

Circular Knitting Machine with a Replaceable Needle Cylinder

The invention relates to a circular knitting machine of the type specified in the preamble of claim 1 and a needle cylinder suitable for this.

Circular knitting machines with a replaceable needle cylinder have been known for a long
5 time (patent DE 177 577 A). When a circular knitting machine has only one needle
cylinder, its insertion and removal is relatively simple. In this case, the insertion and
removal can be for the purposes of repair and maintenance as well as for the purpose of
operating the same circular knitting machine with needle cylinders of different gauge
and/or different diameters. Since the area above the needle cylinder is substantially free,
10 the needle cylinder and possibly the associated support rings only need to be lifted out of
the machine frame or inserted into this from the top.

However, the insertion and removal of a needle cylinder from the top is not readily
possible if the circular knitting machine additionally has a structural part arranged above
15 the needle cylinder, e.g. a dial or a thread changing device, since a removal of such
structural parts would render a virtually complete disassembly of the circular knitting
machine necessary. Therefore, for these cases it is already known (patent documents EP 0
413 608 A1, EP 0 436 313 A1) to provide an arrangement, by means of which the
relative position between the needle cylinder and the structural part is adjustable in the
20 direction of the needle cylinder axis such that the needle cylinder can be inserted or
removed in a direction running vertically to the needle cylinder axis, i.e. selectively with
or without the said structural part. However, such an insertion or removal of the needle
cylinder is still problematic even when the structural part is sufficiently raised. A reason
for this is that the needle cylinder is generally arranged with its lower edge in a recess of
25 the cylinder support ring and/or is provided with additional centring means, which render
it necessary to significantly raise the needle cylinder during removal and lower the needle
cylinder accordingly during insertion. These movements must be performed manually by
the operating personnel concerned with the replacement. As a result, removal and
insertion measures are made particularly difficult when the needle cylinder is additionallv

To prevent these disadvantages, it is known (DE 195 33 844 A1) to generally remove the needle cylinder together with the dial positioned on it and, if this concerns large circular knitting machines, detachably mount the dial on a dial support. Prior to the radial removal of the needle cylinder and the dial, this dial support is lowered down through the needle
5 cylinder by means of a special hoisting device to such a depth that its upper edge comes to lie below the lower edge of the needle cylinder and as a result cannot hinder the radial removal of the needle cylinder.

Finally, a circular knitting machine of the aforementioned type is known (DE 196 57 761
10 B4), which has means for adjusting the needle cylinder in axial direction in such a way that the needle cylinder can be selectively adjusted into a usual operating position or into a raised mounting position enabling the insertion and removal. These means comprise either lifting screws, which can be mounted in the support ring of the needle cylinder and can be placed against the underside of the needle cylinder, or lifting rails, which can be mounted
15 between the needle cylinder or the support ring and have non-round cross-sections. While the application of the lifting screws makes comparatively complicated operations necessary during replacement of a needle cylinder, the replacement of a needle cylinder with the aid of lifting rails is barely possible for a single operator to perform because of the high forces that have to be applied. This applies in particular where comparatively heavy
20 needle cylinders of large circular knitting machines are concerned and dials or other structural parts must be removed together with the needle cylinders. Apart from this, the replacement of a needle cylinder requires a plurality of working steps, as in the case of other known circular knitting machines, and this makes the replacement operation additionally difficult.

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Working from this, the problem forming the basis of the invention is to configure the circular knitting machine of the above-specified type so that the insertion and removal can be performed with a smaller number of working steps, irrespective of whether it occurs with or without a dial or the like, and is substantially simplified overall.

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A circular knitting machine with the features of claim 1 and a needle cylinder with the features of claim 13 serve to solve this problem.

The invention provides the advantage that for removal of a needle cylinder after the usual preparation operations have been conducted, all that is practically required is to lift the needle cylinder into the mounting position by means of the eccentrics and then move it laterally out of the machine, whereas it is sufficient for insertion of a new needle cylinder 5 to place this on the eccentrics and then lower it into the operating position.

Further advantageous features of the invention may be seen from the sub-claims.

The invention is explained in more detail below on the basis of exemplary embodiments in 10 association with the attached drawings.

