

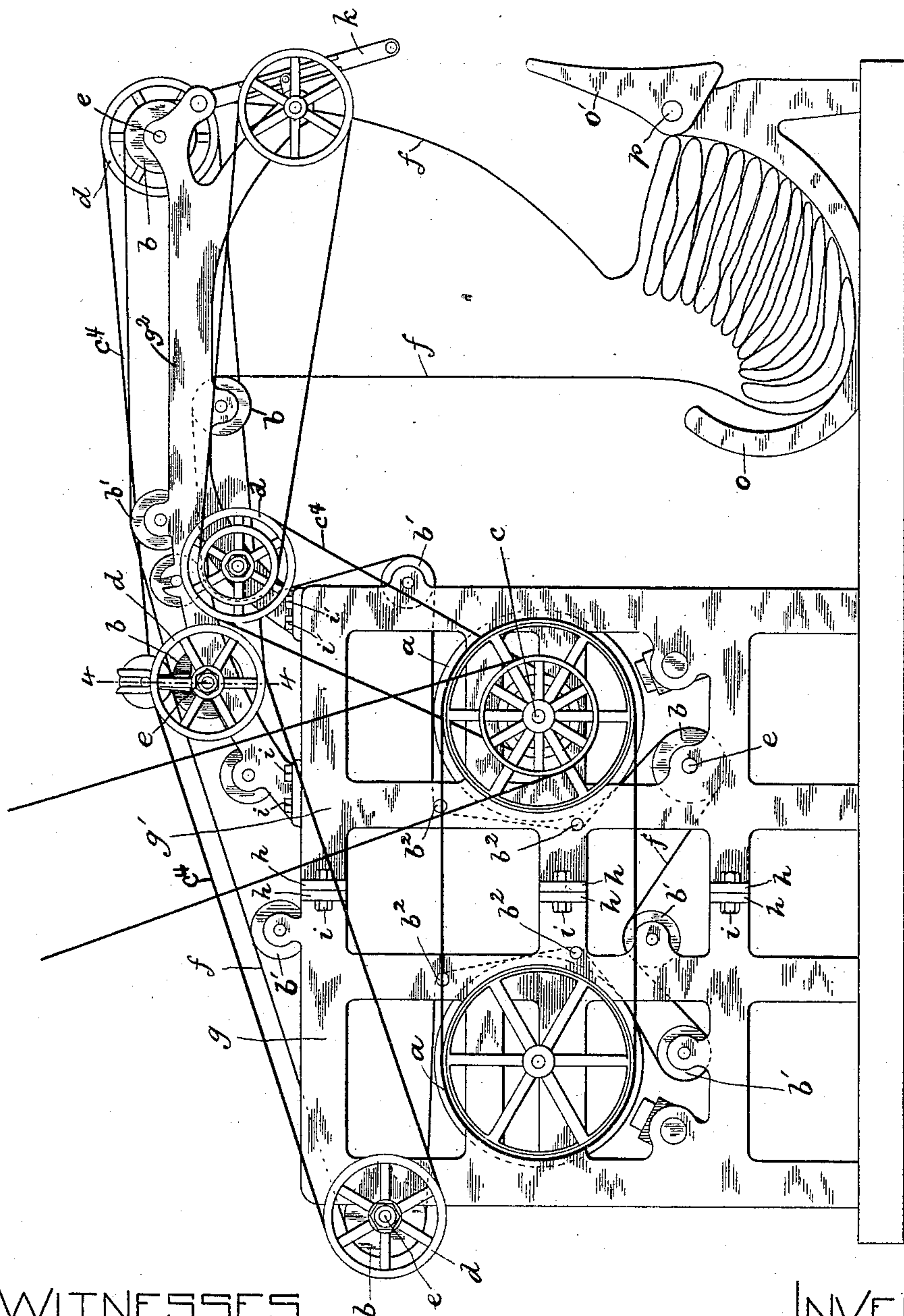
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. BROWN.
CLOTH TEASELING MACHINE.

No. 452,161.

Patented May 12, 1891.



WITNESSES.

Clarence C. Bartlett.
A. D. Harrison.

INVENTOR.

Adna Brown
By Wright Brown & Conely
Atty.

