitting and place them onto the needles.

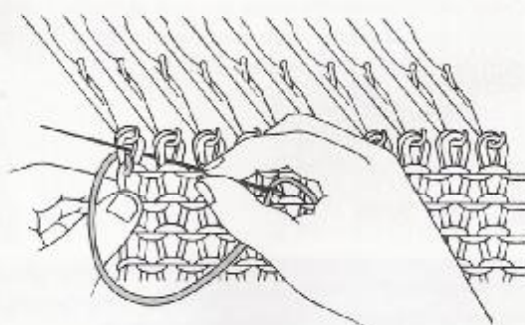


2. With the wrong side of the second fabric facing you, pick up the stitches on the last row of the main knitting and place them onto the same needles.

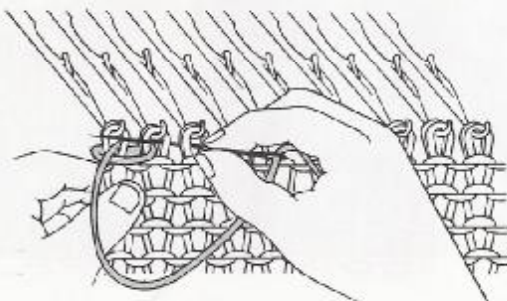
3. Cast off the stitches using the Back Stitch Method, as shown below.



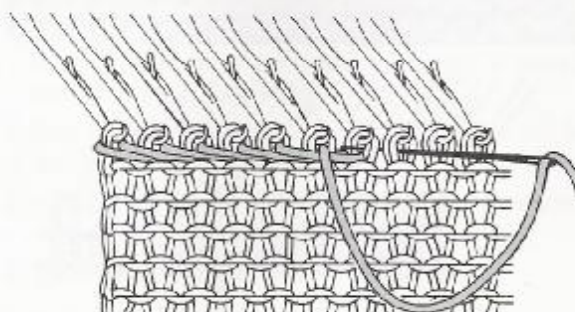
- (1) Thread the Tapestry Needle and insert it into the first stitches and pull the Needle through the yarn.



- (2) Insert the Tapestry Needle through the second stitch and pull the needle out through the first stitches.



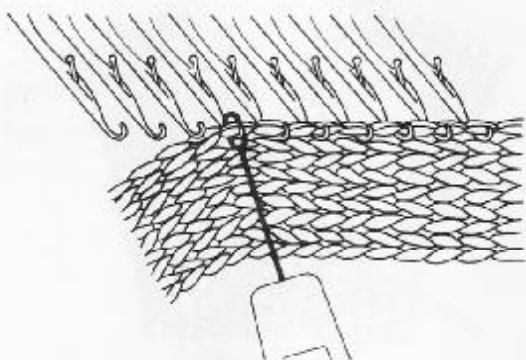
- (3) Insert the Tapestry Needle through the third stitch and pull the needle out through the second stitch.



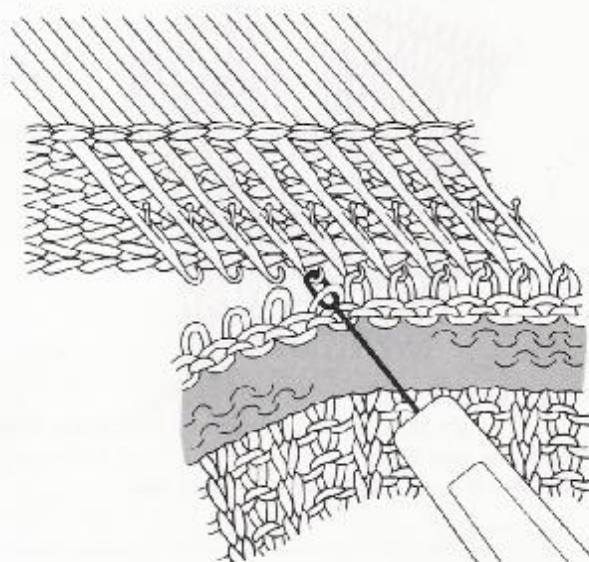
- (4) Repeat steps (2) – (3).
Close the last stitches by inserting the yarn and guiding it out of the stitches.

