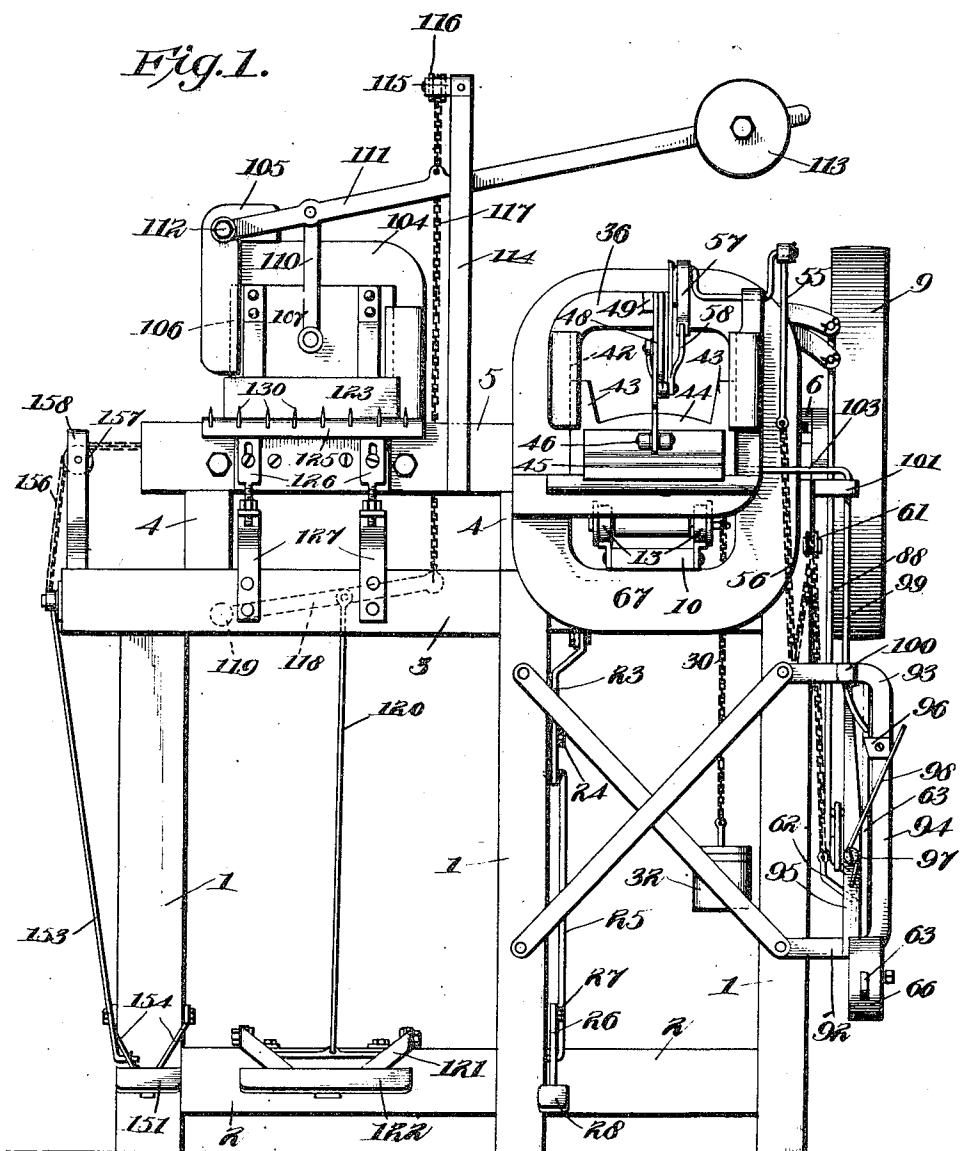


E. DRINGMAN.
HEMP STRIPPING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 25, 1910.

1,046,281.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
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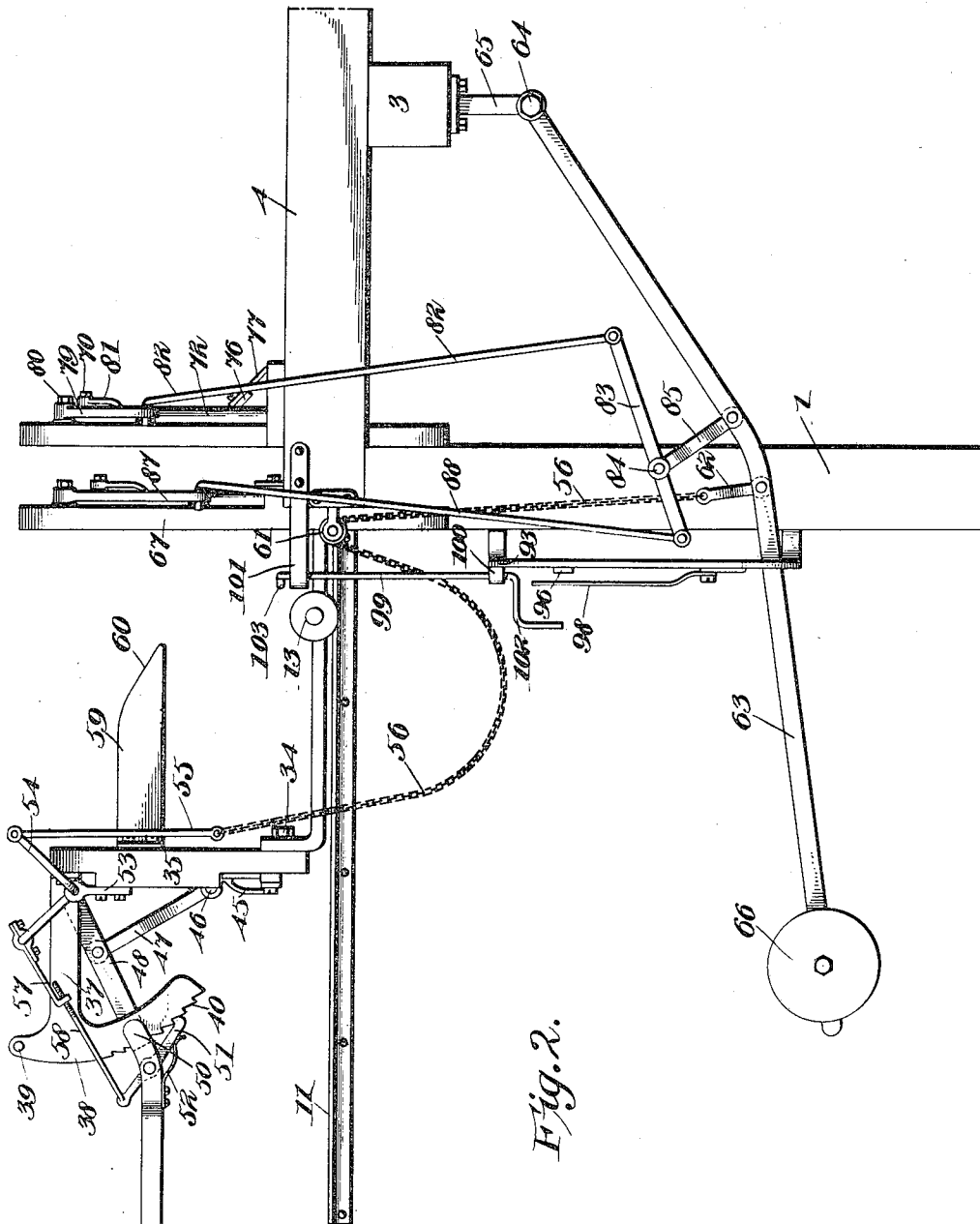


