

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE

Speed

LINKING MACHINE



SPEED KNITTING MACHINE CO., LTD

Introduction

The Speed Linking Machine is the very latest product of the Speed Knitting Machine Co., Ltd. For many years seaming machines have been used for commercial work, but the Speed Linking Machine is the very first machine of this type designed for use by the home knitter.

Until the time that this machine was introduced by the Speed Knitting Machine Co., Ltd., it was always troublesome and much time was taken to sew together the front and back of sweaters, etc., and inset sleeves. Hence the Speed Linking Machine has been introduced to free you from such time-wasting effort.

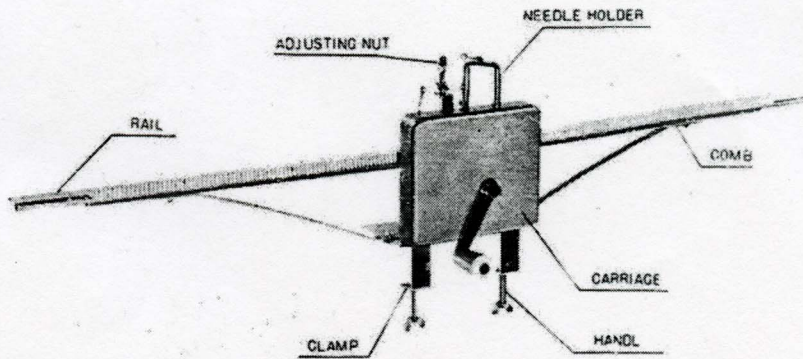
This handy little machine is designed to sew together the two edges of fabric, and or to make a selvedge. All you do is simply follow the instructions and, after placing the fabric on the machine, you rotate the operating handle and the edges of the garment are sewn together automatically in an extremely short time. The stitches formed are not the same as those made by the ordinary sewing machine, but rather are a chain stitch, exactly the same as stitches made by means of a crochet hook. Therefore you can, if required, unravel the seam very easily by pulling one end of the yarn.

The Speed Linking Machine is not only available for fabric knitted by the Super Speed Knitting Machine, but has been designed for use with the knitted fabric produced by all other types of home-knitting machines, in addition to which it can also be used for sewing together handknitted products.

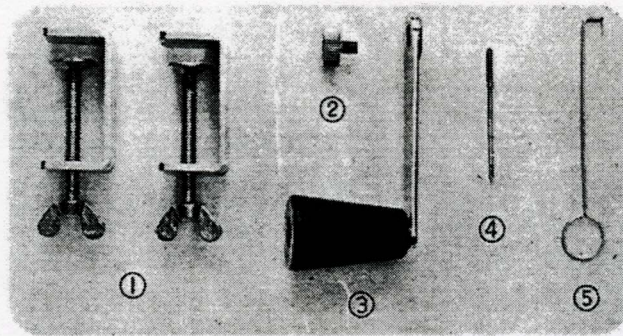
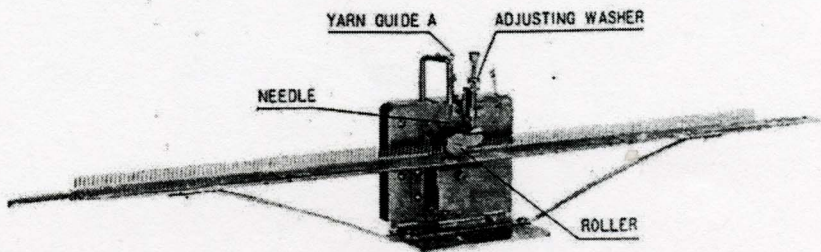
We are sure that you will be most satisfied with such an efficient and time-saving innovation.

