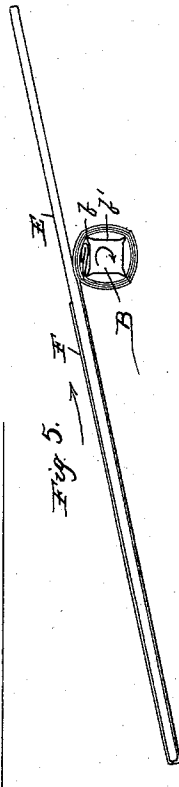
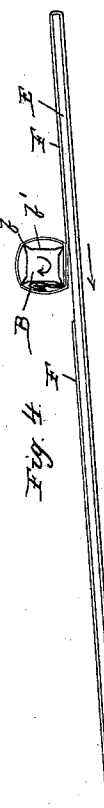
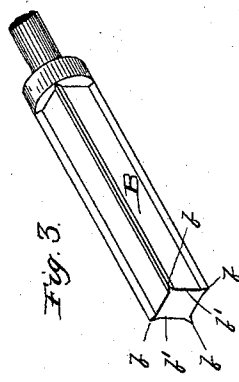
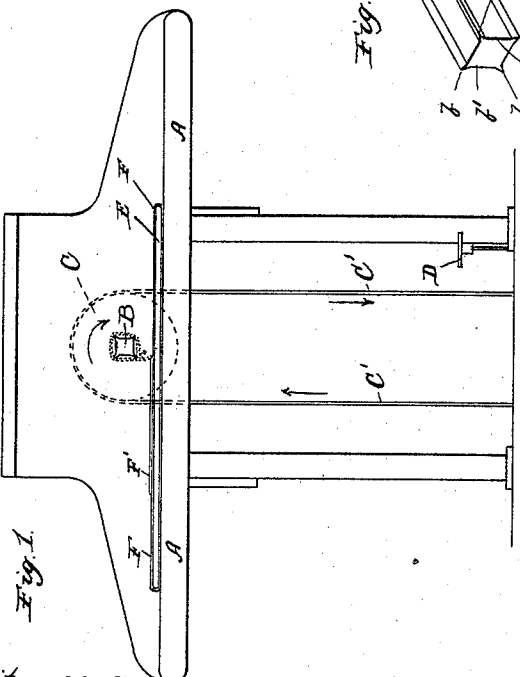
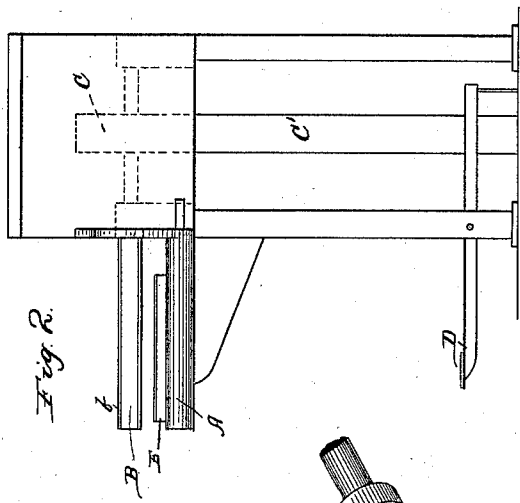


(No Model.)

F. O. SWANNELL.
LINSEED CAKE STRIPPER.

No. 476,327.

Patented June 7, 1892.



Witnesses:
Sew. C. Curtis
H. M. Munday

Inventor:
Frederick O. Swannell
By Munday, Ernst & Adeock
His Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK O. SWANNELL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LINSEED-CAKE STRIPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,327, dated June 7, 1892.

Application filed May 18, 1891. Serial No. 393,091. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK O. SWANNELL, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Linseed-Cake Strippers, of which the following is a specification.

In the manufacture of linseed-oil the linseed-meal, when the cake comes from the press after the oil has been extracted, is covered by a strip or band of canvas or cloth, which adheres with some tenacity to the cake, and which it is necessary to strip or remove.

