

G. H. SPANSAIL.
DAMPENING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1907.

944,517.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

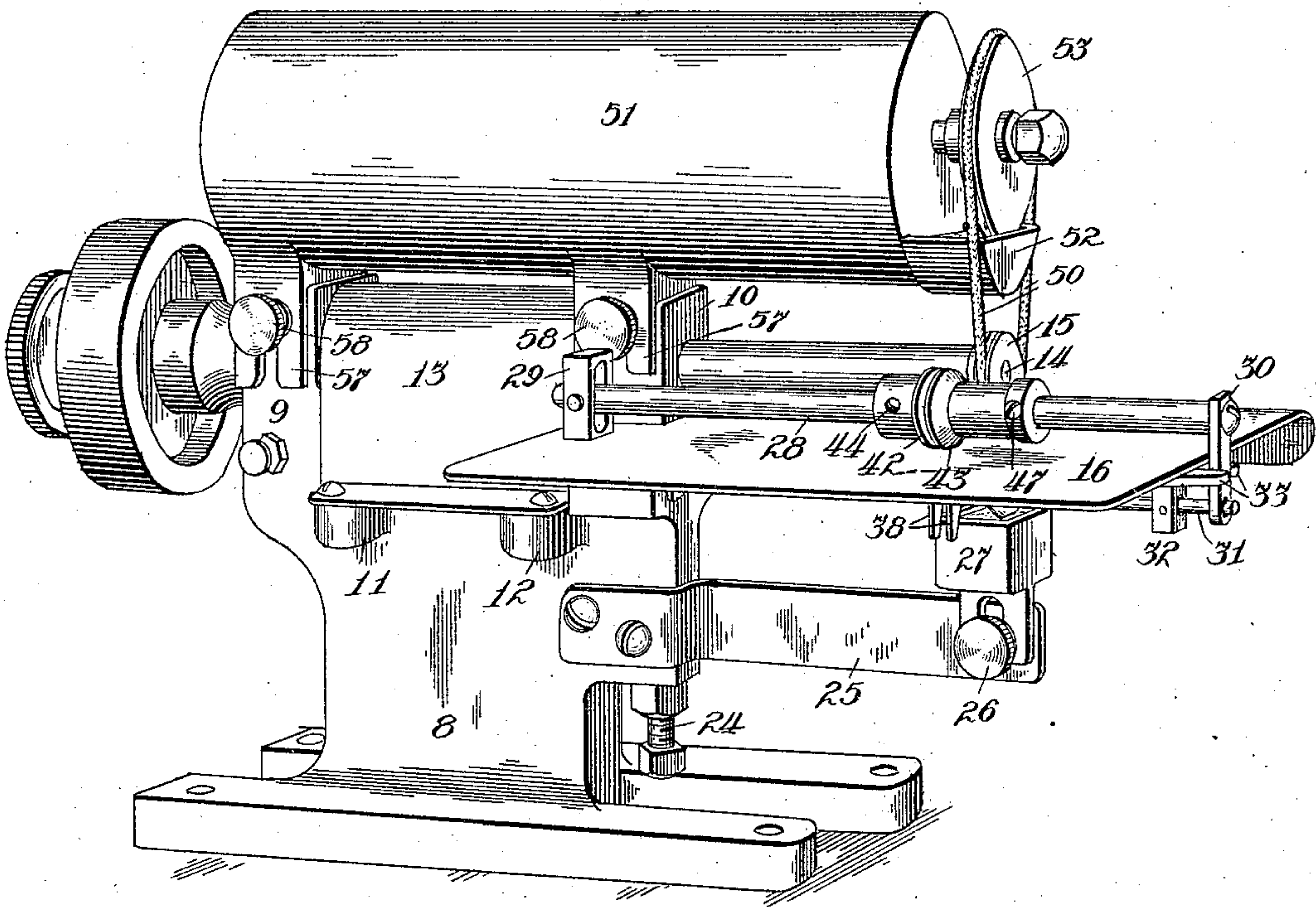
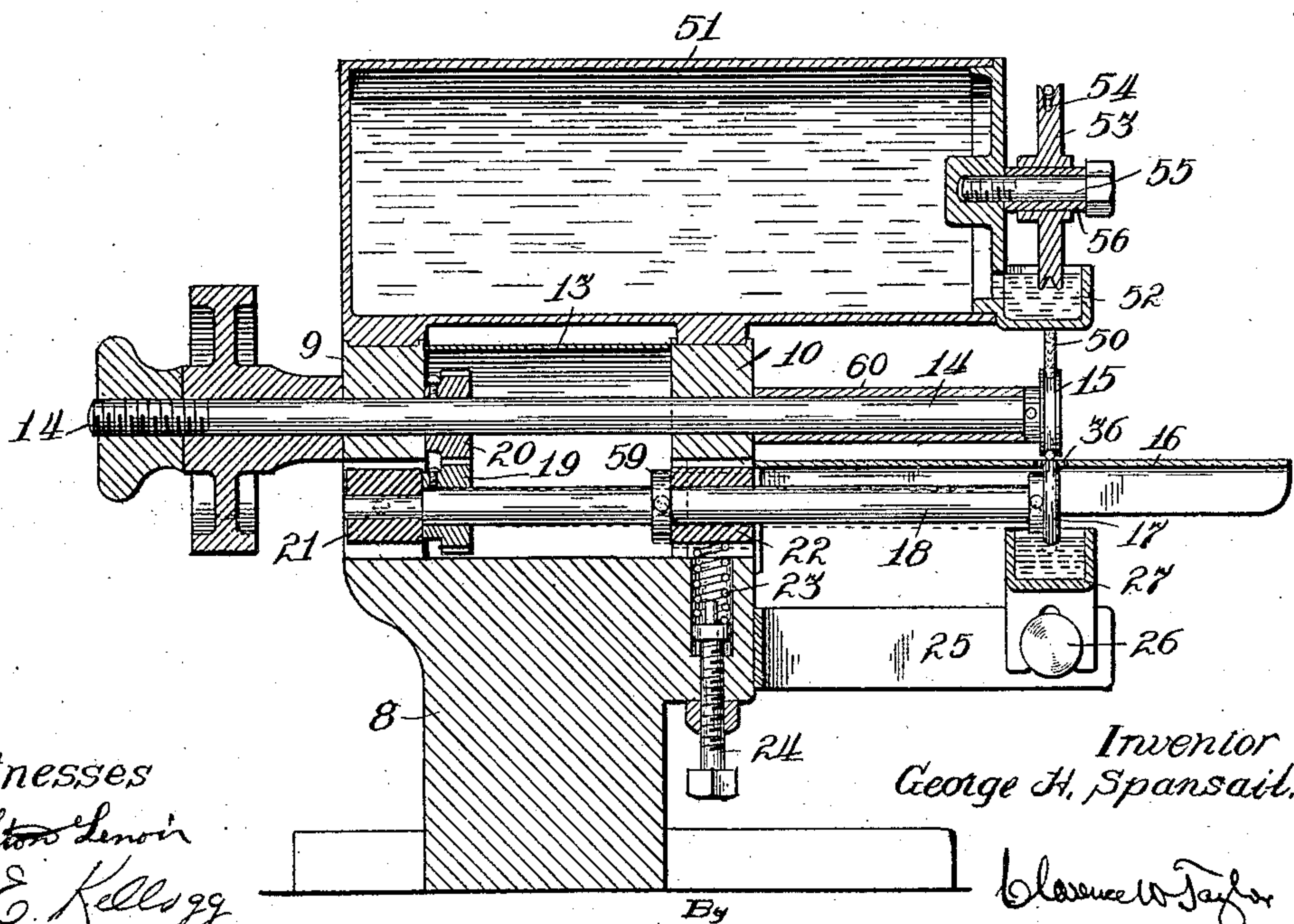


