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(54) YARN-END TREATING DEVICE FOR FLAT-KNITTING MACHINE

VORRICHTUNG ZUR BEHANDLUNG VON GARNENDEN FÜR EINE FLACHSTRICKMASCHINE

DISPOSITIF DE TRAITEMENT D'EXTRÉMITÉ DE FIL POUR MACHINE À TRICOTER RECTILIGNE

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to an edge yarn treatment device for a flatbed knitting machine, which is capable of catching a knitting yarn extending from a knitting needle to a yarn feeder, to hold or cut it when a knitted fabric is knitted by a flatbed knitting machine, and in particular to an edge yarn treatment device according to the preamble of claim 1 and as known from EP1666653.

Background Art

[0002] In general, an edge yarn treatment device which is capable of catching a knitting yarn extending from a knitting needle to a yarn feeder to hold or cut it is combined in the flatbed knitting machine (See Patent Citation 1, for example). Patent Citation 1 discloses two separately movable gripper units, one of which is provided with a scissor-like cutter and is driven by turning of a drive shaft which works as a track in guiding the movement. A cam mechanism is formed between the both gripper units, for driving the cutter. The cam mechanism is actuated along the direction along which the track shaft extends. The knitting yarn is cut with the cutter when it is in the state of being gripped by each of the two grippers. An edge yarn resulting from the cutting of the knitting yarn can be treated in the same manner as illustrated in Fig. 20 of Patent Citation 1.

[0003] Another edge yarn cutting and gripping device is also disclosed which is structured so that the scissor-like cutter is driven together with the gripper by the turning of the drive shaft to guide the gripper unit (See Patent Citation 2, for example). The device disclosed by Patent Citation 2 is structured so that when the drive shaft is shifted angularly in one direction and returned from the reference angle, the gripper can be moved down into a needle bed gap to catch and grip the knitting yarn extending from the knitted fabric to the yarn feeder at some midpoint in it. In the middle of the downward movement of the gripper into the needle bed gap, the scissor-like cutter is opened and is held in its opened state even after the gripper is moved up, so that the knitting yarn is pulled up in the opened cutter. When the drive shaft is shifted angularly in the opposite direction and returned from the reference angle, only the cutter is closed, so that the knitting yarn gripped by the gripper is cut with the cutter on the side near the knitted fabric.

Patent Citation 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2005-89933

Patent Citation 2: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. Hei 8-325901

Disclosure of the Invention

Technical Problem

[0004] Patent Citation 2 discloses a structure of the flatbed knitting machine for knitting right and left gloves simultaneously, using two knitting yarn cut and grip devices for doing the treatment of the edge yarns of fingers of the gloves, while doing the set up. However, each of the knitting yarn cut and grip devices merely has the function of cutting the knitting yarn and gripping it on the yarn feeder side until the next set up. After the cutting, the edge yarn on the knitted fabric side is released from the gripper, so that the treatment as is illustrated in Fig. 20 of Patent Citation 1 cannot be done. Also, although the knitting yarn is caught and gripped in the state of being able to be cut with the cutter in the way that the drive shaft is shifted angularly in one direction and returned from the reference angle to move the grippers up and down, the drive shaft must be shifted angularly in the opposite direction from the reference angle, for cutting the knitting yarn with the cutter. This means that two steps of the one reciprocating motion of the drive shaft in one direction from the reference angle and another reciprocating motion of the same in the opposite direction therefrom are necessary for the turning of the drive shaft to drive the gripper and the cutter so as to grip and cut the knitting yarn, where the reciprocating angular displacement of the drive shaft is taken as a single step.

[0005] The edge yarn treatment of Patent Citation 1 requires that the cam mechanism be driven along the direction along which the drive shaft extends, in order to actuate the cutter. Thus, this edge yarn treatment requires two steps of driving the gripper by the turning of the drive shaft and driving the cam mechanism along the drive shaft, thus involving complicated control and long operating time. In addition, when the cam mechanism is driven along the drive shaft to actuate the cutter, the gripper units must be stably held with respect to the drive shaft. For stability of the fixed position of the gripper units, the gripper units are required to have a somewhat increased resistance to slippage when moved along the drive shaft. As the resistance to slippage increases, the gripper units decrease in movement speed when being moved along the drive shaft and resultantly a motor as a driving source for the movement is also increased in size.

[0006] It is an object of the present invention to provide an edge yarn treatment device for a flatbed knitting machine which is capable of driving two grippers and a cutter to grip and cut a knitting yarn in a single operation of turning of the drive shaft.

Technical Solution

[0007] The present invention provides an edge yarn treatment device for a flatbed knitting machine, which provided with:

a pair of units, each having grippers which are separately movable over a needle bed gap of the flatbed knitting machine and are advanced to or retracted from the needle bed gap to catch and grip a knitting yarn, and

a pair of drive shafts extended over the needle bed gap, the drive shafts being able to respectively drive the units in a manner so as to move the grippers toward or away from the needle bed gap by turning of the drive shafts,

one of the units being provided with a scissor-like cutter capable of cutting the knitting yarn gripped between both of the grippers,

the edge yarn treatment device further comprising a switching mechanism which is driven by one of the drive shafts in such an associated relationship that when the grippers of the unit driven by the drive shaft are on the way of moving toward the needle bed gap, the cutter can be opened, while on the other hand, when they are on the way of moving away therefrom, the cutter can be closed, so as to switch opening or closing movement of the cutter.

[0008] In the present invention, said switching mechanism comprises:

a driving member mounted on said one drive shaft and having two abutment lugs projecting at spaced points, and

a switching member which is mounted on said unit mounting the cutter thereon and is disposed in such a position that when the drive shaft mounting the driving member thereon is turned, the switching member can be alternately abutted with two abutment lugs to selectively open or close the cutter by abutment with one or the other of the abutment lugs.

[0009] In the present invention, said driving member is mounted on a different unit from said unit mounting the cutter thereon and is driven in a combined manner by the drive shaft for driving the grippers in that unit.

Advantageous Effects

[0010] According to the present invention, a pair of units, each having grippers, are separately movable over the needle bed of the flatbed knitting machine. The grippers are moved toward or away from the needle bed gap by turning of the drive shafts. One of the units is provided with the scissor-like cutter. The switching mechanism may be driven by one of the drive shafts in such an associated relationship that when the grippers of the unit driven by the drive shaft are on the way of moving toward the needle bed gap, the cutter can be opened, while on the other hand, when they are on the way of moving away therefrom, the cutter can be closed. The other gripper can be moved toward the needle bed gap by turning of the other drive shaft. Thus, the two grippers and the cutter

can be driven for the gripping and the cutting of the knitting yarn in a single operation of the turning of both of the driving shafts. The drive shaft for driving the cutter may be separate from the drive shaft for driving the grippers of the unit mounting the cutter thereon, to carry out the gripping of the knitting yarn with the grippers and the cutting of the knitting yarn with the cutter separately. The drive shaft for driving the cutter may be common with the drive shaft for driving the grippers of the unit mounting the cutter thereon, to carry out the gripping of the knitting yarn with those grippers only and the cutting of the knitting yarn continuously.

[0011] According to the present invention, since the two abutment lugs on the driving member are spaced from each other, an angle of the drive shaft at which the cutter begins to be opened when the grippers are moved toward the needle bed gap and an angle of the drive shaft at which the cutter begins to be closed when the grippers are moved away from the needle bed gap can be varied with each other. This varied angle can provide a preferred timing in opening or closing the cutter even when the turning of the drive shafts is carried out in a single operation.

[0012] According to the present invention, the driving member of the switching mechanism for switching the opening or closing movement of the cutter and the switching lever are provided in two separate units, respectively. The opening or closing movement of the cutter cannot be switched until the two separate units are moved close to each other to an extent that the abutment lugs of the driving member are nearly abutted with the switching member. Accordingly, although the grippers and the cutter can be driven in a single operation of the turning of the single drive shaft, only the grippers may also be driven when the two units are separated from each other.

Brief description of drawings

[0013]

[Fig.1] Fig. 1 is a front view simplistically showing a schematic configuration of an edge yarn treatment device 10 for a flatbed knitting machine of a certain embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig.2] Figs. 2 are a plan view, a front view and a right side view showing the configuration of a left gripper unit 3 of Fig. 1.

[Fig.3] Figs. 3 are a plan view, a left side view and a front view showing the configuration of a right gripper unit 4 of Fig. 1.

[Fig.4] Figs. 4 are a plan view, a front view and a right side view showing the configuration of a base member 10 of Fig. 1.

[Fig.5] Figs. 5 are a plan view, a front view and a right side view showing the configuration of a stop member 11 of Fig. 1.

[Fig.6] Figs. 6 are a plan view, a left side view and a front view showing the configuration of a stop mem-

ber 12 of Fig. 1.

[Fig.7] Figs. 7 are a left side view and a front view showing the configuration of a link linkage member 13 of Fig. 1.

[Fig.8] Figs. 8 are a front view and a right side view showing the configuration of a link driving member 15 of Fig. 1.

[Fig.9] Figs. 9 are a front view and a right side view showing the configuration of a link driving member 1 of Fig. 1.

[Fig.10] Figs. 10 are a front view and a right side view showing the configuration of a link driven member 17 of Fig. 1.

[Fig.11] Figs. 11 are a plan view, a front view, a right side view showing the configuration of a hook member 23 of Fig. 2, and an enlarged view of the same in the vicinity of the tip end.

[Fig.12] Figs. 12 are a plan view, a front view, and a right side view showing the configuration of a presser member 25 of Fig. 2.

[Fig.13] Figs. 13 are a front view and a right side view showing the configuration of a movable blade member 28 of Fig. 2.

[Fig.14] Figs. 14 are a front view and a right side view showing the configuration of a stationary blade member 29 of Fig. 2.

[Fig.15] Figs. 15 are a front view and a right side view showing the configuration of a switching lever 21 of Fig. 2.

[Fig.16] Figs. 16 are a front view and a right side view showing the configuration of an eccentric collar 30 of Figs. 2 and 3,

[Fig.17] Figs. 17 are a simplified front view and a simplified right side view showing the state in which the edge yarn treatment device 1 of Fig. 1 is on stand-by at a reference position.

[Fig.18] Figs. 18 are a simplified front view and a simplified right side view showing the state in which the edge yarn treatment device 1 of Fig. 1 starts operation for gripping the knitting yarn and begins to open the cutter 9.

[Fig.19] Figs. 19 are a simplified front view and a simplified right side view showing the state in which the edge yarn treatment device 1 of Fig. 1 drives gripping portions 5, 6 to move into the needle bed gap 2.

[Fig.20] Figs. 20 are a simplified front view and a simplified right side view showing the state in which the left gripper unit 3 of Fig. 1 drives the gripping portions 5, 6 to move into the needle bed gap 2 so as to grip the knitting yarn and then drives the gripping portions to move upward, on the way of which the cutter 9 begins to be closed.

[Fig.21] Figs. 21 are a simplified front view and a simplified right side view showing the state in which a hook 23a and a yarn presser 25a begin to be in an open state on the way of the unilateral operation in which the left gripper unit 3 of Fig. 1 drives the grip-

ping portion 5 to move into the needle bed gap 2,

[Fig.22] Figs. 22 are a simplified front view and a simplified right side view showing the state in which the hook 23a and the yarn presser 25a are put in an open state and the hook 23a is moved into the needle bed gap 2 on the way of the unilateral operation in which the left gripper unit 3 of Fig. 1 drives the gripping portion 5 to move into the needle bed gap 2.

10 Explanation of References

[0014]

1	Edge yarn treatment device
2	Needle bed gap
3	Left gripper unit
4	Right gripper unit
5, 6	Gripping portion
7, 8	Drive shaft
9	Cutter
10	Base member
11, 12	Stop member
13, 14	Link linkage member
15, 16	Link driving member
17	Link driven member
20	Track member
21	Switch member
23, 24	Hook member
25, 26	Presser member
28	Movable blade member
29	Fixed blade member

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

[0015] Fig. 1 simplistically shows a schematic configuration of an edge yarn treatment device 1 of a certain embodiment of the present invention. In the flatbed knitting machine including the edge yarn treatment device 1, a knitting yarn is fed from a yarn feeding member such as a yarn feeder to knitting needles movable into a needle bed gap 2 across which front and back needle beds are arranged opposite to each other, to knit a knitted fabric with the knitting needles. A number of knitting needles are arranged in parallel in each of the needle beds. A carriage is moved in reciprocation along the needle beds together with the yarn feeding member, while driving the knitting needles selectively, to knit the knitted fabric. The yarn feeding member runs along a yarn guide extended over the needle bed gap 2. After completion of the knitting of a finger of a glove, the knitting yarn is put in the state of extending between the knitting needle at which the knitting is ended and the yarn feeding member immediately before the start to knit the next finger of the glove.

