

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR HOME KNITTING MACHINE



THE
Matador
MANUAL

THE MATADOR MANUAL

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*Here I am, Carlos, the Matador man, ready to tell you **EVERYTHING**, yes, everything you need to know about Matador Knitting Machines.*

**CONSULT THESE PAGES FOR
COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT
MATADOR STANDARD, SUPER, PRINCESS,
SPEEDOMATIC AND . . .**



THE GLEAMING
Matador **Royal**

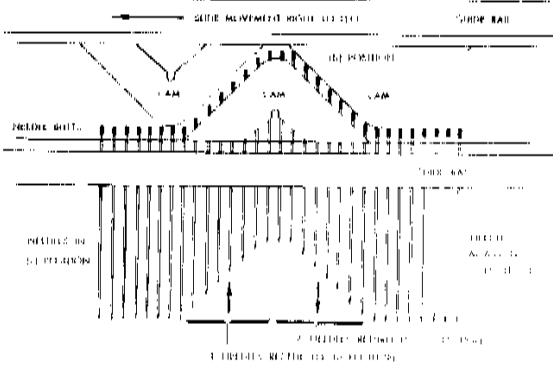
Previous editions of our Matador Manual have proved immensely popular with Matador users. This latest, revised edition contains full details and instructions for working all Matador Machines, including the latest all-metal machine - Matador ROYAL.

In these pages you will find answers to ALL questions: "How to translate hand knitting instructions for Machine Knitting?" "How to shape for shoulders?" "How to finish off neatly?" "How to make buttonholes?" - there are hundreds of them! And at the back you'll find illustrations and instructions for 18 different garments you can knit on Matador Machines for yourself, your family and your friends.

Our aim is to help you to knit perfect garments on your Matador Machine and, if you read this book thoroughly, study each section carefully, in no time you'll be an expert knitter turning out complete garments, in many instances in just an hour or two.

The pages of this Manual contain the results of our many years of experience in making and working home knitting machines. We know they will be of immense help to all owners of the famous Matador Home Knitting Machines.

HOW THE MATADOR MACHINE WORKS



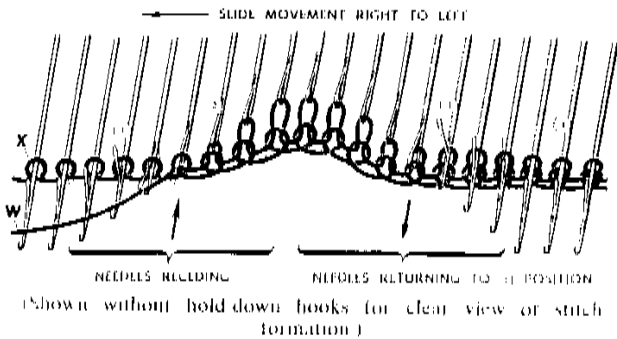
WHEN THE SLIDE IS MOVED:

With all knobs down, cams engage the needle butts, and move the needles from (c) to (b) and back to (c) position.

If only the centre knob is down, needles come to rest in (b) position.

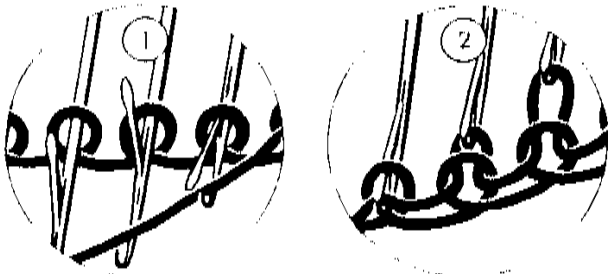
If only side knobs (one or both) are down, needles come to rest in (c) position.

If no knobs are down, cams clear needle butts, needles do not move.

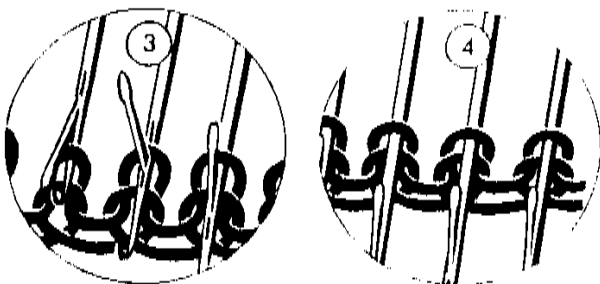


AFTER CASTING ON:

1. As the needles recede, loops X close latches over wool W.

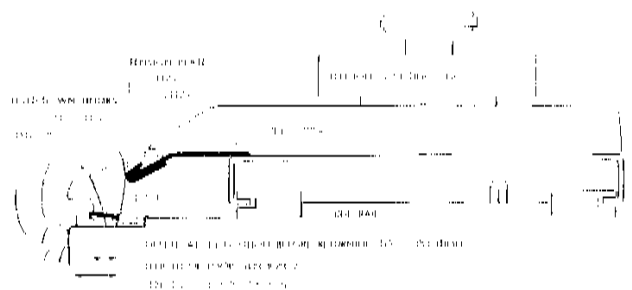
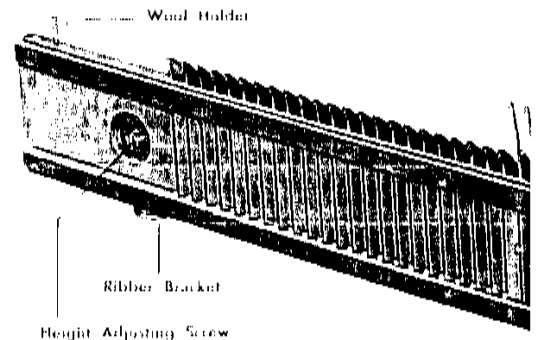
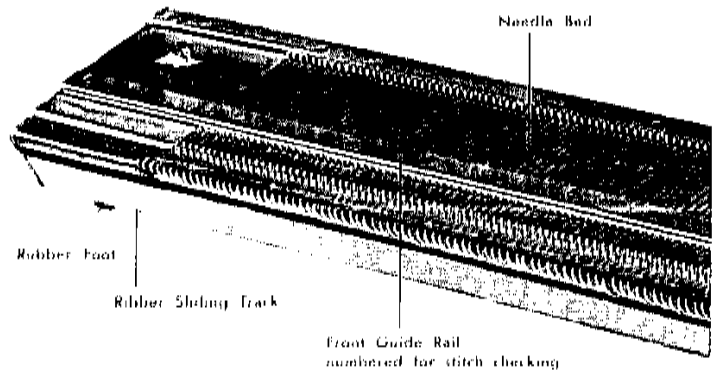


2. Wool W within closed latches forms new loops when drawn through loops X, which slip over the latches and off the needles.



3. New loops re-opening latches as needles return to (c) position.

4. New loops on needles behind open latches when needle action is completed. The row thus knitted (loops X) now lies below the needles.



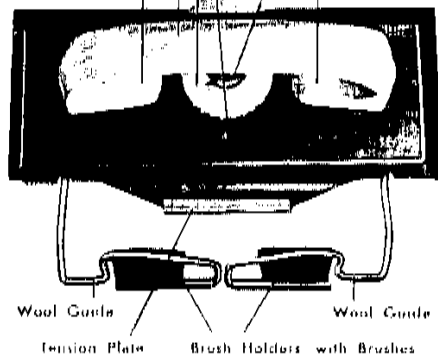
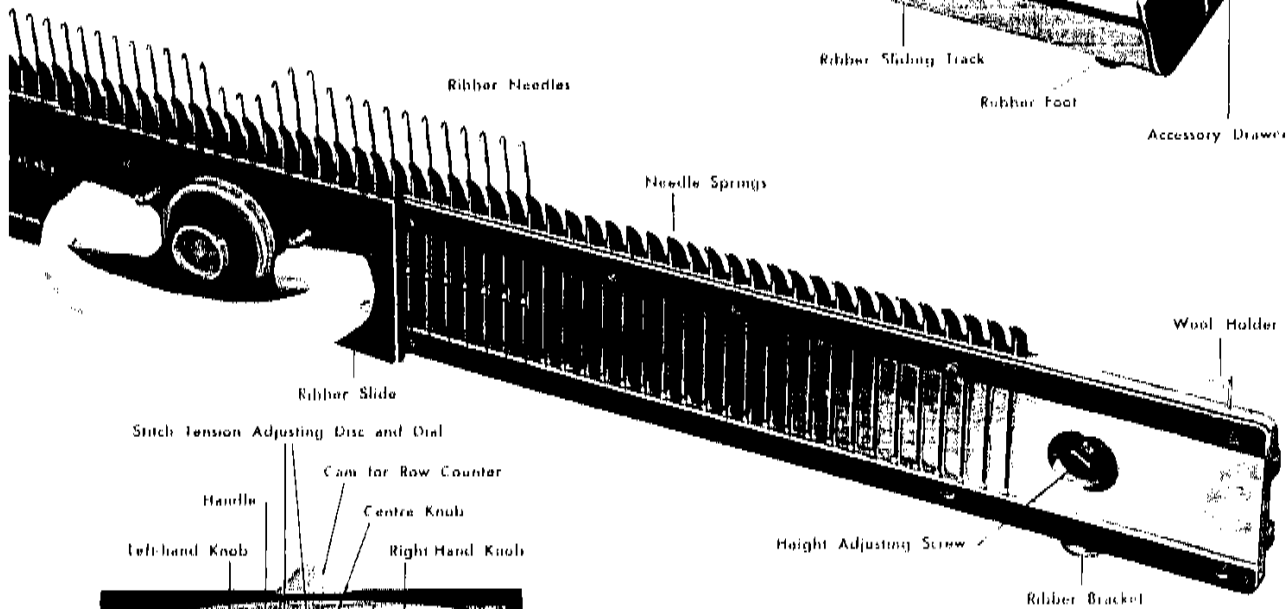
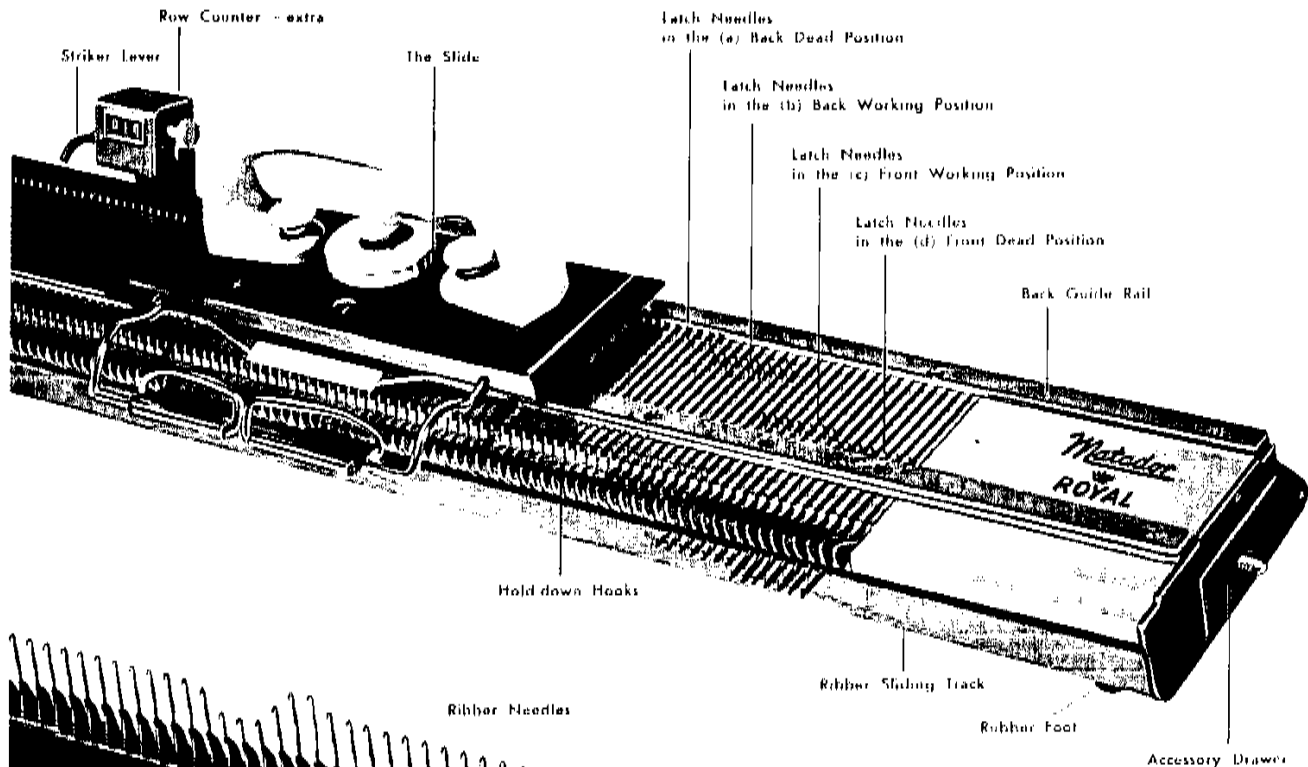
TENSION (LENGTH OF LOOPS) ADJUSTMENT

As needles recede to (b) position, forming new loops, the wool is pulled against the necks of the adjacent hold-down hooks, raising them against the Tension Plate, the setting of which (by turning Tension Disc) thus determines length of loops. Tension setting 4 produces the shortest loop and setting 7 the longest loop.

Here's the latest Matador—the ALL-METAL *Matador* Royal

Here you see illustrated the new Matador ROYAL which, although different in appearance, works on basically the same sound principles as all other Matador Home Knitting Machines. This latest model, however, is more streamlined, and because of its all-metal construction is unbreakable. The ROYAL is

the most attractive of the Matador Series because it is made with colourful, anodized aluminum—lighter in weight and for that reason easier to handle. In addition, the ROYAL has long-lasting rust-proofed latch needles.

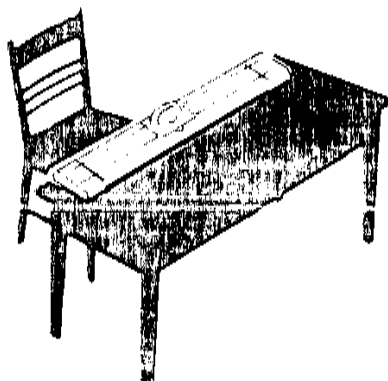


Royal SLIDE

Royal RIBBER

Study these pictures of the Matador ROYAL and the Royal Ribber too, but have your actual machine in front of you as you do so. You will soon familiarize yourself with every part of the machine and be able to follow the instructions on the following pages easier.

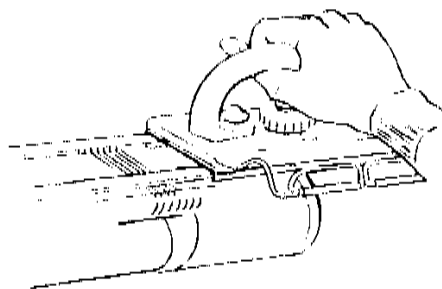
Now, let's get set to start



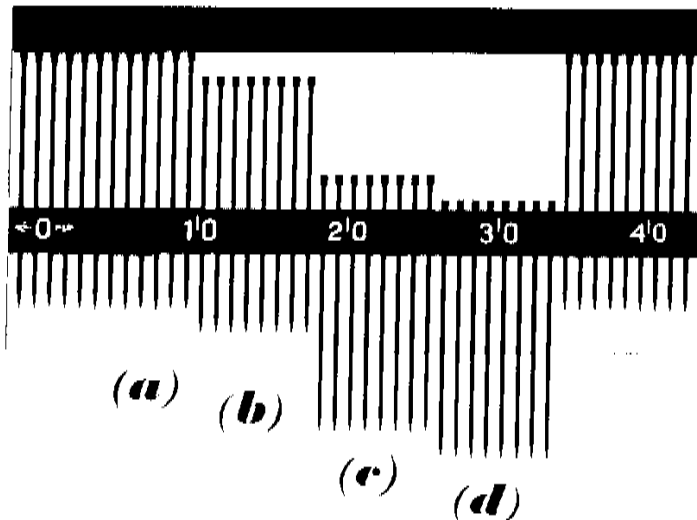
SETTING UP THE MACHINE.

I want you to know, first of all, how very important it is to have your table at just the right height for you to work comfortably from a seated position. Be sure to select a table that's wide enough for the Matador to rest firmly upon without overlapping. It's a good thing too, to have a fairly high chair, so that you're able to work over the machine.

HOW TO FIX THE SLIDE ON TO THE MACHINE.



It's easy. Just follow me. I grasp the handle and bring the slide into line with the front and back guide rails. Then I slide it on to these from the right. When I don't intend to use the slide immediately, I let it rest about 6 inches from the right end of the machine.



POSITIONS OF THE NEEDLES.

There are four positions:
The (a) Back Dead Position.
The (b) Back Working Position.
The (c) Front Working Position.
The (d) Front Dead Position.

IMPORTANT!

When I want to get the needles into working position, all I do is push them with my hand, just a little forward from the (a) position. Then I drive the slide over them, making sure, before doing this, that all the slide knobs are **PUSHED DOWN**.

IMPORTANT!

If I pull up the left and right slide knobs, and move the slide over the needle when they are in the (c) position, the needles will slide automatically into the (b) position.

IMPORTANT!

When I am knitting Fair Isle patterns, I push the required needles forward from the (b) position into the (c) position with my fingers or the pattern plate.



And now, don't let's forget the ACCESSORIES

(a) One work hook with eye tool.

This is my needle for replacing a piece of knitting on the machine. I find it a great help, too, for decreasing one stitch and for open work patterns.

(b) One double-and single eye tool.

I use the double-eye tool for making cable pattern or for transferring two stitches at the one time, when I am decreasing inside the selvedge edge. The single-eye tool is the tool I use for transferring a stitch on to the adjacent needle in decreasing, or open work patterns.

(c) One pick-up needle with crochet hook.

With this needle (as the name applies) I pick up dropped stitches and cast off my knitting. The crochet hook is of course, that well-known implement which we knitters like to use in certain cases.

(d) One double pick-up needle with double eye tool.

The uses for this accessory are combined in both (b) and (c) above. It gives you, however, an additional choice of needles to suit your requirements. As when, for instance, you're ribbing two stitches at once.

(e) Two spare latch needles.

Good to have on hand for a quick replacement if ever a needle or needle latch becomes bent.

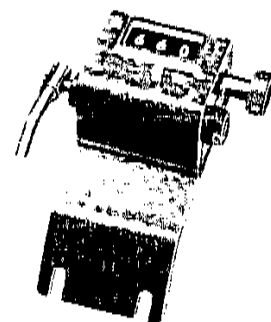


(f) Pattern Plate (Optional extra)

I find this very useful for designs such as Fair Isle and the other two-color pattern.

(h) The Matador
Twintex (optional)

Full details of
this new Matador
Machine are on
pages 38-39.



(g) Row Counter (optional)
and most useful (see page 7)

What you should know

about . . .



THE GUIDE RAILS.

These are the tracks which enable the slide to glide across the needle bed. And to make it easier for us to count our stitches or needles, the front guide is very conveniently numbered from 0 in the centre to 80 on either side. (see pages 3 and 4)

THE NEEDLE BEDS.

These are the beds for the 161 latch needles, which move back and forth in the grooved slots. They're made of plastic, these needle beds, and are reasonably strong. But a word to the wise - cracks can occur, if they happen to receive a sharp blow. So it pays to handle the needle beds with care. And never to force the slide, if there is an obstruction!

THE SLIDE.



Note: The Matador Super Slide differs from the Matador Standard Slide in two respects. The brush holders can be moved outwards (for use with the ribber) and the extended panel covers and protects the bar springs.

The Slide is the actual working device and I slide it from the right onto the guide rails, keeping the brush-holders towards me. It's worked by hand, and by moving it to and fro over the guiding rails, it moves the latch needles, which do the knitting.

Be sure to handle the slide properly, and you will always be able to move it quite easily. That is, excepting the first row after casting on, when the slide is just a little hard to push. But that's the only time. When I'm knitting, I bring the slide to about 2 inches beyond the needles that carry the wool, in this way I make absolutely sure that none of my stitches will be dropped at the ends of the work. And once my knitting's under way I take care never to move the slide across the work without the wool in the wool guide. If I were to do that, all my good work would be stripped off the needles. Most exasperating. So watch it carefully.

THIS IS IMPORTANT, TOO!

To move the slide from left to right, or from right to left, across the machine WITHOUT KNITTING (that is, with the working cams in neutral) just pull up all the knobs. But be sure that the wool has been removed from the wool-guide. This is the procedure to be followed, when the slide is on the left of the knitting, and it's necessary to continue from the right. Or when the slide is on the right of the knitting and you have to continue it from the left.

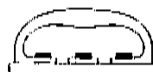
THE NEEDLES.

Take a close look at the latch needles. Beautiful aren't they? They're made of the finest precision steel. Behind the needle hook is a notch in which a fine latch is fitted. These needles are very strong, but after all, they are only needles, and if I were you, I'd take particular care to see that all needles are in positions permitting the slide to move freely over them. Never force the slide over the needles. This may bend or break a needle. How to replace a broken needle is fully explained on page 8.

THE HOLD-DOWN HOOKS.

These are to keep the knitting stitches steady on the needles. Used in conjunction with the stitch tension adjusting disc, they allow me to form either small or large stitches. The hold-down hooks are joined to a battery of small springs. Treat them therefore, with care.

THE SLIDE KNOBS — their positions



(1) When the three knobs are down my machine is ready for normal knitting.



(2) When the three knobs are up, I'm able to pass the slide across the needles without disturbing them, as explained above. Yes, even in the middle of a row.



(3) When only the centre knob is up, I can move the slide across without damaging the work, as in (2). And I can also move the slide straight over my needles after I've cast on, to bring the needles in use evenly to (c) position. In doing a Fair Isle pattern, I'm able to move the needles from (b) position to (c) position by bringing the slide across the needles. In every case, however, it is vital to remember to first remove the wool from the wool guide.



