

Introduction to addiExpress Kingsize



- 1 – YARN-HOLDER
- 2 – REPLACEMENT NEEDLES
- 3 – ROW COUNTER
- 4 – PLASTIC NEEDLE
- 5 – TABLE CLAMPS
- 6 – OPERATING SWITCH

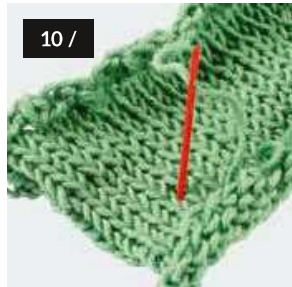
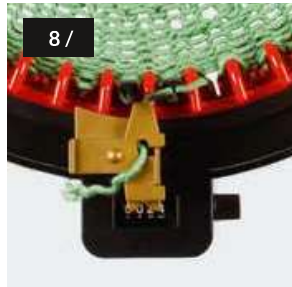
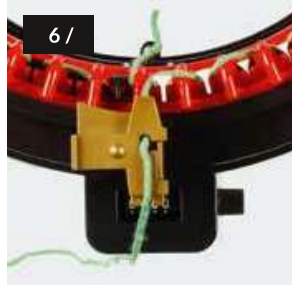
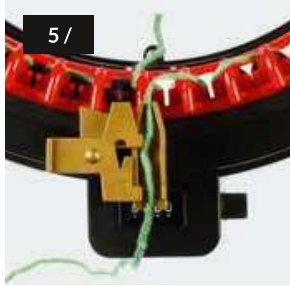
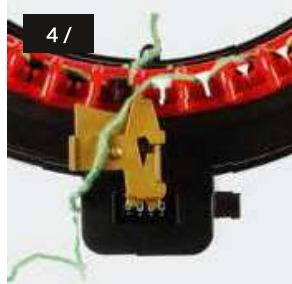
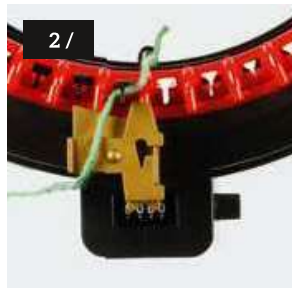


SETTING UP

1 / Screw the four legs into the designated holes on the bottom.

2 / Place the addiExpress Kingsize at the edge of the table and affix it with the two support clamps.

3 / To set the line counter to 0, turn the black knob.



Introduction to circular knitting

All of the 46 needles are used

1 / Before you start with circular knitting, set the operating switch in the down position to "Circular knitting".

2 / Pull some of the thread off and through the middle of the addi- Express until it touches the table. Then wrap the yarn around the black needle on the right. (There are three needles, a left, middle and right)

3 / Start slowly turning the handle clockwise, while doing this, alternate the position of the yarn from in front of to behind of the rising needles.

4 / When you reach the first black needle (the right one) again, the yarn runs outward.

5 / Open the yarn holder by pushing it open to the left. Place the yarn halfway. To start it is essential to close the yarn holder to avoid damages at the needles.

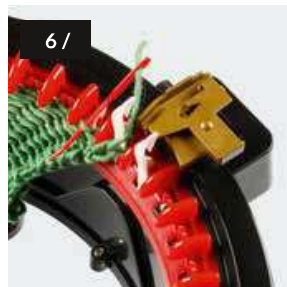
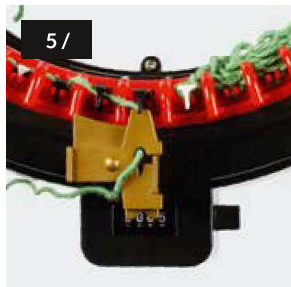
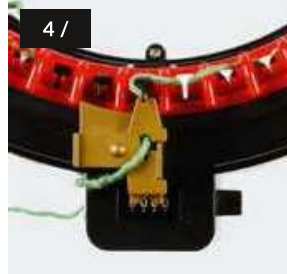
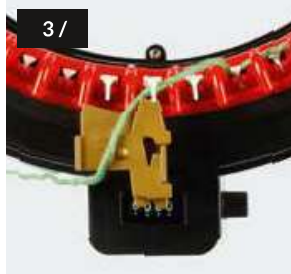
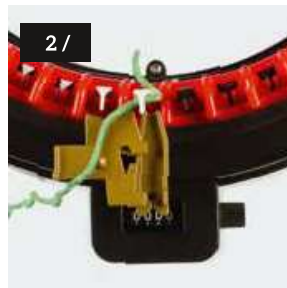
6 / Whether you place the yarn halfway or entirely into the yarn holder, depends on the yarn. It should run smoothly.

