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(54) **METHOD FOR CONTROLLING A SETTING PROCESS FOR RE-SETTING A YARN AT A WORK STATION OF A TEXTILE MACHINE**

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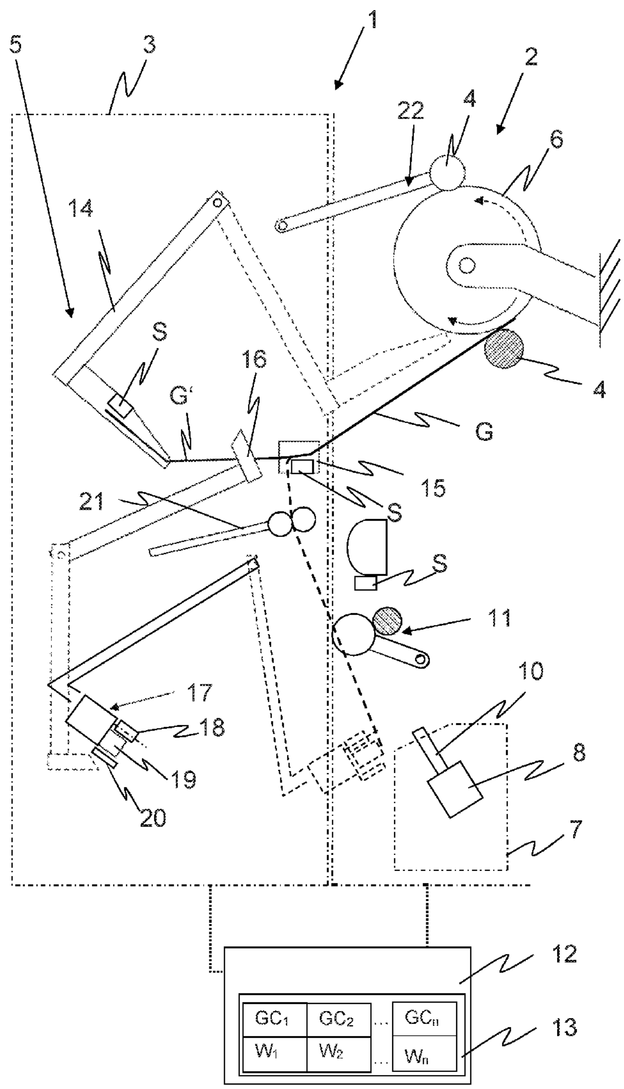
(57) **ABSTRACT**

With a method for controlling a setting process for re-setting a yarn (G) at a textile machine, in particular a spinning machine (**1**), by means of a setting device (**5**), a multiple number of work steps as preparation for the actual setting operation are carried out successively in a chronological sequence. In each case, a predetermined time period is allocated to the work steps within which the respective work step is carried out. For at least one of the work steps, the predetermined time period can be varied, whereas the current time period of the at least one work step is determined as a function of a yarn characteristic (GC) of the currently produced yarn (G and/or as a function of a utilization of the setting device (**5**). A textile machine features a control unit (**12**), which is designed to operate the textile machine according to this method.



