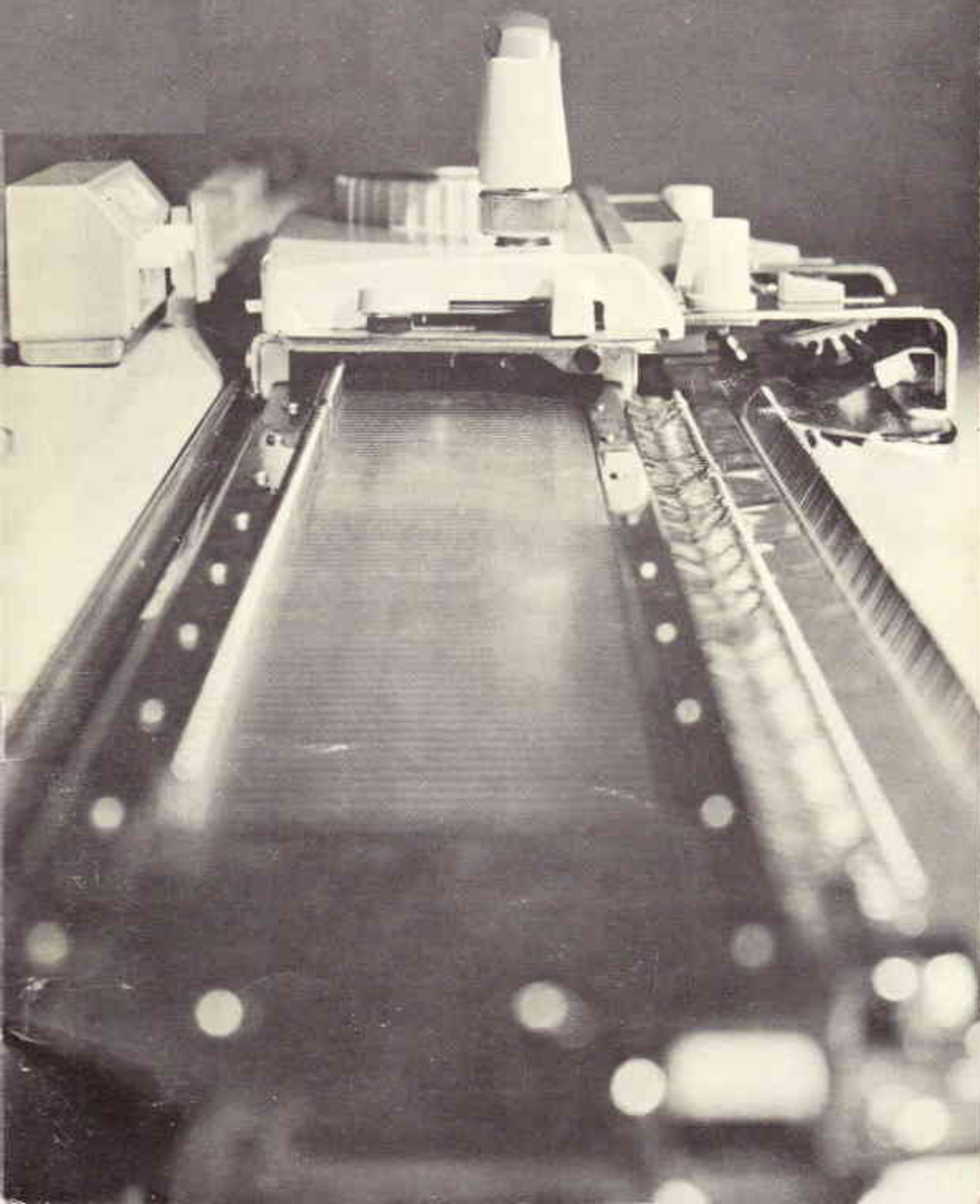


**Instruction manual  
for knitting machine**



# Instruction Manual for the Knitting Machine

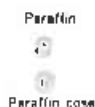
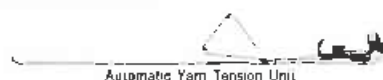
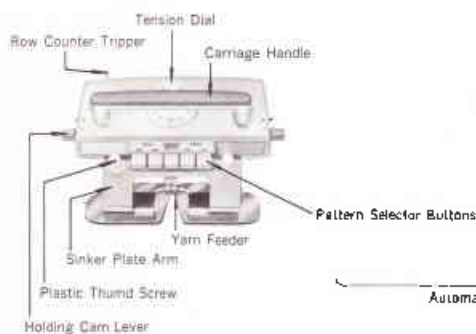
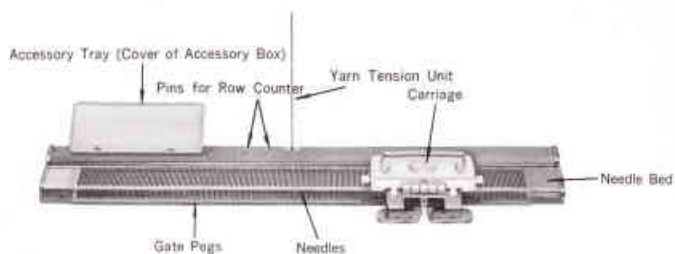
You have now become the proud owner of one of the most advanced knitting machines that is available today. We wish to ensure that you will receive every possible benefit and enjoyment from using this machine and have taken great care in producing a simple step by step guide which has been designed by a team of Knitting Instructresses, drawn from their previous experience in conducting knitting Schools.

Learning to knit this new modern way is simple, but like anything else it requires a little patience and some practice. We recommend that you take one step at a time and do not proceed to the next section until you are satisfied that you have grasped the previous one. The first part of this book is a step by step guide on setting up your machine. Follow the clear instructions and illustrations each time you set up your machine and you will soon be able to do it without having to refer to the manual. The rest of the book explains how to produce the various shapings such as hems, pockets and necklines.

**REMEMBER!** We are here to help you as much as we can with your knitting machine and are always available to offer additional advice or suggestions that may not be absolutely clear from the instruction book. Please do not hesitate to write to our Knitting Advisory Department for any assistance that you may require.

# Parts name

1

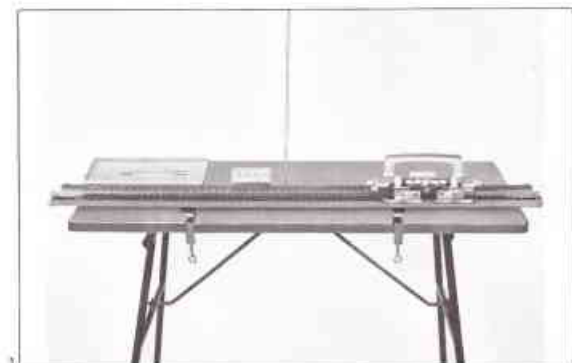


# Setting up your machine

2

Place the machine on a firm table, with the Needle Gate Pegs toward you. (See Fig. 3).

Remove the accessory box on the needle bed, by lifting up the front first. (See Fig. 3).



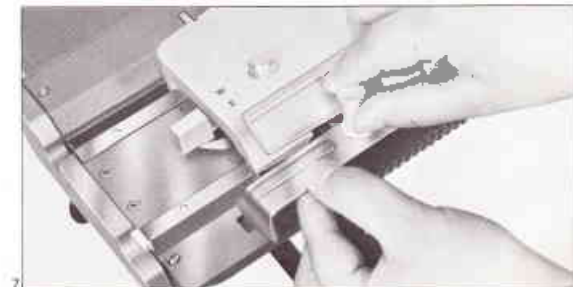
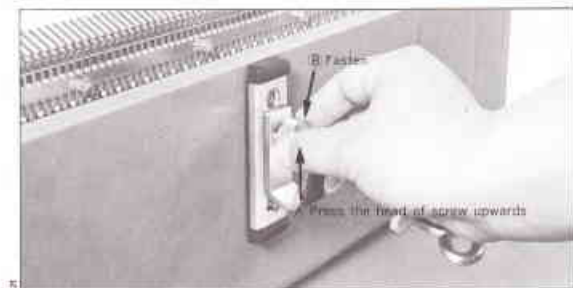
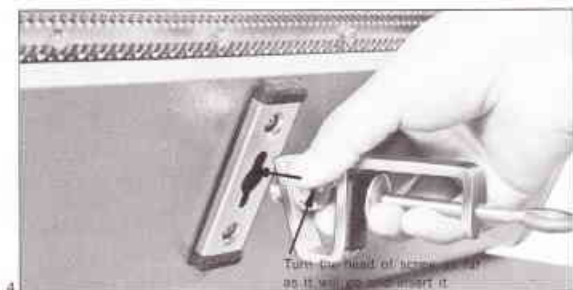
Take the two clamps out of the accessory box—raise the front of the machine—and insert the head of the clamp into the aperture. (See Fig. 4).

Now pull the clamp upwards and turn the nut in a clockwise direction until it is secure. Fit the second clamp in the same way. (See Fig. 5).

Fasten the knitter to the table by tightening the cable clamp screws. The rubber pads will prevent the table top surface from getting scratched. (See Fig. 6).

Remove the carriage lock. (See Fig. 7).

**NOW YOUR MACHINE IS SECURED TO THE TABLE—AND YOU ARE READY TO START FITTING THE ATTACHMENTS.**



## SETTING UP THE CARRIAGE

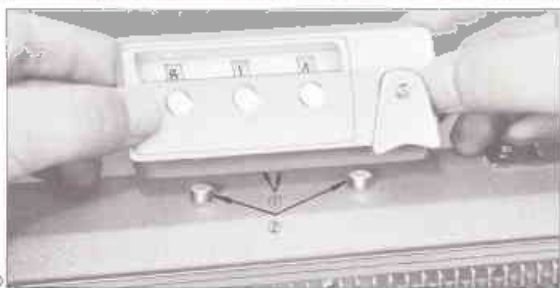
Slide the carriage to the centre of the machine. (Before doing so push back the butts of all the needles as far as they will go. Loosen the white plastic thumb screws on the carriage, and insert the sinker plate unit. Push it back as far as it will go, and tighten the thumb screws securely. Make sure that the raised metal studs line up with the holes in the sinker plate unit. (See Fig. 8).

CHECK THAT THE CARRIAGE MOVES FROM SIDE TO SIDE FREELY. (To do so all needles must be back in Position A).

Fasten the handle onto the carriage (See Fig. 9).

Set the row counter onto the two studs—and push it away from you. (See Fig. 10).

Place the accessory tray (lid of accessory box) onto the two studs at the top left of the machine. Insert the studs into the openings and slide the tray as far left as it will go. (See Fig. 11).



# Assembling the yarn tension unit

5

Insert the end of the rod into the stand hole at the centre of the machine. The rear yarn guide should face backwards. (See Fig. 12).

Turn the front guide arm forward in the direction of the red arrow. (See Fig. 13).

Turn back the 'take-up springs' as far as they will go. (See Fig. 14).

Raise the rear arm guide until it is perpendicular to the rod. (See Fig. 15).



12

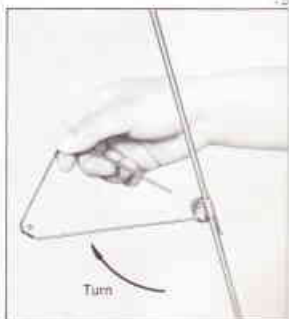
13



14



15



# Here are a few important points to remember before you start knitting

6

## WOOL

There are many different types of wool that can be knitted on your machine—but for the purpose of learning or practicing, it is best to use a standard 3 Ply yarn. Choose a good quality, one that can be knitted over and over again.

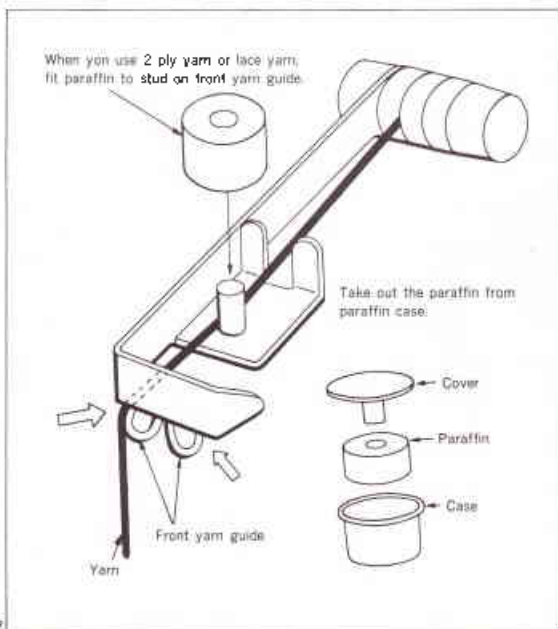
## WINDING THE WOOL

The wool you purchase will be wound in either balls or hanks, both of which unwind slowly when knitted by hand. Machine knitting is much faster, and requires that the wool be loosely wound so that it unravels freely. You should therefore re-wind all wool into a ball, using a wool winder. This way you can also make sure that there are no knots or flaws in the wool—that you might otherwise discover too late. If you do discover any knots, try to ensure that they come at the end of a row and not in the middle of the knitting. (See Fig. 16).

The Wool Winder is available from all Knitting Machine Stores, and Knitting Centres.

## WAXING THE WOOL

For thicker wools or wool of uneven texture it is recommended that you wax the wool before using. To make this easier for you we have built into the Yarn Tension Unit a special wax stand, which automatically applies a small amount of paraffin wax to the wool as it passes through the unit. Waxing will smooth the small hairs in the wool, and allow it to run through the machine easily. All traces of the wax will disappear after the garment is pressed. (See Fig. 17).