- Figure 1 shows a vertical section through a part of a circular knitting machine;
- Figure 2 is a sectional representation similar to Figure 1, but simplified, of a circular 15 knitting machine according to the invention with a needle cylinder in a mounting position;
- Figure 3 is a sectional view corresponding to Figure 2, but wherein the needle cylinder is located in an operating position;
- 20 Figure 4 is an enlarged representation of an eccentric according to the invention;
- Figure 5 is a schematic perspective view from above onto an eccentric installed into the circular knitting machine with a cam plate omitted;
- 25 Figure 6 is a side view of the part of the circular knitting machine shown in Figure 5 with the eccentric located in mounting position;
- Figure 7 is a view corresponding to Figure 6 with the eccentric located in operating 30 position;

Figures

8 and 9 are representations corresponding to Figures 2 and 3 of a second exemplary embodiment of the invention; and

5 Figure 10 is a schematic perspective representation of an exemplary application of the exemplary embodiment according to Figures 8 and 9 as well as an enlarged detail X thereof.

According to Figures 1 to 3, in which only the parts essential to the invention are shown,
10 a circular knitting machine includes, as usual, a base plate (not further shown) arranged in a machine frame and on which a bearing ring 1 with bearings 2 is arranged, in which a support ring 3 is disposed to be rotatable around a generally vertical machine axis 4. The support ring 3 is defined on a side located radially on the inside by a vertically arranged side wall 5 coaxially surrounding the machine axis 4 and having a supporting surface 6
15 (Figure 2) on its upper side. Supported on this supporting surface 6 is a needle cylinder 7, which is fixedly connected to the support ring 3 with fastening screws 8, which project through bores of the side wall 5 and are screwed into the needle cylinder 7 from the underside.

20 For precise coaxial centring of the needle cylinder 7 relative to the machine axis 4, the side wall 5 is defined on its upper side by a centring shoulder or attachment 9, which projects upwards beyond the supporting surface 6 and stands opposite the needle cylinder 7 radially from the inside and is a few millimetres high, for example. The centring attachment 9 serves to receive radially arranged centring screws 10 that abut against the
25 needle cylinder 7 from the inside. During the usual actuation of the support ring 3 by means of a drive motor (not shown), the needle cylinder 7 is thus rotated coaxially around the machine axis 4.

In addition, a stationary support ring 11, which bears a cam plate 12, on which usual cam
30 segments 15 provided with cam parts 14 are fastened by means of fastening screws 16, is fastened to the base plate of the circular knitting machine. A set ring or collar 17, which is provided with an internal thread and which is screwed onto a corresponding external thread of the cam plate 12 and is rotatably disposed in the support ring 11, can be used to

centrally adjust the vertical position of the cam segments 15 parallel to the machine axis 4.

Usual knitting tools 18, e.g. configured as latch needles in particular, are provided in the 5 needle cylinder 7, which are vertically arranged and can be moved up and down in the usual manner by means of cam parts 14 to process threads (not shown) into stitches.

According to the invention, as Figures 2 and 3 show by an exemplary embodiment currently considered to be the best, the rotatable support ring 3 is provided with eccentrics 10 19, which can be rotated around axes 20 preferably arranged perpendicular to the machine axis 4. On their front sides, as Figure 4 shows in particular, the eccentrics 19 have substantially circular eccentric discs 21 and are rotatably disposed in the support ring 3. For this purpose, moreover, they are preferably provided with rearward cylindrical 15 attachments 22 projecting radially inwards. These attachments 22 are expediently disposed to be axially loose in bores of the side wall 5 of the support ring 3. To ensure that they do not fall out radially forwards, stop pins 23 are additionally attached in the support ring 3 that are supported against the side of the eccentric discs 21 located radially to the outside.

As Figure 4 additionally shows, the eccentric discs 21 each have a peripheral section with 20 a preferably plane support face 21a. This support face 21a is at a longest radial distance from the rotational axis 20 of the eccentric, whereas a diametrically opposed peripheral section 21b (Figure 4) is at a shortest radial distance from the rotational axis 20. The peripheral sections located inbetween have radii that correspondingly increase or decrease.

25 As Figure 4 additionally shows, the attachments 22 of the eccentrics 19 are provided on their inner side with a respective means 24 for attaching a tool, e.g. with a hexagonal hole to receive a hexagon key. In the mounted state of the eccentrics 19 (Figures 2 and 3), these means 24 are accessible from the inner side of the needle cylinder 7.

30 Finally, the eccentric discs 21 are preferably provided with a centring rib 25 configured on the periphery, as is evident from Figures 2 and 3. This centring rib 25 extends in particular along the peripheral section 21b of the eccentric disc 21, which is at the shortest distance from the eccentric rotational axis 20, and serves the purpose of engaging into a

centring groove 26 (Figure 2) when the eccentric 19 is rotated into an operating position evident from Figure 3. Said centring groove is machined from below into the underside of the needle cylinder 7 and is arranged circumferentially around the needle cylinder or machine axis 4.

