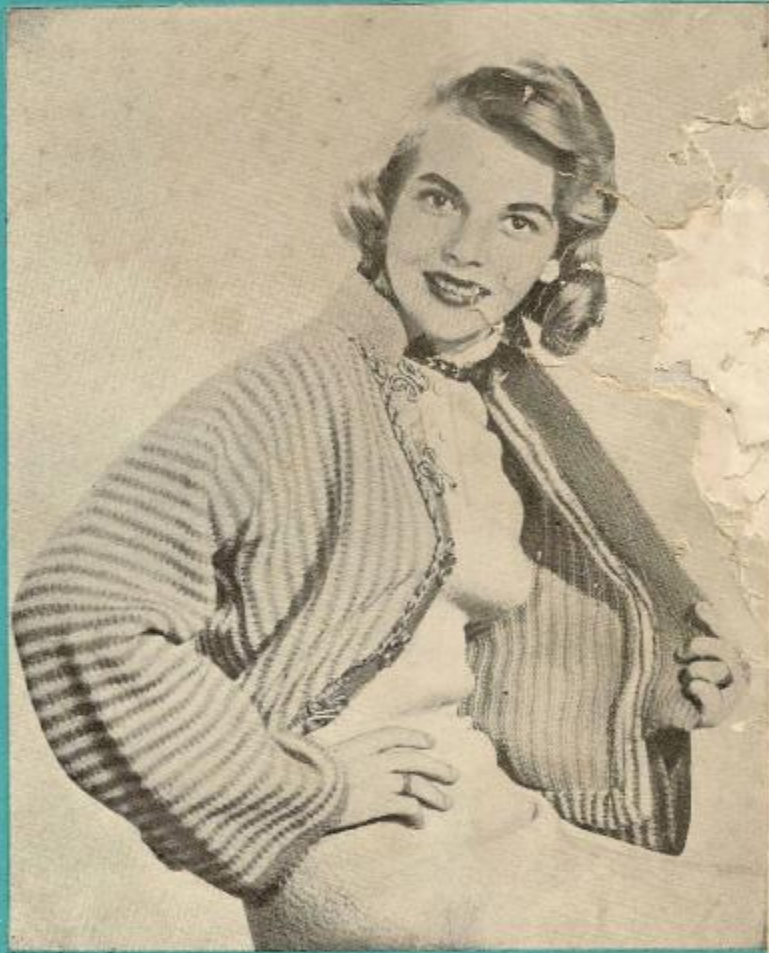


# *Knitmat*

HAND-KNITTER



INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

## Introduction

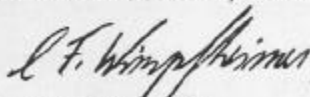
Handknitters, although comparatively new to this country, have been used in the Far East for over 30 years and in Europe for over 15 years. Before bringing the *Knitomat* on the American Market, we made a thorough survey of all handknitters in existence, tested various models and compared the finished work produced by each type. We spent over two years in research and testing, stressing simplicity of operation, before we adopted the present model. We have found that the *Knitomat* produces the best handknit appearance with the maximum speed possible. To further speed up the knitting process would lose the true handknit effect which is the basic purpose of a handknitter. We are particularly proud of the fact that a garment knitted on the *Knitomat* cannot be distinguished from a garment knitted on two needles. This feature enables you to take your work off *Knitomat* and continue on your two needles without detecting any difference. It permits you to take your work with you when you want, and put it back on the *Knitomat* when you return home.

Your *Knitomat* is a precision made instrument of all metal construction and is guaranteed for one full year against any defects in workmanship and material. It will last a lifetime with the proper care as outlined in the last section of this booklet.

We have covered the most popular stitches in this instruction booklet. Actually, the variety of pattern stitches that you can do on the *Knitomat* is almost unlimited. There are many fascinating variations possible on the *Knitomat*, and after you have become thoroughly familiarized with it, you will undoubtedly create some pattern stitches of your own. We would certainly appreciate hearing about such new ideas and stitches. We are always anxious to improve our instruction booklet and may be able to include your stitch in a future edition. A great many of you are experienced knitters, and we welcome any suggestions you may wish to make.

Sincerely,

KNITOMAT DIVISION, LIGHTCO, INC.



C. F. WIMPFHEIMER  
President

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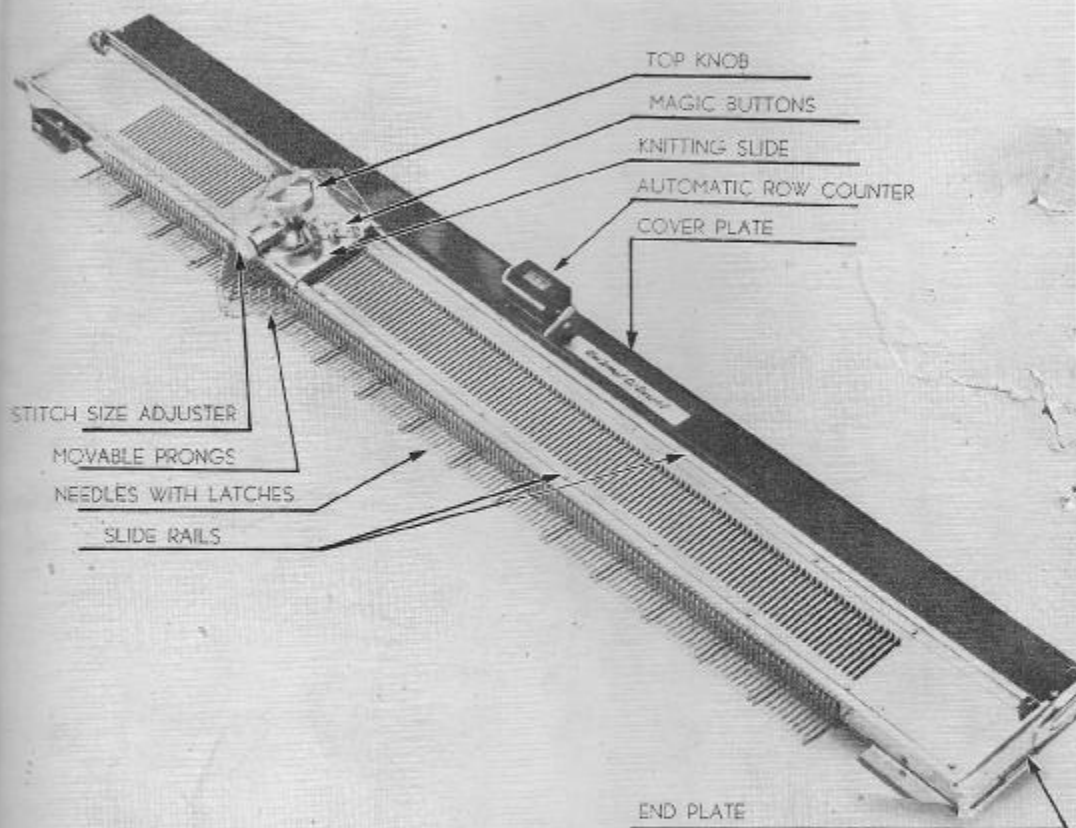
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Section I  
NOMENCLATURE



## Accessories



Plastic Ruler



Latch Needle



Transfer Needle



Silk Thread



Crochet Hook



Starting Cloth



Fastening Clamps



Plastic Cover

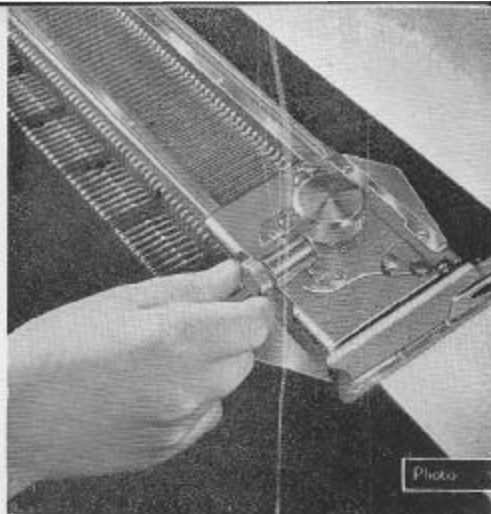
Steel Rod



### *Stitch Size Adjuster*

Move slide to either end of knitter. Loosen large knob on top. To decrease stitch gauge, turn micromatic screw slowly to the left; to increase, turn to the right.

The top knob must be securely tightened before work is started. (See Photo 3). On Standard model, loosen knob and slide the gauge back to decrease size of stitch and forward to increase size of stitch.