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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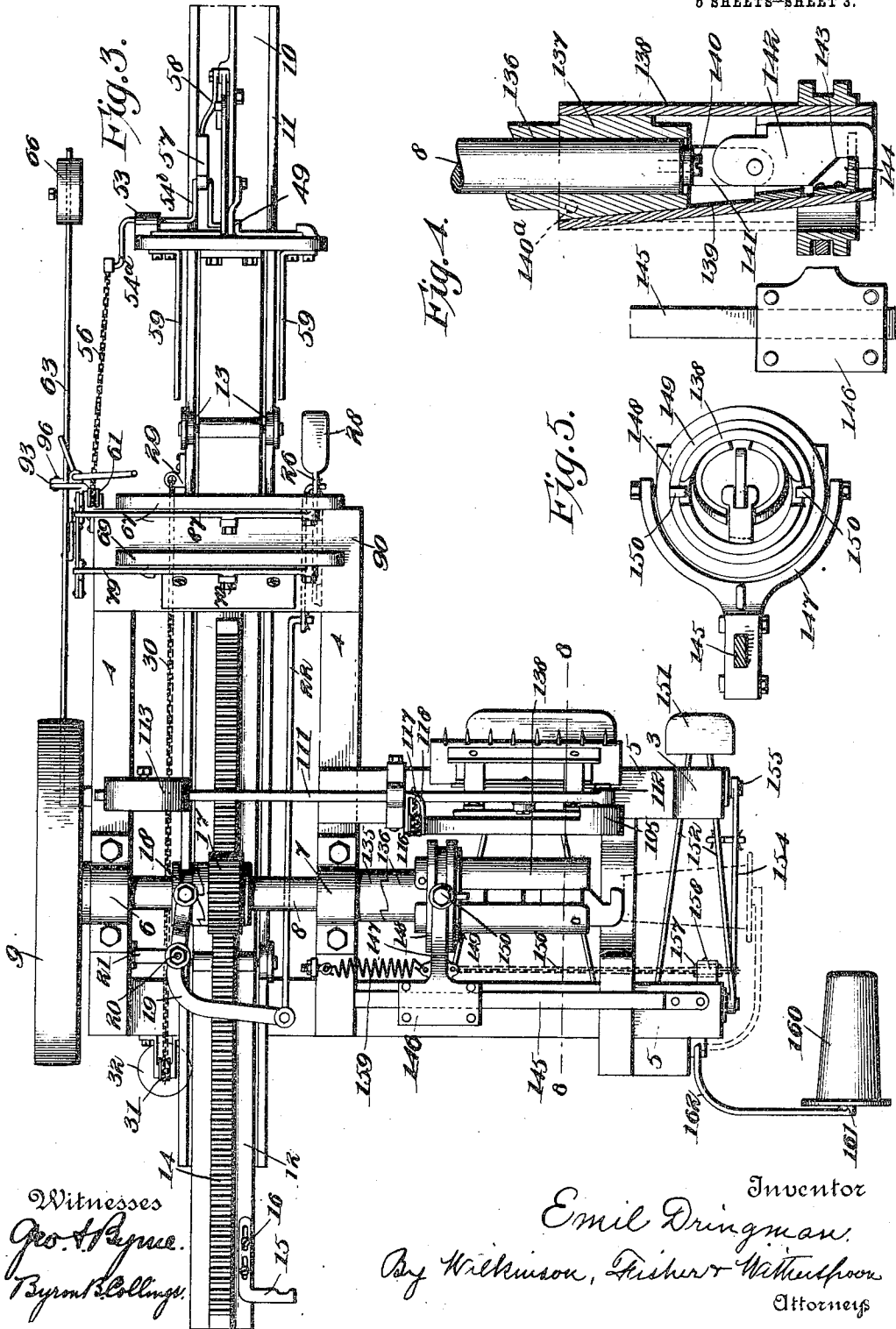
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5 SHEETS-SHEET 3.



