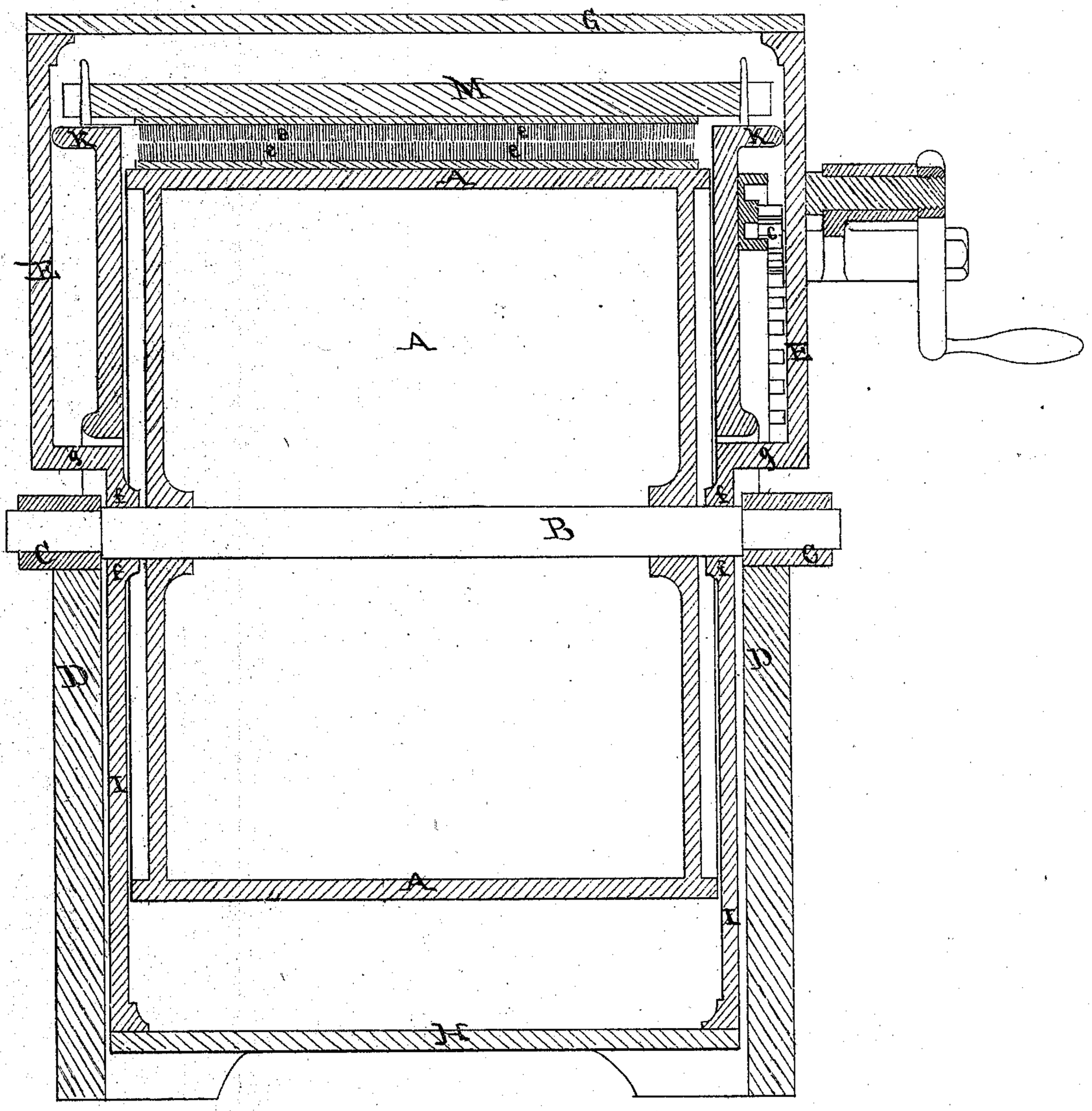
2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

JOHN F. FOSS.

