

HINTS & TIPS

STITCHES NOT KNITTED

Knit these by hand before knitting next row. To prevent it happening close the gap or add more weight to the hem.
Check the two beds are correctly lined up.

END STITCHES DONT KNIT

Add claw weights to edges of the knitting and move these up every 10 rows.
Push end needles out.

DROPPED STITCHES

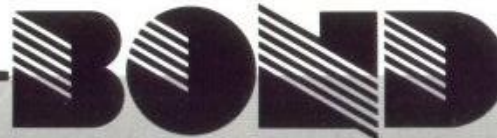
It is important to pick up dropped stitches IMMEDIATELY. The cause of dropped stitches is that the needles are not lined up correctly. Line up needles with height adjuster screws.

UNRAVEL A ROW

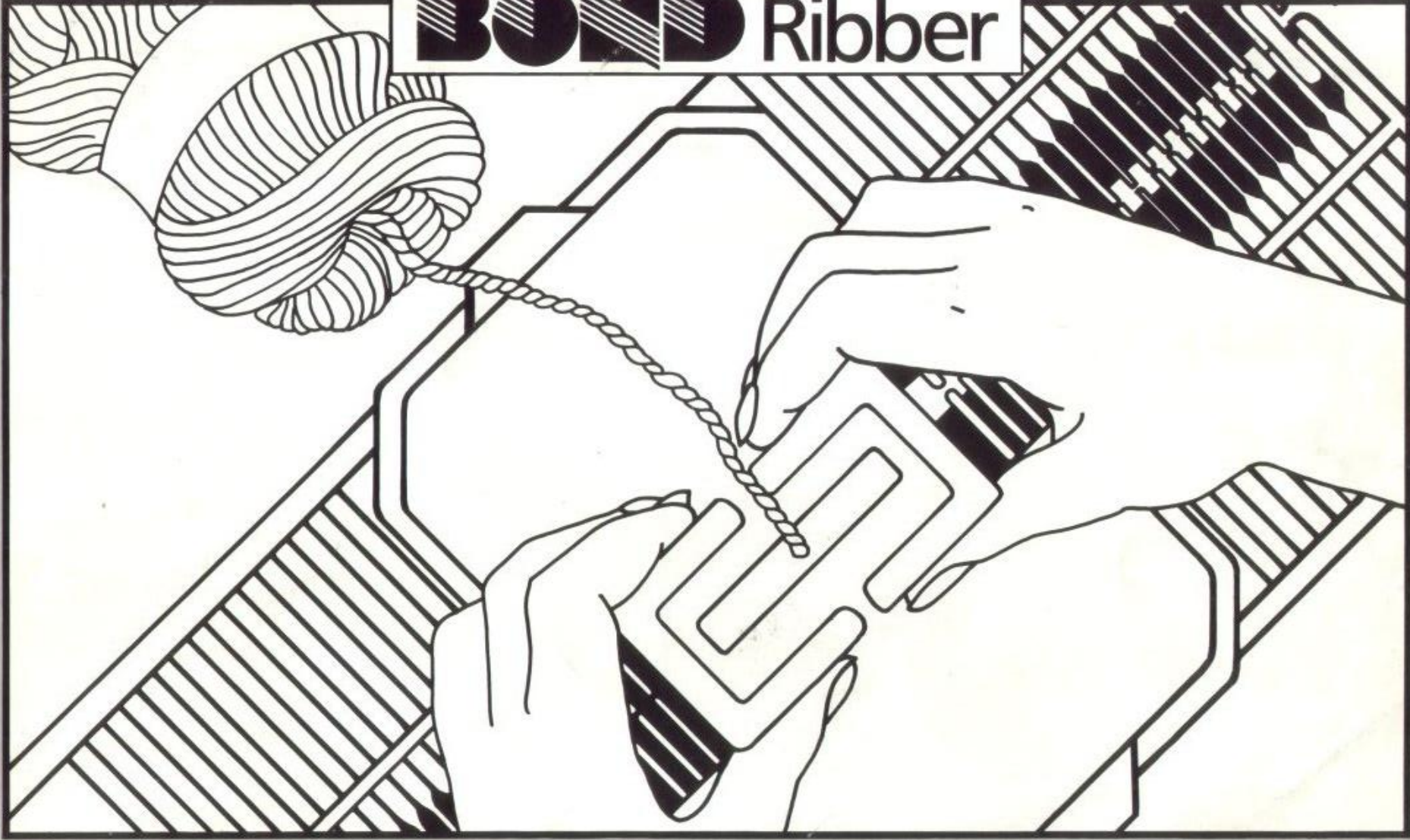
If you have to start a row again, remove the handle and both keyplates. Slide the carriages back to the start of the row. Unravel row in usual way.

