Half Your Making-up Time!

TESTED and APPROVED by "Worldwide Knitting"

With the Hague Model D10 Linker your making-up is a real pleasure. You give all your knitted garments a truly professional finish, and you can cut your present making-up time at least in half. Just look what you can do with the model D10 Hague Linker.

SEAMS ARE LINKED SO NEAT YOU HARDLY SEE THEM

☆

ITS CIRCULAR LINKING ACTION LINKS PERFECTLY WITHOUT ANY JOINS

☆

LINKS ALL THICKNESSES, TYPES AND TEXTURES OF KNITTING

☆

WITH THE SAME YARN AS THE GARMENT GIVES YOU PERFECT SEAMS WHICH WEAR AND STRETCH WITH THE GARMENT

☆

LINKS UP WHOLE NECKLINES AND BANDS OF ANY LENGTH

☆

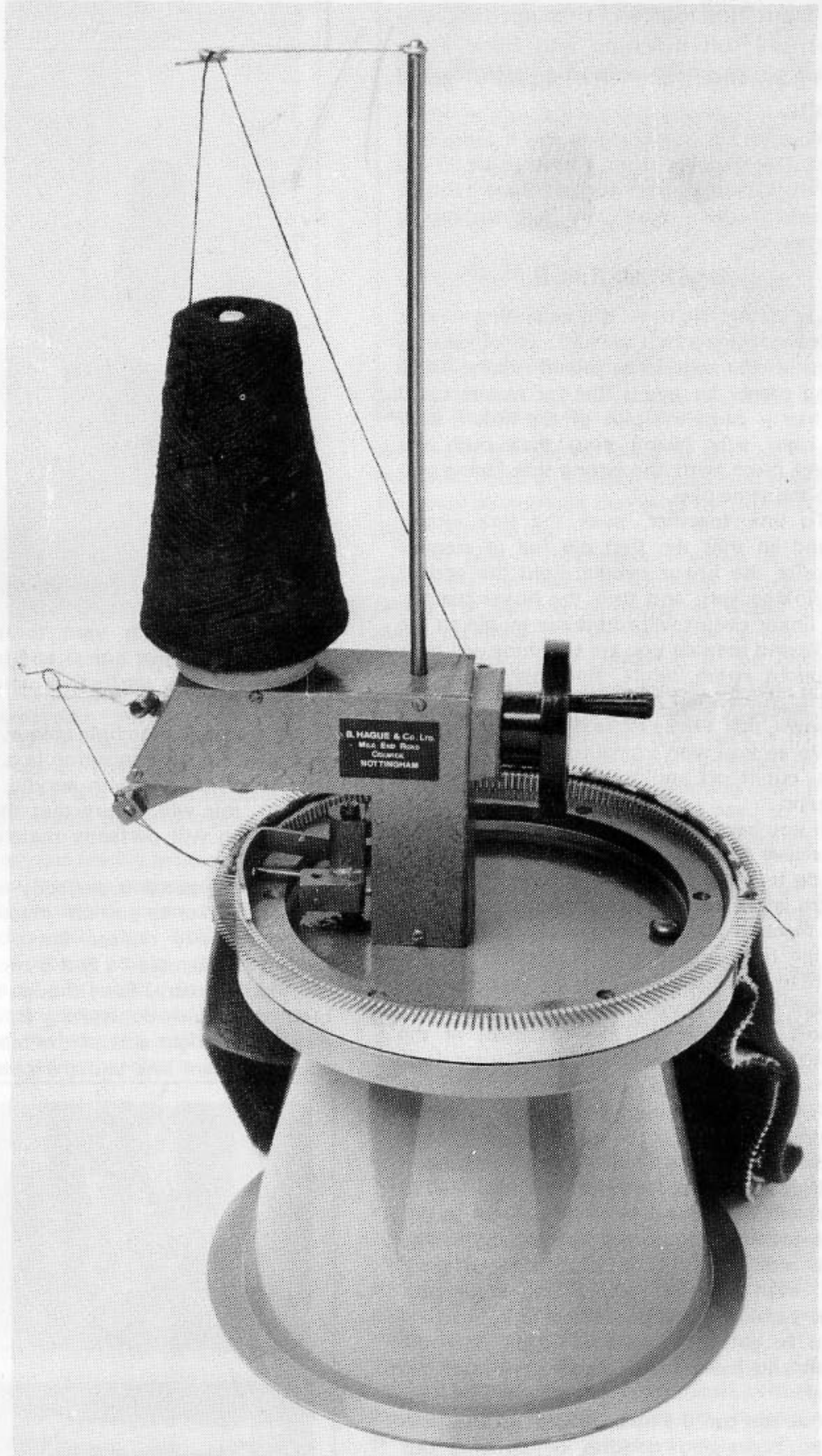
MATCHES PATTERNS PERFECTLY – STITCH FOR STITCH

☆

PRODUCES EXCITING SURFACE PATTERNING WITH CORDS, BRAIDS, SEQUINS, BEADS AND RIBBONS

☆

PUTS LOVELY PROFESSIONAL PIN TUCKS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS



Now read what "Worldwide Knitting" says about the Model D10 Hague Linker

TINKER WITH A LINKER

When I first used the Hague Linker, I was really pleased to find how quick, easy and neat it was in sewing my knitting together. I've used it on yarns varying from fine cotton, through to 5 ply Guernsey, on machine and hand knitted garments, all with equally good results.

However, as I've come to use it more and more, I've discovered the Hague to be an extremely versatile linker for any keen hand or machine knitter — here's my 'test run' report to prove it.

BASIC USEAGE

Let's start right at the beginning with a simple stocking stitch sweater. To join seams, you push the edge to be joined evenly — I've found evenly by eye is fine for sweaters and the like — onto the pins of the linker, with the right side facing you, then push the second piece with the wrong side facing you onto the same pins.