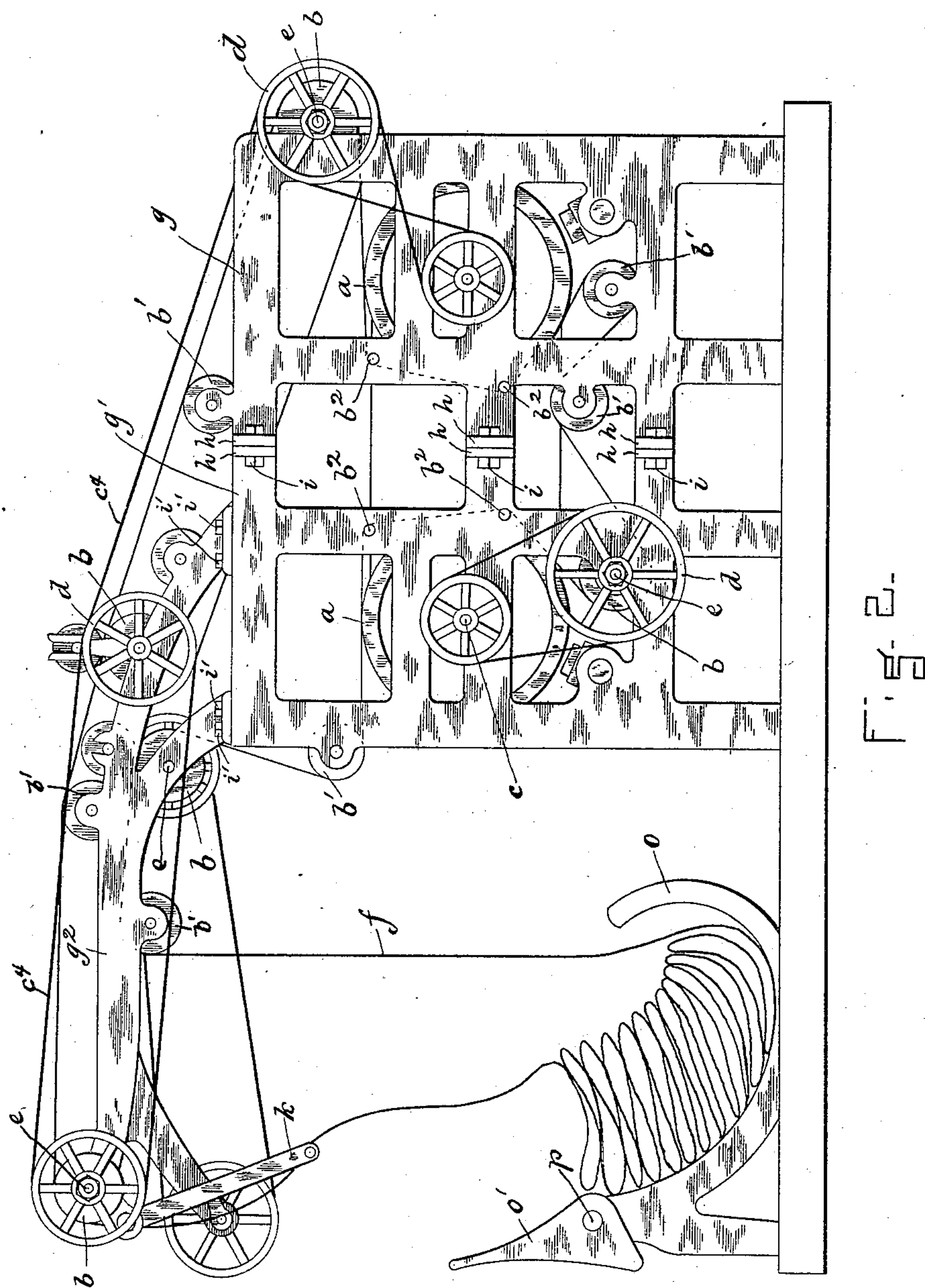
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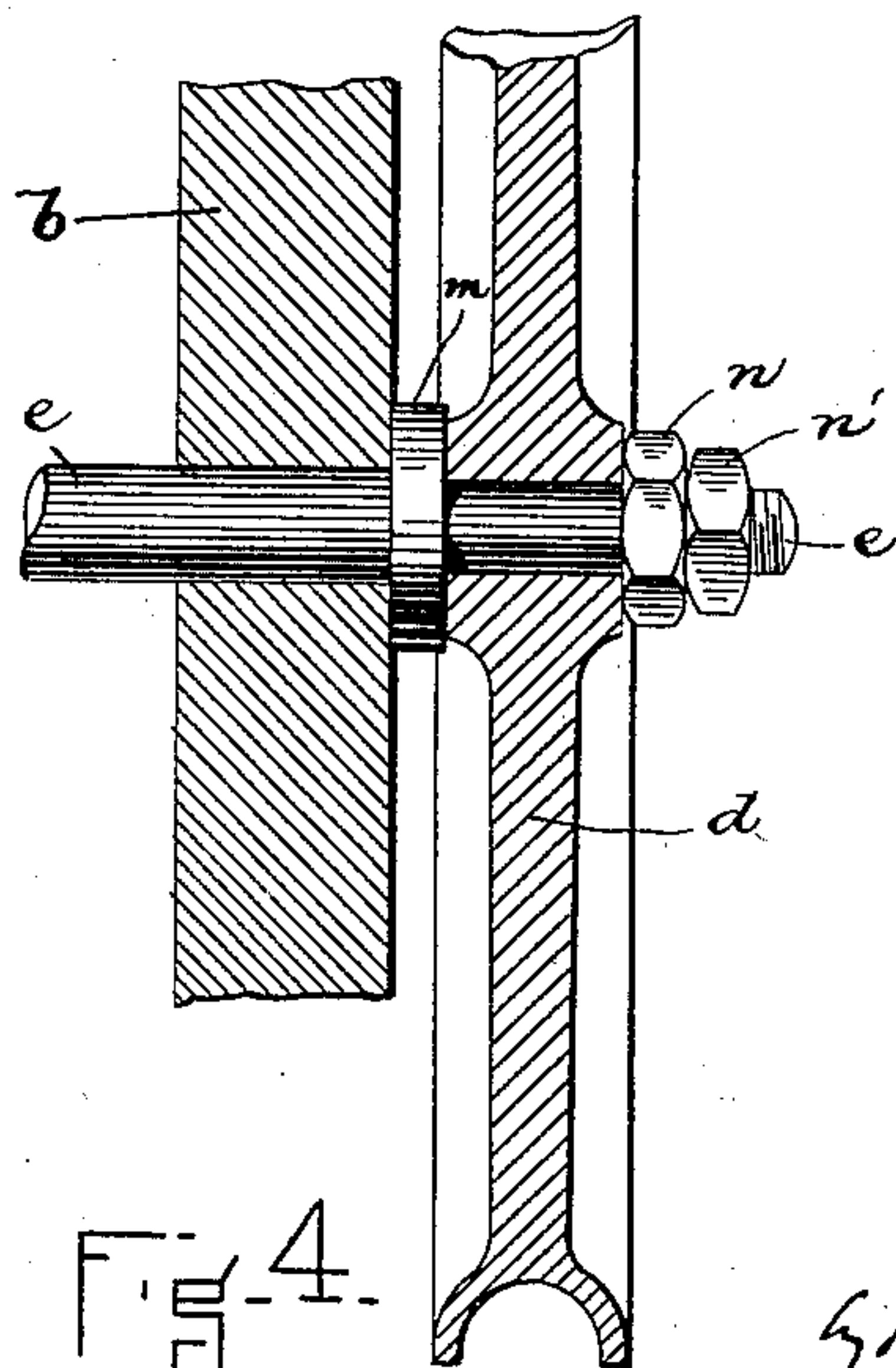
