

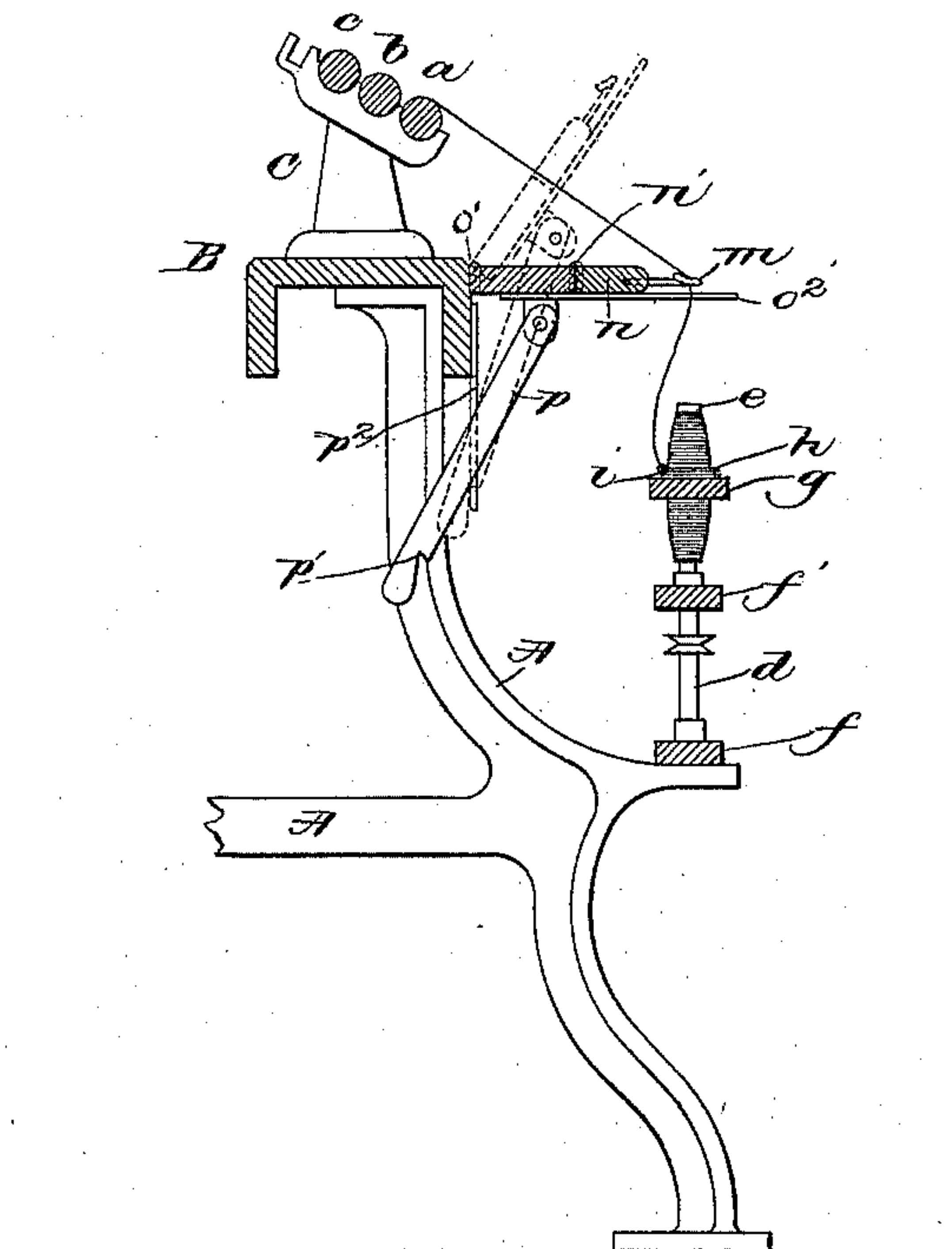
(No Model.)

