

Search history

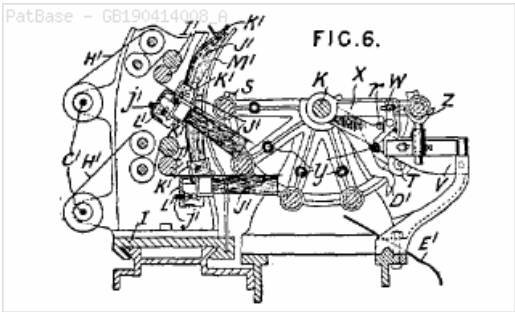
Search 1: TAC=("sandpaper" or "emery paper" or "glass paper" cutter machine) (Results 4387)

Search 2: 1 and ratchet (Results 34)

Title: Improvements in Abrading Machines.

Abstract: Source: GB190414008A 14,008. Nash, J. M. June 21. Surfacing turned articles, such as round woodwork. A carrier S of spring centres T, and a fellow carrier of revolving spindles opposing the centres, both on the same shaft K, take the articles one by one from a pair of rests Z and carry them past sheets of sandpaper H or the like, which are supported by brushes, on a reciprocating frame I. A fixed cam beneath the rests draws the centres to let the finished articles drop over hooked buffers D to a shoot E; the hooked buffers are pivoted to the frame bar V and are limited in play. The carrier of centres is splined on the shaft, so that it can be shifted longitudinally by a sliding tailstock to suit articles of different lengths, but the carrier of spindles is keyed fast on the shaft in a fixed headstock. The shaft is driven by worm gear and the spindles by a loose spur-wheel combined with a belt pulley. The rests are forks with vertical and radial adjustment upon free radial arms X, and their arms bear pivoted hooks W which are in the path of fingers y on the rotary carriers and have tails to wipe studs r on the frame bar V. Thus the arms and rests thereon are lifted while a centre is engaging the article, and then drop owing to the disengagement of the hooks from the fingers. The sheets of sandpaper H are slowly drawn from rolls c by means of pairs of feed-rollers I, which are actuated simultaneously by an endless chain and ratchet gear. The brushes have a sliding-fit in holders K which are hinged in channel-irons L so that they can be adjusted at any desired angle by set-screws j or be swung up out of action behind a shield M'.

Classifications:



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB190414008 A	19040508		00000000

Priority:

19040508

Probable Assignee:

NASH JOHN MILTON

Assignee(s): (std):

NASH JOHN MILTON

Assignee(s):

JOHN MILTON NASH

Inventor(s): (std):

NASH JOHN MILTON

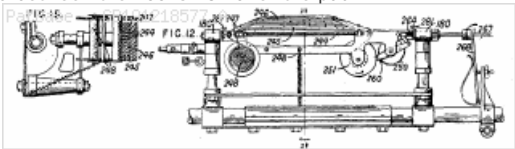
Inventor(s):

JOHN MILTON NASH

Title: Improvements in or relating to Hat Pouncing Machines.

Abstract: Source: GB191218577A 18,577. Doran, J. F. June 3, 1911. Pouncing.-A pouncing-pad, particularly applicable to the machine described in Specification 13,407/11, comprises a pneumatic or other base over one or two faces of which is fed a sand-paper or like strip, the speed of traverse of which may be varied. The pad, supported in swivels 180, comprises a yielding support such as a number of parallel springs 244, Figs. 12 and 15, on which are placed layers of felt and c. 245 and of fabric 246, over which is wound a strip of pouncing-material 247 fed from a spring or other roller 248 on to a spindle 251. To feed the strip 247 gradually across the pad, a rod 264 is mounted to slide in one of the swivels 180, and by contact of a collar 267 with an adjustable stop 268 at each reciprocation, to rotate a **ratchet**-wheel 259 by a pawl 260. This motion is transmitted by bevel and worm gearing to the spindle 251, a second **ratchet** being interposed to permit of winding this spindle by a key. In a modification, the **ratchet**-wheel is driven by a weight which cscillates as the pad reciprocates, an arrangement being provided whereby the amplitude of the oscillations, and thereby the rate of feed, is varied in accordance with the diameter of the roll on to which the strip is wound. A pneumatic cushion, supported in a metal trough so as to project above it, may be substituted for the spring and felt and c. backing of the pad. The latter may be made doublefaced, the strip being fed over one face and back over the other. Various kinds of finish may be obtained by using some facing other than sand-paper and c., and for this purpose a short strip may be stretched between the hooks 281 over the pad.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): A42C1/08 (Advanced/Invention);
A42C1/00 (Core/Invention)
CPC: A42C1/08
European: A42C1/08



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB191218577 A	19120903		00000000

Priority:

19110603

Probable Assignee:

DORAN JAMES FINTON

Assignee(s): (std):

DORAN JAMES FINTON

Assignee(s):

JAMES FINTON DORAN

Inventor(s): (std):

DORAN JAMES FINTON

Inventor(s):

JAMES FINTON DORAN

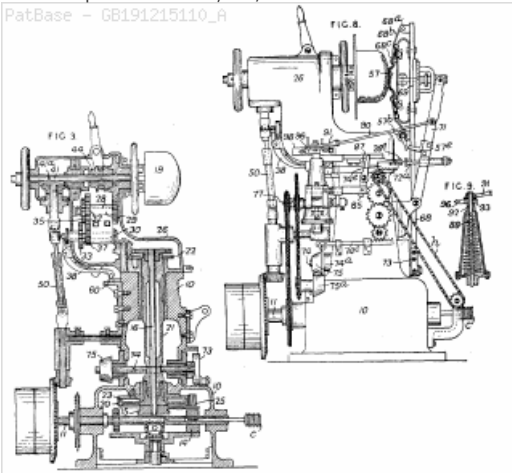


Title: Improvements in Hat Pouncing Machines.