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Figure 5 shows that only few eccentrics 19 are present on the periphery of the rotatable support ring 3. Particularly advantageously, only two eccentrics 19 are provided that are diametrically opposed, i.e. offset approximately 180° on the periphery. These are preferably arranged so that they can be operated by a single operator, possibly each with
10 one hand and simultaneously.

The removal and insertion of the needle cylinder 7 of the circular knitting machine according to Figures 1 to 5 can be performed in the following manner:

15 Firstly, the centring screws 10 and also the fastening screws 8, by means of which the needle cylinder 7 is held and centred on the support ring 3 in its usual operating position, which it assumes when knitting operations are performed with the circular knitting machine, are released from below. This operating position is shown in Figures 3 and 7.
The preferably two eccentrics 19 assume a rotational position in the operating position
20 such that the peripheral sections 21b are located at the top and therefore the centring ribs 25 are arranged in the centring grooves 26 of the needle cylinder 7, whereas the support faces 21a point downwards. Since the peripheral sections 21b are at their shortest distance from the eccentric rotational axis 20, the needle cylinder 7 is located in its axially lowest position, in which its underside lies substantially on the supporting surface 6 of the
25 support ring 3 and therefore has the centring attachment 9 projecting above it. Therefore, between the upper edge of the centring attachment 9 and the underside of the needle cylinder 7 there results a distance h according to Figure 3 that is also indicated schematically in Figure 7.

30 After release of the screws 8 and 10, the two eccentrics 19 are rotated preferably by precisely 180° around their rotational axes 20. The precise rotational positions can be checked, for example, by a respective marking 27 made on the inner sides of the attachments 22 (Figure 4). The rotation of the two eccentrics 19 occurs simultaneously as far as

possible to allow the needle cylinder 7 to be lifted without tilting, and ends so that the support faces 21a lie at the top and the peripheral sections 21b lie at the bottom (Figures 2 and 6).

5 The rotation of the eccentrics 19 around 180° causes the needle cylinder 7 to now be raised into the mounting position shown in Figures 2 and 6, in which the dimension h essentially amounts to zero. This means that the preferably plane underside of the needle cylinder 7 is substantially arranged at the same height or flush with the upper edge of the centring attachment 9. In other words, the distances of the support faces 21a from the
10 rotational axes 20 of the eccentrics 19 substantially correspond to the height, at which the centring attachment 9 projects upwards beyond the supporting surface 6 of the support ring 3.

In the mounting position, the needle cylinder 7 can now be radially displaced (arrow y in
15 Figure 2), wherein the centring attachment 9 serves as sliding surface. A previous further raising or lowering of the needle cylinder 7 beyond the dimension adjusted with the eccentric 19 is not necessary. However, the centring attachment 9 and/or the underside of the needle cylinder 7 could be provided with recesses, which allow the insertion of mounting rails, on which the needle cylinder 7, possibly after the eccentrics 19 are rotated
20 slightly back or further, is moved out of the circular knitting machine, as is known per se (e.g. DE 196 57 761 B4). In this case, the dimension h would expediently be slightly larger than the height of the centring attachment 9.

The subsequent installation of another needle cylinder, which has the same diameter, for
25 example, but a different needle gauge, is achieved by conducting the described process steps in the reverse order. As soon as the underside of the needle cylinder 7 lies on the support faces 21a of the eccentrics 19, these can be rotated back or further in order to lower the needle cylinder 7 into the normal operating position on the basis of its gravity. The invention preferably provides the advantage here that while the eccentrics are rotated
30 back or further, the centring ribs 25 gradually move into the centring groove 26 of the needle cylinder 7 and thus already centre this substantially radially with respect to the machine axis 4. Thus, once the needle cylinder 7 has reached the operating position (Figures 3 and 7), only a final fine adjustment needs to be made by means of the centring

screws 10 that is possible because of a slight play between the centring groove 26 and the centring ribs 25. Finally, the fastening screws 8 are then mounted and tightened in order to secure the new cylinder 7 in its operating position.

5 It is evident from the above description that the replacement operation can be completed with few manual actions and generally by a single operator, in particular if the leverage that becomes effective during the rotation of the eccentrics 19 is matched to the weight of the needle cylinder 7 and possibly further structural parts.

