

(19)



(11)

EP 2 584 079 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
03.12.2014 Bulletin 2014/49

(51) Int Cl.:
D03D 49/12 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **12006669.1**

(22) Date of filing: **24.09.2012**

(54) **Loom comprising a tension detection apparatus**

Webmaschine mit einer Spannungserkennungsvorrichtung

Métier à tisser avec un appareil de détection de tension

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **19.10.2011 JP 2011229500**

(43) Date of publication of application:
24.04.2013 Bulletin 2013/17

(73) Proprietor: **TSUDAKOMA KOGYO KABUSHIKI
KAISHA
Kanazawa-shi,
Ishikawa-ken 921-8650 (JP)**

(72) Inventor: **Myogi, Keiichi
Ishikawa-ken, 921-8650 (JP)**

(74) Representative: **Samson & Partner
Widenmayerstraße 5
80538 München (DE)**

(56) References cited:
**EP-A1- 0 527 705 EP-A1- 0 547 003
EP-A1- 1 878 821 FR-A1- 2 450 301**

EP 2 584 079 B1

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a tension detection apparatus for a loom, the tension detection apparatus including a tension detection roller, a tension detection lever, and a tension detector. The tension detection roller extends in a weaving-width direction between a pair of loom frames arranged with a gap therebetween in the weaving-width direction, and warp yarns or a woven cloth is wound around the tension detection roller. The tension detection lever is provided on at least one of the loom frames and connected to an end portion of the tension detection roller so as to support the end portion. The tension detector is connected to the tension detection lever. The tension detection lever includes a base portion and an arm portion. The base portion is rotatably supported on the at least one of the loom frames by means of a first shaft that is parallel to the tension detection roller. The arm portion extends from the base portion and supports a second shaft that supports the tension detection roller.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2008-019516 (hereinafter referred to as Patent Document 1) discloses an example of the above-described tension detection apparatus for a loom. The tension detection apparatus disclosed in Patent Document 1 detects a tension of warp yarns let off from a let-off beam by using a tension roller around which the warp yarns are wound. The tension roller according to Patent Document 1 corresponds to a tension detection roller according to the present invention.

[0003] The structure of the tension detection apparatus disclosed in Patent Document 1 will now be described in detail. The tension detection apparatus includes tension detection levers that are supported on respective loom frames at the left and right sides of the loom by means of support shafts. Each tension detection lever is rotatably supported on the corresponding loom frame at a boss portion (base portion) thereof with a bearing interposed between the tension detection lever and the loom frame. The tension detection lever includes two arm portions that extend from both sides of the boss portion at certain angles. A load cell, which serves as a tension detector, is connected to an end portion of one of the two arm portions. The load cell is supported by the corresponding loom frame at one end thereof, and is connected to the arm portion of the tension detection lever at the other end thereof. Therefore, the angular position (phase) of the tension detection lever, which is rotatably supported by the support shaft, around the support shaft is fixed (maintained) by the load cell.

[0004] A tension lever is rotatably connected to the other one of the two arm portions of the tension detection lever with a shaft member and a bearing fitted to the shaft member interposed therebetween. The tension lever is connected to the tension detection lever at one end thereof, supports the tension roller at an intermediate position thereof, and is connected to an easing rod of an easing mechanism at the other end thereof. The easing rod is connected to the tension lever at one end (first end) thereof, and is supported in a vertically rotatable manner at the other end (second end) thereof by the loom frame or a drive device that is fixed to the loom frame and actively drives the easing rod in the front-rear direction. In other words, the easing rod is supported at the second end thereof such that the easing rod is rotatable with respect to the loom frame, and the position of the easing rod is regulated by the tension lever at the first end of the easing rod.

[0005] In the tension detection apparatus disclosed in Patent Document 1 that has the above-described structure, a load applied to the tension roller owing to the tension of the warp yarns is applied to the tension detection lever through the shaft member as a force that tries to rotate the tension detection lever around the support shaft. The force is applied to the load cell as a tensile load, and the load cell detects the load. Thus, the tension of the warp yarns is detected.

[0006] The tension detection apparatus for a loom according to the related art, such as the above-described apparatus having the structure disclosed in Patent Document 1, has low support rigidity, and therefore has the following structural problem. That is, when, for example, the tension of an object to be detected, which is warp yarns or a woven cloth, is high according to the settings, a high load is applied to the tension detection lever. In such a case, there is a risk that the tension detection apparatus (in particular, the tension detector) will be damaged.

[0007] More specifically, in the structure of the related art disclosed in Patent Document 1, the tension detection lever receives not only the load applied to the tension detection roller owing to the tension of the object to be detected but also the weight loads of the tension detection roller and the lever (the tension lever in Patent Document 1) that supports the tension detection roller. These loads are all applied to one of the arm portions of the tension detection lever, and the tension detection lever receives the loads as the above-described force in the rotation direction. The force is received by the load cell that is connected to the other one of the arm portions and supported by the loom frame. Thus, all of the above-described loads are received by the load cell. In addition, in the case where the tension roller, which serves as the tension detection roller, is configured to perform an easing motion as in Patent Document 1, the load cell also receives repeated load that is generated when the tension roller and the tension lever are reciprocated in each cycle of the loom.

[0008] An S-shaped load cell, such as the load cell disclosed in Patent Document 1, is generally used in a tension detection apparatus for a loom. The load cell includes a load cell body, connecting rods attached to the load cell body at the ends thereof in the direction of load, and bearings (spherical bearings) attached to the end portions of the connecting rods. The load cell is connected to each of the loom frame and the tension detection lever with one of the connecting rods and one of the bearings interposed therebetween. Thus, the above-described loads are supported by the connecting rods. However, the connecting rods are shaft members having a diameter that is smaller than the thickness of the load cell body. Therefore, when a high tension is applied to the object to be detected and a high load is applied to the connecting rods accordingly, or when the repeated load generated by the easing motion of the tension detection roller is applied to the connecting rods, there is a risk that the connecting rods will be damaged or break after a long period of use.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] In light of the above-described problems of the apparatus according to the related art, an object of the present invention is to provide a structure that is applicable to the tension detection apparatus for a loom described at the beginning of this specification and with which the overall support rigidity of the apparatus can be increased and damage of the apparatus can be made as small as possible.

[0010] To achieve the above-described object, the present invention is applied to the tension detection apparatus for a loom described at the beginning of this specification, and is **characterized in that** the second shaft extends in the weaving-width direction and is supported by the at least one of the loom frames, on which the tension detection lever is supported, at a position different in the weaving-width direction from a position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever.

[0011] The tension detection apparatus for a loom according to the present invention may be used as an apparatus (warp tension detection apparatus) that detects a tension of warp yarns let off from a let-off beam at a let-off side of a loom. In other words, a tension roller around which the warp yarns are wound and which performs an easing motion for reducing variation in tension of the warp yarns during shedding motion may be used as the tension detection roller. In this case, the tension roller may be supported by the second shaft with a support lever interposed therebetween and perform the easing motion with an axial center of the second shaft serving as a swing center.

[0012] In the case where the present invention is applied to the warp tension detection apparatus at the let-off side, the second shaft may be rotatably supported by the tension detection lever with a first bearing interposed

therebetween, and be rotatably supported by the at least one of the loom frames with a second bearing interposed therebetween. In addition, an easing mechanism that causes the tension roller to perform the easing motion may be connected to the second shaft at a side opposite to the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever with respect to a position at which the second shaft is supported by the least one of the loom frames in the weaving-width direction. In addition, in this case, the second shaft may be supported by the tension detection lever at a tension-roller side of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the at least one of the loom frames, and the easing mechanism may be connected to the second shaft at a side opposite to the tension-roller side of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the at least one of the loom frames.

[0013] According to the present invention, the second shaft, which supports the tension detection roller and is supported by the arm portion of the tension detection lever, is supported by the loom frame, on which the tension detection lever is supported, at one or more positions that are different in the axial direction of the second shaft from the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever. Therefore, the angular position (position in the rotating direction) of the tension detection lever, which is rotatably supported on the loom frame by means of the first shaft, around the first shaft is regulated with respect to the loom frame not only by the load cell but also by the second shaft. Therefore, compared to the structure of the related art in which the load in the rotating direction applied to the tension detection lever is received only by the load cell, the overall support rigidity of the apparatus is increased and the load applied to the tension detector is reduced. As a result, the risk that the tension detection apparatus, in particular, the support portion (connecting rod) of the tension detector will be damaged can be made as low as possible.

