LECTEUR DE PATRONS

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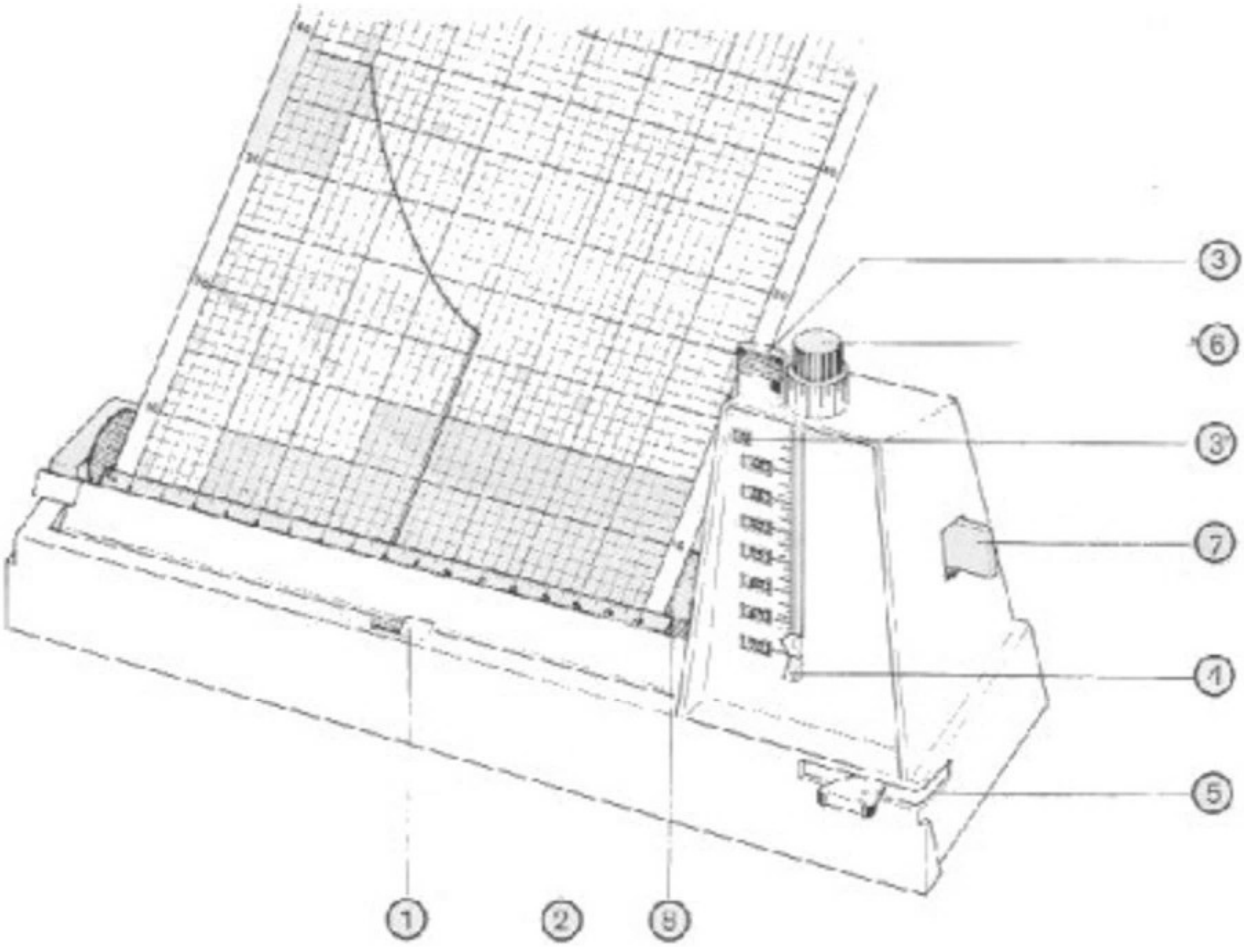
Le lecteur de patrons est un accessoire qui permet de supprimer tous les calculs nécessaires pour préparer le travail d'un vêtement.

Il indique le rythme avec lequel les augmentations et les diminutions doivent être faites.

Le patron de tricot se déroule rang après rang à une vitesse déterminée derrière une échelle sur laquelle chaque graduation correspond à une aiguille. Il est cependant possible de savoir n'importe quand le nombre d'aiguilles qui dovent être tricotées et leur répartition.

I- Description du lecteur de patrons et de ses accessoires



1. **Knitting pattern locking lever :** to lock or unlock the knitting pattern.
2. **Stitch scale holder :** to place the stitch scale.
3. **Graduated row scale :** it is moved vertically and shows one of the three following numberings :

   - 20 to 35 rows per 10 cm.

   This scale allows through a progress of 0,5 row (figure visible in the window 3') to perform garments which samples are found between 18 and 35,5 rows per 10 cm.

- 40 to 70 rows per 10 cm.

This scale allows through a progress of 1 row (figure visible in the window 3') to perform garments which samples are found between 36 and 71 rows per 10 cm

- 80 to 140 rows per 10 cm.

This scale allows through a progress of 2 rows (figure visible in the window 3') to perform garments which samples are found between 72 and 142 rows per 10 cm.

