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(54) **FLATBED KNITTING MACHINE FOR PILE KNITTING AND PILE KNITTING METHOD**
FLACHSTRICKMASCHINE FÜR POLSTRICKEN UND POLSTRICKVERFAHREN
MACHINE À TRICOTER RECTILIGNE POUR TRICOTAGE BOUCLETTE ET PROCÉDÉ DE TRICOTAGE BOUCLETTE

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(73) Proprietor: **SHIMA SEIKI MFG., LTD.**
Wakayama 641-8511 (JP)

(72) Inventors:
• **SHIMONO, Masahiro**
Wakayama (JP)
- **KOTAKA, Norio**
Wakayama (JP)

• **SHIMASAKI, Yoshinori**
Wakayama (JP)

(74) Representative: **Wimmer, Hubert**
Wagner & Geyer Partnerschaft mbB
Patent- und Rechtsanwälte
Gewürzmühlstrasse 5
80538 München (DE)

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Description

[Technical Field]

[0001] The present invention relates to a flatbed knitting machine for performing pile knitting with ground yarn and pile yarn, and a pile knitting method.

[Background Art]

[0002] Conventionally, a flatbed knitting machine for performing pile knitting catches ground yarn first and pile yarn later fed from above in a needle bed gap to which one long side of substantially rectangular shaped needle bed, where tips of needle beds face each other along longitudinal direction parallel to the long side direction, with knitting needles for pile knitting arranged in parallel in the longitudinal direction of the needle bed. The needle bed, which houses the knitting needles in needle grooves arranged in parallel in the longitudinal direction, is inclined, with the needle bed gap side being higher and gradually decreasing in height towards the side away from the needle bed gap. The knitting needle for pile knitting is a latch needle, which has a latch for opening and closing a hook provided at the tip corresponding to the needle bed gap side when the needle is housed in the needle groove, and further has a locking hook for knitting yarn on the inner edge where the latch faces the hook. In the pile knitting, the knitting needle for pile knitting is made to advance to the limit in the needle bed gap while being raised and thereafter made to retreat therefrom while being lowered, whereby the ground yarn is locked with the locking hook for knitting yarn. A tip of a sinker for pile knitting is made to advance to and retreat from between the knitting needles for pile knitting. The sinker for pile knitting includes, at the tip, a claw for pile yarn capable of locking pile yarn on the upper side, and a claw for ground yarn capable of locking ground yarn on the lower side. The sinker when advancing to between the knitting needles for pile knitting forms pile fabric while separating the ground yarn and the pile yarn with the tip. The flatbed knitting machine, which performs such a pile knitting method, is capable of forming a pile loop by making a sinker loop with the pile yarn longer than a sinker loop with the ground yarn (refer to, for example, Patent Citation 1).

[0003] The pile fabric glove disclosed in Patent Citation 1 is knitted in a manner that the whole part including fingertips to a wrist part is knitted by pile knitting, elastic yarn is inserted to the wrist part by tucking, and the fabric has pile loops on the inner surface. Some function may be imparted to such a glove, for example, waterproof function and/or cold protection function may be imparted by coating its outside with latex, further cut resistance and/or heat resistance may be imparted by using aramid fiber or the like as pile yarn and forming piles on the outer side. Pile fabric may be knitted as a sock, for example, cold protection function may be imparted by forming pile

loops on the inner side.

[Citation List]

5 [Patent Literature]

[0004] Patent Citation 1 JP1986-020668B

[Summary of Invention]

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[Technical Problem]

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[0005] The pile knitting method as disclosed in Patent Citation 1 requires knitting needles for pile knitting having a locking hook for knitting yarn on the inner edges of the latches, and sinkers for pile knitting capable of separating ground yarn and pile yarn with the tip advancing to and retreating from between the knitting needles. Although the arrangement of the locking hook for knitting yarn on the latch increases costs for producing a knitting needle, neither the plain knitting nor the rib knitting, which is in many cases performed in a flatbed knitting machine, requires the locking hook for knitting yarn.

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[0006] The object of the present invention is to provide a flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting and a pile knitting method, enabling pile knitting even using knitting needles without locking hooks for knitting yarn.

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[Technical Solution]

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[0007] The present invention is a flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting provided with:

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needle beds having substantially rectangular shape with short sides and long sides, the needle beds having needle grooves parallel to the short sides arranged in a longitudinal direction parallel to the long sides, the needle beds having one of the long sides facing a needle bed gap, each needle groove inclined with a side of the needle bed gap being higher and gradually decreasing in height towards a side away from the needle bed gap;

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knitting needles having hooks at tips, the knitting needles respectively housed in the needle grooves with the hooks arranged on the side of the needle bed gap, the knitting needles configured to perform knitting with yarn fed from above the needle bed gap by use of the hooks advancing to and retreating from the needle bed gap;

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yarn feeders running with a gap from each other to feed ground yarn and pile yarn as knitting yarn to the knitting needles, respectively, the ground yarn fed first and the pile yarn fed later;

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sinkers, tips of which having claws for ground yarn on lower side and claws for pile yarn on upper side, being driven to advance to and retreat from between the knitting needles, and being possible to form sinker loops of the ground yarn by the claw for ground

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yarn and being possible to form sinker loops of the pile yarn by the claw for the pile yarn respectively, while the hooks of the knitting needles drawing the ground yarn and the pile yarn to form stitches; and a sinker advancing retreating mechanism configured to drive the respective sinkers to advance to and retreat from between the knitting needles and separate the ground yarn and the pile yarn with the sinker advancing to between the knitting needles, to hook the ground yarn with the claw for ground yarn and the pile yarn with the claw for pile yarn, characterized in that

the sinker advancing retreating mechanism includes capturing up-and-down means configured to, prior to separating the ground yarn and the pile yarn, drive the sinkers to raise the tips in the needle bed gap, to capture the ground yarn fed through the yarn feeder between the claw for ground yarn and the claw for pile yarn, and to draw the ground yarn below the needle bed gap.

[0008] Also in the present invention, said capturing up-and-down means is switchable between driving the sinkers within a range covering a knitting width and not driving the sinkers outside the range.

[0009] Also in the present invention, said capturing up-and-down means switches to drive said sinkers per group with a plurality of the sinkers adjacent in said long side direction.

[0010] Also in the present invention, said capturing up-and-down means includes a rising cam configured to raise said sinkers upwards in said needle bed gap.

[0011] In the present invention, said rising cam is arranged on movement paths for said sinkers advancing to and retreating from between said knitting needles.

[0012] Also in the present invention, said capturing up-and-down means includes select jacks, which are arranged between said sinkers and said movement paths, allowing selection of either intermediary positions for raising the tips of the sinkers upwards in said needle bed gap for said rising cam or non-intermediary positions for not raising the tips of the sinkers upwards in the needle bed gap for the rising cam, on the movement paths.

[0013] Also in the present invention, pile knitting and plain knitting using said ground yarn and said pile yarn as knitting yarn are switchable, by switching between an operation of feeding the ground yarn first and the pile yarn later by placing said yarn feeder for ground yarn in front, with a gap, followed by said yarn feeder for pile yarn, or an operation of hooking the ground yarn and the pile yarn with said claw for ground yarn of the sinker by placing the yarn feeders with a narrower gap.

[0014] Also in the present invention, said tip of said sinker has a pushing part for pushing said knitting yarn into said needle bed gap below said claw for ground yarn, when advancing to between said knitting needles, and said sinker advancing retreating mechanism, after said hook of said knitting needle having been fed with the

knitting yarn retreats from the needle bed gap to form stitch and to decide stitch density, drives the sinker to retreat from the needle bed gap and re-advance to the needle bed gap.

[0015] In addition the present invention is a pile knitting method comprising the steps of:

housing knitting needles, each of which has a tip, in needle grooves of a needle bed respectively in such manner that tips are arranged on a side of the needle bed, the needle bed having a substantially rectangular shape with short sides and long sides, the needle grooves being parallel to the short sides arranged in a longitudinal direction parallel to the long sides, one of the long sides of the needle bed facing the needle bed gap, the needle grooves inclined with a side of the needle bed gap being higher and gradually decreasing in height towards a side away from the needle bed gap;

making the hooks advance to and retreat from the needle bed gap, and feeding the hooks from above the needle bed gap, with ground yarn and pile yarn as knitting yarn with a gap, respectively, the ground yarn fed first and the pile yarn fed later; and

driving sinkers, each of which has a claw for ground yarn on a lower side and a claw for pile yarn on an upper side at a tip, to advance to and retreat from between the knitting needles so as to separate the fed ground yarn and the fed pile yarn, and form sinker loops with the ground yarn by hooking the ground yarn to be drawn by the hooks of the knitting needles in stitch forming, with the claws for ground yarn, and sinker loops with the pile yarn by hooking the pile yarn with the claws for pile yarn, characterized in that prior to separating the ground yarn and the pile yarn, the tips of the sinkers are raised upwards in the needle bed gap, and the ground yarn fed through a yarn feeder is captured between the claws for ground yarn and the claws for pile yarn and drawn below the needle bed gap.

[Advantageous Effects of Invention]

[0016] According to the present invention, a sinker advancing retreating mechanism includes capturing up-and-down means configured to, prior to separating ground yarn and pile yarn, drive sinkers to raise their tips upwards in a needle bed gap, capture the ground yarn fed through a yarn feeder between claws for ground yarn and claws for pile yarn, and draw the ground yarn below the needle bed gap. Since the ground yarn is captured and drawn by the sinkers and thereafter separated from the pile yarn, pile knitting can be performed even when using knitting needles without locking hooks for knitting yarn.

[0017] Also according to the present invention, in case where, after the capturing up-and-down means drives all the sinkers, one knitting course is completed outside the

knitting width, and the positions of the yarn feeder for ground yarn and the yarn feeder for pile yarn are switched, or other case, the sinkers being stopped with their tips raised upwards in the needle bed gap may interfere with the yarn feeders. If the yarn feeders are arranged higher in position in order to avoid such interference, the conditions for yarn feeding to the knitting needles are worsened. Although the interference may be avoided also by lowering all the sinkers and thereafter stopping the driving for one knitting course, knitting efficiency is lowered. Such lowering of knitting efficiency can be prevented by the capturing up-and-down means, which shall be switched so as not to drive the sinkers outside the range covering the knitting width.

[0018] Also according to the present invention, since the capturing up-and-down means is switched whether to drive the sinkers per group with a plurality of sinkers adjacent in the longitudinal direction, the mechanism is simpler compared to the selection mechanism required in case of switching for each sinker.

[0019] Also according to the present invention, the rising cam raises the sinkers upwards in the needle bed gap and lowers the sinkers, whereby the ground yarn is captured with the tips of the sinkers.

[0020] Also according to the present invention, since the rising cam is arranged on the movement path for the sinkers advancing to and retreating from between the knitting needles, the rising cam is capable of raising the tips of the sinkers so as to interlock with the advancing and retreating of the sinkers.

[0021] Also according to the present invention, the action of raising the tip of the sinker is performed by the rising cam and transmitted to the sinker via the select jack. The select jack is provided between the sinkers and the movement path, and the select jack allows selection of either an intermediary position for the rising cam or a non-intermediary position, on the movement path. Accordingly, the selection of the select jack leads to switching whether to drive the sinker by the capturing up-and-down means.

[0022] Also according to the present invention, the pile knit and the plain knit can be switched per course so as to be mixed in the wale direction. Even in the middle of one course, the pile knit and the plain knit can be switched by once stopping the knitting, changing the gap between the yarn feeders, and restarting the knitting.

[0023] Also according to the present invention, even in case where an old loop, having been knocked over, stays in the vicinity of the needle bed gap, the tip of the sinker having once retreated from the needle bed gap re-advances thereto, whereby the pushing part arranged at the tip of the sinker pushes the old loop below the needle bed gap.

[0024] In addition according to the present invention, prior to separating the ground yarn and the pile yarn with the tips of the sinkers, the sinkers are driven so as to raise the tips upwards in the needle bed gap, capture the ground yarn fed through the yarn feeder between the

claws for ground yarn and the claws for pile yarn, and draw the ground yarn below the needle bed gap. Accordingly, the pile knitting is performed even when using the knitting needle without the locking hook for knitting yarn because the sinker captures and draws the ground yarn.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

[0025]

[Fig.1] Fig. 1 is a simplified right-side sectional view of a capturing up-and-down means 10 in a flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 serving as an example 1 according to the present invention, showing its structure and its capturing operation to capture the ground yarn.

[Fig.2] Fig.2 is a simplified right-side sectional view of the capturing up-and-down means 10 shown in Fig. 1, showing a condition in which the select jack 14 is not selected.

[Fig.3] Fig.3 is a simplified right-side sectional view of the capturing up-and-down means 10 shown in Fig. 1, showing a condition in which the select jack 14 is selected.

