

No. 664,551.

Patented Dec. 25, 1900

H. HONEGGER.
SLIVER CAN.

(Application filed May 29, 1900.)

(No Model.)

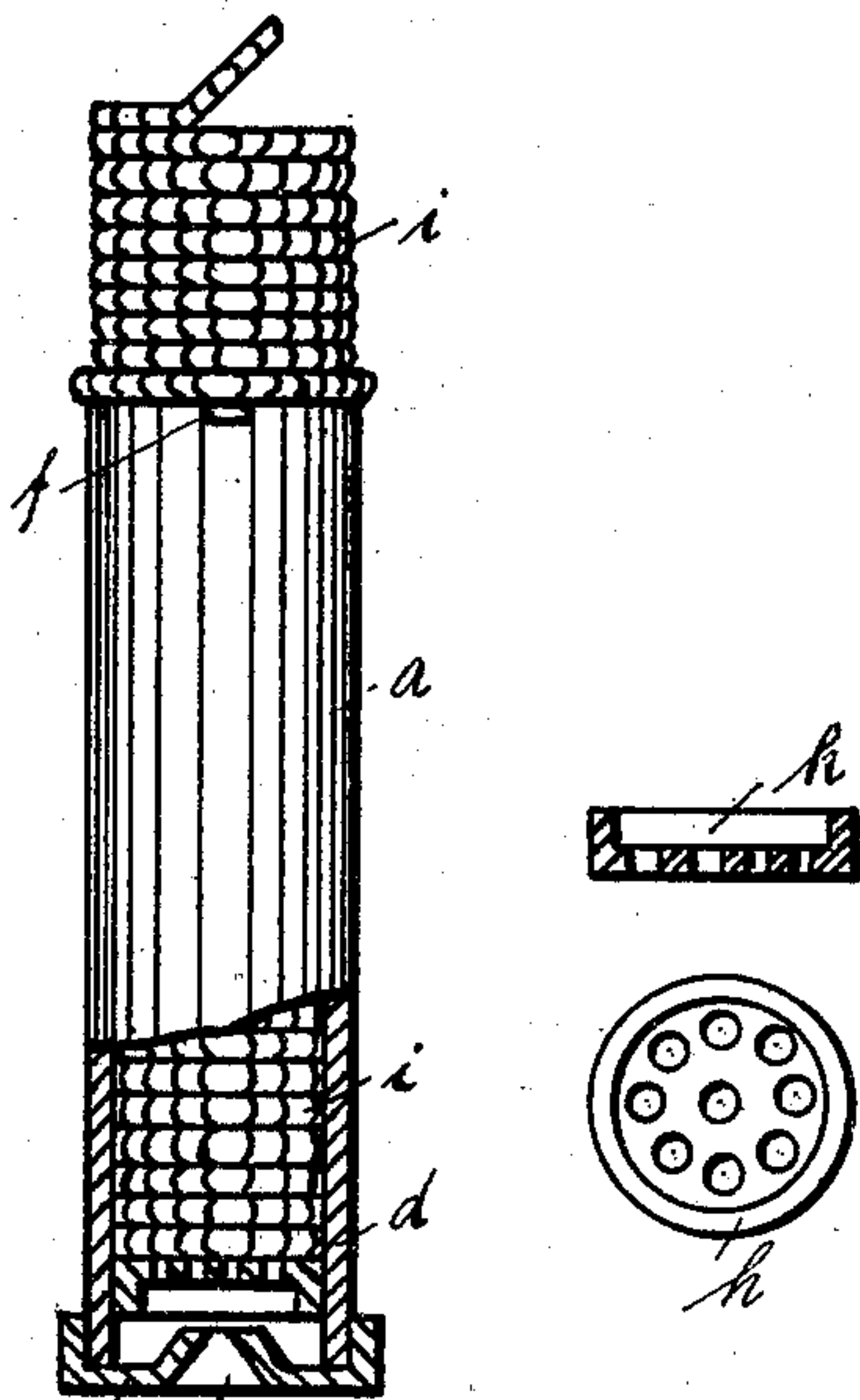


Fig. 1.

