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(54) Jacquerd pattern control mechanism for a circular knitting machine

(57) A jacquard pattern control mechanism for a circular knitting machine (20) comprises a plurality of rocker bar supporting members (40) slidable in the grooves (26) along which knitting elements (27) move. Elongate rocker bars (44) are pivotally mounted on the rocker bar supporting members for movement about medial pivots, the opposite end portions (44b,44c) of the rocker bars being selectively movable between operative and inoperative positions and having magnetically attractable sections (44f,44g) thereon. Magnet attracting devices (50) are operatively associated with the opposite end portions of the elongate rocker bars for selectively attracting the magnetically attractable sections at opposite ends of the rocker bars to pivot the rocker bars and selectively move the opposite end portions thereof to the operative and inoperative positions. The magnetic attracting devices each comprises a permanent magnet and a pair of electromagnets (51,52) disposed on opposite sides of the permanent magnet and connected in series, the permanent magnet having an extension extending outwardly towards the rocker bars (44) and having a pair of wing portions extending outwardly from the center portion of the extension, generally parallel to the rocker bar supporting members (40) and having outer sections disposed in attractable relation to the magnetically attractable sections (44f,44g) at opposite ends of the rocker bars. The wing portions of the permanent magnet cooperate with the core parts of the electromagnets (51,52) in providing stronger magnetic fields for attraction of the magnetically attractable sections of the rocker bars.

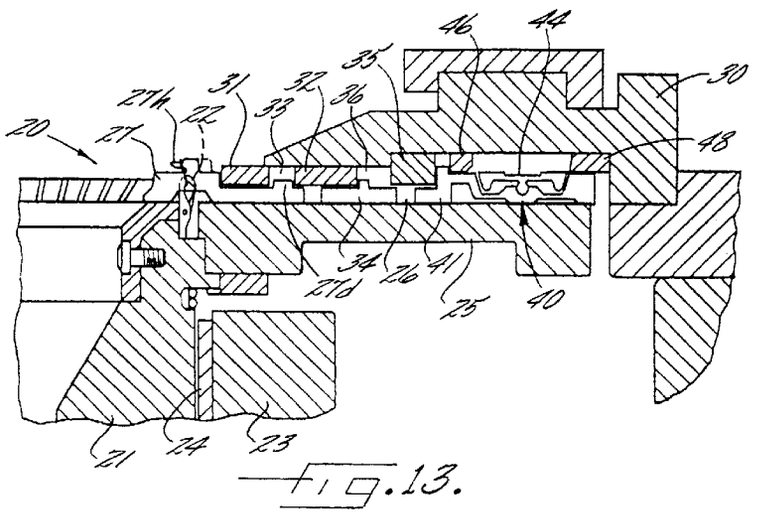

Fig. 13.

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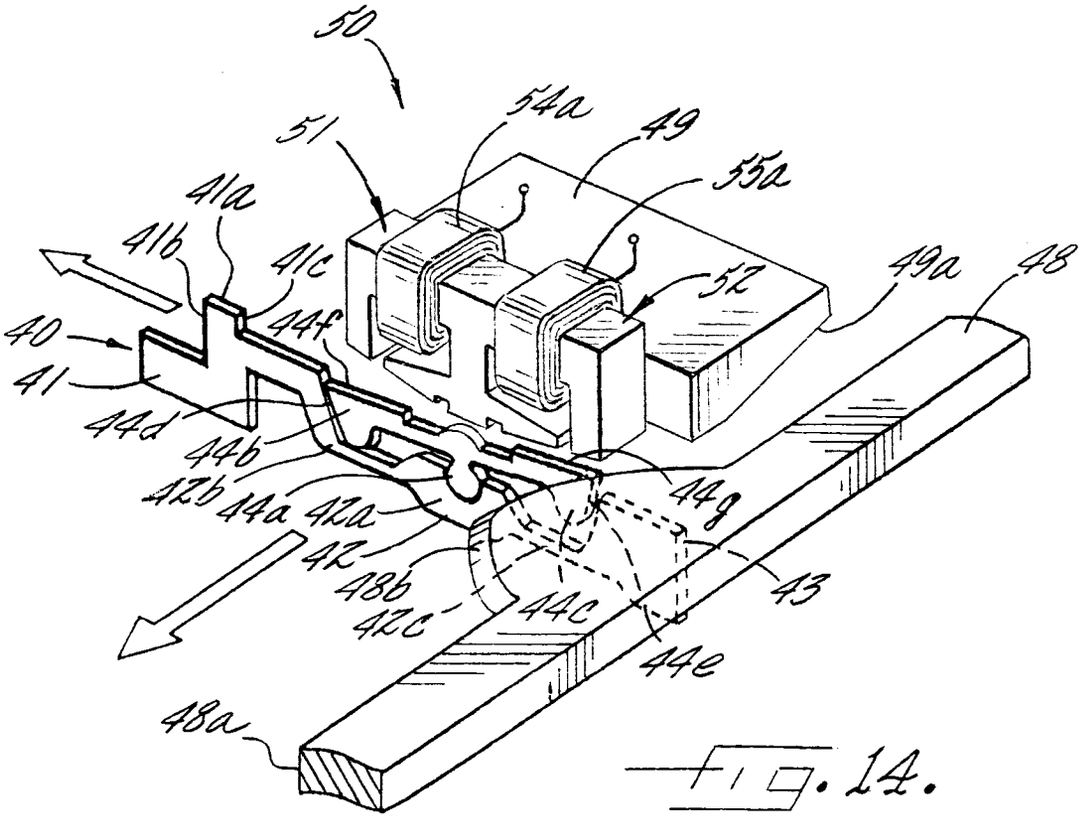

50
51
54a
49
55a
41a
41b
41c
52
49a
48
40
44f
41
44d
44b
42b
44a
42a
44g
42
48b
43
42c
44c
44e
48a

Fig. 14.

Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to circular knitting machines and more particularly to a jacquard pattern control mechanism therefor.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Jacquard knitting on a circular knitting machine requires needle selection of specific knitting needles being switched between active and inactive positions. Such needle selection is typically provided by jacquard pattern control mechanisms which include pattern selection devices. Such jacquard control mechanisms, including their pattern selection devices, are discussed in co-pending United States patent application, Serial No. 771,519, now United States Patent No. 5,689,977, commonly owned with this application and incorporated herein by reference.

As is stated in United States Patent No. 5,689,977, prior pattern selection devices combining a permanent magnet and an electromagnet required a plurality of control electromagnets in order to function properly. In addition, such devices were required to limit the size of the electromagnets such that the magnetic attraction generated thereby would not be stronger than that of the permanent magnet. Therefore, both the permanent magnet and the electromagnets had to be quite large which caused spatial problems in the knitting machines.

Applicant solved many of these problems and deficiencies in United States Patent No. 5,689,977 by pattern selection devices embodying both a permanent magnet and an electromagnet working in concert to provide the necessary magnetic attraction while using small magnets. The present invention is an improvement on the invention of United States Patent No. 5,689,977.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a jacquard control mechanism for a circular knitting machine that provides an improved electromagnetic pattern selection device producing even stronger magnetic attraction than has been achieved heretofore by comparable sized magnets.

This object is accomplished by an electromagnetic selecting mechanism including a rocker bar having first and second attractable portions at its opposite ends and magnetic attracting means comprising a permanent magnet and first and second electromagnets connected to opposite sides of the permanent magnet in series. The electromagnets include first and second cores and first and second coils, with the cores having one end thereof disposed in attracting relation to a portion of the first and second attractable portions of the rocker bar. The permanent magnet includes a center tip extending therefrom into juxtaposed relation to the medial portion of the rocker bar and having a pair of wings extending outwardly therefrom toward the ends of the cores and into juxtaposed relation to portions of the first and second attractable portions of the rocker bar.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the present invention may be more readily understood, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a fragmentary schematic view of the electromagnetic selecting mechanism of the present invention;
Figure 2 is a side elevation of the mechanism shown in Figure 1 taken substantially along line 2-2 in Figure 1;
Figure 3 is a schematic view of the mechanism of Figure 2 and illustrating the lines of magnetic force generated when a positive voltage is applied thereto;
Figure 4 is a schematic view similar to Figure 3 illustrating the lines of magnetic force generated when a negative voltage is applied thereto;
Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 1 of another embodiment of the electromagnetic selecting mechanism of the present invention;
Figure 6 is a fragmentary, vertical sectional view taken substantially along line 6-6 in Figure 5;
Figure 7 is a fragmentary, schematic view of cams, needle, sinker and operating elements of a jacquard control mechanism of the present invention;
Figure 8 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view taken substantially along line 8-8 in Figure 7;
Figure 9 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view taken substantially along line 9-9 in Figure 7;
Figure 10A is a fragmentary vertical sectional view taken substantially along line 10-10 in Figure 7 with the sinker in its pile forming operational position;

Figure 10B is a view similar to Figure 10A with the sinker in its non-pile forming operational position;
Figure 11A is a fragmentary vertical section taken substantially along line 11-11 in Figure 7 with the sinker in its pile forming position;
Figure 11B is a view similar to Figure 11A with the sinker in its non-pile forming position;
Figure 12A is a fragmentary, vertical sectional view taken substantially along line 12-12 in Figure 7 with the sinker in its pile forming position;
Figure 12B is a view similar to Figure 12A with the sinker in its non-pile forming position;
Figure 13 ia a fragmentary, vertical sectional view taken substantially along line 13-13 in Figure 7;
Figure 14 is an enlarged, fragmentary perspective view of the rocker bar supporting member, rocker bar, rocker bar cam and electromagnetic selection mechanism of the present invention;
Figure 15A is a schematic view of a still further embodiment of the electromagnetic selecting mechanism of the present invention with wiring for the selection of even numbered knitting elements; and
Figure 15B is a view similar to Figure 15A with wiring for the selection of odd numbered knitting elements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now more specifically to the drawings and particularly to Figures 7-14, there is illustrated schematically and sectionally the core part of a circular knitting machine, generally indicated at **20**, which incorporates the jacquard pattern control mechanism of the present invention. Circular knitting machine **20** includes a rotary cylinder **21** having a multiplicity of grooves (not shown) therein. A knitting needle **22** is mounted for vertical sliding movement in each of the grooves in the needle cylinder **21**.