Parts of the machine

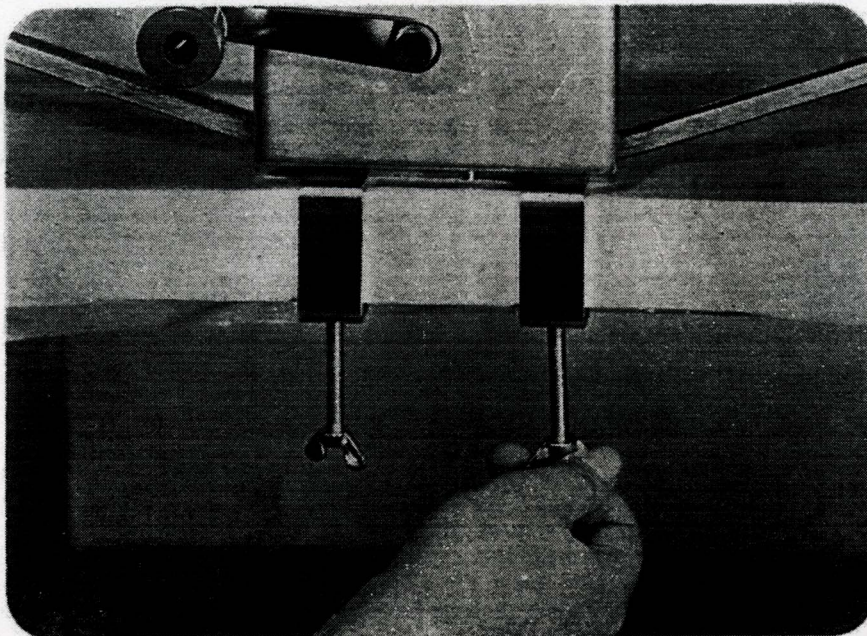
Front side of the machine



Back side of the machine

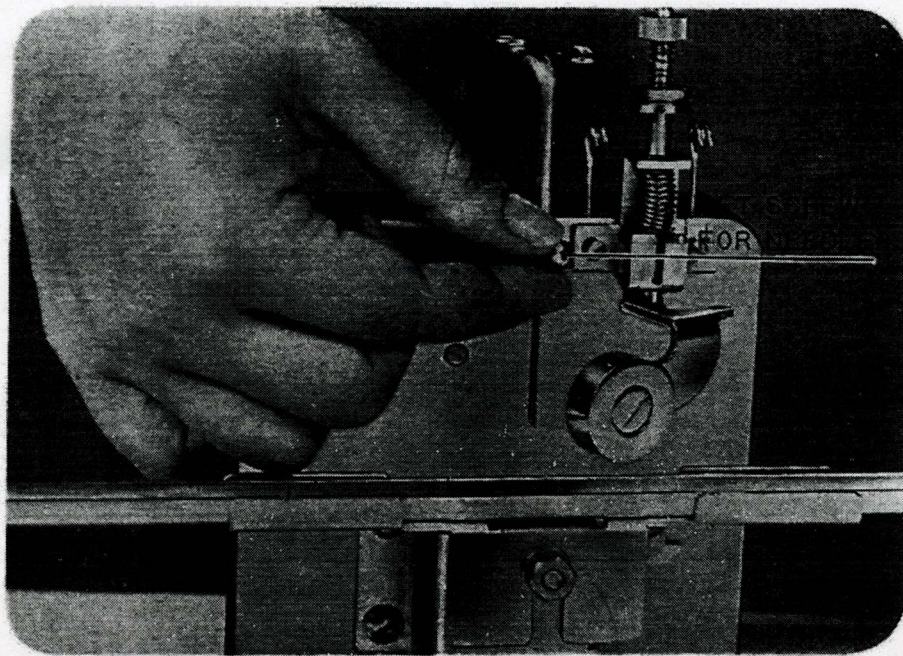


- ① Clamps
- ② Set Screw
- ③ Handle
- ④ Needle
- ⑤ Yarn Threader



Setting up the machine

1. Place the carriage of the machine on an end of knitting table.
2. Insert the clamps into the holes which are opened beneath the carriage and then tighten the screws firmly.
3. Fit the handle on the carriage using the set screw supplied.

