

(No Model.)

S. DRIVER.
FEED TABLE FOR CARDING ENGINES.

No. 468,106.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

Fig. 1.

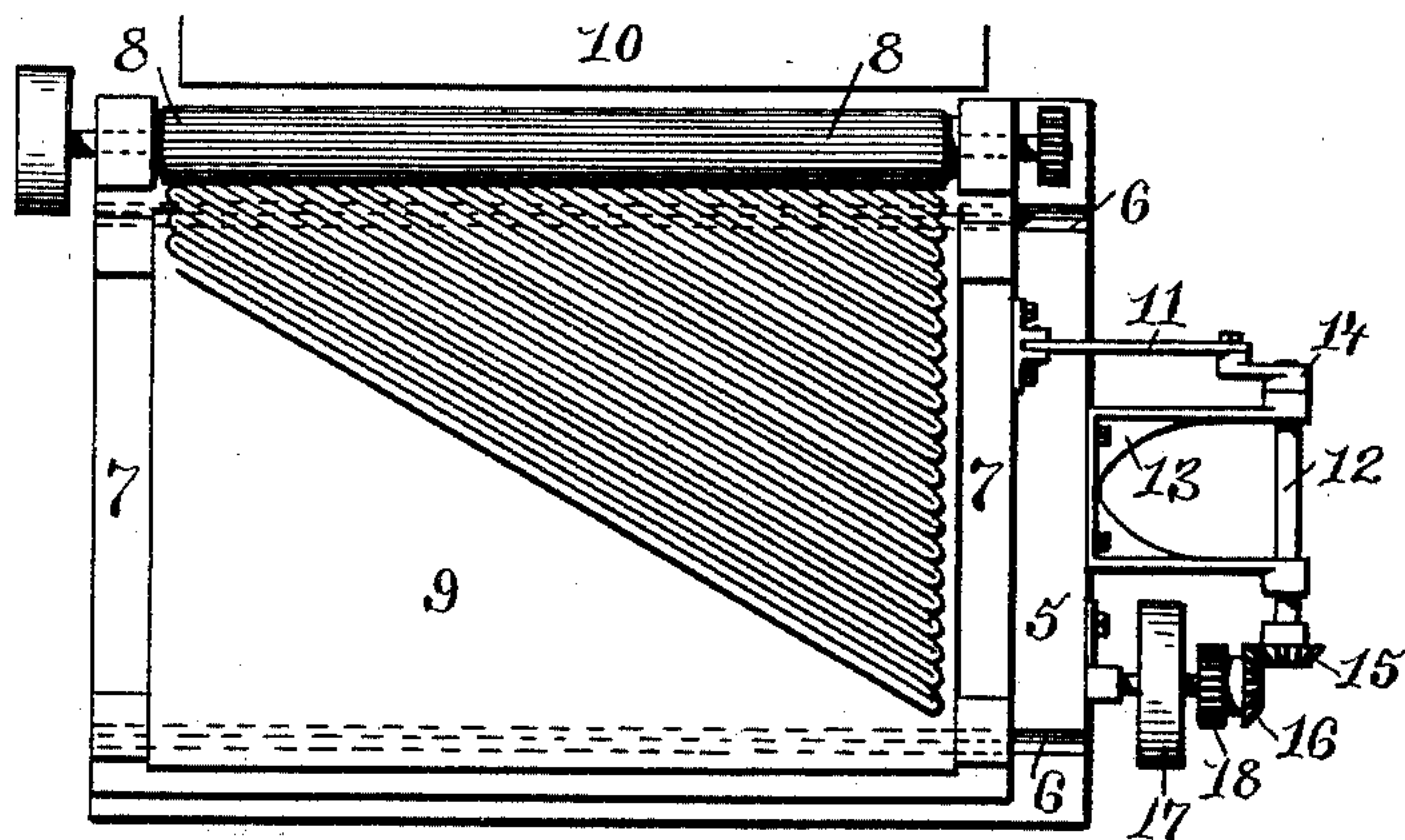
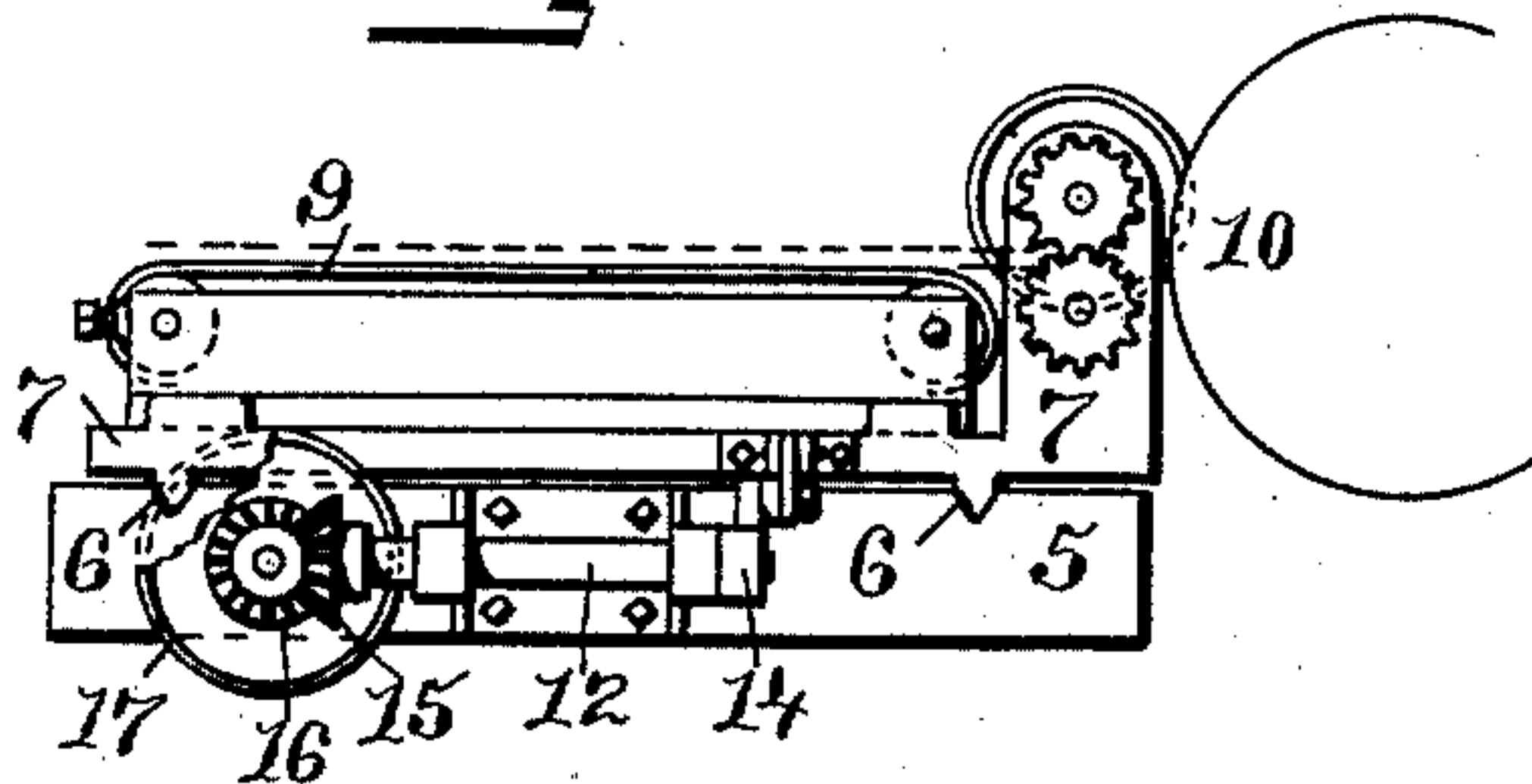