(4) When only the left and right knobs are up, I can move the needles from the (c) position to the (b) position. This is necessary for method (1) in Fair Isle and for taking the work back a row.



(5) When only the right knob is up, I'm able to move the needles from the (c) position to the (b) position or the other way round. But except that in the case of one or two odd patterns, I very rarely need to do this.



(6) When only the left knob is up, it produces the same effect as I've described for (5). If you find that the knobs are rather firm to pull up, use both hands. They are intentionally made strong and will ease with use.



THE STITCH TENSION ADJUSTING DISC.

This is part of the slide. You'll notice how it's fitted with a tension indicator which, simply by rotating the disc, gives you a choice of 7 different tensions. These can be seen on the indicator numbered from 1 to 7.

Below is my list of recommended settings for different plies of wool. I'd like you to bear in mind, however, that these are only approximate settings. You know as well as I do how the different brands and plies of knitting wools vary in elasticity and strength.

It depends a great deal too, on the slackness or tightness of the wool guiding on the part of the individual knitter. There is variation in wools. A 2 or 3 ply wool produced by one manufacturer is sometimes thicker than a 2 or 3 ply wool produced by another company. That is why wool houses often advise the use of a particular brand of wool in their pattern. For example, my make of 3 ply wool will not always ensure that the design will work out to the measurements given. It's most important to test your wool before beginning to knit a garment, because of this. Do this with a small piece of sample knitting, so that you're absolutely sure of getting the right size.

It is so essential that you establish precisely the best setting that I'd suggest you do as I did, and knit a few sample pieces before beginning your knitting with your machine, use 2 or 3 ply wool with a No. 3 or 4 tension, until the machine works freely. Doesn't take long.

- SETTING 1 2 ply wool
- SETTING 2 3 ply fingering wool
- SETTING 3 3 ply crochet wool
- SETTING 4 4 ply wool
- SETTING 5 5 ply crepe wool

These settings will serve as a general guide for your knitting. Settings 6 and 7 are mainly used for those patterns which require a long stitch. For wools heavier than 5 ply it is advisable to bring alternate needles, or two out of every three, to the 4 position, until you have the required number, then work with tension 4 or 5, as preferred.

How to look after your machine

The Matador Knitting Machines are the result of long planning and skillful craftsmanship, an outstanding example of precision work. And as one of your most precious possessions, your Matador deserves very careful maintenance. As you can see, it is made to stand up to any amount of reasonable wear and handling but—do please protect it from extreme heat and dampness. I'd keep those moosy parts away from water too. They hate water as much as my small boy!

The makers of the Matador safeguard the machine by covering it with a rust proof oil. The sheet of paper you'll find in the carton in which the machine is packed that's rust proof as well. So don't take chances. Always make sure that your machine is stored in the carton, or in the Matador carrying case, together with the sheet of rust proof paper, whenever it is not in use. Before starting my garment I make a point of wiping all the oil away from the needles. And I do two or three rows of knitting with old wool, just to be certain there aren't any traces of oil still on the needles.

THE WOOL GUIDES.

The lower part of the neck band holder, on the front of the slide, through which the wool runs, and is guided along the needles.

THE BRUSHES.

(See diagram below)

While I'm moving the slide across, these brushes ensure that the latches are fully opened. That's why it's so important to make sure that they're always in the correct position. Treat them as if they were the most delicate of instruments. But, the good news, these brushes are replaceable.

THE TWO STEEL BARS AT EACH END OF THE SLIDE.

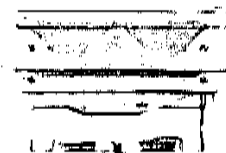
Look at the under part of the slide. See those two steel protrusions at each end of it? Well, those are the bar springs. Their purpose is to shove the latch needles in or out of the path of the slide, to avoid damaging the needle bed.

THE ROW COUNTER.

A very handy little gadget. With it I can check, at a glance, the number of rows I've knitted. It counts automatically from 000 to 999, then I simply turn it back to 000. Row counters are available at extra cost. Take my tip, it's worth the little extra. There's also a counter which can check your rows from 0000 to 9999. To fit the row counter, see page 8.



Every now and again I clean the machine. I brush out the needle bed and the hold-down hook, with a small brush, and wipe the guide rails with a small, oil-soaked cloth.



IMPORTANT!

From time to time it is vital that all the sliding surfaces of the bottom part of the slide are wiped over with an oil-moistened cloth. For this, don't use any but the best sewing machine oil. Incidentally, you'll be glad to know that should anything happen to them, Matador parts are replaceable.



SIMPLE HOME MAINTENANCE

You don't have to be a mechanical wizard
to carry out these simple maintenance
tasks in your home.

ADJUSTING THE BAR SPRINGS ON THE SLIDE.

If the bar springs happen to get a knock (or the slide is dropped) they are likely to be bent out of their correct position. When this occurs, take the pliers and adjust them. The springs should now just clear the needles, if they are in the (a) position or the (b) position.

BRINGING THE BRUSH HOLDERS INTO CORRECT LINE.

If the slide is dropped or receives a blow (be sure to check the brush holders. It's possible that they may be bent slightly up or down). This could cause them to knock either the latch needle or the hold-down hooks and bring about a serious breakdown. But don't worry! The brush holders can be bent back into the correct position with the fingers, providing you remember that:

- The two brushes must be in line, in the position indicated in (b).
- The brushes should just stroke over the needles when they are in the (b) position.
- The brushes should be from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the line of the hold-down hooks. (If working with a Maadador Super, make sure that the brush holders are pushed IN, bringing the brushes into the correct position.)

CLEANING THE MACHINE.

I mentioned earlier the importance of keeping your machine free from dust and wool fibres. It's worth repeating. Use a fairly firm brush (and get the latch needle) and the latch needle slots of the needle bed, a really thorough cleaning. Apply some sewing machine oil to the arms underneath the slide and on the top of the needles, at the butt. The portion of the slide that moves along the slide rails should also be lubricated from time to time.

REPLACING A BROKEN NEEDLE.

If a needle needs replacing, I simply loop the front guide rail screw from the damaged needle to the nearest end of the guide rail, then I lever the rail up with my fingers (or a small pair of pliers), grasp the butt of the needle and pull it over the back guide rail. Now I take a new needle from the small envelope supplied with the machine and being careful not to push it too deeply into the slot in the cord, I ease it (with end fit) into the slot until the needle butt is in its correct position. Then I tighten the screws and the machine is ready for knitting. You'll be surprised how easy this is to do. The cord lies below the needles, in a groove under the front guide rail. It's made of nylon or plastic and acts as a brake on the needles.

FITTING THE ROW COUNTER.

The row counter bracket has two slots. See them? Well, these slots slip over two jaws at the back of the machine. Make sure though that the row counter is seated properly on the screws in the slots before tightening the screws. And watch to insure that the row counter release, on the back of the slide, does not touch anything except the striker lever. If the counter bracket touches the release, in fact, the counter back slightly until it is clear of the release.

To fit the row counter to the Maadador Super, insert a screw driver through the two holes in the back of the machine. Loosen the two screws sufficiently to slip the slots in the bracket over them. The bracket is inserted through the opening in the top of the machine. Make sure the counter is seated firmly in the correct position, then tighten the screws.

How to knit — on the

Matador



PREPARING TO KNIT

First I place the machine conveniently near the edge of the table, with the slide in position on the *right* end — at the *right* end of the machine.

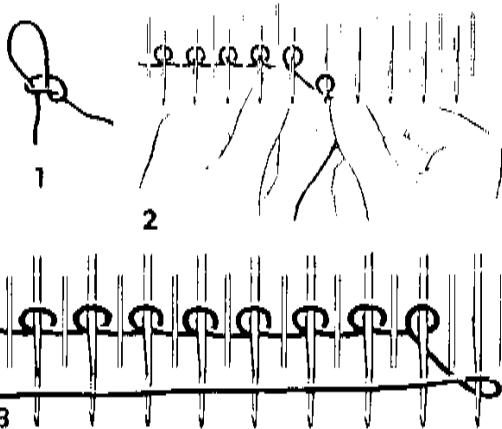
HOW TO CAST ON

Before starting to knit I must make certain of the number of stitches required. I then push that number of needles forward into the (c) position. All the other needles remain in the A position. Next I pull down the *left* and the *right* slide knobs, and slowly move the slide over the needles — without wool — to the place — the needle — exactly in the (c) position. I turn the slide to the *right* end of the machine.

Now I form a loop at the end of the wool (diagram 1). I bring it upon the first needle on the left and slightly tighten it. Then with my right hand I pass the wool, held lightly between finger and thumb from left to right and close it with a ground wire needle. At the same time I push the cast-on (ribber) well under the hold-down hooks with the thumb of the left hand (diagram 2). Now I move the slide across the needle, and back to the right without wool, to replace the needles accurately in (c) position. I make sure that all the latches are open and lying back, with all the cast-on stitches behind them — held in place by the hold-down hooks. Then I bring the wool from the right back over the needles so that it lies on top of all the needles in (c) (diagram 3). Next I push the *center* slide knob down — all the knobs are now down. With my *right* hand I move the slide across the needles to about 2 inches beyond them.

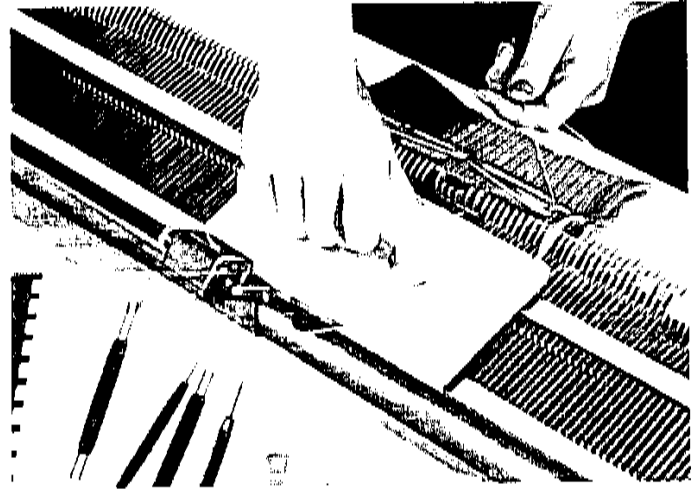
This first run with the slide is a little firm — subsequent runs are quite easy.

While I do this — my left hand holds the wool, allowing it to glide loosely through my finger. As the slide passes over them the needles are drawn to the (b) position — the cast-on loop



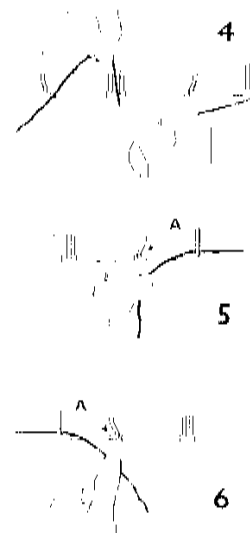
closing the latches. The needles again glide forward — the new loops open the latches once more — and the new stitches now lie on the needle necks behind the latches.

I have now cast on — and what's more I've knitted my first row! NO! — In this row the wool is not placed in the wool guide. The slide is now on the left. I take the wool leading from the end needle on the left, and I pass it through the gap between the brush holders (diagram 4). I bring it to the *right* end of the brush holders — beyond the right brush — into the wool guide



I hold the wool lightly between the finger and thumb of my left hand in the position shown in diagram 5. It passes to the point marked A when the slide is next moved. With my right hand I now move the slide to the *right* taking it about 2 inches beyond the right end of the work. As it moves I follow it with my left hand, which I held about 1 or 2 inches in front of the brush and level with the slide (see photo above). I am careful

to retain just sufficient hold on the wool to take up the slack at the beginning of the row — then let it run easily through my finger. It is important never to hold it too tightly. Notice that your wool should be under one or two hold-down hooks before the first needle in (c) position at the beginning of each row. I have now completely knitted the second row. I transfer the wool to the corresponding position at the left end of the brush holder (diagram 6). With the right hand I now move the slide over the work to the *left* end, following with the wool in the left hand held *up* below. I work always in this manner: the right hand moves the slide, the left hand holds the wool. I have completed the third row and now continue in this way — not forgetting after each row to run the wool to the carrier wool guide on the *right* when the slide is to move to the right, and the *left* when the slide is to move to the left.



Caramba! It is so simple! But to be sure that, so far, all is perfectly clear, do please go back over these instructions — for if you master them, you will quickly get the rest of the machine and follow the rest of the instructions with greater understanding.

THIS IS IMPORTANT

When I stop knitting, I always remove the wool from the wool guide, and pull up all the knobs. This stops the knitting action of the slide, and prevents the work being stripped off the machine if the slide is accidentally moved across the working needles.

When I *want* to stop the knitting off the machine, I take the slide across without wool in the guide, and with *only the center knob down*.

**Now, Madam, you have mastered
simple knitting on your Matador.**

Let us proceed . . .



JOINING THE WOOL

1. When the wool is on the ring the end and only enough yarn to reach approximately 20 inches across the width of the work are in the row on the latch.
2. After knitting that row I simply take the wool out of the wool guide and let it hang down at the side of the work.
3. I take up a new ball, pass the end of the wool down through the wool guide at the end of the row where the latch now is. With the left hand I hold the loze and firmly below the needle until I've knitted the first few stitches, making sure that the wool is feeding through freely. It is very easy to knit the first few needles with it. I watch it. The new wool is now knitting on the needles and I complete the row in the normal way, holding the wool with my left hand. The method applies in patterns when various colours are worked in.

Here is a simple method of joining in a new ball of wool when working plain knitting. Making sure that all the latches are open I lay the new wool over the open working needles with the end towards the slide. With my left hand I hold the wool below the needles, holding the end firmly, and allowing the wool leading to the ball to glide over my hand, while I push the slide across the work with my right hand, completing the row. Now I place the wool in the wool guide and continue to knit.

**HOW TO ADJUST THE KNITTING
WHEN THE WOOL IS CAUGHT**

If while knitting a row the wool becomes caught, this may be due to a knot in the wool or, very usually, the error of holding the wool too low in the wool guide. There is what *you* do to do. *never* force the slide across the remainder of the row.

Now I pull up all the knots, and take the slide *back* across the section of the row that has been knitted. It is very easy. If the wool is caught I adjust the error and push the needle, already knitted to the (dr) position, making quite sure that the latches are all open. If the wool is not broken I lay it over the remaining needles, push ALL the knots down again, and take the slide across the work, completing the row.

If the wool is broken I lay the wool over the needle to be knitted, holding the end below the needle, at the point where the error occurred exactly as for joining in (see above). I then push *all* the slide knots down and complete the row. Now I bring all the needles in use to the reception place, the wool in the wool guide and continue to knit.

**TO REPLACE THE KNITTING ON
THE MACHINE AFTER IT HAS
BEEN STRIPPED OFF**

With the wrong side of the work facing me I take my work lower and pick up the *second last* row knitted, bringing the stitch back onto the needle. I now undo the *last* knitted row, then push the work back under the hold-down hook. (See photo at right).

HOW TO INCREASE

To increase one stitch on either side of my knitting I push an extra needle with its latch open forward into the reception position.

To increase by several stitches can be done on either side of the knitting. With wool on the right side of the work I push forward the extra needle, (as per) to its position and then yarn on it, (shown on page 9 *and attached*). When the wool is on the left side I push forward the required needle, and then yarn *backward*.

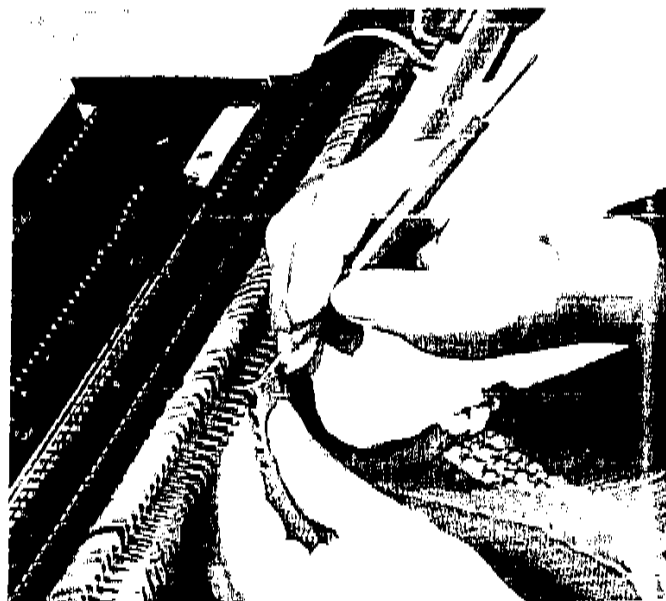
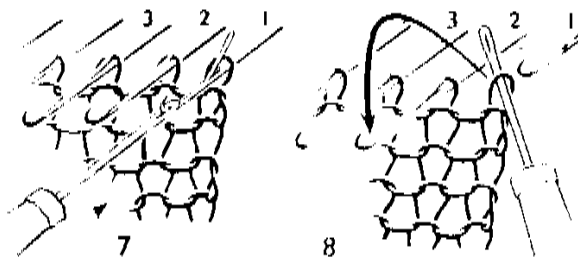
HOW TO USE THE EYE TOOL

To take a stitch off the needle I place the eye over the needle hook with open latch and push the needle back, (reference 1).

The wool slides the latch and slip over it, and the stitch is on the eye tool. I now lift the eye tool (which opens the latch) off the needle, (reference 3) taking care not to drop the stitch.

The next row I make a few stitches from the hold-down hook, at this point. To replace the stitch on the needle I simply place the eye over the needle hook (with the latch open), slip the stitch onto the needle, lift the eye tool off the needle, and on to the latch. I lock under the hold-down hook.

It is so quick and so easy, a little practice makes perfect.



INCREASING WITHIN A ROW (mainly after bands are completed)

It isn't practical to increase a large number of stitches within a single row on the machine. I supply the wool from the machine and replace it on a larger number of needles. So if I'm following a hand-knitting pattern which increases over a few extra stitches in the row, I have to begin work at the row following the increase.

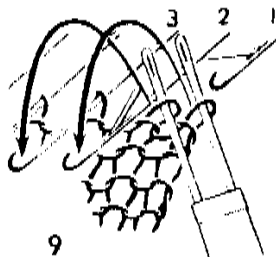
For example, I cast on the stitches for the main part of the garment with old wool. I knit two extra rows. Then I put in my selected wool and I knit the main part of the garment from. When that's completed, I draw the old wool through the stitches of the first row of my selected wool and place the released stitches back on the machine in the correct order. I decrease. Then I work a band.

HOW TO DECREASE ONE STITCH (on either side of the work)

Using the eye tool, I transfer the outside stitch to the needle next to it (two stitches on one needle (diagram 7) and 8) and push the empty needle to the (a) position.

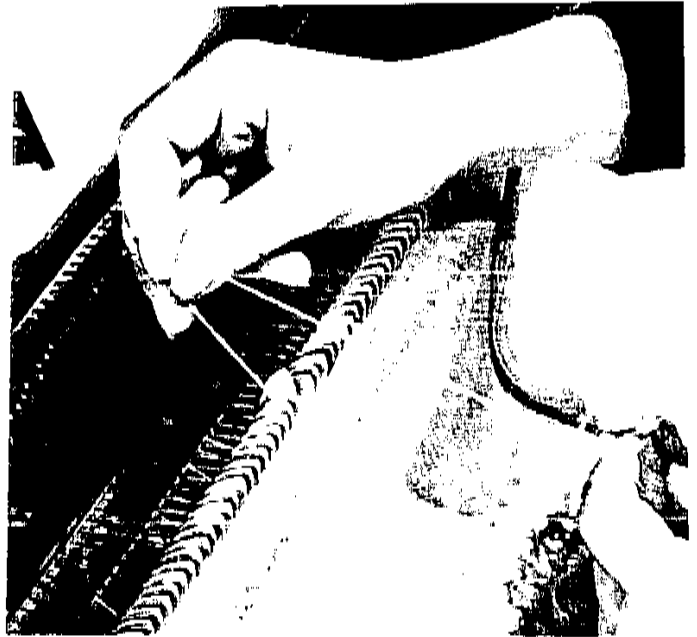
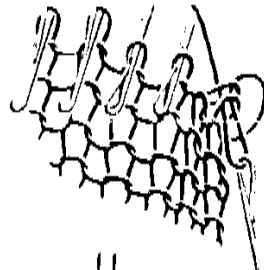
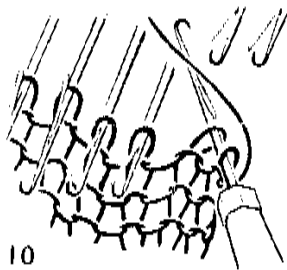
HOW TO DECREASE BY ONE STITCH, INSIDE THE EDGE STITCH

I place the two outside stitches on my double eye tool and replace them, one needle further in (diagram 9) this leaves one stitch on the outer needle, two stitches on the needle next to it. Then I push the empty needle to the (a) position.



CASTING OFF

The casting off of several stitches (but in time for the armhole or an entire cast off) is possible only from the end of the row where the wool comes from the knitting. For the first, the pick up needle. I take the first two stitches onto the pick up needle, pushing them behind the latch. Now I lay the wool on the open latch, and draw it through the two stitches (diagram 10 and 11). Then I take the next stitch onto the pick up needle, push it behind the latch, lay the wool over the open latch, and draw it through the two stitches, as before. And so on until I have cast off the required number of stitches.



IMPORTANT releasing the stitches from the hold-down hooks a few at a time, with my finger, makes it easier to pick up the stitches with the pick up needle.

There's another way to cast off. I take the whole work off the machine on to a knitting needle, again release the stitches from under the hold-down hooks, a few at a time, and cast off by hand.

