



A FEW POINTERS.

42. *The principal thing* in setting up is to do it evenly to insure a good even finished top and at the same time to avoid having set-up-hooks too near the top of the cylinder, otherwise the yarn will break in knitting the first round, and if the set-up is too low, a loose and poorly finished top will be the result.

 *Rapid workers.* Keep the eyes on the needles and allow the yarn to catch irregularly on the hooks of set-up, that is two hooks of set-up may be caught or one hook missed, so long as every needle is looped with some hook of set-up device.

43. *After setting up* on all needles around to right or point D, hold down on set-up with left hand and at the same time turn crank forward and stop yarn-carrier at the right or at D. Finish the setting-up and set up double on the first needle, looped at the back or at A, that is, place an extra loop on it. Finally wind yarn twice around the centre-nut of set up, then place

44. *Weight-hook and weights* upon the set-up-rod to hold down the work. Use one, two or more weights according to the fineness or coarseness of the yarn. Knit 50 or 60 rounds or a 6 inch top with a fairly tight tension. Stop yarn carrier at back or at A ; fill in empty needle grooves with needles. Place stitches on all empty needles, by lifting stitches from either of the side needles, namely, the last stitch cast off by side-needle. Knit 80 to 100 rounds or a 12 to 14 inch leg. Before making heel regulate take-up-lock, take-up or take-up-spring. See page 12.


 *Repeat setting up* three or four, or even ten times, until thoroughly understood and well and quickly done. Do not cross the yarn when setting up for plain work or in 1 & 1 rib-work, that is, if you wish the top to ravel out, to produce a top without a selvedge finish.

45. *Making round heel :*

1. Stop the yarn carrier at front or at C.
2. Secure a good hard cord to yarn-stand-rod.
3. Raise out of action with this cord,
4. All needles back of cylinder notches or line BD.
5. Regulate take-up, lock, or place yarn in take-up-spring.
6. See instruction for regulating on page 12.



7. Make heel the same as flat-web-toe (see page 17).
8. By, first raising out of action all needles back of line BD.
9. Use heavy yarn, regulate tension to correspond. See page 10.
10. After knitting heel, remove yarn from take-up-spring, or
11. Regulate take-up and take-up-lock. See page 12.
12. Knit leg 12 or 14 inches long as desired.
13. Measure the length of leg with a ruler,
14. By placing ruler inside of work against set-up.
15. In power machines regulate the leg length
16. By adjusting stop-plates on stop-motion-rod.

 *Regulate take-up-lock, take-up or take-up-spring* before making toe (see page 12 for explanation of yarn-stand in use).

46. *Making round toe :*

1. Stop yarn-carrier at front or at C.
2. Raise out of action with a cord,
3. All needles back of cylinder-marks or line BD.
4. Knit toe the same as flat-web-toe. See page 17.

47. *Toe on back of machine.* The toe may be made on the back of the machine in place of the front, which will cause the toe to close on the bottom of the sock. When this is desired, stop yarn-carrier at A and raise half the needles out of action at front or at C. *One half-dozen heels and toes* should be knit alternately for practice before making a complete sock.

48. *The lengths of all hosiery* is regulated on power-machines by means of stop-plates on stop-motion-rod, or by a measuring support with holes one-half inch apart into which pins are placed.

