

MODEL SILVER SK-105

This is the paramount knitting machine on the market because it is of the finest quality and the mechanism has been studied for many years and of the untiring improvement protected by over one hundred patents and utility models.

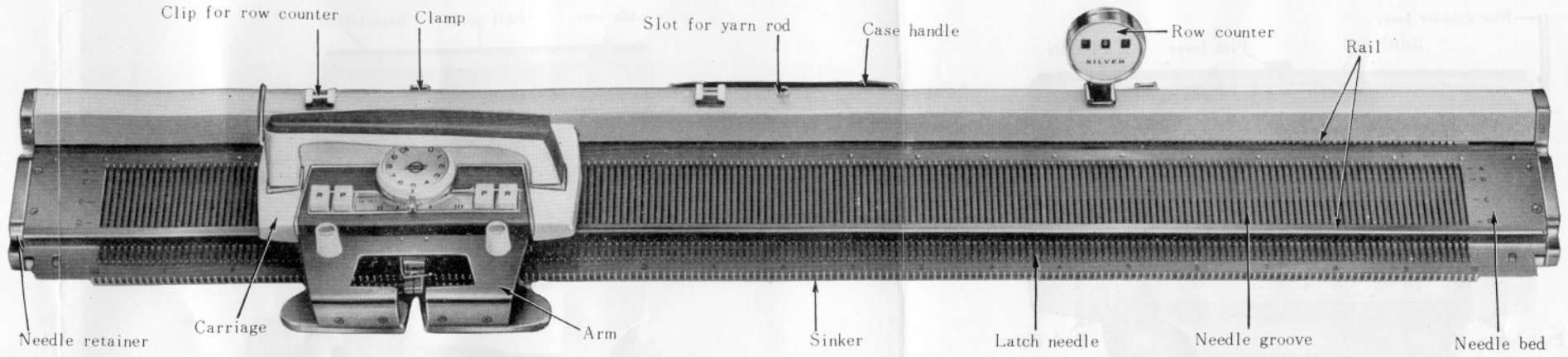
With this newly completed automatic knitting machine, thousands of different patterns are available with ease by the help of one or two Push buttons, Cam lever, and Pick lever. Starting with the simplest way of knitting with a single piece of wire, you can get any kind of design conceivable.

It is easily operated by beginners as well as experts and moreover, as the machine is durable, with no impediment whatsoever every one who possesses the model SILVER SK-105 may be proud of it.

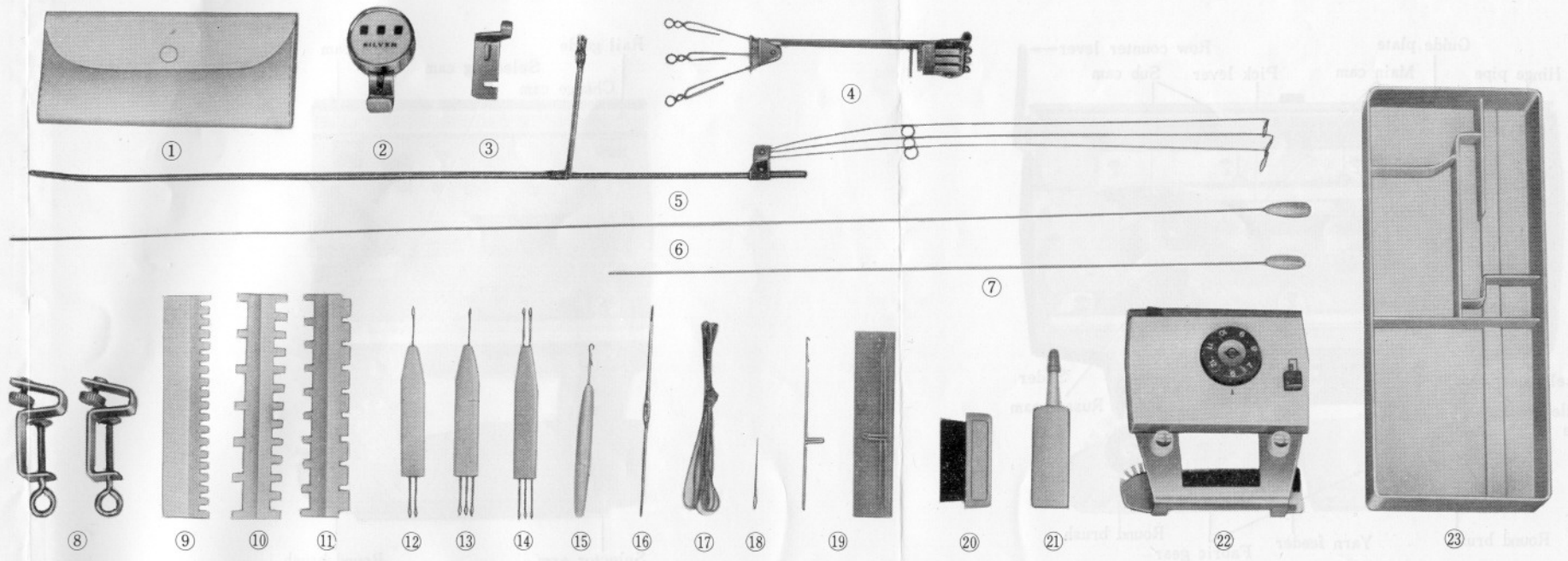
Machine and Accessories

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Accessory bag | Holds raveling cord, brush, needle pushers, tappet, crochet hook, spare needles, and tapestry needle. |
| (2) Row counter | Indicates number of rows knitted. |
| (3) Carriage fastener | Keeps the carriage secure when not in use. |
| (4) Auto-tension for three yarns | Automatically takes up excess of yarns. |
| (5) Yarn rod | Holds the auto-tension. |
| (6) Cast-on wire (long) | For casting on stitches up to two hundred. |
| (7) Cast-on wire (short) | For casting on stitches up to hundred. |
| (8) Clamps | Clamp the machine to a table. |
| (9) Needle pusher ($0 \sim \frac{1}{1}$) | For selecting needles for pattern stitches. |
| (10) Needle pusher ($\frac{1}{3} \sim \frac{3}{1}$) | |
| (11) Needle pusher ($\frac{1}{5} \sim \frac{1}{2}$) | |
| (12) Transfer tool (1 ~ 2) | For transferring stitches, increasing, decreasing or knitting various designs. |
| (13) Transfer tool (1 ~ 3) | |
| (14) Transfer tool (2 ~ 3) | |
| (15) Tappet | For picking up dropped stitches or purling stitches. |
| (16) Crochet hook | For binding off stitches. |
| (17) Raveling cord | For separating the waste knitting from main knitting. |
| (18) Tapestry needle | For stitching seams or weaving. |
| (19) Spare needles(3) | For replacement. |
| (20) Cleaning brush | For cleaning the machine or opening latches. |
| (21) Oil | For machine use. |
| (22) Automatic needle selector | Selects latch needles for pattern knitting. |
| (23) Accessory box | Contains accessory bag, needle selector, clamps, row counter, oil and tension guide. |

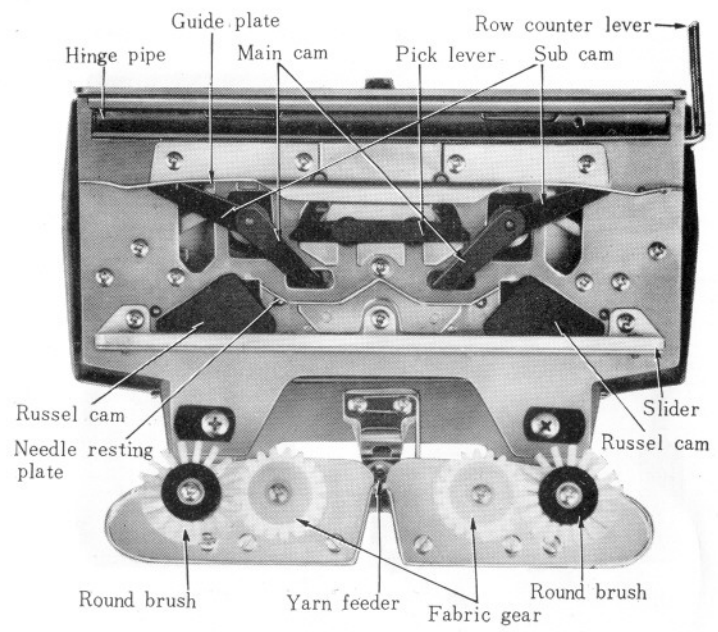
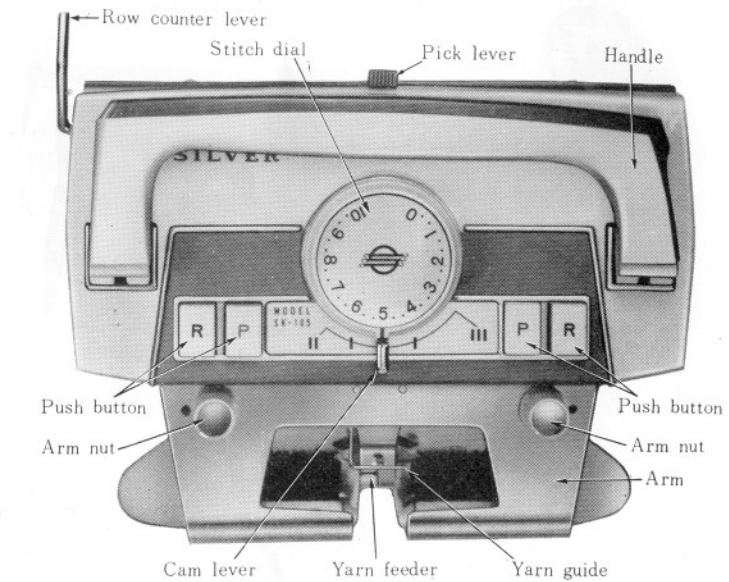
The Machine