2. Open Stitch to Side Edge.

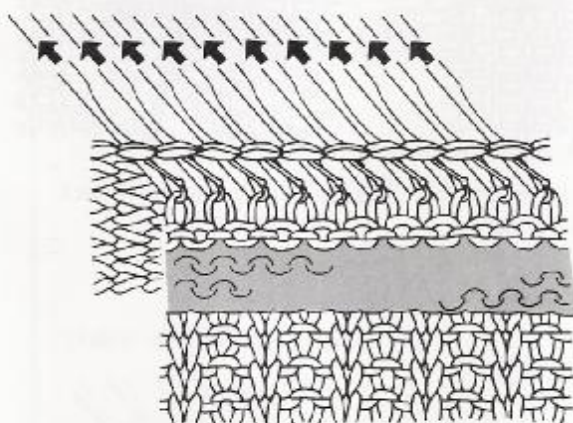
This is used for joining the border to the front open edge of a cardigan.



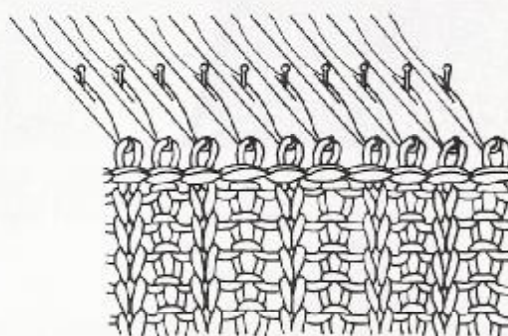
1. With the right side of the fabric facing you, pick up the stitches on the side edge, and place them onto the needles.



2. Push the needles to D position. With the wrong side of the second fabric facing you, pick up the stitches on the first row of the main knitting, and place them onto the same needles.



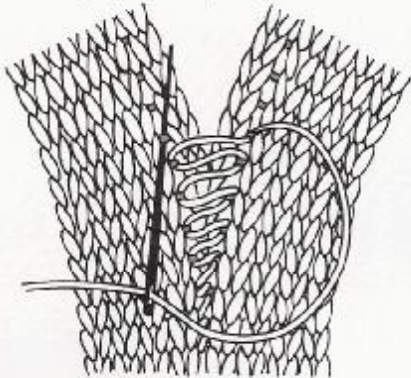
3. Push back the needles to B position.



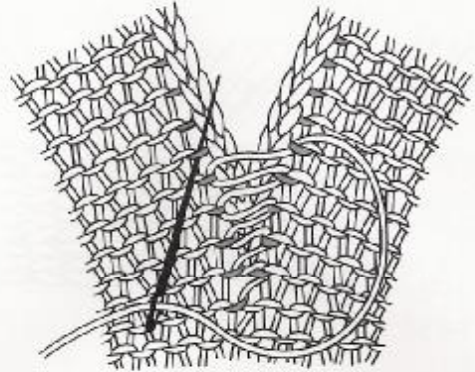
4. The stitches of the first fabric will slip off of the needles. Unravel the waste knitting.
5. Cast off the stitches using the Back Stitch method. (Refer to page 20, step 3)

XV Blind Stitch

This is used for joining side seams.
Use medium type yarn for joining.



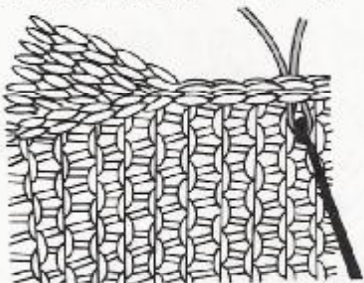
Knit side to be worn.
With the right sides facing you, pick up each sinker loop
beside the edge stitch.
Repeat this manner alternately for every row.



