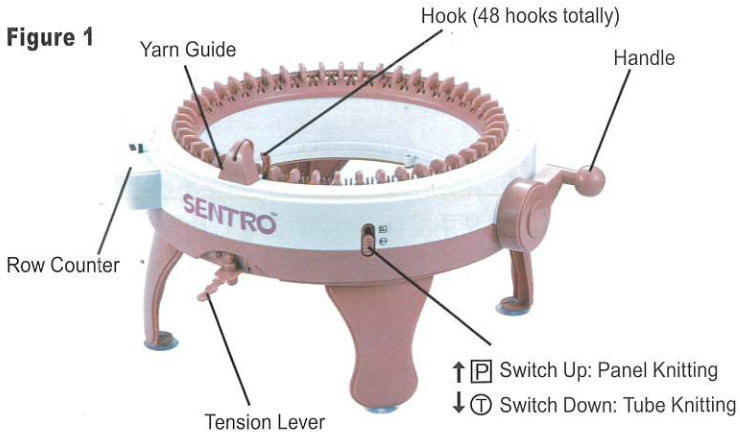
Knitting Machine Instructions

Figure 1



TIPS BEFORE YOU START:

1. You must get the tension correct or the machine could drop stitches. If this happens, loosen or tighten the tension. It is important to make a swatch with your chosen yarn to find the best tension. With worsted, try placing the yarn in two holes of the thread holder. With thinner yarns, try all 3 holes (Figure 4 - a).
2. Yarn must be loose as you knit. Unwind your yarn and keep a loose puddle on the floor or table so that it never becomes tight as it feeds into the machine.
3. Stabilize your machine. According to the Accessories Installation Instructions to set the machine's pillars and suction cups well at first. Then place the unit on a flat table. The machine won't perform well if it wobbles or moves while you work. You will be holding the top of the machine with one hand to keep the machine steady and cranking with the other. Turn the tension guide toward you. You will need to be able to control the tension of the yarn while you are working.
4. Do not turn the crank handle too hard or too fast as this may damage the machine and dropped stitches will be unavoidable.
5. If yarn seems "stuck" on a hook, push the stitch or stitches that are on the hook from the bottom of the hook towards the back of the needle.
6. You must maintain proper tension on the yarn through the tension piece and be sure that yarn is fed through the correct notch or notches in the yarn guide. Otherwise you may drop a stitch.
7. Different weights of yarn will require different amounts of tension. If the tension is too taut, try loosening the yarn one by one from the slots on the tension guide.
8. Do not be alarmed if the machine makes a little noise when knitting with tighter tension. It may be a little harder to turn the crank. Proceed slowly and evenly.
9. Do not forget to set the row counter to zero when you use tube knitting.

CIRCULAR/TUBULAR KNITTING:

STEP 1: TUBES OR PANELS

Slide switch on side of machine to: T (down) for circular or tubes and P (up) for flat panels (figure 1). You can make a hat, purse, etc. by simply cinching in one end of a tube.

STEP 2: CHOOSE YARN

1. This machine works well with most yarns (such as the yarns within the box). Thinner yarns work equally well but will probably need to be threaded through all 3 tension notches. Eyelash and fur yarns are not particularly good but may work. Heavy or bulky yarns will not work. Be sure and make a swatch.
2. Roll each skein of yarn into a ball (so it unrolls easily) to help the yarn feed smoothly into the machine as you are cranking. If you choose to work directly form a skein, pull out a large amount of yarn every so often to make sure you have enough loose, (2-3 m. at a time) or else the machine might skip a stitch. Watch carefully because the yarn cannot become taut when feeding into the machine.

STEP 3: THREAD MACHINE

【Video : How to start ?】

↓ T Switch Down: Tube Knitting

↑ P Switch Up: Panel Knitting

STEP 4: SET TENSION

1. Put the yarn through the opening in the yarn guide and pull it down so that it is firmly all the way down into the groove (Figure 2 , 3).
2. Put the tension arm into the raised position (Figure 3) and thread the yarn through until it comes out the bottom. Remember that you may need to adjust the tension arm depending on the weight of the yarn. Heavier yarns may require less tension (Figure 4) .