### *Magic Buttons*

If you wish to move slide across without knitting, pull magic buttons towards you (see Photo 4), while moving the slide across. This may be used for stripes—or if slide is at wrong end after casting on.

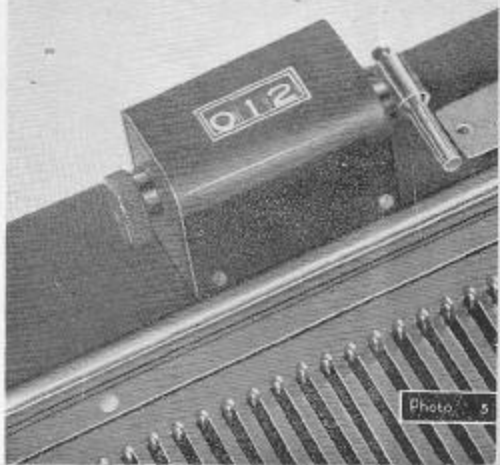
On models without Magic Buttons, keep stitches in front of latches when moving slide to opposite side.



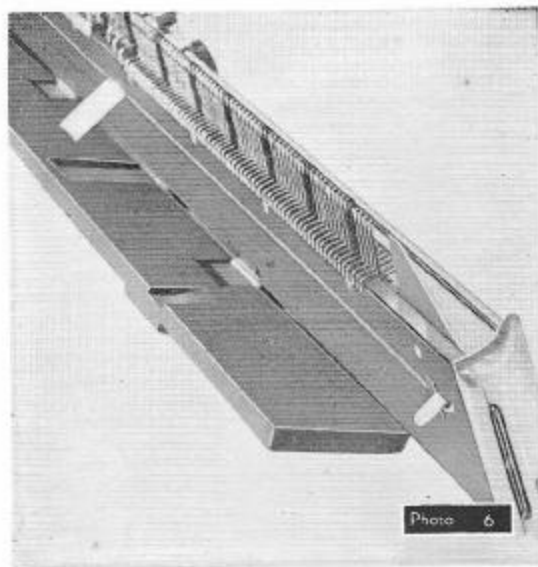
### *Row Counter*

The row counter automatically keeps count of rows knitted. It may be reset to zero by turning screw on the left side away from you.

5 *Knitomat*



## *Tilting Mechanism*



*Knitomat* may be raised and fastened in this position by simply raising the knitting frame. (See Photo 6). This is useful in pattern work. To lower, push steel hooks at either end. Standard model does not tilt.

Section II  
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS





## ***Helpful Hints***

After receiving your *Knitomat*, use a cloth to wipe off excess oil necessary for shipment. Your *Knitomat* is a precision made instrument and tolerances are very exact. Therefore, you will find that it works a little hard at first. As you continue to use the *Knitomat*, it will loosen up.

Practice on short pieces of different types of yarn until you feel yourself sufficiently adept in the use of the *Knitomat*. Go slowly until you have practice. Try your easy yarns first. Speed will come quickly with experience.

Follow any standard instruction book for the garments you wish to make. If you make a skirt which calls for circular knitting needles, divide the skirt into gores, and sew the seam as described in the operating instructions.

### **How the Knitomat Knits for You**

The knitted stitch is in the back of the latch; the new yarn to be knitted is in front of the latch. When the slide moves across the needle bed, it pushes the old stitch over the closed latch and the yarn across the needle bed becomes a new stitch.

### **Knitting**

Never force your slide across. If it does not move easily, your stitch adjustment may be too tight for your yarn or your yarn may be caught. Check your yarn and you will find the difficulty. Pull your first stitch a little forward until it is *under* the first latch, then lay your yarn over the latches in the hollow of the needle. The holding of the yarn is of prime importance in knitting on the *Knitomat*. Be sure that the yarn is held tightly enough to keep it in the hollow of the needles. If you hold the yarn too loosely, it will jump the needle and you will drop the stitches. Watch your yarn before you move your slide across to be sure it is in the hollow of the hook until you have achieved sufficient practice.

When using yarn which is more difficult to knit such as heavy yarn or a yarn with a large nub, lay the yarn across the needles. Then pull work downward and forward, closing the latches before you move your slide across.

### **Gauge**

When making a swatch to ascertain the gauge, cast on 40 stitches and work 4". Bind off the stitches. Stretch lengthwise to get the true gauge. It is better to wash the swatch with lukewarm water and let it dry before counting how many stitches to an inch and how many rows to an inch.

To count the *stitch gauge*, lay a ruler across the knitting on the right side (knit side) of the work. Count how many stitches there are in two inches of knitting, divide in half. To measure the *row gauge*, lay a ruler on the wrong side (purl side) of the work. Put a pin at the inch mark and another pin two inches lower. Now put aside the ruler and stretch work lengthwise so you can count the rows between the pins. Divide by two.

### Casting On

There are two methods shown in the instructions, with or without a starting cloth.

The use of the starting cloth is preferable when you knit with more than 100 stitches at a time, or use difficult yarns, or if you want an open edge to join 2 pieces together.

#### A. How to Cast On

1. Open latches of needles to be used with straight end of crochet hook.
2. Adjust the gauge to the desired size.
3. Move slide all the way to the right.
4. Make a slip knot (or sliding loop) with the end of the yarn and place this loop on the extreme left needle to be used. Proceed to loop the yarn around each successive needle, in a counter-clockwise movement, making the loops loosely. Push all loops back against the frame.
5. Lay yarn across the open latches as closely to the front as possible. Be sure that the yarn is in the hollow of all hooks. Ball of yarn must be on the opposite side of the slide.
6. Move the slide across the needles, holding the yarn very loosely, just tight enough to keep it under the hooks as it slides through fingers. (See Photo 7 and Figure 1)

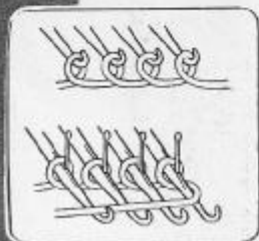
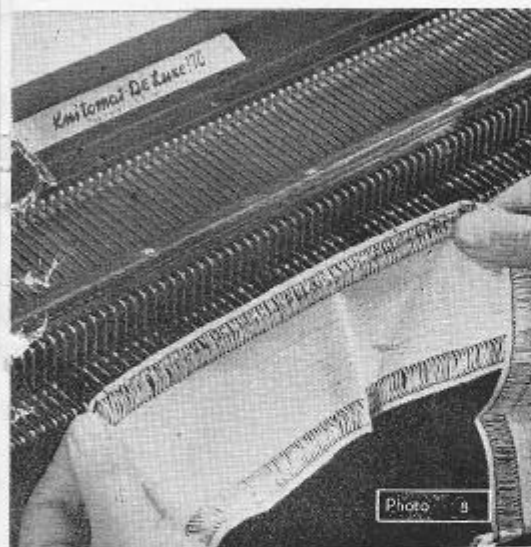


Figure 1

7. Push completed stitches back against the frame, using plastic ruler, thereby opening the latches again. Use a slightly downward movement to keep the newly formed stitches from falling off the needles.
8. Proceed as in step 5. (NOTE: Proceed slowly at first to avoid dropping stitches.)

### ***B. How to Cast On with Aid of Starting Cloth***



1. Adjust stitch gauge to medium size.

2. Put loops of one edge of starting cloth over needles to be used, and push cloth all the way back against the frame.

(See Photo 8)

3. Open the latches on all needles to be used by using straight end of the crochet hook.



4. Lay silk thread over open needles with short end towards slide.

5. Close the latches either with the plastic ruler or the straight end of the crochet hook. (See Photo 9).

*Knitomat 10*

6. Move slide slowly across the needle bed. (See Photo 10)

7. Push the starting cloth back against the frame, thereby opening the latches. (See Photo 11)

8. Lay the yarn across the open needles in the hollow of the hooks. The ball of yarn must be on the opposite side of the slide.

9. Close latches either with plastic ruler or straight end of crochet hook.

10. Hold both the long and short end of yarn in one hand.

11. Move slide across letting the long end of the yarn slide through your fingers.

12. Push the starting cloth with the first row of knitting back against the frame.

13. Lay yarn across the open needle.

14. Move slide across. This will close the latches.

15. Push work back against frame.

After 2 rows have been knitted with the medium gauge, the gauge may be adjusted to the desired ten ion. However, the adjustment should be made only 1 size per row. Proceed from step 13.