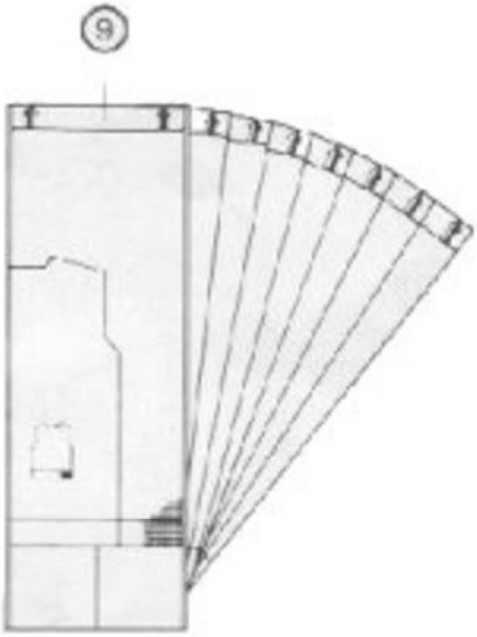
4. **Row selector** : it is moved vertically and has to be placed opposite to the graduation corresponding to the number of rows found in 10 cm.

5. **Pattern Driver operating lever** : it is automatically moved when passing the carriage across. It induces the forward movement of the knitting pattern. When completely pushed to the right, it is brought into non working position.

6. **Knitting pattern positioning knob** : orders the manual moving forward or backward of the knitting pattern, row after row according to the three different scales 0,5 - 1 - 2 (see page 11).

7. **Row selector release lever** : to move the row selector, pull the release lever forwards.

8. **Driving roll** : orders the moving forward or backward of the knitting pattern.



9. **Set of knitting patterns** : the Pattern Driver is delivered with 15 sheets printed on both sides, squared 5 mm ; 5 mm on the pattern correspond to 1 cm on the knitting ; 10 sheets represent preprinted patterns, 5 sheets are blank.

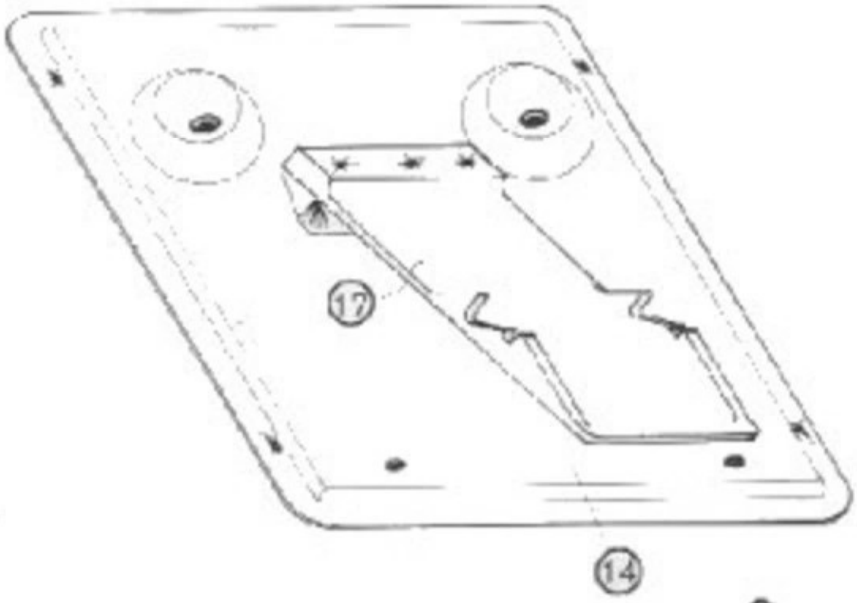
10. **Stitch scales** :

- 6 stitch scales represent 24 graduations going from 20 to 43 stitches per 10 cm (figures on left side of each graduation).

(figures on left side of each graduation). They are foreseen when knitting asymmetrical garments (trousers for example).

These stitch scales in front of the pattern, show at any time the number of needles which have to knit.

11. **Fixing straps for machine equipped with Motor Drive :**



12. **Pattern Driver operating cam for machine equipped with Motor Drive**
13. **Fixing screws**
14. **Stand for machine non equipped with Motor Drive**
15. **Fixing screws**
16. **Distance-piece**
17. **Spring**
18. **Pattern Driver operating cam for single bed machine non equipped with Motor Drive**
19. **Fixing screw**

II. Setting of Pattern Driver on the machine : (see pages 14 - 15 - 16)

III. Instructions for use.

A) Choice of pattern :

You can use the Pattern Driver either with a preprinted pattern or using a blank sheet with a self-drawn pattern (CAUTION : a 0,5 cm square on the pattern corresponds to 1 cm real size on the knitting).

If you want to draw your pattern on other sheets than the provided ones, take care to choose a paper of a same thickness.

B) Size :

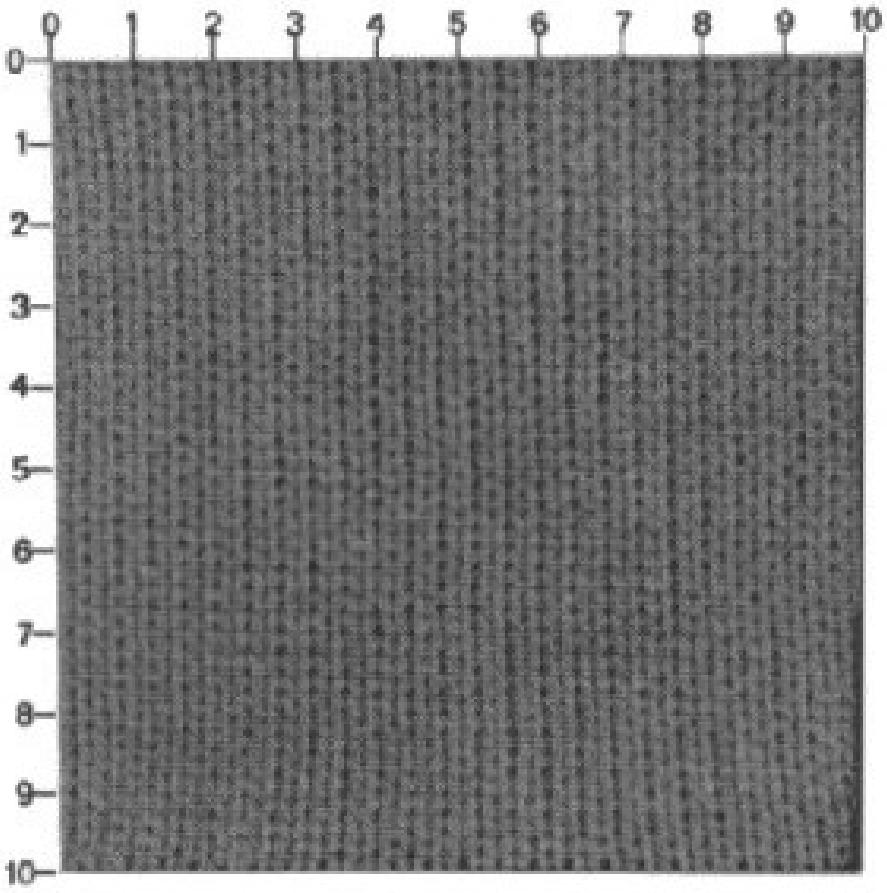
If the measurements you want to obtain correspond to the standard size drawn on the pattern, use the pattern in this size. If some measurements do not exactly correspond to this size, bring the required alteration to the pattern.

