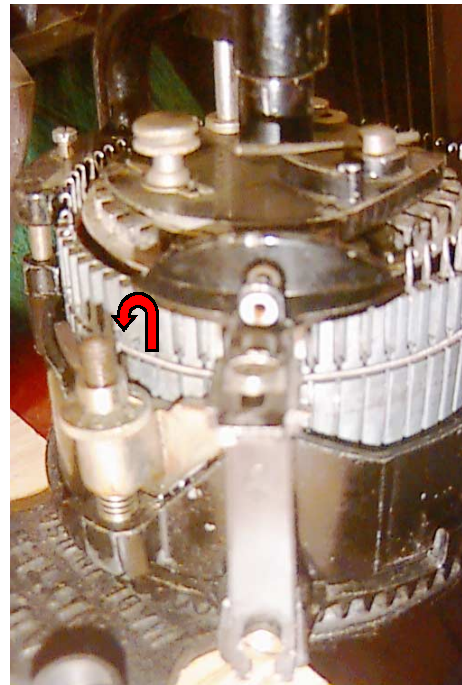


Adjust to Knit

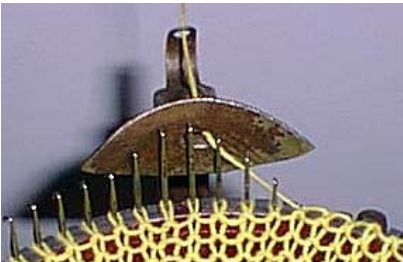
This section explains how to adjust the tension of the machine for yarn size and conditions. Adjusting the timing and knitting on waste yarn are explained.

1. Adjusting tension for yarn and conditions

The cylinder tension adjusts by turning the adjusting nut on the cam wing. Lowering the cam loosens or lengthens the stitch. This action is easy to remember; **L**ower, **L**oosen or **L**engthen. If the cylinder tension is very loose, stitches will slide off the needles. Raising the cam will shorten and tighten the stitches. Recheck your timing any time you make a significant change in tension. Stitches are too loose when they drop, too tight when they ride up on the needle shaft. Ignore the ribber in the picture, ribber tension is NOT in this lesson.



2. Adjusting timing



The yarn carrier controls the timing for cylinder needles. The yarn should contact the needle about half way between the hinge of the latch and the top of the needle. If the yarn does not enter the open needle, that is if the needle closes before the yarn is in the needle, the carrier may have moved to one side or the other, or it may be too far away from the needles. If the carrier is too close to the needles, it will strike the needles and may break them. Use small adjustments when moving the yarn carrier, test after each move. Timing can get out of adjustment if the machine jams and is forced.

3. Knitting waste yarn

Strong white cotton is best to use as a cast on waste and dividing cotton between socks. Colored cotton may leave color on white yarn. Weak yarns will be difficult to remove from the knitted product.