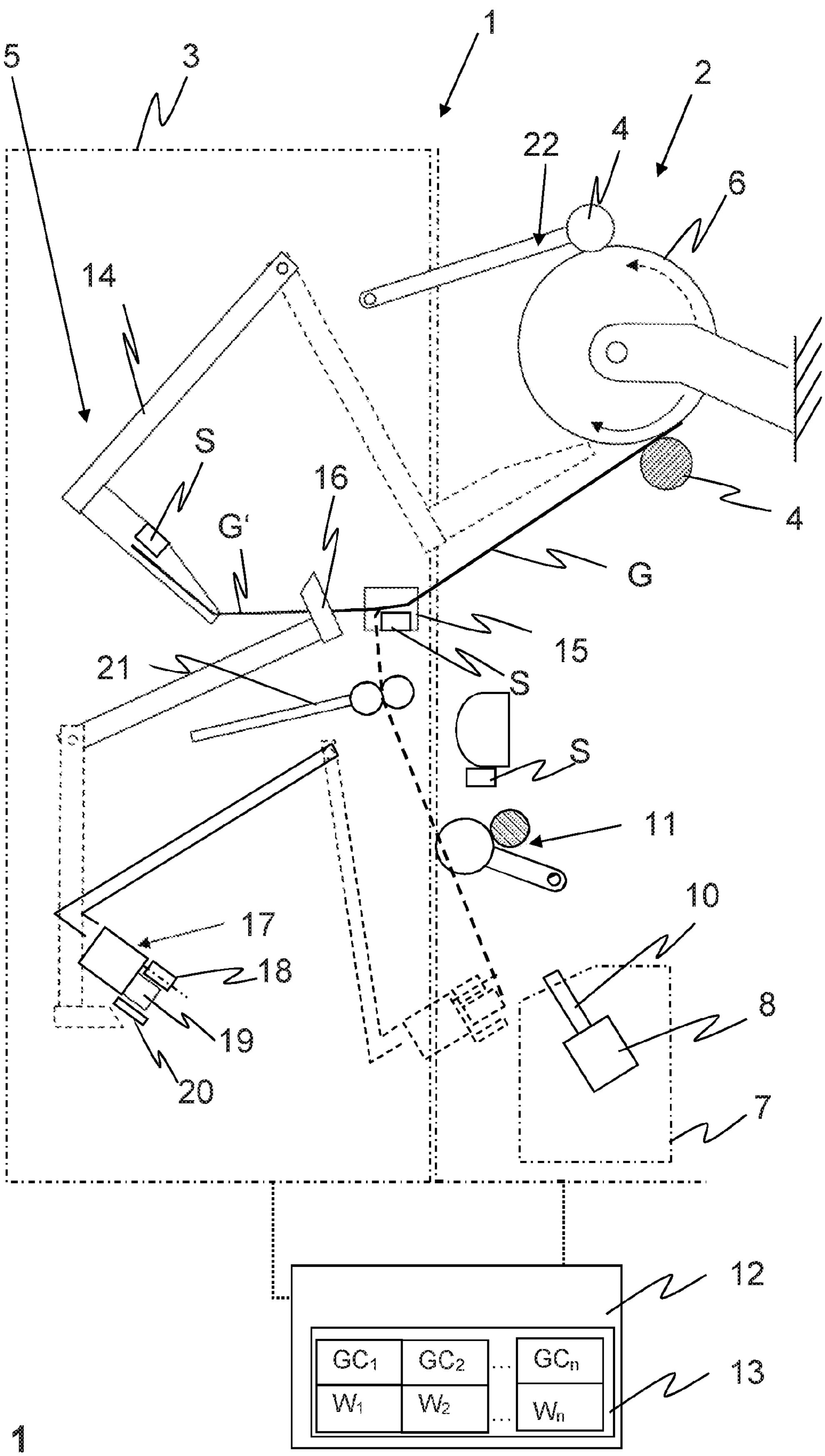

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Fig. 1

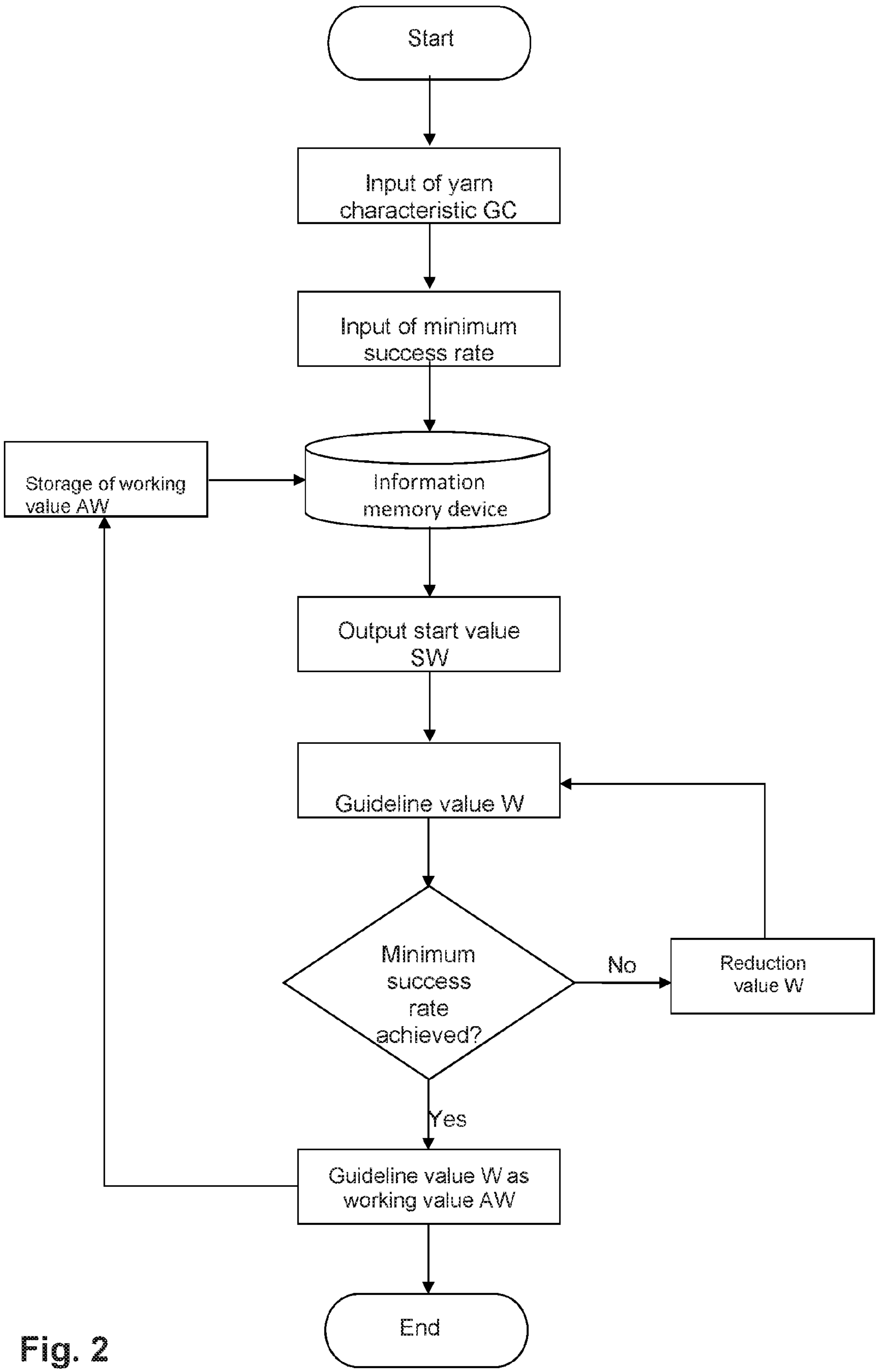
Start
Input of yarn characteristic GC
Input of minimum success rate
Storage of working value AW
Information memory device
Output start value SW
Guideline value W
Minimum success rate achieved?
No
Reduction value W
Yes
Guideline value W as working value AW
End

