

J. D. BAKER.

MACHINE FOR DRESSING TAMPICO.

No. 171,080.

Patented Dec. 14, 1875.

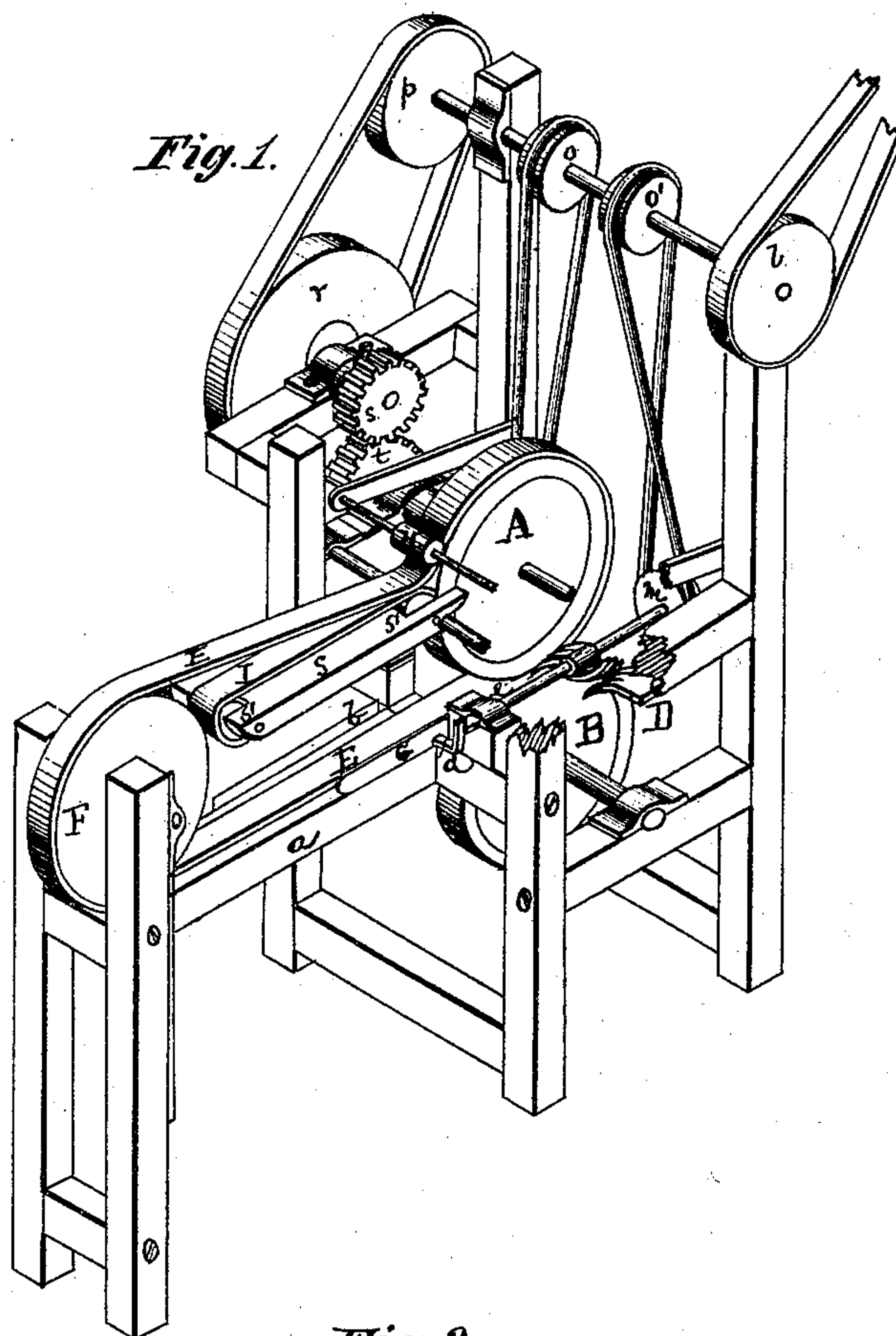
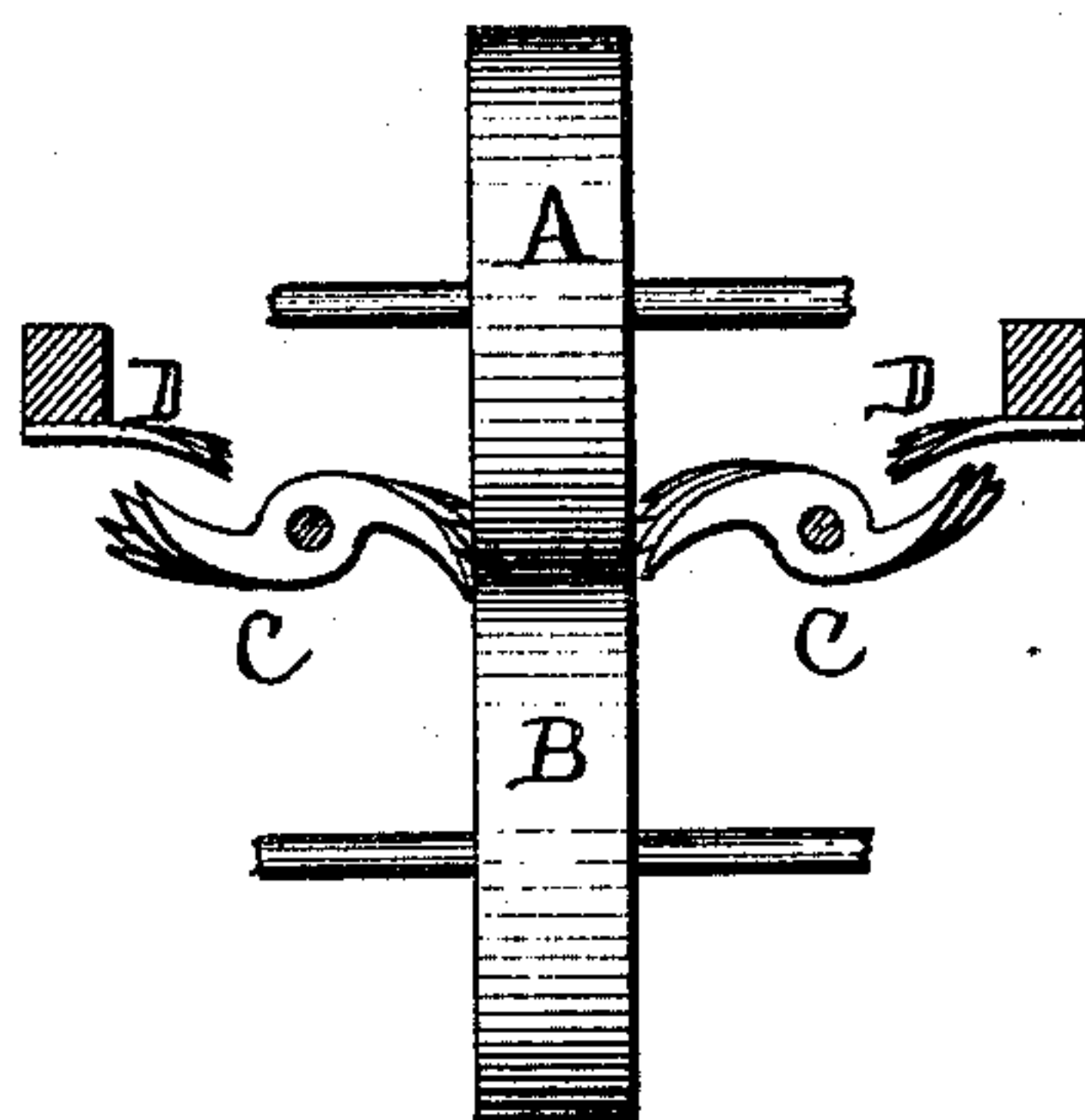


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR DRESSING TAMPICO.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **171,080**, dated December 14, 1875; application filed October 16, 1875.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, JONATHAN D. BAKER, of the city of Burlington, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Dressing Tampico, of which the following is a specification; and it consists in the construction of the parts of the machine, their arrangement and combination of parts, as will be fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine, and Figs. 2 and 3 are views of parts in perspective.

