Instructions

The Penguin Home Knitter
A machine cannot function without greasing. Partition wax is the grease of THE PENGUIN machine.

Partition wax treatment of the needle bed as well as the needle heads should be repeated from time to time. Necessary to brush off the partition wax.

Having placed the needles in the bed, rub both front and back needle hooks with partition wax. It is not necessary to brush off the partition wax.

(3) Partition wax the needle heads.

In order to assure free sliding of the needles, it is essential to treat the beds with partition wax.

Prior to using your machine, you should observe the following points:

IMPORTANT
Attach the end of elastic thread to each extreme weight.

Lay flat on table for additional weight on the comb may, or frame, be advantageous.

By tying their heads and the motion of the comb, frame, arrange them evenly so that the comb rests perfectly level.

Fasten the weights.

The opening between the comb and the elastic, when put, on the center of the needle, should the needle be put down—this forms the middle of the comb simultaneously, to "C". Slide the needle below the elastic and leave them protruding over the comb, beneath the middle of the comb. so that all needles rest on both.

Pass the comb between the needle's point and needle under tension, and between teeth of the comb so that all needles rest on both.

Setting the comb in place.

Tie with a elastic thread. The thread should not be too taut. It should overlap each edge of the comb by about 4 inches.

You have two minute of your disposal. One for up to 100 stitches and one for up to 160 stitches. Select the one best suited to thread.

Set the needles.

The needles, and a long life for the machine.

This is indispensable to ensure a gentle sliding of needles, and a long life of the machine.

Put them in the needle beds.

Rein the needle beds.

You have to notice the knitting.

With the comb, the comb should be put together. The comb is ready to be used. The middle of the comb is then fixed. The comb should be strong. The comb should be strong.

Press the machine to a table by means.

How to operate the machine.
Thread your feeder (No. 2).

To repeat this operation every 30 or 40 rows.

Pass the piece of position lightly over the needle heads. It is important.

Position was the needle heads.

If the needle are not sufficiently pushed RIGHT UP to the raised part of
the bed, the machine will jam and break needles.

It is very important that the above instructions are closely followed.

Very slowly also. The front latch has thus been opened.

Push back and front came out of action by pulling the two knobs towards
the front. The needle latch is.

Line up the needles (No. 1).
and tools required for your garment.

Pattern: Take it from the machine, leave for a few hours and then measure carefully. Then decide the needles before you commence any garment. Knit a small piece using 50 needles and knitting 30 rows in the chosen thread. The needles for this should be 3 mm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rib</th>
<th>Plain</th>
<th>Hugger Junior</th>
<th>Knitting</th>
<th>Tension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TENSION ADJUSTMENT TABLE

Adjust right and left tension. The knobs are now ready to operate the needles.

Push back the cam knobs.
How to knit - page 4

How to move up the comb will be explained later.

Neddles which have a tendency to rise whenever the tension is inadequate, can get stuck with the weight if the weight is not held down on the back of the pattern. To prevent this, the needles should be pulled up for a short time, the weight becoming too free, have a tendency to rise.

— Set that time, the needles become too free, have a tendency to rise.

In the case of the needles, the weight should be shifted as soon as the needle is held down on the back of the knitting. When you have knitted about one dozen rows, the a preceding weight must be removed. Move the following weight every 10 to 15 rows.

Selvedge weight (No. 3)

You drop stitches.

Moving the carriage, if the handle is not pushed hard against one side, the handle is out of position, you will wonder why.

NOTE—At the beginning of each row make sure you push the handle as far towards your knitting side as will go, prior to desisting in previous paragraph.

Left hand until the first needle has passed in. Always remember that wool on a combination must be picked up with left hand as fast hand. The handle must be passed in front of the needle. If you go out too far, the stock will be picked up again by holding the thread in your hand. This cannot be done by the first needle. Then you may let the wool hang freely. Afterward, allow the wool to lie. On each row, hold the handle in the middle and push the carriage slowly across, holding the thread of wool tightly with the other hand until it is on the slide.
NOTE—Always hold the bond 1 to 1 point higher than Jersey.

Then move the carriage across as for Jersey.

Up to the raised edge of the front bed.

With the 1/1 set-up place push every second needle on to the rear bed.