[0016] The edge yarn treatment device 1 is used for treating the edge yarn produced when the knitting yarn extending in this state is caught and cut. The edge yarn treatment device 1 includes two gripper units of a left gripper unit 3 and a right gripper unit 4. The left gripper

unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 have gripping portions 5, 6 respectively which are in the form of grippers capable of gripping the knitting yarn at their front ends. The left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 are supported by two drive shafts 7, 8 extending over the needle bed gap 2 so that they can be moved laterally in a sliding manner. The gripping portions 5, 6 are driven by turning of the drive shafts 7, 8, respectively. The left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 are basically common to each other in motion and configuration on at least the gripping portions 5, 6. The left gripper unit 3 is provided with a scissor-like cutter 9. The gripping portion 5 of the left gripper unit 3 is moved by the turning of the drive shaft 7, while on the other hand, the cutter 9 is driven to be opened or closed by turning of the drive shaft 8 for driving the gripping portion 6 of the right gripper unit 4 to move.

[0017] The left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 support their respective components via base members 10. The base members 10 are common to each other for the left and right gripper units. The left gripper unit 3 has the gripping portion 5 formed at the right side of the base member 10, and the right gripper unit 4 has the gripping portion 6 formed at the left side of the base member 10. A left stop member 11 and a right stop member 12 are mounted on the base member 10 of the left gripper unit 3 and the base member 10 of the right gripper unit 4, respectively.

[0018] The gripping portions 5, 6 are driven via rectangular linkages which are respectively responsive to the turnings of the drive shafts 7, 8. The rectangular linkage, one side of which is defined between the drive shafts 7, 8, is fixed on the one side. An opposite side to this side is defined by link linkage members 13, 14. The link linkage member 13 located on the side of the left gripper unit 3 has a driving linkage shaft 13a and a driven linkage shaft 13b extending leftwards. A link driving member 15 is provided between the driving linkage shaft 13a and the drive shaft 7. The link linkage member 14 on the side of the right gripper unit 4 has a driving linkage shaft 14a and a driven linkage shaft 14b which extend rightwards. A link driving member 16 is provided between the driving linkage shaft 14a and the drive shaft 8. A driven link member 17 is provided between the driven linkage member 13b, 14b of the link linkage member 13, 14 and the drive shaft 8, 7. The left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 are moved along the direction along which the drive shafts 7, 8 extend by a transverse pulling force or a transverse pushing force transmitted to upper portions of the base members 10 from movable racks 19 through moving members 18.

[0019] A track member 20 accommodating the movable racks 19 is provided at the back side of the base member 10. The track member 20 is placed over the needle bed gap 2 to extend in parallel with the drive shafts 7, 8. The movable racks 19 are formed of synthetic resin and the like having flexibility and have rack teeth engageable with teeth on the moving members 18. The movable

racks 19 are extended from both lateral sides of the track member 20 and are provided, at front ends thereof, with the moving members 18. The right and left moving members 19 are separately pushed into accommodation grooves in the track member 20 from lateral sides thereof, not shown, or pulled back therefrom. The left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 can be separately moved in a transverse direction by the drives of the movable racks 19 to such an extent that they do not collide with each other. The right and left movable racks 19 have at least a length corresponding to a width of the needle beds so that the left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 can be moved in reciprocation within an extent corresponding to the dimension of the needle beds. When the left gripper unit 3 or the right gripper unit 4 is placed at a location in the range from the end of the needle bed on the drive side to the opposite end of the same, the end of the movable rack 19 on the drive side runs off the edge of the track member 20 on the drive side. The movable rack 19 running off the edge of the track member 20 is guided in a manner so as to be folded in a thickness direction. In substitution for the track member 20, the drive shafts 7, 8 may be used as the track for the movements of the left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4. The provision of the track like the track member 20 can provide decrease in resistance to slippage of the drive shafts 7, 8 when moved and thus can provide decrease in load on the driving shafts 7, 8.

[0020] Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 show the configuration of the left gripper unit 3 and the configuration of the right gripper unit 4, respectively. Fig. 2(a), Fig. 2(b), and Fig. 2(c) show the configurations when viewed from top, front, and right side, respectively. Fig. 3(a), Fig. 3(b), and Fig. 3(c) show the configurations when viewed from top, left side, and front, respectively. It is to be added however that in Figs. 2 and 3 and in other drawing figures, some parts described are omitted in the drawings viewed in a different orientation and viewed from other direction, while on the other hand, some parts omitted are illustrated in the drawings viewed in a different orientation, for avoiding troublesomeness.

[0021] The left gripper unit 3 is provided with a switch lever 21 as a switch member to switch in a manner so as to open or close the cutter 9. The switch lever 21 is pivotally displaced by abutment of its upper end with a lug provided on the left end of the link driving member 16 on the side of the right gripper unit 4 to switch opening or closing movement of the cutter 9 at the lower end thereof.

[0022] The gripping portions 5, 6 of the left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 are formed by the hook members 23, 24 and the presser members 25, 26 connected to each other through tension springs 22. The tension springs 22 bias the upper ends of the presser members 25, 26 downwardly via the hook members 23, 24.

[0023] The cutter 9 includes a movable blade member 28 pressed by a compressed spring 27 and a fixed blade

member 29. The movable blade member 28 is driven to be opened or closed by the switch member 21. The hook members 23, 24 are respectively screwed to the link linkage members 13, 14 at two vertically spaced points. An eccentric collar 30 is screwed at an intermediate position between the two vertically spaced points.

[0024] Fig. 4 shows the configuration of the base member 10. Fig. 4(a), Fig. 4(b), and Fig. 4(c) show the configurations when viewed from top, front, and right side, respectively. The base member 10 is provided, at a right side thereof, with a left gripper accommodating portion 10a, and is provided, at a left side thereof, with a right gripper accommodating portion 10b. The base member 10 can be commonly used for the left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 so that any one of the right and left gripper units can be incorporated in the base member. The link driving members 15, 16 and the link driven member 17 are incorporated in the base member in a manner so as to extend across the area of both of the left gripper accommodating portion 10a and the right gripper accommodating portion 10b. The base member 10 has, at its upper portion, a moving member fitting portion 10c formed to fit the moving member 18 therein so as to connect to the front end of the movable rack shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The base member 10 has, at a center portion thereof, a wall projecting forwardly to draw a border with respect to a transverse direction. Drive shaft insertion holes 10d, 10e for the drive shafts 7, 8 to extend through are formed in the wall, and a track fitting portion 10f to fit to the track member 20 shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 are provided at the back side of the base member 10.

[0025] Figs. 5 and 6 show the configuration of the stop members 11, 12 of the left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4. Fig. 5(a), Fig. 5(b), and Fig. 5(c) show the configurations when viewed from top, front, and right side, respectively. Fig. 6(a), Fig. 6(b), and Fig. 6(c) show the configurations when viewed from top, left side, and front, respectively. The stop members 11, 12 are provided with upper stoppers 11a, 12a and lower stoppers 11b, 12b, respectively. The stop member 11 to be mounted in the left gripper unit 3 is provided with a cutter mounting portion 11c.

[0026] Fig. 7 shows the configuration of the link linkage member 13 in the left gripper unit 3. Fig. 7(a) and Fig. 7(b) show the configurations when viewed from left side and front, respectively. The link linkage member 14 in the right gripper unit 4 is basically symmetrical with the link linkage member 13. It is noted however that in the link linkage member 13, the drive connection shaft 13a is located at the lower side, and the driven connection shaft 13b is located at the upper side. On the other hand, in the link linkage member 14, the drive connection shaft 14a is located at the upper side and the driven connection shaft 14b is located at the lower side. No structural difference exists between the driving connection shafts 13a, 14a and the driven connection shafts 13b, 14b. The link linkage member 13 is provided, around its central portion, with a connecting portion 13c, to which the hook member

23 and the eccentric collar 30 are screwed. The link linkage member 14 is arranged in common with the link linkage member 13.

[0027] Figs. 8, 9, 10 show the configuration of the link driving members 15, 16 and the configuration of the link driven member 17, respectively. Fig. 8(a) and Fig. 8(b) show the configurations when viewed from front and right side, respectively. Fig. 9(a) and Fig. 9(b) show the configurations when viewed from left side and front, respectively. Fig. 10(a) and Fig. 10(b) show the configurations when viewed from front and right side, respectively. The link driving members 15, 16 and the link driven member 17 are respectively provided with drive shaft insertion holes 15a, 16a, 17a for the drive shafts 7, 8 to extend through and connection shaft insertion holes 15b, 16b, 17b for the drive connection shafts 13a, 14a and the driven connection shafts 13b, 14b of the link linkage member 13, 14 to extend through. The drive shafts 7, 8 have a D-shaped section formed by its circular section being partially cut out flat. The drive shaft insertion holes 15a, 16a of the link driving members 15, 16 may be adapted to have a lock by using those cut-out-flat portions of the drive shafts 7, 8.

[0028] The link driving member 16 used in the right gripper unit 4 shown in Fig. 9 has two abutment lugs 16c, 16d at its left end on the side confronting the left gripping unit 3. The link driving member 16 functions as a drive member for the cutter 9 of the left gripper unit 3 to be opened or closed by the turning of the drive shaft 8 which drives the gripping portion 6 of the right gripper unit 4 open or close, when the left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 are connected to each other as shown in Fig. 1.

[0029] Figs. 11 and 12 show the configuration of the hook member 23 and the configuration of the presser member 25, respectively, both forming the gripping portion 5 of the left gripper unit 3. Fig. 11(a) and Fig. 12(a) show the configurations when viewed from top, respectively. Fig. 11(b) and Fig. 12(b) show the configurations when viewed from front, respectively. Fig. 11(c) and Fig. 12(c) show the configurations when viewed from right side, respectively. The hook member 23 has a hook 23a formed at a lower end thereof, a spring peg 23b formed in an intermediate portion thereof on the side near the top, and a connecting portion 23c formed on the left side. The hook 23a is formed by bending a metal sheet shaped as shown in Fig. 1(d), having for example a width W of 2.6mm and a gap D of 0.6mm. A left side of the yarn presser 25a at the lower end of the presser member 25 is moved into the gap. A part of the front end portion of the yarn presser 25a, which has a thickness T shown in Fig. 12(b), is moved into the gap D. The part having the thickness T is divided into two parts, between which a space S is defined. The hook 23a having the width W is partly inserted in the space S. The thickness T is 0.8mm and the space S of the yarn presser 25a is 2.4mm. Thus, when being moved into the hook 23a, the yarn presser 25a spreads out a narrowed portion of the hook 23a re-

siliently, so that the hook 23a and the yarn presser 25a are put in the state of being held to each other. In the gripping portion 5, the knitting yarn is gripped between an upper surface of the hook 23a and a lower end of the yarn presser 25a. The presser member 25 is provided, at an upper end thereof, with a spring peg 25b. The tensile spring 22 shown in Fig. 2 is extended between the spring pegs 23b, 25b of the hook member 23 and the presser member 25. The presser member 25 is also provided with an upper lug 25c and a lower lug 25d which are respectively abutted with the upper stopper 11a and the lower stopper 11b of the stop member 11 shown in Fig. 5, to stop downward movement of the presser member 25.

[0030] The hook member 24 and the presser member 26, which form the gripping portion 6 of the right gripper unit 4, have the structure basically symmetrical with the hook member 23 and the presser member 25 of Figs. 11 and 12. It should be noted however that in the presser member 26, only an upper lug, which corresponds to the upper lug 25c of the presser member 25, is arranged in a position deviated downwardly from the symmetrical position. Since both the upper stopper 11a on the stop member 11 of the left gripper unit 3 and the upper stopper 12a on the stop member 12 of the right gripper unit 4 project in a direction in which they come close to each other, their positions are vertically shifted from each other, in order to avoid interference. This is because the position at which the corresponding upper lug is arranged is deviated.

[0031] Figs. 13, 14, 15 and 16 show the configuration of the movable blade member 28, that of the fixed blade member 29, that of the switch lever 21, and that of the eccentric collar 30, respectively. (a) and (b) of the respective drawing figures show the configurations when viewed from front and right side, respectively. When the movable blade member 28 and the fixed blade member 29 are closed at their blade edges 28a, 29b, the knitting yarn can be cut. The movable blade member 28 and the fixed blade member 29 are opened or closed by pivoting about pivot points of center bosses 28b, 29b. The movable blade member 28 is provided, at an upper end thereof, with a driving recess 28c. The fixed blade member 29 is provided, at an upper end thereof, with a fixing hole 29c for fixing with a screw. The switch lever 21 shown in Fig. 15 has, at a top end thereof, an abutting portion 21a with which two abutment lugs 16c, 16d of the link driving member 16 shown in Fig. 9 can be brought into abutment. When the abutment lugs 16c, 16d abut with the abutting portion 21a, the switch lever 21 pivots about a pivot point of a center boss 21b. The switch lever 21 is provided, at its lower end, with a working portion 21c, which is in engagement with the driving recess 28c of the movable blade member 28. The turning of the drive shaft 8 drives the movable blade member 28 of the cutter 9 to be opened or closed via the abutment lugs 16c, 16d and the switch lever 21. The eccentric collars 30 are used for adjusting vertical positions of the hook member 23, 24

joined to the link linkage members 13, 14.

