

Knitmaster 'AMBASSADOR'



Congratulations

May we congratulate you on your excellent shopping sense in purchasing a Knitmaster. You have chosen well because this versatile Home Knitting Machine will give you a lifetime of trouble-free service and enable you to knit for yourself, your family and friends easily and quickly. Once you have tried a Knitmaster and experienced its ease and simplicity we feel sure you will never want to knit any other way.

KNOW YOUR KNITMASTER

Please follow this instruction manual carefully, step by step—it is designed and compiled for use with your machine and with any Knitmaster model of the Super Plus or hand-fed types. Then after a few hours' practice you will become proficient and confident in the use of the Knitmaster and will be able to make innumerable types of knitted articles, such as cardigans, twin-sets, pullovers, dresses, sweaters, socks, gloves, baby clothes, etc., in next to no time and your Knitmaster will quickly pay for itself by the money it saves and makes.

Any Type of Yarn or Tension

Most of the hand knitting wool obtainable in the shops can be used on Knitmaster machines. As with every hand knitting operation, the yarn is wound into a ball and the fabric knitted from this. The wool should be wound into a neat ball by hand or preferably by using the Knitmaster Automatic Wool Winder. This Automatic Wool Winder has been specially produced for use in conjunction with Knitmaster machines and winds an even ball of wool which feeds out from the centre, thus producing a more even tension. A very wide range of tension is available on the Knitmaster machines; the number of stitches and rows per inch can be varied in precisely the same way as in hand knitting, which makes it a simple matter to adapt ordinary hand knitting leaflets. As the stitches are formed by the same principle, it is impossible to tell the difference between rapid Knitmaster machine knitting and the work of the most expert hand knitter

“Modern Knitting” and Pattern Service

When you have mastered the basic principle of knitting, the making of fashionable garments will be of special interest to you. Knitmaster have a staff of top-flight designers helping you to keep up with fashion trends. They are continually increasing the range of patterns and designs and each month produce *Modern Knitting*, your own Knitmaster magazine, which is marketed the world over. We are also constantly issuing new pattern books and leaflets of practical, attractive and easily-made Knitmaster garments. Once you are an expert knitter—and this will not take long—the leaflets and the monthly magazine will be of great value to you.

New Mechanism

This wonderful new Stitch Sinker Mechanism on the Knitmaster Machines holds down each newly-formed stitch separately and automatically feeds the full width of the finished knitting out of the machine; this eliminates the use of clamps, combs and cumbersome weights, the combined work of which is now done by this marvel of ultra-modern precision engineering. Now, it is possible to cast on and knit at great speed in a matter of seconds. This amazing automatic Stitch Sinker Mechanism has made knitting machine history, and the New Knitmaster has been acclaimed the greatest home fashion advance since the invention of the sewing machine. The smooth and easy action of the Knitmaster means that there is no need to fix the machine to a table. It merely stands on soft foam rubber pads that cannot harm the most highly polished surface. The New Knitmaster is therefore completely mobile and can easily be removed from place to place; it can even be used by invalids in bed.

Inspection

Each New Knitmaster is carefully tested and inspected before it leaves the factory and the knitting sample, which is included with the machine when you receive it, was actually knitted on the machine itself. This is just a part of the rigorous testing to which each Knitmaster is subjected to make sure that every machine is 100 per cent perfect.

Guarantee

Please return the Guarantee Registration Card—given with each Knitmaster—to our London Head Office within 7 days of receipt so that your 12 months' Guarantee can be registered without delay.

Spares and Service

Should any spare parts be required due to rough handling or misuse, these can always be supplied promptly and at nominal cost by writing to the Service Manager, Knitmaster Limited, Mitcham Works, Winchelsea Road, Harlesden, N.W.10, not forgetting to mention the model and serial number of your machine. With normal care your Knitmaster should give you years of trouble-free knitting, but when necessary it can easily be serviced and overhauled by you, at home, due to its special simplified 'unit assembly' manufacture.

Care in Handling

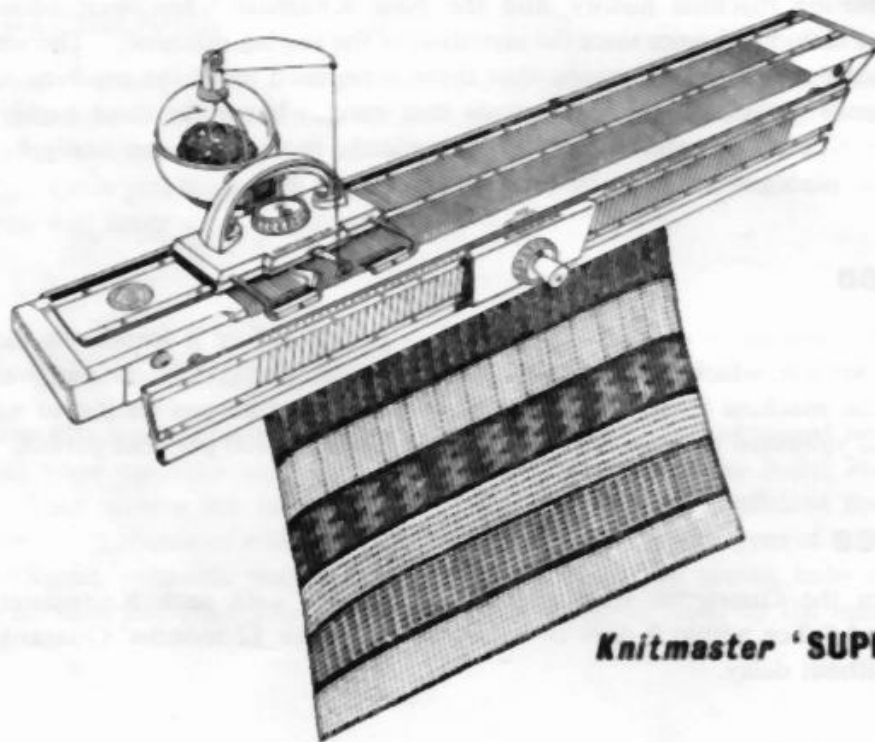
A very important point to note is the handling of the Knitmaster. It should not be lifted by the handle of the Cam Box or the front edge of the Stitch Sinker Mechanism, as the

latter has been delicately adjusted to ensure the best results and any careless handling may dislodge the individual Stitch Sinkers.

Invitation

When in London you are cordially invited to see a demonstration and ask for further useful hints and advice on any knitting problems from one of our knitting experts at the Knitmaster Knitting Centre, 192/196 Kensington Church Street, London, W.8.

In conclusion we would like to wish you many happy years of enjoyable and efficient knitting with your new Knitmaster and are sure that you will be satisfied and hope that you will recommend us to all your knitting friends.



Knitmaster 'SUPER PLUS'

MECHANICAL DETAILS

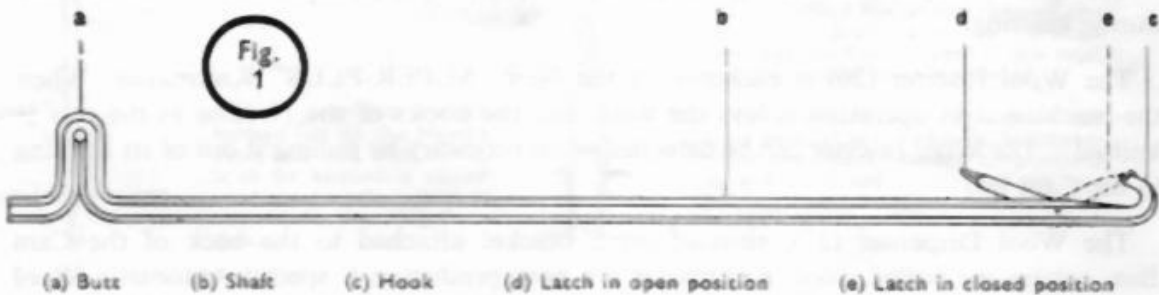
Description of the Machine

(Please refer to illustration on inside cover)

The Needle Bed (7) is made from material of the finest quality. This Needle Bed and the Slider Rails (6 and 8) are fastened to the chassis by means of nuts and bolts. The Needle Bed is designed with equally spaced grooves to take the Latch Needles (18) and is made in sections which also carry the Stitch Sinker mechanism (9). Below the Latch Needles there is a channel running lengthwise under the Front Slider Rail (8). In this channel there is a Needle Retaining Strip which, as the name implies, acts as a brake thus controlling the Needles in their movement and preventing them from slipping out of position when in operation.

The Front Slider Rail is numbered, which makes it an easy matter to count the number of Needles (stitches) in operation when casting-on, increasing, decreasing and following patterns in general.

The Latch Needles (see Fig. 1) are made of the best high tensile, polished steel and are a little mechanism in themselves—each one a piece of precision engineering. In case a Needle Latch should break as a result of misuse, five spare Needles are included with each machine, free of charge.



The Stitch Sinkers on your New Knitmaster are made of a specially graphite-processed, toughened nylon of the very latest type. They operate in conjunction with the Latch Needles in order to hold down the stitches and feed the finished knitting out of the machine. When the machine is in operation the Needles move backwards and forwards in their grooves and the Stitch Sinkers move up and down in a vertical direction (see Fig. 2). During this process a constant downwards pressure is exerted on the Stitch Sinkers by the Sinker Springs which lie under the Front Cover (5), where they cannot be seen.

- (a) Stitch Sinker Housing.
- (b) Sinker Tail.
- (c) Sinker Supporting Shaft.
- (d) Sinker Pivot.
- (e) Direction of Travel.
- (f) Sinker Spring.
- (g) Sinker Hook.

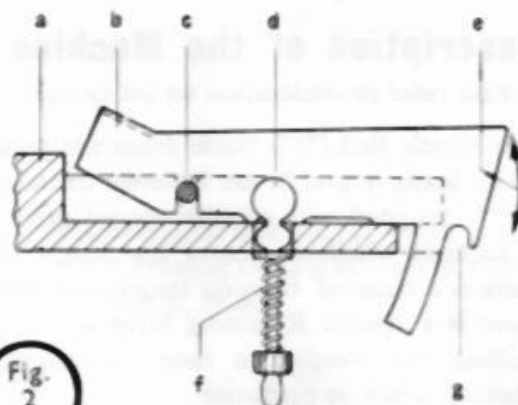


Fig. 2

The Cam Box (10), which during knitting is moved to and fro along the Needle Bed on the two Slider Rails, is equipped with a mechanism which controls the travel of the Needles and the movement of the Stitch Sinkers.

The mechanism which operates the Needles is situated between the Front and Back Rails (see Diagram inside cover) inside the Cam Box, whereas the Sinker Cam (see Diagram inside cover), which moves the Stitch Sinkers, is on the front edge of the Cam Box.

The Cam Box has been designed to enable the Needles to be operated in three positions, i.e. 1) Working Position; 2) Non-Working Position; 3) Holding Position (see Fig. 5).

The size of the stitch is controlled by the Tele-Tension Dial (14) which clicks into ten different positions. The tightest tension (smallest stitch) is obtained at Tension 1; the loosest tension (largest stitch) is obtained at Tension 10.

The special brushes of the Lightning Latch Opener (17) position the Needle Latches during knitting.

The Wool Inserter (26) is exclusive to the New "SUPER-PLUS" Knitmaster. When the machine is in operation it lays the wool into the hooks of the Needles as the row is knitted. The Wool Inserter can be detached when necessary by pulling it out of its housing in the Cam Box.

The Wool Dispenser (23), situated on a bracket attached to the back of the Cam Box, carries the balled wool. Knitmaster are now producing a special Automatic Wool Winder which enables the wool to be used from the centre of the ball and thereby ensures a perfect, evenly knitted fabric when the Wool Dispenser is being used. The Wool Dispenser is removable and can be used as a Wool Holder, sitting on the floor by your side, when laying the wool over by hand.

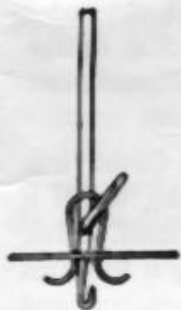
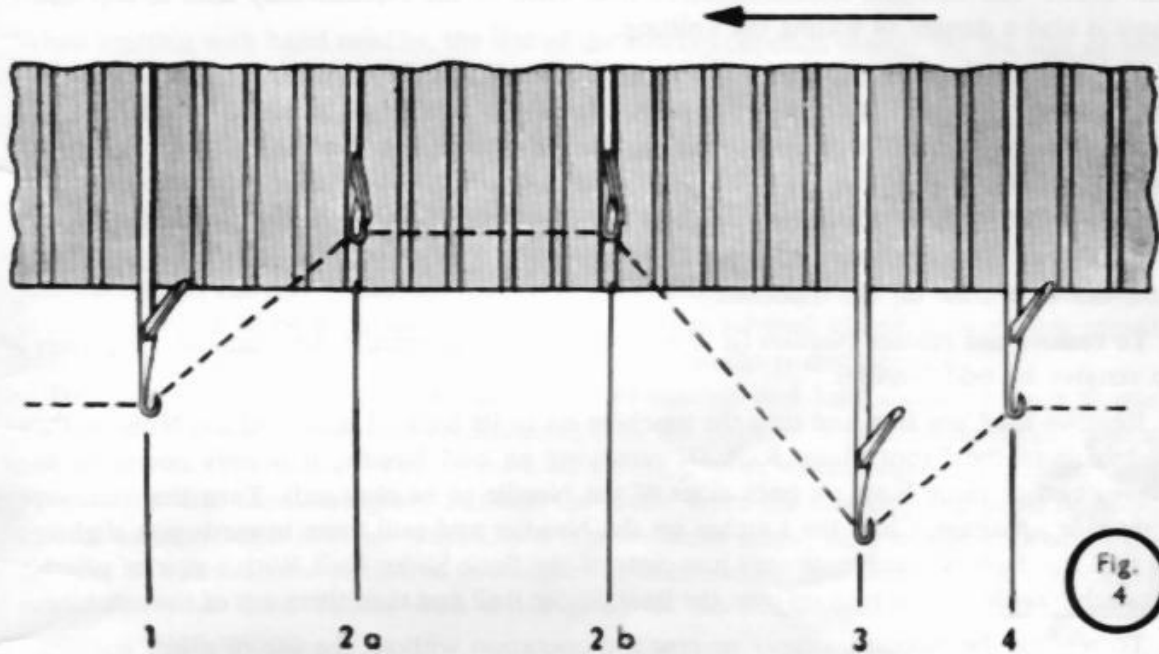
The Tension Arm (25) is made of spring steel. Its purpose is to take up the slack wool at the end of each row and works in conjunction with the Wool Inserter controlling the wool as it is laid into the Needles.

There are two Casting-on Eyelets (3 and 21) on the right and left of the Front Cover of the machine. The end of the wool is fastened to either one of these by winding it round the Eyelet.

A Rib Holding Device, two Single Transfer Tools—one combined with a Latch Needle Tool and one combined with a Work Hook—and also two Double Transfer Tools are supplied as standard accessories. The use of these tools is explained later when dealing with the operations concerned.

Formation of the Stitches

After a number of Needles have been brought into the Working Position, and as the Cam Box is moved across the Needles, the Needle positions produced are as shown in Fig. 4. From this diagram it is possible to see the individual phases of the stitch formation. The to and fro movement of the Cam Box makes the Needles go up and down rapidly in quick succession as described in Fig. 4, and is repeated by all the Needles consecutively across the full width of the knitted fabric.



1. The previous stitch formed lies on the Needle Shaft and the wool which is to be knitted is placed over the Needle, which is now in the Working Position.



2a. The Needle has moved downwards and has pulled the thread through the stitch of the previous row. In this way a new loop has been formed in the wool and the Needle Latch has closed.

2b. Here the Needle remains in the same position as in Phase 2a, but meanwhile the Stitch Sinkers have moved up and down and in this way are now holding down the newly-formed stitch.



3. The Needle has moved up beyond the Working Position, and in so doing the Latch has opened and the newly-formed stitch slides on to the Shaft of the Needle.



4. The Needle has been pulled back into the Working Position and the new stitch rests under the opened Latch as in Phase 1.

Care and Self-Servicing of the Machine

Your New Knitmaster must always be kept clean and should never be left uncovered and exposed to dust when not in use. It is a good plan to clean it occasionally with a brush to remove any wool fibres and dirt.

It is also most important to lubricate the Needle Butts and the two Slider Rails where they come into contact with the Cam Box, i.e. the underneath outside edges. Only the best quality thin sewing machine oil should be used and it should be applied with a small, camel-hair brush. The machine should never be over-oiled or the Needles may tend to slip and there is also a danger of soiling the knitting.

If a general cleaning should be required the Needles and Stitch Sinkers can easily be taken out of the machine for this purpose. Doing this simple job yourself will save time, packing and carriage charges but, if you are not sufficiently mechanically minded, our Service Department will be pleased to give you a quotation for the work in question. However, those who wish to do it themselves should follow these instructions:—

To remove the Cam Box unscrew Stop screw at either end of Back Slider Rail, Cam Box will now slide off the machine.

To remove and replace Needles (it is not necessary to dismantle the machine completely to remove an odd Needle).

Remove the Cam Box and turn the machine on to its back. Loosen off the Nuts on the underside of the Front Slider Rail. (If removing an odd Needle, it is only necessary to loosen two or three Nuts on both sides of the Needle to be changed). Turn the machine right side up again. Close the Latches on the Needles and pull them towards you slightly so that the Tails of the Needles are just clear of the Back Slider Rail. With a pair of pliers, lift each Needle Butt in turn up over the Back Slider Rail and slide them out of the machine.

To replace the Needles, simply reverse the operation without the use of pliers, making sure that the Latches on the Needles are in the open position. Slip the Needle Hooks under the Front Slider Rail and out towards you until the Butts of the Needles drop on the inside of the Back Slider Rail. Tighten up the Nuts under the Front Slider Rail and replace the Cam Box.

To remove the Stitch Sinkers, remove the Cam Box and take off the Front Cover (it is only necessary to remove the Front Cover on Super Plus and 4,500 models), which is held in position by 4 small screws underneath the lower edge of the Cover itself. After removing these screws it is a simple matter to release the Cover by pulling it forwards slightly in order to clear the Ribmaster Holders (4 and 24) and then downwards and clear of the machine. (When replacing the Front Cover, care should be taken to see that the top edge fits into the groove on the underside of the Stitch Sinker Housing). There is now free access to the Stitch Sinker mechanism which can be taken out as follows. Hold the Sinker Pivot between the thumb and forefinger and push it upwards against the Spring until the Sinker has been lifted about half an inch. Using your free hand, exert a slight sideways pressure on the Sinker, either to right or left. This releases the Sinker from the Sinker Pivot so that both parts can be taken out.

When all the Stitch Sinkers have been removed it is possible to take out the Sinker Supporting Shaft, which is in the channel in the Stitch Sinker Housing. This makes it possible to clean the slots for the Stitch Sinkers quite easily. The Stitch Sinkers themselves can be cleaned with a soft dry cloth.

After the Sinker Supporting Shaft has been replaced, the clean Sinkers can be fitted back into the machine by reversing the above procedure. After lightly oiling all the Sinker Tails and replacing the Front Cover, the assembly is complete and the Cam Box can be put back again. It is essential that the Cam Box should move freely and smoothly along the two Slider Rails.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF KNITTING

Adjusting the Tension

When knitting with hand needles, the size of the stitches depends mainly on the size of the needles and the thickness of the wool. At the same time, the individual technique of different hand knitters also has a distinct effect on the stitches formed. For instance, one person knitting on No. 9 needles may produce much tighter or looser work than someone else knitting on the same size needles. For this reason it is difficult to make a hard and fast rule of tensions produced on the machine; it is therefore essential that you should make a tension sample before commencing any garment to find out which tension setting gives you the correct number of stitches and rows to the inch as stated in the tension paragraph at the beginning of each pattern. The tension settings advised in our patterns are meant only as a guide and can be varied if necessary to obtain the correct tension.

To make a tension sample, cast on about 40 stitches and knit about 30 rows at one tension setting lower than that recommended in the pattern; knit 2 rows in contrasting colour, another 30 rows at the recommended setting, 2 more rows in contrasting colour and 30 rows at one tension higher. Release the work from the machine and press it, being careful not to stretch it either way. Lay a tape measure across each section and count the number of stitches you obtain to two inches at each setting and similarly the number of rows. Compare these figures with those given in the tension paragraph and select the correct tension setting.

Preparing to Knit

Your New Knitmaster must be placed on a steady table without a table cloth in order to obtain the maximum degree of firmness. Before starting to knit make sure that both Cam Knobs are pressed down, as the machine will not operate if this is not done. As previously stated, the Latch Needles must be pre-set in certain positions according to the movements they have to perform. We differentiate between the three positions as follows:—

Working Position

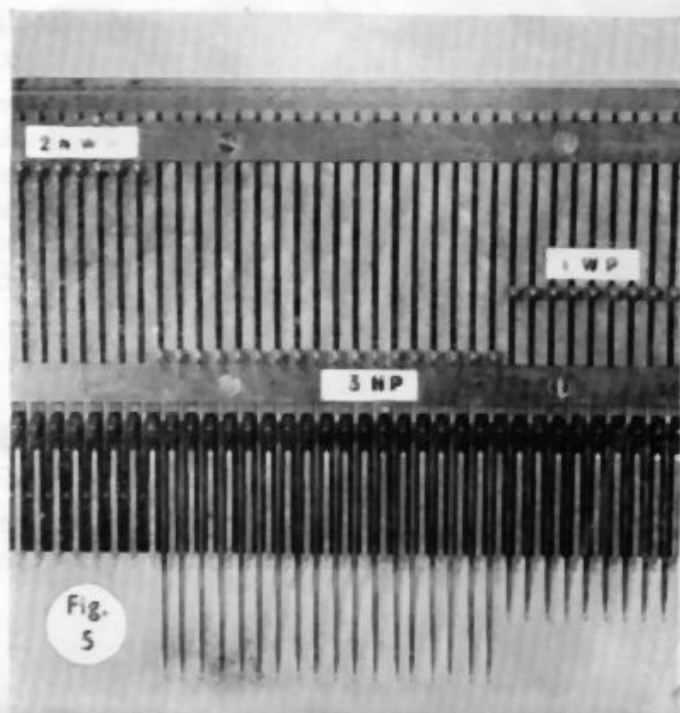
This position is obtained by the Needle Butts being pushed up approximately half-way between the Back Slider Rail and the Front Slider Rail (see Fig. 5, 1).

Non-Working Position

Here the Needle Butts rest against the Back Slider Rail (see Fig. 5, 2), and are not operated by the Needle Control Mechanism of the Cam Box when it is moved to and fro.

Holding Position

The Needle Butts rest against the Front Slider Rail (see Fig. 5, 3). This position is required for various special knitting effects described later.



HOW TO COMMENCE KNITTING

Automatic Feed with Wool Dispenser

- 1 Push the Cam Box to the right-hand side of the Needle Bed.
- 2 Select the required number of Needles and place them into Working Position.
- 3 Move the Cam Box over to the left-hand side of the Needle Bed (this movement has now automatically opened all the Latches of Needles in Working Position).
- 4 Wind the end of the wool round the Left Casting-on Eyelet, place the ball of wool into the Bowl and guide the wool through the cutting in the Bowl. Now wind the wool round the Needles and Sinker Hooks in an anti-clockwise direction, starting with the Sinker Hook before the first Needle, round the first Needle, under the second Sinker Hook, round the second Needle and so on. Make sure that the wool is taken under the Sinker Hooks (see Fig. 2g) and not under the complete Sinkers. The wool should not be drawn too tightly but just enough for the Sinkers to be raised an $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.
- 5 Still holding the wool taut and out to the right so that the Sinkers are not allowed to drop again, set the Tele-Tension Dial at No. 1 and pass the Cam Box across the Needle Bed with a slow, steady movement and a slight downwards pressure. This will put the stitches behind the Latches and complete the casting on.
- 6 Thread the wool through the Automatic Tensioner, the Tension Arm and the Wool Inserter and pull back the slack wool through the cutting in the Bowl until the Arm is bent over the Needles.
- 7 Set the Tele-Tension Dial at the required number.
- 8 Pass the Cam Box across the Needle Bed **making sure that the trailing brush just clears the last Needle in Working Position.**

In order to obtain neater selvages place one Needle at each end, adjacent to the outside Needles in Working Position, from Non-Working Position into Holding Position.

Hand Feeding without Wool Dispenser

- 1 Push the Cam Box to the right-hand side of the Needle Bed.
- 2 Select the required number of Needles and place them into Working Position.
- 3 Move the Cam Box over to the left-hand side of the Needle Bed (this movement has now automatically opened all the Latches of the Needles in Working Position).
- 4 Wind the end of the wool round the Left Casting-on Eyelet. Now wind the wool round the Needles and Sinker Hooks in an anti-clockwise direction, starting with the Sinker Hook before the first Needle, round the first Needle, under the second Sinker Hook, round the second Needle and so on. Make sure that the wool is taken under the Sinker Hooks (see Fig. 2g) and not under the complete Sinkers. The wool should not be drawn too tightly but just enough for the Sinkers to be raised an $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.
- 5 Still holding the wool taut and out to the right so that the Sinkers are not allowed to drop again, set the Tele-Tension Dial at No. 1 and pass the Cam Box across the Needle Bed with a slow steady movement and a slight downwards pressure. This will put the stitches behind the Latches and complete the casting on.
- 6 Set the Tele-Tension Dial at the required number.
- 7 Take the wool under the Sinker Hook before the first Needle in Working Position and lay it over the Needles; pass the Cam Box across the Needle Bed, allowing the wool to run freely through your fingers.

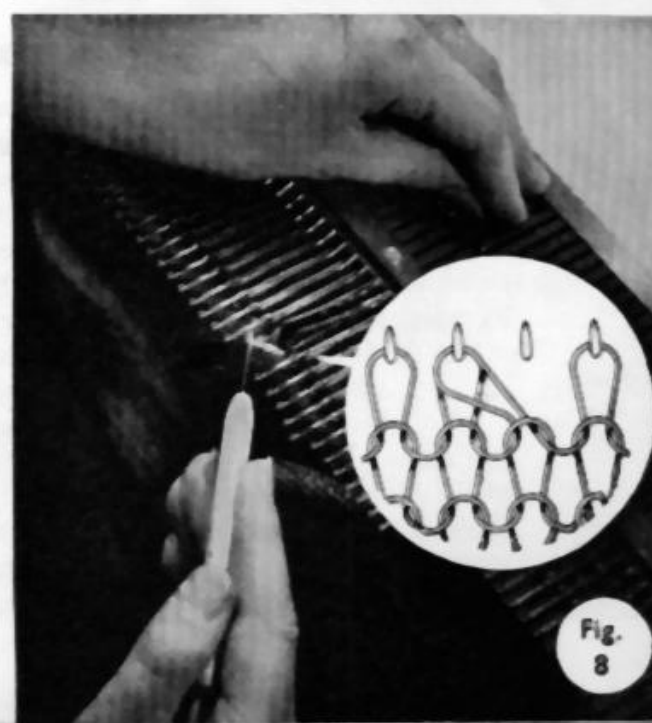
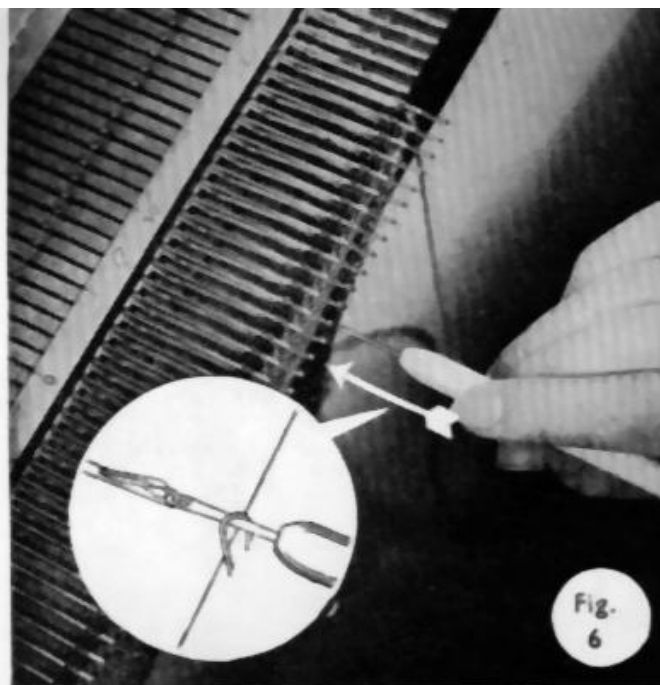
Increasing, Decreasing and Casting-off

The shaping of each piece of knitting is done by increasing and decreasing, in just the same way as in ordinary hand knitting.