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Milton Lenoir
S. E. Kellogg

Inventor
George H. Spansail.

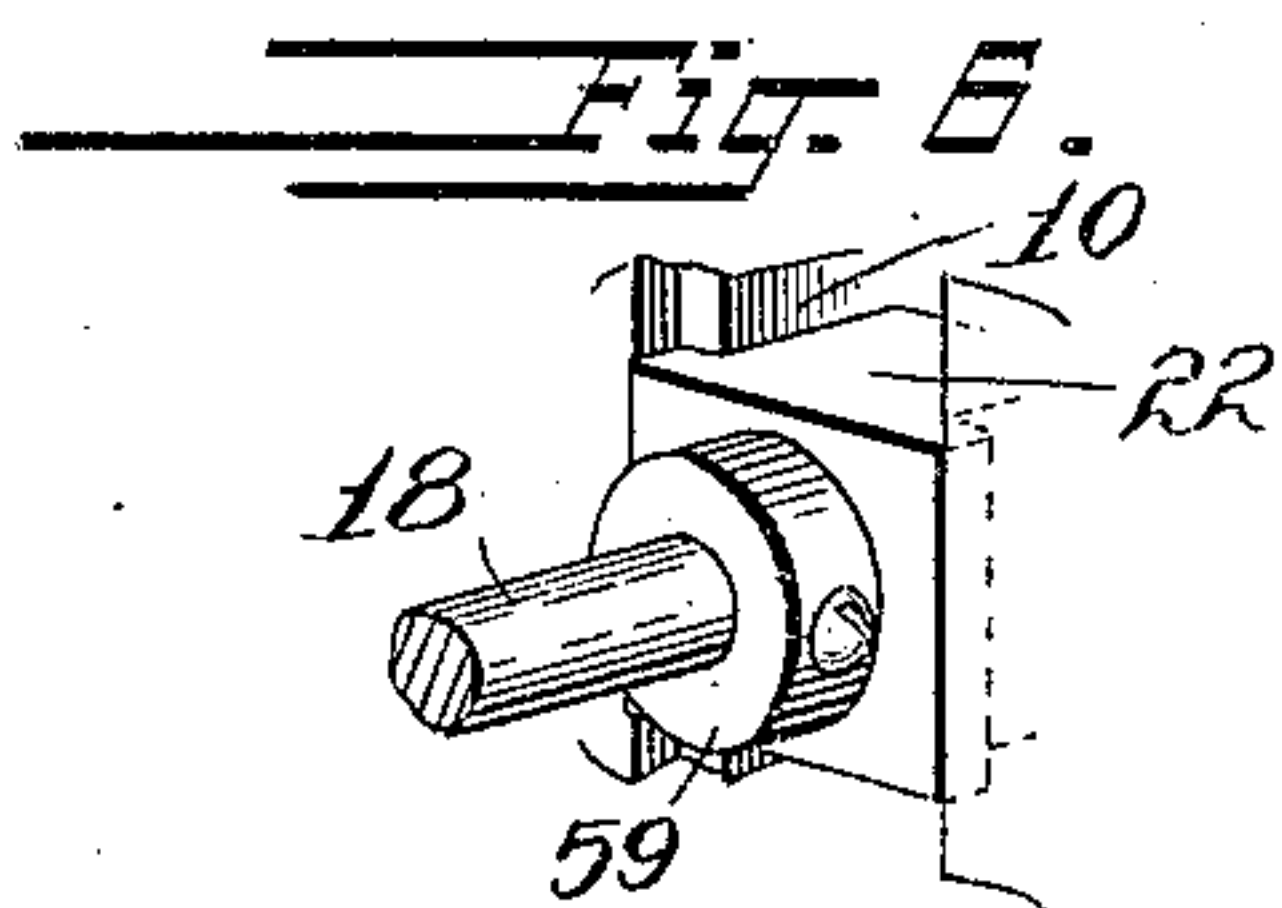
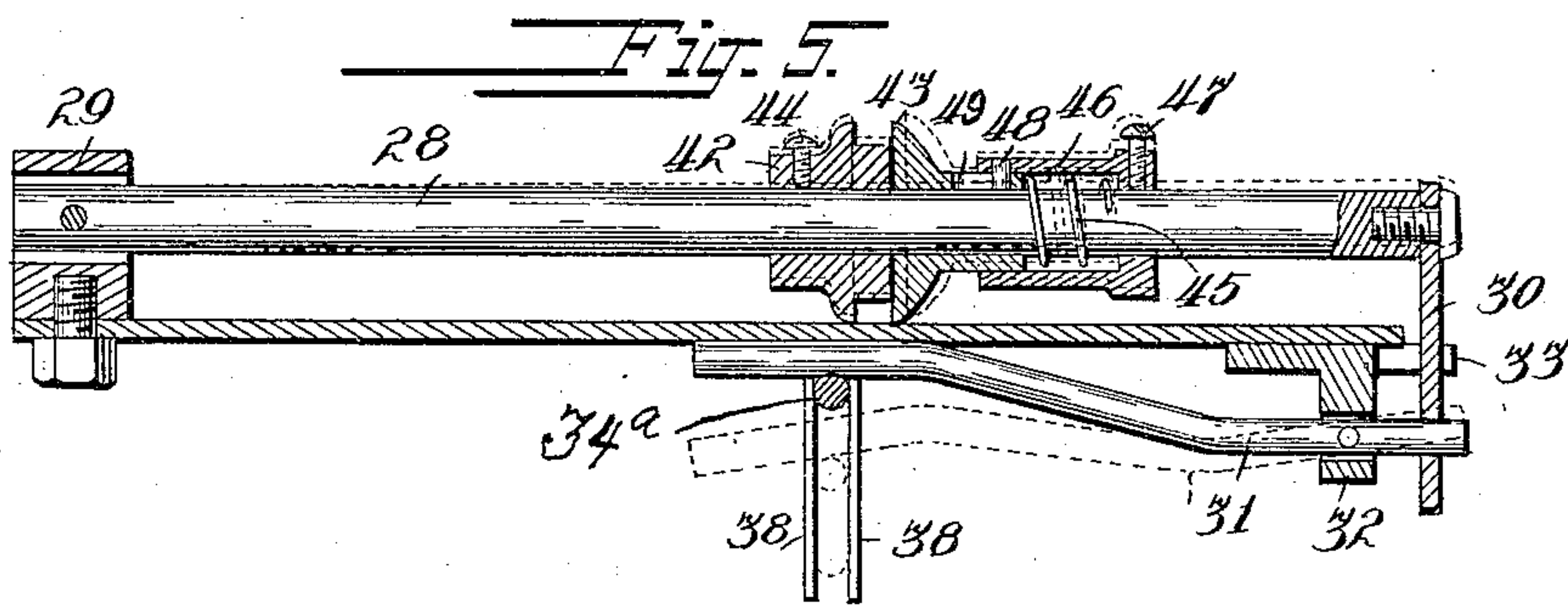