10 Whereas in the exemplary embodiment according to Figures 1 to 7 the eccentrics 19 are rotatably disposed in the side wall 5 of the support ring 3, Figures 8 to 10 show an exemplary embodiment with eccentrics 32 that are rotatably disposed in the needle cylinder 7. Identical parts in Figures 8 to 10 have been provided with the same reference numerals as in Figures 1 to 7.

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According to Figures 8 and 9 the eccentrics 32, like eccentrics 19, each have an eccentric disc 33, which is arranged in a recess 34 (Figure 8) machined into the needle cylinder 7 from its underside. Moreover, the eccentrics 32 are provided with radially inwardly projecting attachments 35 moulded onto the eccentric disc 33. These attachments 35 are
20 rotatably disposed in bores configured in lower side walls 36 of the needle cylinder 7, which define the recesses 34 on their radially inner side. To insert the attachments 35 into the recesses 34, the side wall of the needle cylinder 7 defining these on the radially outer side can be detachably connected to said needle cylinder. Alternatively, it would also be possible to configure the eccentrics 32 in two parts.

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Otherwise, the arrangement in Figures 8 and 9 is substantially identical to that according to Figures 1 to 7, i.e. the eccentric discs 33 have a peripheral section preferably configured as support face 33a (Figure 9) at a comparatively long distance from a rotational axis 37 and a diametrically opposed peripheral section 33b (Figure 8) at a comparatively short
30 distance from the rotational axis 37. The support faces 33a, like support faces 21a in Figure 2, serve the purpose of selectively lifting the needle cylinder parallel to the machine axis 4 into a mounting position (Figure 8), in which its underside is arranged substantially flush with the upper edge of the centring attachment 9 and in which the

support faces 33a project downwards out of the recesses 34, or can be lowered on the basis of its gravity into an operating position (Figure 9), in which its underside lies on the supporting surface 6 of the support ring 3 and in which the eccentrics 32 are fully retracted into the recesses 34. A difference from Figures 2 and 3 is merely that the needle cylinder 7 according to Figure 8 is held in the mounting position by the eccentric discs 33 being supported at their support faces 33a on a support surface 38, best seen from Figure 8, which is configured radially outside the supporting surface 6 for the needle cylinder 7 on the support ring 3, and that the needle cylinder 7 is held axially in the raised position by the attachments 35. In contrast, the needle cylinder 7 in Figure 2 is held in the mounting position by the attachments 22 of the eccentrics 19 being held axially in bores of the support ring 3 arranged radially to the machine axis 4 and the needle cylinder being supported at its underside on the support faces 21a of the eccentric discs 21. What both exemplary embodiments have in common is that the support faces 21a, 33a of the eccentrics 19, 32 serve to create the mounting position.

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The rotation of the eccentrics 32 occurs in a similar manner to the exemplary embodiment according to Figures 1 to 7, and also the replacement operation is conducted in the same manner as explained in detail above. The only addition is that the eccentrics 32 must be rotated back again into the position seen in Figure 9 after first sliding onto the centring attachment 9.

Figure 10 shows that the needle cylinder 7 can be provided on its underside with additional recesses 39, which serve to receive or for subsequent insertion of the mounting rails already mentioned above and indicated here with the reference 40. When using these mounting rails 40, in the mounting position the needle cylinder 7 expediently stands so far above the centring attachment 9 (or other raised parts of the support ring 3 and/or the cam plate 12) that the mounting rails 40 can easily be inserted into the recess 39. Depending on the design, it can also be expedient here to adjust the cam plate into its lowest position by means of the set collar 7 before the replacement operation. Then, the eccentrics 32 can be rotated back or further to deposit the needle cylinder 7 onto the mounting rails 40. Moreover, a preferred variant provides that the mounting rails 40 are fastened to the support ring 3 by means of fastening screws 41 at least for the replacement operation, so that they do not slip radially or laterally during displacement of the needle cylinder 7.