For increasing and decreasing the Transfer Tools are used for lifting stitches off the Latch Needles and placing them on to others as required.

In order to lift a stitch off its Needle, the Transfer Tool is inserted with its eye in the Hook of the Latch Needle, so that the Latch Needle and the Transfer Tool are in line (see Fig. 6). The Transfer Tool is then pushed, together with the Latch Needle, towards the Needle Bed. By doing this, the Latch closes and the stitch slides on to the Transfer Tool. The Transfer Tool is then lifted up, clear of the Needle with the stitch still on it. Press down the Tails of the adjacent Sinkers to release the loops from under the Sinker Hooks. When transferring the stitch to another Needle, the process is similar. The eye of the Transfer Tool is inserted into the Hook of the Latch Needle which is then eased down slightly into the Needle Bed by its Butt. Then, holding the Transfer Tool in line with the Needle, pull it away from the Needle Bed so that the stitch slides from the Transfer Tool on to the Latch Needle (see Fig. 7). Press down the Tails of the adjacent Sinkers and replace the loops under the Sinker Hooks.

When it is necessary to transfer a stitch to an adjacent Needle which already has a stitch on it, exactly the same principle is used as explained above, but care should be taken to see that both stitches are placed behind the Latch on the Needle where there are two stitches (see Fig. 8). The Needles that have been moved during this process must then be placed into the Working Position again before knitting is continued, except when decreasing at the end of the row, when the Needle that has had its stitch removed is pushed down into the Non-Working Position.



Increasing by Single Stitches

There are two methods for increasing single stitches. The first method is much quicker and simpler, but gives slightly looser stitches along the selvages. The second method is rather slower but produces the usual firm selvages. Where the selvedge is to be sewn into a seam, the first method is quite satisfactory. In both cases it is possible to increase at the beginning and the end of the same row.

FIRST METHOD

In the first method, an additional Needle is brought into Working Position and the wool laid across the Needles in the usual way. When increasing at the beginning of the row, however, the wool should be taken under the Sinker Hook and over the additional Needle (see Fig. 9) before laying it right across the Needles.

SECOND METHOD

For the second method, the stitch at the end of the row is transferred to the additional Needle by means of the Transfer Needle by means of the Transfer Tool. Then, using the Work Hook, pick up the stitch below the third Needle on the previous row and place it behind the Latch of the empty Needle (see Fig. 10).

When increasing within the row it is necessary to move a number of stitches one Needle outwards (see Fig. 11). Two stitches can be transferred simultaneously if the Double Transfer Tool is used. Similarly three stitches can be transferred simultaneously if the Treble Transfer Tool is used, which can be purchased at a small cost. This method of increasing is used for fully-fashioned shaping. In each case the stitch below the adjacent Needle on the previous row should be placed behind the Latch of the empty Needle.

Increasing by Several Stitches

The process is basically the same as for casting on. If the wool is at the left of the Needle Bed, it is wound in a clockwise direction round the requisite number of additional Needles and Sinker Hooks. If the increasing is required on the right-hand side, the loops are wound in an anti-clockwise direction (see Fig. 12).

The next step is to place these new stitches behind the Latches of the additional Needles. This is done by pushing the Needles towards you until the stitches drop behind the Latches and then replacing the Needles into the Working Position. The Needles are easily moved by pushing on the Needle Butts. It is then possible to continue the knitting, making sure that the wool goes under the first Sinker Hook (see Fig. 12).

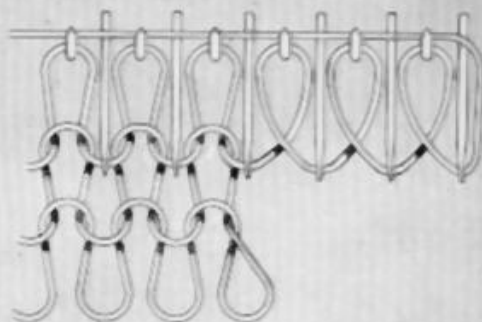


Fig.
12

Decreasing by Single Stitches

This can also be done at each end of the same row if required. Using the Transfer Tool, the last stitch is transferred one Needle inwards, making sure to place it behind the Latch with the stitch already on the Needle and the knitting can then be continued in the usual way after placing the emptied Needle into Non-Working Position (see Fig. 13). In the same way, it is possible to decrease single stitches within

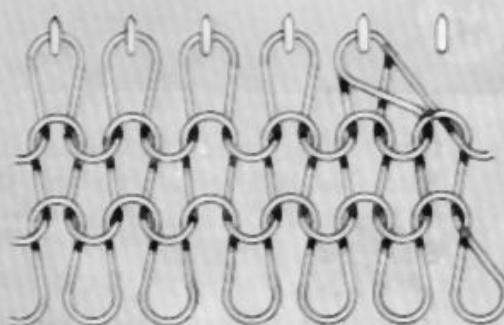


Fig.
13

the row by moving a stitch one Needle inwards, and transferring the end stitches one Needle inwards to fill up the empty Needle. This is used for fully fashioned shaping.

Casting Off (decreasing by several stitches)

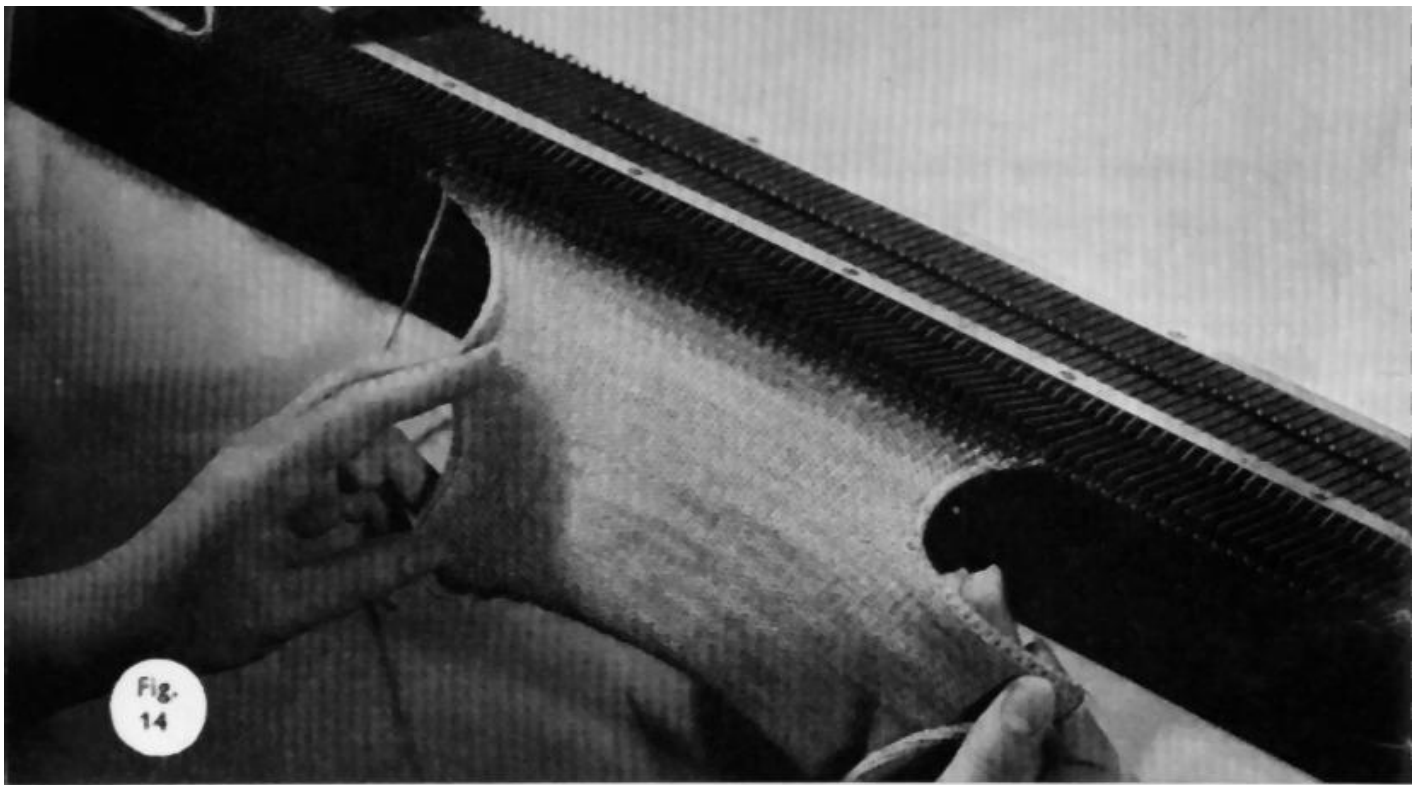
If several stitches are to be decreased, as for an armhole, the process just described must be carried out successively on the required number of Needles, as follows:—

Transfer the end stitch to its adjacent Needle and place it behind the Latch with the stitch already on the Needle. Lay the wool over this Needle and knit the two stitches together by hand by pushing the Needle down by its Butt and then back into Working Position with the newly formed stitch behind the Latch. Transfer this new stitch on to its adjacent Needle and continue this process in the same way until the required number of stitches have been cast off (see Fig. 14). If a looser edge is required it is possible to add in an extra stitch by hand before transferring the new stitch to its adjacent Needle.

If the whole piece of knitting is to be cast off, there are two different methods as follows:—

1 In the first method the process is just the same as described above, but when you come to the last stitch, the wool must be cut from the ball and threaded through the stitch.

2 In the second method the last row of knitting must be knitted at Tension 10. Push all Needles from Working Position into Holding Position and release the knitting from under the Sinker Hooks by pressing down the Sinker Tails. Push the Latch Needle Tool into



the first stitch until it lays behind the Latch and lift it off the Needle. Place the hook of the Latch Needle Tool into the next stitch and draw it off the Needle and through the stitch on the Tool. Continue in this way to the end of the row, when the wool thread is drawn through the last stitch.

SPECIAL KNITTING EFFECTS AND PROCEDURE

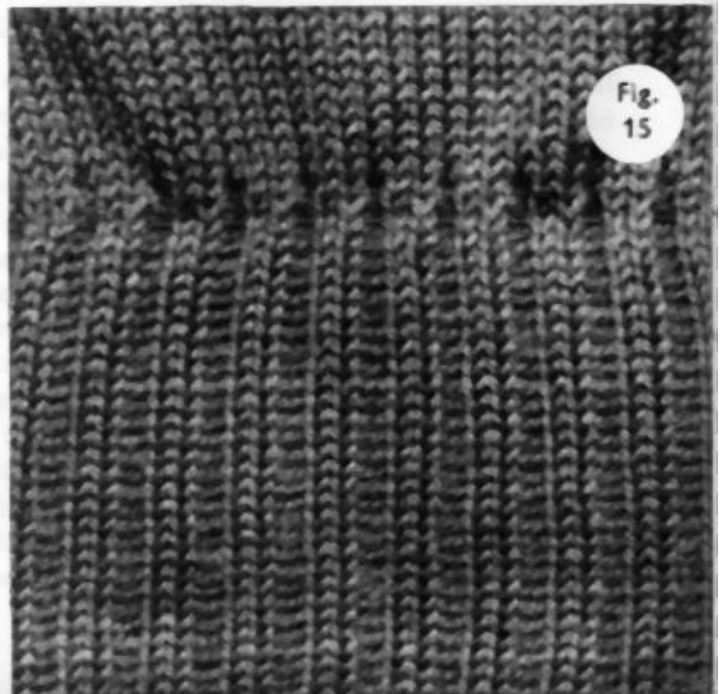
Knitted Hem

Cast on and knit a piece of fabric twice the depth of the hem required. Then, starting from the right-hand side and using the Work Hook, place the loops of the cast-on edge on to the Needles all along the row. When the loops have been placed on to the Needles behind the Latches, together with the stitches already there, and all Needles are in Working Position, the knitting can then be continued in the usual way.

Mock Rib (without Hand Tools)

A firm and attractive welt, almost indistinguishable from ordinary ribbing can be quickly and easily produced in the following way (see Fig. 15):—

Use a Tension two settings tighter than the one to be used for the main part of the garment. Leave every third Needle in the Non-Working Position and cast on. Knit twice the depth of the welt required and turn up a hem as above, placing the first bar of each 'ladder' on to the empty Needles as you bring them into Working Position. After the hem has been completed, change to the Tension you wish to use for the main part of the



garment and continue knitting. When the garment is complete, a running thread of shirring elastic can be threaded in at the top of the welt for extra firmness or, if preferred, the elastic can actually be knitted into the fabric on the second and the last row of the hem (see page 21).

Ribbing

To produce a ribbed welt, the stitches to be reversed are dropped and then picked up on the purl side of the work, which is the side of the knitting facing the operator. In this way, plain stitches will be formed on the purl side of the knitting. It is necessary to pick up the first line of vertical stitches before dropping the next stitch to be ribbed. For this process, the Latch Needle Tool and the Rib Holding Device are used. The knitting should be held taut by the Rib Holding Device, which is hooked into the cast-on edge (see Fig. 16). Before dropping a stitch, the Latch Needle Tool should be inserted into the first row above the cast-on edge under the stitch to be dropped. If the Latch Needle is now pushed back into the Non-Working Position, the stitch can be dropped down to the cast-on edge by exerting a slight downwards pressure on the knitting.

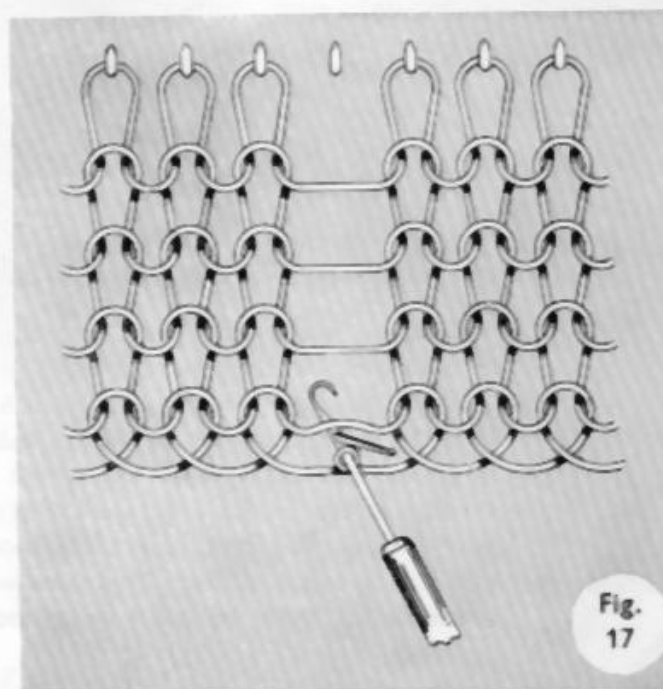
The Latch Needle Tool should be held in the same way as you would hold a pencil and the stitches are then picked up in the following way:—

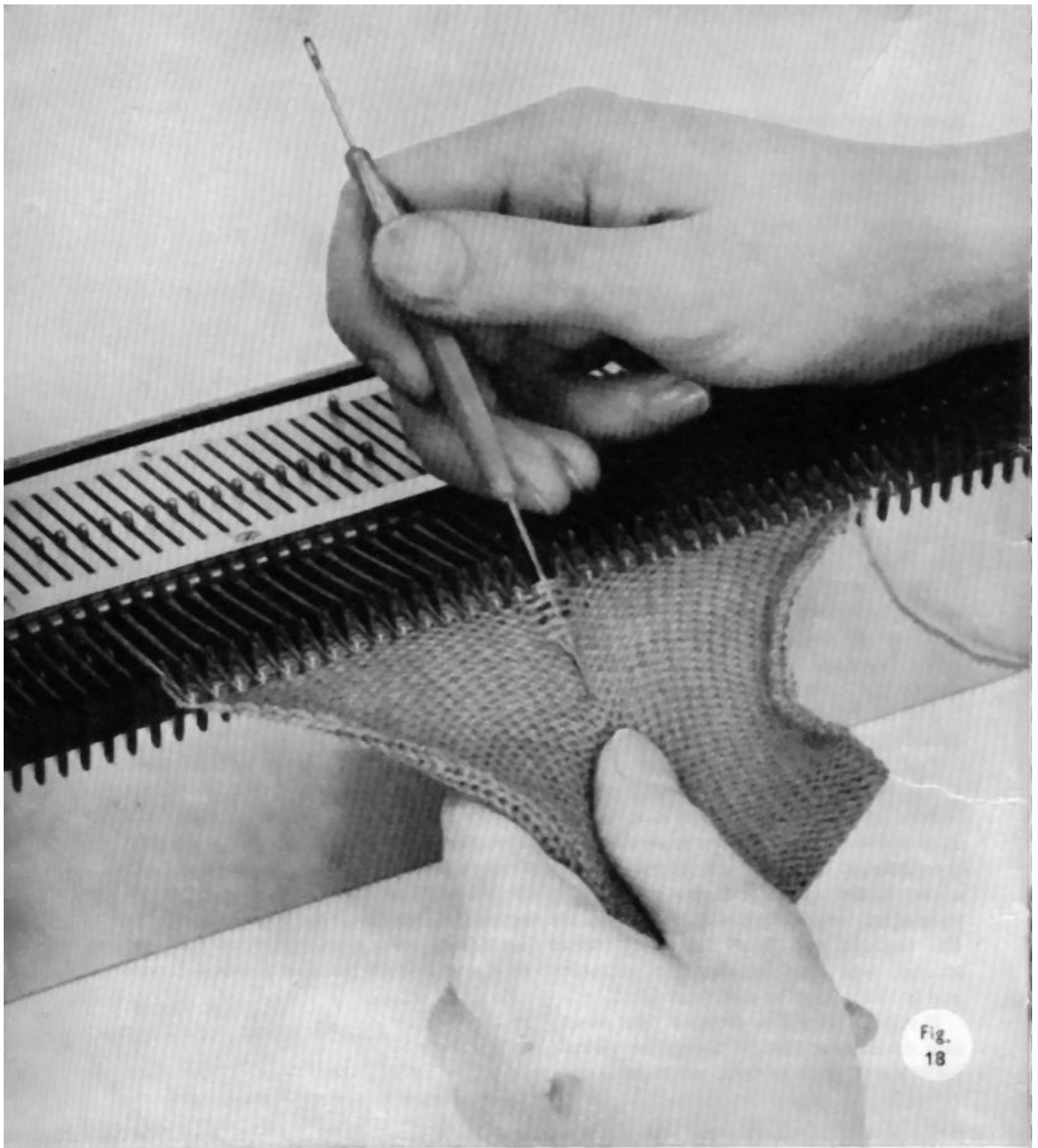
Push the Latch Needle Tool away from you so that the stitch slips behind the open Latch. Now pull the Tool towards you, at the same time catching the first bar of the 'ladder' into the Hook of the Latch Needle Tool (see Fig. 17). A quick movement of the Tool towards you will now close the Latch and pull the thread in the Hook through the stitch on the Tool, thus forming a new stitch. Continue in this way up to the top of the 'ladder', placing the last stitch on to the Needle from which it was first dropped by placing the Latch Needle Tool into the hook of the empty Needle and pulling the tool towards you. Place the stitch behind the Latch. After picking up the first few stitches, you may find it more convenient to dispense with the Rib Holding Device and hold the knitting with your hand.

If a stitch should be dropped right down into the cast-on edge, it should be picked up in the following manner:—

The Latch Needle Tool is hooked on to the bottom of the bar 'ladder', with its hook pointing downwards. Then give it a clockwise half-twist so that the hook is pointing upwards. This reproduces the cast-on loop (see Fig. 17) and you can now proceed to pick up the stitch as described above.

When knitting a ribbed waist, it is a good idea to mark the row to which the stitches have to be dropped. This is done by knitting in a thin thread of a different colour, e.g., sewing cotton, and merely laying it over the Needles together with the wool and knitting it in the row as a marker. When the knitting has been completed the thread can easily be pulled out.





Picking up Dropped Stitches

Should you drop a stitch in the course of your knitting, it can be picked up invisibly (without forming a rib) in the following way:—

Push the empty Needle from which the stitch has dropped down into Non-Working Position. Release the top bar of the 'ladder' from underneath the Sinker Hooks by pressing down the adjacent Sinker Tails, at the same time inserting the Latch Needle Tool behind the bars of the 'ladder' from the top of the work. Holding the knitting very slightly towards you with your left hand, insert the Hook of the Latch Needle Tool into the dropped stitch and form the new stitches in the same way as for ribbing. This process is basically the same as for ribbing, but is worked from behind the knitting instead of from the front (see Fig. 18).

Unravelling

If you should wish to unravel a few rows of knitting, it is not necessary to take the work off the Needles. It is very easy to unravel on the machine in the following way:—

The stitches must first be brought in front of the Latches and the Hooks of the Needles pushed back flush with the edge of the Needle Bed. This position is obtained by knitting a further row with both Cam Knobs raised. The end of the wool is now pulled alternately upwards and downwards. By pulling upwards, the first stitch is released from the Needle and the stitch below in the previous row is lifted and automatically pulled up over the Needle Hook, replacing the unravelled stitch (see Fig. 19). When pulled downwards the wool is released from underneath the Sinker Hook (see Fig. 20). The up and down movement of the wool can be repeated in quick succession so that it takes only a few seconds to unravel a row.

(If you find that the Cam Box is at the same end of the row as the wool, after you have finished unravelling, push the Cam Box across the Needle Bed). Push down both Cam Knobs and take the Cam Box across the Needles to the wool end.

Knitting Several Pieces at the Same Time

If two or more pieces are to be knitted simultaneously, i.e., shoulder straps and strappings for cardigans, etc., it is possible to knit a row on several pieces at the same time with one movement of the Cam Box. In cases such as this, it is **not possible to use the Wool Dispenser** and the wool has to be laid over the Needles by hand. A separate ball of wool is required for each piece of knitting and is laid over each individual set of Needles before the row is knitted. Each end of wool must run freely through your fingers (see Fig. 21).

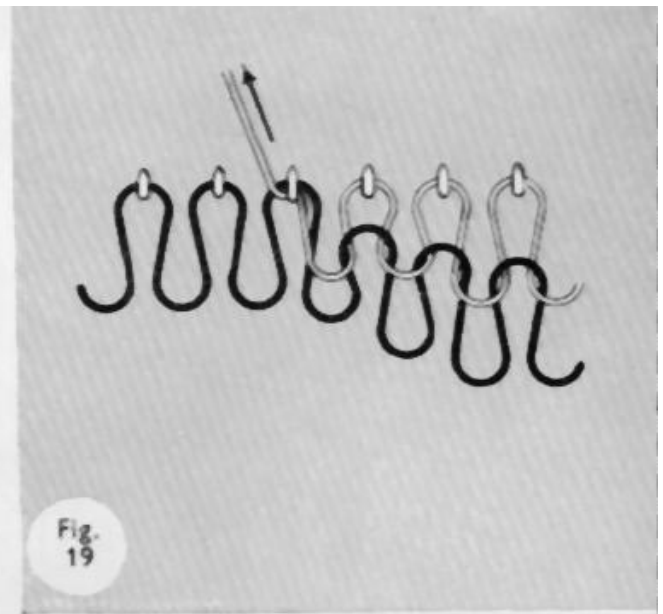


Fig. 19

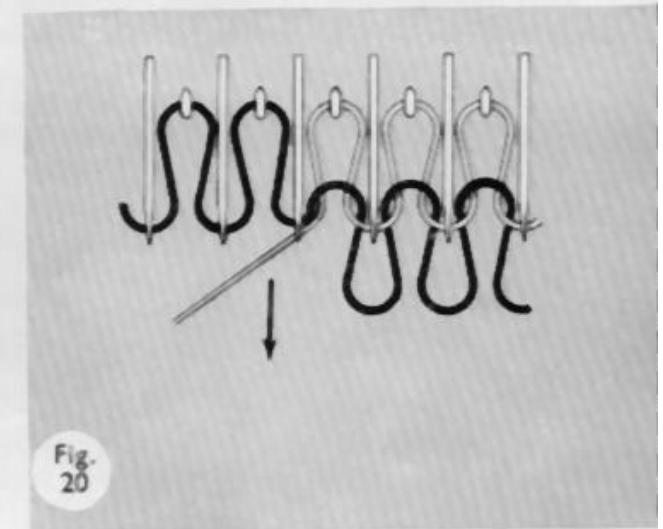


Fig. 20

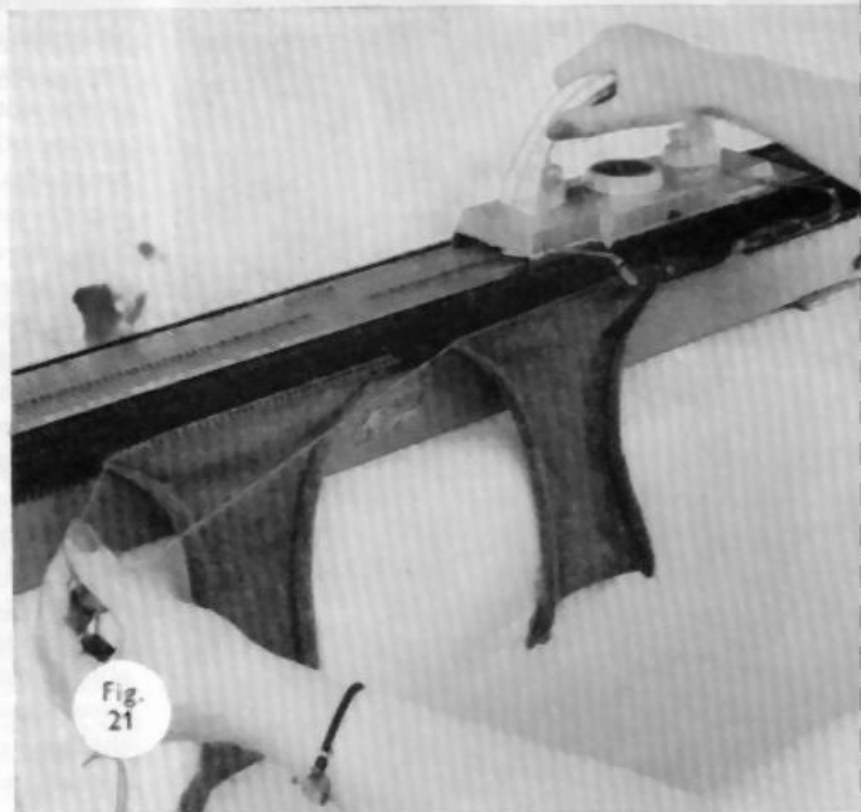


Fig. 21

Vertical Slits and Neck Openings

The knitting of slits and openings is based on the same principle as knitting several parts at the same time. If it is necessary to introduce a vertical slit into a piece of knitting (see Fig. 22), the work must be divided at the place where the slit begins and the knitting then continued in two pieces. The wool from the original ball is laid by hand over the first set of stitches up to the position in the row where the slit begins. The wool from a second ball is then laid over the remaining Needles. In this way there are two threads lying over the Needles, the first running from the beginning of the row to the slit and the second running from the slit to the end of the row.

