

A ROLLING AND FEEDING STRUCTURE OF A FABRIC ROLLING MACHINE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a rolling and feeding structure
5 of a fabric rolling machine, and more particularly to a rolling and
feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine that form an open
angle between a stopper and a lump.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A conventional rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling
10 machine was disclosed in R.O.C. Patent Publication No. M266302
entitled "Fabric collecting roll bracket assembly". Such patent
discloses a traditional fabric rolling machine comprising two
adjacent guide rolls disposed on a corresponding lateral machine
box, at least one spread rod (or related spread device) disposed at a
15 lateral side of the guide roll, an aslant guide track disposed between
two guide rolls at the top of the internal side of the lateral machine
box, and the two guide tracks include a guide groove for containing
a rolling rod, and a secondary machine box extended transversally
on the same side of a lateral side at the top of the two lateral
20 machine boxes, and two guide rods disposed between the two
secondary machine boxes and rotating in opposite directions for
receiving the cloth delivered from a circular knitting machine, roll
pressing and being delivered to the spread rod or related spread
device, so that the cloth is spread and pulled externally towards
25 both lateral sides of the cloth, and then guided and driven by the

guide roll to roll the cloth onto the periphery of the rolling rod. The rolling rod can be shifted upward along the guide groove as the thickness of the cloth rolled on the periphery increases. After the rolling rod completes rolling the cloth, an operator has to cut the cloth and immediately pack the cloth roll (which is a rolling rod wound with cloth) to prevent the cloth from being loosened gradually from the periphery of the rolling rod. Therefore, the cloth is generally cut and the cloth roll is packed immediately after the rolling operation is completed, and the rolling rod is taken out from the guide groove to facilitate shipping the cloth to the warehouse or transporting the cloth. However, the weight of the cloth roll is approximately 35 to 45 Kg (depending on the width and thickness of the cloth). It is uneasy for an operator to lift the cloth roll for the cutting and packaging operations. In general, one side of the cloth roll is lifted first and then another side is lifted after the operation is completed. Such arrangement not only wastes time and efforts, but also has no control on the quality of the packaging.

R.O.C. Patent Publication No. M266302 discloses a fabric collecting roll bracket assembly comprising a guide track and a lateral guide frame, wherein the guide track includes a long bar body with a U-shape cross section disposed in the middle of the guide track, and the lateral guide frame is a bar having an L-shape cross section and connected to an end section with an angle, so that a lateral side of the lateral guide frame is connected to the bottom of the groove of the guide track, and a bottom surface is received by a

hollow section on a lateral side of the guide track. A plurality of insert holes is disposed at the bottom surface for receiving an insert pin separately to define a stopping position for different positions, so that the guide track is fixed at the middle section of an internal
5 side of the lateral machine box of the fabric rolling machine for guiding the rolling rod upward. After the cloth is rolled, the rolling rod can be moved transversally and across the bottom surface of the lateral guide frame, and then stopped by the insert pin, so that the rolling rod is placed at a position temporarily to facilitate carrying
10 out the operations of cutting and packaging the cloth. Such patent provides convenient operations, effectively saves power, and enhances efficiency.

R.O.C. Patent Publication No. 542267, entitled "Improved structure of a cloth cutting machine" also discloses a rolling and
15 feeding structure that comprises a spread rod, a receiving rod, and an unfolding rod disposed adjacent to a cloth rolling unit, and the spread rod of the cloth rolling unit is extended downward to connect to a horizontal axle of the unfolding rod and the receiving rod. Therefore, the cloth is pulled and delivered in a short distance,
20 and the cloth rolled on the cloth rolling unit will not have uneven surface tension on the cloth due to the pulling and delivery of the cloth for several times. A control rod installed on a displacing structure provides the switch of the movements and facilitates users to take out, remove, or control the cloth to roll up and down to
25 contact with the receiving rod, so as to prevent the cloth from being

over-rolled which may affect the quality of the cloth.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The primary aim of the embodiments disclosed herein is to overcome the foregoing shortcomings and avoid the existing deficiencies by providing a rolling and feeding structure to greatly increase the cloth rolling quantity of the fabric rolling machine.

In one aspect, there is provided a rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine, comprising: a frame disposed on said fabric rolling machine, and having a transmission axle pivotally coupled to said frame and two corresponding lumps fixed on a sidewall of the frame; a stopper corresponding to said lump and having an end pivotally coupled to a sidewall of said frame, and defining a displacement gap disposed between the stopper and said lump, and a rolling rod being in said displacement gap and driven by the transmission axle, such that said rolling rod produces a displacement from the starting point of said transmission axle in the displacement gap; and two limit members pivotally coupled on said frame and forming a relation of fixing said stopper, and said limit member have a first position of the displacement gap for producing a fixing relation with said stopper, and a second position with an open angle disposed between said limit member and said lump for releasing said fixing relation.

The open angle facilitates the cloth feeding movement of the rolling rod wound with the cloth. It no longer needs to lift up the whole rolling rod, and thus greatly enhancing the operating efficiency and the performance of rolling cloth.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the invention;

FIGS. 2A to 2C are schematic enlarged views of a section of the present invention; and