C) Choice of stitch and yarn :

YOU MUST KNIT A TEST SAMPLE FOR EACH STITCH PATTERN WITH THE CHOSEN YARN TO BE USED FOR THE GARMENT.

A TEST SAMPLE IS THE SECURITY OF YOUR SUCCESS

Knit first a test sample



Knitting ground as in the centre

- The best friend of your Pattern Driver is a well measured test sample. Without it, the Pattern Driver is useless as it absolutely needs for its functioning, to know two very important and clear informations :

1) the number of stitches within 10 cm for the width,

2) the number of rows within 10 cm for the height.

Hereafter, now you can proceed :

1) In the centre of a cardboard sheet, cut out a square of 10 cm.

2) Cast-on 50 stitches, start knitting in the chosen pattern stitch but with an auxiliary yarn. Continue to knit 50 rows on the row counter using the chosen main yarn ; knit again with auxiliary yarn. Leave the test sample rest and press it slightly, if necessary.

3) Place the cardboard space on the centre of the test sample and count carefully the number of visible stitches in 10 cm width and the number of rows in 10 cm height.

4) Then check the foregoing. Measure the total width of 50 stitches of your test sample and the total height of 50 rows.

Calculate as follows :

- Divide 50 stitches by the measured width and multiply by 10. The result obtained should be equal to the number of stitches counted before within 10 cm.
- Divide 50 rows by the measured height and multiply by 10. The result obtained should be equal to the number of rows counted before within 10 cm.

Example : imagine a test sample measured on the cardboard space of 30 stitches and 40 rows, the total width being 16,5 cm, the total height being 12,5 cm, the checking calculation will be :

$\frac{50}{16.5} \times 10 = 30$, you really find the 30 stitches per 10 cm

$\frac{50}{12.5} \times 10 = 40$, you really find the 40 rows per 10 cm.

In case that the results obtained would be too far from the ones found on the 10 x 10 cm test sample, it would prove that the stitches and rows have not been counted exactly enough on the cardboard space.
Complete your checking in knitting first the smallest piece of your pattern : a pocket or a sleeve for instance. Leave it rest a few time, press slightly if necessary and measure. Did you get the right measurements you wanted ? Then everything is all right, you may go on. If not, bring the necessary alterations.

OUR ADVICES

1) Knit one (or more) test sample (s) for each garment.

a) Even if you already have knitted a garment in the same quality, but in a different shade, do not trust on the test sample of the first garment to perform the second garment.

b) Even if you already have knitted a garment in a yarn of a nearly same thickness, do not take the test sample of the first yarn as a guide.

c) If you knit a second garment, in the same quality and shade, but in another stitch pattern, knit also a test sample (see below).

2) Knit as many test samples as the number of different patterns on your garment.

a) If there is a section knitted in rib, knit a test sample in rib. Count the number of stitches and rows on the slightly in the width stretched rib section. It may be possible that you will have to cast on a different number of stitches in rib than for the main stitch pattern. In any case, the number of rows will be different.

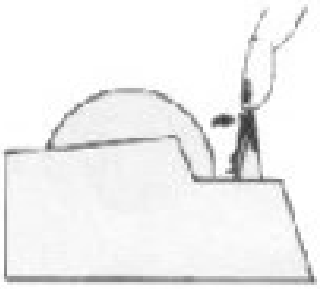
b) If your garment has two or more different stitch patterns, knit a test sample for each stitch pattern. Do not follow the sample of a stitch pattern for the other stitch (es).

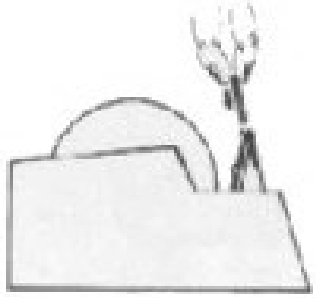
IV. How to set up the Pattern Driver.