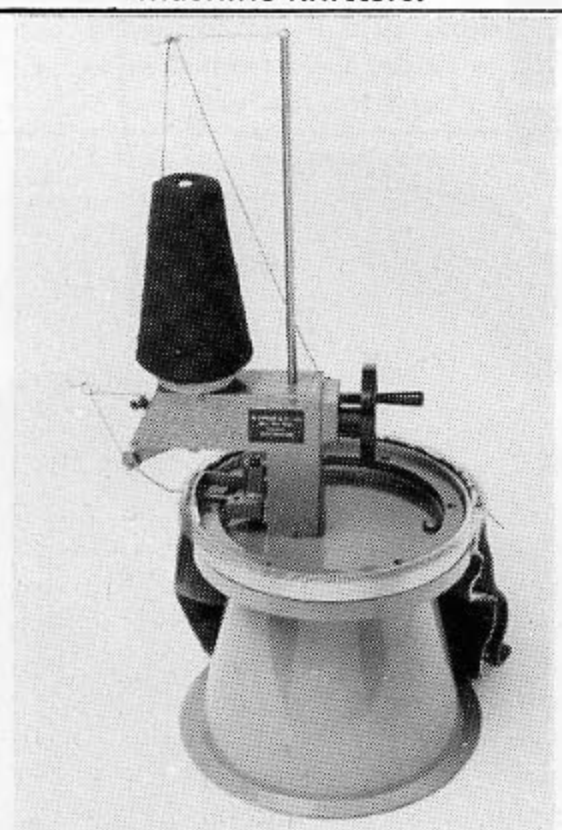
To link together, push the link circuit around so that the first pin full of seam is opposite the linker needle, hold the end of the linking yarn and turn the linker handle. The linker circuit will rotate pin by pin to the needle and the side you are watching will have a straight stitch, while the inner circle will have a chain stitch. When you've completed the seam, pull a little extra thread through the needle so you won't have to rethread it each time, cut it off and "rip" your knitting off the pins.

If you have a long seam, or want to sew up the sleeve and side seams in one action, you can do this without a sewing join. Proceed as before and fill up the linker circuit with seam, link together about threequarters of the seam on the linker, then stop, preferably in the position where the needle is actually through a seam stitch so you can't nudge the linker around accidentally. Take off most of the finished seam, place the rest of your long seam onto the pins and, carry on linking.

A tip for matching up long seams, such as on dresses or skirts, is to mark both edges of the work with a piece of contrast coloured waste yarn at regular intervals (50 or 100 rows) while knitting. When you come to put the seams on the machine, all you need to do is to match up the contrast threads for a neat, even seam. Do block and press your work carefully before linking, this makes it easier to get the very edge stitch onto the linker and makes the seam neater and less bulky.

You can use the linker to sew up all thicknesses, types and textures of knitting but when you are using a fancy yarn, such as boucles, knops, very fluffy, very heavy (e.g. chunky or lopi) lurex, chenille etc... then choose a smooth yarn of the same colour for sewing up. Textured yarns tend to catch in the linkers sewing needle, causing snags and sometimes breakages.

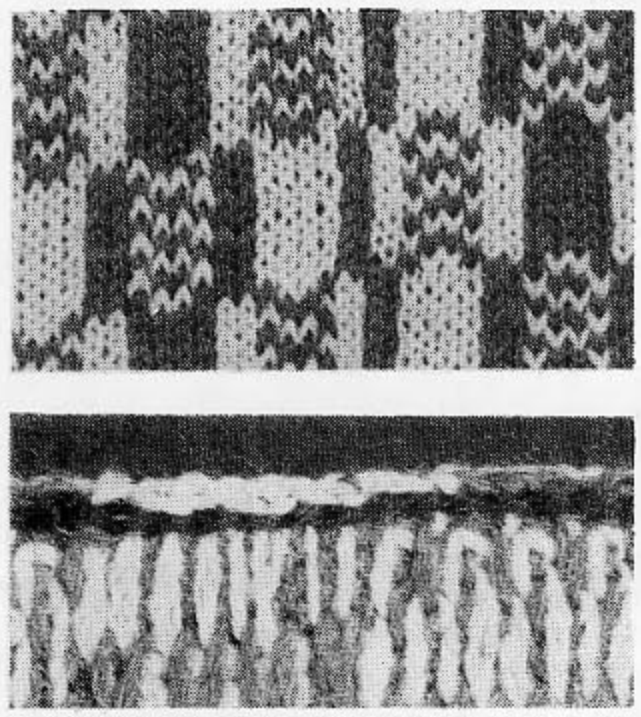
This article, written by the Knitting Editor, is reproduced by curtesy of "Worldwide Knitting". Britain's only monthly magazine devoted exclusively to the interests of both hand and machine knitters.



Using a smooth yarn to link textured yarns will still give a neat and invisible seam as well as making the linking action as smooth as it should be.

If, as well as matching colour, you can also match the yarn composition (e.g. sew up wool with wool, acrylic with acrylic, cotton with cotton), this will ensure that the seam wear and stretch will perfectly match that of the garment.

Matching patterns perfectly is very simple with the linker as you can match pattern for pattern as you replace the work onto the linker pins. Sample 1a and b show both sides of a Fairisle seam. Even though the seam has been sewn with contrasting thread for illustration, the right side of the fabric shows no coloured seam line and the pattern matches

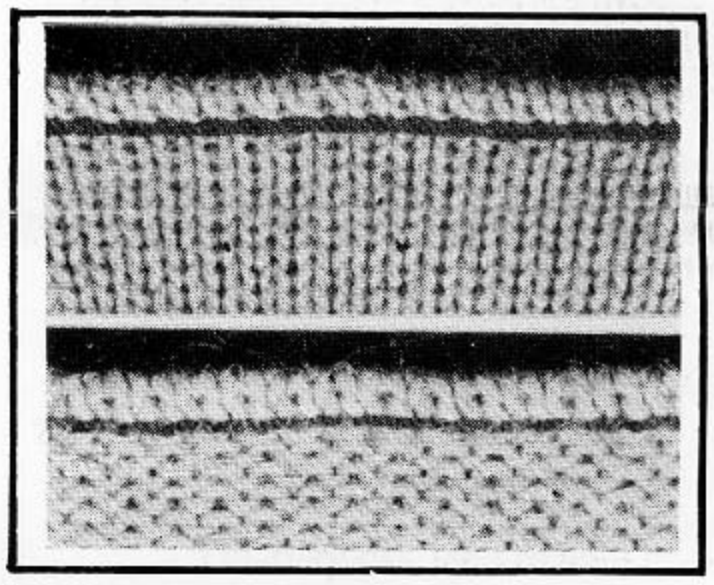


Sample 1a (above) and 1b (below)

stitch for stitch.