The object of this invention is to produce a machine that is simple, of few parts, and that will, by the use of two wheels or pulleys, one situated above or over the other, and having exterior edges or surfaces of cork or other suitable absorbent instead of rubber, or other similar non-absorbent material, effectually hold the stock while it is passing between them for the purpose of being dressed by revolving and stationary combs, and absorb the oil contained in the stock.

In the machine, A represents the upper cork-faced wheel, and B the lower, fast upon and revolving with their respective shafts. C C are two revolving cam-combs, the teeth of which are so arranged that each tooth passes nearly through the stock before the next succeeding tooth enters, thereby preventing the pulling of the stock from between the wheels A and B. The combs C C are kept clear from clogging by the waste by their passage between the curved teeth of stationary combs D D, arranged in the position seen in Fig. 3. E is a feed-belt, upon the inside of which the stock is spread, and is carried thereby between the wheels A and B. This feed-belt is ribbed along its center to correspond with a groove in the exterior surface of the wheels A and B. As the stock is carried forward by the revolving wheels A and B its ends are uniformly regulated and evened by the vibrating "butter" G.

The extra strain upon the feed-belt E, produced by an unusual accumulation of stock between the feed-belt and the surfaces of the wheels A and B, is prevented by the flexible bearings, in which pulley F is journaled on

the standards at the end of the table, and as the feed-belt E passes around pulley A it is securely held in place by tightening pulley H. The stock is delivered, after being combed, by the delivery-belt I, or other means substantially the same.

J is the main driving-shaft, carrying the three pulleys o, o', and p. The two pulleys o o' carry the belts that revolve the shafts upon which the cam-combs are fixed, and pulley p carries the band that connects with a wheel, r, and gear-wheels, for giving revolution to wheel A, while wheel B is revolved by the friction of band E and wheel A. The endless delivery-belt I is also revolved by the frictional contact of wheel A.

The stock to be dressed is cut into lengths of three or more inches, and placed crosswise upon the inside of the feed-belt or endless carrier E, which is less in width than the length of the stock. This belt runs over a table, a, along the opposite edge of and at right angles with the upper surface of which projects the stationary gage b, and as the stock is carried forward toward the wheels A and B its ends are regulated and evened by the action of the butter G, which presses it lengthwise against the stationary gage. This butter G is moved forward and backward by means of the revolution of the crank d upon shaft e. When the stock is carried far enough to be held between the feed-belt E and wheel A its ends project beyond each edge of the belt E and the sides of the pulleys A and B, and such projecting ends are dressed by the revolving cam-combs C C on either side of the wheels A and B, as seen in Fig. 3. The stock is delivered upon carrier-belt I after passing between belt E and wheel A, which belt is put in motion by friction-pulleys s' s' on table s through k and necessary gear-wheels l m n.

The process of passing the stock through the machine can be repeated as many times as may be found necessary to be properly dressed or mixed.

The cork surface of wheels A and B perfectly answers all the requirements that a rubber surface can perform in securely holding the stock, and is not subject to be affected or destroyed by the action of the oil in the stock,

as is the case with rubber, but will remain in a perfect working condition for a long time after a rubber wheel is destroyed.

What I claim is—

1. The revolving wheels A and B, having their peripheries formed of cork, as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the wheels A and B, belt E, revolving cam-combs C, fixed combs D, and table s, as set forth.

3. The combination of the wheels A and B,

feed-belt E, table a, gage c, vibrating butter G, cleaners D, and cam-combs C, substantially as described.

4. The combination of wheels A and B, feed-belt E, table s, and endless belt I with suitable side combs, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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