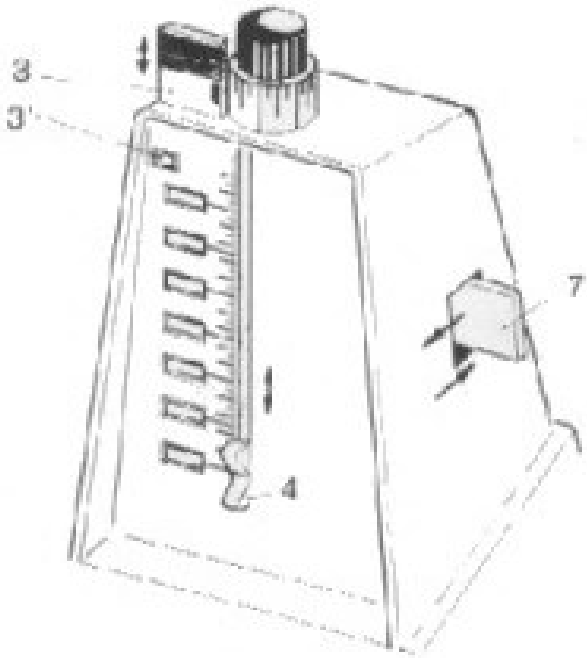
A) Positioning of the stitch scale :

Pull towards the front the stitch scale holder.

- Insert the stitch scale into the stitch scale holder in order to make the chosen stitch scale appear only.
- Make sure it is properly inserted into its holder at both ends.
- Do not lock the stitch scale holder.







B) Setting of the row scale :

- Move the row scale (3) in order to make appear the numbering you wish, in the windows. According to this numbering, you will see appear in the window 3' either 0,5 - 1 or 2. Each of these figures indicates the number of rows between each graduation.
- Pull the row scale release lever (7) towards the front and hold it in this position.
- Bring the row scale cursor (4) opposite to the graduation corresponding to the number of rows counted just before within 10 cm, on the test sample.
- Release lever (7).

Example of setting for a test sample of 30 stitches and 40 rows for 10 cm.

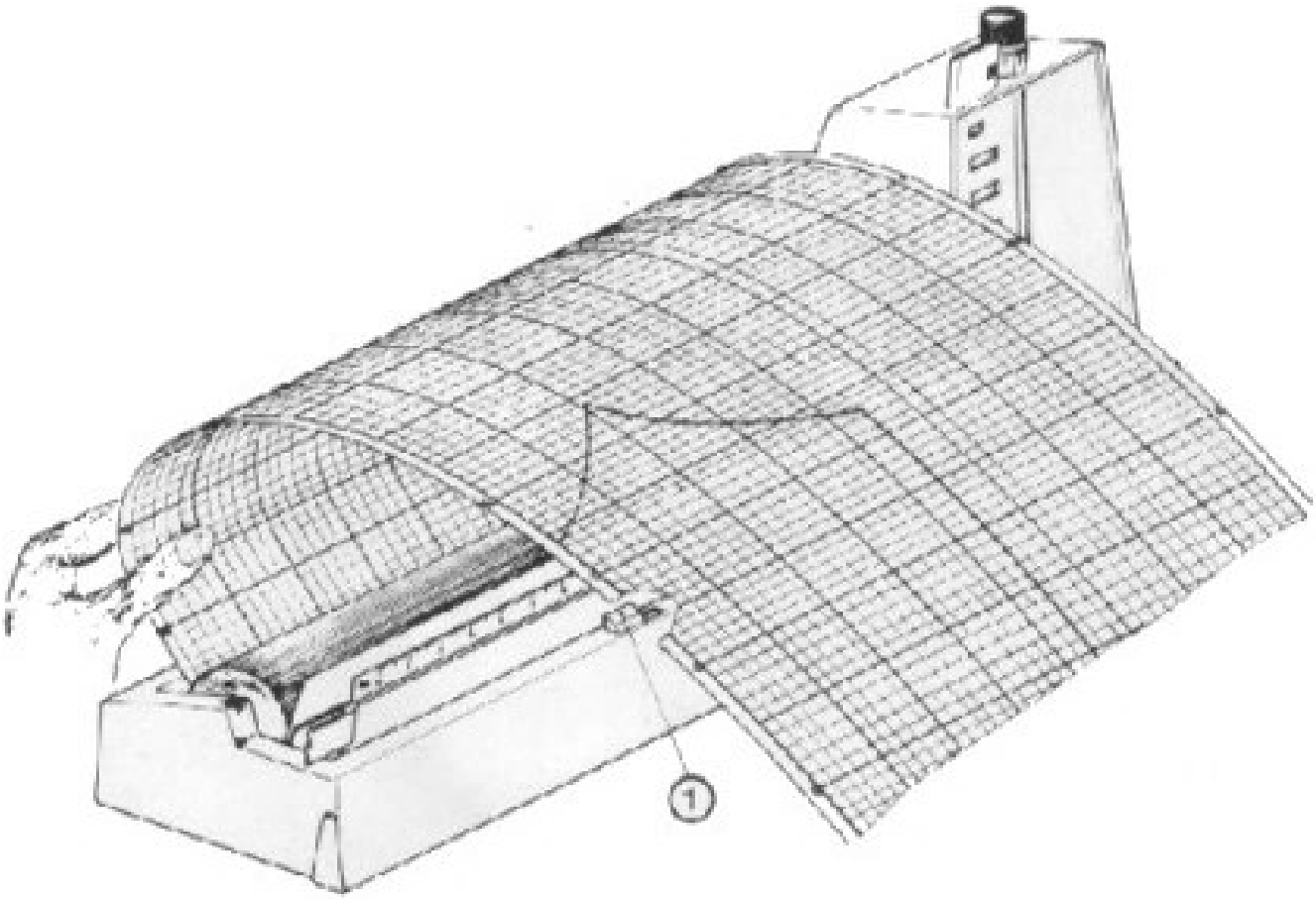
1) Select among the stitch scales the one showing figure 30 at its left end and put it in place in order that only this graduation can be seen.

