

SuperbaKnit Interface Type A

Adjustment of the Potentiometers and Precise Cursor Timing

Potentiometers

Tool needed: flat screw driver with a blade of 4 mm.

Set the cursor stops at the far ends of the needle bed. Apply power to the interface. Move the cursor a few times to the left and to the right. Move the cursor by hand slowly from left to right and then from right to left over 40-60 needles. The bicolor LED on the interface board should be blinking red/green. In case the result is different, find a setting for the two potentiometers to obtain a blinking red/green LED result.

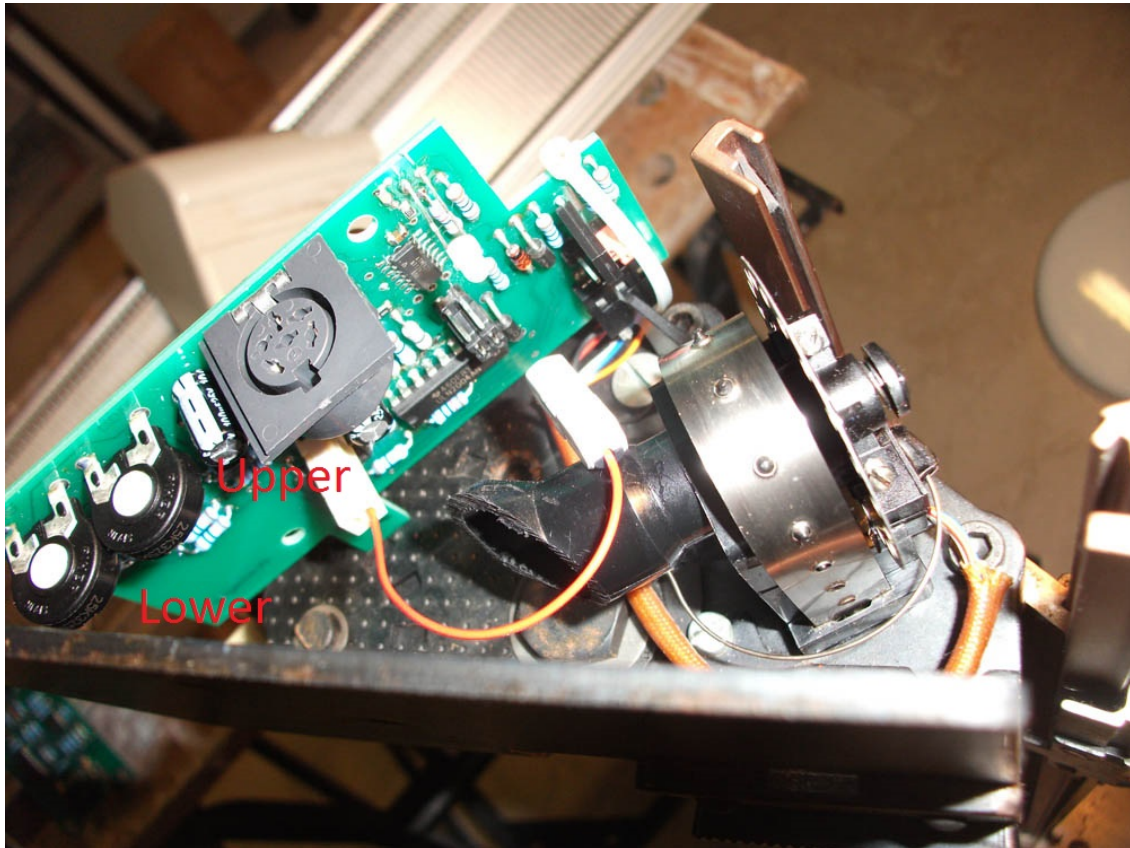
When you stop slow movement, the color of the LED can be red or green; both colors are OK.

When you now move the cursor a lot faster over 40-60 needles, the LED should be stable red, orange or green when you stop moving the cursor. If the bicolor LED is off, you haven't moved over sufficient needles. The LED is green when the potentiometer is set correctly.

Perform further precise adjustment as follows:

Carriage movement R--> L : Check and adjust Upper potentiometer

Carriage movement L--> R : Check and adjust Lower potentiometer



If the result of the fast movement is a green LED in both directions, the potentiometers are in the good range for correct needle selection. If the result is orange or red, or no proper indication at all, adjust the corresponding potentiometer to obtain a green LED result. There is no way to determine whether you should turn right or left to improve the result.

After having done above procedure for both potentiometers, the setting is completed.

Note: Do not turn the potentiometer fully to the left as this is certainly not a correct position.

Note: Potentiometer setting has to be done before cursor timing adjustment!

Precise Cursor Timing

Precise cursor timing can be achieved with the 2 screws (L->R and R->L) on the timing wheel as shown in the picture below.