A V-shape (see Fig. 23) will be obtained if decreases are made on both sides of the opening on every second, third or fourth row as required. For narrow, pointed openings the decreases will be less frequent and for wider openings the decreases will take place more often.

When making a square neck opening the required number of stitches, counted evenly from the centre, should be cast off, using a second ball of wool and starting to cast off at the side nearest the Cam Box. After the casting off is completed, the wool from the second ball should be laid over the remaining stitches to the end of the row. The wool from the original ball should be laid over the stitches from the beginning of the row to the point where the casting off began. The knitting can now be continued in two parts without shaping.

When making round neck openings (see Fig. 24), a number of stitches are counted evenly from the centre and cast off as for the square neck. Stitches have now to be decreased at each side of the opening according to the shape of the neck required. In the case of a deep round opening, fewer stitches will have to be decreased and more rows knitted between decreases. For a shallow opening, a greater number of stitches will have to be decreased and a fewer number of rows knitted between the decreases.



Fig.
22

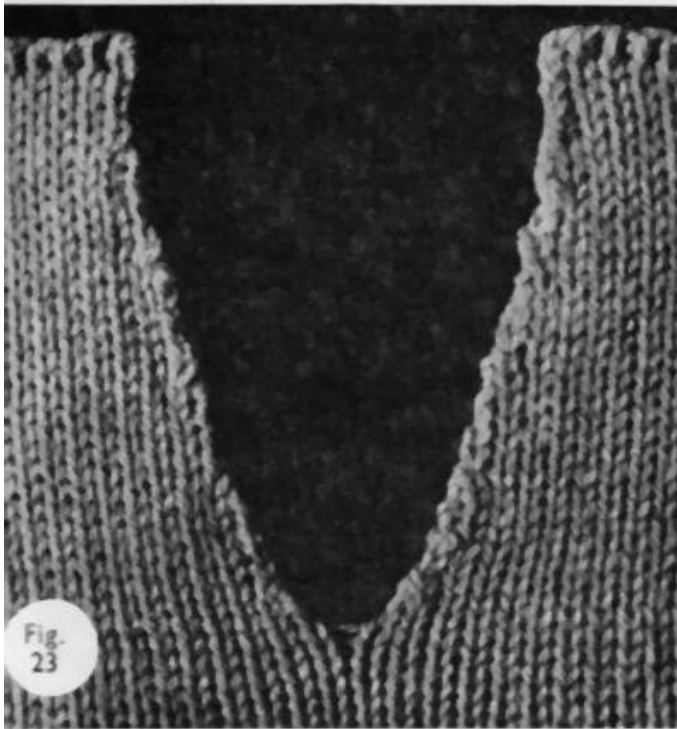


Fig.
23

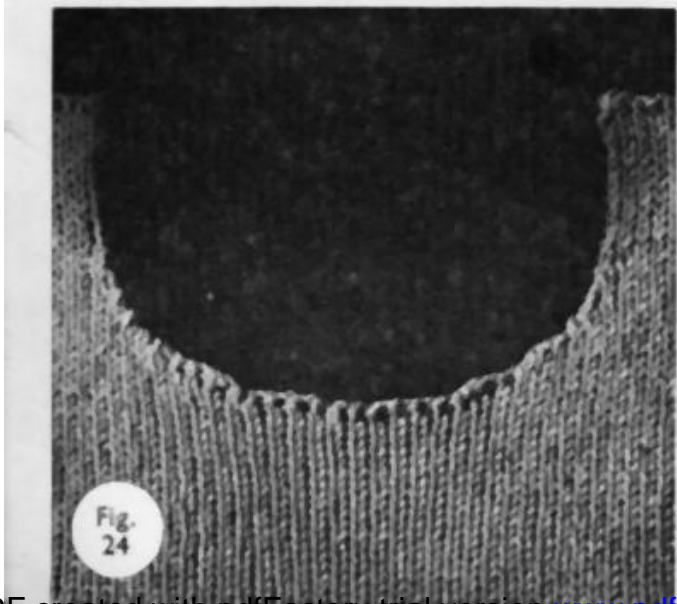


Fig.
24

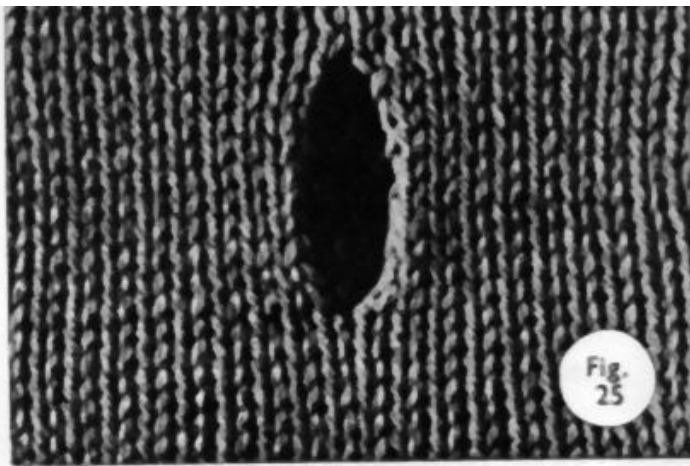


Fig. 25



Fig. 26

Buttonholes and Horizontal Slits

Vertical buttonholes are knitted in the same way as vertical slits. The knitting first of all has to be divided and then continued in two sections, using two balls of wool. When the desired length of buttonhole is reached, the knitting is continued in the usual manner using one ball of wool only (see Fig. 25). The end of wool remaining at the buttonhole can be used to complete the buttonhole, using a small blanket or buttonhole stitch (see Fig. 26).

When making a horizontal buttonhole it is necessary to take a length of wool in a different colour and place it over a number of Needles according to the size of the buttonhole required. Knit these stitches by hand and continue knitting in the usual way. When the knitting is completed the odd length can then be drawn out (see Fig. 27), leaving open stitches which should be picked up on to a thread of wool and the buttonhole can then be completed by stitching round it with a small blanket or buttonhole stitch (see Fig. 28). The buttonhole is actually made in between two rows of knitting.

A horizontal slit or buttonhole having closed cast-off/cast-on edges is knitted as follows:—

Take a short length of wool, the same wool that is being used for the garment you are knitting, and cast off the number of stitches required for the buttonhole or slit. Using the same wool, cast on again over the empty Needles and place the new stitches in Working Position behind the open Latches. The ends of wool remaining at the slit can be sewn into the back of the knitting or used for finishing with a small buttonhole stitch (see Fig. 29).

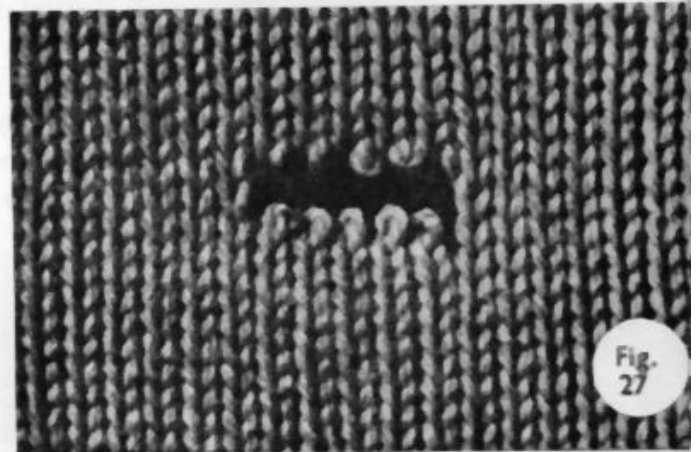


Fig. 27

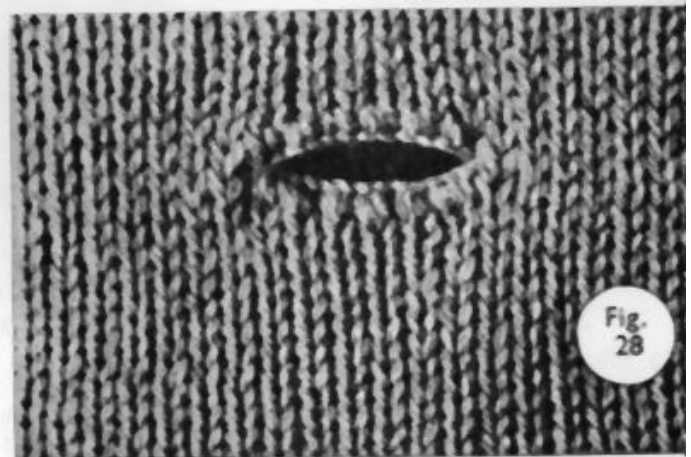


Fig. 28



Fig. 29

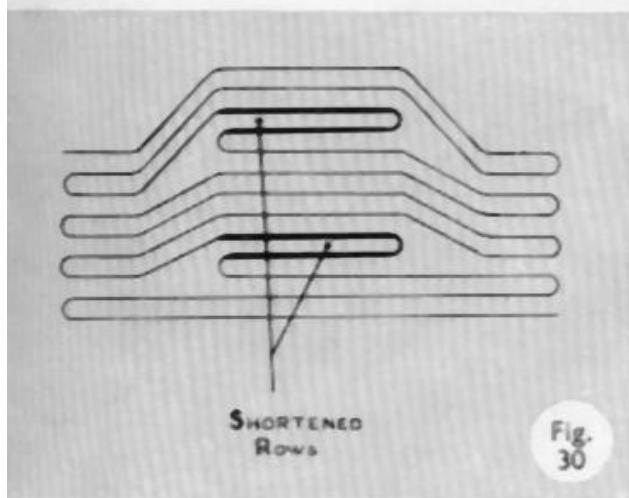
Joining in a New Ball of Wool

Place the new ball of wool into the Wool Dispenser, thread the wool through the Automatic Tensioner, Tension Arm and Wool Inserter, then around the nearest Casting-on Eyelet and continue knitting. The two ends should be darned into the seam as the garment is being sewn together.

Shaping of Heels and Darted Effects (without Wool Dispenser)

The Knitmaster easily produces heels and darts, etc., as well as circular articles, such as berets, table mats, lace doylies, curved yokes, runners and stoles with semi-circular ends.

A bulged effect is obtained by knitting in a number of additional rows shorter than the main rows of the knitted article (see Fig 30). If only a few comparatively long additional rows are knitted in, a large shallow bulge is produced. If, on the other hand, a large number of short rows are knitted in, the result is a smaller but much deeper bulge, e.g., a heel.



Different shapes are produced if the shorter rows are progressively increased or decreased. A dart is obtained by progressively shortening the rows, a number of stitches at a time, in the position required. Unlike the step-like slope obtained by casting off a few stitches at a time, a flat smooth slope is obtained by knitting in a few shorter rows on one side before casting off, e.g., shoulder shaping. When knitting the shorter rows all the remaining Needles of the row must be pushed into Holding Position by hand.

When using a hand knitting pattern the instructions for the above process would be given as in the following example where, say, 40 stitches would be on the Needles:—

1st row: Knit to the last 10 stitches, turn.

2nd row: Purl to the last 10 stitches, turn.

3rd row: Knit to the last 14 stitches, turn.

4th row: Purl to the last 14 stitches, turn.

5th row: Knit to end.

6th row: Purl to end.

Knitmaster instructions for this process would read as follows (see theory of shortened rows diagrammatically illustrated in Fig. 30):—

Always taking wool round the first inside Needle in Holding Position, push 10 Needles opposite Cam Box end into Holding Position on next 2 rows and 4 more Needles on next 2 rows. Push 14 Needles opposite Cam Box end back into Working Position, knit 1 row. Push all Needles back into Working Position, knit 1 row.

In order to avoid the occurrence of holes at the ends of the shorter rows, the wool should always be taken round the nearest Needle in Holding Position, before knitting the row.

A heel is made by continuously knitting shorter rows (see Fig. 31). When doing this, the consecutive shorter then longer rows must first decrease in length and then increase until they attain the length of the original row (see Fig. 32). A toe is shaped in the same way.

A complete circle is produced as given in the following example:—

Cast on 20 stitches and knit 1 row.

* Push 16 Needles opposite Cam Box end into Holding Position; knit 2 rows over 4 Needles in Working Position. Push 4 inside Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position; knit 2 rows over 8 Needles in Working Position. Push 4 more inside Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position; knit 2 rows over 12 Needles in Working Position. Push 4 more inside Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position; knit 2 rows over 16 Needles in Working Position. Push remaining 4 Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position; knit 2 rows over 20 Needles in Working Position*.

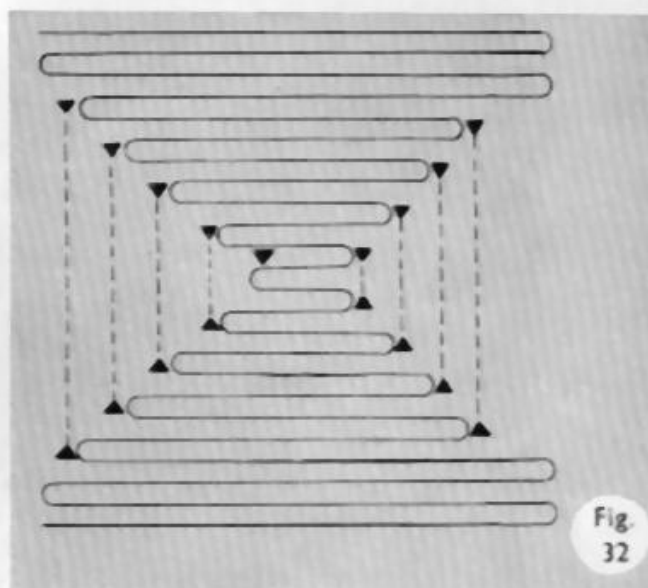
The last 10 rows from * to * form one section, which should be repeated until the circle is complete.

A full, flared skirt can be knitted in this way with only one seam, i.e., knitted horizontally from seam to seam, and not from hem to waist. Of course, a larger number of full-length rows would have to be knitted in order to make the shorter edge fit round the waist.

For a runner with rounded ends, knit a semi-circle only. Then continue without shaping over the total number of stitches, until the desired length is reached. Knit another semi-circle in the same way and continue knitting a length without shaping as before. Cast off. Sew the cast-off and cast-on edges together, and seam up the centre where the two unshaped edges meet.

Knitting and Ribbing with Elastic Thread

Close-fitting welts, cuffs, waist shapings, etc., are quickly and successfully made by knitting in elastic thread. A remarkably good ribbed effect can be obtained in this manner, with the added advantage of being much faster than ordinary ribbing, since there is no necessity to use hand tools of



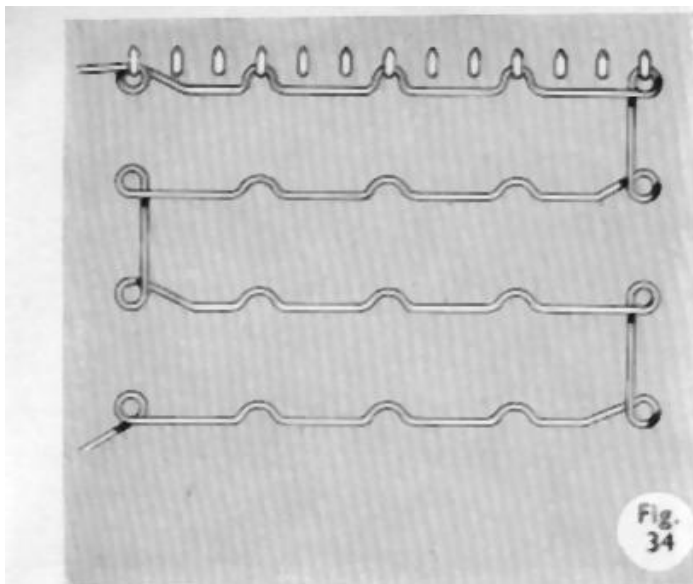


Fig. 34

any kind. The elastic is laid over the Needles in such a way that it is locked behind certain stitches and only visible on the wrong side of the work. There are two methods of knitting in elastic which are as follows:—

The first way (see Fig. 33) can be used satisfactorily in place of ordinary ribbing. Select a thin elastic thread as near as possible to the colour of the knitting wool being used. The tension for the elastic knitting should be one or two settings tighter than for the main part of the garment. In order to give an appearance similar to that of ordinary ribbing, every second or third Needle should be put into Non-Working Position, after the first row has been knitted. Transfer the appropriate stitches to the adjacent Needles and push the empty Needles into Non-Working Position. Although a looser cast-on edge is produced, it is possible to cast on with the requisite Needles out of action.

As a rule it is sufficient to introduce the elastic thread at every third row only. The elasticity depends to some extent on the thickness of the elastic selected. The elastic is fastened to the Casting-on Eyelet nearest the Cam Box and laid over every second Needle in Working Position and under the intervening Needles, then stretched and looped round the outer Needle (see Fig. 34). The Needles over which the elastic is laid must be pushed forward slightly to allow the elastic to drop behind the Latches. The tighter the elastic is pulled the firmer the welt, and fine wools require a greater tension on the elastic than thicker wools. The elastic should be held taut until the next row has been knitted and it should always be laid over the same Needles. When the knitting is complete, the elastic thread must be fastened firmly at the beginning and the end.

A welt made in this way must be knitted twice the depth of the hem required, after which two rows are knitted without the elastic thread. Turn up the hem as described on page 15 and reset the Tension as required for the main part of the garment.

The second method (see Figs. 35 and 36) is used where a ribbed effect is not required. The elastic is introduced in a similar manner to the first method, but it is not necessary to put any Needles out of action. The tension should be the same as that used for the main part of the garment.

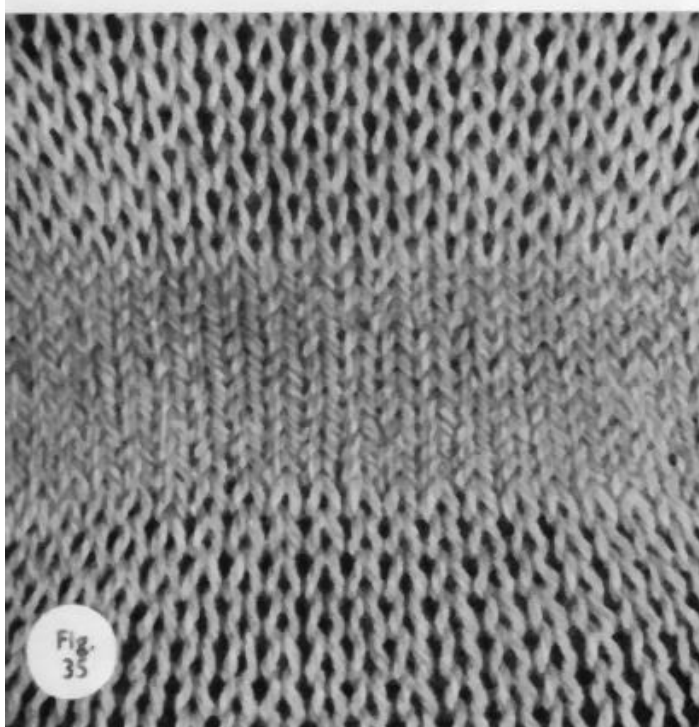


Fig. 35

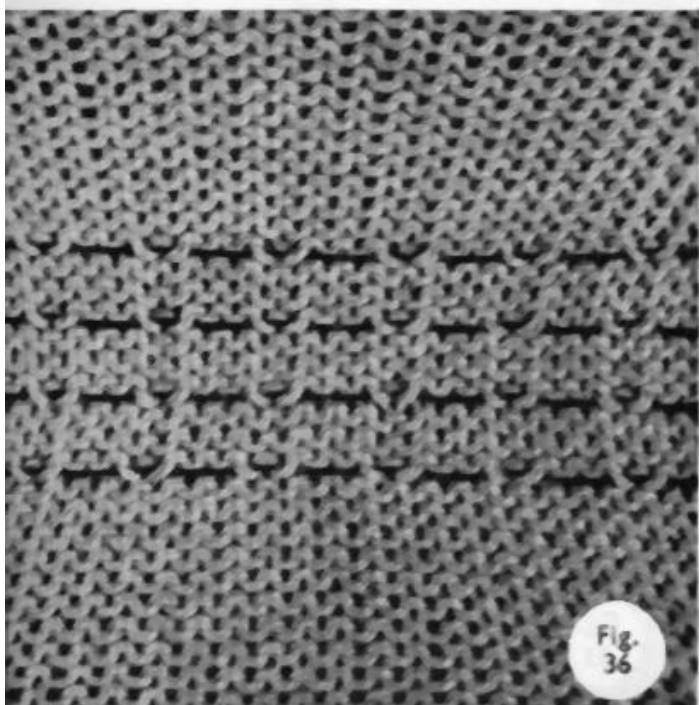


Fig. 36

PATTERNS

In the following pages we explain some of the basic patterns and give a few examples of each. By combining or modifying these basic patterns it is possible to obtain many other variations, so that patterns can be selected to suit all tastes and to answer all purposes. After trying a few of these stitches and becoming more accustomed to your Knitmaster, you will soon be able to work out new ideas and enjoy the added pleasure of producing original patterns of your own. In order to help you in this direction, we are including a few examples of each basic pattern.

After preparing a row according to the pattern required, make sure that all the stitches on the Needles in Working Position are behind the Latches, and that all Latches are open.

Patterns Using the Non-Working Position

Needles are put into Non-Working Position at certain distances from each other, so that at these points there is always a wider interval between two stitches. A Needle is put out of action by transferring its stitch to an adjacent Needle and pushing the empty Needle into Non-Working Position.

Example 1 (suitable for Double Knitting Wool)

1. Put every second Needle into Non-Working Position.
2. Knit in the usual way.

In this manner you can obtain a much looser tension than is possible on the loosest tension setting of the Tension Dial.

Example 2

1. Put every second Needle into Non-Working Position. The Needles left out of action must be an odd number. Knit in this way for the desired length.
2. Bring the outside right and left Needles from Non-Working Position into Working Position.
3. Knit 2 rows.
4. Bring the next outside right and left Needles into Working Position.
5. Knit 2 rows.
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 until all Needles are back into Working Position, then continue knitting in the usual way.

Example 3 (without Wool Dispenser)

1. Push every 7th Needle into Non-Working Position.
2. Knit 8 rows using the main colour.
3. Raise the outer Cam Knob, knit 1 row using a contrasting colour, return the Cam Knob to the other side and press the Cam Knob down again.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 as required.
5. When the knitting has been completed, thread a tapestry or large darning needle with four strands of the contrasting colour and weave it over and under the running threads of the ladder produced by the Needles in Non-Working Position.

