

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

0 349 699 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication of patent specification: **02.06.93** (51) Int. Cl.⁵: **D05C 11/04**

(21) Application number: **88830409.4**

(22) Date of filing: **07.10.88**

(54) **Piercer enabling and disabling device in an embroidery machine, quilting machine or the like provided with a jointed coupling for the piercer.**

(30) Priority: **08.07.88 IT 2129488**

(43) Date of publication of application:
10.01.90 Bulletin 90/02

(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:
02.06.93 Bulletin 93/22

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT CH DE FR LI

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 230 211
DE-B- 1 219 781
FR-A- 381 277

(73) Proprietor: **COMERIO ERCOLE S.p.A.**
Via Silvio Pellico, 3
Busto Arsizio(Varese)(IT)

(72) Inventor: **Czyz, Victor**
Via Solferino, 3
I-20020 Busto Garolfo Milano(IT)

(74) Representative: **Pizzoli, Pasquale et al**
c/o Società Italiana Brevetti Via G. Carducci
8
I-20123 Milano (IT)

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid (Art. 99(1) European patent convention).

Description

This invention relates to a device adapted to enable or disable a piercer in an embroidery machine, quilting machine or the like, provided with a jointed coupling for the piercer.

The problems involved with piercers enabling and disabling are widely recognized in the specific field of the art, in that the above operations must be frequently performed when modifying the embroidery mode relative to sample size and shape and associated ratio, i.e. distance between two adjacent needles and piercers.

The major drawbacks in the known embroidery machines are substantially the long periods of time required for enabling a portion of the piercers and for disabling another portion, as well as the non disregarable precision loss due just to the frequent operations required to enable and disable the piercers.

A first type of known method for locking a piercer on to the bar which drives said piercer during the piercing stroke provides for a piercer back extension, having a hollow circular seat, to be inserted on a corresponding pin fastened to said bar. A small positioning spring is engaged in a seat of the piercer body and is hooked to a clamping means which keeps it in said position, whereby the piercer is in turn locked to the drive bar.

In the embroidery machines wherein this clamping arrangement is used, the plurality of piercers may be each individually disassembled or assembled in that each one of them has a pin and a small positioning spring associated therewith. In any case, the enabling and disabling operations are extremely time consuming both because of the high number of piercers and because, before the embroidery operations can be resumed, adjusting operations of each individual piercer are required.

This type of piercer, which is known as "automatic piercer", has a further drawback due to a lack of stability of the working position thereof, which moreover is fixed and does not allow the piercer to be moved in order to change the stroke length thereof relative to the fabric.

A further drawback stems for the fact that the plurality of the piercers taken off the embroidery machine are first sharpened and stored away in suitable containers wherein they are continuously in contact with each other. Moreover, the frequent replacements affect the spring constant of the positioning spring whereby said spring will definitely not be able to ensure a correct positioning of the piercer with time. As it should be apparent the above drawback jeopardizes the quality of the embroidery performed.

A second type of known clamping arrangement between a piercer and the drive bar thereof pro-

vides for a threaded rear part of the piercers which can be threadably coupled to the bar. In this case, when a modification of the embroidery program is required, besides taking off or inserting an individual piercer, possibly the entire drive bar may be replaced with a new one having the required piercing ratio.

Also with this type of clamping arrangement, replacement times are extensive, and drive bar position adjusting operations are still required. Therefore, also for this solution, a considerable extent of time is required, and a worsening of the quality of the embroidery is unavoidable.

The prior French patent No. 381.277 is known, which refers to a device adapted to bring a piercer from an operating position to a disabled position and viceversa, but with the disadvantage that such device requires difficult uncoupling and coupling operations and creates wear in the members adapted for such operations.

To avoid such disadvantages, the present invention comprises the means pointed out in the characterizing part of the amended claim 1, in order to require a lower force to bring the piercer from the disabled position to the working position and to avoid wear on the cited members. Furthermore in the subclaims 2 and 3 are pointed out the features adapted to obtain a stable location of the piercer in the operating position, without the risk that the piercer is subjected to an incorrect rotating movement during the piercer work.

The prior German patent No. 1.219.781 refers to a device for displacing a set of needles to and fro. If this device is connected to a set of piercers as described in the above French patent, the combination of such patents discloses the known structure contained in the introductory part of the amended claim 1 of the present invention.