Witnesses
Geo. H. Payne.
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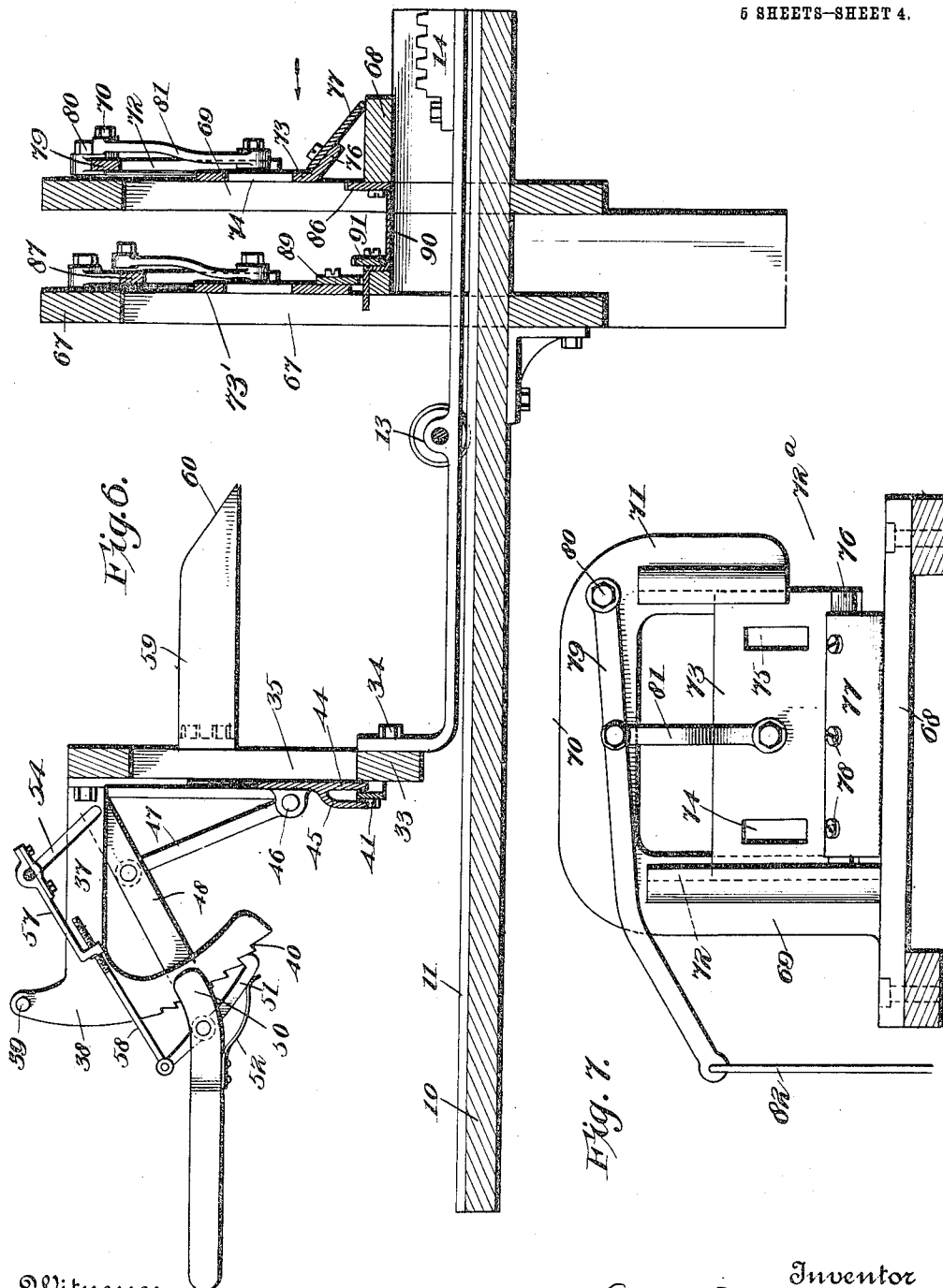
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5 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



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5 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