Some knitters prefer to cast off using a single eye tool. I transfer the end stitch on to the adjacent needle (two stitches on one needle) and push them behind the latch. I then lay the wool over this needle, and with the finger, push the needle from the (a) position to the (b) position, then back to the (c) position (thus knitting the two stitches together). Now I transfer this new stitch on the needle to the next needle, and repeat these actions over the row. I push the top needle to the (a) position.

HOW TO UNDO A ROW OF KNITTING (whilst leaving the work on the machine)

If I find I've knitted one or two rows too many (either in pattern or plain stocking stitch) I pull up the left hand and right hand slide knobs and knit still another row. All needles are now in (a) position. I remove the wool from the wool guide. I hold the wool tautly between finger and thumb and

(1) pass it between the hold-down hook and the needle, carrying it above the needle bed towards the back of the machine (see photo above). This opens the latch and releases the stitch. Then (2) I bring it forward, round, and down under the next hold-down hook. Repeat from (1) over the row. I continue in this way for the required number of rows. Then I push down the left hand and right hand knobs, pull up the centre knob and turn the dial across the wool, without wool. Now I push the centre knob down again, replace the wool in the wool guide, and off I go, knitting in the normal way.

HOW TO UNDO A ROW OF KNITTING (taking the work off the machine)

When I discover that I've accidentally knitted a row (or even two rows) too many, I must hurry and do this by slipping the work off the machine, to prevent stranding the row or rows, and bringing the stitches once more on the needle.



HOW TO AVOID THE DROPPING OF STITCHES

I must make perfectly sure that the latch of each needle is open and that the wool is laid over the open needles, so that it will be drawn through the existing stitches. And I must take care to see that the wool is correctly placed in the wool guides (as described on page 9).

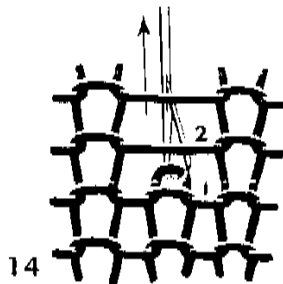
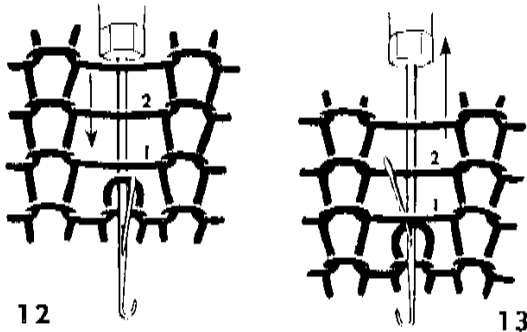
Once I have commenced knitting a row I must never touch the slide movement without first pulling the center block in and removing the wool from the guide.

HOW TO PICK UP DROPPED STITCHES

When I find that I have accidentally dropped a stitch while knitting, I know that I can pick it up invisibly without forming a rib, if I do this. First, I must push the needle that corresponds with the dropped stitch into the (b) position. Then I release the top cross thread from under the hold-down hook, and with my hand I pull the knitting firmly towards me. Now I release from the hold-down hooks, the stitches on either side of the dropped stitch, so that I can use the pick up needle without hindrance.

Next, I insert the pick up needle down behind all the cross threads, into the dropped stitch, with the latch of the pick up needle open. I push it through until the picked up stitch slides behind the latch (diagram 12). Now I draw the needle upward, turning it slightly to the left, to allow the open latch to pass behind the cross thread 1. Then I turn the tool to the front again, the latch coming in front of the cross thread 2 (diagram 13). Now, as the pick up needle comes further up, the latch closes over cross thread 1, and the picked up stitch slips off the needle (diagram 14). I repeat this operation, picking up each cross thread in turn, and hang the last stitch on the empty needle on the machine.

This procedure is basically the same as ribbing, but is worked behind the knitting, instead of in the front.



WATCH THE TENSION

This is very important, since the tension of all I must continually watch to ensure that the wool is feeding evenly through. It must not be too tight, and it must not be too loose.

HOW TO AVOID TIGHTNESS IN THE SLIDE MOVEMENT

This can be caused by the tension being too tight for the ply of wool I'm using. Or if I hold the wool too tightly in my hand whilst feeding it through.

WHEN TO USE THE DIFFERENT POSITIONS OF THE NEEDLES

1. The (a) Back Dead Position. All empty needles should be pushed back to this position.
2. The (b) Back Working Position. This is used when working some Fair Isle or some of the Embroidery patterns and stitches. Needles in this position will have stitches on them, but will be in a neutral position and will not be knitted. The stitches to be knitted will be carried forward to the (c) position.
3. The (c) Front Working Position. This is the only position in which the needles are actually knitting.
4. The (d) Front Dead Position. Needles in this position will have stitches on them, but as they are in a neutral position, the stitches will not be knitted. They are placed in this position for shaping such as shoulder shaping, heel of sock, etc., and for certain patterns including some contrasting colour patterns. Also for some self-coloured lines patterns. See position illustrated on page 4.

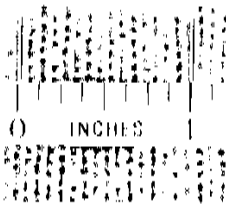
HOW TO PLACE PARTLY KNITTED WORK ON THE MACHINE

If I've knitted a piece of knitting and for some reason it happens to be removed from the machine, and I now want to continue it on a 2-plate or hand-knitted part, then in the case of a pool plain basket on the machine (but not when I do), I hang the single one by one on to the corresponding number of each needle, pushing each stitch well under the hold-down hook.

How to



transfer hand knitting instructions to the Matador



7 1/2 stitches to 1 inch

FIRST I MAKE A TENSION TEST

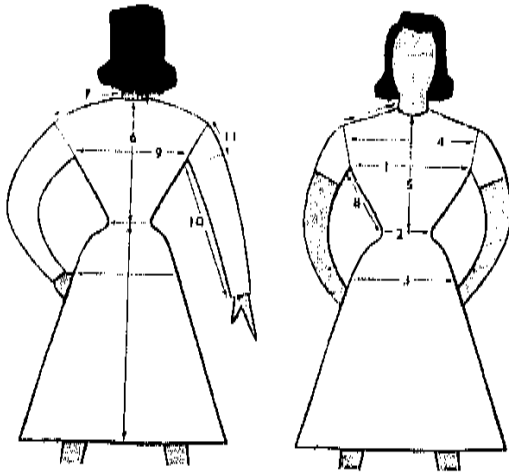
The majority of hand knitting patterns that are basically stocking stitch can be adjusted to your Matador machine by making a few test samples. There is a tension given, of course, with every pattern, such as 7 1/2 stitches to 1 inch, 10 rows to 1 inch, etc. BUT because your Matador knits such a perfect stitch, you will always find that you need more rows to the inch than those in hand knitting.

So here's what to do! With 4-ply wool, I cast on approximately 40 stitches with the tension set at No. 3. I knit 60 rows, and then take the work off the machine. I place it on a flat surface and pin it in position. Now with a ruler, I measure the work to see if the tension coincides with the tension given. If I discover that I've 8 1/2 stitches to 1 inch, I slacken my hold on the wool or change my tension to No. 1. It is advisable to obtain a range of tensions from the various weights and kind of wool, cast on 40 stitches and knit each ply with the tension given in this manual (see page 7).

In hand knitting, as you know, every person has an individual technique—some are tight knitters, others are slack knitters.

And this also applies when knitting on the Matador. It is most important, in order to obtain the full value from the tension range, to hold the wool with just enough tension to prevent it from becoming slack.

PERSONAL MEASUREMENT CHART



The measuring instructions I'm giving for bust, back and hips are for adults. When you're making for children, it's necessary to make the proportionate changes.

1. CHEST OR BUST AT UNDERARM.

Measure over the widest part of the back, under the arms, and loosely over the widest part of the chest. For the front of the garment, count half of the total measurement, plus 1/2 inch. The back is also calculated as being half of the total measurement, plus 1/2 inch.

2. WAIST.

Measure around the waist.

3. HIPS.

Measure loosely around the hips, approximately 8 inches below the waist.

4. WIDTH OF CHEST FROM ARM TO ARM.

Measure approximately 3 inches below neck.

5. LENGTH OF FRONT.

Measure from centre neck to waist.

6. LENGTH OF BACK.

Measure from centre neck to waist.

7. WIDTH OF SHOULDERS.

Measure from the base of neck to beginning of arm.

8. LENGTH, WAIST TO ARMHOLE.

Place a ruler horizontally under the arm and measure from the top edge of ruler to waist.

9. WIDTH OF BACK.

Measure from arm to arm, approximately 3 1/2 inches below neck.

10. SLEEVE SEAM.

Measure from the underarm to beginning of hand, or length desired.

11. LENGTH OF SHAPING FOR TOP OF SLEEVE.

Let the arm hang straight down. Pass one end of the tape measure round the arm, at the level of the armpit. Measure from the top of the arm to the top edge of the tape.

STOCK SIZES. Basic Body Measurements

Note: Hip, waist, bust and chest measurements are for front or back of garment only.

WOMEN'S PLAIN GARMENT

To fit bust	32"	34"	36"	38"	40"
Bust	16	17	18	19	20
Waist	13	14	15	16	17
Hips	16	17	18	19	20
Chest 3" below shoulder	12	12 1/2	13	13 1/2	14
Length of Front	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	14
Length of Back	15 1/2	15 3/4	16	16 1/2	16 1/2
Shoulder Length	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5
Waist to Armhole	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9
Armhole to Shoulder	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	8
Long Sleeve Length	16	17	17	17	18
Short Sleeve Length	5	5	5	5	5
Neck Opening	4	4	4	4	4
Round or Square Neck opening depth	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
V Neck Opening	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

DRAWING A DIAGRAM OF THE PATTERN

Now I draw a rough diagram of the garment to be knitted, marking the required measurements, and the number of stitches and rows beside them. You'll find that after converting the measurements to inches and rows, the following calculation gives very simple matter:

Waist 36" x 3 stitches and 1 row per inch

MEASUREMENTS

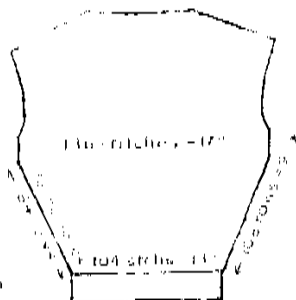
Waist 36 inches

Length of waist to armhole 9 inches (hand-knit)

Length of armhole to shoulder $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches (machine straight)

Bust 47 inches

Note: The figure I've just mentioned for the waist and bust measurements is either for the front or the back of the garment. The garment fits a 34-inch bust.



1. How many stitches must I cast on for the waist?

36 inches multiplied by 3 stitches per inch equal 108 stitches.

2. How many rows must I knit from waist to armhole?

9 inches multiplied by 10 rows per inch equal 90 rows.

3. How many stitches must I increase from waist to armhole?

The increase is the difference between the waist and the bust measurement, and is commenced from the waist. It is usually completed 2 inches before the armhole. Some 14 rows from the waist.

4. The Bust.

Measurement is obtained by multiplying 17 inches by 3 stitches per inch which equals 51 stitches. The row in that 51 stitches (51 stitches minus 104 stitches) on 14 stitches on each side must be increased over approximately 81 rows.

81 rows divided by 14 equals 5 times with 1 row, which has to be added to the remaining rows. It is, therefore, necessary to increase each end of every 5th row completely, and increase on the 80th row. Then the remaining 28 rows are knitted without increases.

This I must tell you

When you are knitting on the Matador you will require very little information to enable you to do it. But please remember this: never try to follow a hand-knitting pattern without first making a tension test (see page 13). If your tension has the same number of stitches per inch as the pattern, but differs in the number of rows per inch, it is in order to follow the armhole and neck shapings from the pattern. It will be necessary, however, to knit more rows in the overall length, spacing the extra rows evenly between the increases and the decreases. When you're following the instructions for shaping a neck, the stitches to be left on the stitch holder in hand-knitting instructions should be placed in (d) position.

See below on how to page 13 and follow the neck instructions in connection with the following instructions: the ADJACENT NEEDLE is the needle in the (d) position, next to the needle in the (c) position.

I shape shoulders

When a hand-knitting pattern gives a shoulder shaping instruction on the 1st and 2nd row, knit to (c) position.

3rd and 4th row, knit to (c) 50 stitches, 5th and 6th row, knit to (c) 30 stitches, knit to end. Cast off.

Take it the way I push the 10 needle at the armhole edge at the opposite end from the slide to (d) position and knit through. Then hang the wool around the adjacent needle. Repeat 5 times, 10 needle each side, the row in (d) position at each side of the work. 7th row, I bring 40 needle to (c) from the slide back to (c) position, knit through, and then bring the remaining 30 needle from (d) position back to (c) position. Knit through and cast off.

I apply this to the following shapings when transferring hand-knitting instructions to machine knitting:

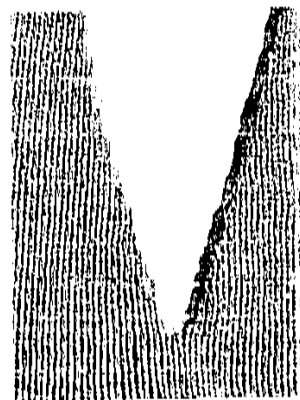
I shape for single shoulder

(Each is one from shoulder)

When the slide is at neck edge, push (c) group of needles at the armhole edge to (d) position. Knit through. Knit the next row. For the next row, push next group of needles at the armhole edge to (d) position and knit through. Knit the next row. Then push all stitches from (d) position to (c) position. Knit through and cast off.

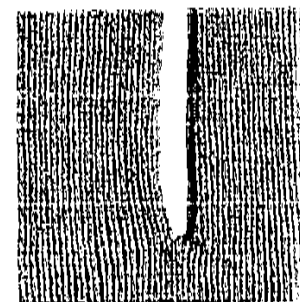
A V-NECK SHAPE

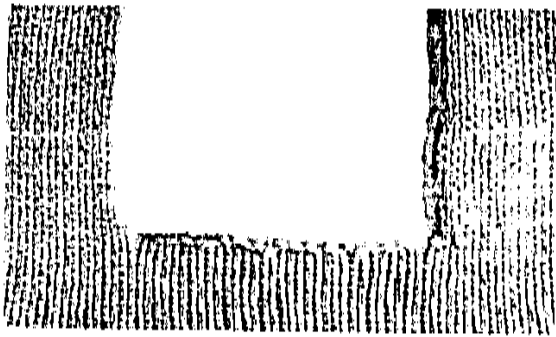
To knit a V-neck, I push half of the needles to the (d) position. Working one side at a time, I decrease one stitch at the neck edge every sixth row. For regular spacing, I decrease 1 stitch every 10th row. After I've completed one side of the neck shape, I shape the shoulder and cast off. I then bring back to (c) position the other half of the needles and I work the second side to correspond. It's also possible to knit both sides of the neck opening at the same time using two balls of wool. See 'Knitting from pattern page 13.



SLIT NECK LINE

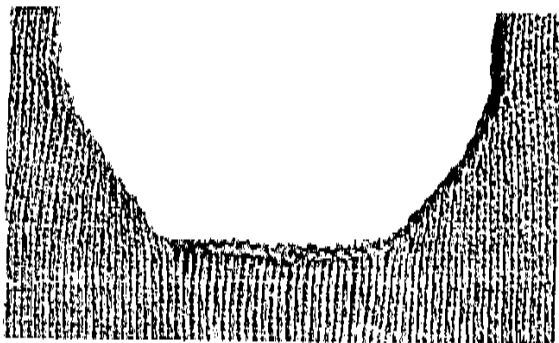
For the I pattern of a V-neck, but without decreasing on the neck edge.





SQUARE NECK

For a square opening, I push to (c) position two third of the needles at the opposite end from the slide. I knit through the remaining one third of the needles to the required depth (shape shoulder) and cast off. Then I bring the remaining stitches to (c) position. I cast off one third of the stitches at the centre of the neck and work on the remaining stitches to correspond with the first side and shoulder.



ROUND NECK

For a round opening, I cast off a small number of stitches at the centre of the work (using the Cast Off Method (1) using two balls of wool, I work on both side and shoulder at the same time, decreasing at the neck edge every second row until the required number of shoulder stitches remain, then shape the shoulder and cast off. Should one side and shoulder be completed at a time, I push the second shoulder needle to (d) position until the first shoulder is completed. I then bring the wool from these stitches from (d) position to (c) position and complete as I did for the first shoulder.

HEEL SHAPING AND TOE SHAPING

(see the sock on page 22)

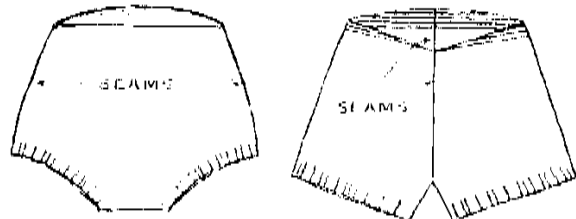
With the heel stitches on the needles, I push to (d) position the needle nearest the slide and knit through. Then at the end I push to (d) position the one needle nearest the slide and knit through. Now I repeat the last two rows, pushing one extra needle each row to (d) position, the adjacent needle ahead, being in (d) position until approximately 12 inches at the centre are left in (c) position. It depends of course on the size of the sock being knitted. To bring the shaping out, I bring back to (c) position the inside needle at the opposite end from the slide, the needle adjacent to the needle already in (c) position



And I knit through. Then I bring the inside needle at the opposite end of the slide back to (c) position and knit through. I repeat this until all the needles are back in (c) position. The procedure is exactly the same when shaping the toe.

SHAPING FOR SEAT OF KNICKERS

For 2 piece knickers with side seams (e.g. front and back). As the back requires more rows, a hand knitting pattern usually instructs: knit to last 10 inches, turn, knit to last 10 inches, turn etc. The equivalent when knitting on the Macdonald is to push the 10 inches at opposite end from the slide to (d) position. I knit through and hang wool round needle adjacent to the last needle in (c) position. At opposite end push to (d) position 10 stitches and knit through, hang wool round adjacent needle in (d) position. Continue shaping in the manner until the given amount of stitches remain in (c) position. Then bring the needle farthest from the slide into (c) position. I knit through and repeat at opposite end.



For 2 piece knickers with a centre front and back seam (e.g. total of 80 stitches).

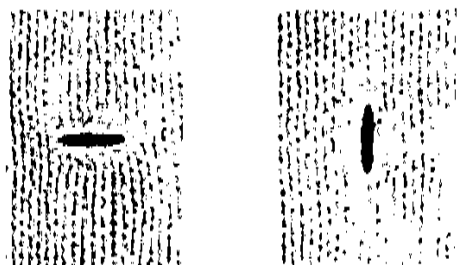
Start at waist. Cast on 80 stitches and knit 2 rows. Push to (d) position 40 stitches at opposite end from slide (the outer stitch of the needle in (d) position is the centre seam). Knit 1 row. Second and alternate row hang wool round needle adjacent to the last needle in (c) position and knit through. Push to (d) position 10 more needles adjacent the 40 needles in (d) position. Knit through. Repeat the last rows until 20 needles are in (d) position. Knit 2 rows then bring back to (c) position the 20 needles and continue knitting. For other half of knicker reverse shaping.

KNITTING OF VARIOUS PARTS

When I am going to sew now, apply equally to the knitting of vests, d/bottomholes, as it does to the making of neck lines. In pocket opening, and also to the simultaneous knitting of 2 more pieces. To knit several pieces next to one another, the pieces must be cast on separately from one ball of wool. Then with my hand I lay the wool of each ball over the needle, so that each ball is hanging it down between the needle of the first cast on stitch and the first needle of the next ball of wool. The fabric of each piece must be kept. Holding all this up below the needle, I guide the body with one movement, so that all the knitting pieces are knitting in the manner for a required number of rows.

THE HORIZONTAL BUTTONHOLE

When there is a buttonhole to be made, I release the stitches for the buttonhole from under the hold-down hook. Then with the pick up needle I take two stitches off the machine, draw the second one through the first one. Now I take the next stitch and draw it through the second stitch, and continue until the required number of stitches are cast off. Then I cast stitch on the next latch needle. The empty needles are left in (c) position with open latches. Now knit the row. After that the third of each of the buttonhole is taken out of the hold-down hook, and laid around each needle, as for casting on. But in this case with a clockwise movement from right to left. Then continue knitting.

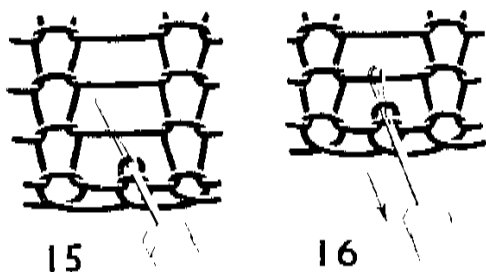


THE VERTICAL BUTTONHOLE

The vertical buttonhole is knitted with two balls. I lay the third of the first ball over the needles, as far as the place where I want the buttonhole to go. Then I lay the third of the second ball over the remaining needles. I knit over the cast as given for various parts (page 15) until I reach the height required for the buttonhole. Then I continue to knit over the whole width of the knitting with one ball.

HOW TO KNIT A RIBBED BAND using the pick-up needle

If I want to knit a ribbed band (one purl and one plain) I drop the stitches which are to be reversed and pick up on the purl side of the work. (That's the side facing me), forming plain stitches on the purl side of the work. I need drop only one stitch at a time. **PROCEDURE:** Cast on the number of stitches required for the garment and knit as many rows as are needed for the band. I push the second needle to (b) position and drop the stitch down to the cast on row by pulling downward on the work. But just before the stitch has been forced down to the cast on row I insert the pick up needle into the corresponding stitch of



the cast on row. For ease of movement I hold the work firmly with the other hand. Then I push the pick up needle up and the picked up stitch glides behind the open latch (diagram 15) and the pick up needle is behind the cross third of the ladder. Now I catch the cross thread with the hook of the needle and pull the needle back towards me, thus closing the ladder (diagram 16). I pull it through the stitch already on the needle. I continue doing this all the way up the ladder of the dropped stitch and hang the last stitch back on the empty needle. I repeat this picking up process with every 2nd stitch, making the equivalent of hand knitting ribbing (one plain, one purl).

