

KNITTING MANUAL
of
INSTRUCTION & SALES



First Edition

Compiled by

CLEARFIELD KNITTING MACHINE CO.

CLEARFIELD, PA. U. S. A.

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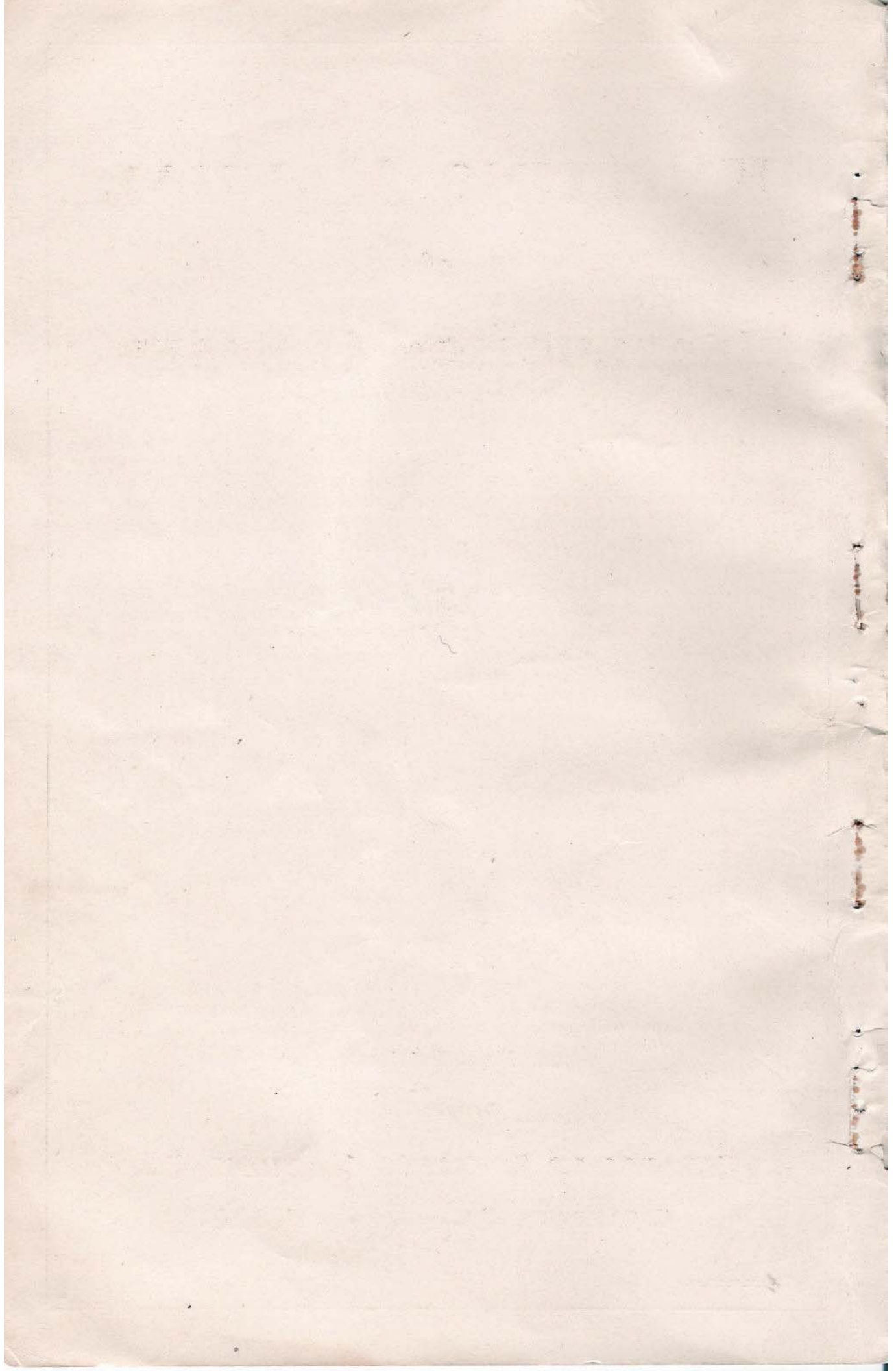


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INTRODUCTION

This Instruction Manual has been compiled for the purpose of instructing knitters in a wider use for the Gearhart Machine. Definite instructions have been written for certain particular kinds of garments using certain given kinds of yarn for that purpose. In order that the knitter be enabled to carry out these instructions to perfection it is necessary to obtain and use the kind of yarn as specified and the cylinder named in each set of instructions.

The user of these instructions must consider that the first garment or kind of knitting which they attempt to do in following these instructions will merely be practice work. There are no instructions here given which cannot be understood by anyone of ordinary intelligence if the fundamental principles in the use of the Knitting Machine is known.

We have used a simple form of English in writing this Manual and have tried to confine our instructions on the various garments to as few words as possible. Every line or every command given in each set of instructions means exactly what it says, if you, in following the instructions, sometimes, think they are not quite right it will be best for you first to comply strictly with our command before you experiment and try to do something differently than you are told.

The first garment or kind of knitting which you learn may not be perfect; you can't expect that, but you will have gained enough knowledge in its knitting to be able to accomplish perfect work perhaps the second or third time. Anything worth while doing is worth its being done well. We suggest that the owner of this book will learn to do every kind of knitting told about and especially learn to make every garment that is pictured in this Manual.

The Clearfield Knitting Machine Company will be pleased to give further assistance to those who may find particular difficulty in learning to do any kind of knitting. Please remember this expression and continually repeat it when you are following any instructions. You will find that its strict observance will bring you success—

FIRST, "BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD."

How To Use This Book.

The first question you may ask yourself, in opening up this Manual, is, "Where shall I start?" or "What shall I do first?"

Get your knitting Machine out and attach it securely to a small, solidly built table or the regular steel stand, if you have one. Look the machine over carefully to see if it is assembled correctly and make sure you know the names of all parts of the machine by reviewing the illustration on page 3.

Study the "Proper Knitting Equipment" chapter on page 5, and compare your full knitting equipment with what is advised as the proper knitting equipment. If you have but one cylinder and only a regular, ordinary, outfit of tools, only a limited amount of kinds of knitting can be done.

You will want a full equipment as soon as possible for you to secure it, so on page 6, you are told just how and where additional equipment can be secured; however, it is not necessary to obtain it all to enable you to get started.

On page 7, we outline the **Five** definite fundamental knitting steps which are very necessary for every one to know and understand to insure success. As this Manual is offered to beginners as well as experienced knitters, these "Five Simple Steps Explained" may not mean so much to the experienced knitters but the truths expounded in this chapter should be realized by all.

Remember, always, that your knitting Machine and equipment is of great value and should be properly taken care of at all times. It cannot be expected to do good work unless properly cared for as suggested on page 8.

The selection of the best yarns for knitting is a very important factor and is always reflected in success and profit to the machine user. Cheap yarns are expensive to use. On page 9, we have tried to advise you wisely in the "Selection of Yarn for Best Results".

You will not need to use the "Explanation of Knitting Terms" on page 10, until the actual study of "Knitting Instructions" are entered into, then it is well to refer to this Chapter often.

The Do's and Don'ts on Page 11 should be of great assistance to you, right in the beginning and all through your work in this Manual. Study this Chapter carefully and always observe such rules as are therein given for your benefit.

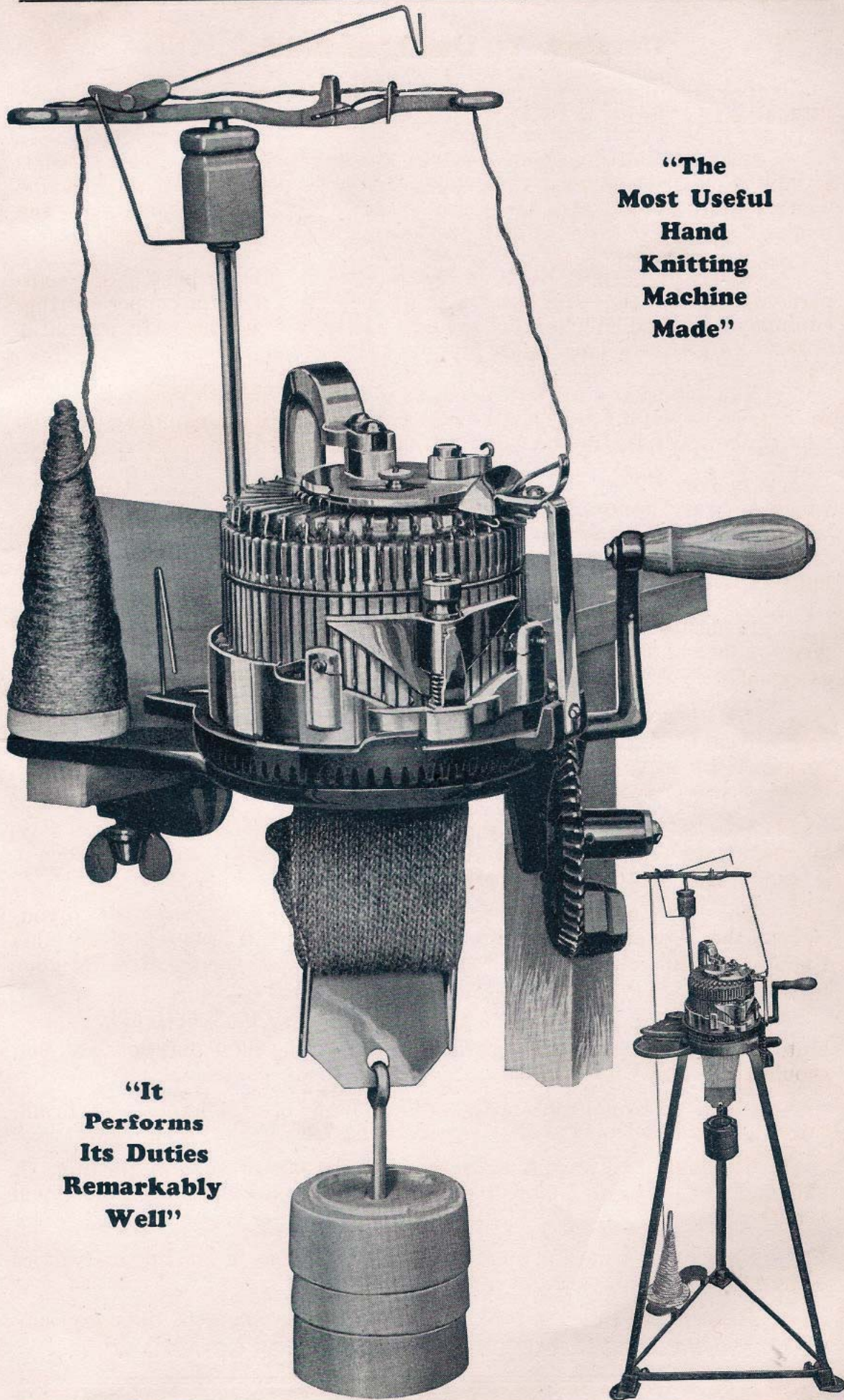
It is easy to get started in knitting if you just knew how and what to knit. On page 12, we offer a general outline covering these questions and you should there find your answer.

"How to Knit Profitably", on Page 13, is of vast importance to all. "Anything Worth Doing at all is Worth Doing Well". This is our slogan.

There are two ways of accomplishing the same results in knitting. A long and a short way. You will find on Page 14, some short cuts, which will benefit you.

Starting on page 15 you are offered instructions in knitting and advice on how to sell or market same.

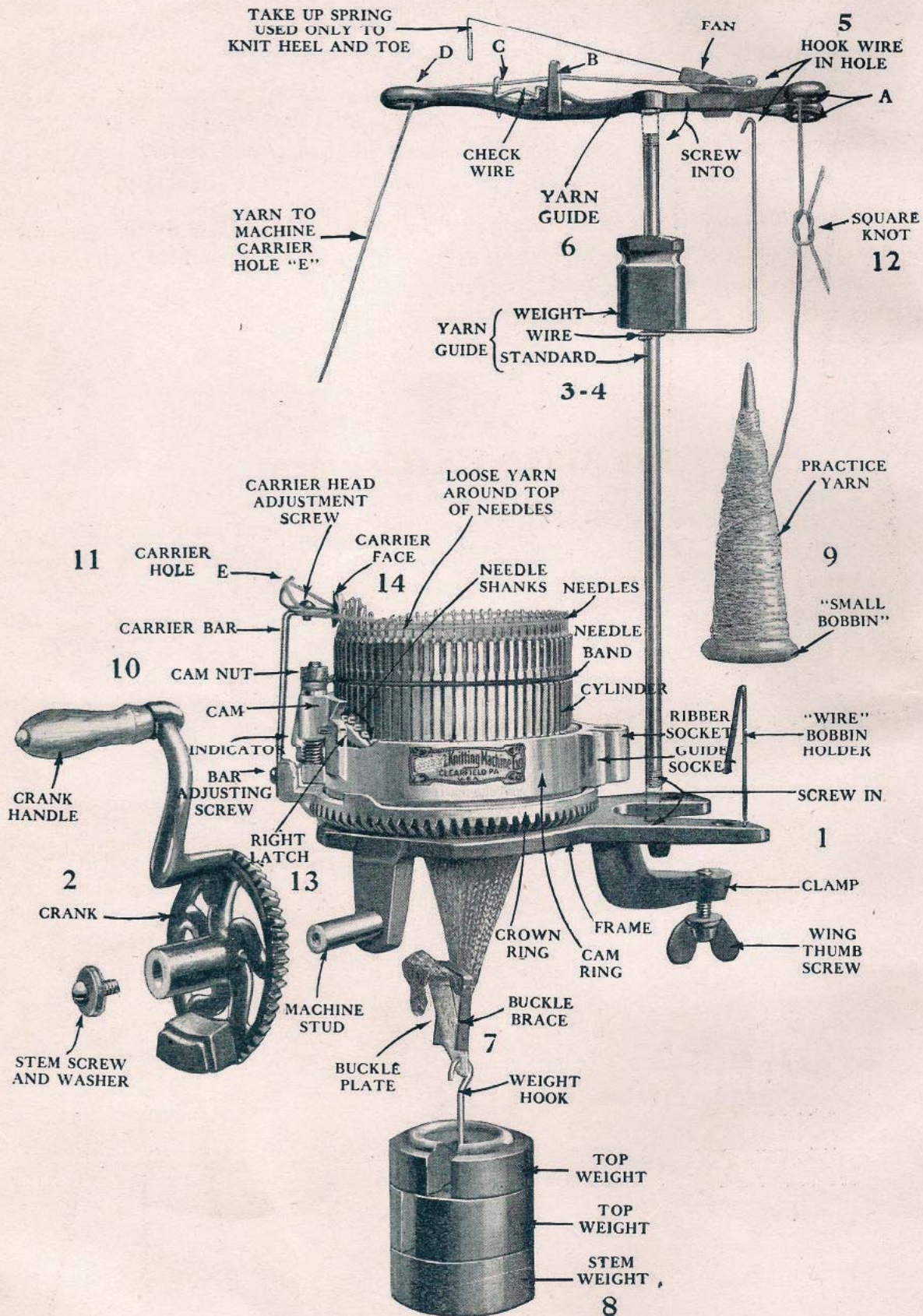
Refer to the Index in back of Manual when wishing to find any subject of knitting.



**“The
Most Useful
Hand
Knitting
Machine
Made”**

**“It
Performs
Its Duties
Remarkably
Well”**

Correct Assembly of Machine.



"ALWAYS BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT—THEN GO AHEAD."

Be Sure That Your Machine is Correctly Assembled.

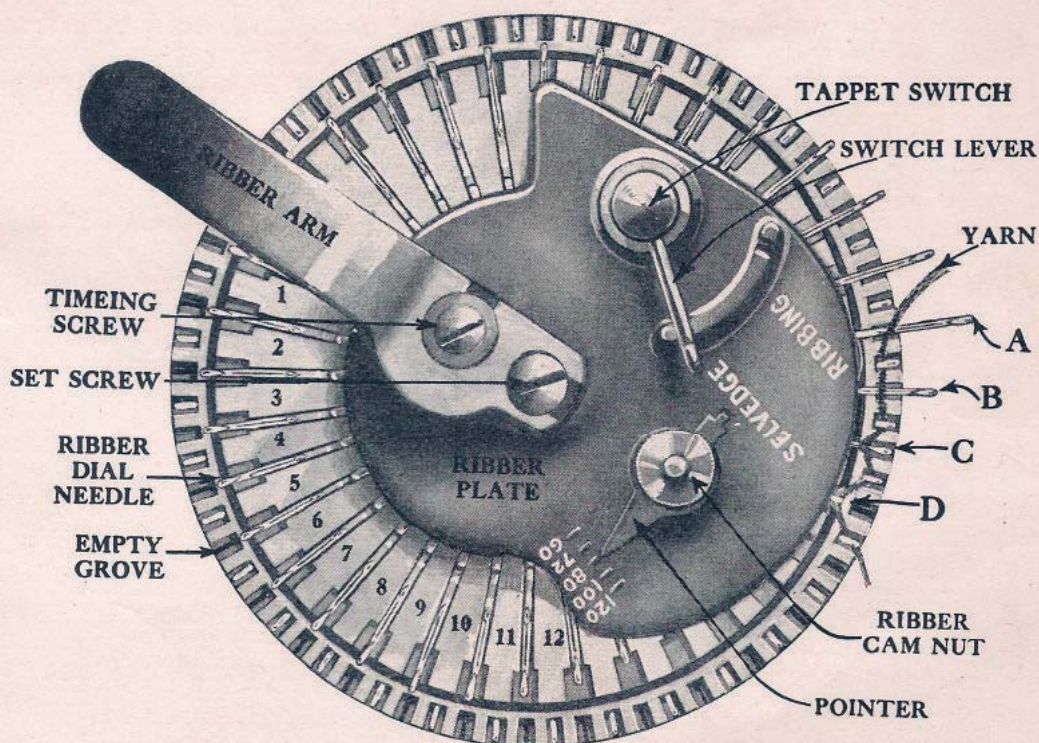
On the opposite page is the picture of the Gearhart Knitting Machine of the present type now being manufactured by the Clearfield Knitting Machine Co., The names of its parts have not been changed nor has its fundamental knitting principles been altered. The Gearhart Knitting Machines manufactured for a great many years past, also, have the same fundamental working principles as this machine so these instructions, as offered in this Manual, can be applied to all Gearhart made machines.

This illustration is offered, mainly, for the purpose of reference by the machine owner to the names of the many parts. It is necessary to know the name of each part of the machine and Outfit to be able to understand the instructions, as these names are continually referred to in the instructions.

The Ribbing Attachment

This is the modern Ribbing Attachment with Tappet Lever Switch and Ribber Cam Adjusting Screw. Former Gearhart Machines have a different type of Ribbing Attachment but they will all perform their duties equally as well as this for all ordinary types of knitting.

The Ribbing Attachment



Proper Knitting Equipment.

There are six different Cylinders, each using a different number of Cylinder needles for the purpose of doing heavy knitting with heavy yarn to very light knitting with light yarn.

For each of these Cylinders there is a corresponding Ribber Dial containing just one-half as many grooves for Needles as each Cylinder has.

All Cylinders are interchangeable on the same Machine; likewise all Ribber Dials are interchangeable on the same Ribbing Attachment.

The sizes of the Cylinders are as follows: 60-72-80-100-120-and 140. The Ribber Dials are 30-36-40-50-60-and 70.

The same size Cylinder needles fit the 60, 72, and 80 Cylinders, No. 12 Gauge. The 60-10 Cylinder uses No. 10 Gauge. The 100 Cylinder, No. 18 Gauge. The 120 and 140 Cylinders use No. 24 Gauge Needles.

A good Knitting Equipment consists of one heavy Cylinder, No. 60 with Ribber Dial and Needles for heavy knitting—one No. 72 or No. 80 Cylinder with Dial for medium weight knitting—the No. 100 Cylinder with Dial for fine knitting.

The Knitting Outfit should consist of the following attachments and tools in addition to the three Cylinders and Machine; namely, the KNITTING STAND, YARN WINDER and REEL, WIRE SET-UP, HEEL HOLD-DOWN, HEEL HOOK, BUCKLE, PICK UP, SCREW DRIVER, HEM HOLD-DOWN, CYLINDER PIN CLIP, KNITTING COUNTER, TEASEL BRUSH, and the new COLOR ATTACHMENT with its SPOOLS.

All articles or kinds of knitting described in this Manual can be made with the above described Outfit, and it is recommended that every Knitting Equipment should be this full and complete Equipment in order to carry out the instructions fully and completely.

Your Knitting Machine and Outfit should be carefully inspected to see if the Needles are rusty or damaged, if the Cylinder is bent or damaged or if the Ribbing Attachment does not work properly, etc. If any of the parts are damaged or broken, new ones should be secured.

The Clearfield Knitting Machine Company maintains an Inspection and Repair Department and will be glad to receive Gearhart Knitting Machine Outfits, to be inspected and rebuilt. This will be done at the smallest cost to the Machine owner as necessary to be charged. Such Knitting Machines and Outfits to be inspected and repaired, should be taken completely apart and well packed in a wooden box, using plenty of packing paper so the parts will not rub or bump one against the other, and addressed to the Clearfield Knitting Machine Company, Clearfield, Pa. A letter should be written to the Company at the same time, stating what the Company is to do. There will be an immediate inspection made to determine the amount and cost of repairs or parts to be supplied to make the Outfit a complete Equipment, and the Company will await further advice and order from the shipper before proceeding with such repairs or supply of parts.

All repair and inspection work is done promptly and efficiently by trained men employed for this purpose. This Company is interested in having the Knitting Equipments complete and in the proper condition to fully carry out its Knitting Instructions covered in this Manual. On all shipments, Express or Postage charges should be prepaid by the shipper to insure prompt action.

If the No. 120 or the No. 140 Cylinders are desired, it will be necessary to send to the Co., the Machine, and Ribbing Attachment but do not send any of the tools, weights, cylinder needles or anything else, just the Machine and Ribbing Attachment. We will fit and adjust the new fine Cylinder and Dial properly to the machine and return.

Pressing boards for hosiery should always be on hand as without a pressing board, it is very difficult to secure the proper shape in finishing hosiery for market. Boards can be secured now at a very low price.

Pressing forms can be made by yourself or local carpenter out of any thin, light weight box lumber, free of knots, for pressing tubing and sections of knitting for the making of different garments or parts of garments.

A knitting record tablet or book and pencil should be on hand to record all tensions and number of rounds used in the knitting of every garment. Notes should be accurately kept of every kind of knitting, kind of yarn used, size and color and upon what Cylinder it was made. This record permits of its being duplicated at all times.

Extra needles should be on hand to replace those accidentally becoming broken.

Where and How to Get Supplies.

All knitting supplies, including Parts, Yarn and Needles, can be promptly secured from the Clearfield Knitting Machine Company, Clearfield, Pa., during any season of the year as these supplies are constantly kept on hand for that purpose.

Orders for Parts, Yarn or Supplies should be contained in a sealed envelope, using a 2c stamp.

The Company's regular illustrated price-list of parts should be secured and the number of the Part, which is shown on the price-list, should be referred to. This price-list is printed in the back of the Instruction Book but is subject to change in prices from time to time; therefore, a new price-list should be secured, when parts are needed.

Yarn samples and prices should be secured from time to time from the Company as prices and yarn stocks are subject to change. Yarn orders should state the size of yarn, what cylinder it is to be used on and what it is to be used for, with a sample of the yarn attached.

In ordering needles a sample Needle should always be sent with the order, thereby avoiding possible mistakes.

Full remittance should accompany each order by Post Office or Express Money Order or personal check, certified if possible, or supplies will be shipped Collect on Delivery, if desired.

If your Knitting Machine and Outfit is in good condition but only extra parts are wanted to make the full and complete Equipment desired and as told about, the following special prices are quoted.

Nos. 60, 72, 80, and 100 Cylinders	\$3.00	Each.
One full set of Needles for any Cylinder, per Needle.....	.04	"
Nos. 30, 36, 40, 50, Ribber Dials.....	2.00	"
One full set of Needles for any Dial, per needle.....	.04	"
Nos. 60 and 70 Dials for the 120 and 140 Cylinders.....	3.00	"
One full set of Needles for either Dial, per needle.....	.04	"
Knitting Stand, complete.....	3.00	"
Hem Hold Down.....	.75	"
Cylinder Pin Clip.....	.15	"
Color Attachment complete with Spools.....	2.00	"
Counting Attachment.....	2.00	"
Teasel Brush.....	.50	"
New Machine Instruction Book.....	1.00	"
All sets of needles will contain 3 extra needles, free.		
Price of Needles per dozen.....	.72	"
Pressing Boards, Men, Women & Childrens, per pair.....	.50	"

These prices are quoted, postage paid.

When new Ribber Dials are ordered, the Ribbing Attachment, (Ribber Arm and Plate) should be mailed to the Company to adjust the new Ribber Dial, ordered, on same.

There can be very much said concerning yarn and knitting supplies but the demand for your finished knitting usually gauges the amount and kind of your yarn orders. We have endeavored to carry in stock at all times, such useful sizes, kinds and colors of yarns as knitters most generally demand. We cannot, however carry all colors in every line as this would entail a very large investment and would not permit us to carry our stocks fresh. We, therefore, ask that yarn selections be confined strictly to those which we may sample for your selection. Do not hesitate to tell us what other kinds you would have use for as it may sometimes be possible to furnish a few pounds or ounces of special colors or kinds from our novelty yarns stock to meet your exact needs.

Five Simple Knitting Steps Explained.

FIRST:

The proper yarn must be used, which is neither too heavy nor too light, for the cylinder that it is to be knit on.

Size 3-16 for the No. 80 or No. 72.

Size 2-18 or finer for the No. 100.

Size 3-12 or heavier for the No. 60.

SECOND:

Bobbins or spools must be wound and placed in a good position so that the yarn comes from them *freely*: and yarn correctly threaded to be delivered to the needles freely, otherwise, knitting success is impossible.

THIRD:

The yarn carrier must be bent in or out sufficiently to rest in a position with the carrier face operating close to the needles so that the free yarn coming from the Carrier Hole is delivered to the open needle hooks.

FOURTH:

The machine cam must be in a position low enough, by screwing down cam nut to the right, to force the needles down to make a stitch that is loose enough so that when weight is applied on the knitting inside of the cylinder, the loops around the needles will not rise with the needles immediately in front of the carrier when the crank is turned.

FIFTH:

The point of the **RIGHT** machine latch must be in a position to go down **UNDER** the needle shanks to lift the needles up over the top of the latch in turning the crank **FORWARD**.

(The left latch must go under the needles when knitting backward for heel & toe, or flat webb knitting).

These five fundamental, simple knitting steps, carefully observed, will insure correct knitting results.

If the machine is in good condition and these five steps are observed it is impossible for the Knitting Machine to drop a stitch; if not observed there will likely be trouble. That is plain, isn't it?

Be careful in trying to knit knots. If knots are very small they can be carefully and slowly knit in; if large, the yarn should be broken and re-tied in a small knot, or the ends of the yarn spliced together by breaking the yarn above the **CARRIER HOLE** at the knot, and re-thread the end coming from the bobbin through the **CARRIER HOLE** into the **NEEDLES** causing two or three of the needles to knit the now **doubled** yarn, thus knitting the two ends together.

Nine out of ten persons, learning to operate the Gearhart Machine, try to knit with a real **tight** Tension, believing they have it loose. To learn to make a loose stitch, which will eliminate most Machine trouble generally experienced, set up the Machine with the proper yarn and screw the **CAM NUT** down to the **right**, making as loose a stitch as possible; then you will realize what is meant by a **loose** stitch. Finished knitting is usually best when made with a loose tension as worsted and wool yarns are elastic and are knitted in a slightly stretched condition; consequently the knitting will fill up and be too tight, when finished.

Any adjustments, by loosening and tightening screws, should be understood before undertaken, especially with the Ribbing Attachment.

Be careful that the Ribbing Attachment **ARM** is pushed down as far as possible into the **SOCKET** in the **MACHINE CAM RING**, allowing just enough room for the finished knitting to pass down into the Cylinder, under the Ribber Plate.

The **LUG** on the under side of the **DIAL** should always rest against the **right** hand side of the Cylinder **PIN**.

The Ribber Dial needles should operate **freely** in and out without **touching** the Cylinder needles. If they do touch when the Machine is in operation and the **DIAL LUG** is against the Cylinder **PIN**, it will be necessary to take the work off the Machine and **bend** the Cylinder **PIN** slightly one way or the other, as necessary, or use the Cylinder **PIN CLIP** as and when directed.

The Gearhart Knitting Machine is simply constructed and will do all that is required of it. Anyone of ordinary intelligence can produce results equally as well as the most expert knitter. No previous knitting experience is necessary to become proficient in the use of this Machine. It takes time and practice to gain speed.

Care of the Knitting Outfit.

The Gearhart Knitting Machine is of sturdy construction and will be useful for many years if properly taken care of.

Each time the Knitting Machine and Outfit is to be put in use it should first be inspected carefully to see that it is in good condition and ready for operation, especially if it has been in a location where children or others who know nothing about the Machine and its operation are likely to have been experimenting with it.

A damaged Machine cannot be expected to do good knitting.

When the Knitting Machine was placed away after each knitting session, the Machine should have been covered with a cloth, kept for that purpose, partly to prevent needles from rusting and to keep the dust from settling on the machine.

The Attachments and Tools should be kept together in a small, convenient box; likewise all yarn should be placed in a suitable box and closed tightly to prevent dust, dirt and moth from entering.

When through knitting at any time, all knitting work should be removed from the Machine, off the needles, especially if some person other than yourself is likely to tamper with it.

At no time should the Knitting Machine Crank be turned when knitting is not on the Machine as the Needle Latches may become bent, when empty, by their striking the band or Carrier Face.

All regular and extra Cylinder and Dial Needles, when not in use, should be securely kept in a small cloth bag which has been oiled with good oil, not kerosene. Needles kept in this way will not be misplaced or lost nor will they become rusty.

Always have on hand a small oil can containing good commercial oil such as Sewing Machine Oil, to be used sparingly but always when necessary to lubricate parts of the Machine which move and rub together. Oil needle grooves occasionally.

When considerable knitting is done on the Machine and if the Knitting Machine construction is clearly understood by its owner, the Machine should be taken apart occasionally and the parts washed with gasoline, re-assembled and oiled.

