

If the needles get stuck in the cams, raise up about thirty needles and turn the machine forward until they come to the front over the cams; this will allow the cams to fall into their proper position.

When knitting heel, toe, flat web, or at any other time, when reversing the machine, the needles in operation must all pass through the cams, and the raised needles over the cams, in front before reversing.

If you wish to take off the cams, take out 30 needles and turn the empty grooves to the front.

Be sure the yarn carrier runs the yarn under the points of the needles, that the cam is not too high or too low; that the machine does not tip down in front; if the needles stick in the cam, raise the cam up. The cam must be kept close to the cylinder, it is adjusted by the screw in the post. Oil the cams frequently. Avoid running the machine rapidly without work. When reversing the machine without work, pull up twelve needles just as they enter the cams so they pass over the cams instead of under.

CHANGING THE LENGTH OF STITCH

Study the operation of making the stitch. See Fig. O.

The stitch is made long for open work, or when using coarse yarn and short for tight work and fine yarn, by lowering or raising the cam; for loose work push the cam down, and for tight raise it. Some use an indicator showing the length of stitch, but there are many things that cause a tension on the yarn, and we find no indicator as good as the eye; adjust the cam until the tension is what you want. Care should be taken to have the yarn flow freely to the needles, as any strain on it will cause the machine to turn hard, and result in tight knitting, and if much strain is on you may find the yarn cut by the needles; have it come freely to the needles, and depend on the cams for the tension. If the stitch clings to the needles, or loops are formed, not properly knit; the stitch is too short or there is not sufficient weight on the work.

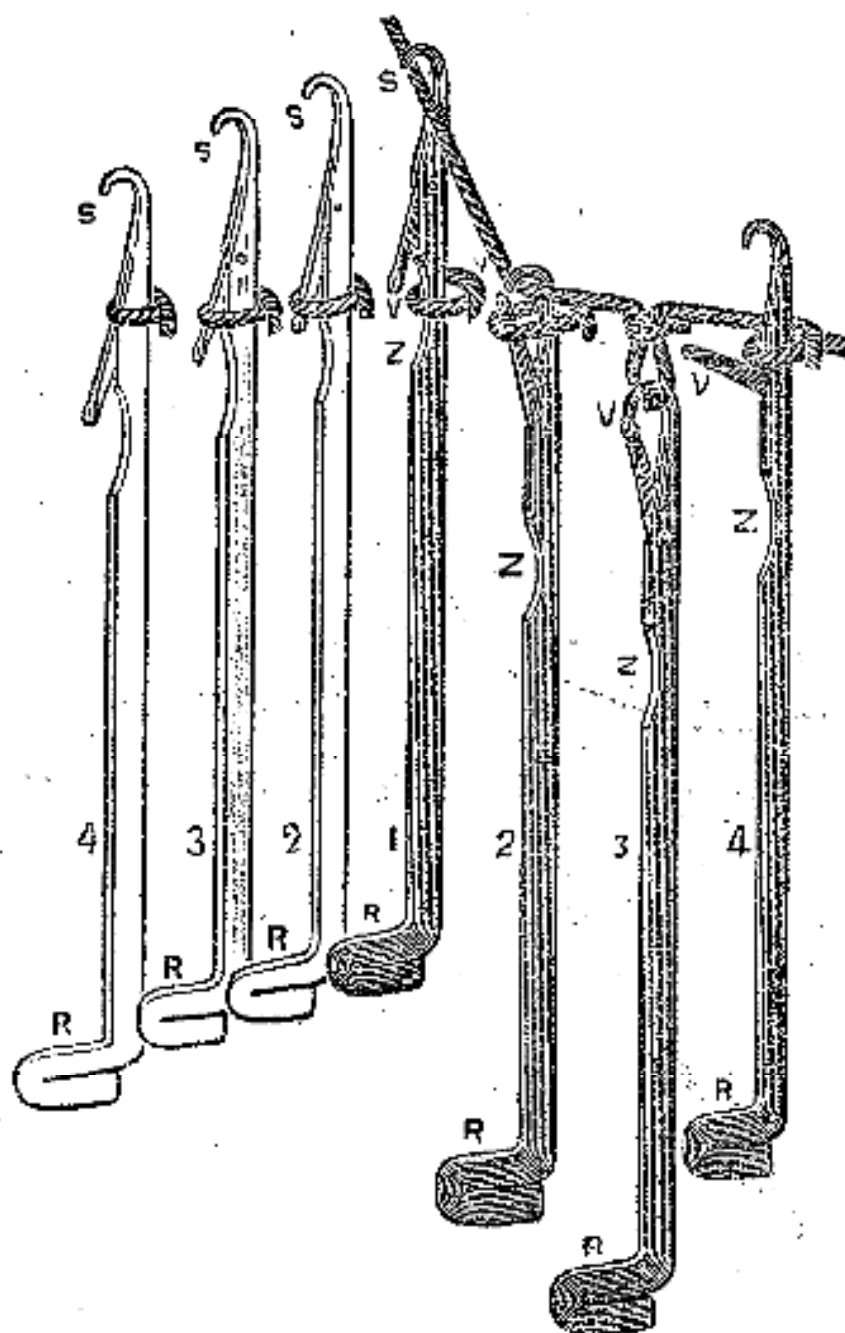


Fig. O.