You can finish edges, such as fold-over neckbands (or for handknitters separate neckbands which are backstitched onto the garment) very easily on the linker and ensure the neatness and degree of stretch desired. Where you knit a band onto the right side of the fabric and strip off after knitting several rows with waste yarn, press the band and the waste yarn carefully. With the right side of the main part of the garment facing you, push the garment onto the same number of pins on the linker as you had stitches for edging, just a stitch or row lower than the join of edging to main part. Then turn the band in half onto the right side and put each stitch from the last knit row in main colour onto the same pins as the main garment, one stitch per pin. Using the same yarn or matching colour, link up the neckband.

This is so neat it's almost impossible to see the join. Sample 2a and b show both sides of a narrow band applied onto Alpaca wool stocking stitch in this manner, although here a contrast yarn has been used for clarity.



Sample 2a (above) and 2b (below)

It could also be used as a decoration if desired. A band applied in this way is always very neat on both sides of the garment, as you can put the whole of a neckline, front band or total band such as a V neckband cardigan onto the linker and sew it all up without any joins in the sewing.

You can also sew on vertical bands very easily. Put the edge stitch of the garment onto the linker pins and then lap the vertically knitted band over by one stitch and link up.

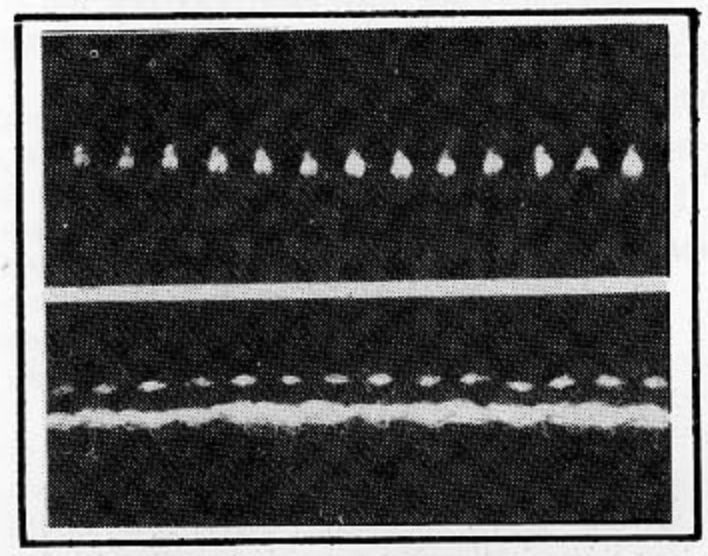
Joining the band by this lapping method looks so neat as to be almost invisible for many garments and also doesn't have the tendency to curl inwards or outwards on the garment as so many other sewing methods seem to encourage it to do.

Grafting is also straightforward using the linker. Machine knitters will need to finish off edges to be grafted by knitting a few rows of contrast coloured waste yarn onto edges to be grafted and then pressing edge and waste yarn as required. With right side of work facing (with waste yarn), put every stitch of last knit row in main colour onto

linker pins, then with the wrong side of work facing, do the same with the second piece to be joined.

You can either remove waste yarn now, then link, or link first and then remove waste yarn. Handknitters can transfer stitches directly from knitting needles or stitch holders onto the linker pins, first piece with right side facing and second piece with wrong side facing, then link up.

Samples 3a and b show both sides of a stocking stitch swatch in five ply Guernsey grafted together in this way, using a contrast yarn. As most grafting is required on stocking stitch in smooth yarns, you should nearly always be able to use the same yarn as the garment for sewing up. However, a contrast can be used for effect or the garment can be joined with wrong sides together so that the grafting leaves a neat ridge on the right side of the garment for decoration.



Sample 3a (above) and 3b (below)

This technique is particularly useful for garments such as traditional style Guernseys giving them an authentic look. A whole garment could easily be planned so as to make ridged seams a feature of the design and here it would be a matter of choice as to whether the joining yarn was the main colour or a contrast colour.

This outside seam technique is something which would probably not be attempted by hand as it would be extremely time consuming to get the neatness required.

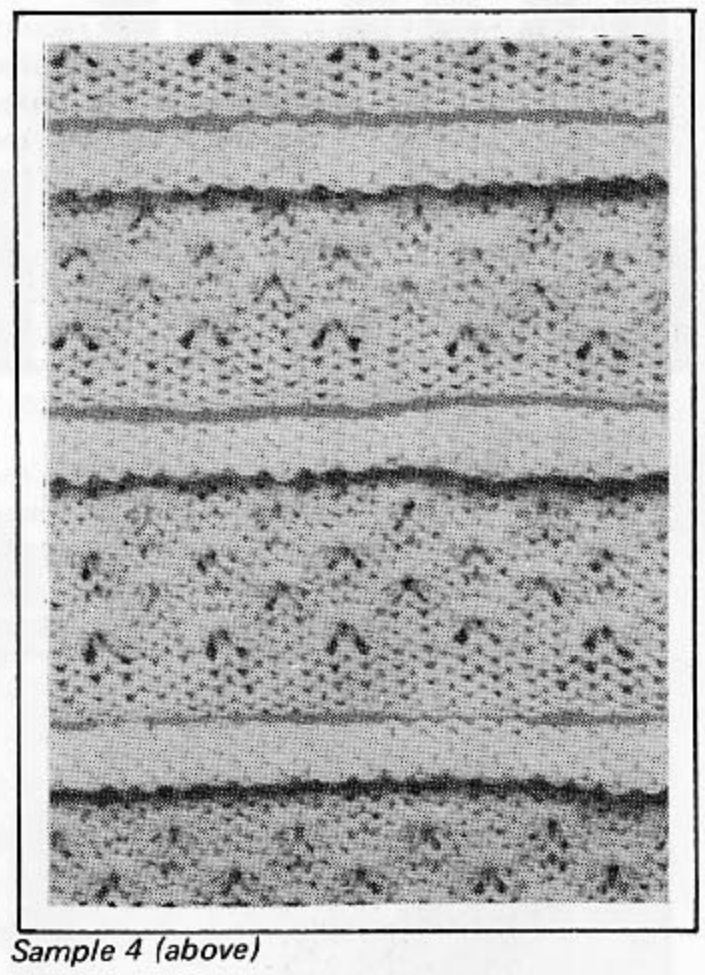
PIN TUCKS

Although pin tucks are fairly easily produced on the right side of the fabric in machine knitting by knitting a series of small hems, if required on the wrong side as part of a tuck stitch pattern for example, or needed on a handknit garment, it's not quite so simple to do.