Fig. 2

METHOD FOR CONTROLLING A SETTING PROCESS FOR RE-SETTING A YARN AT A WORK STATION OF A TEXTILE MACHINE

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for controlling a setting process for setting a yarn at a work station of a textile machine, in particular for spinning back in a yarn on a spinning unit of a spinning machine, by means of a setting device. With the setting process, multiple work steps are carried out successively in a chronological sequence, as preparation for the actual setting operation, whereas a predetermined time period is allocated to the work steps within which the respective work step is carried out.

[0002] The setting of a thread after a thread breakage or after a clearer cut is carried out predominantly in an automated manner in modern open-end spinning machines, whereas the setting is carried out either by a robot that can be moved along the spinning stations of the open-end spinning machine or by handling elements of their own spinning station. In any case, initially, multiple preliminary work steps are always required for the setting of a thread, which are carried out successively in a chronological sequence or in some cases parallel to each other. The work steps may comprise, for example, searching for a thread end on the coil surface that accrues on the coil, rewinding the thread end from the coil, preparing the yarn end for spinning back in, cleaning the spinning element, returning the prepared yarn end to the spinning element, and the like. By contrast, the actual setting operation begins with the return of the thread end into the spinning element. Likewise, upon the splicing of a thread on a winding machine or other thread connecting processes on textile machines, a multiple number of preparatory work steps, successively in a chronological sequence or in some cases parallel to each other, are required.

[0003] With known textile machines, the individual work steps are always carried out with a cycle time that is constant over time; that is, the time period of the respective setting step is fixed and also always lasts the same amount of time in different setting processes. The cycle time is selected in such a manner that, on the one hand, an advantageous, short cycle time for this step is achieved in order to stop the work station of the textile machine for only a very short time; on the other hand, however, an acceptable success rate is achieved for this setting step, such that time-consuming repetitions of setting operations can be avoided.

[0004] In order to improve the success rate of individual work steps, some measures have already been proposed.

[0005] For example, DE 35 02 118 A1 describes a pneumatic cleaning process for cleaning friction surfaces of a friction spinning machine, in order to control the point in time and the time period of the pneumatic cleaning as a function of the degree of dirtiness to be expected. However, details are not provided as to the manner in which the degree of dirtiness to be expected is determined, and how the adjustment to the cleaning time takes place.

[0006] DE 44 18 743 C2 describes an optimization of the thread searching process that is intended to improve the certainty of finding the thread on the coil surface. In doing so, the sucking in of the thread end by a suction nozzle is monitored by means of a sensor. If, after a predetermined time period, the thread ending is absent, the rewinding speed of the coil is reduced (for example, to less than one third of the usual rewinding speed), in order to expose the thread end to the suction air stream for a longer period of time and thereby facilitate the sucking in of the thread end.

[0007] By means of such measures, an overall cost-effective operation of a textile machine can be achieved. However, such a control, directed at the success rate, of the individual work steps often has unfavorable effects on machine efficiency.

[0008] Therefore, the task of the present invention is to propose a method for controlling a setting process, by means of which improved machine efficiency can be achieved.

[0009] The task is solved with the characteristics of the independent claims.

[0010] With one method for controlling a setting process for setting a yarn at a work station of a textile machine by means of a setting device, a multiple number of work steps as preparation for the actual setting operation are carried out successively in a chronological sequence. In each case, a predetermined time period is allocated to the work steps within which the respective work step is carried out. In doing so, the setting device can be provided both on a maintenance device that can be moved along the work stations of the textile machine, and a setting device of its own work station at the individual work stations of the textile machine. The textile machine can be formed, for example, as a winding machine or as a spinning machine. The invention can be used on any textile machine on which a yarn is produced or processed, and for which, after an interruption in production, the yarn must be fed back to the regular process on the textile machine. Correspondingly, a spinning process is understood with this invention as the spinning back in of a yarn on a spinning machine and the splicing on a winding machine or other yarn setting processes.