If the Knitting Machine is clamped to and used on a small table, be sure to unfasten and remove the Machine from the edge of the table when finishing a knitting session, as the weight of the Machine clamped to the table makes it easy for the table, when bumped, to upset and the Machine may be broken and damaged.

If the Machine is clamped to the new Knitting Stand, danger from its being knocked over and damaged is not easily possible.

The sturdy Stand is quickly screwed securely to the floor and the Machine screwed to the Stand; thus insuring safety to the Machine from being damaged.

Careful observance of these suggestions in the care of the Knitting Outfit will insure the best results being obtained each time knitting activities are renewed.

It is a very good idea to have a regular knitting room, where the Bobbin Winder and Reel can constantly be set up in position ready for winding at command. Have a place to keep your pressing boards and pressing forms, all properly marked with sizes and the purposes for which they are intended. The Knitting Machine can then be located in this room, in such a place, so that the light will be flooded on the machine from the left hand side, while using it.

By occupying a small room for your knitting activities, the chance of interruption will be lessened and therefore your accomplishments with the machine will be increasingly greater. Your machine and knitting equipment will surely be preserved in a better condition and knitting will be done more satisfactory in such a room.

Selection of Yarn for Best Results

The public, generally, does not know the difference between ordinary wool yarn and **WORSTED WOOL YARN**. The difference lies in the process of its manufacture. Both are made from the wool as it is taken from the sheep's back, and is either virgin wool or virgin worsted if it has not been used before.

In making worsted wool yarn the wool from the sheep is put through combing machines, which brush out and lay all the small fine hairs parallel to each other. These long parallel hairs are then evenly pulled out, still lying parallel to each other, into long strands of desirable size and given a slight twist. Two or more of these long strands are then placed together and twisted to make worsted wool yarn.

So called wool yarn is made from the combings taken from the fine wire combs; these are broken and matted hairs which are never long nor straight. This mat of hair is then pulled out and formed, by the wool manufacturing process, into long, uneven strands and given a sufficient twist to merely hold them together. Combing two or more of these uneven short haired strands with an additional twist results in the formation of a woolen yarn. Because of short, irregular hairs and many broken, tangled hairs matted together, the resulting yarn is frail and weak, harsh and rough.

We recommend only **WORSTED** wool yarns to be used on the Machine for good results in knitting, and the finished knitted goods will have the highest knitting value for comfort, wear and even stitch.

Wool yarn is the by-product of the Worsted spinning mills throughout the United States and does not, in any way, compare with worsted yarn; therefore, be careful to always inquire, in purchasing yarns, whether it is **WORSTED**; if not worsted, we do not advise its purchase and use on the Gearhart Machine.

The Clearfield Knitting Machine Company has established a principle of offering only the best grades of yarn which are all Worsted Virgin Wool. To obtain the best knitting results you should use only the grades and sizes of yarn specified and recommended by us. In knitting the garments as instructed in this Knitting Manual, each garment or kind of knitting described calls for certain grades and sizes of yarns, to be used on certain Cylinders. If yarns are purchased elsewhere than from the Company and are different in size and quality, the instructions, as the Company offers in this Manual, cannot be accurately followed.

If yarn is purchased elsewhere than from the Company, for knitting purposes, always insist upon such yarn being **WORSTED** wool yarn. If there is a doubt as to whether it is worsted, when making such purchase, one can easily judge the difference between ordinary wool and **WORSTED** yarn by pulling it apart or gathering up a few hairs with the fingers and pulling some out. If the hairs pull out easily and are long, it is Worsted. Also, wool yarn is harsh to feel while Worsted is smooth and soft.

There are many people who believe they cannot wear woolen garments next to the skin. It is true that garments made from ordinary, low grade wool is harsh, but when made from a good worsted wool yarn, such garments are soft and comfortable. The popularity of woolen hose has grown to a great extent since its virtues have been proven during the World War.

The soldiers, both in Europe and the United States, were compelled to wear wool hose even in the heat of the summer, and at soldiers camps located in the hottest climates. Worsted woolen garments are recommended for infants; also explorers and those on hunting expeditions going into the heart of Africa, wear nothing but wool, and this is all for a good purpose.

Wool worn next to the skin permits the skin to breathe, as the woolen fabric remains porous to permit the circulation of air to strike the skin, increasing evaporation and thereby lowering the temperature of the body.

Wool worn next to the skin is health-giving—unlike cotton, silk, lisle or other fabrics which become damp, forming a wet, hot plaster on the skin. The woolen garments will not cause callouses, corns, or bunions to form on the feet; in fact, those who wear wool hose the whole year round are free from foot trouble. The practice of wearing wool hose summer and winter, in both hot and cold climates, is being readily adopted by sensible people, and once they adopt this practice they never again will resort to any other kind of footwear.

Thinner woolen garments should be worn in the summer time than in the winter, but it should be wool. It is hard to convert people to these beliefs, but nevertheless they are true.

Explanation of Knitting Terms.

In the Knitting Trade there are certain terms used and constantly referred to— the same as there are in other lines of trade; such as sewing, weaving, etc.

Among the principal terms you should familiarize yourself with are the following:

LOOSE TENSION:— The Machine Cam is forced down by screwing Cam Nut to the right or clock-wise to make a long, loose stitch when knitting.

STANDARD TENSION:— The tension is "Standard" when the Machine Cam is in a position so the stitches will not rise with the needles as the needles rise in knitting forward, when all 3 weights are hung to the knitting underneath the Cylinder.

TIGHT TENSION:— Any tension with the Machine Cam in such a position that the knitting has to be held down in addition to the weights to prevent the stitches from rising with the needles in knitting is "Tight" tension.

SET-UP YARN:— Stitches have to be started on the empty needles, which is usually done by using the SET-UP as instructed in the regular Instruction Book.

RUN THE KNITTING OFF:— The yarn is broken off at the Carrier and the Crank turned forward causing the needles to cast their stitches off.

CASTING OFF STITCHES:— This means that the stitch or loop is removed from the needle, and not transferred to another but allowed to drop.

TRANSFERRING STITCHES:— When a loop or stitch around a needle is shifted from one needle to another needle, it is "Transferred".

DIVIDING A STITCH:— To divide a stitch or loop it is shared between two needles.

RUNNER STITCH:— When a stitch is cast off a needle, this stitch or loop will unloosen and pull out from the next adjoining loop previously made by the same needle.

RUNNER RE-KNIT:— When a runner is caused accidentally, a regular single Cylinder needle is held in the fingers and used to re-knit or re-loop the yarn.

KNIT SELVEDGE:— A selvedge made on the Machine through the action of the Ribber needles being placed in action, out of action, and in action again with the Tappet Lever Switch on the Ribbing Attachment, is a "Knit Selvedge".

SET-UP LOOP SELVEDGE:— This is a "natural" selvedge formed by the short, tight SET-UP loops made when the Machine was set up to start knitting.

LOOPED SELVEDGE:— This is a selvedge made by long SET-UP loops being hooked, one through the other, with a Cylinder needle held in the fingers.

2 and 1 RIBBED SELVEDGE:— Where, alternately, 2 or more Cylinder needles to 1 Ribber needle is knitting, one of the Cylinder needles in the groups of 2 or more around the Cylinder are raised while knitting the 2 or more rounds with the Tappet Switch placed to "Selvedge" position.

KNITTED HEM FOR SELVEDGE:— A few rounds for a short strip of knitting is made,—the SET-UP removed, and this knitting done is doubled up inside of Cylinder, and the Set-Up loops are placed over the needles clear around the Cylinder.

SPLICING YARN IN KNITTING:— The regular yarn being used is broken in two between the Yarn Guide and the Carrier, and the end coming from the Yarn Guide is threaded through the Carrier into a needle HOOK. When Crank is turned forward, the needles will start knitting this yarn in addition to the yarn still threaded in the Carrier Hole.

FLAT WEB KNITTING:— This is knitting produced by knitting forwards and backwards on a selected number of Cylinder needles in action, with the balance of Cylinder needles pulled up out of action.

TUBULAR KNITTING:— Knitting that is done when the Crank is turned forward, and the Carrier circles clear around the Cylinder, results in "Tubular Knitting".

EDGING:— This is when the edge of a narrow piece of knitting is seamed or attached to the edge of another piece, for Trimming.

FACING:— Facing is the process of attaching or seaming a narrow strip of knitting on top of a portion of the edge of other "knitting" resulting in the edge of the "Facing Strip" extending slightly over the edge of the "Knitting".

KNITTED BINDING:— A narrow strip of flat web is folded over, sideways, so the two edges match, then the edge of the Knitted Fabric, to be joined, is inserted between these two folded edges or "Binding Strip", and the three edges stitched through, together.

BINDING WITH NEEDLE AND YARN:— A regular sewing needle is used, inserting the needle each time on the same side of the edge of Knitted Fabric to be bound, overlapping the yarn around the edge of Fabric each time. (When the needle is inserted through the Fabric, cast the yarn up over the left hand,—which makes a loop when the needle is inserted the next time, and drawn through; this is like making a button hole stitch).

SEAMED EDGES BY HAND:— Make a button hole stitch as in "Binding with Needle and Yarn". Always draw the yarn or thread up tightly.

Do's and Don't's

DO'S.

- Wind Bobbins in a Zig Zag motion, only half full and loosely.
- Set Bobbins on the floor or on bobbin holder on stand in such a position that yarn comes off freely.
- Retie all knots in yarn into small square knots.
- Splice yarn ends into machine rather than attempt to knit in knots.
- Set up yarn on machine, so that yarn is crossed between set-up hooks and needles.
- Be sure the Machine cam is low enough to knit a loose satisfactory stitch before turning crank.
- Constantly inspect all needle hooks, Cylinder and Dial, to make sure they are open to receive the yarn from Carrier Face Hole before turning crank.
- Attach Stem weight and other necessary weights to knitting under machine before turning Crank.
- Use good evenly spun and twisted yarn.
- Learn the easiest methods of knitting and always look for short cuts.
- Always remember to unhook the Take-Up Spring on the Yarn Guide, after completing Heel and Toe.
- Always change the tension after knitting a Heel.
- Learn what Standard Tension is for every kind of yarn you use on the particular Cylinder it is used on and keep an accurate record of this tension.
- Learn how tight and how loose the machine will knit with a given kind of yarn.
- Carefully watch the Dial needles, each taking yarn and making their stitch when beginning to use the Ribbing Attachment.
- Watch the knots being knitted, if any are being knit in, assist the knot through the needle hook with the pick-up so it will not break or pull out.
- Be careful to ravel back only the extra rounds made in finishing the Toe of hose.
- Close the Toe with a loose stitch, not tight, then when finishing the closing of toe and with the closing needle, weave the end of closing thread in and out and through the knitting until it is lost, rather than tie it in a knot.
- Be careful when removing extra knitting or stitches above the Selvedge that the Selvedge is not damaged.
- Press knitting with a damp cloth and a hot iron, allowing a few moments to dry before removing from a form or pressing board.
- Learn to knit well, speed comes with practice.
- Learn one thing at a time. "Be Sure You are Right; Then go Ahead."

DON'T'S

- Don't wind bobbins tightly or too full. The yarn will become stringy and non-elastic when left on the bobbins unused. Also when too fully wound, it will not likely come off freely.
- Bobbins set too closely together may result in tangled yarn.
- Don't use force in turning the Crank, there may be a needle out of natural position in the groove and force on the Crank may cause the needle to **Jam** the metal in the Cylinder or Dial.
- When the machine sticks, the simple reason is usually found by closely examining the needles in their grooves.
- Rusty or Damaged latches in needles will not satisfactorily knit.
- Don't by any means, skip or fail to use every command, in every sentence in the instruction, throughout this Manual.
- Every word of instruction written by the Co., is given for a definite purpose and if any are missed, good success cannot be expected.
- Don't just half finish an article of knitting and then start some other kind of knitting. Stick to it until it is done.
- Rushing through detailed instructions without careful observance to tension and rounds of knitting will produce very poor results, so don't do it. Take your time.
- Don't become discouraged, and don't allow others, who are not familiar with the machine's operation, tell you how to do it. Stick to it your self; You will get it.
- Don't ask too much for your knitting. Be fair. Money is made on bulk knitting, not on single pieces.
- Don't offer poorly knitted garments which may discourage repeat orders. Offer for sale what you, yourself would buy.

How to Get Started and What to Knit.

The first thing needed is time, some time at least, which you can have of your own, uninterrupted. As told elsewhere, a knitting room is preferable to have, where your knitting operations can be carried on without being molested. If a room cannot be secured, you should at least have two small tables, ordinary kitchen tables are fine, but these tables should be kept expressly for knitting purposes and placed in such a location where they will remain indefinitely.

Look over your yarn stock, if there is some on hand, and if it is yarn secured from the Co., you should find some garment or garments in this Manual which you can start right in learning on. A fair supply of yarn of the express kinds recommended for the knit articles pictured in this Manual should be obtained at once from the Co.,

See that your knitting equipment is in good shape and that you have all essential Cylinders, Dials and tools to work with.

Your physical location and climate will materially enter into and help guide you in selecting those garments which will be more easily marketable by you.

There are all kinds of hosiery to chose from:- very light, the medium classes and heavy. Regardless of your location, there are hosiery numbers, which you can select, knit and sell profitably.

Baby things are needed everywhere and there are so many nice infant garments for you to make too, that we have nothing especial to suggest in this class. We do want to impress on you, however, that the infant wear class is a most profitable class of knitting and you should learn to make every thing in this line.

The Mufflers or Scarfs and Knitted Caps are most wonderful, easily and quickly made and the variety is just as large as the number of different kinds of yarn you can secure to knit with. All Cylinders can be used for Scarf and Cap knitting, making color stripes and designs to suit the desire. This is a very profitable line for you at all times but it is especially profitable in the Fall and Winter.

There are Children everywhere and there are numerous things for you to knit for these children which will far surpass in quality and design, articles of clothing which can be secured elsewhere. Long stockings in cotton and in wool; Three quarter length sport hose with fancy turn over tops for both boys and girls;- Sweaters for the boys and Princess Dresses for the girls.

Novelty knitting furnishes a very easy source of profit to you because novelty knitting usually consumes a small amount of yarn and the sale price can be placed moderately high, due to the absence of other like articles on the market to compare prices to. The variety of novelties you can knit is unlimited. After you get started on novelty knitting it will always be a great source of pleasure to you to try unheard of new things, using odds and ends of yarn or small lots of yarn procurable at local stores. How many different kinds of Knitted Ties and Purses can you make?

Athletic hose can be made by you to supply your nearest school or town club. Make up a sample pair in their colors and go after this business. Golf hose in many many different designed tops can be quickly made on the machine and sold at fabulous prices to men who wear knickers. You simply must learn to make Golf Hose and it's so easy too;- almost like merely turning the crank, when you are using the proper kinds of yarn.

Sport or Jazz socks made with blended series of colors from suitable yarns have a ready sale everywhere and you can command your own prices. The young men will quickly take all you can produce.

All women like to do fancy knitting so we are glad to tell in this Manual how to make several of the many fancy stitches which can be made. These stitches can be incorporated in many different garments where proper to do so.

We recommend that you learn just as fast as possible, to knit every thing illustrated in this manual.

How to Knit Profitably

On this subject there is not so much to say which meets conditions, generally applicable to everyone. It depends a great deal upon the amount of capital on hand to invest in knitting supplies, and the amount of time which can be devoted to knitting; also, in some degree, as to whether efficient help is procurable.

Two people occupied in knitting activities can produce very gratifying results. One of the two persons can be engaged in knitting on the Machine while the second person, as assistant or helper, can be winding bobbins, closing toes of hosiery, seaming up cut tubular knitting, or finishing the knitted products ready for market and sale. This makes a very satisfactory arrangement where regularly set knitting hours are fixed.

There should be a supply of not less than six large bobbins on hand, on which yarn can be wound ready for the Knitting Machine. When a quantity of a given kind or kinds of knitting is being done, it is best to wait until several pieces of such knitting are done before the pressing and finishing operation is made.

Keep a box located near the Machine to receive odd, short pieces of yarn. These odds and ends of yarn can be used in making Pin Cushions, Curtain Ties, Table Mats, Table Covers, etc., and for decorations to different kinds of knitted things.

Where knitting is being conducted by one person, all alone, it is a good policy to have a number of large bobbins ahead, filled with yarn, before starting to knit, so that once you start knitting you will not be interrupted every little while by having to wind yarn. The pressing and finishing can be done all at one time, after the knitting is completed.

Considering always that costs of knitted garments are rated by costs per pound of yarn and that the selling price is for the garment itself; never use heavy yarn in knitting a garment where a light weight yarn will answer the same purpose, and give quite as satisfactory results. Be careful not to knit tight stitches; instead, make them loose, as it takes more yarn to make a tightly knit garment of the same size than it does for a loosely knit garment which is usually more satisfactory.

Find out what you can knit well. Figure your yarn cost per pound delivered, and what your market value is for such knitting. Devote your knitting hours to the making of these numbers and add to your line of knitting, additional kinds of knitting, as possible to do so, and which you are sure you can market profitably.

When you are operating the Knitting Machine and have been disturbed for 15 minutes, you must remember that you have lost 15 minutes of knitting time, which time cannot be regained. What can you make in 15 minutes? In other words, you can not expect to do in 2 hours time what you will be able to accomplish in 8 hours time. You can knit profitably if you give the knitting undivided attention, the same as you would have to give to any kind of business you may enter into. Interruptions are always expensive.

All yarn in good condition which you may have on hand and purchased or obtained for Knitting Machine use, can be used for some kind of knitting. Ordinary plain knitted tubing, using all Cylinder needles, can be made out of such yarn you may have on hand. This tubing when stretched over a thin wide board—firmly pressed, and cut from end to end in a straight line following a line of stitches, represents so much knitted fabric of value.

This tubing can be cut to patterns and fashioned into all sorts of useful things such as covers for cushions and tables, blankets and robes, or wearable garments, made by seaming same together after fabric is cut to patterns of the proper shape.

Keep an accurate record of every bit of knitting you do, marking down the tension—size of yarn—cylinder used—and the number of rounds required in each section of such knitting. A carefully kept record of each kind of knitting done saves much time later, when the same kind of knitting is to be duplicated. This method eliminates constant practice and experimenting and should mean a great deal to you, in contributing to profitable knitting.

When you keep an accurate record of the Indicator position to the Cam and the position of the Cam Nut for Standard tension, in using a certain kind and size of yarn on a particular Cylinder, then, it is not necessary to experiment each time the same yarn is to be used to find out where Standard tension is. You can then use any kind of thread or cheap yarn, or cotton thread purchased from the Company, to set up the Machine for all knitting where "Knit Selvedge" is to be made.

This cotton Set-Up yarn or thread can then be cut away from the Selvedge in the finished garment, and thrown aside, thereby saving your good yarn to go into actual knitting. Pieces of knitting which are not correctly made can be raveled out, winding the yarn as it is being raveled, on a bobbin, to be reknit again.

Short Cuts and How to Get Speed

Experienced knitters have found the following "Short Cuts" to be practicable, and we advise you to adopt these short cuts in your knitting.

Instead of using regular valuable yarn in setting up loops on the Cylinder needles at the beginning of a piece of knitting, an old worn out hose, either fine or coarse, can be cut off across the leg or foot and its cut edge can be pushed over and down on to at least every other Cylinder needle clear around the Cylinder, the weights attached to this piece of knitting, and the Crank turned. The needles will begin to make the stitch on about the second round. The Ribber can then be attached to the Machine, and a regular selvedge made.

The Ribbing Attachment can be removed after its use, by transferring first only half the Dial needles in the front of Machine, one at a time, leaving all of the Dial needles in the back half of the Dial to be pushed out of the Dial several at a time, using the Pick-Up hook. The Ribbing Attachment can be lifted out of the Machine, and the Dial needles will fall down in and lie on the knitting inside of Cylinder, each still holding its stitch, which stitches can be transferred to the Cylinder needles, one at a time, easily and quickly.

Instead of using the regular Hold-Down in knitting the first half of the heel and toe, with a little practice you can hold the Knitting down with the fingers of the left hand equally as well as by using the Hold-Down.

Perhaps you do not know that in knitting the second part of either heel or toe, that you do not need to place the yarn up and back over the needle on either side, just pushed down in action, when starting the courses backward and forward. Instead, you need push the needle down only far enough so that the Cam will slide over the shank to pull the needle down in action when it comes to it—being careful that the latch of this needle remains open to receive the yarn as it comes from the Carrier Face Hole. You will observe, in starting to knit backwards and forwards, that the yarn from the Carrier Hole Wraps around the needle latch and the stitch is automatically made as the Crank is continued to be turned. This is a very good step to remember.

When removing needles from the Cylinder or Dial, keep the needles as they are laid down, with the hooks all pointing the same way. This enables one to pick them up and replace them quickly.

If a small, inexpensive electric motor can be secured where electricity is available, and if there is a little pulley on the end of the motor shaft, the regular Winder belt can be used to connect the Spindle Pulley and the motor, resulting in very many hours of hand winding time saved.

Greater speed in knitting can be accomplished if an automatic Counter is secured, with its attachment, and placed on the Machine, allowing the Counter to count the rounds of knitting for you. The new Counter is nicely nicked and will last, with the Machine, indefinitely. It counts the number of times the Yarn Carrier passes a given point instead of counting the number of turns of the Crank, and it is especially made for the Gearhart Machine.

Many garments or pieces of knitting can be knit in a series without removing such knitting each time from the Machine, by connecting the pieces of knitting—such as hosiery—with connecting cotton thread. This saves the setting up of the Machine each time.

A knitting chart should be made and placed beside the Machine while knitting a given garment. All of the particular knitting steps such as change of tension, rounds of knitting, and change of color should be written on the chart in big letters so they can be readily referred to—rather than relying upon one's memory for the necessary information. This saves mistakes and conserves much time.

To enable you to thread up the Yarn Guide holes quickly, a slit can be sawed, with an iron hack saw, into each of the 3 holes in the Yarn Guide so that when the Guide is to be threaded, the yarn can be quickly slipped through these slits into the holes.

In order to more quickly determine certain positions for raising or lowering needles around the Cylinder, such positions can be indicated by scoring or painting the tops of the Cylinder ribs at these points; likewise, a certain rib or ribs can be marked to indicate what needles to remove in getting ready to knit a 1 and 1 rib, etc.

It is good to always have a supply of extra needles and parts on hand also a good stock of yarn on hand so that your knitting activities will not be unduly interrupted in having to rush to the factory for such supplies.

Men's Half Hose for Dress.

No. 1

CYLINDER NO. 100—WOOL YARN SIZE 2-18.
TOP IS ONE AND ONE RIBBED—LEG IS 3 AND 1
FOOT IS RIBBED 3 AND 1 ACROSS THE INSTEP TO TOE.

Adjust Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 rib, removing every other Cylinder needle (50).

Fix tension to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down) than Standard Tension would be for plain knitting.

Set up yarn on Cylinder needles (50) and place the Ribber on Machine using all Dial needles (50) and place the Ribber on Machine using all Dial needles (50) and knit 2 complete rounds. Make 3 rounds for **SELVEDGE** (Tappet Lever to "Selvedge").

For the **RIBBED TOP** knit about 60 rounds ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches) (Tappet Lever to "Ribbing").

Re-set tension to $\frac{1}{4}$ turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed).

Replace half the Cylinder needles (25) in every other empty Cylinder groove.

Transfer the corresponding Dial needle stitches (25) to the empty Cylinder needles (25) removing the 25 empty Dial needles. (The result should be 75 Cylinder needles and 25 Dial needles in use.)

Knit for top of **LEG** about 50 rounds (4 inches) without changing tension.

Reset tension to $\frac{1}{4}$ turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed) and knit about 30 rounds ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches) for the **ANKLE**.

Place 13 Cylinder needles into 13 empty Cylinder grooves in the front half of Cylinder.

Transfer the 13 corresponding Dial needle stitches to these 13 empty Cylinder needles and remove the empty 13 Dial needles.

Knit about 20 rounds ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches) which finishes the **LEG**, about 100 rounds in all or (8 inches).

With the Yarn Carrier resting at the front of Machine, push out the remaining Dial needles (12) just far enough so the Ribbing Attachment can be lifted from the Machine. The Dial needle hooks (12) will still be holding to their stitches, and will hang down inside of the Cylinder while you are knitting the heel.

Loosen tension $\frac{1}{4}$ turn (screw Cam Nut down) and hook on the Take-Up Spring. Knit a **HEEL** the regular way.

Remove the Take-Up Spring and re-adjust tension to $\frac{1}{4}$ turn tighter (unscrew Cam Nut).

Swing the 12 Dial needles up over and allow to hang down on outside of back of Cylinder, still holding their stitches.

Replace Ribbing Attachment and the 12 Dial needles still holding their stitches. Knit, for size 11, about 85 rounds (7 inches) for the **FOOT**.

Transfer the Dial needles loops (12) at the back of Cylinder to new empty Cylinder needles placed in their corresponding Cylinder grooves. Remove again the Ribbing Attachment, then knit 2 rounds on these 100 Cylinder needles.

Loosen tension $\frac{1}{4}$ turn and knit **TOE** same as **HEEL**, making 4 rounds extra, when finishing, with all Cylinder needles knitting, and remove hose from the Machine.

Press out this edge, ravel back these 4 extra rounds, and carefully close.

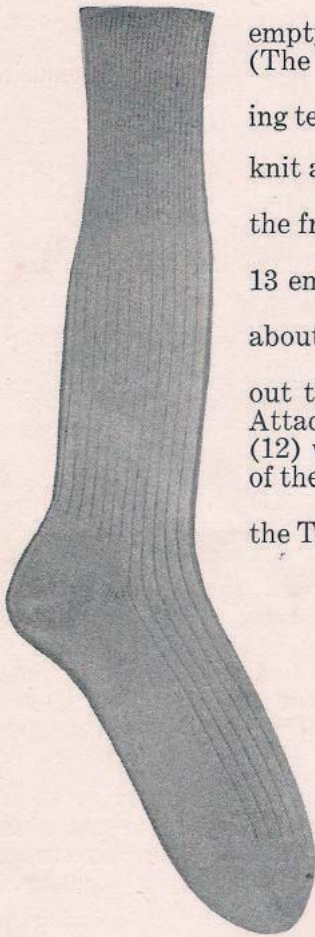
FINISHING

Firmly press with a hot iron and damp cloth all of the hose excepting the ribbed top, which should be left natural and elastic.

SALES

This splendid type of hose, when made from good pure worsted wool yarn and ribbed to the toe, represents the highest type of hose that can be made on any Machine anywhere. Re-enforcing the heels and toes with a fine sewing thread adds greatly to the value and prolongs the life of the hose.

Not less than \$1.00 per pair should be asked for this fine hose for dress, and where the market is favorable there should be as high as \$9.50 per dozen pair secured as a wholesale value, to be resold for \$1.50.



Gentlemen's Ribbed Top, Plain Leg, Half Hose.

No. 2 CYLINDER NO. 80—WOOL YARN SIZE 3-16.
TOP 1 AND 1 RIBBED. LEG AND FOOT PLAIN.

With all needles (80) in Cylinder, adjust Tension to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn looser than Standard Tension.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 Ribbing knitting, (Remove every other Cylinder needle) (40).

Set up yarn on these 40 Cylinder needles and place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine, using all Dial needles (40) and knit exactly 2 rounds. (Be sure every Dial needle hook is open—takes the yarn and makes its stitch).

Knit 3 rounds for **SELVEDGE** (Tappet Lever to "Selvedge").

Swing Tappet Lever to "Ribbing" and knit about 55 rounds ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches) for the 1 and 1 **RIBBED TOP**.

Replace all Cylinder needles (40) in all empty Cylinder grooves.

Transfer all Dial needle stitches (40) to these 40 replaced Cylinder needles, removing the Dial needles as their stitches are transferred.

Tension should not be changed for the top part of **LEG** but remain as when starting ($\frac{1}{2}$ turn looser than Standard).

Knit about 40 rounds ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches) on the 80 Cylinder needles.

Re-adjust Tension to $\frac{1}{4}$ turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed).

Knit about 48 rounds (3 inches) which finishes the **LEG**.

This makes a total of about 88 rounds ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

Readjust Tension to $\frac{1}{4}$ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down).

Place the Take-Up Spring on yarn. Knit the **HEEL** the regular way.

Tighten Tension again $\frac{1}{4}$ turn and release the Take-Up Spring.

Knit the **FOOT**, for size 11, about 80 rounds (7 inches).

Re-adjust Tension $\frac{1}{4}$ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down).

Place the Take-Up Spring on yarn.

Knit the **TOE** the same as **HEEL**, making 4 rounds extra when finishing.

Press out this edge, ravel back just 4 rounds, and carefully close.



FINISHING

There should be some care taken in finishing this hose as a good presentation of marketable hose is half the sale. Press all hose on the proper size pressing board, and be careful that the pairs are accurately mated. Re-enforce the heels and toes when being knit, if desired.

Stitch a small piece of ribbon to the top or the inside of each pair, stamping a good name on the ribbon; such as, "PURE WOOL" "HANDKNIT" "SERVICE SOCK" "COMFORT HOSE" "WEARPROOF", etc.

SALES

This number represents the easiest and best hose to make as little yarn is consumed, and the hose is only average weight, which can be generally worn by all men regardless of climate or location.

The school boys and men who are working in offices, store employees and generally those who are working indoors, should be regular customers for this hose, paying not less than \$1.00 per pair. This hose, when made from good worsted yarn, with the heels and toes re-enforced, should wholesale to stores at not less than \$7.20 a dozen, to be retailed at 89c or 98c per pair.

A like value in hosiery cannot be purchased at the stores anywhere at less than \$1.25 and as high as \$2.00. Catalog houses do not usually offer any hose of worsted yarn; therefore, these can be procured only from you, if you decide to adopt this type of knitting.

A small card should be used by you, with the name of the hose, the price per pair, and your name and address, calling the hose a given name and stating definitely that it is hand knit; the kind that grandmother used to make.

This line will pay handsomely if you give it a good trial, as once a customer is established he is always a customer for such a splendid fine hose as the worsted yarn will make.

Heavy Out of Door Work Hose

No. 3

CYLINDER NO. 60—YARN SIZE 4-12
TOP IS ONE AND ONE RIBBED—LEG IS 3 AND 1 RIBBED
FOOT IS DROPPED STITCH OVER INSTEP TO TOE.

