



# **THE HAGUE LINKER**

by

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## INTRODUCTION

I have owned and loved my Hague Linker for a long time. I was delighted to be asked to write this new instruction book, which I hope will help to make a marvellous piece of equipment even more popular. I have included all the basic techniques for joining seams, bands etc., and I have also explored some of the decorative uses of the linker.

Although I have written about the Hague Linker, owners of other types of linker can use this book. The techniques are the same for all linkers. The main difference is that some linkers

have point rings which rotate anti-clockwise.

My thanks to Hague Linking Machines for asking me to write this book, to Pat Wilde for the detailed drawings, to Anne Wingrove for knitting the evening top and to Jenny Barker for modelling it.

Happy linking,

*Diaine*

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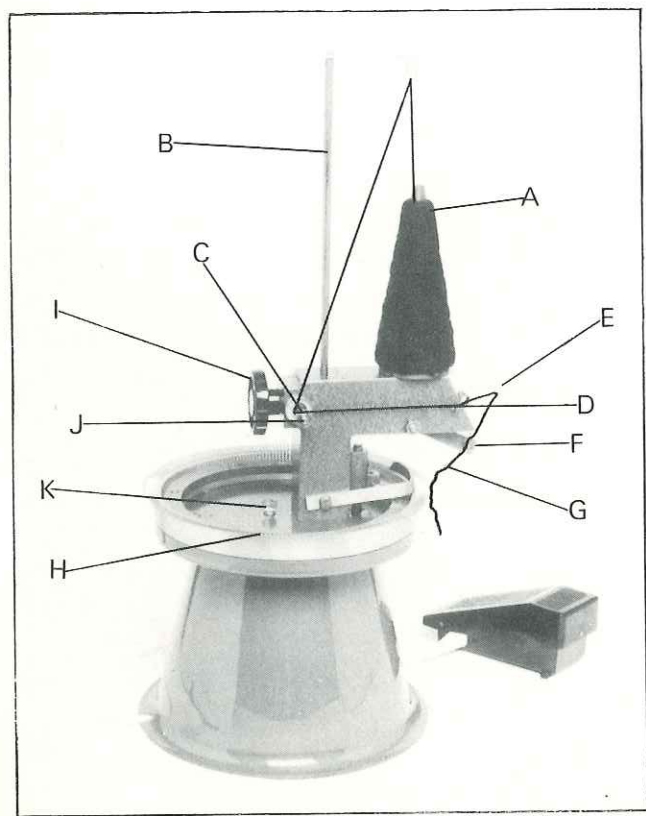








## SECTION 1 — USING THE LINKER



- A - YARN HOLDER
- B - YARN GUIDE
- C - TENSION DISCS
- D - GUIDE WIRE
- E - TENSION TAKE-UP SPRING
- F - NEEDLE BAR SQUARE
- G - NEEDLE
- H - POINT RING
- I - HANDLE
- J - TENSION SPRING NUT
- K - MOTOR RELEASE SCREW

FIG. 1 - LINKER PARTS AND THREADING

Yarn holder (A) - a cone of yarn can be placed on this holder to be used for linking the garment. To use balled yarn, rewind using a wool winder and then place the centre of the ball carefully over the holder.

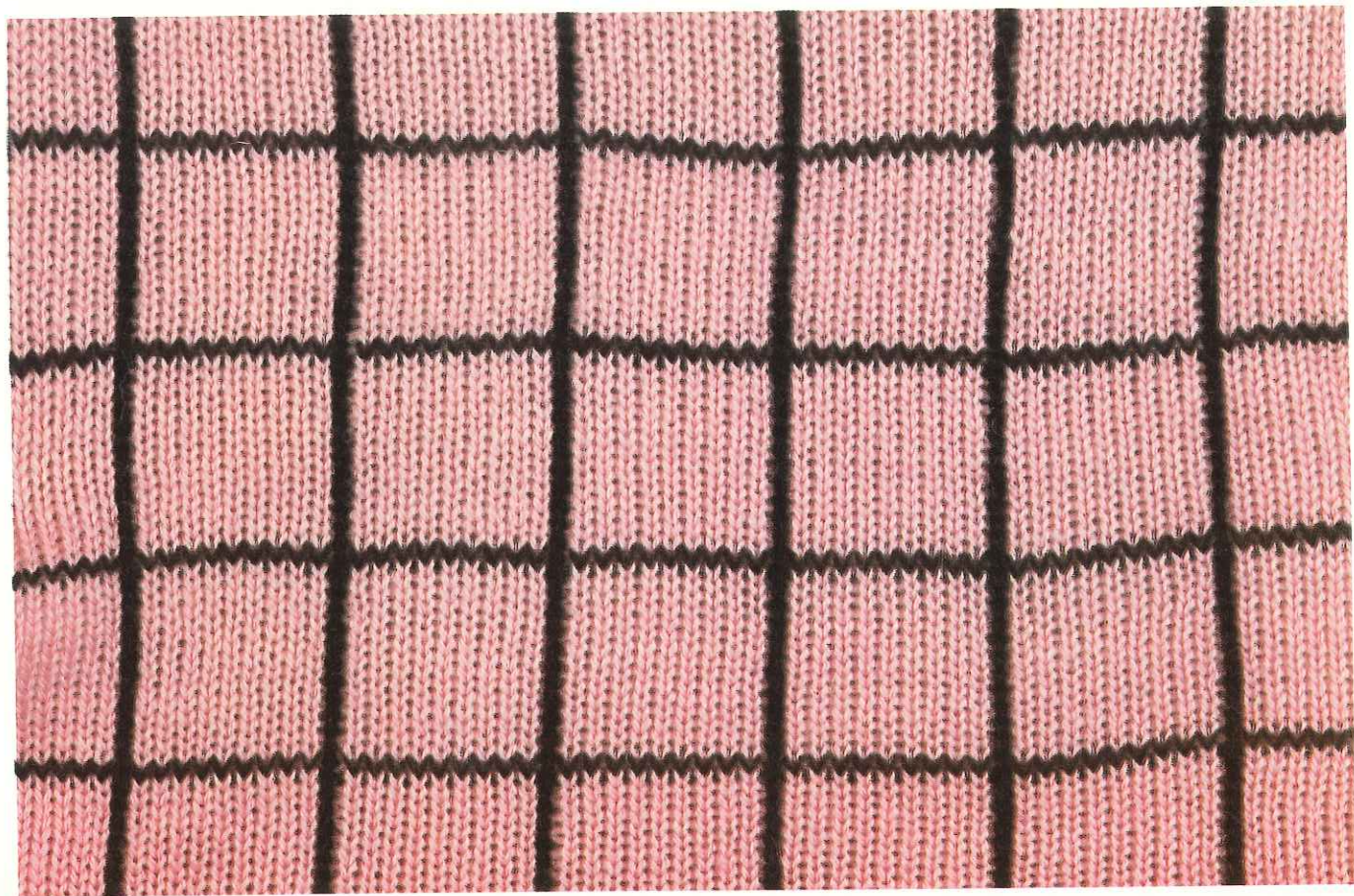
Tension spring nut (J) - screwing this in or out adjusts the tension on the yarn used for linking the fabric. Loosen or tighten the tension for yarns of a different thickness. The tension is also usually loosened slightly when linking a neckband.