Abstract: Source: GB191215110A 15,110. Turner, A. June 28, 1911, [Convention date]. Pouncing.-A reciprocating pouncing-pad is caused to operate at a higher speed and for a longer time upon the sides and ends of a hat than upon the top of the crown in order to produce a uniform finish. The head 26, Figs. 3 and 8, carrying the lathe and the hat block 19 is turned slowly about a vertical axis during the pouncing operation, and the hat block 19 is designed to be rotated at three different speeds (a) a varying speed obtained through elliptical gearing 28 and cone clutch 44 for pouncing the sides and ends of a hat (b) a uniform slow speed for working upon the top of the hat and, (c) a fast speed which is used for veluring and finishing and is obtained from the main driving-shaft 11 through bevel-gearing, telescoping shaft 50, and clutch 44. The head 26 is moved round by a pin which engages a rotating **ratchet**-wheel 22 mounted on the hollow shaft 21 of a spur-wheel 20. When the head approaches the position shown in Fig. 8, the pin is disengaged from the **ratchet**-wheel by means of an arm and a stationary cam-track, the head 26 then being temporarily locked in position by a stop on the base 10. The head 26 is swung round manually to the position for starting by means of a handle which releases the locking-pin. The primary shaft 30 of the elliptical gearing is geared to a vertical shaft 16, which is driven from the main shaft 11 through an adjustable friction wheel 14 and worm-wheel 15 and c. The head 26 is slowly rotated by means of a pinion 25 carried by the worm-wheel 15 and meshing at the same time with the wheel 20 and with a stationary spurwheel 23 having one tooth less than the wheel 20. The gearing 28 for giving intermittent fast and slow motion to the hat block 19 comprises, (n) elliptical wheels 32, 37 respectively keyed on a shaft 29 and loosely mounted on the shaft 30 (b) a spur-wheel 33 having clutch pins adapted to engage with the wheel 37 when the wheel 33 is moved axially by a pivoted lever 38 cooperating with a cam-track 60 on the head 26 and, (c) a spur-wheel 35 having a pin-and-slot lost-motion connexion with the shaft 29. When the wheel 33 is uncoupled from the shaft 37, it still remains in driving connexion with the wheel 35 and gives a uniform slow speed to the hat block. The lathe shaft 41 may be prevented from turning while removing or fixing on the hat by a spring-pin adapted to enter a socket 41 in the shaft 41. The pouncing-pad 57 is provided with an automatic paper feed and is held against the hat by a spring device that is released automatically at the end of the pouncing operation. The pad is carried by a reciprocating rod 68 sliding in guides 69 on two pivoted arms 71. A strip of sand-paper 68 is drawn from a roll 68 through guides 68 on to a reel 57 provided with a **ratchet** and pawl, which is operated by a finger 57 on one arm 71 on the completion of a pouncing operation. The rod 68 is reciprocated by an eccentric 73 on a shaft 74 driven from the main shaft 11 through chain gearing, a clutch 77, and coned pulleys 75, 75. The speed of reciprocation of the pouncing-pad is changed from fast to slow as it travels from the side to the top of the hat by means of a flexible band 74 forming a driving connexion between the coned pulleys and moved axially by a rack 74 geared to a rack 74 on the head 26. At the end of the movement of the head 26 a lug 87 thereon, striking a lever 85, uncouples the clutch 77 and stops the movement of the pad 57. The rack 74 also increases at the same time the speed of turning of the head 26 through a chain h and rack c adjusting the friction wheel 14. An adjustable shoe 72 on the arm 71 meets with a roller on a bracket 26 as the head 26 swings round, causing the pouncing-pad to touch the corners of a hat very lightly or not at all. The pouncing-pad is held yieldingly against the hat by a coiled spring 88, Fig. 9, fixed to a rotatable shaft 92, on which is secured a **ratchet** wheel 93. A lever 91 connected by a rod 90 to the arm 71 has a pawl engaging the wheel 93. The pressure of the spring 88 is counteracted and the pad is released from the hat by a block 98 on the head 26 engaging an arm 96 connected by a pawl to the wheel 93. Specification 17,190/97 is referred to.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): A42C1/08 (Advanced/Invention);
A42C1/00 (Core/Invention)
CPC: A42C1/08
European: A42C1/08



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB191215110 A	19130630		00000000

Priority:

19110628

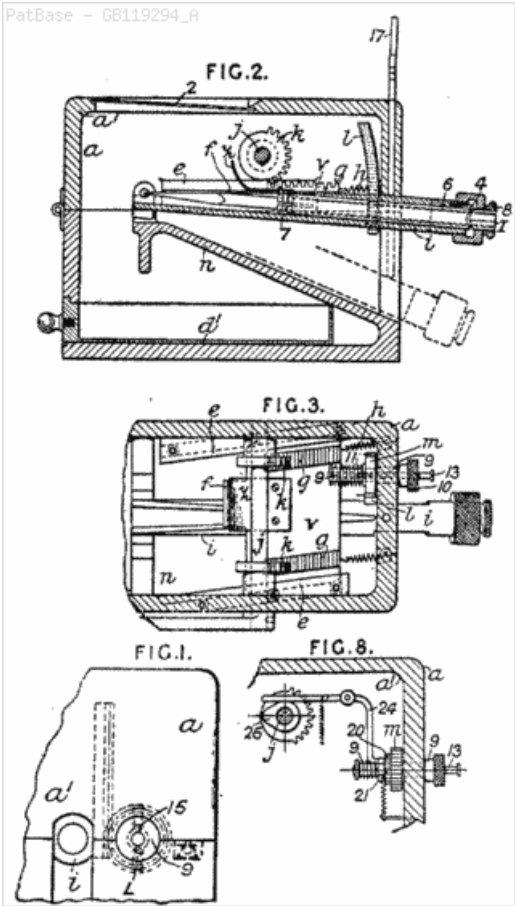
Probable Assignee:

Assignee(s): (std):	TURNER ARNOLD
Assignee(s):	TURNER ARNOLD
Inventor(s): (std):	ARNOLD TURNER
Inventor(s):	TURNER ARNOLD
	ARNOLD TURNER

Title: Improvements in Pencil Sharpeners

Abstract: Source: GB119294A Pencil-sharpeners.-In a pencil-sharpener for forming chisel, conical, and c. points, means are provided for turning the pencil-holder about an axis passing through the tip of the point of the pencil so that the angle between the holder and the path of a reciprocating cutter is varied as the cutting proceeds, and preferably a **ratchet** device is provided whereby the angle may be reduced progressively by predetermined amounts; and means are provided for holding the pencil in a predetermined position against rotation on its axis and for effecting the longitudinal movement of the pencil necessary for the formation of a chisel point when the pencil is turned to present a different side to the cutter; alternatively, the pencil-holder may be fixed and the path of the cutter changed. The pencil-holder i is pivoted in brackets formed on the upper end of an inclined partition n and carries a rack l, which is operated to turn the holder by rotating a pinion m on a sleeve 9, Fig. 3, provided with a milled head 10; balls 15, Fig. 1, provided in holes L in the bearing for the sleeve 9 co-operate with two sets of holes in the sleeve so that the sleeve may be turned stepwise through half the distance between two holes. An index rod 17 resting on the holder i indicates the length of the cut. By operating a push-piece 13, Fig. 3, the pinion m may be disengaged from the rack l against the action of a spring 11 so that when one face of the point has been cut, the holder may be allowed to drop into the initial position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, for the formation of the next face. The cutter f is mounted on a plate v, which works in obliquelydisposed charnelled guides e, is provided with racks g parallel to the guides and is operated by mutilated pinions k on a hand-operated spindle j; springs h return the cutter when the teeth of the pinions k are clear of the racks A curved guard z secured to the cutter serves to deflect the cuttings into a tray d' in the lower part of the case. The pencil is held in a tube 6 which is provided with a split taper collar 7 and is inserted into the the holder i. To enable a chisel point to be formed, the tube 6 is provided with a cam groove I in which a detent finger 4 secured to the holder i engages, so that the tube and pencil are moved longitudinally when the tube is turned through 90 degrees by means of a milled head 8 for the formation of a fresh face of the point. In the modification shown in Fig. 8, the holder i is raised automatically as the cutting proceeds, the pinion m being rotated by a **ratchet** 20 operated through a lever 24 and a pawl arm 21 from a cam 26 on the spindle j. The mechanism is enclosed in a case a having a hinged lid a' provided with an observation window 2. A file, a knife and **sandpaper** may be contained in receptacles in the case or may be secured to the case. Marks on the top of the case indicate the distance the pencil must protrude from the tube 6.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): B43L23/00 (Advanced/Invention);
B43L23/00 (Core/Invention)
International (IPC 1-7): B43L23/04
CPC: B43L23/008
European: B43L23/00S



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB119294 A	19181001	GB19170014118	19171001

Priority:
GB19170014118 19171001

Probable Assignee: BEATTIE WILLIAM HERBERT TERRAN
Assignee(s): (std): BEATTIE WILLIAM HERBERT TERRAN
Assignee(s): WILLIAM HERBERT TERRANCE BEATTIE
Inventor(s): (std): BEATTIE WILLIAM HERBERT TERRAN
Inventor(s): WILLIAM HERBERT TERRANCE BEATTIE