Previous to my invention the most effective method of doing this was by means of a machine which consisted of a revolving shaft placed over a table hung between bearings. One end of the cloth was wrapped around this shaft and the revolution of the shaft wound the canvas or cloth upon the shaft, the cake traveling under and over the shaft as it was stripped until the cloth was entirely removed. The revolution of the shaft was then reversed by pulling on the cloth and the latter removed. The operation of such a machine was, however, necessarily slow, and especially hard upon the workmen who attended it, as the pulling off of the heavy duck canvas was very severe work, and made the fingers and knuckles sore by abrasion upon the cloth.

The present invention is an improvement upon this rude machine; and it consists in constructing the winding-shaft to overhang its bearings, whereby the wound-up cloth may be pulled off the shaft endwise instead of by unwinding.

It also consists in the peculiar construction of the shaft of such form that the wound cloth may be readily pulled off.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a front view of the machine; Fig. 2, an end view of the same; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the overhanging portion of the winding-shaft; and Figs. 4 and 5 are illustrations of the operation of stripping the cake.

In said drawings, A represents the bed or table of the machine. B is the overhung shaft, capable of being revolved in the direction indicated by the arrow by suitable means, as pulley C and belt C'. A belt-shifter or a

clutch-lever or treadle D offers a means of operating a belt-shifter or clutch of ordinary construction, and not shown in the drawings, by means of which the revolution of the shaft may be stopped or started. As no great amount of power is required in the act of stripping, the belt C' should be comparatively loose to avoid injury to the workman if his hand or clothing be accidentally caught between the shaft and the winding canvas or cloth.

E is the linseed-cake, and F the canvas or cloth to be stripped therefrom. The shaft B in the example illustrated is made with four corners *b*, projecting in such manner as to form grooves, hollows, or depressions *b'*, so that when the canvas is wound upon the shaft the contact between the shaft and canvas will be at several points and not continuous, and, moreover, so that by pressing the canvas into the hollows between the corners or projections it may, if tight, be readily loosened and slipped off. I find that the four-cornered shaft with projecting corners and hollowed interspaces works with entire satisfaction; but of course it will be understood that the shaft may be made of different cross-section and the same results achieved—as, for example, the same results will follow if a three-cornered shaft were used, or any other cross-section which would furnish the hollowed interspaces and projections to permit the cloth to be loosened sufficiently to pull the same readily from the shaft.

The operation of the machine is as follows: The linseed-cake, with the enveloping cloth attached, is laid upon the table under the overhanging shaft. The loose or overlapping end of the latter (marked F' in Fig. 1) is then thrown over the shaft, and the latter is started to revolve, winding the cloth around the shaft and lifting the cake up in this operation, as shown in Fig. 4, and at the same time causing the cake to travel ahead in the direction of the arrow in said figure until the end is reached, when the further stripping will cause the cake to pass over the shaft traveling in the opposite direction, as shown in Fig. 5, until the other end is reached, and then under the shaft in the first direction until the end of the cloth is reached and the cake entirely stripped and the cloth all wound upon the shaft. The ma-

chine may be now stopped and the cloth slipped off endwise in the direction of the shaft. If the cloth should adhere to the shaft, it may be easily and quickly loosened by compressing it into the hollows, when it will slip off easily.

By aid of this machine I find that one man can easily do the work of two using the older appliances.

10 I claim—

1. In a machine for stripping the cloth envelope from linseed-cake, the combination, with a table along which the cake travels and by which it is supported at one or the other
15 of its ends during the stripping operation, of an overhung winding-shaft, around the free end of which the cloth envelope is adapted to be wound and from which the coil of cloth

may be stripped endwise and beneath and over which the cake travels during the stripping operation, substantially as specified.

2. The machine for stripping linseed-cake, consisting of the combination of a table adapted to support the cake and extending upon both sides of the free end of the winding-shaft, in combination with the overhung winding-shaft made with a hollow or depression running in the direction of its length adapted to permit the coil of cloth to be more easily slipped off endwise, substantially as
25 30 specified.

FREDERICK O. SWANNELL.

Witnesses:

H. M. MUNDAY,
JOHN W. MUNDAY.