Circular knitting machine **20** further includes a cam block **23** mounted adjacent the periphery of the needle cylinder **21.** Cam block **23** mounts a needle cam (not shown) for raising and lowering the needles **22** between an active (knitting) position and an inactive (welting) position.

A rotary sinker cap or dial **25** is mounted on top of the needle cylinder **21** and has a multiplicity of grooves **26** extending radially from the outer periphery to the inner periphery thereof. A sinker **27** is slidably mounted in each of the sinker grooves **26** for movement between an active (extended) position and an inactive (retracted) position. A sinker cam block **30** is mounted above the sinker cap **25** and mounts on its lower surface an inner sinker cam **31** and an outer sinker cam **32** in facing relation to the grooves **26** and sinker cap **25.**

Sinker **27** has a main section **27a** and an extension section **27b.** The outer end of the main section **27a** defines a vertical edge **27c.** A butt **27d** protrudes upwardly from extension section **27b** and has vertical edges **27e** and **27f.** The main section **27a** has a nose **27g** defining a first top edge **27h** for forming pile loops from a pile yarn **PY**. Main section **27a** has a second top edge **27i** for forming ground or nonpile stitch loops from a ground yarn **GY**. Pile yarn **PY** and ground yarn **GY** are fed to the needles **22** by a yarn carrier **28** (Figures 7-12).

Cam **31** has a side edge **31a** that engages the vertical edge **27c** of sinker **27** and a side edge **31b** which cooperates with a side edge **32a** on cam **32** to define a cam track **33** which receives the butt **27d** and controls sinker **27** by engagement of side edge **31b** with vertical edge **27e** and side edge **32a** with vertical edge **27f.** Cam **32** has another side edge **32b**, the function of which will be described presently.

An intermediate member **34** is disposed in each sinker groove in sinker cap **25** outwardly of sinker **27** (Figures 8-13). Intermediate member **34** has a butt **34a** thereon which has a first vertical edge **34b** and a second vertical edge **34c** (Figure 7). A first intermediate cam **35** is mounted on cam block **30** adjacent cam **32** and has a first side edge **35a** which cooperates with side edge **32b** of cam **32** to define a cam track **36**. Cam track **36** receives butt **34a** on intermediate member **34** and controls and moves intermediate member **34** by engagement with side edge **32b** with vertical edge **34b** and side edge **35a** with vertical edge **34c** (Figure 7). A second intermediate cam **37** is disposed in cam track **36** and has a first side edge **37a** and a second side edge **37b.** Side edge **37a** has a first slope or angled section **$37a_1$** and a second straight section **$37a_2$**. Side edge **37b** of cam **37** is straight and parallel to side edge **35a** of cam **35**. Cam **37** divides cam track **36** into two branches **36a** and **36b.** If butt **34a** on intermediate member **34** is caused to follow branch **36a** of cam track **36**, side edge **37a** of cam **37** engages vertical edge **34c** of butt **34a** and moves intermediate member **34** into contact with sinker **27** and moves sinker **27** further toward the needles **22**. Such movement brings the nose **27g** of sinker **27** into operative position to form pile loops over top edge **27h**. Thereafter, side edge **32b** returns intermediate member **34** back to its retracted position which corresponds to branch **36b** of cam track **36**.

The second intermediate cam **37** is preferably mounted on cam block **30** for movement between an extended, operative position and a retracted, inoperative position (Figures 12A and 12B). Accordingly, cam block **30** is provided with a recess **30a** into which an inner end **38a** of a threaded operating member **38** extends. Cam **37** is mounted on the inner end **38a** of operating member **38** by receiving this inner end **38a** in a cavity **37c** in cam **37**. Cavity **37c** is larger than the inner end **38a** of operating member **38** such that cam **37** may move a predetermined amount longitudinally or axially of operating member **38**. A coil spring **39** is positioned around operating member **38** between cam **37** and the bottom of recess **38a** to bias cam **37** toward the inner end of operating member **38** and toward its operative

position. Thus, cam **37** protects the butt **34a** from damage from outside forces which may act thereon.

A rocker bar supporting member **40** (Figures 7-14) is slidably mounted in each sinker groove **26** outwardly of intermediate member **34**. Rocker bar supporting member **40** includes an inner end section **41**, the lower portion of which is received in sinker groove **26** and the upper portion of which includes a butt **41a.** Butt **41a** includes a first vertical edge **41b** and a second vertical edge **41c.**

Rocker bar supporting member **40** includes a medial section **42** having a central portion **42a** and opposite end portions **42b** and **42c**. The lower portion of central portion **42a** is received in sinker groove **26** and the upper portion of which has a recess or socket **42d** therein. Opposite end portions **42b** and **42c** of medial section **42** are of less height than central portion **42a** such that the top edges thereof are recessed below the top edge of the central portion **42a**. Finally, rocker bar supporting member **40** includes an outer end section **43**, the lower portion of which is received in sinker groove **26**.

A rocker bar **44** is mounted on the medial section **42** of rocker bar supporting member **40** for pivotal movement by a circular pivot protrusion **44a** which is received in socket **42d.** Rocker bar **44** has symmetrical opposite end portions **44b** and **44c** which are beveled, wedge-shaped at their outer extremities at **44d** and **44e.** The lower portions of opposite end portions **44b** and **44c** are bulbous-shaped and serve to engage the upper ends of end portions **42b** and **42c** of medial section **42** of rocker bar supporting member **40** to limit the pivotal movement of rocker bar **44**. The upper sections **44f** and **44g** of end portions **42b** and **42c** are magnetically attractable and are raised above the central portion of rocker bar **44.**

A rocker bar supporting member cam **46** is carried by cam block **30** adjacent cam **35**. Cam **46** has a side edge **46a** which is straight and spaced from a second side edge **35b** of cam **35** to define therewith a cam track **47** which receives and controls butt **41a** on rocker bar supporting member **40**. Cam **35** has a concave section **35c** in its second side edge **35b** corresponding to the location of second intermediate cam **37**.

Cam **46** has a second side edge **46b** which is positioned to engage wedge-shaped end **44d** of rocker bar **44** when rocker bar **44** is pivoted to have end portion **44b** extended to maintain the rocker bar **44** and rocker bar supporting member **40** in the inactive, retracted position. A rocker bar actuating cam **48** is mounted on cam block **30** and has a side edge **48a** spaced from side edge **46b** a distance equal to the length of rocker bar **44**. Side edge **48a** engages the wedge-shaped end **44e** when rocker bar **44** is pivoted to position end portion **44c** in extended position. Cam **48** has a protruding portion **48b** in side edge **48a** in alignment with and of the same shape as the concave section **35c** in side edge **35b** of cam **35**. The protruding portion **48b** preferably has a trapezial-shaped cross section corresponding to the wedge-shaped end **44e** of rocker bar **44**.

Upstream of protruding portion **48b** of cam **48**, a cancelling cam **49** is positioned above the path of travel of rocker bar **44** and includes an upperly and outwardly sloped surface **49a** to engage a pivoted or tilted rocker bar **44** and cam rocker bar **44** back to a level or neutral position. Cancelling cam **49** will function irrespective of the direction in which rocker bar **44** is pivoted. Preferably, cancelling cam **49** is constructed of an antimagnetic material so that it effectively weakens leaking magnetic attraction from the permanent magnet.

A magnetic attraction selection device, generally indicated at **50**, is positioned immediately downstream of cancelling cam **49** and above the path of travel of rocker bar **44** such that the rocker bar **44** on the rocker bar supporting member **40** passes closely therebeneath. Selection device **50** is positioned upstream of protruding portion **48b** of cam **48.**

Selection device **50** includes two magnetic attraction means **51** and **52** (Figures 2, 7 and 14) disposed in position to attract magnetically the magnetic attractable sections **44f** and **44g**, respectively, of rocker bar **44** when rocker bar **44** passes therebeneath (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 are shown with the elements upside down). Preferably, magnetic attraction selection device **50** comprises a permanent magnet **53** in the center and first and second electromagnets **54** and **55** on opposite sides thereof, which define the magnetic attraction means **51** and **52**. Permanent magnet **53** and electromagnets **54** and **55** are all supported by a support member **56** (Figure 2). Preferably, the permanent magnet **53** has an extension **53a** which extends toward rocker bar **44** and has a central section **53b** which engages the medial portion of rocker bar **44** to stabilize the same. Extension **53a** also has two wing portions **53c** and **53d** extending generally parallel to rocker bar support member **40** and into overlying relation to portions of the magnetic tractable sections **44f** and **44g**, respectively, of rocker bar **44** when rocker bar **44** is passing therebeneath.

The extension **53a** must be of a magnetic material and may be part of the permanent magnet **53** and, therefore, will be of permanent magnetic material. The wings **53c** and **53d** are tapered or beveled outwardly and upwardly from the center section **53b** to the outer ends such that when rocker bar **44** is pivoted the lower surfaces of the wings **53c** and **53d** will be parallel to the magnetic attractable sections **44f** and **44g** and spaced therefrom a gap distance of between about 0.5 mm and about 2.0 mm.

Electromagnets **54** and **55** include first and second exciting coils **54a**, **55a** on opposite sides of permanent magnet **53** and first and second cores **54b, 55b** inside and extending to the left and right, respectively, of the coils **54a, 55a**. The outer tips **54c, 55c** of the cores **54b, 55b** are slanted upwardly and outwardly from the inside to the outside to accommodate sufficient pivotal movement of rocker bar **44** without contact with these tips **54c, 55c.** Also preferably,

the magnetically attractable sections **44f** and **44g** of rocker bar **44** slant downwardly and outwardly for this same reason, with the same gap distance as stated above. The coils **54a, 55a** are connected in series (Figures 3 and 4).

By applying positive or negative voltage to the electromagnets **54, 55**, the tips **54c, 55c** selectively attract magnetically attractable sections **44f, 44g** of rocker bar **44**. For example, when positive voltage is applied from **A** to **B** (Figure 3), the magnetic field of the permanent magnet **53** is shut off by a flux generated by the first electromagnet **54** and this shut off first magnetic field and a flux generated by the second electromagnet **55** are added to the magnetic flux of the first electromagnet **54** creating a stronger magnetic field. At this time, the core **54b** of the first electromagnet **54** selectively attracts the attractable section **44f** of the rocker bar **44**.