[Fig.4] Fig.4 is a simplified plan view of the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 shown in Fig. 1, showing the path of sinkers 4 and a cam layout in pile knitting.

[Fig.5] Fig.5 is a simplified plan view of the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 shown in Fig. 1, showing the path of knitting needles 3 and a cam layout in the pile knitting.

[Fig.6] Fig.6 is a simplified plan view of the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 shown in Fig. 1, showing the path of the select jacks 14 and a cam layout in the pile knitting.

[Fig.7] Fig.7 shows a front view, a plan view, and a right-side view of the sinker 4 shown in Fig. 1, showing its shape.

[Fig.8] Fig.8 is a front view and plan views of the select jack 14 shown in Fig. 1, showing its shape.

[Fig.9] Fig.9 are simplified right-side sectional views of the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting pile knitting 1 shown in Fig. 1, showing the operation by the sinker 4 to capture the ground yarn 8a.

[Fig.10] Fig.10 are simplified right-side sectional views of the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 shown in Fig. 1, showing the operation by the sinker 4 to separate the ground yarn 8a and the pile yarn 8b.

[Fig.11] Fig.11 is a simplified right-side sectional view of a capturing up-and-down means 30 in the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 21 serving as an example 2 according to the present invention.

[Description of Embodiments]

[0026] Fig.1 to Fig.10 show the structure and operation of the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 serving

as the example 1 according to the present invention. Fig. 11 shows the structure of the capturing up-and-down means 30 in the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 21 serving as the example 2 according to the present invention. The corresponding portions in respective figures are denoted by common reference signs, and thus a duplicate description may be omitted. A portion not shown in a target figure for the sake of convenience, if any, may be described based on the reference sign in another figure.

[Example 1]

[0027] Fig.1 shows simplified major portions of the structure in the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 serving as the example 1 according to the present invention. The flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 has needle beds 2 as shown in Fig.9 and Fig.10, which are omitted to show in Fig.1. As shown in Fig.9 and Fig. 10, the needle beds 2 are disposed in the manner that the front and rear needle beds 2 face each other and sandwich a needle bed gap 1a, so as to be planar symmetric with respect to a needle bed gap center plane 1b shown in Fig.1. The portion of the needle bed gap 1a sandwiched by the front and rear needle beds 2 has an elongated rectangle shape, which is long in the depth direction in the figure when viewed from above. Hereinafter, the depth direction described above will be referred to as a longitudinal direction. Each of the needle beds 2, which has a substantially rectangular shape with short sides and long sides, has needle grooves 2a parallel to the short side arranged in the longitudinal direction parallel to the long sides, and has one long side facing the needle bed gap 1a. The knitting needle 3 shown in Fig. 1 is housed in one of the needle grooves 2a. The knitting needle 3 has a hook 3a at its tip. Each of the knitting needles 3 to be housed in the needle grooves 2a is slidable so that the hook 3a advances to and retreats from the needle bed gap 1a. Although the needle grooves 2a are inclined with the side of the needle bed gap 1a being higher and gradually decreasing in height towards the side away from the needle bed gap 1a, Fig. 1 shows the state of the needle grooves 2a inclined at the angle where the sliding direction of the knitting needles 3 corresponds to the vertical direction. Each of the knitting needles 3 is a latch needle which has the hook 3a and a latch 3b configured to open and close the hook 3a, but the latch 3b has no locking hook for knitting yarn, unlike Patent Citation 1.

[0028] The flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 includes the movable sinkers 4. Each of the sinkers 4 has a claw for ground yarn 4a, a claw for pile yarn 4b, and a pushing part 4c, which are disposed at the tip advancing to and retreating from between the knitting needles 3. Each of the sinkers 4 further has a spring 4d, a middle driving part 4e, and a tail driving part 4f, which are formed integrally. The spring 4d may be combined with a separate wire spring. A sinker bed 5 is provided

above the needle beds 2 and has sinker grooves 5a arranged in parallel in the longitudinal direction, and the sinkers 4 are housed in the sinker grooves 5a, respectively. A carriage 6 reciprocates in the longitudinal direction, with respect to the needle beds 2 and the sinker bed 5. The carriage 6 is provided with a sinker advancing retreating mechanism 7. The sinker advancing retreating mechanism 7 includes an advancing retreating cam 7a. The advancing retreating cam 7a drives the sinkers 4 so that their tips advance to and retreat from between the knitting needles 3. As shown in Fig. 4, the ground yarn 8a and the pile yarn 8b as knitting yarn are fed through a preceding yarn feeder 9a and a following yarn feeder 9b, respectively, to the needle bed gap 1a where the hooks 3a of the knitting needles 3 and the tips of the sinkers 4 advance and retreat.

[0029] The sinker advancing retreating mechanism 7 in the present example 1 further includes the capturing up-and-down means 10. The capturing up-and-down means 10, prior to separating the ground yarn and the pile yarn, drives the sinker 4 to raise the tip in the needle bed gap 1a, and capture the ground yarn 8a fed through the yarn feeder 9a between the claw for ground yarn 4a and the claw for pile yarn 4b and thereafter draw the ground yarn 8a below the needle bed gap 1a. In Fig. 1 the sinker 4, which is at the time when driven to capture the ground yarn, is shown with the full line, and the knitting needle 3 at the same phase. The dashed lines show the state before the tip of the sinker 4 advances to between the knitting needles 3. The two-dot chain lines show the sinker 4 at the time when the pushing part 4c pushes an old loop, and the knitting needle 3 at the same phase. This state of the knitting needle 3 also corresponds to the sinker 4 shown by the dashed lines. The pushing operation is performed after the separation of the ground yarn 8a and the pile yarn 8b, the stitch formation by yarn drawing with the hook 3a, and stitch density decision. After the stitch density decision, the sinker 4 is driven so that the tip once retreats from between the knitting needles 3 and re-advances to between the knitting needles 3, whereby the pushing part 4c can push the old loop staying in the vicinity of the needle bed gap 1a below the needle bed gap 1a. In the pushing operation with the re-advancing, the sinker 4 is driven so that the tip advances over the bottom surface of the knitting needle 3 toward the needle bed gap 1a. As will be described below, the sinker advancing retreating mechanism 7 is able to separate the ground yarn 8a from the pile yarn 8b after the capturing up-and-down means 10 drives the sinker 4 to capture and draw the ground yarn 8a. Accordingly, it is possible to perform the pile knitting even when using the knitting needles 3 without a locking hook for knitting yarn. The knitting needle 3 may be a compound needle without the latch 3b.

[0030] The capturing up-and-down means 10 in the present example 1 includes a rising cam 11 which raises the sinker 4 upwards in the needle bed gap 1a against the downward force by the spring 4d. In the present ex-

ample 1, the capturing up-and-down means 10 further includes a rising control cam 12 which controls the rising cam 11 not to rise excessively and ensures the rising and lowering. The capturing up-and-down means 10 may not include the rising control cam 12. In case of the sinker 4 without the spring 4d, the capturing up-and-down means 10 requires a cam for lowering the sinker 4. In the present example 1, the rising cam 11 is arranged on the movement path for guiding the sinker 4 in advancing to and retreating from between the knitting needles 3, that is, in the sinker groove 5a of the sinker bed 5, so as to raise the tip of the sinker 4 upwards in the needle bed gap 1a. The ground yarn 8a is captured with the tip of the sinker 4 in conjunction with the advancing and retreating of the sinker 4. The rising control cam 12 pushes, from above, the middle driving part 4e of the sinker 4 raised by the rising cam 11. The part pushed by the rising control cam 12 is further away from the needle bed gap 1a than the part of the sinker 4 raised by the rising cam 11, whereby the tip of the sinker 4 rises while swinging. The spring 4d pushes the sinker 4 in the direction of lowering the tip of the sinker 4, and the tip of the sinker 4 is thus lowered when the sinker 4 is released from the raising force by the rising cam 11.

[0031] To drive the sinkers 4 by the capturing up-and-down means 10 can be performed individually, if a selection mechanism similar to the needle selection mechanism for individually selecting the knitting needles 3 may be provided to select the sinkers 4 individually. In an example, the capturing up-and-down means 10 is switched between the operation of driving the sinkers 4 within a range covering the knitting width and not driving the sinkers 4 outside the range. In the case where, after the capturing up-and-down means 10 drives all the sinkers 4, one knitting course is completed outside the knitting width, and the positions of the yarn feeder 9a for the ground yarn 8a and the yarn feeder 9b for the pile yarn 8b are switched, or other case, the sinkers 4 being stopped with their tips raised upwards in the needle bed gap 1a may interfere with the yarn feeders 9a, 9b. In order to avoid the interference, all the sinkers 4 need to be lowered and the driving for one knitting course needs to be stopped. This lowers knitting efficiency. To prevent the lowering of knitting efficiency, the capturing up-and-down means 10 shall stop driving the sinkers 4 outside the range covering the knitting width. The interference between the sinkers 4 and the yarn feeders 9a, 9b may be avoided by the method of raising one feeder to be moved for switching in position in the yarn feeders 9a, 9b, or other method, whereby the conditions for yarn feeding are worsened. The interference may be avoided also by the method of using the mechanism for switching the yarn feeders 9a, 9b in height, whereby the mechanisms of the yarn feeders 9a, 9b are complicate.

[0032] The capturing up-and-down means 10 in the present example 1 includes a pushing cam 13 and select jacks 14. The select jack 14 is provided between the sinker 4 and the bottom of the sinker groove 5a, and the

select jack 14 allows selection of either an intermediary position for raising the tip of the sinker 4 upwards in needle bed gap 1a for the rising cam 11 or a non-intermediary position for not raising the tip of the sinker 4 upwards in the needle bed gap 1a for the rising cam 11, on the movement path. The select jack 14 has a selection part 14a on its tail side, and a pushing part 14b and a pressured part 14c on its upper tip side and its lower tip side, respectively. The selection part 14a receives selecting action performed by a switching cam 15. The pushing cam 13 ensures the selecting action by the switching cam 15, by pushing the selection part 14a downwards, but can be omitted. The full lines in the figure show the state where the selected select jack 14 receives the upward pressure by the rising cam 11 on the pressured part 14c, and thereby pushes the sinker 4 upwards with the pushing part 14b. The dashed lines show the select jack 14 when not selected.

[0033] The select jack 14 is selected when the switching cam 15 is in the state shown by the full lines. An actuator 16 swings the switching cam 15, and the select jack 14 is not selected when the switching cam 15 is in the state shown by the one-dot chain lines in the figure. In the present example 1, the switching cam 15 is used in two stages, and a select jack 14A and a select jack 14B shown in Fig.8 are used, so that it is possible for the sinkers 4 to be divided into two groups for selection. The select jack 14A having the selection part 14a on the upper side is subjected to the selection by the switching cam 15 when positioned upwards, and the select jack 14B having the selection part 14a on the lower side is subjected to the selection by the switching cam 15 positioned downwards. Each of the groups is formed with a plurality of sinkers adjacent in the longitudinal direction, where the number of groups may be three or greater, and the select jacks 14 and the switching cam 15 shall be provided according to the number of the groups. The sinkers 4 adjacent in the longitudinal direction may be selected individually. In an example, the sinkers 4 may be selected individually by a mechanism like a needle selection mechanism including a needle selection actuator to individually select a knitting needle 3. The selection mechanism selectively using the select jacks 14 for each group is simpler compared to the mechanism required in individual switching. In case of the pile knitting for a glove as in Patent Citation 1, the pile knitting is performed for each finger pouch. In this case, when the select jacks 14 are divided into two groups so that adjacent finger pouches belong to different groups, the select jacks 14 positioned outside the knitting width for a target finger pouch are not selected.

[0034] Fig. 2 shows a state in which the select jack 14 is not selected by the capturing up-and-down means 10 shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a state in which the select jack 14 is selected by the capturing up-and-down means 10 shown in Fig. 1. The select jack 14 when not selected is kept at a base-state position, while the sinker 4 advances and retreats. The select jack 14 when selected

is moved by the switching cam 15 from the base-state position to the position where the pressured part 14c receives the push-up action performed by the rising cam 11. In response to the push-up action performed by the rising cam 11, the select jack 14 acts as an intermediary to push up the sinker 4 with the pushing part 14b. When the sinker 4 is pushed up while advancing into the needle bed gap 1a, the tip thereof is thus raised upwards in the needle bed gap 1a, whereby the sinker 4 can capture the ground yarn 8a fed through the yarn feeder 9a between the claw for ground yarn 4a and the claw for pile yarn 4b. In either the case of the select jack 14 acting as an intermediary as in the present example 1 or the case of using the mechanism for directly selecting the sinker 4, the sinker 4 when not selected performs the action of making the tip linearly advance to and retreat from the needle bed gap 1a, without performing the action of capturing the ground yarn 8a with the tip raised upwards in the needle bed gap 1a.