The above and further objects and advantages, as well as the features of the device of the invention, will become apparent from the following detailed description of a preferred but not limiting embodiment thereof, made with reference to the attached drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a side view of the piercer in the working position thereof;

Figure 2 is a side view of the piercer of Figure 1, in the disabled position thereof, while the adjacent piercer is still enabled;

Figure 3 is a plan view of the two piercers of Figure 2;

Figure 4 shows a view of the device along line IV-IV of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a view of the device along line V-V of Figure 4.

In the attached drawings there is shown a pair of adjacent piercers, the ratio being 4/4, each of them being provided with the device of the inven-

tion, it being of course understood that the number of piercers may be variable, depending upon the size of the embroidery machine. Independent of the number of piercers, each of them will be provided with an enabling and disabling device, as it will be described in the following.

Referring now to the attached drawings, the device includes a first support member 10 extending transverse and at right angles relative to a bar 12 carrying piercers 13 and provided with an extension 14 abutting against the top face of bar 12 and being fastened thereto by means of a screw 16 or any other suitable means.

Bar 12, which is substantially L-shaped, is supported by the upper end of a bracket 18, and it is fastened to said end by means of a screw 20 or other suitable means.

In an embroidery machine there is usually provided a plurality of brackets 18, whose number is increasingly higher as the number of piercer carrier bars or banks 12 increases.

In a way known per se, brackets 18 are fastened to, and supported by, shafts 22 slidably received within guides (not shown) of the embroidery machine.

The device according to the invention includes as well as a second substantially L-shaped support member 24, having a piercer 13 fastened to a side 26 thereof, while second side 28 of the support member is engaged against one of the side faces of first support member 10, as it will be explained in the following.

Clamping of piercer 13 to side 26 of second support member 24 is performed through a threaded engagement of shank 30 of piercer 13 within a corresponding threaded opening of side 26, and final locking means of a locknut 32.

A connecting shaft 34 is inserted through first support member 10 and through side 28 of second support member 24. Between enlarged head 36 of shaft 34 and support member 10 there is inserted a plurality of Belleville springs 38, whose function is to ensure that engagement between side 28 of second support member 24 and first support member 10 takes place with a high and predetermined pressure level. For said purpose, a pin 39 is applied through the free end of shaft 34 and it engages in turn within a recess 41 of side 28 of second support member 24 just under the bias of Belleville springs 38.

According to one of the basic features of the device according to the invention, the opposite faces of first support member 10 and of side 28 of second support member 24 are not planar but they are suitably provided with projections and recesses adapted to generate a coupling type connection between said members, under the action of Belleville springs 38.

According to a further feature of the device, said coupling type connection, which will be described in the following, provides only two operating positions.

A first operating position of piercer 13 is the one shown in Figure 1, wherein support bar 12 thereof reciprocated from the position shown in full lines to the position shown in broken lines, and viceversa, whereby the piercer moves in the same way between the two positions shown in full lines and in broken lines respectively, piercing the fabric shown schematically and indicated by reference T.

Referring now to Figure 2, piercer 13 is shown therein in the idle position thereof, while the piercer adjacent thereto is shown in the working position.

In the idle position thereof, piercer 13 lies at an angle of substantially 90° relative to the working position, and it points downwards. In any case, the idle position is determined taking into account minimum disturbance for other moving members, and ease in performing the uncoupling and coupling operations.

The displacement from the working position to the idle position is simply obtained through the above mentioned coupling, which will be described in detail in the following referring in particular also to Figures 4 and 5.

As it is shown in Figure 4, on the face of support member 10 engaged with side 28 of second support member 24, there is provided two pluralities of substantially radial recesses 40 and 42, extending from a central bore wherein shaft 34 is received.

Still referring to Figure 5, there is also shown therein, in the exemplary embodiment considered here, that recesses 40 are in the number of three lying 120° apart from each other, one of them in addition being oriented horizontally. Recesses 42 as well lie 120° apart from each other, and one of them in particular is oriented vertically.

According to a feature of the device of the invention, in addition to recess 40 oriented horizontally and to recess 42 oriented vertically, the remaining ones as well are spaced 90° apart, just to obtain the 90° degree displacement from the enabled position to the disabled position of piercer 13.

Referring now to Figure 4, as it is shown therein, on the face of second support member 24 designed to lie in abutment with first support member 10 there is provided a plurality of shaped projections 44 which, in the subject exemplary embodiment, are three in number and are spaced 120° apart from each other.