[0014] Since the overall support rigidity of the apparatus is increased, vibration of the tension detection apparatus due to vibration of the loom in the weaving operation is suppressed. Accordingly, the load (disturbance load) applied to the tension detector owing to the vibration of the tension detection apparatus can be reduced. As a result, the S/N ratio of the tension detection signal obtained by the tension detector is increased and the tension can be appropriately detected while the load applied to the tension detector is reduced.

[0015] With regard to the tension detection apparatus for a loom according to the related art, it has been considered that the second shaft that supports the tension detection roller and that is supported by the arm portion of the tension detection lever must not be supported by the loom frame and must be movable with respect to the loom frame, as disclosed in Patent Document 1. More specifically, it has been commonly considered that the load applied to the tension detection roller owing to the tension of the object to be detected cannot be transmitted

to the load cell if the load is securely supported on the loom frame or the like.

[0016] However, the inventors of the present invention have conducted an intensive study and arrived at the following new idea. That is, even if the shaft is securely supported as described above, when the load is applied to the shaft at a position different from the support position thereof, the shaft is bent with the support position serving as the fulcrum, so that the force based on the load can be transmitted to a position different from the support position or from the position at which the load is applied. From this viewpoint, even when a part of the second shaft is supported on the loom frame, the load that tries to bend the second shaft is applied to the tension detection lever, and is transmitted to the tension detector. The present invention has been made on the basis of this new idea, and provides a new structure that cannot be arrived at from common general technical knowledge. Even when the shaft is securely supported on a structural body such as a frame, the support body is at least slightly bent (deformed) when the load is applied to the shaft. It is not possible that the amount of bending is zero from the viewpoint of mechanics of materials. As a result, the shaft is bent. Therefore, even when the tension detection lever is connected to the shaft at the side opposite to the tension-detection-roller side of the support position of the shaft, the load is applied to the tension detector and the tension can be detected.

[0017] The structure of the tension detection apparatus according to the present invention can be effectively applied to a warp tension detection apparatus at a let-off side of a loom, the warp tension detection apparatus detecting the tension of the warp yarns by using a tension roller that performs an easing motion. In the above-described warp tension detection apparatus, the tension roller performs the easing motion in which the tension roller reciprocates in each cycle of the loom. Therefore, as described above, not only the load due to the tension of the warp yarns and the weight load of the tension roller but also the repeated load due to the inertia during the reciprocating movement and the urging force applied by the drive device is applied to the tension detector through the tension detection lever. Therefore, compared to the tension detection apparatus in which the tension detection roller is used in a stationary state, a larger load is applied to the support portion of the tension detector. As a result, there is a risk that the tension detection apparatus will be damaged in a shorter time. Accordingly, the advantages of the present invention are more effective when the present invention is applied to the warp tension detection apparatus at the let-off side.

[0018] In the case where the present invention is applied to the above-described warp tension detection apparatus at the let-off side, the easing mechanism that causes the tension roller to perform the easing motion may be connected to the second shaft at the side opposite to the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever with respect to the position

at which the second shaft is supported by the loom frame. In other words, the tension detection mechanism including the tension detection lever that supports the second shaft that receives the load and the tension detector and the easing mechanism that causes the tension roller to perform the easing motion may be arranged at either side of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the loom frame in the axial direction of the second shaft. Accordingly, the load (disturbance load) applied to the tension detector owing to the movement of the easing mechanism can be reduced. As a result, not only can the above-described damage can be suppressed by reducing the total load applied to the tension detector, but the disturbance component other than the load due to the tension of the warp yarns in the total load can be reduced. Therefore, the S/N ratio of the tension detection signal can be further increased and the tension detection can be more effectively performed.

[0019] In particular, the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever may be on the tension-roller side of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the loom frame, and the easing mechanism may be connected to the second shaft at the side opposite to the tension-roller side of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the loom frame. In other words, the tension detection mechanism may be connected to the second shaft at a position closer to the tension roller than the position at which the second shaft is supported by the loom frame. In such a case, the percentage of the load due to the tension of the warp yarns in the total load applied to the tension detector can be increased. As a result, the S/N ratio of the tension detection signal can be further increased.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020]

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a tension detection apparatus for a loom according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a side view of the main part of the tension detection apparatus for a loom according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a partially sectioned plan view of the main part of the tension detection apparatus for a loom according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a schematic perspective view of the tension detection apparatus for a loom according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 5A and 5B are a side view and a partially sectioned plan view, respectively, of the main part of a tension detection apparatus for a loom according to another embodiment of the present invention; and Figs. 6A and 6B are side views of tension detection apparatuses for looms according to other embodiments of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0021] A tension detection apparatus for a loom according to an embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to Figs. 1 to 4. In this embodiment, the tension detection apparatus of the present invention is used as a warp tension detection apparatus at a let-off side of a loom, as described above. A plurality of warp yarns are drawn out from a warp beam in the form of a sheet and are wound around a tension roller, which serves as a tension detection roller. The tension roller is connected to an easing mechanism and is caused to swing in a reciprocating manner in the front-rear direction (direction in which the warp yarns extend) in each cycle of the loom. In the following description, for each component, the side that faces the center of the loom in the weaving-width direction is referred to as an inner side, and the side opposite to the inner side is referred to as an outer side.

[0022] Referring to Figs. 1 to 4, the warp tension detection apparatus according to the present embodiment includes a tension roller 1 that serves as a tension detection roller, tension detection levers 3, and load cells 5 that serve as tension detectors. In the present embodiment, the tension detection levers 3 and the load cells 5 are provided at either end of the tension roller 1 in the weaving-width direction. The tension roller 1 includes shaft portions 1a at the ends thereof and is supported at the shaft portions 1a by respective loom frames F with the tension detection levers 3 interposed therebetween. Thus, the warp tension detection apparatus according to the present embodiment includes a pair of tension detection levers 3 supported by the respective loom frames F that are arranged with a gap therebetween in the weaving-width direction, and a pair of load cells 5 connected to the respective tension detection levers 3. The structures of the warp tension detection apparatus at both sides thereof in the weaving-width direction are similar to each other except that they are symmetrical in the weaving-width direction. Therefore, only the structure at one side of the apparatus is illustrated in Figs. 2 to 4 and will basically be described in detail in the following description.

[0023] In the illustrated example, the tension detection lever 3 includes a cylindrical base portion 3a having a through hole 3a1 that extends in the axial direction. In the present embodiment, the tension detection lever 3 also includes two arm portions 3b and 3c that are formed integrally with the base portion 3a so as to project from an outer peripheral surface of the base portion 3a. The two arm portions 3b and 3c are disposed on either side of the axis of the through hole 3a1 and extend perpendicular to the axis. The loom frame F includes a frame body Fb and a support bracket Fa provided on the frame body Fb. A first shaft 7 is provided on the support bracket Fa of the loom frame F so as to project inward from an inner end surface of the support bracket Fa and extend parallel to the weaving-width direction. The tension de-

tection lever 3 is rotatably supported by the first shaft 7 at the base portion 3a thereof with a bearing, such as a needle bearing, interposed between the tension detection lever 3 and the first shaft 7. The bearing includes an outer ring that is fitted to the through hole 3a1 in the base portion 3a and an inner ring that is fitted to a portion of the first shaft 7 that projects from the support bracket Fa. Thus, the tension detection lever 3 is supported by the support bracket Fa, the first shaft 7, and the bearing fitted to the first shaft 7 such that the tension detection lever 3 is rotatable with respect to the loom frame F. The loom frame F, the first shaft 7, and the tension detection lever 3 may instead be connected such that the first shaft 7 and the tension detection lever 3 are not rotatable with respect to each other and the first shaft 7 is supported by the loom frame F (support bracket Fa) with a bearing interposed therebetween.

[0024] The arm portion 3b, which is one of the two arm portions 3b and 3c of the tension detection lever 3 that extends downward, is connected to the load cell 5 at an end thereof. The load cell 5 includes an S-shaped load cell body 5a and connecting rods 5b attached to the load cell body 5a at the ends thereof in the direction in which the load is applied. One of the connecting rods 5b of the load cell 5 is connected to the arm portion 3b of the tension detection lever 3 with a spherical bearing interposed therebetween. The other one of the connecting rods 5b is supported by the support bracket Fa with a spherical bearing interposed therebetween. Thus, the tension detection lever 3, which is rotatably supported by the loom frame F (first shaft 7), is connected to the loom frame F at the arm portion 3b thereof with the load cell 5 interposed between the tension detection lever 3 and the loom frame F. Accordingly, the phase of the tension detection lever 3 around the axis of the first shaft 7 is fixed (maintained) by the load cell 5.