[0032] Figs. 17-20 schematically show the process of catching and cutting the knitting yarn in a single operation during which the left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 are moved close to each other, as shown in Fig. 1, and the drive shafts 7, 8 are angularly shifted in one direction and then angularly shifted in the opposite direction to be returned therefrom. (a) and (b) of those drawing figures show the configurations when viewed from front and right side of the left gripper unit 3, respectively. Although the two abutment lugs 16c, 16d of the link driving member 16 are provided on the right gripper unit 4, since they drive the opening or closing movement of the cutter 9, the right gripper unit 4 is shown in parallel with the left gripper unit 3.

[0033] Although only the back needle bed of the needle beds 40 which are arranged opposite to each other across the needle bed gap 2 is simplistically shown, like needle bed is also arranged on the front side and a number of knitting needles are also arranged in parallel along that needle bed. A movable sinker 42 may be arranged between the knitting needles 41. The knitting needle 41 and the movable sinker 42 are advanced to or retracted from the needle bed gap 2 and supplied with the knitting yarn from a yarn feeder portion 43 arranged at the lower end of the yarn feeding member such as the yarn feeder, for the knitting of the knitted fabric. The needle bed is slanted in such a manner that as it comes closer to the needle bed gap 2, it goes higher in level, while as it moves away therefrom, it goes lower in level. Due to this, when the needle bed 40 is presented on paper as being on the level, a vertical center line 2a in the needle bed gap 2 is slanted on that paper. Since the yarn guide rail along which the yarn feeding member such as the yarn feeder moves is disposed over the needle bed gap 2, the left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 disposed are deviated from directly over the needle bed gap 2 toward the back needle bed 40. Since the gripping portions 5, 6 are moved by the rectangular linkage, the gripping portions 5, 6 can be moved into the needle bed gap 2 in a roundabout manner even from a slightly deviated position.

[0034] Fig. 17 shows a reference state in which the gripping portions 5, 6 are on standby over the needle bed gap 2. The gripping portions 5, 6 and the cutter 9 are both closed. When the drive shafts 7, 8 are angularly shifted in the counterclockwise direction as viewed in the drawing figure, the link driving members 15, 16 are driven and also the link driven member 17 is driven. As a result of this, the link linkage members 13, 14 begin to move downwards. Since the hook members 23, 24 are joined to the link linkage members 13, 14, respectively, the hook members 23, 24 are also moved downwards. The presser members 25, 26 are also pulled by and moved downwards by those hook members 23, 24 through the tension spring 22.

[0035] Fig. 18 shows the state in which the upper lugs 25c, 26c of the presser members 25, 26 are abutted with

the upper stoppers 12a, 11a of the stop members 12, 11, so that the downward movement of the presser members 25, 26 is brought to a step. As illustrated, when the one abutment lug 16c of the link driving member 16 abuts with the abutting portion 21a of the switch lever 21, the movable blade member 28 begins to open through the driving recess 28c of the movable blade member 28 in which the working portion 21c of the switch lever 21 is engaged.

[0036] Fig. 19 shows the state in which the hooks 23a, 23b of the gripping portions 5, 6 which are in the opened state are moved into the needle bed gap 2. The movable blade member 28 is in the fully opened state.

[0037] Fig. 20 shows the state in which the drive shafts 7, 8 are on the way of being angularly shifted in the clockwise direction to be returned to the reference condition. When the hook members 23, 24 are moved up, the gripping portions 5, 6 are brought in the closed state so that the knitting yarn can be gripped by the gripping portions 5, 6. When the hook members 23, 24 reach the positions where the presser members 25, 26 are at a stop, the presser members 25, 26 begin to move up together with the hook members 23, 24. When the other abutment lug 16d of the link driving member 16 is abutted with the abutting portion 21a of the switch lever 21, the movable blade member 28 begins to close through the driving recess 28c of the movable blade member 28 in which the working portion 21c of the switch lever 21 is engaged. Since the angle of the drive shaft 8 at which the movable blade member 28 begins to open is different from the angle of the drive shaft 8 at which the moveable blade member 28 begins to close, the cutter 9 can be opened or closed at an appropriate timing.

[0038] Figs. 21 and 22 show the unilateral operation of the gripping portion 5 of the left gripper unit 3. (a) and (b) of the respective drawing figures show the configurations when viewed from front and right side of the left gripper unit 3, respectively. As shown in Fig. 21, in the unilateral operation, the presser member 25 moves down together with the hook member 23 until the lower lug 25d of the presser member 25 abuts with the lower stopper 11b of the stop member 11. When the hook member 23 is further moved down, the hook 23a can be moved into the needle bed gap 2 in the state in which the gripping portion 5 is slightly opened so that a yarn gripping force is decreased. As illustrated in Fig. 20 of Patent Citation 1, this unilateral operation can be used for treating the edge yarn produced by the cutting of the knitting yarn. The same unilateral operation may be performed in the right gripper unit 4.

[0039] In the edge yarn treatment device 1 of the illustrated embodiment, the cutter 9 is never opened or closed to cut the knitting yarn, so long as the left gripper unit 3 and the right gripper unit 4 are moved closer to each other, as shown in Fig. 1. Hence, there is little fear that the knitting yarn may be cut by malfunction in the unilateral operation. When the edge yarn treatment device 1 is modified so that the link driving member 15 of the left

gripper unit 3 is provided with equivalent to the abutment lugs 16c, 16d for driving the cutter, the gripping portion 5 and the cutter 9 on the side of the left gripper unit 3 can be simultaneously operated by the turning of the drive shaft 7. In this variant, the knitting yarn extending from the knitted fabric to yarn feeding member can be cut and gripped, in common with the knitting yarn gripping and cutting device disclosed by Patent Citation 2.

Claims

1. An edge yarn treatment device (1) for a flatbed knitting machine, which is provided with:

a pair of units (3, 4), each having grippers which are separately movable over a needle bed gap (2) of the flatbed knitting machine and are advanced to or retracted from the needle bed gap (2) to catch and grip a knitting yarn, and a pair of drive shafts (7, 8) extended over the needle bed gap (2), the drive shafts (7, 8) being able to respectively drive the units (3, 4) in a manner so as to move the grippers toward or away from the needle bed gap (2) by turning of the drive shafts (7, 8), one of the units (3, 4) being provided with a scissor-like cutter (9) capable of cutting the knitting yarn gripped between both of the grippers,

characterised in that the edge yarn treatment device (1) further comprises a switching mechanism which is driven by one of the drive shafts (7, 8) in such an associated relationship that when the grippers of the unit driven by the drive shaft are on the way of moving toward the needle bed gap (2), the cutter (9) can be opened, while on the other hand, when they are on the way of moving away therefrom, the cutter (9) can be closed, so as to switch opening or closing movement of the cutter.

2. The edge yarn treatment device (1) for the flatbed knitting machine according to Claim 1, wherein said switching mechanism comprises:

a driving member (16) mounted on said one drive shaft and having two abutment lugs (16c, 16b) projecting at spaced points, and a switching member which is mounted on said unit mounting the cutter (9) thereon and is disposed in such a position that when the drive shaft mounting the driving member thereon is turned, the switching member can be alternately abutted with two abutment lugs to selectively open or close the cutter by abutment with one or the other of the abutment lugs.

3. The edge yarn treatment device for the flatbed knit-

ting machine according to Claim 2, wherein said driving member (16) is mounted on a different unit from said unit mounting the cutter (9) thereon and is driven in a combined manner by the drive shaft for driving the grippers in that unit.

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Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zur Behandlung von Garnenden (1) für eine Flachstrickmaschine, die aufweist:

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ein Paar von Einheiten (3, 4), die jeweils Greifer aufweisen, welche über einen Nadelbettspalt (2) der Flachstrickmaschine separat beweglich sind und zum Nadelbettspalt (2) vorwärts bewegt oder von ihm wegbewegt werden, um einen Strickfaden zu fangen und zu greifen, und ein Paar von Antriebswellen (7, 8), die sich über den Nadelbettspalt (2) erstrecken und die Einheiten (3, 4) jeweils in einer Weise antreiben können, dass sich die Greifer zum Nadelbettspalt (2) hin oder von ihm weg bewegen können, in dem die Antriebswellen gedreht werden, wobei eine der Einheiten (3, 4) mit einer scherenförmigen Schneideinrichtung (9) versehen ist, die den zwischen den beiden Greifern ergriffenen Strickfaden zerschneiden kann,

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dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Vorrichtung zur Behandlung von Garnenden (1) weiterhin einen Umschaltmechanismus aufweisen, der von einer der Antriebswellen (7, 8) in solch einer zugeordneten Beziehung angetrieben wird, dass dann, wenn die Greifer der vom Antriebsschaft angetriebenen Einheit auf dem Weg zur Bewegung zum Nadelbettspalt (2) hin sind, die Schneideinrichtung (9) geöffnet werden kann, während andererseits, wenn sie auf dem Weg zur Bewegung weg vom Nadelbettspalt (2) sind, die Schneideinrichtung (9) geschlossen werden kann, um die Öffnungsbewegung oder Schließbewegung der Schneideinrichtung umzuschalten.

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2. Vorrichtung zur Behandlung von Garnenden (1) für eine Flachstrickmaschine nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Umschaltmechanismus umfasst:

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ein Antriebselement (16), das auf der einen Antriebswelle angebracht ist und zwei Anschlagsnasen (16c, 16d) aufweist, die an beabstandeten Stellen vorstehen, und ein Schaltelement, das auf der Einheit, an der die Schneideinrichtung angebracht ist, befestigt ist und in einer derartigen Position angeordnet ist, dass dann, wenn die Antriebswelle, an der das Antriebsglied befestigt ist, gedreht wird, das Schaltelement abwechselnd an zwei An-

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schlagsnasen alternativ anschlagen kann, um die Schneideinrichtung durch Anschlag an der einen oder der anderen Anschlagsnasen die Schneideinrichtung selektiv zu öffnen oder zu schließen.

3. Vorrichtung zur Behandlung von Garnenden für die Flachstrickmaschine nach Anspruch 2, wobei das Antriebselement (16) an einer anderen Einheit als der Einheit, an der die Schneideinrichtung (9) befestigt ist, angebracht ist und in kombinierter Weise durch die Antriebswelle zum Antreiben der Greifer in dieser Einheit angetrieben wird.

Revendications

1. Dispositif de traitement de fil de bord (1) pour une machine à tricoter à plat, comprenant :

une paire d'éléments (3, 4) comportant chacun des organes de préhension qui sont mobiles séparément sur un intervalle entre fontures (2) de la machine à tricoter à plat et sont avancés ou rétractés dans l'intervalle entre fontures (2) pour attraper et retenir un fil à tricoter, et une paire d'axes d'entraînement (7, 8) s'étendant sur l'intervalle entre fontures (2), les axes d'entraînement (7, 8) pouvant entraîner respectivement lesdits éléments (3, 4) de façon à déplacer les organes de préhension en direction ou hors de l'intervalle entre fontures (2) en faisant tourner les axes d'entraînement (7, 8), l'un desdits éléments (3, 4) étant muni d'un dispositif de coupe similaire à un ciseau (9) capable de couper le fil à tricoter retenu entre les deux organes de préhension,

caractérisé en ce que le dispositif de traitement de fil de bord (1) comprend en outre un mécanisme de commutation qui est entraîné par l'un des axes d'entraînement (7, 8) avec une relation telle que lorsque lesdits organes de préhension de l'élément entraîné par l'axe d'entraînement sont en train de se déplacer en direction de l'intervalle entre fontures (2), le dispositif de coupe (9) peut être ouvert, tandis qu'en revanche, lorsqu'ils sont en train de se déplacer pour s'en retirer, le dispositif de coupe (9) peut être fermé, de façon à commuter entre un mouvement d'ouverture et de fermeture du dispositif de coupe.