When projections 44 are received within recesses 40, piercer 13 lies in the working or enabled position, while if projections 44 are received within recesses 42, piercer 13 lies in the idle or disabled

position. This particular feature is emphasized in the details shown in an enlarged scale on Figure 3, for the upper piercer of said figure and for the lower one of the same figure, respectively.

It should be apparent that transition from one of the above conditions to the other takes place due to the presence of Belleville springs 38, which allow projections 44 to temporarily disengage from recesses 40 or from recesses 42.

It should also be apparent that the action of springs 38 will be such as to securely hold piercer 13 in the two above positions and in particular, concerning the working position, this will always be the correct one, since the piercer has not been subjected to any displacement relative to support member 24.

A further advantageous aspect of the device of the invention derives from the fact that the displacement operation the operator has to perform to disable or to enable the piercer 13 is in no way complicated, as a matter of fact it is extremely simple in that he will be sure the piercer is in its correct position when feeling that projections 44 have snapped into recesses 40 and 42, without being required to pay any attention to the actual piercer position.

The easiness and rapidity of the above operation results of course in an easy and fast positioning of all the piercers whose position has to be modified, whereby, in conclusion, a modification of the embroidery program may be performed in an extremely short time.

It should be noted in particular, from Figure 5 and from the scaled up details of Figure 3, that recesses 40 have a larger width and depth compared to recesses 42, while projections 44 have always the same cross-section. In this way, distance X_1 between opposite faces of members 10 and 28 in the working position of piercer 13 will be shorter than distance X_2 between the same faces in the idle or disabled condition.

Recesses 42 have been provided with a shallower depth in order to make easier for projections 44 to snap therein, and in order to require a lower force to bring the piercer to the working position. In fact, when the piercer is in an idle or disabled position, he is subjected to no other forces except the force of inertia generated upon said piercer by the displacement of bar 12.

Still referring to the scaled up details of Figure 3, there is shown that inlet edges 43 of recesses 40 and 42 are chamfered, in order not to cause excessive friction forces and corresponding parts wear. From the same purpose projections 44 have a contoured cross section.

It should be understood that the arrangement described above, including a set of three projections 44 and two sets of three recesses 40 and 42,

extending substantially in a radial direction, though it is preferred should not be considered in a limiting meaning. In fact, mutual locking of members 10 and 28 in three areas makes it possible to obtain a secure and repeatable positioning of piercer 13 along two axes, in particular axes X and Y of Figure 5, while the piercer is securely locked along the third axis, in particular the Z axis of Figure 3, by Belleville springs 38. The stability of the locking action does not depend upon the degree of manufacturing precision of the various components.

It is apparent, in any case, that the number of projections and recesses provided in the coupling arrangement of the device should not be taken as limiting, as well as the general arrangement and the mutual arrangement of the recesses and projections which, in the exemplary embodiment described above, have been chosen taking into account manufacturing simplicity and symmetry of the clamping forces.

In addition, the use of a coupling arrangement may be envisaged, which does not rely upon projections and recesses as locking members, but upon a friction coupling, a clutch coupling or the like, through which the same purpose can be met.

In a further embodiment, coupling means may be provided which include a plurality of suitably shaped matingly engageable shapes, spaced along outer surface 45, 46 of members 10 and 24.

Eventually, it should be understood that variations and/or modification may be made to the device for enabling and disabling a piercer in an embroidery machine, quilting machine or the like, according to this invention, without exceeding the scope of protection of the invention.

Claims

1. A device for enabling and disabling a piercer in an embroidery machine, a quilting machine or the like, comprising a first and a second support member (10, 24), the second member bearing a piercer (13) fastened thereon, said members being connected to each other by means of a jointed coupling arrangement which, owing to the provision of resilient means (38), enables piercer (13) to be moved from a working position, wherein it lies substantially at right angles relative to fabric (T) to be embroidered, to a disabled position wherein it is substantially parallel to said fabric (T), and vice versa, said first support member (10) being fastened to oscillating bar (12) which drives piercers (13) in their movement, while second support member (24) is connected to the first by means of a shaft (34), on the opposite faces of support members (10, 24), at least one projection (44) and two recesses (40, 42) are

provided, said projection (44), adapted to matingly engage said recess 40 or 42 to temporarily lock the support member of piercer (13) in said desired positions, the device being characterized in that said recess (40) engaged by the projection (44) in the working position of piercer (13) has a larger depth and width compared to the depth and width of said recess (42) engaged by the projection (44) in the disabled position of piercer (13).