The machine knitter would need to turn the work around twice every time a tuck hem is required in a tuck stitch pattern and the handknitter will find it very easy to stretch stitches while trying to pick up stitches from a row below and knit them together with the stitches being worked for the next row.

For all of these pin tucks the linker is the easiest solution. Mark both rows that you want joined by knitting in a piece of contrast coloured sewing machine cotton with the main yarn. The cotton is easily pulled out on completion of the hems.

Press the fabric as required before linking. Then with appropriate side of work facing, push stitches from the cotton marked rows onto linker pins to form tiny hems and link up. Again you have the choice of linking in



Sample 4 (above)

the main colour, or as seen in sample four of tuck stitch and pin tucks, linking with a contrasting colour or thread for added decorative effect.

A natural progression of the patterning potential would be to link a series of stocking stitch pin tuck hems in a contrast colour then turn the fabric at right angles with pin tucks all lying the same way and link to form a 3D check pattern.

I'm sure that there are many more variations on this theme, e.g. the hems could be turned towards each other for one pair and the next turned away, forming 3D pockets in the fabric. The spacing of both horizontal pin tucks and vertical decorative lines have almost infinite patterning potential.

These hems are not readily produced while knitting, but can form an attractive trim for blouses, or circular skirts, you can either mark the stitches that you wish to join together using contrast coloured yarn at regular intervals or mark out a straight sewn line with tacking cotton when knitting is completed. Machine knitters can mark the vertical lines by leaving needles in non-working position.

Press the finished work and make small hems on the linkers pins along marked lines and link for length required.

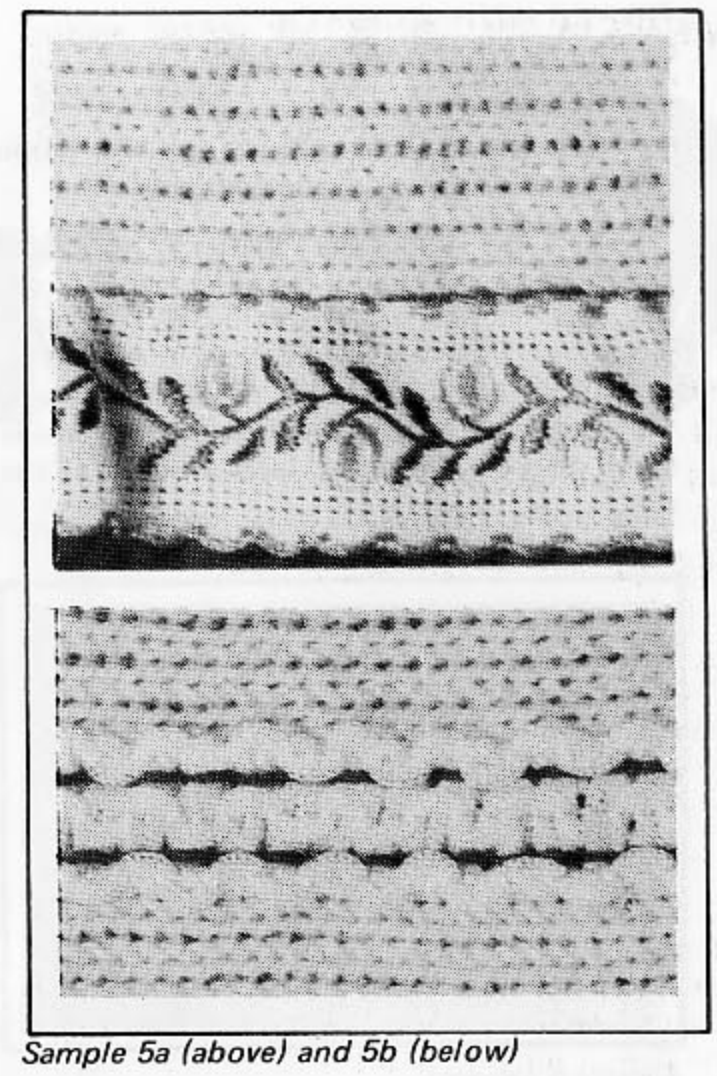
These can also be used for check style patterning as in regular pin tucks.

Sample 5a shows a braid attached directly onto a knitted edge on the linker. You can use bought or made braid, provided it has some sort of decorative loop or open edge that will slide onto the linker pins. Push the edge stitch of your fabric onto the linker pins and then push on the edge loops from the trim onto the same pins.

Link across in the desired colour and your edge is finished and decorated in one action.

Sample 5b shows a natural extension of adding braid to one edge by adding it to two edges, it can form a seam or a lace insertion. etc....

Just attach one edge of knitting to the braid as before, link across and remove. Ensuring the same side of the fabric is facing



Sample 5a (above) and 5b (below)

you, hang the second piece of knitting onto the linker pins and attach the second side of the braid by hooking that onto the linker pins and linking across.

This type of lace insertion could be quite spectacular on evening knitwear or simply pretty for summer garments. It would also make differing the pattern type across the garment easier. For instance, if the centre panel of a sweater were knitted in lace and either side of the garment were required in tuck stitch, a braid insertion with a little texture and a little openwork combined in it would make the perfect seaming for the three separate pieces you would need to knit giving the garment a planned "designer" look.

Bought or made looped fringing can be used as a decorative seam, joined in the same manner.

This joining could be used either vertically or horizontally depending on the effect desired and it takes only a few moments to attach.

SURFACE PATTERNS

On the knitting machine a certain amount of surface patterning can be produced quite easily as in slip stitch or weaving. However the materials you can use are restricted to those you can knit on the machine (or slightly thicker in the case of weaving). It's extremely awkward and very tedious to produce contrast coloured decorations of a woven style onto the right side of the fabric. It's not so easily done in handknitting either.

Here the linker proves its patterning potential. Sample 6 shows a stocking stitch fabric with stiff gold cord appliqued in a rouleau and weaving pattern on its right side.

