

METHOD AND EQUIPMENT FOR PAIRING OR
CABLING TWO OR MORE THREADS WHEN
ENTERING TEXTILE MACHINES USED FOR
KNITTED GOODS, HOSIERY AND SIMILAR.

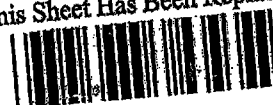
Field of the invention

This invention concerns the textile sector and textile machines for knitted goods, hosiery and similar, where paired or cabled threads are used to make fabrics, pullovers, socks, etc. More particularly, the invention refers to a
5 method and equipment for pairing two or more threads when entering said machines, intending by pairing the covering, cabling or interlacing of one thread, even an elastic one, which may be taut to a greater or lesser degree, with at least one other thread.

State of the art.

The processing of certain types of fabrics or pullovers

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requires the availability and use of paired or cabled threads, consisting of one thread, which may even be elastic, and at least one other thread of natural or synthetic fibre.

5 Thread pairing is usually carried out by covering one thread with one or more different threads. The pairing may be done with a pneumatic action, blasting a jet of air over the threads, or with other methods. Pairing devices for this pairing operation are already known. However, the operation at present is carried out in special mills, with
10 complex and bulky machinery, taking the threads for pairing from their respective reels, passing them through a twisting machine and rewinding the paired thread on another reel.

The paired thread, thus prepared, is then stored and, when requested by the user, is transported and supplied for use in
15 making fabrics, pullovers, etc. Therefore, the final user must always depend on a producer/supplier of threads which are already paired, with all the relative extra charges and inconveniences deriving from unwinding the paired thread from its reel. In effect, even taking the paired threads from
20 a reel using a textile machine for knitted goods or similar implies problems, especially if one of the threads is elastic or composed of microfibres.

The invention.

25 The first aim of this invention is to use an innovative and original way to resolve the problem of pairing or cabling

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two or more threads which are about to be processed on textile machines used for knitted goods or hosiery, by means of an efficient pairing method and, above all, with significant managerial, practical and economic advantages.

5 Another objective of this invention is to make and supply a device which, when applied to any textile machine, makes it practical and efficient to operate such a pairing method, as described above, of two or more threads, available for immediate use on the textile machines.

10 The first objective is achieved with a method of pairing and cabling of two or more threads for use in textile machines for knitted goods and hosiery, according to which the pairing or cabling of the individual threads that will compose the paired or cabled thread takes place
15 immediately before use, that is, during the use of the paired thread in the machine.

Numerous advantages are to be obtained, including: elimination of machines for the preparation beforehand of paired threads; elimination of warehouse supplies of paired
20 threads; the chance to make thread-users independent of other producers; the immediate availability of paired threads without picking up the reels; the immediate use of paired threads on the textile machines with freedom of choice over the colours, thickness and nature of starting threads,
25 according to the specific needs of the fabrics or knitted work

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in question; the possibility of direct control in the machine over the drawing of the paired threads and/or re-entry of knitted work after processing, etc.

5 The second objective of the invention is realised with a pairing or covering device for two or more threads to be processed in textile machines used for knitted goods, hosiery and similar, which includes means for bringing together at least two separate threads, means for stretching and pulling the paired threads, a means for pairing and
10 covering certain threads when leaving said means for pulling and a spinning accumulator for collecting and accumulating the paired or cabled thread when it leaves said pairing means, the textile machine feeding itself independently with paired thread from the said accumulator.

15 This device is easily applicable to any textile machine and is designed to interact functionally with them all.

In particular, accumulating the paired thread on an accumulator means that the formation of the paired thread is independent of the request for thread made by the machine.
20 In this way, the pairing device can be easily co-ordinated to satisfy any textile machine, without resorting to structural or functional modifications of the latter.

Furthermore, thanks to its own accumulator, the pairing device does not have any influence on the tension of the
25 paired thread directed towards the textile machine. Thus,

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the thread can be supplied to the machine either tension-free or with a pre-determined tension, according to requirements, this being controlled by the machine's own means.

5 The production speed of the paired thread can be regulated and is completely independent from the textile machine's consumption speed of the thread. Correspondingly, the production speed of the paired or cabled thread may be equal to that of the feed speed of the thread to the machine in the case where there is no
10 accumulation of thread on the accumulator and the quantity of thread accumulated remains constant. It is preferable, however, that the production speed of the paired or cabled thread be greater than that of the thread requested by the machine. In this case, the thread is accumulated on the
15 accumulator, between a controlled minimum and maximum, and is at the disposal of the machine to be fed. Consequently, the pairing device will work intermittently, without being strictly tied to the operation and work speed of the machine, and this means lower energy consumption
20 and reduced wear of the equipment.