As shown in Figure 4, when a negative voltage is applied from **B** to **A**, the magnetic field of the permanent magnet **53** is shut-off by the flux generated by the second electromagnet **55** and the shut-off magnetic field from the permanent magnet **53** and the flux generated by the first electromagnet **54** are added to the first magnetic flux of the second electromagnet **55**, creating a stronger magnetic field. At this time, the core **55b** of the second electromagnet **55** selectively attracts the attractable section **44g** of the rocker bar **44.**

Referring now to Figures 5 and 6, another embodiment of the electromagnetic selection device **50'** of the present invention is illustrated and in which like parts are referred to by like reference characters with the prime notation added. The electromagnetic selection device **50'** includes two magnetic attraction means **51'** and **52'** disposed in position to attract magnetically the magnetic attractable sections **44f** and **44g** respectively of rocket bar **44** when rocket bar **44** passes therebeneath. Preferably, magnetic attraction selection device **50'** comprises a first permanent magnet **53'** in the center and first and second electromagnets **54'** and **55'** on opposite sides thereof, which define the magnetic attraction means **51'** and **52'**. Permanent magnet **53'** and electromagnets **54'** and **55'** are identical to the permanent magnet **53** and electromagnets **54** and **55** described above and will, therefore, not be described again.

Electromagnets **54'** and **55'** include first and second cores **54b'** and **55b'**. Cores **54b'** and **55b'** include second and third permanent magnets **70, 71**. By providing the second and third permanent magnets **70, 71** underneath the tips **54c'** and **55c'**, even when the next signal for attraction of the rocket bar **44** is sent to the electromagnets **54', 55'**, the second and third permanent magnets **70, 71** continue attracting the attractable sections **44f** and **44g** of the rocker bar **44.** As a result, when the electromagnetic selection device is used in a circular knitting machine, after a needle selection has been performed, the electromagnetic selection device will receive no influence of the next needle selection signal. Therefore, there will be much less needle selection errors even at high speed operation.

The operation of the various embodiments will now be described. When sinker **27** is to be advanced, a signal from a controller (not shown) is sent to the magnetic selection device **50** or **50'** to cause electromagnetic electromagnet **55** to attract magnetically attractable section **44g** of rocker bar **44** to pivot rocket bar **44** and move wedged-shaped end **44e** in extended position (Figure 14). By this time, ground yarn **GY** is supplied from yarn carrier **28** and crosses over top edge **27i** of sinker **27** and is fed to the knitting needle **22**.

As rocker bar **44** moves with rotating sinker cap **25,** wedge-shaped end **44e** engages the protrusion **48b** of cam **48** and rocker bar **44** and rocker bar supporting member **40** are pushed inwardly toward the cylinder **21**. Rocker bar supporting member **40** engages and pushes inwardly intermediate member **34** such that butt **34a** engages the inwardly slanting section $\mathbf{37a_1}$ of side edge **37a** of second intermediate cam **37** which pushes intermediate member **34** even further inwardly toward cylinder **21**.

Intermediate member **34** engages sinker **27** and advances sinker **27** to its most extended inward position in which nose **27g** is in position to receive pile yarn **PY** from yarn carrier **28** across the top edge **27h** thereof to form a pile loop in concert with needle **22.** When butt **34a** reaches the straight section $\mathbf{37a_2}$ of side edge **37a** of second intermediate cam **37**, the tip of nose **27g** of sinker **27** is preferably at least 0.3 mm inward from the circumferential action line **L** (Figure 7) of the knitting needle **22**. Therefore, formation of a pile loop at least 0.3 mm from the tip of nose **27g** is ensured and will prevent such pile loop from prematurely slipping off of top edge **27h** of sinker **27**.

While intermediate member **34** is being pushed further out by second intermediate cam **37**, butt **41a** on rocker bar supporting member **40** engages the outwardly slanting portion of concave section **35c** of first intermediate cam **35** which returns rocker bar supporting member **40** and thus rocker bar **44** to their original retracted positions. Of course, it is possible to omit intermediate member **34** and have rocker bar supporting member **40** act directly on sinker **27**. Suitable modification of the cam system would also be required.

When sinker **27** is not to be advanced, a signal is sent to electromagnet **54** so as to attract magnetically attractable section **44f** of rocker bar **44** to pivot rocker bar **44** to extend wedge-shaped end **44d**. Rocker bar **44** does not engage rocker bar actuating cam **48** and, therefore, rocker bar **44** and rocker bar supporting member **40** do not move inwardly in groove **26** of sinker cap **25**. Consequently, intermediate member **34** is not pushed inwardly and butt **34a** thereon remains in branch **36b** of cam track **36**. Sinker **27** is thus only controlled by cam track **33** and both the pile yarn and ground yarn **GY** are fed to needle **22** and form ground stitch loops across the second top edge **27i** of sinker **27**. The action line $\mathbf{L_2}$ (Figure 7) shows the action of sinker **27** forming pile and nonpile loops in the knitted fabric.

As each rocker bar **44** approaches the electronic attracting device **50**, the rocker bar **44** is preferably aligned to be horizontal by the cancelling cam **49**. The rocker bar **44** is thus always in the neutral position when it reaches the

magnetic selecting device **50** or **50'**.

In the electromagnetic selecting device **50** and **50'**, the North pole and the South pole of the permanent magnet **53** are arranged outward and inward respectively. When this electromagnetic selecting device **50, 50'** is employed as a sinker control in a circular knitting machine, alternating the poles between mutually adjacent yarn feeders eliminates residual magnetism in the rocker bar **44.** In this manner, if a positive voltage applied to electromagnets **54** and **55** (Figure 15A) at one yarn feeder is alternated with a negative voltage applied to the electromagnets **54, 55** at the next yarn feeder (Figure 15B), control signals for other action or nonaction from the control apparatus can have the same polarity for every yarn feeder.

As described above, by using the sinker control mechanism of the present invention, it is possible to select "pile" or "non-pile" in accordance with the pattern signal output from the controller and knit a jacquard pile fabric with a profiled surface. The application of the present invention, however, is not restricted to knitting machines for manufacturing jacquard pile fabrics. The present invention contemplates application of the jacquard selection mechanism to a wide variety of knitting machines in which knitting elements, such as sinkers, cylinder needles, dial needles and jacquards, to name just a few, are selectively controlled in at least two different paths.

The electronic magnetic selection device of the present invention minimizes needle selection errors by minimizing the influence from the previous or subsequent signals to the electronic selection device **50** or **50'**. Previously, when a rocker bar **44** and its associated electromagnetic selection means **51** and **52** receive a first signal at a needle selection point, this first rocker bar **44** moves for a certain distance in the rotational direction of the knitting machine before a subsequent signal is sent to the electromagnetic selecting device **50** or **50'** for the next rocker bar **44**. When the subsequent signal is sent to the electromagnetic selecting device **50** or **50'** is of opposite polarity from the immediately preceding signal, the potential for the second signal being influenced by the first signal was present. In general, the length of the moving distance of the previous rocker bar, i.e. the longer the pitch between the rocker bars, and the lower the needle-selection current to the electromagnetic selection device **50**, the less influence from the previous or subsequent signals occurs and, therefore, a more stable needle selection is achieved.

Tests have been conducted which have measured the moving distance required for stable needle selection. The performance test results of the control mechanism of the present invention are shown below in Table 1, whereas the performance test results of the control mechanism of U.S. Patent No. 5,689,977 are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1

PERFORMANCE TEST ON THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SELECTING APPARATUS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

TRAVEL OF THE ROCKER BAR (mm)	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45
1.1	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
1.0	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.9	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.8	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.7	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.6	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.5	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.4	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.3	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.2	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.1	×	○	○	○	○	○	×	×

OUTPUT CURRENT (A) TO THE ACTUATOR

○ : Normal

× : Error

TABLE 2

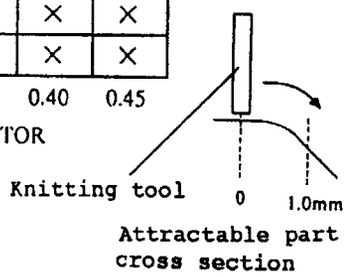
PERFORMANCE TEST ON THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SELECTING APPARATUS OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,689,977

TRAVEL OF THE ROCKER BAR (mm)	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45
1.1	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	○
1.0	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.9	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.8	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.7	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
0.6	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
0.5	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
0.4	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
0.3	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
0.2	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
0.1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