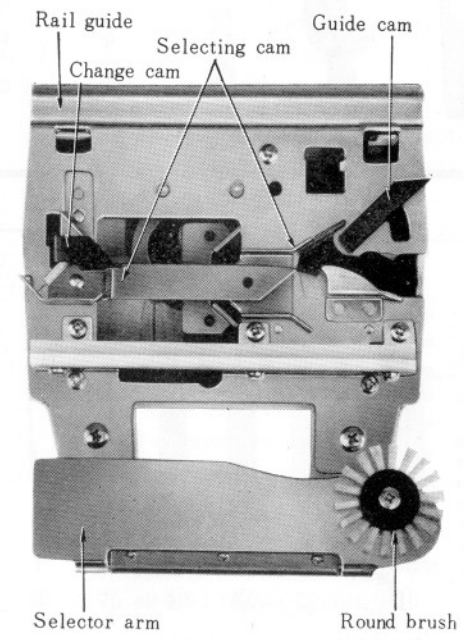
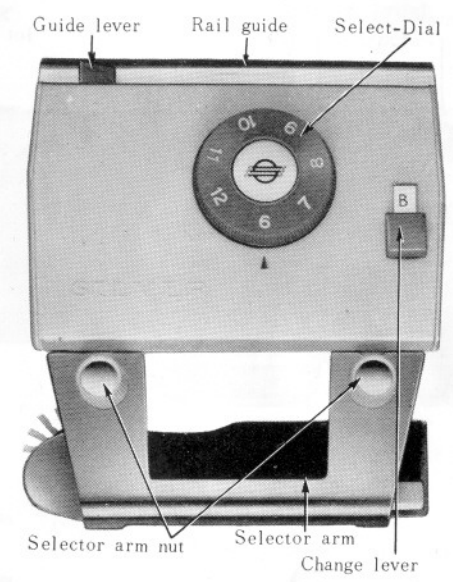
Accessories



Carriage



Automatic Needle Selector



The Features of Model SILVER SK-105

Automatic Needle Selector with Unique Capacity

- ★ Using the automatic needle selector, which can pick up any desired number of needles between 6 and 12, you can knit freely thousands of different kinds of patterns.
- ★ By the combined use of Push buttons and cam lever with the needle selector, any pattern can be easily knitted.
- ★ By means of the change lever of the automatic selector, successive tuck patterns and knit-in designs using many colors can be worked easily.
- ★ The needle selector is also helpful for working lace patterns.

Simple and Delightful Operation.

- ★ Casting on is simply by the use of a piece of wire.
- ★ From lace thread to bulky yarn is easily knitted by adjusting the dial.
- ★ By means of the auto-tension for feeding three yarns, even a beginner can knit with three contrasting colors.

Convenient Mechanism and Excellent Durability

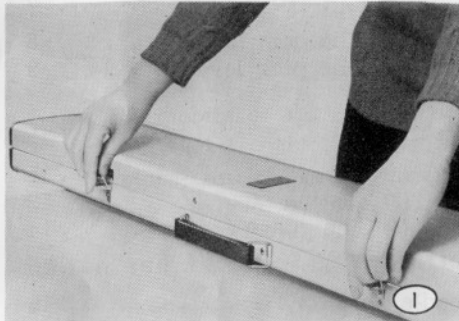
- ★ Its special cams facilitate the use of any kind of material without difficulty.
- ★ By means of an especially designed yarn feeder the added yarn knitting and knit-in designs in one operation can be worked easily.
- ★ You can operate the stitch dial, the cam lever, and the push buttons which are well arranged on a panel, while holding the handle.
- ★ The row counter can be freely set in any of three positions.
- ★ Even if an error is made, your stitches can be corrected by simply lifting the carriage.
- ★ The carriage being equipped with a folding handle, will be found quite convenient for handling.
- ★ The needle bed, being made of stainless steel and finely coated with special paint, is quite durable, and you will take delight in knitting your garments.
- ★ Portable type case, being made of beautiful vinytop (sheet steel finished with chloridized vinyl) will keep its elegant appearance forever.
- ★ Its elegant design will make you look much more attractive when carrying a "SILVER" Knitter with you.

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(1) Setting Up and Restoring The Machine

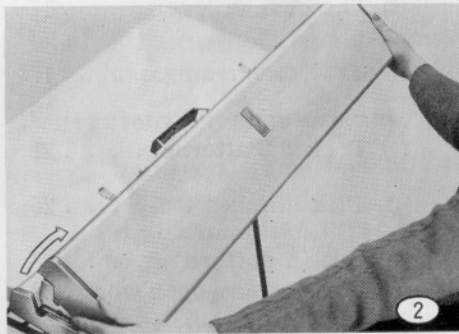
(1) Setting up



Place the machine on a table (knitting stand) with its handle away from you.

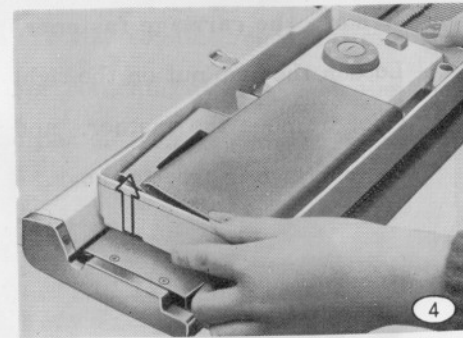
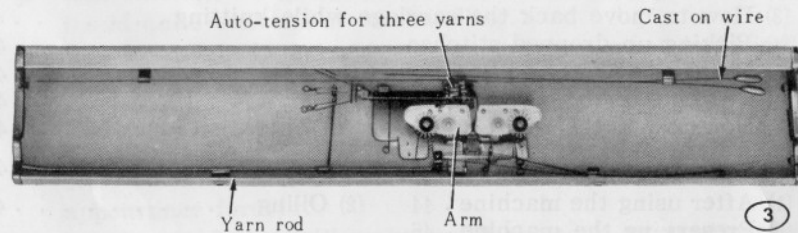
Remove the cover.

Unfasten the latch locks on the machine. (1)



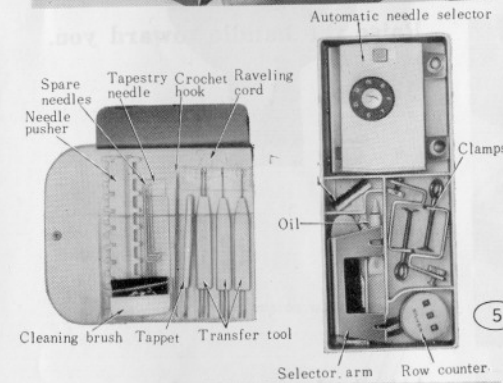
Pull off the cover toward you, while lifting the opposite side of it up. (2)

Inside the cover you will find two cast-on wires (long and short), an yarn rod, auto-tension for three yarns, and an arm. (3)



Take out the accessory box.

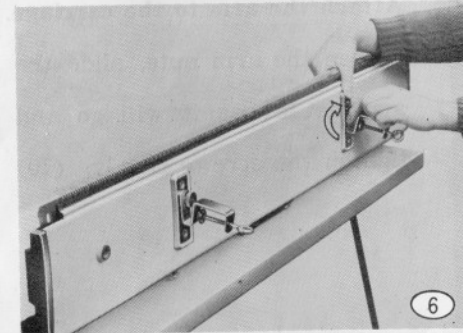
Take out the accessory box by lifting it up. (4)



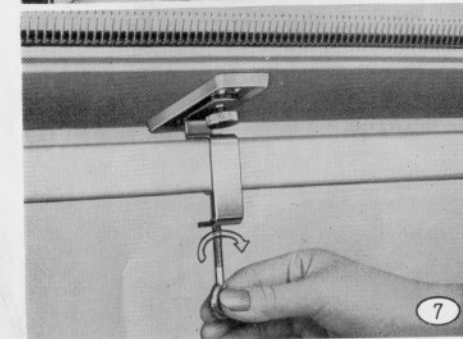
In the accessory box you find the row counter, clamps, a needle selector, oil, and an accessory bag. (5)

Setting the machine on the table.

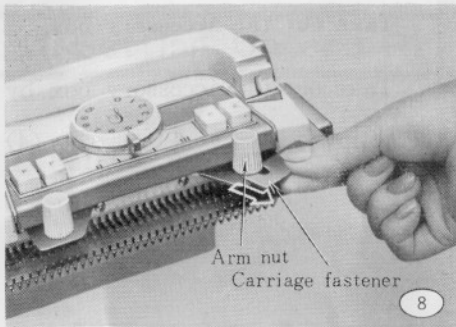
The rubber feet on the bottom of the machine will hold the machine firmly enough, but it is advisable to clamp it when you are going to knit with heavy yarn or if the table is not large enough.



Tip the machine away from you and put the head of the clamp into the clamp receiver, lifting up the edge the clamp head forward as far as possible, and screw it firmly. (6)



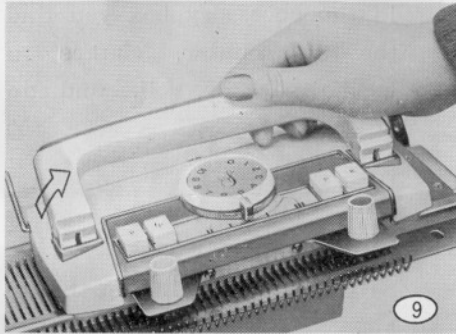
Clamps should be fixed on both sides of machine before it is clamped to the table. (7)



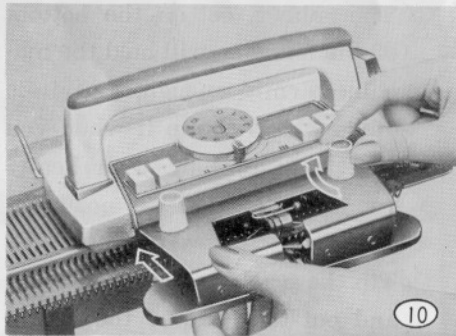
Remove the carriage fastener.