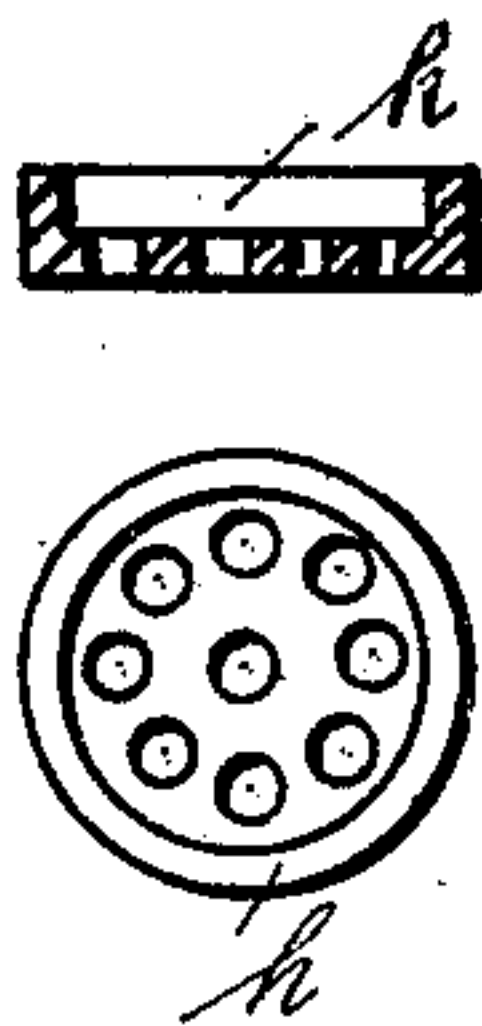


Fig. 2.