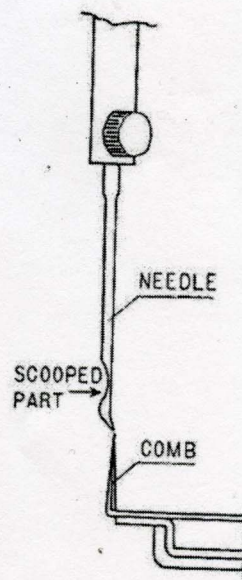


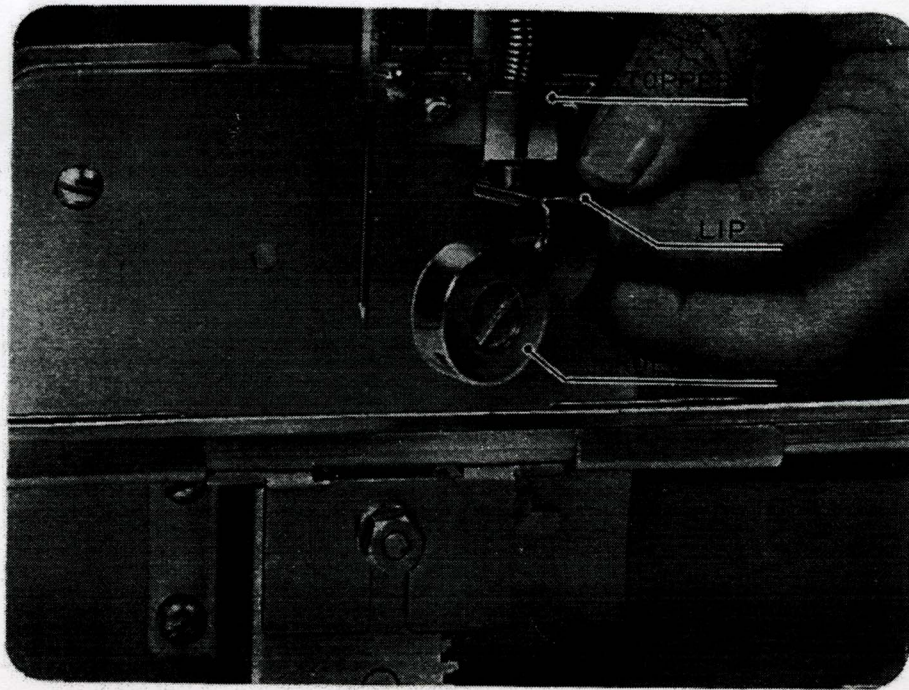
Fitting the needle

Put the needle into the needle holder, inserting it as far as it will go, and fasten the set screw to hold it firmly in position.

The needle should be placed in the holder so that the scooped part of the needle is facing the carriage of the machine, as this is designed so that the point of the looper fits into the curve.

It will be noticed that the point of the needle is bent outwards and this should face the comb of the machine (in the illustration, the bent point of the needle is facing towards you).