Needle (G) - the position of the needle can be altered by turning the handle, which makes it easier to thread. The looper behind the

needle forms the chain stitch which joins the knitted pieces. The chain is formed on the side of the knitting away from the needle.

Point ring (H) - the knitted fabric is pushed onto these points before linking, which stops the seam stretching. A numbered ring guide is available, showing the number of points which are in use. The points are very sharp, and should be covered by a guard or waste knitting when not in use.

Handle (hand) (I) or foot control (electric) - to move the point ring as the fabric is linked





## THREADING THE LINKER

Thread the linker following the diagram on p. 4.

Place the cone or ball of yarn on the cone holder A. Take the end of the yarn over the guide B and between the discs C of the tension. Thread through the eyelets D and E. Move the handle I to take the needle to the highest position, then use the needle threader to thread the yarn through the needle bar square F and the needle G. After threading the linker, put the cover back onto the needle threader.

## YARNS FOR LINKING

One of the big advantages of the linker is that the fabric is joined with the yarn which has been used to knit the garment. Most fluffy, knop, boucle and other textured yarns can be used, but it may be necessary to loosen the tension slightly for some textured yarns. If a very thick textured yarn has been knitted on a standard gauge machine it may be necessary to use a toning smooth yarn. Many yarns used for chunky knitting machines are too thick for linking - use a toning finer yarn.

## LINKING KNITTED FABRIC

The fabric is joined with a chain stitch, which is very easy to unpick if a mistake is made. The chain stitch is formed on the reverse of the fabric, and a straight stitch on the side facing while linking. After linking the seam, turn the handle for a few extra turns, then reverse to release the chain stitch. Break the yarn and remove carefully from the linker. Undo the last few chain stitches,

formed beyond the end of the seam. Pull the end of the yarn through the last loop of the chain to secure the seam.

Any strands of yarn at the edge of the knitting, for example from knitting stripes or joining fabric, can be seamed into the fabric while joining the seams. After placing the fabric on the points, wrap the yarn end over and under about 5 of the points. After seaming the fabric, any excess yarn can then be cut off.

## 1. CLOSED EDGES

USES:- Side seams of jumpers and cardigans, joining skirt panels, underarm seams.

Start putting the fabric onto the point ring near the needle. With the right side of the first piece of knitting facing, push it onto the points. The fabric must be placed evenly onto the points, without stretching. For a really neat seam, place the fabric with one stitch above the points. Put the second piece of fabric onto the points with the wrong side facing. Hold the end of the yarn and turn the handle (or use foot pedal) to link the fabric. After the first few stitches, it is not necessary to hold the yarn.

When joining long pieces of knitting, place a section of the seam onto the point ring and link the fabric to within a few centimetres of the end. Remove the first linked section from the points. Put the next section of the seam onto the points. Using this method, long seams can be joined continuously.

*a. Practice is needed putting the fabric onto the points to give a neat, even seam. When starting to use the linker, check the seam before linking. Look at the amount of fabric above the points, and check that the same amount of fabric (1 stitch) is above the points along the length of the seam on both sides. If the fabric has not been placed*