CARRIAGE JAMS

Check all needles not in use are pushed right back to non working position. This is a common cause of a jam particularly after transferring stitches.
Pull hard down on the cast on hem. This sometimes clears a jammed needle

The logo for BOND Knitting Systems, featuring the word "BOND" in a bold, stylized font. Each letter is filled with a pattern of parallel diagonal lines.

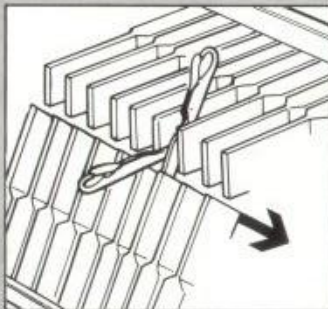
BOND Ribber



BOND Ribber

You can knit ribs for your sweaters. Or you can knit complete ribbed sweaters with your BOND RIBBER.

To knit ribs you have to knit stitches on two separate needle beds at the same time. This means you can knit plain and purl stitches in the same row.



1

Your BOND knitting machine will be used as the MAIN BED and your BOND RIBBER will be used as your SECOND BED.

You can knit all the traditional ribbed patterns: 1 x 1 rib, 2 x 4 rib, basket weave, fishermans rib etc.

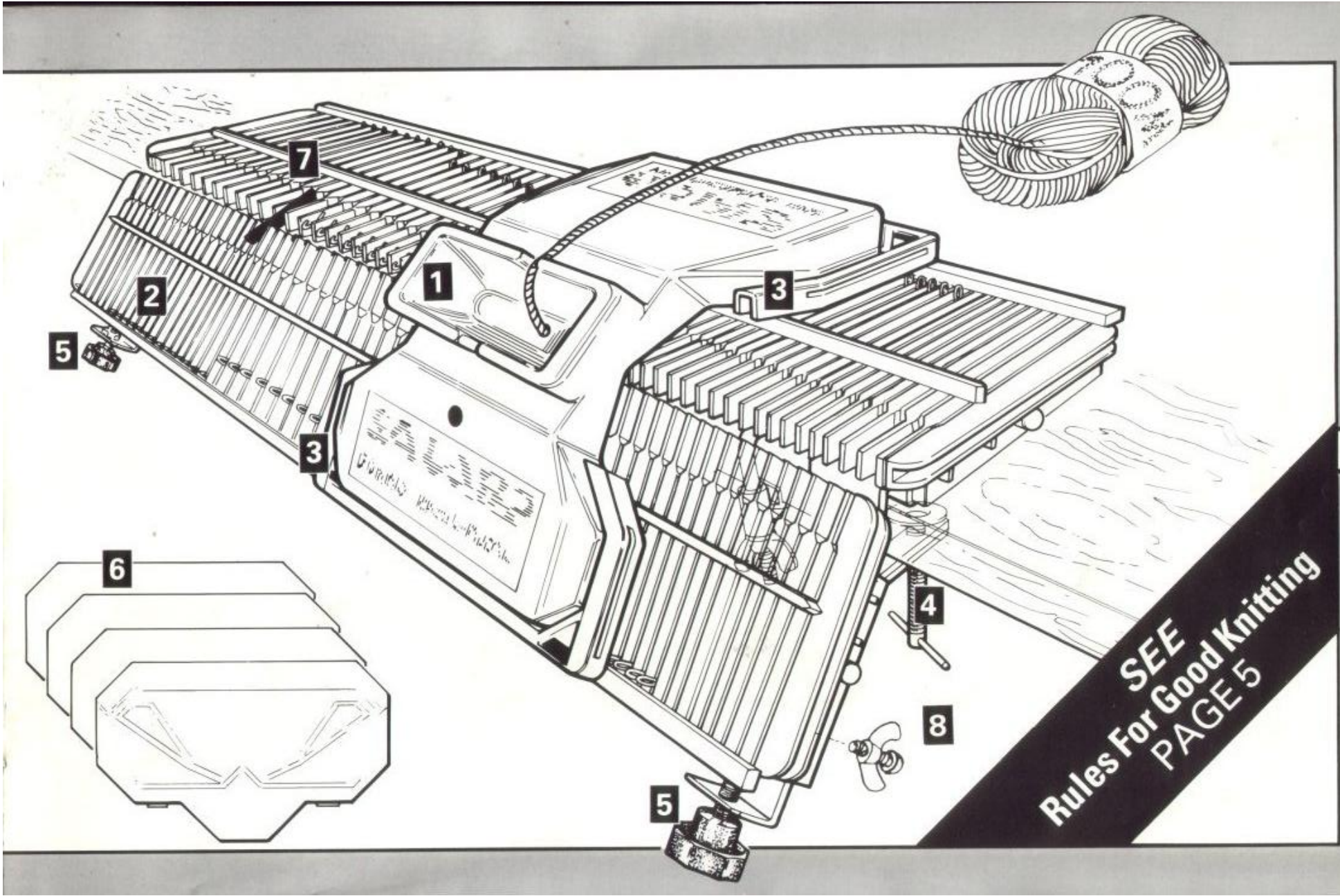
TO SET UP

IT IS IMPORTANT TO SET UP YOUR BOND RIBBER CAREFULLY AND TO LINE UP THE SECOND BED ACCURATELY WITH THE MAIN BED.