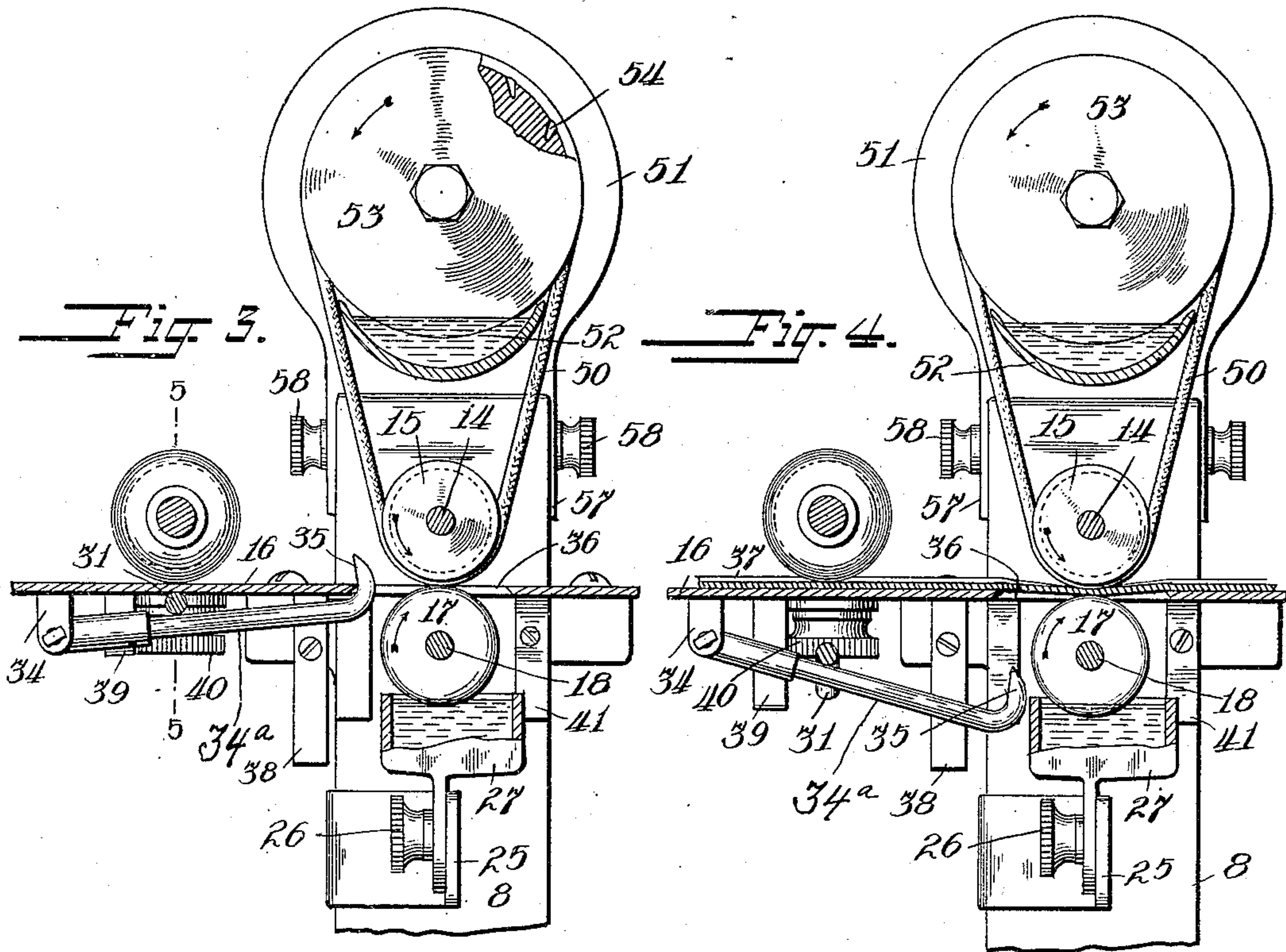
Blanche W. Taylor
Attorney.