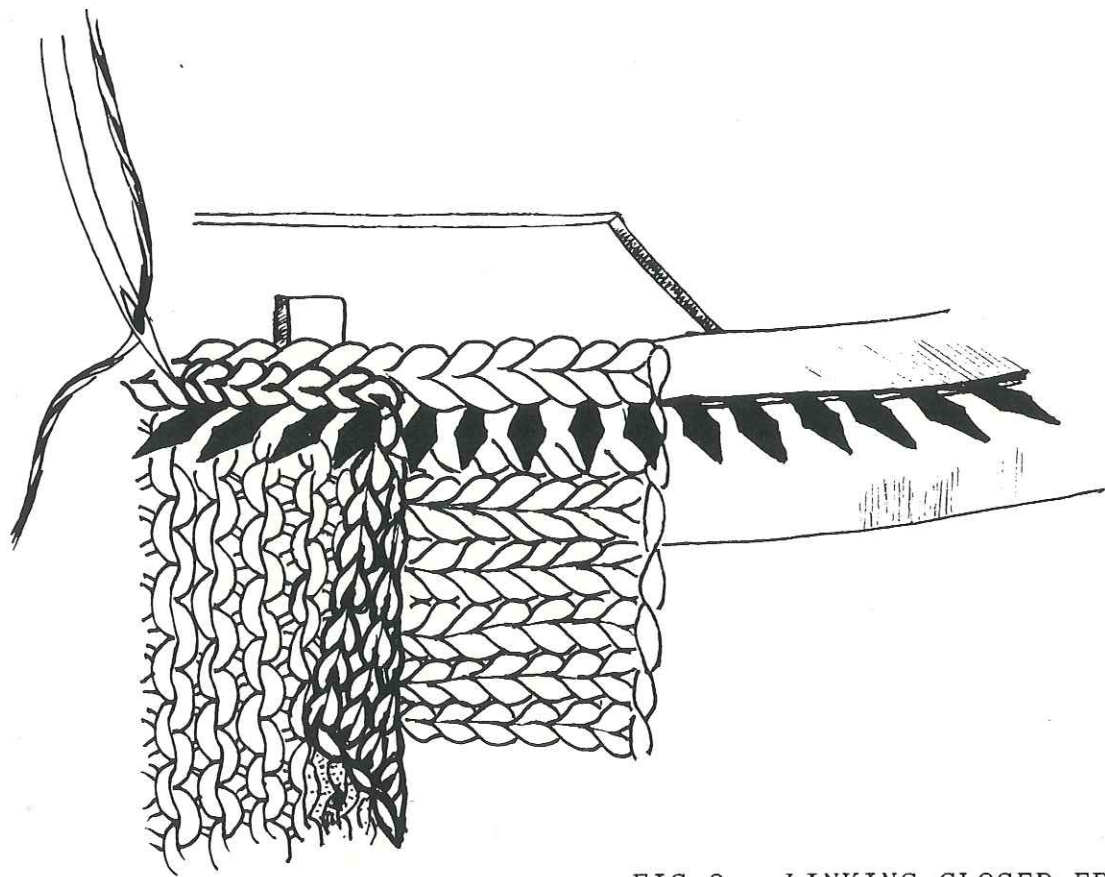


FIG 2 - LINKING CLOSED EDGES

*correctly, only the section which is wrong needs to be removed.*

*b. It is easier to place the fabric onto the points one stitch from the edge when the plain side is facing the knitter. Spend a little extra time when placing fabric with the purl side facing, to ensure a neat join.*

*c. When knitting long straight seams, for example the side seams of a jumper or a skirt panel, place waste yarn markers every 50 rows to make it easier to place the fabric on the points.*

## 2. OPEN STITCHES

USES:- Shoulder seams, seaming a circular skirt, side seams of some sideways knitted jumpers.

Remove the knitting from the machine using waste yarn. Putting the open stitches of the last row knitted with the main yarn onto the points, place the first piece of knitting onto the points with the right side facing, then the second piece with the wrong side facing. Link the fabric.

*a. Many knitters find it difficult to place the open stitches onto the points. Knit one row at main tension after the main yarn with contrasting SEWING THREAD. This makes it much easier*

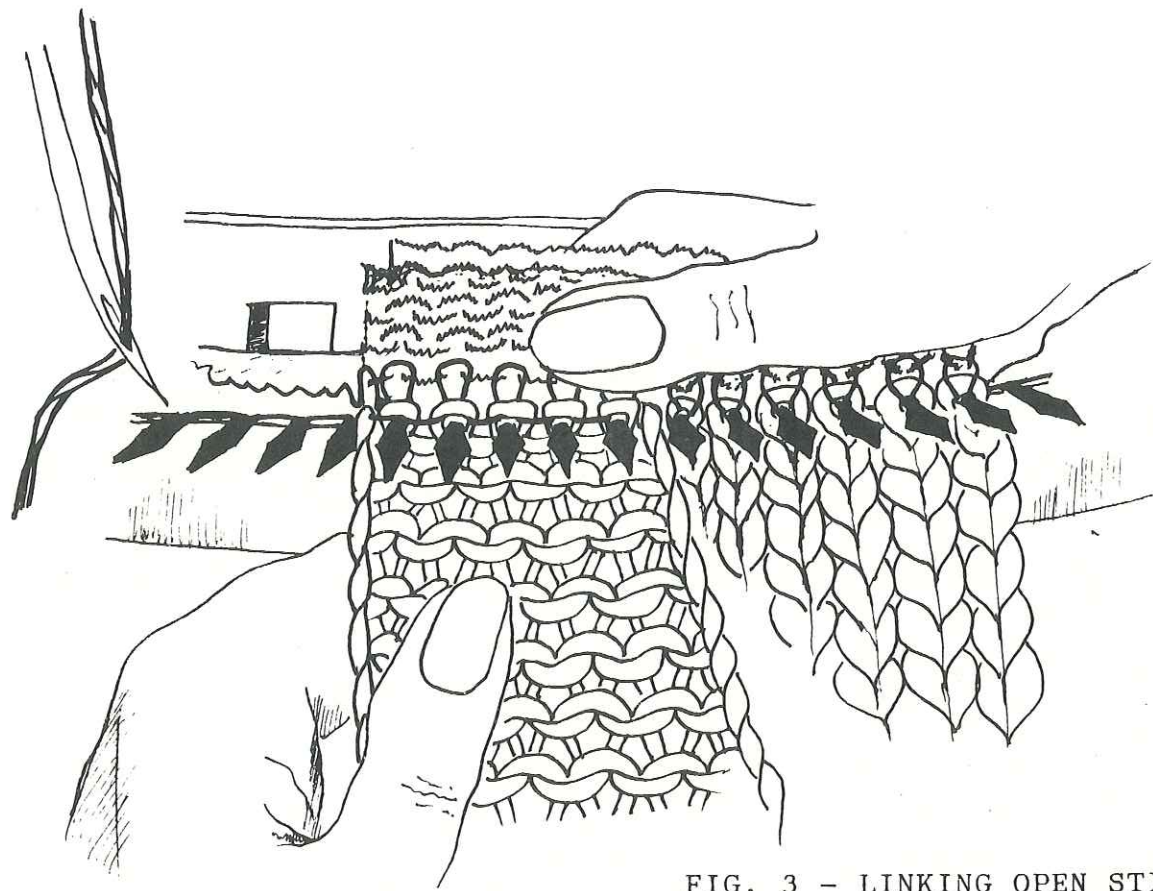


FIG. 3 - LINKING OPEN STITCHES



*to see the stitches and place them on the points.*

*b. When knitting the waste yarn, knit tightly (MT-1) to give a firm fabric. Knit 2 to 3 cm. of waste yarn, so the waste knitting can be held firmly while placing the open stitches onto the points.*

### 3. MIXED SEAMS

USES:- Attaching the sleeve of a drop sleeve jumper, joining welts to sideways knitted jumpers.