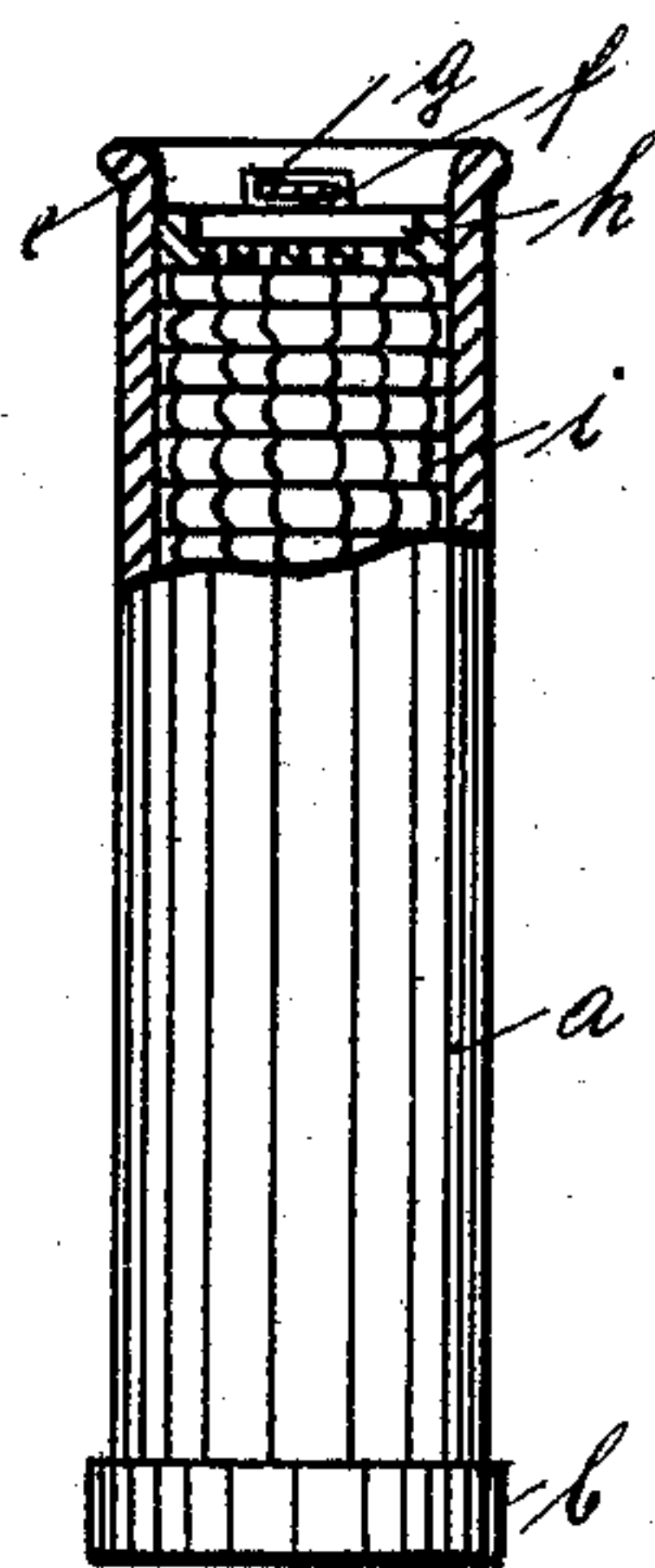


Fig. 3.

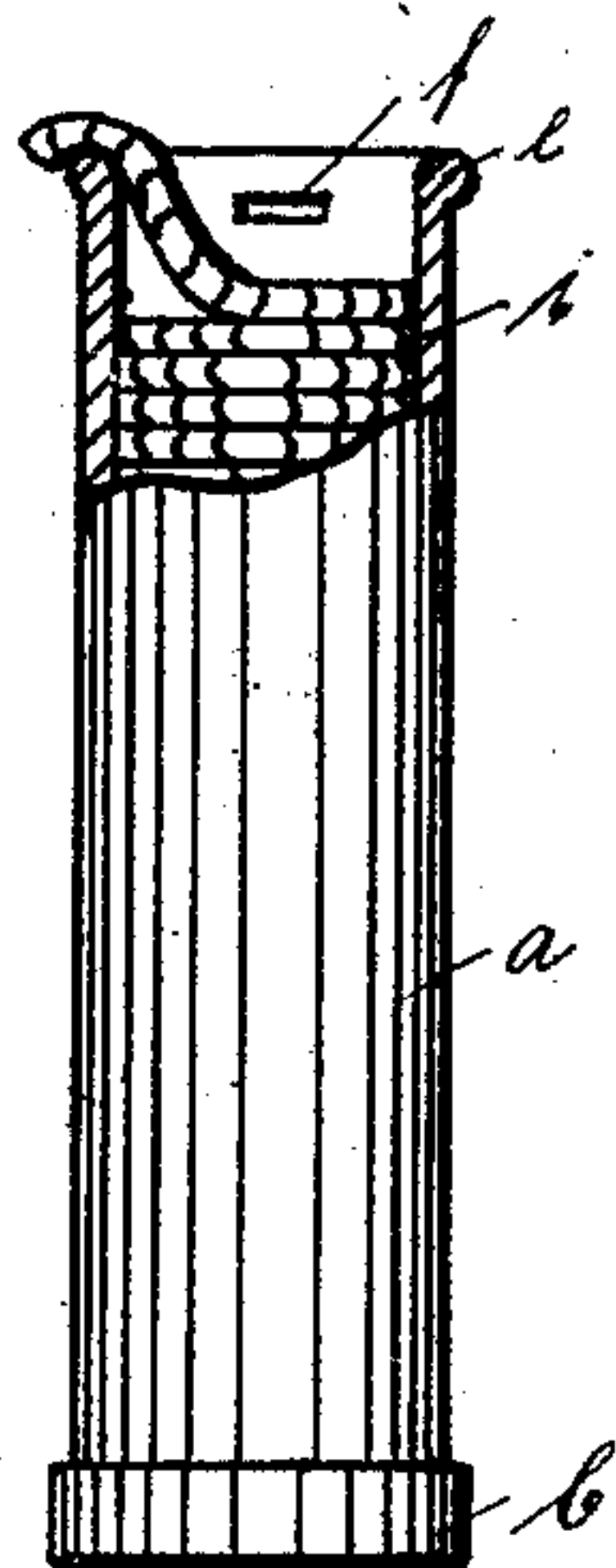


Fig. 4.