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

Henry J. Miller

Chas. H. Luther Jr.

INVENTOR:

Samuel Driver
Joseph H. Miller & Co.
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL DRIVER, OF NORFOLK, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO
ALBERT BEARDSSELL, OF WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

FEED-TABLE FOR CARDING-ENGINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,106, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed October 8, 1890. Serial No. 387,384. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL DRIVER, of Norfolk, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Feed-Tables for Carding-Engines; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.
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This invention has reference to an improvement in the feed-table for carding-engines; and it consists in the peculiar and novel construction of the transversely-reciprocating table, the feed-rolls and feed-apron mounted on
15 the table, and the mechanism for imparting reciprocating motion to the same, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

The invention is especially designed for
20 use on carding-engines in which the fiber is laid obliquely in condensed strands and these diagonally-laid strands are fed in the form of a lap to the carding-engine.

The object of this invention is to secure a
25 more even delivery of the fiber to the carding-engine and a more thorough intermixing of the fiber.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view showing the carrier-apron and
30 the feed-rolls mounted on a transversely-sliding table and mechanism for reciprocating the same. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same.

Similar numbers of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

35 In the drawings, the number 5 indicates the part of the frame of the carding-engine in front of the lick-in or the carding-cylinder to which the fiber is first presented. The frame is provided with the ways 6. (Indicated in broken lines in Fig. 1.)
40

The number 7 indicates the frame or table in which the feed-rolls 8 and the rollers for the delivery-apron 9 are journaled. The base of the frame 7 is provided with V-shaped
45 bearings, which enter the ways 6. The feed-rolls are driven by means of a belt, or they may be driven by gearing, the usual provis-

ion being made to permit of their reciprocation by giving the driving-pulley or the gear sufficient width of face.

10 indicates the combing-surface of the lick-in or the carding-cylinder, to which the fiber is presented by the feed-rolls 8. The frame or table 7 is connected by the connecting-rod 11 with the crank 14, secured to one
55 end of the shaft 12, supported in bearings formed in the bracket 13, secured to the frame 5 of the carding-engine. On the end of the shaft 12 opposite to the end to which the crank 14 is secured the bevel-gear 15 is se-
60 cured, which meshes with the bevel-gear 16 on a shaft supported at right angles to the shaft 12 in suitable bearings.

Motion is imparted to the device by a belt or gearing connecting any part of the card-
65 ing-engine revolving at suitable speed with either the pulley 17 or the gear 18.

The operation of the devices by moving the feed-apron and the feed-rolls forward and backward on the face of the carding-cylinder
70 intermixes the fibers of the condensed slivers presented diagonally side by side and secures the thorough intermixing of the fibers.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters
75 Patent—

In a wool-carding machine, the combination, with the lick-in and the frame 5, provided with the ways 6, of the table or frame 7, resting on and sliding on the ways 6, the
80 delivery-apron 9 and the rolls 8, supported in bearings secured to the table or frame 7, the shaft 12, supported in bearings in the bracket 13, secured to the frame 5, the crank 14, the connecting-rod 11, secured to the crank and
85 to the frame or table 7; and mechanism, substantially as described, for driving the shaft 12 and thereby imparting reciprocating motion to the diagonally-laid fiber as it is presented to the lick-in, as described.

SAMUEL DRIVER.

Witnesses:

J. A. MILLER, Jr.,

HENRY J. MILLER.