5 FIGS. 3A to 3B are cross-sectional views of movements of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be described in more detail
10 hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings that show various embodiments of the invention.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2A to 2C for the perspective view and enlarged views of part of the present invention, a rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine is used in a fabric
15 rolling machine 1, and this preferred embodiment uses a cloth cutting type fabric rolling machine for example. Compared with the traditional fabric rolling machine, the fabric rolling machine 1 of the present invention further comprises a cutting device 2 for cutting the cloth, so that the fabric rolling machine 1 has better
20 functions and is more convenient. The rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine of the invention comprises a frame 10 disposed on the fabric rolling machine 1, a transmission axle 20 pivotally coupled to a sidewall of the frame 10, two lumps 30 corresponding and being fixed to the sidewall of the frame 10,
25 two stoppers 40 corresponding to the lumps 30 and having an end

pivotally coupled to the sidewall of the frame by a pivotal axle. The frame 10 includes a sensor 80 corresponding to the stopper 40, and the sensor 80 is electrically connected to a switch circuit of the fabric rolling machine 1. The stopper 40 and the lump 30 are
5 installed parallel to each other, and a displacement gap 50 is defined between the stopper 40 and the lump 30. The displacement gap 50 includes a rolling rod 60 driven by the transmission axle 20 for producing a displacement of the rolling rod 60 from the starting point of the transmission axle 20 in the displacement gap 50. Two
10 limit members 70 pivotally coupled onto the frame 10 to form a fixing relation with the stopper 40, and the limit member 70 forms a first position and a second position of a force applying section 71 for applying a force for a rotation. The stopper 40 includes a fixing section 41 corresponding to the limit member 70 and forming
15 the fixing relation, and the limit member 70 has a first position of the displacement gap 50 for forming a fixing relation with the stopper 40 and a second position with an open angle formed between the limit member 70 and the lump 30 for releasing the fixing relation. The sensor 80 forms a fixing relation with the
20 stopper 40 when the stopper 40 is at the first position.

In other words, the limit member 70 forms a fixing relation with the stopper 40, when the limit member 70 is situated at the first position, so that a displacement gap 50 is defined between the stopper 40 and the lump 30, and the limit member 70 and the sensor
25 80 form a connecting status, and thus driving the fabric rolling

machine 1 to move as shown in FIG. 2A. When the fabric rolling machine 1 is operated, the rolling rod 60 is driven by the transmission axle 20 for carrying out the cloth rolling, and the rolling rod 60 is connected by the cloth 90 and the transmission axle 20, and the thickness of the cloth 90 increases as the rolling continues and thus pressing on the transmission axle 20 and producing a displacement in the displacement gap 50 by using the transmission axle 20 as the starting point (as shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B). When a sufficient quantity of the cloth 90 on the rolling rod 60 is reached, the cloth is unloaded. A user applies a force to the force applying section 71 of the limit member 70, so that the limit member 70 enters into the second position to release the fixing condition between the limit member 70 and the stopper 40. Now, the sensor 80 prevents the rolling rod 60 of the fabric rolling machine 1 from being started when the rolling rod 60 is not fixed into a position, and thus the invention is very safe (as shown in FIG. 2B). The released stopper 40 is spread open and the lump 30 forms an open angle, so that the rolling rod 60 together with the cloth 90 can be unloaded successfully (as shown in FIG, 2C). In the figure, it is not necessary to lift the rolling rod 60 together with the cloth 90 for unloading the cloth, and thus the present invention can save manpower and improve the operating efficiency. The present invention also can prevent the rolling rod 60 from touching other devices such as a cutting device 2 at the top of the cloth 90 when the rolling rod 60 is lifted to unload the cloth 90 as shown in

FIG. 3B, and thus can greatly improve the cloth rolling quantity of the fabric rolling machine 1.

While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of a preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that
5 the invention is not limited thereto. To the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements and procedures, and the scope of the appended claims therefore should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements and procedures.

What is Claimed is:

1. A rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine,
comprising:
a frame disposed on said fabric rolling machine and having a
5 transmission axle pivotally coupled to said frame and two
corresponding lumps fixed on a sidewall of said frame;
a stopper corresponding to said lump and having an end
pivotally coupled to a sidewall of said frame, and defining a
displacement gap disposed between said stopper and said lump,
10 and a rolling rod being disposed in said displacement gap and
driven by said transmission axle, such that said rolling rod
produces a displacement from a starting point of said
transmission axle in said displacement gap; and
two limit members pivotally coupled on said frame and
15 forming a relation of fixing said stopper, and said limit member
having a first position of said displacement gap for producing a
fixing relation with said stopper, and a second position with an
open angle disposed between said limit member and said lump
for releasing said fixing relation.
- 20 2. The rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine of
claim 1, wherein said frame includes a sensor corresponding to
said stopper.
3. The rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine of
claim 2, wherein said sensor forms a connecting relation when

said stopper is situated at said first position.

4. The rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine of claim 2, wherein said sensor is electrically connected to a switch circuit of said fabric rolling machine.
- 5 5. The rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine of claim 1, wherein said stopper is installed parallel to said lump.
6. The rolling and feeding structures of a fabric rolling machine of claim 1, wherein said stopper includes a fixing section corresponding to said limit member for forming a fixing
10 relation.
7. The rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine of claim 1, wherein said stopper has an end pivotally coupled with said frame by said pivotal axle.
8. The rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine of
15 claim 1, wherein said limit member includes a force applying section of said first and second positions for applying a force for a rotation.

A ROLLING AND FEEDING STRUCTURE OF A FABRIC ROLLING MACHINE

ABSTRACT

A rolling and feeding structure of a fabric rolling machine comprises a frame disposed on the fabric rolling machine, a transmission axle pivotally coupled to a sidewall of the frame, two
5 lumps, two stoppers corresponding to the lumps and having an end pivotally coupled to the frame, a displacement gap defined between the stopper and the lump for installing a rolling rod and producing a displacement of the rolling rod from the starting point of the transmission axle in the displacement gap, two limit members for
10 forming a fixing relation with the stoppers and including a first position of the displacement gap and having a fixing relation with the stopper, and a second position with an open angle formed between the limit member and the lump for releasing the fixing relation. The foregoing measure improves the fabric rolling
15 quantity and features an easy operation for feeding the fabric.

(FIG. 2C)