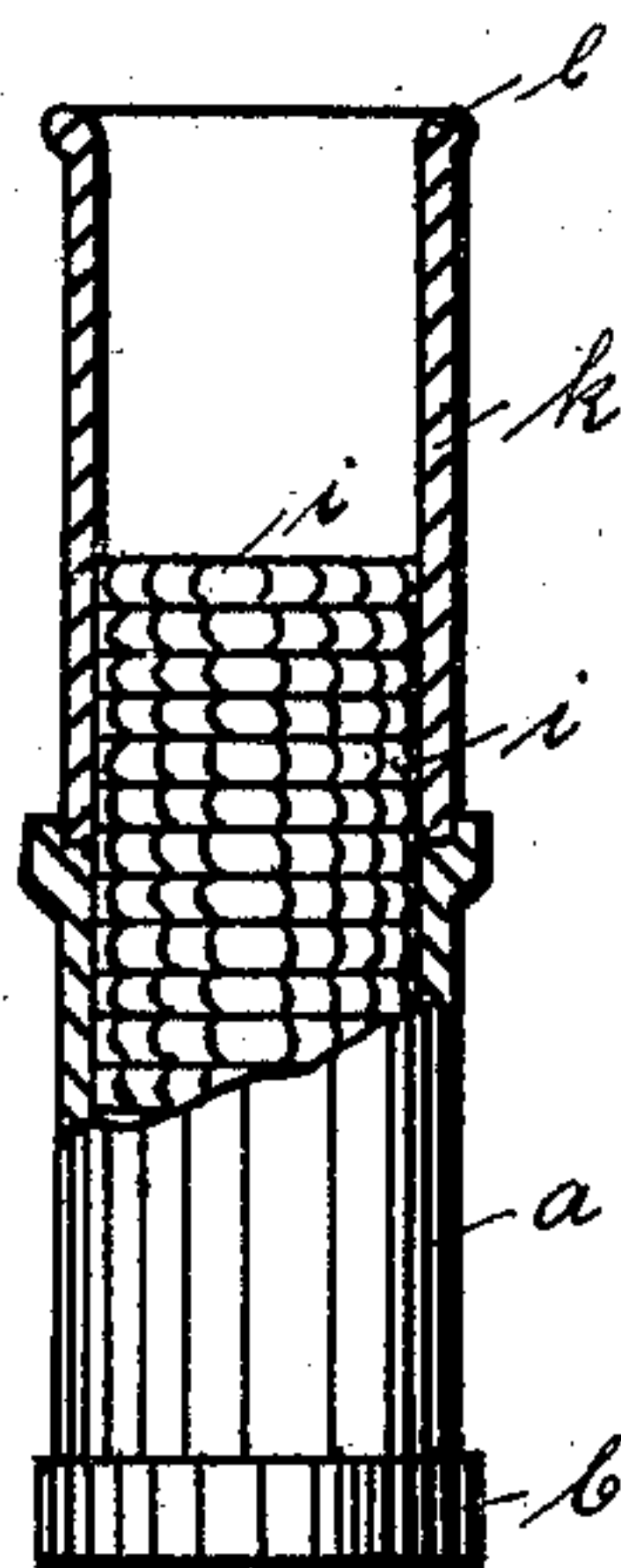


Fig. 5.

