Nov. 30, 1926. 1,609,268

R. W. GOSSETT

DUPLEX LOOM CAM

Filed July 13, 1926

Fig. 1.

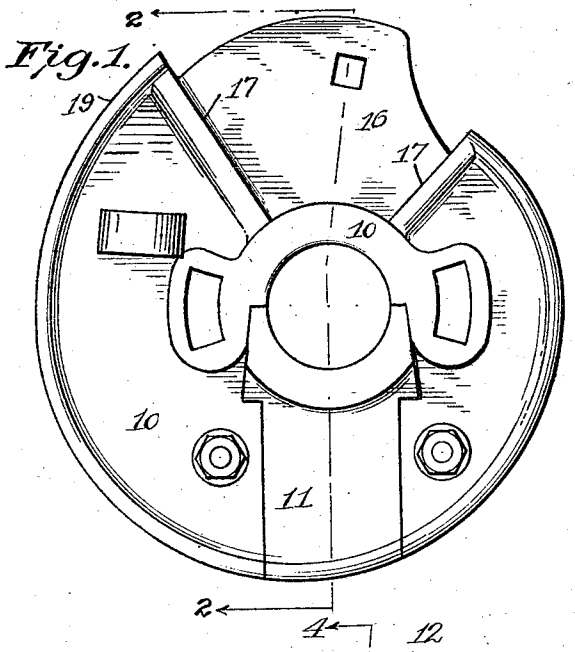


Fig. 2.

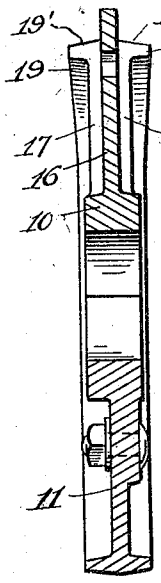


Fig. 3.

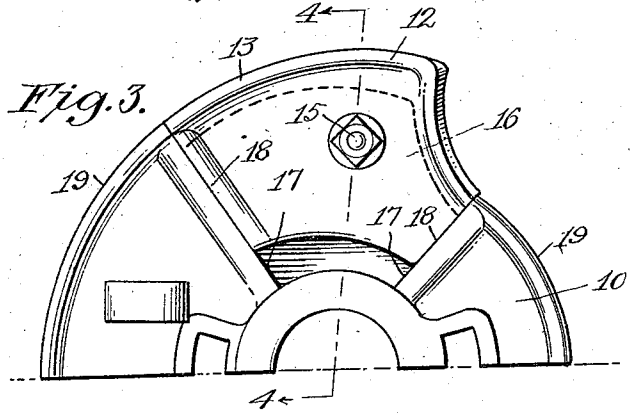


Fig. 4.

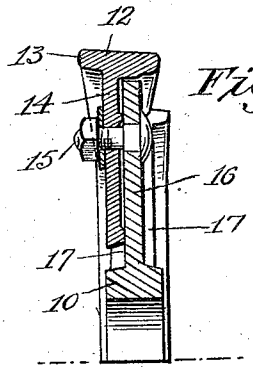


Fig. 5.

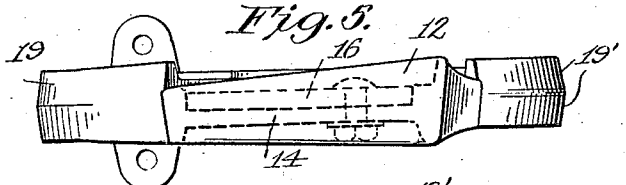


Fig. 6.

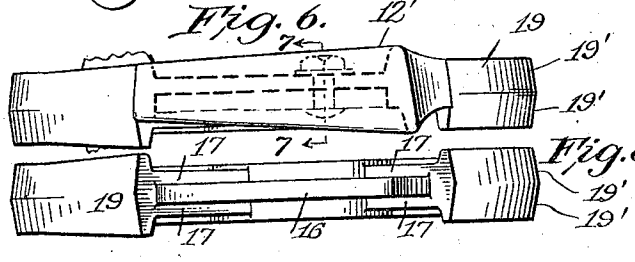


Fig. 7.