When joining a seam with open stitches to a closed edge, the open stitches should be placed onto the points first if

possible. The closed edge is then placed onto the points before linking the fabric.

If it is necessary to place the closed edge onto the points before the open stitches, count the number of stitches to be used for the open stitches and place the closed edge evenly onto this number of points.

*When placing open stitches onto the point, use the numbered ring guide to read off the number of points needed. Alternatively, every 10th point can be marked with suitable paint (e.g. car enamel paint).*

## SECTION 2 — GARMENT BANDS

### NECKBANDS

There are many different ways of knitting and attaching neckbands. Examples of several types of neckband have been included here, but there are many others. Almost any type of neckband can be selected for use with the linker. However, it may be necessary to change the order in which the garment is assembled, because a band can be linked to a garment more easily if one of the shoulder seams is left open. The band can be linked with both shoulders joined, working round the needle.

The fabric is usually assembled as described in this section, giving a straight seam on the right side of the neckband and the chain on the wrong side. If the fabric is placed onto the points in reverse, so that the right side of the band is put onto the points first, the chain stitch will be on the outside of the neckband. This gives a bolder edge to the band, which is particularly suitable for heavy weight garments and men's jumpers.

## METHOD 1 - Separate neckband

USE:- Any round or V neck.

Join one shoulder seam. Knit the neckband using rib or mock rib, knitting double the required depth and finishing with 3 or 4 rows of stocking stitch. The last row should be knitted at a looser tension so that the open stitches can be placed on the points. Knit 1 row with sewing thread at main tension, then about 10 rows with waste yarn at a tighter tension.

Put the selvedge edge of the neckband evenly onto the points, using more or less one point for each stitch to avoid twisting the neckband. Keep the neckband above the points. With the right side

of the garment facing, put the neckline onto the point ring. Fold the neckband forward and put each open stitch of the last row (knitted at a looser tension) onto a point. Pull the knitting upwards, and the row should look like inverted Vs if all the stitches are on the points correctly. Link the band, loosening the tension slightly.

*1. When knitting the garment, open stitches can be sandwiched inside this band. Simply knit 3 or more extra rows with the main yarn before removing the knitting from the machine. When putting the garment neckline onto the point ring leave the extra rows*



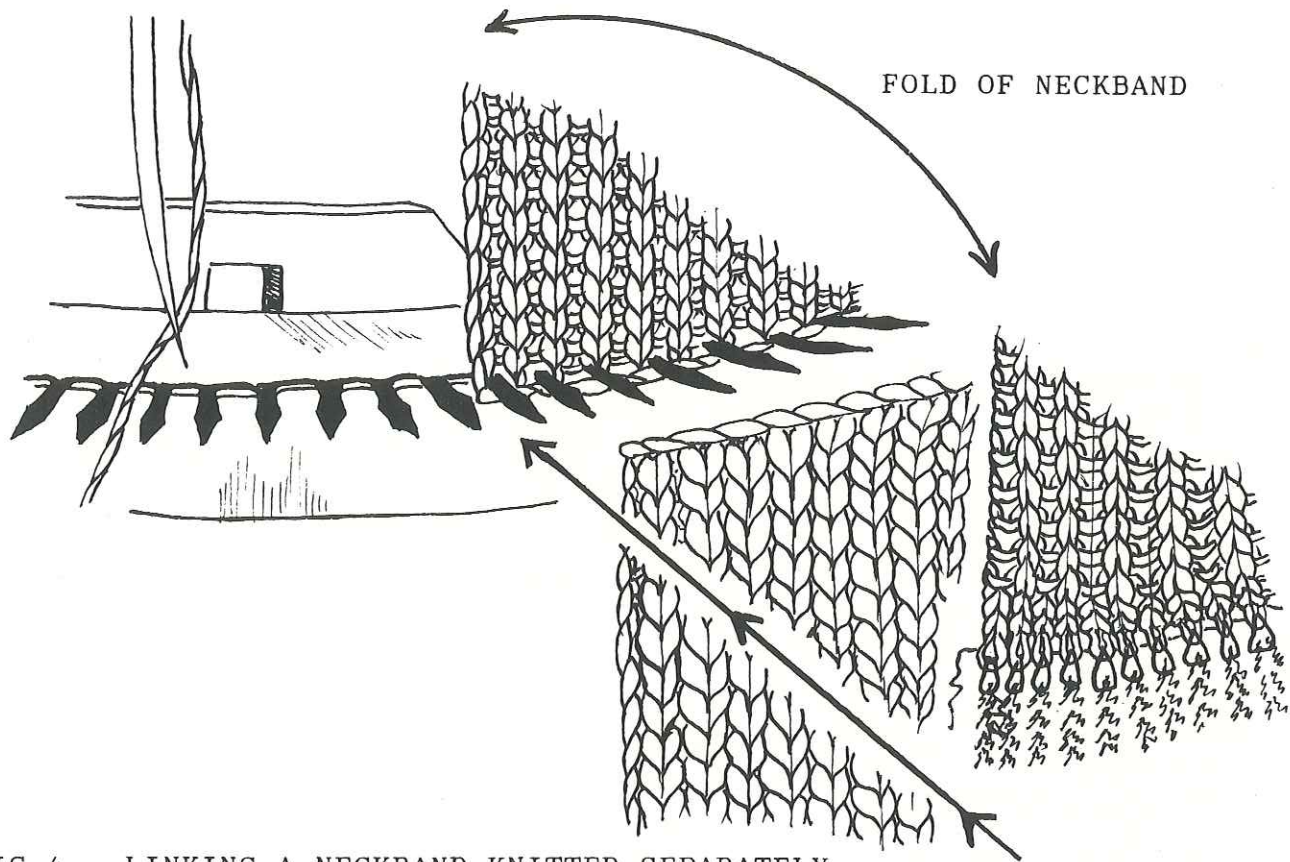


FIG 4 - LINKING A NECKBAND KNITTED SEPARATELY

above the points.

2. When putting the open stitches of the neckband onto the points, pull the waste yarn fairly firmly downwards with one hand. Guide the stitches onto the points with the other hand, stretching the knitting slightly if necessary.

