



Open Cast on (Ravel cord method)

This method is often included in machine manuals it may not be the best method ... but give it a try and see for yourself.

1. Set carriage for plain knitting
2. Thread tension mast
3. Thread Carriage
4. Tension Dial 5
5. Pull a 10-20 needles to working position
6. Knit across
7. Secure the yarn tail
8. Lay a ravel cord across the stitches as shown in the video
9. Knit 4 or 5 rows
10. Remove the ravel cord
11. Continue knitting
12. Drop the knitting from the machine

Notice the “live” open stitches



- Fast
- Easy to Remember



- Live stitches
- Only for small swatches

There are much better methods to use



Open Cast on (Cast on Comb method)

If you have a cast on comb, this is a good open cast on method.

1. Set carriage for plain knitting
2. Thread tension mast
3. Thread Carriage
4. Tension Dial 5
5. Pull a 10-20 needles to working position
6. Knit across
7. Secure the yarn tail
8. Carefully hang your cast on comb in the loops
9. Continue Knitting
10. Drop the knitting from the machine

Notice the “live” open stitches



- Fast
- Easy to Remember



- Live stitches
- Must have a cast on comb

There are much better methods to use

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Super-Fast Closed Cast on

1. Put every other needle in working position
2. Alternate needles out of work
3. Thread your carriage
4. Knit across
5. Pull the out of work needles to working position (all needles are in work)
6. Knit across
7. Continue Knitting
8. Drop the work from the machine



- Fast and easy
- Closed edge
- Use for quick gathers
- Great for swatches



- Needs a cast on comb
- Not pretty for a garment edge

Notice that this is not a “pretty” cast on - It wouldn't be appropriate for the edge of a garment.

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Weaving Cast on (Closed)

If your machine has weaving brushes

1. Set carriage for plain knitting
2. Thread tension mast
3. Thread Carriage
4. Tension Dial 5
5. Pull a 10-20 needles to working position
6. Run your carriage to align the needles in working position (Carriage on the right)
7. Pull every other needle all the way out
8. Engage both weaving brushes (see your manual)
9. Thread your carriage with your working yarn
10. Lay the tail of yarn across the needles
11. Hold the tail and slowly knit across
12. Hang a cast on comb and weight
13. DISENGAGE the weaving brushes
14. Continue knitting
15. Drop the work from the machine



- Fast and easy
- Closed edge
- Use for quick gathers
- Great for swatches



- Needs a cast on comb
- Not pretty for a garment edge

Examine the edge

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Weaving Cast on (Closed)

No weaving brushes? No Problem!

1. Set carriage for plain knitting
2. Thread tension mast
3. Thread Carriage
4. Tension Dial 5
5. Pull a 10-20 needles to working position
6. Position the needles as shown in the video
7. Weave the working yarn over and under the needles as shown
8. Hang a cast on comb (or try it without)
9. Knit 1 row and confirm all stitches knit
10. Continue Knitting
11. Drop the knitting from the machine

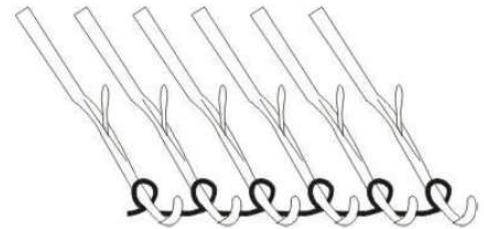


- Fast and easy
- Closed edge
- Use for quick gathers
- Great for swatches



- Not pretty for a garment edge

The Super-Fast Cosed Cast On might be a better



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E-Wrap Cast on (Basic)

*Similar to the hand knitting Thumb Cast on, **this is an ESSENTIAL method for you to know.** You will use it again and again.*

1. Set carriage for plain knitting
2. Pull 10-20 needles all the way out
3. Using the tail of the garment yarn, e-wrap each needle as shown.
4. Be sure to position the wraps evenly back against the needlebed.
5. Hang a cast on comb (if available)
6. Thread the carriage
7. Knit across and confirm all needles knit
8. Continue Knitting
9. Drop the work from the machine



