

Method and Knitting Machine for the Production of Knitted Goods with Horizontal Stripe Patterns

5 The invention relates to a method according to the preamble of claim 1 and a knitting machine according to the preamble of claim 3.

Most known knitting machines for the production of knitted goods with horizontal stripe patterns, in particular large circular knitting machines, have striping attachments having thread changing devices provided with a specific number, e.g. four, thread
10 fingers, so that on each knitting system formed from a knitting point and a thread changing device one or more of four different, in particular differently coloured, threads can be selectively inserted into the knitting tools (e.g. DE 27 10 045 A1, DE 28 05 779 A1, DE 31 29 724 C2, DE 195 11 949 A1).

15 However, there is frequently a requirement for knitted goods with horizontal stripe patterns that can be produced from five or more different threads per system. To produce such horizontal stripe patterns, thread changing devices that have five or more thread fingers, for example, can be provided. However, as a result of this there is a corresponding increase in the width of the thread changing devices measured in the
20 knitting direction, and therefore either the number of knitting systems that can be attached to the periphery of a circular knitting machine, for example, must be reduced or, if a large number of feeder systems is still desired, a thread changing device cannot be assigned to all the knitting systems present. While it would be conceivable to configure the thread fingers and associated parts to be thinner than usual, this is not
25 possible to a sufficient degree on structural grounds and would, moreover, be associated with increased wear and lower operating reliability.

Therefore, circular knitting machines have already become known (EP 1 612 311 B1) that have striping attachments with two or more thread changing devices arranged
30 directly one after the other in the knitting direction such that threads delivered by one and/or the other thread changing device can be selectively processed on the very same knitting system. An advantage of this arrangement is that a thread changing device with only a few thread fingers can be attached to each individual knitting system. However, there also results here the undesirable effect that when using large circular knitting

machines with a high number of systems the width of a thread changing device is larger than the width of the system, even if each thread changing device can only deliver three or four threads.

- 5 Working from this prior art, the technical problem of the present invention lies in remedying this and providing a striping attachment with a thread changing device that can be used more flexibly than previously and substantially meets existing requirements in the production of horizontal stripe patterns.
- 10 This problem is resolved according to the invention with the characterising features of claims 1 and 3.

The invention is based on the idea of assigning a single thread changing device to two or more knitting points instead of the reverse hitherto of assigning two or more thread

15 changing devices to a single knitting point. Consequently, the threads that can be fed with a single thread changing device are distributed over knitting tools that are brought into a thread pick-up position at at least two adjacent knitting points. As a result of this, it is possible, for example, to control a thread changing device provided with six thread fingers, as desired, so that three thread fingers supply the knitting tools at a first

20 knitting point and the remaining three thread fingers supply the knitting tools at a second knitting point with different threads. The advantages of this measure are that, on the one hand, thread changing devices can be used that have more than four thread fingers, for example, and therefore have a substantially larger width than one knitting system, whereas on the other hand in the case where not all the threads of one thread

25 changing device are needed for horizontal striping, two adjacent knitting points can be supplied with threads by the same thread changing device and can be used for horizontal striping with a correspondingly reduced number of threads, as a result of which production is simultaneously increased accordingly. Moreover, the advantage is used that the width of a thread changing device for six threads, for example, is smaller

30 than the total width of two thread changing devices for three threads each. As a result, the system width can be reduced and the number of systems can be increased.

Further advantageous features of the invention are evident from the sub-claims.

The invention is explained in more detail on the basis of an exemplary embodiment in association with the attached drawings.

Figure 1 is a side view in partial section of a circular knitting machine according to the invention;

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Figure 2 is a schematic plan view onto parts of the circular knitting machine according to Figure 1 required for the invention;

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Figure 3 is a front view of four adjacent knitting points and two thread changing devices assigned to these of the circular knitting machine according to Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a side view of a thread changing device evident from Figure 3;

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Figures 5 and 6 are corresponding front views of two adjacent knitting points and a thread changing device associated with these of the circular knitting machine in an operating mode changed from Figure 3;

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Figures 7 to 11 are highly schematic and enlarged views showing the mode of operation of a stripper element of the circular knitting machine according to Figures 5 and 6; and

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Figure 12 shows a possibility of detachably fastening the stripper element according to Figures 7 to 11 to the thread changing device according to Figures 5 and 6.