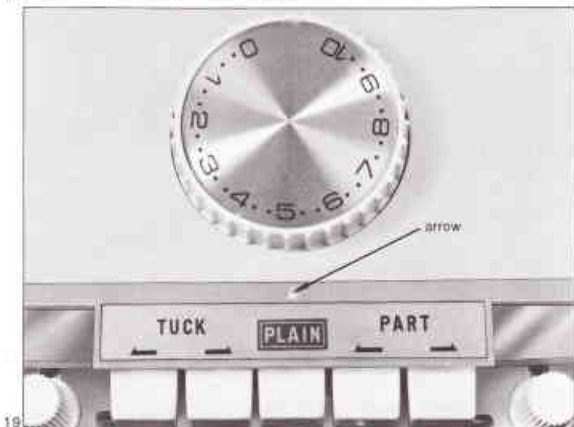
## WOOL TENSION

The tension that the wool will feed into the machine is governed by the unit at the top of the Yarn Tension Unit. The spring discs allow the wool to pass through easily or tightly—depending upon the thickness of the wool. A tight tension (towards the —) is used for chin yarns and a loose tension (towards the +) for thick wools. The tension we recommend for a 3 Ply wool is where the two arrows meet. (See Fig. 18).



## TENSION DIAL

The size of the stitch is determined by the tension setting on the Carriage tension dial. This dial is graduated from 0 to 10, each space being subdivided into three parts. 0 denotes the tightest tension (i.e. the smallest stitch) and 10 the largest tension (i.e. the loosest stitch). The tension at which your garment is to be knitted is usually given in the knitting pattern instructions, but as this is liable to differ for different brands of wool, it is advisable always to knit a tension swatch sample before commencing your garment. (See section on "Knitting your first garment"). (See Fig. 19).



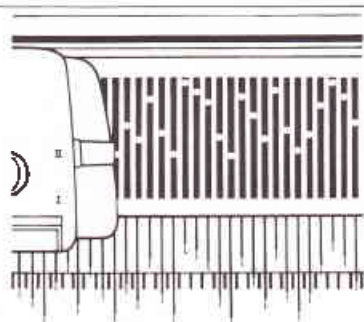
## NEEDLE POSITIONS

On either side of the needle bed there appear the marks A, B, C, D1, D11 & E. These are the five needle positions.

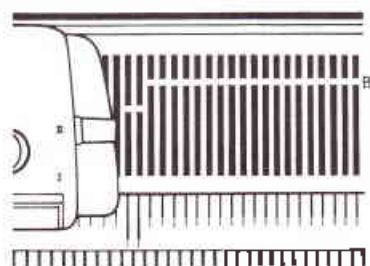
- A—Non working position. Needles will not knit.
- B—Working position. Used for general work.
- C, D1, D11,—Pattern knitting positions. Used for various pattern stitches.
- E—Holding position. The stitch will 'hold' on the needle until released. Used for shaping e.g. pockets and buttonholes. (See Fig. 20).



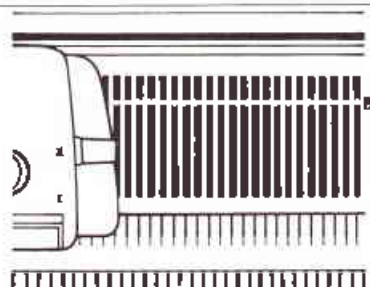
IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT THE CARRIAGE SHOULD NOT BE MOVED ACROSS THE NEEDLE BED UNLESS ALL THE NEEDLES ARE ALIGNED IN EITHER OF THE FIVE POSITIONS.



21

**WRONG**

22

**WRONG**

23

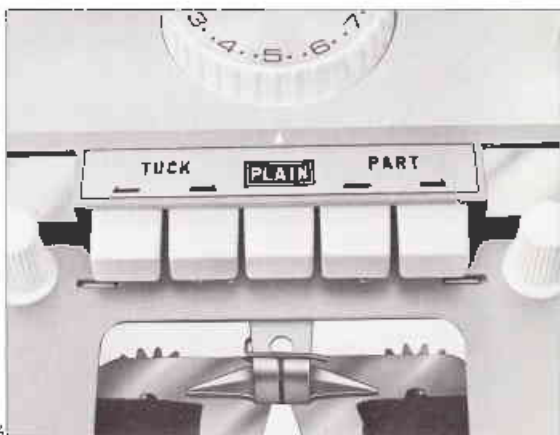
**RIGHT**

# Functions of the carriage

9

The movement of the carriage across the needles in action (Position B), automatically knits each needle in turn, thereby knitting one row. Once the carriage has been moved across the needles in one direction, it cannot be returned until that row has been completed. At the end of a row you will hear a 'click' from the carriage, which signifies that the row has been completed and you can return.

**It is advisable not to move the carriage too far away from the end needles after completing a row, as this will tend to slacken the tension in the springs on the return movement.**



## CARRIAGE BUTTONS

There are five buttons on the front of the carriage. They are used for various stitch patterns to set the carriage to enable it to knit various stitches. The arrow above the button shows that the carriage is set for that direction. If both buttons are depressed together, the carriage will be set for both directions.

**PART:** These buttons are used mainly for fair-isle and similar patterns. When using the PART buttons, both H.C.L's must be on Position 1. If both buttons are in, and the needles are not set, the carriage will move across needles without knitting the stitches.

**PLAIN:** This button is pressed only to cancel any of the other buttons previously set. It does not remain in.

**TUCK:** These buttons are used to form 'tucking' stitch patterns. When using them, the H.C.L's must be on Position 1. (See Fig. 24).

## HOLDING CAM LEVERS (H.C.L.'s.)

The H.C.L.'s on either side of the carriage have two positions marked on the carriage, I and II (See Fig. 25).

I: All needles set forward to C, DI, DII or E positions will return to working position B.

II: Holding position. Any needles brought forward to position E will not knit if the H.C.L. closest to the Knitting is on II. Also this position is used for partial knitting (i.e., when knitting a "V" neck).

## ROW COUNTER

The figures on your row counter can be moved to zero by turning the dials anti-clockwise in order from the right (See Fig. 26).

When using the row counter pull up the tripper at the back of the carriage. If you do not wish to use the row counter, then push the tripper back into the carriage. (See Fig. 27).



25



26



27

# Preparing to knit

11

## STEP ONE—

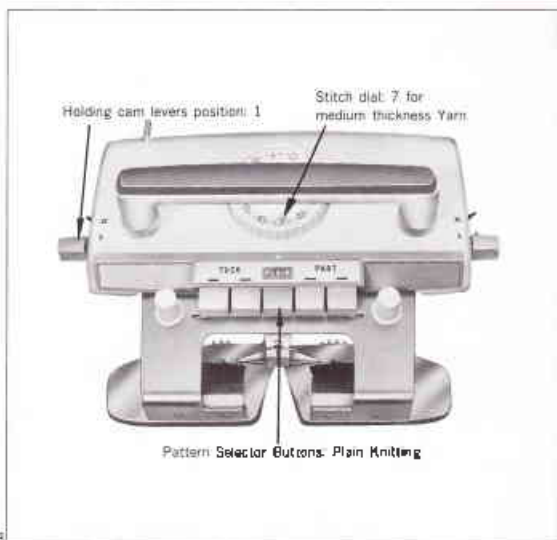
**THE CARRIAGE.** (See Fig. 28). The photo above shows the various controls of the carriage that you should remember the names of.

- (1) Set the tension dial to 7 (for 3-ply wool).
- (2) both Holding Cam Levers to Position I.
- (3) Press centre Carriage Button—PLAIN.
- (4) Move the carriage across to the right side of the machine.

## STEP TWO—

**NEEDLE BED** (See Fig. 29).

- (1) Bring forward by hand 40 needles to Pos. B, 20 on either side of the centre mark 'O'.
- (2) Move the carriage across and back to straighten these needles completely.



28



29

**STEP THREE—****THREADING THE YARN TENSION UNIT (See Figs. 30, 31, 32).**

(1) Pass the wool from the ball through the rear yarn guide as shown in fig. 30.

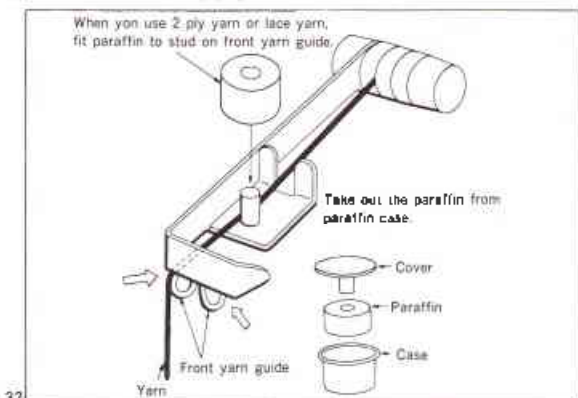
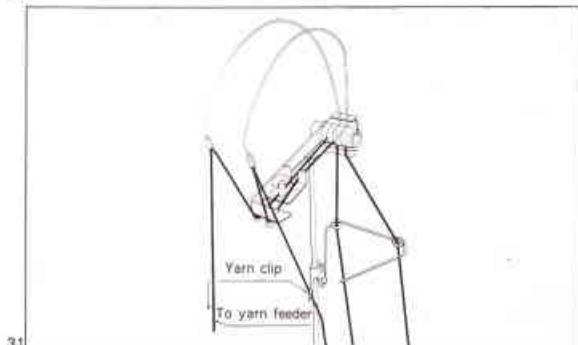
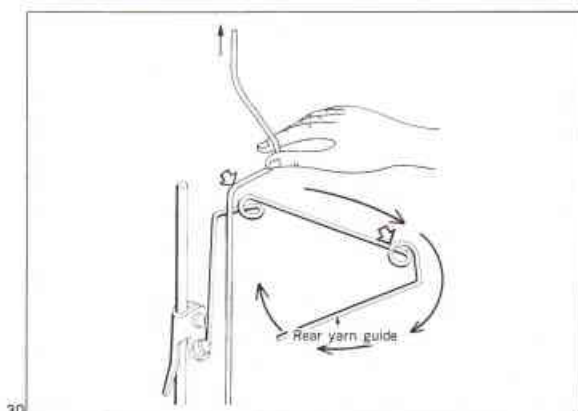
(2) Take the wool in front of the yarn guide and in between either of the two sets of discs, from behind.

(3) Pass the wool through the yarn guide on either side of the centre stud (see Fig. 32). You need not use the wool wax for 3-ply wool.

(4) Thread the front of the yarn guide (see Fig. 32).

(5) Thread the wool into the eyelet of one take up spring (see Fig. 31).

(6) Now clip the wool under the wool holder half way down the rod where it will remain until you are ready to start knitting.



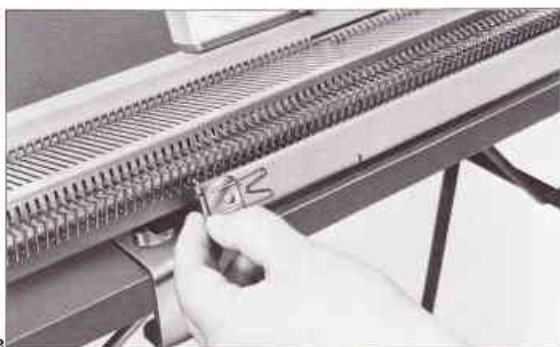
**STEP FOUR—****CASTING ON.**

(1) Hang the cast on comb onto the pegs of the needle gate making sure that the clips on the comb slip over the part of the gate peg that is below the needle bed. Use the small cast on comb and centre it between the 50th needle on right and left. SET THE TENSION DIAL TO No. 7 (3-PLY WOOL) (See Figs. 33 & 34).

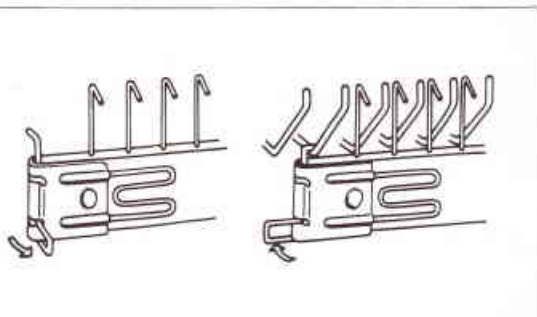
(2) Take the end of the wool (which was clipped onto the yarn tension rod) and thread it into the yarn feeder of the carriage. Hold it from below with your left hand and from above with your right. (See Fig. 35).

**NOTE :**

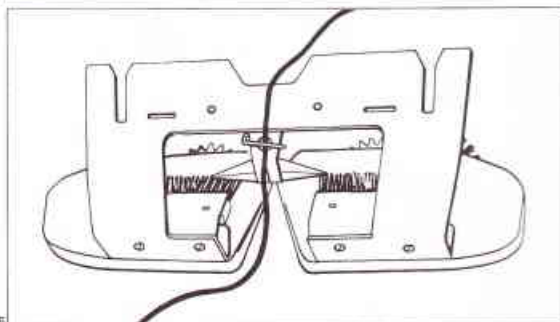
The cast-on comb long & short are packed in a carton box.



33



34



35

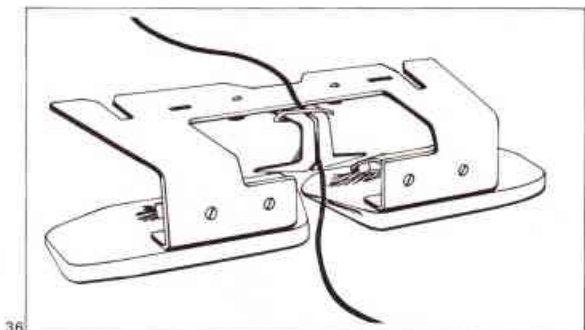
(3) Push the wool back into the yarn feeder. It should click into place. (See Fig. 36, 37).