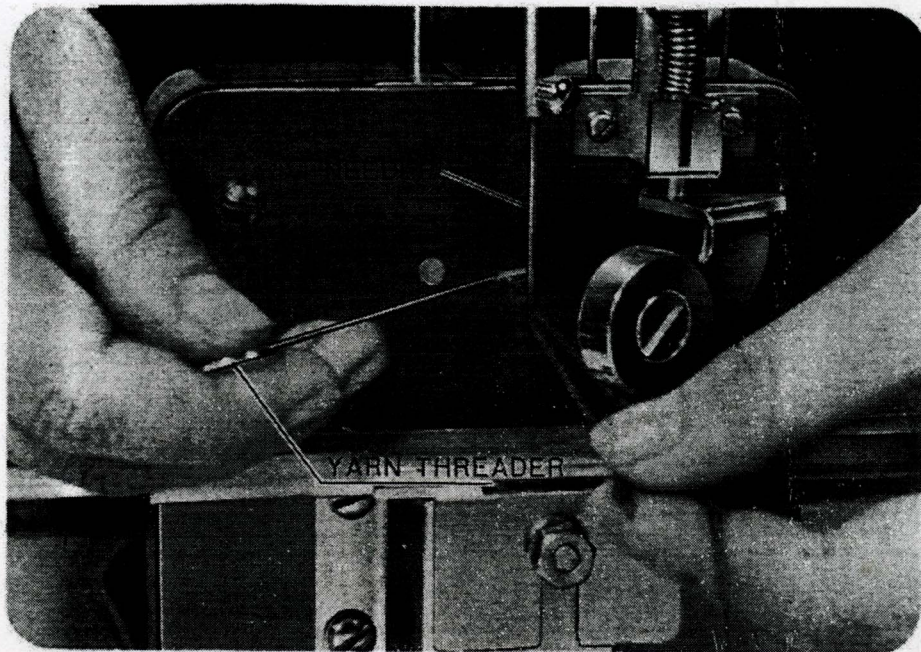




The roller of the machine

The Roller, which is located behind the carriage (as shown in the illustration), acts as a presser to hold the fabric in position on the comb when it is placed on the rail. It can be lifted up to allow for threading the needle and placing the comb in position. This is done as follows : —

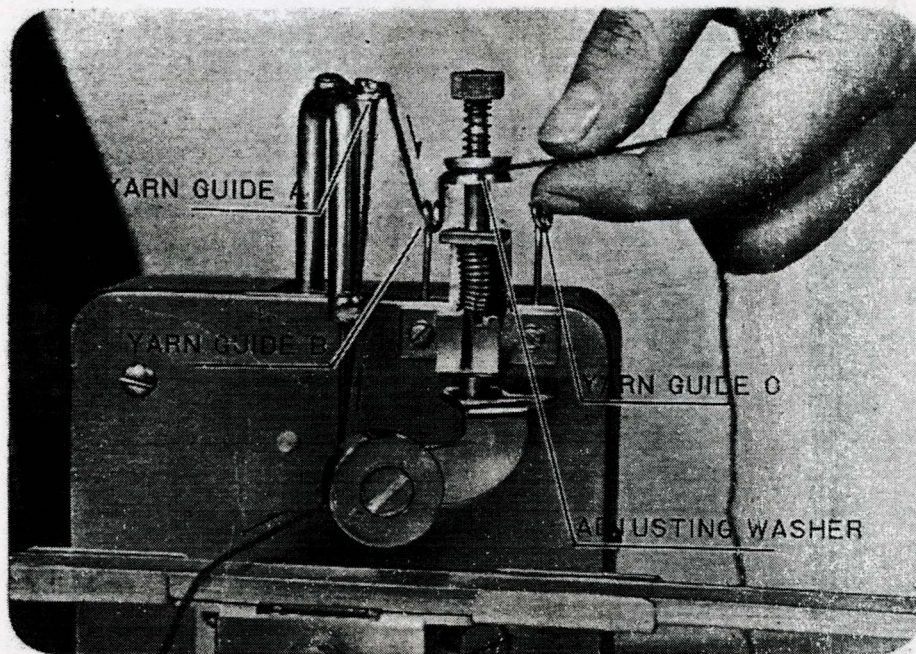
1. Lift the roller by means of the lip of the roller holder until the stopper pin comes out from the gap.
2. When the roller is turned outwards it will remain in that position.
3. Place the comb on the rail plate from left to right (the two pieces of fabric to be sewn together have been placed on the comb beforehand). The teeth of the comb point towards the carriage and the fabric is stretched out on the knitting table.
4. Turn the roller inwards, thereby releasing it so that it comes down on to the comb.
5. You will now see that the roller keeps the fabric pressed down as the comb is moved from left to right.