- Fast and easy
- Closed edge
- Looks good enough for a garment edge



- May not easily knit without cast on comb or waste yarn

E-Wrap Cast on (Scrap and Ravel)

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Try the E-Wrap method OVER Scrap and Ravel

1. Set carriage for plain knitting
2. Put 20-30 needles into wor
3. With scrap yarn similar in weight to your garment yarn, ewrap cast on.
4. Knit a few rows with scrap yarn. End on the LEFT
5. Knit 1 row with ravel cord.
6. Carriage on the right
7. Starting on the left, with the garment yarn, e-wrap cast on over all the needles (over the ravel cord stitches)
8. Thread your carriage
9. Continue knitting
10. Drop the knitting from the machine
11. Carefully slip the ravel cord out and drop the scrap knitting



- Provides knitting to hang weights
- Protects your garment cast on edge
- Can be used with any cast on method

A MUST KNOW technique

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Double E-Wrap Cast on (Simple)

Provides a firmer cast on edge

Repeat the E-Wrap Cast on using 2 strands of your garment yarn (or contrasting color)



- Easy
- Firm Cast on edge
- Good for finished garment edges

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Double E-Wrap (Manual)

1. Cast on with waste yarn and ravel cord
2. End with the carriage on the left
3. With your garment yarn, wrap the first needle behind the latch.
4. Wrap the same needle again, with the strand in the hook of the needle.
5. Pull the loop in the hook through the loop over the needle to form a stitch.
6. Repeat across all needles



- Not Difficult
- Firm Cast on edge
- Good for finished garment edges

Long-Tail Cast On

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Similar to the Hand Knitting Long- Tail Cast On

1. Cast on with waste yarn and ravel cord
2. Starting on the left, follow the video
3. Using the garment yarn, place the strand between the 2nd and 3rd needles
4. Bring the strand into the hook of the first needle
5. Pull the strand through the existing stitch on the first needle.

- The first needle will have a new stitch and there will be a strand over the 2nd needle

6. Wrap the next needle, placing the working yarn in the hook of the first needle and form a new stitch
7. Repeat across the row



- Creates a firm, stretchy edge
- Good for garment edges



- Takes a bit more time and concentration

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Chain (Crochet) Cast On

Similar to the Hand Knitting Long- Tail Cast On

1. Cast on with waste yarn and ravel cord
2. Starting on the left, follow the video
3. Form a slip knot and place it on your latch tool
4. Insert the tool between the first and second needle
5. Catch the working yarn in the hook of the tool
6. Pull the strand through the slip knot, forming a new loop.
7. Keeping the loop in the hook of the tool, position the tool between the next 2 needles.
8. Reach up and hook the working yarn again, pulling it through the loop on the hook. (This forms a chain)
9. Continue to chain across all the needles



- Firm Cast on edge
- Good for finished garment edges
- Can match a stitch-thru-stitch bind off for matching scarf and blanket edges



- Can be more tedious to work if you don't crochet
- Firm and NOT stretchy

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Knitting a “Proper” Swatch

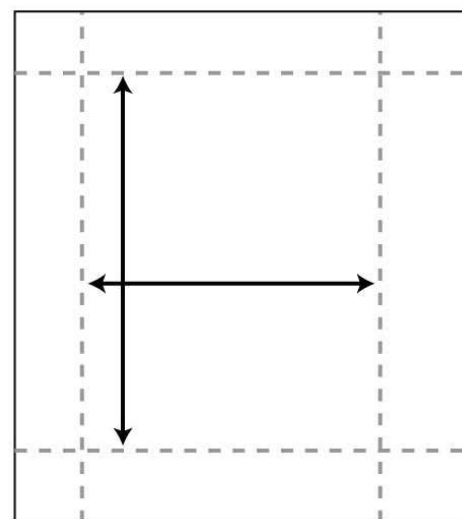
The goal of a swatch is to determine how many stitches and rows it takes to knit a 1” (or 4”/10cm) square.