Loosen the arm nut on the right side, remove the fastener, and the carriage is free to move.

(8)



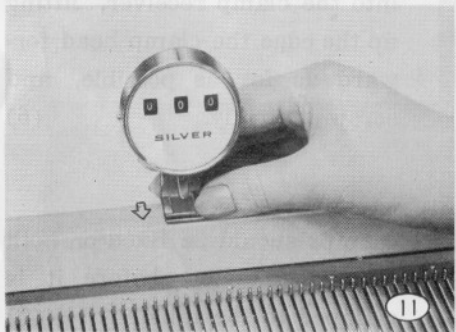
Raise the handle toward you.



Attach the arm to the carriage.

Loosen the arm nuts, slide the arm as far as it will go and tighten the screws firmly.

(10)

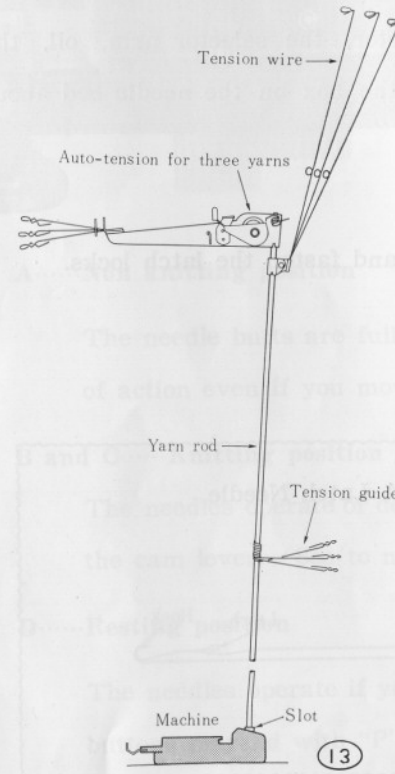
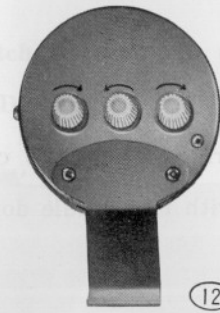


Insert the row counter into the most appropriate clip of the three.

(11)

The row counter reads up to 999.

For returning it to 0, turn the knobs in the direction of arrows in the order of from one-figure number to that of three-figures. When you turn it back to correct an over-knitting, turn the knob for the number of sub-figure in the opposite direction of the arrow mark.



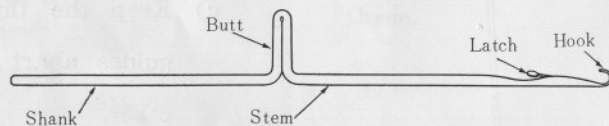
Setting up the auto-tension.

- a) Insert the yarn rod into the slot inside the carrying handle.
- b) Place the auto-tension on the top of the yarn rod, after raising up three tension wires of it.
- c) Keep the three tension guides apart from each other.

2. Restoring

- a) Attach the auto-tension to its place inside the case cover.
Put the yarn rod at the clip, and fasten the auto-tension at the stopper plate.
- b) Fix the carriage on the needle bed.
Replace the arm removed from the carriage inside the case cover and with the fastener, fix the carriage with the handle down on the right edge of the needle bed.
- c) Put the accessories in the box.
Following the illustrations at the bottom of the box, put the row counter, clamps, the needle selector, the selector arm, oil, the accessory bag in the box. Place the box on the needle bed about 2 cm from the left edge.
- d) Put the case on the machine.
Cover the machine with the case, and fasten the latch locks.

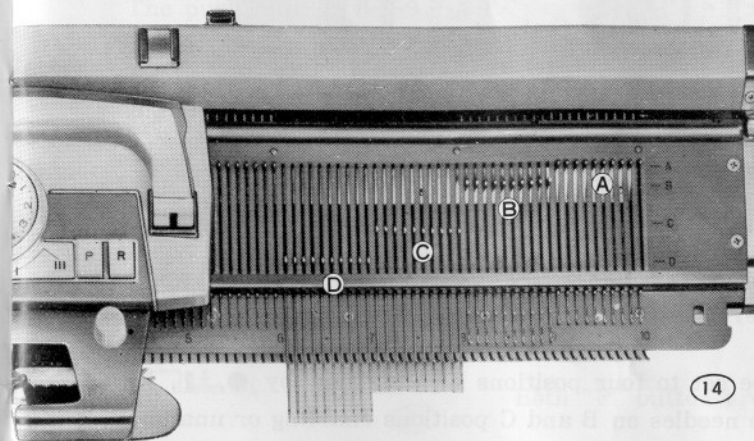
Name of the Part of A Latch Needle



(2) Basic Operation

(1) Latch needles

The latch needles are used in four basic positions as indicated by A. B. C. D.



A.....Non knitting position

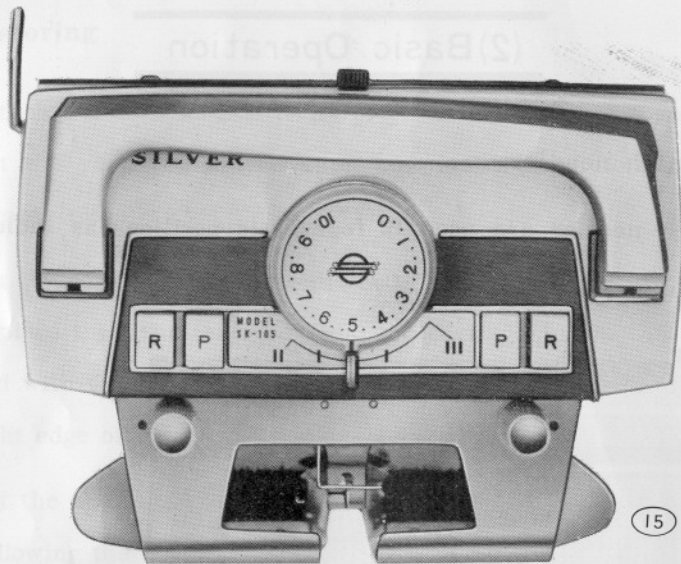
The needle butts are fully to the rear. They are completely out of action even if you move the carriage.

B and C.....Knitting position

The needles operate or do not operate, depending upon the position the cam lever. (See to next page.)

D.....Resting position

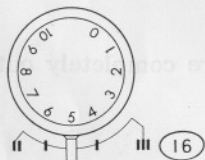
The needles operate if you move the carriage by pushing the push buttons marked with "P". (See to next page.)



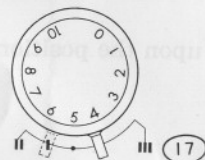
(15)

(2) The cam lever

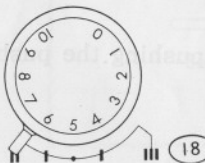
The cam lever can be set to four positions as indicated by ●, I, II, III, and operates the needles on B and C positions enabling or unabling them to from the stitches.



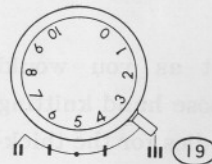
●.....The needles operate when you move the carriage either direction. (16)



I.....When you move the carriage with the cam lever set at the I mark at the same side with the carriage to proccede, needles in B position are not operated operating only those in C position. If you move the carriage toward the opposite direction the needles in both B and C position will operate. (17)



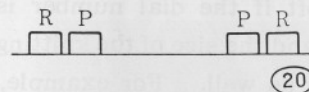
II.....The needles in C position operate but those in B position do not operate, as the carriage goes to and fro. (18)



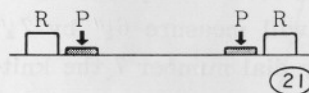
III.....The needles are completly out of action even if you move the carriage. (19)

(3) Push buttons

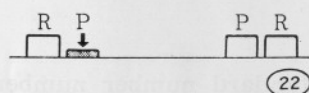
The push buttons on each side are marked with "P" and "R". By pushing down "P" button, needles arraged in D position are worked, while by pushing "R" button they are out of operation.



Both "R" button are pushed. (20)



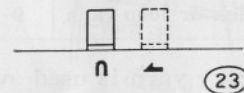
Both "P" button are pushed. (21)



One of "P" buttons is pushed. (22)

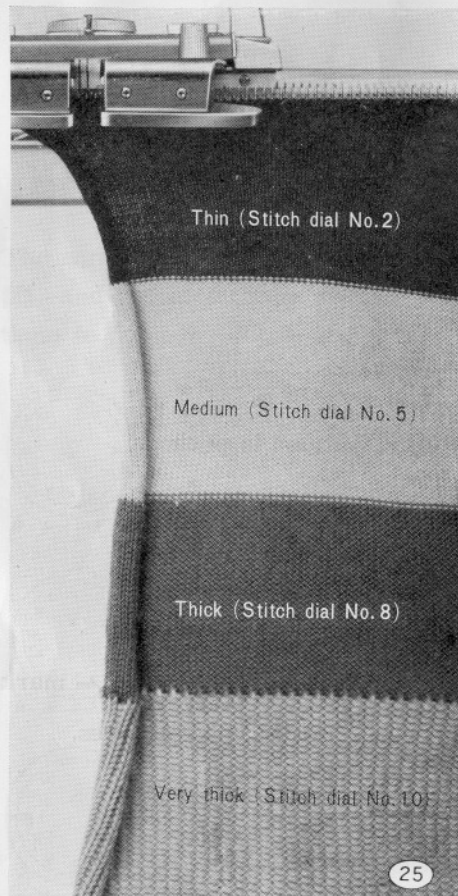
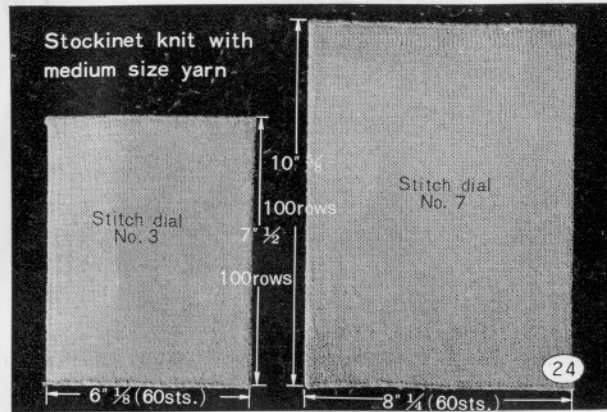
(4) The pick lever

The pick lever has two positions □ and ◀. It is usually set to ◀ mark except when knitting pick stitches.