Commence with all needles on the front bed.

1/1 Bond (No. 6)

Plain Jersey (No. 4)

Note: edge of the rear bed with the set-up plate, so that they are hiking.

If plain Jersey is required, it is sufficient to push the needles up to the

No. 4

STITCHES

ELEMENTARY
The needle and replace it with the crochet hook.

If the thread is not straight, take the carriage slightly back to free

the thread from the threader. Without moving the hand, and leaving

the threaders in the same position, insert the thread between the two

needles and the open carriage.

Here is how to correct these mistakes:

1. A needle has been dropped.
2. A needle has not been inserted.
3. The carriage becomes jammed.

While operating the machine, the following difficulties may arise but can

easily be overcome.

Jammed carriage (No. 8)

Carriage across.

Have 2 needles on the front and 2 on the back bed. Then move the

needle to the right so that the needle on the right is against the raised edge of either the front or back bed.

2/2 Bond (No. 7)
No. 9. (Dropstitch.)

To & 3. (Dropstitch.)

A stitch has not knitted. (No. 9) Droped stitch.

If you are knitting a pattern which uses needles on both sides, you either have to undo the three first stitches or complete the row by push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

If you are knitting a pattern which uses needles on both sides, you either have to undo the three first stitches or complete the row by push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.

Push all the needles on to the back bed again and commence the row.
With the aid of the latch tool you knit a row over the needls as follows:

1. Still ridc in the groove of the bcd.
2. Lower slightly the two knobs on both ends underneath the front bed.
3. Move the two beds open, watching that the needles rode the bed.
4. Place the needles and the comb with the elastic thread in position. Lift off the carriage after having threaded the reeder and put it on a row.
5. Place the needles on one bed and continue knitting in plain jersey.

For your legal as for a 1/4 band, knit 2 rows. Then push all the needles on the bottom of your garment, we suggest that you set

NOTE—If you wish to use this easy cost method, but do not

give a very clean edge with good elasticity.

This band is easy to do; it is completed in hourly machine knitting, and

finished. Remove the elastic thread from the work.

Next band for 1/2 rib:

Front band for 1/2 rib:

As we have suggested at the beginning of this book, it is absolutely essential to become familiar with your machine by knitting jersey

How to obtain successful knitting
Then thread the needles with a hand-knitted one.

Remember that when you have completed the thread, there is a "loose end" of wool under thread by lifting it lightly. (No. 12)

Put the loop from the latch tool on to the left needle and let the strand

Form a chain by catching the wool coming from your left hand between

Tools:

Make sure the thread of wool still holds back behind the latch of the latch tool. (No. 11)
during this operation. Necessity, the weavers have to be laid off gradually. The same operation as for decreasing stitchers until your load costs.

Dropping off

First, place the last loop on the following needle before continuing to the next. Then, take out the number of decreased stitches required. Take out the loop from a loop through the first loop. Again, this operation until you have passed the last needle. Place the stitches on the second needle. Take out the loop of wood which comes from the stitcher and go back to the loop of the stitcher. Pass the loop of the loop of the stitcher to the second needle, and after having removed the empty needle.

Decreasing (No. 14)

New needles are inserted before continuing knitting.

On each side:

NOTE—This method can only be used to increase up to six stitches.

With hook hook to the first needle. Push the head against the wood, and after having drawn the wood against the hook. Where the hook meets the wood, you have to press on the wood to the hook. Then bring up your comb in between the hook.

In order to increase a number of stitches in one operation it is necessary to press the new stitches on the side you have to press on the wood. Push the head against the wood much stronger than the new wood. If increasing on the side, place a new needle with both handles open next.
If the work is in jersey, it is not necessary to remove the stitches on the edge, since you need only pull back the other bed of the jersey. For example, if the work is to be worked on one edge, the other bed must be pulled back, and the edge of this bed must also be pulled back. Place a stitch holder on the edge of this bed, and to bring the indicator on the other bed in position with the other bed, draw away the two beds. Take each stitch from the bed immediately in the groove of the needle bed. Hold the stitch holder almost vertically between the two beds to avoid lifting stitches. (Art. 10.)

