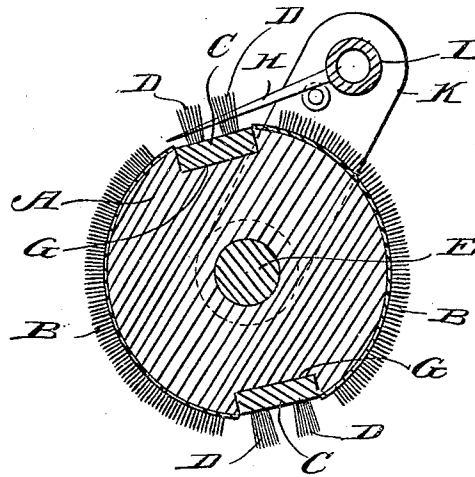


W., T. W. H. & P. C. PHILIPSON.  
 STRIPPING BRUSH AND MEANS FOR AUTOMATICALLY CLEANING THE SAME.  
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1908.

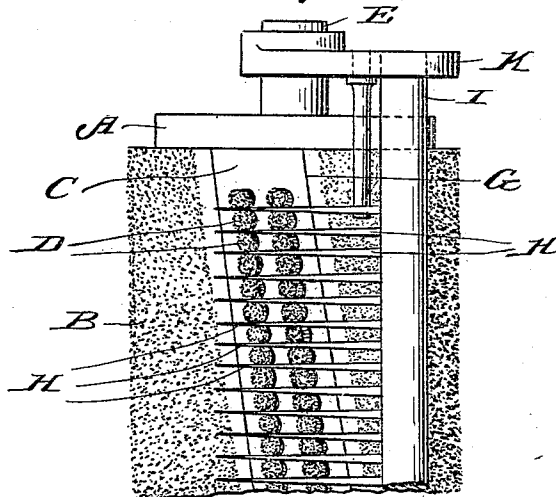
945,591.

Patented Jan. 4, 1910.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM PHILIPSON, THOMAS WHITTLE HOPWOOD PHILIPSON, AND PERCY CLARKSON  
PHILIPSON, OF BOLTON, ENGLAND.

STRIPPING-BRUSH AND MEANS FOR AUTOMATICALLY CLEANING THE SAME.

945,591.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 4, 1910.

Application filed January 30, 1908. Serial No. 413,489.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM PHILIPSON, THOMAS WHITTLE HOPWOOD PHILIPSON, and PERCY CLARKSON PHILIPSON, subjects of England, residing at Holland Street Iron Works, Astley-Bridge, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, England, engineers and machinists, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stripping-Brushes and Means for Automatically Cleaning the Same, of which the following is a specification.

This invention refers to a new or improved stripping brush and means for automatically cleaning the same, and consists of a wood cylinder suitably mounted on a shaft or center for carrying the same in position when in operation on a carding engine. This we carry into effect by providing the said wood cylinder with suitable longitudinal or spirally formed grooves or slots in which are mounted strips of wood provided with bristles or other equivalents as desired or required to meet the demands of the trade. The remaining outer portion of the said wood cylinder is covered with filleting of straight wire in lieu of the ordinary bent wire employed hitherto. The bristle and wire in their rotating action pass through a comb or "hackle" suitably disposed, thereby cleaning the cotton or other fibrous substance under treatment from the stripping brush.

This invention—minus the bristle—is equally applicable for cleaning circular brushes of filleting composed of the ordinary bent wire by mounting the same in a suitable position so as to allow of the same penetrating the brush to a suitable depth, and rotating in an opposite direction at an increased surface speed to that of the brush under treatment.

Figure 1 is a transverse section of our improved stripping brush provided with filleting of straight wire in lieu of the ordinary bent wire employed hitherto, also with the wood cylinder with longitudinal or spirally formed grooves in which are mounted strips or lags of wood provided with bristles or other equivalents well known in the trade, such as, horse-hair, Mexican-fiber, Madagascar-fiber, and the like, as desired or required to meet the demands of the trade, and Fig. 2 a part longitudinal plan of Fig. 1.

A represents the stripping brush cylinder

composed of wood; B filleting of straight wire; C fixed strips of wood located in the longitudinally or spirally formed grooves, provided with the bristles D or other equivalents well known in the trade, such as, horse-hair, Mexican-fiber, Madagascar-fiber, and other fibers employed in the construction of brushes for textile machinery, and E the shaft or center carrying the stripping brush in the usual manner in bearings attached to any convenient part of the machine to which the same may be applied.

In both figures the same letters are employed to indicate corresponding parts.

The stripping brush cylinder A is provided with the longitudinally or spirally formed grooves or slots G in which are mounted the strips of wood C provided with the bristles D. The remaining outer portion of the wood cylinder A is covered with the filleting B composed of straight wire in lieu of the ordinary bent wire employed hitherto. The bristles D and the filleting of straight wire B in their rotating action with the cylinder A pass through the fixed comb or "hackle" H—attached to the hollow rod or tube I secured to the lever K at each end—which action automatically strips or cleans the cotton or other fibrous substance or other deleterious matter from the straight wire B and the bristles D of the said stripping brush, which is impossible with filleting composed of bent wire employed hitherto.

The stripping brush cylinder A with the straight filleting B—minus the bristles D—is equally applicable for cleaning circular brushes of filleting composed of the ordinary bent wire by mounting the same in a suitable position so as to allow of the same to penetrate the brush to be treated to a suitable depth, in which case the stripping brush cylinder A with its straight filleting B will be rotated in an opposite direction and at an increased surface speed to that of the brush under treatment.

An important feature of this invention is that by using filleting composed of straight wire the brush may be rotated in either direction at will, thus enabling both sides of the said brush to be employed so as to wear equally, which is utterly impossible in case bent wire is employed as hitherto.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention,

and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

A reversible brush for stripping the flats of carding engines, comprising a cylinder  
5 having a substantially longitudinal groove in its peripheral face, a block removably set into the groove, and provided with radially projecting fibrous bristles, radially projecting straight wire filleting projecting uni-  
10 formly from the surface of the cylinder on each side of the fibrous bristles, the latter being of slightly greater length than the filleting, and a comb disposed tangentially to the peripheral surface of the cylinder and  
15 arranged to project forwardly through the bristles and through the filleting in the operative rotation of the cylinder, the bristles being of a length to extend to the base of the

carding flats and to clean the dust therefrom, the filleting being of a length to terminate short of the base of the carding flats and to strip the heavy material such as cotton and shells from the filleting of said flats, and the comb stripping the collected material from the filleting and the bristles  
25 continuously during the operative rotation of the cylinder.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM PHILIPSON.

THOMAS WHITTLE HOPWOOD PHILIPSON

PERCY CLARKSON PHILIPSON.

Witnesses:

EDMUND CHADWICK,

JAS. STEWART BROADFOOT.