

LK150 Fairisle

**If using the Brother KX-350 follow the instructions for moving the two levers on each side of the carriage forward or back. Read E position for D position.

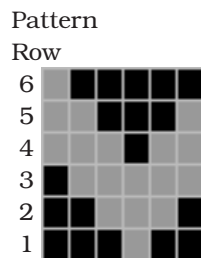
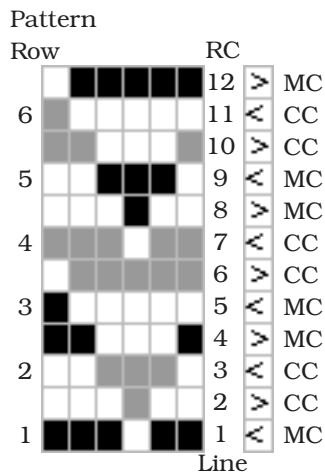
There are four methods of knitting fairisle with the main carriage given here. Methods 1, 2 and 4 require two passes by the row counter for every completely knitted row, therefore the row counter will show double the number of rows actually knit. Only Method 3 and the FC6 Fairisle Carriage have only one pass per knitted row.

Method 1 requires needles to be selected to D position on every pass while all other methods require needles to be selected once per knitted row. As a result, designs for Method 1 must be prepared differently as shown below.

On all methods: increase the tension by one number over the correct stocking stitch tension and take both yarns to the edge of the work on at least every other row.

1. Manual Method: See Page 21 of the instruction manual, as well as the video.

- Set carriage for Slip Stitch:
Side levers O - forward
Russel levers II - forward
- ndls in D knit, ndls in B slip
- Each row of the design must be divided so the MC needles are shown on one row of the chart and the CC needles are shown on the next; need 2 lines for each knit row.



- Thread MC on right side of tension mast and CC on the left side.
- COR, push marked squares on Line 1 to D position. With MC in feeder, knit 1 row to the left. Remove yarn and place it in right yarn rest.
- COL, push marked squares on Line 2 to D position - reverse of the first selection. With CC, knit 1 row to the right. (1 complete row is knit and row counter reads 002)
- Push marked squares on Line 3 to D position. With CC, knit 1 row to the left. Remove the yarn and place it in the left yarn rest. Rethread MC in feeder. Continue following your pattern chart.
- Note: The pattern begins with 1 row of MC but from then on knit 2 rows of each colour, always changing colour when the carriage is on the left, until the last row which will be MC knitting to the right.

2. Studio Method:

- Set carriage to knit working needles when going to the left and slip when going to the right:
left Side lever ^ - back
left Russel lever I - back
right Side lever O - forward
right Russel lever II - forward
- left side is back while right side is forward
- To knit Row 1 (and all odd numbered rows):
COR, pull CC needles to D. With MC, knit 1 row to the left - needles in B knit and selected needles remain in D.
- COL, with CC, knit 1 row to the right - needles in D knit and all needles are back to B position. (1 complete row is knit and row counter reads 002)
- To knit Row 2 (and all even numbered rows):
COR, pull MC needles to D. With CC, knit 1 row to left.
- COL, with MC, knit 1 row to right. (2 complete rows are knit and row counter reads 004)
- * Note: The colours are always changed when the carriage is on the left and the needles are always selected when the carriage is on the right.
- Note: An easy way to remember which needles to select is when the carriage is on the right, whatever colour is in the feeder, you will always select the opposite colour needles to D.
- Note: This method can not be used to knit single motifs.



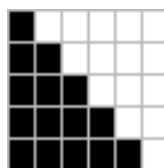
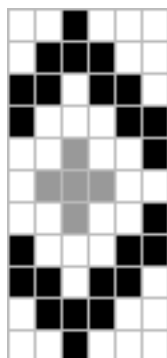
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3. Hand-knit Method:

- This method makes it easier to follow your design chart (one line per knit row). But be careful to watch your tension and not knit the CC stitches too loose. This is the easiest method to use if knitting more than 2 colours per row. It is also the best if you wish to knit stocking stitch rows between patterns as the row counter is the same as the number of knitted rows. To knit stocking stitch, just set the side levers back and remember to pull them forward for the next pattern.
- Set carriage to slip stitch:
Side levers O - forward
Russel levers II - forward
- COR, pull MC needles to D. With CC on the floor, hand-knit the remaining needles, passing the yarn under the needles in D as you go. With MC in the feeder, knit 1 row with the carriage. (1 row is completed and the row counter reads 001)
- You can weave CC over/under D needles to tie in long floats if necessary.
- Note: You can knit with different weight yarns in the same pattern as the carriage is knitting one and you are knitting the other.

4. Main & Intarsia Carriages Together:

- Set the main carriage to knit B needles:
Side levers ^ - back
Russel levers I - back
- COR, pull the CC needles to D. With MC in the main carriage feeder, knit to the left. (the B needles knit and the D needles remain in D)
- COL. With the straight edge of your needle pusher, move the D needles back to C and check that all the latches are open.
- Lay the CC yarn across the C position needles in the direction the main carriage went.
- Pass the intarsia carriage across the needles in the same direction as the main carriage travelled. Both carriages will be on the same side so remove the intarsia carriage from the needlebed.
- Note: When the row counter is an even number - select the CC needles to D, knit with MC in the main carriage (knits B and C position needles).
- Note: When the row counter is an odd number - move the CC needles to C, open the latches, lay CC yarn and knit with the intarsia carriage (knits C position needles only and leaves all the needles in C for the next row).
- Note: You can use yarns with different thicknesses as each yarn is knit with a different carriage that can be set to the correct tension for that yarn.



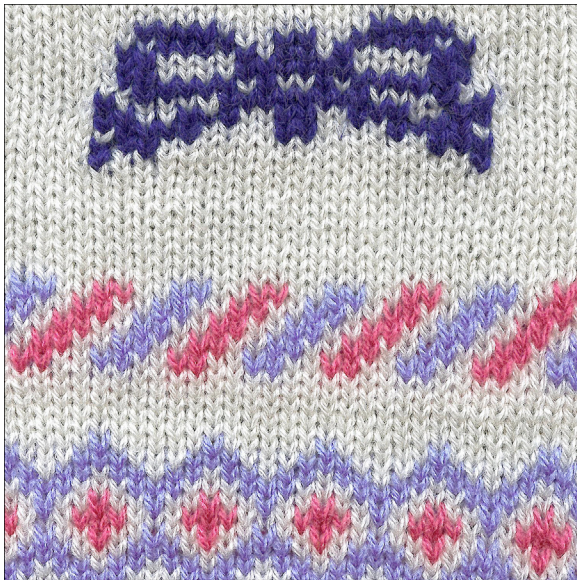
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1. Manual Method



2. Studio Method



3. Hand-knit Method



4. Main & Intarsia Carriages