OUTPUT CURRENT (A) TO THE ACTUATOR

○ : Normal

× : Error

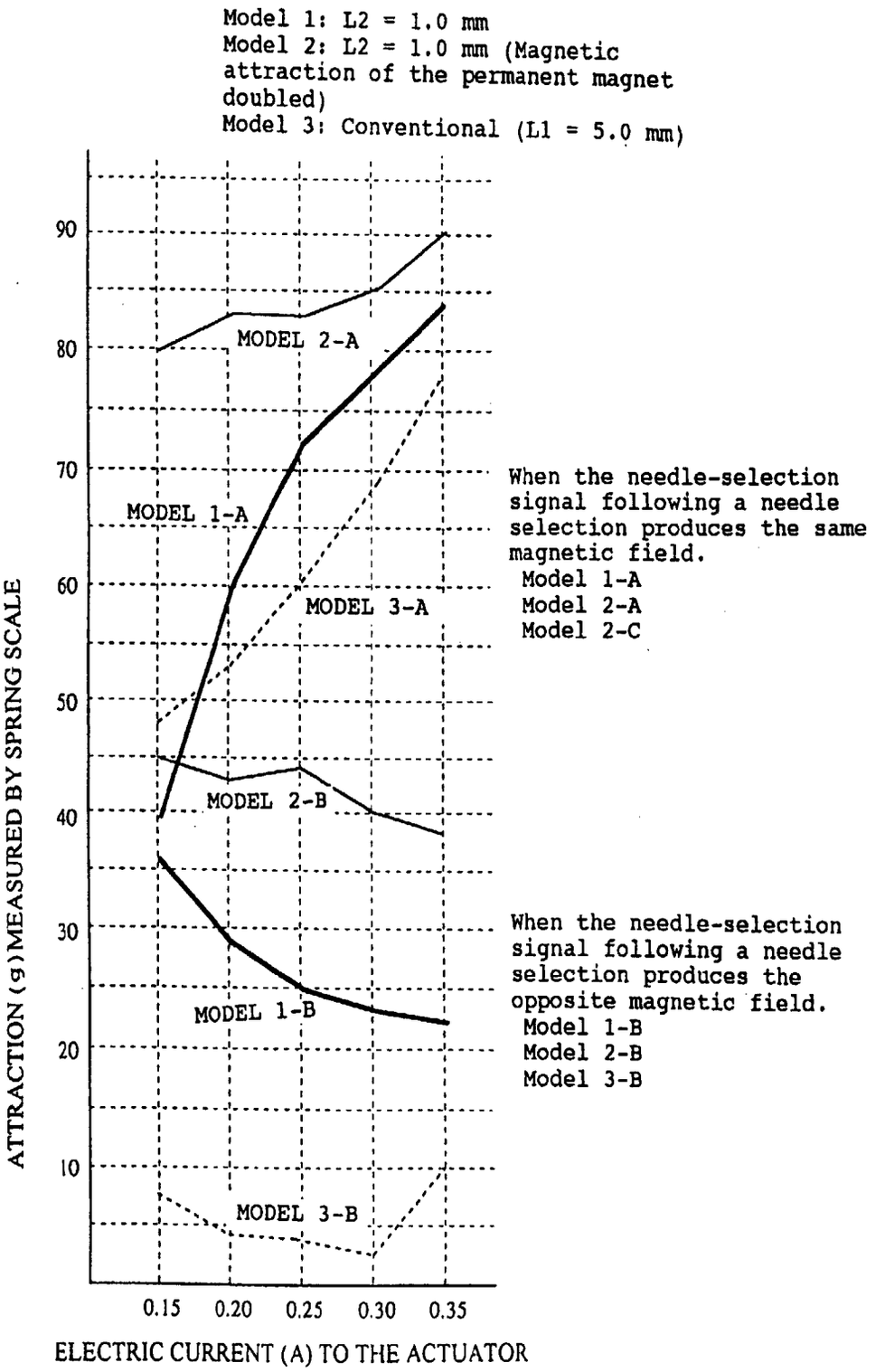


It is evident from Table 2 that heretofore a minimum pitch between rocker bars was 0.8 mm before stable needle selection was achieved. With the present invention, a pitch of only 0.4 mm is necessary to obtain stable needle selection as is shown in Table 1. Accordingly, fine gauge, high speed operation with a short rocker-bar-to-rocker-bar pitch is possible (e.g., a minimum of 32 needles per inch with a pitch distance of 0.79 mm or less).

The chart contained in Table 3 below illustrates test results where the performance of the electromagnetic selecting mechanism 50 are shown. In this chart, the **X** axis represents current values while the **Y** axis represents the attraction between the tips **54c, 55c** of the cores **54, 55** and the attractable sections **44f** and **44g** of the rocker bar **44**. Model 1 represents a gap distance between the tips of **54c** and **55c** and the attractable sections **44f** and **44g** to be 1.0 mm with a single permanent magnet **53** associated therewith. Model 2 shows a gap of 1.0 mm with two permanent magnets **70** and **71** associated with the cores **54b', 55b'** of the electromagnets **54'** and **55'**, while Model 3 employs a gap of 5.0 mm and one permanent magnet **53**. As shown in this chart, Model 3 has the weakest attraction while Model 1 has a stronger attraction than Model 3. However, Model 2 has the strongest attraction of all.

TABLE 3

MEASUREMENT OF ATTRACTION OF THE ACTUATOR



The electromagnetic selecting mechanism **50** or **50'** of the present invention when, used in a jacquard circular knitting machine, occupies considerable less space within the knitting machine. Further, because the electromagnetic

selecting mechanism of the present invention has a strong magnetic field, needle selection errors are minimized. A further advantage of the present invention is that the rocker bar **44** does not employ a projecting butt, but instead the end portions **44d** and **44e** of the rocker bar **44** engage directly against the rocker bar raising cam **48**. Therefore, the rocker bar **44** does not slip off of the rocker bar raising cam **48** and this eliminates selection errors. In addition, the danger of butt breakage is minimal or nonexistent. Finally, because the rocker bar **44** is the only item to be controlled, the magnetic attracting means **51** and **52** may also be made compact. The electronic magnetic selecting device **50** or **50'** can be computer controlled and, therefore, fabrics of a wide variety of patterns can be produced.

Claims

1. A circular knitting machine having knitting instrumentalities for forming knit fabric including a rotating member having a plurality of grooves in which said knitting instrumentalities are slidably mounted, comprising control means for controlling said knitting instrumentalities to produce jacquard knit fabric, said control means comprising

   a plurality of rocker bar supporting members each slidably mounted in one of the grooves along with one of said knitting instrumentalities, each of said plurality of rocker bar supporting members including at least one butt protruding therefrom,
   a plurality of elongate rocker bars formed free of butts and having magnetically attractable opposite end portions and each being pivotally mounted on one of said plurality of rocker bar supporting members for movement about a medial pivot, the opposite end portions of said elongate rocker bar being selectively movable between operative and inoperative positions,
   magnetic attracting means operatively associated with the opposite end portions of said elongate rocker bars for selectively attracting one of said magnetically attractable opposite end portions to pivot said elongate rocker bars and selectively move one of the opposite end portions to said operative position and the other of the opposite end portions to said inoperative position,
   said magnetic attracting means comprising a permanent magnetic and a pair of electromagnets disposed on opposite sides of said permanent magnet and connected in series, said permanent magnet having an extension extending outwardly toward said rocker bars and having a pair of wing portions generally parallel to said rocker bar supporting members and having outer sections disposed in attractable relation to said magnetically attractable end portions of said rocker bars,
   rocker bar operating cam means engageable with the end portion of said rocker bar in said operative position for either moving the rocker bar and the rocker bar supporting member assembly from a retracted position to an extended position for engagement and movement of said knitting instrumentality or maintaining the rocker bar and the rocker bar supporting member assembly in said retracted position, and
   control cam means engageable with said knitting instrumentalities for controlling said knitting instrumentalities and for moving the instrumentalities to at least one knitting position upon movement of the rocker bar supporting member to the extended position and for maintaining said knitting instrumentality in a nonknitting position when the rocker bar supporting member is in the retracted position.

2. A circular knitting machine according to Claim 1 wherein said wing portions of said extension of said permanent magnet are slanted upwardly and outwardly to accommodate pivotal movement of said rocker bars without being touched thereby.

3. A circular knitting machine according to Claim 2 wherein said magnetically attractable end portions of said rocker bars slant downwardly and outwardly substantially to the same degree as the slant on said wing portions of said extension of said permanent magnet.

4. A circular knitting machine according to Claim 3 wherein each of said electromagnets comprises a core and a coil surrounding a portion of said core, said cores having tips disposed in magnetic attractable relation to said magnetically attractable end portions of said rocker bars and being slanted upwardly and outwardly substantially as the slant on said wing portions of said extension of said permanent magnet, whereby upon pivotal movement of said rocker bar a gap is maintained between said magnetically attractable end portions of said rocker bars and said wing portions and said core tips.

5. A circular knitting machine according to Claim 4 wherein said gaps have a width of between about 0.5 mm and about 2.0 mm.

6. A circular knitting machine according to any preceding Claim wherein said electromagnets comprise cores and coils wound about portions of said cores, said cores having core tips disposed in magnetic attractable relation to said attractable end portions of said rocker bars.

7. A circular knitting machine according to Claim 6 including an additional permanent magnet disposed in operative association with each of said core tips of said electromagnets.

8. A pattern control mechanism for a circular knitting machine having knitting instrumentalities slidably mounted in grooves in at least one rotatable member, said pattern control mechanism comprising

a plurality of rocker bar supporting members slidably mounted in the grooves of the rotating member with the knitting instrumentalities and each of the support members having at least one operating butt thereon,
elongate rocker bars having magnetically attractable sections at opposite end portions thereof pivotally mounted on said plurality of rocker bar supporting members for movement about medial pivots thereon,
rocker bar operating cam means for moving each rocker bar and rocker bar supporting member assembly longitudinally upon engagement with one end of said elongate rocker bar and for maintaining said assembly in a retracted position upon engagement with the other end, and
magnetic attracting means operatively associated with said magnetically attractable sections at opposite end portions of the elongate rocker bars for attracting selectively the magnetically attractable sections to control the knitting instrumentalities in a predetermined pattern,
said magnet attracting means comprising a permanent magnet and a pair of electromagnets disposed on opposite sides of said permanent magnet and connected in series, said permanent magnet having an extension extending outwardly toward the rocker bars and having a pair of wing portions of a length sufficient to overlap portions of the magnetically attractable sections of the rocker bars.

9. A pattern control mechanism according to Claim 8 wherein said extension of said permanent magnet is of magnetic material.

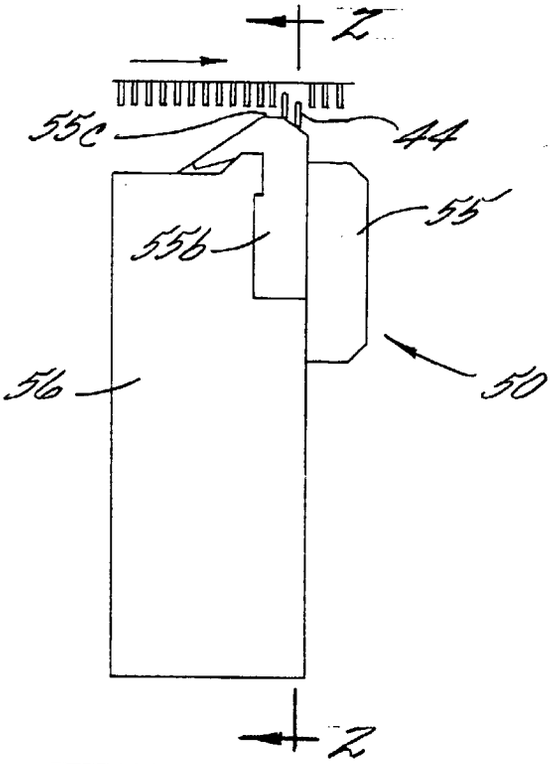

Z
55c
44
55
55b
56
50
Z

Fig. 1.