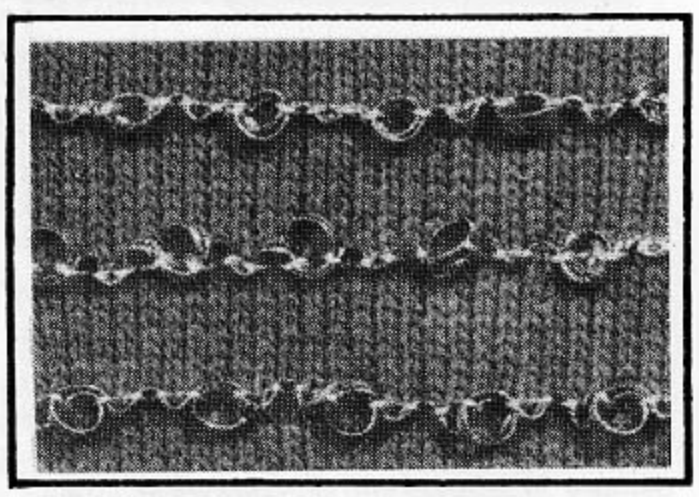
The fabric was pushed evenly onto the linker pins with the right side facing. The gold cord was then wound around and under and

Continued overleaf

TINKER WITH A LINKER
Continued from previous page

over the linker pins on top of the fabric and then all was linked together.

For the particular pattern produced in sample nine I wound the cord *around two pins, under next pin, over next pin, and under next pin*, repeating from * to * to end of row. The centre line of the pattern is made in the same way but the fabric turned upside down to give a slightly different look to the row.



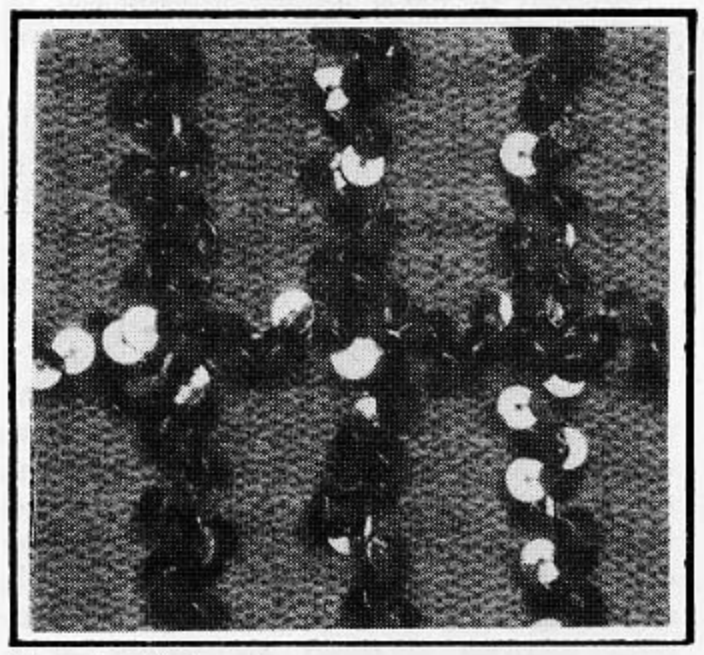
Sample 6 (above)

BEADS AND SEQUINS

As long as these are already joined together by a linking thread these can be applied to the surface of your knitting in the same manner as the cord pattern.

Sample seven shows horizontal rows of sequins bought on a backing tape and the pattern was formed by *pushing sequin chain over two pins and under one pin*, repeat from * to * to end of fabric. The vertical line was applied in exactly the same way after turning the knitting sideways.

Here it's probably best to match the thread on the linker with the colour of beads or sequins being applied so that the odd linker stitch which may show is barely noticeable.



Sample 7 (above)

This method of applying surface beads and sequins makes it much quicker and easier to be really bold with added decoration and to put it onto fabrics in a manner that won't be lost (e.g. beads can easily be lost when knitted into fluffy yarns).

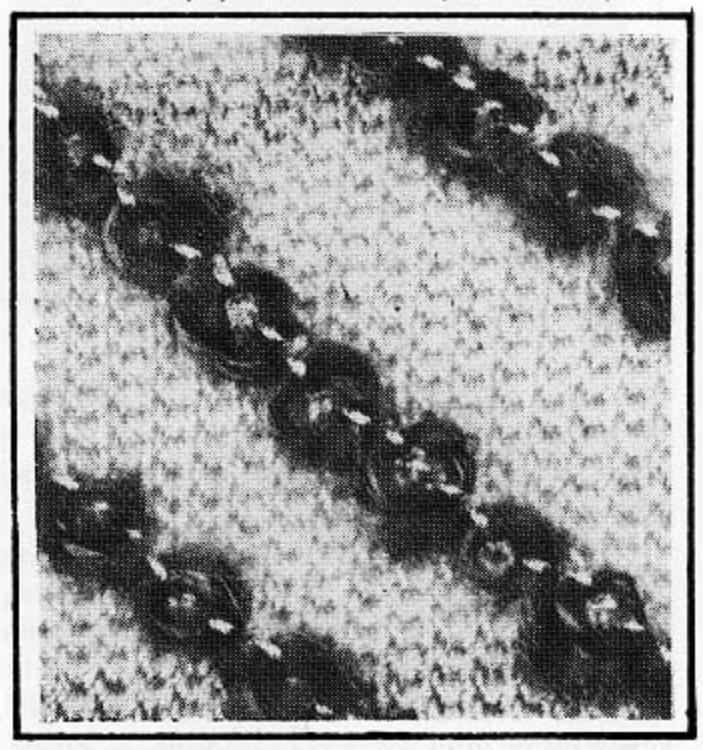
Sample eight illustrates that you don't have to work in perfectly straight lines with the linker. Here the background is a striped pattern in shiny Rayon and the surface decoration is a very thick fluffy knop yarn, patterned across in diagonal lines.

Mark out the diagonal lines you require using tacking stitches in contrast coloured cotton. Push the knitting onto the linker pins evenly along the marked lines with the right side facing.

The pattern shown here has been produced by *winding over two pins three times, missing the next two pins by going underneath them, come up over the top, wind back to where the last winding stopped and wind these two pins twice*, repeat from * to * throughout.

This gives a bold textured pattern with the linking line clearly visible — so the thread must match or tone with either the main fabric or with the surface yarn.