To thread the yarn into the needle

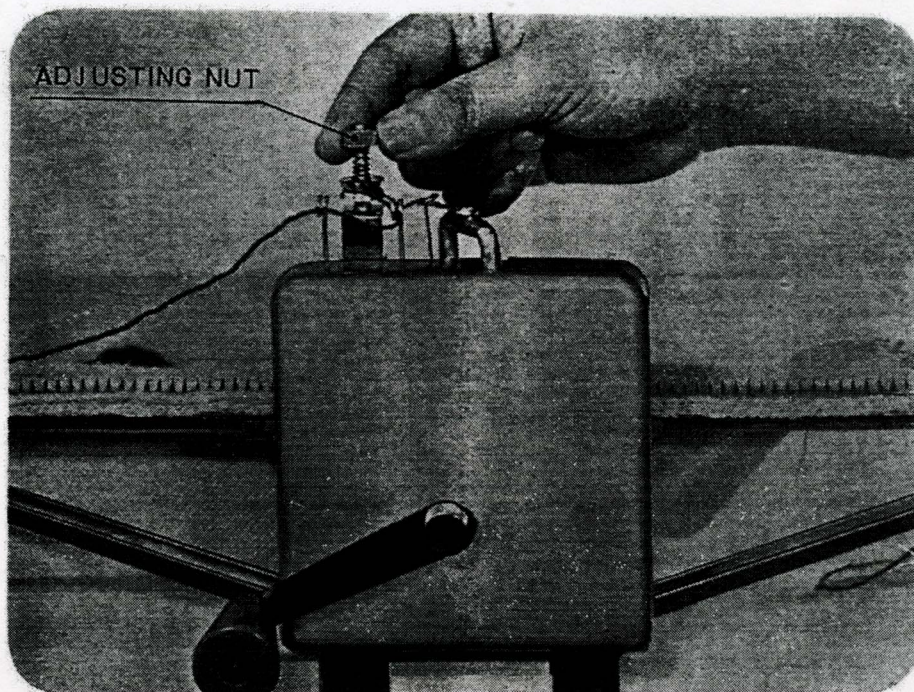
Supplied with the machine is a yarn threader.

1. Insert the top of the yarn threader into the hole of the needle from the inside to the outside.
2. Place the yarn on the hook of the yarn threader and pull through the needle.
3. The end of the threaded yarn should be pulled through for some length.



Threading the yarn into the machine

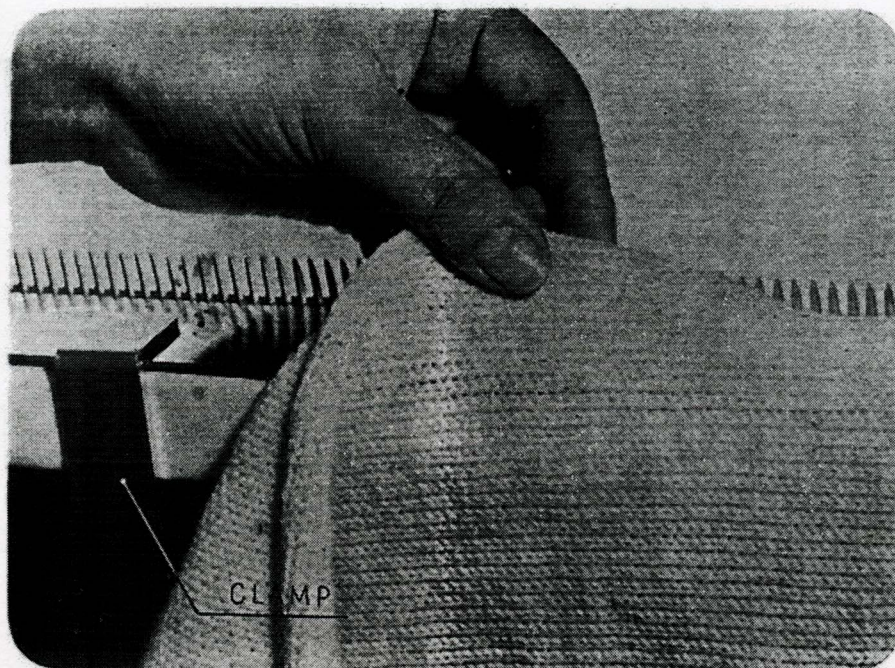
Thread the yarn into guide A and pass it through yarn guide B. Then place it between the tension discs on the side nearest the comb and bring it through yarn guide C. (The amount of yarn required is on an average about four-and-a-half times the length of the seam to be sewn.)



