

REMARKS

It is important that you learn to wind a good bobbin. Wind the yarn on the bobbin so that it will run off even and freely, otherwise you cannot expect good knitting. If a bobbin does not run properly, then rewind it on to a second bobbin.

The take-up spring is only used in knitting heel and toe or flat work. It is adjusted by the screw C, fig. 2, and if there is too much tension on the spring it is liable to cut holes in the webbing. If the spring is too loose it is liable to knit large and ragged stitches in the gore of the heel, toe and edge of flat webbing.

In knitting tight work, put on plenty of weight, or assist the weights in holding down the fabric, with the left hand. Too light weight will allow the stitches as they are being formed, to raise up on the needles. Too heavy weight will cut holes in the webbing.

Care must be taken in holding down the webbing with the left hand in knitting the heel and toe. Hold down in such a manner that you are not drawing down harder on the last needles that are down in the cylinder at the sides, than in the center. This will be the cause of cutting holes in the gore of the heel and toe.

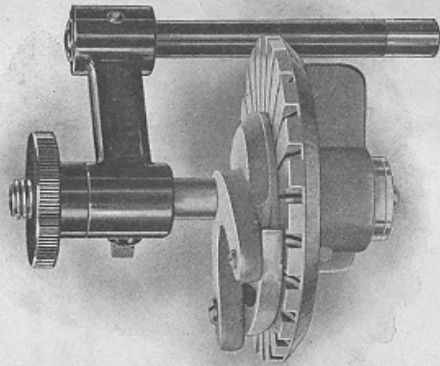
Never attempt to reverse the machine while knitting tubular webbing. The needles must descend down into the cylinder after the yarn carrier has passed them and never ahead of the carrier. If you reverse the machine without having a portion of the needles raised up out of action, or in knitting the heel and toe and you do not turn the handle back far enough to allow the cam to drop down and close the passage of the needles, then the needles will raise both before and after the yarn carrier has passed them and will not knit.

Set the yarn carrier in a position that it will feed the yarn to the needles properly as they descend down into the cylinder, but not to touch the needles. If the yarn carrier is set too far away from the needles, or too high, it will cause drop stitches.

If you have the stitch regulator set too high, the stitches will then ride on the needles regardless of the amount of weight that you may use. If too low, the webbing will then be very loose and poor looking.

PART II RIB DIAL ATTACHMENT

RIB DIAL ATTACHMENT



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We advise beginners to study the plain machine before attempting to use the ribbing attachment and never use the ribbing attachment until you are thoroughly familiar with the plain machine.

The ribbing attachment has been thoroughly tested before being shipped and we advise not to alter the adjustment until you have made yourself familiar with the different working parts of same.

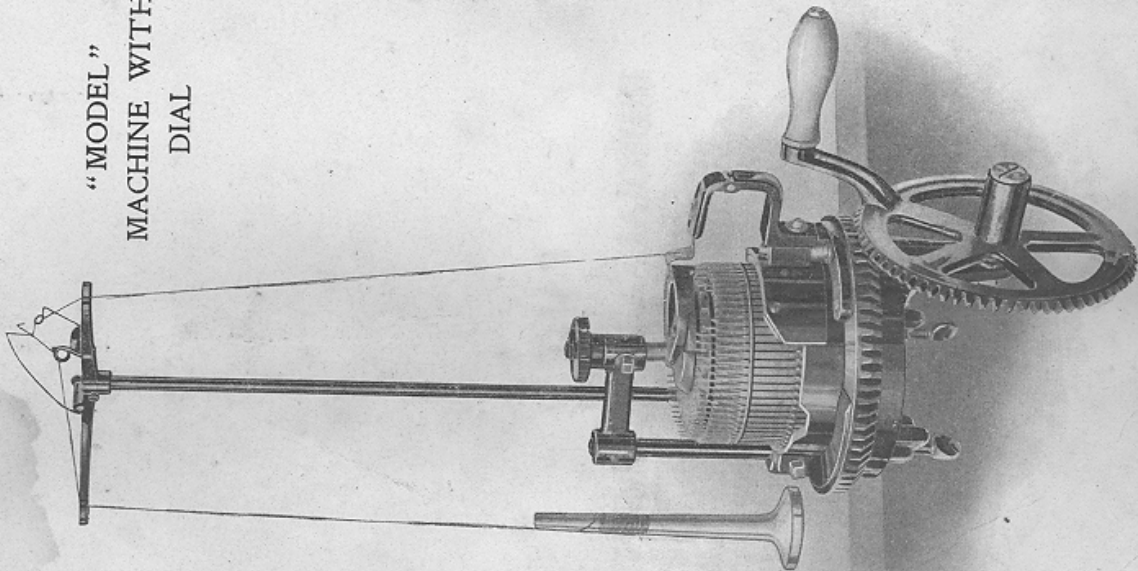
PLACING RIBBING ATTACHMENT ON THE MACHINE

Always have webbing on the cylinder needles before attaching the ribber. Remove all the needles from the dial. Place the dial into the cylinder from the top and press the dial post down into the hole in the gear ring and opposite the yarn carrier. Set the dial central in the cylinder and tighten the set screw that binds on the dial post in the gear ring.

