

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an improved yarn feeding drum, and more particularly to an improved yarn feeding drum with a guiding flange on circumferential surface of the drum capable of automatically guiding the yarn or driving belt into true position for feeding the yarn.

As shown in Fig. 11, a conventional yarn feeding device includes a support body 5, a yarn feeding drum 1 freely rotatably disposed thereon, a pair of yarn guide eyes 8 mounted on a guiding frame 51. In normal positive yarn feeding operation, the yarn guiding frame 51 is located in a position indicated by solid line in Fig. 11. When the specification of the fabric is changed and the tension of the yarn needs to be adjusted or the yarn feeding conditions need to be changed and thus a trial run is required, or in a negative irregular yarn feeding operation, the yarn guiding frame 51 is necessary to be operated downward to a position indicated by phantom line in Fig. 11, so as to prevent the yarn from being pressed by the driving belt 2. Otherwise, in general positive yarn feeding operation, the yarn is rarely not pressed by the driving belt.

However, in case the yarn wound on tapered cone or tube is poor or the yarn outgoing resistance is relatively great, the yarn will be abnormally fed in an intermittently shaking manner. On the other hand, when a rough count yarn with larger weight is fed, a greater rotary inertia is created under high speed yarn feeding operation, as a result, the yarn is unable to be sufficiently pressed by the driving belt on the circumferential surface of the drum and is likely to slip away from the pressing area of the driving belt, so that the high and low yarn tension will alternate and sometimes the yarn will even drop from the lower edge of the driving belt and become released from the pressing of the driving belt. Such abnormal yarn feeding operation will cause defects or even breakages of the fabrics and thus waste the same.

Moreover, the positive yarn feeding operations of general yarn feeding drums are almost designed for fine count yarn, in which the frictional coefficients of the driving belt and the circumferential surface of the yarn feeding drum and the pressing force exerted on the yarn are constant. However, in case an open end rough count yarn feeding operation is alternatively performed, because the rough count yarn has a less flexibility than a ring fine count yarn and has a weight much greater than the ring fine count yarn, under the same operation conditions, the rough count yarn is likely to drop from the lower edge of belt and escape from being pressed by the belt as shown in Fig. 11. As a consequence, the quality of the resultant fabric is poor and unsatisfactory. In addition, although the pressing position and pressing angle of the driving belt 2 on the yarn feeding drum can be adjusted by means of adjusting the adjusting screws 6 and 7 (referring to Fig. 11). In case the adjusting screws 6 and 7 are loosened due to the vibration the yarn feeding

device, the driving belt will displace from the normal pressing position and angle and abnormally move up and down. As a result, the yarn feeding tension will become extremely unstable and if the operator fails to secure the screws in time, great amount of fabric with ununified quality will be produced to cause great loss.

European Patent Application No. 0350976, which corresponds to the preamble of claims 1 and 2, discloses a synchronous yarn feeding device comprising a yarn feeding drum and a driving belt. The drum includes protrusions or studs which are arranged to co-operate with concave surfaces or holes in the driving belt. The driving belt presses the yarn onto the drum so that the rotation of the drum and feeding of the yarn is synchronous with the speed of the driving belt. The yarn may be moved between a driving position between the belt and the drum and a slipping position outside the lateral extent of the belt.

French patent No. 1,423,405 discloses a thread supply machine including a guide roller having three flanges. The thread passes through a groove between two of the flanges. The guide roller is turned by the passage of two belts over its surface.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore a primary object of this invention to provide an improved yarn feeding drum capable of automatically guiding yarns and driving belt to their true positions for feeding the yarns, whereby in positive yarn feeding operation of rough count yarn, the operation conditions are not necessary to be adjusted with the rough count yarn completely pressed by the driving belt on the yarn feeding drum to accomplish a stable and constant yarn feeding operation.

It is a further object of this invention to provide the above improved yarn feeding drum which not only can prevent the rough count yarn from dropping out of the pressing area of the driving belt but also can keep the driving belt in its true position to stably press the yarn even when the adjusting screws of the yarn guiding frame are somewhat loosened.