The way you wind the yarn under, over

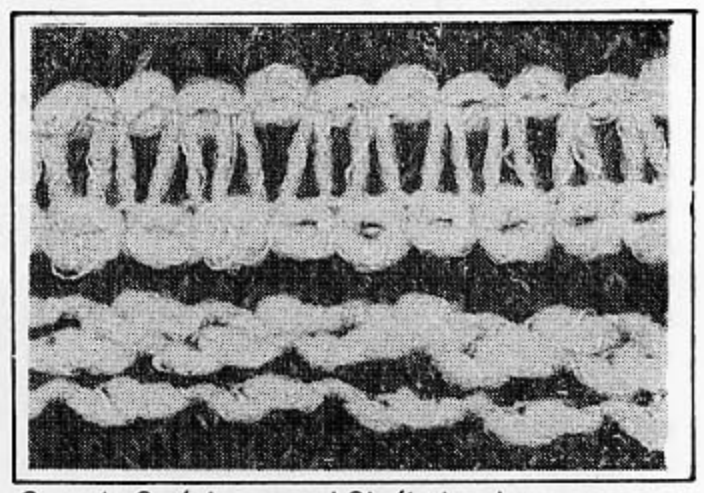


Sample 8 (above)

and around the pins is what gives you your pattern and sample nine shows three easy types to try.

9a uses two strands of four ply yarn together applied to the right side of the fabric by winding around two pins right across. It is linked onto the surface then the fabric removed from the linker. The fabric is replaced on the linker about one and a half centimetres away from the pattern, then the original pattern is pulled into large loops. One large loop is hung onto every alternate linker pin, then linked across.

This linking line is then covered by once more putting the fabric back one row or stitch depth below the finish of the loop linking line and the first part of the pattern repeated once more (wind around two pins right across).

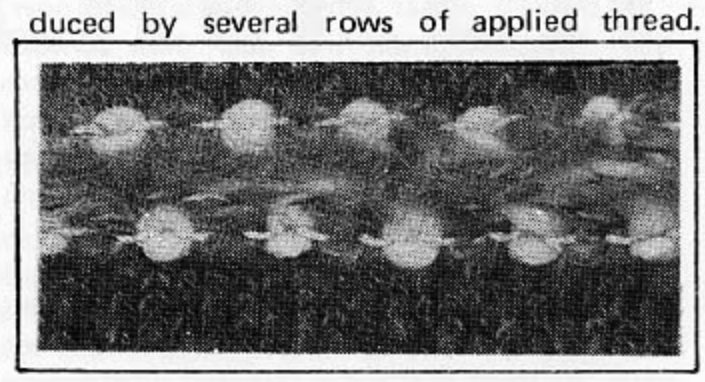


Sample 9a (above and 9b (below)

You could carry on pulling the loops and hooking up or leave it as it is for a straight line border.

The loops lying across the fabric could also form a basis for further decoration as ribbon or braid could be threaded through them for a greater richness of style.

Sample 9b is a smaller pattern produced by several rows of applied thread.



Sample 9c (above)

Here two ends of four ply were used together and the rows alternated as follows:- *wind around two pins, under one pin, over one pin, under one pin, repeat from* to end. Next row: ensure that the wind around begins where the yarn went over one pin in last row, otherwise pattern as before. These two rows form the pattern.

Sample 9c is formed by two different yarns wound around two pins alternately, i.e. the first yarn wound around pins 1 and 2, 5 and 6, 9 and 10 etc... and the second yarn wound around pins 3 and 4, 7 and 8, 11 and 12 etc. To get the high ridge in the centre for the second row, the fabric was turned upside down and the pattern sequence repeated.

In high texture yarns or a mixture of smooth and texture yarns, this looks like one of the rather expensive braids and would be a very effective way of trimming yokes, cuffs or jacket bands.

There are many little tricks I've not tried with my Hague yet but those I have tried and tested should form a good foundation for you to experiment even further with different yarn, cord, ribbon textures and winding and weaving styles.

The
HAGUE ELECTRIC LINKER
Model D10E

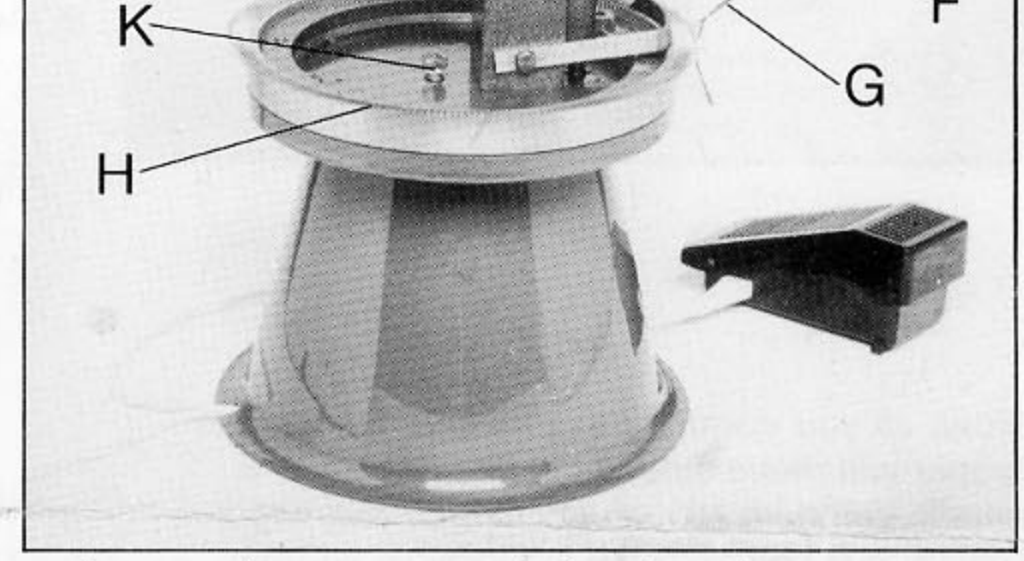
Please read carefully before use

Instructions for use
Cut the string supporting the looper arm.
Screw the yarn stand rods (A) into the top of the linker.
Bring out the leads through the slot in the base cone.
Place the lead with the socket on into the side of the foot pedal control.

Connections to the mains
Your linker operates from an AC mains supply of 220/240 Volts. **Important** — the wires in the mains lead are coloured accordingly to the following code, blue = neutral, brown = live. If the mains plug (or adaptor) contains a fuse, the value of this fuse should be 3amp, alternatively, if another type of plug (not fused) is used, the fuse at the distribution board should not be greater than 5amp.
Disconnect from mains when not in use.

Threading of the Linker
Take the yarn through the top guide wire (B), round between the discs (C), through the second guide wire (D), take-up spring (E), needle bar square (F) and then through the needle (G) from the red side of needle bar using threader supplied.