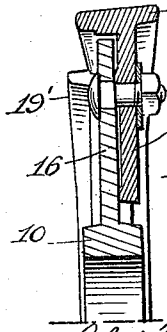


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT W. GOSSETT, OF SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO E. E. CHILD COMPANY, OF SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA, A CORPORATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

DUPLEX LOOM CAM.

Application filed July 13, 1926. Serial No. 122,193.

This invention relates to that type of cam used in looms to operate the picker-stick. These cams are used in pairs, one at the right side of the machine and the other at the left side of the machine, and the pick-points have their working surfaces inclined in opposite directions for proper engagement with the pick-ball. These cams wear out pick-points quite rapidly and for that reason the pick-points are commonly made detachable, for ready renewal. The necessity of making these cams rights and lefts of course requires that the pick-points shall be rights and lefts also, and this means that the textile mills must carry in stock a large number of both right and left cams and pick-points.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a cam adapted to receive either a right-hand pick-point or a left-hand pick-point, thus rendering it unnecessary for a mill to carry in stock more than one type of cam, and, of course, also rendering it unnecessary for the loom-fixer to carefully select the proper cam when he replaces a worn cam by a new one. This obviously will result in a considerable economy to the mills.

In the drawing—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of my improved cam with the pick-point removed;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a part of the cam showing the pick-point in position thereon;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of Fig. 3 taken on the line 4—4;

Fig. 5 is an edge elevation of the cam provided with a right-hand pick-point;

Fig. 6 is a similar view showing a left-hand pick-point applied to the cam;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view of Fig. 6 taken on the line 7—7;

Fig. 8 is an edge elevation of the cam with the pick-point removed.

Referring to the annexed drawing by reference numerals, 10 designates the body of the cam, which, as usual, is provided with a removable section 11 for convenience in applying it to the cam-shaft. This cam is of the usual shape so far as outline is concerned. The pick-point is also the usual shape so far as the cam surface is concerned.

In the drawing, 12 designates a right-hand pick-point and 12′ a left-hand pick-point. These pick-points are of the usual form, consisting of the cam-face 13 and the body-flange 14 provided with a bolt-hole to enable it to be clamped to the cam by means of a bolt 15.

The cam-body is provided with a double socket to adapt the cam to receive either a right-hand pick-point or a left-hand pick-point. This double socket is formed of a flange 16 formed centrally of the cam-body, i. e., midway between the opposite faces of the cam-body. Radial shoulders 17 are provided on the body of the cam to receive the thrust of the similarly-arranged edges 18 of the pick-point. When the pick-point is bolted in position in one socket or the other, the radial edges 18 abut the shoulders 17 and thus form a solid support for the pick-point. The bolt clamps the pick-point against the central web. The face flange 13 of the pick-point has its ends in abutting relation with the ends of the flange 19 of the cam-body, the surfaces of the flange of the cam and of the point being, of course, flush at the joints to permit the pick-ball to roll off the flange 19 onto the flange 13 with the least possible click or jar. The face of the pick-point is, as usual, inclined or bevelled toward one side to properly receive the pick-ball, the incline on the right pick-point being opposite to that of the left pick-point. The surface of the body-flange 19 is slightly inclined in opposite directions from a center point, to provide virtually two cam surfaces 19′, so that, whether a right pick-point or a left pick-point be attached to the cam-body, the cam of the cam-body will present a cam surface that will coincide in inclination with the inclined surface of the pick-point.

What I claim as new is:

1. A double loom-cam provided with a double socket adapted to receive either a right pick-point or a left pick-point.

2. A loom-cam provided with a double socket adapted to receive either a right pick-point or a left pick-point, said double socket consisting of a central web and a pair of radial shoulders at each side of said central web, said central web being provided with a bolt-hole.

3. A loom-cam having its working-face

inclined in opposite directions to provide two bevelled working surfaces, this cam being provided with a double socket at its pick-point, one socket at either side of the cam-body, whereby either a right-hand pick-point or a left-hand pick-point may be secured to the cam-body in one of said sockets.

4. A loom cam having its working face inclined in opposite directions to provide two bevelled working surfaces around its periphery except at one point, the cam at this point being provided with holding means adapted to receive either a right-hand pick-point or a left-hand pick-point.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

ROBERT W. GOSSETT.