Adjust the tension by using all Cylinder needles, to one turn looser than Standard Tension (Cam Nut screwed down).

Fix the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 rib, removing every other Cylinder needle (30).

Set up yarn on Cylinder needles (30) and place the Ribber on the Machine using all Dial needles (30) and knit 1 complete round. (Be sure each Dial needle hook is open, taking the yarn from the Yarn Carrier, and making its stitch).

Make 2 rounds for **SELVEDGE** (Tappet Lever to Selvedge).

For the **RIBBED TOP** knit 50 rounds (5 inches) (Tappet Lever to Ribbing).

Re-adjust the tension to one half turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed).

Replace Cylinder needles (15) in every other empty Cylinder groove.

Transfer the corresponding 15 Dial needle loops to these newly replaced 15 Cylinder needles, removing the Dial needles as they are emptied.

There will now be in use 45 Cylinder needles and 15 Dial needles for a 3 and 1 **RIBBED LEG**.

Knit for **TOP** of **LEG** about 45 rounds ($4\frac{1}{4}$ inches).

Re-adjust tension to one half turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed). This is now Standard Tension.

Knit to the **ANKLE** about 25 rounds ($2\frac{1}{4}$ inches).

Replace 8 Cylinder needles in the empty Cylinder grooves in the front half of Cylinder.

Transfer 8 corresponding Dial needle stitches to these newly replaced Cylinder needles, removing the empty Dial needles.

Knit for the **ANKLE** about 20 rounds (2 inches).

Transfer the remaining 7 Dial needle stitches at the back of Cylinder, each to their nearest adjoining Cylinder needle, and remove the Ribbing Attachment from Machine. (The result is, now, 53 Cylinder needles in use).

Knit the **HEEL** the regular way but do not re-adjust the tension to looser tension unless it is found necessary as the **HEEL**, in this heavy hose, should be fairly tight. Use the Take-Up Spring.

Knit the **FOOT**, for size 11, about 70 rounds (7 inches).

Knit the **TOE** usual way, making 4 rounds extra.

Press out edge, ravel back the 4 rounds and close.

FINISHING

There is not much finishing to do on this hose excepting to press it out firmly, using a pressing board or form. Do not press the ribbed top. It is not necessary to re-enforce the heels and toes but it would make a better hose if this were done. A good name for an established line of this heavy hose should be attached

to each pair. Be sure to knit large sizes.

SALES

Adopt a good name for this number, such as "OAK" "HANDKNIT" "WEARWELL" "IRONBOUND" "OLDFASHIONED", etc. Any good heavy grade wool or worsted yarn can be used on the No. 60 cylinder for this heavy hose. Many customers you will find, especially among those who are doing heavy, outdoor work, wish to get bulk or weight in hose. The ordinary kinds they are able to purchase in the stores are usually made from cheap wool with little or no wearing value. Your knitting, compared to the ordinary hose in the market, will show such superior quality that it has been found very high selling prices can be quickly obtained, with repeat orders constantly placed.

Homespun yarn can be used for this heavy hose and, "My, what a wonderful sock homespun yarn makes". You must be sure and add this number to your hosiery sales line. Advertise them on an advertising card, stating that you are prepared to furnish this heavy hose, with long legs, the kind that most men want.

\$1.50 is not too much to ask for this but 98c is a better single pair selling price, which brings over \$11.00 per dozen. $12\frac{1}{2}$ pairs a day production from one Machine is not too much to expect where an entire day is devoted to such knitting.



Knee Length Heavy Hose for Sportsmen

No. 4

Cylinder No. 60—Red Top wool yarn size 4-10.

Grey Body wool yarn size 4-10

Top is 1 and 1 rib—Leg is 2 and 1 rib. Foot is knit plain.

Adjust Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 2 and 1 rib knitting, with the Dial needles (30) operating together with all Cylinder needles (60).

Place the Cylinder Pin Clip on the Cylinder Pin so that the Dial needles will not strike the Cylinder needles in operating.

Fix the tension to knit very loose, almost as loose as possible to be able to knit (Cam Nut screwed down).

Set up yarn on the Cylinder needles (60) and place the Ribber on the Machine, using all Dial needles (30) and knit 3 complete rounds, seeing that all needles are knitting.

Tie on red yarn size 4-10 or some other suitable heavy colored yarn for **TOP**, and knit 1 complete round. (When using heavy yarn always splice the ends instead of tying.)

Lift up, out of use, every other Cylinder needle (30) clear around the Cylinder.

Make 1 round for **SELVEDGE** (Tappet Lever to Selvedge).

After knitting the 1 round place Tappet Lever to (Ribbing) and push down again the 30 Cylinder needles into action.

For the colored **RIB TOP** knit about 35 rounds (4½ inches).

Splice on Body yarn, and knit 2 rounds.

There are now in operation 60 Cylinder needles and 30 Dial needles, for a 2 and 1 **RIB LEG**.

Be sure tension is very loose and Crank can be turned easily. Hold down securely on the knitting and knit for the **LEG** about 90 rounds, (10 inches).

Transfer all Dial needle stitches (30) to their nearest adjoining Cylinder needles (30), removing the Dial needles as their stitches are transferred, and remove the Ribbing Attachment from the machine.

Readjust the tension to one turn tighter (Cam

Nut unscrewed) or to a tension which makes loose, soft yet heavy knitting.

Knit, for the **ANKLE**, about 20 rounds (2 inches) plain.

Hook yarn on Take-Up Spring, readjust tension one half to a full turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down) and make the **HEEL** the usual way.

Release the Take-Up Spring and readjust tension again same as for the **ANKLE**, and knit the **FOOT** about 70 rounds (7 inches) for size 11. Knit the **TOE** same as **HEEL**. When finishing the **TOE**, and with all Cylinder needles down in use, knit 4 extra rounds.

Press out this **TOE** edge, ravel back the 4 rounds and close.



FINISHING

A suitable form board must be made for pressing this Sportsmens hose as an ordinary sock form is not long enough, nor is it the right shape.

SALES

This hose for Sportsmen has to be seen and worn to be appreciated. We recommend only high grade worsted yarn as heavy as our 4-10 yarn, in Grey—light or dark. You are expected to sell this hose at the unusually high price which can be obtained from sportsmen. You cannot expect a large sale of this number; therefore, do not make up any great quantities.

You can get \$2.50 a pair but you should not offer them for less than \$1.50, (\$18.00 a dozen). We urge every Machine owner to have a few pair of this hose on hand as samples, and adopt a good name for it; such as "CAMPER" "OUTING" "BUCK" "RINGNECK" "OLDHICKORY" "HANDKNIT", etc. This hose is easily and quickly made and should be one of your very best selling numbers. You do not realize what the Knitting Machine can make until you have proven the possibilities with this heavy hose.

For the first four inches of knitting on the top use red, purple, or some other bright color of heavy knitting yarn. If you do not have heavy yarn, double light weight yarn.

Turn-Over Top Wool Hose for Scouts.

No. 5

CYLINDER NO. 80—WOOL YARN SIZE 3-16 COLOR, KHAKI.
TURN-OVER TOP IS A DUO HEM TOP PLAIN KNIT.
LEG IS 4 AND 1 RIB—FOOT IS PLAIN KNIT.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for a 4 and 1 rib, having all Cylinder needles (80) and one half Dial needles (20) in use. (It is necessary to use the Cylinder Pin clip placed on the Cylinder Pin to get the proper adjustment which prevents the Dial needles from striking the Cylinder needles when operating).

Adjust Tension to Standard Tension with Cylinder needles (80) operating, only.

Set up the Cylinder needles (80) making an even short loop.

Knit about 40 rounds (3 inches) for a 1½ inch **HEM TOP** (See instructions for making a **HEM TOP**), then knit about 32 rounds more (2½ inches).

Place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine and put in every other Dial needle (20). (As each needle is placed in the Dial the stitch on the nearest adjoining Cylinder needle should be **divided** with it, which will prevent holes here in the finished hose).

Knit, for a size 9½, about 130 rounds (10 inches). (All Cylinder needles (80) and half the Dial needles (20) are in use).

Re-adjust Tension (about ½ turn of Cam Nut unscrewed). (As this will be tighter than Standard Tension, the left hand will have to be used in addition to weights to hold it down).

Knit for the **ANKLE**, with this tight tension, about 60 rounds (5 inches).

Transfer 11 Dial needle stitches in the front of Machine to their adjoining Cylinder needles, and remove these Dial needles (11).

Knit about 20 rounds (2 inches) to finish the **ANKLE**.

Transfer the balance of Dial needle stitches (9) at back of Cylinder to adjoining Cylinder needles and remove the Ribbing Attachment from Machine.

Re-adjust Tension at least ½ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down). Hook Take-Up Spring on yarn and knit the **HEEL**.

Re-adjust Tension to Standard Tension, unhook Take-Up Spring and knit the **FOOT**. For size 9½ about 65 rounds (5½ inches).

Re-adjust Tension and hook Take-Up Spring on yarn and knit **TOE** same as **HEEL**, making 4 extra rounds when finishing, with all needles down in action. Press out, ravel back the 4 rounds and close.

FINISHING

Fold 8 to 10 inches of the top of the finished hose down over and around the leg of the hose; then refold back up a little more than half of the top folded down over, so that the actual hemmed top comes a little above the double folded leg top. This arrangement permits the hose to be readjusted to the child's leg, taking care of any shrinkage caused in washing of the hose. This Duo-Top feature also permits the child to wear this hose with it pulled up over the knee.

Press this hose for Scouts, folded, on pressing board.

SALES

The hose for good Scouts, made from these instructions, is a far better hose than the Scout boys and girls can obtain from their regular supply stores, for which the mothers have to pay not less than \$1.50 per pair. It is hard to explain the advantages of this hose. The top is telescoped or what we call a Duo-top.

We recommend only the Olive and Khaki yarns like we carry in stock.

The brand name you should use should be "Hose for Good Scouts" as the name "Scout Hose" is a trademark name and cannot be used.

As in other lines of hosiery, one or more pair of this number should be made up to be shown as samples to procure orders from your nearest or local Scout master, or from parents of Scouts.

If you ask only \$1.00 per pair this would mean \$12.00 a dozen, and as the yarn is a thin, fine quality, the consumption of yarn will be small. There are great possibilities in your making this hose and advertising them at two pair for \$1.49 or \$1.69 or \$1.98, as usually two pair of hose are purchased at a time for Scouts.



Sport or Jazz Socks

No. 6

CYLINDER NO. 80—MIXED COLOR WOOL YARN SIZE 3-16
TOP IS 1 AND 1 RIBBED—LEG AND FOOT PLAIN.

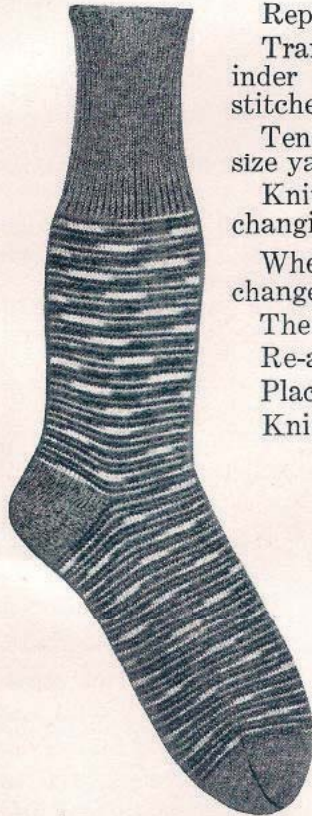
With all needles (80) in Cylinder, adjust Tension to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn looser than Standard Tension.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 Ribbed knitting, (Remove every other Cylinder needle) (40). Knit the Mystic yarn only in **LEG** and **FOOT**.

Set up yarn to be used for top, on these 40 Cylinder needles and place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine, using all Dial needles (40) and knit exactly 2 rounds. (Be sure every Dial needle hook is open—takes the yarn and makes its stitch).

Knit 3 rounds for **SELVEDGE** (Tappet Lever to "Selvedge").

Swing Tappet Lever to "Ribbing" and knit about 55 rounds ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches) for the 1 and 1 **RIBBED TOP**.



Replace all Cylinder needles (40) in all empty Cylinder grooves.

Transfer all Dial needle stitches (40) to these 40 replaced Cylinder needles, removing the Dial needles from the Ribber as their stitches are transferred.

Tension should be changed for **LEG** to Standard tension for the size yarn being used.

Knit about 75 rounds ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches) on the 80 Cylinder needles without changing the tension clear down to the **HEEL**.

When knitting Mystic or Jazz yarn, every time the tension is changed, the pattern in the knitting will change.

The most desirable pattern is made at standard tension.

Re-adjust Tension to $\frac{1}{4}$ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down).

Place the Take-Up Spring on yarn.

Knit the **HEEL** the regular way.

Tighten Tension again $\frac{1}{4}$ turn and release the Take-Up Spring.

Knit the **FOOT**, for size 11, about 75 rounds (7 inches).

Re-adjust Tension $\frac{1}{4}$ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down).

Place the Take-Up Spring on yarn.

Knit the **TOE** the same as **HEEL**, making 4 rounds extra when finishing, with the Take-Up Spring released.

Press out this edge, ravel back just 4 rounds, and carefully close.

FINISHING

Regular pressing boards for mens hose should be used in finishing this number, the same as No. 2. We do not advise branding this number any more than the name "**JAZZ**" or "**SPORT SOCKS**".

SALES

Our Mystic yarn in size 3-16 can be obtained having a number of colors dyed in the skein. By simply using this yarn the same as a solid color yarn, innumerable designs and patterns will be automatically made. It is mysterious knitting indeed, when no two sock patterns will be exactly the same.

Sensible people would not believe that the boys and many men would wear such flashy patterned socks represented in this number, but the market is there waiting, and at good prices too. If a boy knows he can get sock patterns different than elsewhere procurable or different from other boys hose, he will pay most anything to secure such hose, especially in thin wool; the kind that he wants.

This is a sock that has to be seen to be appreciated. We are sorry that we cannot show colors nor tell you more about it. We can tell you that you will miss the most profitable knitting number if you do not secure a quantity of this yarn and use as we have instructed. It is an easy hose to make and they will sell like "hot cakes" at not less than \$1.00 per pair. Just think, \$3.00 or \$4.00 for yarn, leaving \$8.00 to \$9.00 per dozen pair profit, and a dozen pair per day should be an easy output on one Machine, per person.

Sport Top Skating Hose.

No. 7

CYLINDER NO. 60—RED TOP WOOL YARN SIZE 4-10
GRAY BODY WOOL YARN SIZE 4-10
TOP AND LEG ARE 2 AND 1 RIBBED—FOOT IS PLAIN.

Adjust the Tension almost as loose as possible (Cam Nut screwed down).

Adjust Machine and Ribbing Attachment for a 2 and 1 rib using all Cylinder needles (60) and all the Dial needles (30), total 90 needles. (It is necessary to use the Cylinder Pin Clip on the Cylinder Pin to change the position of the Dial in such a way to prevent the Dial needles from striking the Cylinder needles when Machine is operating).

Set up the red top yarn on the Cylinder (60) needles with an even short set-up loop, and knit about 2 rounds.

Place Ribbing Attachment on Machine with all Dial needles (30) placed in, with hooks open ready to take the yarn and knit.

Hold down with left hand in addition to all weights hung on the Set-Up, and knit about 70 rounds (7 inches) for the red 2 and 1 RIBBED TOP.

Break off the red yarn above Yarn Carrier and splice on the body yarn (gray), and continue to knit this same 2 and 1 rib for about 70 rounds (7 inches).

Transfer 16 Dial needle stitches in front half of Machine to nearest adjoining Cylinder needles, removing the Dial needles as their stitches are transferred. Knit about 10 rounds (1 inch).

Transfer remaining Dial needle stitches (14) at back of Machine to adjoining Cylinder needles, remove these Dial needles, and take the Ribbing Attachment from the Machine.

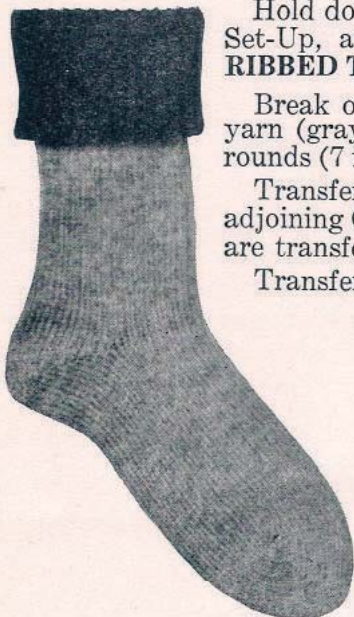
Re-adjustment of the Tension should not be necessary to now knit the **HEEL** the usual way.

Be sure to unhook the Take-Up Spring when **HEEL** is completed.

Knit the **FOOT** at whatever tension necessary to secure a good soft, not too tight, even plain stitch; about 60 rounds (6½ inches) for size 10½.

Knit the **TOE** same as **HEEL**, with 3 extra rounds.

Press out this **TOE** end, ravel back the 3 rounds, and close.



FINISHING

There is not much finishing to do with this hose excepting to press it on a good form of the proper size, from 10 to 11½, and brand it with a good name. Don't press out the ribbed top, but fold it down over twice unpressed.

SALES

There is, of course, a limited sale for skating hose but those who are located in or near places where considerable skating is done, there certainly can be a very good business obtained in presenting this wonderful skating hose; in fact it is a general hose for out-door use for young men and girls, too.

We recommend this hose to be knit with a red top to be rolled over at least twice, the roll coming just above the shoetop. The ankle and foot of the hose should be dark or light grey in heavy 4-10 worsted yarn.

The price obtained for this hose, per pair, should be not less than \$2.00 but you can sell them at less and make a very nice profit. The knitting is done on the No. 60 cylinder, about the same as No. 4 is made.

They are wearing this type of skating hose in all of the more popular skating resorts in European countries as well as in the United States. We would like to see this number added to your list.

Striped Turn-Over 3-4 Length Wool Hose.

No. 8 CYLINDER NO. 72—WOOL YARN SIZE 3-16 TURN-OVER TOP THREE STRIPES-LEG IS 4 AND 1 RIB. FOOT IS PLAIN KNIT.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for a 4 and 1 rib, using the Cylinder Pin Clip placed on the Cylinder Pin so that when 72 Cylinder Needles and 18 Dial Needles are in use for the 4 and 1 rib, the Dial Needles will not strike the Cylinder Needles when in operation.

Adjust the tension for Standard tension knitting on all Cylinder Needles (72).

Set up yarn with even short set up loop on all Cylinder Needles (72) and knit about 25 rounds (2 inches).

For the 3 striped **TOP**, break yarn above Carrier and splice in size 3-16 color yarn for the first stripe and knit 5 rounds. Break and splice in the body yarn and knit 5 rounds. Break and splice in color yarn and knit 5 rounds. Knit 5 rounds of body yarn then 5 more of color yarn then splice in the body yarn and knit about 12 rounds. This makes a total of about 72 rounds (5 inches) which finishes one side of the **HEM**.



For the second half of **HEM** continue knitting about 76 rounds ($5\frac{1}{4}$ inches) more, using the same body yarn.

Remove the set-up, then double this 10 inch piece of **TOP**, up inside of Cylinder and hook its set-up loops over the 72 Cylinder Needles.

Hook the Set-Up or Hem Hold Down onto this 5 inch **HEM TOP** and hang on the weights and knit 2 rounds.

Place the Ribbing Attachment on Machine and use 18 Dial Needles, placing one in every other Dial groove but when placing them in the Dial, divide the loops on the nearest adjoining Cylinder Needles with them, (this prevents holes appearing here in finished knitting).

Adjust the tension to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed), hold down with the left hand in addition to weights and knit about 120 rounds (9 inches) for **TOP** of **LEG** for size $9\frac{1}{2}$ (you are now using 72 Cylinder Needles and 18 Dial Needles).

Adjust tension from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed) and hold down on weights with left hand then knit about 42 rounds (3 inches) for the **ANKLE**.

Remove 9 Dial Needles in front half of Cylinder, transferring their stitches to nearest adjoining Cylinder Needles as removed, and knit about 14 rounds (1 inch).

Remove the remaining 9 Dial Needles at back half of Cylinder, transferring their stitches to nearest adjoining Cylinder Needles as removed. Re-adjust tension to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down) and knit the **HEEL** the usual way.

Do not re-adjust tension unless necessary then knit the **FOOT** about 65 rounds ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches) for size $9\frac{1}{2}$ hose.

Loosen tension $\frac{1}{4}$ turn (Cam Nut screwed down) and make the **TOE** same as **HEEL** knitting, when finished 3 rounds extra; run off, press out **TOE**, ravel back the 3 rounds and close.

FINISHING

The striped hemmed top is turned down over the hose making a four or five inch double cuff to snugly fit around the bottom of the boys' knickers.

SALES

All regular size 3-16 yarn in various colors makes this sport hose for boys' number. It is a comfortable, snugly fitting hose of 4 and 1 rib, coming to the knee, with the 4 inch rolled top, showing 3 plain stripes or some other simple design for the top. Boys usually do not like hose too fancy.

The comfort and wear represented in this number are features which will particularly please the parents. When the hose are carefully washed and dried they will last indefinitely and give the child a better quality hose for the money than they can procure anywhere at any price.

You should have at least three different colors, grey, brown and heather blue, and if you can add two other colors, making five, you should add the seal brown and navy blue. Very often a box of five or six colors will be purchased by a parent where, if only one color is offered, only one pair would be sold.

You can knit these in sizes from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ on special order, taking the orders from samples you will make up. The highest price you may obtain would be \$1.50 but they can be sold for 98c and a nice profit made.

Children's Fine Wool Ribbed Stockings.

No. 9 CYLINDER No. 100—WOOL YARN SIZE 2-18 LEG IS 3 AND 1 RIB—FOOT IS KNIT PLAIN.

Adjust Tension to Standard Tension with all Cylinder needles (100) knitting.

Remove every other Cylinder needle (50) and, using every Dial needle (50), adjust for a 1 and 1 rib.

Set up yarn on the 50 needles and knit about 4 rounds. Place the Ribbing Attachment on Machine with all Dial needles (50) and knit 2 complete rounds.

Knit 3 rounds for **SELVEDGE** (Tappet Lever to "Selvedge").

Replace Cylinder needles in every other empty Cylinder groove (25) and transfer corresponding Dial needle stitches (25), removing Dial needles as their stitches are transferred. This makes 75 Cylinder needles and 25 Dial needles in use for a 3 and 1 rib.

Knit about 180 rounds (14 inches) of 3 and 1 ribbing (Tappet Lever Switch to "Ribbing").



Re-adjust Tension to $\frac{1}{4}$ turn tighter, as found possible to knit easily, holding down with left hand in addition to weights, and knit about 60 rounds ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

Transfer 13 Dial needle stitches to 13 replaced Cylinder needles in front half of Cylinder, and remove these 13 Dial needles from Dial. Knit about 20 rounds (2 inches).

Transfer remaining 12 Dial needle stitches to newly replaced Cylinder needles (12) at back half of Cylinder, and remove the Ribbing Attachment.

Re-adjust the Tension $\frac{1}{2}$ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down) and knit the **HEEL** the usual way.

Remove the yarn from Take-Up Spring—re-adjust the Tension to Standard Tension and knit the **FOOT**, for a size 9, about 60 rounds (4 inches). Re-adjust Tension $\frac{1}{4}$ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down) and knit the **TOE**, making 4 rounds extra in finishing, with all needles knitting. Press out the **TOE**, ravel back the 4 rounds, and close.

These instructions make a 20 inch **LEG** from top to start of **HEEL**.

FINISHING

Press the top of this hose on a child's form board but for the leg cut a piece of cardboard the proper length and a good width to insert in the leg of the hose, to give it a shape for pressing. A good heavy cardboard will answer for your purpose for pressing, or a thin narrow piece of board could be kept and used for this purpose.

SALES

Our Brown, White or Black size 2-18 knitting worsted gives fine results on the No. 100 Cylinder in making a worsted hose of extremely good value. The hose can be made as long as necessary to meet special desires of your customers. There is nothing offered on the market quite so good in quality, both in yarn and knitting.

It takes very little weight in yarn for a dozen pair, so that your selling price per pair can be as low as 69c and furnish a very nice profit. However, this is a \$1.15 per pair hose and, with the heel and toe re-enforced with some light thread, you certainly will be kept busy knitting this number for the school children who do not wear three-quarter length of golf hose.

You can sell them in sizes from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$. Make a sample pair or pairs to show to the parents or display these hose along with your other hosiery numbers, and we are sure that a good business will immediately result for this number, which is quickly and inexpensively made. Your profits should always be large.

Children's Cotton Ribbed Stocking.

No. 10

CYLINDER NO. 100—MERCERIZED COTTON YARN
LEG 3 AND 1 RIB—FOOT IS PLAIN KNIT

Adjust the Tension for Standard Tension with all the needles (100) in use.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 rib, removing every other Cylinder needle.

Set up yarn on the Cylinder needles (50).

Place Ribbing Attachment on machine with every Dial needle (50) placed into use, and knit 2 rounds.

To make a **SELVEDGE** (Tappet Lever Switch at "Selvedge") knit 3 rounds.

Swing Tappet Lever Switch to "Ribbing" and knit 4 rounds, 1 and 1.

Replace Cylinder needles in every other empty Cylinder groove (25) and transfer corresponding Dial needle stitches (25), removing Dial needles as their stitches are transferred. This makes 75 Cylinder needles and 25 Dial needles in use for a 3 and 1 rib.

Knit about 275 rounds (19½ inches) for a size 8½ hose.

Transfer 13 Dial needle stitches to 13 newly replaced Cylinder needles in the front half of cylinder, removing the empty Dial needles as their stitches are transferred.

Knit about 20 rounds (1½ inches).

Transfer remaining 12 Dial needle stitches at back of Cylinder to newly replaced 12 Cylinder needles and remove the Ribbing Attachment.

Knit the **HEEL** the regular way, re-adjust Tension to that Tension you can satisfactorily knit (not too tight nor too loose with the Take-Up Spring hooked on the yarn).

Knit the **FOOT** plain (100 needles), using Standard Tension—about 55 rounds (4½ inches).

Knit the **TOE** same as **HEEL**, making 4 rounds extra with all needles in use. Press out the **TOE**, ravel back 4 rounds, and close.

FINISHING

You can knit sizes from 7½ to 10½ with the above instructions, changing the number of rounds and tension as necessary to make the leg or foot long or short. Regular pressing forms for cotton hose can be cut out of heavy cardboard or thin board if these hose are manufactured for the market.

SALES

Cotton hose has no particular market for selling as there are plenty of cotton hose procurable at the stores at a very reasonable price, and we do not advise you to knit cotton hose nor try to sell same for profit.

For your own use, if you have children, or for neighbors children enough cotton hose can be made at odd moments to supply such demands. The legs can be knit long, with re-enforcing thread knit in the knees, heels and toes, making the cotton hose as good or better than any that can be purchased in the market.

We do not carry a very big line of cotton yarn to select from; therefore, cannot tell you any more about the cotton hose line.



Girl's Fine Worsted Wool Hose.

No. 11

CYLINDER NO. 100—WOOL YARN SIZE 2-18
FANCY-KNIT TURNOVER TOP—LEG IS 4 AND 1 RIB.
FOOT IS PLAIN KNIT.

It is necessary to use all Cylinder needles (100) and half the Dial needles (25) in knitting the **LEG** 4 and 1 rib, therefore:-

Adjust the Machine with Ribbing Attachment using the Cylinder Pin Clip on the Cylinder Pin so that the 25 Dial needles, when in operation will not strike the Cylinder needles.

Adjust the Tension to Standard Tension. With all Cylinder needles (100). Set up yarn with an even small loop, and knit about 30 rounds (2 inches).

Knit 30 rounds (2 inches) with a fancy stitch or a desired design chosen. This then makes a total of about 60 rounds (4 inches).

Knit about 15 rounds (1 inch) more, which makes a total now of 75 rounds (5 inches) for the **FANCY** part of the **HOSE TOP** that will be turned down over when completed.



Continue knitting now about 75 rounds more (5 inches) then remove the Set-Up, double this 10 inch piece of knitting done up inside of the Cylinder, and place the Set-Up loops around the 100 Cylinder needles and knit 3 more rounds to fasten the loops.

Place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine and a Dial needle into every other groove (25). (When placing each Dial needle, divide the nearest adjoining Cylinder loop with it, which prevents holes appearing here in the finished hose).

Knit for the top of **LEG**, about 140 rounds (10 inches) reset Tension $\frac{1}{2}$ turn tighter than Standard Tension.)

Re-adjust Tension $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed) and knit about 56 rounds (4 inches). (It may be necessary to hold down slightly with the left hand on the weights, as this Tension is a little tighter than Standard Tension.)

Transfer 13 Dial needle stitches in front of Machine to nearest adjoining Cylinder needles and remove the empty 13 Dial needles. Knit about 20 rounds ($1\frac{3}{4}$ inches).

Transfer balance of Dial needles (12) at back of Machine to nearest adjoining Cylinder needles, removing the empty Dial needles and the Ribbing Attachment.

Re-adjust Tension about $\frac{1}{2}$ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down), and knit the **HEEL**.

Remove the yarn from Take-Up Spring and re-adjust Tension again to Standard Tension, and knit for the **FOOT** about 55 rounds ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches) for size 9.

Re-adjust Tension and make **TOE** same as **HEEL**, knitting 4 rounds extra with all needles (100). Remove from Machine, press out end, ravel back 4 rounds, and close.

FINISHING

The doubled or hemmed fancy top should be turned down over the top of the hose, and the hose pressed on a good pressing board to show the beautiful 4 and 1 ribbed stitch in the leg. Be careful to mate the pairs evenly as this number will be one of your best sellers.

SALES

You should consider this hose one of your very best profit makers. There is no hose which we instruct to make which is nicer than this number, made from our size 2-18 knitting worsted. This gives a thin, comfortable, snugly fitted hose for the girl, the like of which cannot be duplicated by the store.

You should make a number of designed tops in this line to give your customers an opportunity to select from. \$1.50 per pair should easily be obtained, and as the weight of yarn required per dozen pair is so small, your profit is naturally larger. This hose is quickly made by the above instructions.