G. H. SPANSAIL.
DAMPENING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1907.

944,517.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
Milton Lenoir
S. E. Kellogg.

Inventor
George H. Spansail
By Clarence Taylor
Attorney.

G. H. SPANSAIL.
DAMPENING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1907.

944,517.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 7.

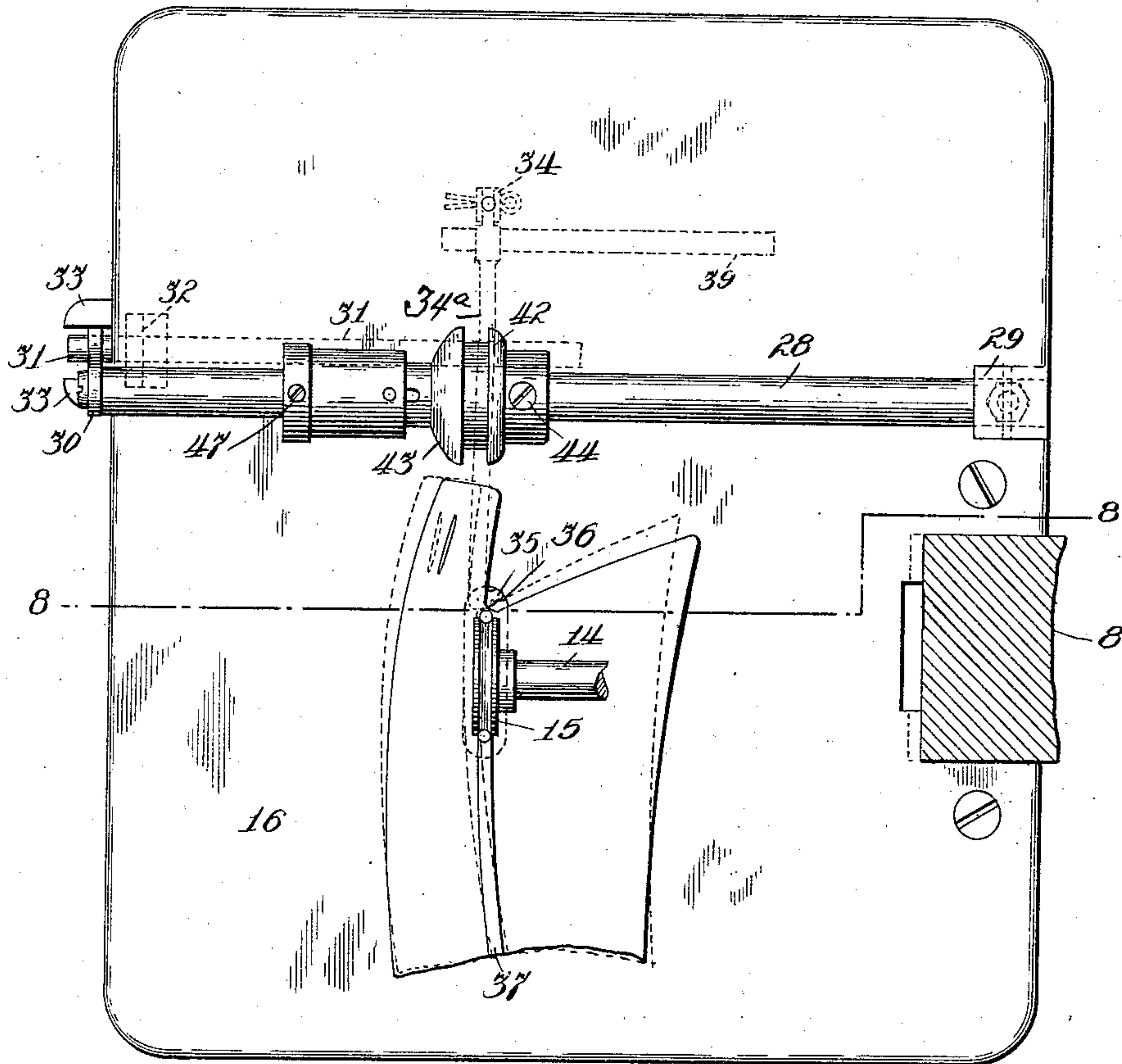
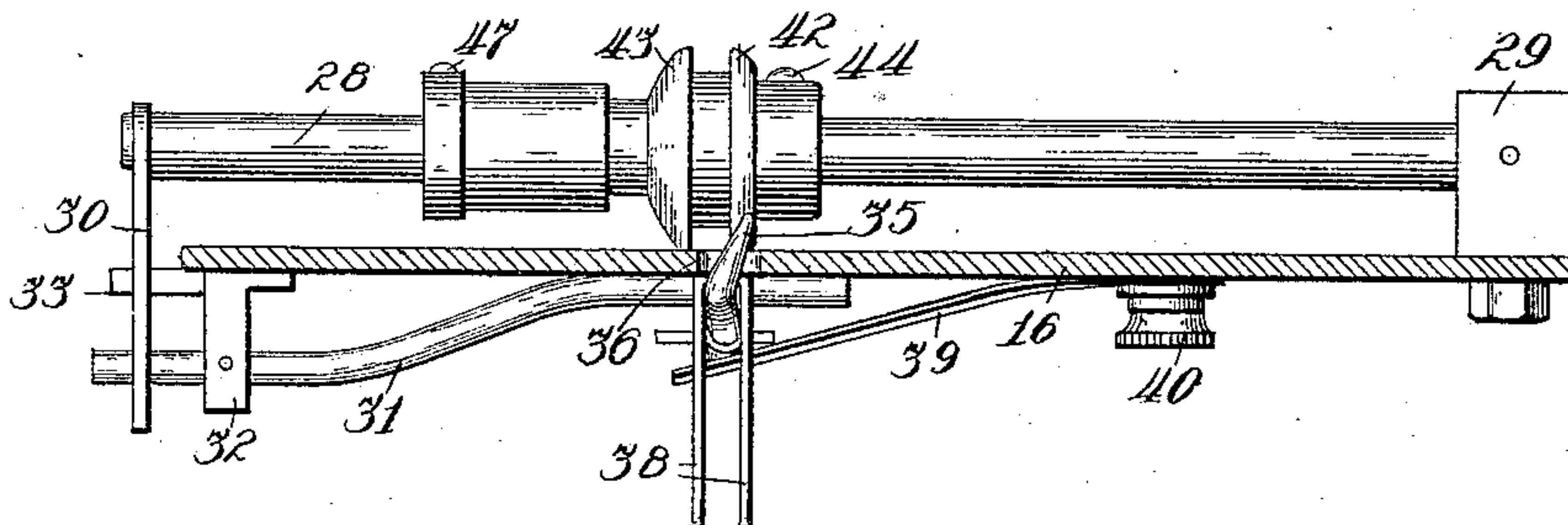