With a stitch holder on a long thin wire take all the stitches you require to be held from the needles. If the number of stitches on the needle holder is too large, this work could be done as described on page 11. Whenever the number of stitches to be held have been removed from the needles, close the needle beds, tighten the beds, and remove the weights from under the needle beds. Tighten the beds and remove the weights from under the needle beds. These effects hold, so that the comb may rest in a horizontal position, and thus ensure even knitting on the remaining stitches.

To return the stitches to the needle holder, release the two beds. To bind off the stitches to be held from the needle holder, one by one, pulling the end of the yarn bed (if they are not already there), then part the two needle beds far enough to allow the yarn to pass through. Continue to bind off the remaining stitches in the order they were removed.

In the course of the knitting it happens that some stitches have to be put into holding position. For instance, when working the neck where one side is knitted after another.
Round buttonhole as used in bobble garments (No. 17)

To make this small round buttonhole, insert a stitch from a needle to the

vertical buttonhole

an alternative way to replace the needles into their original position. Knit one row, then turn one of the needles in the other

direction. This twists the yarn so that, in the following row, the same stitch is obtained.

two alternate stitches, one part and one plain.

The effect will be as in normal hand knitting, you had cast off

space. The effect will be as in normal hand knitting, you had cast off

cartridge. Knit two rows, then pull the needles back into their normal

bead. The front bead needle must be placed on the back needle to the

front, thread grooves, and continuing over the back bead and one over the front

following needle to the front, place the two composite beads back

the one on the right, so for lace patterns, when the stitch from the

front bead needle, return to the

The following diagram is that of operations required to produce a six-stitch buttonhole commencing from the right side of. The

following buttonhole is that of operations required to produce a six-stitch buttonhole commencing from the right side of. The

Horizontal buttonhole

As in hand knitting, knit a few rows on the end needles, leaving the remainder of row. Then draw the yarn down into a long loop

Cartridge access

Cast off four or five stitches where the buttonhole has to open (see decoration). Replace the needles in the grooves and push the

threader, resume working on every needle. Cut the loop and secure the ends.

Two stiches on the needle are spaded over the needes. Turn every other needle in the opposite direction to twist the wood so that these sticks are

formed in the following row. Put a stichoc weight on these stitches.

Re-enforced buttonhole

This buttonhole is made on plain fabric as follows: Transfer the needles to the backloop, knit one row of plain for the underside of the

item, and then return the needles to the front bed.
Do not knit the row of purl but simply bring the other needles on to the front bed and continue to knit.

**Pocket**

This is made like the foregoing foundation only with a greater number of stitches. After having made the first hem, replace the needles.

Break the wool and place all the needles on the front bed and continue to knit, after having, of course, pushed back the front end.

---

**Now put:**

Knit six rows of jersey on the six stitches by lowering the came in the preceding position. Then for the folding of the hem, knit one.

Put back the six needles into the grooves, cast on a chain with the first tool and hang on a sloping weight.

Place a sloping weight on the six plain stitches, knit six rows of jersey and fold back, break the wool.

---

Workings, and the dot set aside represents the hand of the cam out of action.
(10) Sliding Guard Plate
(6) Front guard plate
(8) Front cam (movable)
(7) Front cam (operating)
(9) Front cam (operating)
(5) Needle passage (not knitting)
(4) Needle latch opener
(3) Handle
(2) Back guard plate
(1) Needle Passage

Carriage should be lubricated. Then the mobile plate underlub. the position of wax, then again, now and in position of wax. Clean carriage and polish with a cloth lightly dipped with a small hole and to remove cloth. To clean the machine, brush the beds of the needles. To assure smooth running of the beds should be position needed which may have occurred. Clean cloth to remove the position wax. Then have a cam with aoccensional. Turn the carriage with

Maintenance (No. 18)
To make a pull jersey, push all the needles over on to the rear.

**Pull Jersey:**

The overclapping needles will have formed a loop of tissue which one must cut off. This is repeated until the required length is obtained.

**Plain Jersey:**

To simplify the method we shall give you the instructions in diagrams. When you knit plain jersey all your needles overlap in the usual way and the work advances on the back band. The stiches are formed by picking up and drawing through the yarn. To make a plain jersey, push all the needles over on to the rear.