A business can be developed in this one hose alone, and one or more knitters be kept busy supplying just the requirements of a small community. All the children will be wearing this turn-over top, thin worsted hose once you get them introduced. \$9.00 a dozen is a reasonable price to ask your merchant for quantity orders. The average size you should make is No. 9.

Half Length Hose for the Little Tot.

No. 12

CYLINDER NO. 100—WORSTED YARN SIZE 2-18

LEG IS 1 AND 1 RIB—FOOT IS PLAIN KNIT.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 rib. (Every other Cylinder needle (50) and every other Dial needle (25).

Tension should be about as tight as possible to knit well.

Set up yarn on the 50 Cylinder needles, and knit 5 rounds. Place Ribbing Attachment on Machine with every other Dial needle (25), and knit 2 complete rounds.

Swing Tappet Lever to "Selvedge" and knit 2 rounds for **SELVEDGE**.

Swing Tappet Lever to "Ribbing", and knit about 50 rounds (3½ inches). Splice on colored yarn of same size, and knit 2 rounds—then 2 rounds of the body yarn—2 rounds of color—2 of plain—2 of color, resulting in three 2-round color stripes, each divided from the other by 2 rounds of body color.



Knit now about 10 rounds of body yarn, and then repeat the above 3 striped plan; after which knit about 10 more rounds, which finishes the **LEG**, making a total of about 90 rounds (6½ inches) for a 3 to 5 year old child.

From this point on through the **FOOT**, two strands of yarn are used by threading up the Yarn Guide with another strand of the same kind of yarn from other Bobbin, tying the second strand on above the Carrier to the one that is already threaded.

Remove all Dial needles, transferring their stitches, as removed, to nearest adjoining Cylinder needles, and remove the Ribbing Attachment.

You should now have only 50 Cylinder needles in use, each with two stitches on (its own and the one transferred from the Dial needle).

The Tension should be as tight as possible to easily knit. Make the **HEEL** the regular way, in the front half of the Machine, but you will have only 25 needles to knit it on (Lift 8 up on each side in making the first half of **HEEL**, leaving 9 in the middle, knitting; then push 7 down, one at a time, on each side for making second part of **HEEL**).

Knit the **FOOT**, still using the two strands of yarn and a tight Tension, about 7 rounds. Splice in two strands of the color yarn and knit 2 rounds, then 2 rounds of the body yarn, 2 of color, 2 of body, 2 of color, then about 9 of body to the **TOE**. This makes a total of 26 rounds for the **FOOT**.

Make the **TOE** same as **HEEL**, excepting, push down 8 needles, one at a time, instead of 7, as instructed for the **HEEL**. Knit 3 extra rounds with all needles (50) used. Press out the **TOE**, ravel back the 3 extra rounds, and close the regular way, excepting, use two strands of yarn threaded up in darning needle instead of one.

FINISHING

A small cardboard form can be made for pressing this half-length hose to give them all the same size and shape. Be careful to have the selvedged top even and smooth as the top of this hose is to cling snugly to the little child's leg and should be well finished.

SALES

Any good, suitable, medium weight yarn knitted on the No. 100 Cylinder is satisfactory, or this same hose can be made on the No. 80 Cylinder with equally good results.

The narrow three striped band on the leg and the 3 striped band on the foot can be made from a delicate tinted or bright colored yarn of the same size that the body of the hose is made of.

It takes but a few minutes to make this little hose, and the amount of yarn necessary weighs but a few ounces. They can be retailed at 49c a pair and a fine profit realized.

We strongly urge you to learn to make this hose for the little tot as there should always be a ready market for it everywhere, and a great mistake will be made if this is not represented in your line.

Cotton Hose for Women.

No. 13

NO. 100 CYLINDER—FINE COTTON YARN
HEMMED TOP—LEG 2 & 1 RIB—FOOT PLAIN KNIT.

The Knitting Machine with Ribbing Attachment should be adjusted for a 2 and 1 rib, using all Cylinder needles (100) and all Dial needles (50). The Tension should be very loose (This will have to be determined by the size of the cotton yarn to be used).

Set up the yarn on 100 needles with very loose tension, making a short even Set-Up loop.

Knit plain on the 100 needles about 100 rounds. Remove the Set-Up from the knitting. Double this knitting up inside of the Cylinder and hook the Set-Up loops around the needles. Attach the Hem Hold Down to the bottom of this now doubled knitting or **HEM**, and continue to knit at least 5 rounds.

Place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine with the Cylinder Pin Clip secured on the Cylinder Pin, and insert all of the Dial needles (50), dividing the loop on the nearest adjoining Cylinder needle with the Dial needle as the Dial needle is placed in the Dial groove. (This prevents holes appearing here in the finished hose).



You are now in position to knit the **LEG** by using the 150 needles (100 Cylinder and 50 Dial).

Hold down securely on the work underneath the Cylinder, still making a very loose, elastic stitch, and knit enough rounds (depending upon the size and kind of cotton yarn in use) to make not less than 20 inches of knitting for the Top of **LEG**.

Gradually tighten your tension by unscrewing Cam Nut $\frac{1}{4}$ turn at a time. Make 10 rounds between each change of the tension or turn of Cam Nut, which gradually tightens the stitch and narrows the knitting for the **ANKLE** until you are knitting as tightly as the Machine will knit. Continue this last tight knitting for at least 5 inches.

Remove the Ribbing Attachment by transferring the Dial needle stitches each to their nearest adjoining Cylinder needles, and knit the **HEEL**.

Make the **FOOT** plain, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches for size $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Make the **TOE** same as **HEEL**, knitting 4 extra rounds when finishing, to be pressed out and raveled back; then close the usual way.

FINISHING

A pressing board for women's hose should be secured or one made from very stiff cardboard or thin lumber.

SALES

This cotton hose, like our No. 10 cotton hose for children, is not a hose which can be manufactured and sold at a great profit. It is easy to make and the cotton thread is not expensive, but cotton hose can be procured in the market for such low prices that a hand knitter cannot usually become a competitor of the factory made hose on quality and price.

This cotton hose, by re-enforcing the Heel and Toe, makes a very good number for home consumption; also, you should know how to knit satisfactory cotton hose—so do not fail to learn to make this number.

Fine Worsted Hose for Women.

No. 14 NO. 120 CYLINDER—SPECIAL FINE WORSTED YARN
 SIZE ABOUT 2-26
 TOP IS HEMMED—LEG IS 2 AND 1 RIB—FOOT IS PLAIN.

Adjust the Knitting Machine, using the 120 Cylinder needles with the 60 Groove Ribber Dial and needles for 2 and 1 rib knitting. (It will be necessary to bend the Cylinder Pin slightly, right or left, so that the Dial needles will not strike the Cylinder needles when all are in action).

Set up the yarn on 120 needles with very loose tension, making a short even Set-Up loop.

Knit plain on the 120 needles about 100 rounds. Remove the Set-Up from the knitting. Double this knitting up inside of the Cylinder and hook the Set-Up loops around the needles. Attach the Hem Hold Down to the bottom of this now doubled knitting or **HEM**, and continue to knit at least 5 rounds.



Place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine and insert all of the Dial needles (60), dividing the loop on the nearest adjoining Cylinder needle with the Dial needle as the Dial needle is placed in the Dial groove. (This prevents holes appearing here in the finished hose).

You are now in position to knit the **LEG** by using the total of 180 needles (120 Cylinder and 60 Dial).

Hold down securely on the work underneath the Cylinder, still making a very loose, elastic stitch, and knit enough rounds (depending upon the size and kind of worsted yarn in use) to make not less than 20 inches of knitting for the Top of **LEG**.

Gradually tighten your tension by unscrewing Cam Nut $\frac{1}{4}$ turn at a time. Make 10 rounds between each change of the tension or turn of Cam Nut, which gradually tightens the stitch and narrows the knitting for the **ANKLE** until you are knitting as tightly as the Machine will knit. Continue this tight tension knitting for at least 8 inches.

Remove the Ribbing Attachment by transferring the Dial needle stitches each to their nearest adjoining Cylinder needles, and knit the **HEEL**.

Make the **FOOT** plain, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches for size $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Make the **TOE** same as **HEEL**, knitting 4 extra rounds when finishing, to be pressed out and raveled back; then close the usual way.

FINISHING

A regular form board for pressing women's hose should be used. These can be secured from the Company, or a form board made from a heavy cardboard pattern which can be shaped and cut out from a hose purchased from the stores.

SALES

The demands for worsted yarn for this hose number are small and the desirable colors are so numerous that the Company does not carry stocks of suitable fine worsted yarn on hand. Size about 2-26 is the proper weight to be used on the No. 120 Cylinder to obtain results that cannot be equalled in store bought hose for three times the price it would cost you to make them yourself.

The selling price of good worsted wool hose for women should be not less than \$1.50 per pair, depending upon the cost and kind of worsted yarn used, but this number is not usually a profitable number to make for sale.

Heavy Wool and Cotton for Sports Wear.

No. 15

No. 100 CYLINDER—USE ONE STRAND HOSIERY COTTON.
AND ONE STRAND WORSTED WOOL.
TOP IS HEMMED—LEG AND FOOT ARE KNIT PLAIN.

Adjust the Knitting Machine for making a very loose stitch when knitting with two different strands of yarn—cotton and worsted.

Set up the worsted yarn on 100 needles with a short, even Set-Up loop then tie on or splice in the hosiery cotton strand of yarn.

Knit at least 100 rounds for the **HEM**.

Remove the Set-Up from the knitting and pull this 100 rounds of knitting, doubled, up inside of the Cylinder and place the Set-Up loops on the 100 needles clear around the Cylinder for the **HEMMED TOP**.

Proceed to knit, using the same long loose stitch with loose tension (Cam Nut screwed down) for about 20 inches.

Gradually tighten the tension by unscrewing Cam Nut $\frac{1}{4}$ turn at a time every 10 rounds of knitting until the tension is made as tight as possible to be able to knit.

Continue knitting with this tight tension about 6 inches for the **ANKLE**.

Loosen the tension at least $\frac{1}{2}$ turn of Cam Nut screwed down, and make a regular **HEEL**, reinforcing it with fine sewing thread if desired.

Make the **FOOT** the same tension as the **ANKLE**, knitting about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches for size $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Knit the **TOE** the same as the **HEEL**, making 4 extra rounds. Firmly press out this **TOE** end, ravel back the four rounds, and close the usual way.

FINISHING

The finishing of this hose is done on a pressing board or a heavy cardboard pattern, made over a shape of store-bought hose.

SALES

As this is a special heavy hose for outdoor purposes, you can hardly find a good market for sales at a profit. The stores do not usually carry such heavy hose on hand because of its limited market demand, but for private uses and home consumption it is a wonderfully comfortable wearing value.

Usually women cannot wear wool next to their feet but this number because of the cotton used, will be found to be comfortable, and the wool in it will give the warmth and wear.

The Company does not carry an assortment of yarns for the making of this hose as the range of colors of yarn necessary to carry to satisfy everyone would be too great; however, the Company is willing to assist in securing suitable yarn.



Rayon or Silk Hose

No. 16

**FINE, SPECIAL CYLINDER No. 120 or No. 140 MUST BE USED
THE TOP IS HEMMED—THE LEG IS PLAIN STITCH—
THE HEEL AND TOE ARE RE-ENFORCED—
THE FOOT IS KNIT PLAIN, THE SAME AS THE LEG.**

The silk or rayon, wound on cones, must be placed in such a position so that the thread comes from the cones freely, but not too freely to tangle and become matted, causing a sudden tension or pulling on the thread; resulting in the thread breaking.

Set up the thread on all the Cylinder needles, using a small even Set-Up loop. Use a very loose tension to give the required width to the finished knitting.

Knit about 100 rounds. Remove the Set-Up from this piece of knitting and double same up inside of Cylinder for the **HEMMED TOP**, placing the Set-Up loops on all the Cylinder needles. Secure the Hem Hold Down to the bottom of this Hem or double knitting, and attach the weights.



With the same loose tension as when starting, continue to knit the leg—about 20 inches. Gradually raise the Cam, every 10 rounds, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn for a tighter stitch (Cam Nut unscrewed) until you are knitting about as tight as possible. Continue knitting about 6 inches more with this last tension, for the **ANKLE**.

Loosen the tension (Cam Nut screwed down) $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 turn. Splice in a thin silk spool thread for the re-enforcing thread, and make a regular **HEEL**.

Release the re-enforcing thread and make the **FOOT** plain, same as the **ANKLE**.

Knit the **TOE** with the re-enforcing thread being used, the same as the **HEEL**.

Make 4 extra rounds, press out the end, ravel these 4 rounds back, and close the usual way.

FINISHING

Like the other numbers of hose for women, a regular form board should be used to press this number on. A form board can be made out of thin board or heavy cardboard, using a store hose to make the shape.

SALES

As this is a special Cylinder number, we cannot advise you to go into the making of silk or rayon hose to supply to the market as very good rayon and silk hose can be purchased at very reasonable prices. Silk hose is usually made in the factories from finer gauge needles and a cylinder with more needles knitting than our No. 140 Cylinder, which is the finest cylinder we can make.

The time it takes to close the toe and manufacture silk hose is considerably more than the time involved in making any other kind of hose; so this will not be a profitable number for you to handle. For home consumption and your own private use, you can make a few pair if it is your desire. We handle only rayon thread in white.

Both rayon and silk for women's hose if carried would necessitate our carrying a number of shades and a big stock of such thread, but, as the demand for silk is so small, it does not warrant us in stocking such threads.

Athletic Hose

No. 17

CYLINDER No. 72—WOOL YARN SIZE 3-16
LEG IS KNIT 2 AND 1 RIB—FOOT IS PLAIN KNIT.
2 STRIPES

Adjust the Machine with 72 needles and Ribbing Attachment with 36 Dial needles to operate to knit a 2 and 1 rib. (It will be necessary to place the Cylinder Pin Clip on the Cylinder Pin to have the Ribber adjusted so that the Dial needles (36) will not strike the Cylinder needles when operating.)

Set up yarn with a tight, even Set-Up loop on the 72 Cylinder needles. Adjust Tension for a fairly loose stitch, about 1 turn looser than Standard Tension (Cam Nut screwed down).

Knit about three rounds then place the Ribbing Attachment on Machine with all Dial needles (36) in use (Divide each adjoining Cylinder needle loop with each Dial needle, as the Dial needle is placed in the Dial. This trick prevents holes at this place in the top of hose when finished.) (A regular **SELVEDGE**, by using the Tappet Lever, can

be made on a 2 and 1 rib hose by lifting every other Cylinder needle up out of use while knitting the two rounds with Tappet Switch at "Selvedge".)

For the **TOP** of **LEG** and with all needles knitting, total 108, and using your loose Tension, knit about 132 rounds (12 inches).

Break yarn above Carrier and splice in the end of yarn desired for the color stripe. (This stripe yarn should be the same kind and size as the body yarn). Knit, for color stripe, about 14 rounds, (1½ inches).

Break yarn and splice in body yarn again, and knit about 30 rounds (2¾ inches).

Break and splice in yarn for second color stripe, and knit about 14 rounds (1½ inches). Break off and splice in body yarn again, and change Tension to at least 1 turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed) for the **ANKLE**, which should be tight. Knit about 60 rounds (6 inches).

Remove all the Dial needles (36), transferring their stitches to nearest adjoining Cylinder needles as they are removed, then remove the Ribbing Attachment from the Machine.

With Knitted Foot

Readjust the Tension ¼ or ½ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down) and knit the **HEEL** the usual way.

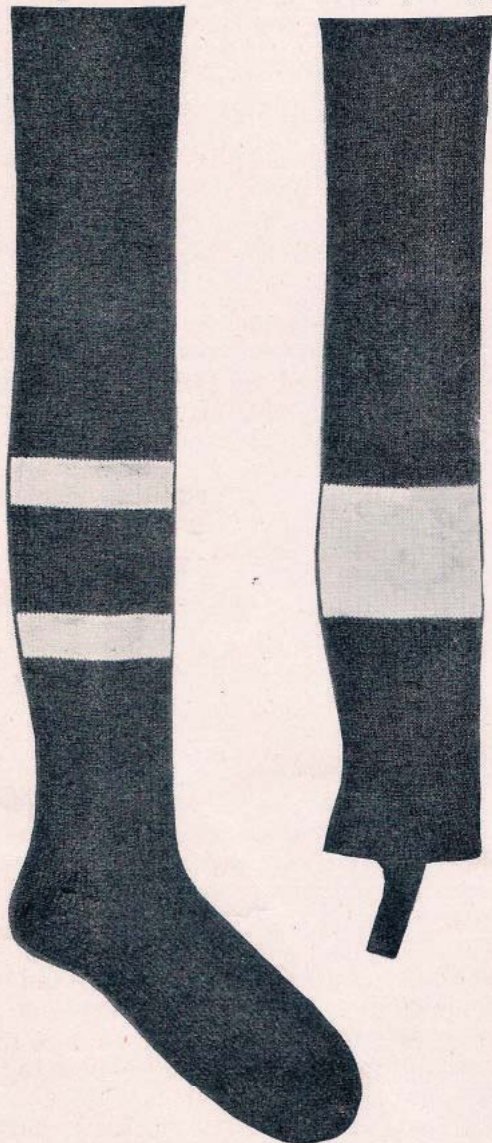
Unhook the Take-Up Spring and readjust the Tension to Standard Tension, with all Cylinder needles (72), and knit the **FOOT**, for a size 11, about 75 rounds (6¼ inches).

Readjust the Tension to looser Tension, and knit the **TOE** same as **HEEL**, making 4 extra rounds with all needles knitting, and remove from the Machine. Press out the end of **TOE**, ravel back the 4 rounds, and close.

With Strap Under Instep.

After **LEG** and **ANKLE** are knit then, instead of knitting a **HEEL**, stop with the Yarn Carrier resting in a position at the front of the Machine.

Lift 60 Cylinder needles out of action, leaving 12 needles directly in front of and ahead of the Yarn Carrier down in action to knit forwards and backwards, as flat web knitting, for the first half of **STRAP** to go under the Instep. Knit on these 12 needles, forwards and backwards about 30 courses (3 inches), completing the last course backwards with the Yarn Carrier resting to the left of the front of the Machine.



No. 17 Continued

In knitting this **STRAP** of flat web it is necessary to use the Heel Hook with the weight hung on same, down inside the Cylinder to hold this **STRAP** down securely.

Break the yarn at the Carrier, and lift this 3 inch piece of **STRAP** entirely off of the 12 needles, laying it down inside of the Cylinder. Lift these now empty 12 needles up out of use.

Push down in use the next 24 Cylinder needles. Re-thread the yarn through the Carrier Face Hole and tie the end through the loop around the first needle of the 24 just pushed down. Place the Hold-down for Heel inside of the Cylinder with weight attached, to hold down the flat web knitting to be now done on the 24 needles. Knit forwards and backwards for 10 courses, making the last course backwards, with the Yarn Carrier resting in the **front** of the Machine as when starting.

Break the yarn off at the Carrier. Lift these 24 needles last knit on up out of use. Place the next 12 needles following the 24 just knit on, down into use. Turn the Machine crank forward enough to permit you to re-thread the Yarn Carrier. Tie the end of yarn through the loop on the first of the 12 needles just pushed down.

Knit forwards and backwards on these 12 needles, using the Heel-Hook, to make the second half of the **STRAP**, about 30 courses (3 inches), making the last course backwards.

Break the yarn again at the Carrier. Remove all the loops from these 12 needles, allowing the piece of **STRAP** to lay down inside of the Cylinder.

Pull these last 12 needles up out of use, and push down the next 24 needles into use. Re-thread the Carrier and tie the end of yarn to the loop on the first of the new 24 needles just put into action.

Now knit forwards and backwards on these last 24 needles for 10 courses, knit the last course backwards.

Break the yarn at the Yarn Carrier, place all the balance of the needles down into action, clear around the Cylinder, and turn the Crank forward, running the knitting off the Machine.

To finish off, fold the 10 rounds of flat web knitting done by the two sets of 24 needles on either side of the **STRAPS**, up inside of the end of knitting, which makes a small **HEM** or double **KNITTING EDGE**.

With a sewing needle stitch this folded edge securely up inside.

Ravel back the ends of the pieces of **STRAP** so that when the ends are joined together the **STRAP** length will be about 5½ inches.

Join the ends of the **STRAP** together with the same stitch as used in closing the toe.

FINISHING

This athletic hose, with foot or strap, should be neatly pressed on the proper size golf form board, or heavy cardboard forms cut out the proper shape.

Be sure and splice the yarn when the color stripes are started to be made, as knots in this hose will show plainly where the color changes.

SALES

One cannot expect to have a big local sale for athletic hose as the number of boys and men in the town or school teams are limited, but this is a good year after year hose to market; once the athletic teams learn of the good quality and workmanship that you can put in such hose, you should always have their orders.

Knit a pair or two, using the colors and stripes in the leg which the ball team or school have adopted for their colors. As orders are taken a long time in advance, and on special order because of the color, it is well to get your samples of these hose made soon.

Show your samples to the captain of the team or to those who may influence the teams to purchase from you, and take definite orders for all necessary sizes, the hose to be delivered at the time when needed.

The Sports Goods Stores or the Mail Order Houses selling athletic clothing, charge not less than \$2.50 and as high as \$3.50 a pair for such hose as they furnish, and they are not made from good worsted yarn like you are prepared to make them of.

You can make this hose and sell for \$18.00 a dozen (\$1.50 per pair) and be obtaining a very nice profit, but you should easily get \$2.50 a pair after you get them once introduced and know how to make them commercially.

This is one of the best articles to knit which we can recommend to you, and will surely pay you for all the efforts you spend in making good, comfortable fitting, true color athletic hose.

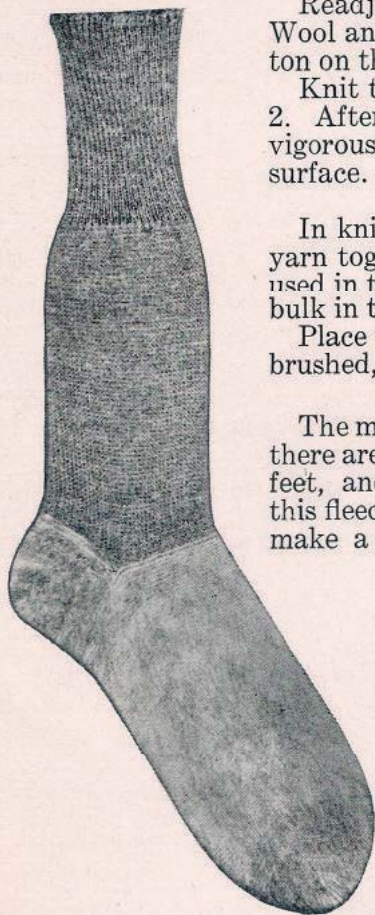
Fleece Lined Foot Wool Hose

No. 18

CYLINDER No. 80—WOOL YARN SIZE 3-16
TOP 1 AND 1 RIB—COTTON LINED PLAIN FOOT

Set up machine, using same tension and follow the same instructions as written for Hose No. 2 to the **HEEL**.

Before starting the **HEEL** you must break the yarn and adjust the Color Attachment to the Machine, threading the **spool** of Color Attachment with a suitable cotton yarn for the lining of **FOOT**.



Readjust tension loose enough to be able to easily knit both the Wool and Cotton using the Color Attachment for placing the Cotton on the inside of Heel, Foot and Toe.

Knit the **HEEL—FOOT** and **TOE** the same as instructed in No. 2. After hose is knit and **TOE** closed; turn it wrong side out and vigorously brush with Teasel the cotton lined **FOOT** to a soft fleecy surface.

FINISHING

In knitting the fleece lined foot it is best to use a thinner worsted yarn together with the cotton for the lining than the worsted yarn used in the leg and top of the hose, so that there will not be too much bulk in the foot after being brushed and finished.

Place the hose on a regular pressing board for pressing after it is brushed, pressing it on the right side.

SALES

The market for fleece lined wool hose will not be very large but there are many older men who are continually troubled with cold feet, and who cannot comfortably wear wool next to their feet, so this fleece lined hose can be sold to them, at a price which will make a very nice profit to the knitter.

You should ask not less than \$1.50 a pair. There is nothing like this procurable in the market at any price; therefore, once a customer is established for this kind of knitting, there will be repeat orders continually.

This number should be, by all means, included in your regular line of hosiery for sale, advertising it especially to elderly men.

Another Fleece Lined Hose

On the Cylinder No. 80 use wool yarn size 2-18—and a thread of cotton. Use these two strands, one of wool and one of cotton, together; each threaded through a hole in the back of Yarn Guide.

Your finished hose will not be just one solid color on one side, but will be mixed as the two strands of yarn twist, one around the other, between the Yarn Guide and Yarn Carrier, making a mottled knitting design.

Knit just the **LEG** and the **FOOT** with the two kinds of thread—the **RIBBED TOP**, **HEEL** and **TOE** can be made out of the wool yarn doubled, coming from two separate bobbins.

When the hose is finished place it in-side-out, on a pressing board, and vigorously brush with the Teasel Brush all but the Ribbed Top.

In this way of making a Fleece Lined Hose it is not necessary to use the Color Attachment, and you will make a very satisfactory hose to add to your line of knitting.

Foot Warmer Socks

Use the No. 60 Cylinder and heavy, size 4-12 yarn.

Set up 60 needles in Machine and instead of making a ribbed top, make a one inch hem on the top. Then knit about 100 rounds of plain loose knitting to the **ANKLE**.

Still leaving the tension loose, make a **HEEL**, **FOOT** and **TOE** the regular way. When the sock is completed and toe closed, turn it wrong side out and vigorously brush with Teasel, the entire wrong side of hose.

This makes a splendid serviceable hose to wear about the house without the shoes being worn.

Fleece Lined Bed Room or Bed Socks

No. 19 CYLINDER No. 100—WOOL YARN SIZE 2-18 TOP IS A RIBBED HEM—FOOT IS PLAIN STITCH

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 rib knitting (Cylinder needles (50) in every other groove and Dial needles (50) in every other Dial groove).

Tension should be very loose, 1 turn looser than Standard Tension (Cam Nut screwed down).

Set up yarn on the 50 Cylinder needles, and knit 5 rounds. Place Ribbing Attachment on Machine and Dial needles in every other Dial groove (50), and knit about 65 rounds (4½ inches of this 1 and 1 rib.)

Remove the Dial needles (25), transferring each of their stitches as they are removed, to newly replaced 50 Cylinder needles in the empty Cylinder grooves, and remove the Ribbing Attachment. (Transferring the Dial stitches prevents holes appearing here in the finished knitting).



Remove the Set-Up from the knitting done, and double this 4½ inch piece of rib knitting, up inside of Cylinder and place the Set-Up loops over the 100 Cylinder needles.

With the Tension ½ turn tighter than ribbed top, use the Hem Hold Down with its loops fastened in the end of doubled rib knitting, down inside of Machine, using weights hanging on to it to hold it down, and knit about 35 rounds (3 inches) to the **HEEL**.

Make the **HEEL** the usual way (same Tension). Remove, when finishing, the Take-Up Spring, and knit about 70 rounds (6 inches) for a size 10½ **FOOT**.

Make the **TOE** same as **HEEL**. When finishing **TOE**, knit 3 rounds extra, remove from the Machine, press out the **TOE**, ravel back 3 rounds, and close.

Turn the hose wrong side out and vigorously brush with **TEASEL** to secure a soft fleecy surface which, when worn next to foot, will be soft, warm and comfortable.

FINISHING

The hemmed ribbed top can be made in harmonizing different colors than the ankle and foot of the bed sock, making it more attractive. The ribbed top hem should not be pressed but allowed to be as naturally elastic as when taken from the Machine, causing it to cling tightly to the ankle.

SALES

As this hose number is knit with fine, thin yarn and with a loose tension, its weight will be but a few ounces per pair. Because of the little amount of yarn required your knitting cost will be very small, while your selling price can be set by you to realize a nice profit therefrom. You should ask not less than 50c per pair, and should be able to obtain \$1.00 per pair if they are well made.

Most all elderly people, both men and women, will be pleased to have the opportunity of purchasing this sock as they meet a long felt need.

There is nothing just like this hose represented on the market today, and big sales should result with little selling effort. These socks are very easily and quickly made and this number is one of the best profit making hose we can tell you about.

Hose for Indoor Athletics

CYLINDER NO. 100—YARN SIZE 2-18, WHITE.

Set up the Cylinder using all needles. Make a very loose, long Set-Up loop knit with Standard tension, about 40 rounds—then make the **HEEL**, **FOOT** and **TOE** the regular way for knitting a sock, still using Standard tension.

After the hose is completed on the Machine and the toe closed, an ordinary Cylinder needle is used for making a "Looped Selvedge". (With a needle held in the fingers, pull one set-up loop through the other clear around the top, as done in picking up a "Runner Stitch"—when clear around, tie the last loop so it will not ravel back around, unloosening the Selvedge).

This knitted foot of hose is worn next to the feet or over top of other hose to add extra bulk or weight to the foot covering for warmth or comfort.

By knitting more rounds above the Heel, and starting with a selected color of yarn, this legless hose can be sold to Athletic teams whose games are played indoors.

Mittens for Boys and Girls

No. 20 CYLINDER NO. 80—WOOL YARN SIZE 3-16 DOUBLE 1 AND 1 RIBBED—SIZE IS FOR 7 TO 10 YEARS.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 rib (Have a Cylinder needle in every other groove (40) and a Dial needle in every Dial groove (40)).

Adjust the Tension to knit very loose (about 1 turn looser than Standard Tension when using all Cylinder needles) (Cam Nut screwed down).

Set up yarn on Cylinder needles (40) and knit 5 rounds. Place Ribbing Attachment on Machine, and use 40 Dial needles.

Knit about 90 rounds (8 inches) of 1 and 1 rib for the **HAND** of mitten.

Readjust Tension 1 turn to $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed). Break yarn above Carrier and splice in a suitable different color yarn of same size for the **WRIST** of the Mitten, and knit about 60 rounds ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

Readjust Tension again to same as Tension used in **HAND** of mitten (1 turn to $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns looser), and knit the same number of rounds, about 90, as made for the **HAND**. Break yarn and remove knitting from the Machine.

You now have a long piece of ribbed tubing of about 240 rounds ($20\frac{1}{2}$ inches), with $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the colored **WRIST** knitting in the middle of it, having a tighter Tension than the rest.