[0035] Fig.4 is a plan view of the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 shown in Fig.1, to show the trajectory of the sinkers 4, and a cam layout in the pile knitting. Fig.5 is a plan view of the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 shown in Fig. 1, to show the trajectory of the knitting needles 3, and a cam layout in the pile knitting. Fig.6 is a plan view of the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 shown in Fig.1, to show the trajectory of the select jacks 14 and a cam layout in the pile knitting. In each of the figures, it is assumed that the carriage 6 moves in the left direction, and the trajectory accordingly shifts in the right direction. On the carriage 6, an advancing retreating cam 7a and auxiliary movable cams 7b, 7c, 7d are mounted to drive the sinkers 4. The sinkers 4 advance into the needle bed gap 1a in response to the pressure by the cam surface shown on the upper side of the advancing retreating cam 7a in Fig.4, and by the movable cams 7b, 7d. The pressure by the advancing retreating cam 7a is received on the part connected to the right side of the middle driving part 4e, in the side view shown on the right side of Fig.4. The pressure by the movable cams 7b, 7d is received on the part on the lower side of the tail driving part 4f, in the side view on the right side of Fig.4. The pressure by the cam surface on the lower side of the advancing retreating cam 7a shown in Fig.4 is received on the upper side of the tail driving part 4f, and thereby the sinker 4 retreats from the needle bed gap 1a. The sinker 4 is driven to raise and lower the tip in response to the pressure by the rising cam 11 and due to the self-restoring force generated by the spring 4d, respectively. On the carriage 6, a knitting cam 18 is further mounted to drive the knitting needles 3. Each of the knitting needles 3 is formed by the combination of a main body 3c having a hook 3a and a latch 3b, and a needle jack 3d connected to the tail part of the main body 3c. The knitting cam 18 includes a needle raising cam 18a, a center cam 18b, a retractable cam for set up 18c, a stitch cam 18d, a guide cam 18e, and an elastic raising cam 18f, which act on a butt 3e of the needle jack 3d.

The retractable cam for set up 18c protrudes in setting up and drives the knitting needles 3 when the carriage 6 moves in the right direction. The elastic raising cam 18f is used for tucking with elastic yarn fed through a yarn feeder 9c. The rising cam 11 includes returning cam surfaces 11b, 11c for returning the select jacks 14 having moved toward the needle bed gap 1a in response to the action by the switching cam 15, to the base-state position corresponding to the position shown in Fig.2. The rising control cam 12 pushes the middle driving part 4e of the sinker 4. An arrow A-A and an arrow B-B shown on the upper side of Fig.6 show a sectional view A and a sectional view B related to a rising cam surface 11a, respectively.

[0036] Fig.4 and Fig.5 show major phases α , β , γ , δ , ϵ , ζ , η , θ related to the sinkers 4 driven by the capturing up-and-down means 10. The dashed lines in Fig.1 correspond to the phase α ; the full lines correspond to the phase γ ; and the two-dot chain lines correspond to the phase θ , respectively. The phase γ also corresponds to the dashed lines in Fig.3, and the full lines in Fig. 3 correspond to the phase δ . In case of knitting a glove as in Patent Citation 1, basically a bag-shaped fabric is knitted by alternate using the needle beds 2 facing each other. In case where the carriage 6 moves in the right direction, the opposed side needle bed 2 is used, and a similar basic cam layout is used. In case where the yarn feeder 9a and the yarn feeder 9b are arranged with a gap therebetween, the sinker 4 is capable of capturing the ground yarn 8a, whereby the pile knitting is performed. In case where the yarn feeder 9b is arranged close to the yarn feeder 9a, the sinker 4 when raised is capable of capturing both the ground yarn 8a and the pile yarn 8b, whereby the plain knitting is performed. The plain knitting, which is performed by capturing both the ground yarn 8a and the pile yarn 8b, is performed also when the yarn feeders 9a, 9b are changed in position. The phase η corresponds to the phase just before the completion of stitch density decision after the stitch formation by the drawing action performed by the stitch cam 18c. After the stitch density decision, the sinker 4 is driven so that the tip briefly retreats from between the knitting needles 3. At the phase θ , the sinker 4 is driven so that the tip re-advances to between the knitting needles 3. After the stitch formation in the pile knitting or the plain knitting, an old loop having been knocked over may stay in the vicinity of the needle bed gap 1a. When the sinker 4 re-advances, the pushing part 4c provided at the tip of the sinker 4 pushes the old loop below the needle bed gap, so that stable knitting can be performed. Although the yarn feeders 9a, 9b may be a coupling type feeder which moves together with the carriage 6 moving, the yarn feeders 9a, 9b preferably move independently from the carriage 6. At the time of reversing the moving direction or switching between the pile knitting and the plain knitting, the use of the independently movable yarn feeders 9a, 9b leads to an increase in efficiency. The pile knit and the plain knit may be switched per course so as to be mixed in the wale

direction. Even in the middle of one course, the pile knitting and the plain knitting may be switched by once stopping the knitting, changing the gap between the yarn feeders 9a, 9b, and restarting the knitting.

[0037] Fig.7 and Fig.8 show shapes of the sinker 4 and the select jack 14 shown in Fig. 1, respectively. The sinker 4 separates the ground yarn 8a and the pile yarn 8b with the tip, basically as in Patent Citation 1. In order to surely push the old loop, the pushing part 4c is preferably formed in a hook shape, alternatively, the pushing part 4c for pushing the old loop may be formed in a flat wall shape or a smooth curve shape. The select jack 14 includes several types respectively having the selection parts 14a formed in different shapes corresponding to respective groups. The switching cam 15 when positioned higher or lower shown in Fig.1 selects either group of the select jacks 14A each having the selection part 14a on the upper side and the select jacks 14B each having the selection part 14a on the lower side, by dividing them into two groups. In case of knitting a glove as in Patent Citation 1, it is necessary to successively knit a plurality of finger pouches, the select jacks 14 may be divided into two groups. In case of knitting for gusset overlap between finger pouches, select jacks 14C each having the selection part 14a as in the figure may be selected by the switching cam 15 whether positioned higher or lower.

[0038] Fig.9 and Fig. 10 show the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 1 shown in Fig. 1, to operate the sinker 4 for capturing the ground yarn 8a at the phases β , γ , δ , and for separation at the phases ε , ζ , η , respectively. It is assumed that the yarn feeders 9a, 9b are changed in moving direction, in the manner that the yarn feeders 9a, 9b first move in the direction toward the front perpendicular to the sheet surface, and the ground yarn 8a and the pile yarn 8b are fed to the hook 3a of the last knitting needle 3 in the knitting width in the rear needle bed 2 shown on the right side of the figures, and thereafter, the yarn feeders 9a, 9b move in the direction toward the back perpendicular to the sheet surface, to perform the pile knitting by use of the front needle bed 2 shown on the left side of the figures. The knitting needles 3 are respectively housed in the needle grooves 2a of the front and rear needle beds 2. At the phase β , the tip of the sinker 4 is raised. The yarn feeder 9a has already passed to the back perpendicular to the sheet surface, and the ground yarn 8a fed through the yarn feeder 9a is hung and hooked by the hook 3a of the knitting needle 3 in the rear needle bed 2. At the phase γ , the sinker 4 is driven so that the tip advances into the needle bed gap 1a and captures the ground yarn 8a between the claw for ground yarn 4a and the claw for pile yarn 4b. At the phase δ , the sinker 4 is driven to lower the tip, start drawing the ground yarn 8a downwards, and complete the capturing. At the phase ε where the yarn feeder 9b has passed, the pile yarn 8b fed through the yarn feeder 9b is hooked by the hook 3a of the rear knitting needle 3 and hung above the claw for pile yarn 4b and is accordingly separated from the ground yarn 8a captured under the claw for pile yarn

4b. At the phase ζ , the hook 3a of the knitting needle 3 starts drawing. At the phase η , the knitting needle 3 keeps drawing, and an old loop is knocked over when the latch 3b is closed, and this is just before the completion of stitch density decision.

[Example 2]

[0039] Fig. 11 shows a simplified structure of capturing up-and-down means 30 in the example 2 according to the present invention. In the capturing up-and-down means 30 in the flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting 21 serving as the present example 2, the advancing retreating cam 7a is equipped with a rising cam 31. Since the capturing up-and-down means 30 has no mechanism for selecting the sinkers 4, all the sinkers 4 are uniformly raised to capture the ground yarn 8a. In the case where all the sinkers 4 are driven to capture the ground yarn 8a, the capturing up-and-down means 30 has a simple configuration. In order to drive the sinker 4 to capture the ground yarn 8a, the bottom of the sinker groove 5a may be formed in a curved shape similar to the shape of the rising cam. In order to drive the sinker 4 to capture yarn, the sinker 4 may be guided along a guide groove, in the manner that the guide groove is provided on the side surface of the sinker groove 5a, and that a pin is arranged to protrude from the side surface of the sinker 4. In the example 1 and the example 2, the sinker 4 advances and retreats linearly, and additionally rises and swings in the middle of the linear moving to capture the ground yarn 8a. Alternatively, the sinker 4 while swinging may capture the ground yarn 8a.

[Reference Signs List]

[0040]

1, 21	Flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting
1a	Needle bed gap
2	Needle bed
2a	Needle groove
3	Knitting needle
3a	Hook
4	Sinker
4a	Claw for grand yarn
4b	Claw for pile yarn
4c	Pushing part
5	Sinker bed
5a	Sinker groove
6	Carriage
7	Sinker advancing retreating mechanism
7a	Advancing retreating cam
8a	Ground yarn
8b	Pile yarn
9a, 9b, 9c	Yarn feeder
10, 30	Capturing up-and-down means
11, 31	Rising cam
14	Select jack

14a Selection part

15 Switching cam

16 Actuator

18 Knitting cam

5

Claims

1. A flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting (1,21) provided with:

needle beds (2) having substantially rectangular shape with short sides and long sides, the needle beds (2) having needle grooves (2a) parallel to the short sides arranged in a longitudinal direction parallel to the long sides, the needle beds (2) having one of the long sides facing a needle bed gap (1a), each needle groove (2a) inclined with a side of the needle bed gap (1a) being higher and gradually decreasing in height towards a side away from the needle bed gap (1a); knitting needles (3) having hooks (3a) at tips, the knitting needles (3) respectively housed in the needle grooves (2a) with the hooks (3a) arranged on the side of the needle bed gap (1a), the knitting needles (3) configured to perform knitting with yarn fed from above the needle bed gap (1a) by use of the hooks (3a) advancing to and retreating from the needle bed gap (1a); yarn feeders (9a,9b) running with a gap from each other to feed ground yarn (8a) and pile yarn (8b) as knitting yarn to the knitting needles (3), respectively, the ground yarn (8a) fed first and the pile yarn (8b) fed later; sinkers (4), tips of which having claws for ground yarn (4a) on lower side and claws for pile yarn (4b) on upper side, being driven to advance to and retreat from between the knitting needles (3), and capable of forming sinker loops of the ground yarn (8a) by the claw for ground yarn (4a) and being possible to form sinker loops of the pile yarn (8b) by the claw for the pile yarn (4b) respectively, while the hooks (3a) of the knitting needles (3) drawing the ground yarn (8a) and the pile yarn (8b) to form stitches; and a sinker advancing retreating mechanism (7) configured to drive the respective sinkers (4) to advance to and retreat from between the knitting needles (3) and separate the ground yarn (8a) and the pile yarn (8b) with the sinker (4) advancing to between the knitting needles (3), to hook the ground yarn (8a) with the claw for ground yarn (4a) and the pile yarn (8b) with the claw for pile yarn (4b),

characterized in that

the sinker advancing retreating mechanism (7) includes capturing up-and-down means (10,30)

configured to, prior to separating the ground yarn (8a) and the pile yarn (8b), drive the sinkers (4) to raise the tips in the needle bed gap (1a), to capture the ground yarn (8a) fed through the yarn feeder (9a) between the claw for ground yarn (4a) and the claw for pile yarn (4b), and to draw the ground yarn (8a) below the needle bed gap (1a).