(23)

(5) The stitch dial



Just as you would choose hand knitting needles for the thickness of the yarn, the machine adjusts the stitch size by using the stitch adjusting dial. With the same yarn the knitting will feel tight when the dial is set

to lower number, and it will feel soft if the dial number is high, and the size of the knitting differs as well. For example, medium size yarn knitted 60 stitches 100 rows by dial number 3 will measure $6\frac{1}{2}''$ by $7\frac{1}{2}''$ and by dial number 7 the knitting will measure $8\frac{1}{4}''$ by $10\frac{1}{2}''$.

(24)

The standard number number of the stitch dial to the thickness of yarn.

Weight of yarn	Dial number
Thin (lace thread)	0-3
Medium	3-8
Thick	8-9
Very thick or loop yarn	9-10

When bulky yarn is used every other needle should be used.

(25)

(3) Stockinet Knitting



Stockinet is the basic knitting stitch. On your machine the wrong side of the stitch faces you. Ratio of stitches to rows is generally 3 to 4. Each stitch is shaped like this mark—v

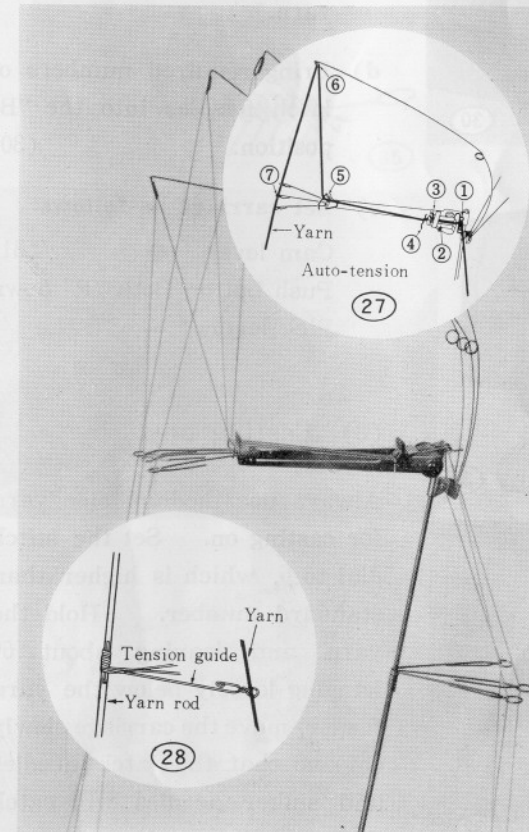
(1) Preparation for knitting

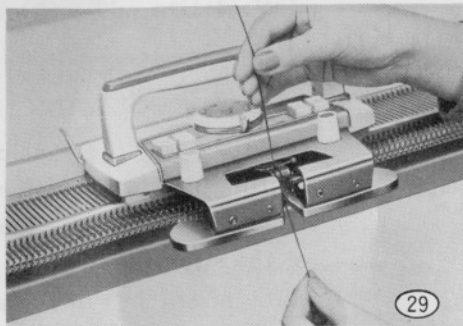
Unravel your yarn and drop it loosely into a box or a basket. Yarn rolled into a ball will cause your knitting to be uneven.

(26)

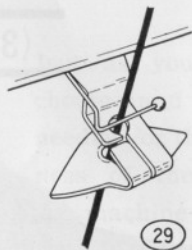
(2) Threading the yarn

- a) Insert the yarn into the yarn guide. (28)
- b) Thread the yarn through the auto-tension following the numbers indicated in Fig. 27. If you want to knit with two or three different colors, you may thread them according to the above mentioned procedure, but keep in mind you do not cross them.





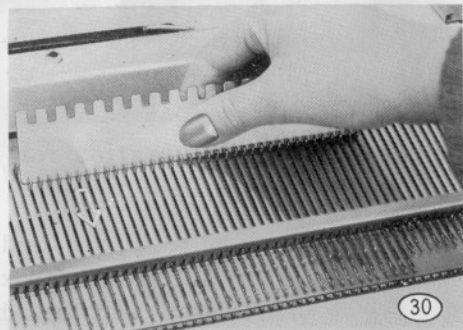
(29)



(29)

c) Thread the yarn from the auto-tension down into the front yarn feeder of the carriage. (29)

Another feeder is used for knitting with additional yarn.



(30)

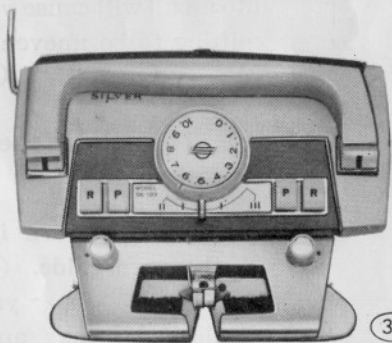
d) Bring required numbers of latch needles into the "B" position. (30)

e) Set carriage as follows:

Cam lever ● (31)

Push button Both "P" down

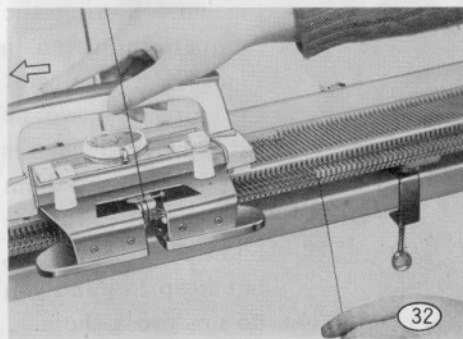
Pick lever ←



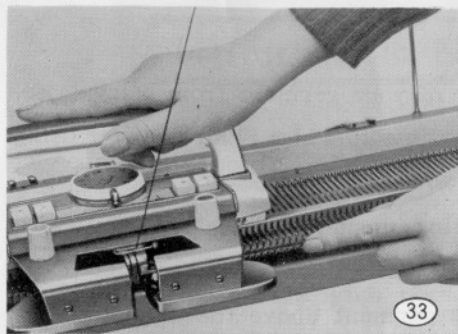
(31)

(3) Casting on

Always use medium size yarn for casting on. Set the stitch dial to 6, which is higher than standard number. Hold the yarn and leaving about 6" hanging loosely below the yarn feeder, move the carriage slowly (32) so that the latch needles and sinker needles will catch the yarn alternately.



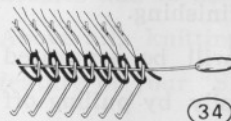
(32)



(33)

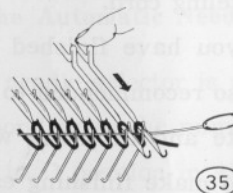
a) Holding down the yarn end with your finger push the carriage forward. (33)

b) Place a cast-on wire over the yarn between the latch needles and sinker needles. (34)

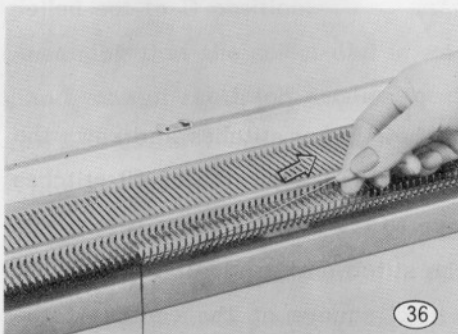


(34)

c) In order to keep the cast-on wire securely in place, pull out one or two latch needles about 1/2" forward over the wire at both ends and also approximately very twentieth needles. (35)

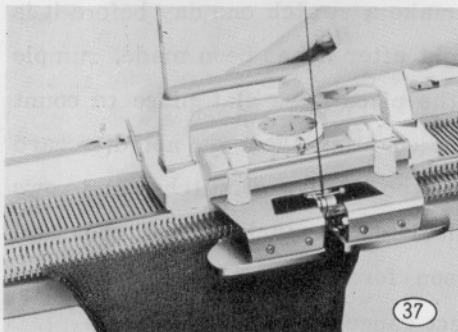


(35)



(36)

d) Knit about 5~6 rows by moving the carriage across the operating needles. The cast-on wire can now be removed as shown in (36).



(37)

e) If you move the carriage to and fro, stockinet stitches will be knitted automatically. (37)

f) Move the carriage smoothly. It is best to knit at the rate of 30 rows a minute.

(4) Waste knitting

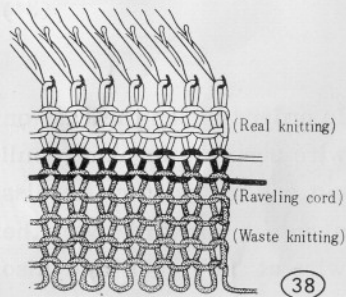
In order to prevent the starting row of your garment from being loose, knit 5~6 rows with any scrap yarn of medium size, knit one row using a raveling cord, then start knitting your garment.

When you desire to continue knitting upside down, to join it with another piece of work or to cast off the stitches using a crochet hook, you can pick up the stitches of the garment above the raveling cord

with ease and better finishing.

The waste knitting will be separated from main knitting easily by pulling off the raveling cord.

After you have finished your knitting, it is also recommended to knit 5~6 rows of waste and drop the work from machine to make finishing easy.