To do this accurately, you will knit a larger piece, and mark off a set number of stitches and rows AS YOU KNIT.

After you dress your swatch, you can easily measure and calculate your stitch and row gauge.

Listed below are some standards that have been used over the years. These indicate the ISOLATED SECTION to measure.

When you knit your swatch, you will cast on MORE stitches and knit MORE rows than shown. This will prevent you from measuring edge to edge and ONLY MEASURE the ISOLATED AREA.



Isolated (Marked) area to measure

Standard	Mid-Gauge	Bulky
40 stitches 60 rows	30 stitches 40 Rows	20 stitches 30 rows

Cast on enough stitches and knit enough rows so you can measure these marked areas in the MIDDLE of the swatch

Knitting a “Proper” Swatch

1. Garment yarn: Cast on with any method
2. Knit for 1” or so - carriage on the right
3. Contrasting waste yarn: Knit 2 rows
4. Garment yarn: knit the number of “isolated rows” according to your machine gauge
5. Use a yarn marker or run a strand as you knit, isolate the stitches.
6. Contrasting waste yarn: Knit 2 rows
7. Garment yarn: knit 1” or so
8. Bind off or drop the work from the machine
9. Dress the swatch (wash, block and treat as you will the finished item)

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Measure Your Swatch

No matter what method you use to measure (gauge rulers or regular ruler) it's important to be accurate

1. Measure between the marked stitches

2. Measure between the marked rows



Calculate Gauge by inches

Number of stitches DIVIDED by the Measurement = stitches per inch / cm

Number of rows DIVIDED by the Measurement = rows per inch / cm

TIP:

Don't forget to record your tension

- Create eyelets in the waste yarn of the swatch
- Attach a hang tag with all the information about your swatch



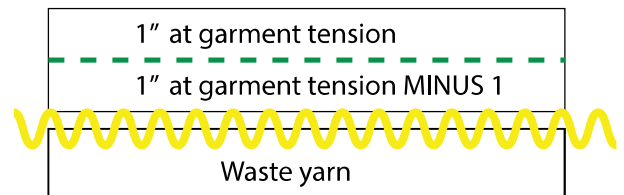
Machine
Yarn
Tension
Stitches per in/cm (or 4"/10cm)
Rows per in/cm (or 4"/10cm)

Stitch pattern details

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Scrap and Ravel Hem

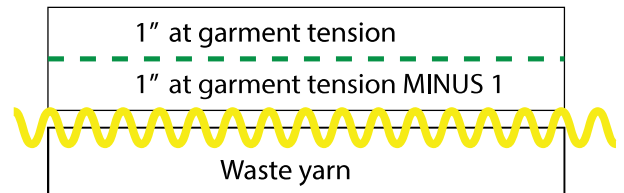
1. With SCRAP YARN, cast on 20-40 stitches, using any cast on method.
2. Knit 8-10 rows. End with carriage on the left
3. Knit 1 row of ravel cord
4. 1st half of hem:
 - Main yarn
 - Garment Tension Minus 1
 - Knit 7 rows
5. Knit 1 row at a loose tension (turning row)
6. 2nd half of hem:
 - Garment Tension
 - Knit 8 rows
7. Pick up open cast on from the ravel cord
8. Knit 1 row loosely
9. At Garment Tension, continue knitting for a few inches
10. Practice binding off or drop the work from the machine