30 The invention is explained in more detail below on the basis of a circular knitting machine and an exemplary embodiment currently considered to be the best.

For this purpose, as Figures 1 to 4 show, the circular knitting machine includes a support 1 in the form of a needle cylinder, which is mounted to be rotatable around a vertical rotational axis and is provided with knitting tools in the form of latch needles 2

and sinkers 3, which are arranged to be both radially displaceable and axially movable up and down. The movements of the knitting tools 2, 3 are controlled with cam parts in a known manner, which are fastened to a cam box ring 4 fixedly mounted in a machine frame. Moreover, the support 1 is supported on a support ring 5, which is rotatably mounted on a base plate 6 and can be set in rotation by means of a gear wheel 8 fastened to a drive shaft 7.

In a part of the frame located above the support 1, a ring-shaped holder 9 is fixedly mounted, on which a support ring 10 coaxial to the support 1 is rotatably mounted by means of bearings, and said support ring can be set in rotation synchronously to the support 1 by a gear wheel 11 that is likewise fastened to the drive shaft 7.

At least one, but preferably a plurality of thread changing devices 12 is fixedly mounted on the holder 9 and in the exemplary embodiment these preferably have six thread fingers 14, for example, which can each insert one thread 15 that is drawn off from a supply coil (not shown in more detail) into a thread guide 17, which feeds these threads to the hooks of the knitting tools 2.

Figure 2 schematically shows primarily the support ring 10 and the gear wheel 11, wherein a rotational axis for the support ring 10 and the support 1 (not visible) is indicated with the reference 18. Parts indicated in broken lines in Figure 2 are arranged below the support ring 10 in accordance with Figure 1. In this case, for the sake of simplicity, only two thread changing devices 12 are shown that are distributed around the rotational axis 18 at short distance from one another. With one respective knitting point, on which the knitting tools 2, 3 can be moved into thread pick-up positions in order to pick up the threads 15, the thread changing devices 12 normally form one knitting system in each case.

According to Figures 3 and 4 each thread changing device 12 contains a housing formed substantially from two parallel side plates 19 and 20, wherein side plate 19 has been omitted in Figure 4 in order to allow a free view into the interior of the housing. In an upper front portion the side plates 19 and 20 have attachments that serve to fasten the thread changing devices 12 to the holder 9. A longitudinal axis 24 (Figure 3) of the

housing is arranged vertically, i.e. parallel to the direction of displacement of the knitting tools 2 and preferably parallel to the rotational axis of the support 1.

A bolt 25 arranged between the side plates 19, 20 serves to mount plate-shaped, single-arm rocker levers 26a and 26b of thread fingers 14a and 14b to allow them to pivot.

The rocker levers 26a and 26b are biased by a respective spring 27 into a base position evident from Figure 4. Each rocker lever 26a, 26b is pivoted to a respective associated selector lever 28a, 28b, which is arranged substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis 24 and above the rocker levers 26a, 26b and with its upper end in a base position, in particular in a working position still to be explained, projects upwards out of the housing of the thread changing device 12. Each selector lever 28a, 28b stands under the bias of a spring 29, which endeavours to pivot it radially inwards transversely to the longitudinal direction and in relation to the circular knitting machine according to Figures 1 and 2.

A gear wheel 30 that engages with two parallel toothed rails is rotatably mounted on a further bolt. One toothed rail is attached to the edge on the left in Figure 4 of a slide 33 and the other toothed rail is attached to the right edge of a slide 34. In a base position the upper end of slide 33 projects upwards out of the housing of the thread changing device 12. Both slides 33, 34 are movably guided with longitudinal holes on bolts 35. One end of a closer 36 is pivoted to the lower end of the slide 33, whereas slide 34 is preferably fixedly connected to an opener 37 at its lower end. The closer 36 is normally biased radially outwards against a stop 47a by a spring 38, but can be pivoted radially inwards in clockwise direction and against the force of the spring 38 until it abuts against a stop 47b. Moreover, in a base position the spring 38 holds the slide 33 in its uppermost position in Figure 4, but holds slide 34 in its lowest position in Figure 4. Parts 30 to 35 form a deflection gear serving to jointly actuate the closer 36 and opener 37. The closer 36 and the opener 37 advantageously extend over the entire width of the housing.