2) Either push or pull the row scale (3) according to the numbering 40 to 70 rows for 10 cm to be shown - pull the row scale release lever (7) towards the front, bring the row scale cursor opposite to the graduation 40, release the row scale release lever (7).

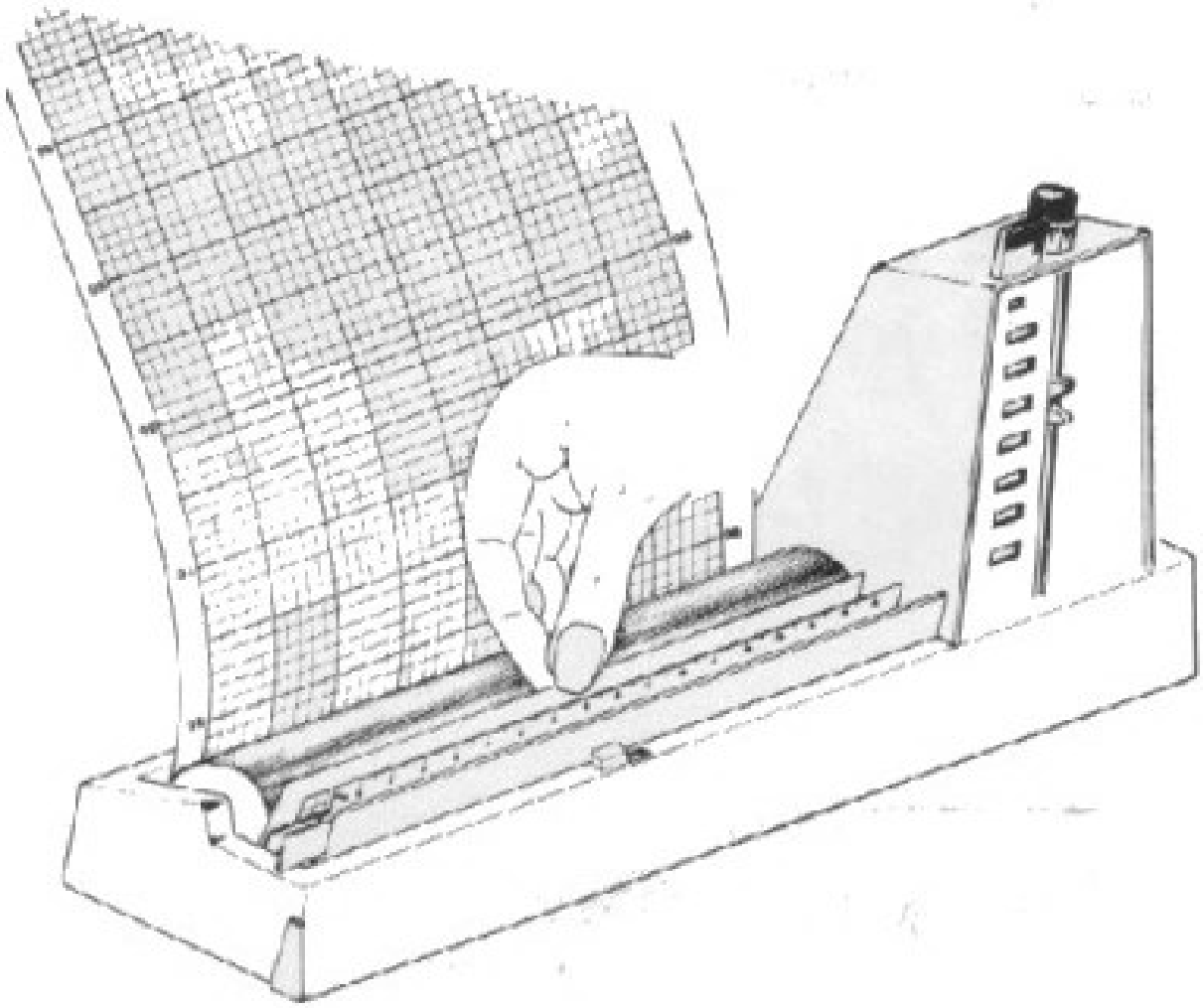
V. How to put in place the chosen knitting pattern.

A) Push the knitting pattern locking lever (1) towards the left.

B) The pattern being opposite to you, introduce it according to the sense of the arrows (slightly fold its end behind the driving roll).



C) Make the pattern slide until you can take it in front of the driving roll.