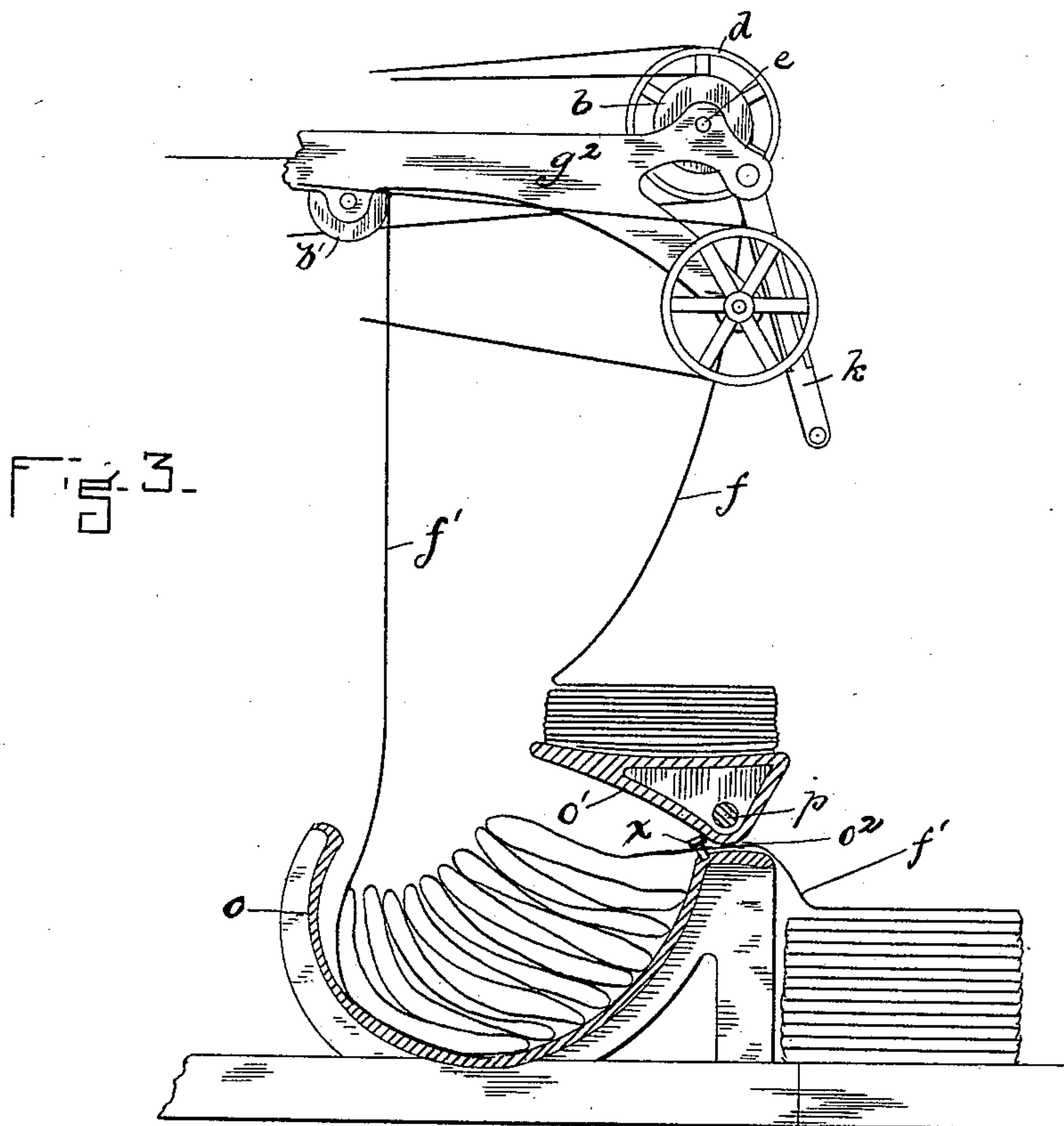
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WITNESSES.