To achieve the above objects, the yarn feeding drum is defined according to claim 1 or 2.

The present invention can be best understood through the following description and accompanying drawings, wherein:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the second embodiment thereof;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the third embodiment thereof;

Fig. 4A is a plan view of the fourth embodiment thereof;

Fig. 4B is a plan view of the fifth embodiment thereof;

Fig. 5 is a plan view, showing one embodiment of the upper cover, lower cover and annular flange of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a plan view, showing another embodiment of the annular flange of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of the first embodiment of the annular flange of this invention;

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the second embodiment of the annular flange of this invention;

Fig. 9 is a plan view of the third embodiment of the annular flange of this invention; and

Fig. 10 is a plan view of a conventional cage-type yarn feeding drum.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

There are various kinds of yarn feeding drums, wherein the yarn feeding drums employing driving belt to press yarns on the circumferential surface of the drum for feeding the yarns can be divided into two types with respect to their driving manners, one of which feeds the yarn by the frictional force between the driving belt and the yarn feeding drum, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the other of which feeds the yarn by the engagement therebetween, as shown in Figs. 3, 4A and 4B. The present invention is suitable for both the above two types of the yarn feeding drums. The basic structures of yarn feeding drums shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4A and 4B are not included in the present invention and are used to illustrate the application of the present invention thereto, so that the detailed description of these structures are omitted herein.

Please refer to Figs. 1 to 4B. The present yarn feeding drum 10 includes an annular flange 103 having at least one recess 105 as shown in Fig. 7, or an annular flange 103 having at least one lug 104 as shown in Fig. 8, or an annular flange 103 having at least one smooth cut 105A as shown in Fig. 9. The annular flange 103 is located at a lower edge portion of a pressing area of a driving belt 20 on the circumferential surface 50 of the drum 10. The flange 103 extends outward from the lower edge portion of the pressing area with a diameter slightly larger than that of the drum 10, whereby the yarn 9 and driving belt 20 are located between a lower edge of an upper cover of the drum 10 and an upper edge of the annular flange 103. Even in case the yarn wound on the tapered cone or tube is poor, or the yarn feeding resistance is relatively large to cause abnormal yarn feeding

with intermittent shaking, or a rough count yarn with larger weight is fed at high speed, the yarn is prevented from slipping out of the pressing area of the driving belt on the circumferential surface 50 of the drum 10. Even when the yarn really slips away, the annular flange 103 can instantly guide the yarn and restore the yarn to its true position. Therefore, a stably and correct yarn feeding operation can be insured. Moreover, in case the driving belt is accidentally displaced from its original position and becomes unable to press the yarn on the circumferential surface of the drum, the annular flange 103 can also immediately guide the driving belt in an inclined direction and restore the driving belt to the annular rail between the lower edge of the upper cover 12 and the upper edge of the annular flange 103. Therefore, the annular flange of the present invention not only can avoid the slippery of the yarn and keep a stable yarn feeding operation, but also can instantly restore the displaced driving belt to its true position. As a result, the quality of the fabric can be significantly promoted.

In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the annular flange 103 is solely molded and then assembled with an upper cover 12 and a lower cover 15 of the yarn feeding drum, as shown in Fig. 5. A lower hub 120 (receiving a not shown bearing) of the upper cover 12 is inserted in a hub 100 of the flange 103, while a small diameter hub 151 of the lower cover 15 is in turn inserted in the lower hub 120 of the upper cover 12 with a large diameter hub 150 of the lower cover 15 abutting against the lower surface of the flange 103. A screw then can be used to secure the upper cover 12, annular flange 103 and lower cover 15 together. Alternatively, the annular flange 103 can be integrally molded with the lower cover 15 and then secured to the upper cover 12. As shown in Fig. 6, the annular flange 103 is integrally molded with the lower cover 15. The upper hub 100 of the flange 103 receives the lower hub 120 of the upper cover 12, which in turn receives a bearing 60 therein. The latter alternative is easier to be manufactured and assembled, while the former alternative is more convenient in part replacement and maintenance.

As hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1 to 4B, the flange 103 of this invention closely limits the driving belt 20 and the yarn 9 to operate between the lower edge of the upper cover and the upper edge of the flange 103, so that in case the yarn or the driving belt is displaced from its true position accidentally, the flange 103 can instantly restore the yarn or the driving belt to its original true position for continuously normally feeding the yarn.

It should be noted that the diameter of the flange 103 only needs to be slightly larger than that of the yarn feeding drum for achieving the above guiding and restoring effects. No matter how the flange 103 is shaped, the flange 103 can restore the yarn or driving belt to its true position in a vibration guiding manner. However, in case the flange 103 extends outward by a larger dimension or the frictional coefficient of the surface thereof is very small, for better restoring the driving belt to its true posi-

tion in vibration manner and permitting an operator to operate the yarn guiding frame so as to conduct the yarn outside the flange 103 to a lower side thereof or to an upper side thereof, the annular flange is preferably provided with at least one rough area with larger frictional coefficient or provided with recesses 105, 105A. On the contrary, in case the flange 103 extends outward by a smaller dimension, for still instantly restoring the displaced driving belt to its true position in vibration manner, the circumference of the flange 103 is provided with at least an outward protruding lug 104 as shown in Fig. 8. Therefore, the flange of this invention can completely avoid accidental abnormal displacement of the yarn and the driving belt without affecting the operation of non-yarn feeding or negative yarn feeding in which by manually operating the yarn guiding frame, the yarn is conducted to a press-free area of the circumferential surface of the yarn feeding drum under the flange 103.

It is to be understood that in the above embodiment, if the circumferential surface 50 of drum 10 in Figs. 1 to 4, or the outer surface of hubs 100 and 101 in Figs. 5 and 6, is provided by a frictional surface for gripping the yarn, such as, a rubberized surface or a knurling circumferential periphery with a suitable larger frictional coefficient, the function and effect of yarn feeding will be much better.

It should be noted that each of the yarn feeding drums shown in Figs. 1 to 4B also includes a circumferential portion 150 under the flange 103, which is not pressed by the driving belt 20 for the operation of non-yarn feeding or negative yarn feeding.

Claims

1. A yarn feeding drum comprising:

an upper cover (12),
a lower cover (15), and
a drum body including a circumferential surface disposed between said upper (12) and lower (15) covers, the surface having a first yarn feeding area (50) pressed by a drive belt (20) and a second non-yarn feeding area (150) not pressed by the drive belt (20),

characterised in that the yarn feeding drum further comprises a peripherally extending guide flange (103) extending outwardly from a lower portion of the first yarn feeding area (50) of the circumferential surface at a position such that the area bounded by the upper cover (12) and the flange (103) is substantially equal in width to the drive belt (20), in that the flange (103) includes at least one recess means (105) forming a discontinuity and in that the flange (103) acts as a guide to retain the yarn (9) and the drive belt (20) to operate between a lower edge of the upper cover (12) and an upper edge of the flange (103).

2. A yarn feeding drum comprising: an upper cover (12),

a lower cover (15), and

a drum body including a circumferential surface disposed between said upper (12) and lower (15) covers, the surface having a first yarn feeding area (50) pressed by a drive belt (20) and a second non-yarn feeding area (150) not pressed by the drive belt (20),

characterised in that the yarn feeding drum further comprises a peripherally extending guide flange (103) extending outwardly from a lower portion of the first yarn feeding area (50) of the circumferential surface at a position such that the area bounded by the upper cover (12) and the flange (103) is substantially equal in width to the drive belt (20), in that the flange (103) includes at least one lug means (104) extending outwardly from the outer circumference of the flange (103), to form a discontinuity and in that the flange (103) acts as a guide to retain the yarn (9) and the drive belt (20) to operate between a lower edge of the upper cover (12) and an upper edge of the flange (103).

