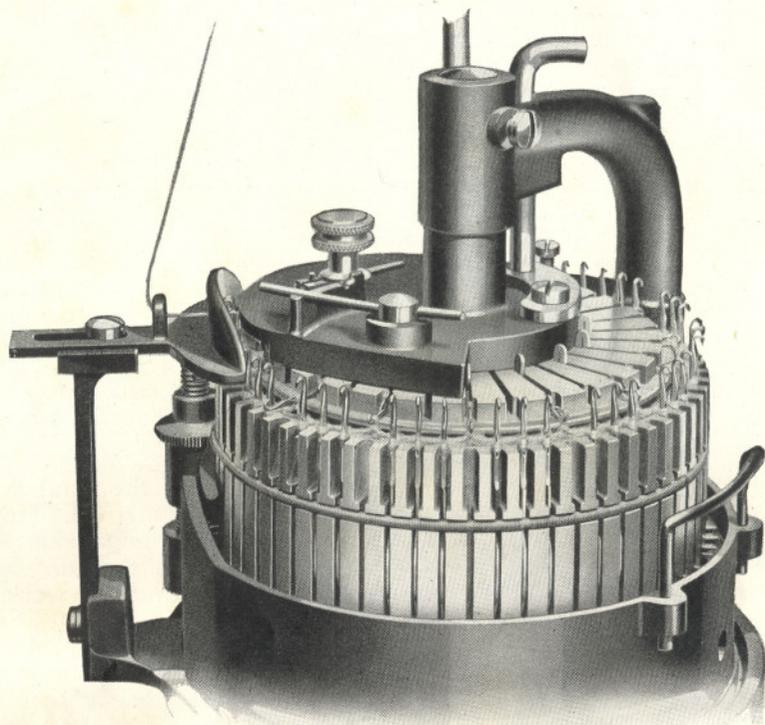


MACHINE SET FOR 3-1 RIB



THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS MACHINE SET FOR 3-1 RIB, READY FOR MAKING LEG OF STANDARD SOCK.

Fig. 16

Notice that every *other* needle is in dial and every *fourth* needle *out* of cylinder.

THE LEG OF A STANDARD SOCK

The leg of the sock is made 3 and 1 rib, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

3 AND 1 RIB

For the 3 and 1 rib, every fourth needle is left out of the cylinder, and every alternate needle out of the dial; adjustment as in 1 and 1 rib.

This will mean that you will have to transfer the stitches from every alternate ribber needle back to a cylinder needle.

MAKING HEEL AND TOE

To knit the heel and toe only the front half section of the machine is used. Please study the cylinder chart (Fig. 19) carefully. You will then see that the actual knitting of the heel and toe is done by needles in the front half of the cylinder, the ribber needles in the front half of the dial having been removed. The inside circle represents the top of a sixty needle cylinder. Figures below the chart show the number of needles to be raised and lowered and to be left in action on various needle cylinders. The pond to figures or in-dle cylinder making figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the chart correspondations stamped on the top of the need-a visible guide.

Fig. 17 shows the heel spring in place for knitting the heel and toe, also heel position of the heel hook clearly the ribbing attachment has been removed from the machine in illustration.



Heel Hook

Driving Pin

Crescent

Fig. 17

READY FOR MAKING HEEL AND TOE

It will raise about fifteen at once making this work much quicker and easier.

HEEL—FIRST HALF

Watch the cylinder chart as you read these directions and all should be clear to you. Commence heel by stopping the yarn carrier at A or back of machine. Remove all dial needles in front of half cylinder marks, see chart, Fig. 19 and transfer their stitches to the cylinder needles which place in the empty slots. See page 22.

Turn yarn carrier to C or front of machine. Remove driving pin to prevent rib needles knitting. See page 22. Note that your machine is now set for 3-1 rib at back and plain work at front. Raise out of action all needles back of centre line B-D or at cylinder marks 1-2. Needles are raised out of action simply by pulling them up until their butt rests against the clasp ring holding them in their slots. They will stay there until pushed down again into action. The crescent so called from its shape, is the best thing to use in raising more than one needle out of action at a time. Simply hold the hollow side under the heel of the needles and lift.