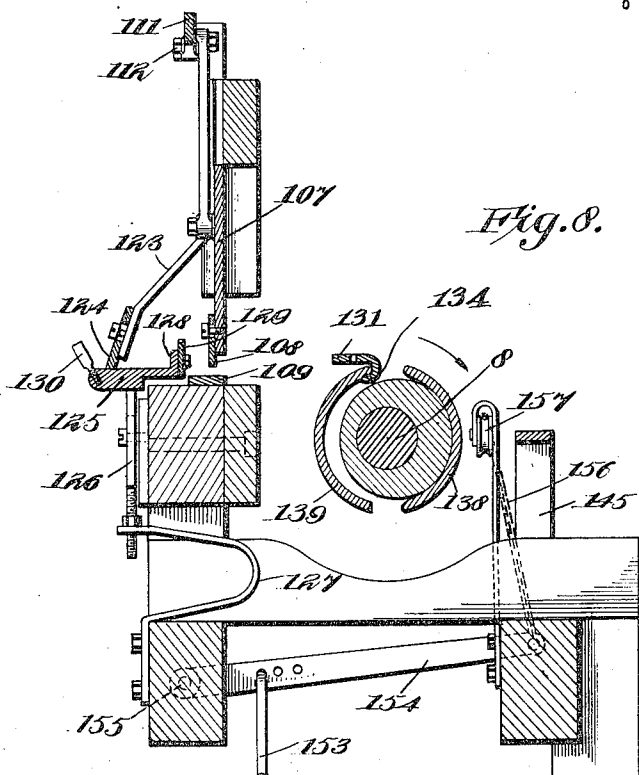


Fig. 8.

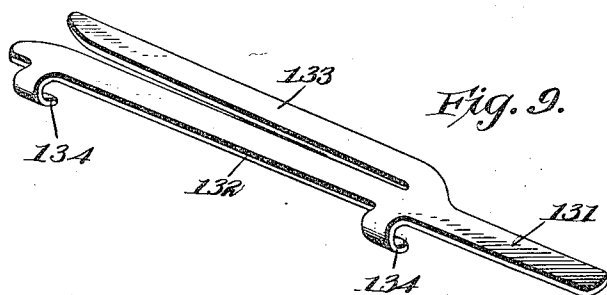


Fig. 9.

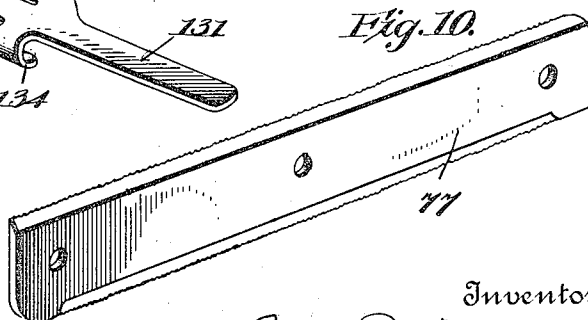


Fig. 10.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL DRINGMAN, OF FIAONG, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HEMP-STRIPPING MACHINE.

1,046,281.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.

Application filed November 25, 1910. Serial No. 594,203.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL DRINGMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fiaong, in the Province of Tayabas, Philippine Islands, (whose post-office address is care of Haussermann, Cohn and Fisher, No. 9 Plaza Cervantes, Manila, Philippine Islands,) have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hemp-Stripping Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in hemp stripping machines, and the object of my invention is to produce a machine of this character which is portable, simple and easy of operation, and provided with means for pulling the hemp under the knives with a short strain:

With this object in view, my invention consists in the construction and combinations of parts as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is an end view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a side view of one end of the machine. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a horizontal cross-section of the winding drum and its operating mechanism. Fig. 5 is an end view of the winding drum and its support. Fig. 6 is an enlarged longitudinal section of the parts shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is an enlarged end view of the parts shown in Fig. 6, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 8 is a cross-section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 3, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the clamp, and Fig. 10 is a detail view of one of the knives.

The machine is supported in a frame, as shown in Fig. 3, having upright posts 1, cross beams 2 near the bottom thereof, and cross beams 3 near the top of the posts 1. A subsidiary frame is mounted on top of the main frame, having uprights 4 and cross pieces 5. In bearings 6 and 7 supported on top of the frame, is mounted the driving shaft 8, driven by a pulley 9 from any suitable source of power and ordinarily arranged to run about one hundred revolutions a minute. On the top of the beams 3 is mounted a long platform 10, having side rails 11, and on this platform is adapted to slide a carriage 12, having wheels 13, one

pair near each end, adapted to engage with the rails 11. This carriage is provided on its upper face with a long rack 14 and with a right angled bar 15, adjustably secured on top of the carriage 12 by means of set screws 16.

On the shaft 8 and running loose thereon, is a gear pinion 17, meshing with the rack 14. This gear pinion is provided with a clutch face, which engages the clutch 18. This clutch is shifted by means of a bent lever 19, pivotally supported at 20 on an arm 21, mounted on the main frame and engaging the clutch 18 by means of the usual fork fitting in a groove in said clutch. The lever 19 has connected to it a link 22, which link is also connected to a bent lever 23, pivoted at 24 on one of the upright beams 1. The other end of the lever 23 is connected to a link 25, and the lower end of this link pivotally engages, at about its center, with a lever 26, mounted at 27 on one of the beams 1 and provided with a treadle 28. Obviously from the connections described, the clutch will be thrown into engagement with the clutch face of the pinion 17 by downward pressure on the treadle 28.