The steel rod may be inserted in the bottom of the starting cloth. This will assist you in keeping the work flat.

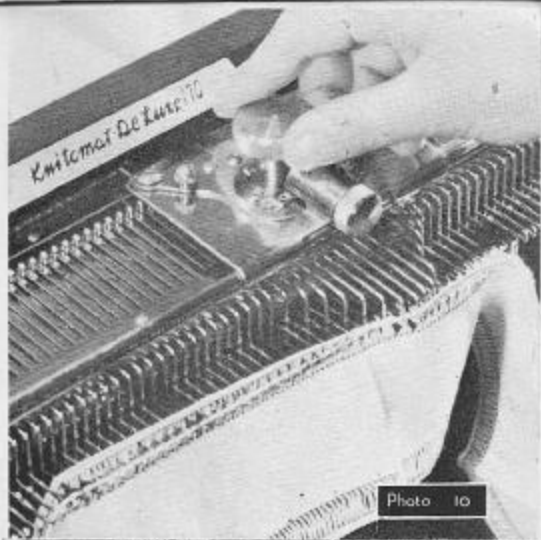


Photo 10

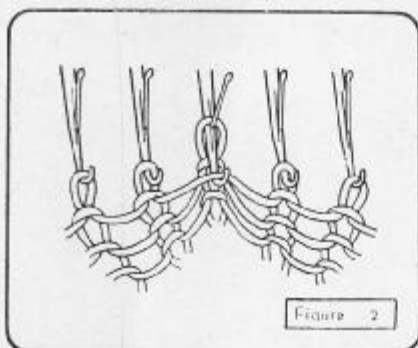


Photo 11

### C. How to Remove the Starting Cloth

After work has been completed, pull the silk thread which joins the work to the starting cloth. Slip all the stitches onto a knitting needle and bind off, as when knitting with 2 needles. You may also bind off by using a crochet hook. Pick up 2 stitches on the end of the row, slip the second stitch through the first stitch, the third stitch through the second stitch, etc. until the entire row has been bound off.

### D. Picking Up a Dropped Stitch

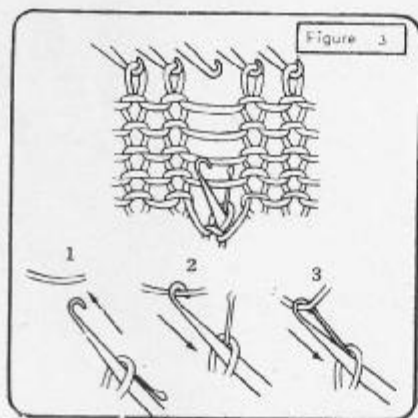


**Method # 1 :** For a dropped stitch, one row down. (See Fig. 2)

1. Place the dropped stitch and the yarn of the last row on the empty needle.
2. Put the loop beyond the latch, but the yarn remains before the latch.
3. Pull the loop toward you. The loop closes the latch on the yarn and leaves the needle.

**Method # 2 :** For a dropped stitch, several rows down. (See Fig. 3)

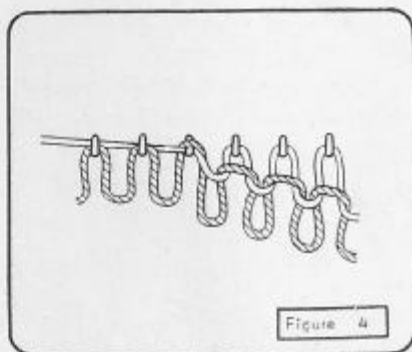
1. Insert latch needle into row below dropped stitch from the back of your work so the latch is on top.
2. Holding your work down firmly push down on your latch needle so that the dropped stitch will be caught thereon.



3. Push latch needle towards you so that the dropped stitch is behind latch.
4. Hook the first horizontal bar which has to be knitted.
5. Pull needle back, thereby closing the latch over bar.
6. Put latch needle up and forward, pushing stitch behind latch. (Continue from step 4)
7. Push stitch back on needle by holding work firmly below top stitch and stretch top stitch over the needle.

## ***E. How to Rip Out a Row of Knitting***

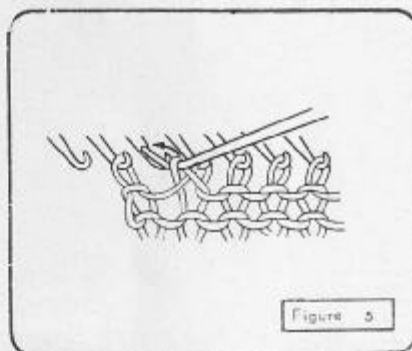
The work must be in front of the latches. The slide must be moved to the opposite side from which this operation is started. Use magic buttons. Holding the work firmly from below, pull yarn up, slipping last completed stitch onto the needle. Continue across row. (See Figure 4)



## ***F. How to Increase at Side Edge***

### ***Method #1***

1. Insert crochet hook in end stitch and transfer it to adjacent needle.
2. Using crochet hook, pick up a loop from an adjacent stitch a row below, and place it on the empty needle. (See Figure 5)

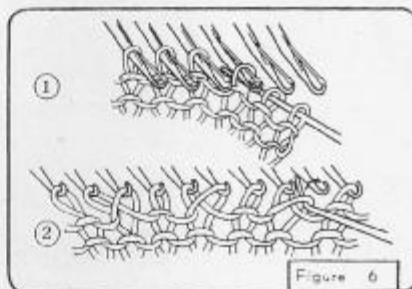


### ***Method #2***

1. When increasing more than 1 stitch at side edge, loop yarn loosely over open needles, clockwise manner when increasing on the left, counter clockwise when increasing on the right.

## ***G. How to Increase Several Stitches Across a Row***

1. Push all stitches back against the frame.
2. Pull work forward slowly, closing the latches, but do not let the stitches fall off.
3. Starting at right side of work, lift the stitches off the hooks onto a size "0" or "1" knitting needle (circular preferred)(See Fig. 6, step 1)



4. Open the latches with the straight end of the crochet hook.



- Place the stitches that are on the knitting needle, back onto the hooks of the *Knitomat*, leaving a hook empty where an increase is to be made.
- Using a crochet hook, pick up a loop from an adjacent stitch a row below, and place it on the empty needle. (See Figure 6, step 2)

## H. How to Decrease at Side Edge

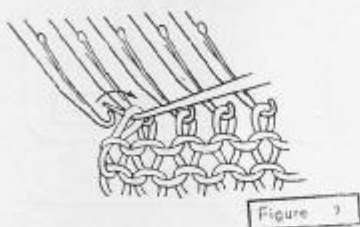


Figure 7

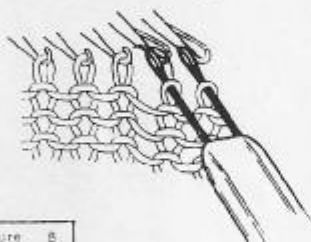


Figure 8

### Method # 1.

Using a crochet hook, transfer the end stitch on to the adjacent needle. (See Fig. 7)

### Method # 2.

- Insert dual transfer needle in last two stitches and transfer them over one needle towards the work (the second and third stitches will be on the same hook). (See Figure 8)
- Push all the stitches back against the frame and continue as before.

## I. How to Decrease Several Stitches in One Row

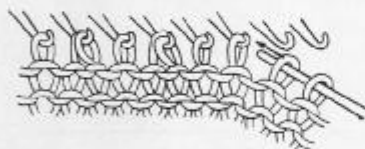


Figure 9

- Push all stitches back against the frame.
- Pull work forward slowly, closing the latches, but do not let the stitches fall off.
- Starting at right side of work, lift stitches off the hooks onto a size 0 or 1 knitting needle (circular preferred). (See Fig. 6-1 on previous page).
- Open the latches with the straight end of the crochet hook.
- Now place the stitches that are on the knitting needle, back onto the hooks of the *Knitomat*, putting two stitches on a hook where a decrease is desired. (See Figure 9)
- Push all the stitches back against the frame and continue as before.

## J. How to Bind off

1. Keep your stitches in front of latches with the latches open.
2. Pull the loop of the last knitted stitch over the adjacent needle thereby covering both needles. (See Figure 10, step 1)
3. Push all loops on first and second needle back of latches with thumb and index fingers. Do not let third stitch go back of latch.
4. Keeping latches open, bring yarn up between first and second needle, lay yarn over (second needle only). (See Figure 10, step 2)
5. Pull both first and second loops forward over latches.
6. Proceed as in step # 2. On last stitch break yarn and slip stitch through loop.