(5) The gauge

Before starting each garment, find out how many stitches and rows the yarn makes per inch. This is done by making a swatch of 60 stitches and 60 rows. Sometimes you may have to try several times before you get a satisfactory swatch changing the stitch dial gradually. Count the number of stitches and rows within a 2" square at the center of the swatch. It is best recommended to make a swatch one day before it is used. In case you want to use it right after it has been made, rumple it gently in your palms. Then lay the piece on a flat place to count the number of stitches and rows. In counting them do not disregard fractions nor count them as one. Use the number of stitches and rows as accompanied with fractions to calculate the number of stitches and rows for your garment. The reason for improper size of finished garment is mostly due to the incorrect gauge with your swatch.

(4) Automatic Needle Selector

The automatic needle selector is used for setting the latch needles automatically to the required positions when knitting patterns, such as tuck stitches, pick stitches as well as knit-in and lace patterns.

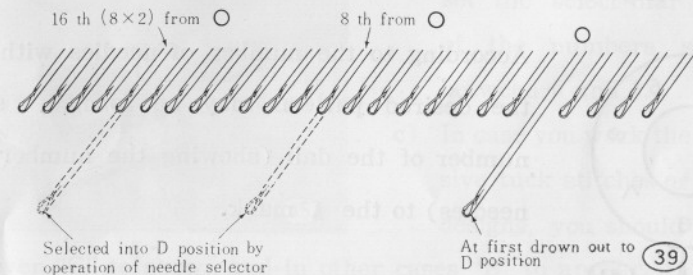
Properly combining the latch needles within the range of between 6 needles and 12 needles, thousands of different patterns can be formed. Above all, knitting of successive tuck stitches is truly an unrivaled feature of your "SILVER" Knitter.

Operation of the Automatic Needle Selector

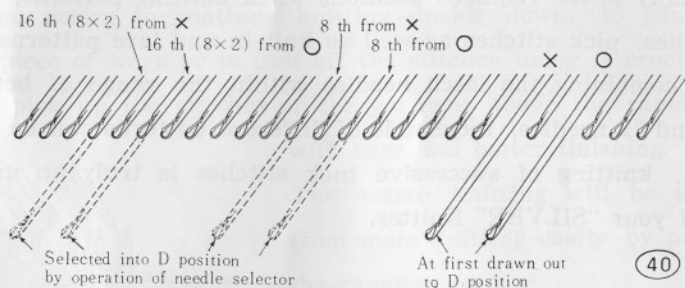
The automatic needle selector is used to draw out the number of latch needles corresponding to the number of the dial, to which the select-lever was set, to D position in the left side of the needle which was pulled out to D position.

Assuming that the select-dial is set to 8, and that you draw out, by hand, one of the latch needles located in the B position to D, move the needle selector from right to left.

Then the 8th needle counted from the one which was previously drawn out to D position; the second 8th needle from the initial 8th; the third 8th needle from the second 8th, the fourth 8th.....will be picked up and placed into D position respectively in such order. (39)



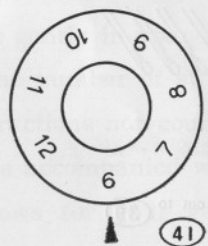
Even if you pulled out two latch needles to D position at a time, the 8th needle counted from the initial one marked O located in D position. Then the 8th needle from the second needle (marked X) in D position etc. will be selected into D position in that order. (40)



Therefore, if you set a number of needles required for a pattern to D and B positions (C position in case of Successive tuck stitches), and run the selector from right to left, you will find all those needles being selected into the positions necessary for knitting the intended pattern. Meanwhile, if a pattern requires less than 6 needles, you are to set the select-dial to a suitable number which may be two or three times as many as the number of the needles; and then set the needles of equivalent number to D and B positions (C position).

Operations of the Parts of Automatic Needle Selector

(1) The select-dial

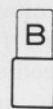


According to the number of needles with which the desired pattern may be formed, set the number of the dial (showing the number of the needles) to the ▲ mark. (41)

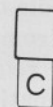
(2) The change lever

The change lever has two positions in operation:

When you move the change lever toward you the letter "B" appears (42), and when you move it away from you the letter "C" appears (43).



(42)



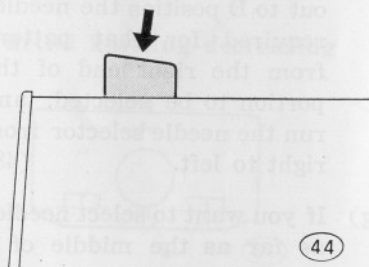
(43)

B..... The selected needles are set to B and D positions. (42)

C..... The selected latch needles are set to C and D positions. (43)

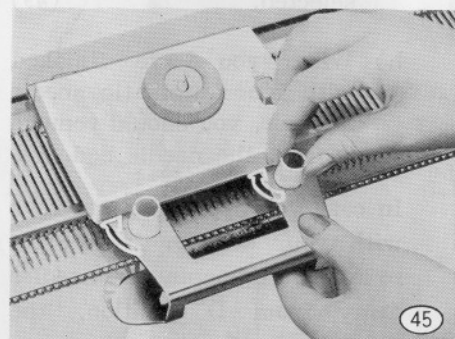
(3) The guide lever

The guide lever is used for knitting patterns partially on the garment. (44)



How to Use Automatic Needle Selector

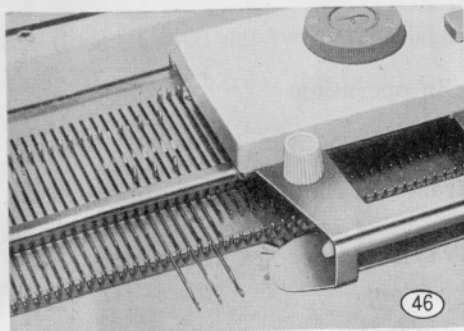
a) Remove the selector-arm from the cover, push it into needle selector as far as it goes, and tighten the nuts. (45)



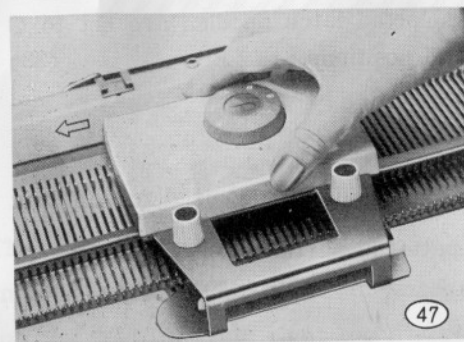
b) According to the different patterns you want to knit, set the select-dial to any of the numbers standing between 6 and 12.

c) In case you work the successive tuck stitches or knit-in designs, you should set the

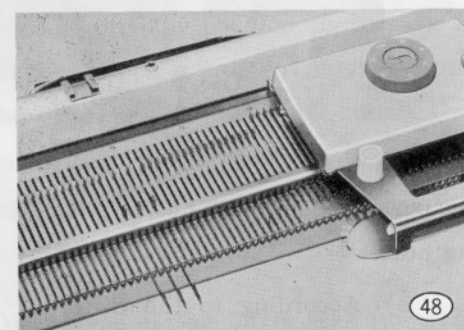
change lever "C" to show, and in other cases "B" to appear.



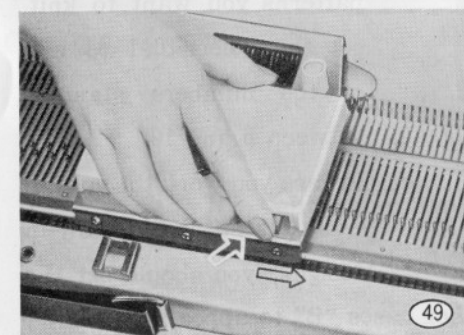
d) According to the patterns desired to be formed, a group of latch needles required for same should be pulled out from the extreme right to D position. (46)



e) Place the automatic selector on the needle bed, and move it gently from right to left. Then the required needles will automatically be selected into positions. (47)



f) In case you want to start choosing the needles from the middle of a row, draw out to D position the needles required for that pattern from the right end of the portion to be selected, and run the needle selector from right to left. (48)



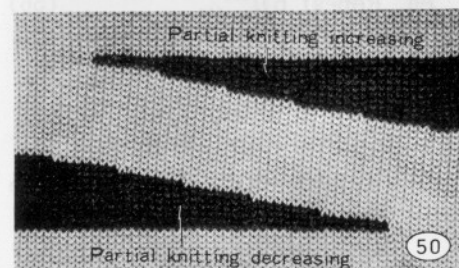
g) If you want to select needles as far as the middle of a row, move the selector while pulling the guide lever toward you with your finger tip at the time when the selector has come to the left edge of the portion to be selected. (49)

h) When you have finished with your automatic needle selector, you should remove it from the needle bed.

In case you operate one stroke with your selector from right to left while keeping the needles away from D position, the latches of those needles can be opened.

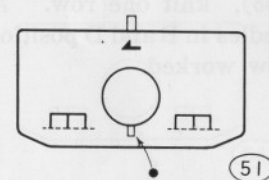
(5) Various Basic Patterns

(1) With knitting, garments are not shaped by cutting as with woven materials, but they are worked into the shape from the beginning by increasing or decreasing stitches or by partial knitting.



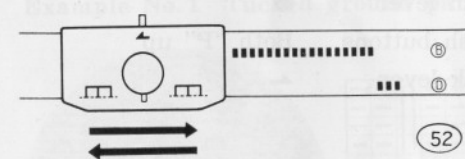
Partial knitting can be done easily by the aid of push buttons and the arrangement of the latch needles.