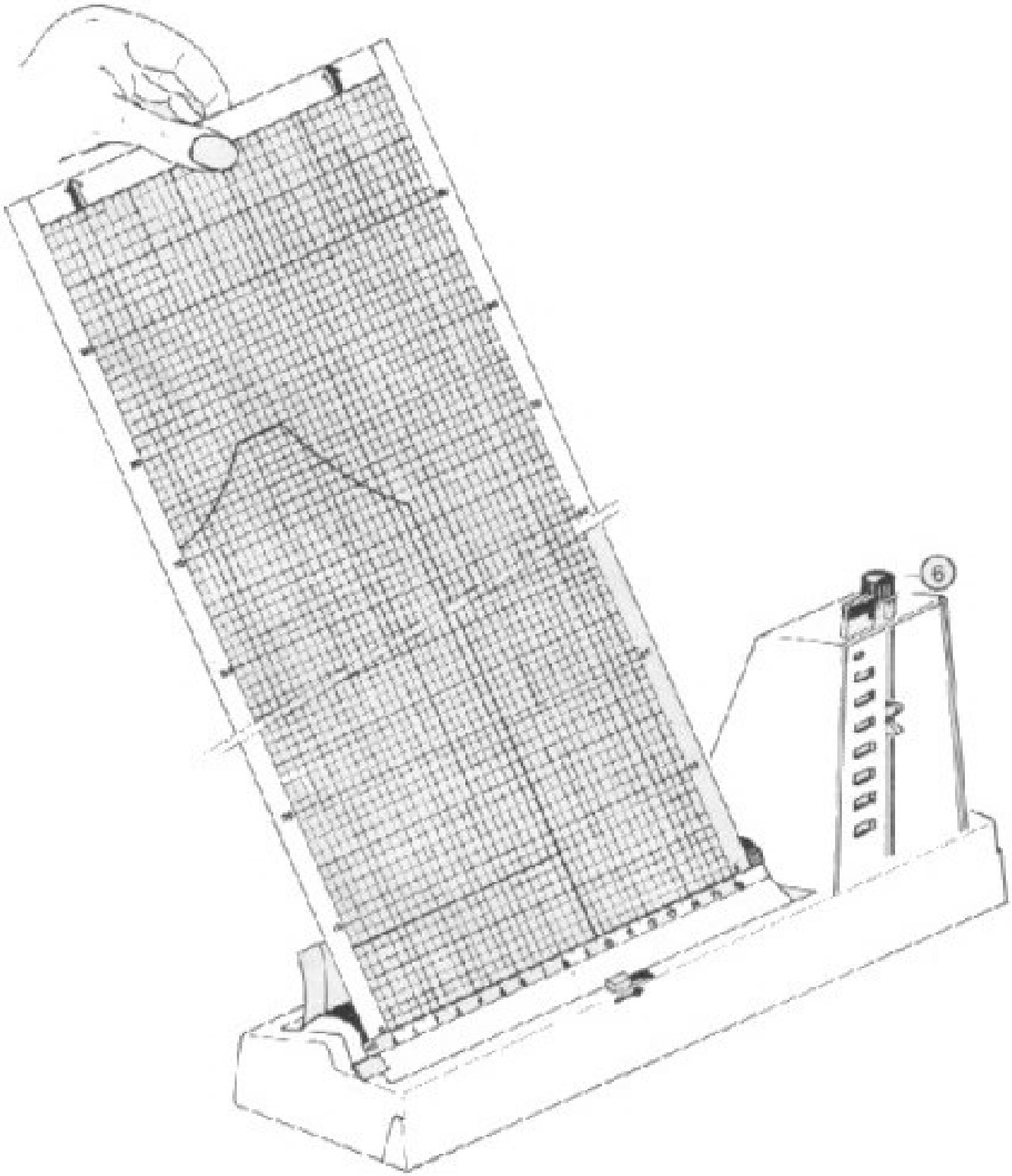


D) Lock the stitch scale holder.

E) Pull the pattern to bring horizontal line 0 of the pattern at upper level of the stitch scale.

F) Check that the vertical line at extreme left side is really opposite to 0 of the stitch scale.

G) Push the knitting pattern locking lever towards the right.



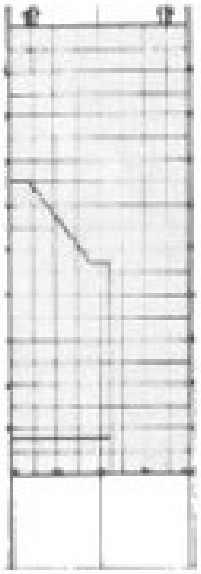
H) Using the knitting pattern positioning knob, bring the pattern at the beginning line of the garment after casting-on.

VI. Knitting

Different ways of presenting the garment on the pattern.

A) Symmetrical garment

Example : Back of a sweater

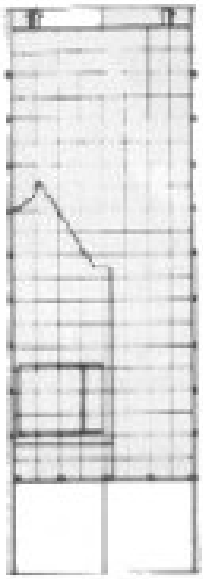


Only half the garment is represented on the pattern, the vertical line at extreme left side of the pattern being the centre of the garment. Knit in the same way on either side of 0 on the machine. The instructions given on the pattern for half the garment, have to be made at both sides of the knitted garment.

B) Asymmetrical garment

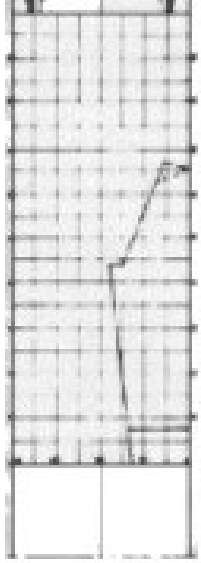
Different cases of representations are possible.

Example : Front of a cardigan



The garment is completely represented on the pattern. Follow exactly the instructions of the pattern, knit each front piece, one at the right side, the other one at the left side of 0 of the

Example : Raglan sleeve

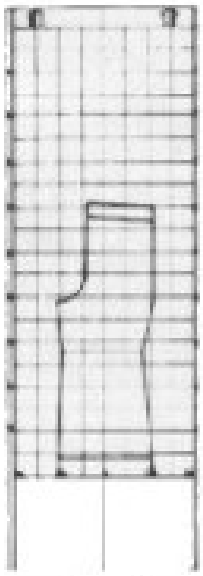


Garment presenting a symmetrical and an asymmetrical part.

The garment is represented like a symmetrical garment. It is knitted on either side of 0 on the machine. The asymmetrical part is represented on the one hand by a full line and on the other hand by a dotted line.

Each of these lines represents the operations to be performed on one side of 0 of the machine and on the other side of 0 of the machine. For the second sleeve, reverse the operations in the asymmetrical part.