2. The device of claim 1, characterized in that a plurality of projections (44) are provided adapted to engage a plurality of recesses (40) or (42) respectively for the working or disabled position of piercer (13).
3. The device of claim 1 and/or 2, characterized in that projections (44) and recesses (40, 42) extend in a substantially radial direction around the opening wherein shaft (34) is inserted through support members (10, 24).

Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zum Zu- und Abschalten eines Dorns in einer Stickereimaschine, einer Steppmaschine oder dergleichen, mit einem ersten und zweiten Tragteil (10, 24), wobei das zweite Teil einen Dorn (13) trägt, der an ihm befestigt ist, und wobei die Teile miteinander durch eine gelenkige Kupplungsanordnung miteinander verbunden sind, die durch die Anordnung eines nachgiebigen Mittels (38) den Dorn (13) freigibt zu einer Bewegung aus der Arbeitsstellung, in der er im wesentlichen im rechten Winkel zu der zu bestickenden Textilie (T) liegt, in eine Abschaltstellung, in der er im wesentlichen parallel zu dieser Textilie (T) liegt und umgekehrt, wobei der erste Tragteil (10) an einem oszillierenden Stab (12) befestigt ist, welcher Dorne (13) in ihrer Bewegung antreibt, während der zweite Tragteil (24) mit dem ersten durch eine Welle (34) verbunden ist, wobei an gegenüberliegenden Flächen der Tragteile (10, 24) wenigstens ein Vorsprung (44) und zwei Vertiefungen (40, 42) vorgesehen sind, wobei der Vorsprung (44) so ausgeführt ist, daß er eine passende Verbindung mit der Vertiefung (40 oder 42) eingeht und das Tragteil des Dorns (13) in den gewünschten Stellungen zeitweilig festhält, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Vertiefung (40) in Eingriff mit dem Vorsprung (44) in der Arbeitsstellung des Dorns (13) eine größere Tiefe und Breite gegenüber der Tiefe und Breite der Vertiefung (42) hat, die in Eingriff steht mit dem Vorsprung (44) in der abgeschalteten

Stellung des Dorns (13).

2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß eine Mehrzahl von Vorsprüngen (44) vorgesehen sind, die vorgesehen sind für den Eingriff mit einer Mehrzahl von Vertiefungen (40) oder (42) jeweils für die Arbeitsbzw. Abschaltstellung des Dorns (13).
3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 und/oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß sich die Vorsprünge (44) und Vertiefungen (40, 42) in einer im wesentlichen radialen Richtung um die Öffnung erstrecken, in die die Welle (34) durch Tragteile (10, 24) eingesetzt ist.

Revendications

1. Mécanisme de sélection d'un poinçon dans un métier à broder, une machine à matelasser ou analogue, comprenant un premier et un second éléments supports (10, 24), le second élément portant un poinçon (13) fixé dessus, lesdits éléments étant reliés entre eux au moyen d'un agencement d'accouplement qui, grâce à l'installation de moyens élastiques (38), permet de déplacer un poinçon (13) à partir d'une position de travail, dans laquelle il se trouve sensiblement à angle droit du tissu (T) à broder, jusqu'à une position de repos dans laquelle il est sensiblement parallèle audit tissu (T) et inversement, ledit premier élément support (10) étant fixé à une barre oscillante (12) qui entraîne les poinçons (13) dans leur mouvement, tandis qu'un second élément support (24) est relié au premier au moyen d'un arbre (34), et sur les faces opposées des éléments supports (10, 24) sont formés une projection (44) et deux évidements (40, 42), ladite saillie (44) étant conçue pour venir en prise de manière complémentaire avec ledit évidement (40) ou (42) afin de bloquer momentanément l'élément support du poinçon (13) dans lesdites positions souhaitées, le mécanisme étant caractérisé en ce que ledit évidement (40) dans lequel pénètre la saillie (44) dans la position de travail du poinçon (13) est plus profond et plus large que ledit évidement (42) dans lequel pénètre la saillie (44) dans la position de repos du poinçon (13).
2. Mécanisme selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'une pluralité de saillies (44) est prévue et conçue pour venir en prise avec une pluralité d'évidements (40) ou (42) respectivement pour la position de travail ou la position de repos du poinçon (13).

3. Mécanisme selon la revendication 1 et/ou 2, caractérisé en ce que les saillies (44) et les évidements (40, 42) sont orientés dans une direction sensiblement radiale autour de l'ouverture par laquelle est introduit un arbre (34) à travers les éléments supports (10, 24).