Fig. 8.



Witnesses.

Milton Lenoir
J. E. Kellogg.

Inventor
George H. Spansail.

By Clarence W. Taylor
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. SPANSAIL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHICAGO LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO., A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

DAMPENING-MACHINE.

944,517.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Application filed August 14, 1907. Serial No. 388,457.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. SPANSAIL, citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dampening-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to dampening machines, and more particularly to devices for moistening the seam or line of fold in turn-down collars, and it has for its general objects to provide improved means whereby variant widths and thicknesses of seams of turn-down collars may be dampened automatically, the degree of moisture controlled, and the collar finally pushed from its line of travel to avoid dampening the tab end of the same.

A feature of my invention consists in means out of touch with the collar, while the seam is being dampened, to prevent dampening of the collar tabs.

An important feature of my invention consists in means adapted to regulate the degree of moisture which may be applied to the fabric.

A further feature of my improvement consists in means for the automatic adjustment of the seam-guide to the different widths of collar seams.

With the above and other objects in view, this invention consists in the novel features and the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more specifically described, illustrated in the drawings and more particularly pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In describing the invention in detail, reference is had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification wherein like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine with the parts assembled. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section. Fig. 3 is an end elevation partly in section showing the kick-off in normal position. Fig. 4 is an elevation partly in section showing the kick-off withdrawn from the slot in the table. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section on line 5—5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a detail of sliding bearing box. Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the table and the collar showing in dotted line the tab end position when deflected; and Fig. 8 is a

section partly in elevation, on line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

One embodiment of my invention will now be described.

The reference numeral 8 designates the base of the machine with its upward extensions 9, 10, and lateral lugs 11, 12. The jacket 13 is fastened to the lugs 11, 12 on each side of the base. The power shaft 14 has a pulley on one end and at the opposite end is fixed the grooved dampening wheel 15, above the table 16, with its complementary dampening wheel 17, below the table and fixed to and adapted to turn with the shaft 18, by means of gear 19, which meshes with gear 20 on the power shaft 14. The shaft 18 is journaled in pivoted bearing 21, and in vertically slidable bearing 22, which is constantly urged upward by the spring element 23, housed in the base, as shown in Fig. 2, the tension of which is regulated by screw-bolt 24, in the common manner.

The reference character 25 denotes a supporting arm secured to the wall of the base by means of screws in the well known manner, and at its opposite end is provided with a thumb-screw 26, which engages the bifurcated base of a lower liquid receptacle 27, for vertical adjustment thereof. Above the table is provided a bar 28, pivotally connected to lug 29, and carrying a laterally adjustable seam-guide. At the opposite end of the bar it is rigidly connected with a depending arm 30, which is movably connected to a lever 31, fulcrumed in lug 32, fixed to the under surface of the table and provided with guide extensions 33 to prevent lateral movement of the bar. In bifurcated hanger 34, secured to the under surface of the table, is pivotally attached what I term a kick-off 34^a having at its free end a finger 35 at an angle to the plane of the table, adapted normally to be within the slot 36 of the table, and to be operated by the collar 37, as hereinafter explained.