7 / You can now begin. Do not use force while turning the handle clockwise - it must move smooth. If you have the feeling that the stitches are not positioned on the needles tightly enough, simply pull at the bottom of the knitted piece.

8 / When you have reached the desired length of your item you have to cast off: Cut the yarn off to 35 inches, pull it through the yarn holder and thread it into the plastic needle.

9 / While slowly turning the handle go through each of the stitches alternating from going through the front of and back of the lowered needle. The suture retainer must remain closed during this time, as otherwise the needle may become damaged.

10 / You must do this to the right of the yarn holder. Your item is now done when all stitches are cast.



Introduction to Plain knitting

43 needles are used

1 / Make sure that the operating switch is up. Pull some of the yarn off the ball and through the middle of the addiExpress until it touches the table.

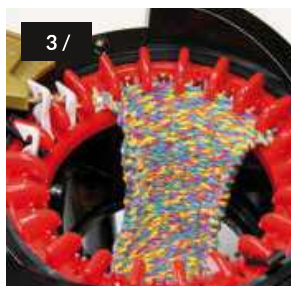
2 / Now turn the handle backwards and start with the first white needle to the left of the black needles. (The black needles are not used for plain knitting)

3 / Start turning the handle slowly clockwise, while doing this alternate the position of the yarn from in front of to behind of the rising needle. This is done until you reach the first black needle.

4 / When you come to the first black needle, the yarn runs outward. Follow the steps 5 to 6 of the chapter "circular knitting". (The loop of the first black needle goes off later and can be hidden by just pulling it tight.)

5 / The difference to round knitting is that you turn the handle forwards and backwards. Each end of a row will be shown by a stop of the winding. Always turn the handle until it stops.

6 / In order to cast off follow the steps 8 to 10 of circular knitting.

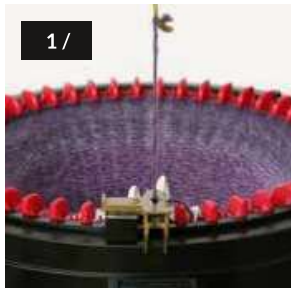


addiStopper

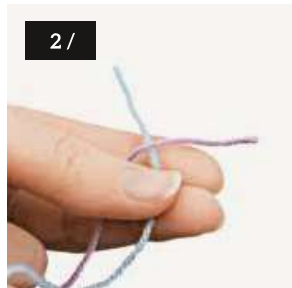
1 / The addiStopper allows you determine individual web widths in a quick and clean style.

2 / Use: Place the stopper to the left of the black needles, 2 needles from where you wish to begin (to do this, first turn the handle till you reach the desired white needle and position the first stopper). Place the second stopper 4 needles beyond where you wish to end. When turning the handle, make sure the edge stitches are picked up properly!

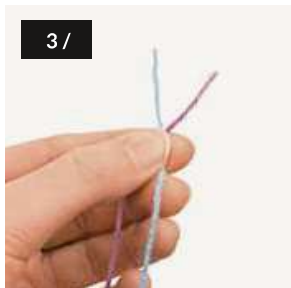
3 / Example: To knit 10 stitches straight up, use needles 6 to 21. To do so, position the first stopper (start stopper) between needles 5 and 6. Position the second stopper (end stopper) between needles 21 and 22.



1 /



2 /



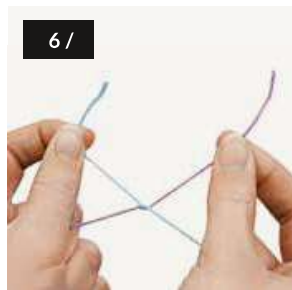
3 /



4 /



5 /



6 /

Multi-coloured knitting/version 1 Tying yarns together

1 / To knit with more than one colour, just tie the two yarns together. Be careful to make a proper, tight knot.

2 / Lay the ends of both yarns, one behind the other, in a cross.

3 / Place your left thumb on the point where the yarns cross.

4 / Then make a loop with the thread in your right hand around its own end.

5 / Now take the end of the other colour. Lay it over the right-hand thread of the loop and pull it through under the left-hand thread.

6 / Remove your thumb from the loop and pull the knot really tight. Cut the yarn end off near the knot. When knitting it in, position the knot in such a way that it does not sit on a needle.