Adjustment of tension

It is an important fact that if the tension of the yarn is not set correctly, as in a sewing machine, a neat and efficient seam is not obtained. The tension on the yarn is adjusted by turning the adjusting nut. This nut is tightened to use a stronger tension on a thick yarn, but a thin yarn requires a looser tension. If the tension is too tight, of course the stitches become much too tight, and conversely, loose tension gives you a looser stitch.

A point to note is that when sewing together a vertical seam, a little looser tension is required than when seaming across the knitted fabric.



Placing the fabric on the come

To place the fabric on the comb, especially for the beginner, it is easiest if the comb is clamped to the table, as shown in the illustration.

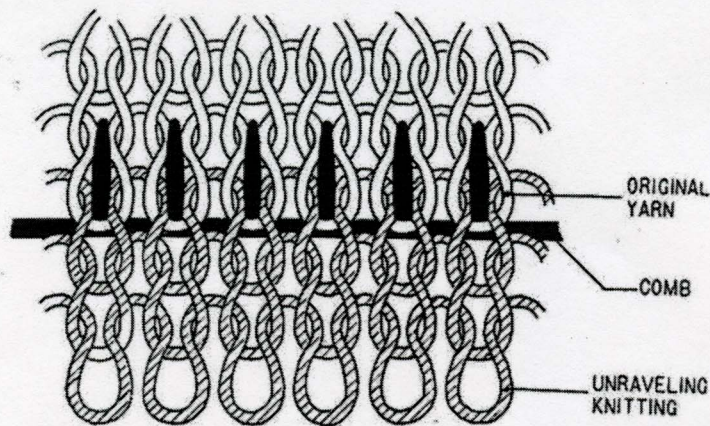
There are two methods of putting on the stitches, depending whether wale stitches or course stitches are being joined.

For hooking on the wale stitches (vertical stitches):

Stitches between the first wale and second wale from the end of the fabric are hooked on to the comb in the following manner, because the wale stitches have a tendency to stretch, and therefore need to be shortened over a few stitches when seaming.

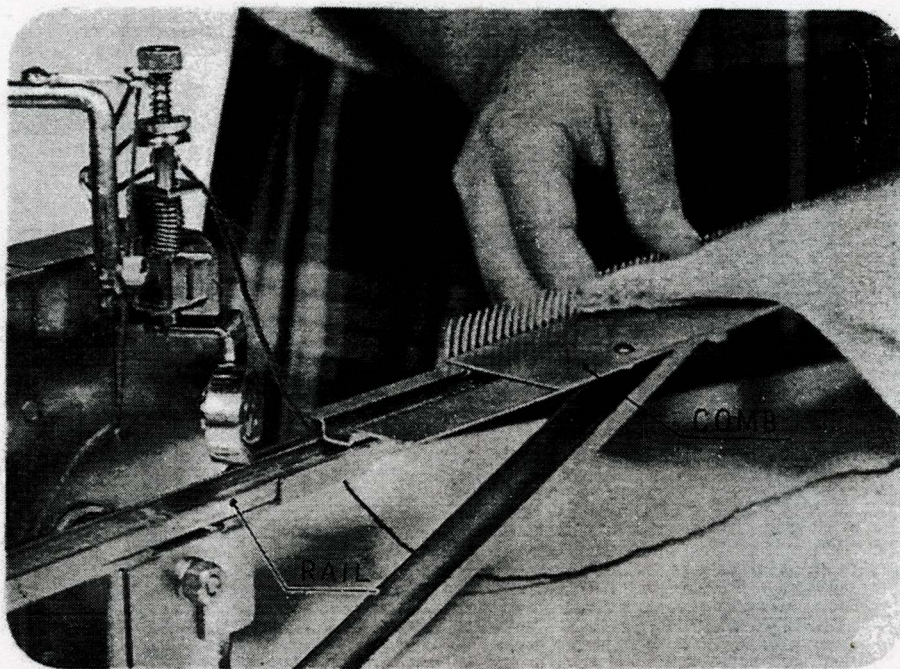
When seaming a fairly fine knit (40 stitches, 58 rows to 4 square inches), hook on to the comb 2 stitches, pass 1 stitch, then hook 2 stitches, etc. When seaming a medium knit (30 stitches, 42 rows to 4 square inches) hook on 3 stitches, pass 1 stitch, then hook 3 stitches, etc. When seaming a fairly thick knit (28 stitches, 38 rows to 4 square inches) hook on 4 stitches, pass 1 stitch, then hook 4 stitches, etc.