Purl side to be worn.
With the purl sides facing you, pick up each loop beside
the edge stitch.
On the second fabric, pick up the sinker loops between the
last 2 stitches.
Repeat the above manner alternately for every row.

XVI Slip Stitch

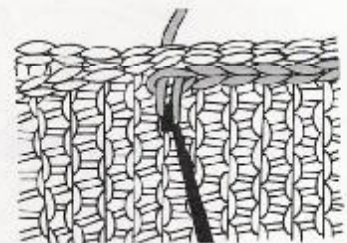
This is used for setting in the sleeves or joining side seams.
Use medium type yarn for joining.



1. Place the fabrics to be joined with
the right sides facing each other.
Insert the Crochet Hook into each
sinker loop between the last 2
stitches from the side edge and
catch the yarn, pull the hook back.



2. Insert the Crochet Hook into the
next loop and catch the yarn.

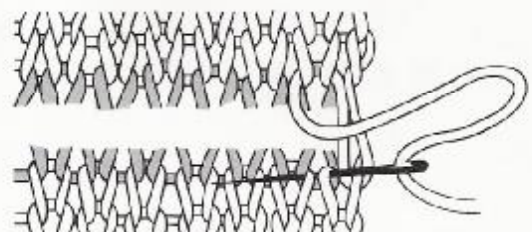


3. Pull the Crochet Hook back.
Repeat steps 2-3.

XVII Grafting

This is used for joining two open rows, where ridges formed by seaming should be soft to the touch.

Align both fabrics as shown and thread the knitting yarn
through the stitches of the first row of main knitting of
each piece of fabric with the Tapastry Needle.

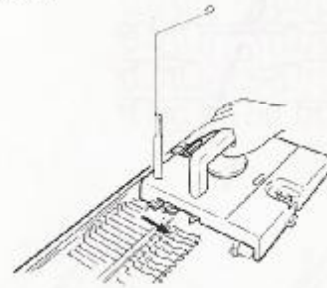
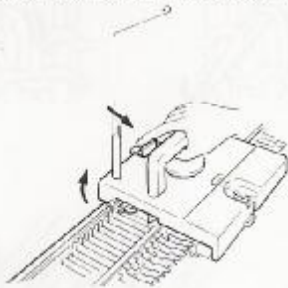


WHAT TO DO IF...

If the Carriage got stuck.....

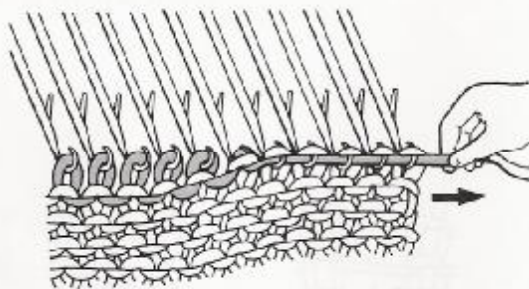
DO NOT TRY TO MOVE THE CARRIAGE BY FORCE