**Fancy Stitches:**

Having to manipulate the various adjoining threads in the same way, the patterns are made with the carriages in the usual position as for jersey work, without overlapping.
Correct an inconstant number of positions.

Here are some directions for hands for which the position of the needles need not be modified for the 2 movements of the carriage. You can thus read the movements of the carriage one after the other.

For 1/1 Bond: For a 1/1 bond you simply pull in every other needle on the front bed.

Right position.

Hunting stitch:

In the same way, we notice:

2/2 Bond:

Tight position.

Tight position.
Fancy Basket Weave:

Rows 1 and 4: Rows are knit in the opposite position.
For the following stitch 6 rows are knitted with the needles in one position.

Fancy Basket Weave:

Here is a stitch which has to be changed every 2 rows:

Caterpillar Stitch:

For other stitches the position of the needles must be changed after one
Some variations on these stitches:

Large basket weave:

Window stitch:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

9. II. I. II. I. II.

13, 14, 15, 16.
the same operation every two rows.

against the raised edge of the bobbin. For the double moss stitch, you do
placing it against the overlooping needles on either side, to line them up
placing. It is a good practice to use the 1/1 step-up stitch.

To make these two operations we advise you to use the 1/2 step-up stitch.
the second row when the other needles are moved in the opposite direction.
You will notice that for moss stitch, the back needles come forward in

---
Lace patterns

After completing the frost of the stitches, push the cartridge gently across, because your stitches are a little tight and your needles have to go through two or three loops according to the pattern.

When you have completed the frost of the stitches, push the cartridge gently across, because your stitches are a little tight and your needles have to go through two or three loops according to the pattern.

If you make the holes on a plastic and pull this, do not tighten the tension as much as for a band, as it would be too difficult to transfer the stitches from one needle to another.

Correct as above.

To make a hole, it is sufficient to push the cartridge across, to shift a stitch from one needle to the next and place the company ladder stitch.
From one end to the other, with the flat side up, plate.

The garter stitch is made up of alternate rows of purl and garter stitch. It is therefore sufficient to push each row to push the needles.

The garter stitch and its derivations.
Following are some cable stitches and the crossing of the needles is indicated with small arrows:

Cable Stitch:

In order to cross two stitches, one has to take the two respective needles on each side of the bed and cross them. Replace the two:

or greater tension on the needles:

Needles in their original order and make sure the lofts are open. Push the carriage gently across, because the lofts which exist:

Cable Stitch:

Tension not tight,

Cable Hitch:

...
The Fisherman's Rib and its Deviations

The non-octo-fishing cam.

one of the cams not operating. The block dot on the arrow represents the hook of the operating cam, the directed point projects.

You will notice that the description of the Fishermens rib on page 14. We now give you some directions, they are carried out with...
You could then leave your work at any time, just marking a sign on your pattern where you left off.

Large figures which represent the dimensions.

We would advise you to make a paper pattern of the actual size and to transfer the instructions on there, with the exception of the

In the attached pattern you will find some additional designs with detailed instructions.

To make the work, we shall increase 13 times every 8th row, which will be 142 rows, then 22 rows straight.

There are 9½ inches from waist to armhole. That is 1 x 92 = 72½ rows. Thus, the increase has to be made every 8th row. To calculate

the extra 2½ stitches.

But measurements are 1½ inches, 1 x 1½ = 1½ stitches. Consequently we have to increase on each side 1½ times to obtain

pattern around the waist 16 inches. Therefore, one has to cast on 8 x 1½ stitches = 12½ stitches.

With a sample in fancy stitch, patterns can be figured in the same number of rows and 13 rows per inch on tension 3. The front

is a complex. We shall make a lady's pullouer, which will be described in detail in the attached pattern pamphlet.

After this, it isdifficult to make a pattern or the garment, with your measurements, and even to this pattern all the instructions

of stitches in a square inch.

Having chosen the wool and the stitch, you might get a sample of 30 needles by 30 rows. Then count the number of rows and the num-

ber of stitches in a square inch. It is necessary to convert the inches into rows of knitting, because it is rather difficult to measure the garment while it is being knitted.

If you wish to knit yourself a garment on the knitting machine, for which you have found a pattern and instructions in a magazine, it

How to adapt hand-knitting patterns to the "Penguin" machine.