(4) Continue to hold the wool below with your left hand, and take back any slack wool through the yarn tension unit (i.e., the take up spring should be bent forward).

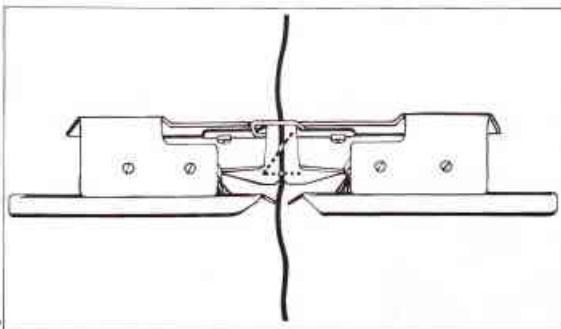
(5) Still holding the wool below the carriage with your left hand, slide the carriage across the needles with your right hand until you hear a "click"

**N. B. Always move the carriage across until you hear the click at the end of a row.**

**You will now have a loop around each needle and under each peg of the comb.**



36



37



(N. B. If a few end needles have been pulled forward from Position B then simply push them back by hand before continuing).

(6) You can now lower the cast on comb by turning the end pegs (at the same time) towards you. This will release the comb from the gate pegs and you can allow it to drop slowly. (See Figs. 38 & 39).

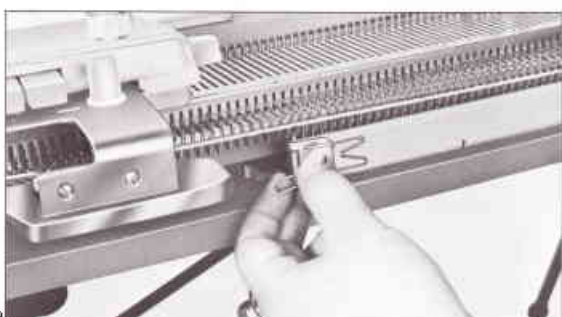
**Note:** The cast-on loops are still loose so take care not to turn the comb out of a vertical position or the loops may fall off.

(7) Raise the thread from the comb to the carriage, so that it goes under the last comb peg, adjacent to the end needle and above the rest.

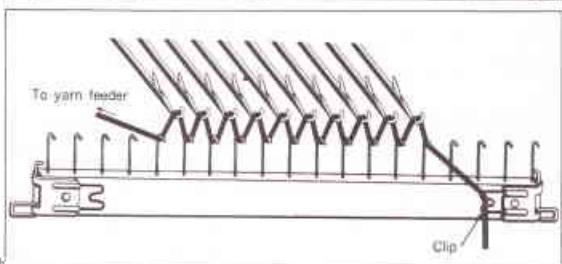
(8) Knit the next row slowly and continue knitting. The cast on comb can be removed after the first 6 or 8 rows by tilting it backwards. After a few rows, remove the knitting from the machine (i.e., taking the thread out of the yarn feeder and knitting one row across). Practice this cast on two or three times. See Fig. 40).

**YOU ARE NOW ABLE TO DO A QUICK OPEN END CAST ON. THIS METHOD IS NOT USED WHEN PRODUCING GARMENTS—BUT IS USEFUL FOR KNITTING SWATCH SAMPLES AND EXPERIMENTING.**

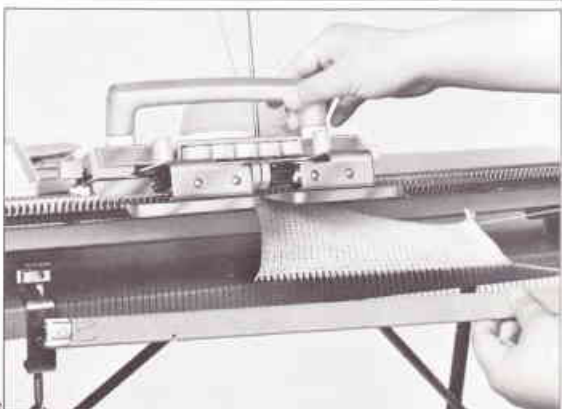
ALTERNATE METHODS OF CASTING ON ARE GIVEN FURTHER ON.



38



39



40

The purl side (or wrong side) of the knitted fabric (facing you) looks like this. (See Fig. 41)

The plain side (right side) of the fabric (away from you) will look like this. (See Fig. 42).

### IF THE CARRIAGE SHOULD JAM AND HOW TO UNRAVEL A ROW

(See Fig. 43)

(1) Loosen the thumb screws of the sinker plate and remove the sinker plate from the carriage.

(2) Holding the handle tilt the carriage backwards and slide it back to the side from where that row commenced. When it is clear of the end needles in action lower the front again onto the needle bed.

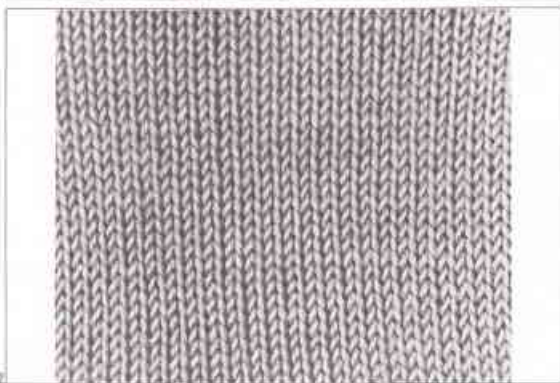
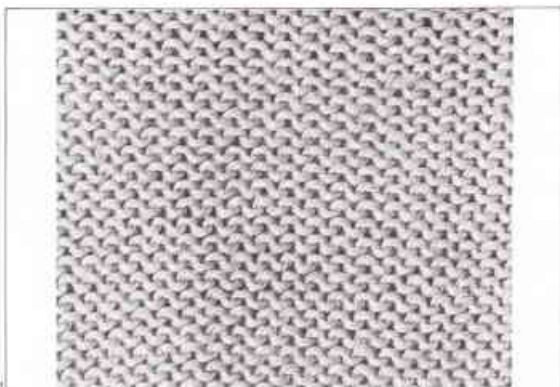
(3) With the yarn still in the yarn feeder, return the sinker plate to the carriage and tighten the thumb nuts securely.

(4) Unravel the last row of knitting (see below).

### UNRAVELLING A ROW OF KNITTING

(1) Pull the yarn slightly sideways and up. (See Fig. 44). The stitches will come off the needles and the stitches from the row below will slip onto the needles.

(2) Continue to pull the yarn sideways and up removing 4 or 5 stitches at a time until you reach the spot where the carriage was jammed.



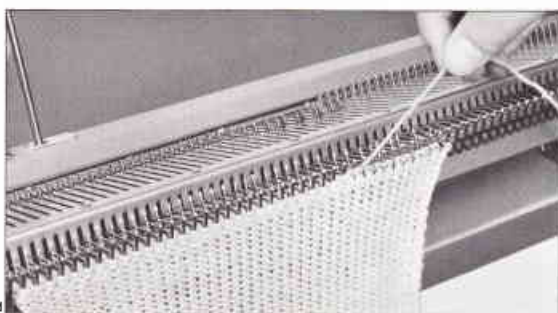
(3) Pull the yarn down from the rear (above ball) to take up the slack and to bring the take of spring back into action.  
 (4) Ensure there is no slack from the carriage to the needles by sliding the carriage left and right a few inches (NOT ACROSS NEEDLES IN ACTION). (See Fig. 46).

(5) ADJUST THE NUMBERS ON YOUR ROW COUNTER.

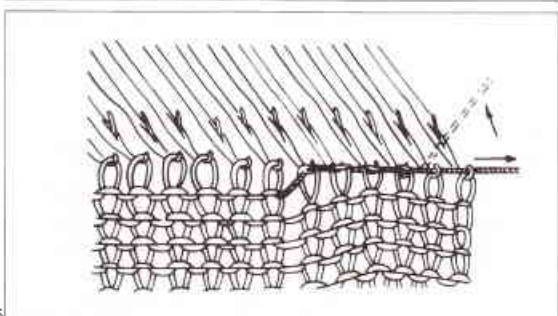
IF YOU FIND IT NECESSARY TO MOVE THE CARRIAGE ACROSS THE NEEDLES IN ACTION WITHOUT KNITTING A ROW—Then press both PART buttons in at the same time and set both H.C.L.'s to II. If any needles have been selected then pull them back to B position before going across with the carriage.

### BEFORE CONTINUING: LET'S LOOK HOW A STITCH IS FORMED.

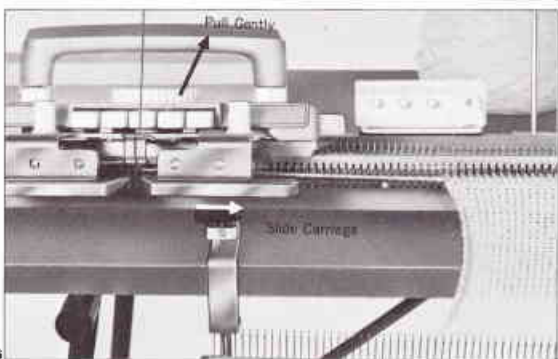
- (1) The stitch is on the needle which is behind the gate pegs.
- (2) The carriage brings the needle forward by pushing the needle butt.
- (3) The stitch pushes the latch back and falls behind it.
- (4) The new thread (from the yarn feeder on the carriage) is laid into the needle hook.
- (5) The carriage brings the needle back and so doing the previous stitch gets pushed forward again—this time right over the latch (by-passing the hook).
- (6) The newly laid thread gets pulled in to form another stitch.



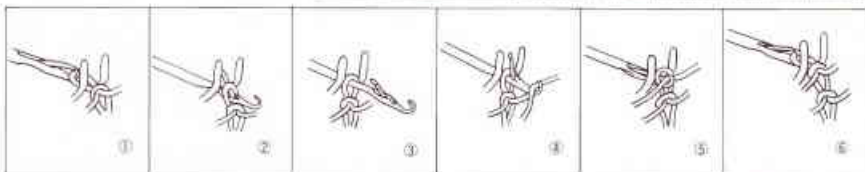
44



45



46



# Now lets knit a plain hem

Bring forward the required number of needles (evenly divided on either side of the centre 'O') to working position B. Slide the carriage across these needles to straighten the needle butts.

## CARRIAGE SETTING

Centre Button—Plain.  
H.C.L's—Both on I.  
Tension Dial—7 (3-ply wool).  
Carriage on the right.

## MACHINE SETTING

Thread the yarn tension unit using waste wool (or any contrast colour yarn). Cast on (as previously shown using the cast on comb) and knit 8 or 10 rows plain. Remove the cast on comb from the knitting.

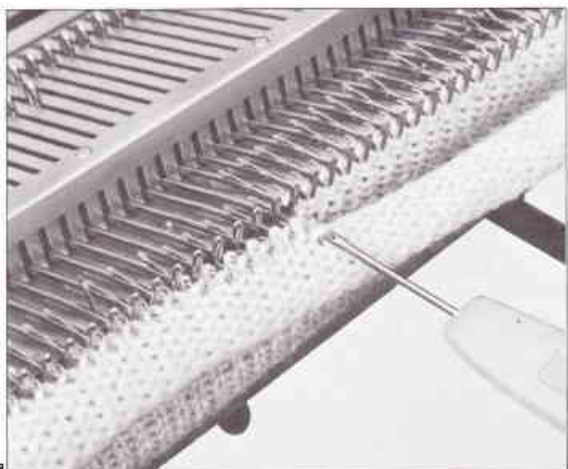
- (1) Tighten the tension by two numbers lower (i.e., 5).
- (2) Thread the waste wool below the yarn feeder and re-thread the machine with the wool to be used.
- (3) Set row centre back to 'O'.
- (4) When the yarn is threaded into the carriage hold it below with one hand and knit across with the other.
- (5) Knit approx. 20 or 30 rows or as required for double the depth of hem.
- (6) Using the single eyed transfer tool open the latches of the needles as shown (refers to photo 47).



## TURNING THE HEM

Pick up the first stitch (away from carriage) of the first row where it meets the contrast colour row. (N.B. DO NOT PICK UP THE CONTRAST COLOUR STITCH). Insert the transfer tool into this stitch and lay the tool over the hook of the needle.

(2) Hold the work forward with your left hand and pull the transfer tool back and up with your right. This brings the needle forward to E Position and slips the stitch from the tool onto the needle. (N.B. If you intend to do the next row in a pattern stitch that required the needles to be in B Position – then do not pull the transfer tool back, but simply raise it upwards so that the stitch falls onto the needle. **Make sure that the needle does not come forward enough for the two stitches to fall behind the latch).**



42

(3) Continue raising the first row of stitches in this manner until all the needles have two stitches on them.

(4) Reset the tension dial to 7 and take up any slack in the wool from the knitting to the carriage.

(5) Continue knitting the garment.

## REMOVING THE WASTE WOOL

Once the garment has progressed a few inches you can remove the waste wool by breaking the end stitch of the row joining the knitting and pulling the loose thread at the other end of this row.

# Automatic cast-on

## Finished edge cast-on (hand method)

22

### CARRIAGE SETTING

H.C.L.'s—both on I.  
Tension Dial—5 (for 3-ply yarn).  
Carriage button—both PART in.

### MACHINE SETTING

Bring forward the required number of needles to B position. (1) Using the 1x1 needle pusher, bring forward every alternate needles from B position to E position. Then thread the yarn into the carriage and knit one row (loops will form on needles).

