

(No Model.)

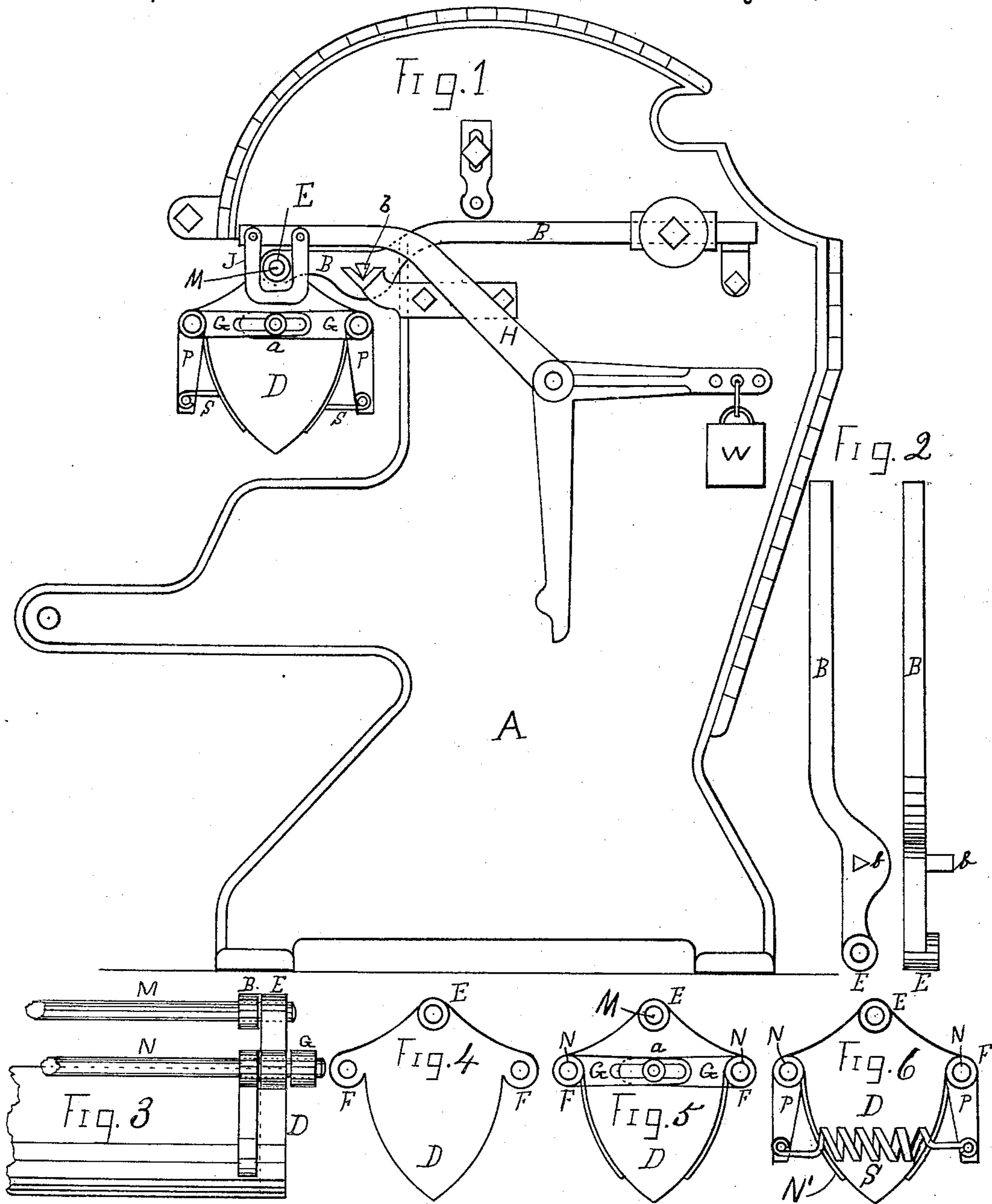
J. BATTY, Dec'd.

H. & A. BATTY, Administrators.

FEEDING DEVICE FOR CARDING MACHINES.

No. 407,150.

Patented July 16, 1889.



WITNESSES.

Jos. S. Beaumont
J. H. Beaumont

INVENTOR.