[0025] The arm portion 3c, which is one of the two arm portions 3b and 3c of the tension detection lever 3 that extends upward, includes a cylindrical end portion in the illustrated example. A through hole 3c1 is formed in the cylindrical end portion. A second shaft 9 is rotatably fitted to the through hole 3c1 in the arm portion 3c with a bearing Ba (Fig. 3), such as a needle bearing, interposed therebetween. The bearing Ba serves as a first bearing. In other words, the second shaft 9 is rotatably supported by the arm portion 3c of the tension detection lever 3 with the bearing Ba interposed therebetween. The bearing Ba includes an inner ring that is fitted to the outer peripheral surface of the second shaft 9 and an outer ring that is fitted to the through hole 3c1 in the arm portion 3c of the tension detection lever 3. As described above, the phase of the tension detection lever 3 around the axis of the first shaft 7 is fixed (maintained) by the load cell 5. Therefore, the position of the through hole 3c1 in the tension detection lever 3 that supports the second shaft 9 around the axis of the first shaft 7 is also fixed.

[0026] The second shaft 9 is supported by the tension detection lever 3 at the inner end thereof, and extends

outward in the weaving-width direction from the support position thereof. A tension lever 11, which serves as a support lever, is fixed to the second shaft 9 at a position outside the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the tension detection lever 3 and between the tension detection lever 3 and the support bracket Fa. In the illustrated example, the second shaft 9 extends only outward from the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the tension detection lever 3, and the tension lever 11 is fixed to the second shaft 9 at a position outside the tension detection lever 3. However, the second shaft 9 may also extend inward from the support position thereof, and the tension lever 11 may be fixed to the second shaft 9 at a position inside the tension detection lever 3.

[0027] The tension lever 11 includes two end portions having respective through holes. One of the end portions has a split clamping structure in which a slot that communicates with the through hole is formed at the rim and the diameter of the through hole can be reduced by fastening bolts 11a. The end portion of the tension lever 11 having the split clamping structure is fixed to the second shaft 9 such that the tension lever 11 is at a predetermined angle (approximately 90° in the illustrated example) with respect to the arm portion 3c of the tension detection lever 3.

[0028] The other one of the end portions of the tension lever 11 has a bearing fitted to the through hole thereof, and the corresponding shaft portion 1a of the tension roller 1 is fitted to the end portion with the bearing interposed therebetween. Thus, the shaft portions 1a at the ends of the tension roller 1 are supported by the respective second shafts 9 with the tension levers 11 interposed therebetween. The phases of the tension detection levers 3, which are provided on the left and right loom frames F, around the first shafts 7 are fixed by the respective load cells 5 so that the through holes 3c1 in the arm portions 3c coincide with each other in side view. Therefore, the axial centers of the second shafts 9 provided on the respective loom frames F also coincide with each other in side view. The tension levers 11 are fixed to the respective second shafts 9 so that the tension levers 11 are at the same angle with respect to the respective tension detection levers 3 on the loom frames F at both sides. Therefore, the tension roller 1 is supported by the tension levers 11 so as to extend parallel to the first shafts 7 and the second shafts 9.

[0029] A plurality of warp yarns T that are drawn out from a warp beam (not shown) in the form of a sheet and guided by a guide roller GR are wound around the tension roller 1. The load applied to the tension roller 1 owing to the tension of the warp yarns T is applied to the load cells 5 through the tension levers 11, the second shafts 9, and the tension detection levers 3. The load cells 5 detect the load applied thereto, and thus the tension of the warp yarns T is measured.

[0030] The warp tension detection apparatus according to the present embodiment has the above-described

basic structure. In this apparatus, each second shaft 9, which is supported by the corresponding tension detection lever 3 and supports the tension roller 1, is supported also by the loom frame F, on which the tension detection lever 3 is supported, at a position different from the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the tension detection lever 3. This will be described in more detail.

[0031] As illustrated in Fig. 3, the second shaft 9 extends outward from the position at which it is supported by the tension detection lever 3. In the illustrated example, the second shaft 9 extends to a position outside the loom frame F. The support bracket Fa of the loom frame F has a through hole Fa1 at a position where the central axis of the through hole Fa1 substantially coincides with the central axis of the through hole 3c1 in the arm portion 3c of the tension detection lever 3. The second shaft 9 is inserted through the through hole Fa1 in the support bracket Fa and is fitted to a bearing Bb that is fitted an outer end portion of the through hole Fa1. The bearing Bb serves as a second bearing. The second shaft 9 is supported by the support bracket Fa with the bearing Bb interposed therebetween at the outer end of the second shaft 9 in the extending direction thereof. Thus, the second shaft 9 is supported by the tension detection lever 3 with the bearing Ba (first bearing) interposed therebetween at an end of a portion of the second shaft 9 that projects inward from the loom frame F (support bracket Fa), and is also supported by the loom frame F (support bracket Fa) with the bearing Bb (second bearing) interposed therebetween at a position near the outer end of the loom frame F in the weaving-width direction.

[0032] As described above, in the warp tension detection apparatus according to the present embodiment, the second shaft 9, which is supported by the tension detection lever 3 and supports the tension roller 1, is supported at two different positions, that is, positions near one and the other ends of the second shaft 9 in the extending direction thereof (axial direction). In other words, the tension detection lever 3 is supported at two positions, which are the position at which the tension detection lever 3 is supported by the first shaft 7 and the position at which the second shaft 9 is inserted through the tension detection lever 3. Thus, the warp tension detection apparatus includes the support structure in which the second shaft 9, which supports the tension roller 1 that serves as the tension detection roller, and the tension detection lever 3, which is included in a tension detection mechanism, are supported by the loom frame F in the above-described manner. Therefore, the overall support rigidity of the loom frame F of the apparatus is increased, and the risk of damage of the apparatus can be reduced compared to that of the apparatus of the related art. In addition, since the overall support rigidity of the apparatus is increased, vibration of the tension detection apparatus due to vibration of the loom in the weaving operation can be suppressed, and the influence of load (disturbance load) caused by the vibration on the tension detection

operation can be reduced.

[0033] In the warp tension detection apparatus of the present embodiment, an easing mechanism 13, which causes the tension roller 1 to perform an easing motion, is connected to the second shaft 9 at a position outside the loom frame F, more specifically, at a position outside the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the loom frame F (support bracket Fa). This will be described in more detail.

[0034] As described above, the second shaft 9 is formed so as to project outward from the loom frame F (support bracket Fa). In other words, the length of the second shaft 9 is such that the second shaft 9 extends from the position at which it is supported by the tension detection lever 3 to a position outside the loom frame F. A portion of the second shaft 9 that projects from the loom frame F is connected to an easing lever 13a of the easing mechanism 13. The easing lever 13a is connected to the second shaft 9 such that the easing lever 13a extends vertically, and is fixed to the second shaft 9 by a split clamping structure formed at the top end of the easing lever 13a. The bottom end of the easing lever 13a is connected to a first end of an easing rod 13b with a bearing, such as a spherical bearing, interposed therebetween. The easing rod 13b extends in the front-rear direction, which is the direction in which the warp yarns T extend from the tension roller 1 to the cloth fell.

[0035] A second end of the easing rod 13b is connected to a drive device (not shown) that reciprocates the easing rod 13b in the front-rear direction. The drive device is, for example, a crank-type drive device including a drive shaft and a crank lever. The drive shaft is supported by the loom frame F and rotated by a main shaft of the loom that serves as a drive source. The crank lever is attached to the drive shaft and connected to the second end of the easing rod 13b at a position displaced from the axial center of the drive shaft. When the drive device reciprocates the easing rod 13b in the front-rear direction, the easing lever 13a swings around the axial center of the second shaft 9 in a reciprocating manner. Accordingly, the second shaft 9, to which the easing lever 13a is fixed, rotates in a reciprocating manner within an angle range that corresponds to the amount by which the easing lever 13a swings. As a result, the tension lever 11, which is fixed to the second shaft 9 at one end thereof, swings around the axial center of the second shaft 9 in a reciprocating manner, thereby causing the tension roller 1, which is supported by the tension lever 11 at the other end thereof, to perform the easing motion.

[0036] Thus, the tension detection lever 3 and the easing mechanism 13 are connected to the second shaft 9 at the inner side (tension-roller side) and the outer side (side opposite to the tension-roller side), respectively, of the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the loom frame F. In other words, the tension detection mechanism, which includes the load cell 5 and the tension detection lever 3 that supports the second shaft 9 to which the load is applied, and the easing mechanism

13, which causes the tension roller 1 to perform the easing motion, are disposed at either side of the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the loom frame F. Therefore, the load that is applied to the second shaft 9 owing to the movement of the easing mechanism 13 and that serves as a disturbance component (disturbance load) in the total load applied to the load cell 5 is received by the loom frame F. As a result, the disturbance load applied to the load cell 5 can be reduced and the signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio of a tension detection signal output from the load cell 5 can be increased.