(2) Bring forward the other alternate needles (empty needles) to E position and knit one row. Hold the end of the yarn loosely with one hand.

(3) Bring forward the same needles as step (1) to E position and knit one row.

(4) Bring forward the same needles as step (2) to E position and knit one row.

(5) Press the centre carriage button on 'PLAIN'.

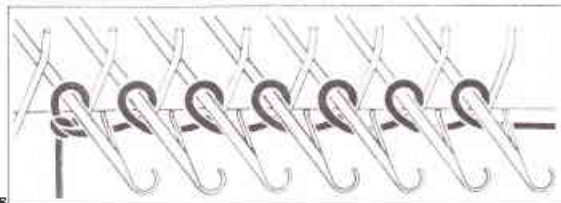
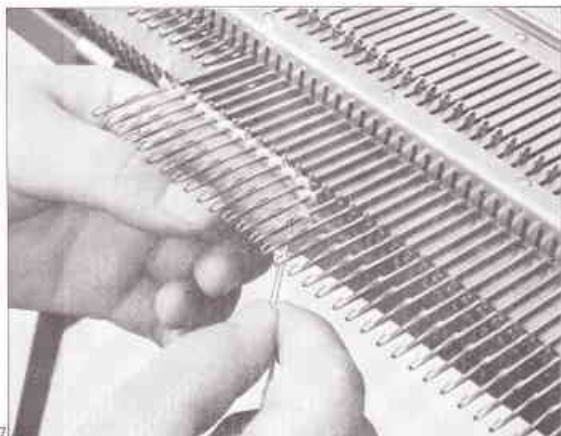
(6) Knit the next two rows slowly—and continue knitting. This edge is not the neatest you can produce, and we do not recommend this method if it is to be on view. However, if it is to be folded in, or simply used for sample swatches, then it is the quickest sealed edge cast-on possible.

needle from left to right, counter clockwise. The loops must be pushed back on the stems of the needles. To control these loops as you wind, hold your thumb under the last one before making another. Do not make the loops too tight. (See Fig. 57). (4) Now thread the yarn into the feeder, and pull the strand

(coming from the ball) down, to take up any slack.

(5) Gently move the carriage to the left to knit the first row.

(6) Lower the comb onto the stitches and see that the yarn goes above the comb pegs that are not opposite needles in action. Leave the comb suspended until about 10 rows have been completed.



### Finished Edge Cast on Hand Method

Place the carriage on the right and set the Tension Dial to 5. Hang the cast on comb onto the pegs of the needle gate.

(1) Bring forward to Position E, all the needles required.

(2) Fasten the end of the yarn (threaded only through the yarn tension unit) onto the end needle on the left, using a slip knot.

(3) Loop the yarn around each

# Now lets try an elastic hem (i.e. continental or double 'rib')

20

Carriage and machine settings as for "PLAIN HEM".

Bring forward every alternate required number of needles to B position by using 1 x 1 needle pusher. Then move the carriage across and back to align all the alternate needles in B position.

(1) Thread up and cast on with waste wool as before. (When the comb is dropped it should catch the first row as illustrated in No. 49).

(2) After knitting 8 or 10 rows of waste wool break the wool and re-thread with the wool to be used. Lower the tension to 2.

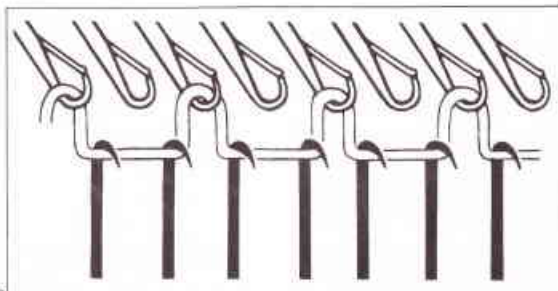
(3) Knit approx. 40 or 50 rows. (See Figs. 50 and 51).

(4) Bring forward all the empty needles from Position A to Position B, by hand and make sure that all the latches are open.

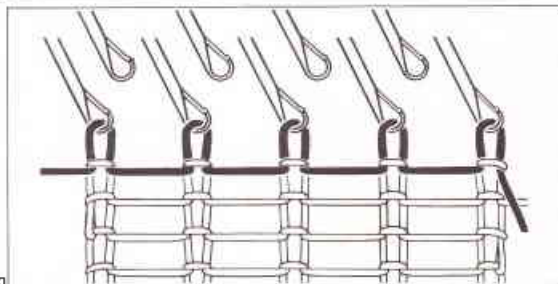
(5) Using the one eyed transfer tool and starting from the end opposite the carriage pick up each stitch from the first row (where it joins the waste wool) and raise these onto the empty needles. (See Fig. 52).

(NOTE: As explained under 'plain hem' when raising these stitches the needles can be brought forward to E Position to ensure that the stitches do not drop off—or they can be left in B Position).

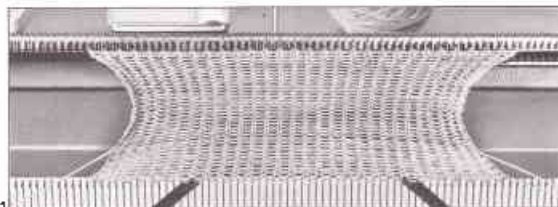
(6) Return the Tension dial to 7 and after knitting a few inches the waste wool can be removed.



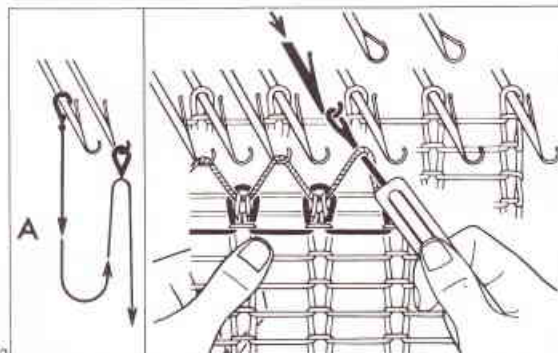
49



50



51



52

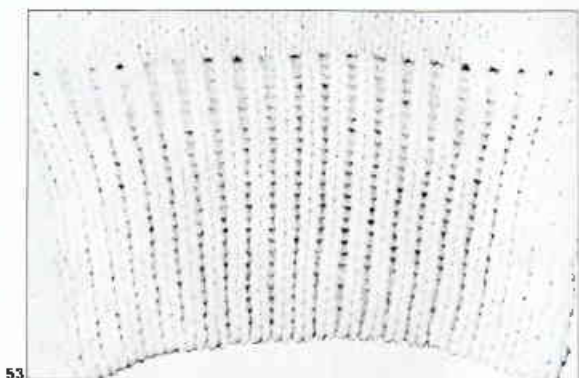
## THE FINISHED "DOUBLE RIB" SHOULD LOOK LIKE THIS

(See Fig. 53).

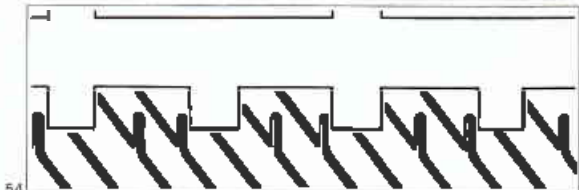
MANY variations of this elastic rib can be made for cuffs and hems. One of the more popular is the 2 x 1 Double Hem—the instructions of which are given here.

(1) Bring forward the required number of needles to B Position—and using the 2x1 needle pusher—push back every third needle to Position A (out of action). (See Fig. 54).

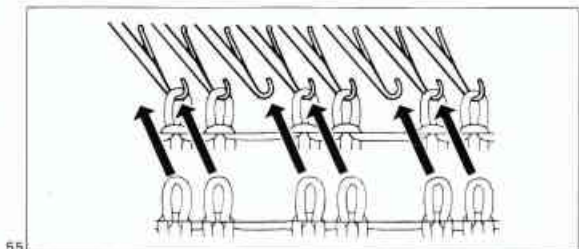
(2) Follow the previous instructions for the 'continental rib', but when raising the first row of stitches (adjoining the waste wool)—put them onto the adjacent two needles to the left (See Fig. 55).



53



54

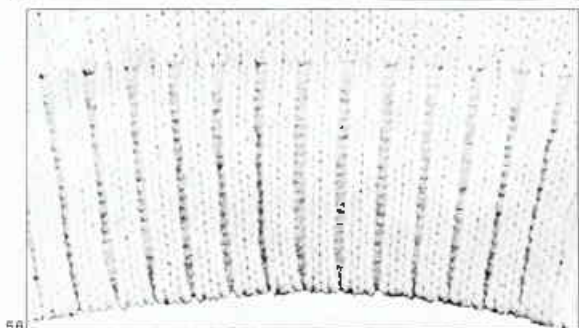


55

## THE COMPLETED 2 x 1 RIB WILL LOOK LIKE THIS

(refers to 56)

So far you have learned to cast on with a double hem—now let's see some other methods of casting-on.



56



# Knitting a picot hem

## Picking up dropped stitches

23

### Picot Hem

Set the machine as for the 'PLAIN HEM' and knit up to half the depth of the hem with the Tension Dial two numbers lower than required for that wool—5 (i.e., if the hem is to be 50 rows then knit up to the end of the 25th row, starting from where the main wool joins the contrast colour).

Using a single eyed transfer tool open the latches of all the needles in action. Starting from the second end needle place the transfer tool onto the hook and pull the tool and needle towards you. (See Figs. 63 to 66) Now push it back so that the stitch slips off the needle and onto the tool.

Transfer the stitch to the adjacent needle by placing the eye over the hook of the first needle and tilting the tool upwards. The stitch should fall off the tool and onto the needle. Continue transferring every second stitch onto the previous needle until you have two stitches on every alternate needle.

Reset the Tension Dial to 7 and take up any slack in the yarn from the carriage to the knitting.

Bring all the empty needles into a straight line together with the others in Position B.

Knit the other half of the hem (i.e., 25 rows) and raise the first row of stitches as for the 'PLAIN HEM'.

### Dropped Stitches

**A. IF THE STITCH HAS DROPPED ONE ROW,** then with the single transfer tool pick up the stitch and the unknitted thread and put them both on the empty needle. Push the needle forward, until the stitch falls just behind the latch of the needle; catch the thread of the unknitted stitch into the hook of the needle, and push the needle back. The stitch will slide over the closed hook of the needle and be re-knitted.

**B. IF THE STITCH HAS DROPPED A NUMBER OF ROWS,** then insert the latch hook into the last stitch that has not dropped, from behind the fabric (i.e., the side that is not facing you).

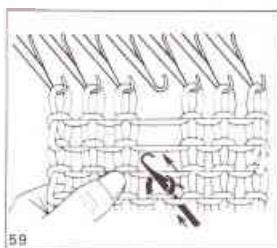
(1) Hold the latch hook at right angles to the knitting, and pull the knitting down slightly.

(2) Push the tool towards you. The stitch will fall behind the latch. (See Fig. 59).

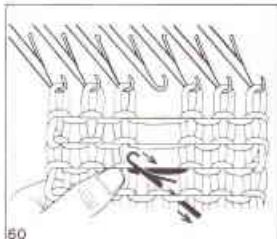
(3) Now pull the tool back, at the same time catching the thread across in the hook. Make sure to position the hook in the centre of the horizontal thread, and to pull the tool all the way back until the stitch is formed. (See Fig. 60).

(4) In the same way knit the stitches all the way to the top stitch.

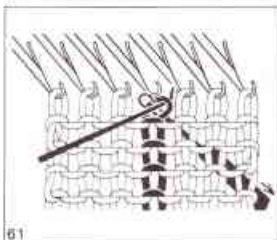
(5) Place the transfer tool (or a crochet hook) into the hook of the latch tool, and transfer the last stitch onto the transfer tool. Now place the stitch onto the empty needle. (See Fig. 62).



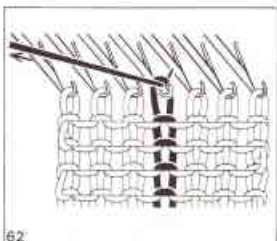
59



60



61



62

# How to use the transfer tool

The transfer tools are used to move stitches onto different needles to effect the shaping of the garment, and also to form lacy patterns. Before transferring the stitches you should open the latches of the needles to be used.

(1) Hold the one eyed transfer tool parallel the needles.

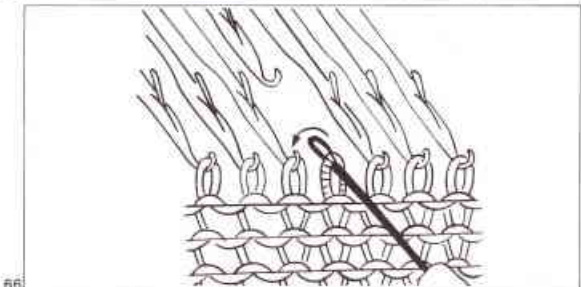
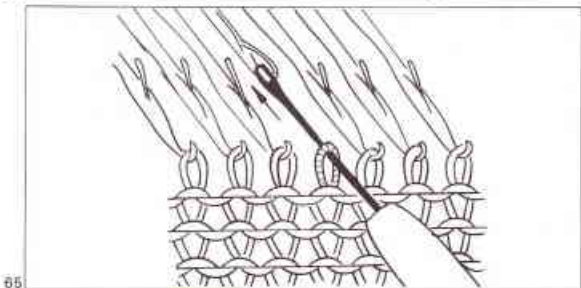
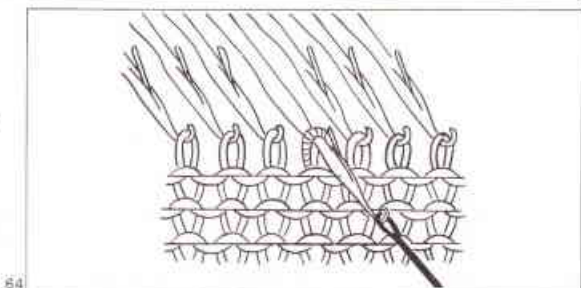
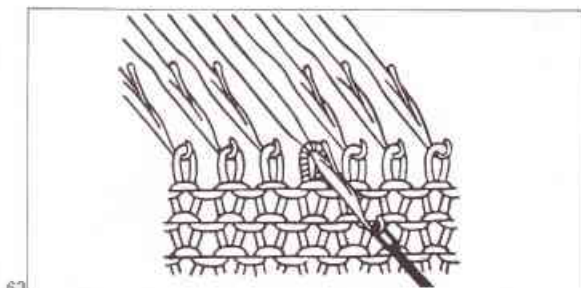
Place the eye into the hook of the needle.