E-Wrap Hem

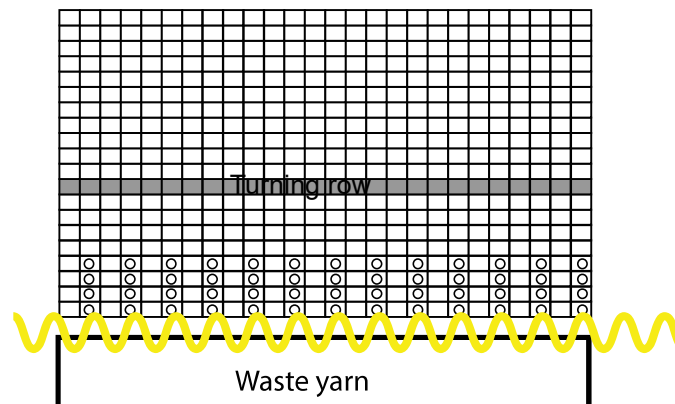
1. With MAIN YARN, e-wrap cast on 20-40 stitches
2. 1st half of hem:
 - Main yarn
 - Garment Tension Minus 1
 - Knit 7 rows
3. Knit 1 row at a loose tension (turning row)
4. 2nd half of hem:
 - Garment Tension
 - Knit 8 rows
7. Pick up e-wraps
8. Knit 1 row loosely
9. At Garment Tension, continue knitting for a few inches
10. Practice binding off or drop the work from the machine



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Every Other Needle Hem (less bulk)

1. With SCRAP YARN, cast on 20-40 stitches over EVERY OTHER NEEDLE
2. Knit 8-10 rows. End with carriage on the left
3. Knit 1 row of ravel cord
4. 1st half of hem:
 - Main yarn
 - Garment Tension Minus 1
 - Knit 4 rows over every other needle
 - Pull all needles to working position
 - Knit 3 rows over EVERY Needle
5. Knit 1 row at a loose tension (turning row)
6. 2nd half of hem:
 - Garment Tension
 - Knit 8 rows
7. Pick up open cast on from the ravel cord
8. Knit 1 row loosely
9. At Garment Tension, continue knitting for a few inches
10. Practice binding off or drop the work from the machine



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1. Hand Knit and Rehang

1. Cast on 20-30 stitches on hand knitting needles
2. Hand knit a few rows of ribbing (1x1, 2x2 your choice)
3. Pull out the same number of needles on the machine
4. Carefully rehang the stitches from the needle to the machine needles, taking care not to twist the stitches
5. Knit for a few inches and drop the work from the machine (or practice a bind off method)



2. Hand Manipulate Ribbing

1. Cast on 20-40
2. Knit 8 rows
3. Drop the 3rd stitch from the right and re-latch
4. Skip a stitch, drop and Relatch
6. Continue Across the swatch
7. Knit for a few inches across all needles
8. Drop the work from the machine (or practice a bind off method)

3. Mock Ribbing

1. Cast on 20-40 stitches over every other needle. Use the cast on method of your choice. (Make sure every other needle is out of work)
2. Knit 15-20 rows (twice the desired length of your ribbing)
3. Pick up the cast on edge and rehang it on the empty needles
4. With all needles in work, knit 1 row across all needles
5. Knit for a few inches and drop the work from the machine.

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1. Basic Decrease:

1. Cast on 20-40 stitches with any method you like
2. Knit a few rows
3. *Put the right 2 edge stitches on a transfer tool
4. Transfer the stitches one needle to the left, doubling up the stitch
5. Take the emptied needle out of work
6. Knit 2 rows*
- 7 Repeat from * to * on the left side

Repeat the decreases 4-5 more times Don't bind off

2. Basic Increase:

1. Continue on the same piece. Transfer 2 stitches to the right
2. Fill in the empty needle with the heel of the stitch from the row below
3. Knit 2 rows
4. Repeat on the left side
5. Continue to increase every other row until you have your original stitch count in work.

3. Full Fashioned Decrease

1. Continue on the same piece. Working on the right
2. Transfer the 3rd stitch to the 2nd needle, then transfer the 2 outside stitches to fill the emptied needle
3. Knit 2 rows
4. Repeat on the left side
5. Continue to decrease every other row 5 times
6. Drop the work from the machine