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MACHINE SET
FOR SECOND
HALF OF HEEL

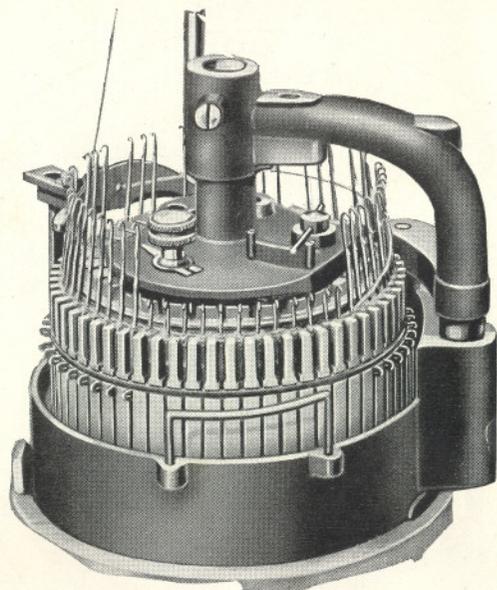


Fig. 20

MAKING SECOND HALF OF HEEL—(Continued)

Put down one needle on the right at 3 and lift the yarn from front of this needle to back of it. (This is important and if not done holes will appear in the knitting). Knit in the direction of C-B-A and stop yarn carrier at A or back of machine. Put down one needle on the left at 4; place the wool behind it and knit by turning crank in the direction of C-D-A. Put down one needle alternately on the right and left side on the same side as the yarn carrier each row knit, **always** placing the yarn behind the needle. Hold the work well down at C or front of machine. Keep stitches well down on the side needles by hand or with the buckle and weights and pay strict attention to this. Leave one needle up in front of each B and D, which will be the one first raised on each side. Knit the last row forward in the direction of B-C and stop yarn carrier at front of machine. Put down ALL needles, put in driving pin and proceed to the foot.

TO KNIT FOOT

If the cylinder needle latches will not stay down raise the needles slightly. Now remove the yarn from the heel spring so as to remove all strain from the yarn while knitting the foot. Knit the foot as many inches long as desired, see Fig. 22, measuring with rule from the dial downward. The top of the foot will be 3-1 rib, the bottom plain.

KNITTING THE TOE

The toe is made exactly the same as the heel, except that in the second half all needles are put down to line B-D including the needle first raised. Knit the last half row of toe forward in the direction of B-C and stop yarn carrier at front of machine. Put down all needles remaining up. Remove yarn from heel spring. Knit two or three rounds for hand closing of toe. (See Figure 21.)

The sock is now finished, but do not remove it from the machine. Start the next sock by running in dividing cotton and continuing another sock.

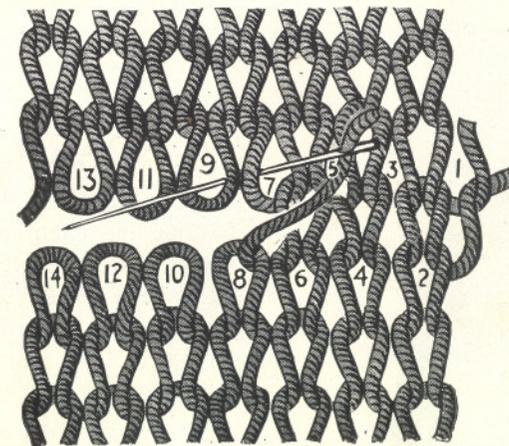


Fig. 21

Hose Board

CLOSING THE TOE

When the sock or stocking is taken out of the machine, the toe must be laid flat and pressed under a damp cloth with a hot iron. This makes the stitches flat and firm, and prevents their unravelling. Now unravel exactly the number of extra rounds knitted. It will be observed that a small hole appears in the knitting at each side of the toe where the actual finish took place. This is the point to which you should unravel. Then join up the stitches by hand with a dull pointed ordinary darning needle as follows:

Begin on one side of the toe according to Figure 21 and pass the needle down through 1, up through 2, back through 1, into loop 3, down through 2, into loop 4, up through 3, into loop 5, down through 4, into loop 6, up through 5, into loop 7, continuing this process until you have completed closing the toe, taking care each time to draw the stitch so that it will be the same length as in the knitting.

This joining up of the toe is very simple if the instructions are followed precisely, and the illustration carefully studied. It is best practiced at first on light colored work, joining up with dark wool, so that the formation of the stitch can be better followed. If correctly done it cannot be told from the remainder of the knitting. The stitches must not be twisted or crossed, and the tension of the joining stitch should be the same as that of the knitting itself, neither tighter nor slacker. The number of rows unravelled should be exactly the extra number knitted, if fewer, a lump will be caused at each end of the joining up. Toeing up should be done with great care and when properly done the closing will not be discernable.

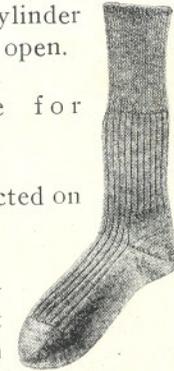
FINISHING KNIT GOODS

The best method of finishing woolen hosiery is to draw sock on hose board, press each side with hot iron using a damp cloth to prevent scorching. Allow sock to thoroughly dry while on board. This gives it a perfect shape and prevents shrinking but the iron must not be too hot or it will scorch. Special articles of knitted wear should be laid out flat on a table or board; then a damp cloth having been laid upon them, they should be pressed with a hot iron.