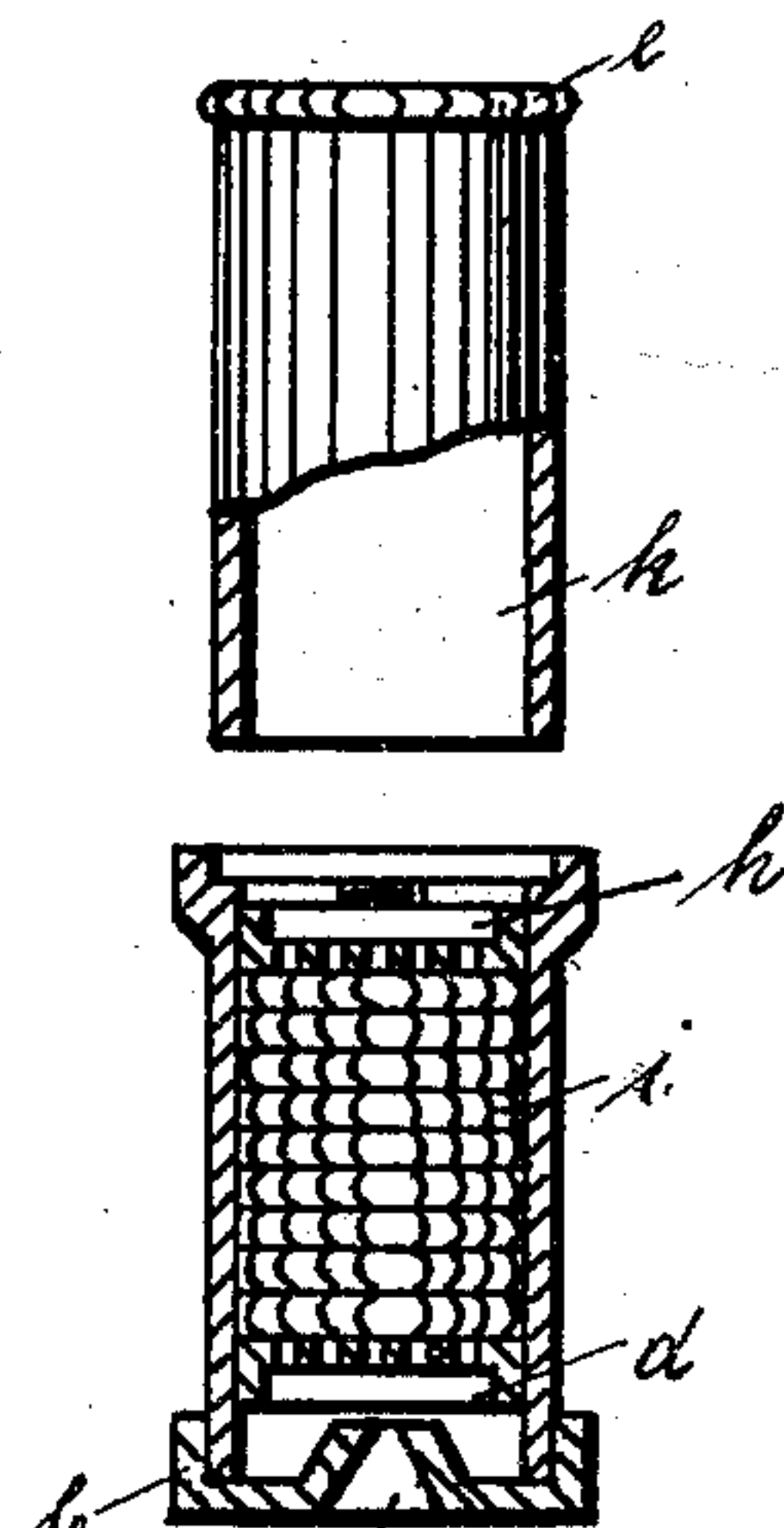


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:-
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEINRICH HONEGGER, OF DUISBURG, GERMANY.

SLIVER-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 664,551, dated December 25, 1900.