[0037] In particular, in the present embodiment, the tension detection mechanism is disposed at the tension-roller-1 side of the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the loom frame F. Accordingly, the percentage of the load due to the tension of the warp yarns T in the total load applied to the load cell 5 can be increased. As a result, the S/N ratio of the tension detection signal can be further increased. The above-described easing mechanism 13 is an active easing mechanism in which the easing rod 13b is connected to the drive device and is actively reciprocated in the front-rear direction. However, the easing mechanism 13 may instead be a passive easing mechanism in which the easing rod 13b is supported by the loom frame F with a spring interposed therebetween.

[0038] In the above-described embodiment, the tension detection mechanism, which includes the load cell 5 and the tension detection lever 3 that supports the second shaft 9 to which the load is applied, is provided on each of the left and right loom frames F, and the warp tension detection apparatus includes a pair of tension detection levers 3 and a pair of load cells 5. However, the warp tension detection apparatus may instead be such that the tension detection mechanism is provided on only one of the loom frames F. In this case, the tension detection lever 3 is provided only at one of the ends of the tension roller 1. At the other end of the tension roller 1, the second shaft 9 is supported only by the loom frame F and the end portion of the tension roller 1 is supported by the second shaft 9 with the tension lever 11 interposed therebetween. In addition, in the present embodiment, each of the tension detection levers 3 provided on the left and right loom frames F is connected to the load cell 5. However, the load cell 5 may instead be connected to the arm portion 3b of only one of the tension detection levers 3 while the arm portions 3b of the tension detection levers 3 are connected to each other at the ends thereof with a connection rod.

[0039] Although a pair of second shafts 9 are supported by the respective loom frames F at the left and right sides of the loom in the present embodiment, a single second shaft 9 that extends in the weaving-width direction may be used instead. In the case where a single second shaft 9 that extends in the weaving-width direction is provided, the second shaft 9 can be supported at least at three positions by the loom frames F at either side of the loom and the tension detection lever 3. There-

fore, the overall support rigidity of the apparatus can be further increased. In the case where a single second shaft 9 that extends in the weaving-width direction is provided, the apparatus may be structured such that the easing mechanism 13 is provided on only one of the loom frames F at both sides of the loom and is connected to one end of the second shaft 9.

[0040] Furthermore, in the present embodiment, the easing mechanism 13 is connected to the second shaft 9 at the outer side (side opposite to the tension-roller-1 side) of the support position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the loom frame F, and the tension detection mechanism is connected to the second shaft 9 at the inner side (tension-roller-1 side) of the support position. However, the easing mechanism 13 may instead be connected to the second shaft 9 at the inner side of the support position while the tension detection mechanism is connected to the second shaft 9 at the outer side of the support position. Alternatively, the easing mechanism 13 and the tension detection mechanism may both be connected to the second shaft 9 at the inner side or the outer side of the support position.

[0041] The position at which the tension roller 1 is supported by the second shaft 9, that is, the position at which the tension lever 11 is supported by the second shaft 9, is inside the loom frame F in the present embodiment. However, the tension roller 1 may instead be supported by the second shaft 9 at a position outside the loom frame F. More specifically, the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the tension detection lever 3 (position of the first bearing Ba), the position at which the second shaft 9 supports the tension roller 1 (position at which the tension lever 11 is fixed), and the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the loom frame F (position of the second bearing Bb) may be arranged reversely to the arrangement in the present embodiment. In other words, the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the loom frame F, the position at which the second shaft 9 supports the tension roller 1, and the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the tension detection lever 3 may be arranged in that order from the inner side in the weaving-width direction. The position at which the second shaft 9 supports the tension roller 1 may be located at the outermost position. In the case where the tension roller 1 is supported outside the loom frame F, it is necessary that the loom frame F (support bracket Fa) be shaped so as to allow the easing motion of the tension roller 1.

[0042] In the present embodiment, the position at which the easing mechanism 13 (easing lever 13a) is connected to the second shaft 9 is different from the support position of the tension roller 1 (position at which the tension lever 11 is connected to the second shaft 9). When the easing mechanism 13 rotates the second shaft 9 in a reciprocating manner, the tension lever 11 swings in a reciprocating manner, thereby causing the tension roller 1 to perform the easing motion. However, alternatively, as illustrated in Figs. 5A and 5B, the easing mech-

anism may be connected to the tension lever 11 so as to directly swing the tension lever 11 in a reciprocating manner without the second shaft 9 interposed therebetween. Fig. 5A illustrates a warp tension detection apparatus viewed through a support bracket Fa from the inside of a loom frame F. Fig. 5B is a partially sectioned plan view of Fig. 5A in which parts including the part at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the support bracket Fa are sectioned.

[0043] The structure of Figs. 5A and 5B will be described in more detail. In the illustrated structure, a tension lever 11' includes a support portion 11b that supports a tension roller 1 and an extending portion 11c that extends downward from the support portion 11b (see Fig. 5A). The support portion 11b corresponds to the tension lever 11 in the example of Figs. 1 to 4. The tension lever 11' is connected to an easing rod 13b of an easing mechanism at the bottom end of the extending portion 11c. In the structure illustrated in Figs. 5A and 5B, the extending portion 11c of the tension lever 11' corresponds to the easing lever 13a in the example illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4. In this structure, the easing mechanism is arranged on the same side (outer side in the example illustrated in Figs. 5A and 5B) of the loom frame F as the position at which the second shaft 9 supports the tension roller 1. In addition, the tension lever and the easing lever are integrated together.

[0044] As illustrated in Fig. 5B, the second shaft 9, which is supported by a tension detection lever 3 and supports the tension lever 11', extends inward from the position at which the second shaft 9 is supported by the tension detection lever 3 in the weaving-width direction. The second shaft 9 is supported by the support bracket Fa with a bearing (needle bearing Bc in the illustrated example) interposed therebetween at the position of the loom frame F in the weaving-width direction. In the illustrated structure, the second shaft 9 is rotatably supported by the tension detection lever 3 with a bearing metal Bd interposed therebetween, and supports the tension lever 11' in a non-rotatable manner.

[0045] In the structure illustrated in Figs. 5A and 5B, the second shaft 9 may be non-rotatable if the tension lever 11' is supported in a manner such that the tension lever 11' is rotatable with respect to the second shaft 9. In such a case, the second shaft 9 may be non-rotatably supported by the loom frame F. In the case where the second shaft 9 is non-rotatably supported by the loom frame F, the second shaft 9 and the tension detection lever 3 may be connected to each other such that they are not rotatable with respect to each other.

[0046] In the above-described embodiment, the tension detection apparatus for a loom according to the present invention is used as a warp tension detection apparatus at a let-off side of a loom in which the tension detection roller is a tension roller that performs the easing motion. Other embodiments (or modifications) of the tension detection apparatus for a loom according to the present invention will now be described.

(1) In the above-described embodiment, the warp yarns serve as the object to be detected and the tension roller that performs the easing motion is used as the tension detection roller. However, the tension detection apparatus according to the present invention is not limited to this, and a guide roller that guides the warp yarns or a woven cloth in a stationary state may instead be used as the tension detection roller. Therefore, for example, the guide roller GR described in the embodiment may be used as the tension detection roller. Alternatively, the tension of the woven cloth may be detected by using a guide roller that guides the woven cloth at the take-up side of the loom as the tension detection roller.

[0047] In the case where the guide roller that guides the warp yarns or woven cloth in a stationary state is used as the tension detection roller as described above, it is not necessary that the tension detection roller be supported at a position displaced from the axial center of the second shaft as in the case of the tension roller according to the above-described embodiment. The tension detection roller may instead be supported coaxially with the second shaft. In other words, the second shaft and the tension detection roller may be connected to each other such that the axial centers thereof coincide with each other. Alternatively, the tension detection roller may have a shaft portion that functions as the second shaft.

(2) In the above-described embodiment, the tension detection lever includes a base portion that is supported on the loom frame by means of the first shaft and two arm portions that extend from the base portion. One of the arm portions supports the second shaft, and the other arm portion is connected to the tension detector. However, the tension detection lever of the tension detection apparatus according to the present invention is not limited to those having two arm portions, and may instead be configured to include only one arm portion that supports the second shaft and is connected to the tension detector. In such a case, the position at which the tension detector is connected to the arm portion may either be farther from or closer to the base portion 3a than the support position of the second shaft.