Job Batty, (deceased)
By John H. Attorney.
For H. & A. Batty, Administrators.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HANNAH BATTY AND ALBERT BATTY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
ADMINISTRATORS OF JOB BATTY, DECEASED.

FEEDING DEVICE FOR CARDING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,150, dated July 16, 1889.

Application filed June 16, 1888. Serial No. 277,382. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that JOB BATTY, deceased, late a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, did invent a certain new and useful Improvement in Feeding Devices for Carding-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The improvement belongs to a class of automatic feeding-machines for feeding fibers to carding-machines, such as is shown and described in Letters Patent No. 216,373, dated June 10, 1879.

The improvement relates to that part of the machine which automatically weighs the fibers for each deposit on the feed-apron. The hopper which receives the fibers to be weighed on the machine described in the patent above referred to will sometimes receive more fibers on one side than on the other, and in such cases the quantity delivered is not uniform, because the hopper is so connected to the scale-beams that a less quantity on the outer side of the hopper will balance it than when the fibers are thrown on the inner side of the hopper.

The object of this improvement is to insure accuracy in the weighing of the fibers; and it consists in so connecting the hopper to the scale-beams that the weight of fibers in the hopper will be the same without regard to the position of the fibers in the hopper. These objects are attained by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end view of so much of a card-feeder as is required to show the improvement connected. Fig. 2 shows side and edge view of one of the scale-beams. Fig. 3 is a broken side view of the hopper. Fig. 4 is a view of one of the ends of the hopper without any other parts of the hopper. Fig. 5 is an end view of the hopper. Fig. 6 is a view of the hopper, showing the end thereof opposite to that shown in Figs. 1 and 5.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The construction of the improvement is as follows:

A represents one of the ends of the ma-

chine; D, one of the end parts of the hopper, which is made in form as shown in Fig. 4. These ends I prefer to cast of iron, and they are made with holes at E and F F. These ends, which form a part of the hopper, are mounted on shafts M and N. To the shafts N N the sheet-iron sides N' N' of the hopper are hung. G G are arms fixed on the ends of shafts N N and connected by a stud *a*. The arms G may be both slotted, or only one arm need be slotted, as is represented by the outside arm. (Shown in the drawings.) If both arms are slotted, the stud *a* may be made fast in either slot or arm and loose in the slot of the other arm. If only one arm be slotted, the stud *a* is fastened in the arm not slotted.

P P are arms which are fixed on the opposite ends of shafts N N to those to which the arms G G are fixed, and these arms P P are connected by a spiral spring S. (See Fig. 6.) H is the discharge-lever, and on one end of this lever is fixed a U-shaped iron J. (See Fig. 1.) The lever H is constructed, connected, and operated as shown and described in the patent above referred to.

B is one of the scale-beams, (one for each end of the hopper.) The beams B are provided with knife-edges *b*, which rest on stands connected to the ends of the machine, as shown in Fig. 1. In the short arms of each of the beams B is a hole at E, and in the hole at E is inserted the rod or shaft M. By this rod M the hopper D is hung to the beams B, so that the hopper will be free to swing on the rod M, and if the fibers are thrown more on one side than on the other of the hopper they will have no more effect on the beam B than if they be evenly divided on the two sides.

The fibers are fed into the hopper D by the devices described in Patent No. 216,373, above referred to. When the hopper is to be discharged by lever H, the iron J, Fig. 1, presses down on the arms G G, which opens the sheet-iron sides of the hopper and discharges the fibers on the feed-apron, as specified in the above-referred to patent, and the spring S closes the sides of the hopper when the lever H is raised by the weight W.

Having thus described the improvement of

the late JOB BATTY, which improvement solely relates to the weighing part of the machine described in Patent No. 216,373 of June 10, 1879, what we claim as the invention of the
5 said JOB BATTY, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the scale-beams B and the lever H, carrying the iron J, of the hopper having the supporting-shaft M, the
10 movable sides, the shafts N, carrying said sides, the arms G, mounted on said shafts N,

the pin *a*, the arms P, mounted on shafts N, and the spring S, connecting said arms P, substantially as described.

HANNAH ^{her} × BATTY,

ALBERT ^{mark} BATTY,

Administrators of Job BattY, deceased.

Witnesses:

JOHN SHINN,

JOSEPH P. COBB.