Partial knitting decreasing

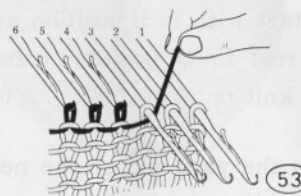


<Carriage> (51)

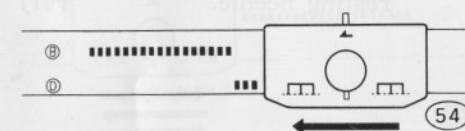
Cam lever ●
 Push buttons Both "P" up
 Pick lever ←



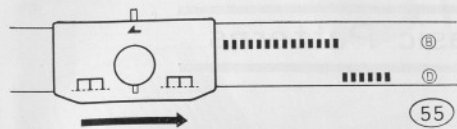
a) The number of needles to be decreased on this row should be drawn out into D position on the opposite side to where the carriage is and knit one row. (52)



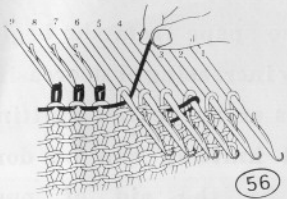
b) In order to avoid making a hole, pass the yarn under the first resting needle, letting it over the others. (53)



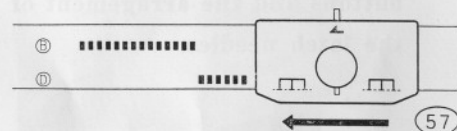
c) Continue knitting another row, which completes the first partial knitting. (54)



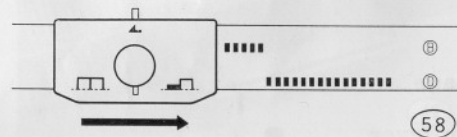
d) In the same manner, bring out next group of needles to be decreased into D position before you begin the 3rd row. (55)



e) Repeat b). (56)

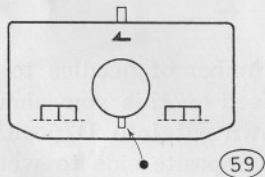


f) Knit the 4th row to complete the second partial knitting. (57)

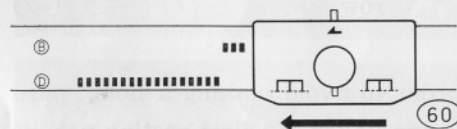


g) After completing your partial knitting push down the push button in the proceeding direction (58), knit one row. All the needles in B and D positions are now worked. (58)

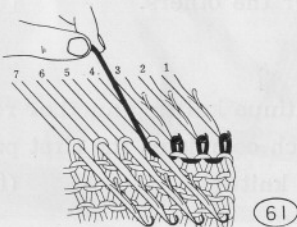
Partial knitting increasing



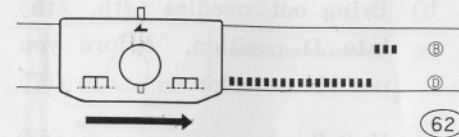
<Carriage> (59)
 Cam lever ●
 Push buttons Both "P" up
 Pick lever ◀



a) Place the number of needles to start with in B position and the rest in D position before you knit one row. (60)

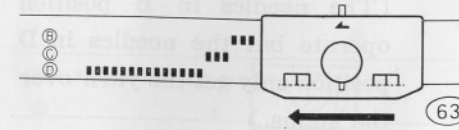


b) Pass the yarn under the next resting needle. (61)



c) And knit another row to complete the first partial knitting. (62)

Push back next group of the needles to be increased to C position and knit the 3rd row. (63)

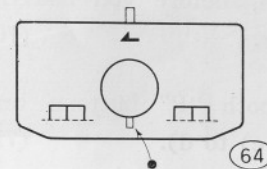


With the yarn under the stem of the next needle, knit 4th row which will complete the second partial knitting.

The repetition of this procedure results in a diagonal edge or a curve in your garment.

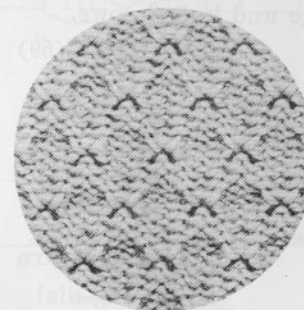
(2) Tucked patterns

With one or several colors, various kinds of tucked patterns such as tuck stitches, slip stitches and pick stitches can be knit.



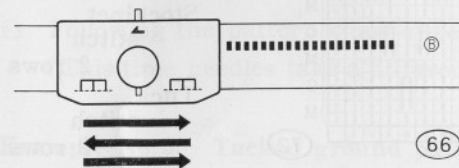
<Carriage>
 Cam lever ●
 Push buttons Both "P" up
 Pick lever ◀
 <Selector>
 Changing lever B

Example No.1 Tucked ground pattern

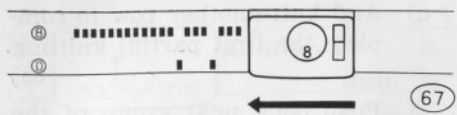


												12
												11
												10
												9
												8
												7
												6
												5
												4
												3
												2
												1
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

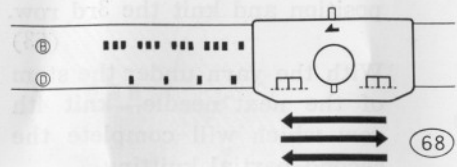
Selecting dial 4
 (1 pattern 4 stitches × 2 = 8)
 Stockinet stitch 3 rows
 Tuck stitch 3 rows



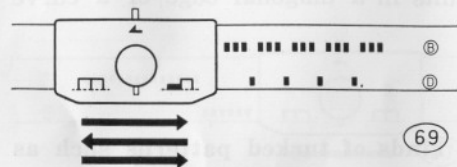
a) Knit 3 rows. (66)



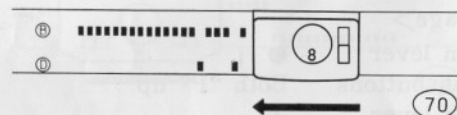
b) Bring out needles (4th, 8th) into D position, before you use the selector. (67)



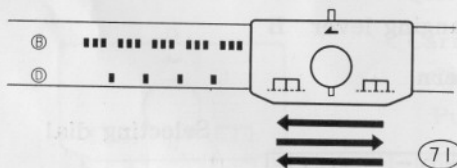
c) Knit 3 rows. (68)
(The needles in B position operate but the needles in D position only get the yarn over the stems.)



d) Push "P" push button in proceeding direction of the carriage and knit 3 rows. (69)



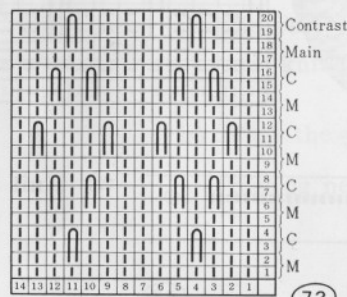
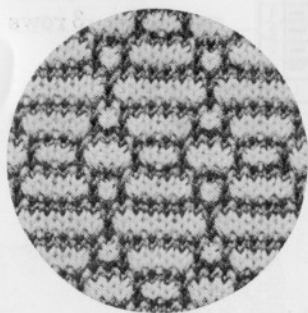
e) According to the chart, bring needles (2nd, 6th) into D position, before you use the selector. (70)



g) Push both "R" buttons and repeat c) to d). (71)

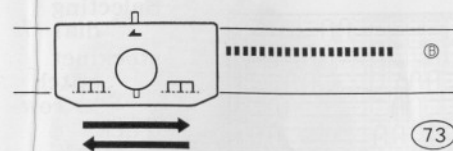
h) Push "P" push buttons in proceeding direction of the carriage and knit 3 rows. (69)

Example No. 2: Colored tucked pattern

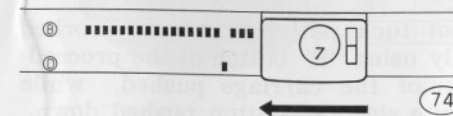


A—Main yarn
B—Contrasting color yarn
Selecting dial
7
Stockinet stitch
2 rows
Tuck stitch
2 rows

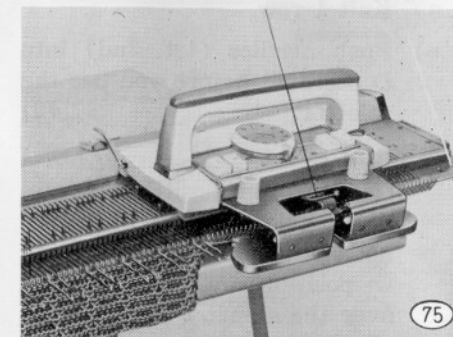
(72)



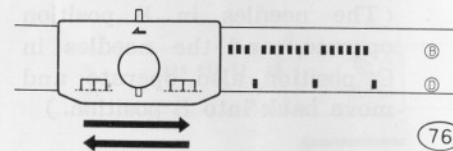
a) Knit 2 rows with main color. (73)



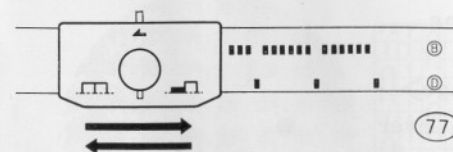
b) Bring out the 4th needle from the right into D position, before using the selector. (74)



c) Remove the main yarn from the yarn feeder and hook it at the end of the needle bed. (75)



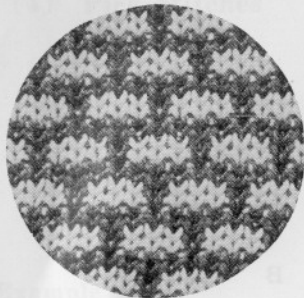
d) Thread the color yarn into the yarn feeder and knit 2 rows. (76)
(The needles in B position operate but the needles in D position only get the yarn over them.)



e) Change the color yarn into the main yarn and knit 2 rows with the "P" push button pressed down in the proceeding direction. (77)

f) Following the pattern chart repeat from (b to d).
(This time needles take a different position from the above position.)

Example No. 3: Tucked ground pattern



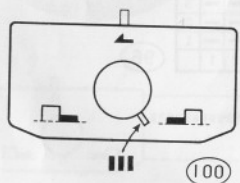
V													12
V													11
V													10
V													9
V													8
V													7
V													6
V													5
V													4
V													3
V													2
V													1
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		

(99)

- A—Main yarn
- Cam lever ●
- B—Contrast yarn
- Cam lever ■
- Selecting dial 8
- Tuck stitch 2 rows
- Stockinet stitch 2 rows

Alternate the contrasting color with the main color every 2nd row.
Select the needles for the color yarn every row.