R. WALMSLEY.  
SPINNING MACHINE.

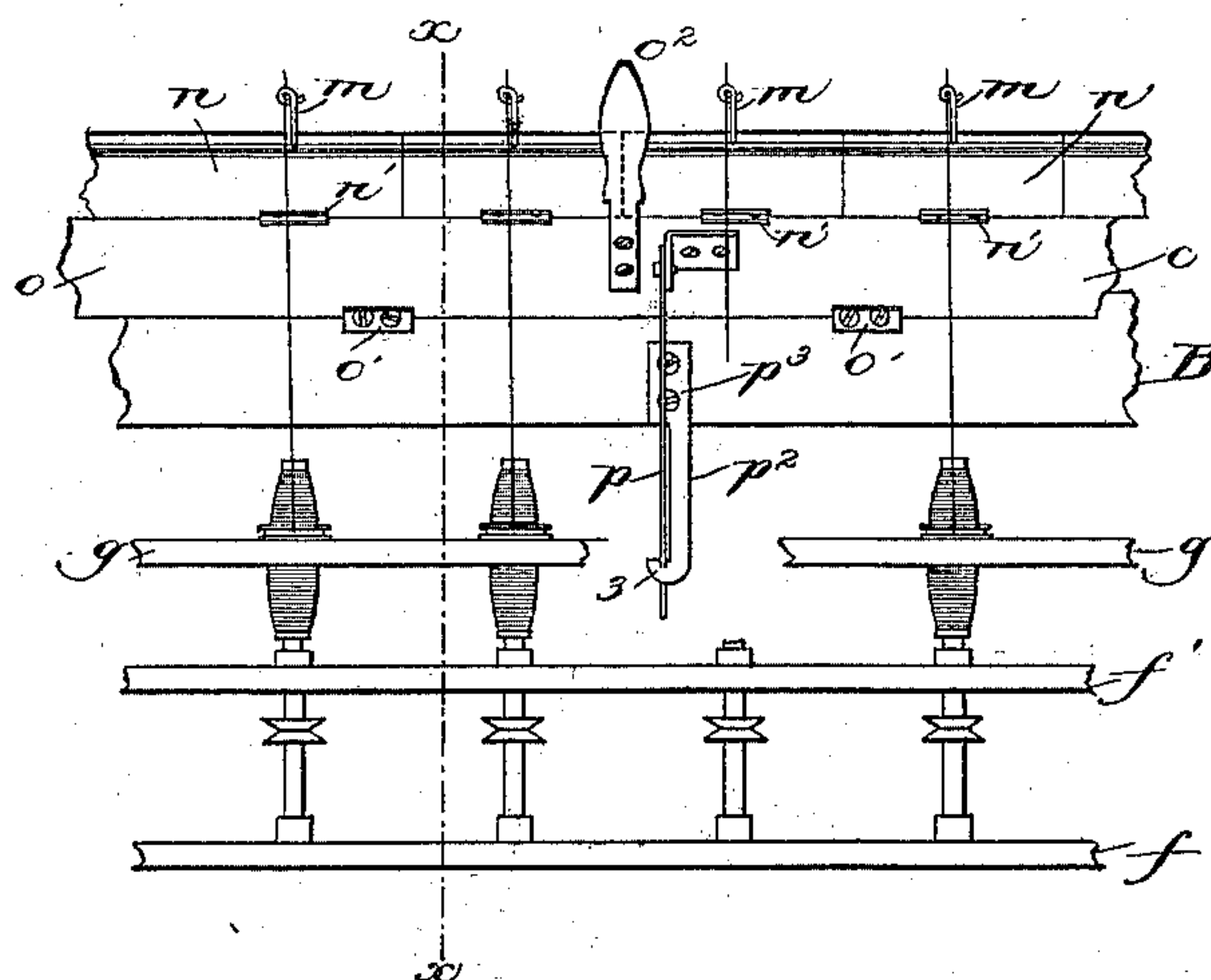
No. 334,830.

Patented Jan. 26, 1886.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses.  
Fred L. Emery.  
John F. C. Prinslow.

Inventor.  
Robinson Walmsley  
by Crosby & Gregory  
attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBINSON WALMSLEY, OF FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

## SPINNING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,830, dated January 26, 1886.

Application filed October 7, 1885. Serial No. 179,218. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBINSON WALMSLEY, of Fall River, county of Bristol, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Spinning-Machines, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

My invention relates to that class of spinning-machines in which the guide-wires are secured to guide-blocks hinged to a guide-board, which ordinarily is stationary, but which, in only one instance, as far as I know, has been arranged to be tilted, so as to throw up or down all of the guide-wires simultaneously.

My invention consists, essentially, in the combination, with the roller-beam, the guide-board hinged thereto, the wire-boards and guide-eyes thereon, and an operating-handle, of locking devices, substantially as described, to hold the guide-board and its attached parts in elevated position while doffing the bobbin.

Figure 1 is a vertical section in the line  $x$   $x$ , Fig. 2, of part of a spinning-machine embodying my invention; and Fig. 2, a partial front elevation of part of Fig. 1, the guide-board being shown as turned up in position to doff the bobbins, and one of the bobbins removed and part of the ring-rail broken away.

The frame-side A, roller-beam B, to connect opposite sides of the frame, the roller-stands C, the rolls  $a b c$ , the spindles  $d$ , the bobbins  $e$ , the step-rail  $f$ , bolster-rail  $f'$ , ring-rail  $g$ , rings  $h$ , traveler  $i$ , guide-eyes  $m$ , and wire-boards  $n$ , are and may be of usual construction.

The wire-boards  $n$ , preferably one for each spindle, are connected to the guide-board  $o$  by hinges  $n'$ , all as usual; but the guide-board, instead of being fixed to the roller-beam, as usual, is hinged thereto by hinges  $o'$ , so that

when the bobbins are to be doffed the guide-board and attached wire-boards are all turned up at one operation of the operator, who seizes the handle  $o^2$ , extended from the said guide-board. The guide-board has pivoted upon or connected to it the latch  $p$ , provided, as herein shown, with a notch,  $p'$ . This latch co-operates with a leg,  $p^2$ , attached, as herein shown, to the front part of the roller-beam B.

When the guide-board is turned up in the position shown by dotted lines, Fig. 1, and full lines, Fig. 2, the notched part of the latch engages the horizontal part 3 of the leg, the latch and leg constituting an automatically-operating locking device, by which to retain the guide-board and its attached parts elevated for doffing the bobbins.

The guide-board and all the wire-boards and guide-wires may be simultaneously lowered into operative position by simply disengaging the latch from the leg.

I claim—

1. The roller-beam of a spinning-machine, the guide-board hinged to it, the series of wire-boards and their attached guide-wires, and a lifting-handle for said boards, combined with a notched latch pivoted to the guide-board, and a keeper or leg for said latch, substantially as described.

2. The roller-beam of a spinning-machine, the guide-board  $o$ , hinged to it, the series of guide-wire blocks or boards  $n$ , hinged to said board, the operating-handle  $o^2$ , and the locking device  $p p^2$ , substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBINSON WALMSLEY.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,  
F. CUTTER.