2. Dispositif de traitement de fil de bord (1) pour la machine à tricoter à plat selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le mécanisme de commutation comprend :

un élément d'entraînement (16) monté sur ledit axe d'entraînement et comportant deux pattes

de butée (16c, 16d) faisant saillie au niveau de points espacés, et
un élément de commutation qui est monté sur l'élément sur lequel est monté le dispositif de coupe (9) et qui est disposé dans une position 5
telle que lorsque l'axe d'entraînement sur lequel est monté l'élément d'entraînement est tourné, l'élément de commutation peut venir buter alternativement sur les deux pattes de butée pour 10
ouvrir ou fermer sélectivement le dispositif de coupe en butant sur l'une ou l'autre des pattes de butée.

3. Dispositif de traitement de fil de bord pour la machine à tricoter à plat selon la revendication 2, dans lequel 15
l'élément d'entraînement (16) est monté sur un élément différent de l'élément sur lequel est monté le dispositif de coupe (9) et est entraîné d'une manière combinée par l'axe d'entraînement pour entraîner 20
les organes de préhension se trouvant dans cet élément.

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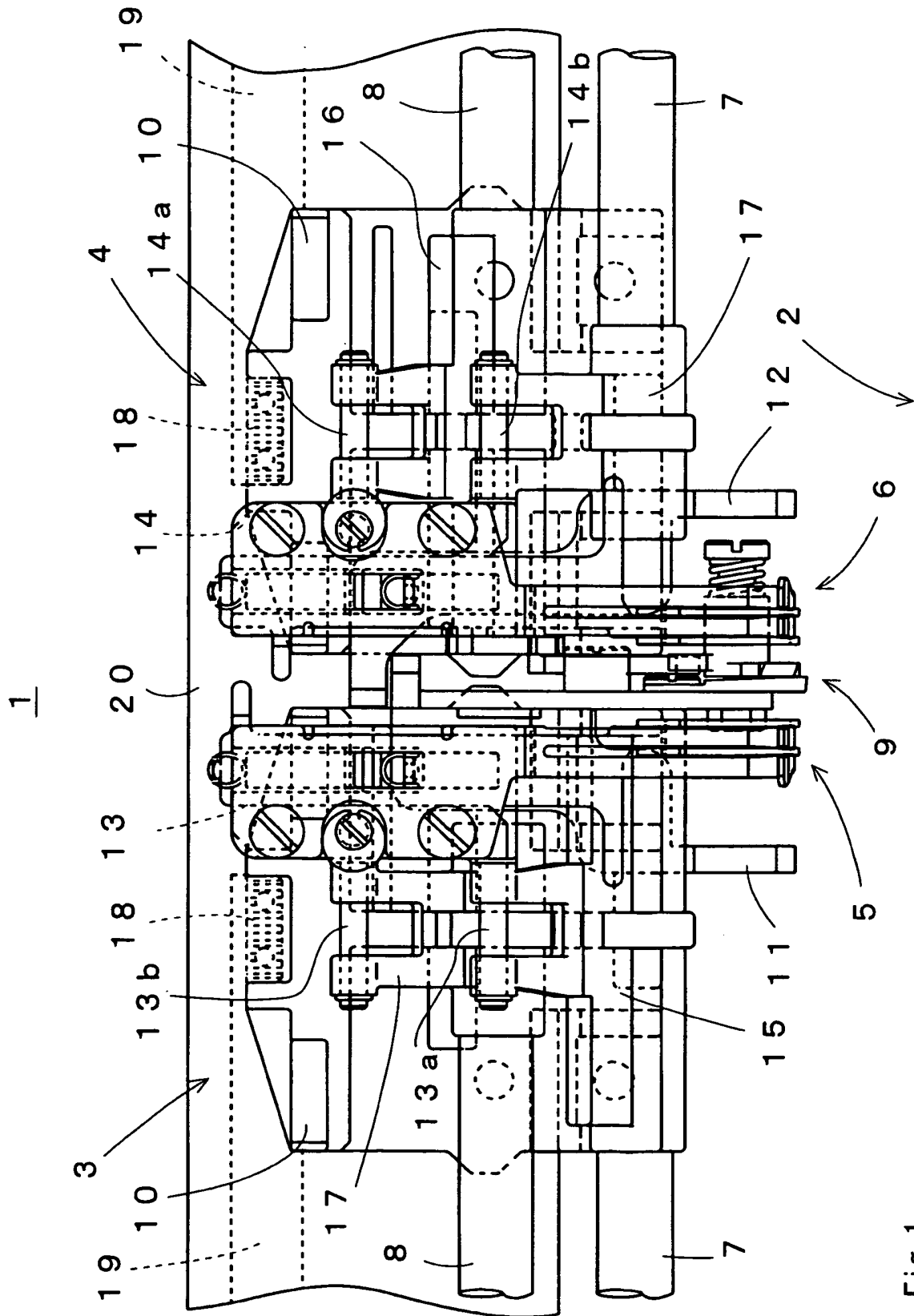


Fig. 1

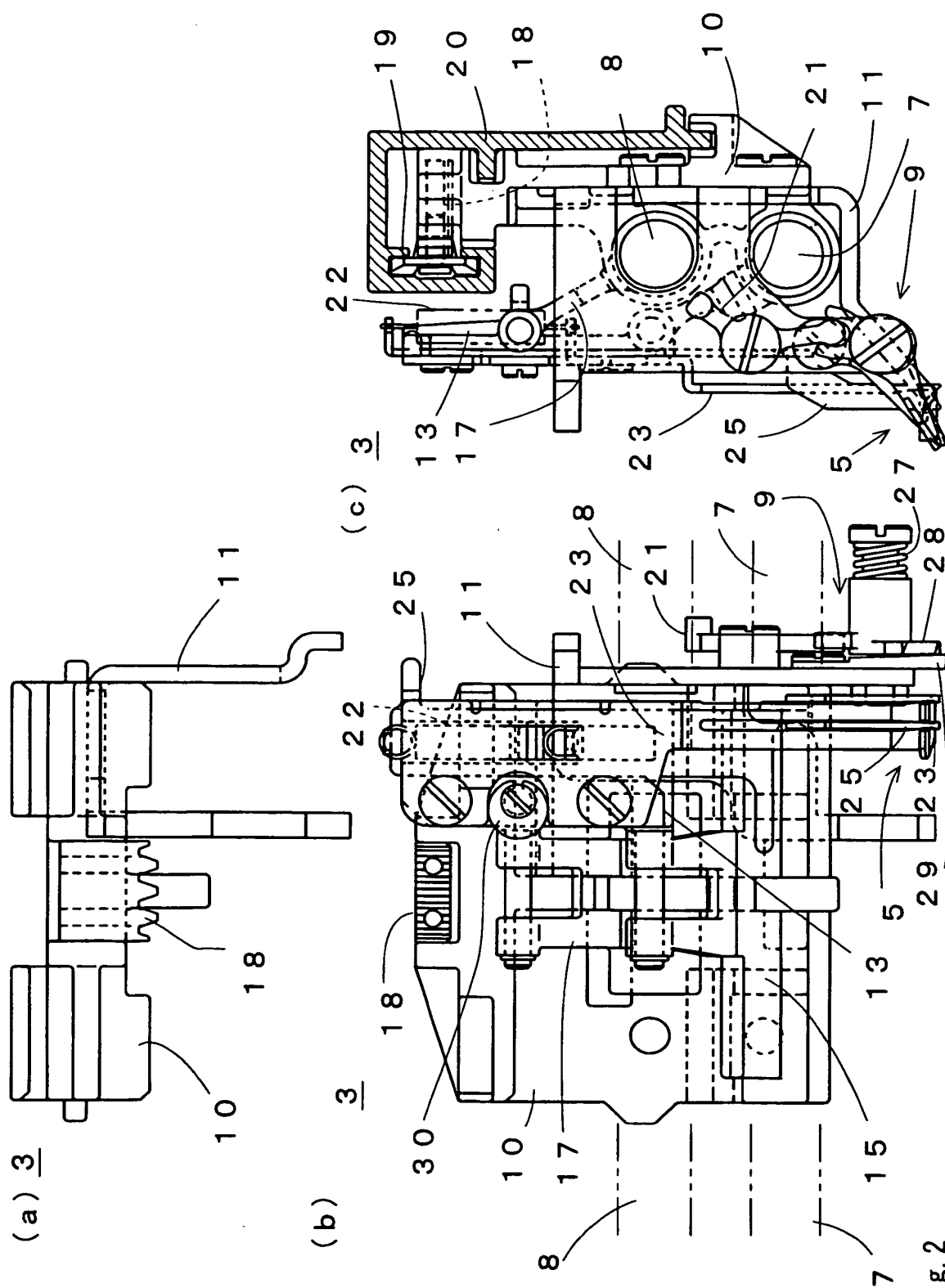
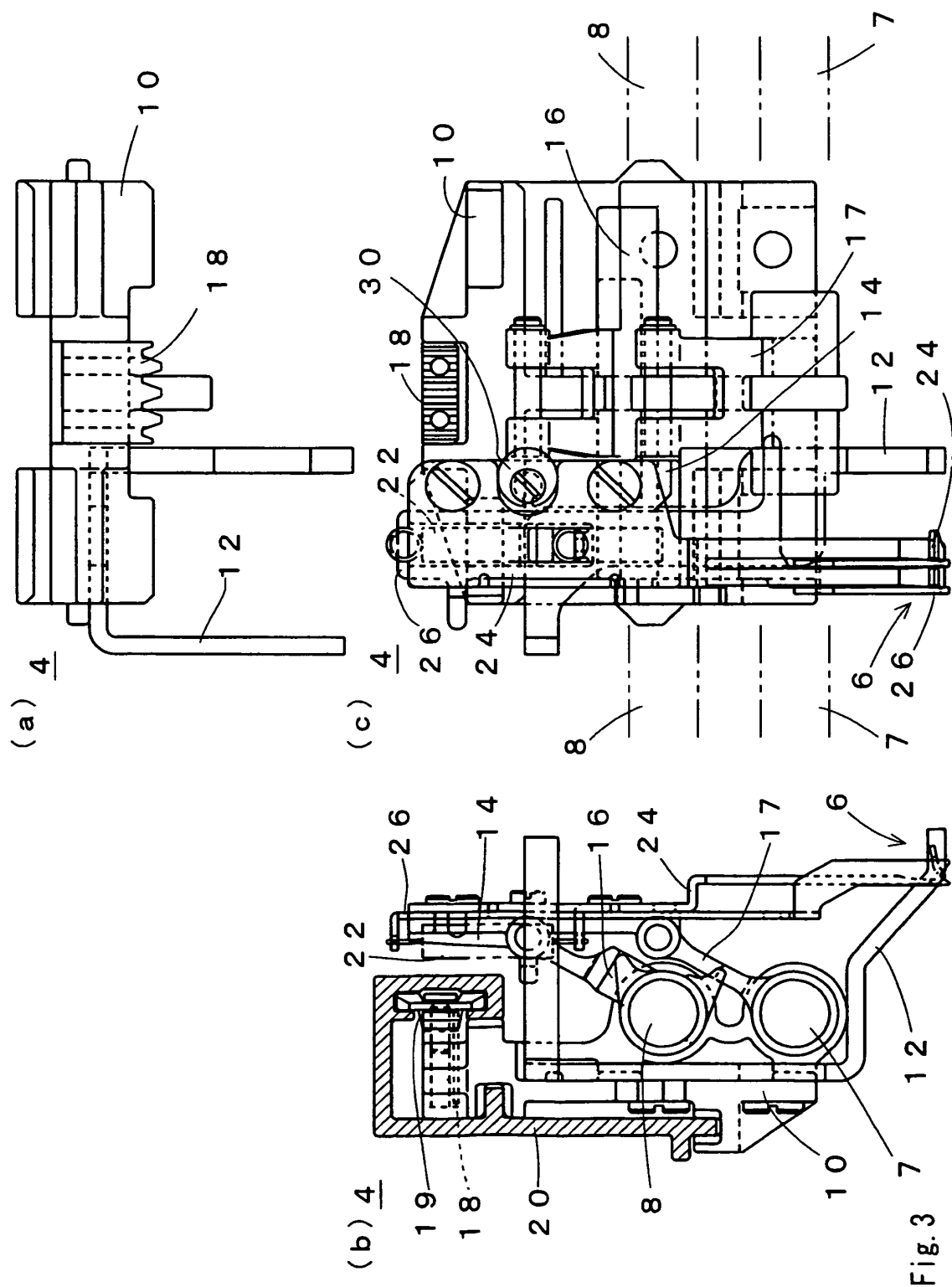
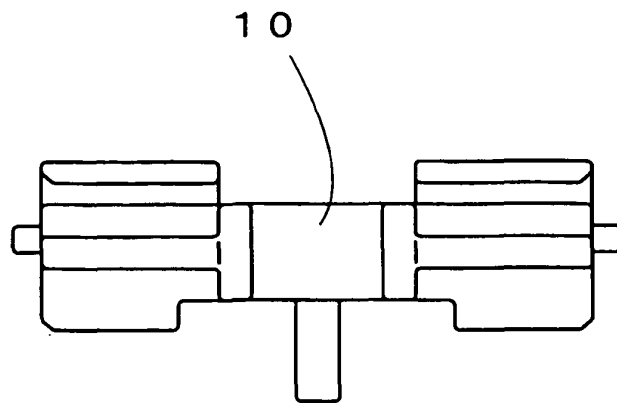