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

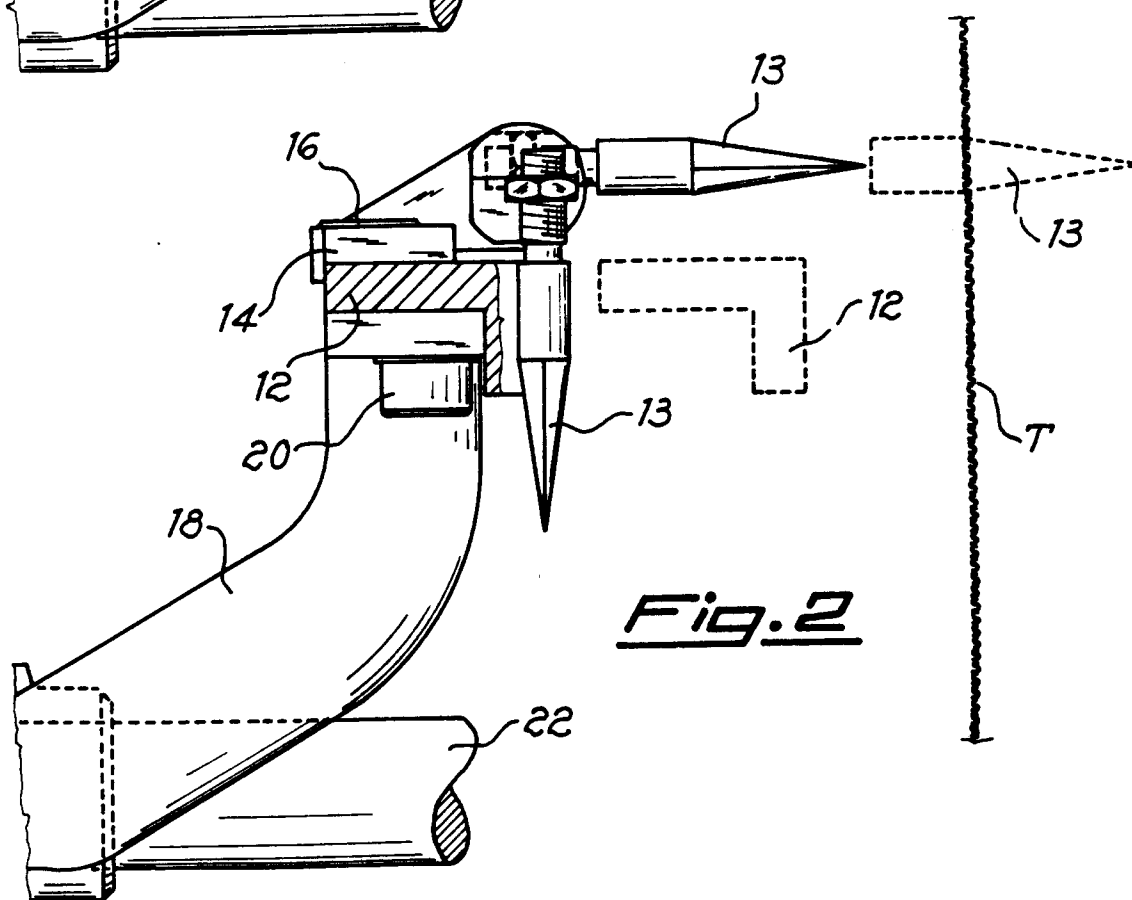
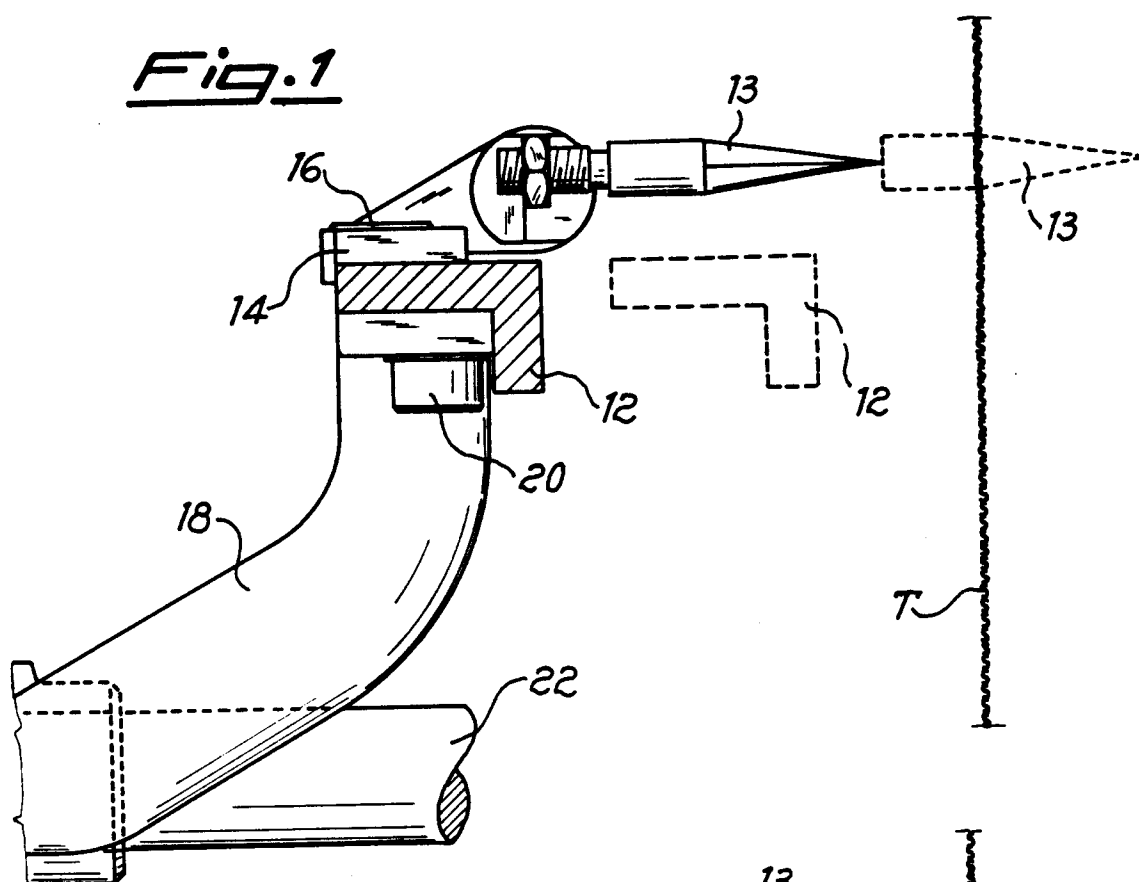