2. The flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting (1) according to claim 1, wherein said capturing up-and-down means (10) is switchable between driving the sinkers (4) within a range covering a knitting width and not driving the sinkers (4) outside the range.
3. The flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting (1) according to claim 2, wherein said capturing up-and-down means (10) is switchable to drive said sinkers (4) per group with a plurality of the sinkers (4) adjacent in said long side direction.
4. The flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting (1,21) according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said capturing up-and-down means (10,30) includes a rising cam (11,31) configured to raise said sinkers (4) upwards in said needle bed gap (1a).
5. The flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting (1) according to claim 4, wherein said rising cam (11) is arranged on movement paths for said sinkers (4) advancing to and retreating from between said knitting needles (3).
6. The flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting (1) according to claim 5, wherein said capturing up-and-down means (10) includes select jacks (14), which are arranged between said sinkers and said movement paths, allowing selection of either intermediary positions for raising the tips of the sinkers (4) upwards in said needle bed gap (1a) for said rising cam (11) or non-intermediary positions for not raising the tips of the sinkers (4) upwards in the needle bed gap (1a) for the rising cam (11), on the movement paths.
7. The flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting (1) according to claim 1, wherein pile knitting and plain knitting using said ground yarn (8a) and said pile yarn (8b) as knitting yarn are switchable, by switching between an operation of feeding the ground yarn (8a) first and the pile yarn (8b) later by placing said yarn feeder (9a) for ground yarn (8a) in front, with a gap, followed by said yarn feeder (9b) for pile yarn (8b), or an operation of hooking the ground yarn (8a) and the pile yarn (8b) with the said claw for ground yarn (4a) of the sinker (4) by placing the yarn feeders (9a,9b) with a narrower gap.

8. The flatbed knitting machine for pile knitting (1) according to claim 1, wherein

said tip of said sinker (4) has a pushing part (4c) for pushing said knitting yarn into said needle bed gap (1a) below said claw for ground yarn (4a), when advancing to between said knitting needles (3), and
said sinker advancing retreating mechanism (7), after said hook (3a) of said knitting needle (3) having been fed with the knitting yarn retreats from the needle bed gap (1a) to form stitch and to decide stitch density, is configured to drive the sinker (4) to retreat from the needle bed gap (1a) and re-advance to the needle bed gap (1a).

9. A pile knitting method comprising the steps of:

housing knitting needles (3), each of which has a tip, in needle grooves (2a) of a needle bed (2) respectively in such manner that tips are arranged on a side of the needle bed (2), the needle bed having a substantially rectangular shape with short sides and long sides, the needle grooves (2a) being parallel to the short sides arranged in a longitudinal direction parallel to the long sides, one of the long sides of the needle bed (2) facing the needle bed gap (1a), the needle grooves (2a) inclined with a side of the needle bed gap (1a) being higher and gradually decreasing in height towards a side away from the needle bed gap (1a);
making the hooks (3a) advance to and retreat from the needle bed gap (1a), and feeding the hooks (3a) from above the needle bed gap (1a), with ground yarn (8a) and pile yarn (8b) as knitting yarn with a gap, respectively, the ground yarn (8a) fed first and the pile yarn (8b) fed later; and
driving sinkers (4), each of which has a claw for ground yarn (4a) on a lower side and a claw for pile yarn (4b) on an upper side at a tip, to advance to and retreat from between the knitting needles (3) so as to separate the fed ground yarn (8a) and the fed pile yarn (8b), and form sinker loops with the ground yarn (8a) by hooking the ground yarn (8a) to be drawn by the hooks (3a) of the knitting needles (3) in stitch forming, with the claws for ground yarn (4a), and sinker loops with the pile yarn (8b) by hooking the pile yarn (8b) with the claws for pile yarn (4b),

characterized in that

prior to separating the ground yarn (8a) and the pile yarn (8b), the tips of the sinkers (4) are raised upwards in the needle bed gap (1a), and the ground yarn (8a) fed through a yarn feeder (9a) is captured between the claws for ground yarn (4a) and the claws

for pile yarn (4b) and drawn below the needle bed gap (1a).

5 Patentansprüche

1. Eine Flachbett-Strickmaschine (1, 21) für ein Florstricken, umfassend:

Nadelbetten (2), die eine im Wesentlichen rechteckige Form mit kurzen Seiten und langen Seiten aufweisen, wobei die Nadelbetten (2) Nadelrillen (2a) aufweisen, die parallel zu den kurzen Seiten sind und in einer Längsrichtung parallel zu den langen Seiten angeordnet sind, wobei eine der langen Seiten der Nadelbetten (2) einem Nadelbettspalt (1a) zugewandt ist, wobei jede Nadelrille (2a) geneigt ist und auf der Seite des Nadelbettspalts (1a) höher ist und zu der von dem Nadelbettspalt (1a) fernen Seite hin weniger hoch wird,

Stricknadeln (3), die an den Enden Haken (3a) aufweisen, wobei die Stricknadeln (3) jeweils derart in den Nadelrillen (2a) aufgenommen sind, dass die Haken (3a) auf der Seite des Nadelbettspalts (1a) angeordnet sind, wobei die Stricknadeln (3) konfiguriert sind zum Durchführen eines Strickens mit einem von oberhalb des Nadelbettspalts (1a) zugeführten Faden unter Verwendung der zu dem Nadelbettspalt (1a) vorgeschobenen und von diesem zurückgezogenen Haken (3a),

Fadenführer (9a, 9b), die sich mit einem Abstand voneinander bewegen, um jeweils einen Grundfaden (8a) und einen Florfaden (8b) als einen Strickfaden zu den Stricknadeln (3) zuzuführen, wobei der Grundfaden (8a) zuerst zugeführt wird und der Florfaden (8b) später zugeführt wird,

Platinen (4), deren Enden Grundfaden-Klauen (4a) auf einer unteren Seite und Florfaden-Klauen (4b) auf einer oberen Seite aufweisen und die angetrieben werden für ein Vorschieben zu und Zurückziehen von zwischen den Stricknadeln (3), und jeweils Platinenhenkel des Grundfadens (8a) durch die Grundfaden-Klaue (4a) und Platinenhenkel des Florfadens (8b) durch die Florfaden-Klaue (4b) bilden können, während die Haken (3a) der Stricknadeln (3) den Grundfaden (8a) und den Florfaden (8b) für das Bilden von Maschen ziehen, und

einen Platinen-Vorschub-/Rückziehmechanismus (7), der konfiguriert ist zum Antreiben der entsprechenden Platinen (4) für ein Vorschieben zu und Zurückziehen von zwischen den Stricknadeln (3) und zum Trennen des Grundfadens (8a) und des Florfadens (8b), indem die Platine (4) zu zwischen den Stricknadeln (3) vor-

- geschoben wird, um den Grundfaden (8a) mit der Grundfaden-Klaue (4a) und den Florfaden (8b) mit der Florfaden-Klaue (4b) zu haken, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass:** der Platinen-Vorschub-/Rückziehmechanismus (7) eine sich nach oben und unten bewegende Fangeinrichtung (10, 30) aufweist, die konfiguriert ist zum, vor dem Trennen des Grundfadens (8a) und des Florfadens (8b), Antreiben der Platinen (4) für ein Heben der Enden in dem Nadelbettspalt (1a), zum Fangen des durch den Fadenführer (9a) geführten Grundfadens (8a) zwischen der Grundfaden-Klaue (4a) und der Florfaden-Klaue (4b) und zum Ziehen des Grundfadens (8a) unter dem Nadelbett (1a).
2. Flachbett-Strickmaschine (1) für ein Florstricken nach Anspruch 1, wobei: die sich nach oben und unten bewegende Fangeinrichtung (10) geschaltet werden kann zwischen dem Antreiben der Platinen (4) in einem eine Strickbreite abdeckenden Bereich und dem nicht-Antreiben der Platinen (4) außerhalb des Bereichs.
 3. Flachbett-Strickmaschine (1) für ein Florstricken nach Anspruch 2, wobei: die sich nach oben und unten bewegende Fangeinrichtung (10) geschaltet werden kann zum Antreiben der Platinen (4) pro Gruppe, wobei eine Vielzahl der Platinen (4) in der Richtung der langen Seite zueinander benachbart sind.
 4. Flachbett-Strickmaschine (1, 21) für ein Florstricken nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei: die sich nach oben und unten bewegende Fangeinrichtung (10, 30) einen sich hebenden Nocken (11, 31) umfasst, der konfiguriert ist zum Heben der Platinen (4) nach oben in dem Nadelbettspalt (1a).
 5. Flachbett-Strickmaschine (1) für ein Florstricken nach Anspruch 4, wobei: der sich hebende Nocken (11) an Bewegungspfaden für die zwischen den Stricknadeln (3) vorgeschobenen und zurückgezogenen Platinen (4) angeordnet ist.
 6. Flachbett-Strickmaschine (1) für ein Florstricken nach Anspruch 5, wobei: die sich nach oben und unten bewegende Fangeinrichtung (10) Auswahlstößler (14) umfasst, die zwischen den Platinen und den Bewegungspfaden angeordnet sind und eine Auswahl von Zwischenpositionen für das Heben der Enden der Platinen (4) nach oben in dem Nadelbettspalt (1a) für den sich hebenden Nocken (11) oder von nicht-Zwischenpositionen für das nicht-Heben der Enden der Platinen (4) nach oben in dem Nadelbettspalt (1a) für den sich hebenden Nocken (11) an den Bewegungspfaden erlau-

ben.

7. Flachbett-Strickmaschine (1) für ein Florstricken nach Anspruch 1, wobei: zwischen einem Florstricken und einem einfachen Stricken unter Verwendung des Grundfadens (8a) und des Florfadens (8b) als eines Strickfadens geschaltet werden kann, indem zwischen einem Betrieb für das Zuführen zuerst des Grundfadens (8a) und später des Florfadens (8b) durch das Platzieren des Fadenführers (9a) für den Grundfaden (8a) vorne und des Fadenführers (9b) für den Florfaden (8b) mit einem Abstand folgend und einem Betrieb für das Haken des Grundfadens (8a) und des Florfadens (8b) mit der Grundfaden-Klaue (4a) der Platine (4) durch das Platzieren der Fadenführer (9a, 9b) mit einem schmäleren Abstand geschaltet wird.
8. Flachbett-Strickmaschine für ein Florstricken (1) nach Anspruch 1, wobei: das Ende der Platine (4) einen Drückteil (4c) aufweist, um den Strickfaden in den Nadelbettspalt (1a) unter der Grundfaden-Klaue (4a) zu drücken, wenn sie zu zwischen den Stricknadeln (3) vorgeschoben wird, und der Platinen-Vorschub-/Rückzugmechanismus (7), nachdem sich der Haken (3a) der Stricknadel (3), zu dem der Strickfaden zugeführt wurde, von dem Nadelbettspalt (1a) für das Bilden einer Masche und das Bestimmen der Maschendichte zurückgezogen hat, konfiguriert ist zum Antreiben der Platine (4) für ein Zurückziehen von dem Nadelbettspalt (1a) und ein erneutes Verschieben zu dem Nadelbettspalt (1a).
9. Ein Florstrickverfahren, das die folgenden Schritte umfasst:

Aufnehmen von Stricknadeln (3), die jeweils ein Ende aufweisen, in Nadelrillen (2a) eines Nadelbetts (2) jeweils derart, dass Enden auf einer Seite des Nadelbetts (2) angeordnet sind, wobei das Nadelbett eine im Wesentlichen rechteckige Form mit kurzen Seiten und langen Seiten aufweist, wobei die Nadelrillen (2a) parallel zu den kurzen Seiten sind und in einer Längsrichtung parallel zu den langen Seiten angeordnet sind, wobei eine der langen Seiten des Nadelbetts (2) dem Nadelbettspalt (1a) zugewandt ist, wobei die Nadelrillen (2a) geneigt sind, sodass sie auf der Seite des Nadelbettspalts (1a) höher sind und zu der von dem Nadelbettspalt (1a) fernen Seite hin weniger hoch werden, Veranlassen der Haken (3a) zu einem Verschieben zu und Zurückziehen von dem Nadelbettspalt (1a), und Zuführen jeweils eines Grundfadens (8a) und eines Florfadens (8b) als eines

Strickfadens mit einem Abstand zu den Haken (3a) von oberhalb des Nadelbettspalts (1a), wobei der Grundfaden (8a) zuerst zugeführt wird und der Florfaden (8b) später zugeführt wird, und

Antreiben von Platinen (4), die jeweils eine Grundfaden-Klaue (4a) auf einer unteren Seite und eine Florfaden-Klaue (4b) auf einer oberen Seite an einem Ende aufweisen, für ein Vorschieben zu und Zurückziehen von zwischen den Stricknadeln (3), um den zugeführten Grundfaden (8a) und den zugeführten Florfaden (8b) zu trennen und Platinenhenkel mit dem Grundfaden (8a) durch das Haken des zu ziehenden Grundfadens (8a) durch die Haken (3a) der Stricknadeln (3) bei der Maschenbildung mit den Grundfaden-Klauen (4a) und Platinenhenkel mit dem Florfaden (8b) durch das Haken des Florfadens (8b) mit den Florfaden-Klauen (4b) zu bilden,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass:

vor dem Trennen des Grundfadens (8a) und des Florfadens (8b) die Enden der Platinen (4) nach oben in dem Nadelbettspalt (1a) gehoben werden und der durch einen Fadenführer (9a) zugeführte Grundfaden (8a) zwischen den Grundfaden-Klauen (4a) und den Florfaden-Klauen (4b) gefangen und unter dem Nadelbettspalt (1a) gezogen wird.