The invention is not restricted to the described exemplary embodiment, which can be modified in a variety of ways. This applies in particular to the configuration and the position of the eccentrics 19 provided in the individual case. Instead of two eccentrics 19, for example, three eccentrics 19 each displaced 120° or four eccentrics each displaced 90° can be provided, where necessary. Moreover, the invention is not restricted to circular knitting machines with rotatable needle cylinders, but is also applicable in the same manner to circular knitting machines with stationary needle cylinders and rotatable cam parts. Furthermore, it is clear that the usual preparations must be made prior to the replacement of a needle cylinder, which include in particular the removal of the cam segments 15, any sinker ring present or a thread guide that hinders the replacement operation. Moreover, any dial present can be detached in a manner known per se and placed on the upper edge of the needle cylinder. Depending on the design provided in the individual case, it may also be necessary to centrally lower the cam plate 12 by means of the set collar 17, if in the normal operating position the cam plate 12 in accordance with Figures 1 and 3 is arranged at a distance of more than dimension h above the upper edge of the needle cylinder 7 in order to thus create space for the radial displacement of the needle cylinder 7 (cf. Figure 2 here). It is additionally clear that any centring pins 29 present (Figure 1) for the cam segments 15 should be attached in such a way that they do not prevent the needle cylinder 7 from being pulled away laterally. In addition, the attachments 22 of the eccentrics 19 can be provided with rubber rings 30 set in circumferential grooves (Figures 2 and 4), said rings abutting against the associated bore walls and serving to axially clamp the attachments 22. Finally, it is understood that the different features can also be applied in other combinations than those described and represented.

Patent Claims

1. Circular knitting machine with a replaceable (exchangeable) needle cylinder (7), containing a support ring (3) with a supporting surface (6) for the needle cylinder (7), at least one attachment (9) projecting axially above an underside of the needle cylinder (7) this and a means to facilitate replacement of the needle cylinder (7),
5 which means has lifting parts acting on the needle cylinder (7), by means of which the needle cylinder (7) is selectively adjustable into an operating position, in which its underside lies on the supporting surface (6) and is arranged below an upper edge of the attachment (9), and into a mounting position, in which its underside is held in a raised position by the lifting parts, so that it is arranged to be at least
10 flush with the upper edge of the attachment (9), characterised in that the lifting parts contain eccentrics (19, 32), which are arranged between the support ring (3) and the needle cylinder (7) and are disposed to be rotatable around rotational axes (20, 37) arranged transversely to a machine axis (4).
- 15 2. Circular knitting machine according to claim 1, characterised in that the eccentrics (19) are provided with cylindrical attachments (22) disposed in bores of the support ring (3).
3. Circular knitting machine according to claim 2, characterised in that the bores are
20 configured in a side wall (5), which defines the support ring (3) on a side located radially on the inside.
4. Circular knitting machine according to claim 2 or 3, characterised in that the support ring (3) is provided with stop pins (23) associated with the eccentrics (19).
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5. Circular knitting machine according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that the eccentrics (19, 32) are provided with a means (24) for attaching a tool.
6. Circular knitting machine according to claim 5, characterised in that these means
30 (24) are accessible from an inner side of the needle cylinder (7).

7. Circular knitting machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the underside of the needle cylinder (7) has a circumferential centring groove (26) and the eccentrics are provided with the centring ribs (25) intended for engaging into the centring groove (26).
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8. Circular knitting machine according to claim 7, characterised in that the centring ribs (25) are configured on the eccentrics (19) so that they only engage into the centring grooves (26) in the operating position of the needle cylinder (7).
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9. Circular knitting machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the eccentrics (32) are provided with cylindrical attachments (35) disposed in bores of the needle cylinder (7).
- 15 10. Circular knitting machine according to claim 9, characterised in that the eccentrics (32) are arranged in recesses (34) of the needle cylinder (7) open towards its underside, and the bores receiving the attachments (35) are configured in a side wall (36) defining the recesses (34).
- 20 11. Circular knitting machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it only has two eccentrics (19), which are substantially diametrically opposed to one another.
12. Circular knitting machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that in the mounting position the underside of the needle cylinder (7) is arranged substantially at the same height as the upper edge of the centring attachment (9).
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13. Needle cylinder with an underside for a circular knitting machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is provided on the underside with means intended for cooperating with the eccentrics (19, 32).
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14. Needle cylinder according to claim 13, characterised in that the means contain at

least one centring groove (26) suitable for receiving the centring ribs (25) of the eccentrics (19).

15. Needle cylinder according to claim 13, characterised in that the means include at
5 least two recesses (34), which are intended for the rotatable mounting of a respective eccentric and are defined on sides located radially on the inside by a side wall (36), which has bores to receive the attachments (35) of the eccentrics (32).
16. Needle cylinder according to claim 13, characterised in that the underside is
10 provided with further recesses (39) intended to receive support rails (40).
17. Needle cylinder according to claim 14, characterised in that the underside is provided with further recesses (39) intended to receive support rails (40).
- 15 18. Needle cylinder according to claim 15, characterised in that the underside is provided with further recesses (39) intended to receive support rails (40).