CONTENTS

1 ribber bed (100 needles), 2 brackets,
1 handle, 2 carriages, 2 sets of red keyplates,
2 extra end modules, 1 spacer, 1 stitch tool,
1 double headed transfer tool, 1 extra weight hem,
3 'S' hooks, 2 plugs (for fixing extra end modules),
1 instruction book, 1 pattern book.

- 1 HANDLE
- 2 SECOND BED
- 3 CARRIAGES
- 4 BRACKET CLAMP
- 5 THUMB SCREWS
- 6 KEYPLATES
- 7 SPACER
- 8 HEIGHT ADJUSTER SCREW AND LOCKING WING NUT



**SEE
Rules For Good Knitting
PAGE 5**

PROCEDURE FOR SETTING UP

We suggest you follow this procedure to set up the two beds.

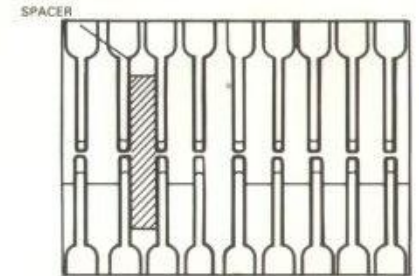
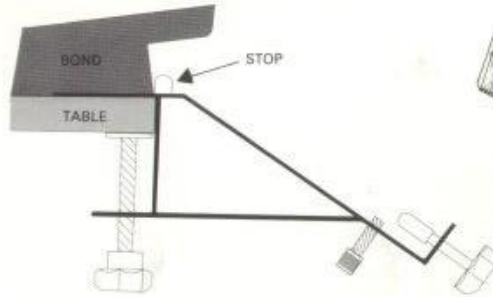
1 Clamp your existing BOND needle bed to the table in the usual way with the clamps.

2 Push the two brackets under the BOND at both ends. Make sure they are pushed in as far as they go. Check the stops are against the BOND as shown. Tighten the bracket clamps until the brackets are fixed firmly.

3 Un-wind the two thumb screws a few turns. Also un-wind the height adjuster screws until they are below the level of the foam on the bracket.