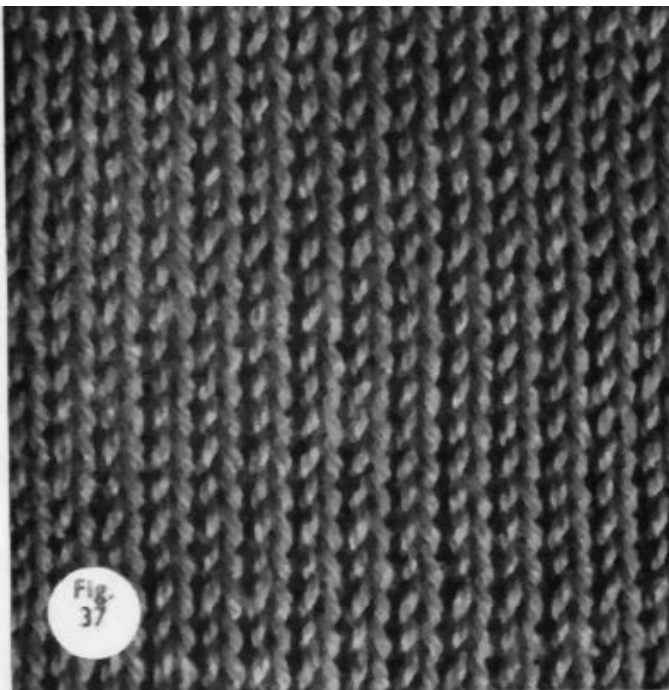


Fig.
37

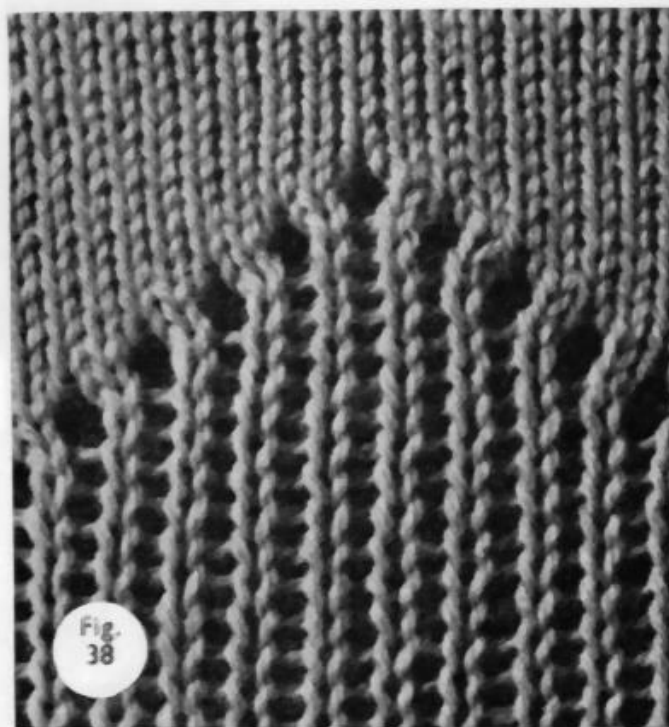


Fig.
38

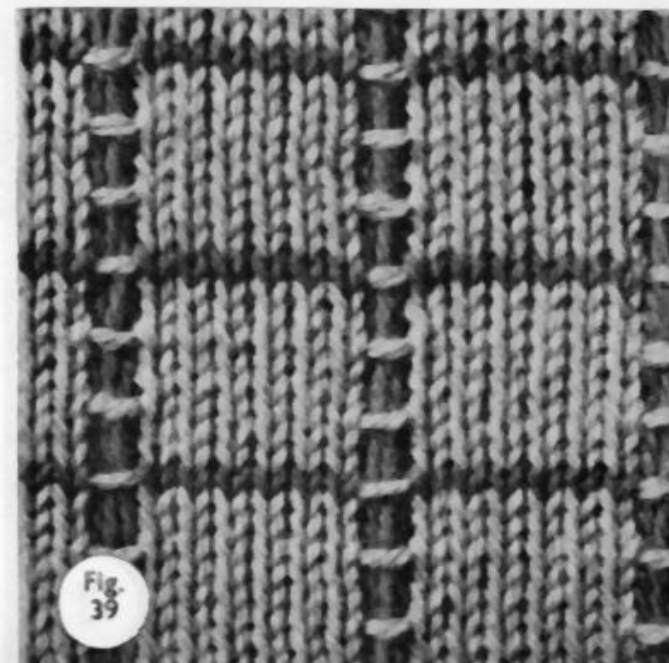


Fig.
39

Patterns Using the Transfer Tool

Using the Transfer Tool, a stitch is placed on to the adjacent Needle either to the right or left. The empty Needle is left in Working Position. This will form a small hole at the point where the stitch was transferred. When following a hand knitting pattern, this is equivalent to *wl. fwd., K. 2 tog.*

Example 1

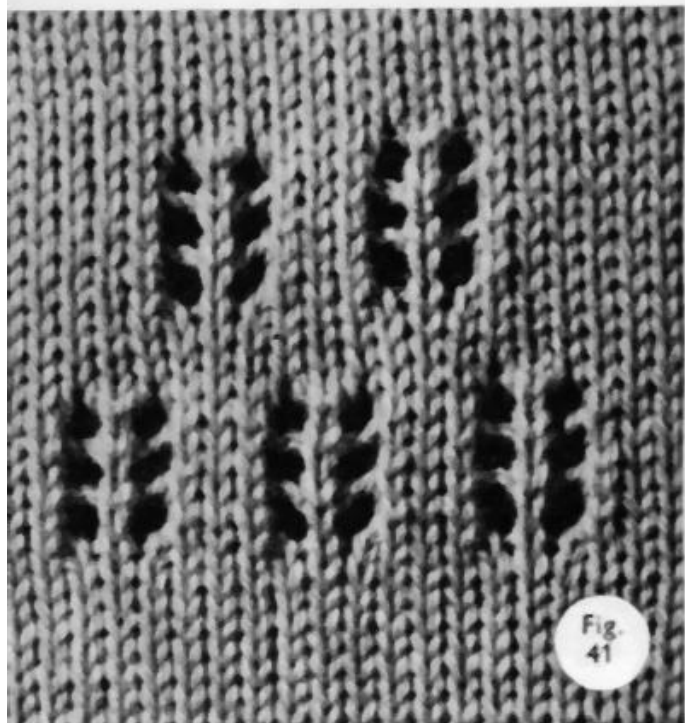
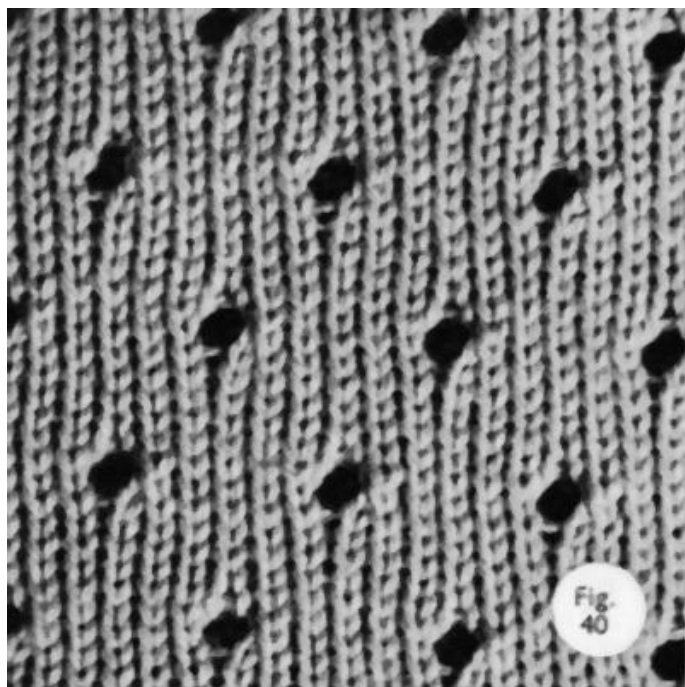
1. Transfer every 6th stitch on to its adjacent Needle either to the right or left.
2. Leave all Needles in the Working Position.
3. Knit 7 rows.
4. Repeat steps 1 to 3, moving the pattern along so that every hole is placed exactly half-way between each 2 holes of the previous pattern row.

Example 2

1. Always counting from the left of Needle Bed, transfer the 4th and every following 6th stitch to its adjacent Needle at left, and the 6th and every following 6th stitch on its adjacent Needle at right.
2. Leaving the empty Needles in Working Position, knit 2 rows.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 twice more
4. Knit 4 rows.
5. Repeat steps 1 to 4 as required, moving the pattern along as in the previous example.

Example 3

1. Always counting from the left of Needle Bed and leaving empty Needles in Working Position, transfer the 8th and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at left. Knit 2 rows.
2. Transfer the 1st and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at right, and the 7th and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at left. Knit 2 rows.
3. Transfer the 2nd and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at right and the 6th and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at left. Knit 2 rows.
4. Transfer the 3rd and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at right, and the 5th and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at left. Knit 2 rows.
5. Transfer the 4th and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at left. Knit 2 rows.
6. Transfer the 5th and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at right and the 3rd and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at left. Knit 2 rows.
7. Transfer the 6th and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at right and the 2nd and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at left. Knit 2 rows.
8. Transfer the 7th and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at right and the 9th and every following 8th stitch to its adjacent Needle at left. Knit 2 rows.
9. Repeat steps 1 to 8 as required.



Patterns Using the Holding Position

With Wool Dispenser

Needles are pushed into the Holding Position as required. Although it is simple to move the Needles with your fingers, the Knitmaster Adjustable Needle Selector, costing only a few shillings, makes these patterns very much quicker and easier as this device can be pre-set to move a number of Needles simultaneously as required.

Example 1

1. Always counting from left of Needle Bed, transfer the 4th and every following 4th stitch to its adjacent Needle and push the empty Needles into Non-Working Position.
2. Push the 2nd and every following 8th Needle into Holding Position.
3. Knit 4 rows.
4. Push Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position, then push the 6th and every following 8th Needle into Holding Position.
5. Knit 4 rows.
6. Repeat steps 2 to 5 as required.

Example 2

1. Transfer the 2nd and every following alternate stitch to its adjacent Needle and push the empty Needles into Non-Working Position.
2. Counting Needles in Working Position only throughout, push the 2nd and every following alternate Needle into Holding Position.
3. Knit 6 rows.
4. Push Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position, and Needles previously in Working Position into Holding Position.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 as required.

Example 3

Suggested tension: No. 5 with 2-ply wool.

1. Transfer the 2nd and every following alternate stitch to its adjacent Needle and push the empty Needles into Non-Working Position.
2. Counting Needles in Working Position only throughout, push the 2nd and every following alternate Needle into Holding Position.
3. Knit 6 rows.
4. Push Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position.
5. Knit 2 rows.
6. Push the 1st and every following alternate Needle into Holding Position.
7. Knit 6 rows.
8. Push Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position.
9. Knit 2 rows.
10. Repeat steps 2 to 9. as required.

A more open pattern is obtained by knitting the two plain rows on a looser tension setting. Another variation, ideal for filmy stoles, is obtained by knitting the pattern on Tension 10, and knitting 3 plain rows instead of 2. Other interesting effects are obtained by knitting the plain rows in another colour, or leaving 2 out of every 3 Needles in the Non-Working Position.

The finished pattern can be worn unpressed if a



Fig.
43

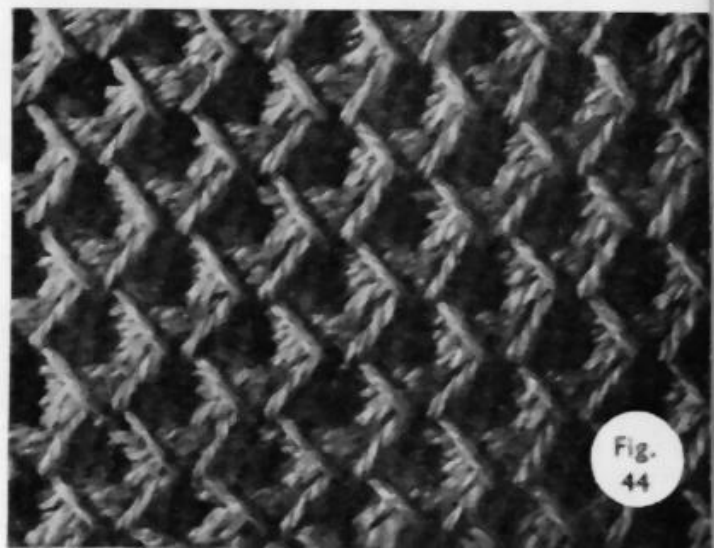


Fig.
44

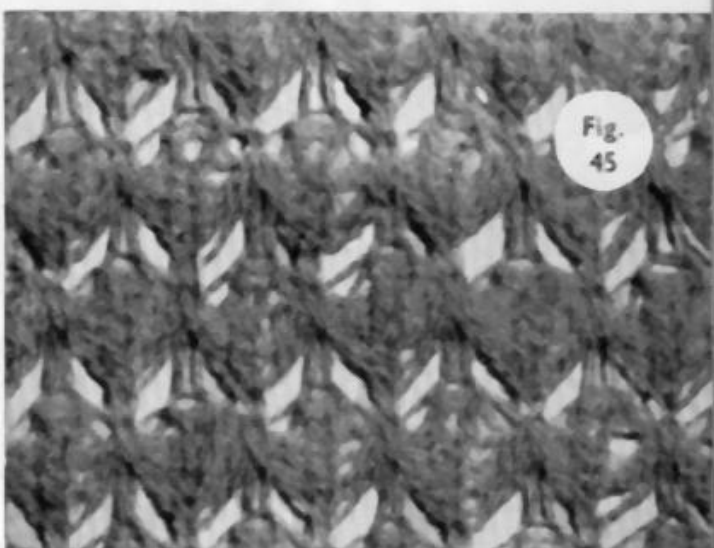
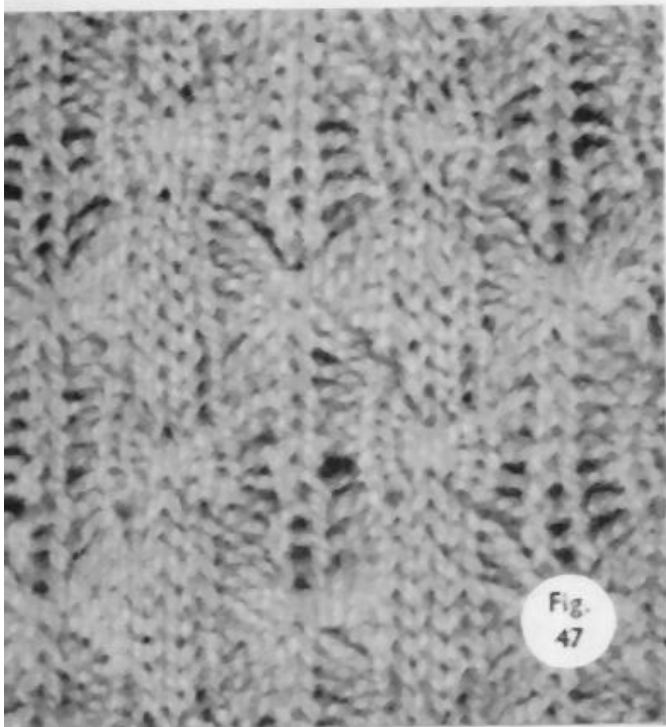
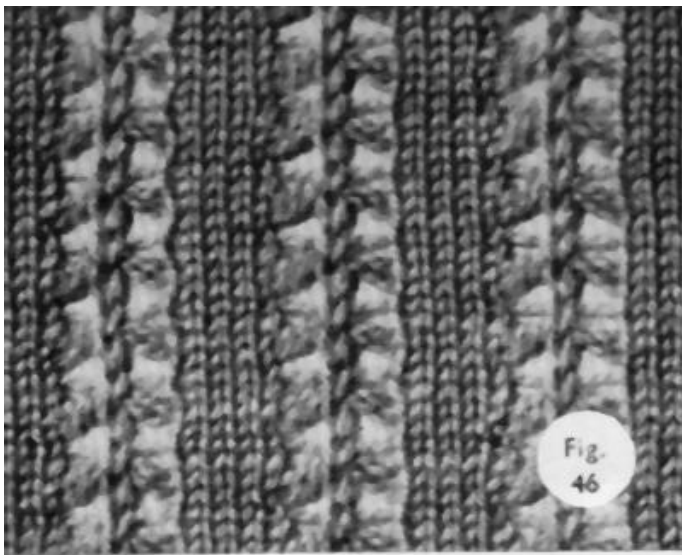


Fig.
45

more embossed effect is desired, and this is recommended if two colours are used. For an open, lacy effect these patterns should be treated in the same manner as traditional Shetland Lace by stretching out the work before pressing, as follows: pin one edge securely to the ironing board, then stretch the knitting and pin the opposite edge. Next, pin the side edges, stretching outwards. Press with a hot iron over a damp cloth and allow the work to become cool and dry before removing the pins. After pressing in this manner, the knitting should be gently pulled in a lengthwise direction.



Example 4

1. Counting from left of Needle Bed, transfer the 5th and every following 7th stitch to its adjacent Needle towards the right, and the 7th and every following 7th stitch to its adjacent Needle towards the left. There are now 3 stitches on the 6th and every following 7th Needle all along the row. Push the empty Needles into Non-Working Position.
2. Knit 2 rows.
3. Counting Needles in Working Position only, push the 5th and every following 5th Needle into Holding Position.
4. Knit 2 rows.
5. Push Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position.
6. Repeat steps 2 to 5 as required.

Example 5

1. Always counting from left of Needle Bed, transfer the 4th and 6th, and every following 4th and 6th stitches on to their adjacent Needles. Push empty Needles into Non-Working Position.
2. Knit 2 rows.
3. Counting Needles in Working Position only, push the 4th and every following 4th Needle into Holding Position.
4. Knit 6 rows.
5. Push Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position.
6. Knit 2 rows.
7. Push the 2nd and every following 4th Needle into Holding Position.
8. Knit 6 rows.
9. Push Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position.
10. Knit 2 rows.
11. Repeat steps 3 to 10 as required.

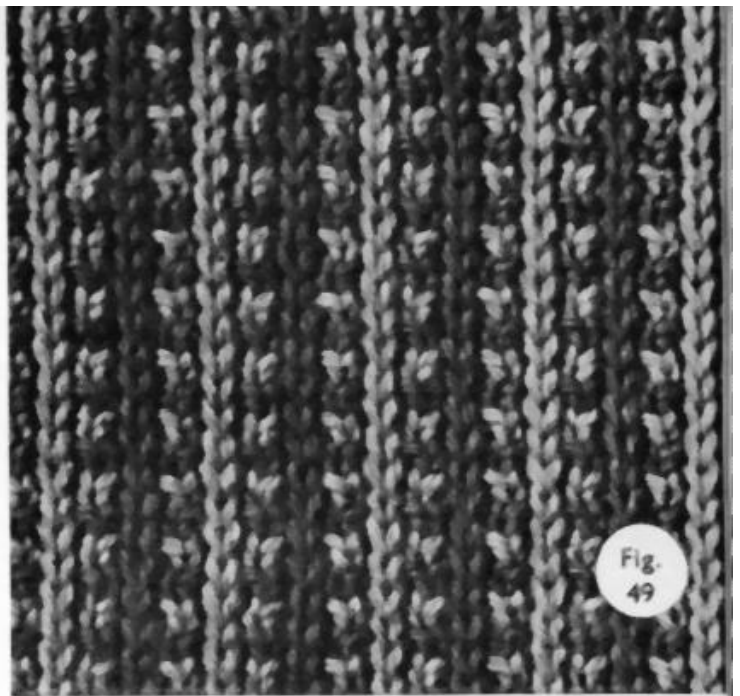
Example 6

1. Always counting from left of Needle Bed, transfer every 7th and 10th stitches on to their adjacent Needles towards left and the 8th and 11th and every following 7th and 10th stitches to their adjacent Needles towards right. Push empty Needles into Non-Working Position.
2. Knit 2 rows.
3. Counting Needles in Working Position only, push every 2nd and 6th Needle into Holding Position.
4. Knit 5 rows.
5. Push Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position.
6. Knit 1 row.
7. Repeat steps 3 to 6 as required.

Without Wool Dispenser

Example 1

1. Counting from left of Needle Bed, push the 4th and every following 4th Needle into Holding Position.
2. Knit 2 rows, using a contrasting colour, then push all Needles back into Working Position.
3. Push the 2nd and every following 4th Needle into Holding Position.
4. Knit 2 rows using the main colour, then push all Needles back into Working Position.
5. Repeat steps 1 to 4 as required.



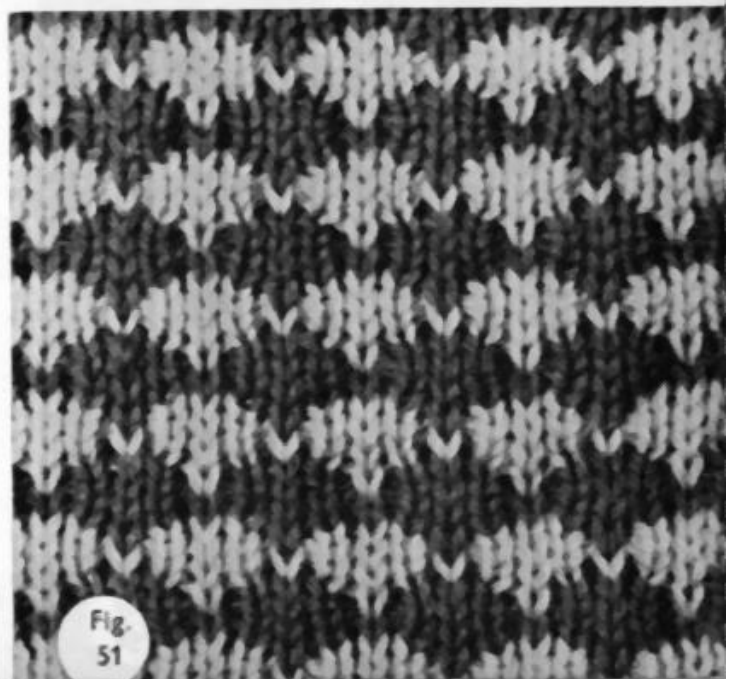
Example 2

1. Raise the outer Cam Knob, knit 1 row using a contrasting colour, bring the Cam Box back to the other side and press the Cam Knob down again.
2. Knit 1 row using the main colour.
3. Counting from left of Needle Bed, push the 6th and every following 6th Needle into Holding Position.
4. Knit 6 rows using the main colour, then push all Needles back into Working Position.
5. Raise the outer Cam Knob, knit 1 row using the contrasting colour, return Cam Box to the opposite side and press the Cam Knob down again.
6. Knit 1 row using the main colour.
7. Repeat steps 3 to 6 as required, moving the pattern three Needles along each time.



Example 3

1. Knit 1 row using a contrasting colour then, counting from left of Needle Bed, push the 4th and every following 4th Needle into Holding Position.
2. Knit 3 rows using the contrasting colour, then push all Needles back into Working Position.
3. Knit 1 row using the main colour, then push the 2nd and every following 4th Needle into Holding Position.
4. Knit 3 rows using the main colour, then push all Needles back into Working Position.
5. Repeat steps 1 to 4 as required.



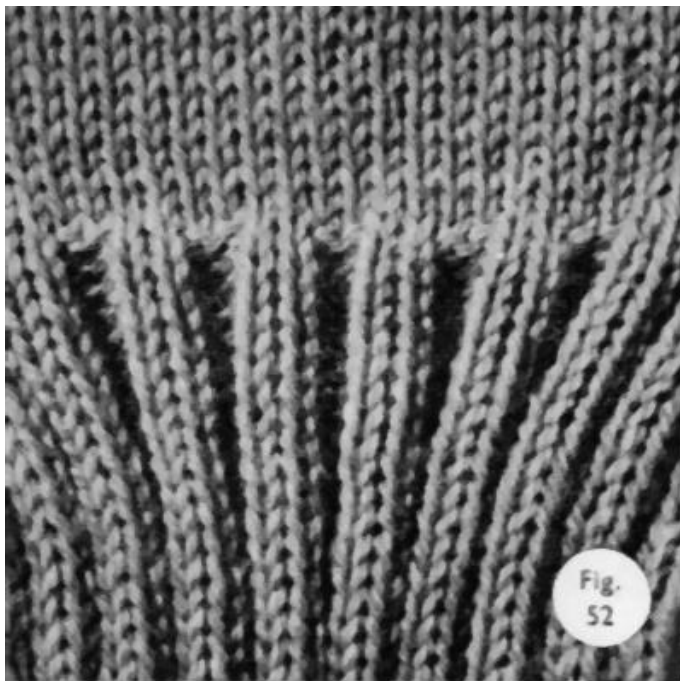


Fig.
52

Patterns Using the Latch Needle Tool

These patterns are produced by letting certain stitches drop and then picking them up again on the purl side of the knitting, using the Latch Needle Tool (see Fig. 16).

Example 1

1. Knit the required number of rows.
2. Drop every 3rd and 4th stitch in turn.
3. Pick up each dropped stitch as for ribbing.

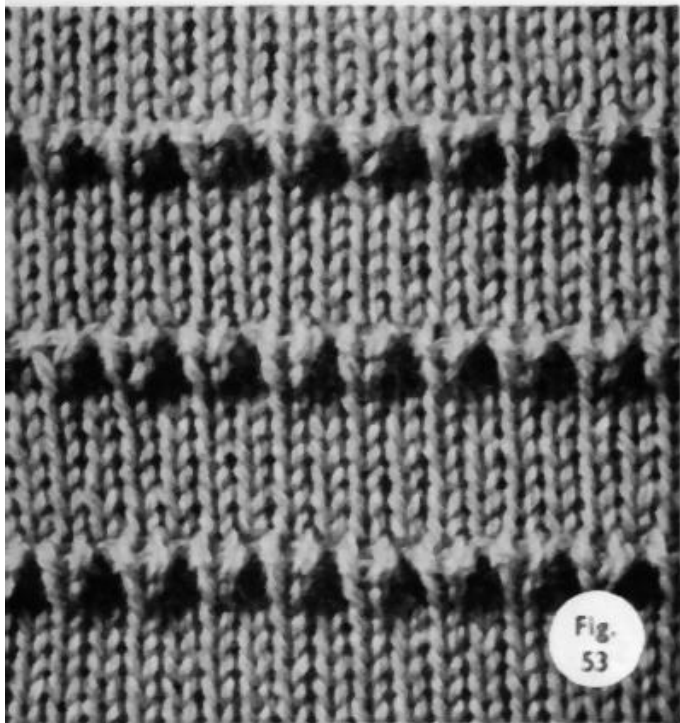


Fig.
53

Example 2

1. Knit 8 rows.
2. Let every 2nd stitch in turn drop down 3 rows. Insert the Latch Needle Tool into the dropped stitch and upwards behind the running threads. Form a stitch with the top running thread only and place it on the empty Needle.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 as required.

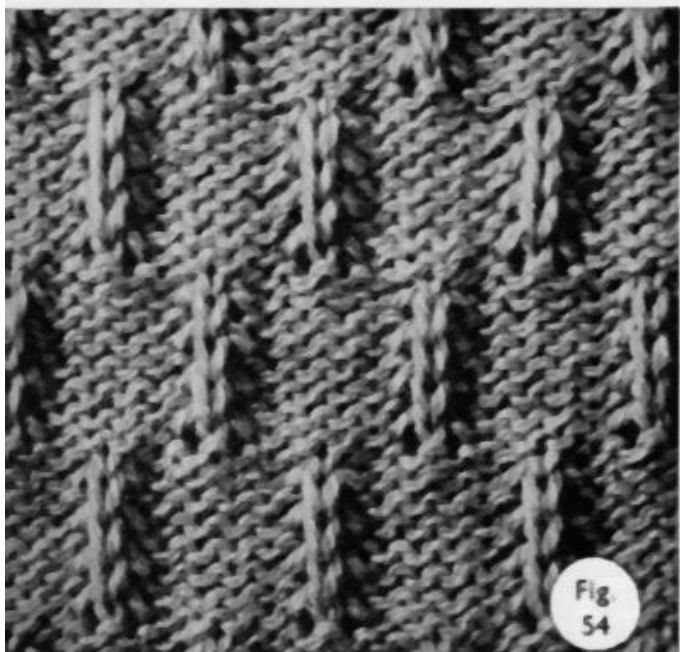


Fig.
54

Example 3

1. Knit 8 rows.
2. Let every 6th stitch in turn drop down 8 rows.
3. Pick up the dropped stitches, using the Latch Needle Tool, but forming the new stitches with every second bar of the 'ladder' only.
4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 as required, moving the pattern along 3 Needles each time.

Tucked Patterns

Stitches are lifted on to the Needles from several rows below, according to the depth of tuck required, and the knitting is then continued in the usual way until the next tuck is formed.

Example 1

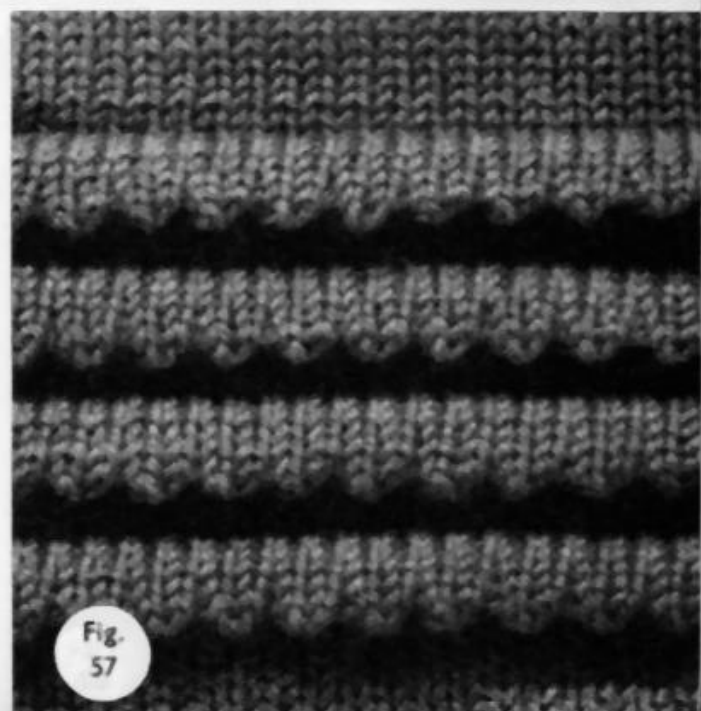
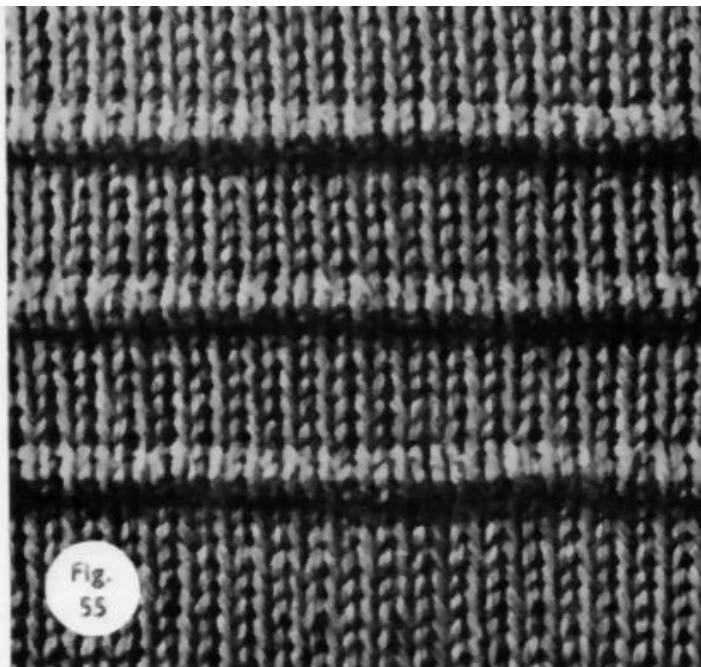
1. Knit 9 rows.
2. Insert the Work Hook into each stitch in turn, 3 rows below the Needles, raising each stitch on to the Needle above. Place these lifted stitches behind the Latches, together with the stitches already on the Needles.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 as required.