3. This method can be used for single rib bands if the garment neckline is a closed edge. Knit the band to the required depth as described. Put the neckline onto the points with the right side facing. Holding the neckband above the points, put the open stitches onto the points, then link the band.

## METHOD 2 - Joined neckband

USE:- quick method for round neckline shaped using holding position.

Join one shoulder seam. Pick up the stitches of the neckline with the right side of the knitting facing. Note the number of stitches used. Transfer to rib or mock rib and knit double the length of band required at welt tension. Transfer all stitches to main bed or push all empty needles to work. Knit 3 rows main tension, 1 row one tension looser than main tension. Knit 1 row with sewing thread at same tension. Knit 8 to 10 rows waste yarn at a tighter tension, then remove from the machine.

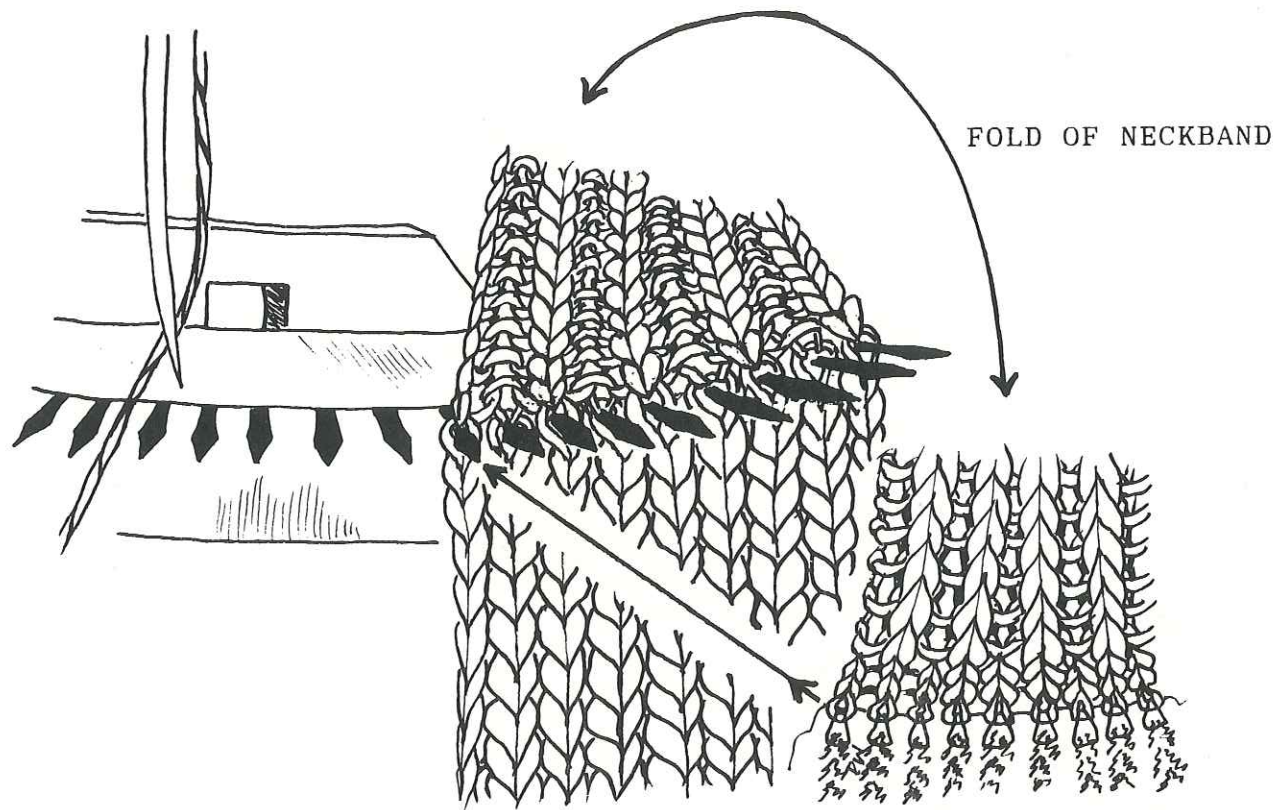


FIG. 5 - LINKING A NECKBAND JOINED TO THE GARMENT



Put the neckline of the garments onto the points, using the number noted. Bring the neckband forward and put the open stitches onto the points. Loosen the tension slightly and link the band.

When using a ribber, it is not necessary to remove the knitting from the machines after shaping the neck, so that the garment can be knitted more quickly. The front and back neckbands are knitted in two separate pieces, giving two seams in the neckband instead of one. After knitting the rib, transfer all stitches to the RIBBER if the PLAIN side of the knitting is the right side and all stitches to the MAIN BED if the PURL side of the knitting is the right side. Knit 4 rows

stocking stitch then sewing thread and waste yarn as described above. If using the ribber of a Japanese machine for these rows, set the machine to knit all needles back from hold and use the straight edge needle pusher to push all needles to holding position before knitting each row.

### METHOD 3 - Separate neckband with circular rows

USE:- Any round or V neck, particularly if shaped using cut and sew.

Cast on and knit the rib band. Push all empty needles into work and knit 2 circular rows and 1 rib row to seal the bottom edge of the rib. Set the machines for circular knitting, main tension and knit 3 rows on each bed with the main yarn at main tension, 1 row on each bed at MT+1, 1 row on each bed with sewing thread, and about 6 rows on each bed with waste yarn. Remove from the machine.

Put the open stitches of one side

of the neckband onto the points, keeping the band above the points. Pull the other flap of the band up and out of the way before putting the the neckline of the garment onto the points. Pull the other side of the band down and place on the points. Loosen the tension slightly and link the band.

*1. It is easier to sandwich the knitting between the two sides of the neckband if two separate flaps of stocking stitch are knitted, although this takes a little longer to knit. After sealing the rib, set the MAIN BED to knit and knit 3 rows main tension, 1 row MT+1. Hold a loop of the main yarn between the beds. Set the RIBBER to knit and*

knit 3 rows main tension, 1 row MT+1. Break main yarn. Knit 1 row with sewing thread and hold a loop between the beds. Set the MAIN BED to knit and knit 1 row sewing thread then break off and knit 5 rows waste yarn. Set the RIBBER to knit and knit 5 rows waste yarn. Owners of Passap machines can knit 4 rows main yarn, 1 row sewing thread, 5 rows waste yarn on the back bed and then on the front bed. This is not possible on other machines because of the weighting of the knitting.