Clarence A. Burtlett
A. J. Harmon.

Fig. 4.

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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADNA BROWN, OF SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT.

CLOTH-TEASELING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,161, dated May 12, 1891.

Application filed June 21, 1890. Serial No. 356,244. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADNA BROWN, of Springfield, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cloth-Teaseling Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a teaseling-machine; and it consists in the application of adjustable friction devices to the rolls that feed and conduct the cloth through the machine, so that the draft or tension exerted on the cloth may be varied as may be desired.

The invention also consists in the combination, with a teaseling-machine, of a cloth-receiver provided with a hinged leaf or section which is adapted to be turned to different positions, and to constitute when turned to one position an extension of one side of the receiver, and when turned to another position a table on which the string of completed goods may be folded out while being delivered by the machine, said table being separated from the adjoining portion of the cloth-receiver by a slot or opening which permits the operator to run a new string of cloth into the machine while the completed string is being run out and is being folded on the table, all of which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a teaseling-machine embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 represents a view of the opposite side of the same. Fig. 3 represents a side elevation of a portion of the machine, showing the cloth-receiver with its hinged portion adjusted as a table. Fig. 4 represents a section on line 4 4, Fig. 1.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a a* represent the teaseling-cylinders of a teaseling-machine, and *b b* represent the cloth-feeding rolls which are driven by belts *C*⁴, receiving motion directly or indirectly from the driving-shaft *c* and running on pulleys *d* on the shafts *e* of said rolls.