Pull one end of this tubing through the balance of tubing until both ends meet.

Secure a thin piece of board, at least 10 inches long, and trim or shave it to exactly 4 inches wide, with rounded, smooth edges, corners and ends.

Pull or stretch about 6 inches of the "hand" end of this doubled tubing over the end of this board, and press out firmly with a damp cloth and hot iron, which allow to dry a few minutes then remove from board.

With a piece of chalk and using a pattern of mitten draw the outline of your mitten on this flatly pressed out piece of doubled tubing. Sew on sewing machine or seam stitch by hand, around the curve line of end, for the hand to fit into, and down one of the ribs (about the sixth rib in from the edge of tubing) for the thumb split, and back out through the fifth rib from edge, then in a little circle—sew across the five ribs to the edge, which forms the pocket for the thumb to fit into.



Trim off the end (a) around the curves and cut down between the hand and thumb.

Turn the securely seamed mitten so the seams are inside and shape over a thin board mitten form with a hot iron and damp cloth.

FINISHING

In finishing be sure that the mittens are evenly mated, then clip them together at the wrist with a bright yarn tie. In pressing you should attempt to have the wrists narrow to cling to the wearer's wrists.

SALES

We have told you in these instructions merely how to make the mitten, and have not dealt with any particular size. By the same knitting method you can make large or small sizes by knitting more or less rounds to make the tubing longer or shorter, and by knitting more or less of the color patch in the middle of the tubing for the wrists, they can be made longer or shorter.

This mitten, cut from the doubled, ribbed, pressed tubing, is one of the easiest to make and best kinds of knitting for you to do. You will be surprised and delighted upon learning to make this type of mitten, how simply and quickly you can produce it, and it will equal in value the highest priced mitten procurable in the stores.

As a small amount of yarn is consumed, your selling price can be not less than 49c per pair, depending upon the size, grade and colors of yarn used.

The writer of these instructions would feel very much disappointed if you, as a Machine owner and user, do not add this mitten to your line of knitting. The children who have this mitten to wear, will realize their comfort and warmth immediately.

Golf and Knicker Hose for Men

No. 21

**CYLINDER NO. 100—FINE WORSTED YARN SIZE 3-22.
4 INCH CUFF IS FANCY OR PLAIN PATTERNS.
LEG IS RIBBED 4 AND 1—FOOT IS PLAIN.**

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment to use all Cylinder needles (100) and one-half the Dial needles (25) for a 4 and 1 rib. (It will be necessary to use the Cylinder Pin Clip, placed on the Cylinder Pin, to prevent the Dial needles striking the Cylinder needles when in operation).

Tension should be $\frac{1}{2}$ turn looser than Standard tension when all Cylinder needles (100) are in use.

Set up yarn on all Cylinder needles (100) with an even, short Set-Up loop, and knit about 20 rounds ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches).

In knitting the next 36 rounds ($2\frac{1}{4}$ inches), you should make your pattern out of different colored yarns or one of the Cuff-top designs explained elsewhere in this book. After the design is made, continue to knit about 15 rounds more (1 inch) on finishing the first part of the 4 inch **CUFF** to turn down over.

Continue now to knit the same number of rounds, about 71, for the second part of **CUFF**. Remove the Set-Up and fold this knitting up inside of Cylinder, and place the Set-Up loops around the 100 needles. Knit about 4 rounds to finish the **HEM**.

Place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine and insert half the needles (25) in every other Dial groove, dividing the loop around the adjoining Cylinder needles with the Dial needles just placed in. Reset tension to Standard.

Knit about 166 rounds of the 4 and 1 rib (11 inches) for a large size hose, having all Cylinder needles and half the Ribber needles in use.

Re-adjust tension from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed), and continue to knit about 100 rounds (7 inches) for the **ANKLE**.

Remove the Dial needles, transferring each Dial needle stitch to its adjoining Cylinder needle, and remove the Ribber.

Knit the **HEEL** the regular way, re-enforcing same if desired.

Re-adjust the Tension to same as **ANKLE** and knit the **FOOT** for size No. 11, about 90 rounds ($6\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

Make the **TOE** the same as the **HEEL**, re-enforcing it also, if desired. Knit 4 extra rounds—remove from Machine—press out—ravel back 4 rounds, and close.

FINISHING

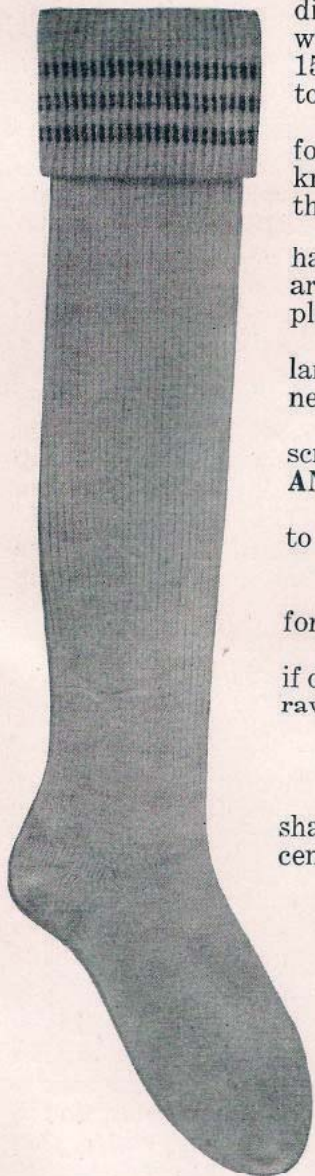
Special care should be taken in finishing Golf hose on a good shape or form board, with the 4 inch Cuff doubled over and pattern centered in the Cuff.

SALES

This Golf hose, described, is only one of very many which can be nicely made with the Machine. Different fine weights, colors, and grades of yarn can be secured and used to get desired results on different Cylinders, light or medium weight. The No. 100 Cylinder gives the best results in light weight knitting, in sizes either 3-22 or 2-18 worsted yarns. Always remember, in showing Golf hose to prospective customers, to especially call attention to the top being knit on instead of sewed on, as regularly found in store hose.

You should make several pair of Golf hose to use for samples in taking orders from men who play golf or wear knickers, charging not less than \$2.00 per pair, and as high as \$5.00, depending upon quality of yarn and design. Golf hose should be one of your best selling hose, and the profits should be as much or more than on anything else you can knit. \$12.00 to \$15.00 a dozen pair for good golf hose is a very low price to ask wholesale from the stores.

Size 3-16 yarn used on the No. 80 Cylinder, under these same directions, with a 4 and 1 rib, will make the same kind of hose excepting heavier. You can secure white yarn and dye it yourself to obtain special, pretty, desired colors.



Seamless Hose for Amputated Limbs

No. 22

CYLINDER NO. 60—WOOL YARN SIZE 4-10, GRAY.
SOFT COTTON YARN, WHITE.
PLAIN KNIT ON ALL CYLINDER NEEDLES.

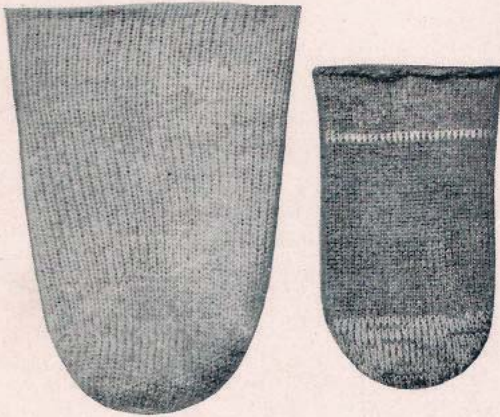
Hose for Amputation below Knee.

Set up yarn on 60 Cylinder needles with a medium loose Set-Up loop, and with a Tension as tight (Cam Nut unscrewed) as can be knit with. (It will be necessary to hold down with the hand very hard).

Knit about 60 rounds (6 inches) then knit a regular **TOE**. Knit 3 extra rounds, when finishing, with all needles knitting (60); then break yarn and remove from Machine. Press out this **TOE** end, ravel back the 3 extra rounds, and close. (Be sure and close with a very smooth stitch in starting and ending, to make sure there will be nothing to injure tender skin).

Turn the Hose wrong side out and brush vigorously with the **Teasel**.

Make a **LOOPED SELVEDGE** on the top (With a Cylinder needle, hook one Set-Up loop through another clear across the top, using the needle as used in picking up a dropped stitch runner in a hose, tying the last hooked loop made with a bit of yarn, when finishing). (See detailed instructions elsewhere for **LOOPED SELVEDGE**).



Hose for Amputation above the Knee.

Set up yarn on all Cylinder needles (60) with a loose Set-Up loop, and a Tension about as loose as can be knit (Cam Nut screwed down). Hold down with the left hand in addition to weights.

Knit about 180 rounds (20 inches).

Knit a **TOE** the regular way without changing the Tension that you have been using. Make 4 extra rounds when finishing; remove from Machine; press out this **TOE** end; ravel back the 4 rounds, and close. (Be careful to close with an even smooth stitch to prevent injury to the tender skin of limb.)

With a darning needle, thread two strands of the same size, 4-10 yarn through the loops made by the Set-Up when starting; draw the loops firmly together when all threaded, and tie the ends of yarn together on the right side of the knitting.

Double this 20 inch piece of knit tubing so that the end of knitting, with the **TOE** on, is down inside and the **Set-Up** end, with the drawn loops, is on the outside.

Vigorously brush the inside with the **Teasel**, especially the **TOE** end, which is now at the bottom of hose, inside, to make a soft cushion for the **STUMP** end.

FINISHING

The finishing does not require a pressing board for this number. They should not be pressed.

SALES

There are few people who require stump socks, and you cannot expect big sales in this number. The price charged by Companies who can supply stump socks are very high, so you can charge a reasonably high price and still be much less than the customers for such hose can purchase them elsewhere.

Gaiters or Ankle Warmers

No. 23 ANY SIZE CYLINDER—ANY SPECIAL YARN RIBBED OR PLAIN KNITTING.

These instructions are written as general instructions for just one particular style.

Use a very loose tension, about one turn looser than Standard tension, with all needles knitting.

Set up the Cylinder with an even short Set-Up loop, on all Cylinder needles, and knit about 20 rounds (2 inches) for a **HEM TOP**, using a colored yarn for decorative top.

Remove the Set-Up, pulling the knitting, doubled, up inside the Cylinder, and place the Set-Up loops around all of the Cylinder needles.

Place the Hem Hold Down, with weights attached, in the now doubled knitting inside the Cylinder, and knit one round to close the **HEM**.



Tie on or splice the kind of yarn desired for the body knitting, and knit about 70 rounds (6 inches).

Stop with the Carrier resting in the **back** of the Machine. Lift up all the needles in the **front** half of the Cylinder; then turn the Crank forward so the Carrier rests at the **front** of the Machine. Place the yarn on the Take-Up Spring of the Yarn Guide, and knit backwards and forwards on the needles in **back** half of Machine, making 10 courses of flat web, with the Carrier, in finishing the last course going forward, coming to rest in **front** of Machine. (Hang the Heel Hold Down, with weights attached, inside of Machine to hold down the 10 courses of flat web while knitting).

Break the yarn above the Carrier, and lift the needles in back half of Cylinder, up out of use. Turn the Crank forward until Carrier rests at back of Machine.

Place the needles in front half of Machine down into use. Re-thread the Yarn Carrier, and tie the end of yarn coming from the Carrier Face, to the loop around

the first needle just placed down in action in the front half of Cylinder. Use the Hold Down with weights attached, and place the yarn on the Take-Up Spring, then knit forwards and backwards 10 courses of flat web knitting.

Now make a **TOE** on these same needles, knitting it the regular way for making the toe. When finishing, knit just 20 more courses, forwards and backwards, being careful to have the Heel Hold Down securely holding the stitches so none will be dropped.

Break the yarn at the Carrier, and run the knitting off the Machine.

With a damp cloth and hot iron firmly press out this tubing without folding it. Now fold the second part of **TOE** that you made with the extra 20 rounds of knitting, up inside of the Gaiter; also fold the 10 extra rounds of flat web knitting made first on the back half of needles. With an ordinary darning needle and body yarn, secure the edges of these two pieces of flat web knitting to the stitches up inside of the Gaiter.

This makes a rounded edge, double knit selvedge to the bottom of the Gaiter.

Knit a narrow flat web strap on 10 or 12 needles, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Press this out flat, and secure the ends of this strap to the bottom edge on either side of the Gaiter, using a darning needle and the same kind of yarn as the strap was knit of; or, a little piece of leather strap with small buckle can be used for the same purpose as the strap, to go under the foot or shoe when Gaiter is worn.

A narrow piece of flat web of the same yarn color as the **HEM TOP**, made on the Machine on about 6 needles, can be stitched around the outside of the bottom of the Gaiter as facing.

SALES

Besides knitting the Gaiter with plain stitch, it can be made with any of the ribbed stitches, 2 and 1—4 and 1, depending upon the Cylinder used; instead of a hemmed top, a regular selvedged top can be made, or a 1 and 1 ribbed top of decorative yarn can be made to fold down over the top of Gaiter.

Gaiters should form an important item of knitting, and, as little yarn is consumed and the time for knitting is short, it should be a good profitable number, selling at not less than \$1.00 a pair. The knitters will find that the knit Gaiter is now very popular everywhere, and, if made out of good worsted yarn in popular colors and style, an excellent market can be secured.

Size 2-7 Mystic yarn on the No. 60 Cylinder makes a very attractive Gaiter.

Leggins

No. 24

CYLINDER NO. 80—YARN SIZE 3-16

LEG 1 AND 1 RIBBED, AND BRUSHED.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for a 1 and 1 rib, with the tension loose—about 1 turn looser than Standard tension when all Cylinder needles are in use.

Set up yarn on the 40 Cylinder needles (1 in every other groove), and knit 4 rounds.

Place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine with 40 Dial needles in use, and knit with Tappet Lever to "Ribbing".

For the **SELVEDGE** make 3 rounds with Tappet Lever to "Selvedge".

Knit 1 round with Tappet Lever to "Ribbing", and continue to knit 5 rounds of 1 and 1 ribbing, very loose.

Break yarn and splice in decorative yarn, and knit 5 rounds for stripe; Break and splice in body yarn, and knit 5 rounds; break and splice in decorative yarn for second stripe, and knit 5 rounds; break and splice in body yarn again, and knit about 125 rounds (10 inches) for the **LEG**.

Remove the Ribbing Attachment, transferring the Dial needle stitches to 40 adjoining Cylinder needles replaced in the Cylinder, and knit 10 rounds of plain knitting on these 80 Cylinder needles now in use.

Finish the bottom of the leg with a strap, the same as instructed for the bottom of No. 17 Athletic Hose with a strap, only make the strap shorter as these instructions are for a leggin for a child.

FINISHING

Press out this Leggin on a narrow, rounded edged piece of board, and while on the board, brush it all, excepting the strap, with the Teasel Brush; then press again and it is ready for sale.

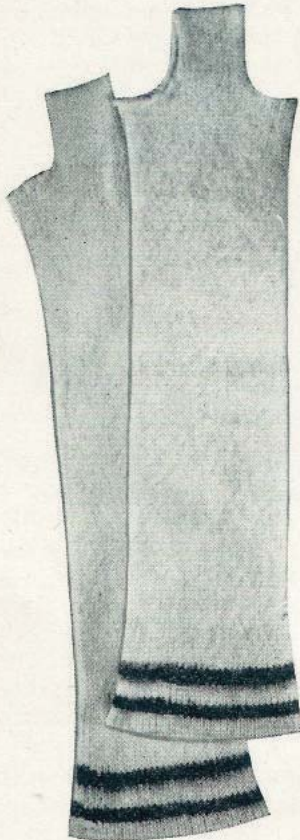
SALES

These instructions are for only one of many types of leggins that can easily be made on the Machine, using any desirable Cylinder, changing the rounds of knitting to secure the proper length. It can be made plain instead of ribbed in the leg.

This makes a very nice garment for the child, in white with bright colored stripes around the top, and, because it is ribbed knitting and elastic, it will easily pull over the child's foot.

It is a splendid number for cold weather. It must be put on before the shoes are put on. The stores do not generally carry this style leggin in stock, but it is very popular for the cold and snowy localities.

They should sell for at least 98c a pair but more can be secured, depending upon the kind of yarn and style adopted.



Knit Leggins for Women

TURN-OVER RIBBED TOP—LEG PLAIN KNIT.

Knitted Leggins are very popular and they can be made so easily on the Machine. Use tension 1 turn looser than Standard tension.

The No. 72 or the No. 80 Cylinder is preferred for such knitting.

Set up the Machine to make 1 and 1 rib knitting, with the Selvedge, to make a 6 inch Rib section for the **TURN-OVER TOP**.

Remove the Ribbing Attachment, transfer the Dial needle loops to Cylinder needles placed in the empty Cylinder grooves, and continue to knit plain on all Cylinder needles about 150 rounds, with Standard tension—gradually tightening the tension to the end.

The bottom of the **LEGGIN** is finished the same as the bottom of the Gaiter Instructions given in this Manual under No. 23.

Small straps of leather with buckles can be secured and attached to the bottom.

You can use any good yarn, working in a pattern through the leg if this is desired—making a Leggin that is highly satisfactory, to be marketed at a very good profit.

At the time of writing this instruction, it is hardly possible to get Leggins in the larger stores at less than \$3.00 per pair. It should not cost you more than 40c for material for knitting, and your time will be very little.

Child's Sweater

No. 25

CYLINDER NO. 80—YARN SIZE 3-16.
MADE FROM 4 PIECES OF KNIT TUBING.

Adjust the Knitting Machine about 1 turn of Cam Nut looser than Standard tension, using all the Cylinder needles (80).

Set up the Machine with even, small loops, using the decorative color yarn desired for the 3 inch stripe around the bottom of sweater, and knit about 30 rounds (3 inches).

Break the yarn and splice on the second color you want to knit into the sweater, and knit about 40 rounds (4 inches).

Now knit 3 stripes, each 7 rounds, from the first color of yarn used in starting, dividing each stripe with 5 rounds of the second color used—breaking and splicing on the different yarn each time at the same position on the Machine.

After the 3 stripes are made, knit about 25 rounds (2½ inches) of the second color. This makes a total of about 126 rounds (13 inches), which piece of tubing we will call No. 1, to be used for the front of sweater, and remove this knitting from the Machine.



Set up the Machine again and knit a second piece of tubing exactly the same way, number of rounds, etc.—which tubing will be No. 2, and used for the back of sweater.

For the sleeves adjust the Machine for 1 and 1 rib (40 Cylinder needles and 40 Dial needles), using a standard or tighter than standard tension. Set up the yarn on the Machine on 40 needles

using the decorative yarn for the **CUFF**. Make a regular 3 round **SELVEDGE**, and knit about 20 rounds (2¼ inches).

Replace the 40 Cylinder needles for plain knitting—transfer the Dial stitches to the newly replaced Cylinder needles, and remove the Ribbing Attachment. Break and splice in the second color of yarn for the **ARM**, and knit with a very tight tension at least 45 rounds (4½ inches). Remove the knitting from the Machine. This is piece No. 3.

Knit the second **CUFF** and **ARM** the same way, which will be piece No. 4.

FINISHING.

Stretch the two pieces of tubing, Nos. 1 and 2, over a thin, long, rounded edged piece of board about 5 inches wide, and press with a hot iron and damp cloth. After the tubing is dried, cut the two pieces from end to end through a straight line of stitches.

Press out the arms of the sleeves flat without putting them on the board.

Place the flat pieces, Nos. 1 and 2, together evenly with right side to right side, and tightly seam together either by hand or by sewing machine the ends last knit on the Machine, which forms the part of the sweater to go up over the shoulders.

Seam the cut edges together, starting at the bottom for about 8 inches, leaving about 5 inches on either side for the armholes. Insert the arm pieces, Nos. 3 and 4, right side out in the armholes and seam around, joining the pieces with edges of Nos. 1 and 2.

You should stitch all parts to be seamed together with a basting thread first.

With a pair of scissors cut a circular piece of the middle of the seamed together end of knitting for the neck, cutting down a little deeper for the front than for the back. Turn the edge back clear around this hole, and stitch to make a hem.

Turn the now almost completed sweater right side out and insert a drawstring made from about 4 strands of one of the colors of the yarn, with a little tassel attached to each end, in and out through the edge of the knitting around the hole made for the neck.

(NO. 25 CONTINUED.)

If desired you can crochet by hand a little scalloped edge around the bottom, cuffs, and neck but this is not necessary.

SALES

These instructions only cover simply the working plan for making the sweater. Many attractive different sweaters can be made and added to your line of knitting, by using the same general plan, different Cylinders, different yarn for decoration either for patterns or stripes.

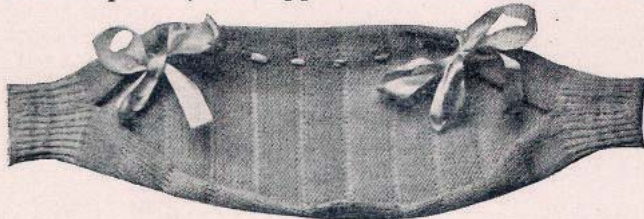
The prices you can obtain for these splendid sweaters depends upon the attractiveness of the sweater. It takes but little time and little amount of yarn.

Infant's Sack.**No. 26** CYLINDER NO. 80—YARN SIZE 3-16 FOR BODY.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 rib, with very tight tension. This means 40 Cylinder needles and 40 Ribber needles, but, instead of having 40 Cylinder needles, you remove 10 Cylinder needles at the back of the Machine. This results in 20 empty Cylinder grooves at the back and 30 needles (every other one) in every other groove in balance of Cylinder.

Set up yarn on these 30 Cylinder needles, and knit 4 rounds.

Place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine for 1 and 1 rib, using 30 Dial needles to operate, each opposite an empty Cylinder groove in the front part of Dial, with 10 Dial grooves at the back remaining empty.



For **SELVEDGE** knit 1 round with Tappet Lever to "Ribbing"—3 rounds with Tappet Lever to "Selvedge"—1 round with Tappet Lever to "Ribbing", and continue to knit the rib 1 and 1 for 10 rounds.

Splice on different colored but same size yarn for stripe, and knit 5 rounds—splice on body yarn, and knit 10 more rounds. This makes a total of 25 rounds of 1 and 1 rib.

Replace 30 Cylinder needles in the 30 empty grooves in the **front** part of Cylinder, still leaving 20 empty grooves at the **back**, transferring the 30 Dial needle stitches to these replaced empty Cylinder needles, and remove the Ribbing Attachment.

With the Machine Cam resting opposite the 20 empty Cylinder grooves at **back** of Machine, knit 10 rounds of flat web knitting, backwards and forwards on these 60 Cylinder needles now in action. Place the yarn on Take-up Spring.

Splice on the same size decorative yarn, and knit 2 rounds—break and splice on body yarn, and knit 10 rounds. Continue to do this same thing 10 times, making 10 rounds of body yarn and 2 rounds for stripe flat web knitting on these 60 needles.

When finished with this series of 10 and 2 for 10 times, place the Ribbing Attachment back on the Machine, inserting 30 Dial needles in the same grooves as when starting, removing the 30 Cylinder needles in the front part of the Cylinder, transferring the Cylinder needle stitches to the newly replaced 30 Dial needles as the Cylinder needles are removed, and knit around 1 and 1 rib for 10 rounds.

Break the yarn, splice on yarn for color stripe, and knit 5 rounds—break and splice on body yarn, and knit about 12 rounds, then remove the knitting from the Machine.

You will notice that in this piece of knitting there is about an inch of yarn connecting the ribbed stitches, back and forth, on the piece of ribbed knitting. Turn the knitting wrong side out, cut up through the middle of the inch of connecting threads and tie them, drawing the edges of the ribbing together; or, the edges of the ribbing can be seamed together with a needle or by a sewing machine stitch.

FINISHING

Press the flat web body knitting out with a hot iron and damp cloth; fold about an inch of the top back over to form a collar, and secure it with a narrow piece of ribbon run in and out, with the ends left long to tie in a bow under the chin of the baby when the sack is worn.

SALE

There are so many different kinds of yarn and ways to knit a little sack, using these instructions, that you will have to be guided by your own judgment how to make it and in the materials to use, the number of rounds, and patterns. We are only giving you the idea, and when you make the first one you will be guided by your own desires how to make others. It takes but little yarn and little time to make this lovely sack, and you can charge accordingly for your time occupied in knitting, plus the cost of material.

Mittens for Infants

No. 27

CYLINDER NO. 80—FINE WOOL YARN SIZE 3-22.

WRIST IS RIBBED—HAND IS PLAIN KNIT.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 rib knitting (Cylinder 40 needles and Dial 40 needles).

Set the tension to Standard tension for 1 and 1 rib knitting. (Much tighter than tension for plain knitting with all Cylinder needles).

Set up yarn on the Cylinder needles (40) and knit 4 rounds. Place Ribbing Attachment on Machine and a Dial needle in every groove (40) and knit 2 rounds.

Knit 2 rounds for **SELVEDGE** (Tappet Lever to "Selvedge") then swing Tappet Lever to "Ribbing" and knit about 15 rounds (1 inch) of 1 and 1 rib.

Remove every other Dial needle (20), transferring their stitches to nearest adjoining Cylinder needles as removed. Knit about 12 rounds.



Splice in a second strand of same kind and size of yarn, threaded through the Yarn Guide from a second Bobbin, and remove balance of Dial Needles (20) transferring their stitches to nearest adjoining Cylinder needles when removing.

Reset tension $\frac{3}{4}$ turn looser (Cam Nut screwed down). You now have only 40 needles knitting in the Cylinder but you have doubled the yarn, now using 2 strands instead of 1.

Using the 2 strands of yarn and 40 Cylinder needles, you will knit about 25 rounds (3 inches) for the **HAND** of Mitten.

Place the Ribbing Attachment on Machine again and put Dial needles in every other groove (20), dividing the stitch around the nearest adjoining Cylinder needle with the Dial needle as it is placed in the Dial.

Reset tension again to $\frac{3}{4}$ turn tighter, same as before knitting the **HAND**.

Break off one of the strands of yarn leaving only 1 to knit with. Knit 10 rounds and run the knitting off Machine.

With the mitten turned right side out, firmly press out the **HAND** end of the tubing. Stitch by hand or sew on a sewing machine down along the 8th row of Machine stitches from the edge of the tubing for about 2 inches (this will form the **HAND** part of mitten).

Continue sewing back up along the 7th row of stitches from the same edge for an inch, then across the seven rows of stitches in a little circle to form the **THUMB**.

With darning needle and a strand of yarn you will then gather up all the 1 and 1 loops around the **HAND** end of mitten and draw tightly together and tie. (This forms the rounded end of mitten for the **HAND**). Cut off the little bit of knitting on the end of **THUMB** and cut down between the seamed 7th and 8th row to divide the **HAND** and **THUMB**. The finished mitten is then turned, and worn wrong side out.

FINISHING

There should be nothing done to the finished mitten excepting to shape it on a little cardboard form, pressing very lightly. Tie together in pairs, using yarn stitched at the wrist. A narrow ribbon can be inserted in and out of the knitting around the wrist.

SALES

This is one of the numbers of infants' wear knitting which should be a popular number to carry in your line of knitting as it is easy to make and takes but little yarn. You can decorate with either the baby blue or baby pink in the wrist and tip of hand.

Little mittens similar to this are sold in the stores for from 35c to \$1.25 a pair. You can ask what you want for these, depending upon your customer, but you should not charge less than 50c a pair.

Another Kind of Mitten

Use any Cylinder with suitable yarn in the color desired—with Standard tension—and make a strip of flat web knitting.

Use about 50 needles, one in every groove solid in the **front** part of the Machine, and knit backwards and forwards enough courses to make about 1 inch **HEM**—continue to knit 50 courses, back and forth, and run the knitting off the Machine.

To finish, press the web out flat and fold it over, wrong side out, and stitch together the two selvedged edges.

Seam around the unfinished end to form the **THUMB** and **END** of Mitten for the **HAND**, and cut off the extra knitting on the end.

Turn right side out, and brush with the Teasel Brush.

Bonnets

No. 28

CYLINDER NO. 80—HEAVY WORSTED YARN OR
2 STRANDS OF LIGHT WORSTED.

Adjust the Machine for 1 and 1 rib, using half the Cylinder needles (40) and all the Dial needles (40).

Set up the Machine on the 40 Cylinder needles and place the Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 rib, using Standard tension—make a regular **SELVEDGE**. Knit about 20 rounds (2 inches) 1 and 1 rib. Break yarn and remove knitting from Machine.

Draw the loops on the unfinished end of this ribbed knitting together with a needle and yarn, inserting through each loop. This little piece of ribbed tubing, with one end drawn together tightly, we call piece No. 1. It should be pressed out flat with a hot iron and damp cloth to form a circular piece for the back of the bonnet.

Set up Machine again, using the same heavy yarn and on only 40 Cylinder needles placed in every groove in the front part of the Cylinder (the balance of Cylinder needles removed from Machine). Knit on these 40 needles with tension very loose. Continue knitting this flat web piece, which we will call No. 2, about 100 courses, backwards and forwards—then remove it from the Machine.



Knit another piece of flat web material out of a different color yarn to form a double facing for the front edge of the bonnet. This we will call No. 3. Knit this No. 3 on 24 needles with very loose tension, backwards and forwards for 100 courses, and remove from the Machine.

Piece No. 3 right side up, should be doubled, edge to edge, and pressed out in this doubled position to about 15 inches long. Likewise the knitted piece No. 2 should be pressed out flat to be 15 inches long.

Using a needle and yarn, stitch this double facing piece, No. 3, to the edge of the flat web piece, No. 2. (In the finished bonnet this doubled facing will be folded over the wrong side of piece No. 2, which will be the outside of the bonnet.)

With the needle and yarn stitch all of the open loops on the ends of both pieces, Nos. 2 and 3, to form a good smooth looking selvedged edge.

Insert and stitch in the circle, No. 1, for the back of the bonnet to edge of No. 2. You will observe, in attaching this piece, No. 1, that it cannot be attached entirely to the edge of the 15 inch long piece, No. 2.

There will be a portion about 1½ inches from the ends of piece No. 2, which will have to be joined together. This will be at the back and around the neck of the finished bonnet. These edges of 1½ inches should be drawn together with the needle and yarn and finished off and your bonnet is made.