5 Insert the spacer at the end of the two beds. This will make sure they do not move when you knit.

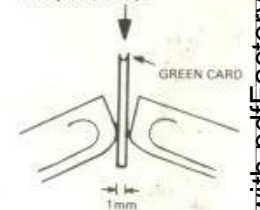
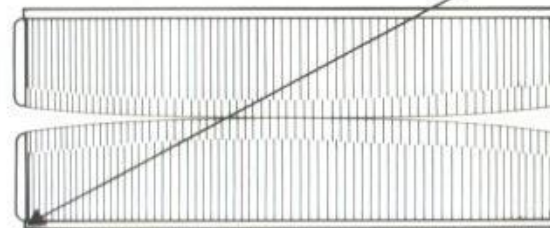
TO PRACTISE USE
KEYPLATE TWO
WITH A KEYPLATE TWO YARN
U.K. = DOUBLE KNITTING
U.S.A = SPORT WEIGHT



Place the second bed on the brackets. Stick the 'O' needle number on the second bed to mark the middle, then line up the two beds so the middles are opposite each other.

4 The gap between the two beds can be adjusted by the thumb screws on the two brackets. Screw these both clockwise until the gap between the beds at the centre is 1mm. To check this, push the green card down the gap in the centre. When it is a tight fit the beds will be about 1mm apart.

NOTE: The gap between the two beds at both ends will be larger than the gap at the centre. Make sure the gap at both ends is the same. You can do this by adjusting both thumb screws independently.

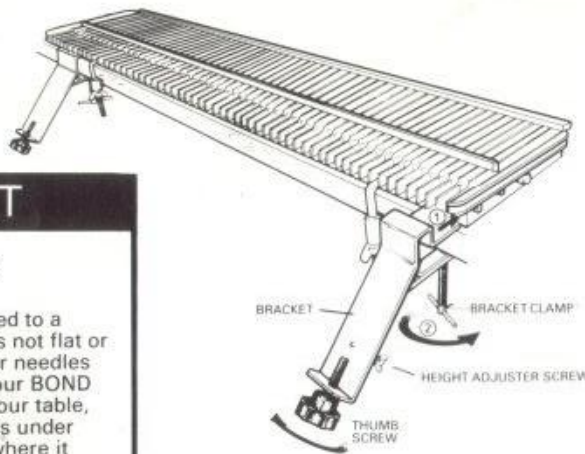


3

IMPORTANT

USE A STRONG FLAT TABLE

The main bed must be clamped to a strong flat table. If the table is not flat or can bend under pressure your needles will not line up correctly. If your BOND is not flat when clamped to your table, you can slip some green cards under the front edge of the BOND where it sags, to line it up.

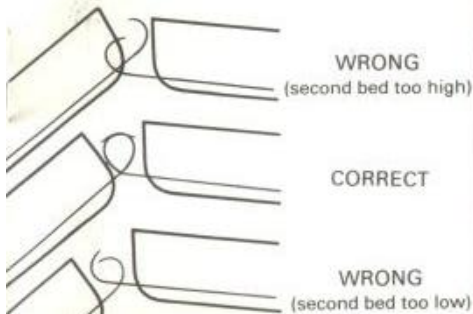


TO CAST ON

6

MOST IMPORTANT

Check that the needles on the beds line up as shown below.



To do this:-

1. Check the height adjuster screws and wing nuts are unwound so they are not touching the bottom of the second bed.
2. Make sure the second bed is sitting down firmly on the brackets.
3. Check the gap between the beds is correct using the green card.
4. Push two needles out from opposite beds and check they are exactly at the same height when they cross over in the middle of the gap.
5. Check needles in the middle and at both ends.

7

If you need to lower the needles on the second bed to get them to line up with the BOND, you **wind up** the height adjuster screws. After winding up the height adjuster screws you must recheck the width of the gap. When the needles are lined up, screw up the wing nut to lock the height adjuster screws in position.

1

Remove the second bed after setting it up.

2

Hang the cast-on-hem on the main bed on **every other needle** using elastic thread. Push the hem back against the bed with the hem **hanging in the hooks**.

For thicker yarns, hang the extra weighted hem on the cast on hem with the S hooks, at this stage.