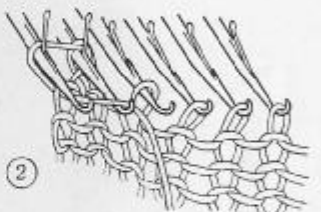
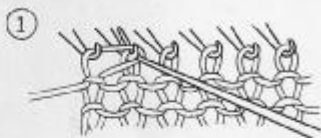


Figure 10

## K. How to Bind off for Shoulder Shaping

1. Yarn should be at opposite end of stitches to be bound off.
2. Keep the stitches to be bound off in front of latches.
3. Push all other stitches back.
4. Lay yarn across all needles on which stitches are pushed back. (See Fig 11, step 1)
5. Move slide across (Fig 11, step 2)
6. Push back all stitches just knitted.
7. Lay yarn across on all stitches pushed back plus the adjacent stitch in order to avoid making a hole. (See Fig 11, step 3)

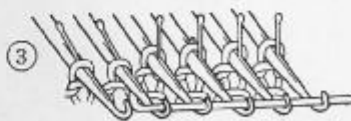


Figure 11



Figure 11

8. Move slide across. (See Fig 11, step 4) continue from 2 until all stitches can be bound off. (See Fig 6, step 5) See binding off instructions.

### **L. Short Rows (for horizontal darts)**

1. Yarn should be at opposite end of stitches not to be knitted for short rows.
2. Keep stitches not to be knitted in front of latches.
3. Push all other stitches back.
4. Lay yarn across on all needles on which stitches are pushed back. (See Fig. 11, step 1)
5. Move slide across. (See Fig. 11, step 2)
6. Push back all stitches to be knitted on next row.
7. Lay yarn across on all stitches pushed back plus the adjacent stitch in order to avoid making a hole. (See Fig. 11, step 3)
8. Move slide across. (See Fig. 11, step 4)

### **M. Turning the Heel for a Sock**

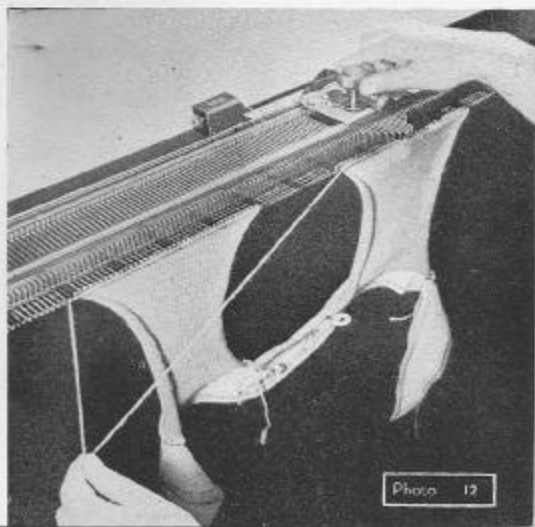
Generally sock patterns have 72 stitches, but when more or less stitches are used, the same pattern for turning the heel will apply.

1. Count 18 stitches from the left and 18 stitches from the right. Place all other stitches which are located in the center on a stitch holder. This will leave 18 stitches (Half of heel) on left, and 18 stitches (half of heel) on right.
3. Counting from left, transfer stitch on 5th needle to 4th needle (a decrease).
4. Move all stitches on left of the decrease towards the right and place on adjacent needle.
5. Push only 5 stitches on the left in back of latches.
6. Lay yarn across these 5 stitches.
7. Move slide across.
8. Push first 4 stitches at left back of latches.
9. Bring yarn up between 4th & 5th needles and lay across the 4 stitches.
10. Move slide across.
11. Leaving stitches in front of latches, transfer stitch on 5th needle from left side to 6th needle (a decrease).

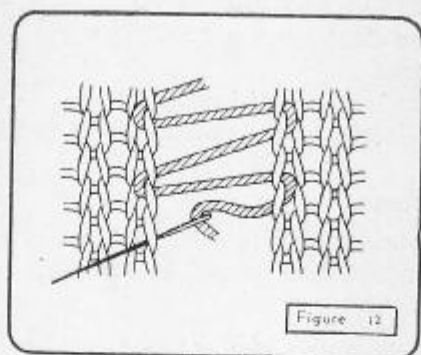
12. Move all stitches on left of decrease towards the right and place on adjacent needle.
13. Push these 6 stitches only back of latches.
14. Lay yarn across these stitches.
15. Move slide across.
16. Push first 5 stitches back of latches.
17. Bring yarn up between 5th and 6th needles and lay across the 5 stitches.
18. Move slide across.
19. Work in this manner moving point of decrease one stitch to the right (example; next decrease will be 6th stitch transferred to 7th stitch) until 11 stitches remain.
20. *Picking up stitches along side of heel for gusset.* With straight end of crochet hook, pick up first stitch on right side of heel and place on first empty needle to the right. It is better to pick up the knot part of the stitch instead of the loop, skipping every other stitch, continue in this manner until the side of the heel is completed. Normally you pick up 18 stitches for 36 rows.
21. Working in stockinette stitch, decrease 1 stitch at instep (right side of knitter) every other row until there remain 18 stitches. Work other half of heel to correspond.

## N. *Knitting Several Pieces at One Time*

When working more than one piece at a time such as two socks, sleeves, cuffs, both shoulders, after a division for a neck opening, etc., one movement of the slide will suffice to produce a row on each piece. Both pieces must be cast on separately with individual balls of yarn. All operations such as laying the yarn across the needles, changing colors, etc., must be done one after the other on the separate pieces of work. Hold each strand of yarn individually when the slide moves across. (See Photo 12)



## *O. How to Join Two Pieces Without a Seam by Hand*



1. Thread tapestry needle with same yarn used in the garment.
2. Hold the two pieces to be joined side by side in the left hand, with the knit side facing you.
3. Insert needle in the knot of the right hand piece from the knit side. Bring your needle up in the loop of the left hand piece from the purl side.
4. Insert needle in the knot of the left hand piece from the knit side. Bring your needle up in the loop of the right hand piece from the purl side.

Continue in this manner.

## *P. How to Join Two Pieces Without a Seam on Knitomat*

1. Knit first panel on Knitomat, bind off.
2. Cast on stitches for second panel.
3. Knit two rows, so slide is on the right.
4. Pick up knot of end stitch of first row of first panel and place on extreme left stitch of second panel (you now have two stitches on the extreme left needle being used).
5. Push all stitches back of the latches.
6. Lay yarn across and knit one row.
7. Knit one additional row.
8. Pick up next knot of first panel and proceed from step 4.
9. Continue in this manner.

Section III  
PATTERN STITCHES



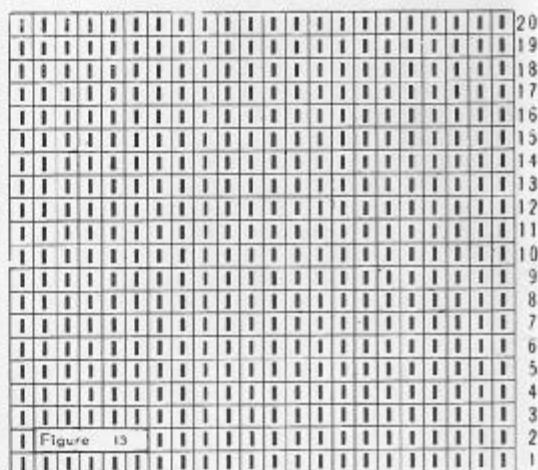
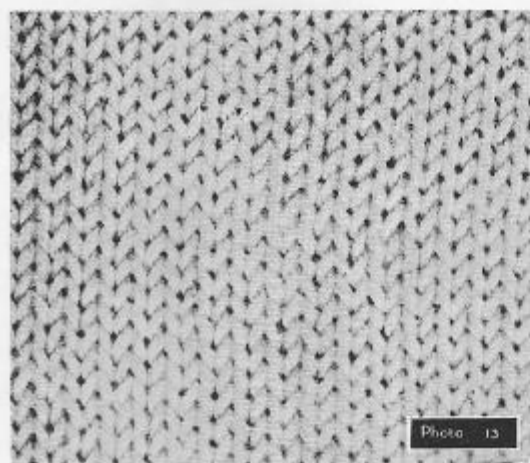


## Pattern Stitches

### EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAMS

	Stockinette Stitch	↗	Three Stitches On One Needle
—	Purl Stitch	×	Crossover
○	Empty Needle	∨	Pulling Up
∧	Two Stitches On One Needle	↘	Purl Stitch with Two Stitches On One Needle