How to start Linking
To join seams, you push the edge to be joined evenly onto the point ring (H) (*see picture*), the first piece with its right side facing you, then the second piece with the wrong side facing you on to the same points.
To link together, turn the point ring (H) (clockwise only), so that the first point full of seam is opposite the linker needle,(making sure the needle is fully out otherwise the needle may be broken). Hold the end of the threaded yarn and turn the linkers handle (I) clockwise. Once started let go of handle and press foot pedal. The linkers point ring will rotate point by point linking the pieces together. If you have a long seam, "rip-off" the linked seam from the point ring to make room for more seam to be placed on.
When you have completed the seam continue on a little, and then cut across chain. Alternatively continue on to the next seam to be linked leaving a space of no more than 2 inches (5cm), or start and finish on waste work, thus saving time re-threading the needle.
It is best to block and press your work carefully before linking, this makes it easier to get the very edge stitch on to the point ring, and makes the seam neater and less bulky.



Pictured Hand Operated Linker

Tension
The tension can be altered by moving the 2 locknuts (J).
Turn one clockwise and the other anti-clockwise to release the nuts, and then turn both nuts clockwise for tighter stitch or anti-clockwise for looser stitch, then turn the nuts against each other to lock.

Motor Release Screw
The motor release screw (K) must always be tight (clockwise) when the linker is running, it is only released if the handle (I) is needed to be turned anti-clockwise because of an operational mistake, broken needle, etc. To release motor turn screw (K) anti-clockwise 5 full turns, the handle (I) can then be turned in either direction. Re-tighten screw (K) before using the linker again.

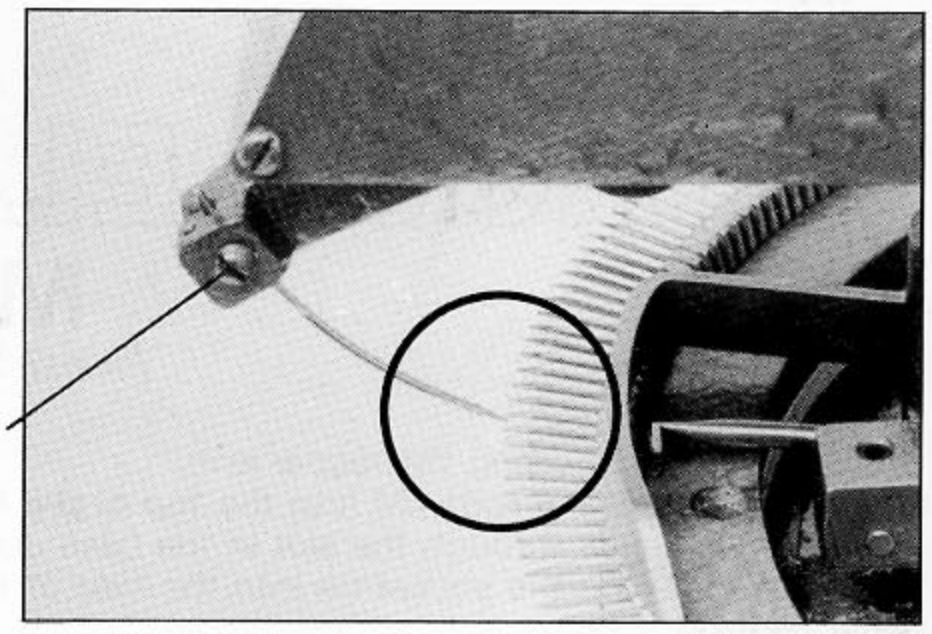
Lubrication
Occasionally oil moving parts.

Safety
Keep the linker away from children.
It is advisable to keep the linker in the box when not in use.

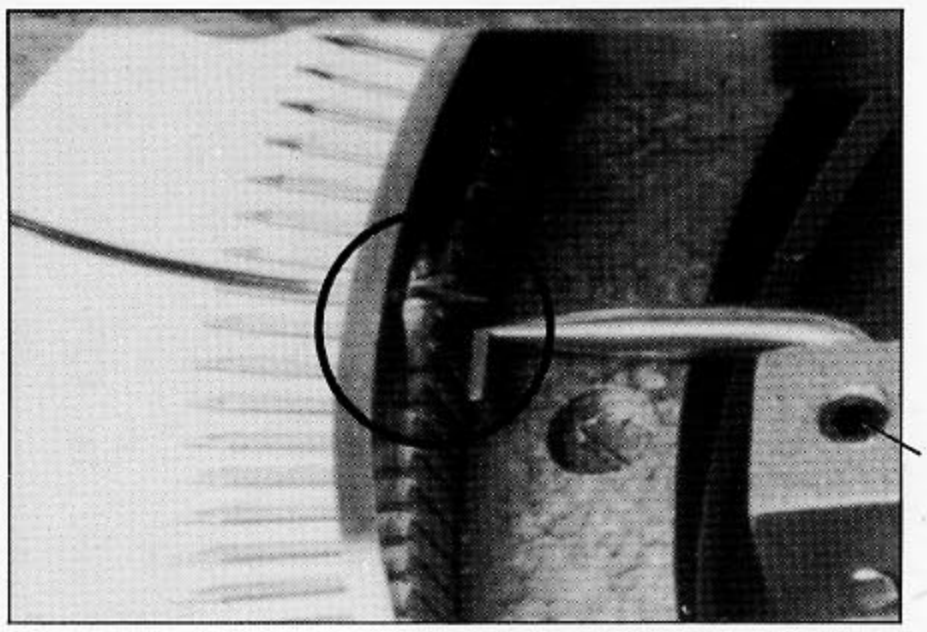
Patent pending B. Hague & Co. Ltd., Colwick, Nottingham, England.

FITTING A NEW NEEDLE

Slacken screw on red side of needle bar, insert new needle. The needle tip to end of point groove, when needle bar is out as far as possible (Fig. 1) Check that the needle is straight; tighten screw. The tip of the needle should graze points at pick up.