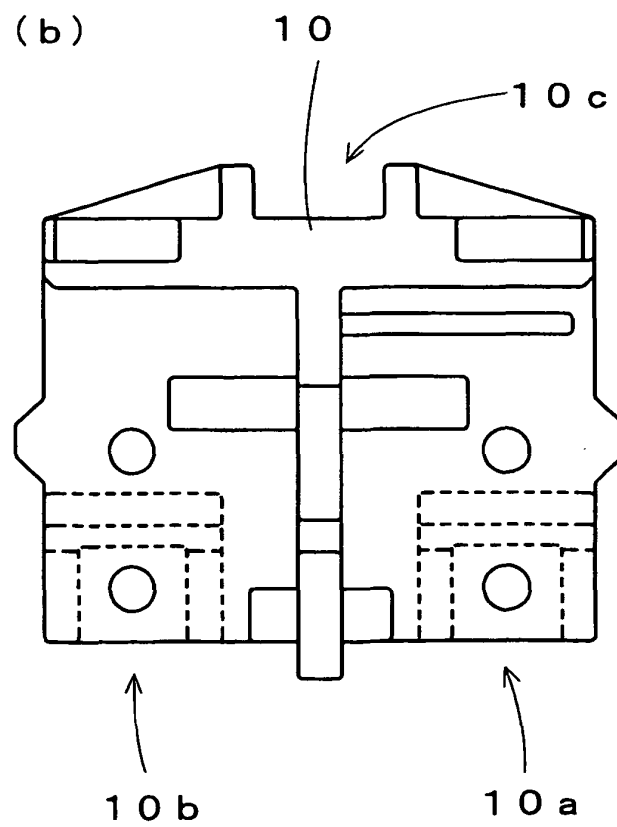
Fig.2



(a)



(b)



(c)

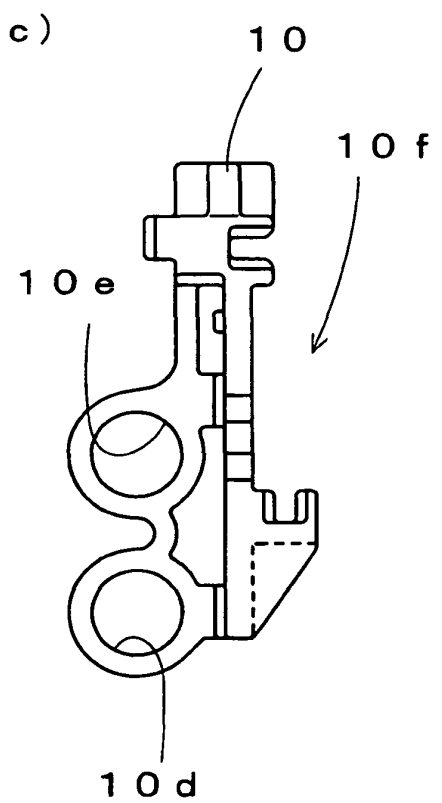
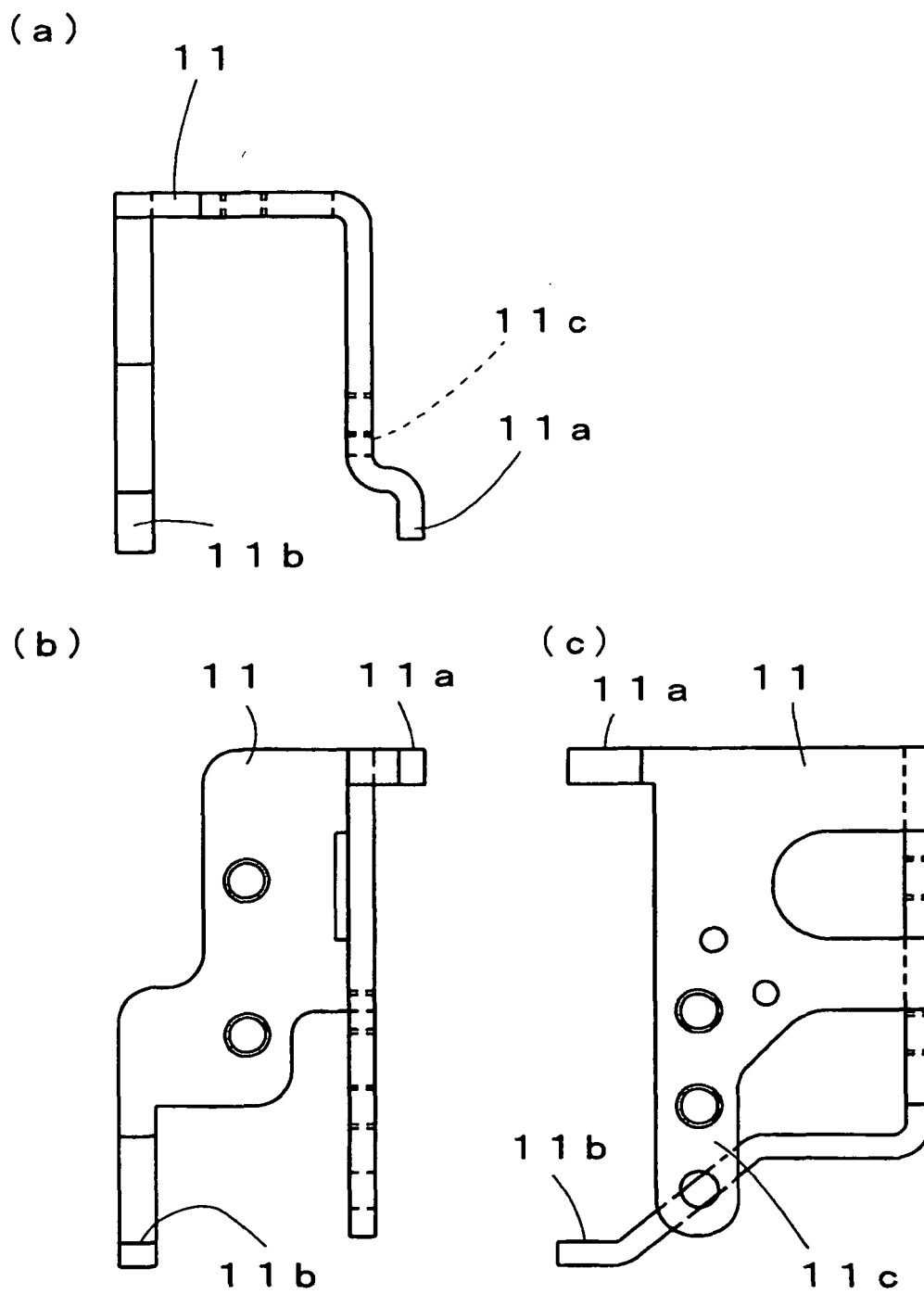