STANDARD OLDE TYME SOCK

SOCK WITH 1-1 RIB CUFF AND 3-1 RIB LEG AND FOOT

1. Have a needle in every slot in cylinder with latches open.
2. Set machine for loose tension.
3. Set up as directed on page 13.
4. Knit six revolutions to get a plain stitch on every needle.
5. Put in, and adjust ribber. See page 14.
6. Put a ribber needle in every slot in dial, transferring cylinder stitch to ribber needle as each ribber needle is inserted. See page 16. 1-1 rib.
7. Put in dividing cotton. See page 18 and knit three rows with ribber.
8. Put back yarn, and knit one row. See page 18.
9. Put switch pin in "Out" position, and knit three rows for selvedge. See page 18.
10. Put switch pin back in "In" position, and proceed to knit cuff 1-1 rib, 5 inches long.
11. Set machine for 3-1 rib. See page 20. You will now have every other needle in the dial and every fourth needle out of the cylinder.
12. Knit leg 3-1 rib $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
13. Stop yarn carrier at back of machine.
14. Remove all dial needles in front of half cylinder marks see chart, Fig. 19 and transfer their stitches to the cylinder needles which place in the empty slots, See page 20.
15. Turn yarn carrier to front of machine.
16. Remove driving pin to prevent rib needles knitting. See page 6.
17. Note that your machine is now set for 3-1 rib at back and plain work at front.
18. Raise cylinder needles out of action on back half of cylinder.
19. Place yarn over heel spring.
20. Place heel hook and weights in position.
21. Turn yarn carrier to back of machine.



STANDARD SOCKS

Using the regular Olde Tyme yarn, the 60 needle machine makes about 10 rows to the inch with a fairly tight tension. With a finer yarn there would be more rows to the inch, and with a coarser yarn less rows to the inch. Loose tension always takes less rows to the inch than tight tension. It will therefore be seen that the exact number of rows required depends on the yarn and the tension used, and can be readily determined by experiment.