Revendications

1. Machine à tricoter à plat pour tricoter des poils (1, 21) munie de :

des fontures d'aiguilles (2) ayant une forme sensiblement rectangulaire avec des côtés courts et des côtés longs, les fontures d'aiguilles (2) ayant des rainures d'aiguilles (2a) parallèles aux côtés courts disposées dans une direction longitudinale parallèle aux côtés longs, les fontures d'aiguilles (2) ayant l'un des côtés longs qui fait face à un espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a), chaque rainure d'aiguille (2a) étant inclinée avec un côté de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) étant plus élevé et diminuant progressivement en hauteur vers un côté éloigné de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) ;

des aiguilles à tricoter (3) ayant des crochets (3a) au niveau de pointes, les aiguilles à tricoter (3) étant respectivement logées dans les rainures d'aiguilles (2a) avec les crochets (3a) disposés du côté de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a), les aiguilles à tricoter (3) étant configurées pour effectuer un tricot avec du fil alimenté depuis le dessus de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) à l'aide des crochets (3a) qui

avancent vers et reculent hors de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) ;

des distributeurs de fil (9a, 9b) s'étendant avec un espace l'un par rapport à l'autre pour alimenter en fil de trame (8a) et en fil de poils (8b) en tant que fil à tricoter les aiguilles à tricoter (3), respectivement, le fil de trame (8a) étant fourni en premier et le fil de poils (8b) étant fourni ensuite ;

des platines (4), dont des pointes ont des griffes pour le fil de trame (4a) sur le côté inférieur et des griffes pour le fil de poils (4b) sur le côté supérieur, qui sont entraînées pour avancer et reculer entre les aiguilles à tricoter (3), et qui peuvent former des boucles de platine du fil de trame (8a) par la griffe pour le fil de trame (4a) et qui peuvent former des boucles de platine du fil de poils (8b) par la griffe pour le fil de poils (4b), respectivement, tandis que les crochets (3a) des aiguilles à tricoter (3) tirent le fil de trame (8a) et le fil de poils (8b) pour former des mailles ; et

un mécanisme d'avancement et de retrait des platines (7) configuré pour entraîner les platines respectives (4) pour qu'elles avancent et reculent entre les aiguilles à tricoter (3) et séparent le fil de trame (8a) et le fil de poils (8b) avec la platine (4) en avançant entre les aiguilles à tricoter (3), pour accrocher le fil de trame (8a) avec la griffe pour le fil de trame (4a) et le fil de poils (8b) avec la griffe pour le fil de poils (4b),

caractérisé en ce que

le mécanisme d'avancement et de retrait des platines (7) comporte des moyens de capture de haut en bas (10, 30) configurés pour, avant de séparer le fil de trame (8a) et le fil de poils (8b), entraîner les platines (4) pour relever les pointes dans l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a), pour capturer le fil de trame (8a) fourni par le distributeur de fil (9a) entre la griffe pour le fil de trame (4a) et la griffe pour le fil de poils (4b), et pour tirer le fil de trame (8a) au-dessous de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a).

2. Machine à tricoter à plat pour tricoter des poils (1) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle lesdits moyens de capture de haut en bas (10) peuvent être commutés entre l'entraînement des platines (4) dans une plage couvrant une largeur de tricot et le non-entraînement des platines (4) en dehors de la plage.
3. Machine à tricoter à plat pour tricoter des poils (1) selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle lesdits moyens de capture de haut en bas (10) peuvent être commutés pour entraîner lesdites platines (4) par groupe d'une pluralité de platines (4) adjacentes dans ladite direction de côté long.

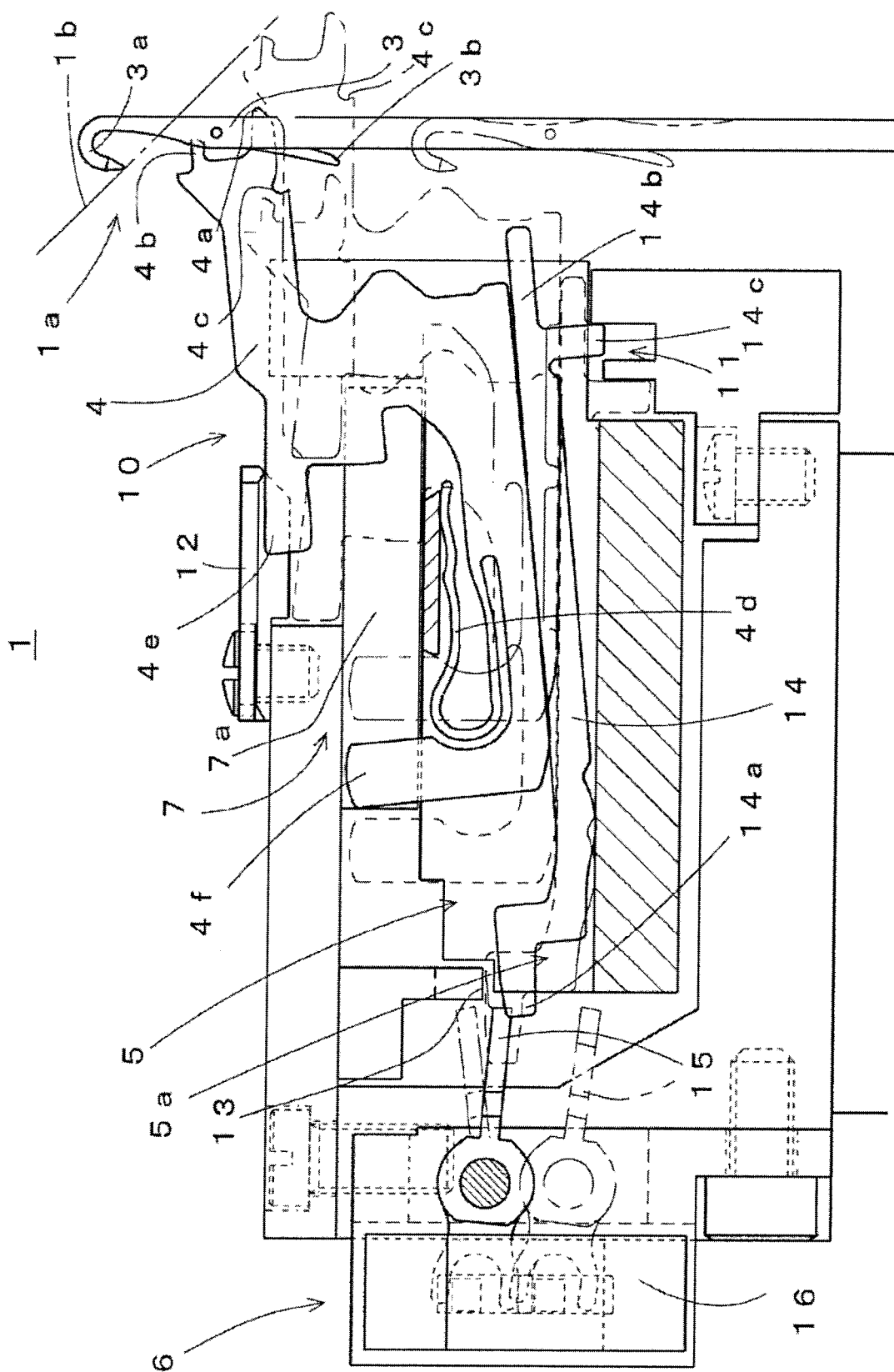
4. Machine à tricoter à plat pour tricoter des poils (1, 21) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans laquelle lesdits moyens de capture de haut en bas (10, 30) comportent une came montante (11, 31) configurée pour soulever lesdites platines (4) vers le haut dans ledit espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a). 5
5. Machine à tricoter à plat pour tricoter des poils (1) selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle ladite came montante (11) est disposée sur des trajectoires de déplacement pour que lesdites platines (4) avancent et reculent entre lesdites aiguilles à tricoter (3). 10
6. Machine à tricoter à plat pour tricoter des poils (1) selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle lesdits moyens de capture de haut en bas (10) comportent des vérins de sélection (14), qui sont disposés entre lesdites platines et lesdites trajectoires de déplacement, ce qui permet la sélection de l'une ou l'autre de positions intermédiaires pour relever les pointes des platines (4) vers le haut dans ledit espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) pour ladite came montante (11) ou des positions non intermédiaires pour ne pas relever les pointes des platines (4) vers le haut dans l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) pour la came montante (11), sur les trajectoires de déplacement. 15 20 25 30
7. Machine à tricoter à plat pour tricoter des poils (1) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le tricotage à poils et le tricotage uni utilisant ledit fil de trame (8a) et ledit fil de poils (8b) en tant que fil à tricoter sont commutables, en commutant entre une opération d'alimentation en fil de trame (8a) d'abord et en fil de poils (8b) ensuite en plaçant ledit distributeur de fil (9a) pour le fil de trame (8a) devant, avec un espace, suivi dudit distributeur de fil (9b) pour le fil de poils (8b), ou une opération d'accrochage du fil de trame (8a) et du fil de poils (8b) avec ladite griffe pour le fil de trame (4a) de la platine (4) en plaçant les distributeurs de fil (9a, 9b) avec un espace plus étroit. 35 40 45
8. Machine à tricoter à plat pour tricoter des poils (1) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ladite pointe de ladite platine (4) a une partie de poussée (4c) pour pousser ledit fil à tricoter dans ledit espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) au-dessous de ladite griffe pour le fil de trame (4a), pendant son avance entre lesdites aiguilles à tricoter (3), et ledit mécanisme de retrait d'avancement de la platine (7), après que ledit crochet (3a) de ladite aiguille à tricoter (3) qui a été alimenté en fil à tricoter se retire de l'espace de la fonture 50 55

d'aiguilles (1a) pour former la maille et décider de la densité des mailles, est configuré pour entraîner la platine (4) pour qu'elle se retire de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) et avance à nouveau vers l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) .

9. Procédé de tricotage de poils comprenant les étapes suivantes :

loger des aiguilles à tricoter (3), dont chacune a une pointe, respectivement dans des rainures d'aiguilles (2a) d'une fonture d'aiguilles (2), de telle sorte que les pointes soient disposées sur un côté de la fonture d'aiguilles (2), la fonture d'aiguilles ayant une forme sensiblement rectangulaire avec des côtés courts et des côtés longs, les rainures d'aiguille (2a) étant parallèles aux côtés courts disposés dans une direction longitudinale parallèle aux côtés longs, l'un des côtés longs de la fonture d'aiguilles (2) faisant face à l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a), les rainures d'aiguille (2a) étant inclinées en ayant un côté de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) qui est plus haut et qui diminue progressivement en hauteur vers un côté éloigné de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) ; faire avancer et reculer les crochets (3a) vers et hors de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a), et alimenter les crochets (3a) depuis le dessus de l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a), avec du fil de trame (8a) et du fil de poils (8b) en tant que fil à tricoter avec un espace, respectivement, le fil de trame (8a) étant fourni en premier et le fil de poils (8b) étant alimenté ensuite ; et entraîner des platines (4), dont chacune a une griffe pour le fil de trame (4a) sur un côté inférieur et une griffe pour le fil de poils (4b) sur un côté supérieur au niveau d'une pointe, pour qu'elles avancent et reculent entre les aiguilles à tricoter (3) de sorte à séparer le fil de trame fourni (8a) et le fil de poils fourni (8b), et à former des boucles de platine avec le fil de trame (8a) en accrochant le fil de trame (8a) pour qu'il soit tiré par les crochets (3a) des aiguilles à tricoter (3) pendant la formation de mailles, avec les griffes pour le fil de trame (4a), et des boucles de platine avec le fil de poils (8b) en accrochant le fil de poils (8b) avec les griffes pour le fil de poils (4b), **caractérisé en ce que** avant de séparer le fil de trame (8a) et le fil de poils (8b), les pointes des platines (4) sont relevées vers le haut dans l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a), et le fil de trame (8a) fourni au moyen d'un distributeur de fil (9a) est capturé entre les griffes pour le fil de trame (4a) et les griffes pour le fil de poils (4b) et tiré sous l'espace de la fonture d'aiguilles (1a) .

