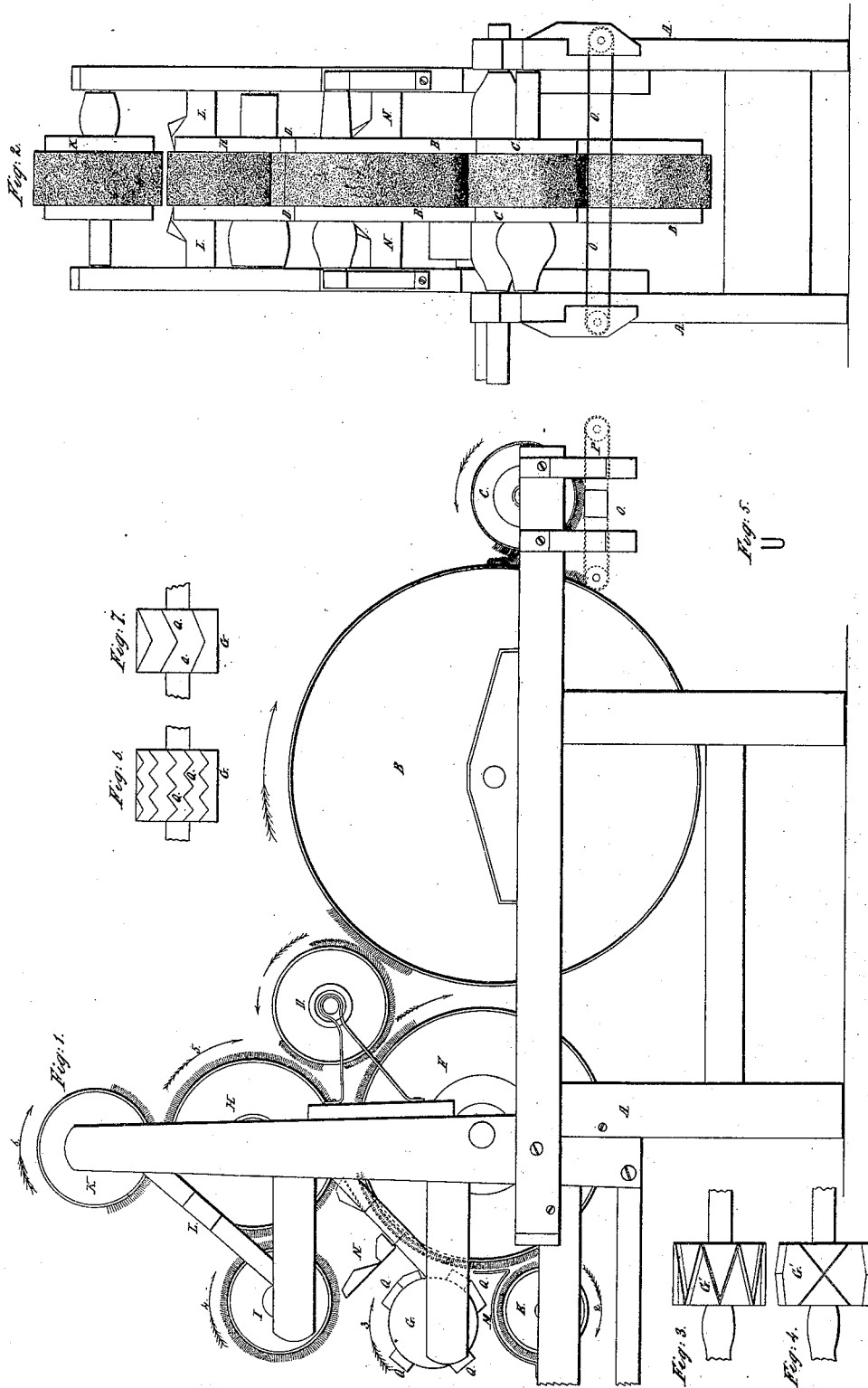


*Z. Parkhurst,
Carding Machine.*

N^o 5282.

Patented Sept. 11, 1847.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ZIBA PARKHURST, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BURRING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,282, dated September 11, 1847.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZIBA PARKHURST, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the construction of machines for extracting burs, dirt, sticks, and all hard substances that would injure carding-machines and for preparing wool for worsted drawings and other manufacturing purposes, which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of ditto. Fig. 3 is a front view of a form of stripper that I sometimes use. Fig. 4 is a front view of the crossed stripper. Fig. 5 is a plan of a piece of wire bent in the form of a staple so that when it is inserted into the leather will form two teeth. Fig. 6 is a view of the zigzag stripper. Fig. 7 is the single pointed stripper.