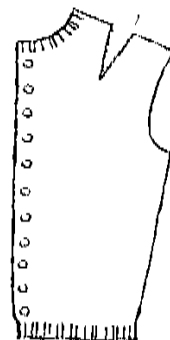
SYNTHETIC RIBBING

(see ribbing on garment on page 20)

I bring the number of needles required for the garment to (c) position, then I push back to (c) position every third needle (these are counted as stitches, but until the ribbing is completed they are not working) and I cast on stitches. Then I adjust the tension to cast on 2 lines, lower than the tension for the main part of the garment and knit double the number of rows required for the width of the band. Now I bring every third needle to (c) position. I then pick up the stitches of the cast on row and hang them on the corresponding needle. At the same time I pick up the cross thread caused by every third needle being out of action and hang on to the empty needle. Then I push the picked up row under the hold-down hook, adjust the tension and on I go with my knitting.

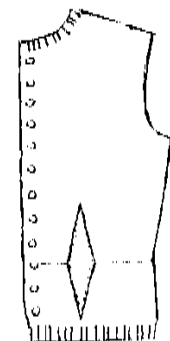
DART FOR SHOULDER

I push to (d) position the needles on one side of the dart (the side furthest from the side) and knit the stitches remaining in (c) position. Decrease on the dart side one stitch every fourth row. Do this five times (for decreasing inside the edge see page 11). Shape the shoulder and cast off the stitches. Break off the wool and bring back to (c) position the needles which were in (d) position. Then proceed as for the first side of the dart from the two dart edges with an invisible seam (see page 18).



DART FOR WAIST SHAPING

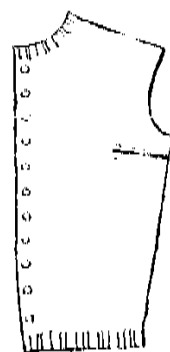
For this I go ahead as for the shoulder dart, but having decreased one stitch every fourth row five times I increase the same way until there are the same number of stitches as for the beginning. I also decrease then increase the middle edge of the dart until I have all the needles in (c) position. Then I knit (c).



DART FOR BUST SHAPING (see garment on page 31)

The example I'll give you is for half the front of a bodice. With the side at the front edge of the garment I push the needles in (a) position, in one another's edge and I knit the row.

For the second and third row I bring the wool round the first needle in (d) position, then to the adjacent needle to (b) or (c) position and I knit through. Now I repeat the 3rd two rows until 24 needles are in (d) position. I knit two rows, then I bring the 24 needles to (c) position, the six that were left pushed to (d) position, back to (c) position and I knit one row. Then for the second and third row I proceed as mentioned above. And I continue to bring the needles back to (c) position until the 24 dart needles are working again.



HOW TO MAKE A HEM

I begin as usual by casting on. I knit twice as many rows as required for the width of the hem, and then I hang each of the cast-on stitches on to the corresponding needles of the row I knitted last, making sure that the picked-up stitches are pushed under the hold-down hooks. Then I knit through.

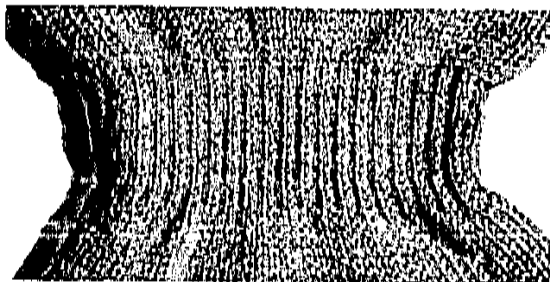
DOUBLE LOWER BANDS AND CUFF BANDS NOT RIBBED

This I do as for a Double Hem (see above) but with the difference: The tension is made tighter than for the rest of the garment, and I also in some cases decrease the number of stitches (see pattern on page 22).

How I insert elastic thread into my knitting and ribbing

(see page 27)

Band and waist shapings can be quickly done by knitting in elastic thread. There's no need to use hand tools at all. Choose a thin shirring elastic thread, as near as possible to the colour of the wool being used.



FOR WAIST SHAPING

For this the tension should be one setting higher. I tie the elastic thread into a slip knot, and place it on the end needle. Now I take the elastic thread and weave it firmly under and over every alternate needle, pushing the thread behind the open latch of each needle, and under each hold-down hook. To keep the elastic thread taut, I wind it around the hold-down hooks at the side of the work. Then I knit through with the wool as usual. And remember: the tighter the elastic is pulled, the tighter will be the shaping. It is only necessary to use the elastic thread every third row of knitting, and I always lay the thread over and under the same needles. Don't cut the elastic thread; carry it up the side of the work until the shirring is completed, then cut and fasten off securely.

FOR RIBBING WITH SHIRRING ELASTIC

(see Socks page 27)

So that the work has a similar appearance to ribbing, I cast on with every third needle out of action in (c) position, and with my tension one setting tighter, I knit one row. Then I lay the elastic along, as I've previously described. When the length of ribbing is completed, I bring every third needle up to (c) position, and I replace the stitches on the empty needles by picking up the stitches with the work hook, below the adjacent needles in the preceding row.

ADAPTATION OF HAND KNITTING FAIR ISLE PATTERNS

Note: The row before setting for Fair Isle patterns, the right and left knobs must be pulled up and with wool in guide, knitted across. This places needles in (b) position.



When following charts, the pattern is set from (b) position. Two or more rows, depending on the number of colours in each row, must be knitted on the machine to complete one row on knitting needles. That is when the first colour is knitted across the needles in (c) position and a certain number of needles remaining in (b) position. The row will not be completed until the needles which were left in (b) position replace the needles which have been in (c) position, and are knitted with the remaining colours.

When two rows of the chart are of identical colours, the two rows of the first colour may be set and knitted, then two rows of the second colour set and knitted. Then bring from (b) position to (c) position the needles for the first colour in the first row of the chart and knit through.

Now bring from (b) position to (c) position the same needle for the first colour in the second row of the chart. Knit through. Then bring from (b) position to (c) position the needles for the second colour in the first row of the chart. Knit through. Next, bring from (b) position to (c) position the same needles for the second colour in the second row of the chart. Knit through.

The advantage of completing 2 rows of one colour saves the unthreading of the slide and passing the empty slide over the wool to pick up the next wool. Here it should be noted that, although the slide has passed four times over the work, only the equivalent of two rows of hand knitting have been completed. This must be remembered when following instructions for shaping, increasing, and decreasing for Fair Isle garments.

A few useful hints

When I find that the slide is tight or stiff to move, it could be that I'm:

Holding the wool too tightly in my fingers while I'm knitting.

Using the wrong tension for the wool I'm working.

If I'm dropping stitches, I should remember that:

All needle latches must be opening and closing freely. A latch needle that is bent or broken will not only cause dropped stitches, but even break ages in the wool.

The wool must be in the correct position in relation to the wool guide (see figs. 5 and 6).

I must pass the slide well over the needles that are holding stitches before changing the wool from the left-hand guide to the right-hand guide, or the other way around. It pays to watch this point carefully, because otherwise the work could be completely stripped off the machine.



Further useful hints

If I find that my machine is slipping from side to side, I look at my table. If it has a laminex top or some other highly polished surface, then this is obviously the cause. So I quickly put an end to that by placing a small piece of sponge rubber, or other non-slip material under the rubber stops at each end of the machine.

As the majority of wools are sold in balls, start the thread from the centre of the ball. This will ensure that the wool will run evenly and smoothly as you knit.

For two colour patterns, when you're knitting, say, 10 rows of light coloured wool and 10 rows of dark, don't break the wool

off when it is not in use. Carry the wool up the side of the work, twisting it together at the end of every second row, and making sure that when the wool is alternated, it does not drag the material.

Before stripping work off machine to make decreases such as bands, cuffs, etc., knit 2 rows with odd wool, to hold the stitches whilst replacing work on the machine.

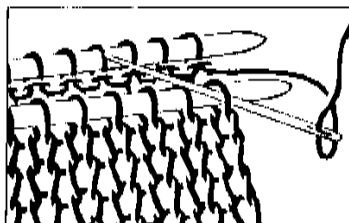
How to get a firmer cast-on edge. If your cast-on edge needs tightening, this can be done after the knitting is completed. Just draw up each cast-on loop, starting at the end of the row and working towards the slip knot (first cast-on stitch). The extra wool can be used for sewing up the garment.

For quickness in knitting a garment. When following either hand knitting patterns or patterns in this book, work the garments from top to the lower hem, as increasing is quicker than decreasing (see garments on pages 23, 24, 26, 29, 31.)

For a quick and effective rib, see the synthetic rib on page 16, and the elastic rib on page 17.

Finishing off neatly

GRAFTING



Divide the stitches equally on two needles, with the wool at one end and with the right side of the work facing you. Break off the wool, leaving a length of several inches, and thread this through a wool needle. *Inserting the wool needle, as if for knitting, into the first stitch of the front needle, draw it through the stitch and slip the latter off the needle; inserting the needle, as if for purling, into the second stitch of the front needle, draw the wool through and let the stitch remain on the needle; taking the wool under the front needle and inserting the wool needle, as if for purling, into the first stitch of the back needle, draw the wool through this stitch and slip the latter off the needle; inserting the needle as if for knitting, into the second stitch of the back needle, draw the wool through forward under the needle, and repeat from * until all the stitches are worked off, drawing in the end of the wool secretly when finished.

FLAT SEAM

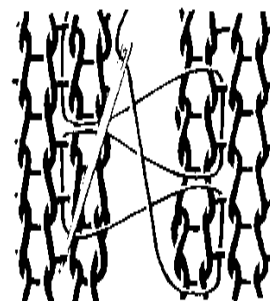
Very useful for joining together the sides of a sock. With the plain side facing you, take up a loop from the selvedge of each side with a darning needle.

BACK STITCH SEAM

This is used for joining the neck, shoulder and knee seams. Hold the two edges together, and back stitch one eighth of an inch inside the edge. After sewing up the garment, press the edge open flat.

INVISIBLE SEAM

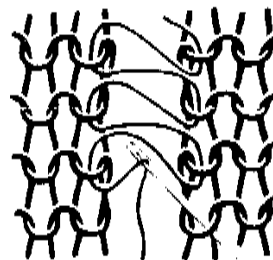
(on the plain side)



Working on the plain side and leaving the selvedge stitch on each side, take up with a darning needle, two intermediate strands between the selvedge stitch and the second stitch. Repeat this on the opposite side. Then, on the first side, put the needle back into the hole from which it was pulled and take up the next two intermediate strands. Repeat on the opposite side and continue in the way. After sewing a few stitches, pull the wool tight (see fig. 17).

INVISIBLE SEAM

(on the purl side)



Working on the purl side, take up from each side the loop of the stitch next to the selvedge stitch (see fig. 18).

With a Matador
you can start your own little business —
at home.

... and such a **PROFITABLE** business!

All over the World wide-awake women are deriving great satisfaction from the knowledge that they're helping to boost the family income — and adding to their own spending money — by making garments for others on the Matador Home Knitting Machine.

Why Not YOU?

It's so easy. Your only investment is for the Matador, and the cost of the machine is rapidly recovered with the sale of your first few garments. That leaves only your time. And you make the time to fit in with your household commitments.

That is what you've always wanted — a wonderful, lasting interest, and a really paying hobby. You'll be amazed, too, how quickly you'll become established. For instance, a pleased customer wears her brand new, made-on-the-Matador cardigan, and before she knows it, friends flock to admire. "It's beautiful, where did you buy it?" they ask, expecting to hear that it came from one of the big stores. And before YOU know it, the phone's ringing and they're knocking on your door.



How to charge for Matador machine knitting

The rates quoted are half of what you would charge for the same garment, if you were knitting it by hand. And these rates, remember, are for your time only.

5 ply	per oz.	1/-
4 "	" "	1/3
3 "	" "	1/6
2 "	" "	2/-

That's for stocking stitch. But if the garment is being knitted in pattern or Fair Isle, an overall charge of 5/- or more may be added. Then add a further charge of 7/6 upwards, for the making of the garment.

The cost of the wool, of course, is quite separate from these charges.

But why . . . you may ask . . . should the charge be only half of what would be charged if it were hand knitted? Well, first of all, these charges are your payment only for the time you actually spend working on the garment. Ask yourself, how long would it take to knit that garment by hand? Two, three weeks? And how long would it take you to knit the same garment on the Matador? An evening perhaps, an afternoon? Think how many garments you can complete on the Matador . . . in the time it would take to laboriously knit, by hand, one garment!

Well, there it is. Now it's up to you!

Now - here are full instructions to knit a wide variety of garments on your Matador Machine.



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Child's Dress	21
Lady's Loose Jacket with Slit Pockets	22
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Child's Socks, Mittens and Pixie Hood	30
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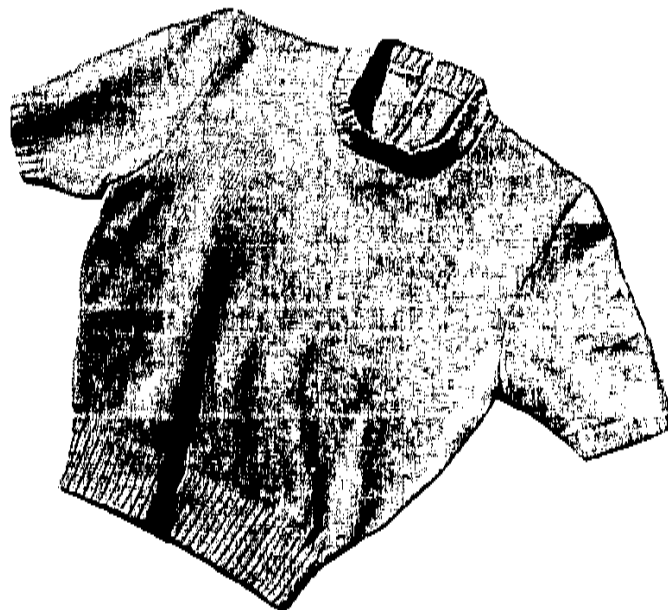
ABBREVIATIONS

Knit	==	K.
Ribbing	==	Rib.
Stitches	==	Sts.
Decrease	==	Dec.
Position	==	Pos.
Together	==	Tog.
Repeat	==	Rep.
Needles	==	Ndls.
Pattern	==	Pat.
Increase	==	Inc.
Alternate	==	Alt.
Beginning	==	Beg.

On page 33 onwards you will find a wide variety of different stitch patterns you can knit on Matador. Many of these are suitable as alternatives to the stitch patterns and designs for these garments. For colour suggestions see the front and back covers of this Manual.
NOTE: Check tensions page 13; also different makes of wool vary in thickness on page 7.

LADY'S SHORT SLEEVED JUMPER WITH ROUND NECK

MATERIALS: 8 oz. 3 ply wool, 5 inch zipper
Size: 32 inches
 Length from top to hem 19 1/2 inches
 Length of sleeve 14 inches
Tension: 8 1/2 stitches to one inch



BACK (Synthetic Rib) (see page 16)

Bring to (c) position 11 needles. Push every 3rd needle to (c) position. Tension 1. Cast on, knit 21 rows. Bring back to (c) position every 3rd needle. Form hem by picking up cast on row and hang back 1 stitch on every needle. Push under hold down bar. Tension 2. Increase 1 stitch at beginning and end of next row. Knit 6 rows. Repeat from * until 139 stitches. Knit 46 rows.

Shape Arm Hole

Cast off 6 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every alternate row until 109 stitches. Knit 10 rows.

Back Opening

Hang 55th stitch on next needle. push every needle back to (c) position. Push left side (51 needles) up to (d) position. Knit 41 rows.

Shape Shoulder

At middle edge. Turn to (d) position 9 needles. Knit through. Hang wool around 9th needle. Knit through. Repeat from * until 18 needles remain in (c) position. Bring all needles back to (c) position. Knit 2 rows. Cast off. Bring left side back to (c) position and work to correspond with right side.

FRONT: Work as for back until armhole shaping is completed (109 stitches). Knit 46 rows.

Neck Shape

Push to (d) position left 68 needles. Knit 15 rows (44 needles). Cast off 21 centre stitches. Push to (d) position, right 11 needles. Push left 44 needles to (c) position and knit. Shape neck edge by decreasing 1 stitch at beginning of every 2nd row 8 times (16 stitches) ending at neck edge.

LADY'S LOOSE JACKET WITH SLIT POCKETS.

MATERIALS: 13 ozs. 4 ply wool

Size : 34 inches

Length from Shoulder to hem 23 inches

Sleeve, 19 inches

Tension : 7½ stitches to one inch

BACK.

Tension 3. Cast on 144 stitches.

Knit 20 rows

Tension 7. Knit 1 row. Tension 3. Knit 20 rows.

Pick up cast on row and hang back on needles to form a hem edge. (Page 17).

Tension 4. Knit 157 rows

Shape Arm Hole.

Cast off 9 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch each end of next and every alternate row until 96 stitches. Increase 1 stitch each end in next and every alternate row until 116 stitches. Then increase each end of every 4th row until 128 stitches. Knit 10 rows.

Shape Shoulders.

(Push to (d) position 8 needles left end of work. Knit through. Hang wool around next needle in (d) position. Push to (d) position 8 needles right end of work. Knit through. Hang wool around next needle in (d) position 6 times. Bring left needles back to (c) position, Knit through. Bring right needles back to (c) position. Knit through. Cast off.

LEFT FRONT.

Tension 3. Cast on 72 stitches. Knit 20 rows. Cast on 10 stitches (facing of front) Tension 7. Knit 1 row. Tension 3. Knit 20 rows. Then form hem as for back. Tension 4. Knit 21 rows.

Pocket Slit (left of work).

Push to (d) position 20 needles. * Knit 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at pocket edge. Repeat from * 21 more times. Knit 2 rows (40 stitches). Push to (d) position 40 needles. Bring back to (c) position 20 needles. * Knit 2 rows. Increase 1 stitch at inside edge. Repeat from * 21 more times. Knit 2 rows. Bring back to (c) position right end needles. Knit 90 rows.

Shape Arm Hole.

Cast off 9 stitches at left of work, and then decrease 1 stitch at armhole edge every alternate row until 58 stitches. Increase 1 stitch at armhole edge every alternate row until 68 stitches. Increase 1 stitch at armhole edge every 4th row until 72 stitches. Knit 1 row.

Shape Neck.

At right of work place 20 stitches on stitch holder.

1st Row. Increase 1 stitch (armhole edge). Decrease 1 stitch at neck edge. Knit.

2nd row. Knit.

3rd row. At neck edge decrease 1 stitch. Knit.

4th row. Knit.

5th row. Repeat 1st row.

Continue to knit. Decrease 1 stitch at neck edge every alternate row until 48 stitches. Knit 2 rows.

Shape Shoulder.

(Push to (d) position 8 needles left of work. Knit through. Hang wool around next needle in (d) position. Knit through 5 times. Bring all needles back to (c) position. Knit 2 rows. Cast off.

RIGHT FRONT.

Tension 3. Cast on 72 stitches. Knit 20 rows. Tension 7. Knit 1 row (left of work). Cast on 10 stitches. Tension 3. Knit 20 rows. Form hem as for back. Tension 4. Knit 20 rows.

Pocket Slit.

At right end of work. Push to (d) position 20 needles and work to correspond with Left Front. Reverse the shapings to correspond.

Sleeves.

Worked from the top. Tension 4. Cast on 28 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Cast on 7 stitches at beginning of next 8 rows (84 stitches and point of sleeve). Increase 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every alternate row until 116 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Cast on 8 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows (126 stitches) and this completes top of sleeve. Knit 6 rows. Decrease once each end of next and every 6th row until 100 stitches. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of every 10th row until 84 stitches. Knit 10 rows.

Cuff.

Take work off machine and replace 84 stitches on 66 needles placing 2 stitches together at even intervals. Tension 3. Knit 26 rows. Tension 7. Knit 1 row. Tension 3. Knit 28 rows. Form hem by picking up 2nd row of cuff and place on needles. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

Pockets.

Tension 3. Cast on 31 stitches. Knit 11 rows.

Tension 7. Knit 1 row.

Tension 3. Knit 11 rows. (Hem as for back)

Tension 4. Knit 25 rows.

Cast off.

NECKBAND. (Sew up shoulder)

Fold front facing in half and place 2 stitches together on 10 needles from stitch holder. Pick up 70 stitches along sides and back of neck, then fold 2nd front facing in half and place 2 stitches together on 10 needles from stitch holder (90 stitches). Tension 3. Knit 14 rows.

Tension 7. Knit 1 row.

Tension 3. Knit 14 rows.

Form hem by picking up 2nd row. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP.

Press lightly. Sew in sleeves after sewing up sleeve seams and side seams. Sew pocket hem to front slit with wrong side of garment and wrong side of pocket facing. Sew lower edge of pocket to back of slit and sew side seams of pocket together. Press seams.



CHILD'S DRESSING GOWN.

MATERIALS :

17 oz. 4 ply wool, 6 buttons.

Size :

Chest 26 inches.

Length from shoulder to hem 26 1/2 inches.

Sleeve 11 inches.

Tension : 7 1/2 stitches to one inch.

(Using large side of Part. Plate.)

PATTERN.

* Miss three needles, push next and every 6th needle to (d) position. Knit 6 rows. Bring all needles back to (c) position. Knit 4 rows.

Reset Pattern

Miss 6 needles, push next and every 6th needle to (d) position. Knit 6 rows. Bring all needles back to (c) position. Knit 4 rows. Repeat from *.

BACK. The garment is knitted from top to hem.

Tension 4 (Entire garment)

Cast on 31 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Cast on 10 stitches at beginning of next 6 rows (91 stitches). Work 4 patterns.