Fig.1



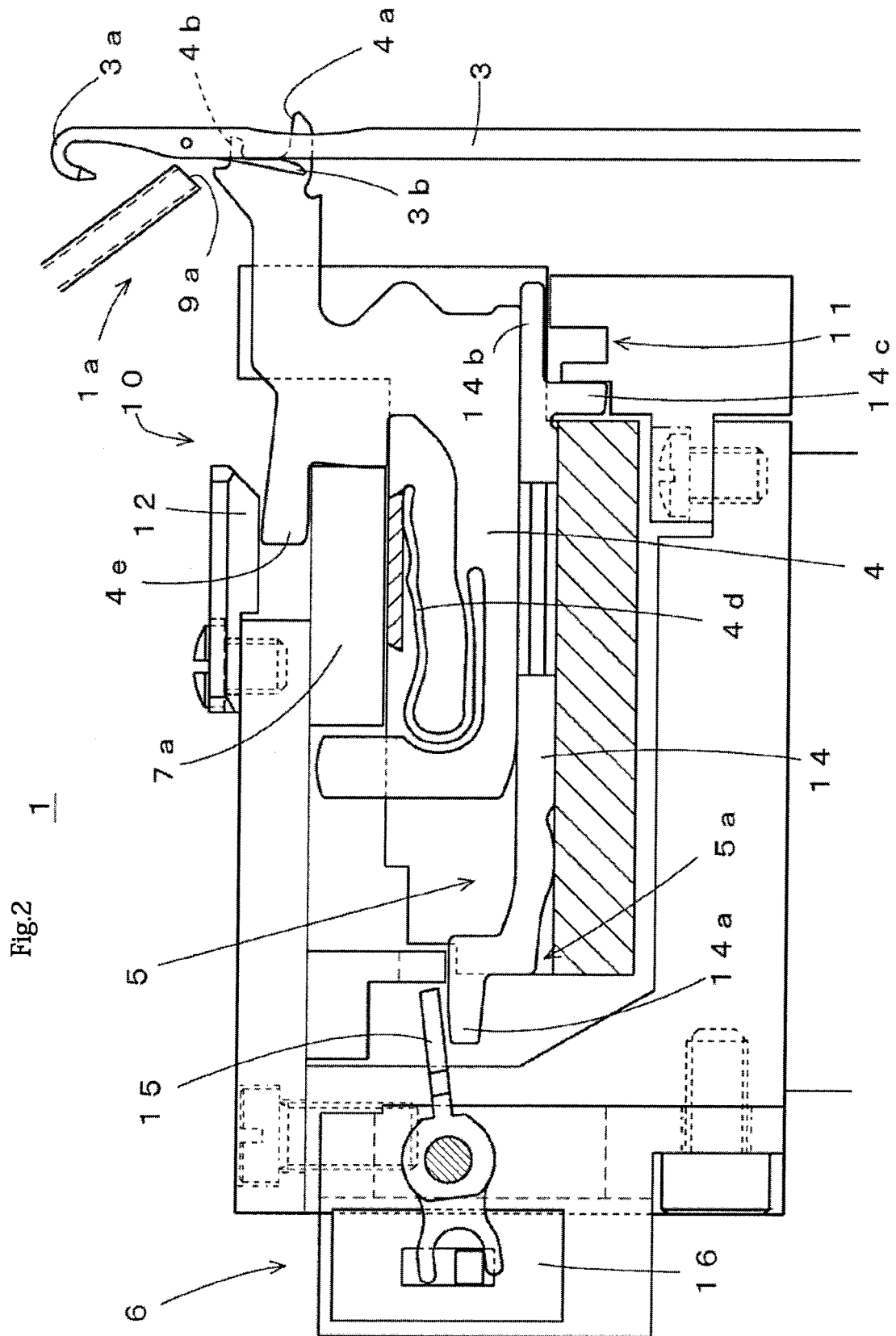
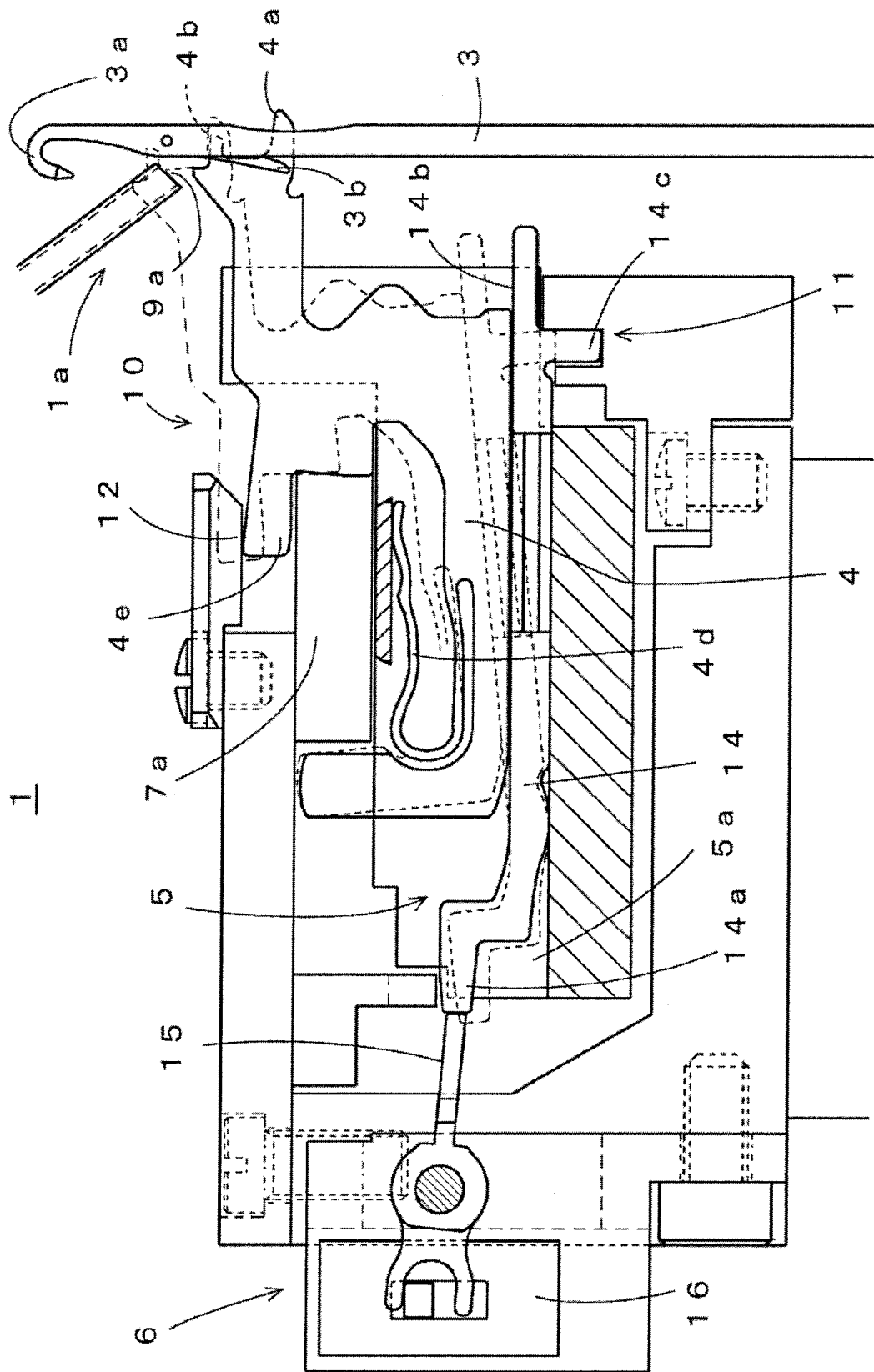
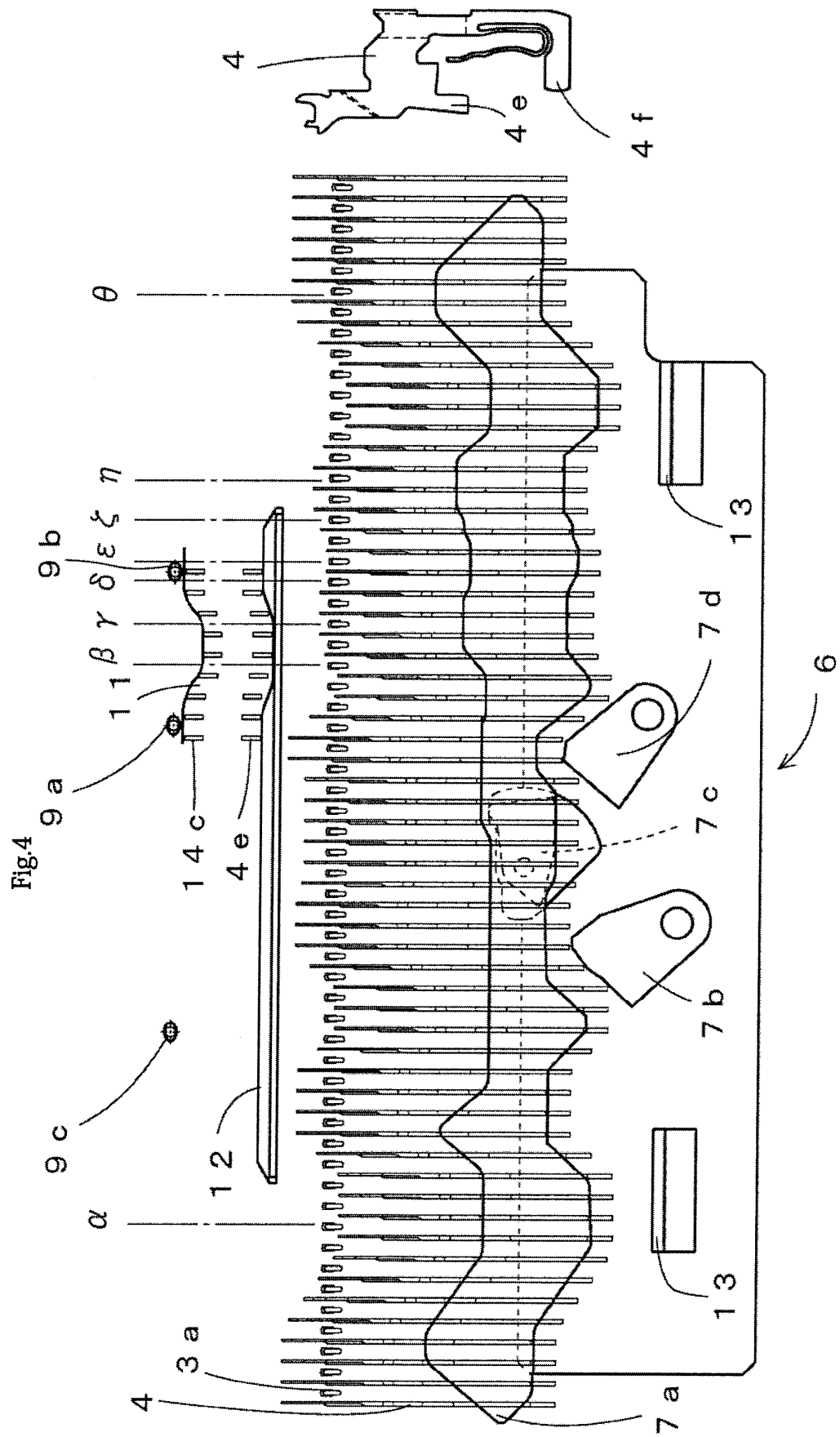