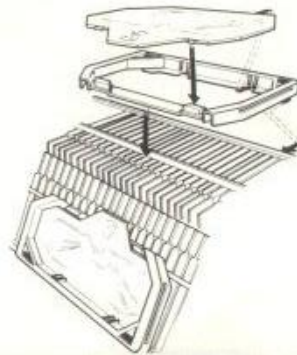


3

Put the second bed back on the brackets. Check it is still lined up correctly. Replace the spacer.

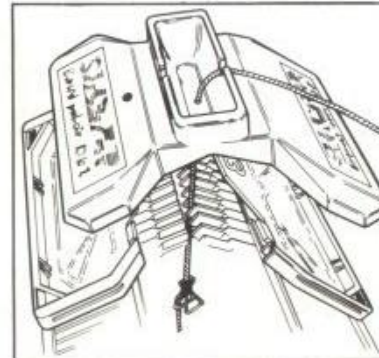
4

Put the two carriages on the beds and slot in the red keyplates. Use keyplates number 2 to practise.



5

Thread the yarn through the hole in the centre of the handle and between the two beds. To make this easy, thread the yarn through a bobbin and drop the bobbin down the



hole in the handle. Attach a clip to the end of the yarn. Make sure the yarn is threaded so it hangs down inside the bracket i.e. between the bracket and the working needles otherwise the yarn will catch on the bracket when you knit your first row. Place the handle on the two carriages with the side marked with the spot towards you, i.e. in the carriage on the second bed.

6

Line up the carriages with the first working needle. Make sure the yarn hangs straight down and is not caught up. Check the first needle has caught the yarn in the hook before knitting the first row.

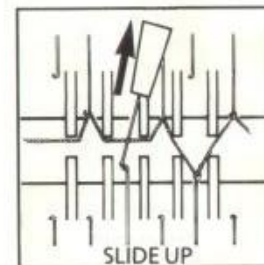
7

Hold the handle down firmly and knit one row **slowly**. Stitches on the main bed will have knitted. Pull down hard on hem!



8

Now pick up the loops of the yarn (not the elastic) between the needles on the first bed and hook them over opposite needles on the second bed. Use the stitch tool.



Check all needles not in use are pushed right to the back of both beds into non working position.

9

Hold the handle down firmly and knit the next row **slowly**. Stitches on both beds will have knitted. This gives a closed edge cast on. Pull the cast on hem down firmly before knitting next row.

4

KNITTING IDEAS

1 OTHER THINGS TO KNOW

1. FIT THE EXTRA MODULES

To stop the carriages falling off when they are at the end of the beds you can fit the two extra modules, one to each end of the second bed. These can be fixed permanently using the white plugs if you want.

Extra modules are not needed for the main bed.

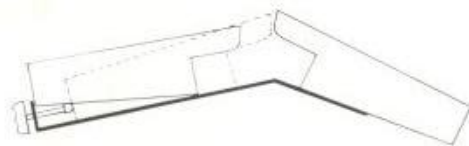
2. DROPPING DOWN THE BED

To inspect your knitting or pick up a dropped stitch you drop down your second bed.

To drop down the second bed, release the handle from the bottom carriage, lift the second bed off the rubber stops and drop it down so it rests on the back of the bracket as shown in the diagram. This will give you a bigger gap between the two beds.

You can drop down just one side or both sides at the same time.

When you replace the second bed make sure it is sitting down on the brackets correctly and not caught on the thumb screws.



3. EXTRA WEIGHT

Remember to use the extra weights when you are knitting any keyplate 3 or 4 yarns. Hang it on to the cast on hem when you first cast on.

4. TRANSFERRING STITCHES

To transfer the stitches between the two beds you use the double headed transfer tool. Place the eye of one end over the needle hook of the stitch to be transferred. Knit the stitch off the needle onto the tool. Then, place the other eye over the needle hook to receive the stitch and slip the stitch onto it.

2 RULES FOR GOOD KNITTING

Follow these rules for trouble free knitting

EASY KNITTING

To make knitting really easy just spray both beds lightly with a silicon furniture polish from an aerosol can.

HOLD HANDLE DOWN FIRMLY

When knitting hold the handle down firmly with both hands and knit slowly and smoothly.