A guide body 48 (Figure 4), in which six control pins 49 are guided with sliding fit parallel to the longitudinal axis 24, is attached to the upper end of the housing of the thread changing device. Moreover, the guide body 48 serves for slide mounting of the upper part of the slide 33. The control pins 49 are supported on one of six associated

preselector levers 50 in each case, which are mounted to pivot on a further bolt and extend substantially horizontally in Figure 4, i.e. perpendicularly to the selector levers 28. By means of springs 52 acting on their rear ends, the preselector levers 50 are biased in clockwise direction in a base position and are held in abutment with the lower ends of the associated control pins 49 projecting out of the guide body 48, the upper ends thereof projecting upwards out of the guide body 48. In addition, in their base position the preselector levers 50 abut with their front faces against locking pins 53, which are fastened to the associated selector levers 28 and project laterally away therefrom.

In the lower portion of the housing according to Figures 3 and 4, a number of guiding discs 54 are arranged between and parallel to the side plates 19 and 20 for lateral guidance of the thread fingers 14.

As Figures 1 and 2 show in particular, a selector assembly 56 is mounted on the rotatable support ring 10 that has a number of control magnets 57 corresponding to the number of thread fingers 14 and control pins 49, said control magnets being arranged offset in radial direction in keeping with the control pins 49 and spaced in peripheral direction. The control magnets 57 are each provided with a push rod 58 that can be displaced horizontally and radially back and forth, is connected to a cam 60 by means of a lever 59 and can arrange this selectively in the range of action or outside the range of action of an associated control pin 49.

Moreover, Figure 2 in particular shows three indexing cams 63, 64 and 65 attached to the underside of the support ring 10. In this case, the front end of the indexing cam 63 leading in the rotation or knitting direction (arrow γ), but trailing behind the selector assembly 56, is associated with the selector levers 28 (Figure 4), the subsequently leading indexing cam 64 is associated with the slide 33 and the last indexing cam 65 is likewise associated with the selector levers 28. Finally, an inserter 66 is also shown schematically in Figures 2 and 3, which is fastened to the support ring 10 and serves in a known manner to grasp the thread 15 fed by a selected thread finger 14 above a bar 17a of the thread guide 17 (Figure 3) and securely insert it into a guide slot 17b of the thread guide 17 provided behind the bar 17a. As Figure 1 in particular shows, the inserter 66 is fastened to an arm 67 connected to the support ring 10 and is held closely above and behind the hook of the knitting tools 2.

The remaining structure and operation of the described thread changing device are known and therefore do not require further explanation. On this basis, reference is made to documents DE 195 11 949 A1 and EP 1 612 311 B1, for example, which are
 5 herewith incorporated by reference as part of the present disclosure to avoid repetition.

In addition, the operating cycle during a thread change of the described thread changing device is indicated in Figure 4. There a thread with reference 15b is shown that has just been inserted into the knitting tools 2 by the thread finger 14b, while thread finger 14a, which still holds clamped a thread 15a to be newly inserted, has just been directed into
 10 a working position. For this purpose the associated control magnet 57 (Figure 1) is actuated to allow the cam 60 connected thereto to act on the respective control pin 49 and thus ensure that the thread finger 14a is pivoted into the working position evident from Figure 4 by means of the cam 63 and the selector lever 28a.

Figure 3 schematically shows four knitting points 68a to 68d, which are arranged one behind the other in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$ corresponding to the direction of rotation of the needle cylinder and the support ring 10 (Figure 2) and are formed, for example, by corresponding cam segments 4a to 4d of the cam 4 (Figure 1). Each of these cam
 20 segments 4a to 4d can move all or selected knitting tools 2 into a thread pick-up position 69 indicated only for knitting points 68b and 68d. According to Figure 3, the thread changing devices 12 respectively have six thread fingers 14 located one behind the other in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$.

Figure 3 additionally shows that the width of a thread changing device 12 measured in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$ is larger than the width of the knitting points 68a to 68d or cam segments 4a to 4d measured in the same direction. Therefore, it is not possible to provide each knitting point 68a to 68d with a thread changing device 12 assigned to it
 25 alone.