Title: Improvements in terry warp let-off motions for looms for weaving

Abstract: Source: GB139979A 139,979. British Northrop Loom Co., (Northrop Loom Co.). June 19, 1919. Letting-off warps.- In terry looms for weaving double-pile fabrics for making Turkish towels, an intermittingly acting positive let-off is provided, together with a constantly acting adjustable friction let-off, for the terry warp, in combination with an actuator for the positive let-off which acts only on the full forward beat-up movements of the reed during the terry weave. The let-off roll 12 for the terry warp threads has a surface of sand-paper or roughened metal, and has rigid therewith a gear 21 meshing with a pinion 22 on a stud 23, which also carries a **ratchet**-wheel 24 co-operating with a pawl 25 on a lever 26, the lower end of which is connected by a rod 28 to a crank-arm 29 on the beat-up motion rockshaft A. Friction is maintained on the terry warp beam by an adjustable band 30, while, to resist the turning of the roll 12, a drum 33 fixed to the **ratchet**-wheel 24 has two leather or felt covered shoes 34 loosely pivoted on a stud 37. A hand-controlled cam-lever 38, pivoted to a rod 39 surrounded by a spring 40, provides an adjustable pressure. The bearings of the shaft 42 of the roll 12 are split, the upper one being pivoted and normally held in place by a thumb-nut 44 on a pivoted rod. The shaft A is rocked at each full beat-up, say, each third pitch, by a cam B on the back-shaft C through a lever D adapted to be uncoupled from the shaft A during plain weaving by the removal of a latch F, pivoted on and passing through a slot in the lever D, from a slot in an arm E on the shaft A. The latch is connected to the pattern mechanism to uncouple the cam-lever automatically. The shaft A is held in place to give full beat-up during plain weaving, by a spring H and a stop L abutting against the frame. During the partial strokes of the reed in terry weaving, and during plain weaving, the terry warp threads are fed forward by the take-up roll against the brake resistance, the pawl riding over the **ratchet**-wheel.

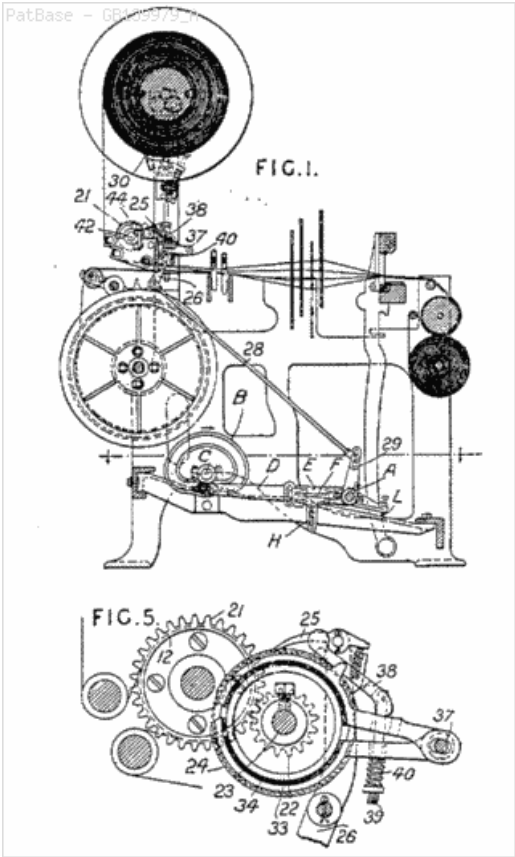
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): D03D39/00 (Advanced/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): D03D39/00

CPC: D03D39/00 D03D2700/58

European: D03D39/00 N03D700/58



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB139979 A	19200318	GB19190015372	19190619

Priority:

GB19190015372 19190619

Probable Assignee: NORTHROP LOOM CO

Assignee(s): (std): NORTHROP LOOM CO ; NORTHROP LOOM COMPANY

Title: Improvements in finishing machines for the manufacture of tubes and the like

Abstract: Source: GB192716A 192,716. Fell, S. H. March 10, 1922. Block, rubber, and like apparatus.- In a machine for sandpapering and c. tubes or rods of wood and c., the tube is held and rotated by centres carried respectively by a spindle headstock 4 and a sliding headstock 3, the sandpapering being performed by a band of sandpaper pressed by a pad against the tube. The tubes are placed in a shoot 1 and are taken therefrom singly by fingers 2 operated, through a rod 24, by a cam 23. The tube is then gripped by the centres, the headstock 3 being slid forwards for this purpose by an arm 5 operated by a cam 6. The sandpaper is moved up to the tube by a carriage 35 operated by a cam 9, and the carriage is reciprocated longitudinally of the work by a rod 20 and a lever 21 actuated by a cam 22. After completion, the tube is knocked off the centres by a knocker-off 26 operated, through a spring plunger and arm 28, by a cam 29. The cams 6, 9, 22, 23, 29 are all mounted on a rear shaft 7. In order to present a fresh surface of sandpaper to each tube, the band is unrolled intermittently from a drum 10, passing thence between two fluted rollers 12, 13 which grip it, and, when operated by a ratchet 15 at each forward movement of the carriage 35, allow it to be rolled on to a driven drum 14. The drum 15 is rotated by a friction drive comprising discs 16 mounted on a driven shaft 17 and contacting with the spindle of the drum 14. The drums and c. are mounted on the carriage 35.