#### A. Stockinette Stitch



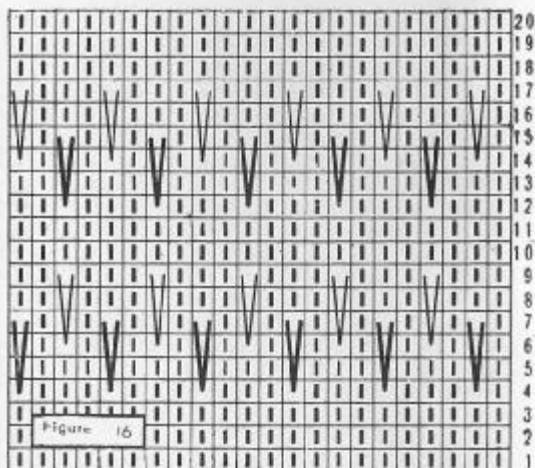
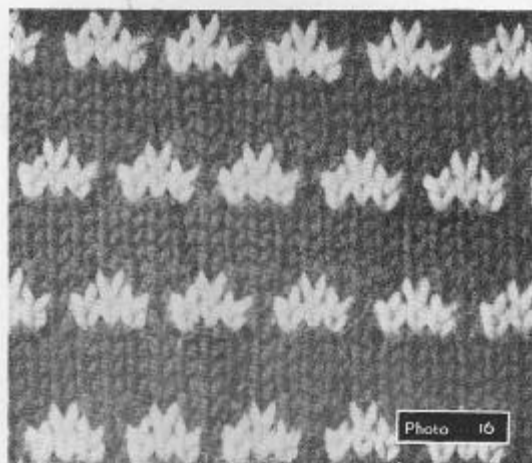
The basic stitch made on the *Knitomat* is the stockinette stitch. The purl side is towards you and the knit side is away from you.

#### B. Rib (Purl) Stitch

To make a rib, the stitches which are to be reversed are dropped and then picked up on the purl side. It is important that you pick up the first line of stitches before the second line is dropped. (See Photo 14 and Figure 14)



### C. Floral Pattern



Multiple of 4 plus 3 stitches.

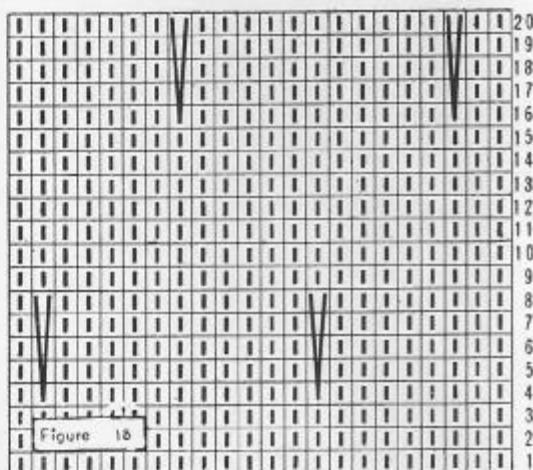
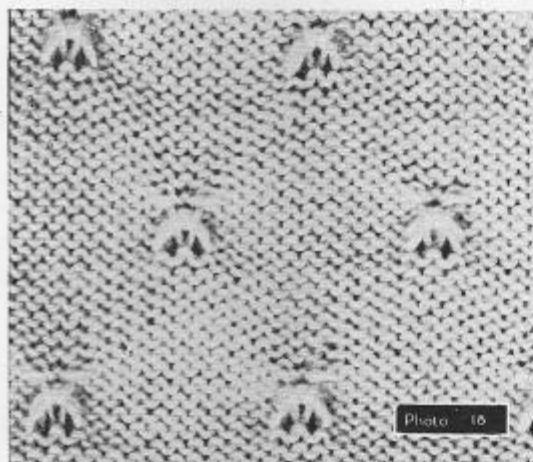
Two colors of yarn.

1. Knit 4 rows of color "A" in stockinette stitch.
2. Knit 2 rows of color "B" in stockinette stitch.  
Leave stitches in front of latches.
3. Take 4th stitch off needle.
4. Insert hook into stitch 3 rows down.
5. Let stitch run down (there will be 2 horizontal bars).
6. Pull up this stitch together with the two horizontal bars and place on the empty needle. Repeat from step #3 across row.
7. Knit 4 rows of color "A" in stockinette stitch.
8. Knit 2 rows of color "B" in stockinette stitch.
9. Take 2nd stitch off needle.
10. Insert crochet hook into stitch 3 rows down.
11. Let stitch run down (there will be two horizontal bars).
12. Pull up this stitch together with the two horizontal bars and place on empty needle.
13. Proceed from step #3 to step #6 across row.

These 12 rows complete pattern.



## E. Butterfly Stitch



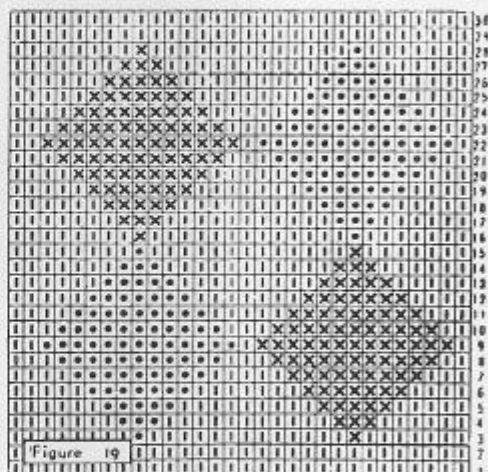
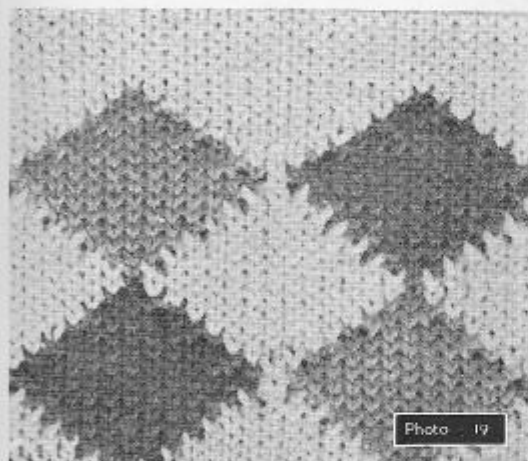
1. Using a multiple of 12 plus 11 stitches, knit 12 rows in stockinette stitch. Leave stitches in front of latches.
2. Work a butterfly on every 12th stitch across row as follows:
3. Take stitch off needle.
4. Insert latch into stitch 5 rows below, on purl side or front of work.
5. Let stitch run down. There will be 4 horizontal bars.
6. Push latch needle all the way forward so stitch slips behind latch.
7. Going in back of horizontal bars, hook top bar and close the latch over it.
8. Pull this bar down in back of work.
9. Replace stitch on needle, coming up in front.
10. Work 12 rows of stockinette stitch.
11. Work a butterfly on the 6th stitch and then on every 12th stitch across row. These 24 rows complete the pattern. This pattern makes the butterfly come out on the purl side of the work. To make the butterfly on the knit side, work as follows.
12. Work a butterfly on every 12th stitch across row as follows:
13. Take stitch off needle.
14. Insert latch needle into stitch 5 rows below on knit side or back of work.

15. Let stitch run down (there will be 4 horizontal bars).
16. Push latch needle towards you so that stitch is in back of latch.
17. Hook the top bar and close the latch over it.
18. Pull the bar down in front of work and come up in back of work.
19. Place this stitch back on needle.
20. Work 12 rows in stockinette stitch.
21. Work a butterfly on the 6th stitch and then in every 12th stitch across row.

These 24 rows complete the pattern.

The butterflies may be placed at any interval.

