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J. KAISER

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ACTUATING DEVICE FOR SLIVER CANS

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FIG. 1

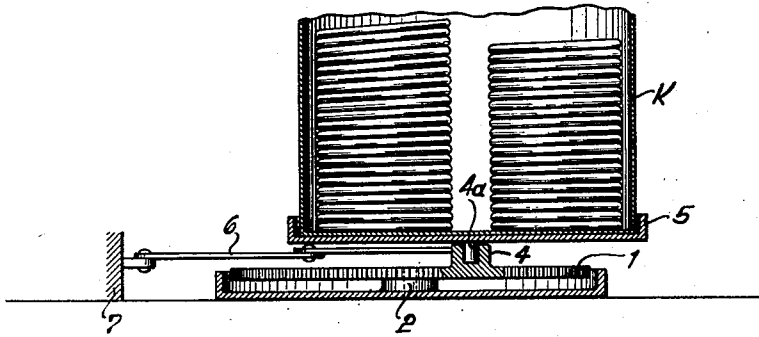
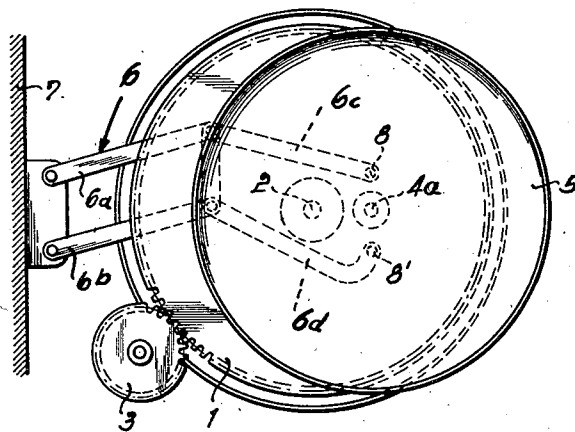


FIG. 2



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ACTUATING DEVICE FOR SLIVER CANS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 19—159)

The present invention relates to sliver cans and, more particularly, to a device for actuating sliver cans. Devices are known which impart a rotative movement to cans used with spinning machines, for instance drawing frames, in order to deposit the sliver in said cans in a certain manner.

With heretofore known actuating devices for such cans, the can is placed upon a rotatable plate or disc so that it rotates about its own axis. The feeding device for the sliver is with these known arrangements eccentrically arranged above the can. This manner of depositing the sliver brings about an undesired twist of the sliver.

There are also devices known which impart upon the can an eccentric movement. These devices, however, likewise bring about a certain rotation of the can about its own axis and thus affect the depositing of the sliver. In order to prevent such rotation, it has been suggested to hold the can at its upper end by means of an eccentrically actuated and parallelly displaced fork. Such an arrangement, however, requires a very strong supporting structure which complicates the entire machine structure inasmuch as it has to stand the weight of a number of cans suspended thereon. Moreover the cans wear easily and quickly at those edge portions by means of which they are suspended in said forks.

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide an actuating device for sliver cans which will overcome the above mentioned drawbacks.

It is another object of this invention to provide an actuating device for sliver cans which will make it possible to deposit the sliver in the can without any twist and without the risk that the required guiding means will damage the can and therefore reduce the useful life thereof.

Still another object of this invention consists in the provision of an actuating device for sliver cans of the type set forth in the preceding paragraph which will be simple in construction, easy to operate and relatively inexpensive.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will appear more clearly from the following specification in connection with the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a view of an actuating device for sliver cans in conformity with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a top view of Fig. 1.

The primary feature of the present invention consists in that a receiving plate or disc is provided which carries the sliver can and is eccentrically journaled on a rotatable disc or plate. The said receiving plate or disc is connected with a stationary frame by means of a parallel guiding mechanism in such a manner that the receiving disc or plate when rotating about the axis of the rotatable disc or plate will not rotate about its own axis.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, the can actuating device shown therein comprises a rotatable plate

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or disc 1 adapted to rotate about a pivot 2 and also adapted to be driven by a wheel 3 for instance a gear or friction wheel, which engages the rotatable plate or disc 1 at the periphery thereof. An eccentrically arranged pivot bearing 4 protrudes upwardly from the surface of the rotatable disc or plate 1 and has rotatably mounted therein a pivot 4a pertaining to the can receiving disc or plate 5. The plate 5 for the can K has its marginal portion bent upwardly, and the inner diameter of this upwardly bent portion is of such dimension that the can can be conveniently placed upon the plate 5 within the marginal portion and has a good fit therein.

When the rotatable plate 1 is rotated, the longitudinal central axis of the can moves along a circle about the pivot 2. A parallel guiding mechanism 6 has its ends 6a, 6b pivotally connected to a stationary frame 7, for instance the machine frame, while the opposite ends 6c and 6d of the parallel guiding mechanism are connected by pivot points 8, 8' to the can receiving plate 5. This parallel guiding mechanism 6 prevents the can receiving plate 5 from rotating about its own axis and thereby also prevents the can K from rotating about its axis. Thus, while the pivot 4a moves along a circle about the pivot 2 when disc 1 rotates, the pivot 4a does not rotate about its own axis. Consequently, also plate 5 integral with pivot 4a and carrying the sliver can K does not rotate about its axis. Therefore, can K does not rotate about its own axis.

It is, of course, to be understood that the present invention is, by no means, limited to the particular construction shown in the drawing but also comprises any modifications within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A device for eccentrically moving a sliver can, which comprises in combination: a first rotatable member rotatable about its central axis, a second rotatable member pivotally connected to and supported by said first rotatable member and arranged to receive and support a sliver can, the pivotal connection of said first rotatable member with said second rotatable member being eccentrically arranged with regard to the axis of rotation of said first rotatable member, stationary means, and parallel guiding means having the ends thereof pivotally connected to said stationary means and said second rotatable member respectively for preventing said second rotatable member from rotating about its own axis.

2. A device for eccentrically moving a sliver can, which comprises in combination: supporting means, disc means rotatably supported by said supporting means and rotatable about the central axis of said disc means, pivot bearing means eccentrically supported by said disc means, plate means pivotally supported by said pivot bearing means and arranged to receive and support a sliver can, means for rotating said disc means, stationary frame means adjacent to but spaced from said disc means, and lever means arranged to form a parallelogram system and pivotally connected to said frame means and said plate means respectively for allowing the latter to pivot about the axis of said pivot bearing means while preventing said plate means from rotating about its pivot axis.

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