Fig.3





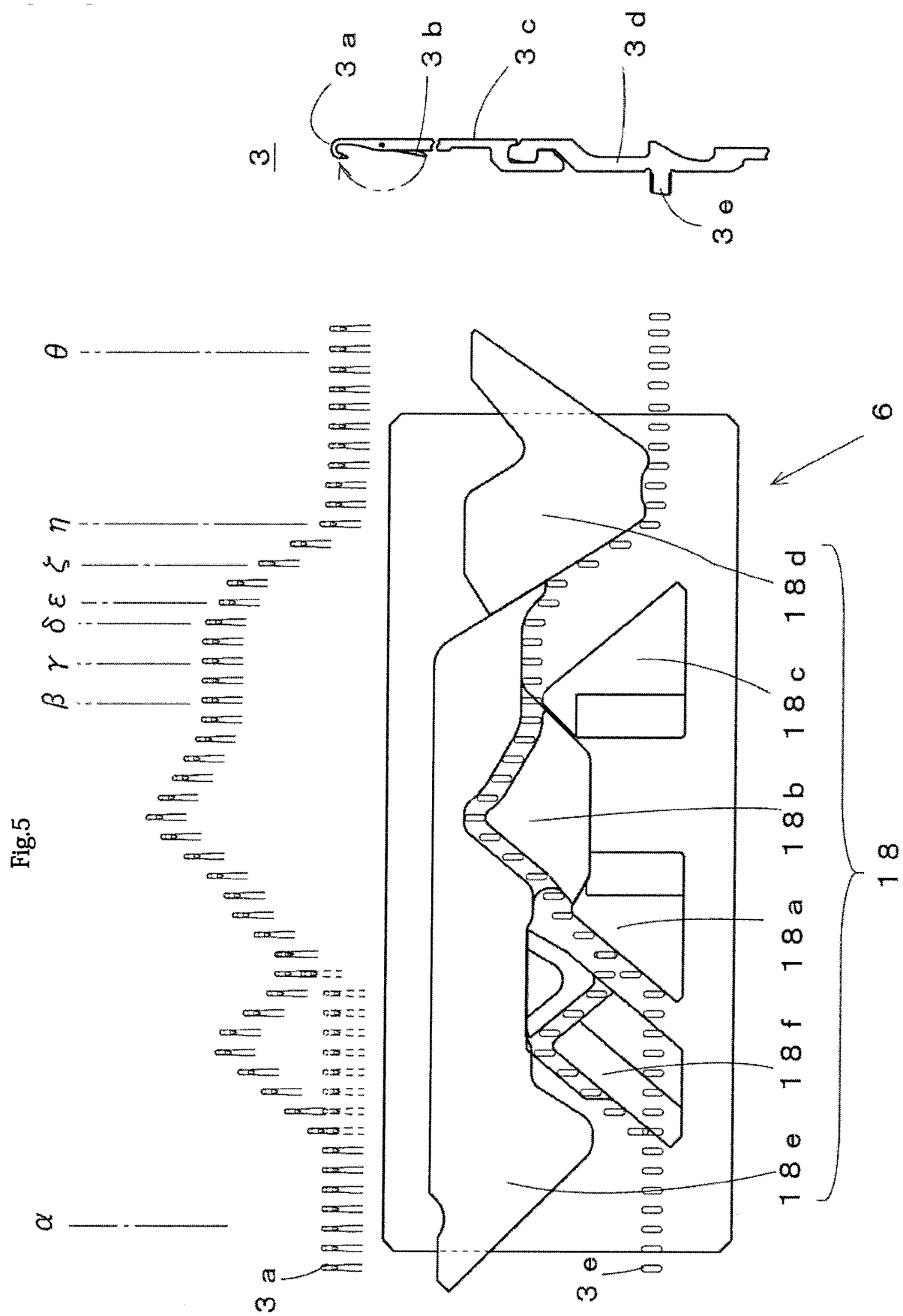


Fig. 6

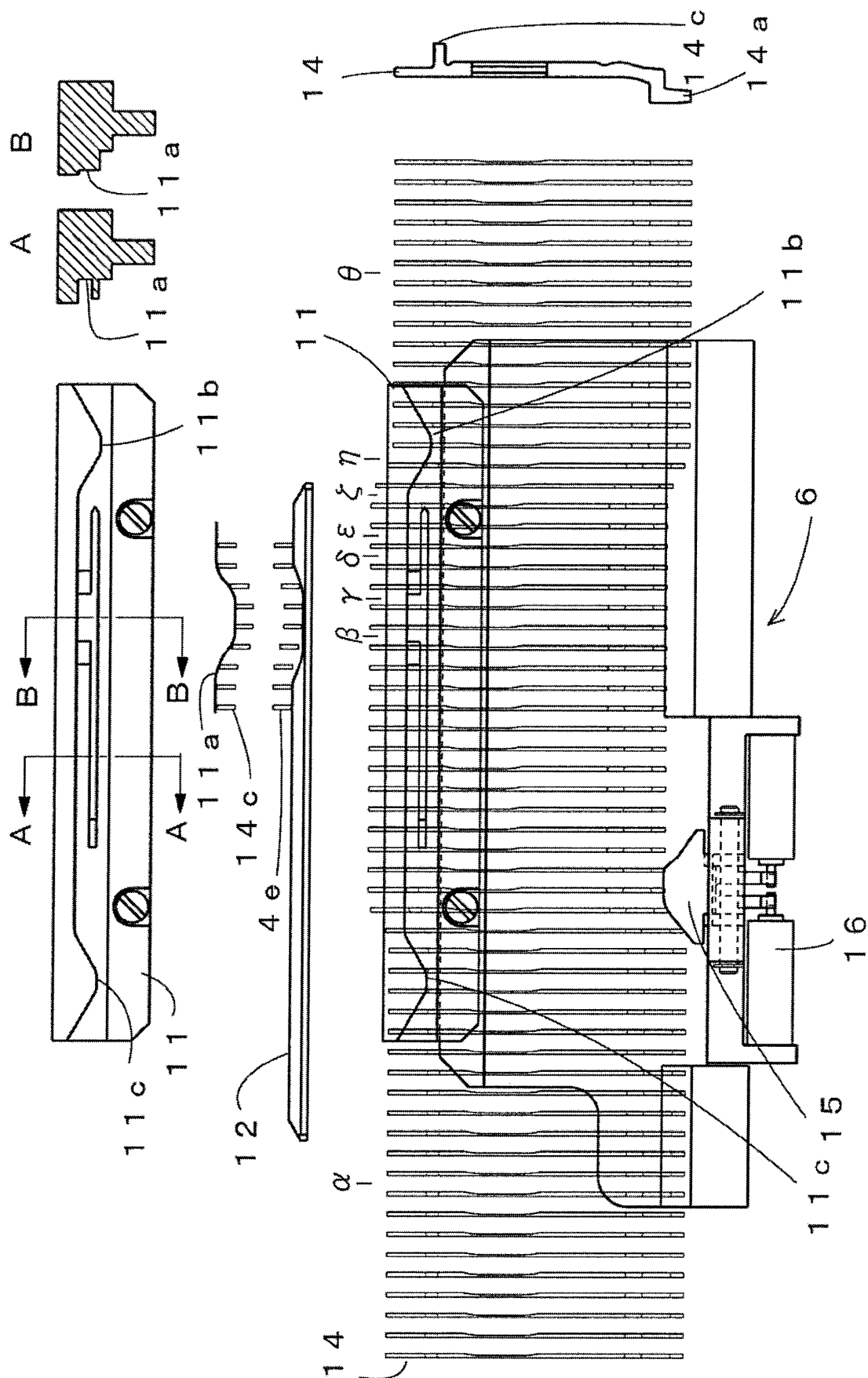
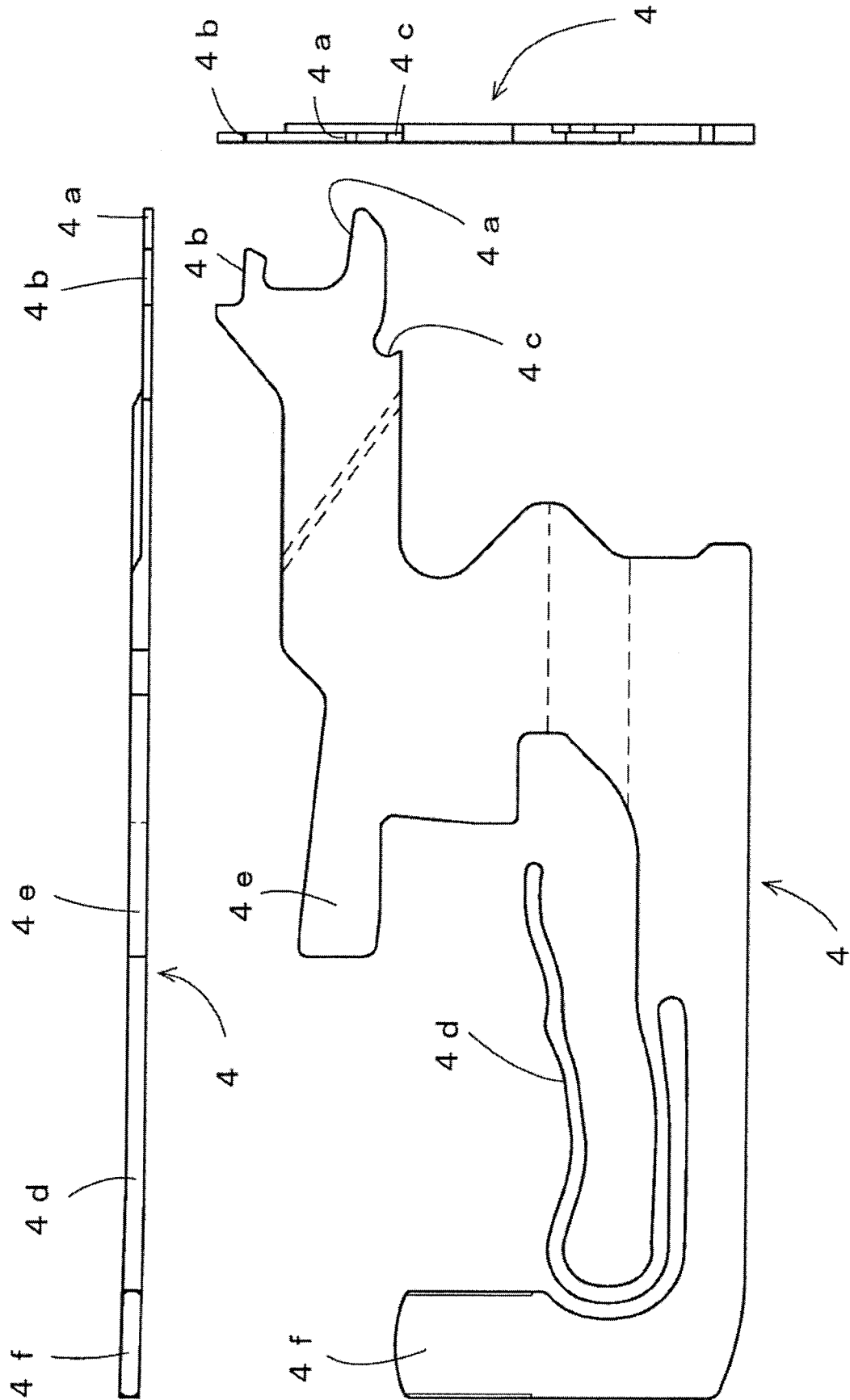
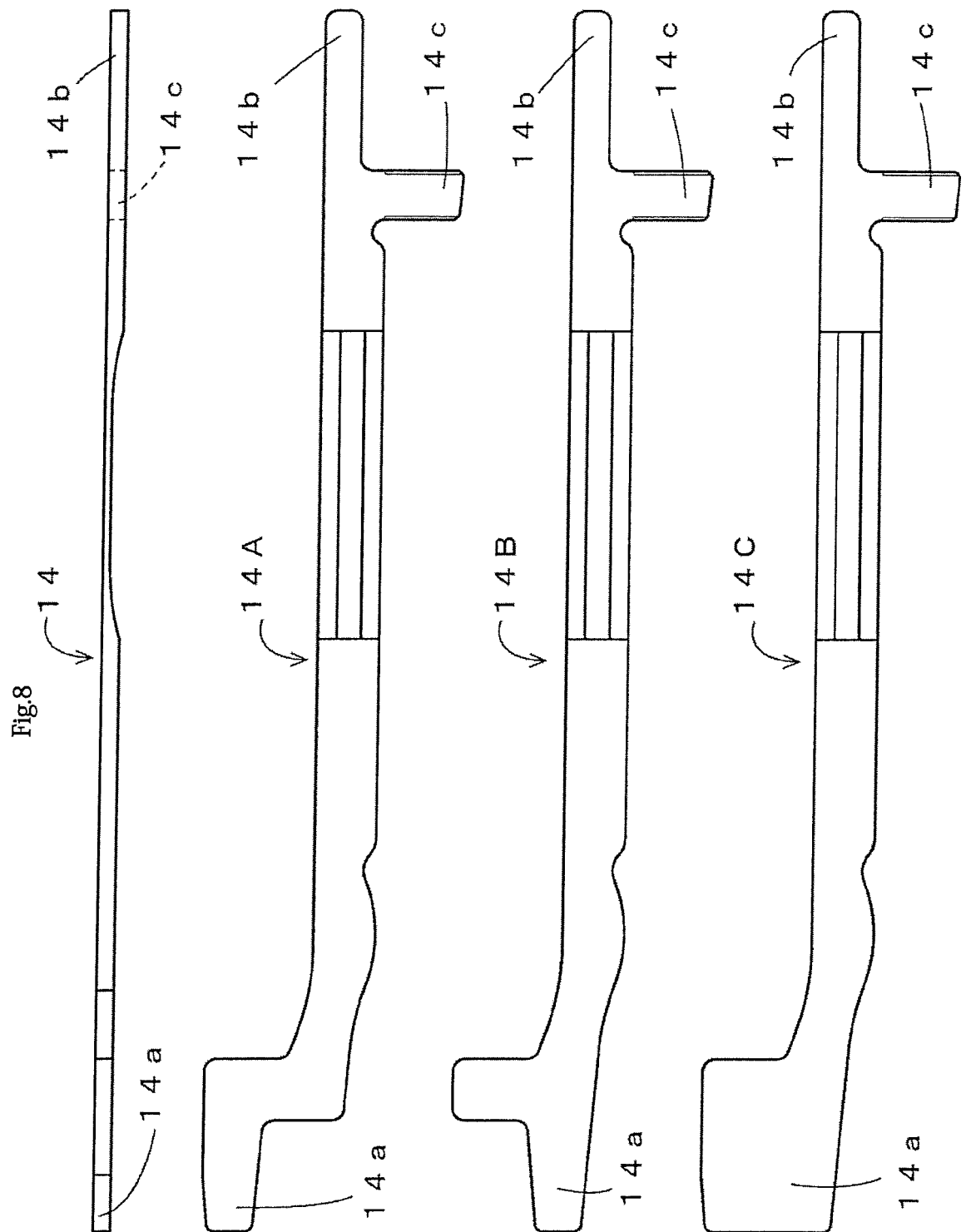
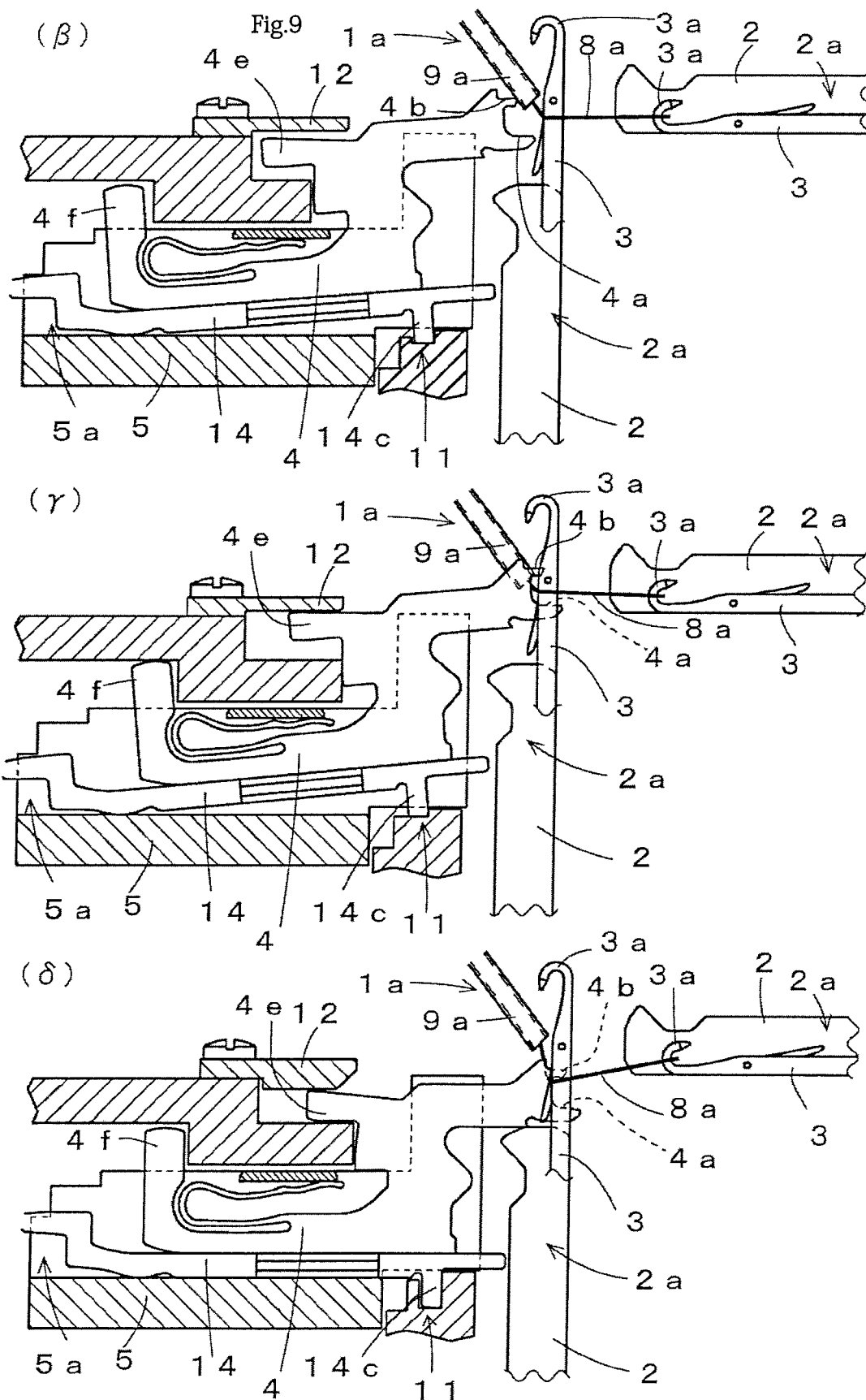
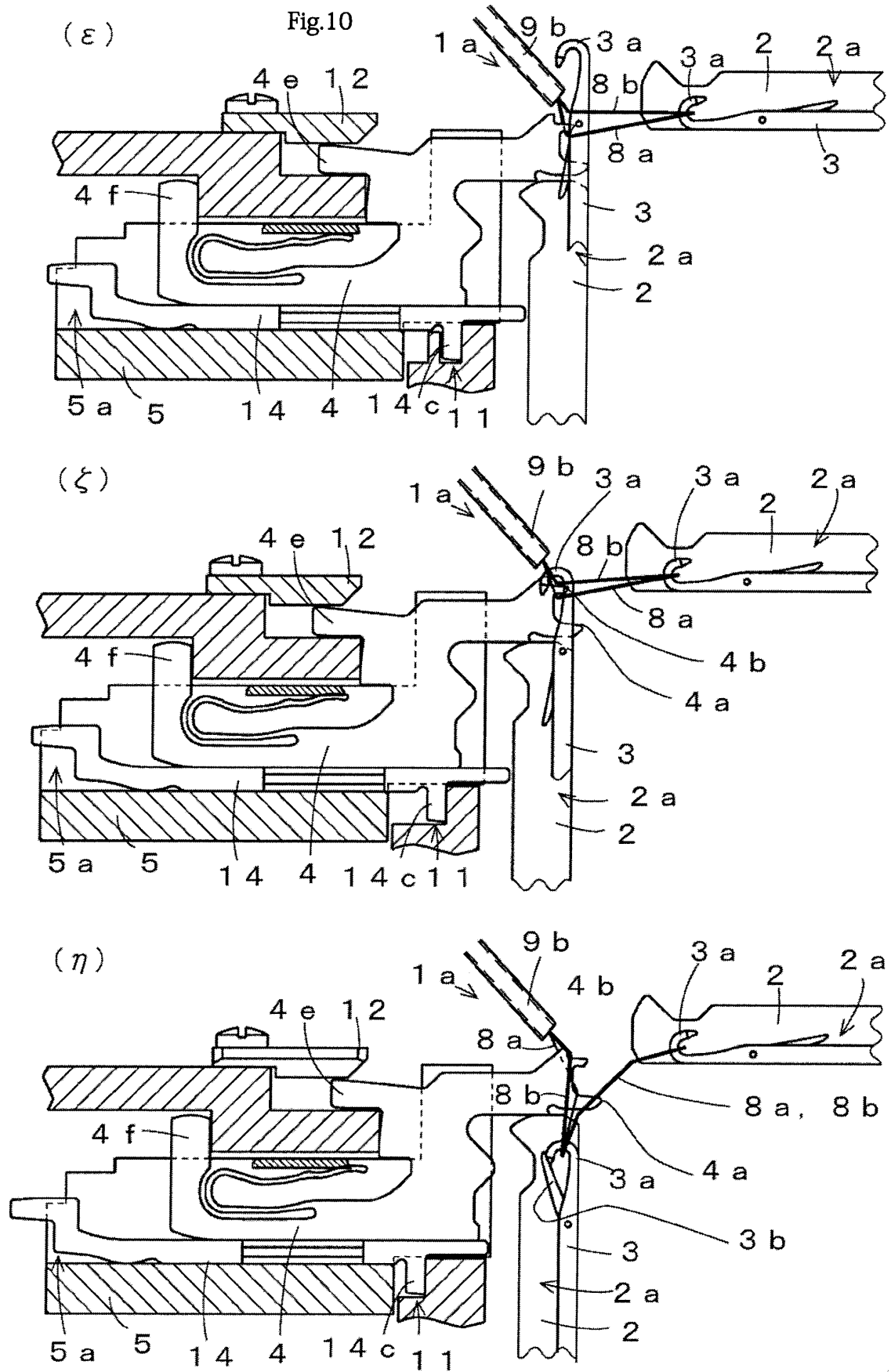