FINISHING

A little yarn puff should be attached to the lower corners of the bonnet. Tie ribbons should also be attached to the lower front corners in finishing the bonnet.

The puffs, for decoration, are made the same as a tassel excepting the tassel end is flattened out and brushed fluffy.

The double facing, No. 3, attached to the front edge of No. 2, should be folded back and brushed with the Teasel.

SALES

Different yarns in colors and sizes, also fancy stitches can be worked in the bonnet for beautiful effects. By studying the illustration and these instructions, you can get a very general idea how to make a bonnet easily. It is easy to accomplish results if you have good yarn and knit with a very loose tension.

Your market price depends upon the color and price of yarn used and the attractiveness of the bonnet.

Baby Bootees

No. 29

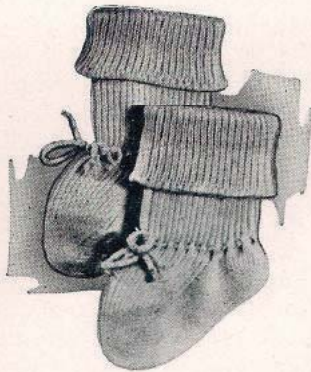
CYLINDER NO. 80—YARN SIZE 3-22.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 1 and 1 rib, using 40 Cylinder needles and 40 Dial needles.

The tension should be adjusted so that the three weights, hung to the Set-Up, will hold the knitting down by also slightly holding down with the left hand, as the ribbing should be done fairly tight.

Set up the yarn on the Machine with 40 Cylinder needles, and knit 3 rounds; place on the Ribbing Attachment with 40 needles, and knit a regular 3 round **SELVEDGE** with Tappet Lever to "Selvedge". Make about 10 rounds with Tappet Lever to "Ribbing".

Splice on the baby blue or pink yarn for decorative stripe, and knit 10 rounds; splice on the regular body yarn again and knit 50 rounds, stopping with the Yarn Carrier resting at the **right** of the Machine.



Transfer all the Dial needles (40) to their nearest adjoining Cylinder needles, and remove the Ribbing Attachment (With the Yarn Carrier resting at the **back** of Machine after Ribber is removed).

Replace just 13 Cylinder needles in 13 empty grooves directly in front of the Cylinder, which makes a block of 27 needles, one in every Cylinder groove in the **front** of the Machine. In the balance of the Cylinder there will be 26 needles located in every other Cylinder groove.

With the Carrier still resting at the **back** of the Machine, lift these 26 Cylinder needles up out of use, starting at the **right** of the front solid block of 27; turn the Crank forward slowly to clear the needles so they can be lifted out.

Knit a **HEEL** the regular way, backward and forward on the front block of 27 needles, lifting up one on either side, backwards and forwards, to 9 still knitting.

Knit the second part of **HEEL** the usual way until the 27 needles are all in use again.

In finishing the last course of the **HEEL**, push the 26 needles at **back** of Machine, down into use again, with the Carrier resting at the **right** of the Machine.

Put the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine, and insert a Dial needle opposite every empty Cylinder groove at the back of the Machine, with all Dial needle latches open to receive the yarn from the Carrier as the Machine is turned forward, and you are ready, then, for the **FOOT**. (When you begin knitting, now, there will be 27 Cylinder needles in solid in **front** of the Machine and 26 Cylinder needles with 27 Dial needles knitting at the **back** of the Machine).

Knit 30 rounds for the **FOOT**.

Remove the Dial needles and Ribbing Attachment, transferring the Dial needle stitches to their nearest adjoining Cylinder needles, knitting one round with the Cylinder needles knitting alone.

Now knit the **TOE** the same as the **HEEL**, on the same solid block of 27 Cylinder needles at the front of the Machine, and, as usual on the last course in the second part of **TOE**, place all needles down into action again. Make 3 extra rounds—remove knitting from Machine—press out the end—ravel back the 3 rounds and close the regular way.

The Heel and Toe can be made from the color yarn like used around the top.

A little tie string made by knitting with the same yarn on 3 Cylinder needles in front of the Machine should be threaded through the open holes around the instep.

FINISHING

In finishing the Bootee, the top of leg should be folded down far enough that the decorative stripe shows—the foot of the Bootee pulled into shape, and pressed—then the Bootees stitched together at the top with a bit of yarn.

SALES

No prettier Bootee can be made, and these instructions should be easily followed. Infant wear knitting yarn is used with best results as it is very elastic, but other lighter or heavier yarns can be used the same way on other Cylinders by changing the rounds and tension in these instructions, to suit.

These Bootees, made properly, should always bring a nice price and the profits would be large because little amount of yarn is used. \$1.00 a pair is not too much to ask for such splendid Baby Bootees as these.

Infant's Band.

No. 30

CYLINDER NO. 100—YARN SIZE 3-22.

PLAIN KNIT.

Set up the yarn on the Machine with an even, tight Set-Up loop, using all needles (100), and with Standard tension.

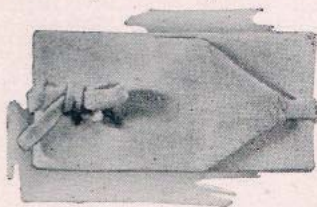
Knit about 200 rounds (13½ inches). Stop knitting with the Carrier resting directly in front of the Machine.

Select two pair of needles; a pair on each side of the Cylinder directly opposite each other, and transfer their stitches to their next adjoining Cylinder needles, right and left of them, and knit two complete rounds.

To be sure that these needles start knitting again, cast the crossed thread inside of the Cylinder up over one of the needles in each pair. This action will cause two holes to appear opposite each other in the finished tubing.

Now knit about 42 rounds more (3 inches), and run the knitting off the Machine.

You have now a piece of tubing about 143 rounds (16½ inches) long. Turn this tubing wrong side out, mating the two holes so that they come together when the tubing is laid out flat, and press out flat the last end of the tubing as taken from the Machine.



Seam together this end of the tubing in a V shape, starting 2 inches from the end down either side of the tubing, and seam across the corners, coming to a point in the middle of the end like a V (look at the illustration).

After seaming tightly with a needle and thread, cut off the surplus knitting across the corners. Turn the tubing right side out and with a cylinder needle, after pressing the Set-Up end of the knitting flat, still keeping the two holes mated together, draw one Set-Up loop through the other in each side, like picking up a runner stitch in knitting, to join this end together. This makes a nice knitted selvedge end.

Now remove the Cylinder needles from the Machine excepting 10 in the front part of the Machine, to knit tie string upon.

Set up yarn on these 10 needles. Attach the yarn over the Take-Up Spring on the Yarn Guide and with Standard tension—turn the Crank forward, leaving the Carrier go clear around the Machine, knitting only on these 10 needles a tie string about 20 inches long, and remove from the Machine.

Cut these 20 inches of strap in two lengths, 15 inches and 5 inches. Securely attach the end of the 15 inch piece in the middle of the square edge tubing and the 5 inch piece to the pointed end of tubing. Close the loose ends of these straps with a needle and yarn.

Firmly press out all the knitting including the straps, and fold the square end of the Knitting over and lead the strap through the double hole in the tubing to complete the band.

SALES

This band can be made out of very soft, fine, thin yarn, making it longer or shorter by knitting more or less rounds.

This band represents only another number in the Infant Wear knitting line, and as little yarn is consumed, your profit in the sale should be large.

Infant's Shirt

Use No. 80 or No. 100 Cylinder with fine, soft, suitable yarn, and knit about 28 inches of plain tubing, using all the Cylinder needles—with Standard tension.

Stretch this tubing over a 5 inch wide, thin pressing board, and press it out flat.

Cut this tubing from end to end, following a straight line of stitches; then remove from the board, and lay it out flat with right side up.

Fold the knitting over across the middle, bringing the ends even—seam the cut edges together, up each side, leaving room for armholes.

Cut a circle out of the middle of the fold, and bind or hem the edge of cut circle, which goes around the **NECK**.

Finish the cut edges around the armholes with Binding Stitch and, with needle and yarn, bind with loose stitch around the bottom.

Turn the garment right side out, and press.

Child's Brushed Wool Sweater

No. 31

CYLINDER NO. 100—INFANT WEAR YARN SIZE 3-22,
BLUE OR PINK COLORS FOR CUFFS AND BOTTOM.
5 PIECES OF KNIT TUBING.

Set up yarn (on 100 needles) for plain knitting with Standard tension, using a color yarn. Make an even, short Set-Up loop, and knit about 30 rounds for a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch HEM. Remove the Set-Up and double these 30 rounds up inside of Cylinder, placing the Set-Up loops on the 100 needles around the Cylinder, and knit 1 round to finish HEM.

Break yarn and splice on the white body yarn, and knit with the same tension about 150 rounds (10 inches) for the piece we will call No. 1; and run the knitting off.



Set up the Machine again with the border color yarn, and knit a second piece the same way, same number of rounds as this first piece. This will be called piece No. 2.

Remove half the Cylinder needles (50), and set up the border yarn on these 50 needles with a small Set-Up loop and a tight tension, and knit 10 rounds (1 inch).

Break yarn and splice on the white body yarn, and knit about 50 rounds (5 inches) for the arm of sleeve, and remove knitting from the Machine. This is piece No. 3.

Set up the Machine and knit the other arm piece, using same yarn, number of rounds, etc., and take it from the Machine. This is piece No. 4.

Set up the white yarn on the 50 Cylinder needles with a very loose tension (Cam Nut screwed down) to make the collar piece, knitting about 140 rounds. Remove from Machine. This is piece No. 5, to be used for the Collar.

Press out the pieces of tubing, Nos. 1 and 2, stretched on a thin pressing board about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. When dry, cut them from end to end with a pair of scissors, following a straight line of stitches; resulting in two wide pieces of flat knitted fabric,

Place these pieces, Nos. 1 and 2, folded together right side to right side and tightly seam together up one edge only, either by hand or sewing machine. This seam will be up the middle of the back in the finished sweater.

After this tubing is seamed, lay it out flat, right side up, and fold the cut edges in to the middle, one edge lapping over the other about one inch, which edges will run down the front of the sweater to contain the buttons and button holes. Bind each of these edges with a needle and thread or yarn. Then lightly tack together while finishing work on the sweater.

Sew together about 3 inches from the corner of the upper edges of the knitting to form the parts that go over the shoulders.

Press the sleeve pieces out flat, right side out, in a stretched, narrow position.

Cut about a 3 inch opening in the upper edges of the knitting to attach the sleeve pieces by inserting them in these holes, right side out, seaming edges together tightly.

The collar piece, No. 5, is to be stretched on a 4 inch wide thin pressing board and allowed to dry. Turn this pressed collar tubing wrong side out and close the ends together with an ordinary Cylinder needle by drawing one loop through the other in such a way that the knitting will not be drawn up or wrinkled.

Now turn the body of the sweater right side out, opening up so that the top of the sweater lies out flat and straight. Seam the edge of the collar to the upper edge of the sweater. The sweater, then, is finished with the exception of making 4 button holes and attaching 4 buttons down the front. Make a stich Selvedge on sleeves.

Brush all of the outside of sweater excepting the collar, using the Teasel Brush.

SALES

Different kinds of yarn in different colors, knit on different cylinders, can be turned into sweaters—following these general instructions—changing the number of rounds for size desired, and the finished sweater brushed or left unbrushed.

Kiddies Brushed Wool Outfits

DRAWER LEGGINS, SWEATER JACKET, CAP, AND MITTENS.

No. 32 CYLINDER NO. 80—YARN SIZE 3-16. PLAIN AND RIBBED KNITTING—BRUSHED.

Set up the Machine on 80 Cylinder needles, using a tension about 1 turn looser than Standard tension, and knit about 40 rounds and make a **HEM**. After finishing **HEM**—knit about 250 rounds without changing the tension.

Break the yarn and run the knitting off the Machine. This is piece No. 1.

Reset the Machine and knit piece No. 2 exactly the same number of rounds and tension as piece No. 1. These two pieces are used to form the **BODY** of the Jacket.

Set up the Machine with only 40 needles in operation, and use the Ribbing Attachment with 40 needles—adjusted for 1 and 1 rib. The tension should be $\frac{1}{2}$ turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed) than Standard tension for plain knitting.

Make a regular 1 and 1 **SELVEDGE** edge and knit, to form the **CUFF** of the **SLEEVE**, about 40 rounds. Place Cylinder needles (40) in the empty Cylinder grooves—transfer Dial needle stitches to these newly replaced Cylinder needles, and remove the Ribber. Hold down underneath the Cylinder with the left hand, and knit 50 rounds.

Re-adjust tension $\frac{1}{2}$ turn (Cam Nut screwed down) which brings you to Standard tension, and knit 80 rounds. This makes a total of 130 rounds of knitting for the **SLEEVE** from the **CUFF**. Break yarn and remove this piece, No. 3.

Knit the second arm of the **SLEEVE** exactly the same number of rounds and tension, which makes piece No. 4.

The **COLLAR** piece, No. 5, is knit by setting up yarn on 80 needles, and knitting with Standard tension about 150 rounds. Turn this piece of tubing, No. 5, inside out and press out flat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and about 13 inches long. Close each end together flat with a Cylinder needle or darning needle and yarn to make an even, smooth edge.

Upon 36 Cylinder needles in the front of the Machine, knit flat web with Standard tension to the length of about 6 feet, which makes about 110 courses, back and forth, for each 12 inches. This is **WEB** piece No. 6, and will be used for trimming the edges down the front of the Jacket and for belt and pockets.



FINISHING

To finish the Jacket place pieces Nos. 1 and 2 tubing on a straight, thin pressing board $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, being sure that both No. 1 and No. 2 pieces are stretched upon the board the same length; then cut both these pieces straight through a given line of stitches, from end to end after pressing well. Remove the pieces from the board.

Lay these flat pieces together, right side to right side, and seam the cut edges together from the **HEMME**D end to within about 5 inches of the opposite end, which 5 inches are left unseamed to which the **SLEEVES** will be attached. The seams in the finished jacket should run down under the arms.

Now seam these two opposite ends together, starting at each corner and sewing in about 4 inches from each corner, which forms the parts to go up over the shoulders.

Piece No. 1 will form the **BACK** of the jacket and piece No. 2, the **FRONT**.

Piece No. 2 will be split again from end to end up through its middle, following a line of stitches. Enough of the Trimming piece, No. 6, will be cut off, and seamed or attached to these newly cut **FRONT** piece edges, No. 2, upon which the buttons and button holes will be placed.

The two pieces of trimming are prepared by folding the trimming over, edge to edge, and wrong side out, and pressed in this position. The two edges of this trimming, just folded together, should be seamed or stitched to the edges of pieces No. 2, with a good, secure stitch so that the seam, when the trimming is laid out flat, will be on the inside of the Jacket front pieces.

(NO. 32 CONTINUED.)

After the trimming is attached or seamed to the edges of the **FRONT**, cut a little bit of the upper corners off the **FRONT** piece and a little off the ends of the attached trimming for the formation of the neck, to attach the collar to.

Turn the knitting inside out and seam the edge of the **COLLAR** piece, No. 5, so that the ends of the **COLLAR** come out flush with the edges of the Trimming when laid out flat.

Attach the **SLEEVES** with the Jacket inside out, (insert the **SLEEVES** in the arm holes, right side out, so that the sleeve edges are even with the edges of pieces Nos. 1 and 2 left for the arm holes, and attach together with a secure stitch).

For the **POCKETS** cut off two 4 inch pieces of the web which was made for the Trimming—turn about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the end of each piece over on the right side of the knitting and attach its edge to the knitting. Turn just a little of the edge of the other three sides under, to form a hem and press with iron to hold it. Attach these two pieces, right side up, in position on the front of Jacket for **PATCH POCKETS**. The $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the end, turned over, will appear across the top of the **POCKETS** in finished garment.

For the **BELT** use the balance of the Trimming piece, or as much as necessary to go around the Jacket.

Fold this Trimming piece for **BELT**, bringing edge to edge wrong side out, and seam the edges together, and press out flat again so that the seam runs along the middle, from end to end, on the inside of the **BELT**.

Finish off the ends of the **BELT** with a needle and yarn; make a button hole on one end and attach a button on the other end.

The **BELT** will be secured to the garment by 2 little flat webs of Trimming material turned inside out, secured to either side of the Jacket for the **BELT** to run through.

In finishing, brush with a Teasel all but the ribbed **CUFF**, the **COLLAR**, the Trimming down the front, the **BELT** and **BELT STRAPS**, and the Trim edge of the **POCKETS**.

About 6 buttons should be attached to the front and 6 small button holes made, centering these buttons and button holes in the middle of the Trimming edges.

The ribbed **CUFFS** should be turned back and the whole garment pressed lightly after being brushed.

No. 33**Mittens**

The tiny mittens are made the same as Mitten Instructions No. 20, excepting that the outside of the mittens are Brushed with the Teasel to correspond with this Suit.

The mittens are secured together with the balance of the 6 feet of **CORD** or about 3 feet, so the mittens can be hung around the child's neck, when worn.

No. 34 and 36**Drawer Leggings**

Set up yarn on the No. 80 Cylinder needles with a tension 1 turn looser than Standard tension, using an even, tight Set-Up loop.

Knit about 40 rounds for a **HEM**. Remove the Set-Up and double these 40 rounds of knitting up inside of Cylinder, placing the Set-Up loops over the Cylinder needles, insert the Hem Hold Down with weights attached down inside of knitting, and continue to knit, with the same tension, about 150 rounds.

Re-adjust tension $\frac{1}{2}$ turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed) and knit 20 rounds.

Re-adjust tension again $\frac{1}{2}$ turn tighter (Cam Nut unscrewed, which brings the tension back to Standard tension), and knit 20 rounds. Tighten tension again $\frac{1}{4}$ turn (Cam Nut unscrewed), holding down with the hand in addition to the weights, and knit 100 rounds. This makes a total of 290 rounds of knitting from the **HEM**.



Break the yarn and run the knitting off the Machine. This is piece No. 1 for the Leggings.

Set up the Machine again, and knit a second piece exactly the same number of rounds and tension as this first piece.

Press these two pieces of tubing over thin, rounded edged pieces of long board, with one end tapered or made narrower than the other, to shape the leg, so that the tubing will fit over same snugly, and press out with a damp cloth and hot iron.

(NO. 34 CONTINUED.)

FINISHING

Cut through the **HEM** end of knitting down along one side of each piece of tubing for about 10 inches. Place these two cut edges of the two pieces of tubing, turned wrong side out, together and seam them by hand or on a sewing machine with a good, secure stitch, which will form the **TRUNK** of the drawers; but in joining the hem edges, be careful and leave holes so that the **DRAW STRING** may be inserted around through the **HEM**.

Double some of the small end of the knitting up inside of the bottom of **LEGGINGS** to form a nice edge around the bottom, doubling more up at the back, to go around the **HEEL**, than in the front. Stitch the edge of the doubled up knitting to the inside of the knitted tubing.

Knit little flat web straps about 3 inches long and sew across the bottom of the **LEGGINGS** to go under the kiddie's **FOOT** when worn.

Knit about 6 feet of cord, using 5 Cylinder needles only in front of the Machine, turning the Crank clear around—with the yarn on the Take-Up Spring on Yarn Guide. Use about 3 feet of this cord for the **DRAW STRING** to be inserted in around the **HEM** of the **TRUNK** of these Drawers. Make a little tassel and attach to each end of the String after it is inserted.

No. 35

Cap

Adjust the No. 80 Cylinder and Ribbing Attachment to knit 2 and 1 rib, using all Cylinder needles (80) and all Dial needles (40).

It is necessary to use Cylinder Pin Clip placed on Cylinder Pin so the Dial needles will not strike the Cylinder needles when operating.

Use tension 1 turn looser than Standard tension for plain knitting. Set up the yarn on all Cylinder needles (80), and knit 5 rounds; then place on Ribbing Attachment with all Dial needles, and knit about 200 rounds of 2 and 1 rib.

Before removing the Ribber from the Machine, remove all the Dial needles casting off their stitches causing runner stitches down in the knitting; then remove the Ribber.

Pull this piece of knit tubing down with the hands, while still on machine, so the dropped Ribber stitches will loosen one from the other, and run down the knitting for a few inches.

Break the yarn and run this tubing from the Machine, and finish the Dial stitch running clear to the end.

With a needle and the end of yarn, thread through all the needle loops on the end just taken from the Machine, and using the yarn as a draw string, draw this end together tightly, and tie the yarn.

With the knitted tubing turned right side out, thread your needle with a double strand of knitting yarn, and using it as a draw string, gather up all the Set-Up loops around the Set-Up end of tubing and pull together same as the other end.

Then make a **TASSEL** from the same kind or different colored yarn, and secure it to this end of knitting for the **TOP** of Cap.

Fold one end of tubing up inside of the other end, stretch on a properly shaped cap pressing board and brush the outside with the Teasel brush. Turn about 2½ inches of the double edge up over the outside of Cap, and press out lightly, on the board with hot iron and damp cloth—and the Cap is finished.

SALES

You will be surprised and delighted with the Brushed Wool Kiddie's Outfit that can be made with the foregoing instructions. This group of four pieces is, in reality, the nicest set of knitted garments that the Knitting Machine can make.

We are not going to tell you how to sell such Kiddie's suits as we feel that the set will sell itself whenever it is displayed.

Kiddie's Brushed Wool sets can be found in the stores, made from all kinds of colors, and sizes of yarn—all selling at very high prices. You should be able to compete with the lowest prices and make a substantial profit. There is nothing hard about knitting any one of the four pieces. We advise you to take your earliest opportunity to make your first set, to include in your line of knitting.

Children's Long Stockings

No. 37

CYLINDER NO. 80—ARTIFICIAL SILK & WOOL SIZE 3-18.

LEG IS 1 AND 1 RIB—FOOT IS PLAIN KNIT.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment to knit a 1 and 1 rib. ($\frac{1}{2}$ Cylinder needles (40) placed in every other Cylinder groove, and all Dial needles (40) in every Dial groove).

Tension should be much tighter than Standard Tension, as when knitting just plain knitting with all Cylinder needles. (About as tight as can be knit, holding down with left hand in addition to weights).

Set up yarn on 40 Cylinder needles, with a needle in every other groove, and knit about 4 rounds.

Place Ribbing Attachment on Machine, with all Dial needles in use for a 1 and 1 rib, and knit exactly 2 rounds.

Knit 2 rounds for **SELVEDGE** (Tappet Lever to "Selvedge").

Swing Tappet Lever to "Ribbing" and knit not less than 175 rounds (16 inches) for the **LEG**.

Before Ribber is removed, lead the end of a second strand of same kind of yarn through the Carrier hole, from a second Bobbin, and threaded through the Yarn Guide. (This makes two strands of yarn ready to be knit together, but don't try to knit the two strands with the Ribber on the Machine).

Remove all the Dial needles (40), transferring their stitches, each to nearest adjoining Cylinder needles (40), and remove the Ribbing Attachment. (When Dial needles are being removed the Crank has to be turned a little to permit all the Dial needles being removed, so the 2 strands of yarn now has to be led into the Cylinder needle hooks, ready to knit the **FOOT**).

You now have only 40 Cylinder needles in use, and knitting with the two strands of yarn together. Make a **HEEL** the regular way but you will have only 20 Cylinder needles in the front half of Machine instead of 40, as usual. (Form the **HEEL**, lifting 7 needles up, one at a time, on each side of 6 in the middle of front of Machine. (Use tight Tension for **HEEL**).

For the **FOOT**, knit about 25 rounds ($2\frac{3}{4}$ inches) for size $6\frac{1}{2}$ (Tight Tension).

Make the **TOE** same as **HEEL**. Knit 3 extra rounds with all needles in use (40), and remove from Machine. Press out the **TOE** end; ravel back 3 rounds, and close same as usual—but use 2 strands of yarn threaded in darning needle instead of 1. Press out Hose on a size $6\frac{1}{2}$ Pressing Board.

FINISHING

A narrow, thin strip of board with rounded edges can be used for the pressing of the leg, and the foot can be either shaped by pulling it out with the hand or inserting a thin cardboard pattern in the foot.

SALES

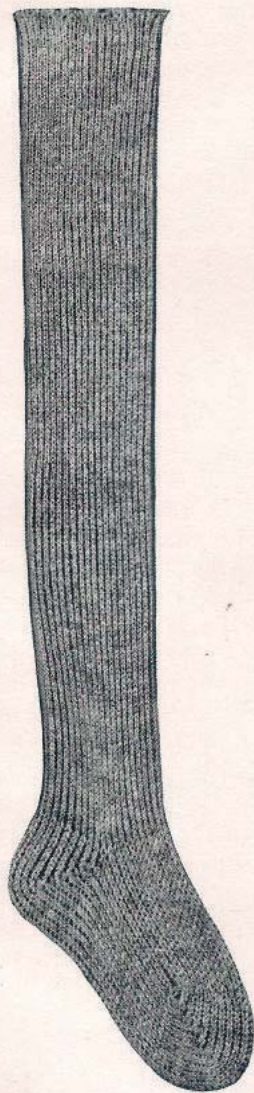
Our silk and wool grey yarn, size 3-18, makes a beautiful hose. Because of the little time required and the small amount of yarn used for knitting this number, it should be one of your head-liners, selling for not less than 75c a pair up to \$1.50.

You can make them as long as you want, and most any size for little tots from two to six years.

The heels and toes can be re-enforced with thin thread if desired. The Company's white, size 3-22, yarn can be used with good results, and this yarn purchased by knitters, can be dyed special colors and these hose, made in such colors, sold on special orders.

This is the first time that instructions have ever been sent out from the Company for the knitting of childrens' very small hose, and if you have never made hose for children, you certainly will want to find out what these instructions will produce.

We feel that you will be highly delighted with your results, and continue knitting this line of hosiery for the market. There is a good business to be secured in any locality in knitting this child's hose alone, and one should easily be able to earn the price of the Machine in just a little while.



Princess Slip

No. 38

CYLINDER NO. 100—YARN SIZE 3-22.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 2 and 1 rib, using all Cylinder needles (100) and all Dial needles (50).

Adjust the tension very loose, a turn or more looser than Standard tension, when Cylinder needles are knitting.

Set up yarn on the 100 needles with a tight, even Set-Up loop, and knit enough rounds (3 or 4) to be able to put the Ribbing Attachment on with all Ribber needles inserted, dividing Cylinder needle stitches with Dial needles as they are inserted in the Dial.

Knit with this very loose tension 2 and 1 rib (all needles (150) in use) about 150 rounds for the **SKIRT**, about 13 inches when finished.



On knitting the 150 rounds, color yarn can be knit for the border at the start and for stripes to go around the skirt.

For the top or **WAIST** of the slip unscrew Cam Nut to knit as tight a tension as possible to be able to knit well, being careful not to get it too tight, to cause the yarn to break—knit about 120 rounds, still using all the needles (150).

Remove all the Dial needles (50) allowing their stitches to fall off the needles and run down.

After the Dial needles and Ribbing Attachment are removed, vigorously pull down on this 2 and 1 ribbed tubing, causing the stitches made by the Dial needles to loosen one from another, running down tubing for a few inches.

Break the yarn and run the knitting off and pull out to run stitches to end.

Set up the yarn again on the Cylinder needles, and knit a second piece of tubing exactly the same as this first piece, being careful to make the decorative border and stripes at the same place in the knitting so they will exactly match when finished.

Run the second piece of knitting from the Machine after dropping the Dial needle stitches, and run all Dial loops down through the knitted tubing to the end.

Stretch the skirt end, or loosely knitted end, of the tubing over a thin, rounded edged pressing board exactly 8 inches wide, and press out flat with damp cloth and hot iron.

Stretch the waist end of tubing made with the tight tension over a thin, board 5½ inches wide, and press out with a damp cloth and hot iron. The 2 pieces of tubing should be stretched out so they are exactly the same length in a pressed condition on the boards.

With sharp scissors cut these two pieces of tubing from end to end through a straight line, following a given line of stitches, and remove from the boards.

Lay these two flat pieces, Nos. 1 and 2, flat together, right side to right side, and seam together the cut edges with a tight, secure stitch—either by hand or on the sewing machine—to form the garment. Turn right side out and you are ready, then, for finishing the top.

Knit enough narrow scalloped edge, No. 57, to attach around the top of the slip.

After the edge is attached neatly, knit 2 flat web straps to go over the shoulders, using about 20 Cylinder needles in the front of the Cylinder. Secure each end of each strap, with needle and yarn, to the top of the garment.

The same kind of scalloped edge, No. 57, knit a little wider, can be attached around the bottom of skirt, using the color of yarn for such edging as may be desired.

Instead of knitted straps you can use ribbon straps if desired for over the shoulders.

The stitches can be run down to the end after the tubing is removed from Machine.

FINISHING

In joining the cut edges of the tubing, they should first be basted with a needle and thread to hold them together so they may be seamed to exactly match from top to bottom.

The slip should be shaped and pressed out flat so the seams run down either side of the slip straight under the arm to the bottom of the skirt.

SALES

These instructions cover only general instructions for knitting a small size Princess slip. To make a larger garment—knit more rounds and make 3 pieces of tubing to seam together instead of 2, and press out the proper width and seam together for the size desired.

By knitting stripes or a design in the skirt tubing, very pretty effects can be had.

You should find the Princess Slip or underskirt a very profitable number to make.

No. 39 **Brushed Wool Scarf**

CYLINDER NO. 80—2 STRANDS OF YARN SIZE 2-18
2 AND 1 RUNNER RIB—TASSELS

Adjust the Knitting Machine and Ribbing Attachment for knitting a very loose tension, using all Cylinder needles (80) and all Dial needles (40).

It will be necessary to use the Cylinder Pin Clip placed on the Cylinder Pin so the Dial needles will not strike the Cylinder needles when operating.

Set up the Machine with 2 strands of size 2-18 yarn, each a different color and each coming from a separate bobbin placed under the Machine.



Knit just enough rounds (about 5) to be able to place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine with all Dial needles and start right in knitting.

Be sure the tension is very loose—and knit about 450 or 500 rounds. This will make a Scarf about 50 inches long (Color stripes, of about 15 rounds of knitting can be knit, using 2 strands of either of the 2 colors of yarn placing the stripes about 70 rounds from either end).

Cast all the stitches off the Dial needles, forcing them to run down in the knitting by pulling down with the hand, and remove the Ribber.