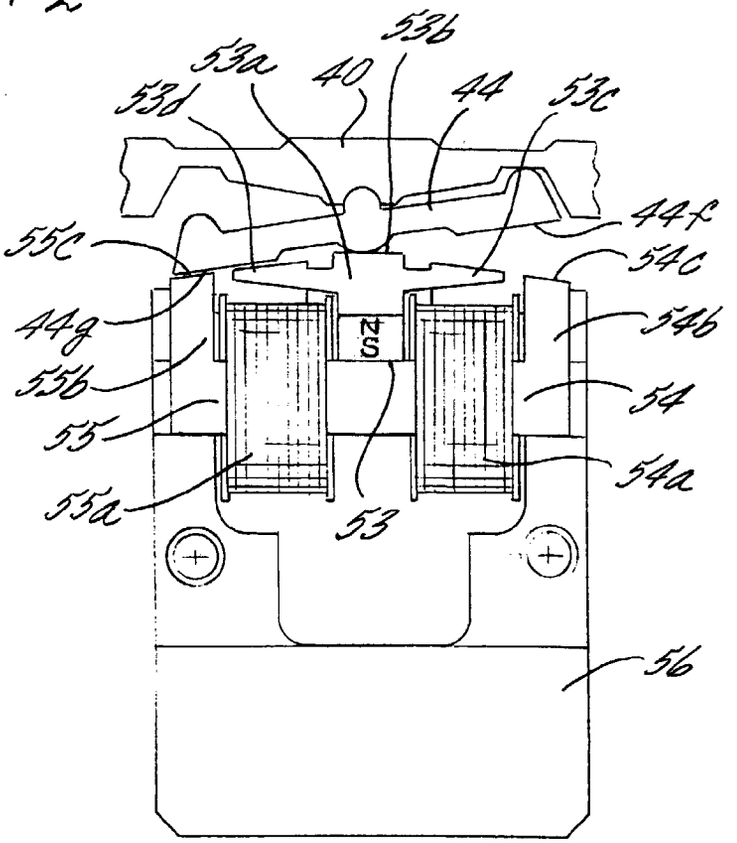

53b
53a
40
44
53d
53c
44c
55c
54c
44g
54b
N
S
55b
54
55
54a
55a
53
56

Fig. 2.

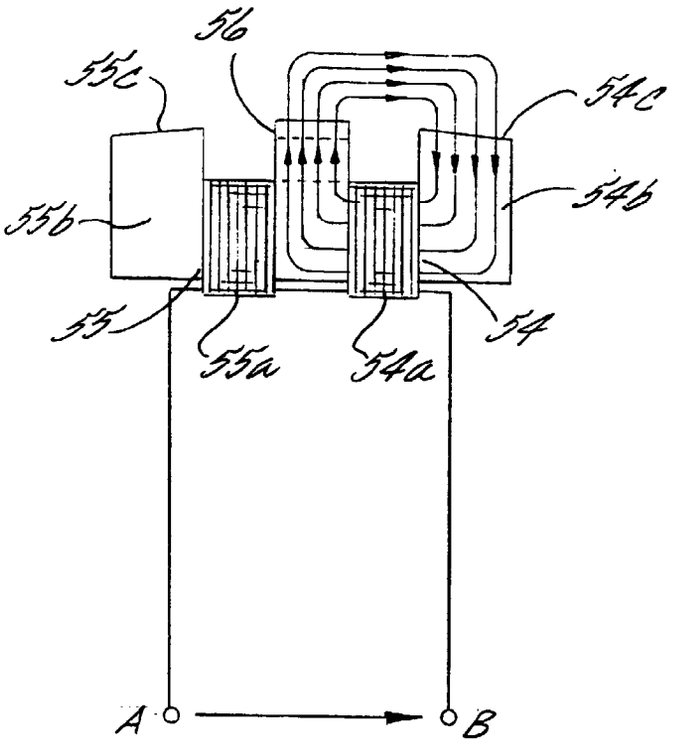

56
55c
54c
556
546
55
55a
54a
54
A
B

Fig. 3.

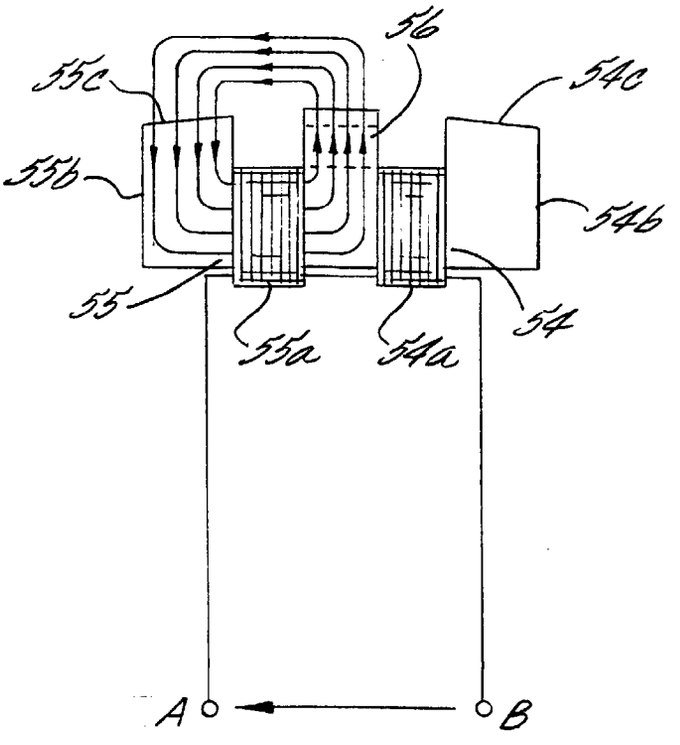

56
55c
54c
556
546
55
55a
54a
54
A
B

Fig. 4.

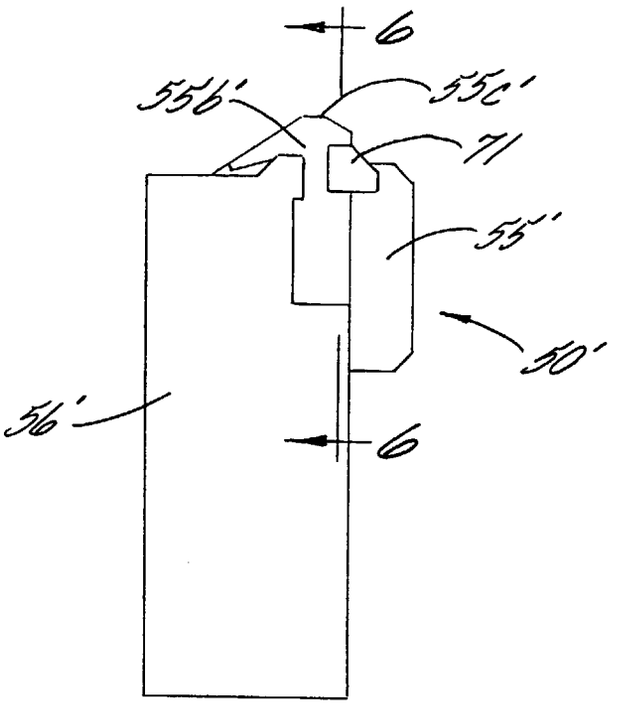


Fig. 5.

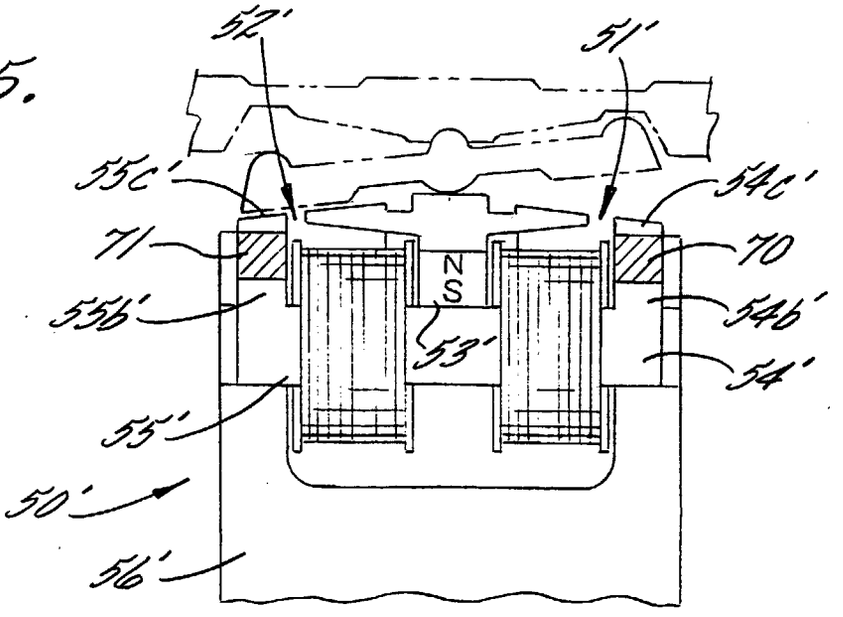
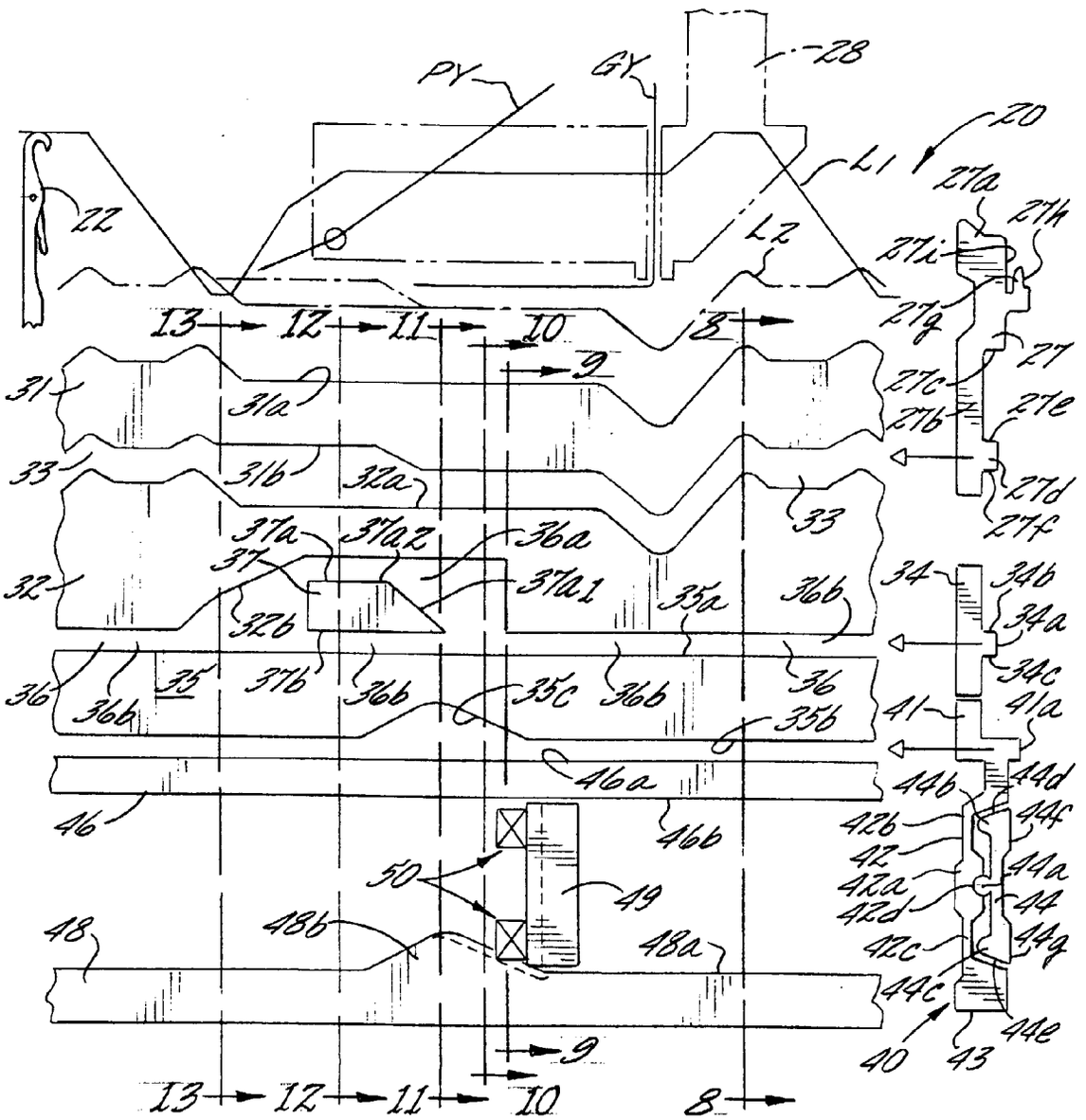