SHAPE ARMHOLE.

Keeping continuity of pattern, Inc. 1 st. at beginning of next 6 rows. Cast on 3 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows (103). When 8 patterns are completed from commencement of work.

SHAPE SIDES.

Inc. 1st stitch at beginning and end of next and every 10th row until 127 stitches. Continue in pattern until 17 patterns are completed from commencement (or length desired). Knit 40 rows in stocking stitch.

FORM HEM by picking up the 1st stocking stitch row and hang back on needles. Knit one row. Cast off.

LEFT FRONT.

* Cast on 10 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Repeat from * twice (30 stitches).

Front Shaping.

Set and work pattern, increasing 1 stitch at left of work in next and every following 6th row until there are 46 stitches. When 4 patterns are completed from commencement **Shape Armhole.**

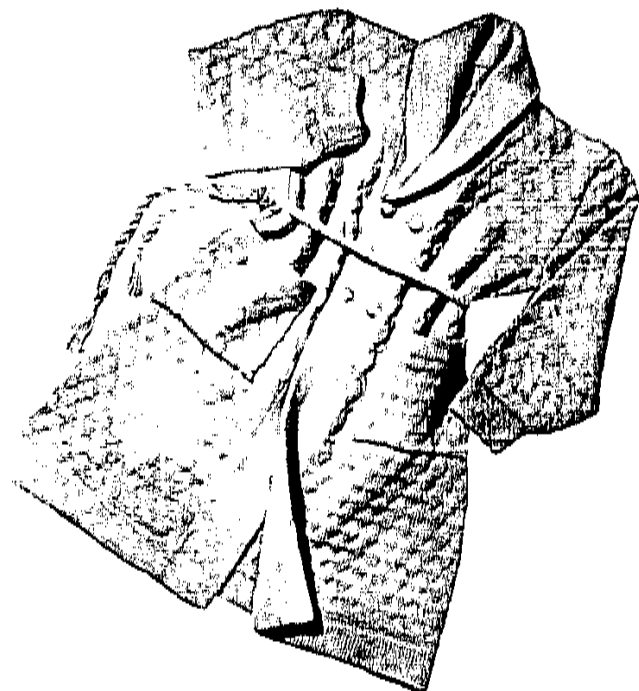
At right of work increase 1 stitch at beginning of next and every alternate row 3 times. Cast on 3 stitches (52 stitches). When 8 patterns are completed from commencement **Shape Side.** by increasing 1 stitch at side seams at beginning of next and every following 10th row until 64 stitches. When 17 patterns are completed from commencement, knit in stocking stitch 40 rows and form hem as for back.

RIGHT FRONT.

Cast on 10 stitches. Knit 1 row. * Cast on 10 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Repeat from * once more 30 stitches. Then complete as for Left Front. Reverse shapings.

SLEEVES.

Cast on 25 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every alternate row. At same time work in Pattern until 85 stitches. Knit 6 patterns.



Cuff

Take work off machine and place back on 51 needles, placing 2 stitches together at even intervals.

Knit in stocking stitch 11 rows. Form hem. Pick up 1st row after placing 2 stitches together and hang back on machine. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

DOUBLE FRONT BANDS AND COLLAR.

Cast on 40 stitches. Knit in stocking stitch 200 rows.

Shape for Collar. Increase 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every 6th row until 72 stitches. Knit 60 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every 6th row until 40 stitches.

Next Row Make Button Holes.

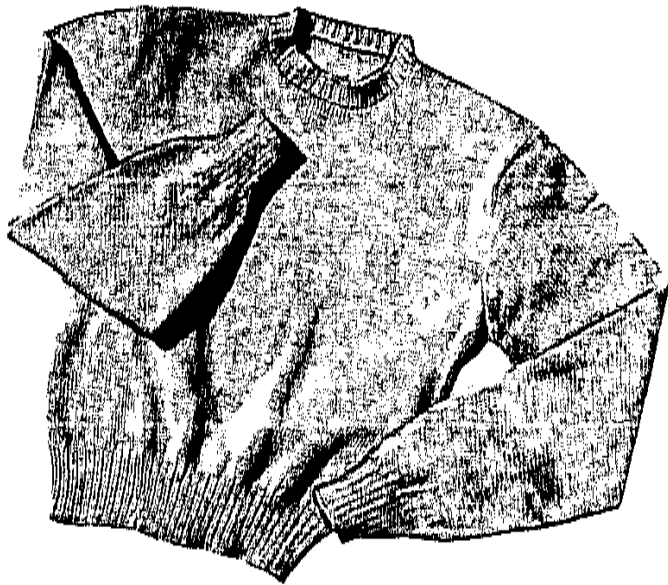
* Miss 3 stitches, cast off 3 stitches, miss 8 stitches, cast off 3 stitches, miss 6 stitches, cast off 3 stitches, miss 8 stitches, cast off 3 stitches, miss 3 stitches. Knit through. Repeat the stitches back on vacant needles. Knit 19 rows. Repeat from * two more times. Knit 110 rows. Cast off.

POCKETS.

Cast on 13 stitches. Knit in stocking stitch 22 rows. Form hem. Pick up cast on row and hang back on needles. Knit 2 rows. Knit 3 patterns. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press lightly. Back (with shoulder, side and sleeve seams. Sew in sleeves. Place the right side of the garment and front bands and collar together, matching the shaping and sew. Fold over and sew. Set pockets in position and sew 2 crochet loops to hold cord.



MAN'S CREW NECK PULLOVER

MATERIALS: 15 ozs. 5 ply crepe wool
Size: Chest 40 inches

Length of sleeve 22 inches.
 Length from top to shoulder 23 inches.

Tension: 7 stitches to one inch.
 Entire garment worked from top to hem.

BACK **Tension No. 5.**

Cast on 38 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Cast on 9 stitches at beginning of next 6 rows. Cast on 10 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows (112 stitches). Knit 76 rows.

Armhole Shaping.

Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 16 rows. Cast on 6 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows (110 stitches). * * * Knit 120 rows.

BAND. **Tension 4.**

Knit 36 rows. Rib every 3rd stitch.

See page 16. Cast off loosely. * * *

* * * **FRONT.** **Tension 5.**

LEFT SHOULDER.

Leave 19 needles at right of centre machine. * Cast on 9 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Repeat from * twice. Cast on 10 stitches (37 stitches). Knit 11 rows. Next row increase left of work (neck edge) 1 stitch at beginning of next and every alternate row 8 times (45 stitches). Push needles to (d) position.

RIGHT SHOULDER.

Leave 19 needles left of centre machine. Cast on 9 stitches. Knit 1 row. * Cast on 9 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Repeat from * once, cast on 10 stitches and knit 11 rows. Next row, right of work (neck edge) increase 1 stitch at beginning of next and every alternate row 8 times (45 stitches). Knit 1 row ending at neck edge. Take wool out of wool guide, pull up all knobs, take slide across. Bring remaining centre 22 needles to (c) position and with wool from right shoulder cast the stitches on the 22 needles. Bring back to (c) position left shoulder needles and using the wool from the left shoulder. * * * Knit 54 rows.

* * * Armhole Shaping.

Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 12 rows. Cast on 8 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows (110 stitches). Repeat from * * * to * * * as given for Back. * * * *

SLEEVES. **Tension 5.**

Cast on 38 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning of every row until 102 stitches. Knit 100 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every 6th row until 74 stitches.

CUFF. **Tension 4.**

Knit 30 rows. Rib every 3rd stitch as for back band. Cast off.

NECK BAND. **Tension 4.**

Sew up right shoulders with wrong side facing. Pick up 110 stitches evenly round neck. Knit 12 rows. Rib every 3rd stitch as for back band. Cast off loosely.

TO MAKE UP

Press lightly, sew up shoulder and neck band. Sew in sleeves. Sew up side and sleeve seams.

MEN'S CREW NECK PULLOVER - **Wool**
GAZE 15L B-4012

MATERIALS:

12 ozs. 5 ply crepe wool Light L
 3 oz. 5 ply crepe wool Dark D

Size: Chest 40 inches

Length from top to shoulder 23 inches.
 Length of sleeve at underarm 22 inches.

Tension: 7 stitches to one inch.

Entire garment knitted from top to hem.

Back and Sleeves worked as given for Crew Neck Sweater.

FRONT.

Work as given for front of crew neck from * * * to * * *, thus completing the left and right shoulders and casting on the neck stitches (112 stitches). Knit 1 row.

PATTERN.

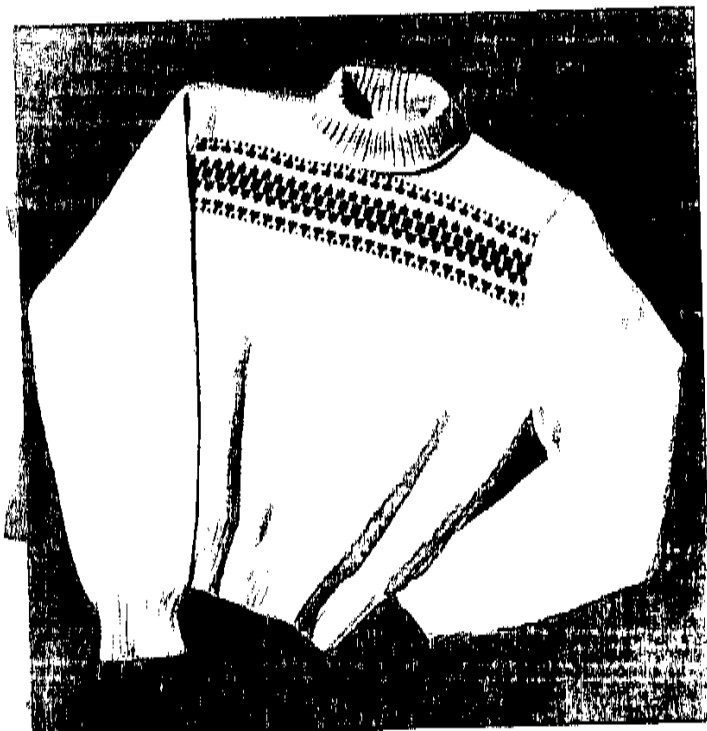
Pull the left and right slide ends out and knit 1 row (all needles now in (b) position).

Note: When the wool to be knitted is at the opposite end of work, remember to pull up all knobs and remove the wool from slide before carrying the slide across the work. For all rows where pattern is, a) only centre knob is pushed down. Count from left to right for pattern.

Set Pattern.

1st row. Bring to (c) position L1 and every alternate needle. Knit through D.

2nd Row. Bring to (c) position every 2nd needle. Knit through L.
 3rd Row. Bring L1 and every 3th needle to (c) position. Knit through with D.



4th Row * Miss 1st needle, bring to (c) position 3 needles. Repeat from *. Knit through with I. Repeat 3rd and 4th rows once.

7th Row Bring the 1st 2 needles to (c) position. * miss 1 needle, bring the next 3 needles to (c) position. Repeat from * to end. Knit through D.

8th Row Miss 2 needles, bring next needle and every 4th needle to (c) position. Knit through with I.

Repeat 7th and 8th rows once.

Bring all needles to (c) position. Push right and left knobs in. Knit three (3) rows with I. Pull left and right slide knobs up and knit 1 row I.

15th Row Miss 1 needle, bring next and every 4th to (c) position. Knit through with D.

16th Row Bring to (c) position 1st needle, * miss 1 needle, bring next 3 needles to (c) position. Repeat from * to end. Knit through with I.

17th Row * bring to (c) position 3 needles, miss 1 needle. Repeat from * to end. Knit through with D.

18th Row Bring every 4th needle to (c) position. Knit through with I. Repeat 17th and 18th rows twice.

23rd Row * Bring to (c) position 3 needles, miss 1 needle. Repeat from * to end. Knit through with I.

24th Row Bring every 4th needle to (c) position. Knit through with D.

25th Row Bring to (c) position 1st needle, * miss 1 needle, bring next 3 needles to (c) position. Repeat from * to end. Knit through with D.

LADY'S BOLERO.

MATERIALS.

8 ozs. 4 ply crochet wool - Green.

1 1/2 ozs. 4 ply crochet wool - White.

Size : 32 inches. Length from top to band 18 inches.

Length of Sleeve 12 inches.

TENSION : 8 stitches to one inch.

LEFT FRONT.

Tension 3 * * Commencing with cuff on 10th needle from left end of machine. Cast on 52 stitches. Knit 6 rows. At right of work (side seam) increase 1 stitch at the beginning of next and every 6th row until 76 stitches.

Knit 6 rows (150 rows). At side seam cast on 3 stitches at beginning of next and every 4th row 6 times. (94 stitches.)

Next row - at left side of work increase 1 stitch, at right of work (side seam) cast on 10 stitches. (Knit 11 rows - increase 1 stitch at left side of work at beginning of next row) three times. Knit 14 rows. * * *

Shape Front.

* Push to (d) position 11 1/2 needles, left side of work and decrease 1 stitch at right side edge. Knit through. Hang wool around needle in (d) position. Knit through. Repeat from * until 84 needles are in (d) position and 33 needles are in (c) position. Knit 2 rows. Bring all needles back to (c) position and decrease 1 stitch at right side of work. Knit 2 rows and cast off.

RIGHT FRONT.

Work as given for Left Front, but reverse shapings. When casting on, leave 9 vacant needles at right of machine.

BACK.

Repeat instructions from * * * to * * * as given for Left Front. Knit 70 rows (Decrease 1 stitch at shoulder seam left end of work in next row. Knit 11 rows) 4 times.

Next row decrease once at left of work, at right of work cast off 10 stitches. Knit 1 row, Cast off 3 stitches at right end of work in next and every 4th row 6 times. Knit 6 rows.

Decrease 1 stitch at right end of work in next and every 6th row until 52 stitches remain. Knit 6 rows. Cast off.

FRONT BAND.

Cast on 26 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Green. Knit 3 rows. White. Repeat until strip measures 66" when slightly stretched. Ending with Green. Cast off.

26th Row Miss 1st needle, bring to (c) position next needle and every 4th needle. Knit through with I.

Repeat 25th and 26th rows 3 times.

Repeat 23rd and 24th rows once.

Repeat 17th and 18th rows 2 times.

Repeat 15th and 16th rows once.

Bring all needles to (c) position. Push right and left knobs in. Knit 3 rows I.

Pull right and left slide knobs up. Knitting with I.

Repeat 7th and 8th rows twice.

Repeat 3rd and 4th rows twice.

Repeat 1st and 2nd rows once.

Bring all needles to (c) position. Push right and left knobs in. Knit 19 rows I.

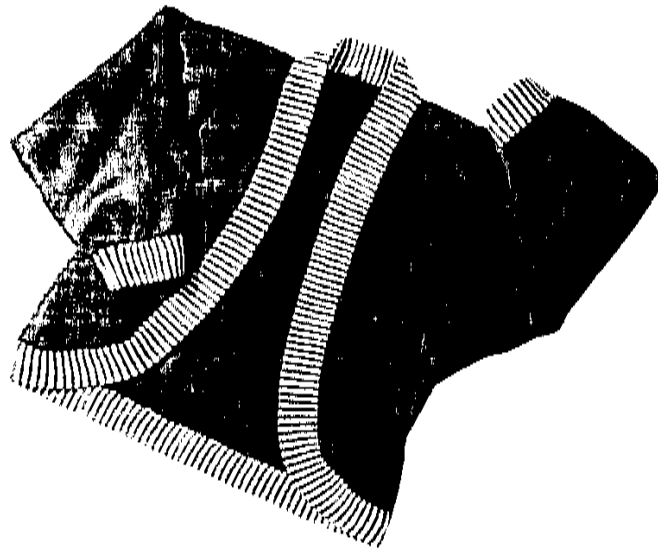
Repeat from * * * * * to * * * * * as given for armhole shaping and front of crew neck pullover.

NECK BAND. (2 pieces) - Tension 1.

Right side facing. Pick up and hang on the machine 74 stitches, around the front neck of the garment. Knit 52 rows. Rib every 3rd stitch. Cast off. Pick up and hang on the machine 38 stitches, around back neck of garment. Knit 52 rows. Rib every 3rd stitch. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP.

Press lightly. Sew up shoulder and collar seams. Sew in sleeves. Sew up side and sleeve seams.



BANDS FOR SLEEVES.

Cast on 26 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Green. Knit 3 rows. White. Repeat until worked 33 white stripes ending with 2 rows Green. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP.

Press lightly. Back stitch shoulder seams together and gather end of sleeve lightly, then place right sides of each cuff band and sleeve together. Back stitch in place. Sew up cuff, sleeve and side seams. Fold cuff bands in half and sew in place on inside from front band, place join in centre back of bolero and right side together, back stitch round bolero, fold in half, slip stitch into place on wrong side.

CHILDREN'S WEAR

MATERIALS :

6 ozs. 3 ply wool 4½ inches of ribbon 3 buttons.

Size : Chest 26 inches Length from shoulder 14 inches
Length of sleeve from underarm 13 inches.

TENSION : 9 sts. to one inch 13 rows to one inch.

ENTIRE GARMENT knitted from top.

TENSION No. 3.

BACK.

Cast on 35 sts. Knit 2 rows. Cast on 9 sts. at beg. of next 6 rows.
Cast on 7 sts. at beg. of next 2 rows (103 sts.).
Knit 70 rows.

** SHAPE ARMHOLE.

Inc. 1 st. at beg. of next 8 rows. Cast on 5 sts. at beg. of next
2 rows. (121 sts.)
Knit 98 rows.

BAND.

TENSION No. 2 Knit 36 rows. Miss 2 sts. drop 3rd st. and
every 2nd st. down to 1st row of tension No. 2. Rib as page 16.
Cast off loosely. **

FRONT. Tension No. 3.

Left Shoulder.

Leave 17 needles right from centre of machine. * Cast on 9 sts.
Knit 2 rows. Repeat from * twice. Cast on 7 sts. and knit 10
rows.

SHAPE NECK.

Inc. 1 st. at neck edge (left side) every 2nd row 12 times (46 sts.)
Push to (d) position the 46 needles.

Right Shoulder.

Leave 18 needles left from centre of machine. Cast on 9 sts.
Knit 1 row. * Cast on 9 sts. Knit 2 rows. Repeat from * once.
Cast on 7 sts. and knit 10 rows. Inc. 1 st. at neck edge (right side)
every 2nd row 12 times (46 sts.). Knit 1 row. Bring 11 remaining
centre needles from (a) pos. to (c) pos. and cast the sts. on with
wool from right shoulder. Bring 46 needles of Left Shoulder
from (d) to (c) pos. With wool from left front knit 36 rows.

SHAPE ARMHOLES.

Repeat from ** to ** as given for back.

SLEEVES TENSION No. 3.

Cast on 27 sts. Knit 2 rows. Inc. 1 st. at beg. of each row until
85 sts. Knit 22 rows. Dec. 1 st. at beg. and end of next and every
6th row until 59 sts. Knit 2 rows or length desired.

BANDS TENSION No. 2.

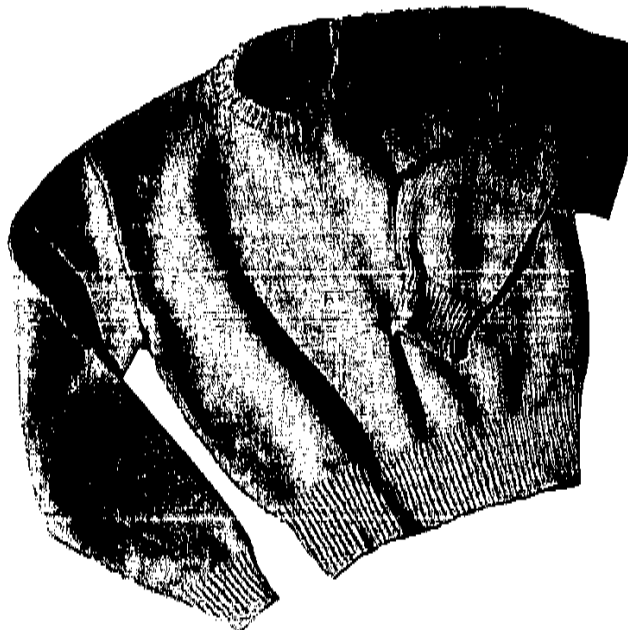
Knit 26 rows. Rib as for back band.

NECK BAND.

Sew up right shoulder. Wrong side facing pick up around neck
87 sts. and place on machine. TENSION No. 2. Knit 10 rows.
Rib as for back band.

TO MAKE UP.

Press lightly. Sew left shoulder from armhole up. Sew sleeves
and side seams and set in sleeves. Face back left shoulder with
ribbon. Double crochet 1 row along front left shoulder and
make 3 loops in 2nd row of crochet. Sew on buttons.



CHILDREN'S WEAR

MATERIALS :

6½ oz. 3 ply wool 8 buttons.

Size : 26 inch chest ;
Length from shoulder 15½ inches
Sleeve 13 inches.

TENSION :

9 stitches to one inch, and 13 rows to one inch.

Entire garment knitted from the top.

BACK :

Tension 3. Cast on 35 sts. at centre of machine.
Knit 2 rows. Cast on 9 sts. at beg. of next 6 rows.
Cast on 7 sts. at beg. of next 2 rows (103 sts.). Knit 70 rows.

Shape Armhole :

Inc. 1 st. at beg. and end of next and every 2nd row 4 times.
Cast on 5 sts. at beg. of next 2 rows. Knit 106 rows.

LOWER BAND :

Change to Tension 2. Knit 36 rows. Drop every 2nd stitch and
rib (page 16). Cast off loosely.

Left and Right Front Bands :

(Ribbed when knitting main part of garment) Miss 2 sts. at
outer edge, drop every 2nd st. and rib 6 times.