Example : Trousers

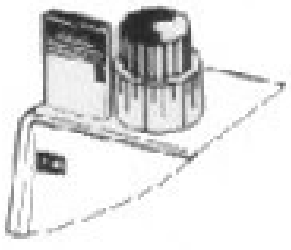


The garment is completely represented on the pattern. Use one of the centre stitch scales. Follow the instructions given on the pattern.

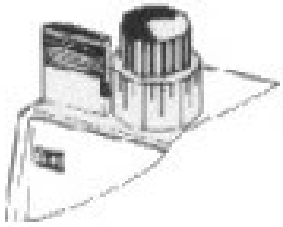
VII. If rows have been undone :

If one or several rows have to be undone, move the pattern backwards as many rows as necessary. To do this, turn the knitting pattern positioning knob counter-clockwise as many graduations as the number of undone rows.

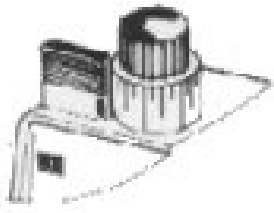
NOTA : the knitting pattern positioning knob has three graduations. Each graduation passing in front of the mark of the row scale, corresponds to one knitted row.



each graduation : short, medium or long corresponds to 1 division = 1 row



each graduation : medium, or long corresponds to 1 division = 1 row



each graduation : long, corresponds to 1 division = 1 row

Chart of sizes

LADIE'S SIZES

REFERENCE	SIZE	BUST	HIPS	HIPS LARGE SIZE
Af	38 N	84 cm	89 cm	92 cm
Bf	38 N	87 cm	92 cm	95 cm
Cf	40 N	90 cm	95 cm	98 cm
Df	42 N	93 cm	98 cm	101 cm
Ef	44 N	96 cm	101 cm	104 cm
Ff	46 N	99 cm	104 cm	107 cm
Gf	48 N	102 cm	107 cm	110 cm
Hf	50 N	106 cm	113 cm	116 cm
If	52 N	114 cm	119 cm	122 cm

MEN SIZES

REFERENCE	SIZE	CHEST
Ah	15 years	86 cm
Bh	17 years	90 cm
Ch	small size or (size 44)	96 cm
Dh	medium size or (size 48)	104 cm
Eh	large size or (size 52)	112 cm

CHILDREN SIZES

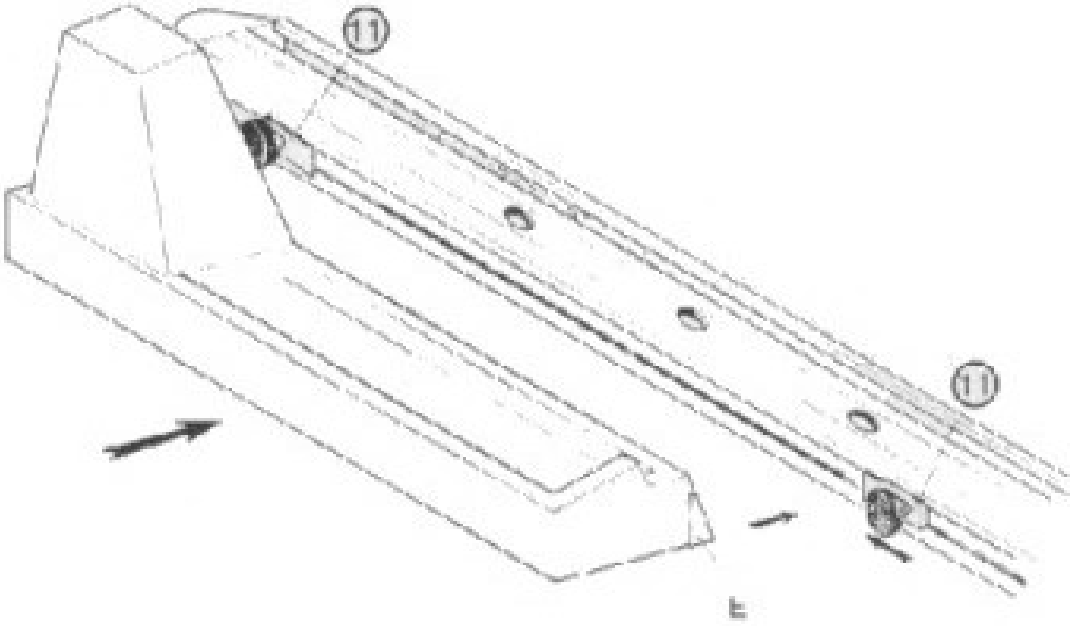
REFERENCE	AGE	STATURE
a	2 years	86 cm
b	3 years	94 cm
c	5 years	108 cm
d	7 years	120 cm
e	9 years	132 cm
f	11 years	144 cm
g	13 years	156 cm
h	15 years	168 cm