2. The rib section of the band can be knitted double the required length, then folded and slip stitched into place if preferred.

## V NECKS

The neckband for a V neck garment can be knitted in one piece. Join BOTH shoulders. Starting at the centre front, put half the neckline and neckband onto the points, then link from centre front to centre back. Remove the linked section and put the second half of the neckline and neckband onto the points and link to complete the band.

This method makes it easier to check that the centre front shaping is neat. If the band is knitted in one piece, check that the ends are identical throughout. When the seam is joined, the lines of the ribs can be matched perfectly.

## CUT AND SEW NECKLINES

When marking and cutting the neckline of the garment, allow one centimetre extra to be sandwiched inside the band. The stitching of the neck edge before cutting can be with the chain stitch of the linker. Mark the neckline of the garment. Cut the centre front straight down to about one centimetre above the neckline so that the fabric can be opened out onto the linker.

Place the marked neckline onto the points and link round it. Cut away the excess fabric.

The neckband must be knitted separately, and the cut edge of the neckline sandwiched inside the band. When trimming the neckline of a V neck, taper the excess fabric to just a single stitch at the centre front for a neat finish and to avoid bulk.



## CARDIGAN BANDS

The neatest method of attaching bands is usually to overlap the edge of the garment and the band, making a flat seam. Put the front edge of the garment onto the points with the right side facing and the garment hanging below the points. Place the band onto the points with the right side facing, keeping the band standing above the points. Link the band to the garment edge, joining one section before removing the knitting and putting the next section onto the points. Using this method, the band of a V neck cardigan can be joined with a single seam.

1. When knitting a rib band, it

is neater and easier to join to the garment if a narrow strip of stocking stitch is knitted at the end to be attached to the garment. After completing the bound off cast on, transfer one stitch at each end to the main bed. When knitting 1x1 rib, the needle setting will then be:-

I I I O I O I O I O I  
O O O I O I O I O I O

2. The band should be stretched slightly as it is placed onto the points. For this reason, it is often difficult to assess the required length of a band. Knit the band with extra length and remove from the machine. Starting

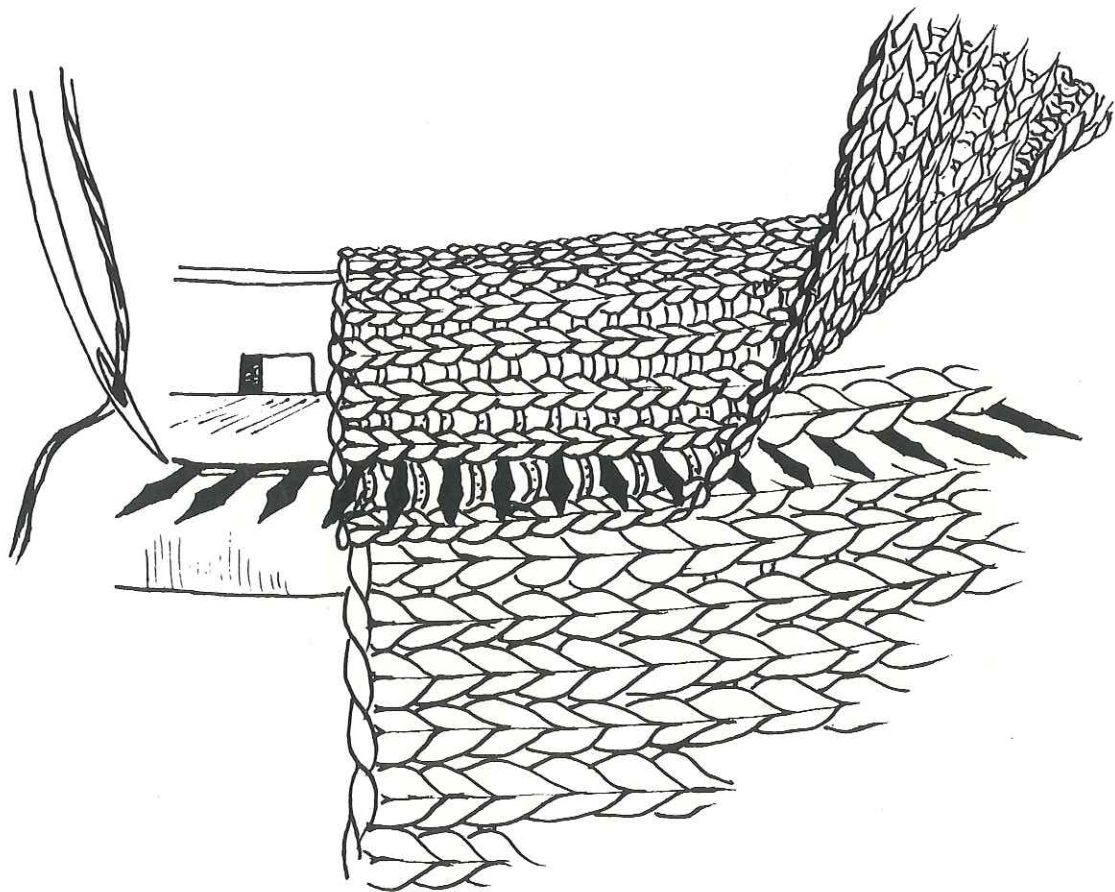


FIG. 6 - LINKING A CARDIGAN BAND

with the closed end, link to the garment. After completing the linking, unravel any excess rows and backstitch neatly through the open stitches.

3. Sideways knitted bands can also be used. The method of joining the band will then be similar to those used for neckbands.

## SECTION 3 — ASSEMBLING GARMENTS

After knitting a garment, the seams should be joined using the linker. Assembling the garment pieces in the correct order will ensure that the garment is easy to link and that all the seams and the neckband can be joined using the linker.