[0011] It is now provided that, for at least one of the work steps, the predetermined time period can be varied, whereas the current time period of the at least one work step is determined as a function of a yarn characteristic of the currently produced yarn and/or as a function of a utilization of the setting device and/or as a function of a success rate of the work step and/or as a function of the success of the individual work step. Preferably, the time period of the at least one work step is determined at least for each production batch as a function of the yarn characteristic of the produced yarn. Thus, with simple applications, with which the yarn can be handled easily in the respective work step because of its yarn characteristic, it is possible to substantially reduce the time period for this work step, without impairing the success rate of the respective work step. Conversely, in the case of more difficult applications, in which a more frequent failure of a certain work step is to be expected, this work step can be carried out more slowly (that is, with a longer cycle time), in order to increase the success rate of this work step. In doing so, the time period can be varied within wide limits and, depending on the current yarn characteristic, can also be set to 0 s; that is, a single step can be omitted altogether. On the other hand, in the case of a low utilization of the setting device or certain yarn characteristics, certain work steps can also be added, by setting a certain time period for this starting from a standard time period of 0 s.

[0012] It is also possible to specify the time period of a work step as a function of a success rate of the work step. Thus, for example, after a failure of the work step in the preceding setting process, the cycle time of the relevant work step can be increased in the current setting process. Of course, it is also conceivable to record the success rate of a work step over several setting processes, and to re-define the time period of the relevant work step as a function of the success rate. Independent of the criteria used to determine the time period, the time period for the relevant work step can be determined on a permanent or even only on a temporary basis, such that an adjustment or optimization is carried out continuously during operation.

[0013] In addition, it is also possible to determine the time period of a work step as a function of the success of the individual work step. This means that, for example after a failure of a work step in a setting operation, the relevant work step is repeated, whereas, however, the time period of the work step is varied (in particular, it is increased).

[0014] Since the time periods of the individual work steps are frequently in the range of several seconds, a considerable reduction in the total cycle time can result overall, while the unproductive downtimes of work stations can be avoided.

[0015] In addition, the time period, which can be varied within wide limits, of certain work steps also offers the option of adjusting to certain operating conditions. Thus, the time period of a work step can also be determined as a function of the utilization of the setting device. Thus, a shortened cycle time can be set for a particular work step, if there is a high degree of utilization of the setting device, because many maintenance events arise or, in the case of movable setting devices, another setting device has failed. Thus, overall, the downtimes of the workstations can be kept low. Conversely, if only a few setting processes have to be carried out, the cycle time of the relevant work step can also be increased in order to ensure the success of the relevant work step and to avoid operating requirements.

[0016] The time period of the individual work steps either can be carried out automatically by means of a control device on the basis of stored criteria, or can be specified manually. Thus, the option also exists of manually setting longer time periods in an effort for greater process reliability, for example if few operating personnel are available, or if a yarn of high quality is desired, and vice versa. Preferably, however, the current time period of the at least one work step is determined independently by a control unit of the textile machine.

[0017] On a spinning machine, the individual work steps preparatory to spinning include at least the return of the yarn end into the spinning element, preferably also the preparation of the yarn end for spinning back in and/or cleaning the spinning element.

[0018] Upon splicing on a winding machine, the work steps preparatory to setting or splicing also include at least the introduction of the yarn into the splicing chamber. Additional steps may include searching for the thread end accumulating on the coil, rewinding, clamping and cutting to length the thread end, along with preparing the thread end for splicing.

[0019] It is particularly advantageous if the time period for searching for a yarn end that has accumulated on a coil and/or for feeding the yarn end at a handling element of the setting device and/or for returning the yarn end into the work station of the textile machine, in particular into a spinning unit, is variable as a function of the yarn characteristic of the produced yarn. Thereby, for simple applications, the cycle time or time period for searching and/or returning can be shortened by up to 10 s and more. For example, a coarse yarn can generally be found on the coil surface relatively quickly, such that the time period of the thread search for such yarns can be shortened.

[0020] Preferably, different yarn characteristics are stored in an information memory device, each of which is allocated at least one suitable value of the time period for the at least one of the work steps. For the currently produced yarn, a value of the time period corresponding to its yarn characteristic is then selected from the information memory device. This can take place automatically by means of the control device or also by means of an operator.

[0021] As a rule, the time period for the respective work step arises from the fixed setting values for carrying out this work step. Therefore, for the work step of thread search or the feeding of the yarn end at a working element of the work station or the return of the yarn end into the work station, the current time period for the relevant work step is preferably specified by specifying the rewinding speed as a function of the yarn characteristic of the currently produced yarn. For example, a coarse, less sensitive yarn during thread search can be unwound at a high rewinding speed, since, in doing so, no yarn damage or further thread breaks have to be expected, and thereby a saving of time can be achieved. In order to proceed in a yarn-friendly manner in the case of a more sensitive yarn, a low rewinding speed can then be predetermined for such yarn.

[0022] Conversely, however, there are often problems of returning a coarse, relatively rigid yarn into the spinning element. Therefore, the time period for returning into the spinning element can be prolonged in order to ensure a successful return. This is preferably effected through the specification of a lower rewinding speed upon return.