LEFT FRONT :

** Tension 3. (Cast on 9 sts. Knit 2 rows) 3 times.
Cast on 7 sts. and knit 10 rows.

Shape Neck :

Inc. 1 st. at neck edge (left side) every 2nd row 12 times. Knit
1 row. Cast on 19 sts. (left side) ** Knit 34 rows.

Shape Armhole :

(Right side) Inc. 1 st. every 2nd row 4 times. Cast on 6 sts.
Knit 106 rows.

LOWER BAND

Tension 2. Knit 36 rows.

Front and lower band (left side) (Miss 1 st., drop next st. back
to neck edge) 6 times. * using pick up hook. J. J. drop st. back
on to needle, miss next st. and drop next st. back 36 rows.
repeat from * to end. Cast off.

RIGHT FRONT :

Reversing shaping work is given from ** to ** for left front.
Knit 14 rows.

Then rib front band (right side) (miss 2 stitches slip next and
every 2nd stitch off needle and drop back 14 rows) 6 times,
using pick-up tool rib these stitches.

Child's Button-up Cardigan (continued)

Next row Make buttonhole. Miss 3 needles, pull 5th st. through 6th st., 6th st. through 7th st., 7th st. through 8th st., hang 8th st. back on to 8th needle, knit through.
Recast long loop round 3 vacant needles, knit through. Continue as for left front, reversing shaping, making a buttonhole as before in every 27th and 28th rows, ribbing the front band sts before making each buttonhole (7 buttonholes).

SLEEVES:

Tension 3. Cast on 27 sts. Inc. 1 st. each end of row every 2nd row till 89 sts. Knit 22 rows.

Shape Sleeves:

Dec. 1 st. each end of next and every 6th row till 63 sts. Knit till desired length.

CUFF:

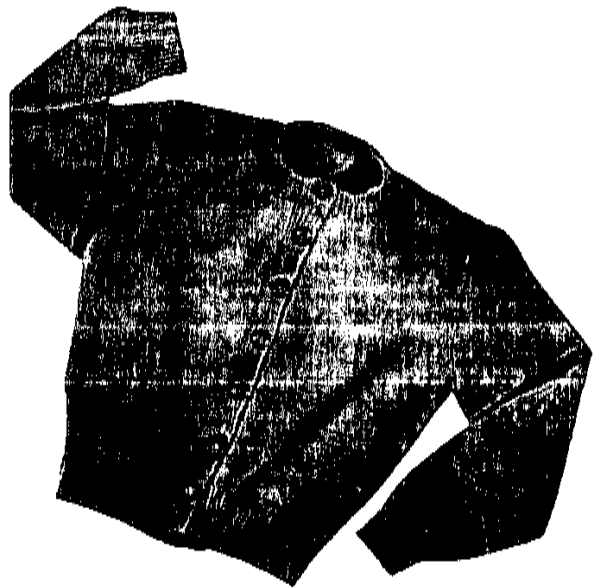
Tension 2. Knit 26 rows. Rib and cast off loosely.

NECKBAND:

Tension 2. Sew shoulder seams. Wrong side facing. Pick up 117 sts. around neck and hang on machine. Knit 10 rows. Rib left end and make buttonhole. Knit 1 row. Rib and cast off.

TO MAKE UP:

Press. Sew in sleeves. Sew up sleeves and side seams. Sew on buttons.



MATERIALS:

2 ozs. of 1-ply wool
 1/2 oz. each of colours Red (R), Green (G), Yellow (Y), Black (B)
 1-ply wool

Size: 10 inch foot

11 inch leg

Tension: 83 stitches to one inch

PATTERN:

Knit 5 rows L. Knit 1 row B. Knit 5 rows L.
 Knit 5 rows R. Knit 1 row L. Knit 5 rows R.
 Knit 5 rows L. Knit 1 row B. Knit 5 rows L.
 Knit 5 rows G. Knit 1 row L. Knit 5 rows G.
 Knit 5 rows L. Knit 1 row B. Knit 5 rows L.
 Knit 5 rows Y. Knit 1 row L. Knit 5 rows Y.
 These 66 rows complete 1 pattern.

TENSION 2:

Cast on 80 stitches. Knit 31 rows. Rib. Drop every 3rd stitch and rib as page 16.

Tension 3: Knit in pattern until completed 70 rows.

Shape Leg:

* Decreasing 1 stitch inside edge at both ends, work in pattern for 17 rows. Repeat from * 3 times (72 stitches and 118 rows).

**** INSTEP:**

Take the 1st and last 19 stitches off and place on stitch holder (34 stitches remain). Continue in pattern until 2nd pattern is completed. Using L. wool only, knit until completed 100 rows from beginning of instep and place these 34 stitches onto stitch holder for grafting.

HEEL:

Turn leg of sock wrong side facing and hang the 38 stitches back on the machine (back seam centre of work *** with slide on right of work push to (d) position 1st needle. Knit 1 row. Continue pushing 1st needle to (d) position and knitting through until there are 12 needles remaining in (c) position. Bring 1st needle opposite end of slide back to (c) position i.e. the needle adjacent to 12 needles already in (c) position. Knit through. Repeat until all needles are in (c) position. *** knit 96 rows (Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of row and knit through. Knit 1 row) twice (34 stitches).

SHAPE TOE:

Repeat from *** to *** as given for heel, but work dec. shaping until 10 needles remain in (c) pos. Then work inc. shaping until there are 34 sts. in (c) position. Slip onto knitting needle for grafting. **

TO MAKE UP:

Turn sock right side and graft the two sets of 34 sts. together. Using black wool, embroider in chain st. a line as illustrated 10 stitches in from outer edge. Repeat line on stitches, 30, 50 and 70. Flat seam side and back seams. Press.

WOMAN'S Elastic Rib Socks

MATERIALS:

1/2 ozs. of 3-ply wool approx. 36 inches of fine elastic

Size: 10 inch foot

7 inch leg

Tension: 83 stitches to one inch

Bring to (c) position 80 needles, push back to (a) position every 3rd needle.

Tension 2.

Cast on stitches and knit 2 rows 3rd row. Join in elastic thread and lay under and over alternate needles (instruction HOW TO INSERT ELASTIC THREAD page 17). Knit through with wool. Repeat 5 times.

Tension 3. Knit 1 row. Tension 2. Knit 1 row. Bring every 3rd needle in (c) position and pick up cross threads between preceding row and place on vacant needles.

Tension 3.

Knit 30 rows (Decrease 1 stitch at inside edge of both ends of row and knit 12 rows) 4 times (72 stitches).

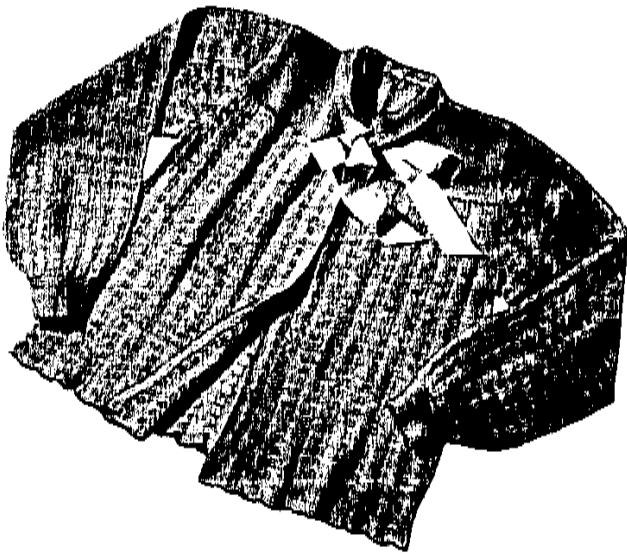
INSTEP, HEEL AND TOE SHAPING.

Repeat from ** to ** as given for striped sock, working in 1 colour only.

TO MAKE UP:

Graft 34 stitches together, flat seam side and back seams, and make firmer edge along top (page 18) if required.





LADY'S DRESSING JACKET.

7 ozs. 2 ply wool
 1/2 yard of 1/2 inch ribbon.
 1/2 yard of 1/2 inches ribbon
 1 hook (small).

Size : 34 inches.
 Length from top to hem 21 inches.
 Sleeve from underarm 18 inches

Tension : Stocking stitch 8 sts. to one inch

BACK.

Using tension 4. Bring to (c) position 5 needles * leave next needle in (a) position, bring next needle to (c) position, leave next needle in (a) position, bring next 5 needles to (c) position. Repeat from * until there are 19 groups of 5 needles in (c) position and 18 single needles between each group of 5 needles. in (c) position (113 needles in (c) position)
 Cast on 113 stitches. ** Knit 1 row.

Edging.

Push to (d) position every single needle (18). Knit 7 rows
 Take single needles back to (c) position

PATTERN.

Knit 4 rows.
 Push to (d) position every single needle (18). Knit 4 rows.
 Take single needles back to (c) position.
 Repeat these 8 pattern rows until 22 patterns are completed (84 rows) **

Shape Armholes.

Keeping continuity of pattern cast off 5 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Continue decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every alternate row until 99 stitches remain in (c) position. When completed, 5 patterns form armhole. Knit 4 rows (228 rows).

Yoke.

Take work off machine and bring 99 needles to (c) position. Replace stitches back on needles. Knit 7 rows

*** PICOT EDGE.

Hang every 2nd stitch on the next needle. Knit 8 rows.
 Form the Neck. Pick up and hang on needles 1st row of yoke. ***
 Knit 64 rows.

Shape Shoulder.

Push to (d) position at left edge of work 11 needles. Knit through. Hang wool around needle in (d) position. Push to (d) position at right edge of work 11 needles. Knit through. Hang wool around needle in (d) position. Repeat last 2 rows twice more. Bring left side of work to (c) position. Knit through. Bring right side of work to (c) position. Knit through. Cast off

RIGHT FRONT.

Bring to (c) pos. 10 needles (5 stitches form front facing) * leave next needle in (a) position, bring next needle to (c) position leave next needle in (a) position, bring 5 needles to (c) position. Repeat from * until there are 10 groups of 5 needles in (c) position. 10 single needles in (c) position and first 10 stitches. in (c) position (70 needles in (c) position)

Cast on 70 stitches and work as given for back from ** to **

Shape Armhole.

Keeping continuity of pattern at right side of work, cast off 5 stitches, work 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next and alternate rows (63 needles in (c) position). Continue until 5 patterns are completed from armhole. Knit 4 rows.

Yoke.

Take work off machine and bring 63 needles to (c) position. Replace stitches back on needles. Knit 7 rows. Work as given for back from *** to ***. Knit 30 rows.

Shape Neck.

Cast off 18 stitches at left side of work. Knit 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at neck edge, at beginning of next and every alternate rows, until 33 stitches remain. Knit 7 rows.

Shape Shoulders.

(Push to (d) position at right end of work 11 needles. Knit through. Knit 1 row) twice. Push all needles to (c) position. Knit 1 row. Cast off

Work left front to correspond and reverse shapings

Sleeves.

Worked from Top to cuff

Bring to (c) position 5 needles * leave next needle in (a) position, bring next needle to (c) position, leave next needle in (a) pos., bring 5 needles to (c) position. Repeat from * until there are 5 groups of 5 needles in (c) position and 4 single needles (29 needles in (c) position).

Cast on 29 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Commence pattern

Increase 1 stitch each end of next and every alternate row in correct needle setting and keep continuity of pattern until 89 needles in (c) position. 15 groups of 5 needles and 14 single needles.

Continue in pattern until 23 patterns are completed from the last armhole increase. Knit 4 more rows

Cuff.

Take work off machine and place back on 61 needles. Placing 2 stitches together at even intervals.
 Tension 3. Knit 30 rows

Picot Edge.

Hang every 2nd stitch on next needle. Knit 31 rows

Form Hem.

Pick up and hang on machine. 1st row of change tension. Knit 1 row. Cast off

Collar.

Sew up shoulder seams, fold over front facings and sew in position. Then with wrong side facing, pick up and hang on machine 101 stitches around neck edge

Tension 4. Knit 1 row

Ribbon Holes.

Hang every 3rd stitch on next needle. Knit through.
 Tension 3. Knit 24 rows.

Picot Edge.

Hang every 2nd stitch on next needle. Knit 25 rows. Pick up and hang on machine 1st row of Tension 3. Knit 1 row. Cast off

TO MAKE UP.

Press lightly, sew up side and sleeve seams. Sew in sleeves. Thread fine ribbon through holes at neck, gather slightly and stitch. Make a small loop on left side and sew a fine hook on right side to correspond. Make a bow of wider ribbon and stitch into place.

LADY'S LONG OR SHORT SLEEVED JUMPER.

MATERIALS.

Long Sleeves 11 ozs. 4 ply wool
Short Sleeves : 8 ozs. Dark,
10 yards light 4 ply

Size : Bust 34 inches.

Length from Shoulder 21 inches

Length of sleeves 19½ inches.

Length of sleeves 4 inches, short.

Tension : 7½ stitches to one inch.

Entire garment knitted from shoulder to hem

BACK. Tension 4.

Cast on 38 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Cast on 9 stitches at beginning of next 8 rows (110 stitches). Knit 82 rows

Shape Armhole.

Increase 1 stitch at beginning of next 10 rows. Cast on 8 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows (136 stitches). *** Knit 26 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every 8th row until 116 stitches remain.

BAND. Tension 3.

Knit 36 rows. Rib every 3rd stitch. See page 16. Cast off ***

FRONT. Tension 4.

LEFT SHOULDER.

Leave 19 needles right of centre machine. * Cast on 9 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Repeat from * twice. Cast on 9 stitches. Knit 1 row (36 stitches). Knit 16 rows. ** 18th row increase once at neck edge. Knit through. Knit 3 rows. Repeat last 4 rows 15 times then 18th row once. (53 stitches. 82nd row completed)

Shape Armhole and Front.

83rd row. Increase once at beginning of row armhole edge. Knit

84th row. Knit.

85th row. Repeat 83rd row.

86th row. Increase once at neck edge. Knit

87th row. Repeat 83rd row

88th row. Knit.

89th row. Repeat 83rd row

90th row. Repeat 86th row

91st row. Repeat 83rd row

92nd row. Knit.

93rd row. Cast on 8 stitches. Knit (68 stitches.) **

Push these 68 stitches to (d) position

RIGHT SHOULDER.

Leave 19 needles left of centre machine. Cast on 9 stitches. Knit 1 row. * Cast on 9 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Repeat from * once. Cast on 9 stitches. Knit 1 row (36 stitches). Then knit 16 rows. Work from ** to ** as given for Left Shoulder and front, but before working 93rd row, push 68 stitches of left shoulder from (d) position to (c) position and knit across all 136 stitches. Work from *** to *** as given for back

LONG SLEEVES.

** Tension 4. Cast on 34 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every alternate row until 100 stitches. Knit ** 76 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of next row and every 8th row until 74 stitches remain

Cuff.

Tension 3

Knit 28 rows. Rib as for back band. Cast off

SHORT SLEEVES.

Work as given from ** to ** for Long Sleeves (Then knit 4 rows. Decrease once at each end of next row) 7 times (86 stitches). Cuff tension 3.

Knit 12 rows, rib as for back band. Cast off

NECK BAND FOR LONG SLEEVED JUMPER.

Tension 3. Cast on 149 stitches. Knit 4 rows. Decrease once each end. ** Knit 1 row. Rib 2nd stitch at beginning and end of row. Decrease once each end. (Knit 4 rows. Decrease once each end). Twice ** Repeat from ** to ** once. Knit 2 rows. Rib 2nd and every 3rd stitch. Cast off

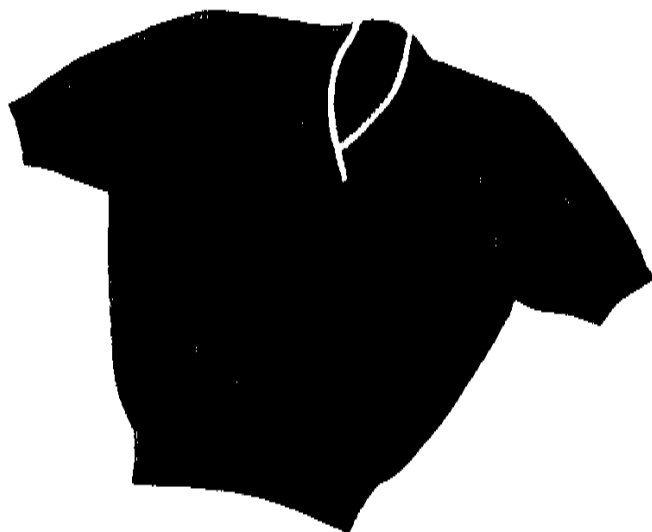
NECK BAND FOR SHORT SLEEVED JUMPER.

Tension 3. Using dark wool cast on 130 stitches. (Knit 4 rows. decrease once at each end of next row) 4 times

Using light wool knit 2 rows. Next row miss 1 stitch (hang next stitch on next needle) 6-1 times, miss 1 stitch, knit through. Knit 2 rows. Using dark wool (increase once at each end of next row. Knit 4 rows) 4 times. Pick up cast on stitches, push under hold down hooks. Knit. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press lightly except neck band. Back stitch shoulder seams. Stitch neck band in place overlapping the V section. Sew side seams and sleeve seams and set in sleeves.





CHICIS'S SWEATER PATTERN

MATERIALS :

8 ozs. 3 ply wool.
 8 yds. 3 ply wool (white) for stripes.
 4 yards 3 ply wool (yellow)
Size : Length from top to band 17½ inches
 To fit 30 inch chest.
 Sleeve 15 inches.

Tension : 8 stitches to one inch.

BACK. Synthetic Rib Band (see page 16).

****** Bring to (c) position 107 needles. Push back to (a) position every 3rd needle. Cast on stitches.

Tension 1. Knit 76 rows.

Bring to (c) position every 3rd needle. Pick up cast on rows and hang on needles, hanging cross thread on every vacant needle. Push pick up row under hold down hooks. Knit.

Tension 3. Increase 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every 6th row until 133 stitches. Knit 50 rows. ******

Shape Armhole.

Cast off 7 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every alternate row until 113 stitches. Knit 76 rows.

CHICIS'S SOCKS PATTERN & PINKS (1950)

SOCKS.

MEASUREMENTS : 5½ inches

MATERIALS :

1 oz. 3 ply wool Dark and Small quantity of Light.

TENSION 3 and 8 stitches to one inch.

SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS : D - DARK L - LIGHT.

CUFF, TENSION 3.

With D wool, cast on 47 sts. ****** Knit 5 rows. 6th row Pull left and right slide knobs up and knit

PATTERN. Set pattern from right to left.

Note. When wool is to be knitted at opposite end to slide, pull all knobs up and without wool pass slide over needles. Push centre knob down and using wool continue to knit

1st Row. Bring to (c) pos. every 4th needle. Knit 1 row L.

2nd Row. Bring to (c) pos. needles, 1-2-3, (miss 1 bring next 3 needles to (c) pos.) 11 times. Knit 1 row D.

3rd Row. Bring to (c) pos. 1st needle, miss 1 needle (bring next 3 needles to (c) pos. miss 1 needle) 11 times. Bring last needle to (c) pos. Knit 1 row L.

Shape Shoulders. (Slide at right of work)

(Push to (d) position at left armhole edge 9 sts. Knit through. Hang wool around needle in (d) position. At right armhole edge push to (d) position 9 stitches. Knit through. Hang wool around needle in (d) position) 3 times, then at left side push 10 needles to (d) position, hang wool around needle in (d) position. Knit through. At right push 10 needles to (d) position. Knit through. Bring left needles from (d) position to (c) position. Knit through. Bring right needles from (d) position to (c) position. Knit through. Cast off.

FRONT.

Repeat instructions from ****** to ****** as given for Back.

V Neck Shape.

Hang 67th stitch on 66th stitch and push 67th needle to (a) position. Push to (d) position left 66 stitches.

Shape Armhole.

At right of work cast off 7 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Decrease 1 stitch at beginning of next and alternate rows 3 times. At the same time shape neck by decreasing 1 stitch at neck edge at beginning of every 4th row until 37 stitches. Knit 7 rows.

Shape Shoulder.

As for back in this order 9, 9, 10 stitches. Cast off. Bring left needles back to (c) position, join in wool at centre edge and work to correspond.

SLEEVES.

Bring to (c) position 65 needles. Push every 3rd needle to (a) position. **Tension 1.** Knit 60 rows. Bring to (c) position every 3rd needle and complete as for back band.

Tension 3. Increase 1 stitch at beginning and end of next row and every 6th row until 101 stitches. Knit 60 rows.

Shape Top, N & H.

Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every alternate row until 33 stitches remain. Knit 2 rows. Cast off.

NECK BAND TENSION 2.

Cast on 148 stitches.

Knit 5 rows. Blue

Knit 2 rows. White

Knit 2 rows. Yellow

Knit 2 rows. White

Knit 17 rows. Blue. Pick up cast on row. Knit 1 row. Cast off.

MAKE UP.

Press lightly. Sew up shoulder seams. Sew in sleeves. Sew up side and sleeve seams. Sew two ends of neck band together to form V. Sew neck band in position.

4th Row. Bring to (c) pos. 2nd and every 4th needle and knit 1 row D.

Knit 3 rows L.

8th Row. Push right and left slide knobs down. Knit L.

Repeat Rows 4, 3, 2, 1 in that order.

Knit 6 rows D. ******

Take work off machine and reverse, and place 24 sts. back on needles. Pick up stitch below next st. and hang onto needle then place 23 sts. back on needles (48 stitches).

TENSION 2. Knit 15 rows

TENSION 3. Knit 10 rows

Place on stitch holder first and last 12 sts. leaving 24 sts. in centre.

TOP OF FOOT.

Knit 60 rows. Place on stitch holder for grafting.

HEEL.