b' b' b' represent the idle-rolls which guide the cloth in its course through the machine. The driven rolls *b* and the idle-rolls *b'* may

be arranged in any suitable manner to guide the cloth through the machine and present the string *f* of cloth to the teaseling-cylinders, a series of guiding-rods *b*² being preferably employed to support and guide the cloth in the immediate vicinity of the cylinders. The said rolls *b b'* and rods *b*² are supported in bearings in the frame of the machine. I make said frame in two sections *g g'*, which are detachably connected by any suitable means, as by ears *h h*, formed on said sections, and bolts *i*, passing through the ears. Upon the removal of the said bolts the sections of the frame may be separated from each other. Each section of the frame is a self-sustaining structure, and when the sections are disconnected all the cylinders, rolls, and rods mounted therein are retained in their respective bearings and are not in any way disturbed, so that the separation of the sections does not involve separation of any of the cylinders and rolls from their bearings. The sections are made of such size that when separated each can be conveniently carried as a whole through a doorway or opening of the size of ordinary mill or factory doors. It will be seen, therefore, that after the separation of the machine into sections and the transportation of said sections to the place where they are to be used no setting up or assemblage of the parts of the machine is required further than the connection of the ears *h* of one section to those of the other section by the bolts *i*.

Some of the rolls *b* and *b'* are supported by a supplemental frame *g*², connected to the section *g'* by bolts *i'*. The usual oscillating folder *k* is supported by the supplemental frame, and said supplemental frame and the rolls carried thereby may be removed from the main frame upon the removal of the bolts *i'*.

The shafts *e* of the driven rolls *b* are connected to the pulleys *d*, which rotate them by adjustable frictional devices, so that said rolls can be caused to exert a greater or less draft or tension on the cloth, the draft or tension being increased by increasing the frictional pressure of the pulleys on the shafts and decreased by decreasing such pressure.

The frictional devices are here shown as a collar *m*, affixed rigidly to each shaft *e* and

bearing against the inner side of the pulley on the shaft, and a nut n , engaged with the screw-threaded outer end of the shaft and bearing on the outer side of the pulley. (See Fig. 4.) The pulley is adapted to rotate loosely on the shaft when said nut is loosened, and is connected by friction with the shaft when the nut is tightened, the extent or force of the frictional connection depending upon the adjustment of the nut.

o represents the cloth-receiver, which is located under the oscillating folder k and is of the usual construction, excepting that it has a section o' , which is pivoted at p , and is adapted to be turned to a vertical position as an extension of one side of the receiver, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and to be turned to a horizontal position to serve as a table, as shown in Fig. 3. This section or cloth-table is supported in its horizontal position by stops x on the fixed frame, said stops being arranged so that when the table is horizontal its under surface is in contact therewith. When the section o' is turned upwardly, it is out of the way of the portion of the string of cloth that descends to the receiver from the oscillating folder, the section being in said position when the string is being run through the machine a second time. When the string is being passed through the machine for the last time, the section o' is turned to the position shown in Fig. 3, so that it becomes a table arranged to receive the folds of the string as they are delivered by the folder k . When the section is in the position last described, its lower por-

tion is separated from the edge of the cloth-receiver o by a narrow opening o^2 , Fig. 3, through which a new string f' of cloth may be passed into the receiver while the finished string is being folded on the table, so that no stoppage of the machine is required in introducing a new string of cloth.

The friction-adjusting nuts n on the shafts e may be secured by jam-nuts n' , as shown in Fig. 4.

I claim—

1. The combination, with the supporting-frame and the teaseling-cylinders, of the cloth-feeding rolls, the driving-pulleys on the shafts of said rolls, and adjustable frictional connections between said pulleys and shafts, whereby the draft or tension exerted by the rolls on the cloth may be regulated, as set forth.

2. The cloth-receiver having a hinged section adapted to be turned upwardly to permit the cloth to be delivered to the receiver, and also adapted to be turned to position to arrest the cloth and serve as a folding table, said section being separated by a cloth-receiving opening from the adjacent edge of the body of the receiver, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1890.

ADNA BROWN.

Witnesses:

GERSHAM L. CLOSSON,
A. M. ALLBE.