The needles can be placed in any position of the dial, with the exception of in front of the dial stitch cam, but for convenience, turn the handle so that the yarn carrier will be at the back of the machine and with the finger turn the dial in the same direction that the yarn carrier travels, so that the lug on the bottom of the dial rests firmly against the lug on the inside of the needle cylinder.

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"MODEL" MACHINE WITH DIAL



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With the yarn carrier at the back of the machine, place the needles in the grooves of the dial on the right hand side of the machine between the yarn carrier and the dial post and as you fill the grooves with needles, turn the handle so that the cam will not be in the way of filling the entire dial with needles.

Turn the machine slowly and at the same time watch carefully every movement, so as to see that everything is working properly and become familiar with the movements. You are then ready to knit tubular ribbed webbing to any desired length.

REMOVING RIB ATTACHMENT FROM THE MACHINE

When there is no webbing on the needles, raise up the yarn carrier, loosen the dial post set screw on the gear ring and lift the dial away from the cylinder. To remove the dial from the machine with webbing on the needles is impossible, unless the dial stitches are transferred on to the cylinder needles as instructed on page 29.

ADJUSTING THE DIAL

When the dial post is all the way to the bottom of the hole in the cam ring, the top surface of the dial should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the top edge of the needle cylinder. This can be varied according to the number of needles in the cylinder and the weight of yarn, but care must be taken to allow enough space between the cylinder and dial so that the webbing will pass down freely while knitting.

To raise or lower the dial, loosen the set screw on the dial arm and turn the hand nut on the dial shaft. Raising the dial will knit a longer dial stitch and also widen the fabric.

ADJUSTING THE DIAL STITCH CAM

To knit a tight dial stitch, release the dial cam set screw at the large end of the cam and set the end of cam away from the center of the dial, toward the yarn carrier. To loosen the dial stitch, release the screw at the large end of dial cam and set the large end of dial cam in toward the center of the dial and away from the yarn carrier. This is an important adjustment, as the slightest move of the cam will alter the stitch. In adjusting, always tighten the screw at the large end of dial stitch cam, otherwise the dial needles will not work.

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TRANSFERRING DIAL STITCHES ON CYLINDER NEEDLES

Turn the handle so that the yarn carrier will be on the right hand side of the machine and so that the groove in the front of the dial cap will be directly over a dial needle. Lower the cylinder needles into the groove (or cut out) of the cylinder needle rest, on the front of the machine and in same section as dial cap groove. Lift the dial needle from the slot in such a way that you will not tear or release the stitch that is on it. Bring the dial needle around, upward in a circle and hook the dial needle stitch on the hook of the nearest cylinder needle. Continue this operation until all the dial needles have been removed and their stitches transferred on to the cylinder needles. The groove in the dial cap will permit the removing of the dial needle without releasing stitch. The groove in the cylinder needle rest will permit the lowering of the cylinder needles on which the dial stitch is to be transferred, and not stretch or twist the dial stitch.

TO KNIT RIB HALF HOSE

Set up work as directed on page 13. Knit one or two rounds to see that the stitches on the cylinder needles are perfect and attach the rib dial attachment as directed on page 27. In placing the needles in the dial, see that the latches are all open and back. You can then knit a rib top of any desired length. Transfer the stitches as directed above and remove the dial, knit desired leg portion, raise needles for knitting heel and finish as directed in making plain half hose on page 17.

TO KNIT LADIES' OR CHILDREN'S RIB STOCKINGS.

Set up work as directed on page 13. Knit one or two rounds to see that all the stitches on the cylinder needles are perfect and attach rib dial attachment as directed on page 27. In placing the needles in the dial, see that the latches are all open and back. You can then knit a rib leg portion of any desired length. Transfer the stitches as directed above and remove the dial. Knit two or three rounds plain, make heel and finish same as half hose.

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REMARKS

The machine cannot be turned backward while the dial is in position.

