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(No Model.) 2 Sheets-Sheet 2. A. SCHAER. STOP MOTION FOR RAILWAY HEADS, &c. No. 332,289. Patented Dec. 15, 1885.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARNOLD SCHAER, OF PHENIX, RHODE ISLAND.

STOP-MOTION FOR RAILWAY-HEADS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,289, dated December 15, 1885.

Application filed January 9, 1884. Serial No. 116,881. (No model.)

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARNOLD SCHAER, of Phenix, in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and 5 useful Improvements in Stop-Motions for Railway-Heads, &c., of which the following is a full and correct description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification.

This invention applies to drawing-machines not using eveners, as well as to those using eveners operated by other means than the trumpet back of the calender-rolls, as described in the Letters Patent granted to me 15 October 30, 1883, No. 287,585.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a vertical cross-section of a railway-head with my improvements applied, taken through the lines x, Fig. 3. Fig. 2 shows a front elevation of 20 the same with the drawing-rolls, calenderrolls, and their gearing omitted. Fig. 3 is a section plan view illustrating the improveof a part of the latch-tripping devices in dif-25 ferent positions. A is the end frame of a railway-head. C C are the drawing-rolls. Bis the trumpet-guide that conducts the sliver of cotton to the calender-rolls. The trumpet B is hung loosely by 30 means of an arm and hub, j', on the shaft V, held in the bearings kk, attached to the frame. A collar, j, is made fast on the shaft V by the side of the hub j' of the trumpet arm. A projection on one side of the collar j comes in 35 contact with a projection on the hub of the trumpet-arm, so as to hold the trumpet up against the friction of the draft of the sliver through the trumpet, which is accomplished by the weighted lever a, which is also made 40 fast on the shaft V. A long arm, a', attached to the lever a extends down through a slot in the lever c, that swings sidewise on a stud, a^2 , on the hub of the knee-lever f, which is pivoted to a standard, d', attached to the frame. 45 The knee-lever f receives a continuous rock-

on its top, with a curved stud, o^2 , in it, holding an open spiral spring, c', which the lever c compresses when it swings to the right. 55 (See Fig. 6.) A latch-lever, d, is pivoted to the frame, and so placed that its free end shall ^a drop down against the end of the arm g on the belt-shipper g' when the machine is in motion, and hold the shipper out. (See Figs. 60) 2 and 3.) Two projections, f' y', are made on one side of the lever d, between which projections the end of the lever c plays up and down when the knee-lever f is moved by the cam o—that is, when the machine is run- 65 ning properly.

The operation is as follows: When the sliver a" is running in proper condition, the weight on the lever a will hold the trumpet B up in its proper position, the weight being so 70 adjusted as to just counterbalance the friction of the draft of the sliver through the trumpet, and in this position the arm a' on the lever a will cause the lever c to press lightments. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 show enlarged views | ly on the spiral spring c' on the top of the 75 knee-lever f, and the stopping devices will be in the position shown in Fig. 4, the end of the lever c being free to move up and down between the projections f' y' on the lever d; but if the sliver breaks or becomes reduced 80 from any cause the friction of the sliver in the trumpet B will cease or be lessened, so that the trumpet will not be held up against the weight on the lever a, but will fall back and allow the weight on the lever to depress 85 it, and by means of the arm a' move the lever c so that its end will be under the projection f' on the side of the latch-lever d, as shown in Fig. 5, when the upward rocking motion of the knee-lever f will cause the end of the 90 lever c to throw up the latch-lever d and release the arm g of the belt-shipper which was held out by that lever. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) This leaves the shipper g' free to be thrown toward the frame by the weight n^2 on 95 the arm h, which is fast on the shaft of the belt-shipper, which throws the driving-belt

ing motion from the cam o by means of the from the tight pulley to the loose pulley and lever o' and the bar m, as described in my Letstops the machine. On the other hand, if the ters Patent above referred to. The cam o retrumpet B becomes clogged with thick bunches Ico ceives its motion through a shaft geared to in the sliver, it will be carried toward the cal-50 the driving-shaft. The knee-lever f has a flat ender-rolls with sufficient force to overcome horizontal arm extending out under the short the resistance of the weight on the lever a, and end of the lever c. This arm has a projection I cause the lever c, by means of the arm a', to



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compress the spring c' and bring the end of the lever c under the projection y' on the latchlever d, as shown in Fig. 6, so that the lever d will be lifted by the rocking motion of the 5 knee-lever f through the lever c, as before, and the shipper will be free to cast off the driving-belt and stop the machine.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The trumpet B, provided with the hub j', IO

shaft V, collar j, and lever a, having the arm a', in combination with the lever c, lever d, having projections f' and y', knee-lever f, bar m, cam o, lever o', arm g, lever h, weight n^2 , and shipper g', substantially as and for the pur- 15 pose set forth.

ARNOLD SCHAER.

Witnesses:

E. P. EMMONS, T. W. D. CLARKE.

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