PULL YARN BACK AT START OF ROW

At the start of each row pull back slack yarn in the usual way. Check that the yarn is not caught on or around fronts of the bed and is in needle.

PULL DOWN HARD ON THE HEM

You need more weight on your knitting when using a ribber. Pull hard down on the hem after knitting every row if the stitches are not falling through the gap as you knit.

CHECK END STITCHES

Check both end stitches have knitted after knitting every row. For the first few rows you may find the last stitch in the row does not knit. If this happens, push the last needle out so the stitch is just behind the latch before knitting the row. After a few rows it will knit normally.

CHECK FOR DROPPED STITCHES

Always check for dropped stitches after knitting each row.

Pick any up IMMEDIATELY using the stitch pick up tool. Drop down the bed to open the gap to make this easy.

YARN TO RUN FREELY

Make sure the yarn always runs freely from the ball otherwise you will get tight stitches. You may find it easier to have the ball of yarn on the floor at your feet and feeding in the front of the handle.

3 KNITTING TENSIONS OR STITCH SIZE GUIDE

To get different size stitches or tensions you use different keyplates.

To practise always use a keyplate 2 size yarn.

After casting on check the gap is about 1mm in the middle i.e. the thickness of the green card. This should be adequate for most yarns but if you find the thicker yarns are not going through the gap easily then open it slightly.

As a general rule always use the same keyplate number in both carriages.

YARN SIZE	YARN TYPE	SINGLE BED KEYPLATE	DOUBLE BED KEYPLATE NUMBERS	
			For hems, cuffs, neckbands etc.	For ribbed stitch patterns
—	Double Knitting (USA Sport)	2	1	2
—	Aran or Mohair (USA Worsted)	3	2	3
—	Chunky	4	3	3

4 KNITTING A RIB ON THE BOTTOM OF A SWEATER

METHOD ONE

Use keyplates on one size smaller than the keyplate used for the main body of knitting. Knit the depth of rib required using your RIBBER. Next, knit one row with the next size up keyplate. Then transfer the stitches from the second bed to the main bed.

TO REMOVE THE SECOND BED

Cut the yarn and remove the handle and carriages. Remove the second bed and slide out the brackets.

TO CONTINUE MAIN KNITTING

Replace normal carriage, keyplate and handle on the main bed. Thread up the yarn and knit in the usual way. Tie ends of yarn neatly together at the edge before knitting second row.

METHOD TWO

You can knit the whole sweater on the ribber by transferring the stitches over to the main bed after knitting the rib and completing the sweater by knitting on the main bed with no stitches on the second bed.

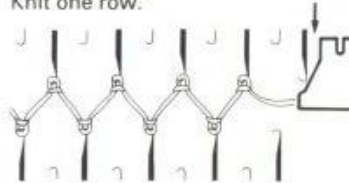
METHOD THREE

You can cast on with waste yarn and add the rib last as described in the Pattern Book.

5 INCREASING, DECREASING AND CAST OFF

TO INCREASE

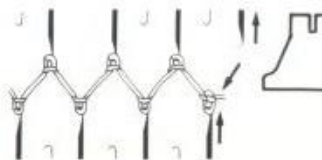
Push out needle on main bed on carriage side only. Knit one row.



Pick up loop of yarn and hook it over needle on second bed before knitting next row.

TO DECREASE

Transfer end stitch onto the next needle on opposite bed. Push empty needle right back.



TO CAST OFF

Cast off in normal way using chain stitch, transferring stitches from each bed one after the other.

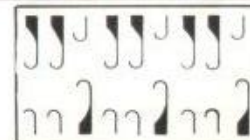
6 KNITTING PATTERNS

You can knit all types of ribs as well as patterns like basket stitch etc. Examples of different types of pattern stitches are given in the Pattern Book. Here are three examples of ribs.

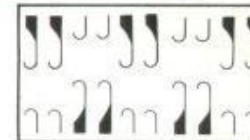
K1P1



K2P1



K2P2



Cast on as for K1P1 then transfer stitches to the style required. Make sure all empty needles are pushed back to non working position.