For this reason, it is provided according to the invention to configure and arrange each thread changing device 12 so that threads 15 fed with it can be selectively fed to a first and/or a second knitting point. For this, a thread changing device 12 shown on the left in Figure 3 is assigned both to a first knitting point 68b and a second knitting point 68a
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arranged in front of this in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$. Accordingly, a further thread changing device 12 shown on the right in Figure 3 is assigned to a first knitting point 68d and a second knitting point 68c arranged in front of this in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$. In other words, in contrast to the prior art, each thread changing device 12 here is
 5 assigned to two adjacent knitting points 68a, 68b or 68c, 68d.

The advantages aimed at with the invention may be seen from a comparison of Figures 3 and 5.

10 Figure 3 shows the production of a knitted product with a horizontal stripe pattern that is formed from a comparatively large number of different threads. For this case it is provided to use the thread changing device 12 on the left in Figure 3 only for feeding threads 15 to the first knitting point 68b of the pair 68a, 68b and the thread changing device 12 shown on the right in Figure 3 only for feeding threads 15 to the first knitting
 15 point 68d of the pair 68c, 68d. In contrast, the respective second knitting points 68a and 68c are switched off, i.e. are rendered inactive by appropriate selection of the cam segments 4a and 4c, such that the knitting tools 2 remain in a circular running path 70 on the knitting points 68a and 68c, i.e. are not raised into the thread pick-up position 69. As a result of this, each of the six threads 15 of the thread changing devices 12 can
 20 only be inserted into the knitting tools 2 at each second knitting point 68b, 68d.

Horizontal stripe patterns with up to six different threads can be produced in this way.

In contrast, on the basis of the thread changing device 12 shown on the left of Figure 3, Figure 5 shows the production of a knitted product with a horizontal stripe pattern that
 25 is formed from a comparatively small number of different threads 15. For this case, it is provided in the exemplary embodiment to feed the threads 15 of the thread changing device 12 both to the first knitting point 68b and to the second knitting point 68a located in front of this of pair 68a, 68b. In particular, the arrangement is such, for example, that a group of thread fingers given the references 141, 142 and 143 here
 30 located in front in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$ feeds their threads to the knitting tools 2 raised into the thread pick-up position 69 in the second knitting point 68a, whereas a group of thread fingers given the references 144, 145 and 146 here located at the rear in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$ feed their threads to the knitting tools 2 moved into the thread pick-up position 69 at the first knitting point 68b. Therefore, in contrast to Figure 3, the

cam segment 4a here is provided with cam parts that can also raise the knitting tools 2 into the thread pick-up position 69. Moreover, Figure 5 shows that the thread 15 delivered by the thread finger 143 is currently being processed at the knitting point 68a and the thread 15 guided by the thread finger 142 is being prepared for a thread change, while at knitting point 68b the thread 15 guided by the thread finger 146 is just being processed and the thread 15 guided by the thread finger 145 is being prepared for a thread change.

The arrangement in the region of the thread changing device 12 shown on the right in Figure 3 and the associated knitting point pair 68c, 68d can be configured accordingly.

In the exemplary embodiment the thread changing devices 12 can feed a total of six threads in each case, wherein according to Figure 5 three threads 15 are fed to the first knitting point 68b and the other three threads 15 are fed to the second knitting point 68a. However, other distributions of the thread fingers 141 to 146 over the two respective knitting points are also conceivable, as required, and each thread changing device 12 can also have more or less than six thread fingers. Moreover, it is clear that the knitting tools 2 in the case of Figure 3 can also be raised into a thread pick-up position at the knitting point 68a or 68c in order to insert a separate foundation or plating thread or the like, for example. However, an additional thread guide would be necessary for this.

As Figures 3 and 5 show, a thread guide 17 is only provided at each first knitting point 68b, 68d of a pair 68a, 68b or 68c, 68d of knitting points. In this case, each bar 17a also extends backwards over the largest portion of the respective second knitting point 68a, 68c so that the threads 15 grasped by the inserter 66 are securely moved into the guide slot 17b irrespective of which thread fingers 14 feed them. On the other hand, each guide slot 17b is arranged so that threads 15 inserted therein are securely grasped by the knitting tools 2 raised into the thread pick-up position 69 irrespective of which thread finger 14 feeds them.