Figure 2

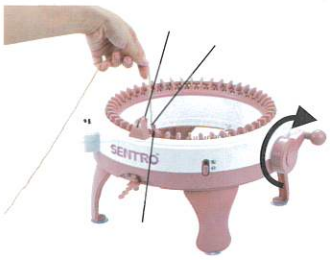
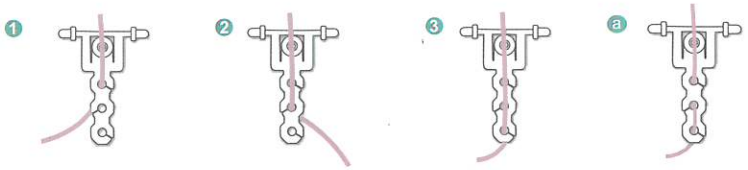


Figure 3

Figure 4



STEP 5: BEGIN KNITTING

1. Thread under the white hook again and begin slowly cranking without skipping any hooks. Wind very slowly, watching carefully to make sure not one hook is skipped for the first 3 or 4 rows. These rows make the foundation and must be done correctly.
2. Hold the top of the machine with your left hand (keep it steady) and crank the handle away from you (clockwise) with your right hand (Figure 2).
3. Keep an eye on your yarn to make sure your always have enough loosened to feed easily into the machine. Periodically pull down gently on the knitted fabric as it comes out of the bottom to prevent it the machine skipping.
4. Untwist knitting and keep pulling it down carefully as it becomes longer. Once the knitting is longer than the machine, you have to constantly untwist the work and pull down from the center to keep things moving along smoothly.

STEP 6: BIND OFF A TUBE TO REMOVE KNITTING FROM MACHINE

1. Once your work measures the length you want, stop cranking when the white hook is to the right of the yarn guide. Please note: Yarn should stay on the hook until step 4 of this process.
2. Cut off yarn leaving a 45-60 cm length of yarn (Figure 6). This will be used to bind off your knitting. Slip this piece out of the tension holder and yarn guide and thread onto the plastic sewing needle, then pull the yarn vertically (Figure 5) and crank one row without any yarn.
3. While slowly turning the handle, go through each of the stitches alternating from going through the front of and back of the lowered needle (Figure 7 a,b). You must do this to the right of the yarn holder. All the stitches should now have yarn through them.
4. Turn the handle clockwise and drop all the stitches off the hooks.
5. Your item is finished when all stitches are cast off.

6. For a nicer finished edge, use a circular needle and catch the final row of stitches. Pull out the casting off thread. Then knit off as you would a regular knitted piece for a more elastic and more attractive edge.
7. For an open ended tube (scarfs, leg warmers, etc.), take the threaded sewing needle and stitch back through a few of the last stitches to secure the end of the yarn (Figure 8 b). Make a knot and trim the end of the knot.
8. For a gathered tube (hats, purses, etc.), pull the loose end of yarn tight until it gathers and closes the opening of the tube. Thread the plastic needle and stitch a knot. Once you cinch it closed, you can pull the top into a cute top knot or just close neatly.