Similar letters in the several figures refer to corresponding parts.

A is the frame made in the usual manner.

B is the main cylinder for carding, also made in the usual manner.

C is the doffer likewise made in the usual manner.

D is the stripper also made in the usual manner which takes the wool from the cylinder or combination of cylinders hereafter described (and which I intend to claim) and conveys it to the main cylinder B of the common card.

E is the common feed roll covered with a description of straight teeth hereafter described.

F is a cylinder covered with my improved straight wire teeth for receiving the wool from the feed roller E (or rollers when several are used) for carrying the wool with burs, sticks dirt and whatever substance may be contained therein; (and which would injure the card B) in contact with a stripper Q or plates set in a zigzag, or oblique or angular direction, as represented in Figs. 6 and 7 and also crossed as represented in the drawing at Fig. 4, or angular, as represented at Fig. 3, for stripping or knocking off a large portion of the said injurious substances; and also in conveying the wool in contact with a cylinder H covered with my improved straight wire teeth and running with greater speed than cylinder F for taking the cotted wool and other substances

remaining in the wool (after leaving the strippers Q) and carrying them in contact with another stripper I running with a still greater velocity for knocking off from said wool any hard, or injurious substances, that may remain on the surface, after leaving strippers Q, and causing said substances to fall into a trough N placed below the stripper I—the hard substances remaining on the surface of cylinder H, after leaving the stripper I, being knocked off by the teeth of the cylinder K placed above it which is made to turn near the surface of cylinder H, and with an increased, velocity into a receiver L—placed below it—said cylinders and strippers turning in the direction indicated by the arrows 1, 2, 3 &c., causing the surfaces of the cylinders and strippers where they come together to perform their work, to move in opposite directions. The teeth of the aforesaid cylinders are made in the form represented at Fig. 5, like a staple and inserted into the leather. The teeth are arranged on lines radiating from the centers of the cylinders and strippers as represented in Fig. 1.

M is a shell made of a form or shape to correspond with the curvature of the feed or receiving roller E and cylinder F forming two connected segments of circles of different diameters the lower segment of the said two segments, being connected to another segment fastened to the frame. the upper end of the upper segment of the larger circle being detached or loose forming a concave presser for pressing the wool against the surface of the cylinder F.

N is the trough for receiving the dirt, &c., or whatever may be stripped from the cylinders, fastened to the frame.

L is the receiver for receiving whatever injurious substances may be detached from the wool by the teeth of the fast revolving cylinder H.

O is a revolving endless belt placed transversely under the doffer C for turning the wool endwise toward a side condenser, by which operation the wool is left in a better state to make worsted drawings or warps.

The dotted lines P represent an endless revolving belt which may be placed longitudinally under the doffer C for laying the wool straight on the doffer for a front condenser to be used when the transverse belt O is removed.

The strippers are composed of plates of

metal secured to the peripheries of cylinders in an angular position as represented in Fig. 3—or crossed as shown in Fig. 4—and in a zigzag arrangement as shown in Fig. 6; and in a pointed arrangement as represented in Fig. 7—the two last named arrangements being the most approved, and which I shall generally adopt in practice, and to which I lay especial claim as my invention,—and improvement.

More or less cylinders and strippers may be used in the combination, which may be arranged in any convenient way to suit the views of the manufacturer.

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

1. The combination of the receiver F—stripper Q—middle clearer H—middle stripper I—top stripper K—hoppers L and N, and shell M whether arranged in the manner above described, or in any other mode or

manner which is substantially the same by which results analogous to those above described are produced.

2. I claim the zigzag or angular strippers Q as above described and represented in Figs. 6 and 7 for the purpose set forth, and generally, whether used in combination with a cylinder, constructed like the cylinder F, or a cylinder constructed in any other form.

3. I claim the combination of the shell M with the receiving cylinder E for pressing the wool against the cylinder E and protecting it from the dirt thrown off by the strippers Q whether made in the manner described, or in any other mode or manner which is substantially the same.

ZIBA PARKHURST.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM P. ELLIOT,
ALBERT E. H. JOHNSON.