[0023] Thus, a considerable increase in machine efficiency arises, since, on the one hand, it is possible to save a great deal of time when rewinding simple yarns. By specifying slower rewinding speeds, where necessary, yarn damage can again be avoided and unnecessary repetitions of the relevant step can be avoided, such that overall efficiency nevertheless increases.

[0024] According to a particularly advantageous additional form of the method, different yarn characteristics are stored in an information memory device. Such varying yarn characteristics are each allocated at least one suitable rewinding speed. With this method, for the currently produced yarn (that is, in the respective production batch), a rewinding speed corresponding to its yarn characteristic is selected from the information memory device. Thus, an optimized rewinding speed can be stored as a standard value for each yarn, such that the best compromise is achieved between a rapid processing and a high success rate of the respective work step. In doing so, of course it is also possible to store further values or value ranges for certain additional conditions for one or more yarn characteristics. If none of these additional conditions exist, the default value is selected from the information memory device. If, on the other hand, such an additional condition exists, a value corresponding to this condition and optimized for this condition is selected from the information memory device. In doing so, it is also possible to store permitted ranges in the information memory device, within which an adjustment is permissible.

[0025] Preferably, for the work step of the thread search, the rewinding speed is determined by means of the rotational speed of a roller that drives the coil. With a spinning machine, for the work step of returning into the spinning unit, the rewinding speed is determined by the rotational speed of spinning rollers.

[0026] It is thereby advantageous if an initial value for the rewinding speed, which is preferably based on experience, is predetermined, and the rewinding speed is adjusted (in particular, reduced) starting from the initial value by means of a multiple number of setting processes as a function of the success rate of the relevant work step, until a predetermined minimum success rate is achieved. In this manner, a temporal optimization of the relevant work step can be achieved, with process reliability that is nevertheless high.

[0027] It is thereby particularly advantageous if, upon achieving the predetermined minimum success rate, the rewinding speed determined in the manner described above is selected as the working value for the rewinding speed for the subsequent setting processes. Therefore, a determination of the optimum rewinding speed is only necessary at the beginning of a production batch; as soon as this is found, the subsequent setting processes can then be carried out with the optimized rewinding speed, which is referred to here as the working value, rather than with the initial value based on experience values.

[0028] It is also advantageous if the optimized working value for the rewinding speed that is thus determined is stored in the information memory device, and is predetermined as the initial value for a subsequent production batch. Thus, in the case of the subsequent production batches that relate to the same yarn characteristic, the determination of a working value on the basis of a minimum success rate is not applicable.

[0029] In this case, the information memory device is preferably connected to the control device, such that the specification of a working value can take place automatically by means of the control device and the newly found working values can be stored automatically in the control device or the information memory device. The control device is thereby designed to be self-learning.

[0030] In addition to the work steps of thread search, and feeding to a working element of the setting device or return to the work station, in particular the spinning unit, the time period of other work steps can, of course, also be varied as a function of the yarn characteristic or the utilization of the setting device.

[0031] As such, it is also advantageous if, in the case of a spinning machine, the time period for cleaning a spinning element of the spinning unit, in particular of a spinning rotor, is variable. Thus, in the case of a movable device for cleaning the spinning element, which is part of a movable maintenance or setting device, the time period can be varied as a function of the device that is movable by the utilization. For example, with a high degree of utilization, a shorter cleaning time can be specified, in order to save time and avoid downtimes at other work stations that are also waiting for the device. Conversely, in the case of yarn types for which a high degree of dirtiness is to be expected, the time period for cleaning the spinning element can also be lengthened in order to avoid problems upon spinning in and to ensure process reliability. For example, typical rotor cleaning times are in the range of 1 to 6 seconds. However, the variance of the cycle time can also amount to 10 s and more, such that machine efficiency can be considerably improved by such a shortening of the cleaning time.

[0032] According to an additional version of the method, the time period for at least one of the work steps can be varied, by varying the traversing speed of a handling element of the setting device. For example, in the case of thicker, more robust yarns, handling elements can be moved more rapidly for transferring or storing a yarn end.

[0033] It is likewise advantageous if the current time period of the at least one work step is specified as a function of a coil format of the respective production batch. For example, for a cylindrical coil, the run-up or deceleration of the coil during spinning in, or upon predictable spinning stops, can take place more quickly than for a conical coil.

[0034] Furthermore, it is advantageous if, during the carrying out of the at least one work step, the working result of the work step is determined and the current time period and/or the intensity of the work step during the carrying out of the work step is specified as a function of the determined working result. For example, in the case of a mechanical rotor cleaning, the working result can be determined by drawing a conclusion for the cleaning result from the power consumption of the motor by the drive of the cleaning device. The time period for the rotor cleaning is extended or shortened depending on the working result, by continuing the cleaning until the power consumption corresponds to that of a clean rotor. Thus, a different time period can be defined for each individual cleaning cycle within predetermined minimum and maximum time periods.