The availability of thread on the accumulator means regular thread-feeding to the textile machine, whether the latter is operating continuously or not.

25 Another advantage, by no means least, is that such a device can be used not only for pairing several threads, but

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also as the feeder of a single elastic thread, which is bare and can be regulated in tension, rather than using the traditional devices that are currently applied to textile machines.

5 This invention also includes any kind of textile machine for knitted goods and hosiery, fed with paired threads made by the method and with the device according to the invention.

Short description of the drawings.

10 Hereafter, the method and device of the invention shall be described in greater detail and with reference to the enclosed drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows the principles of the method and device for pairing two threads; and

15 Fig. 2 shows the best practical way for creating the pairing device.

Detailed description of the invention.

In these drawings, the number 11 indicates a first individual thread, intended for pairing or cabling with at least one second individual thread 12. One of these original
20 starting threads 11, 12 may be elastic, for example the first thread 11, while the other may be natural or synthetic fibre.

The threads 11, 12 originate from their respective sources 11', 12' and are conducted to a pairing device A, which may
25 be of the air-jet type or other known type.

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Where necessary, the elastic thread 11 can be pulled taut using a stretcher 13.

5 The tension of said thread 11, especially if elastic, can be measured and controlled within certain limits by means of a draft sensor 15 and with any other mechanical or electronic means for controlling the drafting and/or feed speed of the thread.

10 The starting threads 11, 12 leave the device A paired or cabled as a single thread 10, which is conducted to a pulling out device 16, which sends it directly to be used - in this case - by a textile machine for knitted goods or hosiery.

15 The tension of the paired thread 10, destined for immediate use, can also be measured and controlled by using an appropriate draft sensor 17, or other means. Either or both the means for pulling 13 and expelling 16 may be rotating, driven by a motor 18, operating at various speeds according to the signals sent by one or both draft sensors 15, 17, and which starts up and stops according to a signal from the user machine, which may or may not require more
20 paired thread.

Alternatively, the one or more thread-drawing means may be activated by a command shaft deriving from that of the machine and synchronised with it.

25 Fig. 2 shows the favoured version of the device according to the invention, where a first thread 11 arrives from its

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source 11' and, if it is elastic and needs drawing, passes round a first roller 130 and is then wound, forming several loops, around a second roller 140, passing onto an undulating or grooved bar 150.

5 The two rollers 130, 140 may be coaxial and driven by a motor 160. The second roller 140 has a greater diameter than the first roller 130 for drafting the thread 11, as required. Alternatively, the two rollers may have the same diameter, but operate at different speeds in order to obtain
10 the same drafting results, prior to pairing with the other thread.

Clearly, if the first thread does not need to be drafted, one roller is sufficient.

15 The second thread 12, arriving from its own source 12', is conducted to and paired with the first thread 11, which has already been drafted where necessary, at the level of a guide plate 170. Then, the two threads 11, 12 are guided into the pairing device A, where they are interlaced in such a way as to form a single thread, indicated by the number 10.

20 The device also includes a sensor 190 for the presence of the first thread 11 and another sensor 200 for the presence of at least one other second thread 12, said sensors being designed to stop the device and, via this, the machine being fed, when one or other of the threads is finished or breaks.

25 In any case, the paired or interlaced thread 10 is then

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wound in a certain, regulated number of loops upon a spinning cylinder 210 of an accumulator 220, before being re-supplied to the textile machine which is used for knitted goods, hosiery or similar, according to the arrow 230.

5 The cylinder 210 of the accumulator 220 may be activated by the same motor 170 that powers the rollers 130, 140 and may have a tip 210' at its free end.

10 The accumulator is operated so as to accumulate a certain quantity of the thread 10, between a pre-established minimum and maximum, and, thereby, keep the thread available for automatic collecting by the textile machine in the course of its operation and according to the job in hand.

15 The cylinder 210 of the accumulator 220 may be enclosed within a protective element, such as a cap or ring 240, which rotates together with the cylinder and has a guide bushing 250 to allow the thread to pass through, towards the textile machine. Said guide bushing 250 is located on the rotational axis of the protective element 240. The latter is carried on a support 260, guided and movable with respect to a fixed body 270, so that it can slide off the cylinder, giving access to the cylinder itself.