Fig. 6.


PY
GX
28
20
L1
L2
22
27a
27h
27i
27g
27
27c
27b
27e
27d
27f
13
12
11
10
9
8
31
31a
33
31b
32a
37a
37a2
36a
37
37a1
35a
36b
32
32b
34
34b
34a
34c
35
37b
36b
35c
36
35b
41
41a
46a
46b
46
44b
44d
42b
44f
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42c
44g
44c
44e
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43
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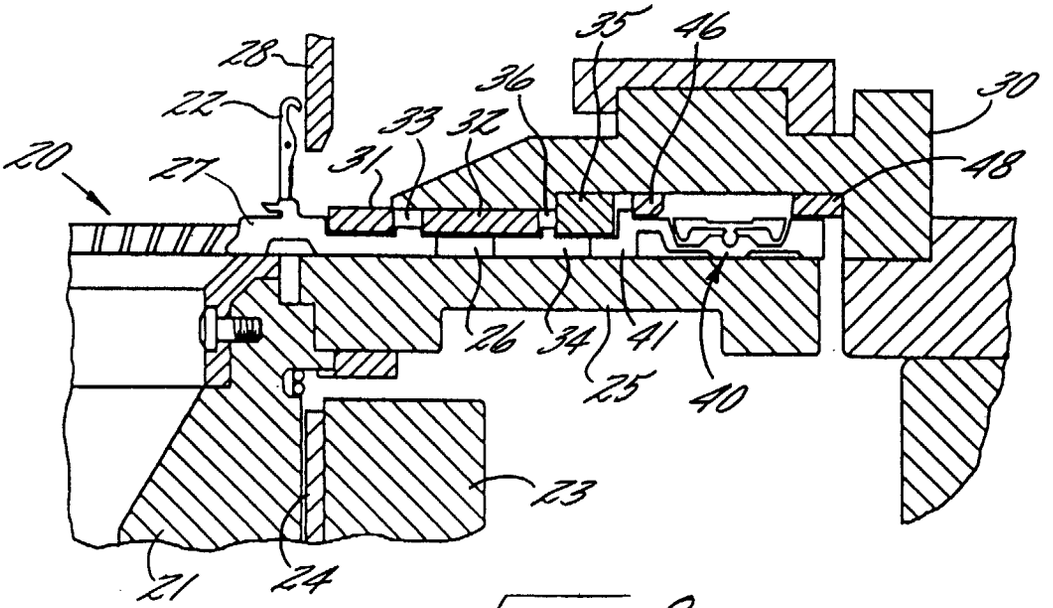
49
48
48b
48a

Fig. 7.


35
46
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48
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41
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23
21
24

FIG. 8.

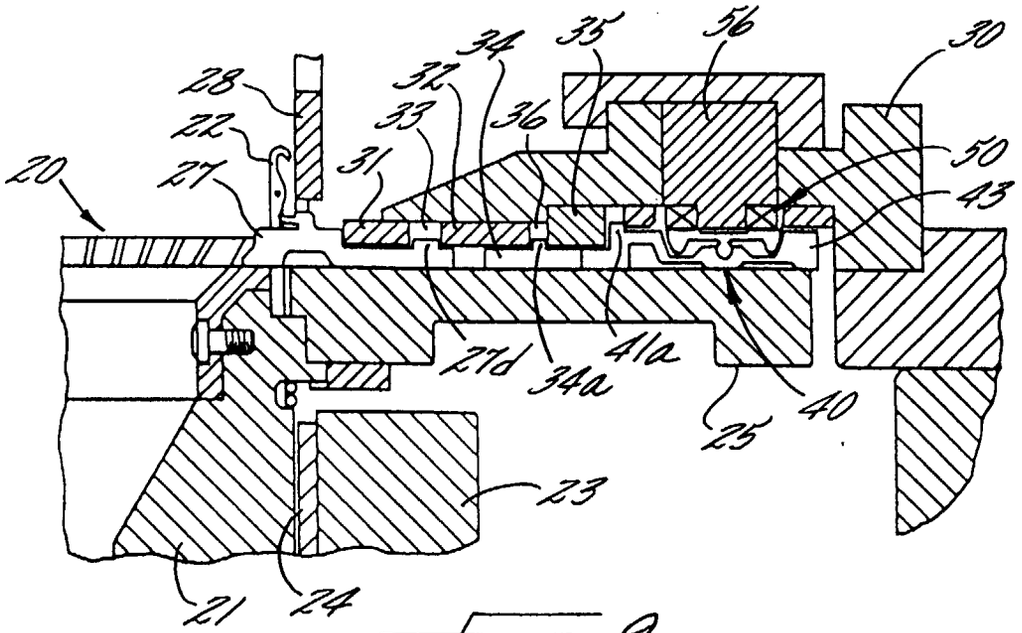

34
35
56
30
28
32
33
36
22
50
20
27
31
43
27d
34a
41a
40
25
23
21
24

FIG. 9.

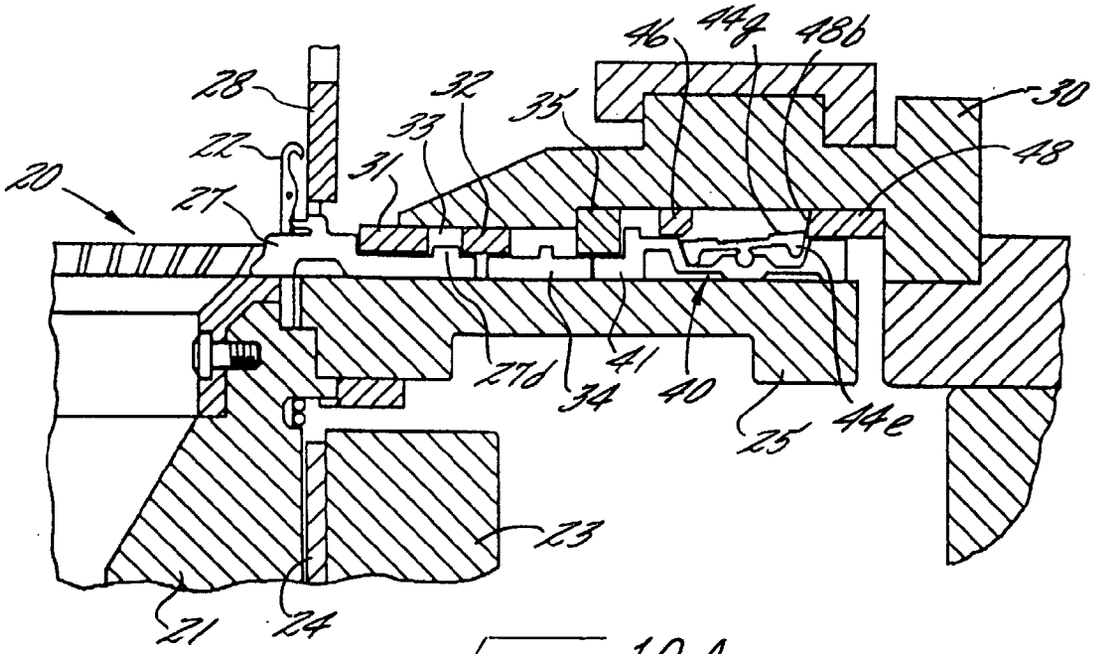


Fig. 10A.