Example 2

1. Knit 12 rows.
2. Using the Work Hook, pick up the loops of the stitches 8 rows down and place them on to the Needles, in front of the Latches.
3. Raise the outer Cam Knob and, without inserting any wool, knit the row.
4. Return the Cam Box across the Needle Bed and press down the Cam Knob.
5. Repeat steps 1 to 4 as required.

Example 3

1. Knit 12 rows.
2. Transfer every alternate stitch on to its adjacent Needle.
3. With all empty Needles in Working Position, knit 7 rows.
4. Using the Work Hook, pick up the loops of the stitches 13 rows down and place them on to the Needles, in front of the Latches.
5. Raise the outer Cam Knob and, without inserting any wool, knit the row.
6. Return the Cam Box across the Needle Bed and press down the Cam Knob.
7. Repeat steps 1 to 6 as required.



Cable and Crossed Stitch Patterns

Using a Single, Double or Treble Transfer Tool, certain stitches are lifted off the Needles, crossed over and placed on the Needles again. When crossing them over, care must be taken to see that the stitches are brought over and under in the same way each time, unless otherwise directed. Before transferring the stitches, they must be released from under the Sinkers by pressing on the Sinker Tails.

Example 1

1. Knit 6 rows.
2. Using two Single Transfer Tools, cross over every 5th and 6th stitches.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 as desired, moving the pattern along 3 stitches each time.

Example 2

1. Knit 6 rows.
2. Counting from the left of Needle Bed, drop the 5th and 10th and every following 4th and 9th stitches down 6 rows only, leaving the empty Needles in Working Position.
3. Using two Double Transfer Tools and counting Needles in Non-Working Position, cross the 6th and 7th stitches with the 8th and 9th stitches all along the row.
4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 as required, picking up the dropped stitches at convenient intervals as for ribbing, using the Latch Needle Tool.

Example 3

1. Knit 6 rows.
2. Cross the 4th, 5th and 6th stitches with the 7th, 8th and 9th stitches, and every following 11th, 12th and 13th stitches with the 14th, 15th and 16th stitches.
3. Knit 8 rows.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Knit 6 rows.
6. Cross the 12th, 13th and 14th stitches with the 15th, 16th and 17th stitches and every following 11th, 12th and 13th stitches with the 14th, 15th and 16th stitches.
7. Knit 8 rows.
8. Repeat step 6.
9. Repeat steps 1 to 8 as required.

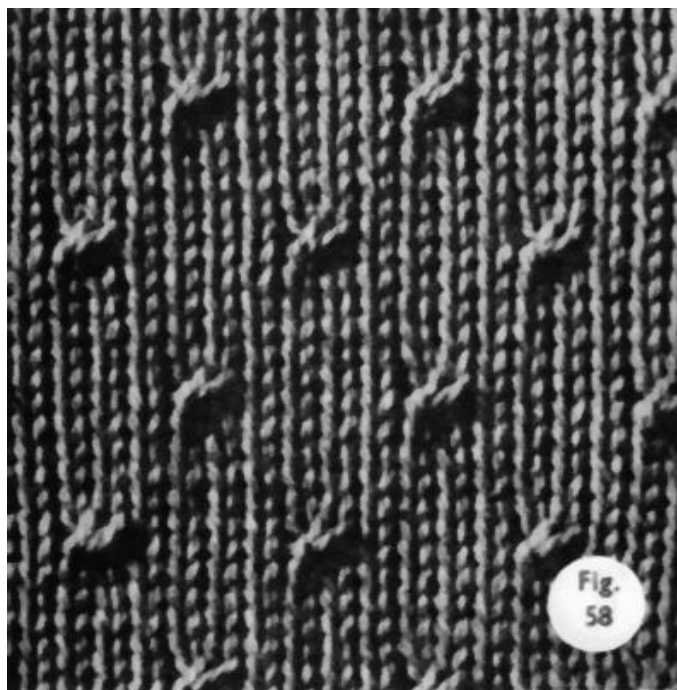


Fig.
58



Fig.
59



Fig.
60

Patterns Using Several Colours (without Wool Dispenser)

When introducing single row stripes, or stripes that have an odd number of rows, it is necessary to pass the Cam Box to the other side without knitting, in order to pick up the other working thread. This means that before knitting the last row of the stripe, the outer Cam Knob must be raised, i.e., if the Cam Box is at the right of the Needle Bed, the right Cam Knob must be raised, and vice versa. Knit the last row of the stripe. Return the Cam Box across the Needle Bed without laying the wool over the Needles and with the Cam Knob still raised. Press down the Cam Knob before continuing unless, of course, you wish to change colour again after the following row.

Example 1

1. Knit 1 row, using the main colour.
2. Pull up the outer Cam Knob. Knit 1 row in a contrasting colour, then return the Cam Box to the other side without inserting any wool. Press down the Cam Knob.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 as required.

When making the divisions between the colours either vertical or sloping, the threads must be twisted round each other where the colours meet, to prevent a slit.

Example 2

1. Knit 2 rows using the main colour.
2. Lay the main colour over the Needles, but bring the wool down between the last Needle, and the second to last Needle. Lay the contrasting colour over the last Needle of the row.
3. Knit the row, letting both threads run freely.
4. Lay the contrasting colour over the first 2 Needles of the row. Lay the main colour over the remaining Needles.
5. Knit the row.
6. Lay the main colour over all but the last 3 Needles. Lay the contrasting colour over the last 3 Needles.
7. Knit the row.
8. Lay the contrasting colour over the first 4 Needles. Lay the main colour over the remaining Needles.
9. Knit the row.
10. Continue in this way, increasing the number of stitches knitted in contrasting colour by one on each row, until all stitches are knitted in contrasting colour.

Example 3

1. Lay the first thread over the Needles from the left and bring it down between the 5th and 6th Needles.
2. Bring the second thread up between the 5th and 6th Needles and lay it towards the right over the next 9 Needles, bringing it down between the 14th and 15th Needles.
3. Using a third ball of wool, bring the thread up between the 14th and 15th Needles and lay it over the remaining Needles towards the right.
4. Knit 1 row.
5. Repeat steps 1 to 4 in the reverse direction, knitting the stitches in the same colours as before.
6. Repeat steps 1 to 5 as required.

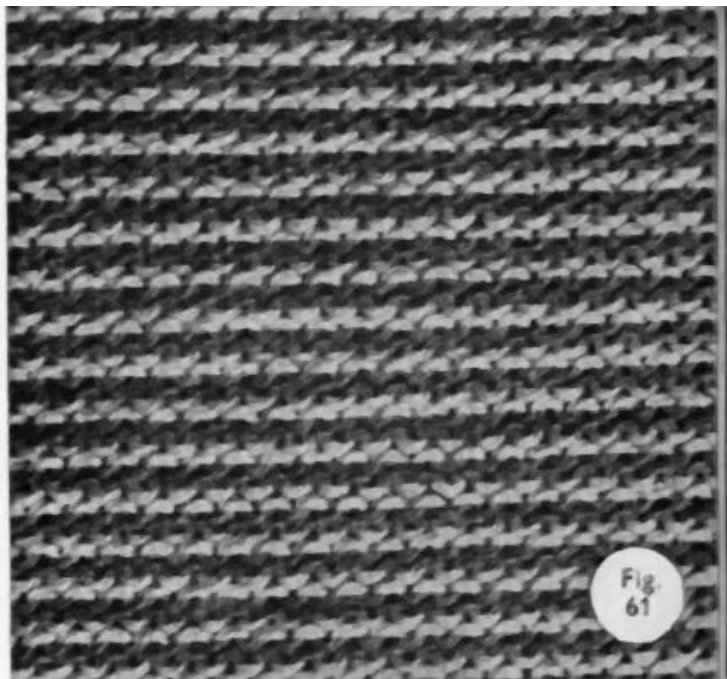


Fig.
61

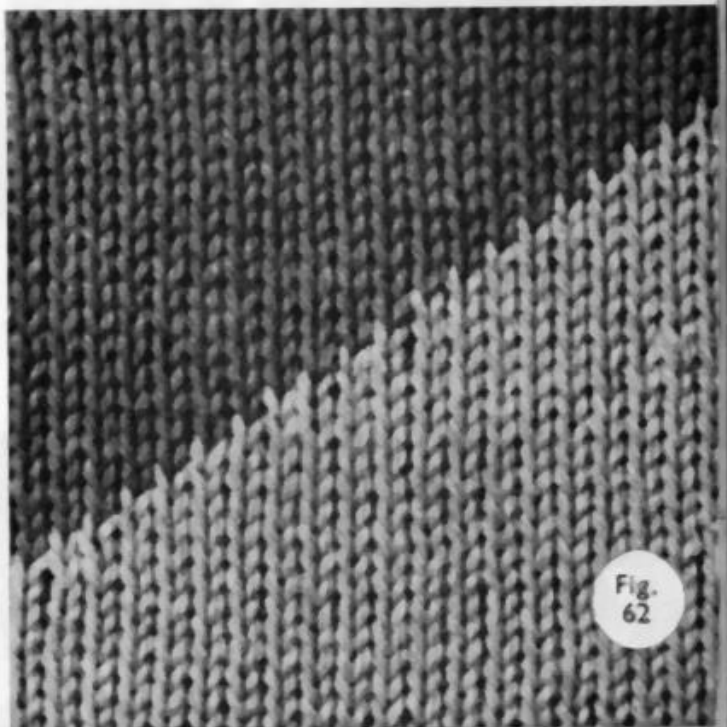


Fig.
62

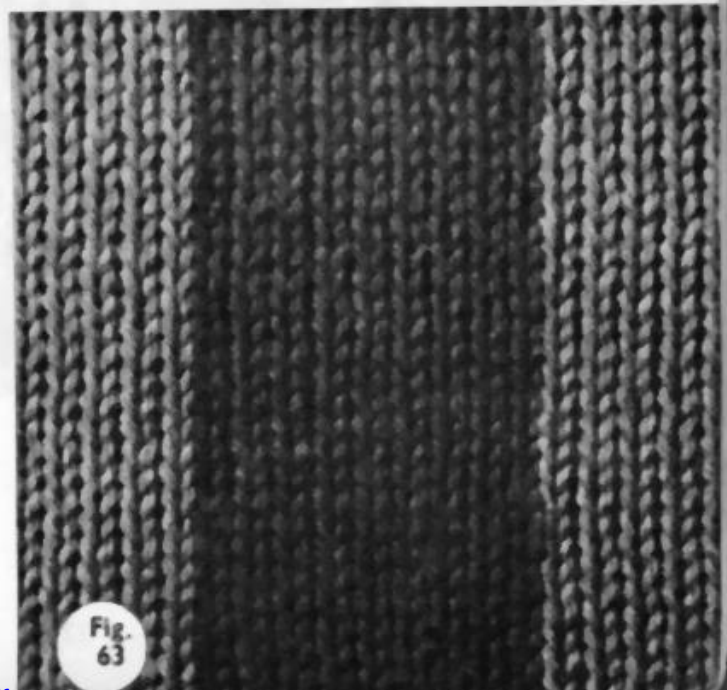


Fig.
63

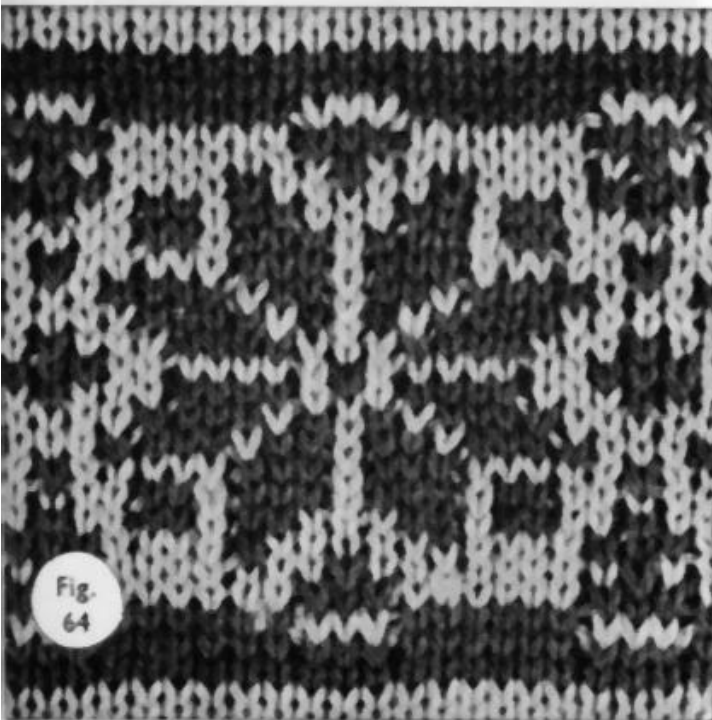
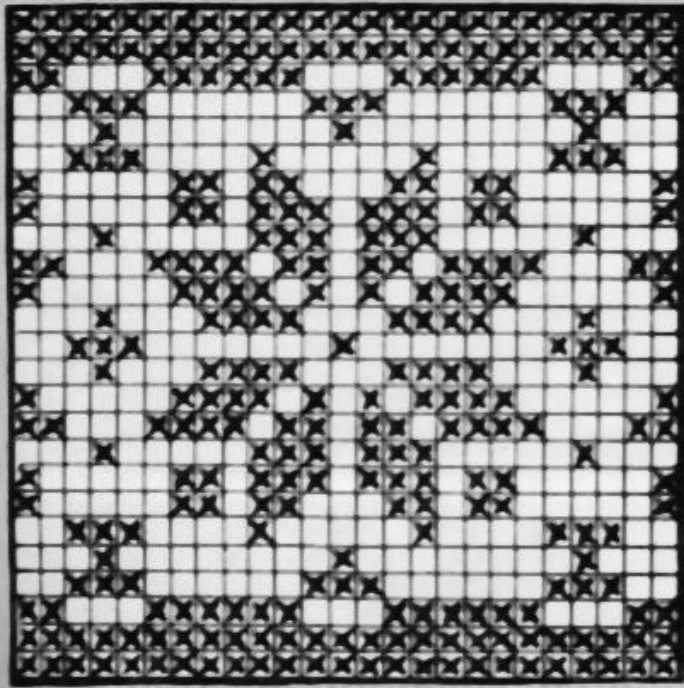
Fair Isle Patterns

There are two methods of knitting true Fair Isle patterns (see Fig. 64) which are as follows:—

1. The various coloured threads are laid over the Needles so that the different colours run over or under the Needles according to the pattern or chart. When the Cam Box is operated the threads which are lying on top of the Needles form stitches, whilst those carried across underneath the Needles are not knitted but remain unseen on the wrong side of the work. When placing the various colours over the Needles, always bring the new colour up behind the previous colour. In this way a twist is made which ensures a perfectly even finish. It is advisable, when knitting Fair Isle over a considerable number of stitches, to lay the various coloured wools over a section at a time, approximately 25-30 stitches, depending on the intricacy of the pattern. Pass the Cam Box across almost to this point and then repeat the procedure until the row has been completed. In this way the finished Fair Isle retains more elasticity and a very even appearance.

In hand knitted Fair Isle and colour knitting, the strands at the back of the work are sometimes woven in. This is not necessary on the Knitmaster unless the wool is being taken behind a considerable number of stitches. In this case, the wool at the back is simply twisted round the wool being laid over the Needles, in between every 4th and 5th Needles, or at closer intervals if preferred.

2. The second method is suitable for Fair Isle using two colours only and is worked using the Holding Position. This method enables Fair Isle to be knitted without having to take the colours over and under the Needles, and is particularly useful where colours have to be changed at very short intervals. As each colour is used separately, all twisting is eliminated. The Needles for the first colour only are left in Working Position, all other being pushed into Holding Position. Lay the wool of the chosen colour across all the Needles, raise the outer Cam Knob and knit the row in the usual way. Return the Cam Box to the opposite end and lower the Cam Knob. Push Needles from Working Position into Holding Position and vice versa and knit the row with the second colour; this completes one row. When the above method is used, the Cam Box is operated three times for the same row. Care must be taken to see that the number of rows are counted correctly as a Row Counter counts the number of journeys of the Cam Box. As extra journeys are necessary for this method of knitting Fair Isle, the total of the additional journeys must be subtracted from the total shown on the dial of the Row Counter.



Meck Fair Isle

This is knitted in a similar way to the above Holding Position method of knitting true Fair Isle, the only difference being that the stitches knitted in contrasting colour are knitted between complete rows of main colour and vice versa. The Needles holding the stitches to be knitted in contrasting colour should be pushed into Working Position and the remaining Needles left in Holding Position. Knit the row in contrasting colour with the outer Cam Knob raised and return the Cam Box to the opposite end without inserting any wool. Push all Needles into Working Position, lower the Cam Knob and knit the row in main colour.

Instructions for Fair Isle Pattern shown in Fig. 65.

Row 1. Counting from the left, push the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, and every following 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Needles into Holding Position. Pull up the outer Cam Knob, i.e., the Knob nearest to the outside end of the machine at which the Cam Box is resting. Knit 1 row in main colour, then return the Cam Box to the opposite end without inserting any wool. Press down the Cam Knob. Push Needles from Holding Position into Working Position. Knit 1 row in contrasting colour.

Row 2. Push the 1st and 5th, and every following 4th Needle into Holding Position. Pull up the outer Cam Knob and knit 1 row in main colour. Return the Cam Box. Press down the Cam Knob and push Needles from Holding Position into Working Position. Knit 1 row in contrasting colour.

Row 3. Push the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, and every following 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Needles into Holding Position. Pull up the outer Cam Knob and knit 1 row in main colour. Return the Cam Box. Press down the Cam Knob and push Needles from Holding Position into Working Position. Knit 1 row in contrasting colour.

Row 4. As row 2.

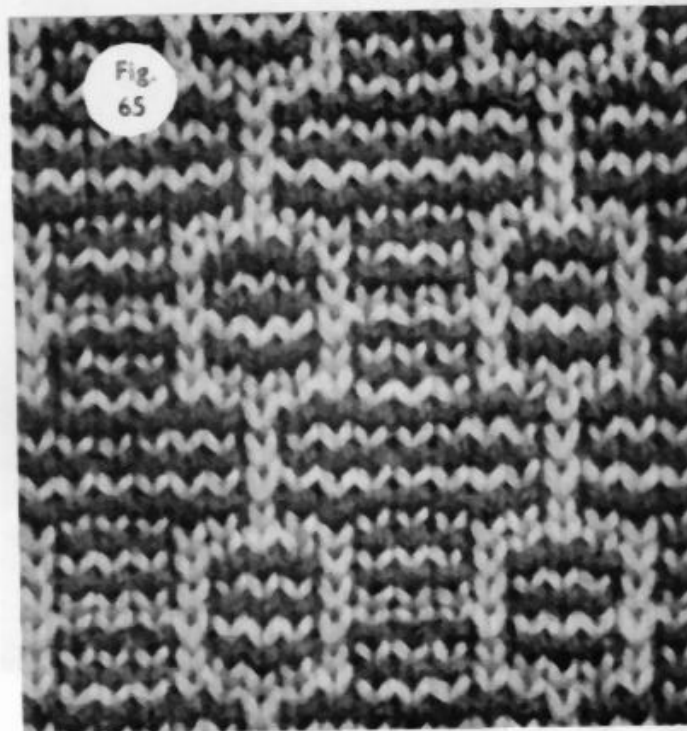
Row 5. As row 1.

Row 6. Push the 3rd and every following 8th Needle into Holding Position. Pull up the outer Cam Knob. Knit 1 row in main colour. Return the Cam Box. Press down the Cam Knob and push Needles from Holding Position into Working Position. Knit 1 row in contrasting colour.

Row 7. As row 6.

Row 8. As row 6.

Repeat these 8 rows as required.



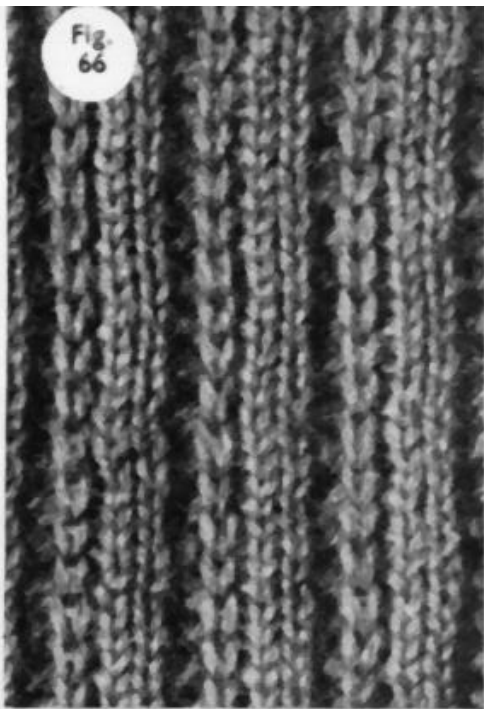


Fig.
66

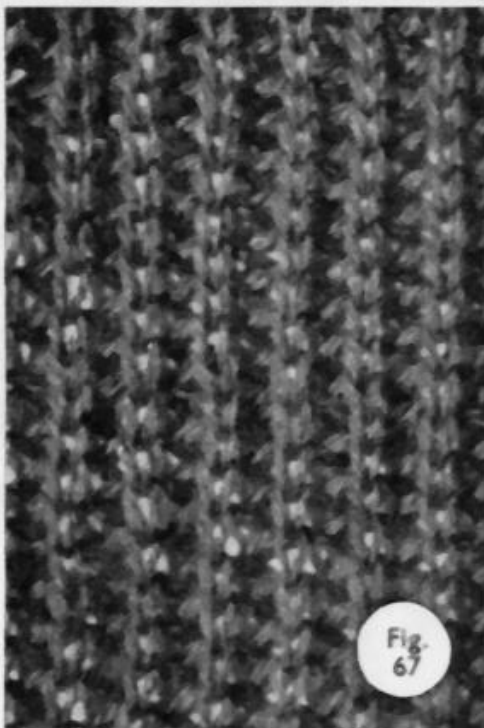


Fig.
67



Fig.
68

Fancy Ribbed Effects

Example 1

1. Transfer every 4th stitch on to its adjacent Needle and push the empty Needles into Non-Working Position.
2. Push the first 2 Needles in each group of 3 into Holding Position.
3. Knit 1 row. Push Needles from Holding Position into Working Position and vice versa.
4. Knit 2 rows. Push Needles from Holding Position into Working Position and vice versa.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 as required.

Example 2

1. Transfer every alternate stitch on to its adjacent Needle and push the empty Needles into Non-Working Position.
2. Not counting Needles in Non-Working Position, push every alternate Needle into Holding Position.
3. Knit 1 row.
4. Push Needles from Holding Position into Working Position and vice versa.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 as required.

Example 3

1. Transfer every alternate stitch on to its adjacent Needle and push the empty Needles into Non-Working Position.
2. Not counting Needles in Non-Working Position, push every alternate Needle into Holding Position.
3. Knit 2 rows in first colour.
4. Push Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position and vice versa. Knit 2 rows in second colour.
5. Push Needles from Holding Position back into Working Position and vice versa. Knit 2 rows in first colour.
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 as required.

Miscellaneous

Angora Knitting

Angora wool is knitted very easily on the Knitmaster with excellent results. During the knitting the pile is inclined to be flattened slightly. Therefore, when the garment is finished it should be shaken vigorously and left in a warm atmosphere for a few hours to bring up the pile, then shaken again if necessary. Angora, knitted in this way, is less likely to shed its pile than when hand knitted.

Cord for Trimming

Cast on 3 or 4 stitches. Change to a Tension suitable for the wool being used and knit 2 rows (Cam Box is at right of Needle Bed). Pull up the outer Cam Knob. * Knit 1 row. Bring the Cam Box back to the right of the Needle Bed (wool is still at left of Needle Bed). Take wool to right of Needles by placing it under the Needles and round the end Needle at right, without placing it under the Sinker Hooks, then lay it over the Needles towards the left *. Repeat from * to * as required.

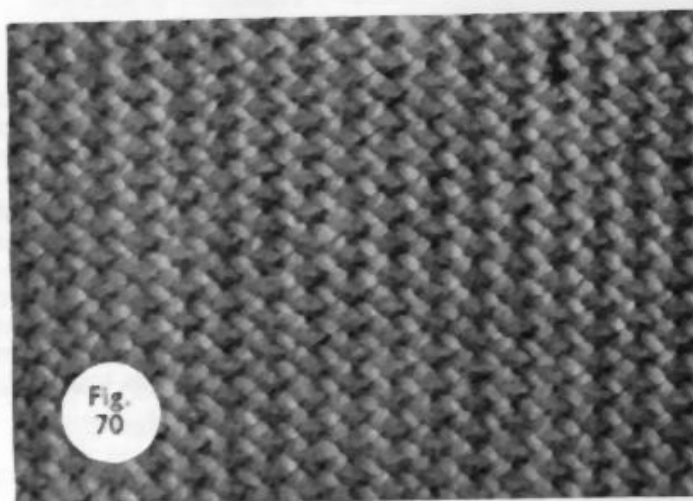
Looped Fabric (Fig. 69)

This fabric is ideal for Bed Jackets. The loops are formed by winding the wool in the following manner around a thin rod or piece of wooden dowelling as long as the width of knitting. Knit 4 rows, ending with the Cam Box at right of Needle Bed. * Pull up the right Cam Knob and knit 1 row. Return the Cam Box to the right of the Needle Bed without inserting any wool. Holding the rod in your left hand about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the Needles, and working from the left, wind the wool in an anti-clockwise direction around the rod and the first Needle. Continue winding the wool around the rod and the Needles, in a similar manner to casting on, and gradually sliding the rod along through the loops already formed as you proceed. Place the loops behind the Latches, together with the stitches of the last row. Press down the right Cam Knob and knit 4 rows. Remove the rod *. Repeat from * to * as required.

Tweed Fabric (Fig. 70)

1. Push every alternate Needle into Holding Position, leaving the remaining Needles in Working Position.
2. Knit 2 rows.
3. Push Needles from Holding Position into Working Position and vice versa.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 as required.

It is possible to cut this fabric and make it up as a woven material.