### F. Argyle or Changing Colors.

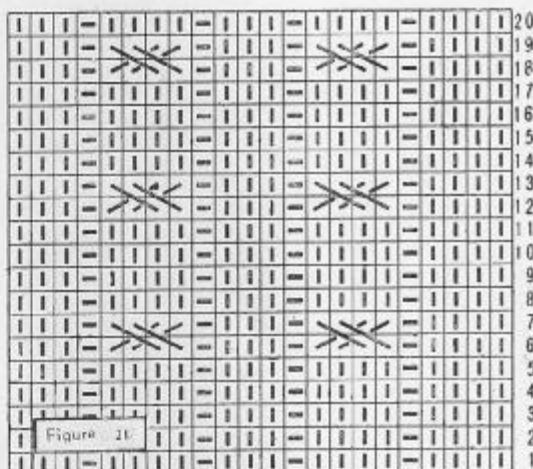
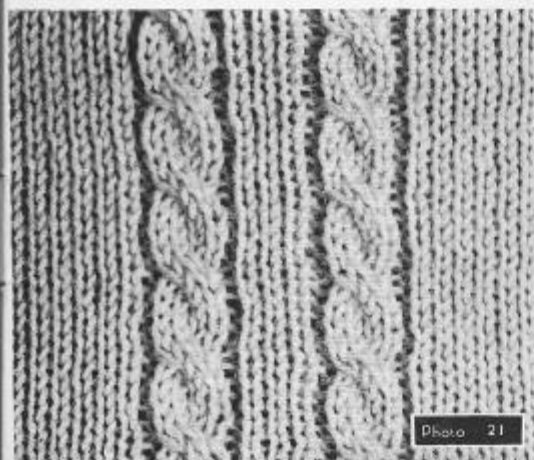


1. Place color "A" across required needles to next color.
2. Bring color "B" from behind so yarns cross to avoid hole, and lay across required needles.
3. Pull knitting down and slowly forward and the latches will close.
4. Move the slide across.
5. Push work back against frame.





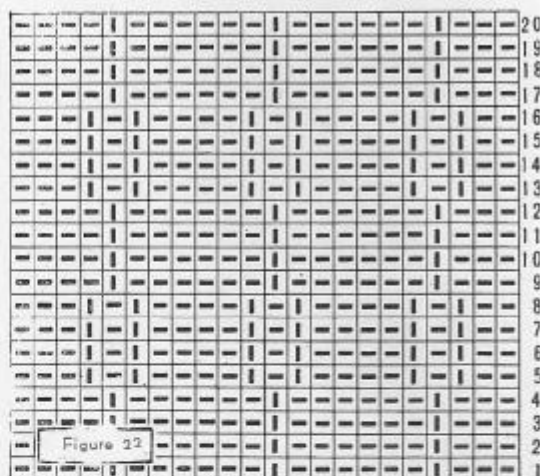
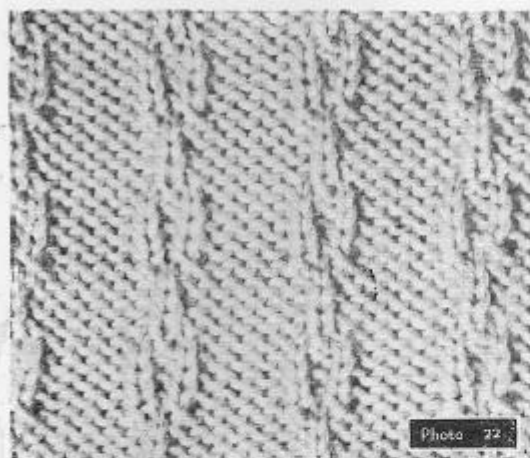
## H. Cable Stitch



1. On first row, transfer one stitch on each side of cable to adjacent stitch away from cable.
2. Knit 6 rows of stockinette stitch. Leave work in front of latches.
3. Drop one stitch both sides of cable, and let it run down as far as it can.
4. For a 4 stitch cable, lift first 2 stitches (next to dropped stitch) with transfer needle. Hold with left hand.
5. Using crochet hook, take 3rd stitch and place it onto the needle that the first stitch was on; take the 4th stitch and place it onto the needle that the 2nd stitch was on.
6. Put the stitches on the transfer needle onto the needles that the 3rd and 4th stitches were on.
7. Proceed from step 2 for about 2 cables.
8. Work 2 rows past cabling. Insert latch needle into stitch that was transferred (in step 1) and pick up stitch and purl all the way up (see instructions for rib stitch) and place stitch on adjacent needle away from cable.

For any cable with more than 4 stitches use a cabling needle. If preferred you may hold stitch each side of cable with a stitch holder instead of transferring to adjacent needle.

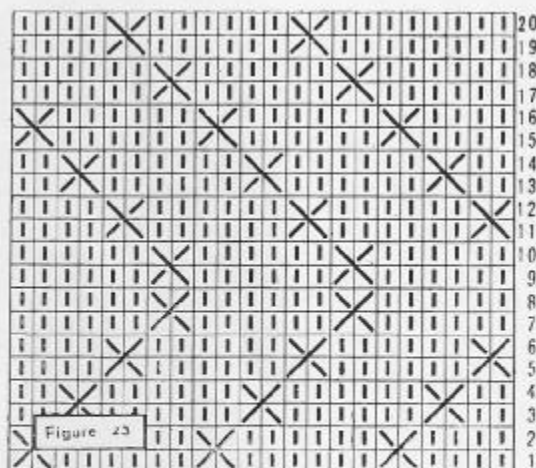
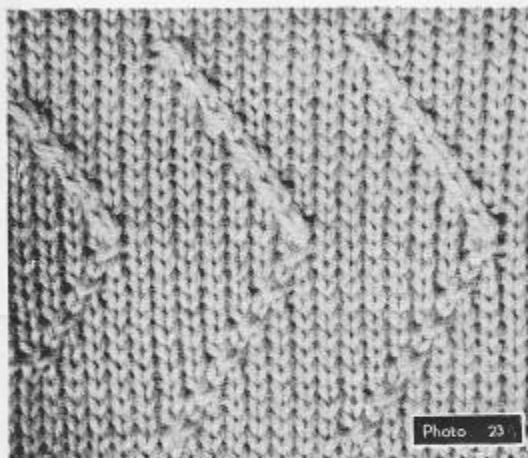
## 1. Chain Stitch



Use a multiple of 7 plus 5 stitches.

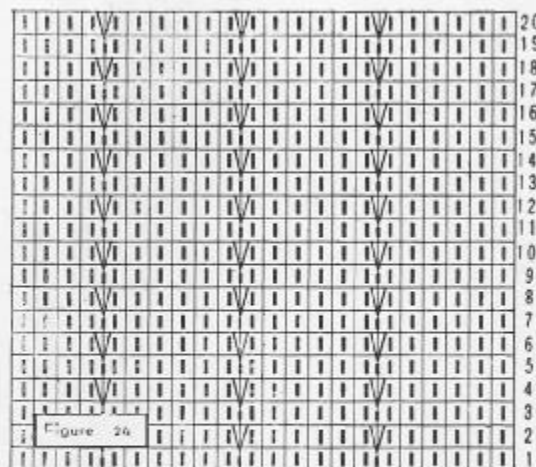
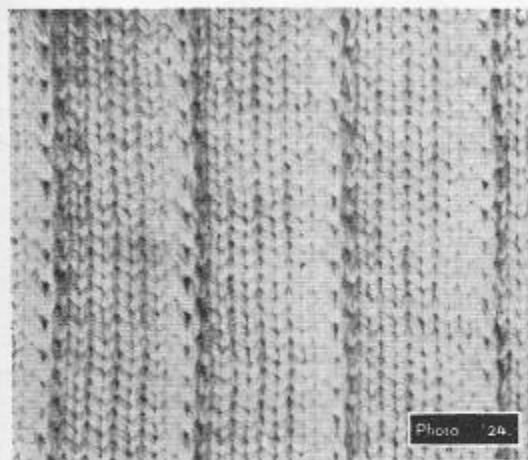
1. Knit 4 rows of stockinette stitch.
2. Take the 4th stitch off needle.
3. Insert latch needle in stitch 5 rows down (there will be 4 horizontal bars), and from knit stitches on the purl side (see operating instructions for rib stitch).
4. Take next 7th stitch off needle.
5. Proceed as in step #3.
6. Continue from step 4 across row.
7. Knit 4 rows of stockinette stitch.
8. Take the 3rd stitch off the needle.
9. Proceed as in step #3.
10. Take the 5th stitch off needle.
11. Proceed as in step #3.
12. Take the next 5th stitch off needle.
13. Proceed as in step #3.
14. Take the next 2nd stitch off needle.
15. Proceed as in step #3.
16. Repeat steps 12, 13, 14 & 15 across row. These 8 rows form the pattern.

## J. Zig Zag Stitch



1. In first row cross first and second stitches.
  2. \*Skip 6 stitches, cross next 2 stitches, Repeat from\* across row. Knit 2 rows.
  3. Cross 3rd and 4th stitches.\* Skip 6 stitches, cross next 2 stitches. Repeat from\* across row. Knit 2 rows.
- Continue as shown in diagram.