Now knit about 5 rounds more on the 80 needles, plain, and run the knitting off the Machine.

Continue to pull this piece of knit tubing hard enough to run stitches clear down to end.

Stretch this piece of loosely knit Runner tubing over a long, thin pressing board at least 8 inches wide, and press out with a damp cloth and hot iron.

When dry, remove from the board and bind together each end, laid out flat, using a needle and

yarn—making a very loose “Binding Stitch”.

Attach 6 Tassels made from the combination of the 2 yarns used in the Scarf, to each end. Vigorously brush both sides of the Scarf with the Teasel Brush and repress lightly. (See SALES on page 54).

No. 40 **Mystic Color Knit Scarf**

CYLINDER NO. 60—SILK AND WOOL MYSTIC YARN
SIZE 2-7. 2 AND 1 RUNNER RIB—TASSEL ENDS.

Adjust the 60 Cylinder and Ribbing Attachment to knit 2 and 1 Rib, using all Cylinder needles (60) and all Dial needles (30).

It will be necessary to use the Cylinder Pin Clip placed on the Cylinder Pin so the Dial needles will not strike the Cylinder needles when operating.



Set up the yarn on all Cylinder needles, using as loose a tension—knit enough rounds (about 5) to be able to place the Ribbing Attachment on.

Insert all Dial needles (30) in the Dial, and proceed to knit with the Mystic yarn, 360 rounds. This will make a finished Scarf of about 55 inches in length.

Cast the Dial stitches off of the Dial needles, forcing them to run down the knitting, by pulling with hand and remove the Ribbing Attachment.

Knit about 5 rounds more, plain, on the 60 Cylinder needles, and run the knitting off the Machine.

Finish running the stitches clear to the end, with the hands.

Place this loosely knit Runner tubing on a long, thin pressing board of at least 8 inches in width, and press out, allowing it to dry on the board.

To make the ends pointed, fold the end corners inside of the knitting and re-press to fix them in this folded position—then with a needle and some of the Scarf yarn, bind the folded edges together with a very loosely made “Binding Stitch”.

Attach a Tassel, made of the same Scarf yarn, to each V point. Re-press the Scarf out flat, and it is finished. (See SALES on page 54).

Plain Heavy Striped Scarf**No. 41**

CYLINDER NO. 60—HEAVY YARN 4-10 OR 4-12

2 AND 1 RUNNER RIB—FRINGED ENDS.

Adjust the Knitting Machine and Ribbing Attachment for a 2 and 1 Rib, using all Cylinder needles (60) and all Dial needles (30).



Place the Cylinder Pin Clip on the Cylinder Pin so the Dial needles will not strike the Cylinder needles.

Set up the 60 Cylinder needles with the Scarf yarn, size 4-10 or 4-12, and knit enough rounds (about 5) to be able to place the Ribbing Attachment on.

Set the Tension to knit loose.

Insert all Dial needles (30) in the Dial, and knit about 400 rounds to make a finished 5 foot Scarf.

Cast the Dial needle stitches off, allowing them to drop down in the Cylinder for a "Runner Stitch", and remove the Ribbing Attachment.

Vigorously pull down on the knitting with the hands to allow the dropped Dial needle stitches to run on down the tubing.

Knit about 5 more rounds with all Cylinder needles (60), and run the knitting off the Machine.

Finish running the Dial stitches clear to the end.

Stretch the tubing on a long, thin pressing board about 8 inches in width, and press with a damp cloth and hot iron, allowing it to dry on the board.

After the pressed tubing is dry, remove from the board—bind the ends together flat with a needle and yarn, using a very loose "Binding Stitch".

Make a Fringe for each end by doubling the Scarf yarn in at least 6 inch lengths, and attach to the ends, using a Cylinder needle to pull the Fringe pieces through the Scarf end loops, inserting the Fringe ends through the Fringe loop—and draw up tightly.

(Decorative or color stripes should be knit in this tubing, equal distance from both ends). (See SALES on page 54).

Child's Plain Scarf**No. 42**CYLINDER NO. 100—INFANT WEAR OR OTHER
SUITABLE, SOFT, HIGH-GRADE FINE YARN.

2 AND 1 RUNNER RIB—FRINGED ENDS.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 2 and 1 Rib, using all Cylinder needles (100) and all Dial needles (50).



The Cylinder Pin Clip should be placed on the Cylinder Pin to prevent the Dial needles from striking the Cylinder needles when in operation.

Set up the yarn on the Cylinder needles with a very loose tension for a loose stitch, and knit about 5 rounds.

Place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine and insert the Dial needles (50)—continue to knit 2 and 1 Rib for about 400 rounds for a Scarf of about 4 feet.

Cast the Dial stitches off, allowing the stitches to run down in the Cylinder, and remove the Ribber.

Vigorously pull the knitting down with the hands so that the "Runner Stitches" continue to run down the knitting. Knit about 5 rounds more on the Cylinder needles, and run the knitting off the Machine.

Continue to run the stitches through to the end.

Pull this loose piece of tubing over a long, thin pressing board, not less than 8 inches wide. Press out flat allowing it to dry on the board. Bind across each end of Scarf, when laid out flat, with a loose "Binding Stitch".

Attach Fringe or Tassels across each end. If Fringe is used, pull doubled 6 inch sections of Scarf yarn through the Scarf end loops with a Cylinder needle and loop.

For finishing, again press out the Scarf, laid out flat. (See SALES on page 54)

SALES OF BRUSHED WOOL SCARF No. 39

Very much can be said of scarf sales but we do not have room to tell you all about them here. The important thing to impress upon you is the fact that Scarf knitting is the easiest kind of knitting, and should produce greater profits than any other type of Machine knitting where knitting time is considered.

The yarn for No. 39 Brushed Wool Scarf, at \$2.80 a pound, will cost less than 65c, and the actual knitting time should not be more than 20 minutes. The Scarf, when finished well, should sell for not less than \$2.00 a piece—but, if only \$1.00 a piece is obtained, which is cheaper than any similar Scarf can be purchased for in the stores, your profit would be \$4.20 on a dozen. One Machine operator can easily do more than one dozen Scarfs a day.

You should have four different colors, using different combinations of yarns—Black and White, Black and Taupe and Taupe and Buff are all very pretty.

You will know how beautiful this No. 39 Scarf is only after you knit one.

A brushed scarf can be made double width, as instructed, by cutting it straight through from end to end, then binding each cut edge with a tightly made "Binding Stitch", by hand—then brush both sides and attach Tassels or Fringe to the ends.

SALES OF MYSTIC COLOR KNIT SCARF No. 40

Indeed, there is something mysterious about Mystic yarn as the patterns secured in the knitting are so varied. You cannot tell what the pattern is going to be until the Scarf is knit. It may have color stripes diagonal, crosswise, or lateral, or a mixture of the three, all in beautiful, blending colors. The size 2-7 Mystic yarn is a mixture of silk and wool—radiant and beautiful, yet soft and warm.

In knitting this Mystic yarn, a looser or tighter tension, changed while knitting, changes the pattern.

A Stocking or Toque, as pictured in No. 45, can be made with the same kind of Mystic yarn and tension to match the Scarf, and this set—Scarf and Toque—can be displayed and sold together for a bigger price than one could obtain for either garment, sold singly.

The actual time for this scarf to be knit should not be more than 20 minutes, and the yarn should cost not more than 70c, so your profits in sales will be considerable if you sell them for \$2.00 a set, which is certainly much cheaper than sets not nearly so nice are procurable for at the stores.

You will miss one of the best profit making knitted garments if you do not include this Scarf in your line of knitting.

SALES OF PLAIN HEAVY STRIPED SCARF No. 41

This heavy knit, light or dark Grey, Scarf—with bright red or other brilliant color stripes—is a splendid Scarf for the rough and tumble child. It is easily and quickly made, and does not have to be so long as other Scarfs which are made for adults.

The worsted Grey yarns make this number soft, warm, and comfortable.

This Scarf should be made up to be included in a set to go with Cap No. 43 for girls or No. 46 for boys, and stockings made in the same color and trimmed to match—or, it can be included in a knit set for hunters, with red stripes, to go with No. 4—Red Top Hose—and No. 44 style Cap, with Wristlets No. 67.

Either the hunter's set of four pieces, or the child's set of three pieces, can be sold at a very substantial profit.

SALES OF CHILD'S PLAIN SCARF No. 42

This Scarf should always be made from a fine grade of thin knitting worsted, or it can be made out of a thin Angora or Mohair yarn—procurable at most stores—and after being knit, it should be fluffed up with the Teasel Brush.

A very narrow, long Scarf can be made for the very tiny tot by simply knitting a given length of plain tubing, using just the Cylinder needles alone making a loose stitch.

Tassels or Fringe can be attached to each end, and designs or fancy stitches can be incorporated in the knitting where something extra special is desired.

There are so many different kinds of Scarfs to make, depending upon the kinds and colors of yarn procurable, that we cannot dwell further on the possibilities of Scarf knitting—so will leave the selection of yarns and colors to use, up to you.



“Jane” Stocking Cap No. 43

CYLINDER NO. 60—SUITABLE HEAVY YARN
OR LIGHT YARN DOUBLED.

Adjust the Knitting Machine and Ribbing Attachment for a 2 and 1 Rib, using all Cylinder needles (60) and all Dial needles (30). Same as for Scarf.

Set up yarn on the Cylinder, and place Ribbing Attachment on with all needles. Knit with a very loose tension at least 180 rounds, the same way and kind of tubing as knit for scarfs.

Cast off the Dial stitches, pulling down on the knitting to run these stitches to the Set-Up end. Run the knitting off the Machine, and press the tubing on a thin pressing board; the same as for Scarfs.

Pull one end of tubing up inside of balance of tubing, bind the ends together when laid out flat, and fold 4 or 5 inches of the doubled open end of tubing up over the cap.

Pull each of the end corners down over the knitting, and fasten to the upper edge of the double fold. Attach fluff balls to either side.

Color stripes can be made while knitting to appear on the folded-up band.



“Dick” Stocking Cap No. 44

CYLINDER NO. 80—SUITABLE YARN SIZE 3-16

Adjust the Knitting Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 2 and 1 Rib, using a very loose tension—continue to knit tubing at least 200 rounds the same as for No. 43, but, instead of binding the ends, you will insert a Draw String through the loops around each end, drawing up to a point with the Draw String.

Double the tubing, one end up into the other, and attach a yarn Fluff Ball to the top.

Make about a 4 inch fold on the bottom. This folded band, if desired can be made in a different colored yarn than the top, (sufficient of the middle section of the tubing, while being knit, is made with the different color of yarn).

You should brush the turned up band with a Teasel Brush after the Cap is finished.



“Mary” Stocking Cap No. 45

CYLINDER NO. 60—MYSTIC YARN SIZE 2-7

Adjust the Knitting Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 2 and 1 Rib to knit a very loose tension, and make at least 200 rounds—following the same instructions as for No. 43.

Instead of Binding the ends of tubing flat, you will draw the ends together with a Draw String—same as instructed in No. 44—and bring the doubled top of the Cap down over and attach to one side of the Cap, as illustrated.

The band is made of different color of yarn if desired, by knitting it in the tubing.

The tubing for this number should be made longer than for other caps.



“Tom” Stocking Cap No. 46

CYLINDER NO. 80—SUITABLE YARN SIZE 3-16

Adjust the Knitting Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 2 and 1 Rib, using a very loose tension. Knit a strip of tubing at least 230 rounds, the same way as No. 43.

When finishing, draw one end up in the tubing so that the two ends are even, then seam across the end of this doubled tubing, sewing together with a tight stitch in a wide circle, as illustrated, wrong side out.

Turn the knitting inside out and fold about 5 inches of the open end up over the Cap to form the band.

A stripe or stripes can be made to appear around the band by knitting such stripes near the middle of the section of tubing while it is being knit.

Tam O'Shanter

No. 47

CYLINDER NO.60—MYSTIC YARN SIZE 2-7
OR SIZE ABOUT 4-12 IN OTHER YARNS.

Adjust the Knitting Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 2 and 1 Rib, to be able to use all Cylinder needles (60) and all Dial needles (30). Very loose tension.

Use the Cylinder Pin Clip placed on the Cylinder Pin to adjust the Ribber.

Remove every other Cylinder needle and make a section of 1 and 1 Rib knitting, by setting up yarn on 30 Cylinder needles, knit three rounds—then place the Ribbing Attachment on and using all Dial needles knit 1 and 1 Rib about 15 rounds.



Now place the balance of Cylinder needles (30) in the Cylinder. Transfer all the Dial needle stitches (30) to these 30 Cylinder needles but do not remove the Ribber. Replace the empty Dial needles in the Dial grooves, and continue to knit, making a 2 and 1 Rib not less than 150 rounds

Cast off the Dial needle stitches, forcing them to run down in the knitting, and remove the Ribbing Attachment. Then knit 3 extra rounds on the 60 Cylinder needles, and run the knitting off.

Pull this knitted tubing until the Dial stitches run to the 1 and 1 Ribbed section.

FINISHING

Insert a double yarn Draw String with a sewing needle, through the loops in each end to act as a Draw String, drawing together tightly.

Double the end last taken from the Machine, up in the tubing, and fasten the two drawn ends together inside of the tubing.

Construct a pressing board from a piece of clear board about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, making a smooth edged round disc about the size of a large dinner plate.

Stretch the double strip of tubing, just as tight as possible without causing the yarn to break, over this pressing board disc so that the joined together drawn ends with the 1 and 1 Ribbed portion will lie directly in the center and on top of this disc pressing board, which will be the top of the Tam-O-Shanter.

Press this top out well; also press the sides going around the board and in about 2 inches from the edge of the board on its under side, which will leave about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of doubled tubing, where it was doubled, to form the band on the underside of the Tam.

If desired, a few rounds of knitting with different color of yarn can be knit to make stripes, but, in using Mystic yarn, you will have color design enough.

A fluff ball can be made out of the Tam yarn, and attached to the center of the top.

In finishing, it is advisable to brush everything excepting the band, if it is to be included in a set of other garments which are brushed.

SALES

This Tam-O-Shanter is especially nice and it is easily made.

We feel that anyone who tries to knit it will be entirely successful the first time as it is knit almost the same as a Scarf or Stocking Cap; the shape is secured in the pressing.

CORD WASH CLOTHS:—With ordinary wrapping cord that is not too heavy for the Cylinder to knit, you can make a very good wash cloth or dish cloth.

Set up the Machine with as loose a tension as possible to knit the usual way, using all needles in the Cylinder. Knit a piece of tubing about 125 rounds, and run it off.

Stretch this knitted tubing over as big a pressing board as possible to use, and press it out—then pull one end of the tubing through the balance of tubing, making the ends meet—join the two ends across together with the Binding Stitch. Knit the number of rounds for the wash cloth which will be necessary to make the finished cloth square.

The one end of the doubled tubing will be open to place your hand in, in using it.

KNITTED VEST:—Use any good yarn on the proper Cylinder and knit it into plain tubing—stretch on a board—press out—cut from end to end and lay out flat—this will furnish knitted material for a VEST.

To construct the Vest, take a man's ordinary vest and lay it on the knitting, as a pattern to cut out the knitting, which will be seamed together to form the **BODY** of the Vest.

Hem or bind all edges after the pieces are securely seamed together to form the Vest. Attach buttons and buttonholes and patch pockets, and press.

Child's Muff With Cord

No. 48

CYLINDER NO. 60—SUITABLE YARN FOR 60 SIZE.

Adjust the Knitting Machine and Ribbing Attachment for 2 and 1 Rib, using all Cylinder needles (60) and all Dial needles (30). Use standard tension.

Place the Cylinder Pin Clip on the Cylinder Pin for adjustment of Ribber.

Set up yarn on the 60 Cylinder needles and knit 3 rounds.

Place the Ribber on, insert all Dial needles, and knit 2 and 1 Rib for about 125 rounds. Cast all Dial needle stitches off, and remove the Ribbing Attachment.

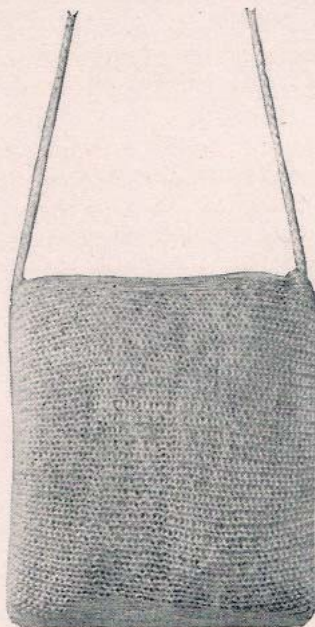
Run the cast off stitches down the length of tubing to the Set-Up end. Knit 1 round and run the work off the Machine.

Pull this tubing, turned wrong side out, over a Scarf pressing board of not less than 8 inches in width, and press the tubing out—being careful to press both ends to lie out flat. Allow to dry, and remove tubing from the board.

Fold the ends of the tubing up over the Muff padding or packing, laid around the middle of the length of tubing, and join the two tubing ends together with a closing stitch like closing the toe of a hose. Then turn the Muff inside out.

Use wool, woolen yarn, cotton, or flannel for packing.

A cord of about 3 feet in length is knit on the Machine on 5 needles, and placed through the Muff. This Cord is joined together with a little Tassel attached on at the joining place.



SALES

This Muff, made up in same yarn size and color as a Scarf or other garments for a child, will fit in well to make up a set.

The Muff can be made from other yarns such as Camels-hair, Mohair, Angora, etc., knitting a few rounds of color for stripes in the middle of knitted tubing, or make it plain.

The price to retail the Muffs at can be determined in accordance with the quality and kind of yarn used. This is a very easy number to knit, and takes but a few moments actual knitting.

Wrist or Pulse Warmers

No. 67

USE ANY SIZE CYLINDER—SUITABLE SIZE YARN.

Adjust the Machine for 1 and 1 rib knitting, using half the Cylinder needles and all the Dial needles, with a Standard tension.

Set up the yarn on the Cylinder needles—knit a few rounds—place the Ribbing Attachment on—insert all Dial needles—knit 1 round—put Tappet Lever to "Selvedge"—knit 2 rounds—turn Tappet Lever to "Ribbing"—knit 1 round.

Continue knitting about 10 rounds with yarn desired for the Body of the knitting—then splice in some Color yarn of the same size, and knit about 5 rounds for a stripe.

Splice in the Body yarn again, and knit the remainder of the **WRISTLET**—about 5 inches.

Break the yarn and tie on some dividing cotton thread—make a Selvedge and knit the second **WRISTLET** the same as the first.



FINISHING

With a darning needle and yarn, make a loose Binding Stitch on the end, as taken from the Machine, by inserting the needle in the loops from the same side clear around, throwing the needle yarn up over the left hand as it is pulled through each stitch, leading the needle through this

yarn loop when it is passed through the next stitch—draw it up loosely to make a good Selvedge edge.

SALES

These wristlets are easily and quickly made and will add wonderfully to the value of any man's set of out-door garments.

You can sell them for 25c a pair, and make a nice profit. They cannot usually be secured in the stores.

Heavy Woolen Sweater—Boy's Size

No. 49

CYLINDER NO. 60—YARN SIZE 4-10

THREE PIECES—2 AND 1 RUNNER RIB KNITTING.

Adjust the Machine and Ribbing Attachment for a 2 and 1 Rib, using all the Cylinder needles (60) and all the Dial needles (30).

Place the Cylinder Pin Clip on the Cylinder Pin to re-adjust position of Ribber.

The tension should be loose as possible to knit without breaking the yarn.

Set up on the Cylinder needles the color of yarn wanted for around the bottom of the Sweater, having an even, tight Set-Up loop, and knit about 3 rounds.

Place the Ribbing Attachment on the Machine with all Dial needles (30) placed in the grooves, and knit 40 rounds of 2 and 1 Rib to make about a 3½ inch Border on the bottom of the Front piece.



using the color of yarn selected for the Border around the bottom and the Cuffs of Sweater. Adjust the tension looser than Standard tension, and knit a strip of plain tubing about 196 rounds or 28 inches long, and remove from the Machine.

Transfer the Dial needle stitches (30) to nearest adjoining Cylinder needles, place the empty Dial needles back in the Dial, and splice on the color of yarn wanted for the Body of the Sweater; again knit 2 and 1 Rib, seeing that all Dial needles start knitting, and knit 300 rounds.

Cast the Dial stitches off the Dial needles, forcing the stitches to run down the knitting—splice in the color yarn, replace the Dial needles, and again knit 2 and 1 Rib for 40 rounds.

Remove the Ribbing Attachment, transferring the Dial needle stitches to nearest adjoining Cylinder needles as they are removed.

Knit about 3 more rounds on the Cylinder needles alone, and run the knitting from the Machine.

This strip of tubing just done, containing 383 rounds when finished, will form the **FRONT** and **BACK** of the Sweater—this is piece No. 1.

Re-set up the 60 Cylinder needles for 2 and 1 Rib to make piece No. 2, which piece will be used for the **SLEEVES**.

Knit this piece exactly the same as piece No. 1, just made, excepting, change the number of rounds of knitting, after the 40 rounds for **CUFF** is knit, to 248 rounds instead of 300, as in the first piece.

The **COLLAR** piece, No. 3, will be knit on just the 60 Cylinder needles,

FINISHING

The two pieces of tubing, Nos. 1 and 2, should be vigorously pulled out to cause all of the Dial needle Runner Stitches to be pulled out clear through the middle section made of the yarn for the Body. Stretch these two pieces of tubing on a long, thin pressing board, not less than 8 inches wide, and press out evenly with a damp cloth and hot iron—allowing it to dry while on the board.

(NO. 49 CONTINUED)

Cut through the entire piece, No. 1, from end to end following a straight line of stitches. Lay this long piece of Runner tubing out flat with the right side up, and fold it over across the middle, bringing the 2 ends together evenly.

Stitch the cut edges together lightly—merely to hold the sides together to re-bind or seam them more securely with a regular Binding Stitch or by sewing machine seam. This forms the **TRUNK** or **BODY** of Sweater. (When seaming the cut edges together, starting at the bottom of colored yarn Border, you should seam up the sides only to within 6 inches of the top corner where the tubing was folded, which leaves an open space in the side for attaching the **SLEEVES**).

The **SLEEVES** will be cut out of Runner tubing, piece No. 2. Lay this long piece, No. 2, out flat—turned wrong side out—and re-press it flat.

Fold this length of tubing over, placing **CUFF** end to **CUFF** end and cut across the middle at the fold to form the two **SLEEVES**.

To shape the **SLEEVES**, the **CUFF** end will have to be narrower than the end that joins to the **BODY** of Sweater; to accomplish this a section of the edge of knitting, from end to end, has to be cut off. Before cutting this off a seam should be run from the **CUFF** end, to make it about 4 inches wide, to the corner of the end which attaches to the **SHOULDER**.

When this little strip is cut off, the cut edges should be bound together more securely with a Binding Stitch—resulting in the **SLEEVE** piece being 4 inches wide at the **CUFF** end and 6½ inches wide at the **SHOULDER** end.

Turn the **SLEEVE** piece right side out, and insert in the **BODY** of the Sweater, which is turned wrong side out, attaching the **SLEEVES**, with a good, secure seam, to the Armholes in the Sweater **BODY**.

Cut a V shaped section of the knitting out of the middle and at the top of the Front side of the Sweater, to form the **NECK**. The top of the V should be about 5 inches wide and run down the Front of the Sweater for about 10 inches to the V point.

A good Binding Stitch should be made clear around these cut edges to attach the **COLLAR** piece to. Turn the Sweater **BODY** right side out before attaching the **COLLAR**.

Attach 5 inches in the middle of one side of the **COLLAR** piece to the cut edge of the **BACK** piece of Sweater—to run around back of the **NECK**—then fold the **COLLAR** piece back like it would appear in the finished Sweater, and bring the 2 **COLLAR** piece ends down the Front and under V shaped cut edges of the Front pieces, like shown in the illustration. (You will notice that the lower corners of each of the ends of **COLLAR** piece run under the Front of Sweater, which brings the **COLLAR** down to a point).

Lightly stitch the **COLLAR** to the Front of Sweater while in this position; then you can more securely bind them together evenly with a sewing machine stitch or by hand. Then cut off the turned under corners of the **COLLAR**, and re-press the Sweater to finish.

Before the **SLEEVES** are attached to the Sweater, the **SHOULDERS** can be made to slope by cutting off a little of the corners of knitting that goes up over the **SHOULDERS** and binding the cut edges together.

The **SLEEVES** can be made to more neatly fit the Sweater by cutting off a little of one side of the end.

It will be necessary to make a loose Binding Stitch on the one **CUFF** and on half of the Sweater Border, around the bottom. Ravel back enough of the **CUFF** and Border Bottom so you can get open loops to insert the needle through in making the loose Binding Stitch for **SELVEDGE**.

SALES

These instructions are general instructions for making a Sweater and will produce the best results in the easiest manner known.

To make a larger Sweater or a Sweater Vest which opens down the front, 3 pieces are knit, pressed, cut, laid out flat, and seamed together to form the Body, Back and Front, with a seam up the Back, and the Collar made from a 2 and 1 Runner Stitch wider piece of tubing.

This Sweater, as here instructed for a boy or girl, is just as fine as can be, and you certainly want to add this Sweater to your line of knitting.

You can fix your own sales price from \$4.00 to \$8.00, depending upon the quality of the yarn and the knitting.

Knitted Hand Bag

No. 50

CYLINDER NO. 60—MYSTIC COLOR YARN

Set up the 60 Cylinder needles with a very loose Set-Up loop—about an inch between the Set-Up Hooks and the needles—and with Standard tension for plain knitting knit about 40 rounds, stopping with Carrier at the **front** of the Machine.

Lift up out of use 30 Cylinder needles in the **back** half of the Cylinder—then knit backwards and forwards on the **front** Cylinder needles, lifting up the 2 first needles in each course, backwards and forwards, instead of lifting only 1 up each time as you would in making the first part of a heel.

Keep lifting 2 up on each side at the start of each course until there are only 2 needles knitting, then place all the needles down again in action clear around the Cylinder, turning the Crank until you get the Carrier resting directly at the **back** part of Cylinder so you can lift up out of use the 30 needles in the **front** part—then knit backwards and forwards on the **back** 30 needles, lifting up 2 needles at the start of each course, the same as you did in the **front** of the Machine, until only 2 needles directly in the **center** of the **back** are knitting.

Now put all the needles down in action and make 2 rounds, and run the knitting from the Machine.

This results in 2 pointed knitted pieces on opposite sides of the knit tubing taken from the Machine.

Press this tubing out flat so the 2 points lie together. Ravel back 1 round, and then close the V shaped edges together with a Binding Stitch on the right side (inserting the needle through opposite needle loops with the needle and thread each time on the same side, throwing the yarn up over

the left hand, and drawing the needle the next time it is inserted, through this yarn loop laying over the left hand and draw up tightly; like making a stitch for a button-hole).

Make a **CORD** 12 inches long, out of the same kind of yarn, knitting on only 3 needles in front; all other needles being removed from the Cylinder.

Insert the **CORD** around through the loose Set-Up loops, and secure the ends of the **CORD** together—attaching a small Tassel at the same time to finish the **CORD**.

Make 3 small Tassels and attach to the 3 lower points of **BAG**, and you have it completed.



OTHER KINDS OF HAND BAGS

You can use other Cylinders with suitable size yarn or two fine yarns doubled on the 60 Cylinder, making decorative color stripes in the Purse, or you can incorporate sections, or a section of fancy stitches around the body of the **BAG**.

The end of the **BAG** can be made more pointed by lifting up only 1 needle out of use at the beginning of each course instead of 2 at a time.

There seems to be no end of ideas that can be worked out for the making of pretty knitted hand bags, and the amount of yarn necessary to use is very small—while the retail value can be such that a substantial profit will be made. You will find this type of knitting delightful to do.

Pin Cushions

No. 51

ANY CYLINDER—ODDS AND ENDS OF YARN

Set up the Machine on all Cylinder needles, and simply knit 4 complete **HEELS** in series, one after the other.

Pad or stuff the inside, and stitch the open edges together as you would close the toe of a hose.

Fasten a little Cord loop to one corner for the purpose of hanging it on the wall.

There should be a Fluff Ball attached to the middle on each side, which will cover the joining centers.

By knitting different colors in parts of the heels, very attractive and useful Pin Cushions can be made.



Patch Pocket

No. 52 USE ANY SIZE CYLINDER— SUITABLE YARN FOR CYLINDER.

Set up the Machine with Standard tension on as many needles as desired to make a flat web of the width that the **PATCH POCKET** is to be. Knit about 20 rounds using the color of yarn desired, to go across the top of the **POCKET**.



Remove the Set-Up from the strip of web, and double the web up inside the Cylinder, placing its loops around the needles.

Splice in the kind or color of yarn desired for the body of the **POCKET** and attach the Heel Hook or the Hem Hold-Down to the knitting inside of Cylinder, and knit a length of flat web about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches—or as long as the **POCKET** is desired to be—and run the knitting off the Machine.

Bind the end of web that was removed from the needles, inserting the needle through open loops each time you make the regular Button-hole stitch, like described in detail in closing off end of **BAG** No. 50.

This knitting process then results in a **PATCH POCKET** having 2 selvedged edges, one edge of binding and a Hem for the top. This **PATCH POCKET** can be easily stitched on any garment it is desired for.

Fancy stitches can be incorporated in the center of the **POCKET** if wished that way.

Curtain Cord or Ties

No. 53 USE ANY SIZE CYLINDER— ANY SUITABLE SIZE OR COLOR OF YARN.

Remove all needles from the Cylinder excepting 6 or 8 remaining in use in the **Front** of the Cylinder, and with a Standard tension set up the yarn on these needles.

Attach the yarn on the Take-Up Spring on the Yarn Guide, and turn the Machine Crank, causing the Carrier to travel clear around the Cylinder, knitting only on the selected group of needles as the Yarn Carrier passes them.



About 12 feet of such **CORD** made by splicing or tying on different colors of yarn, Mystic colored yarn, or odds and ends of yarn, can be made in this way.

The 12 feet of **CORD**, when finished, can be run from the Machine and cut in 3 equal lengths—then plaited together.

Make large Tassels and attach to each end of the plaiting.

Very beautiful curtain ties can be made in this manner, using, if desired, colors or tints of yarn which will match the draperies of the room, or made in colors which will harmonize with the color scheme of the room.