Use and Adaptation of Knitting Instructions

When following a hand knitting pattern, the first step is to make sure your tension is the same as that given in the pattern. This is easily done by making a tension sample, as described on page 11. As in hand knitting, your individual technique may give you a tension differing slightly from the pattern; in the same way the tension you obtain on the machine may not always agree in both stitches and rows per inch. In this case, it is usually advisable to ensure that the number of stitches per inch is the same as that given in the pattern. It is then quite an easy matter to adjust the number of rows to be knitted if the number of rows per inch does not quite agree. On the other hand, if the pattern you are using is not exactly to your measurements, you must adjust this in the same way as you would if knitting by hand. Both these adjustments are very easy once you have calculated your tension, and the following example will show you how it is done.

If you draw a rough diagram of the article to be knitted and mark on it the required measurements, you will find these calculations a very simple matter.

Tension: 7 stitches and 10 rows to 1 inch.

Measurements:

Waist—12 inches;

Length from Waist to Armhole—9 inches;

Bust—16 inches.

Note: The above figures for waist and bust are half the actual measurements, and are for the front or back of a garment only.

(a) **How many stitches must be cast on at the waist?**

12 inches \times 7 stitches (per inch) = 84 stitches.

(b) **How many rows must be knitted from waist to armhole?**

9 inches \times 10 rows (per inch) = 90 rows.

(c) **How many stitches must be increased from waist to bust?** (increasing commences from the waist and is usually completed a few inches before the armhole, in this case approximately 2 inches or 20 rows, i.e., 70 rows from the waist). 16 inches \times 7 stitches (per inch) = 112 stitches.

This means that 28 stitches (112 minus 84), or 14 stitches on each side, must be increased over approximately 70 rows. 70 divided by 14 equals 5. Therefore, you must increase one stitch at each end of every 5th row 14 times, then knit 20 rows without shaping.

If your tension has the same number of stitches per inch as the pattern, but differs in the number of rows to the inch, you may still follow the armhole shaping from the pattern, but it will be necessary to knit a few more (or less) rows up to the shoulder. The same applies to the neck shaping.

Making Up Garments

Good making up is essential for a well finished garment, and time and care should always be spent on this all-important process. Before making up, all parts should be pressed as follows. Lay each piece, wrong side up, on an ironing table. Place a tape measure across the bust or chest line and pin out to the correct width. Lay the tape measure lengthwise from the shoulder to the lower edge and pin out to the length required. Now pin all the edges to the ironing table and press firmly with a hot iron over a damp cloth, unless otherwise directed, omitting the ribbing.

Seams should be made by placing the two pieces together with the right sides facing, and pinning or tacking them before back-stitching them about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the edge. In the case of ribbed welts and cuffs, etc., babies' garments and underwear, a more suitable result is obtained by over-sewing all edges together, as this produces a flat seam.



SOCKS IN ALL SIZES

For Knitmasters with 135 Needles or more.

Materials: Regular socks, 2½ (2, 1½) ozs. Poppleton's Nevada 3-ply wool; Ankle socks 2 (1½, 1) oz. Poppleton's Nevada 3-ply wool; two stitch holders.

Measurements: Man's size, 10 inches; woman's size, 9 inches; child's size, 6 inches. All sizes are adjustable.

Tension: 8 stitches and 12 rows to 1 inch.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; N.W.P., Non-Working Position; H.P., Holding Position.

Note: The first set of figures refer to the man's size, the second to the woman's size and the third to the child's size.

REGULAR SOCKS

Cast on 65 (59, 47) stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 30 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 4. Transfer the 3rd (6th, 6th) and every following 6th stitch to its adjacent Needle, leaving the empty Needles in N.W.P. Knit without shaping until 84 (72, 60) rows from beginning have been knitted. Work from instep from this point.

ANKLE SOCKS

Cast on 65 (59, 47) stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 30 rows. Work ribbing as for regular socks. Change to Tension 4. Transfer the 3rd (6th, 6th) and every following 6th stitch to its adjacent Needle, leaving the empty Needles in N.W.P. Knit without shaping until 48 (42, 36) rows from beginning have been knitted.

Instep. Counting Needles in N.W.P. as stitches slip 16 (15, 12) stitches from each edge of work on to stitch holders (33 (29, 23) stitches remain on machine). Knit 80 (72, 54) rows without shaping. (Increase or decrease the number of these rows according to the size required for the foot measurement). Bring Needles from N.W.P. into W.P. Pick up the loops of the adjacent stitches from the row below and place them on to the empty Needles.

Turn toe. Push 1 Needle at end of every following row from W.P. into H.P. until 13 (11, 9) Needles remain in W.P. at centre of work. Push 1 Needle from H.P. into W.P. at end of every following row until all Needles are in W.P.

Sole: Knit 80 (72, 54) rows without shaping. (Increase or decrease the number of these rows according to the size required for the foot measurement).

Turn heel: As for toe. Slip stitches on to double pointed knitting needle.

TO COMPLETE

With right sides of work together, flat seam back seam. Sew side seams of foot, using a flat stitch method of sewing.

To graft heel. Thread tapestry needle on to end of wool. *Pass needle through first stitch of heel as if to knit, slip stitch off. Pass needle through second stitch of heel as if to purl, leaving the stitch on the needle. Pass through first stitch of back of leg as if to purl; slip stitch off. Pass through second stitch of back of leg as if to knit, leaving stitch on needle*. Repeat from * to * until all stitches are fastened off. Press.



CLASSIC RAGLAN CARDIGAN IN 4 SIZES

For Knitmasters with 169 Needles or more.

Materials: 9 (10, 10, 11) ozs. Sirdar Majestic 3-ply wool; 9 buttons.

Measurements: To fit a 34 (36, 38, 40) inch bust; length from shoulder, measured over back, 22 (22½, 23, 23½) inches; sleeve seam, 18 inches.

Tension: 8 stitches and 12 rows to 1 inch.

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the larger sizes respectively. All decreasings are worked 3 stitches in, i.e., transfer the 4th stitch from edge on to the 5th Needle, and move 3 end stitches 1 Needle in.

BACK

Cast on 139 (147, 155, 163) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 60 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5 and knit 90 (96, 102, 108) rows without shaping.

Shape raglan armholes. Cast off 10 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of every following 3rd row 30 (24, 18, 14) times. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of every following row until 41 (43, 47, 51) stitches remain. Knit 4 (4, 6, 6) rows. Cast off.

LEFT FRONT

Cast on 79 (83, 87, 91) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 60 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5. Cast on 9 stitches at right edge of next row. Knit 90 (96, 102, 108) rows without shaping, ending with Cam Box at left of Needle Bed. (Knit 1 row less on right front).

Shape raglan armhole. Cast off 10 stitches at beginning of next row. Knit 1 row. Decrease 1 stitch at left edge of every following 3rd row 30 (24, 18, 14) times (48 stitches remain on smallest size).

On larger sizes only, decrease 1 stitch at left edge of every following alternate row until (49, 50, 52) stitches remain. Knit 1 row. (Cam Box is at right of Needle Bed).

All sizes. Cast off 28 (29, 30, 32) stitches at beginning of next row. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of every following row until all stitches are cast off.

RIGHT FRONT

Knit as for left front, reversing all shapings by reading right for left and vice versa, and making buttonholes over Needles 4, 5, 6 and 13, 14, 15 from left edge of work on rows 10, 40, 70, 100, 130, 160, 190 and 220 from beginning. The buttonholes made on rows 10 and 40 will be made over Needles 4, 5, 6 only, as these are in the ribbing.

SLEEVES

Cast on 71 stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 40 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5 and continue to knit in stocking stitch, increasing 1 stitch at beginning of every following 8th and 9th (7th and 8th; 6th and 7th; 5th and 6th) rows until there are 107 (113, 117, 123) stitches on the Needles. Knit 14 (8, 15, 20) rows without shaping.

Shape raglan. Cast off 10 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of every following 3rd row 30 (24, 18, 14) times. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of every following row until 6 (6, 4, 6) stitches remain. Cast off.

NECKBAND

Cast on 131 (131, 141, 141) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 6 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Make buttonholes over Needles 4, 5, 6 from left edge of work on next row. Knit 12 rows. Work up ribbing. Make buttonhole as before. Knit 6 rows. Work up ribbing. Cast off loosely.

TO MAKE UP

Press the pieces carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth. With right sides of work together, sew side and sleeve seams, using a small back stitch. Sew sleeves into raglan shaping. Turn back 9 stitches along each front edge and catch down on to the inside. Complete buttonholes. Stretch neckband into neck opening and sew into position. Fold over on to inside and catch down. Complete buttonhole in neckband and sew on buttons to correspond. Give final pressing.



LACY JUMPER FOR THE LARGER WOMAN

For Knitmasters with 203 Needles.

Materials: 7 ozs. Lee Target's Campanula 2-ply wool; 1 button for trimming.

Measurements: To fit a 42-44 inch bust; length, 22 inches; sleeve seam, 6½ inches.

Tension: 9 stitches and 15 rows to 1 inch.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; N.W.P., Non-Working Position; H.P., Holding Position.

BACK

Cast on 167 stitches. Change to Tension 2. Knit 50 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 3. Continue to knit in stocking stitch, increasing 1 stitch at beginning of every following 5th and 6th rows until there are 203 stitches. Knit 24 rows without shaping.

Shape armholes. Cast off 10 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of the following 8 alternate rows. Knit 110 rows without shaping.

Shape shoulders. Cast off 5 stitches at beginning of next 22 rows. Cast off remaining 57 stitches.

FRONT

Cast on 167 stitches. Change to Tension 2. Knit 50 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 3. Transfer 1 stitch at each side of the centre stitch on to the centre Needle, leaving the empty Needles in N.W.P. *Knit 2 rows. Push centre Needle into H.P. Knit 2 rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows. Push centre Needle from H.P. into W.P.*. Counting Needles in N.W.P. as stitches transfer the 6th and 8th stitches from each side of the centre stitch on to the 7th Needles, leaving the empty Needles in N.W.P. Repeat from * to *, pushing single Needles into H.P. and from H.P. into W.P. as instructed. Transfer the 13th and 15th stitches at each side of centre on to the 14th Needles. Repeat from * to * as before. Transfer the 20th and 22nd stitches at each side of centre on to the 21st Needles. Repeat from * to *. Transfer the 27th and 29th stitches at each side of centre on to the 28th Needles. Repeat from * to *. Transfer the 34th and 36th stitches at each side of centre on to the 35th Needles. Repeat from * to *. Transfer the 41st and 43rd stitches at each side of centre on to the 42nd Needles. Repeat from * to * until there are 203 stitches. Knit 24 rows in pattern without shaping.

Shape armholes. Continuing to knit in pattern, cast off 10 stitches at beginning of next

2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of next 8 alternate rows. Knit 6 rows in pattern without shaping. Transfer the 48th and 50th stitches at each side of centre on to the 49th Needles. Repeat from * to * once without increasing. Transfer the 55th and 57th stitches at each side of centre on to the 56th Needles. Repeat from * to * once without increasing. Transfer the 62nd and 64th stitches at each side of centre on to the 63rd Needles. Repeat from * to * twice without increasing.

Shape neck. Divide work in centre by pushing 83 Needles, including Needles in N.W.P. at left of Needle Bed into H.P. (Close latches of these Needles). Transfer the centre stitch to its adjacent Needle.

Continuing to work in pattern, knit the right half as follows: Counting Needles in N.W.P. as stitches, decrease 1 stitch in centre on every following alternate row until 55 stitches remain. Knit 24 rows in pattern.

Shape shoulder. Cast off 5 stitches at beginning of next and every alternate row until all stitches are cast off.

Knit the left half, starting with Cam Box at left of Needle Bed.

SLEEVES (both alike)

Cast on 111 stitches. Change to Tension 2. Knit 40 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 3. Continue to knit in stocking stitch, increasing 1 stitch at beginning of every following 4th and 5th rows until there are 135 stitches.

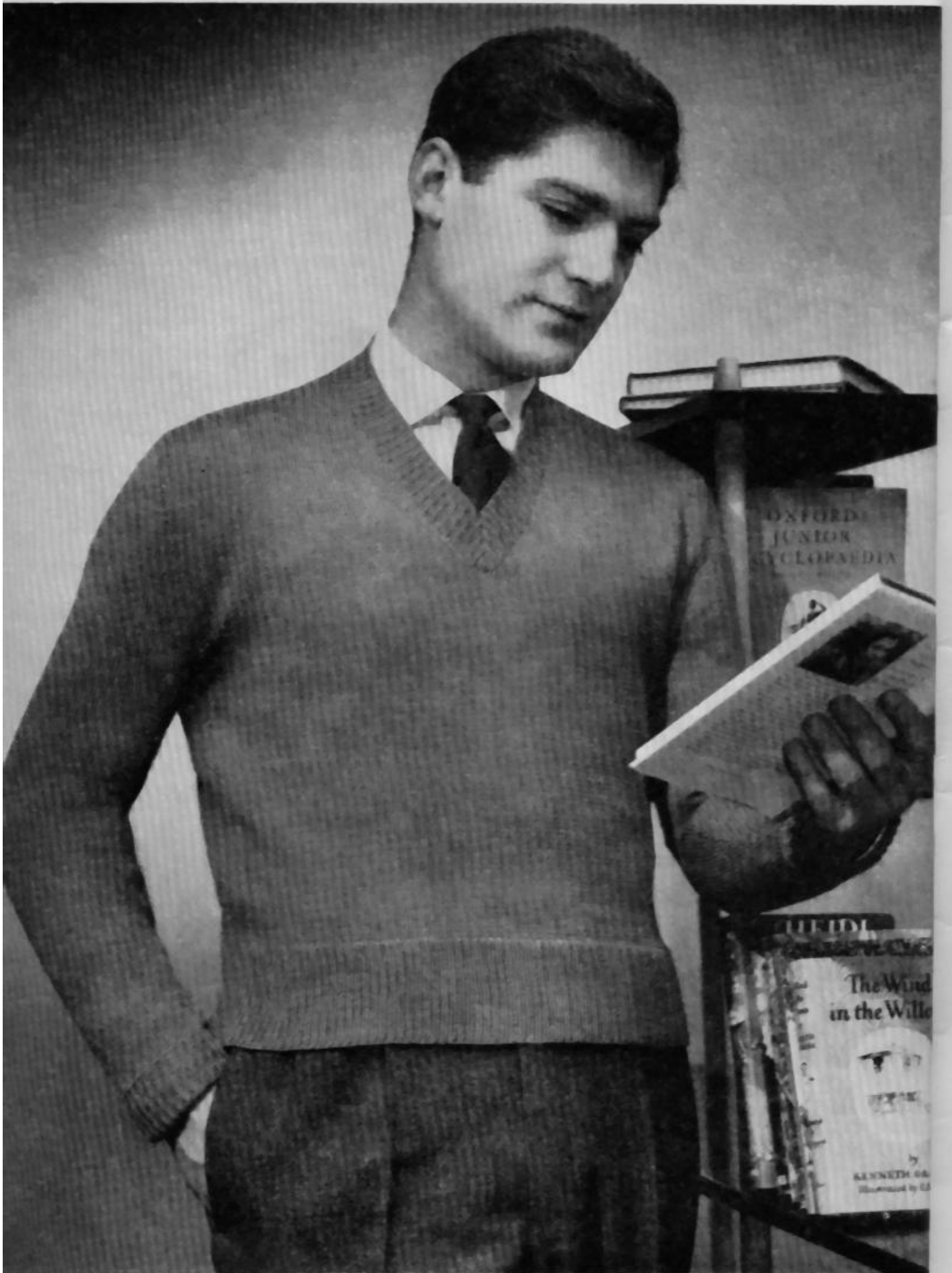
Shape top. Cast off 10 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of every following row until 31 stitches remain. Cast off 5 stitches at beginning of every following row until 1 stitch remains. Fasten off.

NECKBAND

Cast on 169 stitches. Change to Tension 2. Knit 80 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Fold to form hem. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Pin the pieces out to size and press with a hot iron over a damp cloth. With right sides of work together, sew shoulder seams. Set sleeves into armholes and sew into position. Sew side and sleeve seams, flat seaming ribbing at waist and cuffs. Stretch neckband into neck opening and sew into position, overlapping right on top of left at front. Sew on button as shown. Press all seams.



V-NECK SWEATER

For Knitmasters with 169 Needles or more.

Materials: 11 (11, 12) ozs. Grenadier 3-ply wool.

Measurements: To fit a 38 (40, 42) inch chest; length, 23½ (24½, 25½) inches; sleeve seam, 19½ inches plus a 1½ inch cuff.

Tension: 8 stitches and 12 rows to 1 inch.

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the larger sizes respectively.

BACK

Cast on 145 (153, 161) stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 48 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 4 and continue to knit in stocking stitch, increasing 1 stitch at beginning of every following 11th and 12th (12th and 13th, 13th and 14th) rows until there are 153 (161, 169) stitches on the Needles. Knit 80 (84, 90) rows without shaping.

Shape armholes. Cast off 10 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 10 rows *. Knit 94 (102, 108) rows without shaping.

Shape shoulders. Cast off 1 (3, 6) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Cast off 5 stitches at beginning of next 16 rows. Cast off remaining 41 (45, 47) stitches.

FRONT

Knit as for back to *. Knit 6 rows.

Shape neck. Transfer the centre stitch to its adjacent Needle. Join in another ball of wool and continue to knit over both sets of stitches, decreasing 1 stitch at each side of neck opening on every following 4th row until 41 (43, 46) stitches remain on each shoulder. Knit 8 (8, 10) rows without shaping.

Shape shoulders. Cast off 1 (3, 6) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows and 5 stitches at beginning of next 16 rows.

SLEEVES (both alike)

Cast on 65 (69, 73) stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 40 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 4 and continue to knit in stocking stitch, increasing 1 stitch at beginning of every following 5th and 6th rows until there are 115 (121, 127) stitches on the Needles. Knit 62 (56, 50) rows without shaping.

Shape top. Cast off 10 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at both ends of next 4 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of every following 3rd row until 65 (73, 79) stitches remain. Decrease 1 stitch at each end of every following alternate row until 23 stitches remain. Cast off.

NECKBAND

Cast on 169 stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 20 rows, decreasing 1 stitch at each end of every alternate row and at the same time dropping and picking up the appropriate stitches for 1 and 1 rib. Cast off using Tension 10 method.

TO MAKE UP

Press the pieces carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth. With right sides of work together, sew shoulder seams. Set sleeves into armholes and sew into position. Sew side and sleeve seams, flat seaming ribbing at waist and cuffs. Stretch neckband into neck opening and sew into position. Press all seams.



SUIT WITH BLOUSED BACK JACKET

The two smaller sizes for Knitmasters with 169 Needles or more; the largest size for Knitmasters with 203 Needles.

Materials: 19 (20, 21) ozs. Emu Zephyr 4-ply Botany wool; 8 buttons; if desired, about 14 (16, 18) inches ribbon for back welt facing.

Measurements: To fit a 32 (34, 36) inch bust; length from shoulder, measured over back, 22 (23, 24½) inches; sleeve seam with cuff, 19 (19½, 19¾) inches.

Tension: 17 stitches and 26 rows to 2 inches.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; H.P., Holding Position.

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the larger sizes respectively.

BACK

Cast on 161 (169, 179) stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 30 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 4 and knit 30 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 15th and 16th rows 8 times altogether (145 (153, 163) stitches). Knit 6 (16, 26) rows (180 (190, 200) rows from beginning of ribbing).

Shape armholes. Cast off 5 (6, 7) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 3 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows and decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 6 rows (123 (129, 137) stitches). Knit 76 (82, 88) rows (266 (282, 298) rows from beginning of ribbing).

Shape shoulders. Always taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P., push 4 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next 18 (18, 20) rows. Mark stitches 41 (43, 45) from both edges with a different wool. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. Knit 1 row. Push all Needles into W.P. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

LEFT FRONT

Cast on 83 (87, 91) stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 14 rows (15 rows for the right front). Mark the left edge with a different coloured wool. Change to Tension 4. Cast on 12 stitches (95 (99, 103) stitches).

Set Row Counter at 0. *Knit 46 (50, 54) rows. Make pocket over stitches 16 to 49 from left of Needle Bed using the same method as for buttonholes. Knit 133 (139, 145) rows (179 (189, 199) rows from 0).

Shape armhole. Cast off 6 (7, 8) stitches, knit 2 rows. Cast off 3 stitches, knit 2 rows. Cast off 2 stitches, knit 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next and following alternate rows 4 times (80 (83, 86) stitches). Knit 57 (63, 69) rows (249 (265, 281) rows from 0).

Shape neck. Push 28 (29, 30) Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. Always taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P., knit 2 rows. Push 3 more Needles into H.P., knit 2 rows. Push 2 more Needles into

H.P., knit 2 rows. Repeat last 2 rows once more. Push 1 more Needle into H.P., knit 2 rows. Repeat last 2 rows 3 times more. Push 39 (40, 41) Needles into W.P., knit 1 row. Cast off 40 (41, 42) stitches at beginning of next row (40 (42, 44) stitches remain). Knit 5 rows (272 (288, 304) rows from 0).

Shape shoulder. Always taking wool round first inside Needle in H.P., push 4 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next and following alternate rows 9 (9, 10) times; knit 1 row. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P.; knit 1 row. Cast off.

To finish the pocket, transfer 34 stitches from the lower pocket edge on to the machine. Knit 16 rows at Tension 3; drop every alternate stitch 16 rows down and pick up as for ribbing. Cast off.

Transfer stitches from the upper pocket edge on to the machine with the purl side facing. Change to Tension 4 and knit 32 (36, 40) rows. Cast off.

RIGHT FRONT

Knit as for left front, noting alteration in number of rows worked, reading left for right and vice versa, and making buttonholes over stitches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 17, 18, 19, 20 from left of Needle Bed on the following rows from *: 20, 52, 84, 116, 148, 180, 212, 244; (20, 54, 88, 122, 156, 190, 224, 258; 24, 60, 96, 132, 168, 204, 240, 276).

SLEEVES

Cast on 73 (77, 81) stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 40 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 4. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 9th and 10th rows 21 times altogether (115 (119, 123) stitches). Knit 4 (8, 14) rows (246 (250, 256) rows from beginning of ribbing). (Knit 1 row extra for the second sleeve).

Shape top. Always taking wool round first inside Needle in H.P., push 6 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next row, 2 Needles on next row, 4 Needles on next row, 2 Needles on next row, 3 Needles on next row, 2 Needles on next 3 rows, 1 Needle on next 48 (52, 56) rows, 2 Needles on next 14 rows and 3 Needles on next 2 rows. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. Knit 1 row. Push all Needles into W.P. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

Knit the second sleeve, noting alteration in number of rows worked.

COLLAR

Cast on 161 (169, 173) stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 70 rows. Omitting 24 stitches on both edges, drop every alternate

stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 4 and knit 18 rows. Cast off 12 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Knit 16 rows. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press each piece carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth, omitting ribbing. Join the shoulder seams, press. Join the sleeve seams. Join the side seams with beginning of ribbing on back at marked point on front. Set in sleeves, with the more shaped part towards the front. With plain sides facing, and using a small regular back stitch, sew the upper edges of the front borders. Press and turn to the right side. Turn in the lower front edges and catch down from the inside. Turn in the front borders and catch down from the inside. Finish the buttonholes and pockets, turning in half of the ribbing on the lower edge of pocket. Turn in the side edges on collar and catch down from the inside. Turn in half of the plain collar edge and catch down from the inside. Press. Sew collar into position. Sew on buttons. If desired, face top of ribbing on the lower back edge with ribbon. Inspect garment and give final pressing.

SKIRT

The two smaller sizes for Knitmasters with 169 Needles or more; the largest size for Knitmasters with 203 Needles.

Materials: 13 (15, 16) ozs. Emu Zephyr 4-ply Botany wool; 8 inch Aero or Lightning zip; silk for pocket linings; petersham for waist; hooks and eyes.

Measurements: To fit hip sizes 36 (38, 40); length before turning up the hem, about 31 (32, 33) inches.

Tension: 17 stitches and 26 rows to 2 inches.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; H.P., Holding Position.

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the larger sizes respectively.

BACK

Cast on 155 (169, 177) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 300 (310, 320) rows (adjust length at this stage as desired) ***.

Leaving 51 (56, 59) Needles at right of Needle Bed in W.P., push other Needles into H.P. Knit over Needles in W.P. as follows: * Knit 4 rows. (Decreasings are worked by transferring the 4th stitch on to the 5th Needle, and moving the 3 end stitches 1 Needle in). Decrease 1 stitch at the end of next 2 rows and every following 15th and 16th rows 7 times altogether * (37 (42, 45) stitches). Knit 6 rows (408 (418, 428) rows from beginning). Cast off**.

Push next 53 (57, 59) Needles into W.P. Repeat from * to * (39 (43, 45) stitches). Knit 6 rows. Cast off.

Knit over the last 51 (56, 59) stitches as from * to **.

FRONT

Follow instructions for back to***. Knit 4 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at the end of next 2 rows and every following 15th and 16th rows 4 times altogether. Knit 14 rows. Work pocket over stitches 7 to 41 from both sides, using the same method as for buttonholes. Decrease 1 stitch at the end of next 2 rows and every following 15th and 16th rows 3 times altogether. Knit 6 rows. Cast off.

Finish the lower edges of the pockets as for jacket.

Cast off the stitches on the upper edge.

TO MAKE UP

Press each piece carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join the darts and side seams, leaving about 8 inches open at the top of the left side seam for the zip. Turn in half of ribbing on lower edge of pocket and catch down on sides. Cut out a piece of silk in matching colour and finish pockets. Sew in zip. Sew skirt on to petersham to your waist measurements. Sew on hooks and eyes. Turn in the lower edge according to length required. Inspect garment and give final pressing.

SHAWL

For Knitmasters with 169 Needles or more.



Materials: 9 ozs. Lister's Lavenda Baby Wool in white; 3 ozs. in pink.

Measurements: Approximately 48 inches square.

Tension: 30 stitches and 56 rows to 4 inches, measured over pattern.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; N.W.P., Non-Working Position; H.P., Holding Position; A, white; B, pink.

FIRST PIECE

Push 168 Needles into W.P. Counting from left of Needle Bed, push the 5th and 6th and every following 4th and 5th Needles into N.W.P. leaving 2 Needles at right of Needle Bed in W.P.

Using colour A, cast on. Change to Tension 5 and knit 2 rows.

** Counting Needles in N.W.P., and starting at left of Needle Bed, push the 2nd, 13th and every following 10th Needle into H.P. Using colour A, knit 6 rows. Push Needles from H.P. back into W.P. Using colour B, knit 2 rows. Push the 8th and every following 10th Needle into H.P. Using colour A knit 6 rows. Push Needles from H.P. back into W.P. Using colour B, knit 2 rows **.

Last 16 rows form 1 pattern. Repeat from ** to ** until 40 patterns have been completed. cast off, making 2 chains in spaces where the Needles were in N.W.P.

SECOND PIECE

Push 168 Needles into W.P. Counting from left of Needle Bed, push the 3rd and 4th and every following 4th and 5th Needles into N.W.P., leaving 4 Needles at right of Needle Bed in W.P.