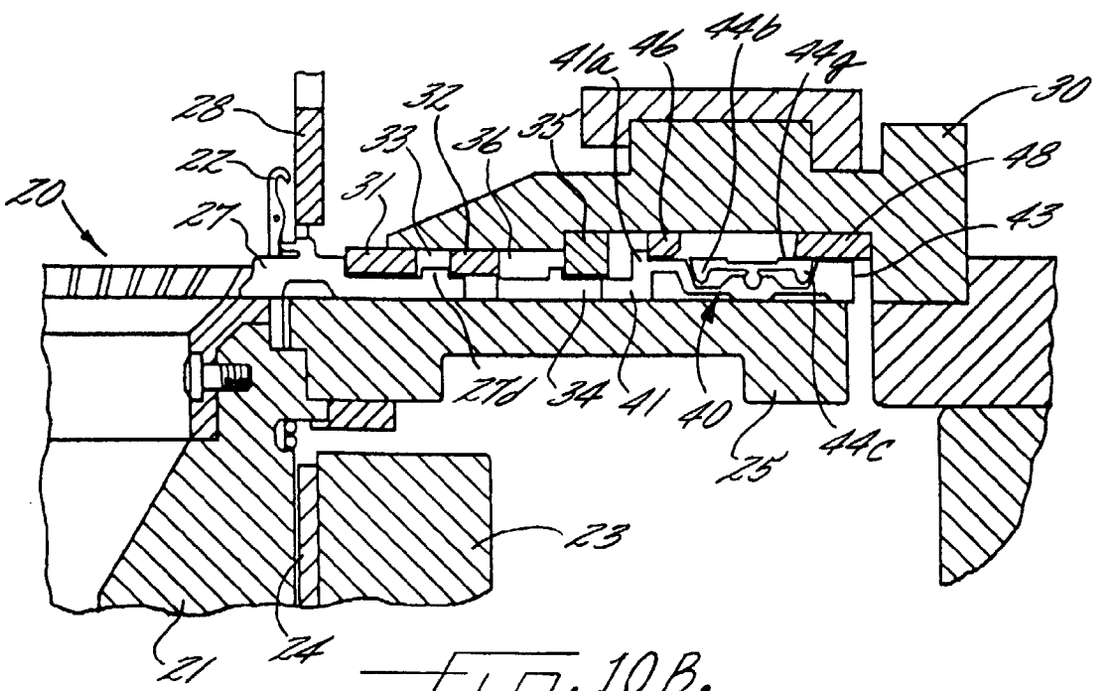


Fig. 10B.

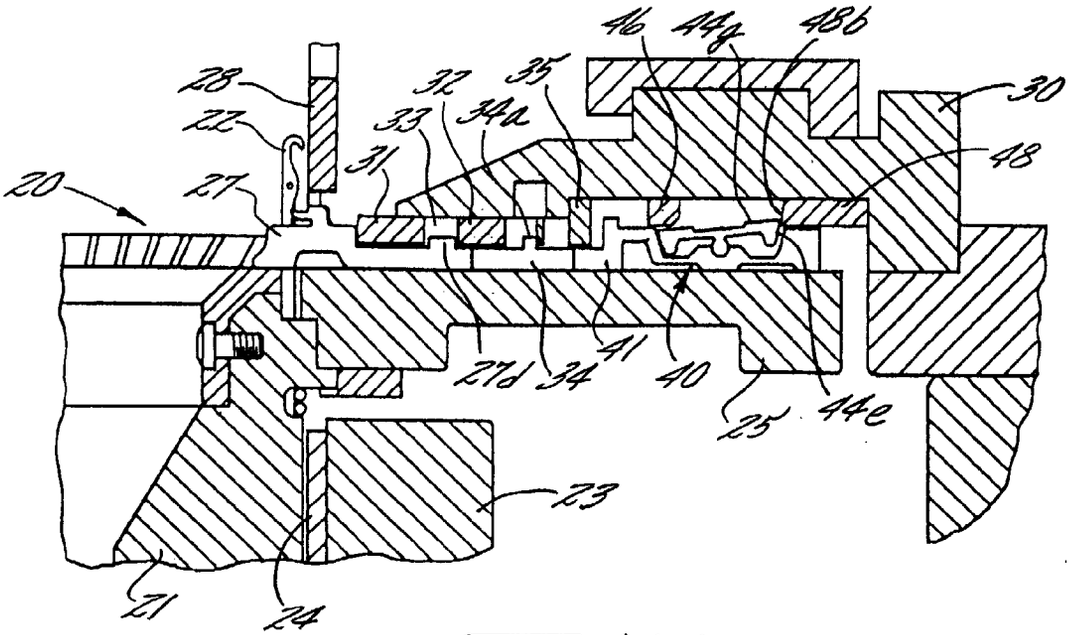


Fig. 11A.

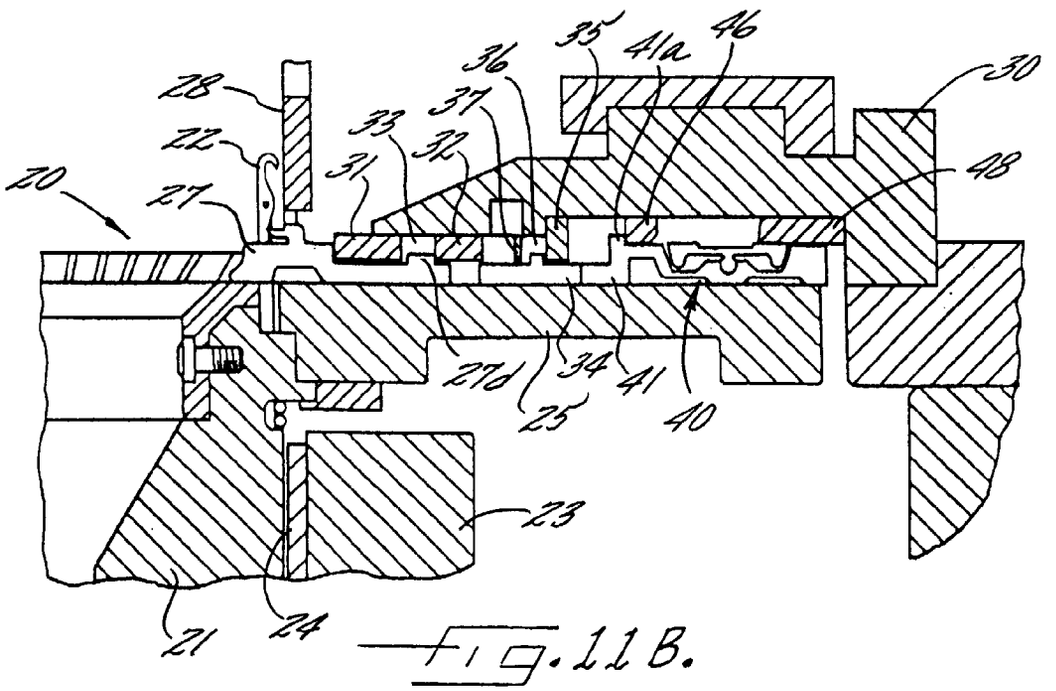


Fig. 11B.

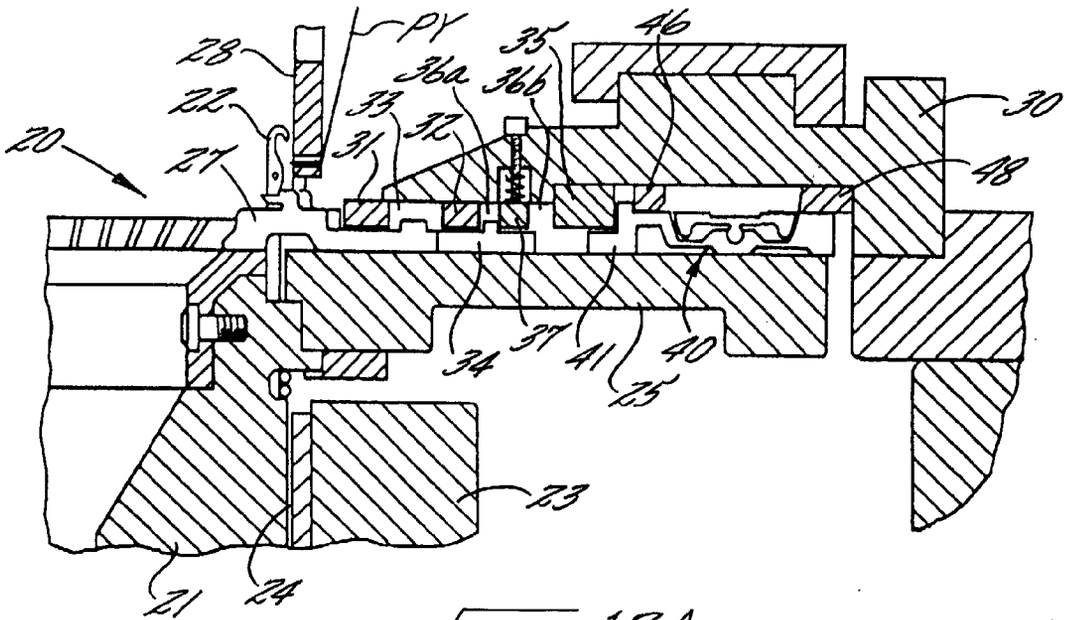


Fig. 12A.