[0035] Additional advantages of the invention are described on the basis of the following presented embodiments. The following is shown:

[0036] FIG. **1** a spinning station of a spinning machine with a multiple number of handling elements for spinning in a yarn in a schematic side view and

[0037] FIG. **2** a schematic view of the adjustment to the time period for a particular work step.

[0038] FIG. **1** shows a spinning station **2** of a spinning machine **1** in a schematic side view. The spinning machine **1** typically has a multiple number of spinning stations **2** arranged next to each other, each of which has a multiple number of working elements for producing a yarn G. For this purpose, each spinning station **2** has at least one spinning unit **7** with one spinning element **8** and one draw-off element **10**. In the regular spinning mode, the yarn F produced by the spinning element **8** is drawn off by a draw-off device **11**, and is fed to a coil **6** onto which it is wound. For this purpose, the coil **6** is mounted in a rotatable and drivable manner, whereas, in the present case, a roller **4** is provided for driving the coil **6**. During regular spinning operation, the coil **6** is driven by the roller **4** into the yarn draw-off direction (dashed arrow). Alternatively, the coil **6** can also be driven by a direct drive.

[0039] Furthermore, the spinning machine **1** has a setting device **5**, which has a multiple number of handling elements **14**, **15**, **16**, **17**, **18**, **19**, **20**, **21**, **22** for spinning in the yarn G. In the present case, a suction nozzle **14**, a pneumatic handling element **15**, a yarn catcher **16**, a feed unit **17** with a clamping device **18**, a yarn preparation unit **19** and a separating device **20**, along with auxiliary pair of rollers **21**, are shown as handling elements. According to the present example, the setting device is arranged within a maintenance device **3** that can be moved along the spinning stations **2**. Likewise, however, a setting device can also be arranged at the spinning station **2**. In addition, the handling elements **14**, **15**, **16**, **17**, **18**, **19**, **20**, **21**, **22** listed here are merely exemplary. Depending on the version of the spinning machine **1**, some of the specified handling elements **14**, **15**, **16**, **17**, **18**, **19**, **20**, **21**, **22** are not required, or are provided instead of the specified other handling elements **14**, **15**, **16**, **17**, **18**, **20**, **21**, **22**, which can also be combined to form different assemblies. Thereby, some of the handling elements **14**, **15**, **16**, **17**, **18**, **19**, **20**, **21**, **22** can also be exhibited with a sensor S, in order to monitor the presence of the yarn G. Sensors S can also be provided, which sensors detect the correct method or pivoting of the individual handling elements **14**, **15**, **16**, **17**, **18**, **19**, **20**, **21**, **22** or assemblies. In the present case, sensors are shown in the suction nozzle **14** and in the pneumatic handling element **15**. In a conventional manner, an additional sensor S is arranged at the spinning station **2** in the yarn path, in order to monitor the presence of the yarn G and, if applicable, the quality of the yarn G.

[0040] If a thread breakage occurs or a clearer cut is carried out, the end of the yarn G accumulates on the coil **6** and this still rotating and, for spinning in, must initially be searched for on the surface of the coil **6** (work step of thread search). For this purpose, according to the present example, the coil **6** is driven by a roller **4** of an auxiliary drive **22** in the direction opposite to the regular draw-off direction (solid arrow). Meanwhile, the suction nozzle **14** is pivoted in the direction of the coil **6** (dashed line), in order to search for and detect the yarn end G'. If the suction nozzle **14** has detected the yarn end G', it is pivoted into the position shown by the solid line, whereas the yarn G is fed to a pneumatic handling element **15**. From the position shown by the solid line, the yarn end G' can now be detected by the yarn catcher **16** and, through pivoting the yarn catcher **16**, can be fed into the position of the feed unit **17** shown by the dashed line. At the same time, the yarn end G' is inserted into the pair of auxiliary rollers **21**, by means of which a temporary draw-off of the yarn F from the open-end spinning device **7** takes place after spinning in.

[0041] In the work step of yarn end preparation, the yarn end G' is initially clamped in the clamping device **18** and is separated by a separating device **20**. This results in a new yarn end G', which is now prepared in the yarn preparation unit **19** for spinning back in.

[0042] Meanwhile, in the spinning unit **7**, the work step of cleaning of spinning element **8** can be carried out.

[0043] After the yarn end G' has been prepared, the work step of feeding the prepared yarn end G' to the spinning unit **7** is now carried out. For this purpose, the movably supported feed unit **17** is moved from its drawn-off preparation position into a feed position shown by a dashed line, and the yarn end G' is thereby placed in front of the draw-off element **10**.

[0044] Subsequently, the work step of returning the yarn end G' into the spinning unit **7** or into the spinning element **8** takes place. For this purpose, the pair of auxiliary rollers **21** and/or an additional pair of auxiliary rollers **21** (not shown), which is arranged on the feed unit **17**, is driven in the direction opposite to the regular draw-off direction, such that the yarn end G' finally reaches the effective area of the spinning element **8**.

[0045] In the state of the art, the individual work steps for all applications were always carried out with a fixed cycle time or time period, such that, overall, a chronologically constant cycle sequence arose. As a rule, the time period of the individual work step was specified in such a manner that, even with more difficult yarns G, a good success rate of the relevant work step was achieved.