In Fig. 5 is shown guide-arms 38, fixed to the table, and between which the kick-off travels. In Figs. 3 and 4 is shown a spring blade 39, which is fastened at one end by thumb-screw 40, and urges the kick-off upwardly. The long end of the lever 31 is positioned above the kick-off and will push the kick-off downwardly when the short end of the lever is raised, which occurs when the seam-guide is raised. It will be noted

the kick-off is entirely out of contact with the collar a greater portion of its length when the latter is passing between the dampening wheels, and no injury or wear of the fabric is possible from the contact of a collar deflector. The table may be secured to the base in any suitable manner. I have shown integral depending arms 41, fastened with screws.

It is well known the width of the seams in different collars varies and to meet this condition I have provided an automatically adjustable seam-guide comprising non-rotatable members 42, 43, with fixed flanges, the former is adjustable by means of screws 44, and the member 43 is yieldably urged in the direction of member 42 by a light spring 45, housed in sleeve 46, which is fixed to the bar by screw 47. The sleeve carries a pin 48, disposed at one end in a longitudinal slot 49. The dampening wheel 17 is preferably non-metallic with a half round periphery. The cord 50 preferably is a hard center braided cotton and known to the trade as No. 3½. The closed tank 51 is open at one end near one side, and the upper liquid receptacle or dipping pan 52 automatically regulates the flow of liquid from the tank to the receptacle in a manner well understood in the arts. The water wheel 53 is grooved and provided with small recesses or cups 54, in or near its periphery. In practice these cups are about one-eighth in diameter and three-sixteenths deep and at an angle of about 30 degrees, and from ten to fifteen of the cups have been found sufficient to supply moisture to the cord. It will be noticed the water wheel revolves on a spindle 55, and sleeve 56, of common construction.

As shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the tank is provided on both sides with bifurcated fasteners 57, and thumb-screws 58, to vertically adjust the tank. It will be apparent the tighter the cord 50 is the less moisture it will take up, and the looser it is the more moisture it will absorb. This affords a means to regulate the amount of moisture that may be applied to the fabrics. Manifestly, the recesses or cups in the water wheel should be of such number and capacity as to supply all the liquid the cord is capable of absorbing when loose or not tight on the water wheel.

The operation of my improvement will be understood on reference to the several figures. The collar, with the finished side

down, is placed upon the table and moved with the seam under the seam-guide until the collar starts between the dampening wheels, when the collar proceeds by friction between the wheels. As the collar is pushed under the seam-guide the free end of the kick-off is withdrawn from the slot in the table and is so held until the end of the tab is reached, when the kick-off will be forced upwardly in time to deflect the tab end of the collar from the line of its travel and thus avoids dampening the same. The water wheel is adapted to elevate a suitable quantity of liquid and at a proper time in the revolution thereof will empty it against the cord to be absorbed, and the surplus, if any, will return to the receptacle beneath the wheel. It will be understood that when the water falls below the opening between the dipping pan and the interior of the tank bubbles of air will enter the tank through the opening and displace a corresponding amount of water to the dipping pan which will be automatically replenished as long as there is water in the tank.

It is obvious changes in form and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention; and, therefore, I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction shown and described in the preferred form of my improvement.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is—

1. In a dampening machine, the combination of a table having a slot, a pivoted bar above the table, an oscillatory kick-off, means connected with the pivoted bar to move the kick-off in one direction, and means for moving the kick-off in the opposite direction.

2. In a dampening machine, the combination of a table having a slot, a pivoted bar above the table, a seam-guide mounted on the bar, an oscillatory kick-off, means connected with the pivoted bar to move the kick-off in one direction, and means for moving the kick-off in the opposite direction.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE H. SPANSAIL.

Witnesses:

S. ELVA KELLOGG,
FRANK F. ELSNER.