## K. Slip Stitch



**Method # 1 (See Photo 24 and Fig. 24)**

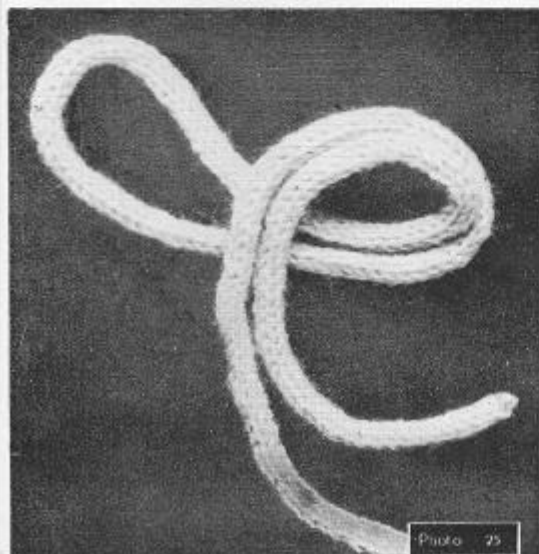
1. When you have completed your work on the Knitomat, hold work so that rows run horizontally with knit side toward you.
  2. Pick up first stitch with latch needle.
  3. Skipping one row, insert latch needle under third row.
  4. Push latch needle far enough across to put first stitch behind the latch.
  5. Pick up stitch in 3rd row, pulling latch needle back so that latch closes.
  6. Pull stitch of 3rd row through stitch of 1st row.
- Continue in this manner skipping every other row.

**Method # 2.**

1. Move all stitches back of latches *except* those to be slipped.
2. Lay yarn across needles to be knitted and *un er* needles to be slipped.
3. Move slide across.

**L. Rope Trim**

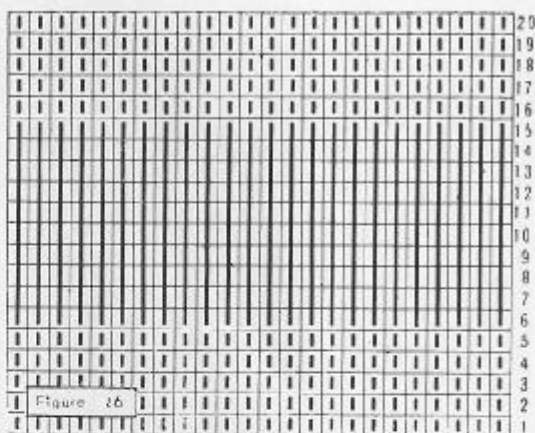
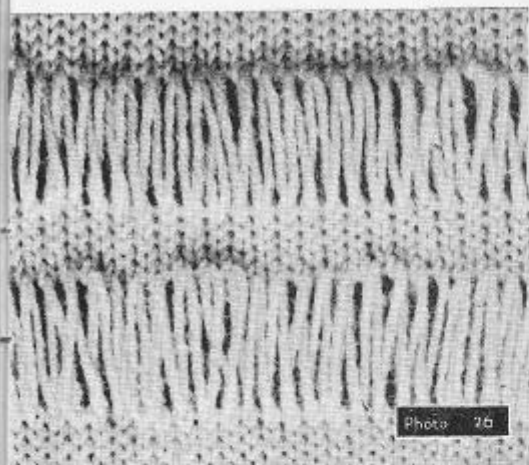
Used for trimming, belts, drawstrings or braiding.



1. Cast on 3 to 6 stitches depending on weight of material. Knit one row, leaving stitches in front.
2. Return slide to starting side.
3. Push stitches back against the frame.
4. Pick up yarn from opposite side, carry it underneath the needles to the side where the slide is.
5. Lay yarn across open needles.
6. Move slide across, leaving stitches in front of latches.
7. Proceed from step 2.

*Knitomat 30*

## M. Yarn Over Dropped Stitch.

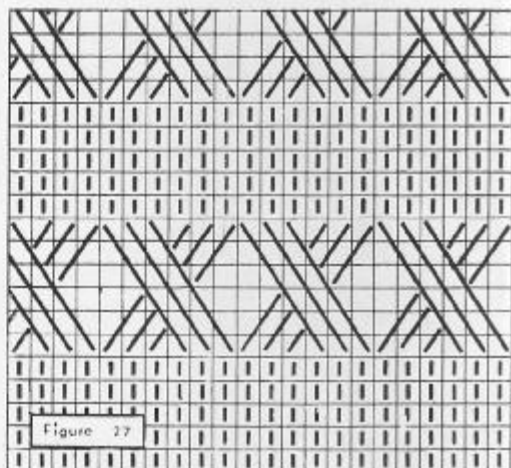
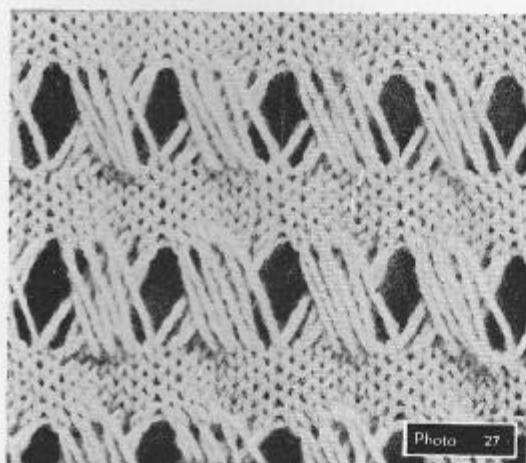


1. The slide should be at the left side of the frame.
2. Open the latches but do not push stitches back of latches.
3. Hold steel rod horizontally approximately  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " below the needles (for practice on short piece, crochet hook may be used).
4. Wind the yarn around the rod and over the first needle.
5. Wind the yarn around the rod and over the next needle. Continue in this manner across row.
6. Push the row of knitted stitches *only* behind the latches. The loops will remain under the hooks.
7. Move the slide across.
8. Take the rod from the stitches.
9. Pull knitting downward firmly and a long loop will be formed.
10. Push stitches back against the frame.
11. Lay yarn across.
12. Holding work firmly, pull loops forward, closing the latches.
13. At the same time you move slide across, pull stitches on which slide moves firmly towards you.

At least 4 rows should be knitted between patterns.



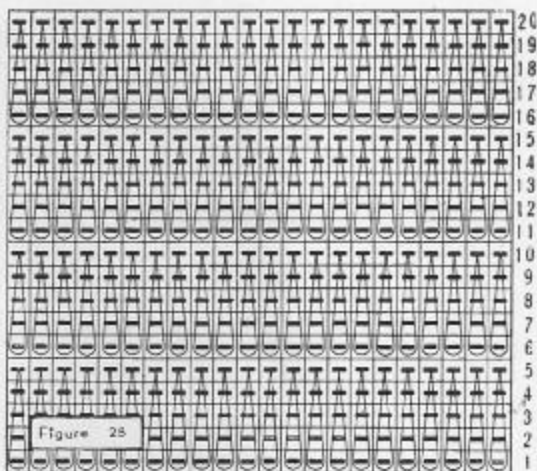
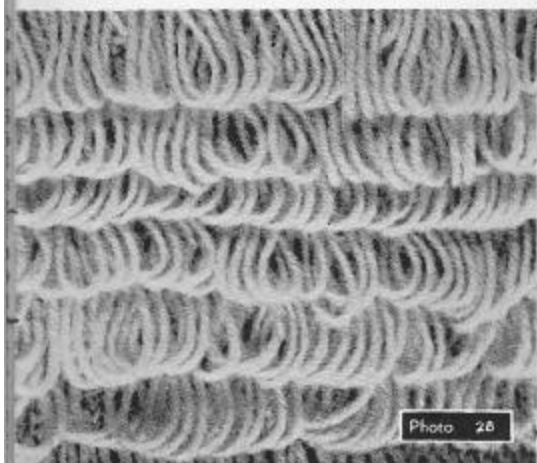
## N. *Crossed Dropped Stitch.*



1. Follow steps 1 throughout 9 of the yarn over dropped stitch pattern.
2. Starting from the right side, insert crochet hook into the first 3 stitches and lift them off needles and hold back on crochet hook with your finger.
3. Lift the loop off the loop 4th needle (with crochet hook) and place it on the first needle. Lift the loop off the 5th needle and place it on the 2nd needle. Lift the loop off the 6th needle and place it on the 3rd needle.
4. Now place the stitches which have been held on the crochet hook on the 4th, 5th and 6th needles respectively. Repeat from step 2 across row.
5. Push loops back against the frame.
6. Lay yarn across.
7. Holding work firmly, pull loops forward, closing the latches.
8. At same time you move the slide across, pull stitches on which side moves firmly towards you.