Fig. 4



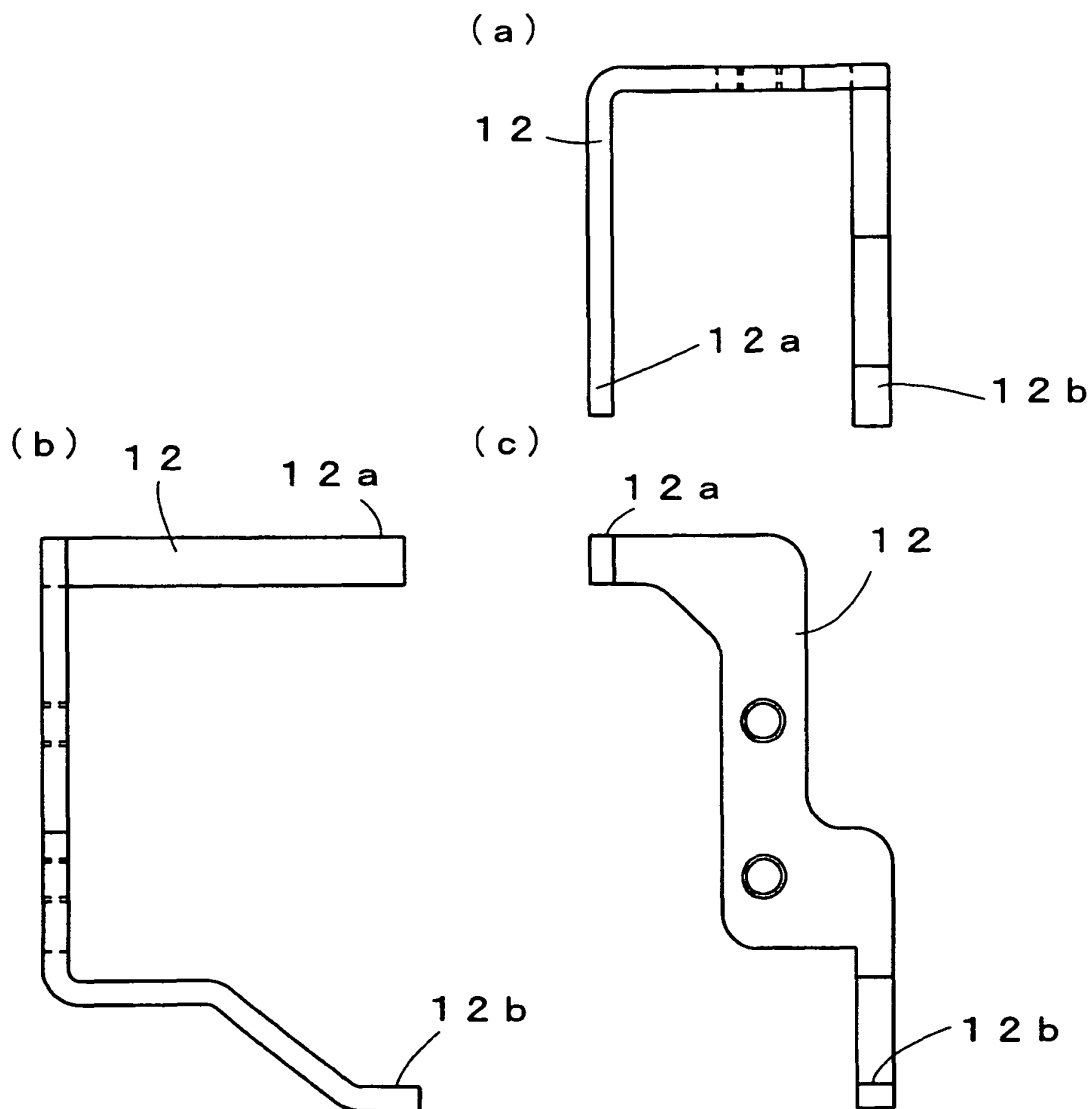


Fig. 6

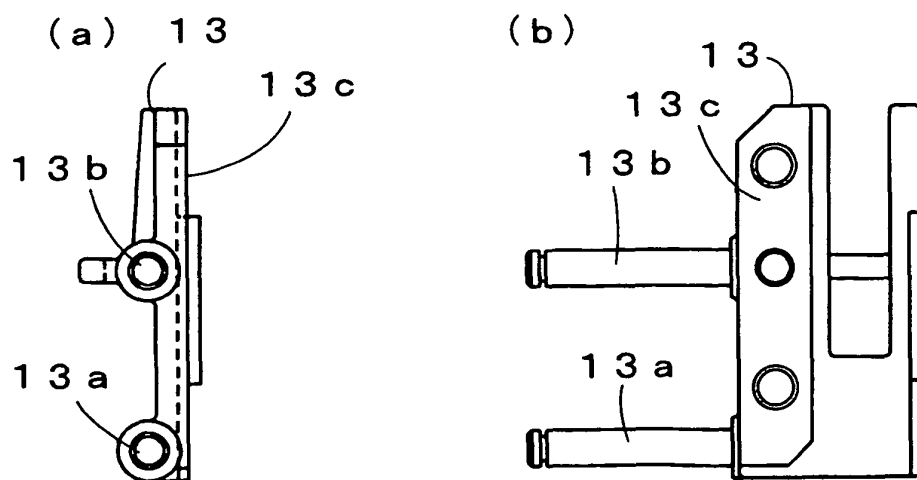


Fig. 7

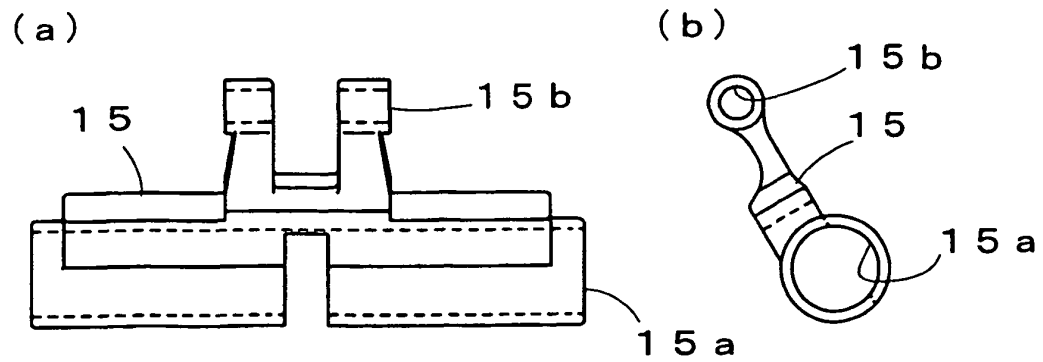


Fig. 8

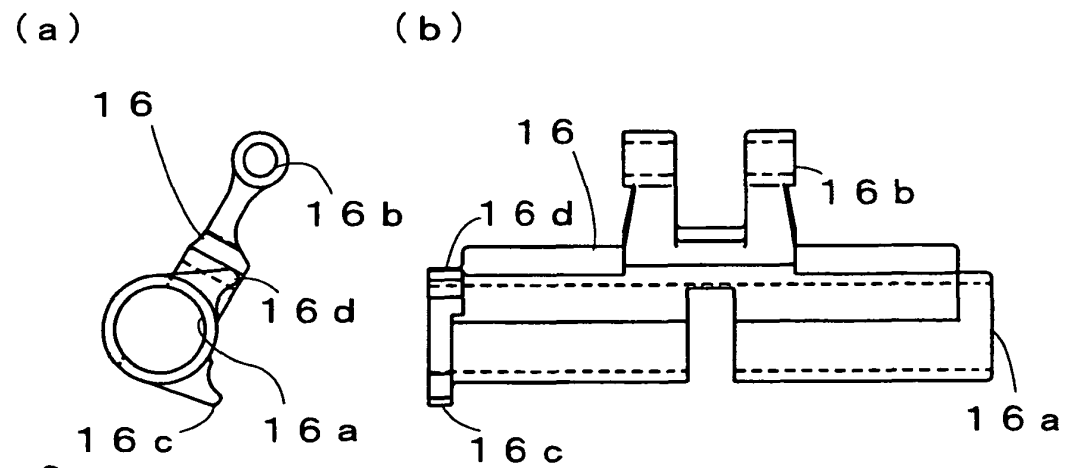


Fig. 9

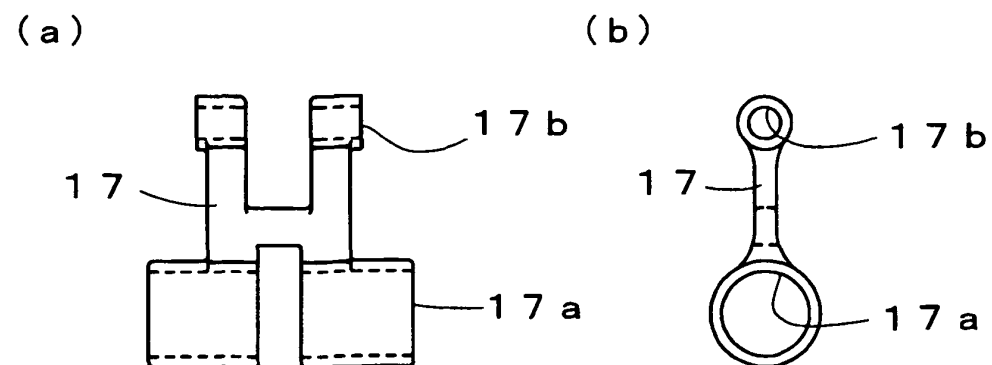


Fig. 10

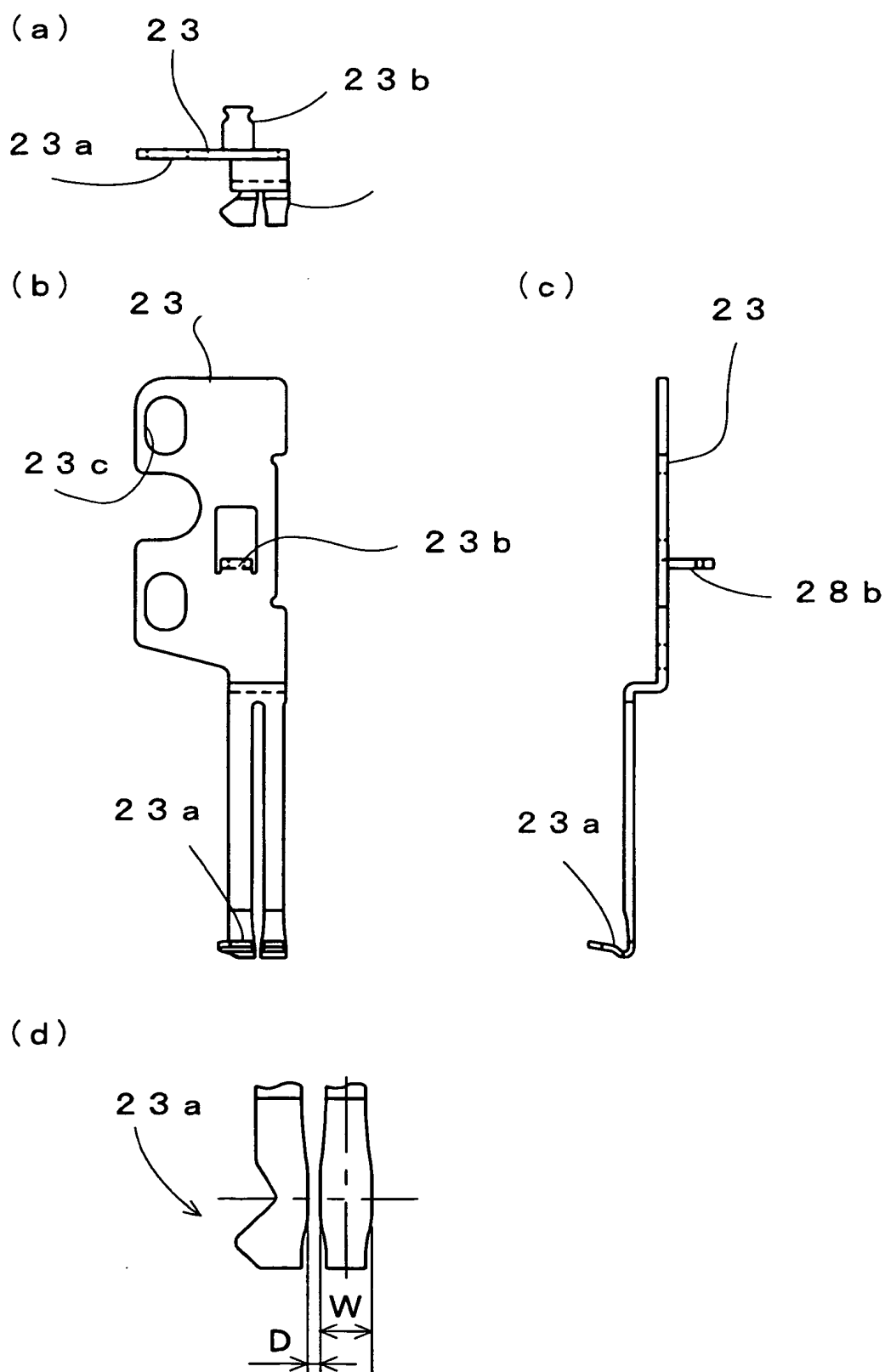


Fig. 11