Improvement in Stripper-Carrying Frames for Carding-Machines.

No. 115,185. Patented May 23, 1871.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses
John E. Lorane
A. A. Hoard

Inventor
John F. Foss

2 Sheets--Sheet 2

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Fig. 2.

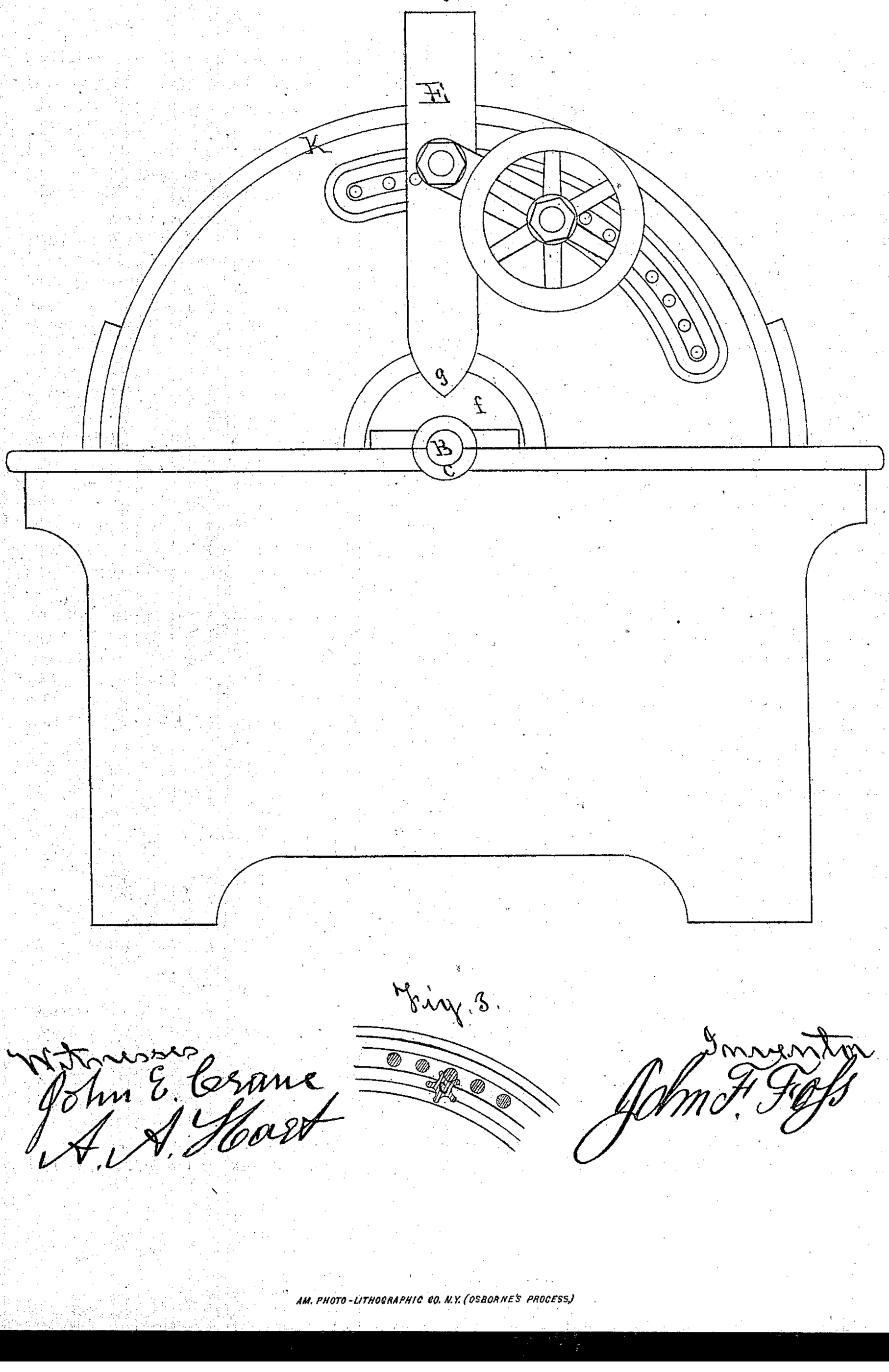

Fig. 3.

