

S.N.S Herning of Denmark: The Legend of Søren Nielsen Skyt

The registered trademark S. N. S. HERNING was founded in 1931 by Søren Nielsen Skyt (1899-1972) in Herning, Denmark.

As a young man, he made a living by selling knitted garments of his own making. In the mid1920'es, he learned about a technique of knitting with "bobble" patterns that increased the insulating abilities of garments.









Relying on these techniques, he began manufacturing the so-called FISHERMAN

All our FISHERMAN sweaters are still being knitted at our knitting factory in Herning after the same recipe as that of Søren Nielsen Skyt - with strict rules for the layout of the bobble pattern, the cut, the measurements, and the , nishing etc.

Something about the design and feel of this garment makes us shy away from making even the slightest of changes to it.

Eighty five years have passed since the release of our , rst FISHERMAN sweater. Even if the production has had its highs and lows, we never stopped knitting it.

The FISHERMAN sweater remains at the core of our entire design DNA - and we are proud to celebrate its 85-years anniversary this year.



More knits have naturally been added to our repertoire over time - but they all relate more or less directly to our original knit in terms of functionality, aesthetic, underlying technique, texturing, or simply that hard to describe feel.

All knits can be thought of as members of a family - sharing the same forefather - but still very much wanting to be originals themselves.

KNITTED IN DENMARK







All knits from S. N. S. HERNING are knitted in Herning, Denmark. Currently, we only have 4 people knitting our entire production of knitwear. This is possible, because we have very skilled knitters - as a collective they have more than 125 years of experience.

The most experienced knitter is **Holger H. Skyt**, son of our founder - he has been knitting for more than 50 years, and is still going strong. His field of expertise is making our old machinery keep running. He is not philosophizing with a hammer, rather mending machines with a screwdriver. Moreover, he is a living library of memories about great knits from our past, a continuous source of knowledge and inspiration when preparing new collections.

We have an almost religious sentiment towards our oldest machines. Some of them are dating back to the 1950'es - one of them even to mid 1930's. One could argue that it is not worthwhile using them in that they are admittedly not as efficient as newer machines. Also, they will probably tend to break down a bit more often, and they are most certainly way more complicated to work with.But the old machines have something going for them: they are built to last - and they can handle a lot of yarn-ends, making it possible to squeeze more solidity into the fabrics.