(2) With the transfer tool, bring the needle forward. The stitch in the hook of the needle will slide behind the latch and onto the stem of the needle.

(See Fig. 64).

(3) Without releasing the transfer tool, push the needle all the way back until the stitch is transferred onto the transfer tool (See Fig. 65).

(4) Raise the transfer tool with the stitch on it and transfer it to the adjacent needle, right or left as desired. (See Fig. 66).



# Increasing stitches

25

## ONE STITCH AT EITHER EDGE

**A. SIMPLE METHOD.** Simply bring into working position B one needle from Position A, on the side nearest the carriage.

The empty needle will pick up the yarn on the next row.

### B. FULL FASHIONED METHOD.

(1) Using the two needle transfer tool, move the stitches out by one needle so that the third needle from the end becomes empty.

(See Fig. 67).

(2) To fill in the empty needle pick up the purl side of either adjacent stitch on the lower row.

(See Fig. 68).

## SEVERAL STITCHES AT EITHER EDGE

(1) Push the needles to be increased, to Position E on the same side as the carriage.

(2) Loosely wind the yarn around the stems of each needle, going around the needles from below.

(See Fig. 69).

(3) Raise the H.C.L.s to Position 1.

(4) Knit across one row.

To ensure perfect knitting on the increased stitches, raise these needles to Position E before knitting across for the next 2 or 3 rows.

## INCREASING ONE STITCH IN THE CENTRE ROW

(1) Determine the position where you want to increase one stitch.

2. Use the 3 needle transfer tool, starting from either end, transfer all the stitches outward in either direction until the required needle is free.

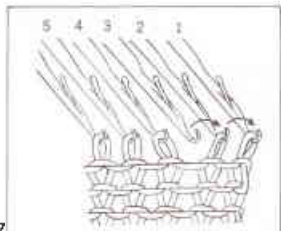
(See Fig. 70).

3. Pick up the adjacent lower half stitch onto the empty needle. (See Fig. 71).

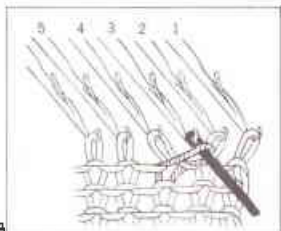
## INCREASING SEVERAL STITCHES IN THE ROW

The afore mentioned method can be used working from the centre outwards, or you can transfer the knitting from the knitter to a knitting needle and then return the stitches.

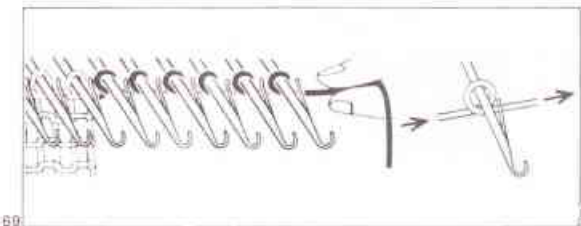
Before the knitting is transferred back from the knitting needles to the knitter, determine the number of stitches to be increased and space the replaced stitches so that there will be an equal number of stitches transferred between each extra needle (leaving empty needles where extra stitches are required). Raise the neighbouring lower half stitches to the empty needles. (See Fig. 71).



67



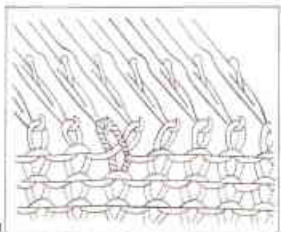
68



69



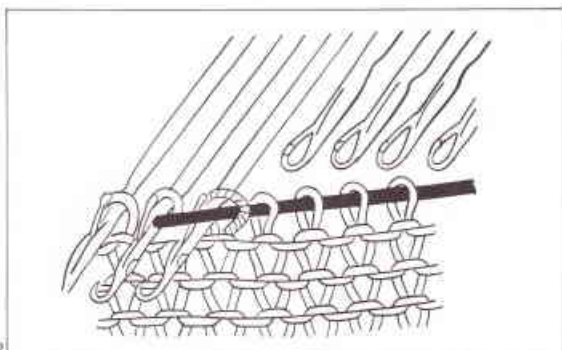
70



71

(1) Slide a hand knitting needle into the first stitch from behind the knitting. With your left hand hold the knitting close to the knitter. With your finger, bring the needle forward so that the surch in the hook of the needle slides onto the stem of the needle, behind the larch.  
(2) Push the needle all the way back so that the surch slips all over the closed hook of the needle onto the knitting needle.  
(3) Slide the knitting needle into the next stitch and repeat until all the stitches are off the needles on the needle bed.

72

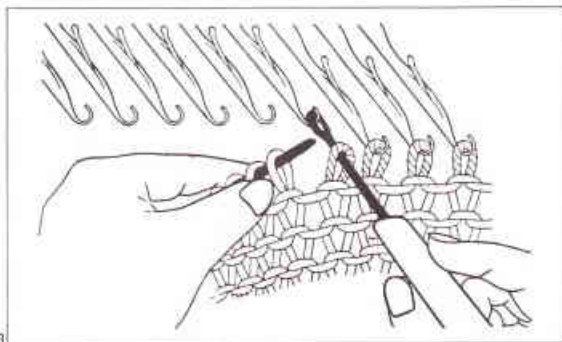


## TRANSFERRING OFF THE HAND KNITTING NEEDLE ONTO THE KNITTER

### A. USING TRANSFER TOOL

(1) Open the needle latches.  
(2) Hold the fabric in your left hand with the desired side facing you, the hand knitting needle being in line with the needles.  
(3) Pass the transfer tool through the stitch on the knitting needle from the front. (See Fig. 73).  
(4) Transfer the stitch from the transfer tool onto the hook of machine needles. Push the needles with the transferred stitches back as far as they will go.

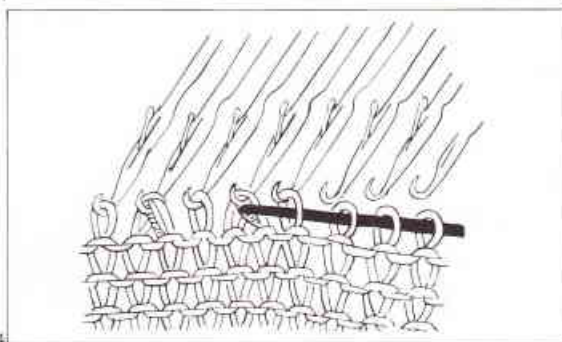
73



### B. ALTERNATE METHOD

(1) Bring the needles forward to Position 'D', and open the latches.  
2. Begin from the left side.  
(3) Transfer the stitches from the hand knitting needle onto the open hooks of the machine needles. (See Fig. 74).

74



# Decreasing stitches

27

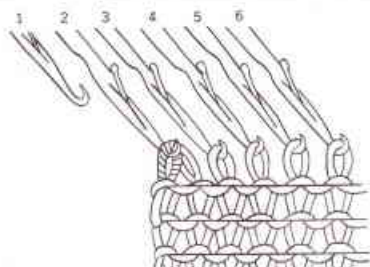
## ONE STITCH AT EITHER EDGE

### A. SIMPLE METHOD.

Using the single transfer tool, transfer the end stitch onto the second needle (See Fig. 75), and push empty needle back to Position 'A'.

### B. FULLY FASHIONED DECREASING.

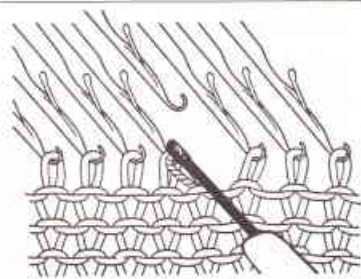
With the single needle transfer tool, transfer the end stitch and the 2nd stitch to the 3rd needle, together. Push the empty needle out of action.



75

## DECREASING ONE STITCH IN THE CENTRE OF ROW

(1) Use the single transfer tool and transfer a centre stitch to adjacent needle. (See Fig. 76).  
(2) Using the 3 needle transfer tool, shift all stitches in until all needles 'in action' have stitches on them, and place the outer empty needles out of action. (See Fig. 78).



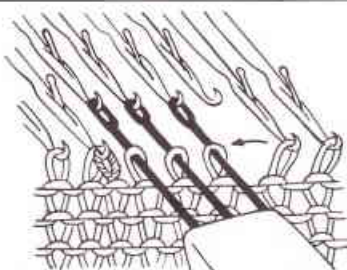
76

## DECREASING SEVERAL STITCHES IN A ROW

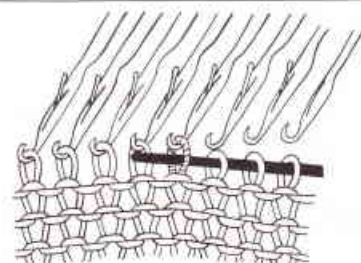
(1) Transfer the knitting to a hand knitting needle: (See Fig. 72).  
(2) Before returning the knitting from the knitting needle back to the knitter, calculate the proportional reduction in the number of stitches.

For example, to decrease one stitch in every three, hang the 2nd and 3rd stitches both onto one needle. (See Fig. 78).

(3) The number of needles with double stitches represents the number of stitches decreased.



77



78

## METHOD A

(1) On the same side as the carriage, transfer the end stitch to the 2nd needle.  
(See Fig. 79).

(2) Bring forward the needle with the two stitches so that the stitches fall behind the needle latch. (See Fig. 80).

(3) Place the yarn in the needle hook, in front of the latch and push the needle back manually to form a single stitch.  
(See Fig. 81).

(4) Repeat this process for each stitch. Take care not to make the stitches too tight.

After practicing this, you may find it easier to transfer the satch you have formed by hand, without using the transfer tool.

This method can be used for binding off any number of stitches at neck, armhole, shoulder or pocket edges.

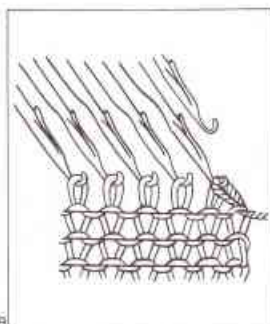
(1) Knit the last row on a much looser tension than the rest of the garment.

(2) Start on the side opposite the carriage.

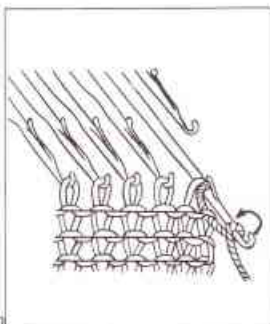
(3) Hold the latch tool upright, so latch remains open.

(4) Insert the latch hook into the first 2 stitches and remove them from the needles. Let the first stitch slide past the latch.  
(4) Pull the second stitch through the first—this leaves one loop in the hook of your latch tool. Continue to bind off one stitch at a time, and seal the last stitch with a slip knot.  
(See Figs. 83 and 84).

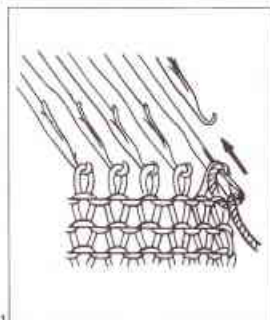
No mention is made in these instructions of decreasing at the centre of the neck or of shaping at the armholes. Whilst following the steps below, the decreasing and shaping must be carried out according to the instructions in the knitting pattern, or according to the measurements of the garment. Remember to put all empty needles back to Position 'A' after transferring and before continuing to knit.



