

The knot tells the story

This is a perfect knot



single loop

A knot with a single loop or "half knot" will not hold, as only one end is tied into the knot. The other end is free to pull out of the knot. This can be caused by the running tension being set too tight for the stringholder button tension, which will not leave enough free end of twine in the bottom to completely form the double loop knot. If this free end pulls out of the button at any time before the knife trap operates to cut the twine, and at the same time, pull out the residue of the free end, then the result will be a single loop knot. Another fault could be that too much running tension could cause the end in the button to jerk back part way, when the twine arm starts its revolution. This would not leave enough end to form a double loop knot. The remedy is to loosen the running tension to average easy running. Still another cause of single loops is a clogged stringholder. Keep the stringholder button clear of lint and bits of twine. Too much clogging will cause the twine to jerk out of the button as soon as the twine arm starts to revolve. Press on the release lever aid in removing lint and broken off ends. Do not use a sharp instrument to pry out lint between button and face of stringholder.



long and short loops

One long and one short loop, while not serious, is usually caused by wrong weight of twine for opening between jaws of knottor. Each knottor will take several different weights of twine, but if the twine used is too large, one loop can be caught in the back of the throat of the knottor and held there until released by the adjusting screw. To release turn knottor release screw in a clockwise direction.



break in twine in front of knot

If there are any broken plies in the twine running around the package and close to the knot, this usually caused by either friction against the mechanism or is due to too much tension in tying a firm, solid package. All edges except the stripper points must be kept smooth.



ragged ends

Frayed or ragged ends of twine at the knot indicate a dull knife. The knife can be sharpened by grinding on a fine emery wheel or honing on a whetstone. The ends should have very clean cuts. To remove the knife for sharpening, pull the knife trap forward with the hand, thus permitting easy access to the screw holding the knife or remove the A30 stringholder assembly.

▶ Watch for improperly tied, poor knots; they indicate the machine requires proper adjustment to prevent development of trouble which might result in major repairs.