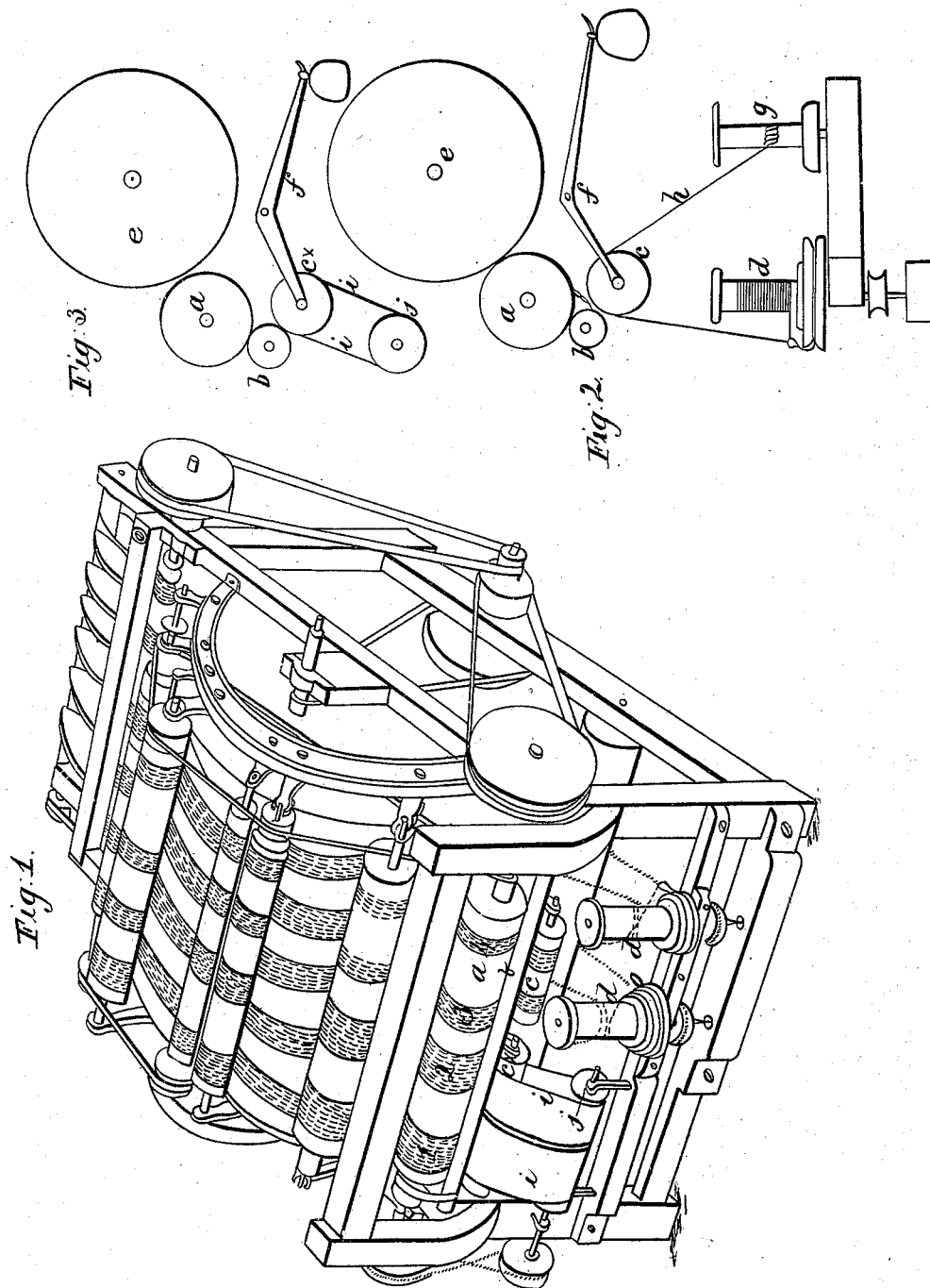


M. Chase.
Yarn Covering Mach.

N^o 2,511.

Patented Mar. 23, 1842.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOSES CHASE, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE CARDING AND SPINNING MACHINES, DENOMINATED THE "CARD-SPINNER," FOR MANUFACTURING YARN FROM TWO OR MORE DIFFERENT MATERIALS AT THE SAME TIME.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 2,511, dated March 23, 1842.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOSES CHASE, of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement on the Carding and Spinning Machines, which I denominate the "Card-Spinner," for manufacturing yarn from two or more different materials at the same time, of which the following is a specification.

Wool, silk, or other material directly from the card is twisted or wrapped round a thread of a different material. This composition-yarn may be produced by the following described machinery.

I take the ordinary carding-machine and leave out the comb or stripper commonly used to clear the wool from the doffer-cylinder *a*, Figure 1, and substitute in its place two rollers, as *b* and *c*. They take the material from the doffer-cylinder *a* and deliver it to the spinners *d d*, which are represented as common throttle-spindles.

Fig. 2 is an end view, of which *e* is the main card-cylinder. *a* is the doffer-cylinder; *b* and *c*, the delivering-rollers, as *b* and *c*, Fig. 1. *f* is one of two weighted levers which press the roller *c* up against the roller *b*. Roller *c* receives its motion from the friction of roller *b*. This roller *e* turns in the ends of the levers. *g* represents a spool of cotton or other thread previously spun, set on a pin in any convenient place. *h* is the thread passing over the roller *e*, between *b* and *c*, where it unites with the wool, silk, or other material from the doffer-cylinder, and is wrapped or twisted by the spindle *d*. If the spool of thread *g* (previously spun) be left out, then the wool, silk, cotton, or other material coming through the machine may be taken from the doffer-cylinder *a* by the rollers *b* and *c*

and spun directly into yarn by the spindle *d*.

In Fig. 1, *c^x* and *b* first take the wool, silk, or other material from the card 1 of the doffer *a*, which is the first breaker, and by a belt or belts, or aprons *i i*, to which the material adheres so as to be carried round on said belt and wound up till a sufficient quantity is collected to make a feed when taken off said apron for the second breaker, or No. 2, and which material is wound on the belt, as before described, until a sufficient quantity is collected for a feed for one or both the cards 3 and 4 and the spinners *d d*.

The carding-machine represented in Fig. 1 has four divisions of fillet-card, as 1, 2, 3, and 4. 1 and 2 are two divisions for breaking the material. 3 and 4 are for preparing for spinning.

In Fig. 3, *e* is an end view of the main cylinder; *a*, the doffer-cylinder; *b* and *c^x* are the delivering-rollers; *i i*, the belt, and *j* the roller corresponding with the same of Fig. 1. *f* is one of the weighted levers supporting the roller *c^x* and bears it against roller *b*, and these rollers take the material from the doffer-cylinder *a*.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The delivering-rollers *b* and *c*, under Figs. 1, 2, and 3, as combined with the doffer-cylinder *a* of the same figures, the spindle *d*, and the spool of thread *g* in Fig. 2, all as described and represented in the specification and drawings, and for the purpose set forth.

MOSES CHASE.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. POST,
J. WALSH.