### SET IN SLEEVES

1. Join one shoulder seam.
2. Knit and attach the neckband.
3. Join the second shoulder seam.
4. Set in the sleeve. Put the armhole edge of the garment onto

the linker first, then the sleeve, matching the centre of the sleeve to the shoulder seam.

5. Join the underarm and side seam. This can be linked as one long seam.

*If the sleeve is to be gathered into the armhole, use marker threads to show how much of the sleeve is to be gathered and the section of the armhole to gather it into. After putting the gathered section of the sleeve onto the points, check that it is even before linking.*



## RAGLAN GARMENTS

1. Join 3 of the raglan seams, leaving one of the back seams open. Take particular care when linking the raglan seams to ensure that the seam is exactly one stitch from the edge of both pieces of knitting.
2. Make and complete the neckband.
3. Join the remaining raglan seam.
4. Join the underarm and side seams, linking as one continuous seam.

## SIDEWAYS KNITTED GARMENTS

- A. If the garment is made in two separate pieces:-
1. Join one long seam on the top of the sleeve from neck edge to cuff.
  2. Make and complete the neckband.
  3. Join the second long seam.
  4. Join the underarm and side seams, linking as one continuous seam.

B. If the garment has no seams on the top of the sleeves:-

1. Before knitting the second sleeve, join one shoulder seam and make and complete the neckband.
2. Join the second shoulder seam, then knit the sleeve.
3. Join the underarm and side seams.

## SKIRTS

When knitting skirts in PANELS, place waste yarn markers every 60 rows to ensure that the seams are joined evenly. Join the panels matching the marker threads.

RIBBED skirts must be joined very carefully. One stitch should be taken from each panel to form an even, neat seam. If the pattern is matched correctly, the seam should be almost invisible inside a rib panel.

The seam of a CIRCULAR skirt can be joined on the linker. Start and finish the skirt with waste yarn. Put the open stitches of the seam onto the points. Loosen the tension slightly before

linking the seam, to allow for the skirt to drop.

The linker can also be used to prevent some types of elastic twisting inside the waistband. After threading the elastic through the band, check that it is flat. Place the folded band with the elastic inside it onto the points about 1 cm. down from the top of the band and link. Repeat about 1 cm. up from the bottom of the band.

(Note: This is only possible with fairly thin elastic or the 'shirring' type. Check that the elastic and knitted fabric can be linked by putting a small sample onto the points.)

## SECTION 4 — DECORATIVE LINKING

In addition to the basic linking of garments, a linker can also be used to add different types of surface decoration to knitted fabric. When planning a garment with this type of decoration, select any additions to the knitted fabric (yarn, braid, ribbon etc.) carefully to ensure that the fabric remains flat when washed. If possible, fabric and decoration should both be man-made fibres or both the same type of natural fibre. The tension square should be decorated before it is measured, and it may also be necessary to make a large sample and wash it several times to check that no uneven shrinkage occurs.

When the knitted fabric is placed over the linker points, it is important that it should be straight, and the lines to be used should be marked before linking. There are several methods of marking lines in the fabric:

### 1. Horizontal lines

- a. If using a fine or medium weight yarn, knit one row at the loosest tension.
- b. Add a strand of contrast sewing thread to the main yarn. If polyester thread is used and a long end is left, the thread can be pulled out after adding the decoration.



c. Knit a stripe of contrast yarn.

## 2. Vertical lines

a. Leave one or more stitches out of work to form a ladder which can be put onto the linker very quickly.

b. Use a punchcard to make vertical lines of slip stitch (slip one stitch on every alternate row).

## 3. Diagonal lines

a. Use a punchcard to knit a diagonal slip or tuck stitch design into the knitted fabric which can be followed. To avoid distortion of the fabric, tuck or slip a stitch on every second or third row only.

b. Use contrast coloured tacking thread to mark the lines in the fabric after completing the knitting.

## HEMS AND TUCKS

Although hems are often made on the knitting machine, it is also very easy to make them with the linker. The hems can be used to finish the edge of a garment, for example a sideways knitted skirt, and can be very attractive as shown on page 2. While knitting the skirt, a stitch is left out of work. The hem is then folded to the inside along the line of the stitch left out of work and pressed. The doubled fabric is placed on the linker points carefully, so that the hem is the same width all round the skirt.

Decorative hems used as part of a garment are usually called tucks or pin tucks. These can be picked

up on the machine if the fabric is to be made up with the plain side as the right side and the tucks are to run across the knitting. For tucks on fabric made up with the purl side as the right side or for vertical tucks, it is easier to use the linker.

Page 3 shows a series of simple tuck patterns separated by bands of stocking stitch with a hem. The first and last row of each hem is marked by knitting at a loose tension. The hem is then folded, pushed onto the linker points and stitched. Large tucks should be pressed flat, as shown in the photograph, so yarn which is suitable for pressing should be used. Narrow pin tucks do not need to be pressed.

Vertical and horizontal pin tucks can be combined to form a check design. Tucks can also be used to alter the size of garments which are too large. If the shoulder of a garment are too wide, take several small tucks in the shoulder seam to reduce the fabric to the correct width. Check that the tucks on the front and back of the shoulder seam match when seaming the shoulder.

## STRIPES AND CHECKS

The linker can be used to add vertical and horizontal lines to knitted fabric to form stripes or checks. The fabric should always be placed on the linker points with the wrong side facing, so that the chain stitch is on the right side of the fabric. For a more prominent stripe, try using a thicker yarn for linking, or use two strands of yarn. Several different colours can be used for the linked stripes.

Page 6 shows a simple check using both the knitting machine and the linker. The horizontal stripes are formed by knitting one row with a contrast colour every 14 rows. To avoid ends, knit the

stripe sequence as follows:-

1. Hang claw weights and move up the knitting frequently.
2. Stop with the carriage on the left and knit 1 row with contrast yarn.
3. Use the slip, part or empty setting to take the carriage back to the left and rethread main yarn.
4. Knit 13 rows, finishing on the right.
5. Use contrast yarn to knit 1 row, then return carriage to the right.
6. Knit 13 rows with main yarn. Repeat the complete sequence as required.