[0046] By contrast, it is now provided that, at least with individual work steps, the cycle time of this work step must be adjusted to the yarn characteristic GC of the yarn G currently being produced, in order to achieve a saving of time and an associated increase in machine efficiency. Likewise, the cycle time of a certain work step can also be prolonged, if this appears to be required for a more difficult application based on lower success rate of the relevant work step.

[0047] In the case of the spinning machine **1** shown here, an adjustment to the time period of the cleaning of the spinning element **8**, or an adjustment to the time period of the yarn end preparation, comes into question. Likewise, a time period for the thread search, for the transfer of the yarn G by the yarn catcher **16**, for the feeding of the yarn end G' to the spinning unit **7** and for the return of the yarn end G' into the spinning unit **7** can be predetermined.

[0048] In order to enable a comfortable setting of the time period of a work step, in the present case, an information memory device unit **13** is provided, which is in operative connection with a control unit **12** of the spinning machine **1**. Different yarn characteristics GC**1**, GC**2**, . . . , GCn are stored in the information memory device **13**, to each of which at least one suitable value W**1**, W**2**, . . . , Wn of the time period for the respective work step is allocated. Thus, it is possible to obtain, after inputting the yarn characteristic GC of the respective current application by means of the information memory device **13**, a value W suitable for this yarn characteristic GC. The stored values W are based on the experiences of prior setting processes and, according to a first version, are permanently stored in the information memory device **13**. Thereby, the selection of a suitable value W for the current yarn characteristic GC can be carried out by an operator. In this case, the control unit **12** merely proposes a certain, suitable value W for the current yarn characteristic GC; however, this still must be confirmed by the operator. Only then is this value W adopted by the control device **12**, in order to control the setting device **5** or its handling elements **14**, **15**, **16**, **17**, **18**, **19**, **20**, **21** accordingly. However, it is particularly advantageous if the selection and adoption of a suitable value W takes place automatically by means of the control unit **12**.

[0049] According to a particularly advantageous version, the control unit **12** is designed as a self-learning control unit **12**, such that the values W stored in the information memory device **13** for certain yarn characteristics GC can be varied. In doing so, it is particularly advantageous if the initially selected value W of the time period of a work step can be automatically adjusted for a certain yarn characteristic GC, even during the spinning process or during a production batch. A corresponding procedure for adjusting the time period of a certain work step is shown schematically in FIG. **2**.

[0050] While, for some work steps, the appropriate time period can be directly stored as the value W, in some other work steps, the time period for a certain work step arises from certain setting values for carrying out this work step. Such setting values can be, for example, the traversing speed of handling elements **14**, **15**, **16**, **17**, as the suction nozzle **14**, the pneumatic handling element **15**, the yarn catcher **16** and in particular the feed unit **17**. The setting values can also be the rewinding speed of the yarn G or certain rotational speeds, for example the rotational speed of the pair of auxiliary rollers **21** or the roller **4** for driving the coil **6**, or other parameters. In this case, the corresponding time periods are not stored as value W, but are stored as suitable values for such speeds or rotational speeds.

[0051] In the present case, the procedure is described using the example of the work step of thread search or the return of the yarn end G' into the spinning unit **7**. In both cases, certain values W of the rewinding speed of the yarn G' are stored as setting values. As described in FIG. **1**, at least one suitable value W**1**, W**2**, . . . , Wn of the rewinding speed is stored in the information memory device **13** for each yarn characteristic GC**1**, GC**2**, . . . GCn. At the beginning of the spinning process, in particular at the beginning of a certain production batch, the operator enters the yarn characteristic GC of the current application by means of the control unit **12**. Furthermore, it is possible for the operator to enter a certain desired minimum success rate for the relevant work step. However, in contrast to the illustration shown, such a minimum success rate can also be permanently stored in the control unit **12**. From the information memory device **13**, for the entered yarn characteristic GC arising from the stored values W**1**, W**2**, . . . , Wn, the value W suitable for this yarn characteristic GC can now be selected and can be output by means of the control unit **12** as the initial value SW. This initial value SW can now be predetermined, either automatically or by the operator, as a suitable value W for carrying out the relevant work step.

[0052] After preferably multiple setting processes have been carried out with this predetermined value W, there can be an examination of whether the desired, previously entered minimum success rate or the permanently stored minimum success rate has been achieved. If this is the case, the predetermined value W is also used as a working value AW for future setting processes, and a further adjustment to the value W is not required. However, if the minimum success rate is not achieved, the predetermined value W is reduced by means of the control unit **12**, and this reduced value W is once again predetermined for carrying out the relevant work step. The correction of the value W, in this case the reduction of the value W of the rewinding speed, is carried out until the predetermined minimum success rate is achieved. As soon as this is the case, the value W determined in this manner is once again predetermined as the working value AW for future setting processes, and a further adjustment is not required. In addition, the working value AW determined in this manner can be stored in the information memory device **13**, in order to be able to serve as the initial value SW for future production batches from the outset.