3. A yarn feeding drum according to claim 1 characterised in that the recess means (105) of the flange (103) enables yarn (9) to be fed between the first and second yarn feeding areas (50, 150).

4. A yarn feeding drum according to claim 2 characterised in that the lug means (104) enables yarn (9) to be fed between the first and second yarn feeding areas (50, 150).

5. A yarn feeding drum as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that the flange (103) is substantially annular having a diameter slightly larger than that of said drum body.

6. A yarn feeding drum as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that said first yarn feeding area (50) of said circumferential surface is formed by a rubberised circumferential surface.

7. A yarn feeding drum as claimed in any of claims 1-5 characterised in that said first yarn feeding area (50) of said circumferential surface is formed by a knurled circumferential surface.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Faden-Zufuhrtrommel mit einer oberen Abdeckung (12), einer unteren Abdeckung (15), und einem Trommelkörper mit einer Umfangsfläche zwischen der oberen Abdeckung und der unteren Abdeckung, welche einen ersten Garn-Zufuhr-Bereich (50) aufweist, der von einem Antriebsband (20) angepreßt ist, und einem zweiten, Garn nichtzuführenden Bereich (150), der nicht angepreßt ist durch das Antriebsband (20),

tion in vibration manner and permitting an operator to operate the yarn guiding frame so as to conduct the yarn outside the flange 103 to a lower side thereof or to an upper side thereof, the annular flange is preferably provided with at least one rough area with larger frictional coefficient or provided with recesses 105, 105A. On the contrary, in case the flange 103 extends outward by a smaller dimension, for still instantly restoring the displaced driving belt to its true position in vibration manner, the circumference of the flange 103 is provided with at least an outward protruding lug 104 as shown in Fig. 8. Therefore, the flange of this invention can completely avoid accidental abnormal displacement of the yarn and the driving belt without affecting the operation of non-yarn feeding or negative yarn feeding in which by manually operating the yarn guiding frame, the yarn is conducted to a press-free area of the circumferential surface of the yarn feeding drum under the flange 103.

It is to be understood that in the above embodiment, if the circumferential surface 50 of drum 10 in Figs. 1 to 4, or the outer surface of hubs 100 and 101 in Figs. 5 and 6, is provided by a frictional surface for gripping the yarn, such as, a rubberized surface or a knurling circumferential periphery with a suitable larger frictional coefficient, the function and effect of yarn feeding will be much better.

It should be noted that each of the yarn feeding drums shown in Figs. 1 to 4B also includes a circumferential portion 150 under the flange 103, which is not pressed by the driving belt 20 for the operation of non-yarn feeding or negative yarn feeding.

Claims

1. A yarn feeding drum comprising:
 - an upper cover (12),
 - a lower cover (15), and
 - a drum body including a circumferential surface disposed between said upper (12) and lower (15) covers, the surface having a first yarn feeding area (50) pressed by a drive belt (20) and a second non-yarn feeding area (150) not pressed by the drive belt (20),
 characterised in that the yarn feeding drum further comprises a peripherally extending guide flange (103) extending outwardly from a lower portion of the first yarn feeding area (50) of the circumferential surface at a position such that the area bounded by the upper cover (12) and the flange (103) is substantially equal in width to the drive belt (20), in that the flange (103) includes at least one recess means (105) forming a discontinuity and in that the flange (103) acts as a guide to retain the yarn (9) and the drive belt (20) to operate between a lower edge of the upper cover (12) and an upper edge of the flange (103).
2. A yarn feeding drum comprising:
 - an upper cover (12),

a lower cover (15), and
 a drum body including a circumferential surface disposed between said upper (12) and lower (15) covers, the surface having a first yarn feeding area (50) pressed by a drive belt (20) and a second non-yarn feeding area (150) not pressed by the drive belt (20),

characterised in that the yarn feeding drum further comprises a peripherally extending guide flange (103) extending outwardly from a lower portion of the first yarn feeding area (50) of the circumferential surface at a position such that the area bounded by the upper cover (12) and the flange (103) is substantially equal in width to the drive belt (20), in that the flange (103) includes at least one lug means (104) extending outwardly from the outer circumference of the flange (103), to form a discontinuity and in that the flange (103) acts as a guide to retain the yarn (9) and the drive belt (20) to operate between a lower edge of the upper cover (12) and an upper edge of the flange (103).