[0048] More specifically, as illustrated in Fig. 6A, a tension detection lever 3' may include a single arm portion 3d. A support portion having a through hole 3d1 is provided near a middle portion of the arm portion 3d, and a second shaft 9 is supported by the support portion. One end of a tension detector (load cell 5) is connected to the distal end of a portion of the arm portion 3d that extends beyond the support portion. Alternatively, as illustrated in Fig. 6B, a tension detection lever 3'' may include a single arm portion 3e. Similar to the above-described embodiment, a support portion having a through hole 3e1 is provided at the distal end of the arm portion 3e, and a

second shaft 9 is supported by the support portion. One end of a tension detector (load cell 5) is connected to the arm portion 3e at a position between the base portion 3a and the support portion.

(3) In the above-described embodiment, the second shaft supported by the tension detection lever is supported also by the loom frame at a single location (position) that is separated from the tension detection lever in the axial direction of the second shaft. However, the present invention is not limited to this, and the second shaft may be supported by the loom frame at two or more positions that are different (separated) from the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever and from each other.

[0049] In the case where the second shaft is supported by the loom frame at two or more positions as described above, the support positions are not limited to the outer side (side opposite to the tension-detection-roller side) of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever as in the above-described embodiment. The support positions may instead be at the inner side (tension-detection-roller side) of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever. Alternatively, if structurally possible, the second shaft may be supported by the loom frame at both sides of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever, and moreover, at two or more positions at each side (in particular, the outer side) of the position at the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever.

[0050] When the position at which the second shaft is supported by the loom frame is on the tension-detection-roller side (side of the support position of the tension detection roller) of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever, the load applied to the tension detection lever (tension detector) owing to the tension of the object to be detected is reduced compared to that in the case in which the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever is on the tension-detection-roller side of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the loom frame. In particular, when the second shaft is supported by the loom frame at two or more positions on the tension-detection-roller side of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever, the load applied to the tension detection lever (tension detector) owing to the tension of the object to be detected is further reduced. In such a case, although the occurrence of damage of the apparatus can be reduced, the component of the detection signal obtained by the tension detector that corresponds to the tension of the warp yarns is reduced (S/N ratio is reduced) and there is a risk that the accuracy of tension detection will be reduced. For this reason, the number of positions at which the second shaft is supported by the loom frame is preferably one or less at the

tension-detection-roller side of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever.

[0051] In the case where the second shaft is supported by the loom frame at both sides of the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever, the tension detection roller may be supported by the second shaft by using a support lever at a position between the positions at which the second shaft is supported by the loom frame. In such a case, the overall support rigidity of the apparatus can be increased. In addition, the position at which the second shaft is supported by the tension detection lever and the position at which the second shaft supports the tension detection roller can be arranged without any of the positions at which the second shaft is supported by the loom frame interposed therebetween. This structure is also advantageous in performing tension detection.

[0052] The present invention is not limited to any of the above-described embodiments, and various modifications are possible within the scope of the present invention.

Claims

1. A loom comprising a tension detection apparatus including:

a tension detection roller (1) that extends in a weaving-width direction between a pair of loom frames (F) arranged with a gap therebetween in the weaving-width direction and around which warp yarns (T) or a woven cloth is wound;
a tension detection lever (3) provided on at least one of the loom frames (F) and connected to an end portion of the tension detection roller (1) so as to support the end portion; and
a tension detector (5) connected to the tension detection lever (3),
wherein the tension detection lever (3) includes

a base portion (3a) that is rotatably supported on the at least one of the loom frames (F) by means of a first shaft (7) that is parallel to the tension detection roller (1), and
an arm portion (3c) that extends from the base portion (3a) and supports a second shaft (9) that supports the tension detection roller (1),

characterized in that

the second shaft (9) of the tension detection apparatus extends in the weaving-width direction and is supported by the at least one of the loom frames (F), on which the tension detection lever (3) is supported, at a position different in the weaving-width direction from a position at which the second shaft (9) is supported by the tension

detection lever (3).

2. Loom according to claim 1, wherein the tension detection roller (1) of the tension detection apparatus is a tension roller around which the warp yarns (T) are wound and which performs an easing motion for reducing variation in tension of the warp yarns (T) during shedding motion, the tension roller being supported by the second shaft (9) with a support lever (11) interposed therebetween and performing the easing motion with an axial center of the second shaft (9) serving as a swing center.
3. Loom according to claim 2, wherein the second shaft (9) of the tension detection apparatus is rotatably supported by the tension detection lever (3) with a first bearing interposed therebetween, and is rotatably supported by the at least one of the loom frames (F) with a second bearing interposed therebetween, and
wherein an easing mechanism that causes the tension roller to perform the easing motion is connected to the second shaft (9) at a side opposite to the position at which the second shaft (9) is supported by the tension detection lever (3) with respect to a position at which the second shaft (9) is supported by the least one of the loom frames (F) in the weaving-width direction.
4. Loom according to claim 3, wherein the second shaft (9) of the tension detection apparatus is supported by the tension detection lever (3) at a tension-roller side of the position at which the second shaft (9) is supported by the at least one of the loom frames (F), and
wherein the easing mechanism is connected to the second shaft (9) at a side opposite to the tension-roller side of the position at which the second shaft (9) is supported by the at least one of the loom frames (F).

Patentansprüche

1. Webstuhl mit einer Spannungserfassungsvorrichtung umfassend:

eine Spannungserfassungsrolle (1), die sich in einer Webbreitenrichtung zwischen einem Paar von Webstuhlrahmen (F) erstreckt, die mit einem Abstand dazwischen in der Webbreitenrichtung angeordnet sind und um die Kettfäden (T) oder ein gewebtes Gewebe gewickelt werden;

einen Spannungserfassungshebel (3), der an wenigstens einem der Webstuhlrahmen (F) vorgesehen ist und mit einem Endbereich der Spannungserfassungsrolle (1) verbunden ist,

um so den Endbereich zu lagern; und einen Spannungserfasser (5), der mit dem Spannungserfassungshebel (3) verbunden ist, wobei der Spannungserfassungshebel (3) umfasst:

einen Basisbereich (3a), der drehbar an dem wenigstens einen der Webstuhlrahmen (F) mittels einer ersten Welle (7), die parallel zu der Spannungserfassungsrolle (1) angeordnet ist, gelagert ist, und einen Armbereich (3c), der sich von dem Basisbereich (3a) erstreckt und eine zweite Welle (9) lagert, die die Spannungserfassungsrolle (1) lagert,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

sich die zweite Welle (9) der Spannungserfassungsvorrichtung in der Webbreitenrichtung erstreckt und über den wenigstens einen der Webstuhlrahmen (F) gelagert ist, an dem der Spannungserfassungshebel (3) gelagert ist, an einer Position, die sich in der Webbreitenrichtung von einer Position an der die zweite Welle (9) über den Spannungserfassungshebel (3) gelagert ist, unterscheidet.

2. Webstuhl gemäß Anspruch 1, bei dem die Spannungserfassungsrolle (1) der Spannungserfassungsvorrichtung als eine Spannungsrolle ausgebildet ist, um die die Kettfäden (T) gewickelt werden und die eine nachgebende Bewegung für eine Reduktion einer Spannungsvariation der Kettfäden (T) während einer Fachbildungsbewegung durchführt, wobei die Spannungsrolle über die zweite Welle (9) gelagert ist mit einem dazwischen angeordneten Lagerhebel (11) und die nachgebende Bewegung durchführt mit einem axialen Zentrum der zweiten Welle (9), das als Schwingzentrum dient.
3. Webstuhl gemäß Anspruch 2, bei dem die zweite Welle (9) der Spannungserfassungsvorrichtung drehbar über den Spannungserfassungshebel (3) mit einem ersten dazwischen angeordneten Lager gelagert ist und drehbar über den wenigstens einen der Webstuhlrahmen (F) mit einem zweiten dazwischen angeordneten Lager gelagert ist, und wobei ein nachgebender Mechanismus, der die Spannungsrolle dazu bringt, die nachgebende Bewegung durchzuführen, mit der zweiten Welle (9) an einer Seite gegenüberliegend zu der Position, an der die zweite Welle (9) über den Spannungserfassungshebel (3) gelagert ist, bezüglich einer Position, an der die zweite Welle (9) über den wenigstens einen der Webstuhlrahmen (F) in der Webbreitenrichtung gelagert ist, verbunden ist.
4. Webstuhl gemäß Anspruch 3, bei dem die zweite

Welle (9) der Spannungserfassungsvorrichtung über den Spannungserfassungshebel (3) an einer Spannungsrollenseite der Position gelagert ist, an der die zweite Welle (9) über den wenigstens einen der Webstuhlrahmen (F) gelagert ist, und wobei der nachgebende Mechanismus mit der zweiten Welle (9) an einer Seite gegenüberliegend zu der Spannungsrollenseite von der Position, an der die zweite Welle (9) über den wenigstens einen der Webstuhlrahmen (F) gelagert ist, verbunden ist.

