

CHART EXPLANATION.

24. *A* represents back of machine ; *C* front side ; BD centre line, or marks on top of needle-cylinder indicating half the cylinder.

The inner circle with U shaped curves is intended to represent the top of a 54 needle-cylinder and the dots within the U curves, the 54 needles.

The figures within the U curves show the number of needles to be raised or left down in making heel or toe on a 54 cylinder.


The four outside circles are intended to represent 60, 72, 80, and 96 cylinders respectively, and show on the front of the lines 3-4 and the back of line 1-2, the number of needles to be left down, before commencing the second part of heel and toe, as indicated by the dashes on lines 1-2 and 3-4. The dashes correspond to notches cut, or which can be cut on the top of needle-cylinder as shown to indicate the point of

finishing first part of heel and toe for each cylinder named.

The words on circular lines between points 1 and 8, and 2 and 4, tell how to commence heel and toe.

The line 5-6 indicates that all the needles back of this line are to be first raised out of action before commencing to knit large heel.


The words on the lines BD and 5-6, tell where to commence and finish heel and toe.

 For a small heel, raise only the needles out of action at back of centre line BD, and finish both heel and toe at centre-line BD.

The small dots indicated by ab and cd on the inside of centre circle, indicate the positions for placing the heel-hooks for holding down the work while knitting heel and toe. The words between the dots give brief explanation for holding down work.

FIRST OR PRACTICE LESSON.

25. *Amateurs' first knitting lesson* is not intended for the born genius or persons of a mechanical turn of mind who learn easily. Such persons after studying thoroughly mechanical-lesson, and applying the instruction adapted to the style of machine used, can proceed at once to second knitting lesson. We would, however, advise those who wish to go slowly and surely, to practice all in this lesson, as a means of familiarizing the mind thoroughly with threading of the machine, cam and needle action, stitch formation, use of tension, narrowing, widening, etc., which make practical and more important work very simple.

 *The experience* in this lesson is valuable, and attained more easily with one or more needles in the machine rather than with all the needles in, and is less complicated and promoted self-teaching.

26. *Knitting braid cord :*

1. Remove all needles from the needle-cylinder,
2. Except one needle at C or front of machine. (See chart).
3. Turn crank ; stop yarn carrier at C or front.
4. Thread the machine as shown and described, page 12.
5. Tie a loop on the yarn 6 inches from the end.
6. Place the loop over the needle in the machine.
7. Regulate the take-up or take-up-spring. See page 12.
8. Or place a stitch from any web over needle.
9. Hold down very gently on yarn or web with left hand.
10. Turn crank and knit a few complete rounds.
11. Regulate the length of stitch if necessary.
12. And knit any length of cord desired.