The vertical stripes are formed by leaving every 10th. needle in non-working position while

knitting. The ladder formed is pushed onto the linker points with the wrong side facing and linked with the contrast colour used for the knitted stripes. The fabric must be placed onto the linker points very carefully when linking with a contrast colour - even a small kink in the line is very obvious.

Stitch patterns can also be knitted and extra decoration added using the linker. A third colour can be added to a two colour Fair Isle design using vertical stripes. Suitable tuck and slip stitch designs can be highlighted with the addition of vertical, horizontal or diagonal lines following the design.



## SURFACE DECORATION

The linker can be used to stitch suitable braids and ribbons to the surface or edge of knitted fabric. The ribbons and braids need to be selected with care, because they must have an edge which is suitable to be placed onto the linker points. Look for a decorative or loop edge which looks as if it will slide over the points or use a loosely woven braid or ribbon. To test whether it is suitable, try pushing a transfer tool from the knitting machine into the edge, because this is similar to the linker points.

The use of a braid on the edge of knitted fabric is shown on Page 39. Put the knitted fabric with the right side facing onto the linker pins with the fabric hanging down. Push the braid or ribbon onto the same pins, and link with yarn or thread matching the braid. If the braid or ribbon is to be used over the surface of the knitted fabric, the position should be marked while knitting using one of the methods described. Put the knitted fabric onto the linker with the right side facing, then put one side of the braid onto the points. Link the braid, then remove and link the other edge of the braid.

If knitted fabric is joined to both sides of a piece of ribbon or braid, this forms a decorative insertion as shown in page 42. This can be useful for lengthening garments which are too short. This method can also be used to join two sections of a garment which need to be gathered, as in this example. The straight side of the knitted fabric is joined to the braid, making a note of the number of points used. The other edge of the knitting is then gathered onto the correct number of pins, and the braid pushed onto the point on top of the gathered fabric. If lace or a very thin braid is used to edge a garment, this can be gathered as it is put onto the linker points.

Thick yarns, of the type usually used for knit-weaving, can also be used to decorate the surface of knitted fabric. This is particularly useful for garments which are to be made up with the plain side as the right side, because it is difficult to add this type of surface decoration to the plain side of knitted fabric on the machine. The knitted fabric should be marked, so that the stripes of yarn are straight. The yarn usually needs to be wound round the linker points, and different designs can be formed by winding in different ways. Page 43 show a very thick yarn linked in horizontal stripes to the surface of knitting. The yarn is first placed onto the ring by putting it over two

points then under two points for the required length. The knitted fabric is put onto the same points with the wrong side facing. The yarn and fabric should be linked with sewing thread or very fine yarn which matches the yarn. If finer yarns are used in this way, the yarn can be wrapped round a group of points several times.

### SHIRRING

The various types of elastic thread or fine elastic which are available make it very easy to shirr knitted fabric with the linker. Before knitting the

fabric, make a sample to assess the required spacing for the lines of shirring. Knit the fabric, making allowance for the reduction in size when the fabric is shirred. Mark the lines to be shirred in the fabric - for vertical shirring, the most suitable method is a line of stitches slipping on alternate rows. This is the method shown on page 43. Place the marked lines onto the linker points with the right side of the fabric facing, tighten the tension and link with the elastic thread. Loosen the tension at the end of each row to make it easier to finish the ends, by pulling extra thread through the tension discs.







## PATTERN FOR EVENING TOP

MATERIALS:- 1 cone black Bramwell Artistic (MY), 1 ball silver Twilleys Goldfingering (CY)

MEASUREMENTS:- 86-96 (101-112)cms  
34-36 (40 - 44)ins

TENSION:- 26 sts and 52 rows to 10 cm. (TD approx. 5)

STRIPE PATTERN:- 2 rows CY, 4 rows MY, 2 rows CY, 40 rows MY.

BACK AND FRONT:- Push forward 140 (152) needles and push to non-working position needles 15, 19, 50 and 54 each side of 0. Cast on knit 10 rows WY and knit in nylon cord. RC000. Using MY 'e' wrap cast on. Knit to RC29

then start stripe pattern. At RC156 put a marker at each end for the armhole. Knit to RC258. Transfer stitches 30, 34, 38, 42, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62, (66, 70), returning all needles to WP. Knit 3 rows. Cast off centre 54 stitches, take shoulder stitches off with waste yarn. Return shoulder stitches to machine right sides together, knit 1 row and cast off.

NECK:- With wrong side facing, pick up 3 sts. at shoulder seam. \*Knit 6 rows MT-1. Pick up next 3 sts. onto same needles. Repeat from \* round the neck.

WELTS:- Set 122 (136) ns. in tight 2x2 rib setting. Using CY

cast on and knit bound off cast on. Change to MY and knit 40 rows MT-3. Transfer stitches to main bed, knit 1 row. Pick up stitches from bottom of garment piece evenly, knit 1 row and cast off.

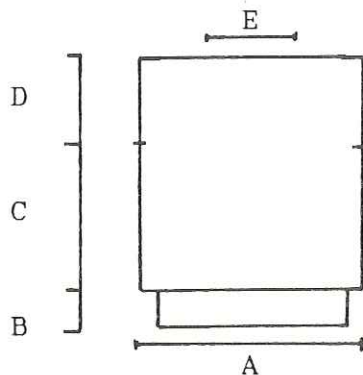
ARMBANDS:- Cast on 130 sts. with WY and knit several rows, 1 row nylon cord. Using MY at MT-1, knit 6 rows, make picot, knit 6 rows. Pick up to make hem, knit 1 row. Pick up armhole edge between markers, knit 1 row and cast off.

CORDS:- Knit 2 cords on 5 needles using CY.

MAKING UP:- Pin out back and front and press lightly or steam. Thread CY into the linker and link vertical lines of needles in

nwp. Place the fabric carefully onto the linker pins to avoid catching the sides of the ladders. Finish and sew in ends.

Sew up side seams and ribs. Thread cords through holes in shoulders and tie into a bow.



A - 54 (58) cms      D - 20 cms  
B - 10 cms              E - 20 cms  
C - 30 cms



HAGUE LINKING MACHINES COLWICK NOTTINGHAM ENGLAND