The dial needles must always be central between the cylinder needles. If the dial needles rest against the cylinder needles, the dial is then not in proper position. The lugs are then not resting against each other, and the needles must be removed, dial set, and the needles replaced.

Never attempt to remove the ribber from the machine while the needles are in the dial. Remove the dial needles first, then release set screw on cam ring and remove dial.

Never allow the yarn carrier to ride on or touch the dial needles, as this will bend the latches of the needles and cause them to cut holes.

Oil the top surface of the dial and the butts of the dial needles occasionally. Also put a drop of oil occasionally between the hub of the dial and the washer on the bottom of the dial shaft.

In knitting a ladies' stocking the top should be knit with a loose stitch so as to be wide. The ankle can be knit tight. This adjustment can be had with the stitch regulator.

PART III FANCY STITCHES AND TABLES

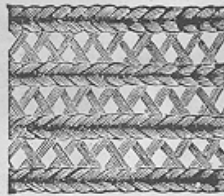
FANCY STITCHES

An unlimited number of different fancy stitches can be made on the machine, this depending on the ingenuity of the operator. Following are full directions for those in more common use, and are made on a plain machine of any size or different number of needles.



CHEVRON STITCH

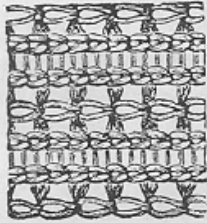
Set up flat web on every needle for the desired width ; knit once across ; put the stitch of each alternate needle upon the next needle to the right ; knit once across and change the *loops* one needle to the right ; work thus twelve times across, and then change the loops to the *left* twelve times, knitting across each time as before. Suitable for trimming children's garments, sacks, etc. For wider work, knit more than twelve times across before changing ; for narrower, less.



LATTICE STITCH

Commence as before by taking the stitches from every other needle and putting them over the next to the left ; knit across once, forming loops ; move the loops to the next needles to the right ; knit across and carry the loops to the left ; knit across and carry the loops to the right, and so on to the length desired.

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LACE STITCH

Set up the work with either all the needles in or every other one out, according to the coarseness of the stitch desired. Lift every third needle out of action ; knit three times across or around ; depress the raised needles and knit once across or round ; raise the same needles as before and knit across or around three times, and so on, raising and depressing needles. This pattern may be varied by knitting twice instead of three times, or by lifting out of action each alternate needle, instead of each third needle.



ANGLE STITCH

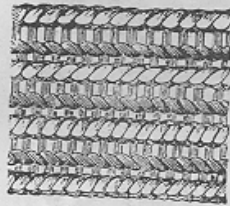
Knit flat-web three or four rows on twenty needles ; lift the stitch off every other needle and place it upon the next to the left ; then knit one row of stitches to make new loops on the needles from which the stitches were taken ; knit another row of stitches ; now remove the stitches from the same needles again, and cast them upon the needles next on the right, and knit two rows, and so on the desired length.

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STRIPE STITCH

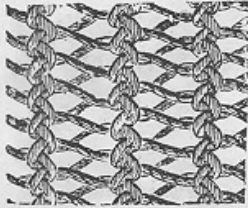
Take out every other needle, set up and knit across; lift every alternate needle *above the cams*, knit twice across; change the bobbin for another color, put the raised needles down, and lift those which knit before; knit twice across and change the bobbin; continue to knit in this manner for desired length.



CORD PATTERN

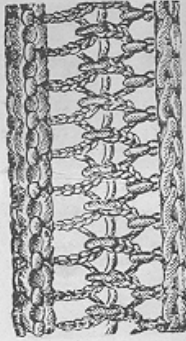
Knit three or four rows plain; lift the stitches off every other needle and place them on the next needle on the left, and knit one row of stitches; lift the new loops formed on the empty needles on to the next needle on the left, and leave the loops on their own needles as well, which will place these loops on the two needles. Every row of new stitches lift the loop off the needles first emptied of their loops on to the next needle, allowing it to remain on its own needle as well.

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SPIRAL STITCH

Knit three or four rows plain; lift the stitches from every other needle and place them on the next needles to the left and knit one row of stitches; remove the new loops from the empty needles every other row of stitches and place them on the next needles to the left, first to the left, then to the right.



INSERTION PATTERN

On twenty needles flat-web knit three or four rows of stitches plain; lift all the needles except one out of action; knit four or six times across on the one needle and hold its stitches down by hand; now lift this needle out of action and depress the next one, and knit four or six rows of stitches on it; lift it out of action and depress the next, and so on completely across the web; or when circular work is desired, all around the work knit one row of plain stitches and work in another fancy stitch, or repeat the same, or knit plain, as desired.

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