

TRENDY TUCK STITCH

TUCK STITCH

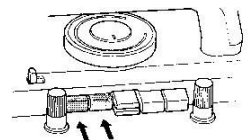
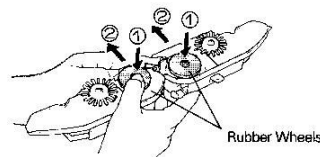
The tuck stitch is formed when the yarn passes over the needle, but does not knit, on selected needles. The unknit strands of yarn are knitted on subsequent rows to form a lifted or “tucked” stitch. Many interesting patterns and effects can be knit with this easy, but often overlooked, technique.

KNITTING TUCK STITCH ON YOUR MACHINE

Knitting machine, carriage and pattern controller settings will vary from machine to machine. The following notes should help you get started. These are general instructions. For more detail, READ YOUR MANUAL!

Brother Machines

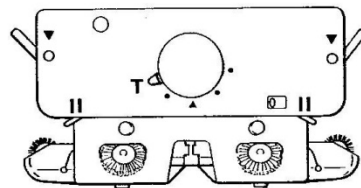
1. Thread main yarn in the tension mast.
2. Remove sinker plate assembly (arm) and move tuck wheels forward. Replace.
3. Punchcard: insert and lock punchcard (●). Electronics: Select and stop pattern on row 1.
4. Knit a few rows in main yarn.
5. Move the carriage outside the left position sensor and set the Change Knob to KCI.
6. Move the carriage to the right which selects the needles for the 1st row.
7. Punchcard: move stop knob to feed position (▼).
8. Electronics: Cancel stop.
9. Push in the both tuck buttons on the carriage and knit.



Silver Reed/Studio/Singer Machines (punchcard & electronic)

1. Thread main yarn in the tension mast.
2. Punchcard: insert and lock punchcard (●). Electronics: Select and stop pattern at row 1.
3. Knit a few rows in main yarn.
4. Electronics: With carriage on left, position N1 and point cams.
5. Move the carriage to the right. Punchcard: move stop knob to feed position (▼). Electronics: Cancel stop.
6. Set the cam lever on the carriage to T. Russell levers are on II, weaving brushes up.
7. Knit

Note: Electronics: Carriage must pass the point cams on every row or mispatterning **will** occur.



Carriage Settings

- Cam Lever..... T (Tuck)
- Russel Levers..... II (both)
- Side Levers..... ▼ (both)
- Weaving Knobs..... ○ (both)

LK150

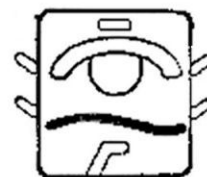
Tuck stitch on the LK150 involves manually pulling the patterning stitches to hold (black squares) and the knitting with the carriage for the number of rows indicated. When the tucked stitches need to be knit, either the Russell lever is moved to II or the needles are moved to upper working position.

8							
7	■			■			
6							
5							
4							
3		■		■			
2							
1		■		■			

Carriage Settings

- Side Levers.....▲
- Russel Levers.....I

Both levers are back.



Some things to make tuck work—

Knit at an even pace and not too fast.

Weight your fabric evenly, with a few more weights than for stockinet.

Move end weights up every 20 rows. Some yarns may require you to do this more often.

Check the end stitches frequently.

Use Tuck Wheels on Brother or Tuck Brushes on Silver Reed.

Tuck Fabric Characteristics

- More stretch
- Wider (fewer stitches per inch)
- Shorter (more rows per inch)

GET CREATIVE

Now let's start the fun! For different variations of your tuck pattern try each of the following. These are just a few examples of the many things that can be done. Don't be afraid to try something unusual. You may be surprised at the results. You will get entirely different looks when you try a technique with both geometric and organic patterns.





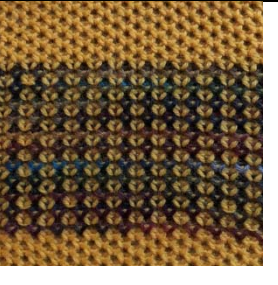

- The L Knob elongates the design by knitting each pattern row twice. Electronic machines sometimes call this the “double high” function.
- Experiment with different yarns—4-ply, handpaint, self-striping, sock, solids, novelty, lace weight, thick/thin, boucle
- Explore color—2 colors, 3 colors
- Alternate tuck with plain knitting or slip
- Try alternating the L Knob and S Knob at different intervals.
- Reverse the card so that the design is knitted in the opposite direction. If you flip and reverse the card, it will move the design horizontally by one stitch. Reversing the design will give you a vertical mirrored effect. Electronic machines all have reverse functions.

- Use monochromatic texture by combining two yarns of the same color, but different textures. You will get a very subtle, but beautiful, fabric.
- Yarn play. Experiment with yarns of different textures. You don't always have to use the same yarn in two different colors.
- Masking.
 - Punch card or mylar– Use masking tape to randomly cover punched holes.
 - Brother electronic – Randomly push selected needles back to B position
 - DAK – Randomly draw over design, and then save as new design.
- Place full or partial single motifs at various places in your knitting. Use Magic Cams, Point Cams and yarn separators for punchcard machines. Point cams or pattern positioning is used for electronics. Sample
- Turn it sideways. Use a combination of vertical patterns with stockinet stripes for a very interesting look.
- Tuck lace – needles out of work
- Plated tuck

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NOTES

- All needles are in work unless otherwise specified.
- Needle setup symbols
 - I = needle in work
 - x = needle out of work
 - 0 = center of needle bed

	<p>Card #1 Tuck Lace1 Double high Lock on rw 1 3r tuck/1r</p>		<p>Card #1 Tuck Lace1 Double high Purl side Lock on rw 1</p>		<p>Card #1 Tuck Lace2 Double High Knit side</p>
<p>plain Knit side</p> <p>NDL setup 3x3 lllxxxlllxxxll0lxxxlll</p>	<p>3r tuck/1r plain purl side</p>	<p>NDL setup lxxllxxl0xxllxx</p>			
	<p>Card #1 Tuck Lace2 Double High Purl Side</p>		<p>Card #1 2-Color Tuck Double High Knit 2 rows each color Purl Side</p>		<p>Card #1 2-Color Tuck Double High Knit 2 rows each color</p>
				<p>Knit side</p>	

	<p>Card #3 Tuck Lock on rw 1 6r tuck/2r plain Purl side</p>		<p>Card #3 Tuck Lock rw 1 6r tuck/2r plain Knit side</p>		<p>Card #3 T2-color Tuck As card 4r color A/4r color B Knit side</p>
	<p>Card #3 T2-color Tuck As card 4r color A/4r color B Purl side</p>		<p>Card #3 Tuck Lace Knit Side</p>		<p>Card #3 Tuck Lace Purl Side</p>
<p>NDL setup 11x11x10x11x11x</p>		<p>NDL setup 11x11x10x11x11x</p>			