However, if according to Figures 5 and 6 a thread changing device 12 is used to feed two knitting points (e.g. 68a, 68b) of a pair of knitting points, then according to the invention the knitting machine preferably additionally has means that allow a secure

separation of the threads fed by the two groups of thread fingers 141 to 143 or 144 to 146.

According to Figures 5 and 6, this means includes a thread guide 17, for example, the
 5 bar 17a of which not only extends to the rear over the knitting point 68a of pair 68a, 68c located at the front, but additionally has a second guide slot 17c also shown in Figure 3. This second guide slot 17c occupies substantially the same position in relation to the second knitting point 68a as the guide slot 17 in relation to the first knitting point 68b. A thread 15 inserted into the guide slot 17c according to Figure 5 is therefore
 10 respectively fed to the knitting tools 2 that are moved into the thread pick-up position at the second knitting point 68a, whereas a thread 15 inserted into the slot 17b according to Figures 3 and 5 is respectively fed to the knitting tools 2 that are moved into the thread pick-up position 69 at the first knitting point 68b. The procedure at the other pairs of knitting points (e.g. 68c, 68d in Figure 3), to which one of the described thread
 15 changing devices 12 is assigned, is consistent with this.

The insertion of the threads 15 fed with the thread fingers 141 to 143, for example, into the slot 17c can be achieved using an inserter 66, for example, which at its front end has such a sloping lower edge 66a (Figures 3 and 5) that the threads 15 guided by the first two thread fingers 141 to 143 come to lie in slot 17c and the threads 15 located
 20 further to the rear in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$ and guided by the thread fingers 144 to 146 come to lie in slot 17b.

An even better, and currently considered the best, means for separating the threads 15 is evident from Figures 5 and 6. Here, an additional stripper element 71 is arranged
 25 between the two groups of thread fingers 141 to 143 and 144 to 146. This stripper element 71 consists of a thin metal plate, for example, and is configured and arranged so that after they have been grasped by the lower edge 66a of the inserter 66, the threads 15 fed by the first group of thread fingers 141 to 143 are laid against the stripper element 71 and deflected (vertically in Figure 5 and 6) downwards by this and
 30 inserted into the slot 17c. For this, as Figures 5 and 6 show, a lower edge of the stripper element 71 is arranged directly behind the slot 17c in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$. As a result, it is assured, on the one hand, that the threads fed by the thread fingers 141 to 143 pass into the slot 17c located at the front, while it is also assured, on the other hand, that the threads 15 fed by the thread fingers 144 to 146 and lying behind the stripper

element 71 in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$ are inserted into the rear slot 17b solely by means of the inserter 66, as Figure 6 shows. In addition, Figure 5 shows a position of the thread fingers 142 and 145 that corresponds to the working position of the thread finger 14a in Figure 4 upon preparation of a thread change, whereas Figure 6 shows the retracted position of the thread fingers 142 and 145 resumed after passage of the inserter 66 and after the thread change.

Figures 7 to 11 show in a highly schematic view the insertion of a thread 15 into the guide slot 17c on application of the stripper element 71.

While Figure 7 shows a thread finger 14 in the working position in accordance with Figure 4, wherein the inserter 66 is still arranged in front of the thread finger 14, Figure 8 shows how the thread 15 laid transversely over the circle of knitting tools 2 by the thread finger 14 is just being grasped by the lower edge 66a of the inserter 66 moved in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$.

Figure 9 shows that as the inserter 66 moves on, the thread 15 is pressed downwards in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$ by the lower edge 66a thereof, but abuts against the stripper element 71, as a result of which its movement in the knitting direction $\underline{y}$ is blocked.

Therefore, as shown in Figure 10, the thread 15 shifts further downwards only along a front edge of the stripper element 71 until it finally lands securely in the guide slot 17c, as shown in Figure 11. In this case, in Figures 9 to 11 a respective portion of the thread 15 located in front of the inserter 66 is illustrated by a solid line and a respective portion of the thread 15 located behind the inserter 66, with its end still clamped in the thread finger 14, is illustrated by a broken line.