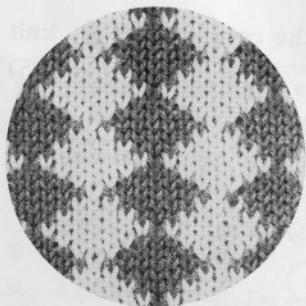
(6) Knit-in pattern



(100)

- <Carriage>
- Cam lever ■■■
- Push buttons Both "P" down
- Pick lever ◀
- <Selector>
- Changing lever C

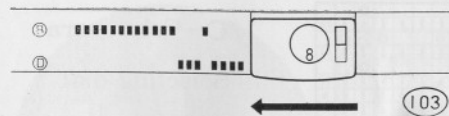
Example: Diamond shape knit-in pattern



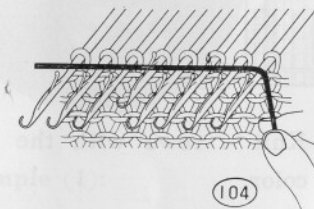
X													12
X													11
X													10
X													9
X													8
X													7
X													6
X													5
X													4
X													3
X													2
X													1
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		

(101)

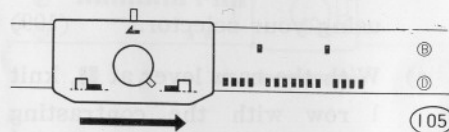
- x—Contrasting color
- Selecting dial 8



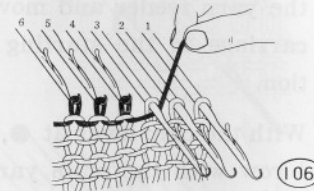
(103)



(104)



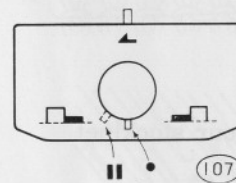
(105)



(106)

- a) Following the pattern chart bring out needles (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th) for main color into D position, before you use the selector. (103)
- b) Place the yarn in contrasting color over all the needles (in C and D positions), along the proceeding direction of the carriage, and holding it by hand, move the carriage with main yarn in the yarn feeder across the needles. (104) (The needles in C position are knitting with the contrasting color and needles in D position with the main color.)
- c) In order to avoid making a hole between main color and the contrasting color, with either yarn of main color or contrasting color, if it starts knitting from inside the edge, pass the yarn under the adjacent needle before you move the carriage. (105)
- d) According to the chart, repeat from b) to c).

(7) Colored pattern

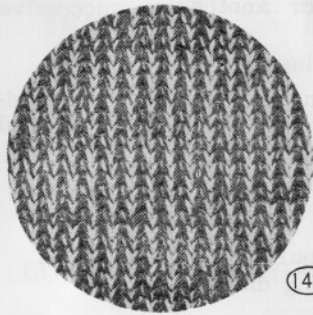


(107)

- <Carriage> (107)
- Cam lever Main color ●
- Push buttons Contrasting color ■
- Pink lever Both "P" down ◀
- <Selector>
- Changing lever B

Example: Diamond shaped colored relief pattern

(15) Added-yarn knitting



Medium size yarn: Single }
Fine 2-ply yarn: Single } to be used in case of

{ Right side:
Contrasting Color (Fine 2-ply yarn)
Wrong side:
Main color (Medium size yarn)

(142) Stitch Dial 7

These two yarns are knitted together.

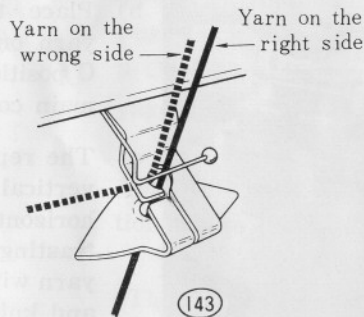
The stockinet stitch is formed with the contrasting color above the main color.

In that case, the contrasting color will appear on the right side and the main color on the wrong side, thus making each side of a different color. In the meantime, if you use a fancy material for the contrasting color, an interesting knitting will be obtained.

Example:

Set the carriage same as for stockinet stitch.

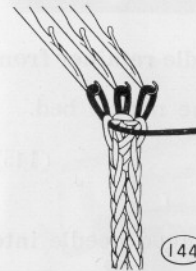
- (1) Insert the yarn (main color) will appear on the wrong side into the only upper hole of the yarn feeder.
- (2) Insert the yarn (contrasting color) which will appear on the right side into both upper and lower holes.



(16) Cord knitting

Carriage

Cam lever	█ (either the right or the left)
Push buttons	Both "P" down
Pick lever	←

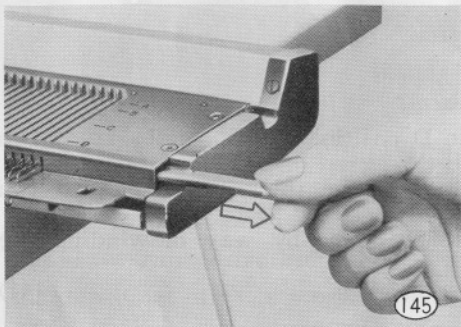


Bring forth into D position some needles from two to five depending on the thickness of a cord you desire. Cast on stitches by way of winding the yarn around the needles. (144)

Move the carriage back and forth to knit the cord.

(6) Helpful Hints

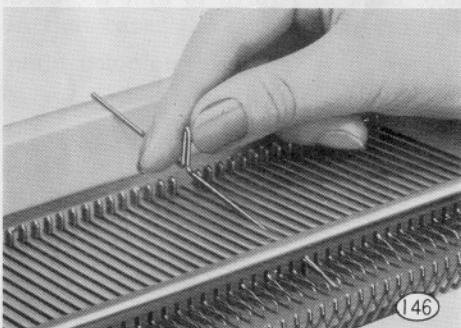
(1) Replacing latch needles



You can replace a damaged needle with a new one even with your knitting on the machine.

Pull off the needle retainer from the inside of the needle bed.

(145)

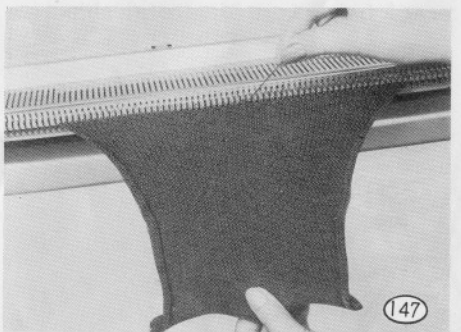


Pull out a damaged needle into D position and take it out by the butt.

(146)

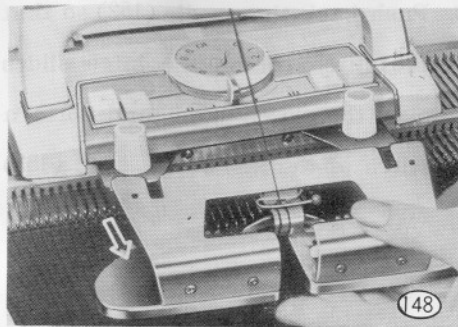
Replace a new needle by holding the butt and pushing in the hook first.

(2) Undoing of rows



Remove the yarn from the yarn feeder. Pull the yarn tight in the direction parallel to the machine slightly pulling the garment toward you with the other hand. Now lift up the pulling hand backward, away from you, so that the latches will open and the stitches of

the previous row will slip into the hooks. Repeat the procedure until the undesired rows are all removed.



(3) When the carriage jams, never try to move it by force. This way you will damage the needle bed.

(a) Loosen the arm nuts and remove the arm. (148)

(b) Slightly lifting up the front edge of the carriage, bring it back to the starting position. (149)

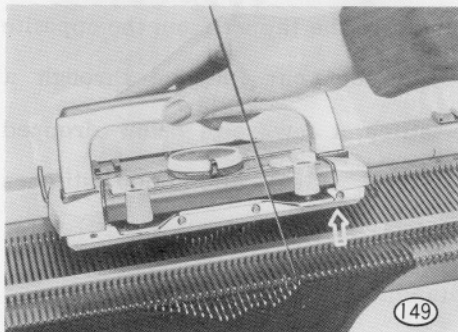
(c) Then check the points below:

If the yarn is entangled and caught somewhere.

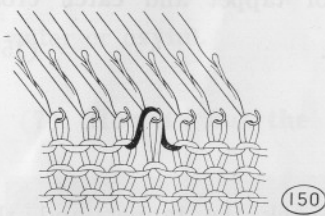
If the yarn is threaded correctly on the auto-tension.

If there is a big knot on the yarn.

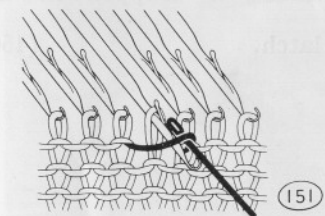
Fix any of these trouble and then undo the incomplete row.



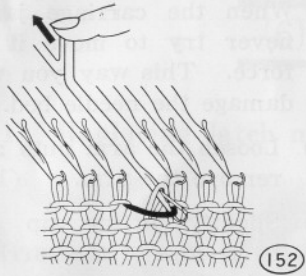
(4) Picking up dropped stitches



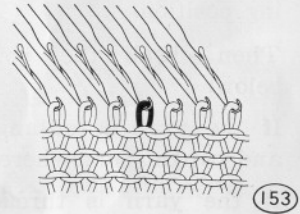
a) Insert the one eye tool into the stitch just under the dropped one, raise that stitch together with the loose yarn (dropped stitches) onto the needle. (150)



b) As you pull out the needle, place the stitch behind the latch leaving the loose yarn in the hook. (151)

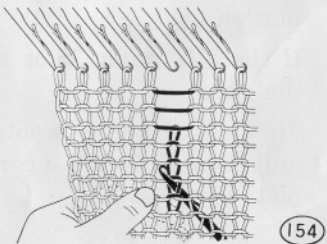


- c) Push back the needle (152) so that the stitch behind the latch slides over the closed latch and form a stitch of the last row. (153)

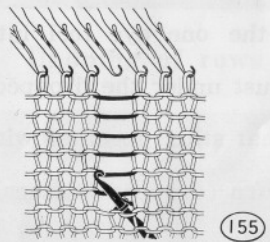


How to correct dropped stitches.