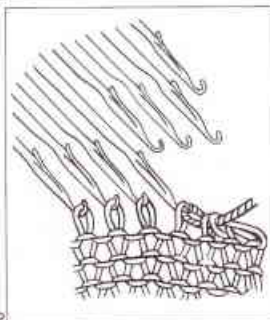
79



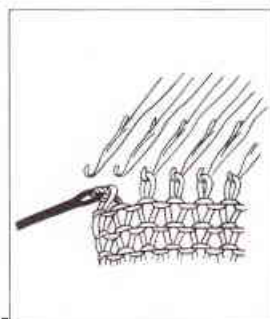
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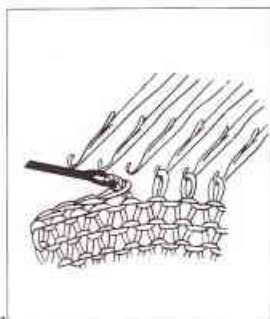
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84

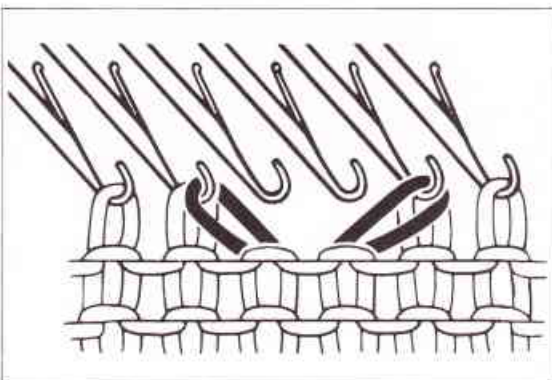
# Button-holes small

## Button-holes medium

29

### Small

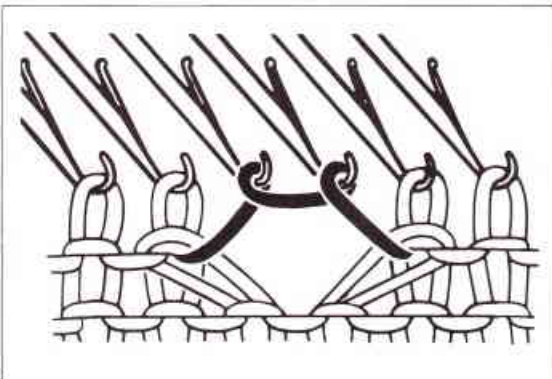
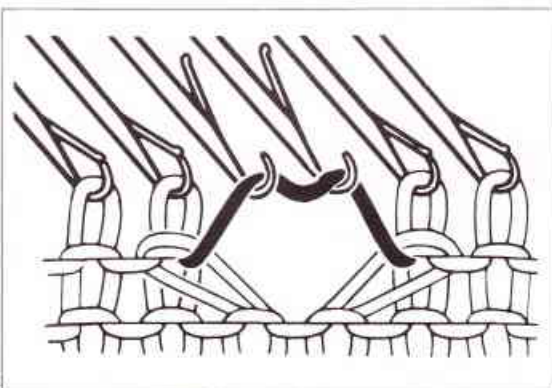
- (1) Open the latches of two needles where the buttonhole is to be.
- (2) Using the one eyed transfer tool, move the stitches on the right over to the left.
- (3) Bring back the butt of the empty needle to Position B, and continue to knit.



### Medium

- (1) OPEN THE LATCHES OF A GROUP OF FOUR NEEDLES.
- (2) Transfer the inner two stitches to the adjacent outer needles (See Fig. 85).
- (3) Return the two empty needles to Position B and knit one row (See Fig. 86).
- (4) After this row the two centre needles will only have loops (See Fig. 87).

To ensure that these needles knit on the next few rows, bring them both forward to Position E (for next 2 rows), making sure that the loops fall behind the latches.



85

86

87

(1) Determine the position of the buttonhole. Purl the stitch adjacent to where you want the buttonhole to start.

(2) Catch the purled half stitch and bring it forward onto the latch hook (See Fig. 88). With this as your first stitch, crochet through the next adjacent stitches of the buttonhole—thus casting off (See Fig. 89).

(3) Transfer the stitch off the latch hook, on to the next adjacent needle (See Fig. 89).

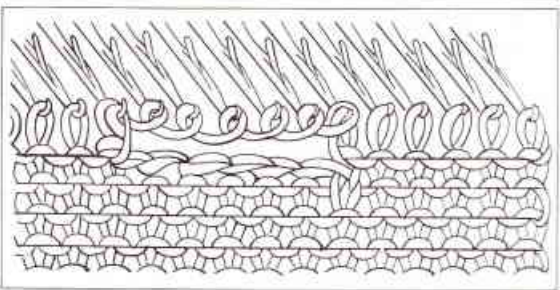
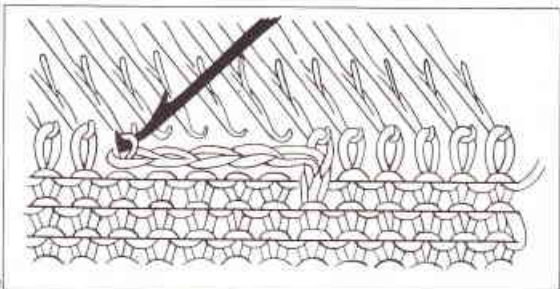
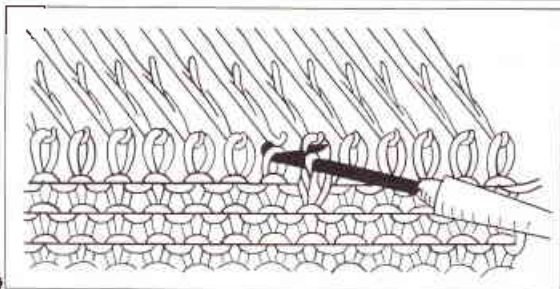
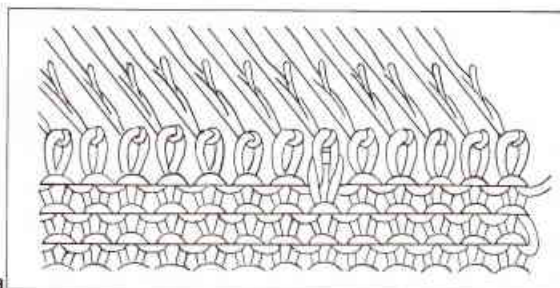
(4) Knit one row (H.C.L.s. on I). The wool will loop over the empty needles (See Fig. 90).

(5) Starting from the end where the bottom part was sealed off—wind the wool around each needle individually. If there is any left over (this will depend on the tension you are using) then wind an extra loop around each adjacent needle (See Fig. 91). Do not wind too tight.

(6) Raise the needles with the wound loops and a few adjacent needles on either side to Position E. Make sure the loops fall behind the latches. Continue to raise these needles (if it does not interfere with the pattern) for the next two or three rows of knitting.

## ALTERNATIVE METHOD FOR LARGE BUTTON-HOLES

Using a contrast colour wool, cast off the number of stitches needed for the buttonhole. Continue knitting (raising these needles to Position E for the next few rows) until the garment is completed. The buttonhole can be finished by stitching, and the contrast wool taken out.





# Making a vertical buttonhole

## How to knit a pocket

31

### Making a Vertical Button Hole

Knit up to the row where the buttonhole starts. If the carriage is on the right side of the needle bed, knit the right side of the buttonhole first.

(1) Set both H.C.L.'s to Position II.

(2) Determine where the buttonhole is to be and bring forward to Position 'E' all the needles on the left of the buttonhole.

(3) Knit 6 rows. (If a larger buttonhole is desired, knit as many rows as is necessary.)

(4) Break the yarn; take the carriage off the needle bed and replace it on the other side.

(5) Return the needles that were in position 'E' to Position 'C' and bring forward the needles on the right to Position 'E'.

(6) Knit the left side of the buttonhole, the same number of rows as for the right side.

After you have completed the same number of rows raise the H.C.L.'s to Position I and continue to knit.

Instructions are given for the carriage on the right side of the bed.

### How to knit a Pocket

(1) Determine the position of the pocket, and bring forward to Position 'E' all the needles on the left of the pocket.

(2) Lower both H.C.L.'s to Position II.

(3) Knit one row and bring forward to Position 'E' all the needles on the right of the pocket.

(4) Knit one row again.

(5) The carriage is now on the right and you can knit the amount of rows required for the pocket. Move the carriage across slowly with one hand and put the other hand behind the fabric and pull the knitting down slightly. Finish the complete pocket with the carriage on the right.

(6) Push the needles on the left back to Position 'C' taking care not to let the stitches fall over the latches.

(7) Knit one row, and raise the right side H.C.L. to Position I.

(8) Continue knitting the garment.

The pocket can now be pulled through to the side of the fabric facing you. To complete the pocket sew up (or weave) the stitches at the sides.



# Shaping a 'Vee' neck

Knit the fabric to the row where the 'V' neck commences. The instructions are written to start with the carriage on the right side of the bed. If the carriage is on the left then read LEFT for RIGHT and vice versa.

- (1) Place both H.C.L.'s on II.
- (2) Bring forward to Position 'E' all the needles on the left side of the centre 'O'. These needles will not knit the right side is completed. (If you wish you may take them off onto a knitting needle and replace them later).
- (3) Transfer the first stitch on the right of 'O' to the adjacent needle on the right (in Pos. 'B') Return the empty needle to Pos. 'A'

**N.B. FOR FULLY FASHIONED**  
—transfer both first and second stitches onto the second and third needles, and continue transferring two at a time.

- (4) Knit two rows.
- (5) Continue decreasing one stitch every two rows until you have the required number of stitches left for the shoulder. Bind off these stitches and break the wool.
- (6) Return all needles at left to Pos. 'B' by putting three at a time onto a transfer tool, and slipping the stitches inside the needle hooks (i.e. not behind the latches). Knit this side identical to the other.

**N.B.** If you are doing a pattern using the H.C.L.'s, then after bringing the needles (for the pattern) forward by hand—they will have to be returned by hand. To do this just push the needle back to Position 'C' and, it will knit together with the other needles in 'B'

## KNITTING THE HEM TO THE 'V' NECK

Bring forward to Position 'B' the number of needles required for HALF the neck and back of garment. Open the latches of all these needles.

Set the carriage and machine dials as for Plain Knitting. With the wrong side of work facing you, and using the one eyed transfer tool, pick up the 1 st stitch nearest to the 'V' onto the first needle nearest to the carriage.

Now continue to raise all the stitches from the half 'V' onto the empty needles. (You may prefer to have the hem tighter and therefore raise all the stitches onto  $\frac{2}{3}$  the corresponding number of needles. To do this, miss out every 4th stitch and raise every 5th stitch onto every 4th needle).

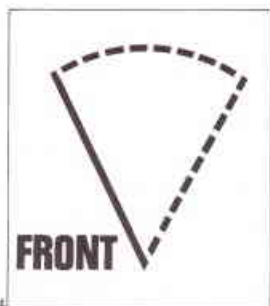
**IF YOU WISH TO DO THE NECKBAND IN ONLY TWO PIECES THEN RAISE HALF THE STITCHES FROM THE BACK OF THE GARMENT ONTO THE NEEDLES AFTER RAISING HALF THE NECK STITCHES.**

With the same yarn knit one row across (N.B. All needle butts should be in Position 'B').

## YOU CAN NOW KNIT THE HEM

The bottom end of the hem should be mitred (for the V shape), by decreasing at the 'V' end until the hem is halfway through. Now increase in reverse order so that when the hem is completed you have the same number of stitches on—as when started.

**REPEAT THE SAME PROCESS FOR THE OTHER SIDE OF THE NECK STARTING AT THE 'V'**



# Shaping a round neck

## Shaping a square neck

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### Round neck

Instructions are given for the carriage on the right side of the needle bed.

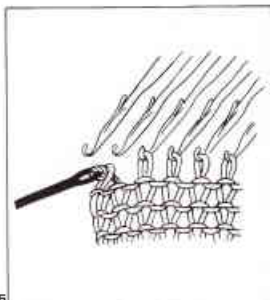
- (1) Place the H.C.L.'s on Position II.
- (2) Bring forward to Position 'E' all the needles on the left side of the centre 'O'.
- (3) The decreasing of the stitches is done by bringing forward to Position 'E', the needles you wish to decrease. Start with the needles in Position 'B' on the right of 'O' and knit two rows each time you bring needles forward.
- (4) Decrease in this manner until you have the required number of stitches left in Pos. 'B' for the shoulder.
- (5) Bind off these stitches and break the yarn.
- (6) Return the needles on the left back to Position 'B' and repeat as above, from 3 to 5. Remember to leave the same amount needles for the shoulder. Bind off these stitches.
- (7) Place the end stitches of the round neck onto the knitter.
- (8) Place the carriage on the left and thread the yarn feeder. H.C.L.'s on Position I.

### KNITTING THE HEM:

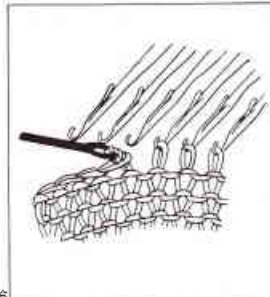
- (9) Knit the first half of the hem (approx. 5 rows) on a normal tension for that yarn.
- (10) Knit one row on a tension 3 numbers higher. This will ensure that the fold will be flat.
- (11) Knit the other half of the hem on the same tension as used in No. 9. (N.B. It must be the same amount of rows as the first half).
- (12) Using the transfer tool, raise the stitches from the end of the round neck onto the needles. Take care to raise each stitch onto the corresponding needle to obtain a perfect round effect.
- (13) When all the stitches have been raised, bind off the double stitches in the normal way. N.B. Seal the stitches by hand very loosely, to allow for the neck to fall back into place after removing the knitting from the machine.

### Square neck

- Cast off the needles in the centre, for the width of the neck, using the same wool as that for the garment. Return needles to Position 'A'. On the opposite side to the carriage bring forward all the needles to Position 'E'. Lower both H.C.L.'s to II. Knit the required number of rows to complete the side nearest the carriage. Cast off and return the needles to Position 'A'. Raise H.C.L.'s to I and knit other half identical to first.



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## SHORT ROW DESIGNING

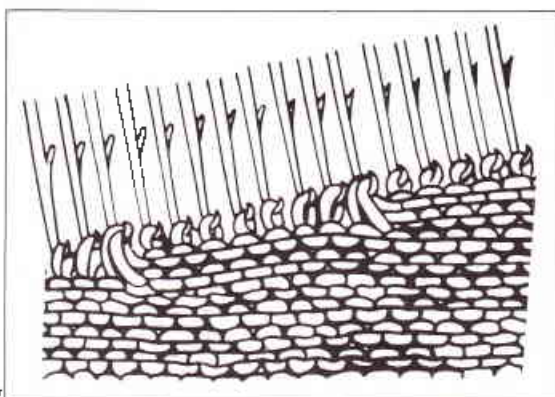
This method of shaping has endless possibilities and is used most frequently for:

Turning the heel of socks;  
pockets; horizontal darts;  
circular piece-yokes, skirts and zig-zag designs.