Application filed May 29, 1900. Serial No. 18,456. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEINRICH HONEGGER, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and a resident of Duisburg-on-the-Rhine, in the Empire of Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sliver-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

Articles produced by spinning are preferably subjected to the bleaching and dyeing process in a half-finished state and in the shape of slivers from the first drawing. By this means the advantage is obtained that any shading of portions bleached and dyed at different dates, caused by the long delays, is completely eliminated in the following spinning process. In such a case, however, it is necessary that the slivers should be introduced into the machine in a state in which they can be invariably bleached and dyed and returned to the machine for further treatment. The slivers are, as is well-known, arranged in coils, which take the form of columns or bales, in a cylindrical can by means of machinery, and in order to avoid any change in the slivers these must be subjected in the said can to the intermediate process of bleaching and dyeing.

The present invention relates to a receptacle or can serving the said purpose—that is to say, for the reception of slivers—and is constructed in such a manner that liquids, steam, and air entering under pressure can easily penetrate the slivers from below upward, and vice versa, and afterward escape, it being only necessary to remove the lid of the can in case the can, with its contents, is returned to the machine for further treatment after the bleaching and dyeing have been completed.

Two forms of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figures 1 to 4 show one form, and Figs. 5 and 6 the other.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 4, the can consists of a cylindrical receptacle *a*, of any preferred cross-section, provided in its bottom *b* with a central seat *c*, preferably of conical shape, and a perforated false bottom *d* above the said seat. Underneath the upper edge *e* of the cylinder slot-like apertures *f* are pro-

vided, one on each side, through which a pin or wedge *g* is inserted for fixing the perforated lid onto the receptacle.

Fig. 1 represents the can with the sliver therein as it comes out of the drawing-frame. The can must now be closed at the top by placing the perforated lid *h*, Fig. 2, on the projecting bale *i*, both the lid and the bale being pressed down to the edge *e* and the pins *g* inserted in the slots *f*. (See Fig. 3.) A large number of cans adjusted in this manner are now introduced into a vessel (not shown) in which the goods are treated by placing the cans so that each of their bottom seats *c* fits upon a hollow peg or projection inside of said vessel, the purpose being to admit of the passage of water or other liquid from the treating vessel upward into the can. The cover *h*, which is made of hard lead and is proportionately heavy, will be constantly lowered with the goods or be raised again by them, according to the volume of the slivers. The slivers are thus constantly weighted and so protected against injury while undergoing treatment.

After the completion of the bleaching and dyeing process the cans are removed from the vessel used for treating the goods and after removal of the perforated closing-cover are returned unchanged to the machine, which again takes the slivers out of the cans and further prepares them, Fig. 4.

The cans are made of material which is proof against lye, chlorin, acids, &c.

In order that it may be made in a smaller and more convenient form, the can, according to Figs. 5 and 6, may be in two parts or divisions. In this case it is only necessary that the lower part should be made of resistant material—for example, strong sheet-iron covered with lead, with an under copper bottom—the upper removable part *k* being made of ordinary material. The part *k* serves for holding the pile of bales on the drawing-frame and as a guide when the bales are pressed down by the closing-cover *h*. While the bleaching, dyeing, and further spinning are proceeding this guiding-cylinder is removed from the actual can.

Having now particularly described and as-

certained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A can for the reception of slivers during
5 the bleaching and dyeing processes, comprising a body, a perforated cover of a size and shape to enter the top of the can and rest on the contained slivers, a perforated false bottom, and a true bottom provided with a per-
10 forated, inwardly-projecting seat, substantially as described.

2. A can for the reception of slivers during the bleaching and dyeing processes, comprising two sections, one adapted to rest upon

and form a vertical continuation of the other, 15 the upper section being provided with a perforated cover of a size and shape to enter it at the top and rest on the contained slivers, and the lower section having a perforated false bottom, and a true bottom with an inwardly-projecting perforated seat, substantially as described. 20

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

HEINRICH HONEGGER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM ESSENWEIN,
ERNEST BUDRÉ.