Revendications

1. Métier à tisser comprenant un dispositif de détection de tension, comprenant :

un rouleau de détection de tension (1) qui s'étend dans le sens de la largeur du tissage entre une paire de bâtis de métier (F) gencés avec un espace entre eux dans le sens de la largeur du tissage et autour duquel sont enroulés les fils de chaîne (T) ou un tissu en cours de tissage ;

un levier de détection de tension (3) prévu sur au moins un des bâtis de métier (F) et couplé à une partie terminale du rouleau de détection de tension (1) de manière à supporter la partie terminale ; et

un détecteur de tension (5) couplé au levier de détection de tension (3),

le levier de détection de tension (3) comportant

une partie de base (3a) qui est supportée en rotation sur l'au moins un des bâtis de métier (F) au moyen d'un premier arbre (7) qui est parallèle au rouleau de détection de tension (1), et

une partie de bras (3c) qui s'étend à partir de la partie de base (3a) et supporte un second arbre (9) qui supporte le rouleau de détection de tension (1),

caractérisé en ce que

le second arbre (9) du dispositif de détection de tension s'étend dans le sens de la largeur du tissage et est supporté par l'au moins un des bâtis de métier (F), sur lequel le levier de détection de tension (3) est supporté, en un emplacement autre, dans le sens de la largeur du tissage, qu'un emplacement auquel le second arbre (9) est supporté par le levier de détection de tension (3).

2. Métier à tisser selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le rouleau de détection de tension (1) du dispositif de détection de tension est un rouleau tendeur autour duquel sont enroulés les fils de chaîne (T) et

qui effectue un mouvement de préservation de fil pour réduire la tension des fils de chaîne (T) lors du changement des lames, le rouleau tendeur étant supporté par le second arbre (9), un levier de support (11) étant interposé entre eux, et effectuant le mouvement de préservation de fil tandis qu'un centre axial du second arbre (9) sert de centre de basculement.

3. Métier à tisser selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le second arbre (9) du dispositif de détection de tension est supporté en rotation par le levier de détection de tension (3), un premier palier étant interposé entre eux, et est supporté en rotation par l'au moins un des bâtis de métier (F), un second palier étant interposé entre eux, et dans lequel un mécanisme de préservation de fil qui amène le rouleau tendeur à effectuer le mouvement de préservation de fil est couplé au second arbre (9) sur un côté opposé à l'emplacement auquel le second arbre (9) est supporté par le levier de détection de tension (3) par rapport à un emplacement auquel le second arbre (9) est supporté par l'au moins un des bâtis de métier (F) dans le sens de la largeur du tissage.
4. Métier à tisser selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le second arbre (9) du dispositif de détection de tension est supporté par le levier de détection de tension (3) sur un côté rouleau tendeur de l'emplacement auquel le second arbre (9) est supporté par l'au moins un des bâtis de métier (F), et dans lequel le mécanisme de préservation de fil est couplé au second arbre (9) sur un côté opposé au côté rouleau tendeur de l'emplacement auquel le second arbre (9) est supporté par l'au moins un des bâtis de métier (F).

