

(No Model.)

E. H. BROWN.  
TRIMMING ATTACHMENT FOR MACHINES FOR SEWING LOOPED FABRICS.  
No. 420,926.

Patented Feb. 11, 1890.

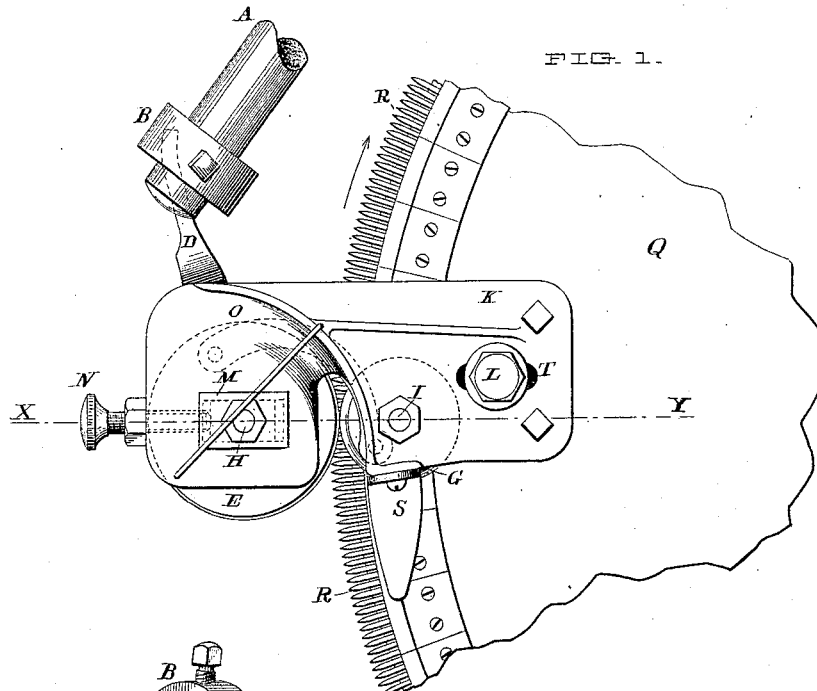


FIG. 1.

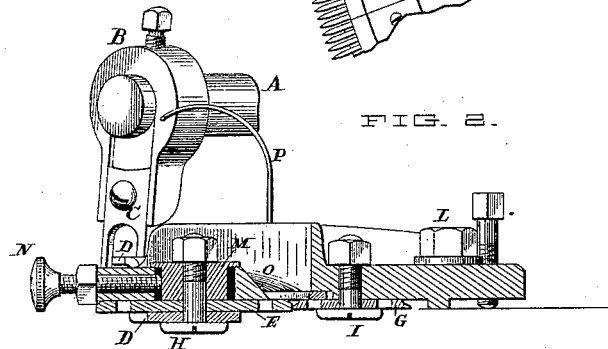


FIG. 2.

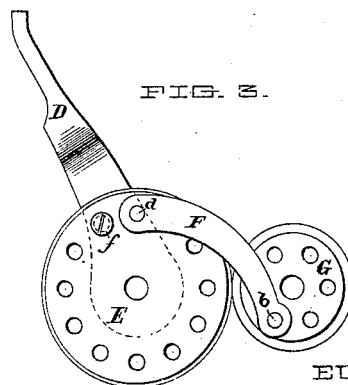


FIG. 3.

WITNESSES:

*C. E. Canfield,*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE H. BROWN, OF BENNINGTON, VERMONT.

TRIMMING ATTACHMENT FOR MACHINES FOR SEWING LOOPED FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,926, dated February 11, 1890.

Application filed June 5, 1889. Serial No. 313,152. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EUGENE H. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bennington, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont, have invented certain Improvements in Machines for Trimming Knit Fabrics, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings, constitutes a specification.

This invention is designed to be applied to the machine commonly called a "looper" or "turning-off" machine; and it consists of the means for oscillating a pair of circular blunt-edged disk-cutters, so as to make a cut between them by grinding or tearing the fabric.

The device is fully illustrated in the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device shown in connection with a portion of the points of a looper. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, taken on the line X Y of Fig. 1, with the looper-points removed; and Fig. 3 is a plan of the circular cutters and their intermediate actuating-connections, with all other parts removed.

In the views, K is the bed-plate of the device, and is adjustably fastened to Q, which is part of the looper-frame, by the screw L through the slot T. E and G are two circular blunt-edged cutters. G is pivoted on the bolt I, which is firmly screwed to the bed-plate, but so as to allow the cutter G to turn thereon. The bolt H forms a pivot in like manner for the cutter E, and bolts through the sliding block M, which slides in a mortise in the bed-plate and is rendered adjustable toward the cutter G by means of the set-screw N, thereby regulating pressure between the cutters and taking up wear.

Near the periphery of the cutter G is a row of pivot-holes for the reception of a pivot-pin *b* in one end of a curved link or arm F. At the other end of the link F is a pivot-pin *d*, which fits into any one of a row of holes in the cutter E, similar to those of the cutter G, only proportionately farther from the cutter and nearer the periphery. It is obvious that as the holes in the cutter E are proportionately nearer the periphery than those in the cutter G any oscillation of the cutter E will

communicate through the heretofore-described link F a greater oscillation to the periphery of the cutter G, thereby causing a differential peripheral movement between said cutters E and G. The cutters are here shown of different diameters; but this is not necessary, as the rows of holes may be so placed as to cause the same differential movement on cutters of any diameter.

Pivoted on the bolt H is a lever D, which is fastened to cutter E by a screw *f*, as shown. The outer end of lever D is shaped and formed to be oscillated between the sides of a forked longitudinally-adjustable finger C of an arm B, which is longitudinally adjustable on the needle-arm shaft A of the looper. It will be seen that at each swing of the needle-arm a like motion will be imparted to the arm B and fork C, to cause an oscillating movement of the lever D, and thence through the heretofore-described mechanism to the two cutters.

In practice, as the fabric is carried around on the intermittingly-rotating points R in the direction of the arrow it is guided into position by the guard S, and, passing under the cutters, the projecting selvage is severed and passed out through the groove O in the bed-plate, the fabric passing on to the needle.

When in practice a portion of the edge of either cutter becomes worn or broken, said broken portion may be turned round out of position and a new edge brought into position by removing the link-pivoting pin of injured cutter and turning the cutter such number of holes either to the right or left as will carry the injured edge out of engagement. In the case of cutter E the screw *f* is removed and the lever D swung a corresponding number of holes in the desired direction. If both cutters become worn at once, both may be turned in like manner.

P is a wire guard to prevent ravelings and the severed edge from falling over onto the looper-points.

I claim as my invention—

A pair of blunt-edged disk-shaped oscillating cutters, connected by a link, the ends of which are pivoted to the cutters on opposite sides of a line connecting their centers

and at unequal distances from the centers of oscillation, whereby a differential movement of the two cutting-edges of the blades is secured, in combination with the vibrating lever and an actuating-arm on the loopershaft, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name, at Bennington, Vermont, this 1st day of June, 1889.

EUGENE H. BROWN.

In presence of—

FRANKLIN SCOTT,  
FRANK HINS DILL.