With wrong side facing, hang the 24 heel sts. on machine with the back seam centre of work. ******* With slide on right of work, push to (d) pos. 1st needle. Knit through. With slide on left of machine push to (d) pos. 1st needle. Knit through. Continue pushing needles to (d) pos. and knitting through until 8 needles remain in (c) pos. Bring 1st needle opposite end of slide into

(c) pos. i.e. the needle adjacent to the 8 needles already in (c) pos. Knit through. Repeat until all needles are in (c) pos
 *** Knit 60 rows.

SHAPE TOE.

Repeat from *** to *** as given for heel but decrease to 6 sts in centre of shaping instead of 8 sts. Place the 24 sts. on knitting needle and turn sock right side.

TO MAKE UP.

Graft top of foot to top of toe.
 Sew side and back seams and turn back cuff.
 Double crochet around cuff edge. Press.

Hand Socks

MATERIALS :

1 oz. 3 ply Dark wool
 Small quantity of Light wool
 TO FIT HAND - 4 1/2 inches.
 TENSION 3. 8 sts. to one inch.

Starting at outer edge. With D wool cast on 30 sts. ** Knit 2 rows. (At right of work for finger shaping. Inc. 1 st. Knit 4 rows) 6 times (36 sts. and 26 rows) Knit 4 rows. Dec. 1 st. right of work at beg. of next and every 4th row until 30 sts. on needles. Knit 2 rows ** At right of work, cast off 16 sts.

THUMB SHAPING (in)

1st Row. Left of work, push to (d) pos. 12 needles. At right cast on 2 sts. Knit 1 row.
 2nd and alternate rows. Hang thread around adjacent needle to needle in (c) pos. Knit.
 3rd Row. Cast on 2 sts. Bring 1 needle from (d) pos. i.e. needle in (d) pos. adjacent needle in (c) pos. Knit.
 Repeat from 2nd row until there are 26 sts. including stitches in (d) pos.
 Knit 10 rows and continue to bring 1 needle from (d) pos. to (c) pos. every 2nd row.
 Bring remaining 2 needles from (d) pos. to (c) pos. and knit 2 rows.

THUMB SHAPING (out)

1st Row. At left of work, push to (d) pos. 2 needles and knit.
 2nd and alternate rows. Hang thread around adjacent needle to needle in (c) pos. Knit.
 3rd Row. Push to (d) pos. 3rd needle and knit. Repeat last 2 rows 3 more times.
 At right side of work. Cast off 2 sts. and push 1 needle up to (d) pos. and knit.
 Repeat 2nd row.
 Repeat last 2 rows until 14 sts. remain.
 Cast on 16 sts. at right of work and push thumb sts. to (c) pos.
 Repeat from ** to ** Cast off.

CUFF

Right side of work facing. Pick up around wrist and place on machine 43 sts.

TENSION NO. 2. Knit 16 rows.

TENSION NO. 3. Knit from ** to ** as given for sock cuff. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Fold over and sew around thumb and finger part. Sew cuff and fold back. Press.

Wool Hood

MATERIALS: 1 1/2 ozs. 3 ply wool

1 1/2 yds. Ribbon.

TENSION : 8 1/2 sts. to one inch.

TENSION NO. 3.

Cast on 81 sts. Knit 4 rows.

MAKE RIBBON HOLES Miss 2 needles (hang first stitch on 2nd stitch) 39 times. Miss 1 needle. Knit 186 rows. Repeat Ribbon Holes.

Knit 4 rows. Cast off.

Front band of hood. With right side of work facing, pick up 107 sts. evenly along one edge and hang on machine. Knit 6 rows. Repeat from ** to ** as given for socks. Cuff. Knit 6 rows. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP.

Press lightly. Fold hood in half and sew up back seam. Work 1 row of double crochet along ribbon hole edge. Thread ribbon through holes and gather hood. Turn back front band and catch at each side lower edge. Stitch ribbon to make firm.



Wool Hood

MATERIALS :

12 oz. 3 ply crochet wool
 9 buttons.

Size : 40 inches.

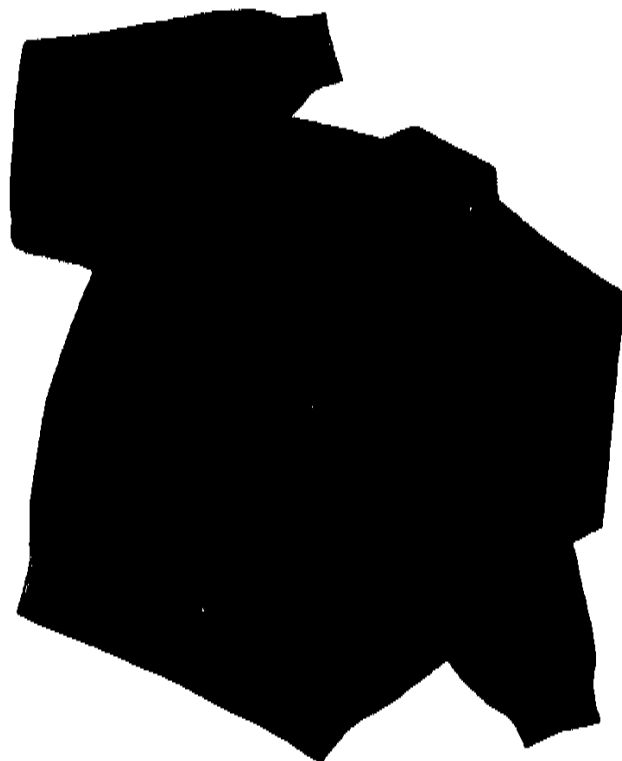
Length from top to band 21 1/2 inches.

Length of sleeve 18 inches.

NOTE :

To make this garment shorter, do not knit as many rows as given after the shoulder and armhole are completed. Then to adjust the buttonholes in front band, less rows are knitted between each buttonhole. To make this garment longer. Knit

(continued page 32)



LADY'S O.S. CARDIGAN (continued)

more rows after the shoulder and armhole are completed. Then to adjust the buttonholes in the front band, knit more rows in between each buttonhole.

Entire garment is knitted from top to lower bands.

Tension: 7½ stitches to one inch.

BACK.

Tension 4. Cast on 36 stitches. Knit 2 rows. Increase 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every alternate row until 142 stitches (108 rows). Cast on 6 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows (shoulder and armhole completed) knit 56 rows.

Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every 8th row 10 times (134 stitches). Knit 8 rows.

BAND. Tension 2. Knit 38 rows. Rib every 3rd stitch (see page 16). Cast off.

LEFT FRONT.

Tension 4. Cast on 4 stitches. Knit 2 rows. At right of work (sleeve side) increase 1 stitch in next and every alternate row 53 times (108 rows). At same time at left of work (front) increase 1 stitch at beginning of every 6th row 14 times (84 rows). After completing 86 rows commence Pattern at left of work. Hang 3rd stitch on 4th needle. Take 3rd needle to (a) position, counting needle with 2 stitches on, leave 7 needles, hang 8th stitch on 9th needle, take 8th needle to (a) position, leave 7 needles, hang 8th stitch on 9th needle, take 8th needle to (a) position (3 needles in (a) position). At the same time continue increasing once at sleeve side in this and every alternate row. Knit through, next row knit.

Set Pattern (not counting needles in (a) position).

1st row. Hang 8th needle on 7th needle, leave 2 needles, hang 3rd stitch on 4th needle. Knit through.

2nd row. and every alternate row, knit through.

3rd row. Hang 7th stitch on 6th needle, leave 4 needles, hang 5th stitch on 6th needle. Knit through.

5th row. Hang 6th stitch on 5th needle, leave 6 needles, hang 7th stitch on 8th needle and knit through.

7th row. Hang 5th stitch on 4th needle, leave 8 needles, hang 9th stitch on 10th needle. Knit through.

9th row. Hang 4th stitch on 3rd needle, leave 10 needles, hang 11th stitch on 12th needle. Knit through.

11th row. Hang 5th stitch on 6th needle, leave 7 needles, hang 8th stitch back on 7th needle. Knit through.

13th row. Hang 6th stitch on 7th needle, leave 5 needles, hang 6th stitch back on 5th needle. Knit through.

15th row. Hang 7th stitch on 8th needle, leave 4 needles, hang 4th stitch on 3rd needle. Knit through.

17th row. Hang 8th stitch on 9th needle, leave 1 needle, hang 2nd stitch back on 1st needle. Knit through.

18th row. Knit.

Repeat pattern from 3rd row. After completing 108 rows from commencement (71 stitches) Cast on 6 stitches at armhole (77 stitches counting 3 needles in (a) position). Working pattern at front until band is commenced. Knit 21 rows.

SIDE DART SHAPE. (see page 16)

At right of work, push to (d) position 6 needles. Knit through, hang wool around 6th needle and knit through. Repeat shape until 24 needles are in (d) position. Knit 2 rows. Bring 6 needles that were pushed last to (d) position back to (c) position. Knit through and hang wool around next needle. Knit through. Continue bringing needles back to (c) position (6 at a time) until all needles are in (c) position. Knit 35 rows.

SHAPE SIDE.

Decrease 1 stitch at side edge at beginning of next and every 8th row 10 times (128 rows). Knit 6 rows and set 9th row of pattern and bring to (c) position from (a) position needles, 3, 11, 19. Knit 2 rows.

BAND.

Tension 2. Knit 38 rows. At centre front leave 4 needles, drop next stitch and every 3rd and rib as for back. Cast off.

RIGHT FRONT.

Work to correspond with left front.

SLEEVES. Tension 4

Cast on 4 stitches. Knit 2 rows.

Increase 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every alternate row, until 116 stitches. Knit 80 rows.

Shape Sleeve.

Decrease 1 stitch at beginning and end of next and every 8th row until 98 stitches. Knit 8 rows.

BAND. Take work off machine and place back on 74 needles, placing 2 stitches together at even intervals.

Tension 2. Knit 30 rows. Rib every 3rd stitch as for back. Cast off.

FRONT BAND DOUBLE. Tension 3

Cast on 20 stitches. Knit 4 rows.

Vertical Buttonholes.

3 balls of wool. Lay thread of 1st ball over 1st 6 needles, lay thread of 2nd ball over next 8 needles, lay thread of 3rd ball over remaining 6 needles. Knit through.

Repeat 5 more times (6 rows form a buttonhole).

* Knit 30 rows with 1 ball of wool. Repeat 6 buttonhole rows.

Repeat from * 7 more times. (298 rows from start). Knit 386 more rows. Cast off.

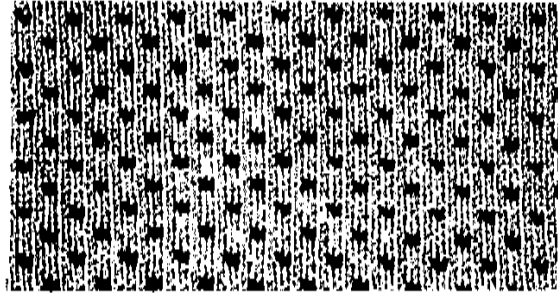
TO MAKE UP.

Press lightly. Set and sew back stitch sleeve seams to back and fronts. Sew up side and sleeve seams. Place the right sides of the front band and front together and sew. Fold over so the buttonholes match and slip stitch. Sew on the buttons.

STITCH PATTERNS

2 Colours A - Light
B - Dark

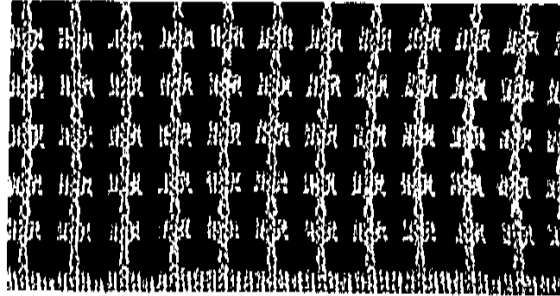
** Colour A. 1st and 2nd rows, knit. 3rd row. Draw up the 2 outside knobs and knit.
4th row. Set pattern. Push every 4th needle from (b) position up to (c) pos. using colour B, knit.
Push outside knobs down and draw up centre knob, remove wool from wool guide. Take slide across work. With all knobs down repeat 1st and 2nd rows. Then 3rd row once.
8th row. Push second needle and every following 4th needle from (b) pos. to (c) pos. Using colour B, knit. Push outside knobs down and draw up centre knob, remove wool from wool guide. Take slide across work ** Repeat from ** to **



2 colours A - Light
B - Dark

Knit 3 rows Colour A. Draw up outside knobs and knit
** Set Pattern. * Push from (b) pos. to (c) pos. 1st, 2nd, 3rd needles, miss next needle, repeat from * to end. Every 4th needle is in (b) pos. With colour B knit 1 row. Repeat last row 3 times.

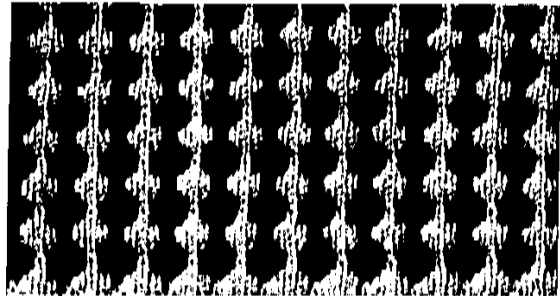
Row 5. Set Pattern. Push from (b) pos. to (c) pos. 1st needle, * miss next needle push from (b) pos. to (c) pos. next three needles. Repeat from * to end of row, leaving every 4th needle in (b) pos. With colour A, knit 1 row. Repeat last row 3 times ** From ** to ** forms one pattern



2 colours A - Light
B - Dark

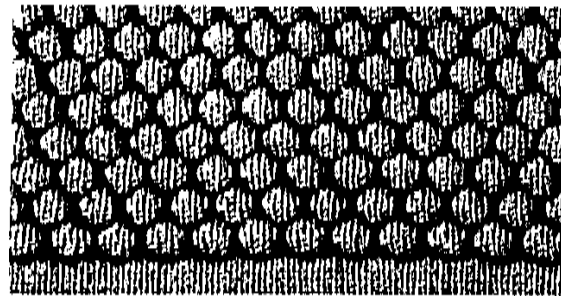
Knit 6 rows colour A. Set pattern. ** Push to (d) position every 4th needle. With colour B knit 6 rows. Push needles from (d) position back to (c) position. Reset pattern. Miss 1st needle and push next and every 4th needle to (d) position.

With colour A knit 6 rows. Push needles from (d) position back to (c) position ** repeat from ** to ** for pattern



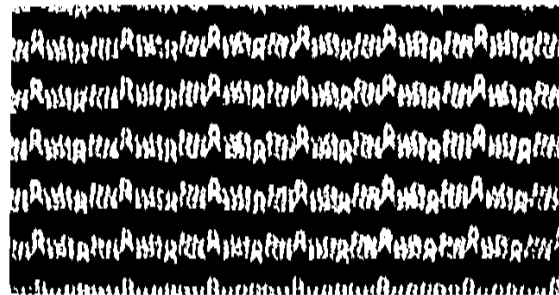
2 colours A - Light
B - Dark

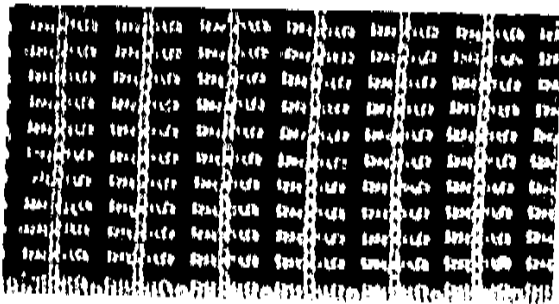
Knit 6 rows colour A. Knit 2 rows colour B. Set pattern.
** Push to (d) pos. every 4th needle and knit 6 rows with colour A. Push needles from (d) pos. back to (c) pos. and knit 2 rows with colour B. Reset pattern. Miss 1st needle and push next and every 4th needle to (d) pos. With colour A knit 6 rows. Push needles from (d) pos. back to (c) pos. and knit 2 rows with colour B. Repeat from ** to ** for pattern.



2 colours A - Light
B - Dark

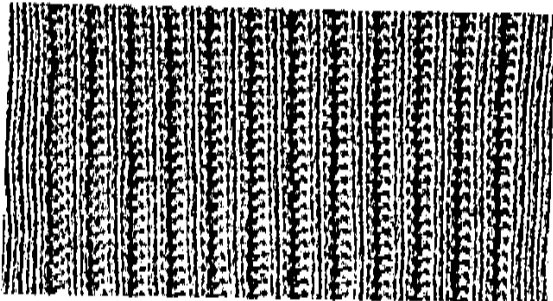
Knit 2 rows colour A ** Set pattern. Miss 5 stitches and push every 6th needle to (d) position. With colour B knit 2 rows. Push needles from (d) position back to (c) position. Then reset pattern, miss 2 needles and push to (d) position next and every 6th needle. Using colour B knit 2 rows. Push needles from (d) position to (c) position. ** Repeat from ** to ** using colour A. These 8 rows form 1 pattern





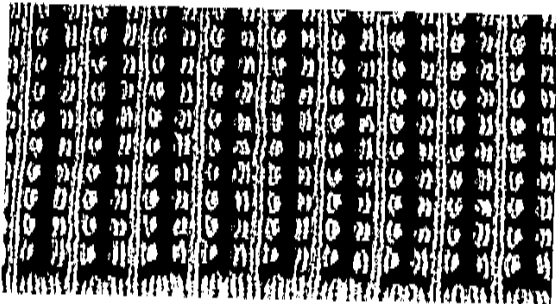
2 colours A - Light
B - Dark

Knit 2 rows colour A. Set pattern. Miss 5 stitches and push every 6th needle to (d) position. With colour B knit 2 rows. Push needles from (d) position back to (c) position. Reset pattern. Miss 2 needles and push next and every 6th needle to (d) position. With colour A knit 2 rows. Push needles from (d) position back to (c) position. Repeat last 4 rows for 1 pattern.



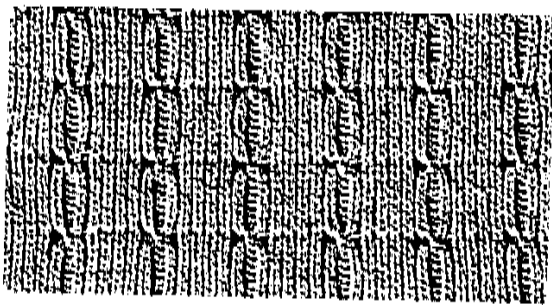
FANCY RIB—use either side.

Knit number of rows required, then drop every 3rd stitch and using pick up needle pick up dropped stitch. * Miss 1 cross thread pull next cross thread through stitch on pick-up needle, repeat from * up rows and hang last stitch back on needle



2 colours A - Light
B - Dark

Knit 2 rows colour A. ** Set pattern. Miss 1 needle, push next and every 4th needle to (d) position. Colour B, knit 2 rows. Bring all needles back to (c) position. Reset pattern. Push every 4th needle to (d) position. With colour A knit 4 rows. Bring all needles back to (c) position. Repeat from ** to ** for pattern.



SINGLE CABLE.

Knit 6 rows

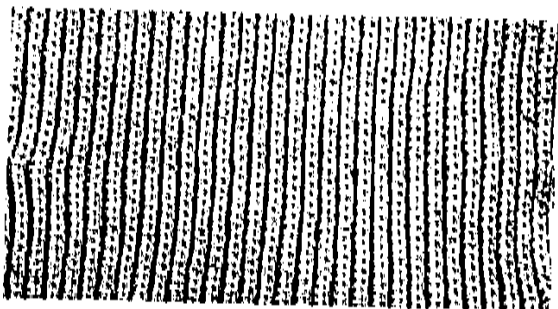
* * Set Pattern

Miss 2 needles, with single eye tool take stitches 3 and 5 off needles, then pass under 4th needle and hang 5th stitch on 3rd needle and 3rd stitch on 5th needle (this will be termed cross).

* Miss 4 needles, cross stitches 5 and 7 and repeat from *.

Knit 10 rows

Miss 3 stitches, drop next and every 7th stitch down to cross stitches row and rib, then hang stitch back onto needle. ** Then repeat from ** to ** for pattern.



FISHER RIB for heavier wools. Also reversible.

Note : The wool is not placed in wool guide for this pattern
Tension 4 - Knit through.

Set Pattern. * Push 2nd and every alternate needle to (d) pos. Knit through. Push all needles back to (c) position.

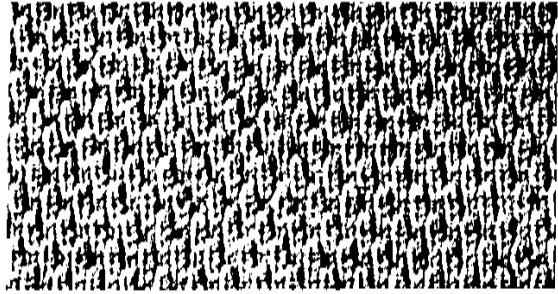
Reset Pattern. Push 1st and every alternate needle to (d) pos. Knit through. Push all needles back to (c) position and repeat from *.

DOUBLE MOSS.

Knit 6 rows.

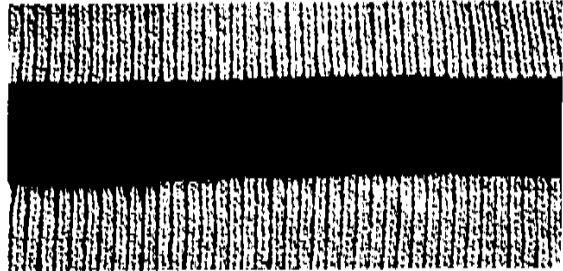
Set Pattern. * Miss 1st needle, push next and every 2nd needle to (d) position. Knit 4 rows. Bring all needles to (c) position. Knit 2 rows.

Reset Pattern. Push 1st needle and every alt. needle to (d) pos. Knit 4 rows. Bring all needles to (c) position. Knit 2 rows. Repeat from *



PLAIN PLEAT, Light and Dark Colours.