II. **Setting of Pattern Driver on the machine :**

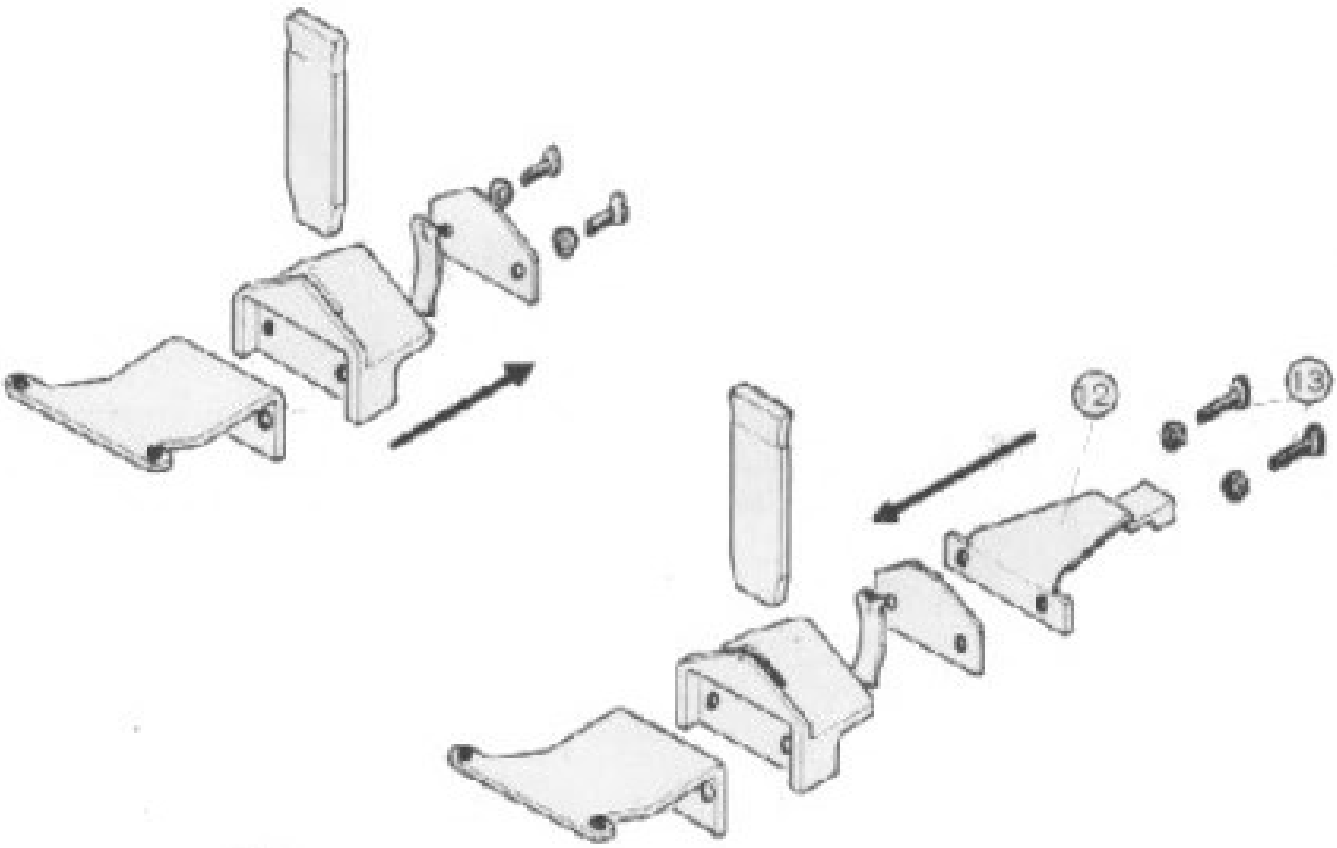
A) **With Motor Drive**

Necessary parts 11 - 12 - 13

Coming from the left side, slide both fixing clamps into the track opening behind the Motor Drive and bring them towards the row counter cam bracket.
Set the Pattern Driver against this track opening, pass each fixing clamp onto the shoulders E of the Pattern Driver. Lock.



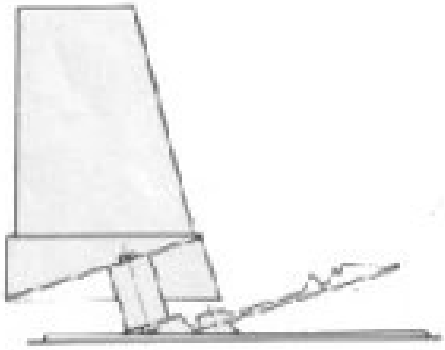
- Unscrew the fixing screws of the row counter cam.
- Present the driving lever (12) and using the screws (13), fix it onto the row counter cam.

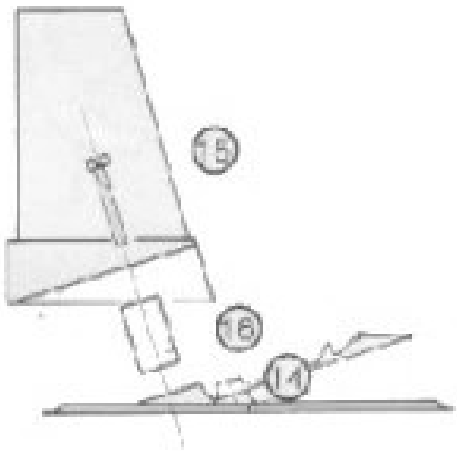


B) Without Motor Drive

Fixing of the Pattern Driver onto the base plate (14)

Open the stitch scale holder. Pass both screws (15) through both holes of the Pattern Driver base plate, interpolate the distance-pieces (16) and screw them into the metal base plate (14) without locking them.

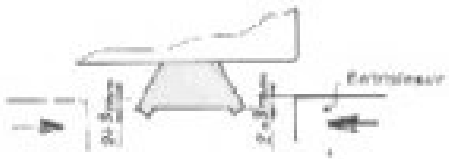




How to fit the Pattern Driver onto the machine

Slide the Pattern Driver with its base plate under the back bed leaning on the spring (17) at point A until this spring is fixed at the reinforcing plate by the rib (a). Adjust the position of the Pattern Driver in order that the operating cam touches 2 - 3 mm the operating lever and lock the screws (15).

To remove the Pattern Driver from the machine, press on the spring (17) at point B.



Comment installer la came de commande pour une machine simple fonture

Pour la machine simple fonture, dévisser la vis de fixation de la came du compteur de rangs . Régler la came de commande du lit simple (18) et à l'aide de la vis (19) fixer l'ensemble.