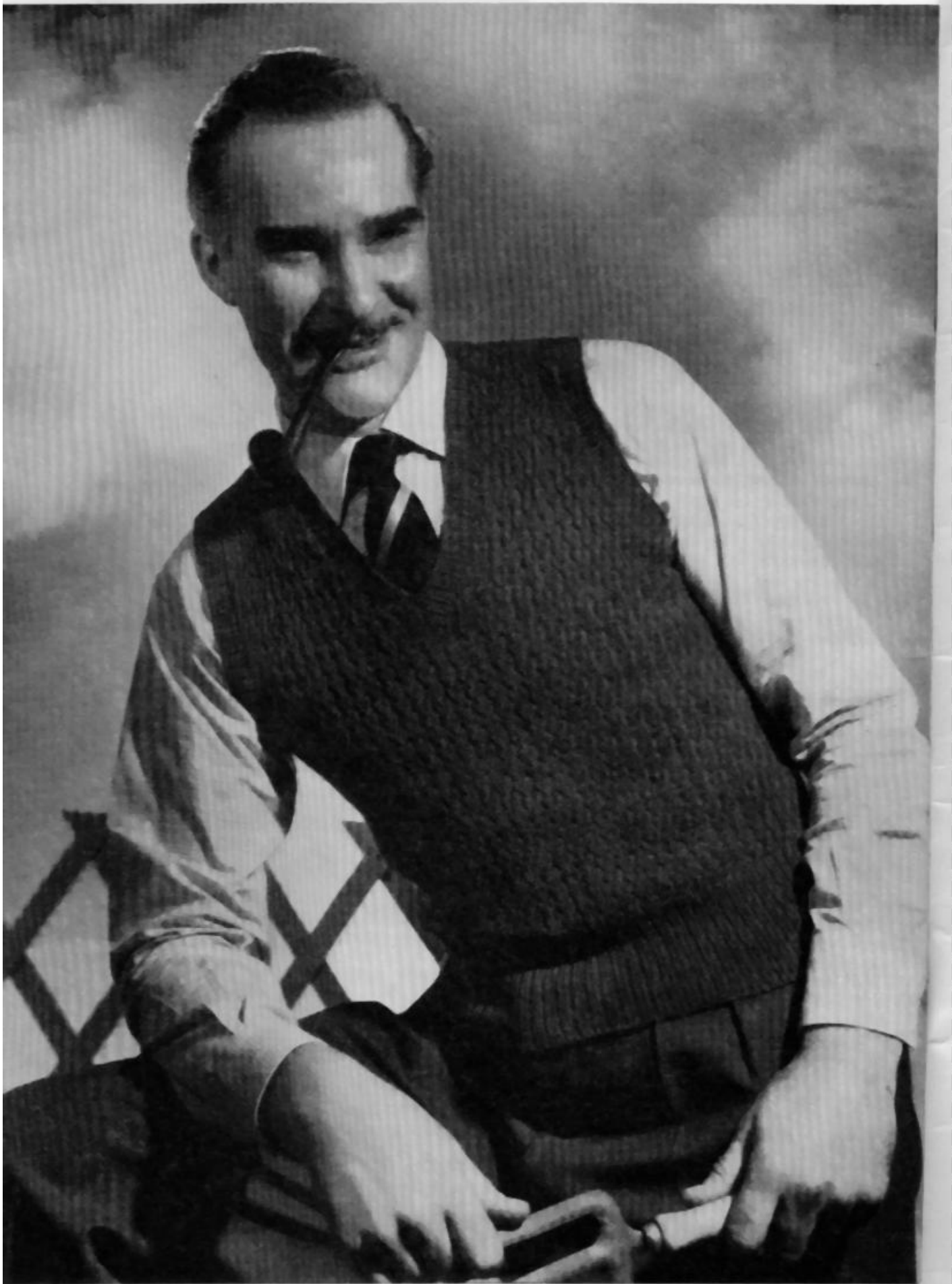
Using colour A, cast on. Change to Tension 5 and knit 2 rows.

* Counting Needles in N.W.P., and starting from left of Needle Bed, push the 6th and every following 10th Needle into H.P. Using colour A, knit 6 rows. Push Needles from H.P. back into W.P. Using colour B, knit 2 rows. Push the 2nd, 11th and every following 10th Needle into H.P. Using colour A, knit 6 rows. Push Needles from H.P. back into W.P. Using colour B, knit 2 rows*.

Last 16 rows form 1 pattern. Repeat from * to * until 40 patterns have been completed. Cast off, making 2 chains in spaces where the Needles were in N.W.P.

TO MAKE UP

Press both pieces lightly with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Using colour A, flat seam the 2-stitch edges together carefully, matching pattern, to form a square. Make 1 row of crochet and 1 row of shell stitch round the edges. Press seam and edges.



MAN'S CLASSIC PULLOVER

For Knitmasters with 169 Needles or more.

Materials: 6 ozs. Sirdar Majestic 3-ply wool.

Measurements: To fit a 38 to 40 inch chest; length from shoulder, measured over back, 21 inches.

Tension: 7 stitches and 16 rows to 1 inch, measured over pattern.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; N.W.P., Non-Working Position; H.P., Holding Position.

Note: The Needles in N.W.P. are counted as stitches throughout; when a decrease falls on a Needle next to a N.W.P. Needle, this Needle should be brought into W.P. and the decreased stitch placed onto it.

BACK

Cast on 143 stitches. Change to Tension 5 and knit 48 rows. Drop every 3rd stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Counting from the left, transfer the 4th and every following 4th stitch on to its adjacent Needle, leaving the empty Needles in N.W.P. Change to Tension 7 and knit in pattern as follows:

** Push the 2nd and every following 8th Needle into H.P. Knit 4 rows. Push Needles from H.P. back into W.P. Push the 6th and every following 8th Needle into H.P. Knit 4 rows. Push Needles from H.P. back into W.P.** Repeat from ** to ** 19 times more.

Shape armholes. Keeping the continuity of pattern, cast off 8 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, remembering that Needles in N.W.P. are counted as stitches. Decrease 1 stitch at both ends of every alternate row until 101 stitches remain. Knit 84 rows.

Shape shoulders. Cast off 11 stitches at beginning of next 6 rows. Cast off remaining 35 stitches.

FRONT

Knit as for back until the first 2 rows of armhole shaping have been completed.

Shape neck. Push 63 Needles at left of Needle

Bed into H.P., leaving the odd Needle in centre in N.W.P. Knit the right half over remaining 63 Needles as follows: Decreasing 1 stitch at armhole edge on every alternate row 13 times, **at the same time** decrease 1 stitch at neck edge on the next and every following 6th row until 33 stitches remain. Knit 13 rows.

Shape shoulder. Cast off 11 stitches at beginning of next and every following alternate row 3 times.

Knit the left half, starting with Cam Box at left of Needle Bed.

NECKBAND

With purl side facing, pick up 79 stitches along one side of neck edge on front and transfer on to the machine. Change to Tension 5. *Decrease 1 stitch at centre edge on next 2 rows. Drop the 2nd stitch from centre edge and pick up as for ribbing. Decrease 1 stitch at centre edge on the next row*. Repeat last 3 rows from * to * 3 times more. Complete by dropping down appropriate stitches as for ribbing. Cast off, using chain edge method.

Knit the second half of front neckband in the same way.

With purl side facing, pick up 35 stitches from back of neck and transfer on to the machine. Change to Tension 5 and knit 12 rows. Drop every 3rd stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Cast off, using chain edge method.

ARMBANDS

Join shoulder seams. With purl side facing, pick up 167 stitches round armhole edge and transfer on to the machine. Change to Tension 5 and knit 12 rows. Drop every 3rd stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Cast off, using chain edge method.

TO MAKE UP

Press with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join side and neckband seams. Give final pressing.



LARGE MAN'S CARDIGAN IN 4-PLY WOOL

For Knitmasters with 169 Needles or more.

Materials: 19 ozs. Lister's Lavenda 4-ply wool; 5 buttons; 2 stitch holders.

Measurements: To fit a 42 to 44 inch chest; length from shoulder measured over back, 25 inches; sleeve seam with cuff, 23 inches.

Tension: 16 stitches and 25 rows to 2 inches.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; H.P., Holding Position.

BACK

Cast on 169 stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 30 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5. Knit 152 rows (182 rows from beginning of ribbing).

Shape armholes. Cast off 6 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 2 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows and decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 10 rows (143 stitches). Knit 90 rows (286 rows from beginning of ribbing).

Shape shoulders. Always taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P., push 5 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next 14 rows. Mark stitches 38 from both edges with different wool. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. Knit 1 row. Push all Needles into W.P. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

RIGHT FRONT

Cast on 107 stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 30 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. (Knit 1 extra row for left front). Slip 12 stitches at left of Needle Bed on to a stitch holder. Knit 50 rows. Make pocket over stitches 22 to 49 from right of Needle Bed. Push 21 Needles at right of Needle Bed and 46 Needles at left of Needle Bed into H.P. Change to Tension 4. Knit 8 rows over 28 stitches. Drop every alternate stitch 8 rows down and pick up as for ribbing. Cast off.

Cast on 28 stitches. Push Needles from H.P. into W.P. Change to Tension 5. Knit 66 rows.

Shape neck. *Transfer the 4th stitch at left of Needle Bed on to its adjacent Needle. Move 3 end stitches 1 Needle in. (For the rest of the pattern read as "decrease 1 stitch" for the neck edge only). Knit 6 rows*. Repeat last 6 rows from * to * 5 times more.

Shape armhole. Decreasing 1 stitch at left of Needle Bed on every 6th row as before, cast off 10 stitches, knit 2 rows. Cast off 5 stitches, knit 2 rows. Repeat last 2 rows once more. Cast off 2 stitches, knit 2 rows. Repeat last 2 rows twice more. Decrease 1 stitch, knit 2 rows. Repeat last 2 rows 5 times more. Still decreasing at the left edge as before and keeping the right edge straight, knit 89 rows (295 rows from beginning of ribbing).

Shape shoulder. Always taking wool around the first inside Needle in H.P. and still decreasing at the left edge as before, push 4 Needles

opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next and following alternate rows 8 times. Knit 1 row. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

Slip 12 stitches from the stitch holder on to the machine. Knit 290 rows, dropping every alternate stitch at convenient intervals and picking up as for ribbing. Cast off.

LEFT FRONT

Knit as for right front noting alteration in number of rows worked, reversing the shapings and making buttonholes in the ribbed border over stitches 5 to 8 from right of Needle Bed on the following rows from beginning: 12, 44, 76, 108, 140.

To finish the pocket, transfer 28 stitches from the cast on edge of the pocket on to the machine with the purl side facing and knit 28 rows. Cast off.

SLEEVES

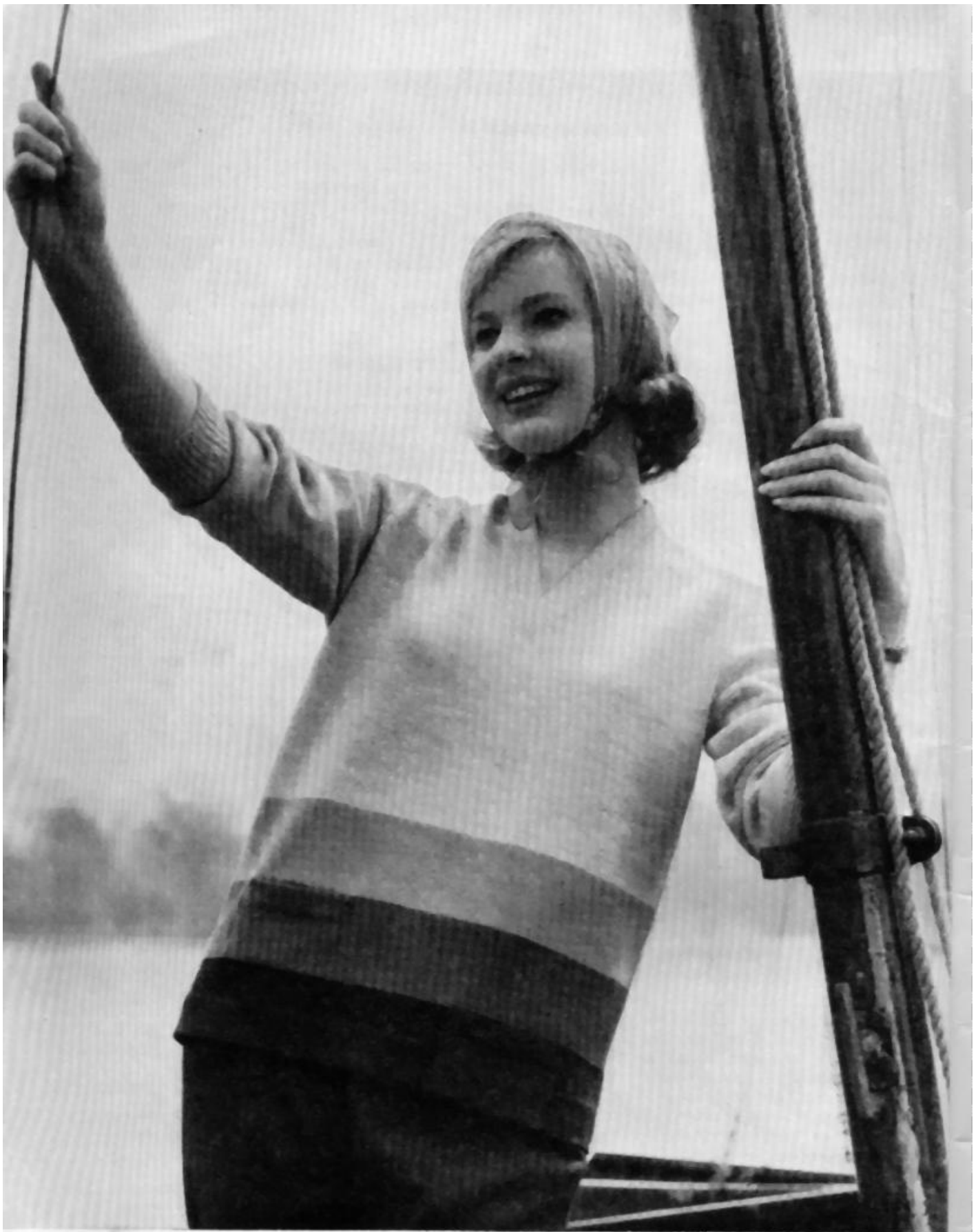
Cast on 75 stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 50 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 5th and 6th row 22 times altogether, then every following 7th and 8th rows 13 times (145 stitches). Knit 8 rows (290 rows from beginning of ribbing). (Knit 1 extra row for the second sleeve).

Shape top. Always taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P., push 12 Needles opposite Cam Box and into H.P. on next row, 4 Needles on next row, 5 Needles on next row, 2 Needles on next row, 4 Needles on next row, 2 Needles on next row, 3 Needles on next row, 2 Needles on next 3 rows, 1 Needle on next row and 2 Needles on next row. Repeat last 2 rows 12 times more. Push 1 Needle opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next 16 rows, 2 Needles on next 10 rows and 3 Needles on next 4 rows. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. Knit 1 row. Push all Needles into W.P. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

Knit another sleeve noting alteration in number of rows worked.

TO MAKE UP

Press all parts with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join the shoulder seams. Press. Set in sleeves with the more shaped part towards the front. Press. Join the side and sleeve seams. Press. Finish the pockets. Join the narrow edges of ribbed borders by grafting them together. Pin and sew the ribbed borders into position along fronts and back of neck. Press. Finish buttonholes. Sew on buttons to correspond. Inspect the garment and give final pressing.



GIRL'S NEAPOLITAN SWEATER

First 2 sizes for Knitmasters with 169 Needles or more; largest size for Knitmasters with 203 Needles.

Materials: 12 (13, 14) ozs. Lee Target Campanula 4-ply wool in main colour; 2 (2, 3) ozs. in first contrast; 2 ozs. in second contrast; 2 ozs. in third contrast; 2 stitch holders.

Measurements: To fit a 36 (38, 40) inch bust; actual measurements, 40 (42, 44) inches; length from shoulder, measured over back, 24½ (25½, 26½) inches; sleeve seam with cuff, 17 (17½, 18) inches.

Tension: 16 stitches and 24 rows to 2 inches.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; H.P., Holding Position; M, main colour; A, first contrasting colour; B, second contrasting colour; C, third contrasting colour.

Note: Increases and decreases of 1 stitch on the front and back are worked preferably on the 4th stitch in from the edge of work, i.e., to increase, transfer the 3 end stitches 1 Needle outwards, pick up the loop from the stitch of the previous row and place it on to the empty Needle; to decrease, transfer the 4th stitch on to the 5th Needle and move 3 end stitches 1 Needle in.

BACK

Using A, cast on 160 (168, 176) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 20 rows. Change to Tension 5 and knit 36 (38, 40) rows**.

Change to B and knit 36 (38, 40) rows. Change to C and knit 36 (38, 40) rows. Change to M and knit 74 (78, 82) rows (202 (212, 222) rows from beginning).

Shape armholes. Cast off 5 (6, 7) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 3 stitches at beginning of next 4 rows, 2 stitches at beginning of next 4 rows, 1 (2, 2) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows and 1 (1, 2) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. *Knit 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows*. Repeat last 4 rows from * to * once more (122 (126, 130) stitches). Knit 42 (44, 46) rows. Increase 1 stitch at the beginning of next 2 rows and every following 9th and 10th rows 3 times altogether (128 (132, 136) stitches). Knit 6 rows (294 (306, 318) rows from beginning).

Shape shoulders. Push 4 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next 20 rows and 3 (4, 5) Needles on next 2 rows. Mark stitches 44 (45, 46) from both edges with different wool. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. on next 2 rows. Cast off.

POCKETS (to be knitted before front)

First pocket. Using A, cast on 32 stitches. Change to Tension 5 and knit 36 rows. Slip stitches on to a stitch holder.

Second pocket. Knit as for first pocket, but using B.

FRONT

Follow instructions for back to **. Counting Needles from left of Needle Bed, push 30 (32, 34) Needles at left of Needle Bed into H.P. and 98 (104, 110) Needles at right of Needle Bed into H.P. Using A, knit 10 rows. Cast off.

Bring Cam Box to the right of Needle Bed and set Row Counter at 56 (58, 60). Push Needles into W.P. Place 32 stitches from the

first pocket on to the empty Needles. Change to B and knit 36 (38, 40) rows. Work pocket at right of Needle Bed. Counting from right, push 30 (32, 34) Needles at right of Needle Bed into H.P. and 98 (104, 110) Needles at left of Needle Bed into H.P. Complete pocket as before. Bring Cam Box to right of Needle Bed. Change to C and knit 36 (38, 40) rows. Change to M and knit 74 (78, 82) rows.

Shape armholes as on back (122 (126, 130) stitches).

Shape neck. Divide work in centre by pushing 61 (63, 65) stitches at left of Needle Bed into H.P. Knit the right half as follows: Knit 4 rows. Decrease 1 stitch (3 stitches in) at the neck edge on the next and every following 4th row 10 times altogether. Knit 1 row. Still decreasing at the neck edge as before, increase 1 stitch at the sleeve edge at beginning of next and every following 10th row 3 times altogether. Knit 8 (10, 12) rows (295 (307, 319) rows from beginning).

Shape shoulder. Still decreasing for the neck shaping as before until 43 (44, 45) stitches remain, push 4 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on the next and every following alternate rows 10 times altogether; knit 1 row. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

Knit the left half, starting with Cam Box at left of Needle Bed and reversing all shapings.

SLEEVES (both alike)

Using M, cast on 70 (74, 78) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 30 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5. Increase 1 stitch at the beginning of next 2 rows and every following 5th and 6th rows 11 times altogether. Knit 6 rows. Increase 1 stitch at the beginning of next 2 rows and every following 6th and 7th rows 15 (16, 17) times altogether (122 (128, 134) stitches). Knit 6 (5, 4) rows (204 (210, 216) rows from beginning of ribbing).

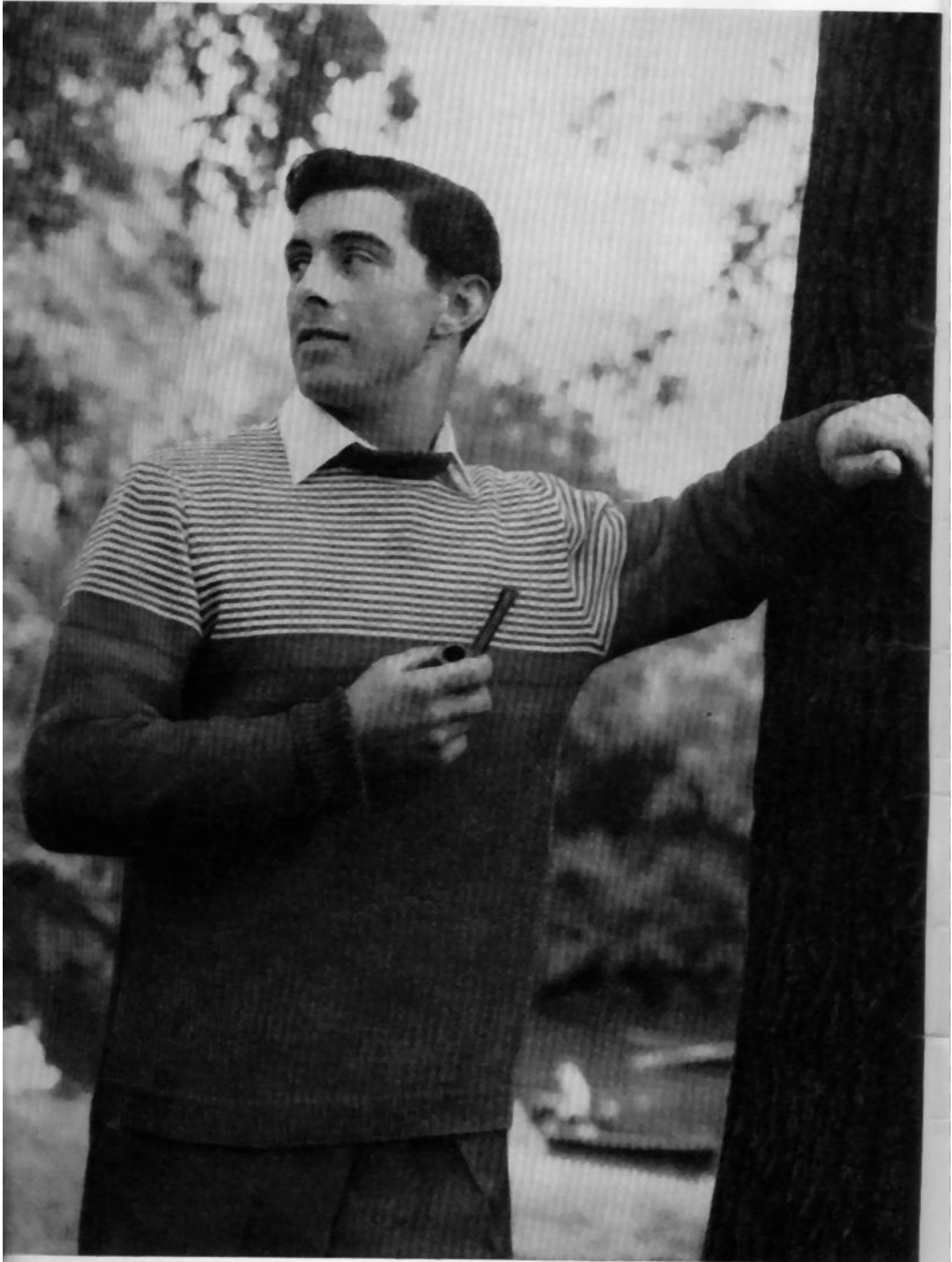
Shape top. Cast off 6 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 5 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 3 (4, 4) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 3 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 2 stitches at beginning of next 2 (2, 4) rows, 1 stitch at beginning of next 34 (36, 36) rows, 2 stitches at beginning of next 10 rows and 3 stitches at beginning of next 8 rows. Cast off remaining stitches.

NECKBAND

Using M, cast on 18 stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit in stocking stitch until work measures 24 (24½, 25) inches. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press all pieces with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join shoulder, side and sleeve seams and press. Set in sleeves. Turn in 10 rows on upper pocket edges and catch down from the inside. Catch down the pocket lining. Press. Sew neckband into position as shown. Turn in 20 rows on lower bodice edge and catch down from the inside. Give final pressing.



MAN'S CASUAL STRIPED SWEATER

First two sizes for Knitmasters with 169 Needles or more; largest size for Knitmasters with 203 Needles.

Materials: 13 (14, 14) ozs. Sirdar Majestic 4-ply wool in main colour, 2 ozs. in white; 1 (2, 2) ozs. in red; 6 inch Aero or Lightning Zip Fastener.

Measurements: To fit, very loosely, a 36 (38, 40) inch chest; actual garment measures 40 (42, 44) inches; length from shoulder, measured over back, 24½ (25½, 26½) inches; sleeve seam, including cuff, 19½ (19½, 20½) inches.

Tension: 16 stitches and 24 rows to 2 inches.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; H.P., Holding Position; M, main colour; R, red; W, white.

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the larger sizes respectively.

BACK

Using M, cast on 160 (168, 176) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 20 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5 and knit 136 (146, 156) rows. (If required adjust length at this stage). Change to R and knit 12 rows. Change to M and knit 2 rows. Change to R and knit 12 rows.

Shape armholes. Knitting in stripes of 2 rows M and 2 rows W to end, cast off 5 (6, 7) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 3 stitches at beginning of next 4 rows, 2 stitches at beginning of next 4 rows, 1 (2, 2) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows and 1 (1, 2) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. *Knit 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows*. Repeat last 4 rows from * to * once more (122 (126, 130) stitches). Knit 42 (44, 46) rows**. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 9th and 10th rows 3 times altogether. Knit 6 rows (274 (286, 298) rows from beginning of ribbing and 128 (132, 136) stitches).

Shape shoulders. Cast off 4 stitches at beginning of next 20 rows, 3 (4, 5) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, and cast off remaining 42 (44, 46) stitches.

FRONT

Follow instructions for back to **. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and the following 9th and 10th rows. Knit 4 (2, 0) rows (262 (272, 282) rows from beginning of ribbing).

Shape neck. Divide work in centre by pushing 63 (65, 67) Needles at left of Needle Bed into H.P. Knit the right half as follows: Push 10 (11, 12) Needles in centre into H.P. Always taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P., knit 2 rows. Push 3 more Needles in centre into H.P. on the next and following alternate row. Increase 1 stitch at the armhole

edge at the end of next row. Push 2 more Needles into H.P. Knit 2 rows. Push 1 more Needle into H.P. on next and every following alternate row 3 times altogether. Knit 1 row. Push 21 (22, 23) Needles in centre into W.P. Knit 1 row. Cast off 21 (22, 23) stitches at beginning of next row (43 (44, 45) stitches remain).

Shape shoulder. Cast off 4 stitches at beginning of next and every following alternate row 10 times; knit 1 row. Cast off remaining 3 (4, 5) stitches.

Knit the left half, starting with Cam Box at left of Needle Bed and reversing all shapings.

SLEEVES (both alike)

Using M, cast on 70 (74, 78) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 30 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 5. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 5th and 6th rows 10 times altogether. Knit 6 rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 6th and 7th rows 16 (17, 18) times altogether (122 (128, 134) stitches). Knit 5 (4, 3) rows (204 (210, 216) rows from beginning of ribbing). Still increasing on every 6th and 7th row until there are 130 (134, 138) stitches, knit in stripes as follows: 12 rows R, 2 rows M, 12 rows R (230 (236, 242) rows from beginning of ribbing).