20 The protective element 240 may be fastened in any way, even magnetic, so that it rotates directly with the cylinder 210, as shown in the drawing. Alternatively, it could be driven independently by its own motor, or pulled into

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rotation by the use of magnets.

In any case, the protective element 240 and the cylinder 210 together define a circular opening 280, through which the thread 10 passes from the cylinder itself to the guide bushing 250 to the exit. The opening 280 is limited in width
5 so as to allow only the passage of the thread 10, but in such a way that the thread does not meet any resistance, which could affect its tension when it is wound upon the cylinder.

On the inside of the element 240, at the height of the cylinder tip 210, there may also be a piece of felt or strip of material 290 which contributes further to preventing the loops of thread 10 from detaching from the cylinder and eliminating tugging and tension by said cylinder on the thread, when the latter is requested by the machine being
10 fed.
15

Therefore, a textile machine for knitted goods, hosiery etc., can be fed at any stage of work with a paired or cabled thread, arriving directly from the pairing or cabling system described above, even if the starting threads originate from
20 separate sources.

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8 12 815



CLAIMS

1. Pairing method for two or more threads for use in textile machines for knitted goods, hosiery and similar, characterised by the fact that it foresees the pairing or cabling of two or more threads for the preparation of a paired or cabled thread, immediately before and during the use of the paired thread in the textile machine that needs it.
2. Method according to claim 1, characterised by the steps for bringing two or more individual threads separately for pairing or cabling to a pairing or cabling device (A), associated with every stage of operation of the textile machine, one of the threads being potentially in elastic and under a regulated tension, the individual threads being paired or cabled in said device (A) by pneumatic or mechanical action in order to obtain a single paired thread (10) to be sent to the textile machine at a controlled tension, at least one individual thread and the resulting paired thread being conducted through tautening or pulling means, at least one of which being powered by its own motor or by a command shaft deriving from the user textile machine.
3. Method according to claim 2, in which the power supply to at least one tautening and pulling means is controlled so as to feed the paired thread intermittently to the user

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textile machine.

4. Device for pairing and interlacing two or more threads to be processed on circular or rectilinear textile machines for knitted goods, hosiery or similar, characterised by means for picking up at least one first thread (11) and a second thread (12) and bringing them together; tautening means for one of said threads, if it is elastic and requested; pairing and interlacing means for said adjacent threads in order to form one compound thread (10), one thread having been drafted if necessary; an accumulator (220) for gathering and accumulating a certain quantity of compound thread leaving the pairing and interlacing means, and where the textile machine is fed by automatically taking the coupled thread from said accumulator (220).
5. Device according to claim 4, in which the accumulator (220) is activated and managed so as to accumulate a quantity of thread, varying between a pre-established minimum and maximum, the device starting up when the quantity of accumulated thread is at minimum and stopping when it is at maximum.
6. Device according to claim 4, driven and controlled so as to form a sufficient quantity of paired thread to meet the request of the textile machine.
7. Device according to claims 4-6, in which the

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- 5 accumulator (220) consists of a spinning cylinder (210), enclosed by a protective containing element (240), intended to prevent the loops of compound thread from detaching from the cylinder, said element defining with the cylinder (210) a circular opening (280) to allow the passage of the compound thread (10) from said cylinder to a guide bushing for the thread directed towards the user machine, said bushing being located on the rotational axis of the cylinder.
- 10 8. Device according to claim 7, in which said containing element is movable axially to allow it to slide over or off the cylinder (210) of the accumulator.
- 15 9. Device according to claim 7, in which said containing element is linked to and pulled around, directly or indirectly, by the spinning cylinder, said cylinder being driven by a motor.
- 20 10. Device according to claims 1 and 2, in which said containing element is driven independently of the cylinder by its own motor, or by magnets placed between them.
- 25 11. Device according to any of the claims from 4 to 10, consisting of a first roller (130) and a second roller (140), coaxial and powered by a motor, on which a first thread is wound for an eventual drafting and the second thread when paired with the first, a pairing-interlacing

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device (A) for pairing and interlacing the adjacent threads
originating from said rollers in order to form a compound
thread (10), an accumulator with a spinning cylinder for
accumulating a certain regulated quantity of said
5 compound thread, to be put at the disposal of a textile
machine, and a protective element enclosing said cylinder
so as to prevent the thread detaching from the cylinder
itself and defining a circular opening with said cylinder,
to allow the compound thread to pass without tension out
10 to the textile machine via a guide bushing.



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