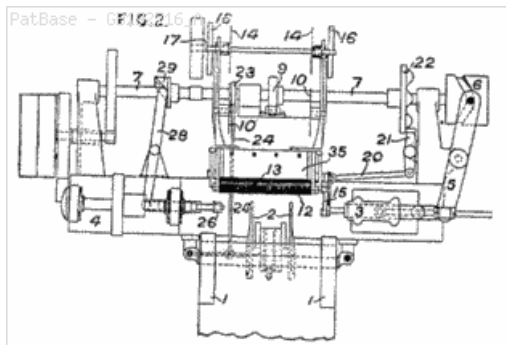
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B24B21/00 B24B21/02 (Advanced/Invention); B24B21/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): B24B21/02

CPC: B24B21/004 B24B21/02

European: B24B21/00D B24B21/02



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB192716 A	19230215	GB19210013208	19220310

Priority:

GB19210013208 19220310

Probable Assignee:

SYDNEY HALL FELL

Assignee(s): (std):

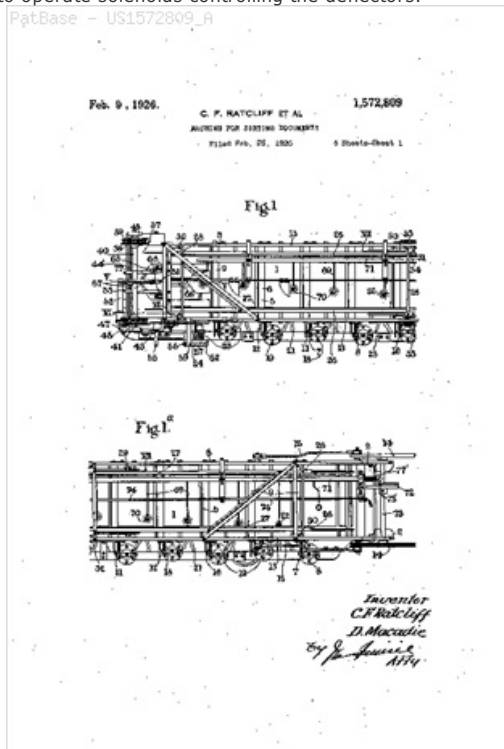
SYDNEY HALL FELL

Title: MACHINE FOR SORTING DOCUMENTS

Abstract: Source: GB235271A 235,271. Ratcliff, C. F., and Macadie, D. March 4, 1924. Statistical machines; sorting cards.-A machine for sorting flimsy documents such as pension warrants or postal orders statistically perforated comprises a track 1, sorting pocket deflectors 6, and pneumatic document feeding means, each deflector having means controlled to retain the deflector open when the warrant immediately in front of a deflector has a perforation registering with an orifice 22 (in the case of pneumatic cardreading means) or a contact stud (in the case of electric card-reading means) in front of the deflector, these orifices or studs, one, for each deflector, being differentially positioned. The mouth 5 of each sorting compartment 3 is normally closed by a deflector 6 mounted on a spindle 7 and having a rearwardly and slightly inclined offset 9 which, when the compartment is closed, carries the warrant over the mouth 5 on the track 1 again. When the deflector 6 is up the warrant in front thereof passes into the pocket and its leading edge is momentarily retarded by the inclined surface 10 coated with **sandpaper** so that the warrant becomes substantially horizontal before falling further, the pocket being partially closed on one side by a door permitting free ingress and egress of air. Each deflector spindle 7 carries a lever 11, Figs. 2 and 12, which is rotated clockwise periodically by a pin 12 on a frame 13 reciprocated on the stationary frame 2 by discs 14 and rods 15. Each lever 11 on the return stroke of the frame 13 to the left rotates anti-clockwise until its lower end 17 is arrested by a detent 18 fixed to a diaphragm 19. If the warrant over the orifice 22, Fig. 12, on the track has not a hole registering with this orifice, suction in the pipe 23 is communicated by pipe 21 to chamber 20, diaphragm 19 is drawn down and detent 18 releases lever 11 so that the deflector fully closes. If, however, a perforation registers with orifice 22, chamber 20 remains open to the atmosphere, and the deflector is held up, and on the further movement of the warrant it passes into the compartment 3. Document-feed. The warrants are fed along the track by a pusher frame 26 carried by the reciprocating frame 13 and having fingers 27, Fig. 5, which engage the rear edges of the warrants. As the frame 26 nears the end of its forward feeding stroke to the right, Fig. 7, its central cross-bar 28 engages fixed stops 29. The frame 13 continuing to move forward thrusts cam 30 under the bars 28 and raises the frame 26. Retrograde movement of the bars 28 down the inclined faces of the cams 30 is prevented by spring-pressed plates 31 carried by screws and slots 32 in the frame 13. The central cross-bar 28 and frame 26 being thus held up by spring latches 34 return to the left and near the end of the return stroke the latches 34 are released by fixed stops 36 which arrest the crossbar 28 which is forced down cam 30, the pusher frame 26 thus falling and positioning the fingers 27 behind the warrants. Document-elevating to track. The warrants are raised to track level by a plate 37 carried by endless chains 38 passing over sprockets 39, the spindle 40 of which is rotated intermittently by a **ratchet** wheel 41, Figs. 2 and 6, pawl 42 pivoted at 43<1> to lever 43, and roller 44 on the reciprocating frame 13. The lever 43 is fixed to a shaft 44<1>, which is connected by rod 53 and link 54 to a suction picker 51 pivoting in a tube 52 connecting it to the main suction pipe 25. When the picker 51 has to move down more than a predetermined amount to pick up a warrant, the shaft 44<1> rotates sufficiently clockwise as shown in Fig. 5 or anti-clockwise as shown in Fig. 6 for the pawl 42 to move up and hook over another tooth, thereby on the down stroke rotating the sprocket 39 and raising the plate 37. Retrograde movement of **ratchet** 1 is prevented by a pawl 48 fixed to a lever 47 which is also used to knock out pawl 42 when rapid adjustment is necessary. Main suction valve. The suction cut-off valve 24, Figs. 10, 11 and 12, comprises a disc pivoted at 24<1> and having a slot 58 and arm 56 rocked between fixed stops 62 by fingers 55, 59, Figs. 1 and 2, on the reciprocating frame 13. The fixed part of the valve comprises port 61 connected by pipe 25 with the source of suction, holes 63 connected by the pipes 23 with the various orifices 22, and port 60 connected by pipe 52 with the picker 51. Rocking of the arm 56 thereby connects the ports 61 to the ports 60, 63 at the appropriate times. Warrant-positioning means. The suction picker 51 raises the warrant above a guard 64, Fig. 5, a blade 65 on the reciprocating frame 13 is thrust beneath it, two padded spring grippers 66 on the pusher frame 26 pass over it, suction is cut off from the pipes 52, 51 and a member 77 pushes the warrant off the picker 51. The bale 65 carries the warrant against a gauge 67 which positions the warrant accurately in its relative position, the pusher frame 26 falls and grippers 66 press the warrant on to the blade 65. On the ensuing feeding stroke of the pusher frame the warrant is carried forward on to the track 1 in front of the first deflector 6. Automatic machine - stopping for crumpled documents. At each orifice 22 a spring wire lever and loop 69, 70, Figs. 1 and 5, press the warrant to the track 1 so that if there is no hole in the warrant at the orifice an air-tight fit is ensured. The levers 69 are carried in a rock shaft 71 and should a crumpled warrant come against the loop 70 (or deflector 6) it raises the loop (or deflector) abnormally so that electric contact is established with an insulated bar 74. This closes a circuit which interrupts the electric motor drive of the machine. Electric document-reading. Instead of the warrants being read pneumatically at the orifices 22, they may permit or prevent electric circuits being closed to operate solenoids controlling the deflectors.