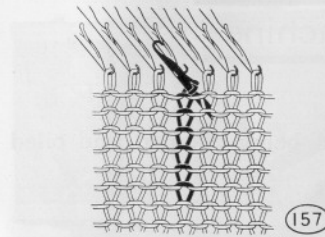
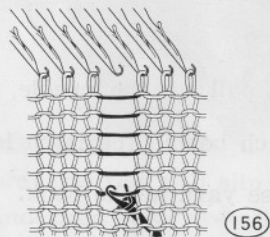
- a) Insert the tappet from the opposite side of your knitting through a stitch a few rows below dropped stitch, (154) and undo stitches down to the tappet.



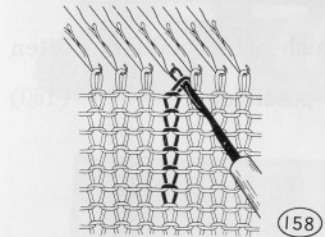
- b) Push the tappet toward you so that the stitch comes behind the latch of tappet and catch cross thread. (155)



- c) Draw back the tappet and the cross thread is trapped in the closed latch. (156)



The stitch behind the latch slides down over the closed latch forming a stitch. Repeat this procedure to the top. (157)



- d) Pull the last stitch rather tight. Carefully remove the stitch from tappet and place it on the needle with your tappet from front. (158)

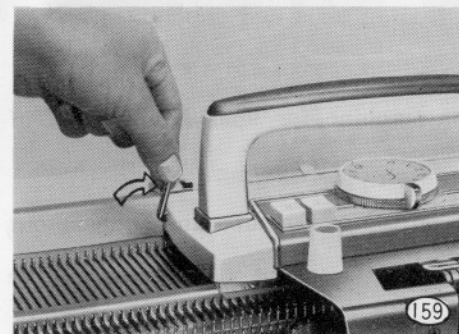
(5) Regulation of tension on yarn

If the yarn makes loops at the ends of the fabric, you should check if the yarn is threaded correctly into the auto-tension.

(6) Cleaning of the case

If your case is stained, wipe it off with a cloth dipped in neutral soap water or oxyful.

(7) How to put the row counter out of operation

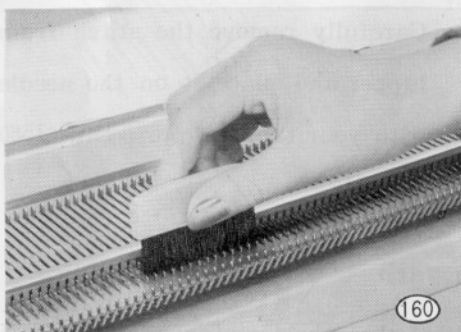


If you do not want to operate the row counter, hold up the lever for it on the carriage. (159)

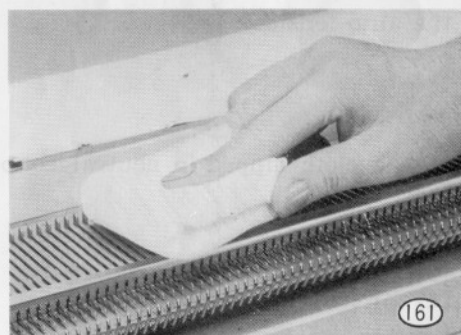
(7) Care of Your Machine

The best machine would not work well without being cleaned and oiled properly.

(1) After using the machine



- a) Brush off wool dust as often as possible. (160)

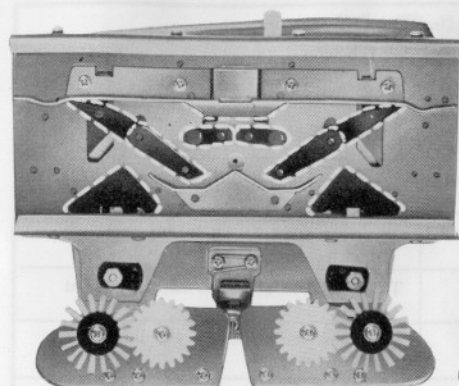


- b) With oiled cloth wipe all the metal parts which are not painted. (161)
Clean the painted parts with soap and water.

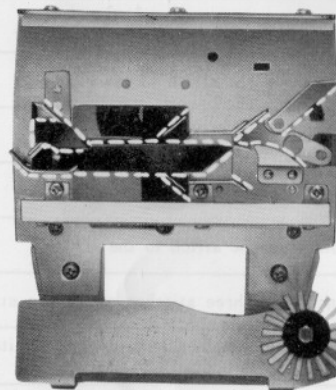
(2) Oiling

Use the tube-oil which belongs to the machine for smooth operation of machine and against rust.

(Using a sewing needle make a hole on top of the tube and squeeze out some oil on a cloth. Do not use too much oil except when you preserve the machine. Once used oiled cloth can be used repeatedly.)



- a) **The rail**
The rail where the carriage glides should be carefully oiled all over.
- b) **Grooves of the needle bed**
The grooves of the needle bed where the needle butts are always running and rubbing should be constantly oiled.



- c) **Back of the carriage**
Oil the cams carefully following the dotted line (162). The needle butts hit them all the time.
- d) **Back of the automatic needle selector**
Oil the relating cams from time to time.
Especially take good care of the black parts. (163)

(3) Preserving the machine

- a) Keep the well oiled machine in a dry place.
- b) If the machine has been unused for some time, you should carefully wipe off the excess oil before you use it. It is also advisable for you to knit a piece of fabric with waste yarn before you start the real knitting.

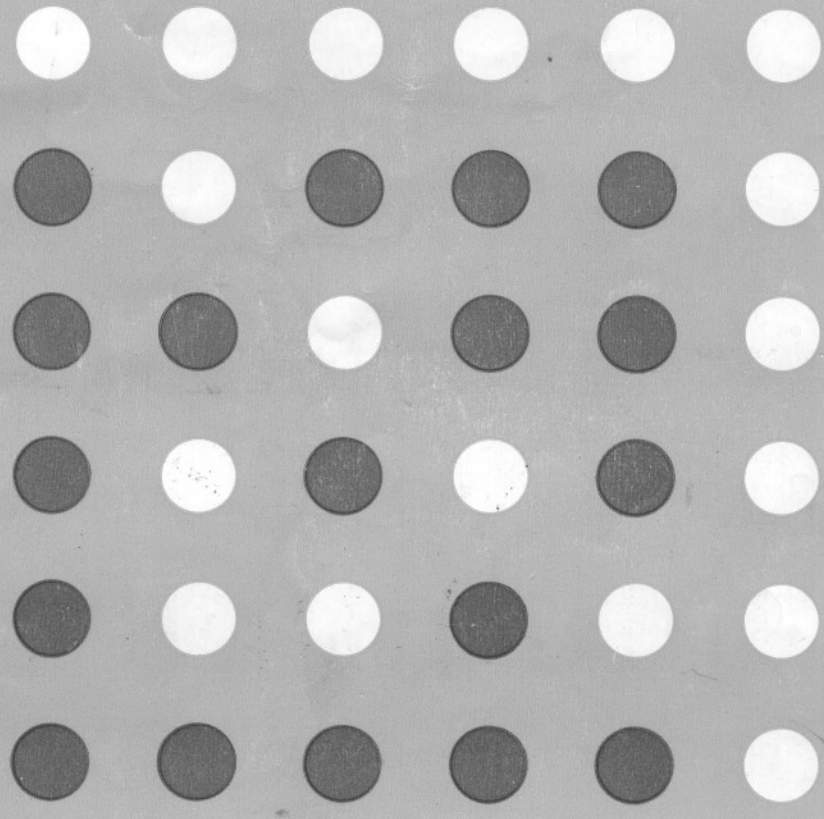
Knitting symbols

The following set of symbols has been adopted to help you understand your patterns at a glance and to save countless lines of description for each stitch.

		Knit stitch	Face loop of stockinet
—		Purl stitch	Back loop of stockinet
>		Two stitches together	Transfer right stitch to adjacent left needle
<		Two stitches together	Transfer left stitch to adjacent right needle
↑		Three stitches together	Center stitch on top of the left and right stitches
↗		Three stitches together	Right stitch on top
↖		Three stitches together	Left stitch on top
/		Lean stitch to the right	Transfer the stitch to the right
\		Lean stitch to the left	Transfer the stitch to the left
Y		Increased stitch to the right	Increase one stitch to the right
Y		Increased stitch to the left	Increase one stitch to the left
3 V		Three stitches increased	Increased three stitches out of one stitch
X		Crossing, right over left	Cross the stitches with the right stitch over the left
X		Crossing, left over right	Cross the stitches with the left stitch over the right
V		Slip stitch	A loop marked is pulled up with yarn across behind it
∇		Float stitch	A loop marked is pulled up with yarn across in the front
U		Tuck stitch	A few loops on marked rows pulled up onto one needle
N		Tuck stitch in side way to the right	A few loops on marked rows pulled up in sideway onto a right needle
N		Tuck stitch in side way to the left	A few loops on marked rows pulled up in sideway onto a left needle
8		Twisted tuck stitch	A stitch twisted and pulled up onto a needle above
e		Twisted stitch	A stitch is twisted
ω		Winding stitch	A loop formed by winding yarn around a needle
O		Empty stitch	Hole made by transfer ring the stitch to the next needle

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

for model SILVER SK-105



AUTOMATIC HOME KNITTER