In addition, a provision according to a further preferred exemplary embodiment of the invention can be to provide the inserter 66 according to Figures 7 to 11 with a hook 66b configured on its lower edge. This hook 66b is configured and arranged such that it grasps the thread 15 inserted into the guide slot 17c and entrains it as far as the knitting tools 2 raised into the thread pick-up position 69, as indicated schematically by the broken line in Figure 11. The hook 66b in the region of the guide slot 17b (not shown in Figures 7 to 11) can have the same effect. It is thus possible to also insert the threads 15 securely into the knitting tools 2 when the paths, along which the knitting tools 2 are

raised into the thread pick-up position 69, do not lie directly next to the guide slots 17c, 17b.

The means for securely separating the threads 15, which are fed by the two groups 141 to 143 or 144 to 146 of thread fingers 14, are preferably configured so that the knitting machine can be easily converted from the operating mode according to Figure 3 to the operating mode according to Figures 5 and 6 or vice versa. For this, the stripper element 71 is mounted in an easily replaced manner in the thread changing device 12 or another component of the knitting machine. It would be possible, for example, to attach a bolt 72 (Figure 12) to a guide disc 54 arranged between the two thread fingers 143 and 144, onto which bolt the stripper element 71 can be placed and then secured possibly by press fit or with a screw (not shown). When the stripper element 71 is attached, there then results the function according to Figures 5 and 6, while when the stripper element 71 is detached, the function according to Figure 3 is obtained.

Alternatively, in the case where insertion of the threads 15 into the guide slot 17c only occurs by means of the inserter 66, for example, it would also be possible to provide a covering cap for the guide slot 17c. When this covering cap is attached, the threads 15 fed by the first thread fingers 141 to 143 would then also automatically slide beyond the guide slot 17c along the bar 17a (Figure 3) and into the guide slot 17b. Moreover, the front guide slot 17c could be configured on a separated detachable component, which is fixedly connected to the bar 17a of the thread guide 17 in the case of the operating mode of Figures 5 and 6 and is separated from this in the case of the operating mode of Figure 3.

The invention is not restricted to the described exemplary embodiment, which can be modified in a variety of ways. In particular, the invention is not restricted to only two knitting points 68 assigned to the thread changing devices 12. Rather, it would also be possible to assign particularly wide thread changing devices 12 provided with more than six thread fingers to three or more knitting points 68, in which case a further stripper element 71 and a further guide slot would have to be provided in the bar 17a of the thread guide 17. In this way, for example, in the illustrated exemplary embodiment the threads of the two thread changing devices 12 could be assigned to three respective knitting points 68 arranged one behind the other in the knitting direction $\underline{v}$. Moreover, it is clear that the circular knitting machine according to Figure 1 only represents an

example and with corresponding modification the invention can also be achieved on other knitting machines. Moreover, other means, in particular other inserters and stripper elements, can also be provided in order to assure a secure distribution of the different threads 15 over the knitting points 68 present in an individual case. Moreover, 5 other guide elements such as e.g. grooves, edges or the like can also be provided on the thread guide 17 instead of the guide slots 17b and 17c. Besides this, due to the widths thereof as many knitting points 68 as possible can be provided on the periphery of a circular knitting machine, for example, while the thread changing devices 12 are respectively assigned to two or more knitting points in dependence on their width.

10 However, only a few knitting points with associated thread changing devices can also be provided, as required. In principle, a knitting machine, in particular a small circular knitting machine, that has only one thread changing device 12 and two or more associated knitting points 68 is also conceivable. Finally, it is understood that the different features can also be applied in other combinations than those described and 15 illustrated.

Claims

- 5 1. Method for the production of knitted goods with horizontal stripe patterns on a knitting machine containing knitting tools (2), at least one first knitting point (68b, 68d), a second knitting point (68a, 68c) arranged in front of the first knitting point (68b, 68d) in a knitting direction ($\underline{v}$) and also at least one thread changing device (12), wherein at least some of the knitting tools (2) at the first

10 knitting point (68b, 68d) are brought into a thread pick-up position (69) and by means of the thread changing device (12) at least one selected thread (15) is fed to the knitting tools (2) brought into the thread pick-up position (69) at the first knitting point (68b, 68d), characterised in that the thread changing device (12) is associated with the first and the second knitting point (68b, 68a or 68d, 68c)

