

HAUG Ionization

The HAUG Single-cable-technology

Ionization system for bobbin,
bank and warp creels

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Ionization systems



Ionization system for bobbin, bank and warp creels with the HAUG Single-Cable-Technology

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Elimination of electrostatic charges right on the bobbin creel!

Well-known manufacturers pay particular attention to the further development of ionization systems for the textile industry. Since spinning involves the processing of individual yarns over long distances allowance must be made for the considerable differences compared to the processing of endless fabrics. Precisely for such needs a practical, special ionization device with the well-established HAUG-Single-Cable-Technology was developed which offers significant assembly advantages on the bobbin and warp creel.

The ambient conditions in the production rooms are unstable. Both room temperature and relative air humidity largely depend on the overall climatic conditions.

Low air humidity, higher room temperature and synthetic materials are unfavourable conditions which lead to increased electrostatic charges. The "internal condition" on and in the bobbin is also determined by these influences.

The situation is more favourable if, for example, conditioned material (from air-conditioned storage) is being processed. But this is not usually the case. In addition, residual charges from the previous winding process are "preserved" in the bobbin, which in turn leads to more difficult processing conditions. These considerations apply to the external working conditions when the machine is not in operation. But what about when the machine is running?



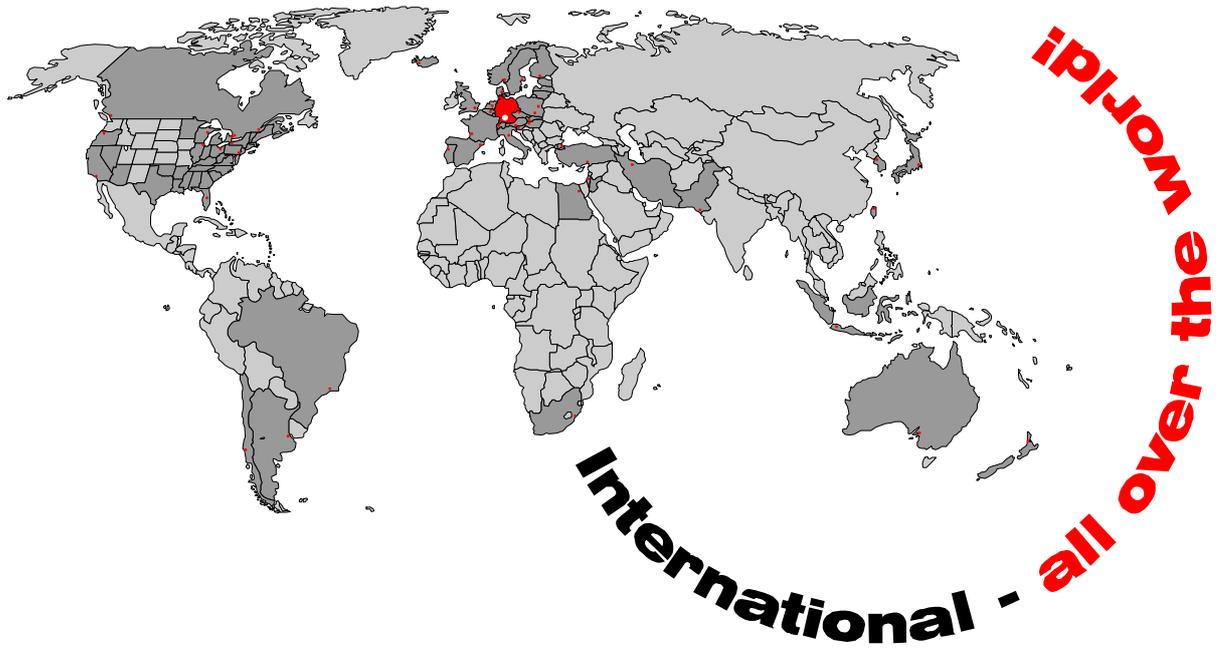
Photo 1: The HAUG Single-Cable-Technology

Conditions when the machine is running

Working speed plays a major part here. It is generally ≤ 300 m/min but, as working speed increases, so does the speed at which the yarn moves away from the bobbin. It will rise even faster as the bobbin diameter gets smaller. However, it is just this separation of the yarn from the fixed bobbin which determines electrostatic charges. And if synthetic materials or blended fabrics are processed, static electricity will increase because of the reduced electrical conductivity of the material.

On the bobbin creel, the yarn runs through the guide eyes at great speed. For reasons of wear, these eyes are often made of a ceramic or other dielectric material. Eyes which are made of such materials often give rise to increased static electricity because of friction and subsequent separation through the deflection of the yarn behind the outlet. These influences will necessarily lead to disrupted production processes.

The electrostatically charged material attracts dust and suspended particles from the air, which is a particular disadvantage in the case of bright material. The presence of unipolar charges, i.e. electrostatic charges with the same sign (+) positive or (-) negative is revealed by mutual repulsion and attraction of the individual yarns in a yarn sheet. These cause the yarns to wave and an unsteady take-off which can often only be compensated by reduced working speed. However, increased yarn breakage is particularly disadvantageous.



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