Classifications:**International (IPC 1-7):** G06F7/06 G06K13/10**CPC:** Y10S209/905 Y10S209/933 Y10S209/941**US:** 209/591 209/905 209/933 209/941

PatBase - US1572809_A

**Family:**

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB235271 A	19250604	GB19240005585	19240304
US1572809 A	19260209	US19250011594	19250225

Priority:

GB19240005585 19240304 US19250011594 19250225

Probable Assignee: CHARLES FREDERIC RATCLIFF

Assignee(s): (std): CHARLES FREDERIC RATCLIFF ; DONALD MACADIE ; FREDERIC RATCLIFF CHARLES

Inventor(s): (std): DONALD MACADIE ; FREDERIC RATCLIFF CHARLES

Inventor(s): MACADIE DONALD ; RATCLIFF CHARLES FREDERIC

Title: Improvements in felt hat finishing machines

Abstract: Source: GB238930A Pouncing. Relates to felt-hat-pouncing machines of the kind described in Specification 230.889, wherein a pad face'd with sand-paper is rapidly reciprocated in contact with the hat; and consists in improved mechanism for advancing the sand-paper over the pad during operation. The sand-paper on a reel 66, Fig. 1, provided with an adjustable brake band 69, passes over a pad G4 and is automatically wound on a reel 67 by reducing gearing operated by the reciprocation of the pad. This gearing comprises a lever 72 pivoted to the frame carrying the pad, having its other constrained by a slot 75 in a fixed bracket, and provided with a pawl 76 operating a **ratchet** wheel rotating the reel 67 by two sets of worm and wheel gearing. The sand paper travels # inch during the pouncing of one hat. The reels are detachably mounted in channel irons 63. The pad 64 has a rubber backing 77 supported by rollers 78. In a modification, the **ratchet** wheel 71 is fixed to the reel 67 and is turned as desired bv hand. Reference has been directed by the Comptroller to Specification 18577/12.

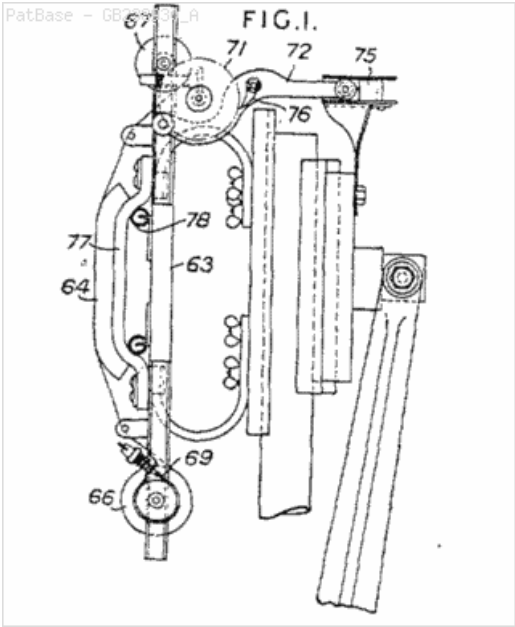
Classifications:

International (ipc 8-9): A42C1/08 (Advanced/Invention);
A42C1/00 (Core/Invention)

International (ipc 1-7): A42C1/08

CPC: A42C1/08

European: A42C1/08



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB238930 A	19250824	GB19240012652	19240523

Priority:

GB19240012652 19240523

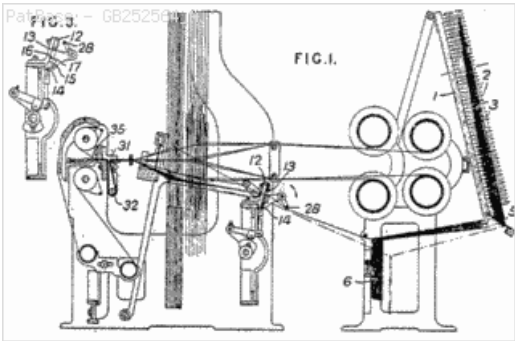
Probable Assignee: ALBERT TURNER

Assignee(s): (std): ALBERT TURNER ; WILLIAM ERNEST TURNER

Title: Loom for making double woven velvet

Abstract: Source: GB252564A Pile-fabric looms; creelframe arrangements; letting-off warps; warps, tenstoring and guiding.-In looms for weaving velvet fabrics face to face, the pile warps are drawn from bobbins 3 mounted on spindles 2 on a slanting frame 1. Each spindle carries a spring in engagement with the adjacent bobbin. The warps pass through a comber board 5 and through needles 6 to a warp clamping drawing-off device. The clamping-device comprises a fixed jaw 12 having a facing 13, Fig. 3, of rubber, and a lower camcontrolled jaw 14 having a wooden sheathing 15 provided with a facing 16 of glass aper or **emery paper** and a brass or iron rod 17 arranged above the facing to prevent injury to the warps. When the clamp is closed, a bar 28 is moved in the direction of the arrow to draw off warps sufficient to form the pile, the tension being maintained by the needles 6. Breast beams.-The breast beam is slotted at 31 and a loop of the fabric passes therethrough under a roller 32, whereby when the pile threads are severed by a knife 35, the tension of the web prevents the pile threads from being pulled out. spring-controlled pawl 11 on the lever 14 to move into engagement with a **ratchet** wheel 12 fixed to a pinion geared to a wheel on the shaft of the take-up beam. This is thus rotated to form fringe. The ordinary take-up motion is situated at the other side of the loom. During this action, a pawl 24 moves into position to retain the beam from rearward movement. On the return of the parts to normal position, the pawls 11, 24 are out of engagement with the **ratchet** wheel 12, so that the take-up beam may be manipulated readily if required.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): D03D39/16 (Advanced/Invention);
D03D39/00 (Core/Invention)
CPC: D03D39/16
European: D03D39/16



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB252564 A	19260603	GB19250017635	19250709