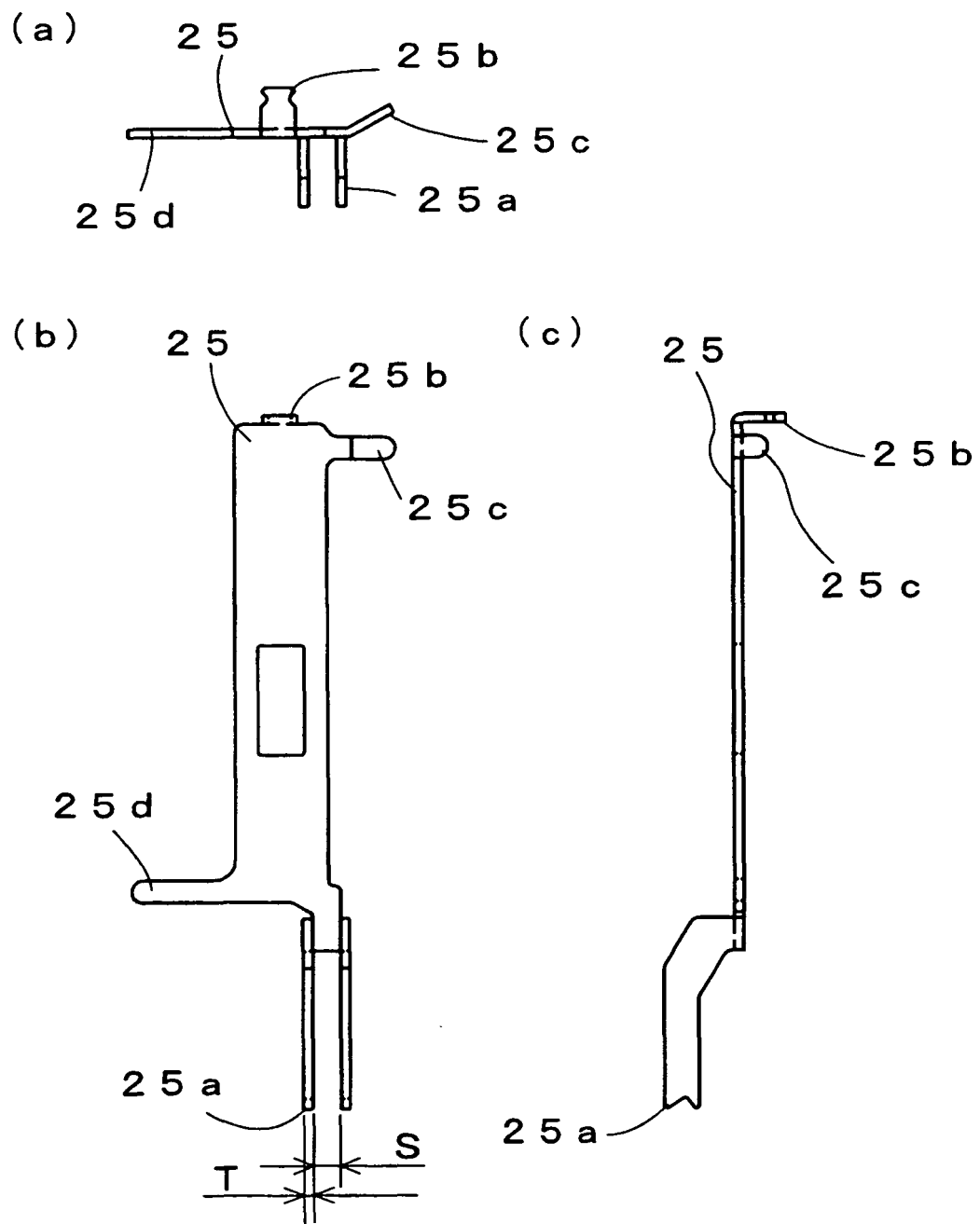


Fig. 12

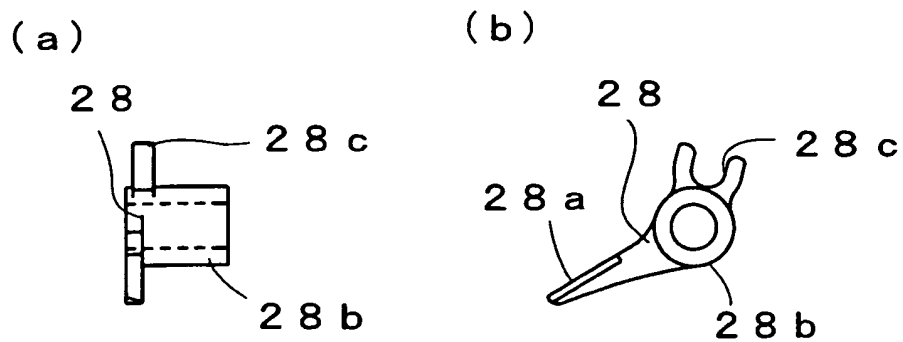


Fig. 13

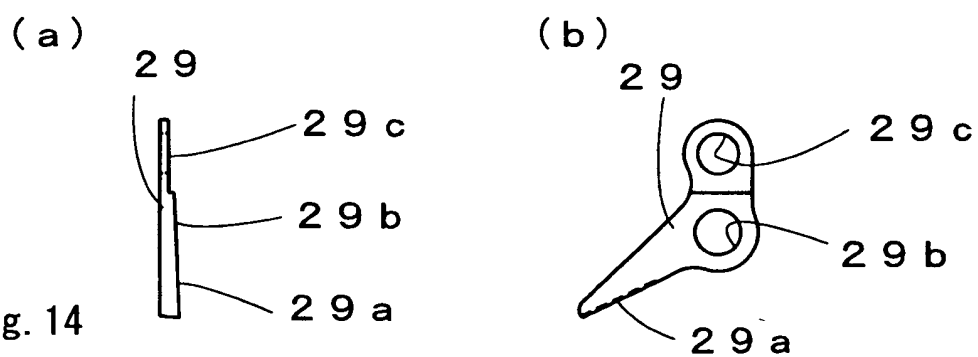


Fig. 14

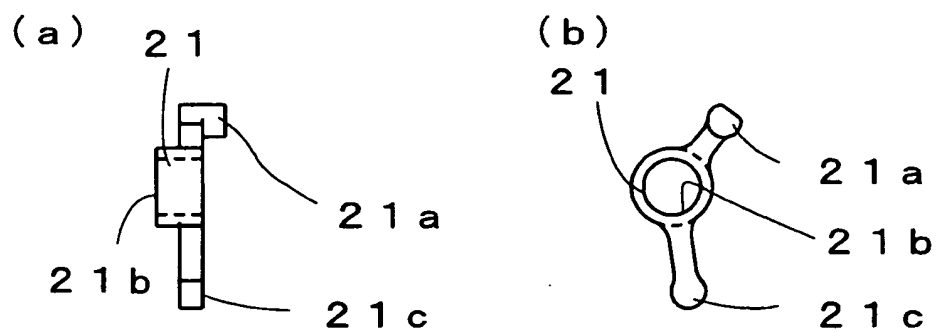


Fig. 15



Fig. 16

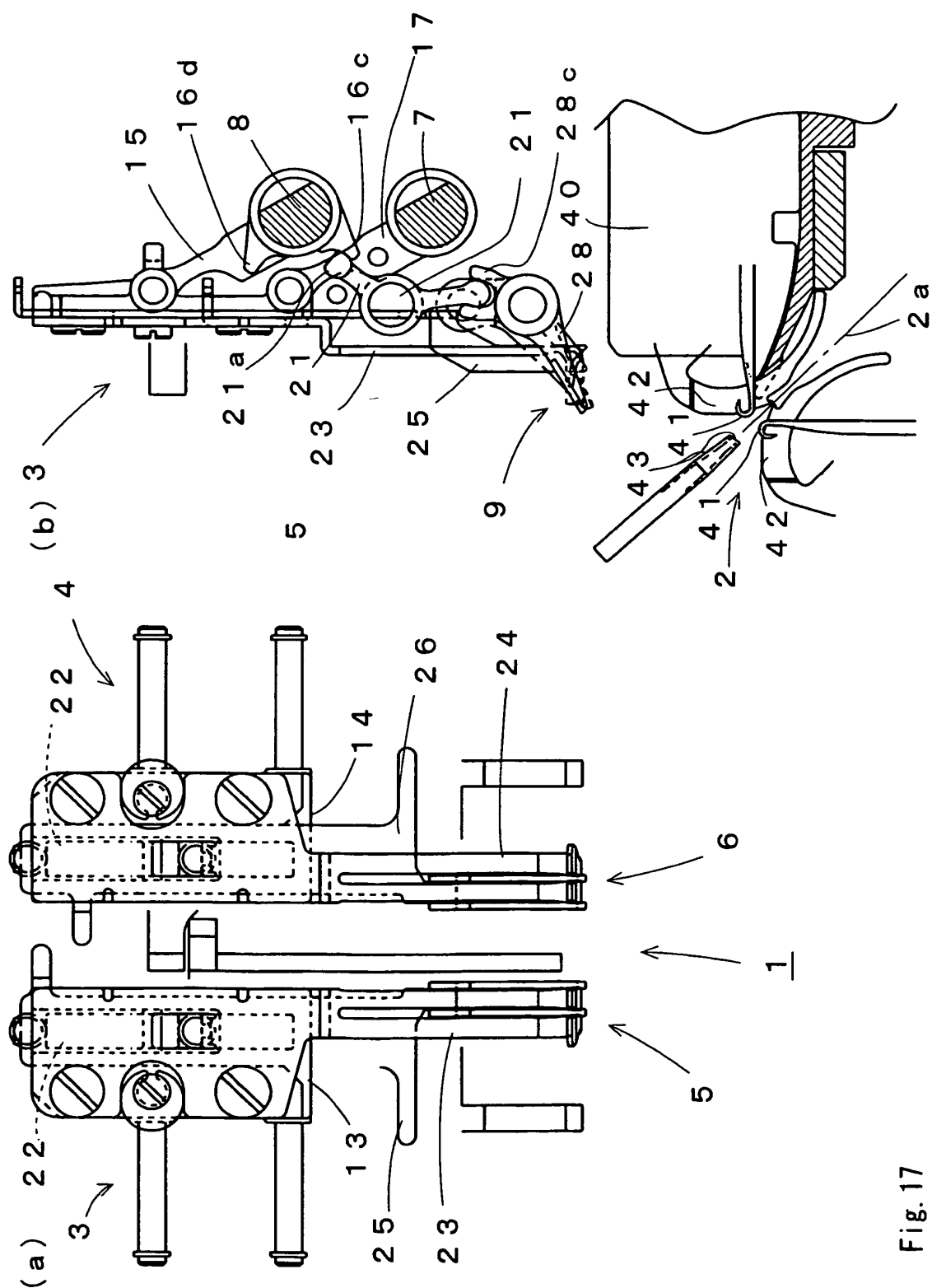


Fig. 17

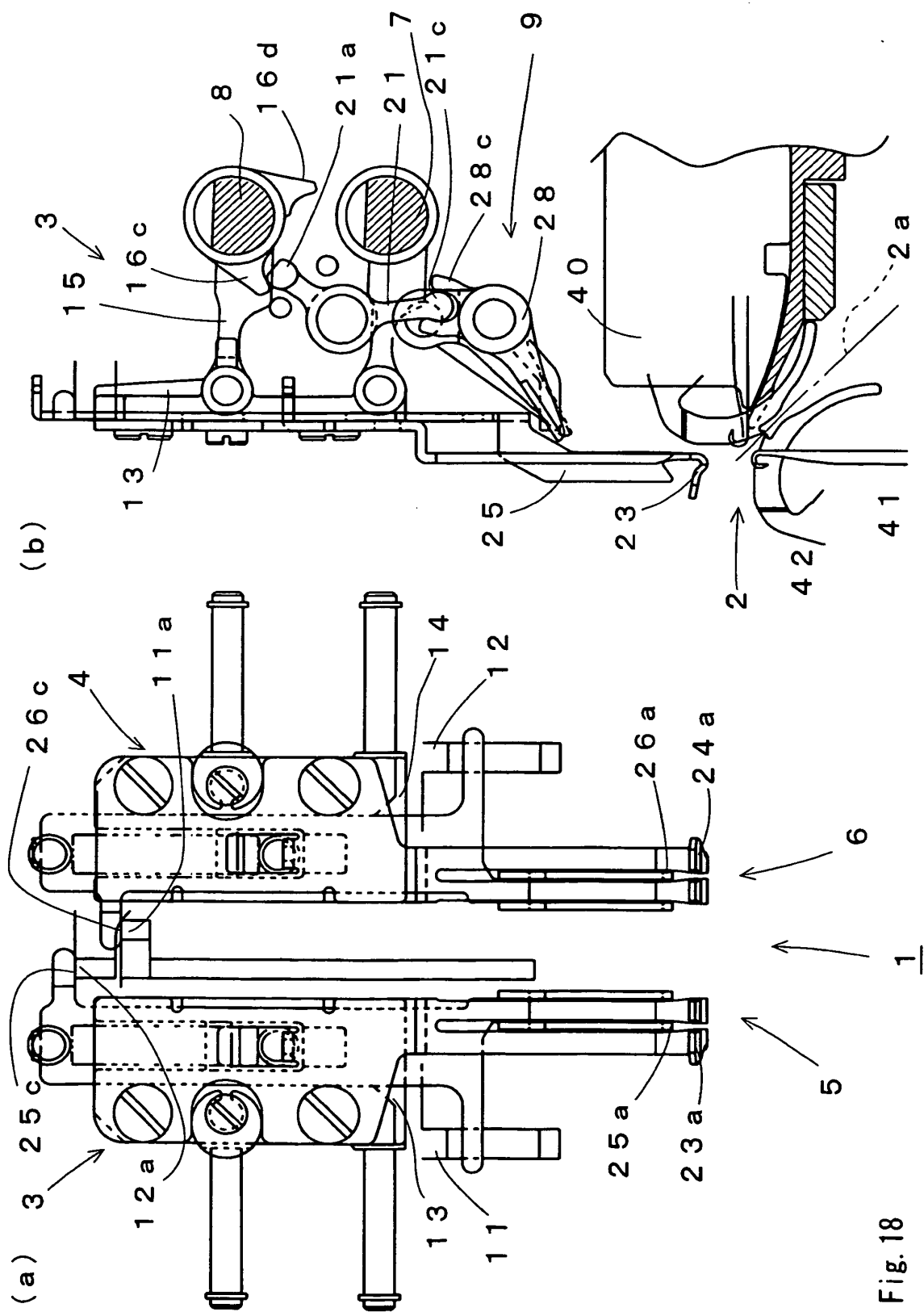


Fig. 18