29 represents a bracket on one side of the carriage, to which is fastened, in a perforation thereof, a chain 30, which passes over a guide pulley 31 on a part of the main frame, and to the lower end of this chain is attached a weight 32. This is for the purpose of returning the carriage to its initial position, as shown in Fig. 3, when the clutch 18 is disengaged from the pinion 17.

As shown at the left hand end of Fig. 2, one end of the carriage 12 is provided with an upwardly extending clamp. This clamp consists of a horizontal base piece 33, attached by screws 34 to an up-turned end of the carriage, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. From the ends of this base piece, rise vertical sides 35, terminating in and connected together by an arched top 36, best shown in Fig. 1. To the center of this top 36 and projecting outwardly therefrom, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6, is an arm 37, terminating in its outer end in a quadrant shaped piece 38, having a stop pin 39 at its top and provided on its lower outer face with teeth 40. On one side of the base piece 33 is located a strip of metal 41, separated from said base piece as best shown in Fig. 6 and bolted thereto. The sides 35 are bent around so as to form under cut guides, as indicated at 42,

Fig. 1, or separate pieces may be bolted on, if desired, to form such guides. Within the guides thus formed, slides freely the upper part of the clamping means, consisting of vertical arms 43, Fig. 1, extending upwardly and connected to a central plate 44, to which plate is attached a bent plate 45, or the two may be made integral, if desired. The two parts 44 and 45 are adapted to fit down over the flat plate or bar 41, as shown in Fig. 6, firmly clamping the leaves between them. Pivoted to this clamp member at the point 46 and at about the center of said member, is the link 47, the other end of which is pivoted to a bent arm 48, which arm is pivotally mounted in ears 49 on the part 36 or brackets attached thereto. This arm extends out beyond the part 38 and is provided with an extension or fork 50, the two parts 48 and 50 engaging the quadrant face 38. The parts 48 and 50 may be made integral with each other or of separate parts united together, and between them is pivotally mounted a pawl 51, which is normally pressed by a spring 52, attached to the part 48, against the teeth of the quadrant 38. Said pawl 51 has limited movement, sufficient to be released from the rack 40, such limit being determined by the fork construction 50. The pawl is disengaged from the teeth on the quadrant 38 in the following manner:—53 represents a bracket fixed to one of the upright parts 35, and in this bracket and in the ear 49 is mounted a two armed lever 54, (Figs. 2 and 3). One arm of this lever is connected to a link 55, to which is connected a cord or chain 56, which is operated as hereinafter described. The other arm of the lever 54 loosely engages an arm 57, having one end bent, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and threaded in the bent end thereof is one end of a link 58, having its other end engaging the pawl 51. Obviously from the construction described, a pull on the cord or chain 56 will disengage the pawl 51 from the teeth on the quadrant 38. Fixed to the front face of the clamp 35 are plates 59, having beveled surfaces 60. The cord 56 passes over a guide pulley 61, mounted on the main frame, and at its lower end is pivoted to a bent arm 62, which arm is rigidly attached to a bent lever 63, pivoted at 64 to an ear 65 on the main frame, and provided with a weight 66 at its other end.

Firmly secured to the upright beams 1 and to some of the cross beams, is a C-shaped frame 67, and adjacent to said frame and resting on the cross beams is another frame, having a base 68, an upright portion 69, a curved top 70, and a depending portion 71, see Fig. 7. The parts 69 and 71 have extensions thereon, which are cut away, as shown at 72, to form guides, or separate pieces may be bolted thereon, if

desired. An opening 72^a is left between the parts 68 and 71. In the guides 72, slides a plate 73, provided with holes 74 and 75, with which the ends 60 of the cam plates 59 engage, as hereinafter described. The lower part of the plate 73 is bent, as shown at 76, and to this bent portion is fastened a comb or knife 77 by means of bolts 78. This comb is shown in detail in Fig. 10, and both edges thereof are serrated, so that it may be reversed and both edges thereof used.

79 represents a lever, pivoted at 80 on the part 70 and connected by a link 81 with the part 73. Obviously, the movement of this lever will raise or lower the part 73 and therefore the knife 77. To the other end of this lever, is pivotally attached one end of a link 82, the lower end of which is pivotally connected to a lever 83, said lever being pivoted at a point 84 to an arm 85, rigidly attached to the lever 63, see Fig. 2.

Bolted to the part 68 and extending upwardly therefrom is a comb or knife 86.

The C-shaped frame 67 is also provided with guides, a part 73' carrying a knife 89, and a lever 87, pivoted to the knife-carrying part and connected by a link 88 to the other end of the lever 83, the parts being otherwise similar, except that the knife 89 carried on the C-shaped frame is arranged vertically and not inclined.

Between the C-shaped frame and the part 68, a bent plate 90 is arranged, preferably of sheet brass and having one part directly under the knife or comb 89. Bolted to this plate is a knife or comb 91, and the four knives or combs 77, 86, 89, and 91 are used to separate the soft material from the fiber in the hemp leaves, as hereinafter described.