40

45

50

55

FIG. 1

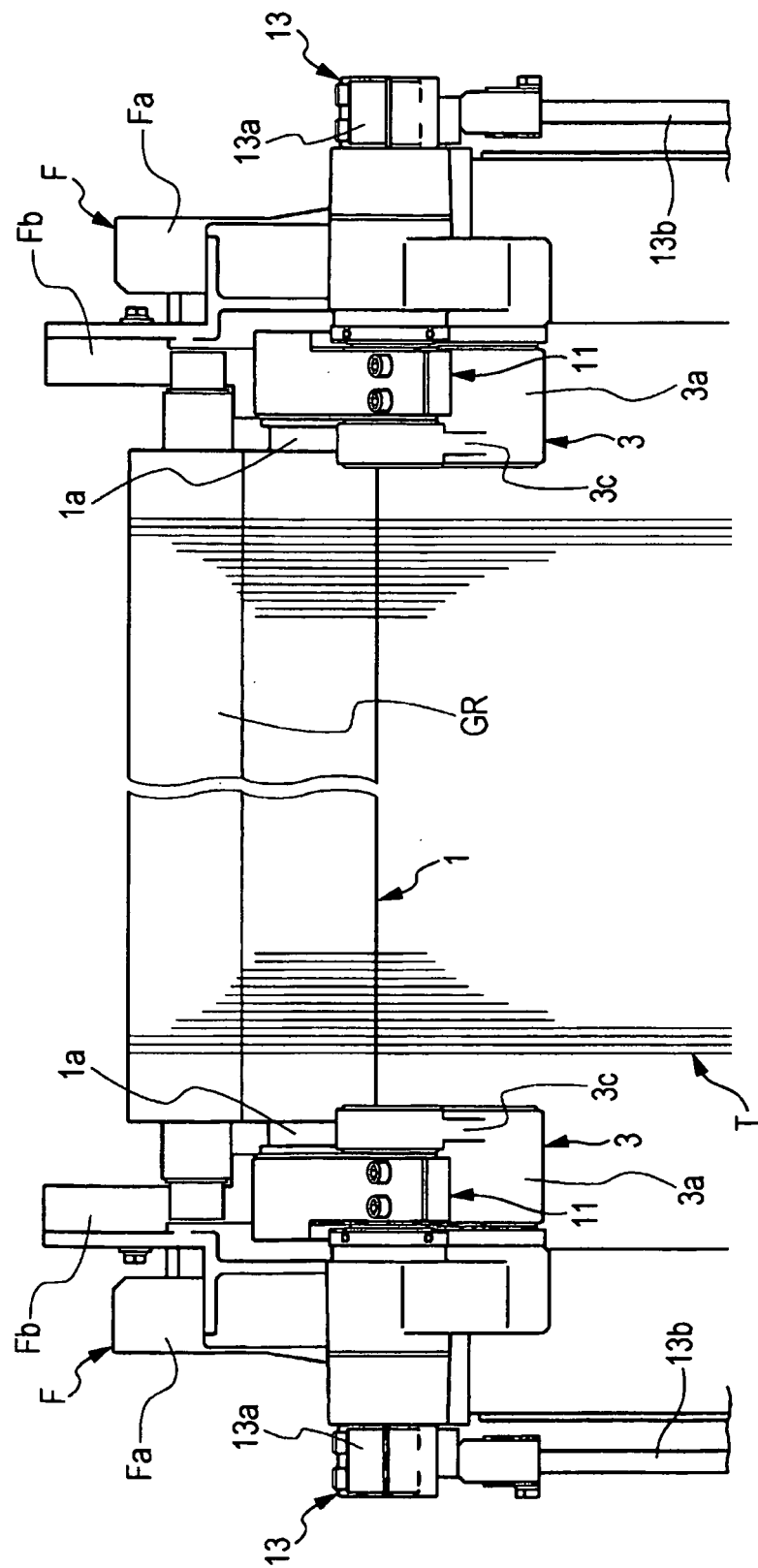


FIG. 2

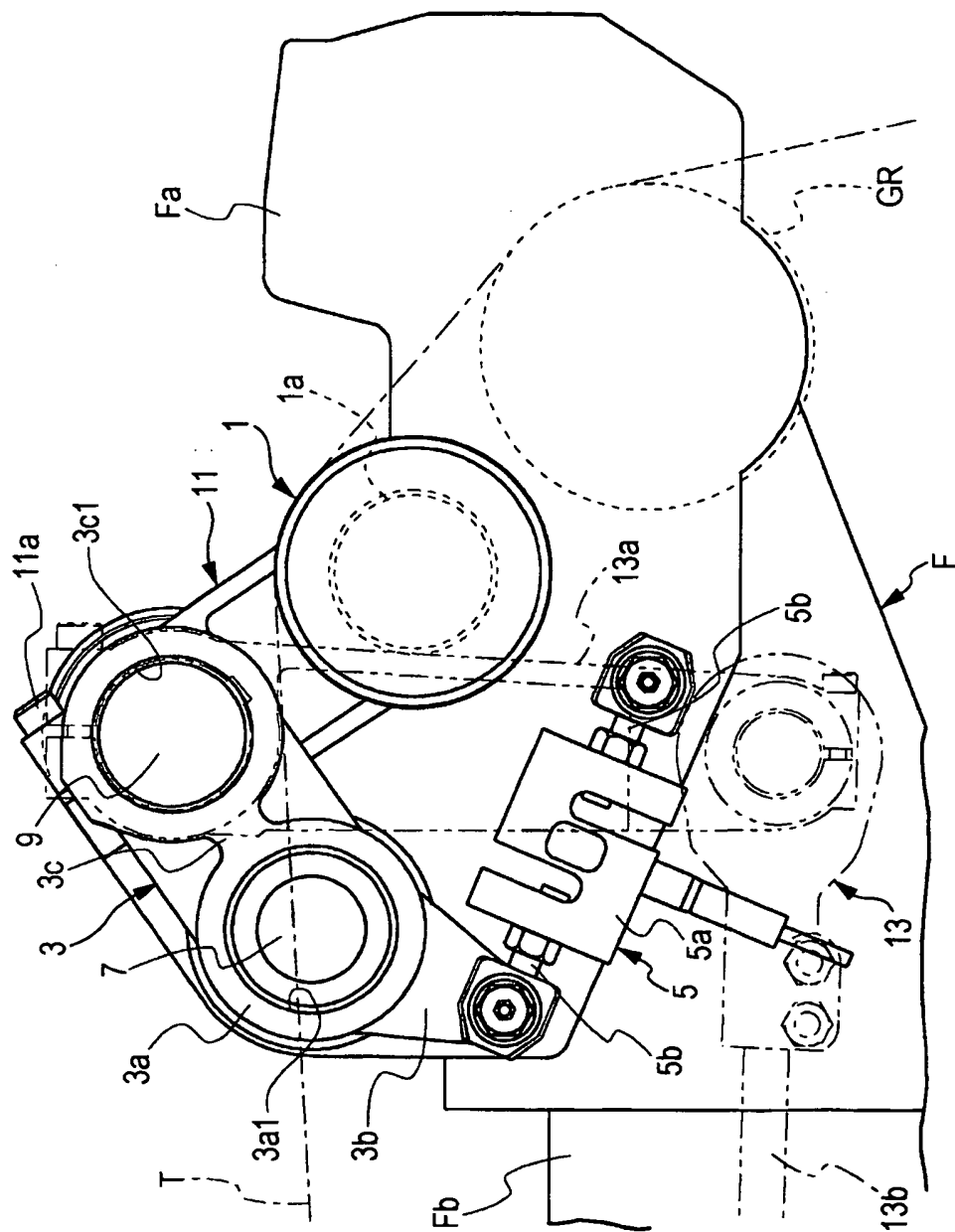


FIG. 3

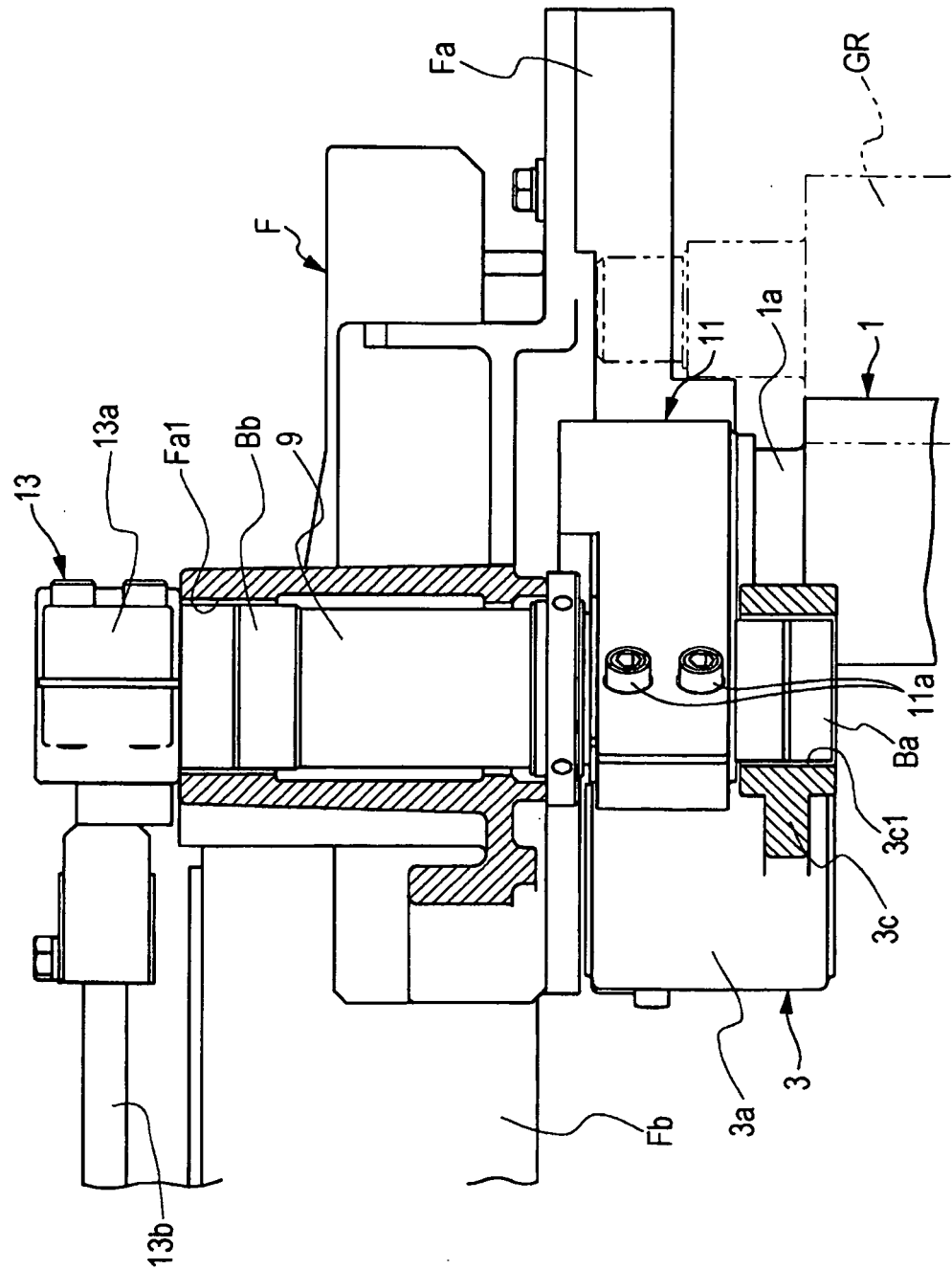


FIG. 4

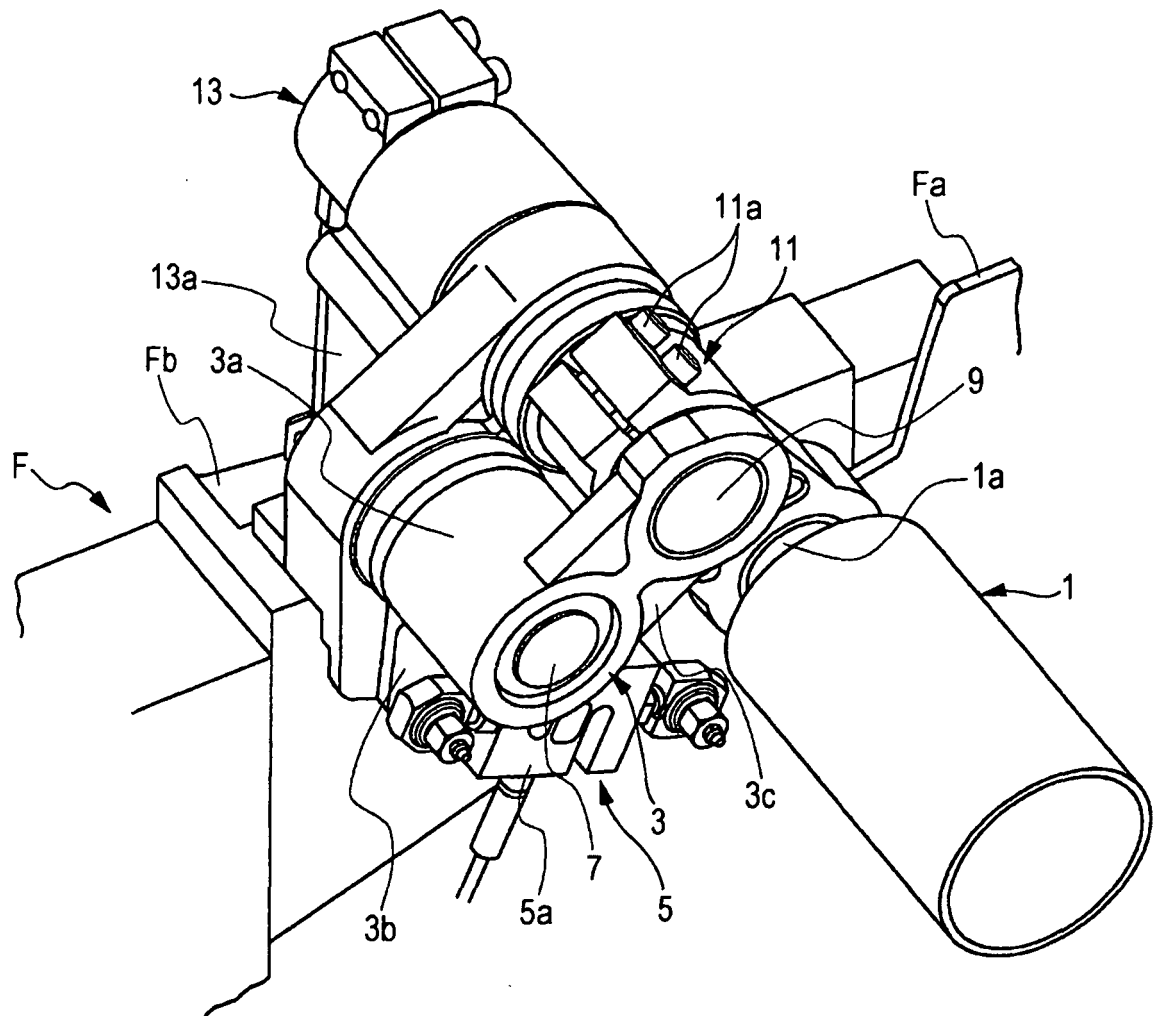


FIG. 5A