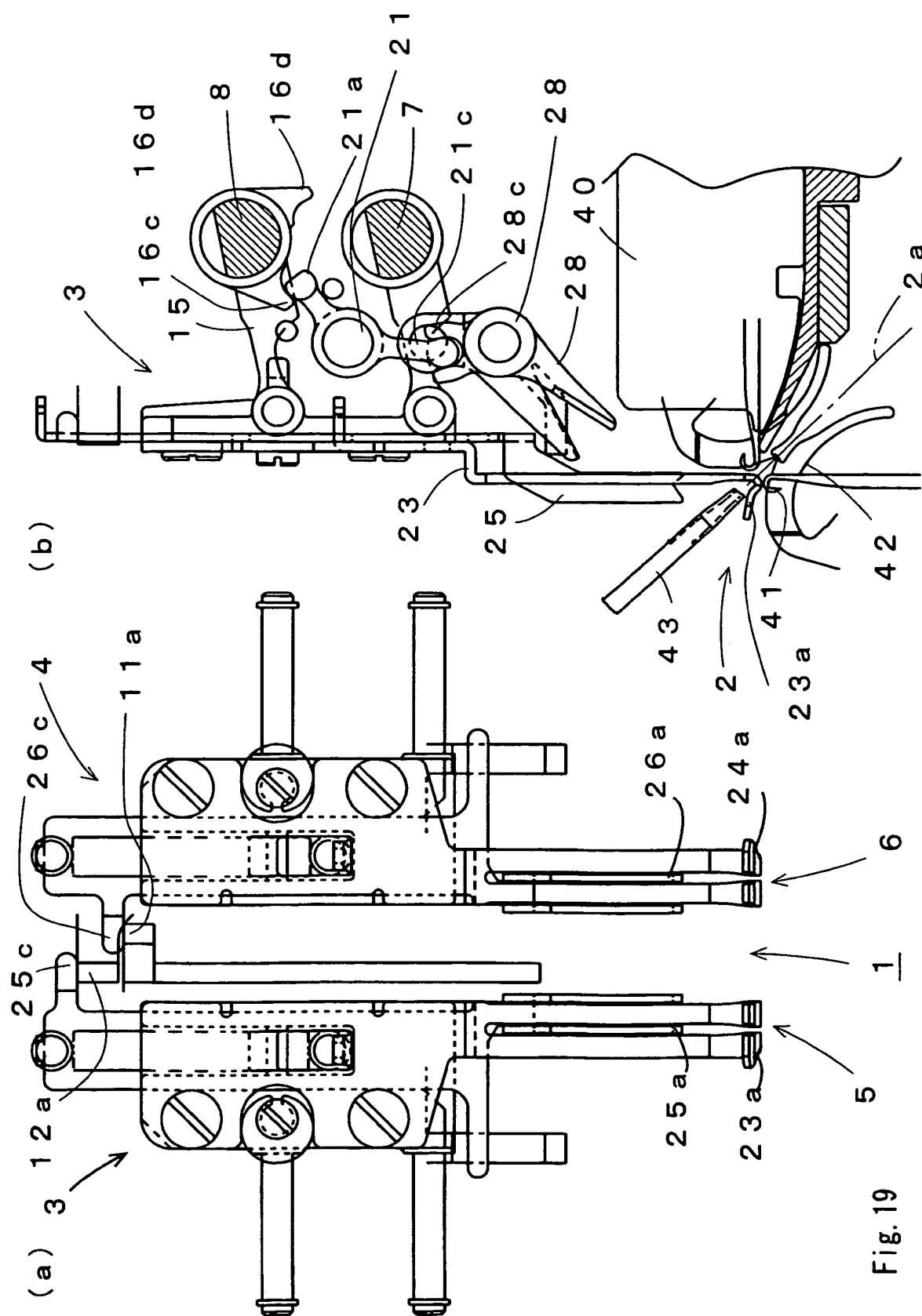


Fig. 19

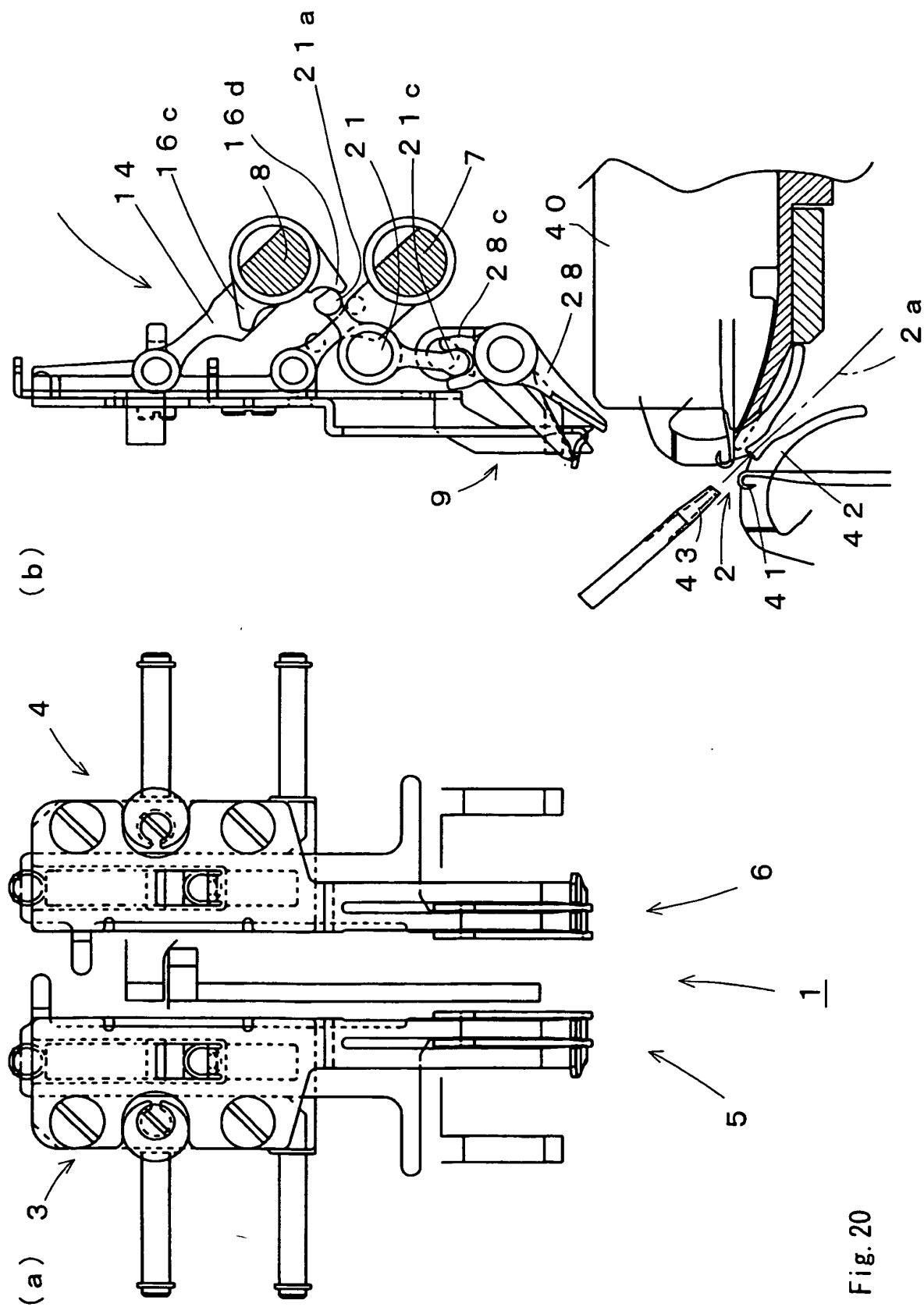


Fig. 20

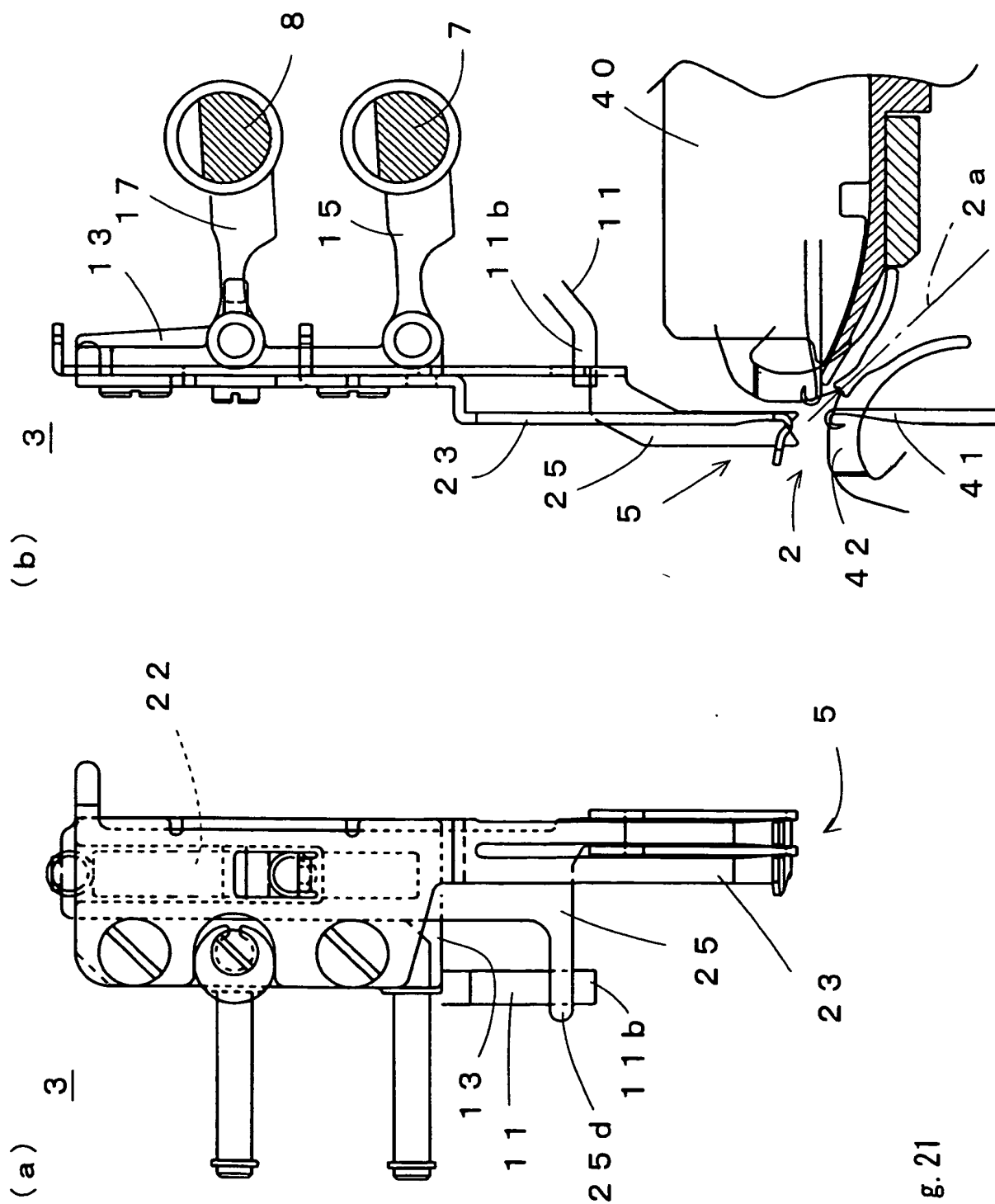


Fig. 21

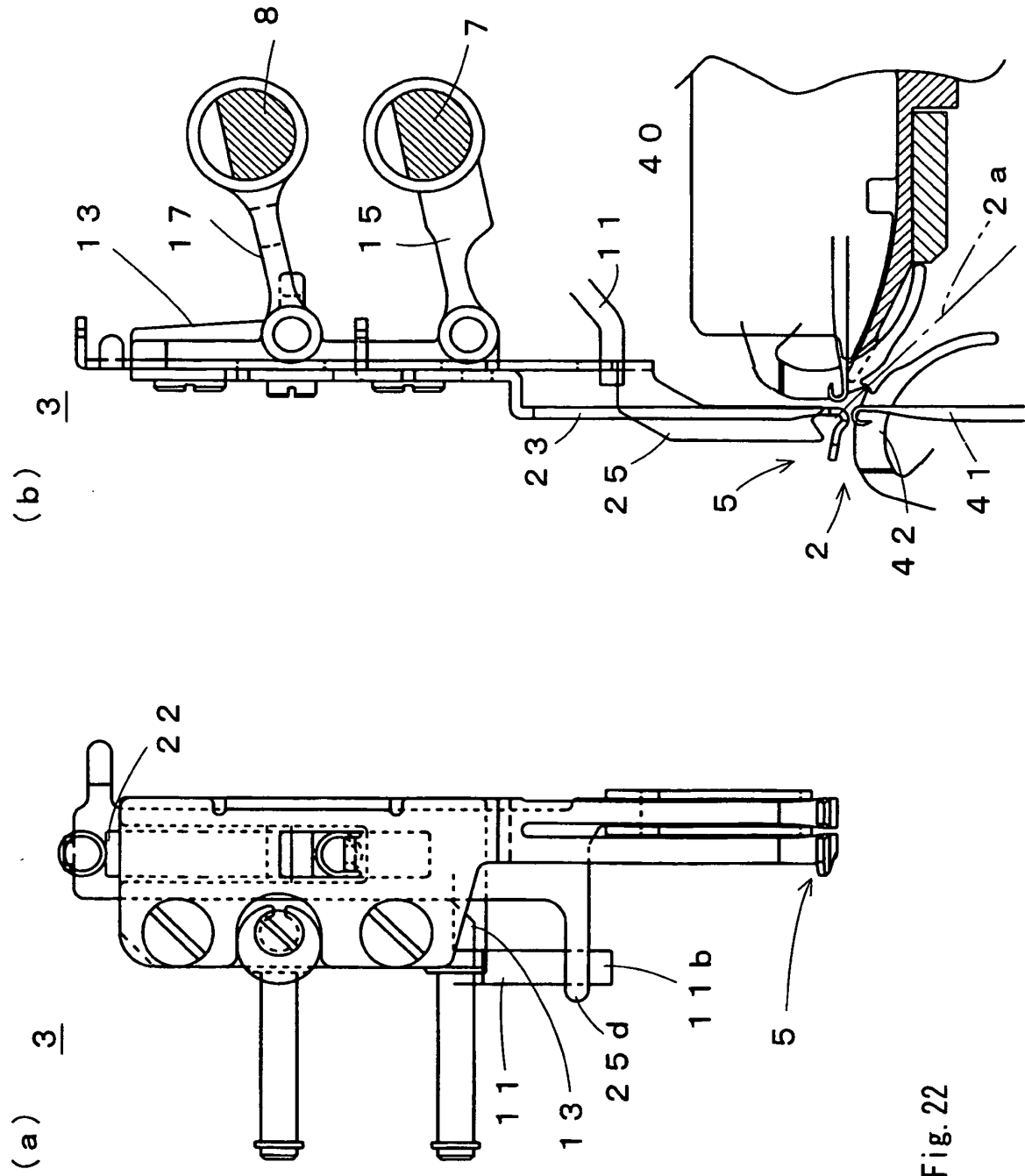


Fig. 22

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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