(FIG. 1)

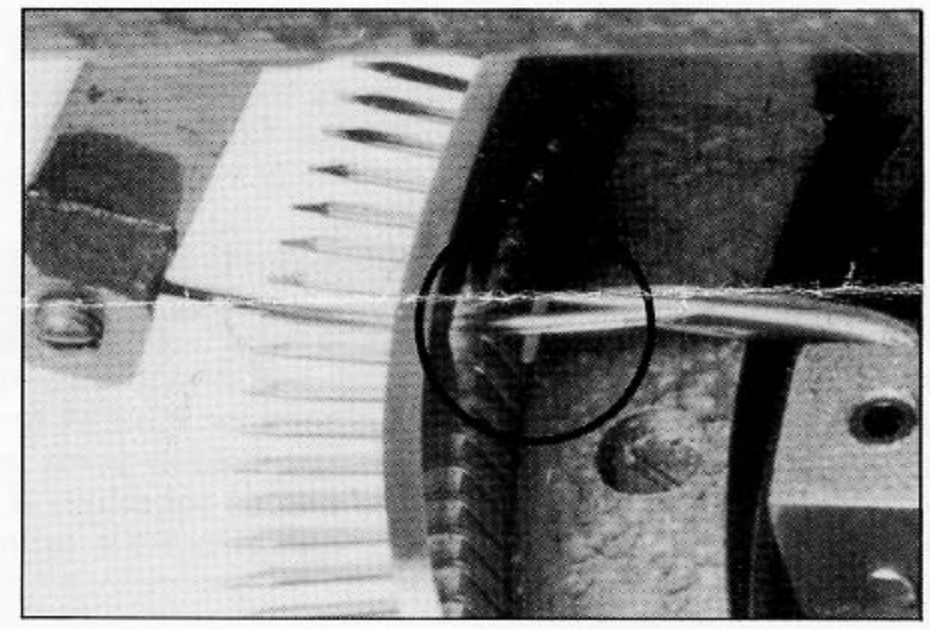


(FIG. 2)

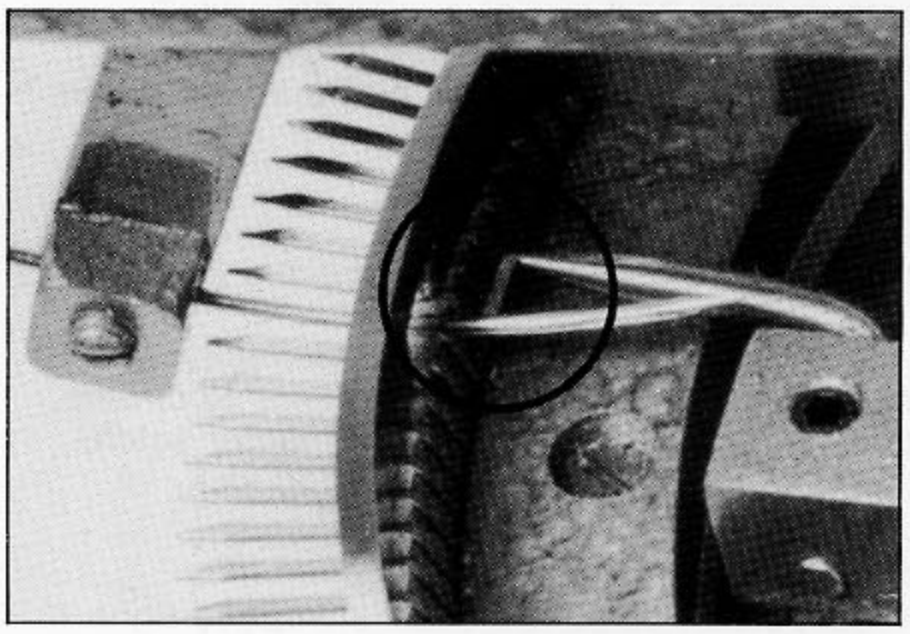
LOOPER ADJUSTMENT (RARELY NECESSARY)

First check the needle is in correctly, slacken screw for adjustment (hexagon socket wrench optional extra) the looper can then be moved sideways and up and down. Turn handle so that the needle is in the point ring by approx. 5mm (See Fig. 2), the needle to the top of looper.

Now, as you continue to turn the handle, the looper will move sideways (See Fig. 3), the needle being on top of the looper, but not touching (Keep as close as possible without touching).



(FIG. 3)



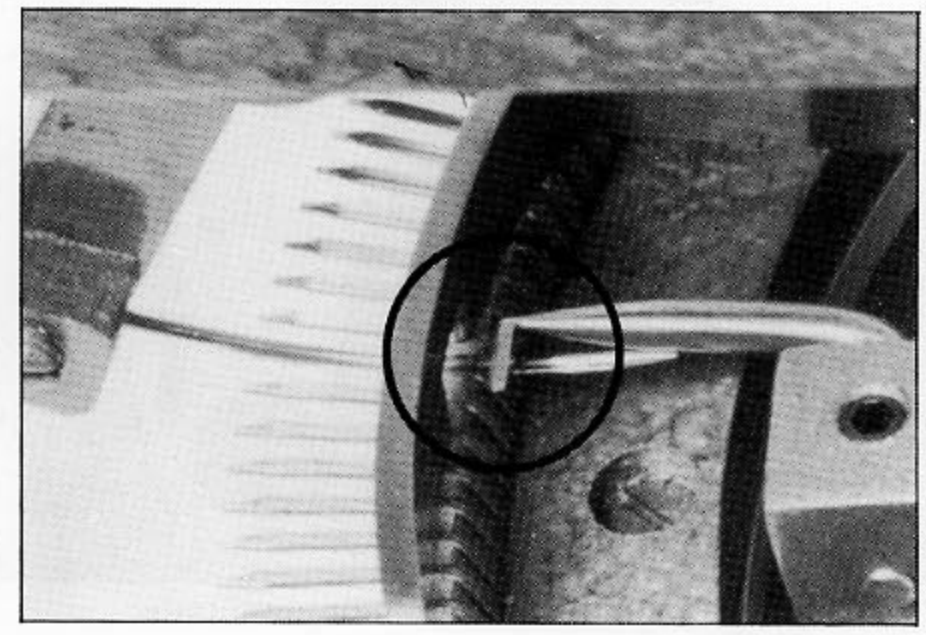
(FIG. 4)

When the needle is right in, the nib of the looper will start to rise — at this stage the looper should graze the side of the needle so as to pick up yarn (See Fig. 4).

As you continue to turn the needle starts to go out as the looper rises and comes over the needle so that the stitch is not dropped (See Fig. 5).

The point ring will rack to the next point to form next stitch.

When the looper is tightened re-check action.



(FIG. 5)