Attaching the course stitches (Quick method of making a selvedge)

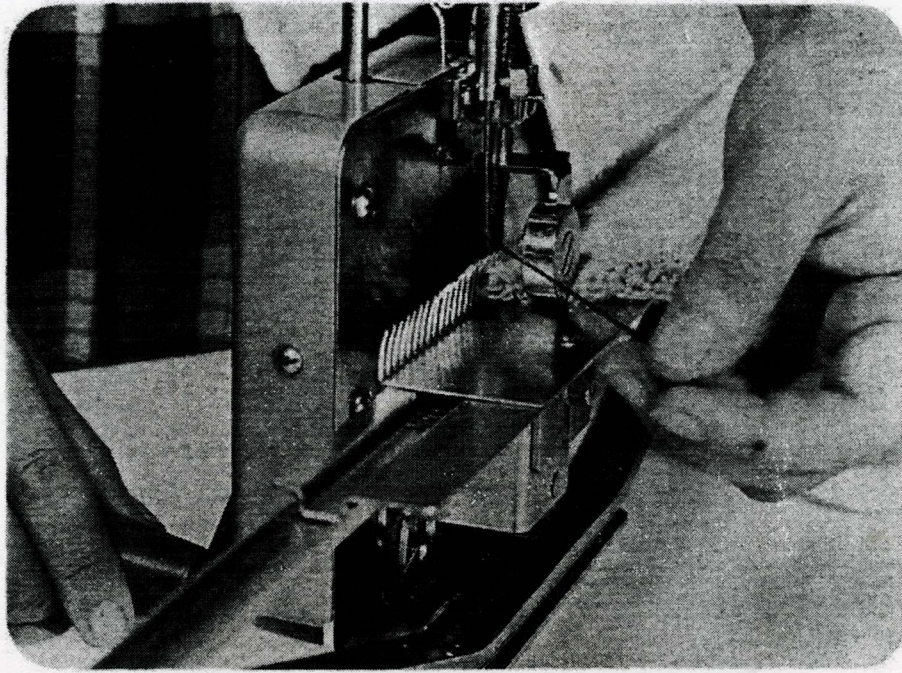


When you have reached the last row of your knitting, knit about four rows in a contrasting colour, to allow for unravelling. Strip the fabric off the machine and then hook the end row of the original knitting on to the comb. After you have seamed the edge you unravel the coloured rows and the end of the yarn should be closed with a crochet needle. (For seaming together two fabrics by this method, of course, they are placed on the comb, face stitch to face stitch).

Placing the comb on the rail



After you place the fabric on the comb, you insert the comb into the rail of the machine from left to right. The comb is faced to the carriage and the fabric is stretched out on the knitting table. The roller presser is lowered and turned parallel to the rail. The roller presses the fabric down along the comb as the handle of the machine is rotated.



Operation

As the handle of the machine is turned clockwise, the comb is shifted automatically by means of a gear wheel, which locates in the centre of the rail, and the comb is moved one division at a time from left to right.

At the start of the operation you hold the end of the yarn as shown in the illustration. The fabric should be placed flat on the comb and sometimes it is necessary to stretch it with your left hand to obviate any gathering of the fabric.

You will see that when handle is rotated, the needle operates up and down and to form the chain stitch the yarn is scooped from the needle by the looper. If the sewing yarn is too loose, it will wind around the looper and cause the machine to jam.

After you have sewn the fabrics together, cut the yarn between guide A and B. The end of the yarn should be kept about three inches long. Take off the fabric from the comb and tie off the end of yarn with a crochet needle.

Notice

1. Try to operate the machine smoothly and at a moderate speed.
2. One of the most important facts for smooth operation is the tension of the yarn may be correctively.
3. The seamed stitche is enable to unravel easily by pulling the yarn from the finished end.