1. Remove the yarn from the Carriage.
2. Press forward the Release Lever, and remove the Carriage from the Needle Bed.

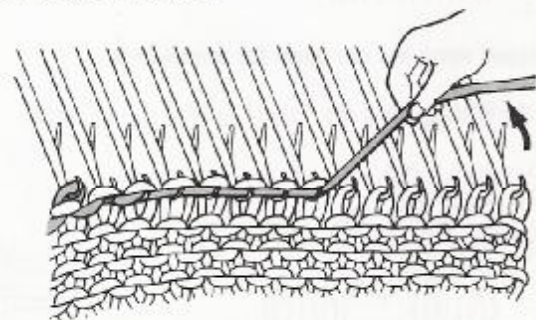


3. You can replace the Carriage at either side of the knitting, at the end of the row.

- To unravel knitted fabric on the machine -

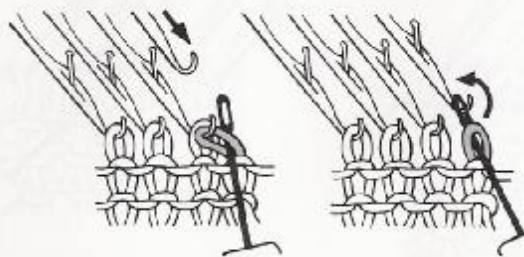


1. By holding the fabric downwards and pulling the yarn out, the row will become tighter.



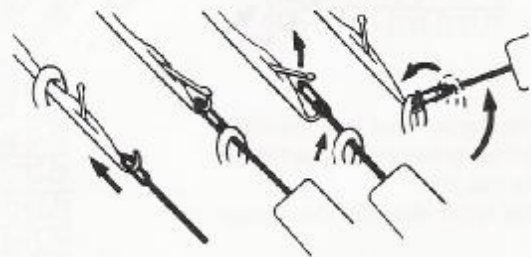
2. Lift the yarn upwards and very slightly backwards, the stitches of the previous row will slide off the yarn and back into the needle hook.

(Fabric with decreased edge)



On the row of decrease, the end needle has two stitches. Place one stitch back to its original needle.

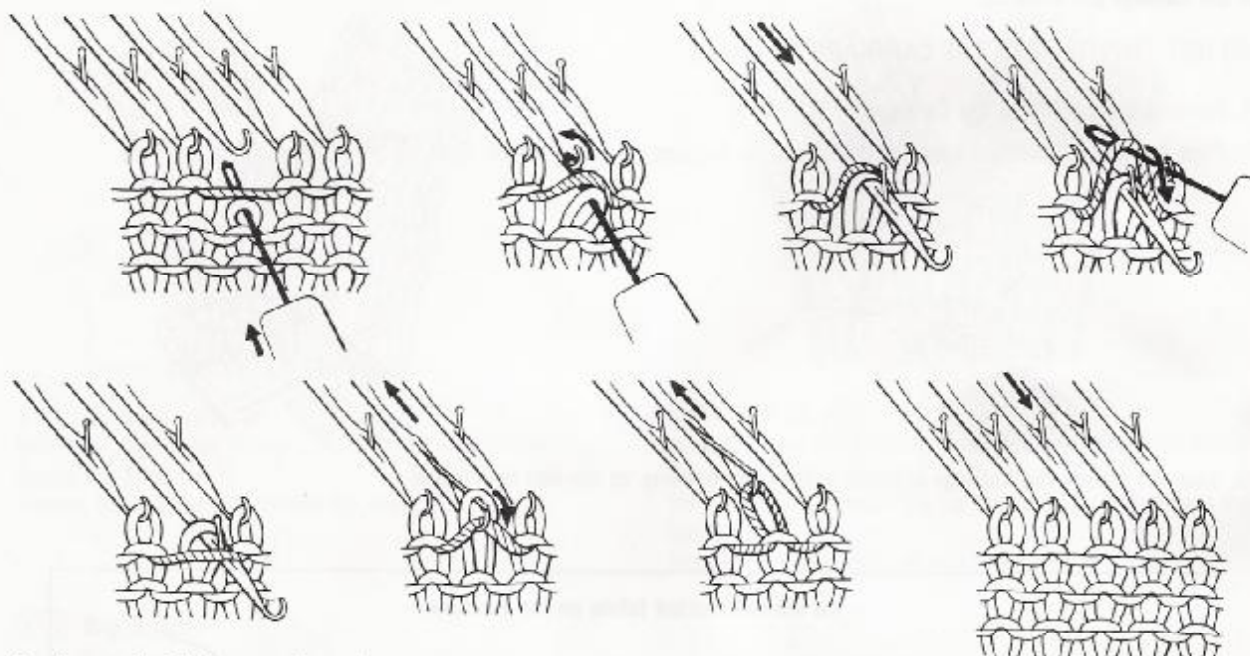
(In the course of partial knitting)



Push the needles, placed in the D position in the course of partial knitting, back to B position using a Transfer Tool.