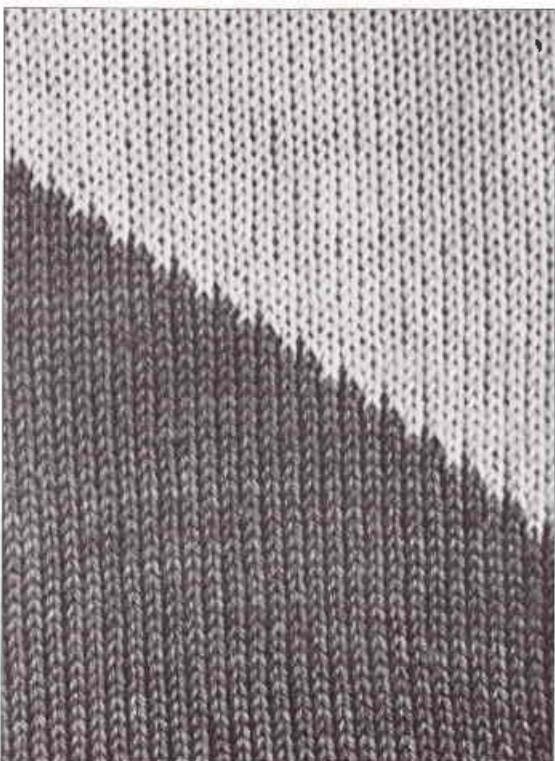
Set both H.C.L.'s to Position II, then put one or more needles in Position 'E', so that these needles stop knitting and hold the stitches for further use.

## TWO COLOUR DIAGONAL KNIT (USING SHORT ROW METHOD)

- (1) Start with the carriage at the right and both H.C.L.'s on Position II.
- (2) Raise two needles on the left to Position 'E'.
- (3) Knit one row to left and pass the yarn under the stem of the needle in Position 'E' on the right. Knit one row to the right.
- (4) Continue raising two needles and knitting 2 rows as above, until all needles are in Position 'E'.
- (5) Change the yarn; remove carriage from the right side and place on the left side of knitter. Starting at the left push into Position 'C', two needles at a time, and knit one row to the left, and one to the right. (Reversing the previous process until all needles are back in knitting position.)



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# Explanation of the pattern charts

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**THE PATTERN CHART IS READ FROM THE BOTTOM UPWARDS**—and each step (normally a row) should be followed starting from **RIGHT to LEFT**.

**STEPS**—The required operation for each step or movement of the carriage is shown in the horizontal column of the step.

**CARRIAGE DIRECTION**—Move the carriage according to the direction of the arrow. The double arrow means two rows without stopping. Before Step 1 the carriage should be *on the right*.

### COLOUR

This shows the colour of the yarn in the feeder.

'A': Main colour.

'B' or 'C': 2nd or 3rd colours.

The figure '0' means that the carriage must be moved across without knitting (PART).

### TENSION DIAL

The number shown here is the tension on the carriage dial, that this pattern was knitted in. The tension differs for each type of wool, and therefore this number can only be used as a guide. A test piece in the wool you are using will have to be knitted, and if need be, the tension altered.

### H. C. L. LEFT

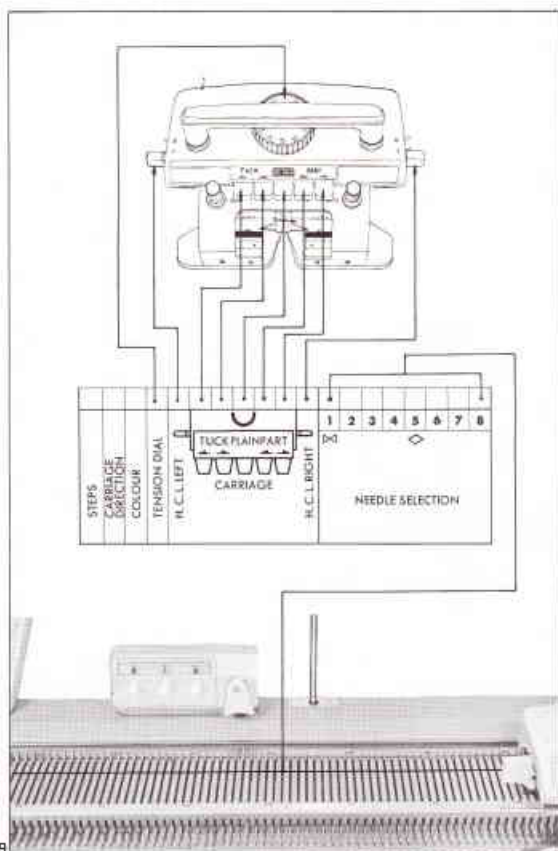
The position for this lever on the carriage is shown in the relative square for each step. The two dashes (") denote that the setting remains the same as that for the previous step.

### CARRIAGE

These are the 5 buttons on the carriage. If a square is blacked in, it means that this button must be depressed. The two dashes (") indicate that the setting remains as for the previous step.

### H. C. L. RIGHT

The same as H. C. L. left.



### NEEDLE SELECTION

The numbers 1 to 8 denote the needles on the upper bed. If the square is blacked in, it means that the needles must be selected (bring forward to E position).

**PLEASE NOTE:** The above numbers are just reference numbers and no numbers appear on the needle bed.











## HOW TO CHANGE THE WOOL FOR TWO COLOUR WORK

Thread both colours into the Yarn Tension Unit as shown in Fig. 31 & 100.

Take the 1st colour out of the carriage yarn feeder and hang it onto the end of the needle bed. Thread the second yarn into the feeder, and move the yarn (from the feeder to the knitting) comes up on top of the lower sinker plate.



**ALL THE INSTRUCTION ON THE MACHINE IS NOW FINISHED AND YOU SHOULD GO BACK AND PRACTICE THE THINGS YOU ARE NOT SURE OF**

**CLEANING AND OILING.**

A bottle of oil is supplied in the accessory box. Remove the cap and check that the oil flows through onto the bristles.

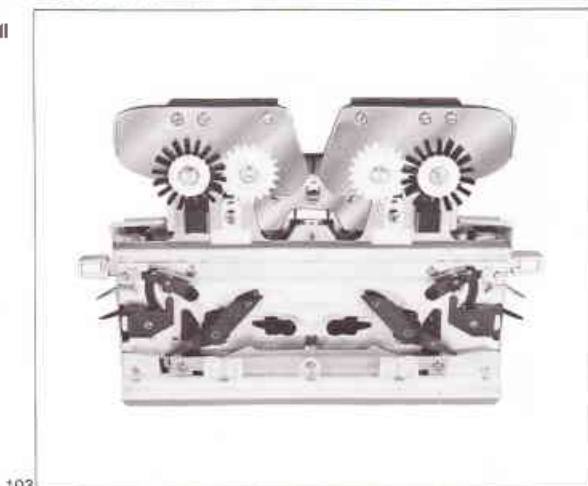
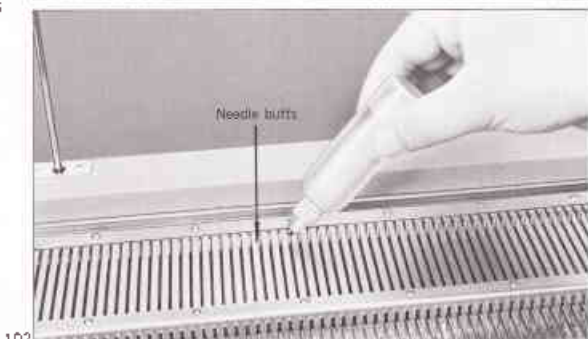
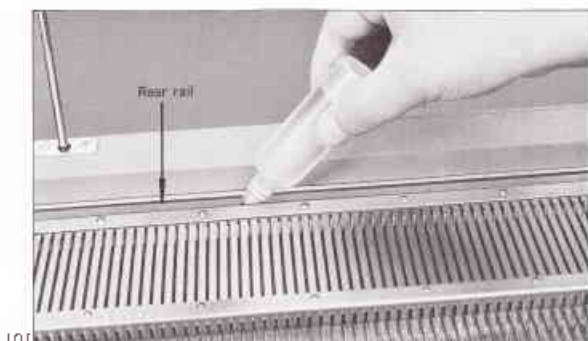
Clean the needle bed and the carriage slide rails with a clean cloth. Oil the front and rear rails lightly. (See Fig. 101).

Oil the butts of the needles lightly, making sure that it does not overflow and run down the needles below the bed. (See Fig. 102).

After wiping the carriage clean, oil the sides of the moving cams, and the front and back rails. Oil also the sides of the nylon plastic runners in the centre.

**YOU SHOULD CLEAN AND OIL YOUR MACHINE BEFORE USING IT EVERY TIME.**

It is important to remove well all excessive oil to prevent drying up or staining of your wool. Always leave a light film of oil on all parts between the rails under the carriage.



## REPLACING A BENT OR BROKEN NEEDLE

(1) Push either side of the felt bar with the end of the latch tool until it comes out.

(2) Withdraw it by hand from the knitter until the needle you wish to change is free.

(3) Pull the needle forward as far as it will go. Push down the hook of the needle until shank end of the needle rises clear of the needle bed.

(4) Grasp the shank end and draw it out back wards.

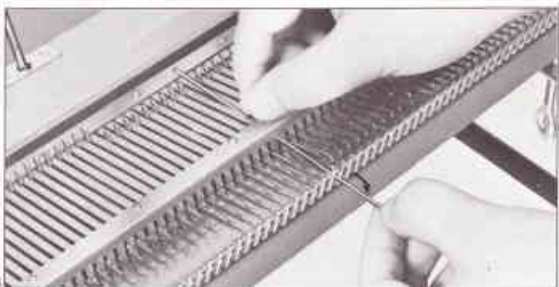
(5) Replace it with a new needle by holding it with latch opened. Push the felt bar back into place.



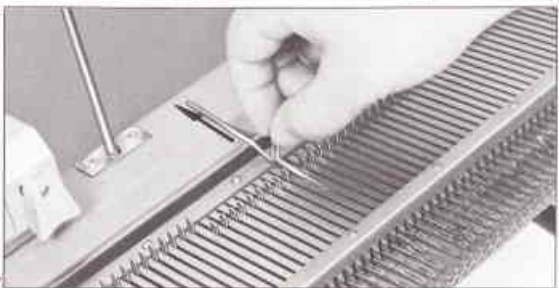
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# Trying your first garment

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## CHILD'S TWIN SET

We are continually bringing out new pattern leaflets featuring the latest designs, for use on their machines. To familiarise the newcomer to machine knitting with the instructions on these leaflets, we suggest that you try one of the basic patterns given here for practice.

### Materials

Cardigan: 5 (5, 6) oz.  
4-ply wool (main  
colour); odd amount  
4-ply wool (contrast  
colour); 4 buttons.  
Jumper: 5 (6, 6) oz.  
4-ply wool; 3 buttons.

### Measurements

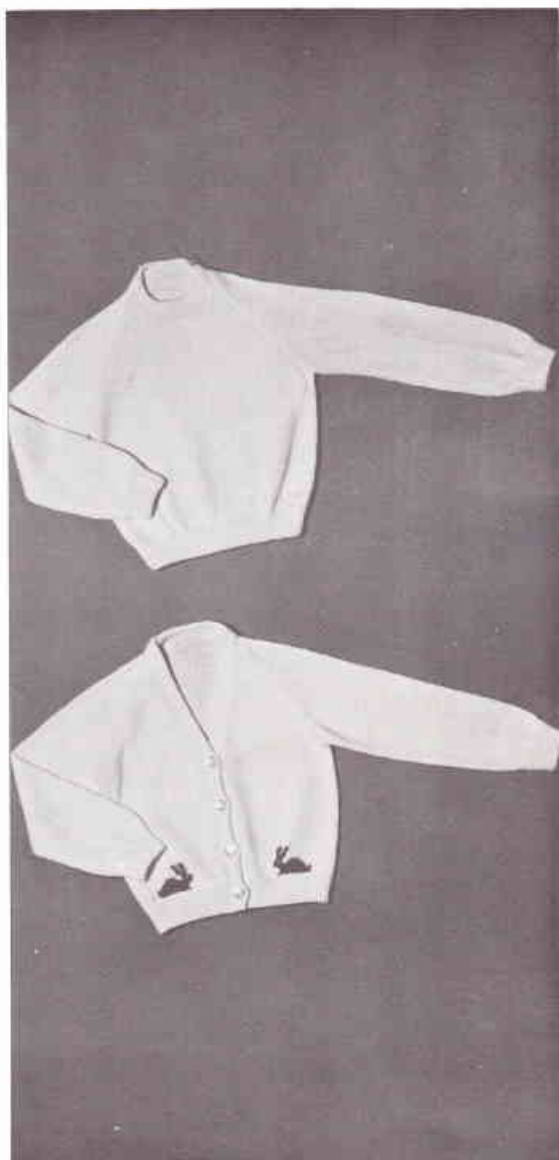
To fit a 22 (24, 26) inch chest.  
Cardigan: Length 13 (14½, 16)  
inches; sleeve seam 10½ (11¾,  
13) inches. Jumper: Length  
12½ (14, 15½) inches; sleeve  
seam 10½ (11¾, 13) inches  
(adjustable).