Portieres

Very pretty Cord Portieres can be made by knitting long lengths of Cord from a selected color or colors of yarn.

The ends or middle of the lengths of **CORD** can be tied or fastened to a Curtain Rod to go across the top of an open doorway or over a window, and the **CORD ENDS** can either be twisted or tied in such a way as to form a netting—or hung down to be draped by using a Curtain Tie.

The Cord can be made large or small in size, depending upon the number of needles in operation in the Machine to knit such Cord.

Certain lengths of colored yarn can be knit into the Cord so that the finished **POR-TIERES**, when hung, will show a certain design worked out in color.

The Mystic Color Yarn can be worked into very pretty color effects, and will make the material for a most beautiful Curtain Portiere.

It does not take much time to knit Cord, nor does it take a big amount of yarn.

Knitted Ties

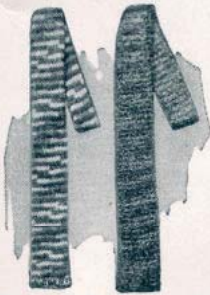
No. 54

CYLINDER NO. 60—DECORATIVE FLOSS
(SILK AND WOOL)
OR MYSTIC YARN SIZE 2-7.

Set up the Machine using only 30 needles placed in every other Cylinder groove, using Standard tension.

Knit not less than 1 ounce to a **TIE**, holding down on the knitting with the left hand in addition to the Weights, while knitting. This will make a length of tubing about 6 feet long, when stretched out hard.

When knit, run the work off the Machine, and bind across end with a Binding Stitch, then, in a very much stretched position, press out firmly about 18 inches of the middle of this strip of tubing with a damp cloth and hot iron.



This 18 inch section will be narrow to fit around under the collar like a band.

Allow the balance of tubing, for the **TIE ENDS**, to be pressed out in a stretched condition but not stretch as hard as the middle 18 inch section, being sure to press clear to the ends, to get an even width through to the ends—and the **TIE** is completed.

Either the Mystic color yarn, size 2-7, or any of the Decorative silk and wool Floss colors make the most beautiful ties.

Very fine yarn, either silk mix or all wool, can be knit the same way on just half the needles in the Cylinder, excepting that the tubing should be made just twice as long as the length desired for the finished tie, and one end of the tubing then is doubled up through the balance of the tubing until the two ends meet. These double, matched ends can be bound across with the Binding Stitch—then pressed to shape as a tie, the same as instructed above.

This process makes a little heavier tie but quite satisfactory. (In making the doubled tie, any color of cheap yarn procurable can be knit for the first half of tubing that turns up inside, as the inside portion will not be seen).

There are so many pretty tie designs which can be made by incorporating some fancy stitches in the making—using heavy silk or different crochet threads which can be purchased at the stores.

Tie knitting is very interesting, and it is advisable that you do some experimenting in this line. You should be able to easily market good ties at a substantial profit, charging from 50c to \$1.50 for each; depending upon the quality of work and cost of yarn.

Knitted Belt

No. 55

CYLINDER NO. 80 OR NO. 72
DECORATIVE SILK AND WOOL FLOSS.

Set up the Machine for flat web knitting, having about 40 Cylinder needles, solid, operating in the **front** part of the Cylinder.

With Standard tension, set up the yarn on these 40 needles, and with the yarn on the Take-Up Spring of the Yarn Guide, knit backwards and forwards on these needles, making a strip of flat web of the length desired for the **BELT**.



Run this strip of flat web knitting off the needles, and, with a damp cloth and hot iron, press it out flat with the wrong side up.

It takes a little longer to press out flat web knitting than it does tubular knitting because the Selvedged edges curl up.

Double the knitting sideways over the middle so the Selvedged edges meet, and bind these edges together with a Binding Stitch, using needle with thread or yarn.

After the edges are bound together, lay the knitting out so the bound edge will run through the middle of one side, throughout the length of the **BELT**—and press it out flat in this position.

Bind one end square across to fasten the buckle on to, and the other end bind to a point after folding its two corners down inside the knitting to form a V end.

Little eyelets can be secured from the shoemaker or stationery store to insert and secure through the middle of the V end, placing them about 1 inch apart, starting about 2 inches in from the V end.

A good buckle can be secured at most any dry goods store and the square end of **BELT** stitched to it.

No. 56 Afghan—{Baby Blanket}

ANY SIZE CYLINDER—ANY SUITABLE SIZE YARN.

This Afghan, as pictured, was made by seaming together two long pieces of tubular knitting which were cut apart from end to end.

Set up the Machine using all Cylinder needles, and having Standard tension to knit about 4 feet of plain tubing. Tie on some different color of ordinary yarn, and knit 4 rounds to represent the dividing piece, then knit 4 feet more of the same tubing, with the same tension, for the second piece of tubing—run same off Machine.



Divide this 8 feet of tubing, cut through the dividing piece.

Stretch each 4 foot piece of tubing over a long, thin pressing board not less than 6½ inches wide, and press out firmly. Be sure each piece of tubing is stretched and pressed exactly the same length. Let the pieces dry on the board.

Cut each piece of tubing from end to end, following a straight line of stitches, and remove from board.

Match these 2 flat pieces together, right side to right side, and securely seam one cut edge to the other cut edge up one side.

A light binding stitch, done by hand or on the sewing machine, should be run, now, clear around the 4 sides of this piece of flat knitting, 4 feet long and 2 feet wide.

A good material should be used as a lining for the back; such as Sateen, Silkalene, Eiderdown, Flannel, or regular blanket material. In attaching the lining, the edge of the knitting should be turned under just a little clear around.

A narrow piece of ribbon, if desired, can be stitched down the middle to cover the seam; or, if the seam was carefully made, it is not necessary to cover it.

A narrow scalloped edging can be knit as per instructions No. 57, and secured around the edge to finish.

Tie strings can be secured through the Blanket at selected places, which adds to the beauty of the finished Blanket.

SALES

This Blanket instruction is given to those who wish to make pretty blankets for presents or for their own use rather than for sale.

Many original ideas can be worked out in the making of such a blanket by playing with color yarns, or, if one has sufficient time, fancy stitches or patterns can be incorporated in the knitting of the tubing.

If a wider blanket is desired, simply add another width of cut tubing, etc.

To Make a Quilt

Use odds and ends of yarn or colors of yarn especially selected for patches for the making of a crazy quilt, which can be knit on the Machine at any time; when enough patches are made they can be used for the construction of a quilt.

In making patches it is well to remember that the tubular knitting, when cut from end to end and laid out flat, will be about 10 to 12 inches wide, so to make square patches, you should knit tubing about 10 to 12 inches long.

Many pretty and original patterns can be worked out by knitting patches mixed or different colors.

To Make Tassels and Fluff Balls

A piece of heavy cardboard the size of a postcard is secured. Wrap the yarn several times around this piece of board, either the long way or the short way—depending upon the length and size desired for the finished Tassel.

Remove the wrapped yarn from the board, and tie one side of the wrapped yarn with a doubled piece of yarn. When finished this **TIE STRING** will also be used for securing the **TASSEL** to the garment.

Cut the wrapped yarn on the opposite side from the **TIE STRING**, which will be the **ENDS** of the Tassel.

Wrap and tie another piece of the same kind of yarn around the folded yarn, near the first **TIE**, and trim the Tassel **ENDS** off evenly.

Fluff Balls are made the same way as Tassels excepting they are not so long and the ends of yarn are brushed with a Teasel to make them fluffy.

Scalloped Edging

No. 57

ANY SIZE CYLINDER—SUITABLE SIZE YARN.

Use a group of selected Cylinder needles from 4 to 10, depending upon the width desired for the edging, located in the **front** of the Cylinder for flat web knitting.



If, for example, 6 needles are used for the group, remove from the Cylinder the 7th and 8th needles, starting to count from the **left** side, but leave needle No. 9 standing; then remove all other needles from the Cylinder.

You now have a group of 6 needles—2 empty spaces—and 1 needle.

Set up yarn on the 6, using Standard tension—place the yarn on the Take-Up Spring and knit about 3 rounds on the 6 needles to start the stitches.

On the next course, knitting forward, and with the needle No. 8 pulled up out of use, throw the yarn laying across the front of needle No. 8, up over and back of this needle, and knit a course backwards.

Knit forward again, and throw the loose strand of yarn back of needle No. 8 again. Continue to cast the yarn laid in front of needle No. 8 over and back of this needle 4 times across; then, on the 5th time coming across, push needle No. 8 down in use, which will make a stitch, casting off the 4 loose loops.

Turn the Crank backward, which causes needle No. 8 to make another stitch going back, to finish the first **SCALLOP**.

Now lift needle No. 8 up again—knit forward—and throw the yarn back of needle No. 8. Continue doing this 4 times to make a second **SCALLOP**, and so on.

When finished, press it out flat on the wrong side.

Pointed Edging

No. 58

USE ANY CYLINDER—SUITABLE SIZE YARN

Use a group of Cylinder needles, 6 or more, depending upon the width desired for edging, placed in the **front** part of Cylinder; with the balance of the Cylinder needles raised up out of action.



With Standard tension set up yarn on the 6 needles, with yarn on the Take-Up Spring, and knit forward and backward about 4 courses to start the Edging.

Then push the 7th needle to the right, down in action and knit forward. Cast the loose yarn back of the 7th needle, and knit backwards—which makes a stitch on this 7th needle. Place the 8th needle in use and knit forward. Cast the yarn back of 8th needle and knit backward again.

Continue this operation until 4 or 5 needles are added; then knit backwards and once forward so the last needle placed down actually makes a stitch.

Transfer its stitch over onto the next adjoining needle, and pull the empty needle up out of action, and knit backward.

Turn the Crank forward again, and do the same thing with the next needle—transferring its stitch onto the next adjoining Cylinder needle—and lift the empty needle up, until you are back to the original 6 needles. This completes the first point of the **EDGING**.

Continue knitting points the same way, to obtain the desired length.

These instructions can be altered—making a different shaped point—by a little experimenting. Press the Edging out flat on the wrong side, and it is ready for use.

Square Edging

No. 59

ANY SIZE CYLINDER—SUITABLE SIZE YARN

Use a group of needles placed in use in the **front** part of the Cylinder to knit a long, narrow strip of flat web.



The number of needles to use depends upon the width of Edging desired.

Set up the Machine, with yarn on the Take-Up Spring, and knit forwards and backwards on this group of needles—all other needles to be up out of use.

By splicing in and changing the color of yarn used, cross stripes can be knit. The Mystic Color Yarn makes very pretty Square Edging for Trimmings or Facings. Press this edging on the wrong side to finish.

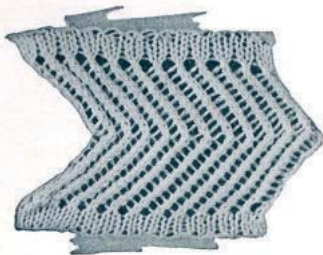
Fancy Stitches

ANY SIZED CYLINDER—SUITABLE SIZED YARN

No. 60

Herring Bone Stitch

With stitches on every Cylinder needle in a group of needles, transfer every other Cylinder stitch to the next Cylinder needle to the **right**. Turn the Crank and knit one course across the group of needles. (The result is a stitch on every other needle and a loose section of yarn across the front of each empty needle).



With a Cylinder needle held in the fingers, lift the loose section of yarn up over the empty needle, and while still holding it, place it over the next needle to the **right**.

Knit one more course across and again place the loose section of yarn up over the empty needle and around the first needle to the **right**, and so on.

After placing the loose section of yarn each time to the **right** hand needle, after each course of knitting for about six courses, start placing the loose section of yarn over the needles to the **left** each time for six courses—then six courses to the **right** etc. to get the **HERRING BONE** design.

No. 61

Lattice Stitch

Select the group of needles upon which the fancy stitches are to be knit.

Transfer every other Cylinder stitch to the next Cylinder needle to the **right**. Knit one course across the group of needles, which forms a loose section of yarn across the front of the empty needles.



With a Cylinder needle, held in the fingers, lift this loose section of yarn up over the empty needle, and still holding the yarn, place it up over and down onto the next needle to the **right**.

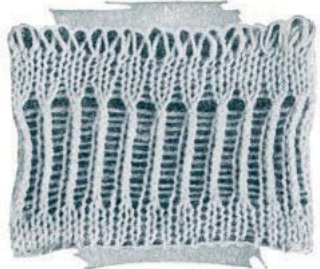
Knit one course across the needles, and lift the loose section of yarn up over the empty needles, and place it over onto the first needle to the **left** of the empty needle.

Knit a course across and repeat lifting the loose section of yarn up over the empty needle and on to the next needle to the **right**—then to the **left**—and so on for the desired length of the fancy knitting.

No. 62

Cord Stitch

Select a group of Cylinder needles with stitches on, and transfer every other needle stitch over onto the next Cylinder needle to the **right**—knit one course across, which forms a loose section of yarn across the front of the emptied needles.



With a Cylinder needle held in the fingers, hook this section of yarn up over and down onto the needle to the **right**, still keeping the loose section of yarn across the front of the emptied needle. This makes it now appear that the loose yarn is around 2 needles.

Knit a course across and again place the loose yarn up over the first needle to the **right**, the yarn still remaining across the front of emptied needle.

Continue to knit and lift loose yarn up over the first needle to the **right**—then knit a course, and so on.

No. 64

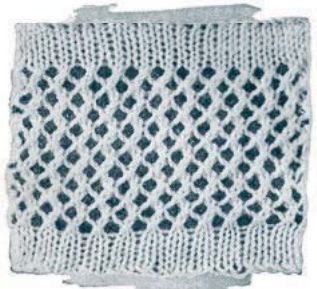
Tidy Stitch

Transfer stitches from every other Cylinder needle to the next needle to its **right**; then knit 2 courses, backwards and forwards, or, if knitting tubular knitting, make 2 rounds. This forms actual stitches on the emptied needles.

Transfer these new stitches, just formed on all of the emptied needles, over onto the next needle to the **left**, and knit 2 rounds or courses.

Then transfer the newly formed loop over onto the **right** hand needle—and so on for the desired length.

This stitch is very nice when knit in material for making bonnets or for any of the infant's garments.



No. 65

Lace Stitch

For the illustrated design, when stitches are on all the needles, lift up out of use every second pair of needles—which results in 2 needles knitting and 2 needles up out of use, 2 needles knitting, etc.

Turn the Crank and knit 3 or more rounds or courses, securely holding down on the knitting—then place the raised pairs of needles down in action again (being careful not to push them clear down to cause their latches to close).

Knit 1 round. Lift the same pairs of needles up out of use. Knit 3 rounds. Push down again, knit 1 round.

Continue doing this, for the length desired.

Design and Fancy Stitch Knitting**ANY CYLINDER—SUITABLE, DIFFERENT COLORS YARN**

We wish we had the space to illustrate and describe all the beautiful designs possible to make with the Machine, using different colored yarns.

Fancy patterns can be knit at any time and incorporated in any kind of knitting, which will very much enhance the value of such knitting. When the construction of a pattern is once learned and written down, it is a simple matter to duplicate.

The simple number illustrated and described on the foregoing page as the **LACE STITCH** No. 65, can be changed:—lifting a different number up.

Divide the Cylinder needles into chosen groups of not more than 2, 3 or 4 pulled up out of action, divided by a selected number of needles left down in action with, of course, stitches around them all.

Then knit forward 2 or 3 rounds as possible, depending upon the size yarn being used—push these raised needles down again in action, being careful always not to push them down far enough to close their latches—splice in a different colored yarn, and knit forward again 1 round or more, depending upon the pattern desired to be obtained.

Again lift these same original groups up out of use—splice in the Body yarn again, and repeat the same action—and so on to secure the length of pattern desired.

EXAMPLE No. 1: Knit 1 round of Color—splice in the Body yarn—lift every 4th needle out of use—knit 3 rounds—push down in action the needles raised—splice in Color yarn—knit 1 round—splice in Body yarn—lift up out of use the middle needle in each group of 3 (which were left down in use at first)—knit 3 rounds—again push down in action the needles raised—splice in the Color yarn—knit 1 round. This makes a **SPOT** design.

EXAMPLE No. 2: 4 or 5 round, stripes of Color yarn can be knit—then 5 rounds of Body yarn—then make a chosen design by raising and lowering selected groups of needles—knitting 1 or more rounds with Color yarn each time—making a pattern about 1 inch wide.

Then knit 5 rounds of Body yarn and another 4 or 5 rounds of Color yarn for the second stripe to go below design.

Designs made this way are nice for the Turn-Over Cuffs on childrens' and mens' knicker and golf hose and for many other kinds of knitting.

EXAMPLE No. 3: Mystic Color yarn, when used as dividing Color yarn in knitting a chosen design, by placing groups of needles out of action and then in action, etc., makes very novel and pretty designs.

VARIEGATED DYED YARN: You can make very beautiful and artistically designed knitting by securing packages of selected colors of wool dyes from your local store, and dyeing up white or any light shade of worsted yarn in your own home.

Simply fold the skein of yarn, to be dyed, across the middle so the two ends of the skein can be immersed a given depth in the boiling dyewater; then re-fold the skein in such a way that two more ends can be immersed at the same time in another color.

This yarn, if dyed according to instructions on the wool dye package, and when unequal lengths of dyeing is done in the skein, makes very novel knitted patterns.

Light colored yarns can be dyed at home with solid colors that you may wish to use for making stripes in your knitting.

COLOR ATTACHMENT:— Beautiful effects that cannot be obtained in any other way, can be obtained with the use of the Color Attachment. It should be part of every Knitting Equipment. We have not suggested the use of the Color Attachment in making garments because it is new and few Machine owners have it. One of the uses of this Attachment is to make knitting with the front side one color and the reverse side another color, or, use different kinds of yarn.

Other Things to Knit

CUSHION COVERS:— Any sized Cylinder can be used with colored yarn of the proper size for the Cylinder. Knit with a plain stitch 6 inches of the color selected for the Border—then 12 inches of selected color for the Center of pillow—then 12 inches of Border color—then 12 inches of Center color—then 6 inches of Border color, and run off.

This makes a strip of tubing 4 feet long. Place or stretch this tubing over a long, thin pressing board $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and cut apart from end to end—lay it out flat, wrong side up—fold across the middle—seam the ends together.

Set up Machine again with same tension, and knit the same length (4 feet) with Border color yarn—press on same board—cut apart from end to end—fold across the middle—bring end to end—cut in 2 equal pieces across the fold.

Seam the cut edges of the pieces just made to the cut edges of the first piece knit, inserting the pillow stuffing before seaming is completed, wrong side out.

This makes a square pillow with a 6 inch Border all around, and a 12 inch square patch in the middle.

Plait 3 strands of small knit cord together, and attach clear around the 4 sides, placing a small tassel on each corner.

TABLE COVER:— Knit on any Cylinder with suitable size and colors of yarn, a long strip of plain knitted tubing, using Standard tension.

Select 4 blending colors, and knit exactly 16 inches of each color—making the length of tubing not less than 64 inches.

Stretch this tubing over a thin, long pressing board $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and press it. When dry, cut it into 4 equal lengths, each 16 inches long and of a different color.

Lay each piece out flat, and with sharp scissors cut each piece into 4 triangular pieces by starting at the corner of one end and cutting clear through both sides of the tubing, to the middle of the other end—then back in a diagonal line to the opposite corner (Use a measure to locate the exact middle, and mark the line on the knitting to follow in cutting).

You should now have 16 triangular pieces each 16 inches long, which will make a round table cover about 30 inches wide by seaming all the pieces, edge to edge, together—with their points all located at the center.

When seamed together on the wrong side, cut edge to cut edge, bind around the outside of cover, or knit and attach a suitable facing.

BATHING SUIT—SMALL SIZE:— Use the No. 72, No. 80 or No. 100 Cylinder and dark colored suitable yarn for the Cylinder.

Set the Machine up with loose tension, using the color of yarn desired for the Body—make a 1 inch knit hem—knit 1 inch more—splice in a desired stripe color yarn—make four, 5 round Stripes, each divided by 5 rounds of Body yarn—then knit about 17 inches more with Body yarn and run off the Machine. Set up the Machine again and make a second piece of tubing the same way and run off the Machine.

Stretch these pieces of tubing over a pressing board $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and press. When knitting is dry, cut each piece from end to end, following a straight line of stitches. The hemmed ends will be the bottom around the legs.

Knit a small strip of flat web about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long on about 35 needles in the Cylinder, to make a square piece of knitting, using the Body color of yarn. Trim the ends so the piece will finish and press exactly square.

Lay the 2 pieces of cut tubing right side to right side with the edges all even—securely seam the pieces together from end to end, making a back and a front.

Cut a circular piece out of the front and a smaller circular piece out of the back to form the **NECK**. Cut a circular piece out of the sides of the knitting to form the **ARM-HOLES**, leaving about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of knitting across the top for straps to go over the **SHOULDERS**—seaming the front and back pieces together to form such straps. Turn under and secure a little of the cut edges of knitting around the **NECK** and **ARMHOLES**.

Turn the suit wrong side out, lay it down flat, and cut a $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch slit up through both the front and back pieces at the middle of the Hemmed ends at the bottom.

To form the **LEGS**, seam together the corresponding cut Hemmed edges of the front and back pieces—leaving about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the slit up in the knitting to which you will attach the square piece of flat tubing made, which forms the **CROTCH**.

LARGER SIZE BATHING SUITS:—A large size suit can be made following the above instructions, but, instead of knitting plain, loose stitches, make a 2 and 1 rib Runner Stitch—knitting the same as for scarfs and other things described in this book. In this case you will have to knit the tubing with as tight a tension as possible to knit so that the Runner tubing will not be too open and loose. You will find that these instructions will make a first-class bathing suit, which cannot be obtained elsewhere for less than \$5.00.

Knitting Room Pointers

There are many things of importance to observe in conducting your knitting enterprise; among the principal things we offer the following:

Plain knitting will run, at Standard tension, on the No. 60 Cylinder, about 10 rounds to the inch—on the No. 72 Cylinder, 11 rounds to the inch—on the No. 80 Cylinder, 12 rounds to the inch—on the No. 100 Cylinder, about 14 rounds to the inch. It is well to remember this when you want to get a given length of knitting.

Always be particular to get an even, smooth Selvedged edge on all knitting, by any of the methods described for making a Selvedge. Knitted goods offered for sale which do not have a good selvedge, decrease the value.

In running the Dial needle stitches in the making of 2 and 1 Runner tubing, you will find that a better looking piece of knitting can be obtained by running the stitches when the 2 and 1 Rib tubing is stretched on a pressing board, and in many pieces it is easier to run the stitches when knitting is on the board.

Pressing with a damp cloth and hot iron does not mean to iron the knitting. place a well dampened or wet, thin pressing cloth evenly over the knitting, and press it down with a hot iron—lifting the iron and placing it down again in a new position—never rub the iron over the cloth itself—always press over a damp cloth. It is the hot steam that fixes the stitches and does the pressing, rather than the pressure exerted on the iron.

Good pressing boards can be made from ordinary, thin store box boards which are free from pitchy knots. The corners should be rounded and the boards sanded with sandpaper to make it smooth so knitted goods can be easily pulled on it without injuring the knitting. Knitting, pressed on a board, should always be allowed a few minutes to dry while still on the board—cut tubing should be re-pressed after removing, to press out the part which was stretched around the edges of pressing board, so it will lie out flat.

Before any kind of knitting is removed from the Machine one or two rounds extra should be knit so you can obtain open, perfect loops clear around the tubing end by raveling back these extra rounds when ready to finish.

Woolen hosiery which may develop holes in the toes and heels, can be raveled back to the ankle by opening up the closing at the toe, and re-winding the yarn on a bobbin—placing the open stitches, at the raveled point, over the Cylinder needles—and knitting a new foot to the hose. As the hosiery legs seldom wear out, you can renew such hose this way many times.

When splicing in color yarn a number of times in making stripes or designs, you should select a fixed position and mark this position on a Cylinder Rib. Always see that the changed color of yarn begins to knit at this point each time. Changes of yarn colors should be done at such a place on the Cylinder so that this change in color will be located in the finished garment where it will be least seen. If tubing is being knit to be cut later, change the color of yarn so that the splice comes at the place in the knitting where it will be cut.

In making knitted garments out of pieces of knitting which have been cut, and before the pieces are seamed together firmly, the edges should first be tacked together lightly by making a long basting stitch with ordinary thread and needle. Where stripes in two pieces of knitting are to be matched, the pieces should be tacked together very carefully.

A hole to receive an ordinary sized button can be formed in a selected place in the knitting while the knitting is being done, by transferring stitches off of two selected needles to their adjoining Cylinder needles, right and left; then, after the first round of knitting is made, place the yarn lying across the front of the empty needles, over and back of one of the needles. When finishing you can enlarge this hole and secure it around with a buttonhole or Binding Stitch, using needle and yarn. Short lengths of knitted cord, done on 2 or 3 needles, can be attached as a loop to the selvedged edges of any garment to be used to place over a button.

You can make a good hook for transferring stitches by breaking off the latch of the first damaged fine Cylinder needle you get; in this way you won't have any latch to be closing on the hook.

You can have a Needle Lifting Plate made out of galvanized iron or thin plate metal, by cutting it like a Crescent or New Moon shape. To get the inside circle, lay the plate on top of the Cylinder, emptied of needles, and mark it. Make this plate wide enough to lift about 10 needles at a time.

Index to Manual

INTRODUCTION			
HOW TO USE THE MANUAL	1	Scarf (Plain, Heavy)	53
MACHINE SET UP ON TABLE		Stocking Cap (Point Top)	55
AND ON STAND	2	Stocking Cap (Over Seas)	55
CORRECT ASSEMBLY OF MACHINE	3	Skating Hose	21
THE RIBBING ATTACHMENT	4	Sport or Jazz Socks	20
PROPER KNITTING EQUIPMENT	5	Sweater (Heavy)	58
WHERE AND HOW TO GET SUPPLIES	6	Ties	62
FIVE SIMPLE KNITTING STEPS		Vests	56
EXPLAINED	7	WOMEN'S KNIT WEAR	
CARE OF THE KNITTING OUTFIT	8	Belts	62
SELECTION OF YARN FOR BEST		Bed Room Socks	34
RESULTS	9	Cotton Hose	27
EXPLANATION OF KNITTING TERMS	10	Gaiters	38
Binding with Needle and Yarn		Hand Bags	60
Casting Off Stitches		Leggins	39
Dividing a Stitch		Princess Slip	51
Edging		Rayon or Silk Hose	30
Facing		Scarf (Brushed Wool)	52
Flat Web Knitting		Scarf (Mystic Color)	52
Knitted Binding		Ties	62
Knitted Hem for Selvedge		Vest	56
Knit Selvedge		Wool and Cotton Mix Hose	29
Looped Selvedge		Woolen Hose (Fine Worsted)	28
Loose Tension		GIRLS' KNIT WEAR	
Run the Knitting Off		Belt	62
Runner Re-Knit		Gaiters	38
Runner Stitch		Hand Bag	60
Seamed Edges by Hand		Leggins	39
Set-Up Loose Selvedge		Long Stockings (Cotton)	24
Set Up Yarn		Long Stockings (Fine Worsted)	28
Splicing Yarn in Knitting		Long Stockings (Rayon or Silk)	30
Standard Tension		Long Stockings (Wool)	23
Tight Tension		Mittens	35
Transferring Stitches		Princess Slip	51
Tubular Knitting		Scarf (Brushed Wool)	52
Two and One Ribbed Selvedge		Scarf (Mystic Colors)	52
DO'S AND DON'T'S	11	Stocking Cap (Mary)	55
HOW TO GET STARTED AND		Tam-O-Shanter	56
WHAT TO KNIT	12	Three-Quarter Length Hose (Fancy Top)	25
HOW TO KNIT PROFITABLY	13	Vest	56
SHORT CUTS AND HOW TO		SMALL CHILDREN	
GET SPEED	14	Half Length Hose	26
INSTRUCTION AND SALES		Kiddies' Brushed Wool Outfit—	
MEN'S KNIT WEAR		Sweater Jacket-Leggins-Cap-Mittens	47
Amputated Limb Hose	37	Leggins	39
Athletic Hose (Indoor)	34	Long Stockings (Cotton)	50
Athletic Hose (Outdoor)	31	Long Stockings (Wool)	50
Bathing Suit	67	Mittens (Ribbed Wool)	35
Bed Room or Bed Socks	34	Muff	57
Fancy or Loud Knit Hose	20	Princess Slip	51
Fleece Lined Foot	33	Scarf (Plain Knit)	53
Foot Warmer Socks	33	Stocking Cap ("Dick" "Jane")	55
Gaiters or Ankle Warmers	38	Sweater (Fancy)	40
Golf and Knicker Hose	36	Tam-O-Shanter	56
Heavy Weight Hose	17	Three-Quarter Length Wool Hose	25
Light Weight Hose	15	INFANT KNITTING	
Medium Weight Hose	16	Afghan (Baby Blanket)	63
Mittens	35	Band	45
Scarf (Brushed Wool)	52	Bonnet	43
Scarf (Plain Heavy Striped)	53	Bootees	44
Sportsmen's Heavy Hose	18	Brushed Wool Outfit	47
Skating Hose	21	Half Length Hose	26
Sweater (Heavy)	58	Mittens (Brushed Wool)	42
Ties	62	Mittens (Fancy Knit)	42
Vests	56	Sack or Jacket	41
Wrist or Pulse Warmers	57	Shirt	45
BOY'S KNIT WEAR		Sweater (Brushed Wool)	46
Athletic Hose (Indoor)	34	OTHER THINGS TO MAKE	
Athletic Hose (Outdoor)	31	Curtain Cords	61
Bathing Suit	67	Cushion Covers	67
Golf Hose	36	Design Knitting	66
Heavy Service Socks	17	Edgings	64
Hose for Good Scouts	19	Fancy Stitches	65
Knicker Hose (Turn-over Cuff)	22	Patch Pockets	61
Light Weight Hose	15	Pin Cushions	60
Long Stockings (Cotton)	24	Portieres	61
Long Stockings (Wool)	23	Quilts	63
Medium Weight Hose	16	Table Cover	67
Mittens	35	Tassels and Fluff Balls	63
Pulse Warmer	57	Ties (Fancy)	62
Scarf (Brushed Wool)	52	Wash Cloth	56
		KNITTING ROOM POINTERS	68