Priority:
GB19250017635 19250709

Probable Assignee: LOUIS LAFOND
Assignee(s): (std): LOUIS LAFOND

Title: Hat pouncing machines

Abstract: Source: GB307949A 307,949. Doran, J. F. Sept. 16, 1927. Pouncing.-Relates to hat brim pouncing machines of the kind in which two levers carry pads which are moved in contact with the upper and lower surfaces of the brim, and consists of mounting the hat on a block closely fitting the crown of the hat and supporting the block so as to allow the axis of rotation of the block to move toward and away from the tools, this movement being determined by the shape of the crown of the hat so that the hat brim is fully related to the tool in accordance with its non-circular shape. Means are provided for rotating the hat and the closely fitting block to feed the brim past the tools in operative relation thereto. The machine comprises a pin engaging the usual hole in a hat block, the pin being carried by a rod 18, Fig. 1, pivoted to move freely towards and from the tools, being urged towards them by a spring 23. The support may be locked in any desired position by a clamping screw engaging a link 23. The brim of the hat is gripped between driven feed rolls 26 and fed between pouncing pads reciprocated in opposite directions. A handle 31 actuates belt-shifting means co-operating with fast and loose pulleys on a shaft 10 carrying pulleys 12, 13 driving the machine. The feed rolls 26 are driven by a belt pulley 128, Fig. 6, and bevel gears 127. The upper roll is pivoted at 132, and the grip of the rolls on the work is adjusted by a hand-wheel 129. The pouncing pads are carried on arms 7, 8, Fig. 2. oscillated about a tubular shaft 71 by cranks 86 on a shaft driven by a belt pulley 19. To stop the pouncing after a predetermined treatment, a cam 26a, Fig. 8, on the shaft of one of the feed rolls operates a push rod 705 linked to a pawl actuating a **ratchet** wheel 709 provided near its circumference with a ring of holes into two of which are inserted pins 710 adapted after a predetermined rotation of the wheel, to engage an arm 712 on a rod 714, see also Fig. 1, normally spring-pressed clockwise. The lower end of this rod is off-set normally to engage a lever 718, pivoted at 718a, loosely encircling a rod 73, and linked to a treadle 48. The rod 73 is urged upwardly by a strong spring 729, and at its upper end is guided within the sleeve 71, Fig. 2, there carrying a pin 65 engaging the upper pad arm 7, the rod 73 thus raising the arm on the arm 712 being engaged by the pin 710. Rise of the arm 7 actuates a lever 700, Fig. 8, to remove the push-rod 705 from the cam 26. A cam on the boss of this lever simultaneously raises the upper feed rod 26 slightly to release the grip on the hat brim. In a modification, the rod 73 is raised direct by a treadle, and a pivoted distance piece inserted about the tube 73 under the arm 7 to keep this raised until it is desired to restart the machine. **Sandpaper** on a roll 500, Fig. 10, is preferably fed between driven rollers 200, 201, over a pad 15 which may be of rubber filled with water, and between driven rollers 202, 203, used paper being torn off against an edge 204. The roll is braked by a pivoted spring-pressed plate 244. The rollers are inclined to the pad because the pad is narrow at its end to equalize rubbing over the width of the brim. The upper roller is pressed toward the lower one by bell-crank levers 222, the parallel ends of which are pressed apart by a spring 230 in a telescopic rod 228. To facilitate release of the pressure for the insertion of a fresh roll of paper, the rod is in two parts abutting against a common pin 227, a light spring 233 maintaining the parts together with the assistance of gravity. On strong downward pressure, the rod collapses. allowing the strip of paper to be positioned between the rolls. As shown, a push rod 660, through pawl and **ratchet** gear, drives the rollers a short distance at each separation of the arms 7, 8, the two pairs of rollers being geared together by bevel pinions on a flexible shaft. Preferably, the delivery rollers 202, 203 are driven at a slightly greater peripheral speed than the other pair, to keep the **sandpaper** strip taut. In a modification, the delivery rollers only are driven, an idler roller being substituted for the other pair. In another modification, the used **sandpaper** is wound on a roll 600, Figs. 23 and 28, and this roll only is driven by pawl and **ratchet** gearing operated by the oscillations of the pad arm 7. A further reduction gearing is then interposed between the **ratchet** gearing and the roll. To compensate for unequal diameters of the roll 600, a plate 632 bears against the roll and moves with a shield 631 masking the teeth of the **ratchet** to reduce the travel of the **ratchet** as the diameter of the roll increases. The **ratchet** may be operated by inertia, an arm carrying the **ratchet** moving with the pad arm, and contacting with stops as the pad arm oscillates. In this modification, a spring pulls the pawl arm against one of the stops as the pad arm is raised, stopping the feed of the paper. To enable the spool to be turned when a new roll of **sandpaper** has been positioned, a key 635, Fig. 27, is provided with a pin 690 adapted to engage a slot at the end of the roll spindle 610, and a parallel-sided portion 691 shaped to enter between a pair of half rings 612b normally maintaining the spindle 610 in position by engagement with a lug 610 thereon. Fixed pins within the members 612 form a driving connection between the spindle and its driving worm wheel 611, and the spindle has a squared portion to engage the spool on which the paper is wound. In the case when the paper is drawn off a roll, the roll may be provided with a brake automatically adjusted in accordance with the changing diameter of the roll. A band brake 517, Fig. 19, on a disc clutched to the roll by dogs is adjusted by a screw 524, Fig. 21, operated by bevel pinions turned by an arm spring-pressed against the outer surface of the roll. The automatic mechanism may be omitted, and the brake adjusted manually. The roll is mounted universally adjustable, a clamp 534, Fig. 19, engaging a round spindle 534, itself adjustably clamped to a rod 504 at right-angles to the rod 534 a. The roll may be mounted on the pad arm 7 or the frame of the machine. Between the crown of the hat and the upper pad is a shield 559, Fig. 9, to prevent injury to the crown. The shield is pivoted to the frame. To allow for brims of unequal the pads may be adjusted to tip about a pivot at right-angles to the length of the pad, or may be. self-adjusting and urged to parallelism by springs. To regulate the pressure of the pads on the brim, the spindle 73 is encircled by a pair of springs 76, 80, Fig. 1, engaging adjustable collars, the upper spring tending to press the upper pad downwardly, and the lower spring tending to lift it.

Classifications:

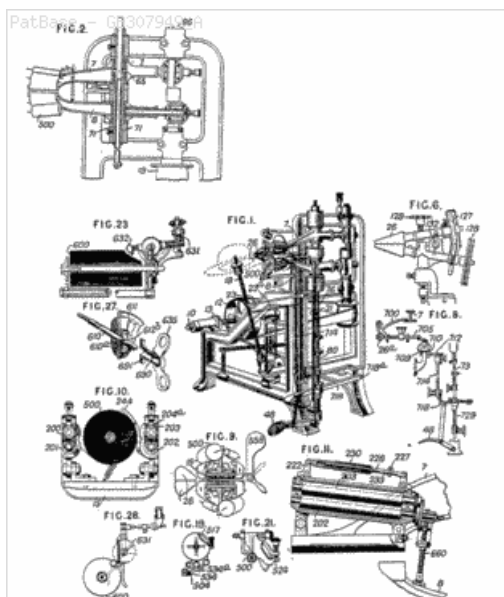
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