### Tension

14½ sts. and 19½ rows to 2 ins.

### Abbreviations

k. knit; st (s) stitch(es); rep.  
repeat; alt. alternate; beg.  
beginning; foll. following; inc.  
increase; dec. decrease;  
H.C.L. (s) Holding Cam  
Lever(s); T. tension; OOO. Ser  
Row Counter at 0.  
No instructions have been given  
for the motif, we leave the  
choice to you.



Figures in brackets refer to the larger size respectively. Multil is worked by hand. Push residual needles in D position. Push each PART button. Start with contrast wool. Push remaining needles to C position and knit with main wool.

### CARDIGAN (with motif) BACK

Using odd wool, cast on 44 (48, 52) sts. on alt. needles. K. 7 rows. Change to main wool. T. 3. K. 32 rows. Make a hem as Back. Inc. 1 st. beg. next row: (54 (60, 64) sts.) K. 7 rows. Inc. 1 st. both ends of next and foll. 14th (12th, 10th) rows: (68 (76, 84) sts.) K. until 68 (100, 112) rows have been worked. (Adjust length here, if required.)

#### Shape raglan armholes

Cast off 3 sts. beg. next 2 rows: 2 (3, 3) sts. beg. next 2 rows. Dec. 1 st. both ends next and all rows 25 (27, 30) times. (28 (30, 32) sts.) T. 6. K. 18 rows. Cast off.

#### RIGHT FRONT

Using odd wool, cast on 22 (24, 26) sts. on alt. needles. K. 7 rows. Change to main wool. T. 3. K. 32 rows. Make a hem as Back. T. 7. COO. Inc. 1 st. at side edge: (44, 48, 52) sts. 1 st. 2 rows. Beg. on needle 17 (18, 21) following as for Multil. (See notes. K. a further 41 (51, 61) rows.

#### Shape raglan armhole and neck

Dec. 1 st. at neck edge: cast off 3 sts. at raglan edge on next row. K. 1 row. Cast off 2 (3, 3) sts. beg. next row: K. 1 row. Dec. 1 st. at raglan edge on next and all rows. At the same time dec. 1 st. at neck edge on next and foll. 4 rows until 6 (8, 7) sts. remain. Keeping neck edge straight, continue raglan shaping until 2 sts. remain. K. 2 top and finish off.

#### LEFT FRONT

Knit as Right Front reversing all shapings and motifs.

#### SLEEVE

Using odd wool, cast on 28

(30, 32) sts. on alt. needles. K. 7 rows. Change to main wool. T. 3. K. 32 rows. Make a hem as Back. T. 7. COO. Inc. 1 st. beg. next row: (54 (60, 64) sts.) K. 7 rows. Inc. 1 st. both ends of next and foll. 14th (12th, 10th) rows: (68 (76, 84) sts.) K. until 68 (100, 112) rows have been worked. (Adjust length here, if required.)

#### Shape raglan top

Cast off 3 sts. beg. next 2 rows: 2 (3, 2) sts. beg. next 2 rows. Dec. 1 st. both ends next and all rows 25 (27, 30) times. Cast off remaining 8 (10, 10) sts.

#### Buttonhole Border

Join front raglan seams. With wrong side facing, pick up 58 (110, 122) sts. evenly along one front. T. 3. K. 3 rows. Counting from base of garment, make a buttonhole over needles 1-10 (8-11, 6-9) and every foll. 12-16 (14, 17, 17-10) needles: 4 rows altogether. K. 8 rows. Make buttonholes as before. K. 4 rows. Cast off loosely.

#### Button Border

Knit as Buttonhole Border, omitting buttonholes.

#### TO MAKE UP

Pin out and press with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join side, sleeve and raglan seams. Sew on buttons. Press all seams.

#### JUMPER

##### BACK

Using odd wool, cast on 44 (48, 52) sts. on alt. needles. K. 7 rows. Change to main wool. T. 3. K. 32 rows. Make a hem as Back of Cardigan. T. 7. COO. Inc. 1 st. beg. next row: (58 (66, 104) sts.) K. until 54 (64, 72) rows have been worked.

#### Shape raglan armholes

Cast off 3 sts. beg. next 2 rows: 2 (2, 3) sts. beg. next 2 rows. Dec. 1 st. both ends and all rows 25 (27, 30) times altogether. Cast off remaining 28 (30, 32) sts.

#### FRONT

Knit as Back to Dec. 1st. both ends of next and all rows 17 (18, 22) times altogether. K. 1 row.

#### Divide for neck

H.C.L.A.D. Cast off 12 (14, 18) sts. in centre. Push sts. at left to C position. Knit right part first. Continue raglan shaping. K. 1 row. Cast off 2 sts. at neck edge on next and foll. all rows. K. 2 rows. Dec. 1 st. at neck edge on next and foll. 4th row (4 (5, 6) sts.). Keeping neck edge straight, continue raglan shaping until 2 sts. remain. K. 2 top and finish off. Size 2nd size to match.

#### SLEEVE

Using odd wool, cast on 27 (30, 32) sts. on alt. needles. K. 7 rows. Change to main wool. T. 3. K. 32 rows. Make a hem as Back. Inc. 1 st. beg. next row: (54 (60, 66) sts.) K. 6 rows. Inc. 1 st. both ends of next and foll. 20th (18th, 18th) row: 4 (5, 6) rows: (62 (70, 78) sts.) K. until 68 (88, 112) rows have been worked. (Adjust length here if required.)

#### Shape raglan top

Cast off 2 sts. beg. next 2 (4, 4) rows. 1st size only. K. 2 rows. All sizes. Dec. 1 st. both ends next and all rows 25 (27, 30) times. Cast off remaining 8 (8, 10) sts.

#### NECKBAND

Using odd wool, cast on 51 (54, 57) sts. on alt. needles. K. 7 rows. Change to main wool. T. 4. K. 3 rows. T. 3. K. 12 rows. T. 4. K. 3 rows. Make a hem as Back. Cast off loosely.

#### TO MAKE UP

Pin out and press with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join side, sleeve and raglan seams. Sew on buttons. Press all seams. Work a row of crocheted round opening, making 2 loops on one side. Sew on buttons. Press all seams.

# Man's fully fashioned polo neck sweater

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**MATERIALS:** 24 (25, 26) ozs. of any Double knitting wool. This garment shown was knitted in Cambridge D/Crepe available from Mail Order B.K. Wools P.O. Box 25 High St. Heckmondwike, Yorks, only.

**MEASUREMENTS:** To fit chest 40 (42, 44) in., length, 26  $\frac{1}{2}$  (27, 27  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in.; sleeve seam, 17  $\frac{1}{2}$  (19, 18  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in.

**MAIN TENSION:** 13 stitches and 18 rows to 2 inches.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** T. = tension; st(s). = stitch(es); K. = knit; beg. = beginning; dec. = decrease; f.f. = fully fashioned (transfer the 3rd st. onto the 4th needle then transfer the 5th st. onto the 4th needle, 3 sts. on 1 needle. Move the sts. along to fill up the spaces, leaving 2 empty needles at outside edge. Push 1 needle back to A position leaving 1 needle in B position, thereby dec. 1 st. only. To achieve the best results do this dec. at the end away from the carriage); H.C.L.'s = holding cam levers; 000 = row counter at 0; inc. = increase

**NOTE:** Instructions for the larger sizes are in ( ), where only 1 figure is given this applies to all sizes.

**BACK:** T. 4. Cast on over alternate needles 70 (73, 76) sts. K. 38 rows. Make a hem by placing each cast-on st. onto empty needles in A position (140 (146, 152) sts.) T. and K. 126 rows.

**Shape raglan armholes:** Cast off 2 sts. at beg. of next 2 rows. Dec. 1 st. f.f. at the end of every following row until 42 (44, 46) sts. remain. Cast off.

**FRONT:** Work as for back until '

**Shape raglan armholes:** Cast off 2 sts. at beg. of next 2 rows. Dec. 1 st. f.f. at end of every following row until 68 (70, 72) sts. remain.

**Shape front neck:** With a spare length of wool, cast off the centre 20 (22, 24) sts. Push 24 sts. at left to E position. H.C.L.'s. at II and K. the right part only. Continue raglan shaping as before. At the same time cast off 2 sts. at beg. of next 3 rows from neck edge, then dec. 1 st. at the beg. of every following 4th row from neck edge, 3 times in all. After the last dec. at neck edge continue to dec. at side edge only until 2 sts. remain. Cast off. K. the left side to match.

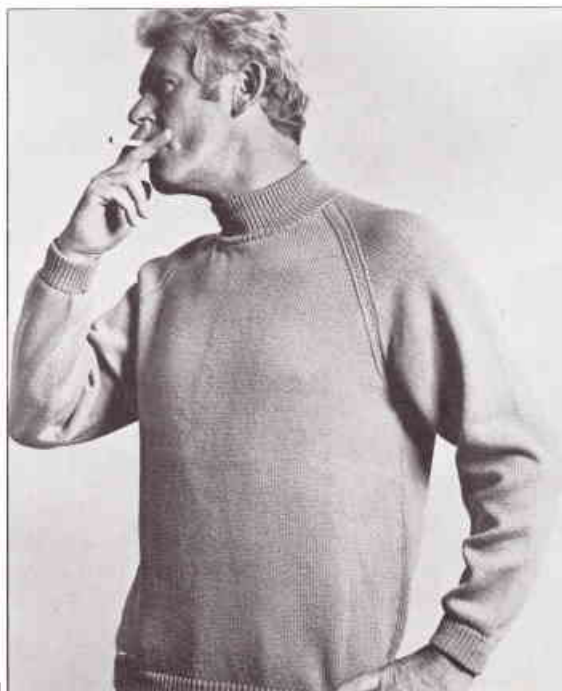
**SLEEVES (alike):** T. 4 Cast on over alternate needles 34 (36, 38) sts. K. 38 rows. Make a hem as for back. (68 (72, 76) sts.) T. 9. 000 K. 6 rows. Inc. 1 st. at both ends of the next row and every following 6th

row until 110 (116, 122) sts. Work without further shaping until 140 (144, 148) rows from 000.

**Shape raglan top:** Cast off 2 sts. at beg. of next 2 rows. Dec. 1 st. f.f. at end of every following row until 12 (14, 16) sts. remain. Cast off.

**POLO COLLAR:** T. 5. Cast on over alternate needles 70 (74, 78) sts. K. 12 rows. T. 4. K. 34 rows. T. 5. K. 12 rows. Make a hem as for back. Cast off loosely.

**TO COMPLETE:** Press work on the wrong side with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join raglan seams. Join side and sleeve seams. Stitch polo collar to neck edge.



# Folding up the knitter

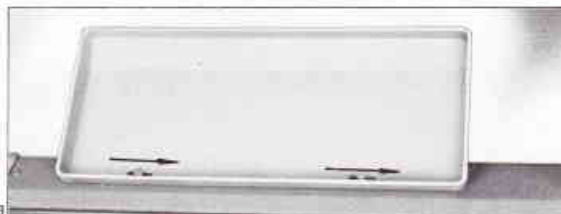
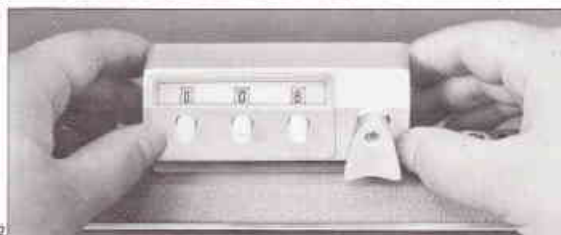
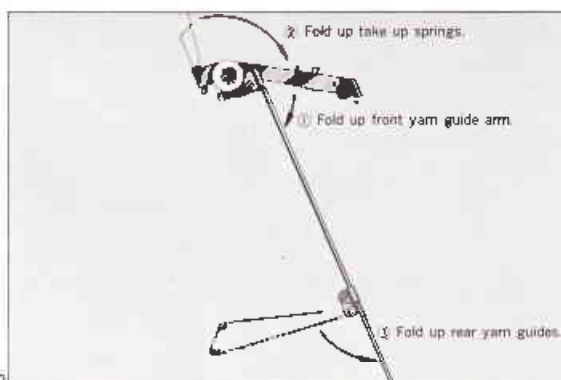
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(1) Fold up the automatic yarn tension unit. Remove the automatic yarn tension unit.

(2) Take out the carriage lock from the accessories box and lock carriage on the left end of the needle bed.

(3) Pull out the row counter.

(4) Remove the accessory tray by sliding as indicated by arrows.



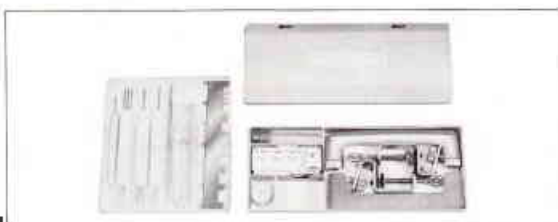


(5) Remove the handle of the carriage and table clamps. Replace them and other accessories in the accessories box.

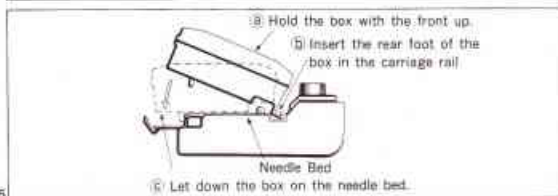
(6) Place the box on the right side of the needle bed. The left end of the accessories box must be in line with the number 40 needle.

(7) Now the carriage is in left side and part box is in right side of the needle bed as shown in figure.

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