Knit 18 rows Light. Knit 28 rows of Dark. Pick up 1st row of dark colour and hang stitches back on needles. Push pick up row under Hold-down hooks and knit in Light colour.



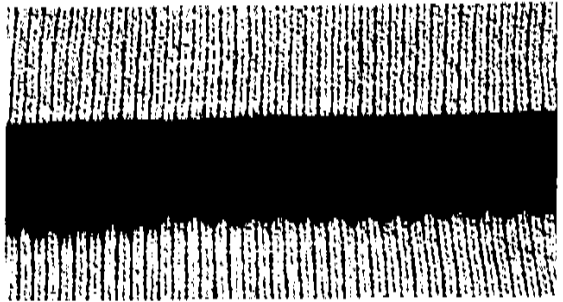
PLEAT WITH PICOT EDGE.

Light and Dark Colours.

Knit 18 rows Light. Knit 14 rows of Dark.

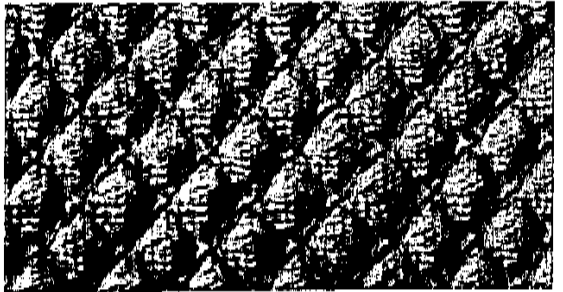
Form Pleat by hanging every alternate stitch on every alternate needle.

Knit 15 rows. Pick up 1st row of Dark colour and hang stitches back on needles. Knit in Light colour.



SMOCKING PATTERN.

**** Set pattern.** Push every 4th needle to (d) position. Knit 6 rows. Push every needle in (d) pos. to (c) pos. Knit 2 rows. Push 2nd and every following 4th needle to (d) position. Knit 6 rows. Push every needle in (d) pos. to (c) pos. Knit 2 rows **. Repeat from ** to **.



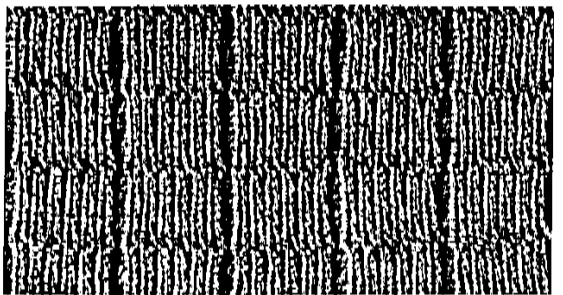
STOCKING STITCH VARIATION.

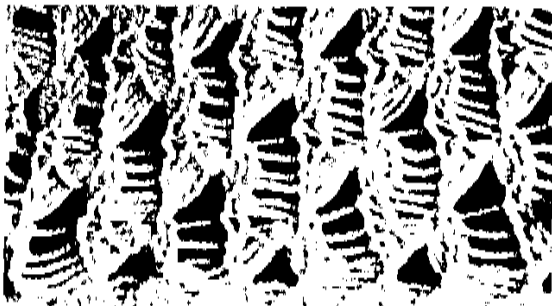
Cast on sts. leaving every 7th needle in (a) position.

**** Tension 3.** Knit 8 rows.

Tension 7. Knit 1 row. **

Repeat from ** to **.





OPEN PATTERN. Use either side.

Bring every 4th needle to (c) pos. At each end of work form a firm edge by bringing to (c) pos. 3 needles.

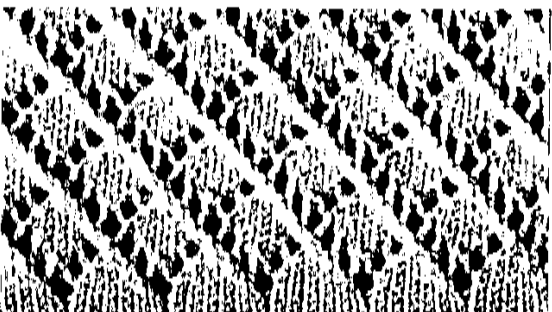
Cast on.

** Knit 6 rows * Using pick-up tool, put it under 6th row, counting from last knitted row, and up behind cross threads, catching top cross thread, then pulling it down behind cross threads and up in front of work, then hang on left needle. Miss 1 needle and repeat from * to end of row.

Knit 6 rows.

Repeat from * to *, using pick-up tool and work alternate cross threads hanging on the alternate needles **.

Repeat from ** to **.



OPEN PATTERN.

Knit 2 rows.

** Row 1. Set Pattern. Miss 5 stitches hang 6th st. on 7th st. * miss 4 sts., hang 5th st. on 6th st. Repeat from * to end and knit through.

Row 2. and alternate rows, Knit.

Row 3. Hang 5th st. back on 4th st. Miss 1 st. hang 2nd st. on 3rd st. * Miss 2 sts., hang 3rd st. back on 2nd st., miss 1st st., hang 2nd st. on 3rd st. Repeat from * to end and knit through.

Row 5. Hang 4th st. back on 3rd st. * miss 3 sts., hang 4th st. on 5th st., hang 6th st. back on 5th st. Repeat from * to end and knit through.

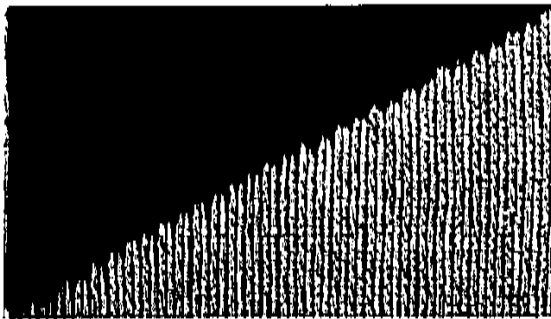
Row 7. Miss 2 st., hang 3rd st. on 4th st. * miss 4 sts., hang 5th st. on 6th st. repeat from * to end and knit through.

Row 9. Miss 3 sts., hang 4th st. on 5th st. * miss 2 sts., hang 3rd st. back on 2nd st. Miss 1 st., hang 2nd st. on 3rd st. Repeat from * to end and knit through.

Row 11. Miss 4 sts., hang 5th st. on 6th st., then hang 7th st. back on 6th st. * miss 3 sts., hang 4th st. on 5th st. then hang 6th st. back on 5th st. repeat from * to end and knit through.

Row 12. Knit **.

Repeat from ** to **.



DIAGONAL PATTERN.

Knit 2 rows, colour A.

At right side of work. Push to (d) pos. 1st needle. Join B colour wool. Knit through. Push to (d) pos. 2nd needle. Knit through.

Push to (d) position 3rd needle. Knit through.

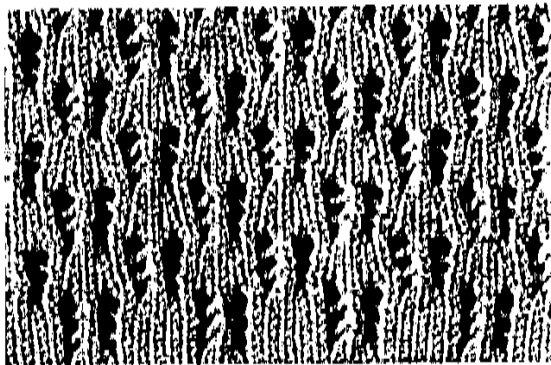
Repeat until all needles are in (d) pos. Take slide over work. Bring 1st at right back to (c) pos.

Change to colour A. Knit through. Hang wool around needles 2 and 3 and bring 2nd needle to (c) pos. Knit through.

Bring 3rd needle to (c) pos. Knit through. Hang wool around needles 4 and 5 and bring 4th needle to (c) pos. Knit through.

Bring 5th needle to (c) pos. Knit through. Hang wool around needles 6, 7, and bring 6th needle to (c) pos. Knit through.

Repeat until all needles are in (c) pos.



OPEN PATTERN.

Knit 2 rows.

** Row 1. Set pattern. Miss 3 sts., hang 4th st. on 5th st. and 6th st. back on 5th st. * Miss 5 sts., hang 6th st. on 7th st. and 8th st. back on 7th st.

Repeat from * to end and knit through.

Row 2. Knit.

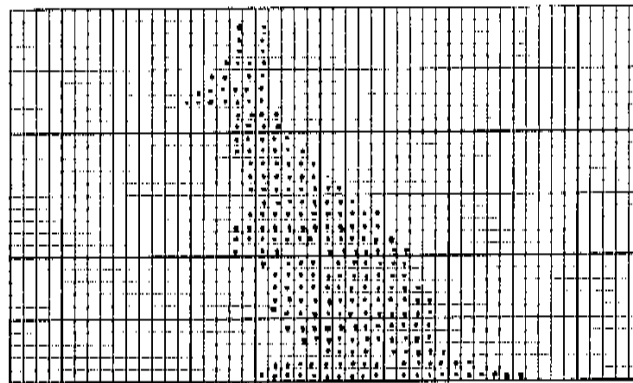
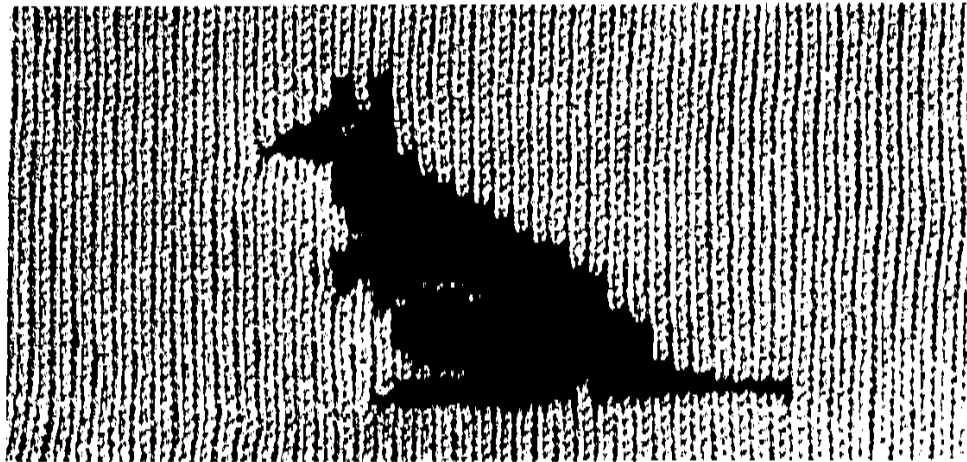
Repeat last 2 rows twice more.

Reset Pattern.

Row 7. Miss 7 sts., hang 8th st. on 9th st. and 10th st. back on 9th st. * miss 5th st., hang 6th st. on 7th st. and 8th st. back on 7th st. Repeat from * to end and knit through.

Row 8. Knit. Repeat last 2 rows twice more **.

Repeat from ** to **.



KANGAROO.

2 colours L. Light wool
D Dark wool

Using 49 sts

In this pattern the wool is not placed in wool guide but laid over the needles with the hand using 2 balls of Light and 1 ball of Dark

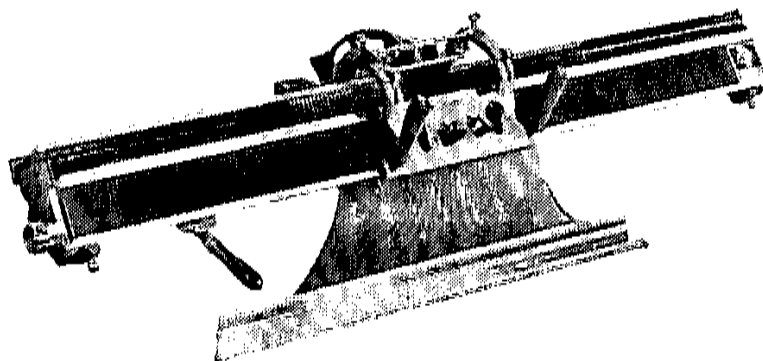
- 1st row. Lay L over 9 needles, D, 10 needles, L, 1 needle, D, 10 needles, L, 19 needles. Knit
- 2nd row. Lay L over 20 needles, D, 9 needles, L, 1 needle, D, 6 needles, L, 13 needles. Knit
- 3rd row. Lay L over 15 needles, D, 5 needles, L, 1 needle, D, 4 needles, L, 24 needles. Knit
- 4th row. Lay L over 22 needles, D, 11 needles, L, 16 needles. Knit
- 5th row. Lay L over 16 needles, D, 12 needles, L, 21 needles. Knit
- 6th row. Lay L over 20 needles, D, 13 needles, L, 16 needles. Knit
- 7th row. Lay L over 16 needles, D, 13 needles, L, 20 needles. Knit
- 8th row. Lay L over 20 needles, D, 12 needles, L, 17 needles. Knit
- 9th row. Lay L over 18 needles, D, 11 needles, L, 20 needles. Knit
- 10th row. Lay L over 19 needles, D, 1 needle, L, 1 needle, D, 3 needles, L, 1 needle, D, 6 needles, L, 18 needles. Knit
- 11th row. Lay L over 18 needles, D, 7 needles, L, 3 needles, D, 2 needles, L, 1 needle, D, 1 needle, L, 17 needles. Knit
- 12th row. Lay L over 17 needles, D, 13 needles, L, 19 needles.

Knit.

- 13th row. Lay L over 20 needles, D, 12 needles, L, 17 needles. Knit.
- 14th row. Lay L over 18 needles, D, 11 needles, L, 20 needles. Knit.
- 15th row. Lay L over 22 needles, D, 8 needles, L, 19 needles. Knit
- 16th row. Lay L over 18 needles, D, 8 needles, L, 23 needles. Knit
- 17th row. Lay L over 24 needles, D, 7 needles, L, 18 needles. Knit
- 18th row. Lay L over 18 needles, D, 6 needles, L, 25 needles. Knit
- 19th row. Lay L over 26 needles, D, 6 needles, L, 17 needles. Knit
- 20th row. Lay L over 17 needles, D, 5 needles, L, 27 needles. Knit
- 21st row. Lay L over 28 needles, D, 4 needles, L, 17 needles. Knit
- 22nd row. Lay L over 17 needles, D, 4 needles, L, 28 needles. Knit
- 23rd row. Lay L over 29 needles, D, 7 needles, L, 13 needles. Knit
- 24th row. Lay L over 14 needles, D, 6 needles, L, 29 needles. Knit
- 25th row. Lay L over 29 needles, D, 2 needles, L, 1 needle, D, 2 needles, L, 15 needles. Knit
- 26th row. Lay L over 16 needles, D, 4 needles, L, 29 needles. Knit
- 27th row. Lay L over 29 needles, D, 1 needle, L, 1 needle, D, 1 needle, L, 17 needles. Knit
- 28th row. Lay L over 17 needles, D, 1 needle, L, 1 needle, D, 1 needle, L, 29 needles. Knit
- 29th row. Repeat 27th Row.



And now the Matador "TWINTEX"



MATERIALS: 21 oz. 6-ply crepe

MEASUREMENTS: To fit 33-35 inch bust Length from top of shoulder, 21 in.
Sleeve seam, 15 in.

TENSION: Rib --- Pattern --- 12 sts. and
19 rows = 2 in. over pattern after pressing.

NEEDLE SETTING: 0-0--0-0--0-0--0-0
0-0-0-0--0-0--0-0--0-0

ABBREVIATIONS: Sts., Stitches Ndle, Needle
Pos., Position L, Left
Beg., Beginning Inc., Increase
Alt., Alternative Patt., Pattern.

BACK

Bring up to B pos. 62 ndles. on each bed arranged as shown in ndle setting (ndles. represented by 0). Move racking lever to L1. All tension dials on 10. Form zig-zag row. Place comb in position and hang weights. Raise Cam levers A and D and knit circular round. Move racking lever to 0 and knit across. Knit 4 rows. Change to patt. tension and knit 110 rows straight. Use side weights to hold end sts. down.

ARMHOLE: Turn row counter to zero. Cast off 4 sts. beg. of next 6 rows. Knit until 46 rows have been completed from armhole. Inc. 1 st. at beg. of next 4 rows. Knit until 64 rows have been completed from armhole.

SHOULDER: Cast off 4 sts. beg. of next 6 rows.

NECK: Cast off centre 12 sts. with a separate piece of wool. Push ndles. on left side to D pos. Continue to cast off 4 sts. for shoulder and at the same time shape neck by casting off 4 sts. twice, then 2 sts. twice on alt. rows. Finish shaping shoulder.

2ND SHOULDER—NOTE: Turn tens knob 1 to 0 before knitting 1st row, then turn back to 15 before knitting 2nd row. Push ndles. on left back to C pos., and shape to correspond with right side.

FRONT

Knit as for back until 56 rows have been completed for armhole.

NECK: Cast off centre 8 sts. Push ndles. on left to D pos. Shape neck by casting off 4 sts. twice, then 2 sts. 3 times on alt. rows, and at the same time when 64 rows have been completed, cast off 4 sts. from armhole edge every alt. row until all sts. have been cast off. Complete 2nd shoulder.

SLEEVES

Bring up to B pos. 34 ndles. on both beds and knit edge as given for back. Change tension K 12 rows * Inc. 1 st. beg. of next 4 rows, K. 8 rows. * Repeat from * to * until there are 48 sts. on both beds. Knit until 120 rows have been completed.

ARMHOLE: Cast off 6 sts. beg. of next 4 rows, 4 sts. beg. of next 2 rows, 2 sts. beg. of next 6 rows, 4 sts. beg. of next 4 rows, 6 sts. beg. of next 4 rows. Cast off remaining sts.

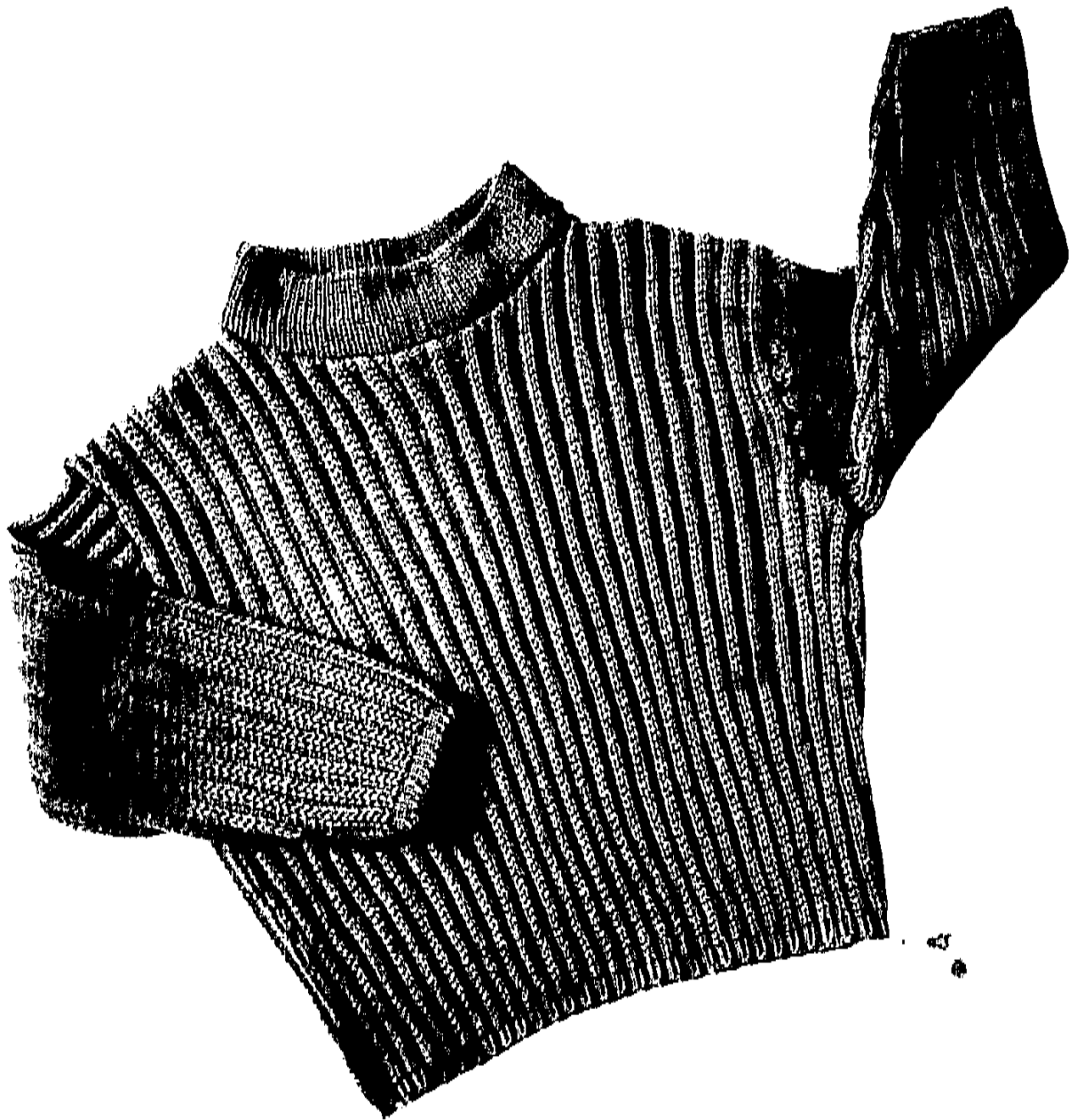
COLLAR

4:14
Tension --- Cam levers B & C raised.
14 --- 4

Counting alt. ndles., bring up to B pos. 40 ndles. on both beds. Cast on and knit 34 rounds in circular fabric (note 68 rows will show on counter). Cast off.

TO MAKE UP

Press parts lightly on wrong side under a damp cloth to flatten rib pattern. Join side, shoulder and sleeve seams. Insert sleeves. Fold collar over in half and slip stitch edges together. Sew collar to neck. Press all seams.



THE MATADOR MANUAL

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