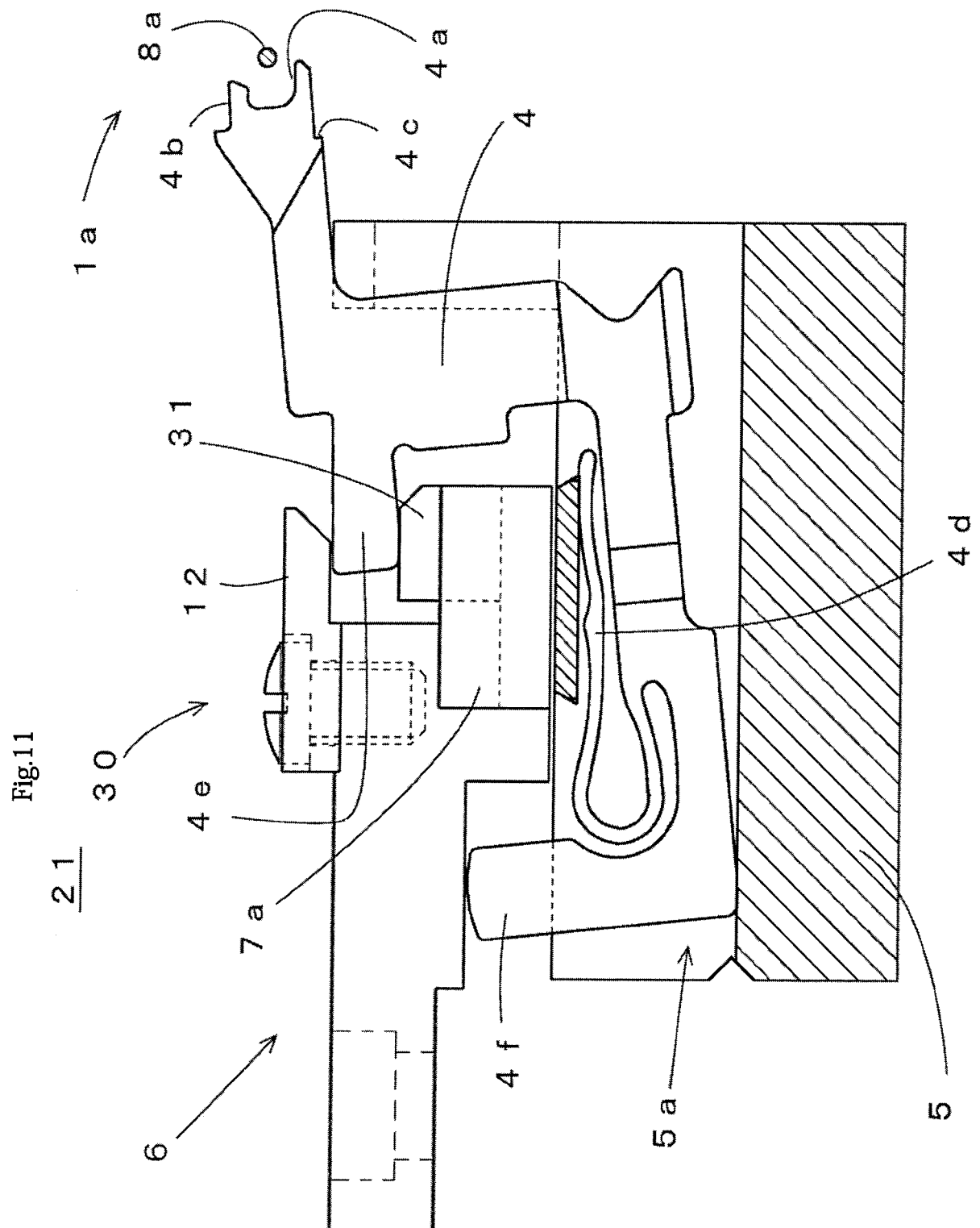
Fig.7











REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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