

Set up the Knitting Machine

This section explains how to set up the machine. Topics covered are: Needles, position of the yarn carrier, type of table, and position of yarn to be knitted.

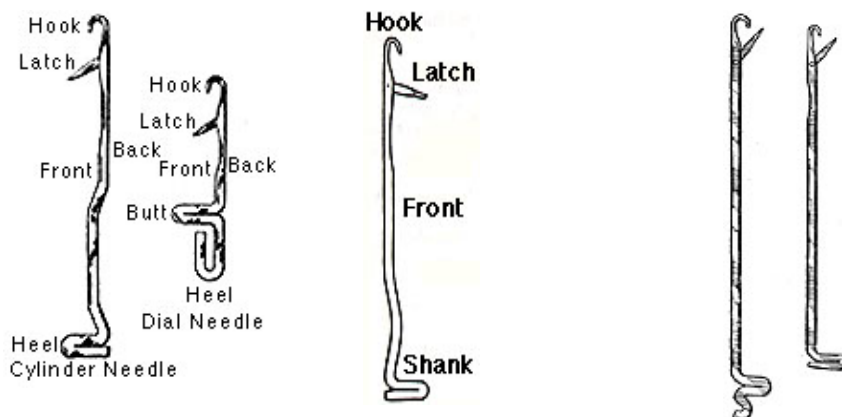
Needles

A. **Rib needle** are the short ones. Their latches do not necessarily close until the stitch slides off as the new stitch is formed; after a rib needle drops a stitch, the latch will probably stay closed, so it will not pick up until you open the latch again. When you knit, keep an eye on the rib needles to be sure each has a loop of yarn in it.

B. **Cylinder needles** are long. Bent needles will probably drop stitches. Check them by closing the latch to see if it lines up with the end of the needle, and by placing them on a flat surface (such as the crescent that comes with the machine) to see if they are bent. If a needle drops consistently, try replacing it even if it does not appear bent.

C. Needles used in knitting **MUST** match in size, height (or length) and gage. Unmatched needles **will** drop stitches.

D. Needles for different machines may or may not be interchangeable.



AutoKnitter Needles may
Be used with the Home
Profit Master Machine

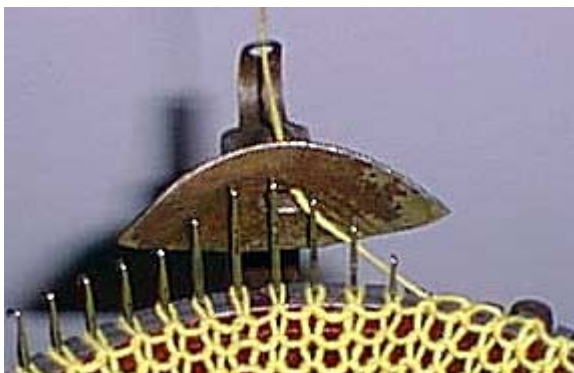
Gearhart Cylinder
(Note the straight shape)

Needles for the Lamb Machine

Position of yarn carrier

A. The position of the yarn carrier is important and may shift by accident when moving the machine. Make sure that the carrier is close to both sets of needles, cylinder and dial. Watch that the yarn carrier is not striking the needles. If the yarn carrier is hitting the needles, you will see scratches on the carrier and needles will bend or break.

B. If you change cylinder to accommodate the heavier yarn. Also, remember to adjust the yarn carrier height, moving it upward.



No scratches are evident on the face of the yarn carrier. The carrier face is close enough to allow the yarn to enter the needle without striking the yarn carrier face.

Type of Table

A. Machines require a stable table, their own legs made by the manufacturer but not sold with all machines, or a table made specifically for the CSM.

B. A stable table should be of working height – a dinner table is frequently too high. A computer printer table is ideal. Old sewing machine legs can be adapted as a table for the CSM.

Position of yarn to be knitted

A. If you wind your own yarn balls, wind them loosely and use from **outside** of ball. Put the ball in a large container to avoid the ball traveling as it is used.



B. Using the Lazy Kate is one way of knitting right from the bobbin. While Lazy Kates can be purchased, Elsie McCarthy, NH uses a Craft Sticks box, and a 10-inch size ten double pointed aluminum knitting needle. Punch a hole at each end of the box and you have a Lazy Kate, free!

C. Roger Laghezza, NY fashioned paint rollers to dispense the yarn – wrap the yarn ball onto toilet tissue cardboard cores.



D. Whatever method you use to dispense the yarn to the machine, it **MUST** be free flowing – the smallest drag changes the tension of your knitting. Back to top.