

# How to avoid problems



**CAUTION:** Never file the face of the stringholder casting! It was filed by a trained workman, and the groove was put there for a purpose, and is not caused by wear. Necessary adjustments can be made by regulating the spring tension.

1. **Threading:** Be sure your machine is threaded properly. This is the major cause of machines not working properly (see threading instructions).
2. **Twine:** Your machine is adjusted for a definite size twine. For best results this should be used at all times.
  - a. Weak twine will cause trouble, as it will break at the stringholder button instead of pulling out smoothly.
  - b. If the twine is too large it will not be released by the knatter jaws.
  - c. If the twine is too small it will cause a loose knot.
3. **Stringholder Button:** If you are using the proper size and a good grade of twine, and it breaks frequently, leaving short pieces behind the stringholder button, this is usually caused by too much spring pressure on the button. This can be remedied by loosening the two lock nuts, with washer between, that regulate the spring tension.
4. **Stringholder Button Adjustment:** Keep the stringholder button free of broken bits of twine. If there is a small piece of twine wrapped around the shaft of the stringholder button this will take the tension from the end of the twine, permitting it to jerk out or pull part way back into the button at the time the arm starts its revolution, causing a half or single loop knot

to be formed. Use the lever attached to the side of the stringholder button for releasing the tension and removing small bits of twine from this unit.

5. **Clean Stringholder Button:** After a period of use the hole in the stringholder casting may become filled with lint. A small pair of tweezers can be used to clean out this material.

**CAUTION:** Do not use a sharp instrument to force the button open. Always use the release lever!
6. **Twine Running Tension:** A smooth, easy running tension is always the best. Neither too tight nor too loose. This can be tested by pulling a quantity out from the end of the twine arm. The adjustment for running the tension is the flat spring held in place by two knurled brass nuts at the back of the machine. If the tension is too tight these should be loosened approximately one-half turn at a time, until the proper tension is made. If the tension is too loose they should be tightened one-half turn at a time until the tension is correct.
7. **Single Loop Knots:** If your machine is making a one-loop knot that always slips out, it is possible that the running tension is too tight, and the tension should be loosened until a double-loop knot is formed. This adjustment can be made as outlined in No. 6.
8. **Cutting Knife:** When the knife becomes dull it can be replaced by removing the screw that holds it in place and inserting a new knife, or the edge can be sharpened by grinding a small quantity off the cutting edge on a grinding wheel or hand stone.

...but just in case you do have a problem, here's how to:

## replace the stripper spring

If the twine continually catches in the stripper No. 52, it may mean that the spring that operates the stripper is broken or has lost its tension.

1. Remove sheet metal trough from main table.
2. Remove stripper screw No. 53 and remove stripper.
3. Replace stripper coil spring No. 54 and re-assemble. Be sure screw is all the way in. (See page 13).

## replace the stripper

1. Remove sheet metal trough from main table.
2. Remove stripper screw No. 53 and remove stripper.
3. Re-assemble with new stripper. The notched face of the stripper should be close to the side of the knatter body when using twine 12-ply and under. When heavy twine, 16- to 24-ply, is used a space of .010" should be allowed between the stripper face and side of knatter body. (See page 13.)

## replace the drive belt

1. Remove clutch fork No. 63 located just above motor by removing the clutch fork pivot pin No. 66.
2. Remove the two cap screws that hold the lower bearing No. 67 to the side frames and remove lower bearing (do not pull clutch out).
3. Slip belt over clutch and re-assemble lower bearing.
4. Re-assemble clutch fork No. 63 and clutch fork pivot pin No. 66, making sure the clutch block lever No. 112 fits into the slot of the clutch fork. (See page 15)