3. A yarn feeding drum according to claim 1 characterised in that the recess means (105) of the flange (103) enables yarn (9) to be fed between the first and second yarn feeding areas (50, 150).
4. A yarn feeding drum according to claim 2 characterised in that the lug means (104) enables yarn (9) to be fed between the first and second yarn feeding areas (50, 150).
5. A yarn feeding drum as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that the flange (103) is substantially annular having a diameter slightly larger than that of said drum body.
6. A yarn feeding drum as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that said first yarn feeding area (50) of said circumferential surface is formed by a rubberised circumferential surface.
7. A yarn feeding drum as claimed in any of claims 1-5 characterised in that said first yarn feeding area (50) of said circumferential surface is formed by a knurled circumferential surface.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Faden-Zufuhrtrommel mit einer oberen Abdeckung (12), einer unteren Abdeckung (15), und einem Trommelkörper mit einer Umfangsfläche zwischen der oberen Abdeckung und der unteren Abdeckung, welche einen ersten Garn-Zufuhr-Bereich (50) aufweist, der von einem Antriebsband (20) angepreßt ist, und einem zweiten, Garn nichtzuführenden Bereich (150), der nicht angepreßt ist durch das Antriebsband (20),



dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß die Faden-Zufuhrtrommel ferner umfaßt einen sich peripher erstreckenden Führungsflansch (103), der sich nach radial auswärts erstreckt von einem unteren Teil oder Rand des ersten Fadenzufuhr-Bereichs (50) der Umfangsfläche in einer solchen Position, daß der von der oberen Abdeckung (12) und dem Flansch (103) begrenzte Bereich im wesentlichen die gleiche Breite hat wie das Antriebsband (20); daß der Flansch (103) wenigstens eine Ausnehmung (105) aufweist, die eine Diskontinuität bildet; und daß der Flansch (103) als Führung wirkt zum Zurückhalten des Garns (90) und des Andrückbandes (20) zur Operation zwischen einer unteren Kante der oberen Abdeckung (12) und einer oberen Kante des Flansches (103).

2. Eine Faden-Zufuhrtrommel mit einer oberen Abdeckung (12), einer unteren Abdeckung (15), und einem Trommelkörper mit einer Umfangsfläche zwischen der oberen Abdeckung und der unteren Abdeckung, welche einen ersten Faden-Zufuhr-Bereich (50) aufweist, der von einem Antriebsband (20) angepreßt ist, und einem zweiten, Garn nichtzuführenden Bereich (150), der nicht angepreßt ist durch das Antriebsband (20), dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Garnzufuhrtrommel ferner umfaßt einen sich peripher erstreckenden Führungsflansch (103), der sich nach radial auswärts erstreckt von einem unteren Teil oder Rand des ersten Fadenzufuhr-Bereichs (50) der Umfangsfläche in einer solchen Position, daß der von der oberen Abdeckung (12) und dem Flansch (103) begrenzte Bereich im wesentlichen die gleiche Breite hat wie das Antriebsband (20); daß der Flansch (103) wenigstens einen Vorsprung oder Nocken (104) aufweist, der sich vom äußeren Umfang des Flansches (103) nach außen erstreckt, zur Bildung einer Diskontinuität; und daß der Flansch (103) als Führung wirkt zum Zurückhalten des Garns (90) und des Andrückbandes (20) zur Operation zwischen einer unteren Kante der oberen Abdeckung (12) und einer oberen Kante des Flansches (103).
3. Eine Faden-Zufuhrtrommel nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Ausnehmung (105) des Flansches (103) es ermöglicht, daß das Garn zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Fadenzufuhr-Bereich (50, 150) zugeführt werden kann.
4. Eine Faden-Zufuhrtrommel nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Nocken (104) ermöglichen, daß das Garn zwischen dem ersten und der zweiten Fadenzufuhr-Bereich (50, 51) zugeführt werden kann.