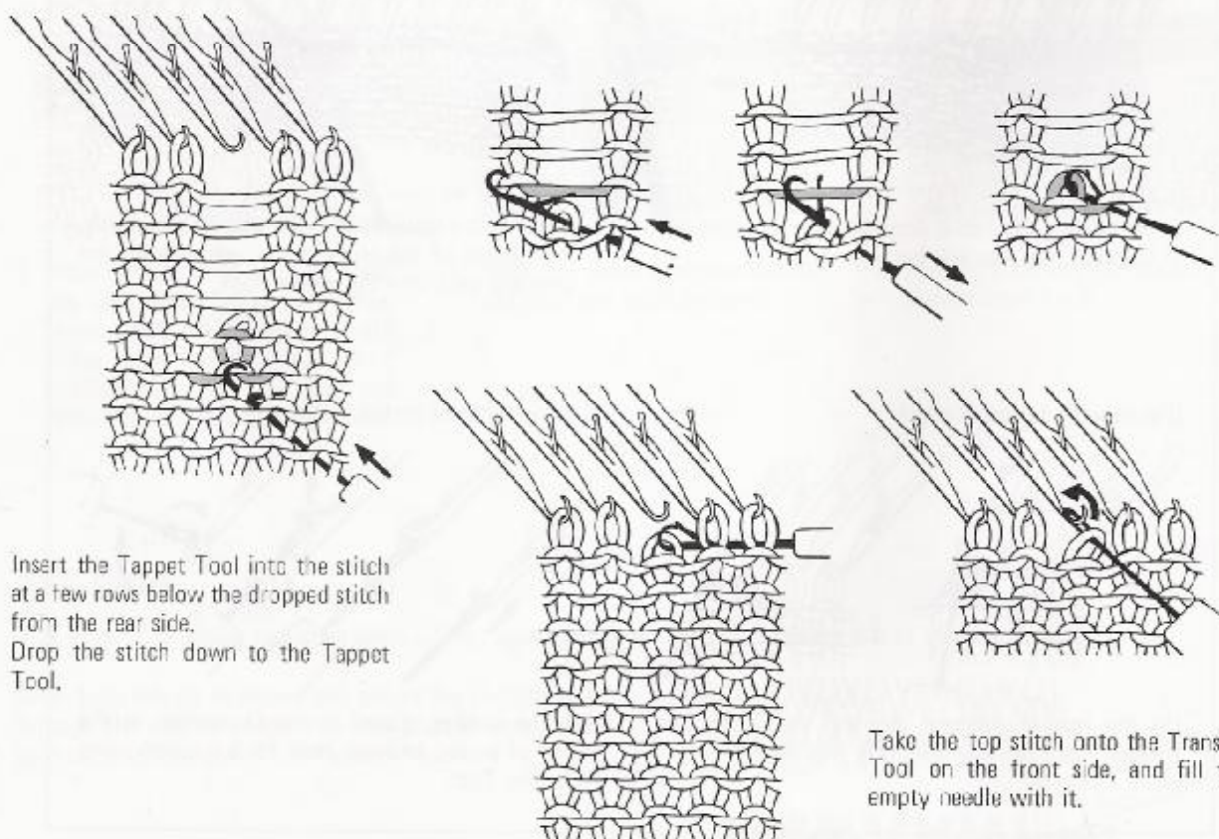
If a stitch has dropped.....

Repair the stitch using the Transfer Tool as shown below.



If a dropped stitch has run down for several rows.....

Repair the stitches using the Tappet Tool as shown below.



Insert the Tappet Tool into the stitch at a few rows below the dropped stitch from the rear side. Drop the stitch down to the Tappet Tool.

Take the top stitch onto the Transfer Tool on the front side, and fill the empty needle with it.