15 and is used to selectively feed at least one selected thread (15) in each case to the knitting tools (2) brought into the thread pick-up position (69) at the first and/or at the second knitting point (68b, 68a or 68d, 68c).
- 20 2. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that a thread changing device (12) is provided with a multiplicity of thread fingers (141 to 146) arranged one behind the other in the knitting direction ($\underline{v}$), a group of thread fingers (141 to 143) located at the front in the knitting direction ($\underline{v}$) is used for feeding threads (15) to the knitting tools (2) moved into the thread pick-up position (69) at the second knitting point (68a, 68c) and a group of thread fingers (144 to 146)

25 located behind this in the knitting direction ($\underline{v}$) is used for feeding threads (15) to the knitting tools (2) brought into the thread pick-up position (69) at the first knitting point (68b, 68d).
- 30 3. Knitting machine for the production of knitted goods with horizontal stripe patterns, including: at least one support (1) provided with movable knitting tools (2), a cam (4) with at least one first knitting point (68b, 68d) and a second knitting point (68a, 68c) arranged in front of this in a knitting direction ($\underline{v}$) for moving selected knitting tools (2) into a thread pick-up position (69) and at least one thread changing device (12) for feeding selected threads (15) to the knitting

tools (2) brought into the thread pick-up position (69) at the first knitting point (68b, 68d), characterised in that the thread changing device (12) is configured and arranged in such a manner that threads (15), which can be fed with it, can be selectively fed to the knitting tools (2) moved into a thread pick-up position (69) at the first and/or at the second knitting point (68b, 68a or 68d, 68c).

4. Knitting machine according to claim 3, characterised in that the thread changing device (12) contains a multiplicity of thread fingers (141 to 146) arranged one behind the other in the knitting direction (v), and that a first group of thread fingers (141 to 143) located at the front in the knitting direction (v) is used for feeding threads (15) to the knitting tools (2) brought into the thread pick-up position (69) at the second knitting point (68a, 68c) and a second group of thread fingers (144 to 146) located behind the first group in the knitting direction (v) is used for feeding threads (15) to the knitting tools (2) brought into the thread pick-up position (69) at the first knitting point (68b, 68d).

5. Knitting machine according to claim 3 or 4, characterised in that it has means for securely separating the threads (15) fed by the two groups of thread fingers (141 to 143 or 144 to 146).

6. Knitting machine according to claim 5, characterised in that the means include a thread guide (17) with two guide elements (17c, 17b) located one behind the other in the knitting direction (v) and each associated with one of the two knitting points (68a, 68b) and an inserter (66), which inserts the threads (15) fed by the first group of thread fingers (141 to 143) into the guide element (17c) located at the front in the knitting direction (v) and inserts the threads (15) fed by the second group of thread fingers (144 to 146) into the guide element (17b) located at the rear in the knitting direction (v).

7. Knitting machine according to claim 6, characterised in that the means include a stripper element (71) cooperating with the inserter (66) arranged between the two groups of thread fingers (141 to 143; 144 to 146).

8. Knitting machine according to one of claims 3 to 7, characterised in that the thread changing device (12) is arranged so that threads, which can be fed with it, can also be selectively fed only to the knitting tools (2) moved into the thread pick-up position (69) at the first knitting point (68b, 68d).
- 5 9. Knitting machine according to claim 8, characterised in that the second knitting point (68a, 68c) can be switched off if threads (15), which can be fed with the thread changing device (12), are only fed to the knitting tools (2) brought into the thread pick-up position (69) at the first knitting point (68b, 68d).
- 10 10. Knitting machine according to one of claims 7 to 9, characterised in that the stripper element (71) is detachably mounted and when the stripper element (71) is detached, the inserter (66) inserts threads (15), which can be fed with both groups of the thread fingers (141 to 143; 144 to 146), into the guide element (17b) located at the rear in knitting direction (v).
- 15 11. Knitting machine according to claim 10, characterised in that the guide element (17c) located at the front in the knitting direction (v) can be covered.
- 20 12. Knitting machine according to one of claims 6 to 11, characterised in that the guide element (17c) located at the front in the knitting direction (v) is fastened to a structural part detachably connected to the thread guide (17).