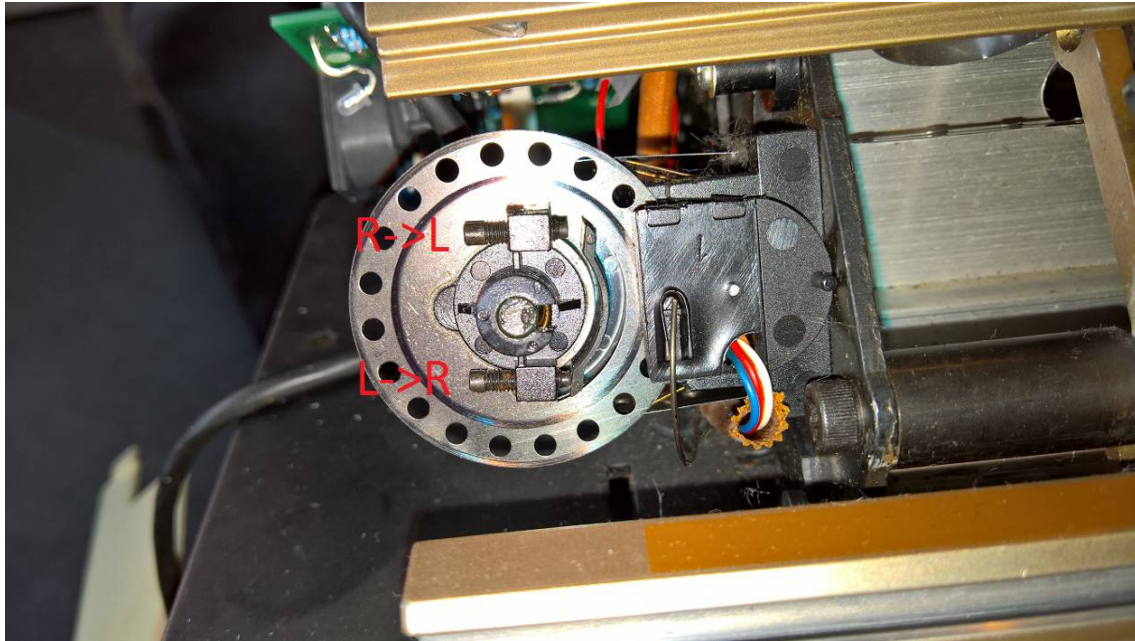


Figure 1

One screw sets the timing for carriage/cursor movement from left to right (L->R), the other for movement from right to left (R->L).

The actual needle selection moment can be observed on the bicolor Led on the board as follows:

Slow Carriage movement R-> L : needle selection happens on color change red to green

Slow Carriage movement L-> R : needle selection happens on color change green to red

Move the cursor very slow in one direction for the following procedure. Any needle position can be used for the timing setting.

Move the cursor 5 needles from right to left, then move the cursor by hand approximately 0.5 mm each time from right to left. Stop when the bicolor LED color changes from red to green. The cursor middle should be just before the next needle marker as in figure 2. If not, adjust the timing by turning the R->L screw. Turn clockwise for earlier, turn counterclockwise for later. Repeat this procedure until you're satisfied.



Figure 2

Move the cursor 5 needles from left to right, then move the cursor by hand approximately 0.5 mm each time from left to right. Stop when the bicolor LED color changes from green to red. The cursor middle should be just before the next needle marker as in figure 3. If not, adjust the timing by turning the L->R screw. Turn clockwise for earlier, turn counterclockwise for later. Repeat this procedure until you're satisfied.

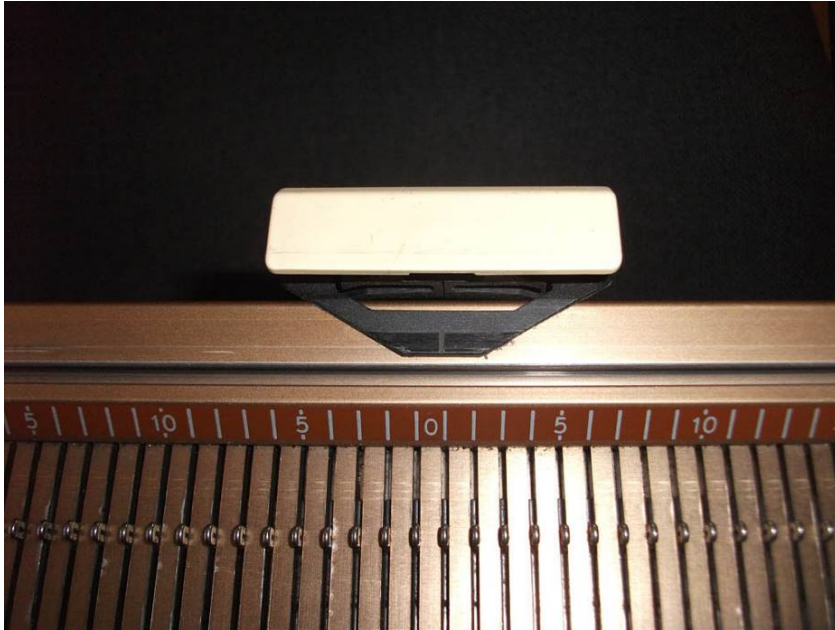


Figure 3

Further small adjustments might be necessary when during actual knitting needles are not selected properly, especially when the carriage speed is high. In that case the selection moment must be advanced by turning the screws as in Figure1 in the following way:

For Carriage moving R->L : Screw R->L clockwise

For Carriage moving L->R : Screw L->R clockwise

Turn the screw 180 degrees ($\frac{1}{2}$ turn) and then check the needle selection again. Repeat this until you are satisfied