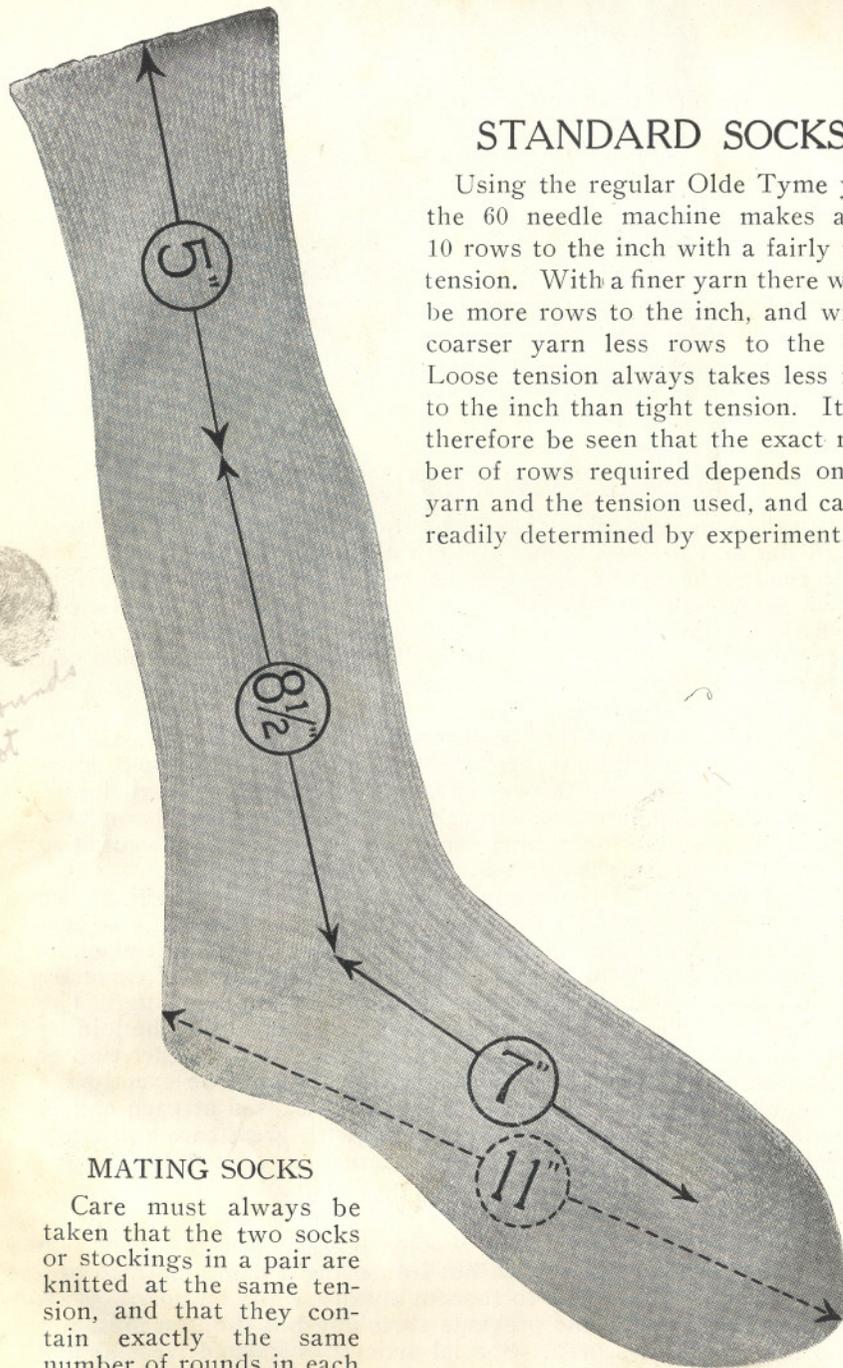


Fig. 22

MATING SOCKS

Care must always be taken that the two socks or stockings in a pair are knitted at the same tension, and that they contain exactly the same number of rounds in each part or they will not "pair."

Service yarn Daddys 6 grounds loosen tension $\frac{1}{2}$ for heel + 10 rounds after then tighten. Turns down from very tight

22. Raise needle 1 on right out of action. Knit one course to the left and stop yarn carrier at back of machine. Raise needle 1 on left out of action. Knit one course to the right and stop yarn carrier at back of machine. Raise one needle on right out of action, and continue knitting back and forth, raising out of action the needle to which yarn is attached until first half of heel is completed. See chart page 23. Note that the rib needles in back half of dial are not in action.
23. For second half of heel knit back and forth always lowering needle on the same side as the yarn carrier, and lift the yarn from in front of the needle lowered to the back of it, leave up one needle on each side in front of half cylinder marks, which will be the two needles first raised.
24. Turn yarn carrier to front of machine.
25. Lower all needles into action watching that latches are open.
26. Put in driving pin.
27. Release heel spring and knit the foot. Note that top of foot is 3-1 rib and bottom plain.
28. The foot from the back of the heel to the point of the toe should measure 11 inches.
29. Knit toe same as 15 to 22 inclusive.
30. Knit back and forth always lowering needle on same side as the yarn carrier, and lift the yarn from in front of the needle lowered to the back of it. Put down all needles to half cylinder marks, including both needles first raised.
31. Bring yarn carrier from left side to front of machine.
32. Lower all needles into action seeing that latches are open.
33. Release heel spring.
34. Knit three revolutions which are later unravelled for closing toe. See page 25.

The sock is now finished, but do not remove it from machine. Now begin and follow directions from paragraph 6.

KNITTING STANDARD SOCKS

Socks that are imperfect cannot be accepted by us. When knitting for us all socks must be up to standard, as instructions call for.

It is recommended that a sample pair of socks be submitted us before knitting a quantity. This sample pair will be examined and returned with our O. K. or suggestions for perfecting your work, to prevent your making up a quantity which may not be correct.

Socks sent us must be knitted of our yarn with 1-1 ribbed cuff and 3-1 ribbed leg and foot. Size to be as follows.—5 inch cuff, 8½ inch leg, 11 inch foot. Measure foot from the back of the heel to the tip of the toe. Follow instructions on page 27 and 28 and diagram on page 26.

Particular care should be taken not to knit socks too tight in cuff and leg. They must allow the hand or foot to slip in easy and fit without being too snug or binding.

When removing dividing cotton from selvedge of sock do not cut too close so as to cut into the selvedge of sock and be sure that knot joining dividing cotton to wool is left in to prevent selvedge from fraying out. In case by error knot is cut off be sure to put another in its place. Always remove all dividing cotton from selvedge.

Care should be taken in toeing up and with a little practice the closing will not be discernible in the finished sock.

The weight of yarn to be used depends on the number of needles in the cylinder. Be sure to use the proper weight yarn for the number of needles in the cylinder in use.

HOW TO SHIP HOSIERY

All hosiery tendered us under our Work Contract must be made of our yarn and properly boarded and ironed under damp cloth, and tied in dozens before parceling for shipping.

When ordering needles, state cylinder or ribber needles. This will save time, and avoid mistakes.

Always prepay charges and place your name, address and work number on your parcels, both outside and inside, so that we may know the sender.