At least 4 rows should be knitted between patterns.

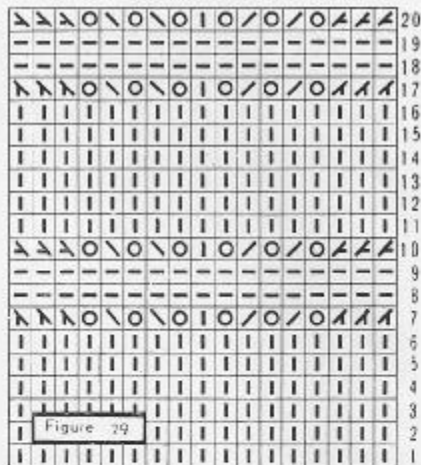
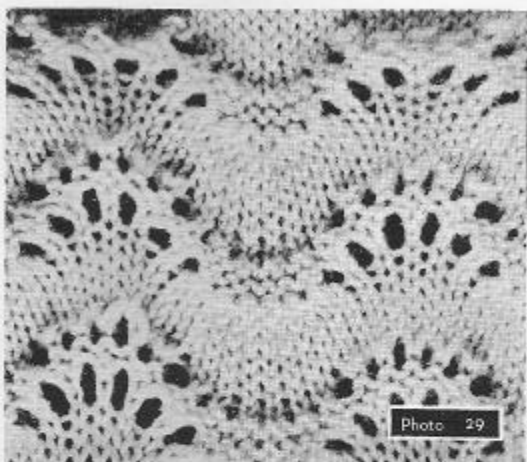
## O. Fringe



1. Move slide to opposite side using magic buttons.
2. Follow step 2 through 5 for Yarn Over Dropped Stitch.
3. Push all loops back of latches.
4. As you lay yarn across needles go around the rod.
5. Move the slide across.
6. Take rod out.
7. Push stitches back against the frame.

Work at least 2 rows of stockinette stitch before making another row of fringe.

## P. Feather and Fan Stitch.

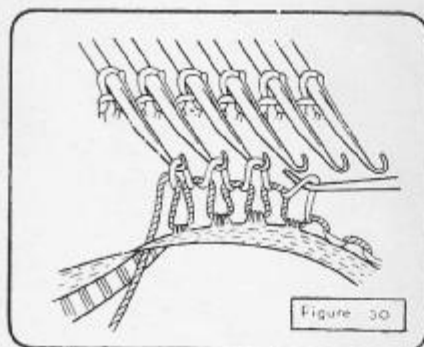


Multiple of 17 stitches.

- Knit 7 rows of stockinette stitch.
- Push all stitches back against the frame.
- Pull work forward slowly, closing the latches, but do not let the stitches fall off.
- Starting at right side of work, lift stitches off the hooks on to a size 1 or 0 double pointed or circular knitting needle.
- Move the slide across to the opposite side.
- Open the latches with the straight end of the crochet hook.
- Place the stitches that are on the knitting needle, back onto the hooks of the *Knitomat* with the knit side facing you, as shown below. (The pattern will consist of 3 different stitches which are accomplished in the following manner:
  - For a knit 2 together, put 2 stitches on a needle.
  - For a yarn over, leave a needle empty.
  - For a knit one, put a stitch on a needle.

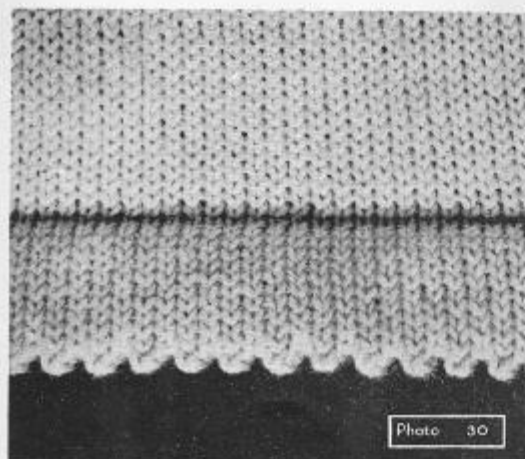
(Knit 2 together) 3 times; \*(yarn over, knit one) 6 times; (Knit 2 together) 6 times; repeat from\* until there are 11 stitches left on the row. End row with (yarn over, knit one) 5 times; knit 1; (Knit 2 together) 3 times.
- Knit 3 rows of stockinette stitch.
- Proceed from step 2 to step 7.
- Repeat from step 1 to 9.

## Q. Knitted Hem



1. After the number of rows desired for a hem have been knitted, transfer each loop of the first row of cast on stitches onto the corresponding needle above, using a crochet hook.
2. Push back the loops picked up together with the loops of the last knitted row. (See Fig 30)
3. Lay yarn across.
4. Move slide across. If you have used the starting cloth, pull the silk thread out each loop as you transfer it to the needle.

## R. Picot Hem



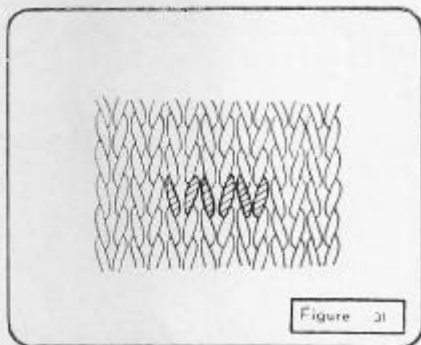
1. Knit number of rows desired for hem.
2. Using crochet hook transfer every other stitch to the needle next to it.
3. Knit number of rows formerly knitted for hem, plus one row.
4. Transfer each loops of the first row of cast on stitches onto the corresponding needle above, using crochet hook.
6. Push back the loops picked up together with the loops of the last knitted row.
7. Move slide across.

If you have used the starting cloth pull the silk thread out of each loop as you transfer it to the needle.

### **S. Vertical Buttonholes**

1. Lay yarn across needles up to where buttonhole is desired.
2. Use another ball of yarn and lay yarn across the remaining needles.
3. Move slide across.
4. Push stitches back against the frame.
5. Lay this second ball of yarn across to buttonhole.
6. Drop this strand and pick up other ball of yarn and lay across the remaining stitches.
7. Move slide across.
8. Push stitches back against the frame.
9. Work in this manner desired number of rows for buttonhole.
10. Break yarn at buttonhole and continue knitting as before until next buttonhole.
11. Sew around buttonhole to reinforce.

### **T. Horizontal Buttonholes**



1. Push back stitches necessary for the desired width of the buttonhole, keeping other stitches in front of latches.
2. Lay another piece of yarn across these pushed back stitches.
3. Move the slide across all stitches.
4. Return slide to the same side, using magic buttons.
5. Push back all stitches against the frame.
6. Lay yarn across.
7. Move slide across. Continue knitting as before until the next buttonhole.
8. Take the above piece of yarn from work and sew around buttonhole to reinforce. (See Fig. 31)

Section IV  
CARE & MAINTENANCE





## Care and Maintenance of the Knitomat

To minimize wear and tear, lubricate weekly with fine oil in opening located by unscrewing top knob. (See Photo 31)

It is necessary to wipe needles and rails on which the slide moves with an oiled cloth in humid seasons and when the *Knitomat* has not been used for reasonable period.



Use plastic cover on the *Knitomat* when not in use to prevent the accumulation of dust and lint.

Should needles loosen, tighten the ten brass screws located on bottom of the needle bed.

### A. How to Change Needles

If you should drop the *Knitomat* and bend a needle, replace in the following manner.

1. Take out the 10 brass screws located at the bottom of the needle bed.
2. Lift out the needle bed.
3. Unscrew steel strip holding down needles.
4. Lift needle out and replace with spare needle enclosed in the accessory box.

### B. Adjustment of the Row Counter

If the row counter does not count properly, loosen screw located at top of counting bar. Adjust counting bar to desired height. Tighten screw.

### C. Movable Prongs

Occasionally it may happen that one of the prongs does not move back freely after the slide has moved across. If your *Knitomat* is new it will probably work itself in. Occasionally a piece of cloth or lint may be caught. To find the cause, remove the 4 screws on the cover plate. Loosen the side screw on the 2nd plates. Push out the cover plate with up-and-backward movement. This will expose the channel in which the prongs move and you will find the cause for the sticking prongs. Replace cover plate.

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