Fig. 5

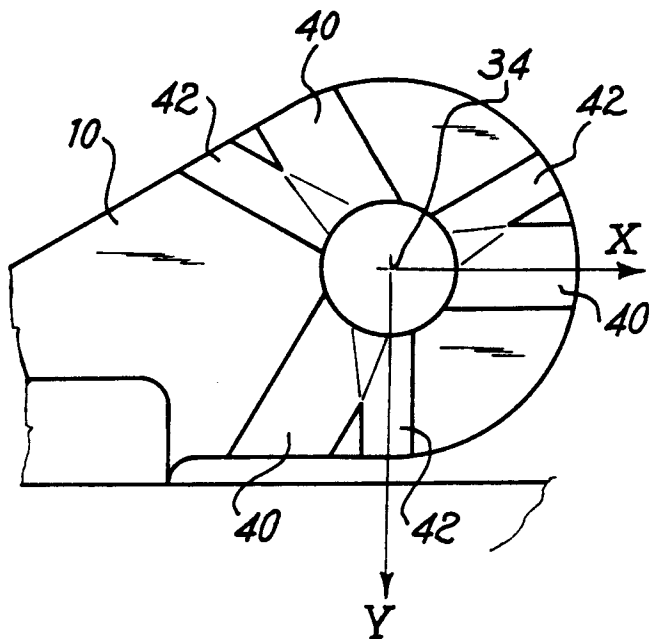


Fig. 4

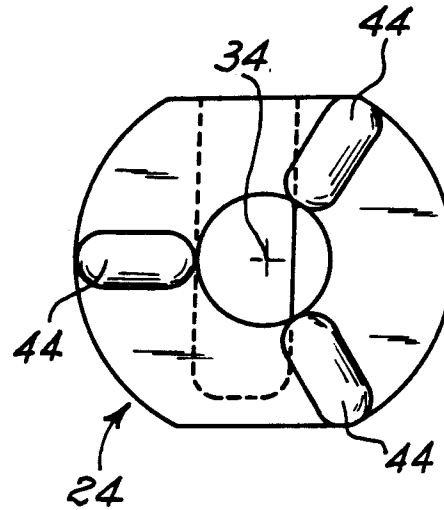


Fig. 3