Bolted or otherwise fastened to one of the upright beams 1, is a guide frame having horizontal arms 92 and 93 and vertical arms 94 and 95, and the lever 63 passes between these vertical arms. The arm 94 has a stop 96 thereon, and the upper part of the arm 95 is inclined, as shown in Fig. 1. On the screw 97 on the arm 95, is coiled a spring 98, the lower end of which is fixed to the arm 95 and the upper free end of which extends outwardly across the path of the lever 63, as shown in Fig. 1, so that said spring always tends to force said lever outwardly from the framework as the lever is moved up, this construction being used to insure that the lever 63 shall engage the stop 96 after its movement upwardly past it.

99 represents a vertical rod, pivoted in brackets 100 and 101, the latter being curved, and the bracket 100 being carried by the frame near the upper part of the arm 94, and the bracket 101 being secured to the main frame. The lower end of the rod 99 is bent outwardly and then downwardly, as shown at 102. This lower end is adapted to

engage the lever 63 and disengage it from the stop 96 at the proper time, as herein-after described. The upper end of the rod 99 is also bent inwardly, as shown at 103.

5 The end 103 of the rod 99 is adapted to be struck by the clamp carried on the carriage on its return movement, swinging said rod and causing the end 102 thereof to disengage the lever 63 from the stop 96. Before
10 this happens, however, the cam plates 59 have engaged in the holes 74 and 75 of the part 73 and the corresponding part mounted in the C-shaped frame 67, and have lifted the knives 77 and 89. Bolted to the beam 5
15 is a C-shaped frame 104, having a right angled extension 105. This extension and the opposite upright portion of the frame 104 are cut away so as to provide guides, as shown at 106, or the part 105 may be
20 made separate from the part 104 and secured thereto, if desired, and a similar construction may be used on the opposite side of the guiding frame. Within the guides thus formed, a plate 107 is arranged to slide
25 freely, and this plate has fastened to it on its lower edge a knife or comb 108, beneath which is a metallic plate 109. The knife 108 is substantially made like the knife 77, which indeed is the construction of all the knives,
30 except as hereinafter described. To the center of the part 107, is pivoted a link 110, the upper part of which is pivoted to a lever 111, said lever being pivotally mounted at 112 in the part 105. This lever 111
35 carries a weight 113 at one end thereof.

114 represents a split frame mounted on the beam 5, between the parts of which the lever 111 works. This frame carries at its top a bracket 115, having thereon a pulley
40 116, over which passes a cord or chain 117. The upper end of this cord or chain is attached to the lever 111 and the lower end is attached to a lever 118, pivoted at 119 on one of the beams 3. A link 120 is connected
45 to the lever 118, and the lower end of this link is connected to a frame 121, pivotally mounted on one of the beams 2 and having a treadle 122. Obviously, a downward pressure on this treadle will, by means of the
50 connections just described, lift the lever 111 against the resistance of the weight 113, and thereby lift the part 107 and the knife or comb 108.

Bolted to the part 107 are inclined plates
55 123, and to the lower ends of these plates is secured a knife or comb 124, made like the knife 77.

125 represents a plate having one edge cut away, with the cut away portion located
60 above the bar 5, see Fig. 8. This plate is supported upon a number of rods 126, the lower ends of which are screw-threaded and mounted in bent springs 127, the lower ends of which are secured to one of the beams 3,
65 so that the plate 125 is resiliently supported.

This plate 125 has on one edge an upwardly projecting portion 128, to which is secured a knife or comb 129, made like the knife or comb 77. Into the outer edge of the plate 125 are screwed a series of small knives 130,
70 Figs. 1 and 8. These knives extend in an inclined direction upwardly and outwardly from the plate 125 and are located in front of the knife or comb 124 and serve to separate the fibers of the hemp leaves.

Referring to Fig. 9, in this figure is shown
75 a hand clamp, around which one end of the hemp fibers are wound after the leaves have been operated upon by the movement of the carriage 12. This clamp consists of a handle 131 and two parallel arms 132 and 133,
80 the arm 132 being provided with curved hooks 134.

On the shaft 8 is fixed one end of a clutch member 135, Fig. 3, or it may be made integral therewith. This clutch member is
85 adapted to engage a similar clutch member 136 on the winding cylinder hereinafter described. This winding cylinder is shown in plan view in Fig. 3 and details thereof are shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 8. This winding
90 cylinder is arranged to slide loosely on the shaft 8. As shown in Fig. 4, the clutch member 136 has an enlarged portion 137, one side of which is tapered, as shown in
95 Fig. 4, and securely fastened to this enlarged portion by brazing, for instance, is a stationary part 138, forming one half of the split cylinder. Opposite to the part 138 is the movable part 139, pivoted as shown at
100 140^a on the part 137.

On the end of the shaft 8 and in the center thereof is fixed a screw 140, and on this screw is loosely mounted the perforated end
105 of a right angled plate 141. Pivoted to the outer end of this plate, is a cam plate 142, having a cut away portion 143, which acts as a cam.

Fastened to the inner part of the half cylinder 139 is a plate 144, bent at right
110 angles and terminating in a fork which embraces the part 142.

On the main frame of the machine, is mounted a plate 145, bent in the form of an inverted U and which acts as a guide. On
115 the horizontal part of this plate is adapted to slide a clutch operating device 146, composed of two flat plates bolted together and sliding freely on the horizontal part of the guide 145. Carried by the part 146 is a fork
120 147, the ends of which are engaged in any suitable manner with a ring 148, which in turn is mounted upon another ring 149. The ring 148 carries bent rods or wires 150, which project inwardly between the cylinder
125 halves 138 and 139.