Shape top. Knitting in stripes of 2 rows M and 2 rows W, cast off 6 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 5 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 3 (4, 4) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 3 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 2 stitches at beginning of next 2 (2, 4) rows, 1 stitch at beginning of next 34 (36, 36) rows, 2 stitches at beginning of next 10 rows, and 3 stitches at beginning of next 8 rows. Cast off remaining stitches.

NECKBAND

Using M, cast on 120 (126, 132) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 30 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Cast off loosely.

TO MAKE UP

Press all pieces with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join the side and sleeve seams and press. Join the right shoulder seam and about 2 inches on armhole edge of left shoulder seam. Set in sleeves. Fold neckband in half and sew into position as shown. Work one or two rows of crochet along shoulder opening and press. Sew in zip, and give garment final pressing



JUMPER CARDIGAN WITH LACY PANELS

For Knitmaster with 169 Needles or more.

Materials: 6 (7, 7) ozs. Lister's Lavenda 2-ply wool; 7 small buttons.

Measurements: To fit a 32 (34, 36) inch bust; length from shoulder, measured over back, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ (20, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$) inches; sleeve seam, including cuff, 19 (19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20) inches.

Tension: 17 stitches and 29 rows to 2 inches, measured over stocking stitch.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; N.W.P., Non-Working Position; H.P., Holding Position.

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the larger sizes respectively.

BACK

Cast on 131 (135, 139) stitches. Change to Tension 2 and knit 40 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 3. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 11th and 12th (9th and 10th; 7th and 8th) rows 9 (12, 15) times altogether (149 (159, 169) stitches). Knit 22 (14, 18) rows (160 (166, 172) rows from beginning of ribbing).

Shape armholes. Cast off 3 (5, 8) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 2 (2, 3) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 1 (2, 2) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 1 (1, 2) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, and decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 6 rows (129 (133, 133) stitches). Knit 80 (84, 88) rows (254 (264, 274) rows from beginning of ribbing).

Shape shoulders. Push 3 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next 14 rows, 4 Needles on next 8 (10, 10) rows. Mark stitches 41 (44, 44) from left and right of Needle Bed with different wool. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. Knit 1 row. Push all Needles into W.P. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

LEFT FRONT

Cast on 83 (85, 87) stitches. Change to Tension 2 and knit 40 rows. Omitting 24 stitches at right of Needle Bed, drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 3. Knit 1 row (2 rows for the right front). Counting from right of Needle Bed, transfer the 25th stitch on to the 24th Needle * then the following 4th stitch on to the 3rd Needle *. Repeat from * to * 5 times more. With empty Needles in N.W.P., knit 1 row. Counting Needles in W.P. only, transfer the 25th stitch on to the adjacent Needle at left, **then the following 2nd stitch on to the adjacent Needle at left **. Repeat from ** to ** 5 times more. Push empty Needles into N.W.P. Knit 1 row. Counting all Needles, and starting at right of Needle Bed, push the 24th then every following 4th Needle, 6 times, into H.P. Knit 2 rows. Push all Needles from H.P. back into W.P. Knit 2 rows. Repeat last 4 rows of pattern panel throughout. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next and every following 12th (10th, 8th) rows 9 (12, 15) times altogether (92 (97, 102) stitches). Knit 17 (9, 13) rows.

Shape armhole. Cast off 6 (6, 8) stitches at beginning of next row, knit 1 row. Cast off 3 stitches at beginning of next row, knit 1 row. Cast off 2 stitches at beginning of next row, knit 1 row. Decrease 1 (1, 2) stitches at beginning of next row, knit 1 row. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next and following alternate rows 3 times (77 (82, 84) stitches, including those in N.W.P.). Knit 70 (74, 78) rows (244 (254, 264) rows from beginning of ribbing).

Shape neck. Keeping continuity of pattern, counting all Needles and making 4-5 chains in spaces where the Needles were in N.W.P., cast off 32 stitches and knit 2 rows. Cast off 4

stitches, knit 4 rows. Cast off 1 (2, 2) stitches, knit 4 rows. Cast off 0 (1, 2) stitches, knit 4 rows. Decrease 0 (0, 1) stitch, knit the row (40 (43, 43) stitches).

Shape shoulder. Still keeping continuity of pattern at right of Needle Bed, cast off 3 stitches at beginning of next and following alternate rows 12 (13, 13) times. Cast off remaining stitches.

RIGHT FRONT

Follow instructions for left front, noting alteration in number of rows worked, reversing all shapings, and making buttonholes over stitches 5, 6, 7 and 18, 19, 20 from left of Needle Bed on following rows from beginning: 14, 54, 94, 134, 174, 214 (12, 54, 96, 138, 180, 222; 10, 54, 98, 142, 186, 230).

SLEEVES

Cast on 64 (68, 72) stitches. Change to Tension 2 and knit 40 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 3. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 9th and 10th rows 24 times altogether (112 (116, 120) stitches). Knit 6 (12, 18) rows (278 (284, 290) rows from beginning of ribbing). (Knit 1 extra row for the second sleeve).

Shape top. Push 5 (6, 6) Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next row, 2 Needles on next row, 4 (5, 5) Needles on next row, 2 Needles on next row, 3 Needles on next row, 2 Needles on next row, 1 Needle on next 54 (56, 56) rows, 2 Needles on next 12 (12, 14) rows and 3 Needles on next 2 rows. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. Knit 1 row. Push all Needles into W.P. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

Knit the second sleeve, noting alteration in number of rows worked.

NECKBAND

Cast on 139 (143, 147) stitches. Knit 10 rows at Tension 2. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Make a buttonhole over stitches 7, 8, 9 from right of Needle Bed. Knit 10 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Cast off loosely.

TO MAKE UP

Press all pieces with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join shoulder seams. Set in sleeves, with more shaped part towards front. Join side and sleeve seams. Turn in the front edges and catch down from inside. Sew neckband into position as shown. Finish buttonholes and sew on buttons to correspond. Give final pressing.



PRAM SET

For Knitmasters with 135 Needles or more.

Materials: For the whole set: 7 ozs. Lee Target's Campanula 3-ply wool in blue (main colour): 4 ozs. in white (contrasting colour). Made separately the garments take 3½ ozs. blue wool and about ¼ yard elastic for legginettes; 2½ ozs. blue wool, 3½ ozs. white wool and 3 buttons for the coat; ½ oz. blue wool, ½ oz. white wool and ¼ yard ribbon for mittens; ½ oz. blue wool, ½ oz. white wool and ¼ yard ½ inch wide ribbon for cap.

Measurements: Coat: Length from shoulder, measured over back, 12 inches; sleeve seam before turning up hem, 8½ inches. Legginettes: Crutch measured over back, 9½ inches; side length, 20 inches. Mittens: Length, 6 inches. Cap: Round face, 13 inches; depth 6½ inches.

Tension: 16 stitches and 26 rows to 2 inches, measured over stocking stitch.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; N.W.P., Non-Working Position; H.P., Holding Position; M, main colour; C, contrasting colour.

Note: Remembering the position of buttonholes; purl or plain side can be used as the right side. On our model, the purl side is used as the right side on the coat and mittens.

COAT

BACK

Using C, cast on 117 stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 10 rows. Change to Tension

4. Push the 4th and every following 4th Needle into H.P. Knit 4 rows. Push Needles from H.P. into W.P. Change to M and knit 2 rows. Change to C. Push the 2nd and every following 4th Needle into H.P. Knit 4 rows. Change to M. Push Needles from H.P. into W.P. and knit 2 rows. Change to C. Last 12 rows form 1 pattern which is knitted throughout. Keeping continuity of the pattern, decrease 1 stitch at the beginning of next 2 rows and every following 11th and 12th rows 9 times altogether. Knit 10 rows (130 rows from beginning).

Shape armholes. Cast off 3 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 2 stitches at beginning of next 4 rows and decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 6 rows (79 stitches). Knit 64 rows (206 rows from beginning).

Shape shoulders. Still knitting in pattern, push 4 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next 12 rows. Mark stitches 27 from each edge with a different wool.

Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. Knit 1 row. Push all Needles into W.P., knit 1 row. Cast off.

RIGHT FRONT (non buttonhole side for boy)

Using C, cast on 50 stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 8 rows (9 rows for the left front). Cast on 15 stitches at beginning of next row, knit 1 row. Change to Tension 4 and start knitting in pattern as for back. Knit 121 rows (131 rows from beginning).

Shape armhole. Cast off 3 stitches, knit 2 rows. Cast off 2 stitches at beginning of next and following alternate row, knit 1 row. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next and following alternate rows 3 times (55 stitches). Knit 44 rows (186 rows from beginning).

Shape neck. Cast off 20 stitches at beginning of next row, knit 1 row. Cast off 3 stitches at beginning of next and following alternate rows 3 times, knit 12 rows (205 rows from beginning).

Shape shoulder. Cast off 4 stitches at beginning of next and following alternate rows 6 times and 2 stitches once.

LEFT FRONT

Knit as for right front, noting alteration in number of rows worked and making button-holes over stitches 3, 4, 5 and 15, 16, 17 from left of Needle Bed on the following rows from beginning: 118, 148, 178.

COLLAR

Using C, cast on 79 stitches. Knit 1 pattern at Tension 3, 1 pattern at Tension 4 and the first 10 rows of the next pattern at Tension 5. Then knit 1 row and cast off.

SLEEVES (both alike)

Using C, cast on 51 stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 10 rows. Change to Tension 4 and start knitting in pattern as given for the back, increasing 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 17th and 18th rows 7 times altogether (65 stitches). Knit 30 rows (150 rows from beginning).

Shape top. Cast off 5 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 3 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows and 2 stitches at beginning of next 22 rows. Cast off.

LEGGINETTES

FIRST PART

Push 90 Needles in centre of Needle Bed into W.P. Push the 3rd and every following 3rd Needle into N.W.P. Using M, cast on and knit 20 rows at Tension 3. Turn up the hem. Push Needles from N.W.P. into W.P. Change to Tension 4 and knit 2 rows (1 row only for the second part). Push 48 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. Knit 2 rows, taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P. *Push 6 inside Needles from H.P. into W.P. Knit 2 rows*. Repeat last 2 rows from * to * 7 times more. Knit 66 rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 16 rows. Knit 2 rows. Cast off 2 stitches at beginning of next 4 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 4th and 5th rows 24 times altogether (50 stitches and 245 rows from beginning). Transfer every alternate stitch on to its adjacent Needle and with all Needles in W.P. knit 1 row. Change to Tension 3 and knit 6 rows more. Drop every alternate stitch

and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 4. Cast off 27 stitches at beginning of next row, and 2 stitches at beginning of next row. Knit 20 rows. Drop every alternate stitch 22 rows down and pick up as for ribbing. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 8 rows, always completing the ribbing before casting off. Cast off.

SECOND PART

Knit as for first part, noting alteration in the number of rows worked.

CAP

Using M, cast on 99 stitches. Change to Tension 3 and knit 30 rows. Turn up the hem. Change to Tension 4 and C and knit 8 patterns as for coat. Cast off.

MITTENS

Using C, cast on 23 stitches. Knit 3 patterns as for back. Change to M and knit 6 rows in stocking stitch. Transfer the 4th and every following 4th stitch on to adjacent Needles and with all Needles in W.P. knit 8 rows (7 rows for the second mitten). Break off the wool. Work thumb opening over 9 stitches at right (at left for the second mitten) of Needle Bed, using the same method as for button holes. Knit 24 rows (25 for the second mitten). Push 1 Needle opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next 14 rows and then back into W.P. on next 14 rows. Knit 32 rows. Transfer the 4th and every following 4th stitch on to adjacent Needles and knit 8 rows. Knit 3 patterns (with the 2nd and every following 4th Needle in H.P. for the next 4 rows) omitting last 2 rows. Cast off.

Place 18 stitches from both edges of the thumb opening on to the machine with the purl side facing and knit 16 rows. Insert wool end into all 18 stitches and fasten off.

Knit another mitten noting alteration in number of rows worked.

TO MAKE UP

Press all pieces with a hot iron over a damp cloth.

Coat. Join the shoulder, side and sleeve seams. Set in the sleeves. Turn in the front edges and catch down from the inside. Finish the button-holes. Turn in the lower edge and catch down from the inside. Sew collar into position. Sew on buttons.

Legginettes. Join the back and front seams to the widest point. Join the leg seams. Work 1 row of crochet round the bottom of the legs. Insert elastic at waist and sew on a length to bottom of legs to go under shoes.

Cap. Fold in half and join the lower edge. Work crochet loops on the neck edge and insert cord with pom poms or ribbon.

Mittens. Join all side seams. Insert cord or ribbon.

Inspect the set and give final pressing.



VIENNESE CARDIGAN

For Knitmaster with 135 Needles or more.

Materials: 20 (22, 23) ozs. Emu Carousel Double Knitting wool; 6 buttons; $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of ribbon for facing.

Measurements: To fit a 36 (38, 40) inch bust; length from shoulder, measured over back 21 (22, 23) inches; sleeve seam with cuff, 19 (19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20) inches.

Tension: 25 stitches and 36 rows to 4 inches, measured over stocking stitch.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; H.P., Holding Position.

Note: All increasings and decreasings on the bodice and sleeves should be worked 3 stitches in. For decreasing, transfer the 4th stitch on to the 5th Needle and move 3 end stitches 1 Needle in. For increasing, transfer 3 end stitches 1 Needle out, pick up loop from the stitch underneath and place it on to the empty Needle.

Figures in brackets refer to the larger sizes respectively.

BACK

Cast on 113 (119, 125) stitches. Change to Tension 8 and knit 16 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing.

Change to Tension 10. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows, and every following 5th and 6th rows 3 times altogether (107 (113, 119) stitches). Knit 30 (30, 34) rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 7th and 8th (9th and 10th, 9th and 10th) rows 7 times altogether (121 (127, 133) stitches). Knit 10 (6, 8) rows (120 (128, 134) rows from beginning).

Shape armholes. Cast off 4 (5, 5) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 3 (4, 4) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, 2 (3, 3) stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, and decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 6 rows (97 (97, 103) stitches). Knit 40 (42, 46) rows (172 (182, 192) rows). Divide work by pushing 49 (49, 52) Needles at left of Needle Bed into H.P.

Knit the right half as follows: Push 10 (10, 11) Needles in centre into H.P. Knit 2 rows, taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P. Push 3 more Needles into H.P. and knit 2 rows. Push 2 more Needles into H.P. and knit 2 rows. Repeat the last 2 rows once more.

Shape shoulder. *Cast off 3 stitches at sleeve edge, push 2 Needles in centre into H.P. and knit 2 rows*.

Repeat last 2 rows from * to * 5 times more. Cast off 2 stitches for the 3rd size only**.

Push remaining 1 Needle into H.P. Bring Cam Box to the left of Needle Bed and knit the left half in the same way to **, noting that 11 (11, 12) Needles in centre are pushed into H.P. Push all Needles from H.P. into W.P. Cast on 34 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Knit 10 rows. Change to Tension 8 and knit 20 rows. Change to Tension 10 and knit 30 rows. Drop every alternate stitch 60 rows down and pick up as for ribbing. Cast off loosely.

LEFT FRONT

19 Cast on 64 (68, 71) stitches. Change to Tension 8 and knit 17 rows (16 rows for right front). Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 10. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next and every following 6th row 3 times altogether (61 (65, 68) stitches). Knit 29 (29, 33) rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next row and every following 8th (10th, 10th) row 7 times altogether (68 (72, 75) stitches). Push 30 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. Knit 2 rows, taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P. *Push 5 Needles opposite Cam Box end from H.P. into W.P. and knit 2 rows*. Repeat last 2 rows from * to * 4 times more. Push all Needles into W.P. and knit 13 (9, 11) rows.

Shape armhole. Cast off 5 (6, 6) stitches, knit 2 rows; cast off 2 (3, 3) stitches, knit 2 rows; cast off 2 (2, 3) stitches, knit 2 rows; decrease 1

stitch, knit 2 rows. Repeat last 2 rows twice more (56 (58, 60) stitches). Knit 3 rows.

Shape neck. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next and every following alternate row 12 times. Knit 1 row (44 (46, 48) stitches). Push 25 (27, 29) Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. (19 stitches are in W.P.). Knitting over stitches in W.P. only, decrease 1 stitch at beginning of every following row until 1 stitch remains. Fasten off.

Push 25 (27, 29) Needles into W.P. Start knitting with the Cam Box at right of Needle Bed. Knit 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at neck edge on the next and every following 4th row 6 (6, 7) times.

Shape shoulder. Still decreasing 1 stitch at neck edge on every 4th row 1 (2, 2) times more, cast off 3 stitches at the sleeve edge on the next and following alternate rows 6 times, and for the 3rd size cast off remaining 2 stitches.

RIGHT FRONT

Follow instructions for left front, noting alteration in number of rows worked, reversing all shapings and working buttonholes over stitches 6, 7, 8, 9 from left of Needle Bed in the following rows from beginning; **1st size:** 8, 35, 62, 89, 116, 143. **2nd size:** 8, 37, 66, 95, 124, 153. **3rd size:** 8, 38, 68, 98, 128, 158.

SLEEVES

6 w.
Cast on 57 (59, 61) stitches. Change to Tension 8 and knit 30 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Change to Tension 10. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 2 rows and every following 8th and 9th rows 16 times altogether (89 (91, 93) stitches). Knit 1 (5, 9) rows (168 (172, 176) rows from beginning). Knit 1 row extra for the second sleeve.

Shape top. Push 6 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on the next row, 2 Needles on the next row, 4 Needles on the next row, 2 Needles on the next row, 3 Needles on the next row, 2 Needles on the next 3 rows, 1 Needle on the next 26 (30, 32) rows, 2 Needles on the next 10 rows and 3 Needles on the next 4 rows. Push Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. Knit 1 row. Push all Needles into W.P. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

Knit the second sleeve, noting alteration in the number of rows worked.

TO MAKE UP

Press each piece carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join the shoulder seams and press. Join the sleeve and side seams. Set in the sleeves with the more shaped part towards the front. Sew collar into position as shown. Face front borders to collar edge with ribbon. Finish buttonholes and sew on buttons to correspond.



GIRL'S UNDERWEAR

For Knitmasters with 135 Needles or more.

Materials: Vest: 3 ozs. Bairns-Wear 3-ply Baby wool in main colour; if desired, a small amount of same wool in contrasting colour; about $\frac{1}{2}$ yard ribbon for shoulder straps; crochet hook.

Panties: 2 (3, 3) ozs. Bairns-Wear 3-ply Baby wool in main colour; elastic for waist.

The whole set can be made from 5 ozs.

Measurements: Vest: Actual garment measures 22 (23, 24) inches round chest; length, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ (14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15) inches.

Panties: Actual garment measures 26 (27, 28) inches on hips; length to crotch, measured over front, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (11, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$) inches.

Tension: 15 stitches and 22 rows to 2 inches.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; N.W.P., Non-Working Position; H.P., Holding Position; M, main colour; C, contrasting colour.

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the larger sizes respectively.

VEST

Cast on 164 (172, 180) stitches. When knitting on the Knitmaster with 135 or 169 Needles, knit 2 parts alike, each with 82 (86, 90) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 9 rows. Change to Tension 6 and knit 1 row. Change to Tension 4 and knit 10 rows. Turn up a hem. Change to

Tension 5 and knit 106 (114, 122) rows. (Adjust length at this point, if desired). Transfer every alternate stitch on to the adjacent Needle. Push empty Needles into N.W.P. Knit 1 row.

*Push the 2nd and every following alternate Needle into H.P. Knit 4 rows. Push Needles from H.P. back into W.P. Using M or C, as desired, knit 2 rows**. Push the 3rd and every following alternate Needle into H.P. Using M, knit 4 rows. Push Needles from H.P. into W.P. Using M or C, as desired, knit 2 rows*. Repeat last 12 rows, from * to *, once more. Repeat from first * to ** once. Push Needles from N.W.P. into W.P. and, with all Latches open, knit 1 row. Change to Tension 4 and knit 9 rows. Cast off loosely.

TO MAKE UP

Press with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join the side seam (or seams). Using M or C, work 1 row of fancy crochet on the top edge. Sew on shoulder straps and give final pressing.

PANTIES

FRONT

Cast on 76 (78, 80) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 7 rows. Change to Tension 6 and knit 1 row. Change to Tension 4 and knit 8 rows. Turn up a hem. Change to Tension 5*. **Knit 2 rows. ***Increase 1 stitch at right and left of Needle Bed as follows: Using Multi Transfer Tool, move 20 end stitches 1 Needle out. Pick up the loop from the stitch below and place it on to the empty Needle (if preferred, increase 1 stitch in the normal way on both edges). Knit 6 rows***. Repeat from *** to *** 10 (11, 12) times more (98 (102, 106) stitches). Knit 30 (28, 26) rows.

Divide work in centre by pushing 49 (51, 53) Needles at left of Needle Bed into H.P. Decrease 1 stitch in centre (in normal way, or 3 stitches in), on the next and every following alternate row 7 times altogether. Knit 1 row. Change to Tension 4 and knit 10 rows. Drop every alternate stitch 10 rows down and pick up as for ribbing. Cast off by hand, in rib.

Knit the left half, starting with Cam Box at left of Needle Bed, and reversing all shapings.

BACK

Follow instructions for front to *. Push 30 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next 2 rows (always taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P.). Push 6 inside Needles opposite Cam Box end from H.P. into W.P. on next 10 rows. Follow instructions for back from ** to end.

GUSSET

Cast on 3 stitches. Change to Tension 5 and knit 1 row. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 14 rows. Knit 1 row. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 14 rows. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press all pieces with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join the side seams. Sew in gusset and join the leg seam. Insert elastic at waist. Give final pressing.

BOY'S UNDERWEAR

For Knitmasters with 135 Needles or more.

Materials: Vest: 4 ozs. Bairns-Wear 3-ply Baby wool; 5 stitch holders. **Pants:** 3 ozs. Bairns-Wear 3-ply Baby wool; elastic for waist; about 4 inches of ribbon for facing.

Measurements: **Vest:** Actual garment measures 26 (28, 30) inches round chest; length to armhole, 13½ (14½, 15½) inches; length from shoulder 19½ (20½, 22½) inches. **Pants:** Actual garment measures 30 (32, 33½) inches on hips; length to crotch, measured over back, 13½ (14, 14½) inches.

Tension: 15 stitches and 22 rows to 2 inches.

Abbreviations: W.P., Working Position; H.P., Holding Position.

Note: Figures in brackets refer to larger sizes respectively.

VEST

BACK

Cast on 98 (105, 112) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 9 rows. Change to Tension 6 and knit 1 row. Change to Tension 4 and knit 10 rows. Turn up a hem and change to Tension 5. Knit 130 (144, 158) rows. (Shorten or lengthen the garment as desired at this point.)

Shape armholes. Always taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P., push 8 (10, 12) Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next 2 rows, 3 Needles on next 2 rows, 2 Needles on next 4 rows and 1 Needle on next 4 (6, 8) rows. Push 17 (20, 23) Needles opposite Cam Box end into W.P. on next 2 rows. Slip 17 (20, 23) stitches at left of Needle Bed on to a stitch holder; knit 1 row. Slip 17 (20, 23) stitches at right of Needle Bed on to a stitch holder; knit 1 row (64 (65, 66) stitches)**. Knit 38 (40, 42) rows.

Push 47 (48, 49) Needles at left of Needle Bed into H.P. and knit the right half as follows: *Always taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P., push 1 Needle opposite the Cam Box end into H.P. on the next and every following alternate row 9 times; knit 1 row. Cast off 8 stitches*. Break off wool. Bring the Cam Box to the left of Needle Bed. Push 17 Needles at left of Needle Bed from H.P. into W.P. and knit as from * to *. Push all Needles into W.P. Change to Tension 4 and knit 12 rows. Cast off.

FRONT

Follow instructions for back to **. Knit 8 (10, 12) rows. Knit as for back from *** to ***. Push 8 Needles at right of Needle Bed from W.P. into H.P. Break off wool. Bring Cam Box to left of Needle Bed. Push 17 Needles from H.P. into W.P. Knit as for back from first * to ***. Push all Needles into W.P. Knit 1 row. Slip 48 (49, 50) stitches in centre on to a stitch holder (8 stitches remain



on each shoulder). Push 8 Needles on the left half into H.P. Knit 30 rows on right half. Cast off.

Repeat for the left half.

With the purl side facing, transfer 48 (49, 50) stitches in centre front, back on to the machine. Pick up 15 stitches on both sides. Change to Tension 4 and knit 12 rows. Cast off.

ARMHOLE BORDERS (2 alike)

Join the shoulder seams, Push 90 (98, 106) Needles into W.P. With purl side facing, transfer 17 (20, 23) stitches from stitch holders on both sides on to the end Needles at left and right. Pick up 56 (58, 60) stitches in centre. Change to Tension 4. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 6 rows and increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 6 rows. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press carefully with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join the side seams and press. Turn in half of the neck and armhole borders and catch down from the inside. Give final pressing.

PANTS

BACK

Cast on 84 (88, 92) stitches. Change to Tension 4 and knit 5 rows. Change to Tension 6 and knit 1 row. Change to Tension 4 and knit 6 rows. Turn up a hem. Change to Tension 5.

Push 30 Needles opposite Cam Box end into H.P. on next 2 rows. Always taking wool round the first inside Needle in H.P., push 6 inside Needles from H.P. into W.P. on next 10 rows (all Needles are now in W.P.). **Increase 1 stitch at right and left of Needle Bed as follows: Using Multi-Transfer Tool, move 20 end stitches 1 Needle out. Pick up loop from the stitch below and place it on to the empty Needle. (If preferred, increase 1 stitch in the normal way at both edges). Knit 6 rows**.

Repeat from ** to ** 14 (15, 16) times more (114 (120, 126) stitches). Knit 24 rows.

****Divide work in centre by pushing 57 (60, 63) Needles at left of Needle Bed into H.P. Knit the right half as follows: Decrease 1 stitch in centre, 3 stitches in (or in normal way, if preferred) on the next and every following alternate row 8 times altogether. Knit 1 row. Change to Tension 4 and knit 10 rows. Drop every alternate stitch 10 rows down and pick up as for ribbing. Cast off by hand, in rib.

Knit the left half, reversing all shapings.

FRONT

Knit as for back to *. Knit 2 rows. Knit as for back from ** to ** 12 (13, 14) times (108 (114, 120) stitches). Divide work in centre by pushing 54 (57, 60) Needles at left of

Needle Bed into H.P. Knit the right half as follows: ***Increase 1 stitch as before and knit 6 rows. Repeat the increasing and last 6 rows twice more. Knit 14 rows***. Break off wool. Push Needles at right half into H.P. Bring Cam Box to the left of Needle Bed and knit the left half as from *** to ***. Push all Needles into W.P. (114 (120, 126) stitches). Knit 9 rows, then follow instructions for back from **** to end.

GUSSET

Cast on 3 stitches. Change to Tension 5. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 16 rows, knit 2 rows, then decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next 16 rows. Cast off. To finish the front opening, pick up 17 stitches on the right edge and place them on to the machine, with purl side facing. Change to Tension 5 and knit 12 rows. Drop every alternate stitch and pick up as for ribbing. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press all pieces with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join the side seam, sew in gusset and join the leg seams. Face the left edge of front opening with ribbon. Catch down the ribbed edge on the inside. Insert elastic at waist and give final pressing.

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