5. Eine Faden-Zufuhrtrommel gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Flansch (103) im wesentlichen kreisförmig ist mit einem Durchmesser leicht größer als der des Trommelkörpers.
6. Eine Faden-Zufuhrtrommel gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der erste Fadenzufuhr-Bereich (50) der Umfangsfläche gebildet ist von einer gummierten Umfangsfläche.
7. Eine Faden-Zufuhrtrommel gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der erste Fadenzufuhr-Bereich (50) der Umfangsfläche gebildet ist von einer gekordelten bzw. einer gerändelten Umfangsfläche.

Revendications

1. Tambour d'alimentation pour fil comprenant :

- un couvercle supérieur (12),
- un couvercle inférieur (15), et
- un corps de tambour comprenant une surface circonférentielle disposée entre lesdits couvercles supérieur (12) et inférieur (15), la surface comportant une première région d'alimentation du fil (50) qui est pressée par une courroie d'entraînement (20) et une seconde région de non-alimentation du fil (150) qui n'est pas pressée par la courroie d'alimentation (20),

caractérisé en ce que le tambour d'alimentation du fil comprend en outre un flasque (103) de guidage s'étendant périphériquement, vers l'extérieur en partant d'une partie inférieure de la première région d'alimentation (50) du fil de la surface circonférentielle en une position telle que la région limitée par le couvercle supérieur (12) et le flasque (103) soit sensiblement égale en largeur à la courroie d'entraînement (20), en ce que le flasque (103) comprend au moins une cavité (105) formant une discontinuité et en ce que le flasque (103) agit en tant que moyen de guidage pour retenir le fil (9) et la courroie d'entraînement (20) pour fonctionner entre un bord inférieur du couvercle supérieur (12) et un bord supérieur du flasque (103).

2. Tambour d'alimentation de fil comprenant :

- un couvercle supérieur (12),
- un couvercle inférieur (15), et
- un corps de tambour comprenant une surface circonférentielle disposée entre lesdits couvercles supérieur (12) et inférieur (15), la surface comportant une première région (50) d'alimentation du fil pressée par une courroie d'entraînement (20) et une seconde région (150) de non-



alimentation du fil qui n'est pas pressée par la courroie d'entraînement (20),

caractérisé en ce que le tambour d'alimentation du fil comprend en outre un flasque de guidage (103) s'étendant périphériquement vers l'extérieur en partant d'une partie inférieure de la première région d'alimentation (50) du fil de la surface circonférentielle en une position telle que la région limitée par le couvercle supérieur (12) et le flasque (103) soit sensiblement égale en largeur à la courroie d'entraînement (20), en ce que le flasque (103) comprend au moins une patte (104) s'étendant vers l'extérieur à partir de la périphérie externe du flasque (103), de façon à former une discontinuité et en ce que le flasque (103) agit comme moyen de guidage pour retenir le fil (9) et la courroie d'entraînement (20) pour fonctionner entre un bord inférieur du couvercle supérieur (12) et un bord supérieur du flasque (103).

3. Tambour d'alimentation de fil selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la cavité (105) du flasque (103) permet au fil (9) d'être alimenté entre la première et la seconde régions d'alimentation du fil
4. Tambour d'alimentation de fil selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que la patte (104) permet au fil (9) d'être alimenté entre la première et la seconde régions d'alimentation du fil
5. Tambour d'alimentation de fil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que le flasque (103) est sensiblement annulaire, ayant un diamètre légèrement plus grand que celui dudit corps de tambour.
6. Tambour d'alimentation de fil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que ladite première région d'alimentation de fil de ladite surface circonférentielle est formée par une surface circonférentielle caoutchoutée.
7. Tambour d'alimentation de fil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, caractérisé en ce que ladite première région d'alimentation de fil de ladite surface circonférentielle est formée par une surface circonférentielle moletée.

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