Figure 5

Figure 6

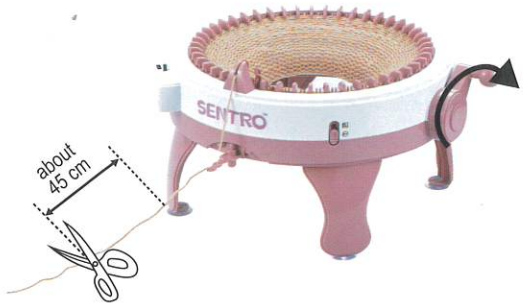


Figure7 — a, b

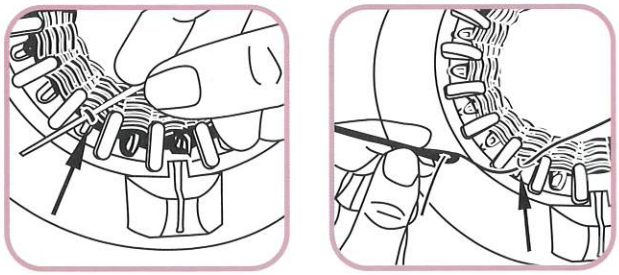
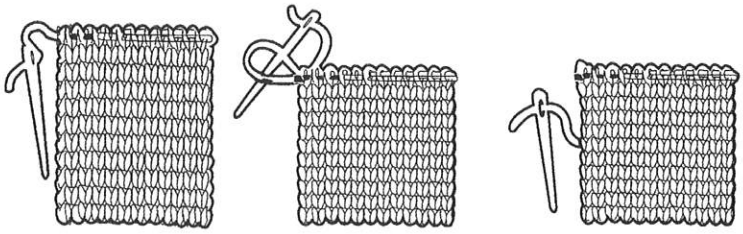


Figure 8 — a, b, c



CHANGING COLORS OR RUNNIG OUT OF YARN – TYING ON NEW PIECE:

Tie on the new yarn on with a square knot and make sure it won't slip. Cut close to the knot and remove yarn from tensioner bar (it won't go smoothly through the holes). Hold yarn taut and crank until the knot is knitted past the tensioner. Then thread yarn back through the yarn tensioner. Keep turning the crank, slowly at first, and continue to knit.

FLAT PANEL KNITTING:

Slide the mode switch on the front of the machine into the UP position. **(Video:'How to start')**

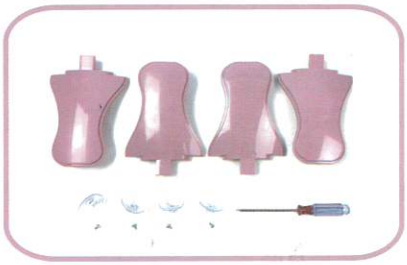
Hint: If stitches are being dropped at ends of flat panel, make sure you are turning crank all the way in each direction until the machine comes to a complete stop.

TO PICK UP A DROPPED STITCH:

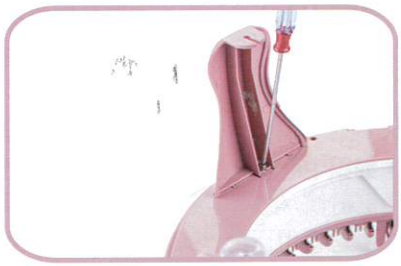
1. The machine might drop a stitch and unravel down a number of rows before you notice it. If this happens, the crochet hook can be helpful for picking up dropped stitches.
2. Turn crank on machine to knit up to the last stitch before the dropped stitch. Dropped stitch should be slightly to the side of the yarn guide. This hook should be the raised position.
3. You will see a loop where the dropped stitch starts and above the loop you will have a "ladder" – with rungs corresponding to each dropped stitch – between the stitches.
4. Insert the crochet hook from front to back through the loop.
5. Hook the first rung of ladder on to the crochet hook and pull it through the opening of the loose stitch. Then hook the next rung and pull it through and continue this step with each rung until you have carried the stitch all the way back up to the corresponding knitting machine stitch.
6. Transfer the loop from the crochet hook on to the knitting machine hook.

Accessories Installation Instructions

1. Includes:
   Machine pillar * 4
   Suction cup * 4
   Screw * 4
   Screw driver * 1



2. Insert the pillar into the notch on the bottom of the machine, then tighten the screw.



3. Pleace the suction cups into the notch of machine pillars.

4. Completed!
   Your knitting machine will stand more stably during knitting.