The clutch operating device is operated by the following mechanism (see Figs. 1 and 3):—151 represents a treadle, which is
130 mounted on rods 152 pivoted to one of the

beams 1'. To one of the rods 152 is connected a link 153, which link is connected to a lever 154, pivoted at 155 on one of the framework beams. Connected to the other end of the lever is a cord or chain 156, passing over a guide pulley 157, held in a bracket 158 and connected to the part 146. A spring 159 normally holds the parts in the position shown in Fig. 3, although, of course, a weight could be used instead of said spring, if desired.

160 represents a slightly conical roller onto which the hemp fiber is adapted to be placed by the operation of the rings 148 and 149 when the stripping and cutting operation is finished. This roller is freely revolvable on a shaft 161, bent as shown at 162 and having a vertical portion mounted in brackets affixed to one of the beams, so that the roller 160 may be easily swung from the position shown in full lines in Fig. 3 to the position shown in dotted lines in said figure.

The operation is as follows:—One operator slips the wide part of the hemp leaf between the clamping portions 41, 44, and 45, and fastens it there by means of the lever 48, and slips the other part of the leaf underneath the knives or combs 77 and 89 mounted in the frames 67 and 69, said members 77 and 89 being then held in their upright position by the members 59 engaging within the holes 74 and 75 of the plates 73 and 73' and the carriage carrying the rack 14 is then at the extreme limit of its movement in one direction. The operator then presses his foot upon the treadle 28, causing, by the clutch means already described, the pinion 17 to revolve and advance the rack 14 and thereby the carriage 12. As the cam faces 60 pass from out the holes 74 and 75, the weighted lever 63 pulls down the knives or combs upon the leaf and the latter is drawn underneath said knives or combs 77 and 89 and above the knives or combs 86 and 91, which thoroughly cleans the fiber. When the carriage 12 has reached nearly the end of its travel the arm 15 strikes a part of the link 22 disengaging the clutch 18 from the pinion 17, whereupon the motion of the carriage is stopped. While the carriage is thus moving the slack of the cord or chain 56 is taken up, and when said cord is pulled taut the arm 54 is moved, the pawl 51 automatically disengaged, and the lever 48 lifted. By this operation also the lever 63 is raised to its uppermost position where it is supported by the stop 96. As the lever 63 is raised it lifts the knives 77 and 89 through the medium of the connecting rods 82 and 88. The operator then takes the clamp shown in Fig. 9 and winds the end of the fiber around the same through the groove therein, and hands it to the next operator. The first operator, who has up to this time held the carriage by its clamp so that it cannot re-

turn, releases it, whereupon the weight 32 returns it to its original position. When the carriage reaches the limit of its movement in the other direction, the clamp strikes the arm 103 of the lever 99, whereupon the arm 102 moves the lever 63 against the tension of the spring 98, so as to disengage said lever from the stop 96, allowing it to drop, and the operation is then repeated indefinitely. The second operator takes the implement shown in Fig. 9 with the end of the hemp fiber twisted around it, and pressing his foot upon the treadle 122 lifts the knife or comb 124. He then passes the clamp or implement through the opening thus formed, drawing a portion of the leaf across the knives 130, and fastens said implement, by means of its hooks, into the double cylinder, as shown in Fig. 8. Previously to pressing the treadle 122 with his foot, he has pressed the treadle 151 with his foot, so as to bring the clutch members 135 and 136 out of engagement. After the implement is in position on the cylinder, as shown in Fig. 8, he releases the treadle 122 and the treadle 151, whereupon the spring 159 brings the clutch faces 135 and 136 into contact and the fiber is wound onto the double cylinder 138 and 139, being still further cleaned by the knives or combs 124, 129, and 108, and being split at the same time by the knives 130. When the leaf has been completely wound up on the double cylinder, the second operator presses upon the treadle 151, which immediately disengages the clutch faces 135 and 136. At the same time, he swings in the roller 160 to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. A further pressure upon the treadle 151 causes the rings 148 and 149 to slip the fiber, clamp and all, onto the roller 160, and during which operation the cylinder section 139 moves inwardly on its pivot 140* to readily permit of the fiber and clamp being stripped therefrom. The third operator, who is usually a boy, then swings the roller 160 into the position shown in full lines in Fig. 3 and unwinds the fiber from the roller 160 and disengages it from the holding implement shown in Fig. 9, the operation being repeated indefinitely.

While I have thus described my invention, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not limit myself to the exact constructions shown and described, as these could be varied widely without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a movable carriage provided with clamping means at one end, knives or combs under which the hemp leaves are drawn by the movement of said carriage, operating means for said carriage, and

means for simultaneously opening the clamping means and raising said knives at a predetermined point in the movement of said carriage, substantially as described.

2. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a movable carriage provided with clamping means at one end, knives or combs under which the hemp leaves are drawn by the movement of said carriage, operating means for said carriage, means for simultaneously opening the clamping means and raising said knives at a predetermined point in the movement of said carriage, and means for returning said carriage to its initial position, substantially as described.

3. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a movable carriage, clamping means carried thereby, knives or combs under which the hemp leaves are drawn by the movement of said carriage, operating means for said carriage, means for simultaneously opening said clamps and lifting said knives; means for disengaging said operating means at a predetermined point in the movement of said carriage, means for returning said carriage to its initial position, and means operated by said carriage on its return movement to release said knives, substantially as described.

4. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a movable carriage, clamping means mounted thereon; cam plates mounted on said clamping means, knives or combs under which the hemp leaves are adapted to be drawn, supports for said knives provided with perforations adapted to co-act with said cam plates to hold said knives lifted, operating means for said carriage, means for simultaneously opening said clamping means and lifting said knives, means for disengaging the operating means at a predetermined time in the movement of said carriage, devices for holding said knives in their lifted position, means for returning said carriage to its original position, and means whereby the return of said carriage releases the means which hold the knives in their lifted position, substantially as described.

5. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a constantly rotating driving shaft, a pinion loosely mounted thereon, a clutch splined to said shaft, a carriage provided with a rack engaging said pinion, means for throwing said clutch into engagement with said pinion, a clamp carried by one end of said carriage, knives under which the hemp leaves are drawn by the movement of said carriage, and means for simultaneously lifting said knives and unlocking said clamp at a predetermined position of the carriage, and a device carried by said carriage which disengages said clutch from said pinion at the limit of the move-

ment of the carriage in one direction, substantially as described.

6. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a constantly rotating driving shaft, a pinion loosely mounted thereon, a clutch splined to said shaft, a carriage provided with a rack engaging said pinion, means for throwing said clutch into engagement with said pinion, a clamp carried by one end of said carriage, knives under which the hemp leaves are drawn by the movement of said carriage, means for simultaneously lifting said knives and unlocking said clamp at a predetermined position of the carriage, and a device carried by said carriage which disengages said clutch from said pinion at the limit of the movement of the carriage in one direction, and means for returning said carriage to its original position, substantially as described.

7. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a constantly operating shaft provided with a clutch splined thereon, a pinion loosely mounted on said shaft, a movable carriage provided with a rack engaging said pinion, means for causing said clutch to engage said pinion, clamping devices carried by said carriage, said clamping means being provided with projecting cam plates, a series of knives under which the hemp leaves are drawn, carriers on which said knives are mounted and provided with perforations, means for unlocking said clamping means and lifting said knives by the movement of the carriage in one direction; devices for holding the knives in their lifted position, means for returning said carriage to its initial position, and devices operated by the return of the carriage to release the means holding said knives in their lifted position, whereupon said cam plates engage with the perforated carriers and hold the knives in raised position, substantially as described.

8. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a driving shaft provided with a clutch member, a collapsible cylinder loosely mounted on said shaft and having one end provided with a clutch face, knives or combs under which the material is drawn by the revolution of said cylinder, and means for stripping the material from said cylinder, substantially as described.

9. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a driving shaft provided with a clutch, a collapsible cylinder mounted thereon and having a clutch face, a spring normally holding said clutch members in position, means for disengaging said clutch members, means for stripping the material from said cylinder, substantially as described.

10. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a revoluble collapsible cylinder, means for normally holding said cylin-

der is its uncollapsed position, a movable clamp adapted to engage one end of the material under treatment and to fit into said cylinder, knives under which the material is drawn by the revolution of said cylinder, and a spring supported frame on which said knives are carried, substantially as described.

11. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of an operating shaft, a collapsible cylinder mounted thereon and on which the material under treatment is wound, a collar adapted to be slid along said cylinder to strip the material therefrom, and a movable roller adapted to receive the material from said cylinder, substantially as described.

12. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a rotating shaft provided with a clutch member, a collapsible cylinder loosely mounted thereon and provided with a clutch member adapted to engage said first named clutch member, a collar surrounding said cylinder and adapted to be slid therealong to strip the material from said cylinder, means for operating said collar, and a spring acting in opposition to said operating means to restore the parts to their normal position, substantially as described.

13. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a divided cylinder, a clamp carrying one end of the material and adapted to engage said cylinder, means for revolving said cylinder, a spring supported frame provided with a comb and splitting knives, a movable carrier provided with knives or combs, devices for lifting said carrier to permit the insertion of the ma-

terial between said combs, and means for restoring said carrier to its initial position, substantially as described.

14. In a hemp stripping machine, a cylinder upon which the material is wound, comprising collapsible parts, a perforated support for said parts, one of said parts being pivotally mounted on said support, a shaft passing through said support, a bracket loosely carried by the end of said shaft, a plate provided with a cam face and a stop, the pivoted part of said cylinder being provided with a fork engaging said plate, and means movable along said cylinder for stripping the wound material therefrom, substantially as described.

15. In a hemp stripping machine, the combination of a supporting frame, a constantly rotating shaft mounted in said frame; a pinion on said shaft, a movable carriage having a rack engaging said pinion; clamping means mounted on the carriage, movable knives or combs under which the material is drawn, means for unlocking said clamp and lifting said knives at a predetermined time, a collapsible cylinder mounted on said shaft, means for stripping the wound material from said cylinder, movable knives or combs between which the material is drawn by the movement of said cylinder, and a swinging member onto which the treated material is delivered from said cylinder, substantially as described.

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

EMIL DRINGMAN.

Witnesses:

JERAMIAH O. CLAFLEN,
FORREST L. CEASE.