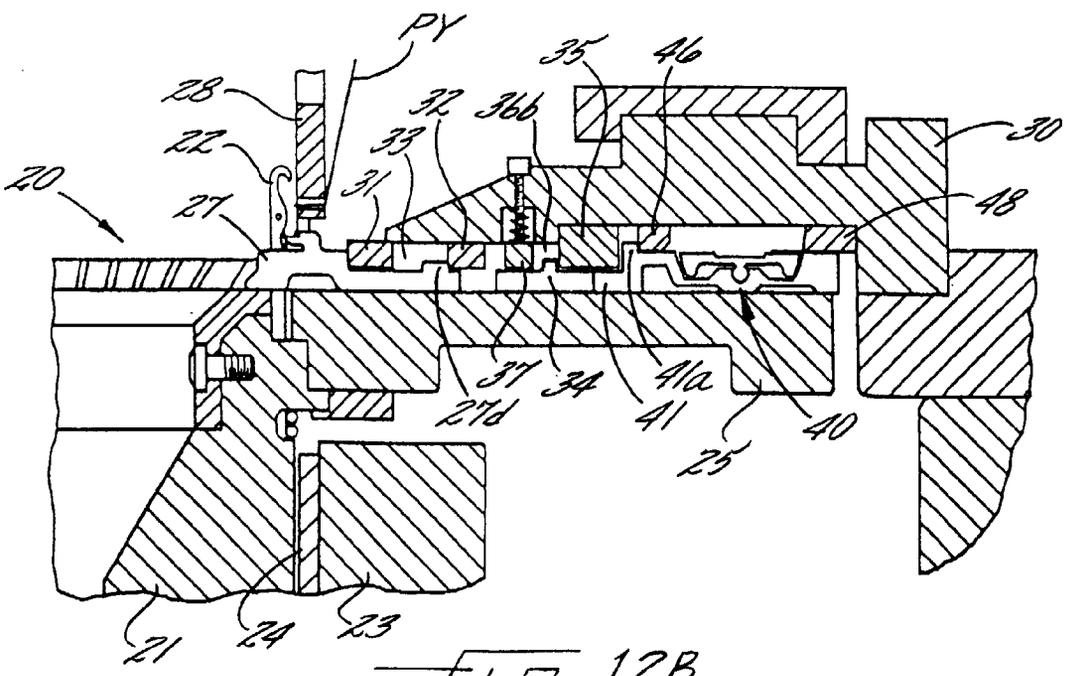
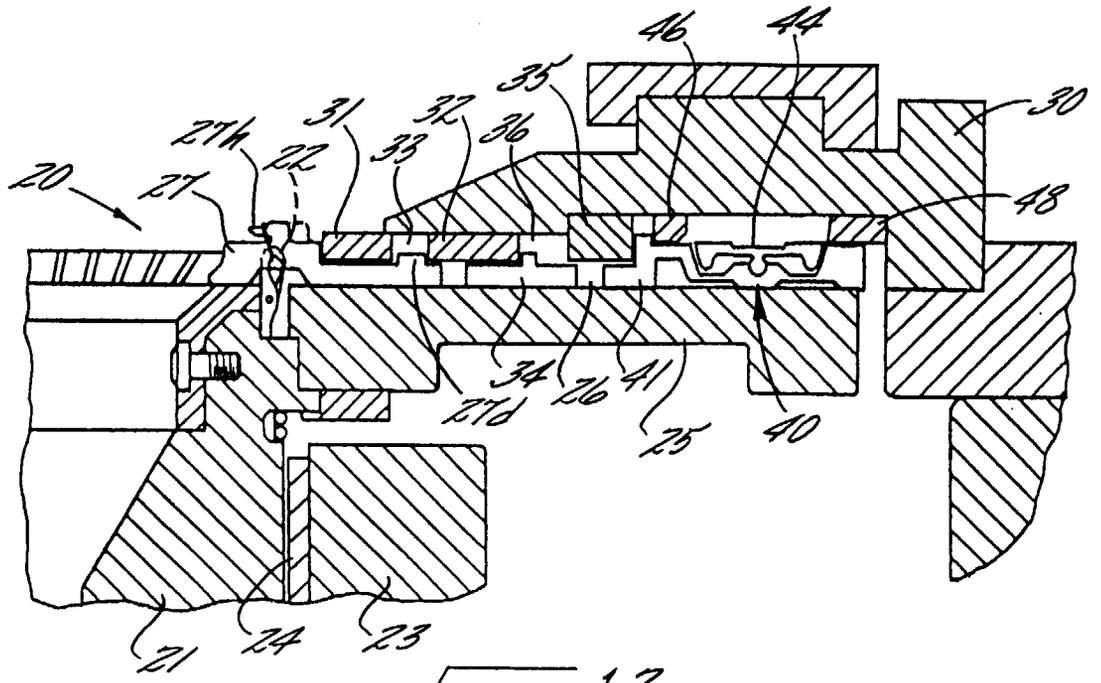


Fig. 12B.


46
44
35
30
31
32
27h
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33
36
20
27
48
34
26
41
27d
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24
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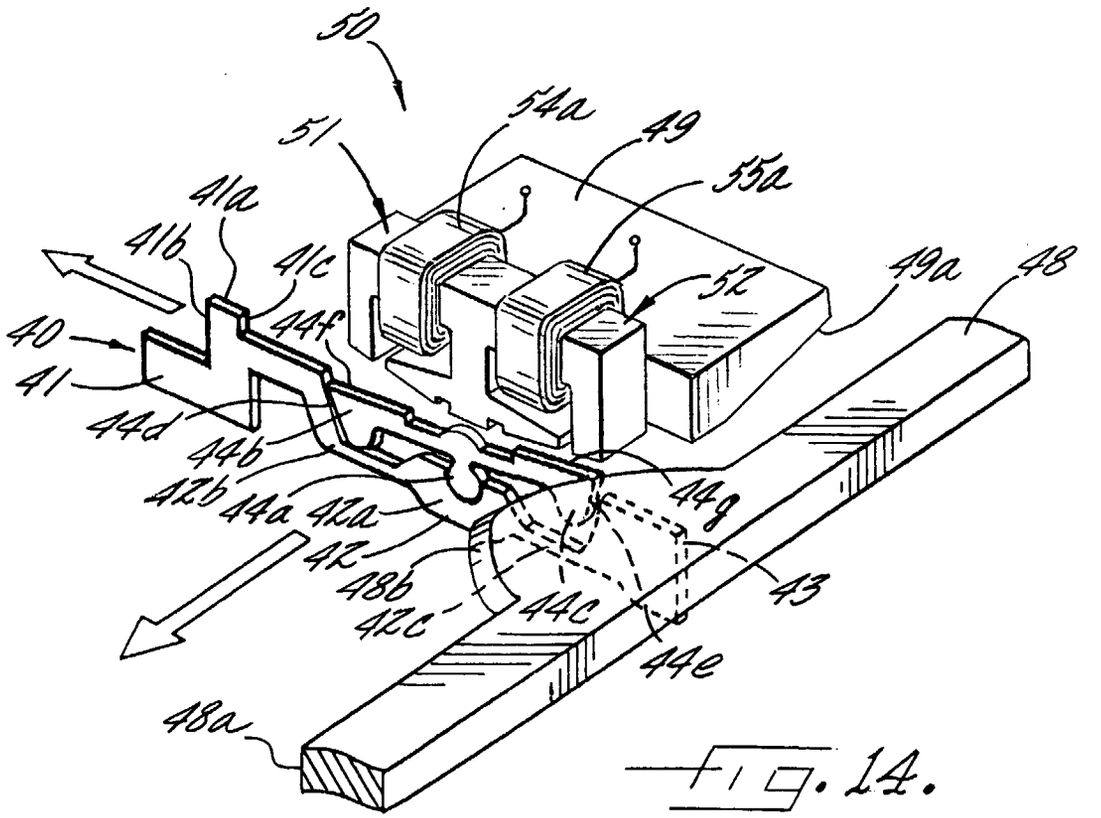
Fig. 13.


50
54a
51
49
55a
41a
41b
41c
52
49a
48
40
44f
41
44d
44b
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44a
42a
44g
42
48b
43
42c
44c
44e
48a

Fig. 14.

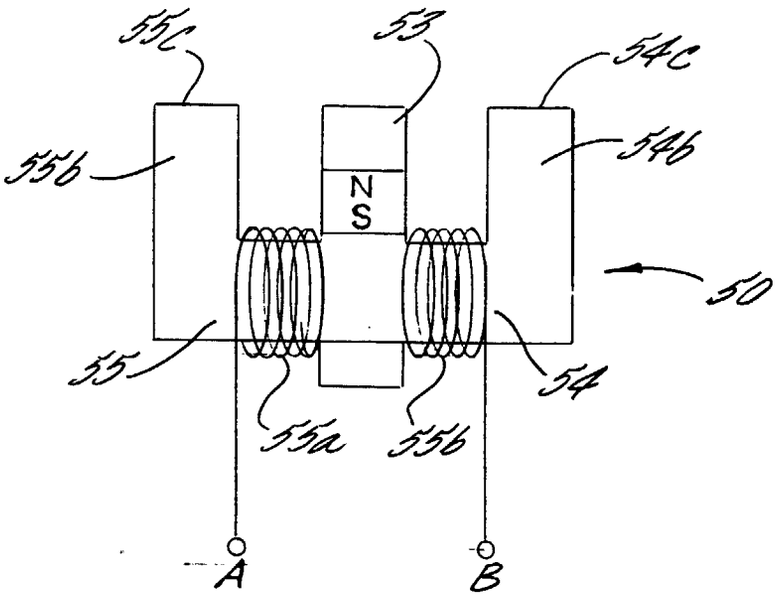

Fig. 15A.

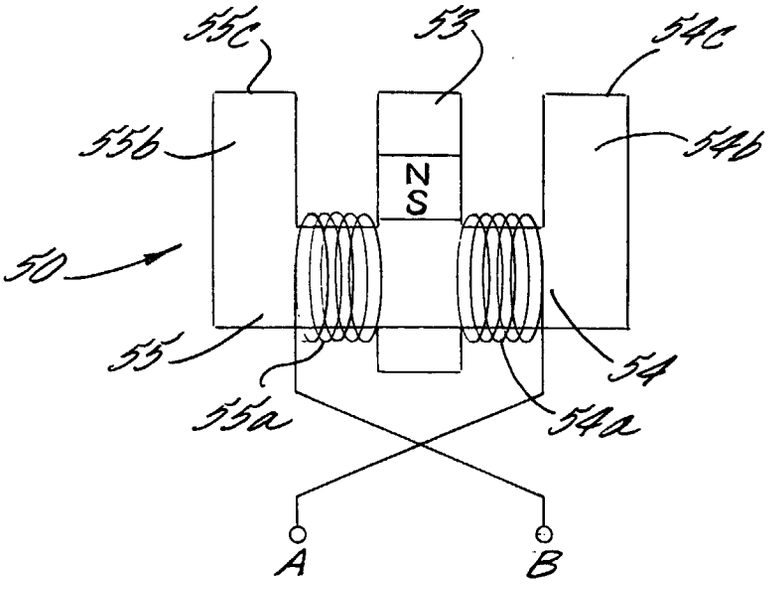

Fig. 15B.