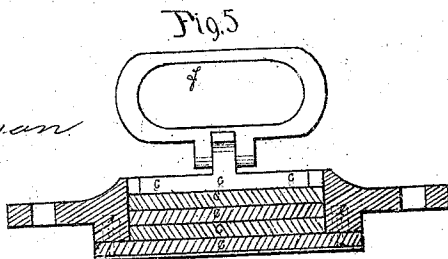
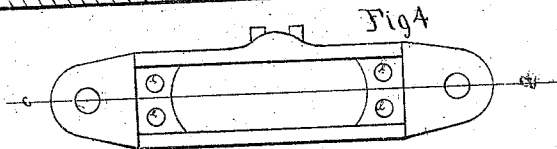
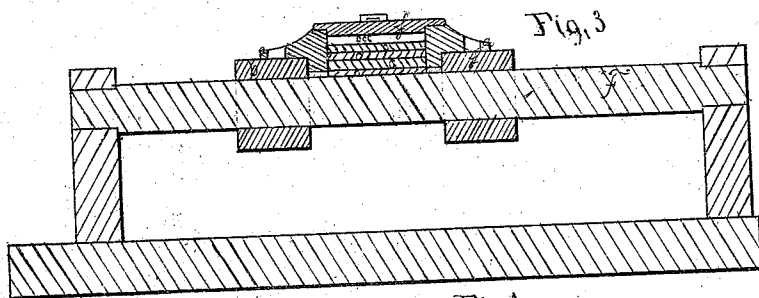
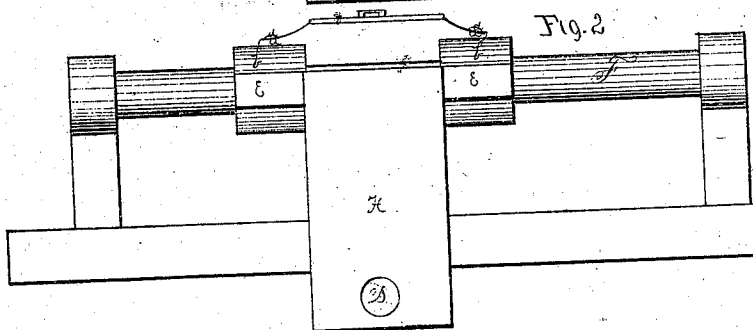
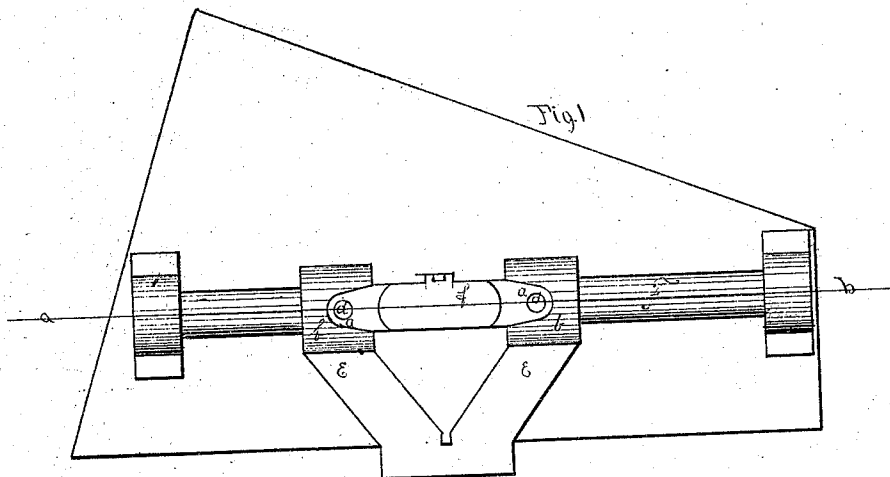


B. S. Roy,
Carding Mach.

No. 100,671.

Patented Mar. 8, 1870.



Witnesses:
Robert Wilson
John H. Johnson

Inventor:
Basil S. Roy

United States Patent Office.

BOZIL S. ROY, OF OLNEYVILLE, RHODE ISLAND.

Letters Patent No. 100,671, dated March 8, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN LUBRICATING THE TRAVERSING-GUIDE IN MACHINES FOR FEEDING CARDING-ENGINES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BOZIL S. ROY, of Olneyville, in the county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Self-acting Feeders which are used on Wool-Carding Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan or top view of a portion of a feeder, having my improvement applied thereto;

Figure 2, a front; and

Figure 3, a sectional elevation.

Figure 4 is a bottom side view, and

Figure 5, a sectional elevation of my improvement detached.

This invention relates to that part of a carding-machine feeder sometimes called the traverse or traverse-motion, and which lays or places the roving on the apron or aprons, and has for its object to keep the traverse-rod F and the branch-bearing traverse-guide E constantly lubricated.

This invention consists in the combination of a peculiar oiling device with the hubs of the branch-bearing traverse-guide, and with the shaft or rod F.

I construct my oiling device with ears, *a*, by which to secure it to the hubs *b* by screws *d*.

A vertical central space or opening provides for several layers, *c*, of felt, and the under side is recessed to receive one thickness, which may sustain all the others and take all the wear on the shaft.

The lower thickness of felt is fastened by small nails or tacks driven into the wooden plugs *e*, inserted in

the holes made in the metal, and if fouled by a mixture of oil and iron worn from the shaft, only this lower thickness need be replaced by a fresh one, and this will not of necessity be very often.

I generally hinge a cover, *f*, to the top of the case to keep out dirt or dust.

The under surface of the lower thickness of felt should come in slight contact with the shaft or traverse-rod, but not so as to produce much friction, as it is intended to deliver oil to the rod, and not to remove it.

Oil or other lubricator is poured on the top of the upper surface of felt at *c c c*, until it completely saturates the whole, and this, by moving along over and in slight contact with the rod, keeps it constantly lubricated.

This traverse-lubricator serves also as a strainer for the oil, and prevents impurities or gummy particles or substances getting on the rod to hinder the free action of the traverse.

This traverse lubricator is intended for horizontal rods or shafts, and not for vertical ones, where it would be of little service.

The hole D in the front portion, H, of the guide is for the passage of the roving to the apron or aprons.

I claim the combination of the oiling-device, constructed as herein described, with the hubs *b* of the traverse guide, and with the rod F, in the manner and for the purpose specified.

BOZIL S. ROY.

Witnesses:

ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN H. JOHNSON.