Multi-coloured knitting/version 2 Crossing yarns

With this version, neater joins are generally achieved.

At the end of a row or round, the ball that was being used is removed from the yarn guide and placed in the centre of the machine.

The ball with the new colour is introduced into the thread guide and knitting continues in the normal manner for machine knitting.

For recurring strips, such as the ones on the waste-paper bin (see page 38) and the striped cardigan (see page 58), the two balls are interlaced once after each turn (= 2 rows) so that no loose threads remain on the side - as in hand knitting.

Upon completion of the piece of knitting, that is after casting off, it is recommended to tie the free-hanging threads together and then to sew them up.

Tips + Tricks

CASTING OFF

After casting off - which is more accurately unthreading - it is advisable to put the penultimate row onto double pointed needles or a circular needle and to carefully pull out the cast off stitches. Then loosely cast off the last row as in conventional hand knitting. This results in an elastic finish which is not too loose. The cast on edge can also be cast off like this afterwards.



RIBBON YARN

Ribbon yarn must be held at an angle, so that the needles pick up the entire ribbon. Always let the yarn run loosely through your hand.

DECORATIVE SEAMS

For visible, decorative seams, crochet the two edges together using single stitches. Sew through both edges with each stitch.

YARNS

You can use any yarn, even "flamed" ones, including yarn grades of different thicknesses.

PLAIN KNITTING

With plain knitting, ensure that no stitches catch on the needles at the edge (particularly with thicker wool). To avoid this, be careful to keep the wool under tension when turning.

TOTAL ROW COUNT

Always knit an odd number of rows, because knit stitches are better for casting off (1st row = immediately after stopping).

SIZE CONVERSION

For smaller sizes simply make the pieces narrower. For larger sizes use a correspondingly larger width.

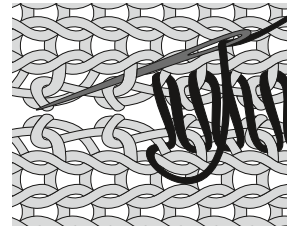
REVERSE SINGLE CROCHET STITCH

Around almost all edges, finish with a round of reverse single crochet stitches. Reverse single crochet stitches are single stitches which are crocheted from left to right.

MATTRESS STITCH

Lay the edges that you want to join with the front facing upwards parallel to each other. With a wool needle or a blunt embroidery needle catch the the cross stitch between the edge stitch and the first stitch. Pull the thread through. On the opposite side, also catch the cross stitch between the edge stitch and the first stitch and pull the thread through.

Repeat this alternately on one side and then the other. Once you have joined approximately 2 cm like this, tighten the thread you are working with. The knitted pieces will join together seamlessly.



MULTI-COLOURED KNITTING

When knitting with more than one colour, simply tie the two yarns together. Be careful to make a proper, tight knot.

Trouble-shooting

IF THE CRANK STOPS TURNING, IT MAY BE BECAUSE...

- ... the operating switch is set to "Plain knitting"
- ... the thread is not inserted correctly. In which case simply start again, following the instructions.
- ... remnants of yarn are stuck between the needle and the shank. These can be plucked out using the plastic needle or a pair of tweezers.

IF STITCHES ARE DROPPED ...

- ... the crank was turned too fast.
- ... the thread was held too loosely.
- ... the thread was not properly caught on the needle. So always watch the run of the yarn when knitting. In this case, simply pick up the stitches again with the plastic needle (as you would in normal knitting) and pull it over the needle.

THE CRANK IS DIFFICULT TO TURN, BECAUSE ...

- ... the knitting yarn is set up too tightly. Remove the yarn and thread it back again. Hold it loosely as you do so and unwind the first few centimetres from the ball before you knit the first row.
- ... the needles are damaged. Replace them following the manufacturer's instructions.
- ... the yarn has slipped over the needle heads and must be properly repositioned.

TO CHANGE NEEDLES ...

- ... loosen the 4 ring holder screws with a Phillips precision screwdriver, carefully lift the black ring holder, hold the red insert from the inside and lift it up, unscrew the 2 inner screws and remove the high black cylinder. Now gently lift out the damaged needles, replace them with the needles supplied and put the pieces back together in reverse order.

Abbreviations

col	colour
cont	continuous
ch	chain stitch
p	purl
st	stitch(es)
r	row(s)
rd	round(s)
ri	right
k	knit
sl1.k1.pssso	slip 1, knit 1, pass slip stitch over
rep	repeat
k2tog	knit 2 together
p2tog	purl 2 together
tog	together