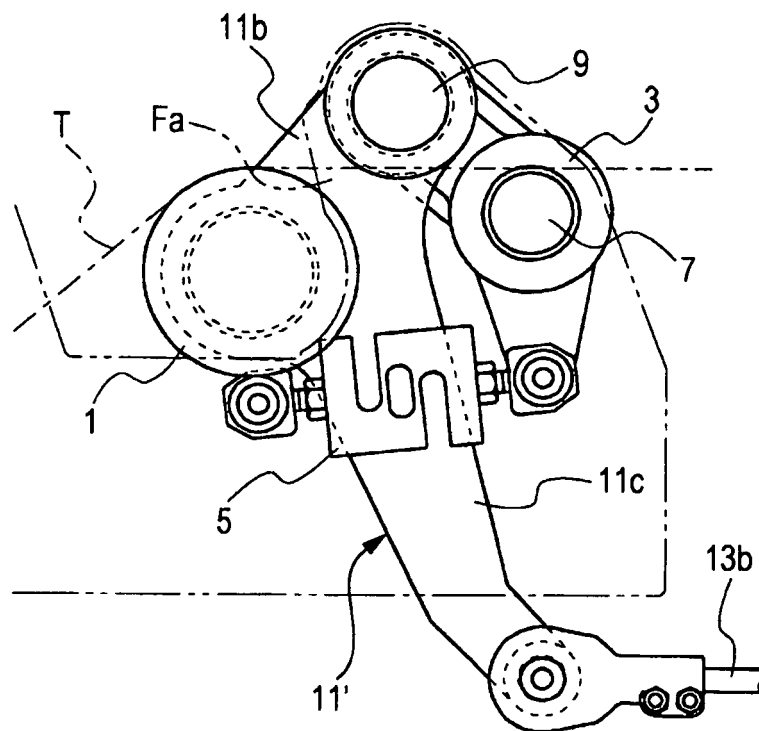


FIG. 5B

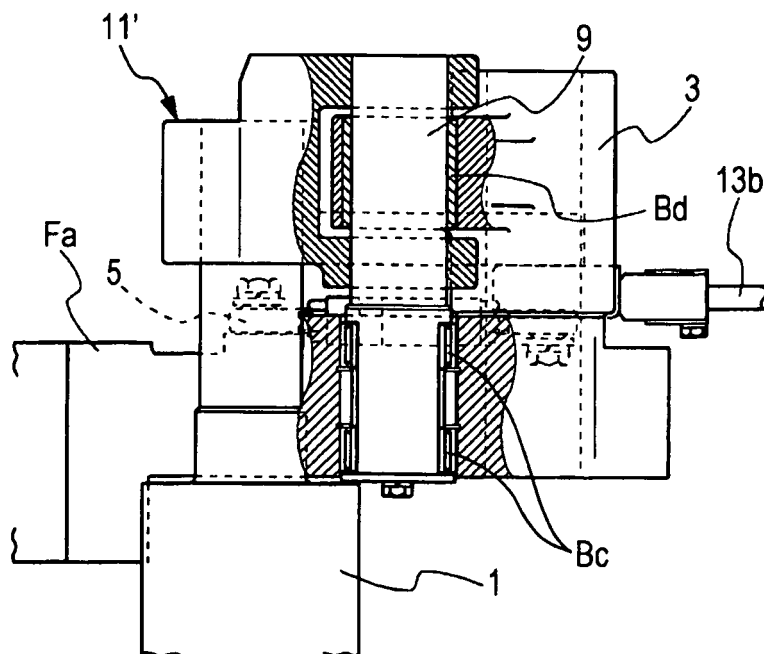


FIG. 6A

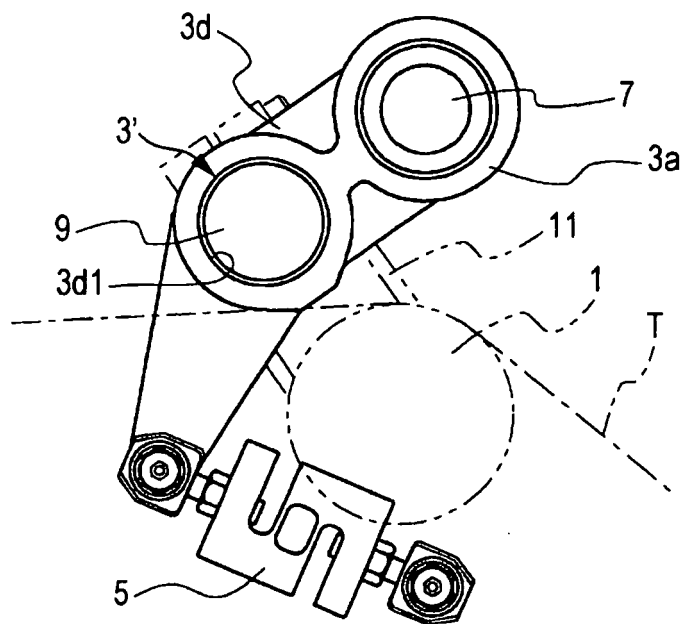
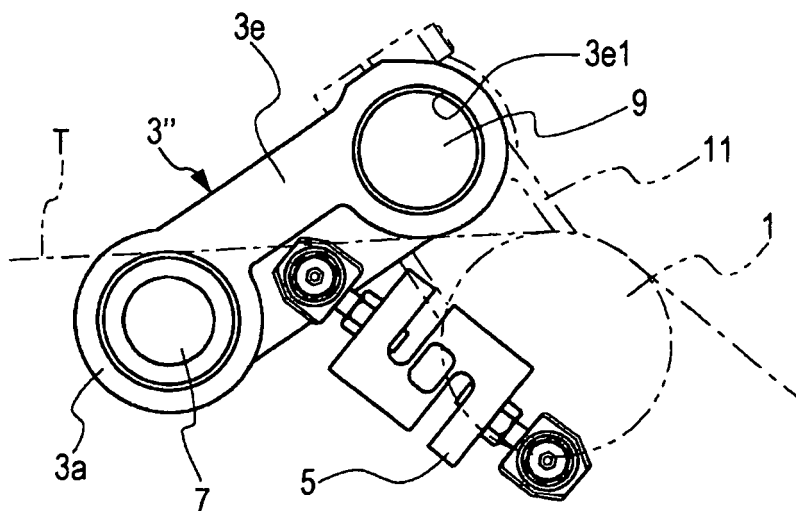


FIG. 6B



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 2008019516 A [0002]