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JOHN F. FOSS, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JOHN N. PIERCE, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN STRIPPER-CARRYING FRAMES FOR CARDING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 115,185, dated May 23, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. FOSS, of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Card-Stripping Machinery, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a transverse sectional elevation through the center of the main cylinder. Fig. 2 is an end view, and Fig. 3 a detached section of a portion of an ordinary mangle-motion, showing several of the pins and the operating-pinion.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the machinery or apparatus which is used for stripping the flat tops of carding-machines, and to that of the apparatus which carries the lifting and stripping mechanisms. This invention consists principally in the construction of the stripper-carrying arms or frame-work, and in the mode or means of applying the latter to the main cylinder-shaft, whereby the traversing of the arms or frame-work is performed by a single traversing mechanism at one end of the machine, thereby saving considerable in the cost of the apparatus.

In the said drawing, A represents the cylinder, arranged on a central shaft, B, and supported in boxes or bearings C, on the frame D, as usual. The stripper-carrying arms E are constructed each with an offset, *g*, a shaft-receiving hub or plate, *f*, and lower depending extremities I, which extend below the cylinder, where they are firmly connected by a cross-bar, H, and this cross-bar may be of sufficient specific gravity to serve as a counter-balance, and thereby partially or wholly overcome the action of the load upon the upper portion of the arms. This lower cross-bar placed a suitable distance below the card-teeth on the main cylinder, say from one to two inches, is effectual for disposing of the light waste and fibers of cotton which accumulate beneath the cylinder, by crowding such waste substance away from beneath the cylinder and off at the sides of the machine at each forward and backward traverse or oscillation of the bar. A second cross-bar, G, is firmly secured to the tops of the stripper-carrying arms E, and this, with the arms and the lower cross-bar, constitutes a rigid and substantial frame-work capable of being operated, traversed, or oscillated from one side of the machine to the other by a single traversing mechanism, which may be any of the well-known devices used for that purpose.

In the present instance I have shown a very common traversing apparatus, consisting of a curved row of pins arranged beneath the card-arch, and a pinion-gear, *c*, which operates on all the stationary pins around both end pins, and on either side of all of them. Any other common traversing device may be employed in connection with my said improvement, and such traversing device will only be required on one end of the card, which saves in the cost of the apparatus.

It will be observed that the arms E are carried close to the ribs K, or top flanges of the arches, and that the offset in each arm carries the shaft-receiving hub and the depending lower extremities of the arms inside of the frame-work.

This construction and arrangement of the arms is designed for a twofold purpose: First, to furnish means for applying the lower cross-bar; and second, to allow the pulleys on the main cylinder-shaft to be carried nearer the frame-work or end of the machine, and thereby economize in room or space by bringing the cards nearer together, which enables me to add at least one card to each row or set of cards in a room or section, thereby increasing the carding capacity of the section, room, or mill.

In Fig. 1 I have shown a top flat, M, (so called,) in its common position above the arches, with card-teeth *e* on the top flat, and also on the cylinder, to show the relative position of the parts.

I claim as my invention—

1. The stripper-carrying arms E, constructed as described, each with an offset, *g*, a shaft-receiving hub or plate, *f*, and a depending lower portion, I, arranged within the frame-work, whereby the lower cross-bar H can be applied in the manner and for the purpose described.

2. The stripper-carrying arms, constructed

as described, in combination with and connected by cross-bars H and G, all constituting a frame-work capable of being traversed or oscillated from one side of the card to the other by a single traversing mechanism, substantially as described.

3. The lower cross-bar H, in combination with and carried by the depending arms I, arranged between the end frames D, for the purpose and in the manner substantially as described.

JOHN F. FOSS.

Witnesses:
JOHN E. CRANE,
A. A. HART.