[0053] However, an alternative or in addition to the above-described change to the time period as a function of a success rate of the relevant work step, by means of a multiple number of setting processes, the time period can also be varied within a single setting process as a function of a success of the individual work step. This is the case if a work step has been unsuccessful and has to be repeated.

[0054] For example, the rewinding speed upon searching for a yarn end G that has accumulated on a coil **6** (thread search) can be varied in order to improve the chances of success for the thread search. A value W of the rewinding speed is selected for the thread search and initially the thread search is started using a selected value W as the initial value SW of the rewinding speed of 1 m/s, for example. The time period for the work step of searching for the yarn end G is, for example, specified at a search time of 5 s as the initial value SW, and the work step is carried out at a regular negative pressure level.

[0055] If this work step is successful, the initial value SW of the rewinding speed is adopted as the working value AW for the subsequent setting processes at other work stations. Likewise, the time period for the work step and the negative pressure level for the subsequent setting processes remain unchanged.

[0056] If the work step fails, the selected initial value SW is changed, and the relevant work step, in this case the thread search, is repeated with the changed value W. For example, the rewinding speed is now reduced to 0.5 m/s. In doing so, the time period and the negative pressure level remain unchanged. If the thread search is now successful, the reduced rewinding speed of 0.5 m/s is now adopted as the working value AW for the subsequent setting processes.

[0057] In the event of a further failure of the work step within the same setting process, the reduced rewinding speed of 0.5 m/s can also be adopted as the working value AW for the repetition of the work step and for the subsequent setting processes. However, an adjustment to additional values W is now carried out, and the relevant work step is now repeated with the adjusted values W. The negative pressure level can now be increased (for example). If the work step fails again, the time period for the thread search can be further increased starting from the initial value SW, here 5 s. However, if the relevant work step is successful, the values W for future setting processes are reset to the initial values SW.

[0058] Only if the relevant work step frequently fails in the various setting processes with the initial values, and thus the success rate of the relevant work step is low, will the changed values W, in this case the reduced rewinding speed, as described above, be permanently adopted or at least adopted for the respective part, as values W, in the control unit.

[0059] In the present case, the determination of suitable values W was described on the basis of the rewinding speed of the yarn G. In a similar manner, of course, suitable values W can also be determined for other setting values as described above. In doing so, of course, it not always necessary to start with a relatively high initial value SW and to reduce this successively. If more difficult applications, which require slower cycle times, are frequently required, starting with a low rewinding speed or a low value W, and successively increasing this until an acceptable success rate is achieved, can also be provided. In doing so, the success rate of a work step can be monitored, for example by means of sensors S, as described for FIG. **1**.

[0060] Furthermore, the described procedure can also be used with the determination of suitable values W for certain setting values by means of an information memory device **13**, in an analogous manner with other textile machines. For a winding machine, for example, an adjustment to the time period for yarn preparation, for the yarn search, for the transfer of the yarn G by a working element of the textile machine, for the feeding the yarn end G' into the splicing chamber and, if applicable, for the returning of the yarn end G' into the work station can be predetermined.

[0061] Thus, for each individual step and for each yarn characteristic GC, the cycle time can be optimized such that an optimum efficiency arises for the particular application. In particular, if such an optimization of the cycle time is carried out for a multiple number of work steps of the setting process, this results in considerable time savings and thus increases in efficiency.

LIST OF REFERENCE SIGNS

[0062] **1** Spinning machine
[0063] **2** Spinning station
[0064] **3** Maintenance device
[0065] **4** Roller for driving the coil
[0066] **5** Setting device
[0067] **6** Coil
[0068] **7** Spinning unit
[0069] **8** Spinning element
[0070] **10** Draw-off element
[0071] **11** Draw-off device
[0072] **12** Control unit
[0073] **13** Information memory device
[0074] **14** Suction nozzle
[0075] **15** Pneumatic handling element
[0076] **16** Yarn catcher
[0077] **17** Feed unit
[0078] **18** Clamping device
[0079] **19** Yarn preparation unit
[0080] **20** Separating device
[0081] **21** Auxiliary pair of rollers
[0082] **22** Auxiliary drive
[0083] G Yarn
[0084] G' Yarn end
[0085] S Sensor
[0086] W Value
[0087] SW Initial value
[0088] AW Working value
[0089] GC Yarn characteristic

1. Method for controlling a setting process for re-setting a yarn (G) at a work station of a textile machine, in particular a setting process for spinning back in a yarn (G) on a spinning unit (**7**) of a spinning machine (**1**), by means of a setting device (**5**), with which multiple work steps as preparation for the actual setting operation are carried out successively in a chronological sequence, whereas a predetermined time period is allocated to the work steps within which the respective work step is carried out, characterized in that, for at least one of the work steps, the predetermined time period can be varied, whereas the current time period of the at least one work step is determined as a function of a yarn characteristic (GC) of the currently produced yarn (G and/or as a function of a utilization of the setting device (**5**) and/or as a function of a success rate of the work step and/or as a function of the success of the individual work step.

2-**13**. (canceled)

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