

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. HEYWOOD & J. HOLLAND.
PEGGING MACHINE FOR PILE FABRICS.

No. 479,274.

Patented July 19, 1892.

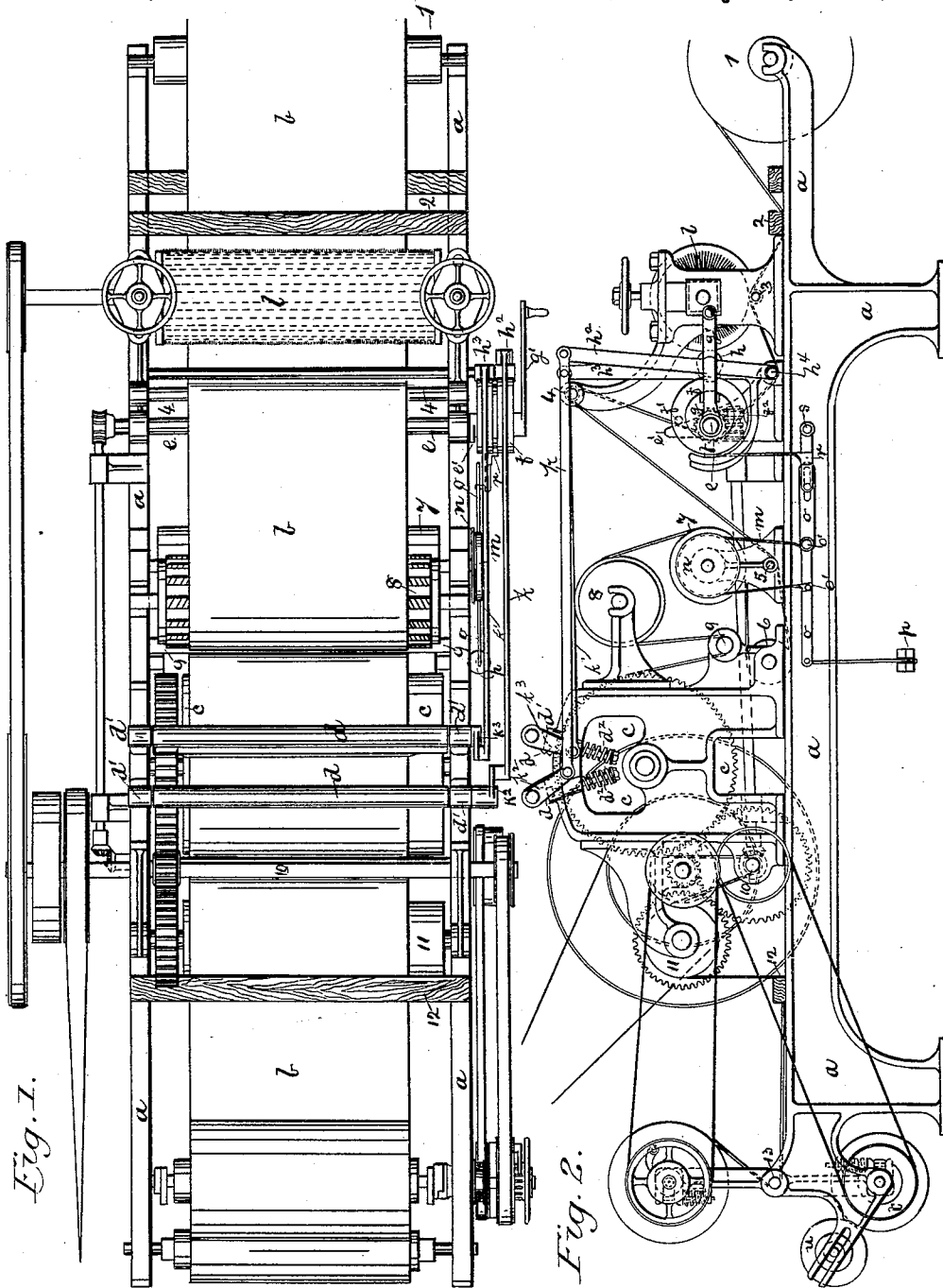


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses.
Arthur Gadd.
Lupold Allison

Inventors.
Harvey Heywood &
John Holland.
per William Gadd, C.E.
attorney.

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FIG 3.

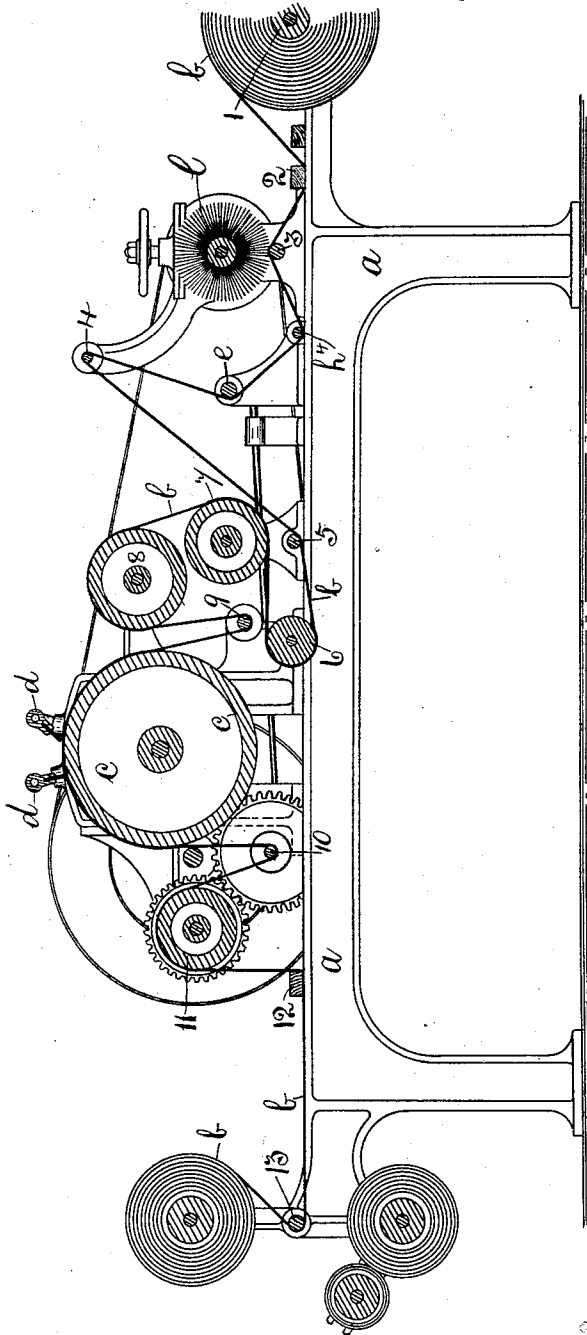


FIG 5.

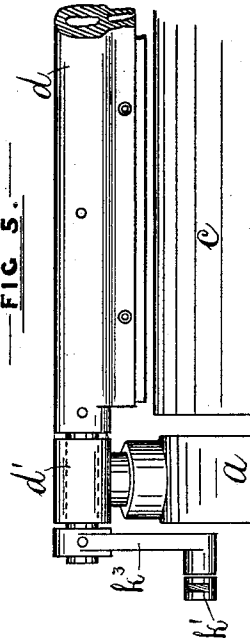
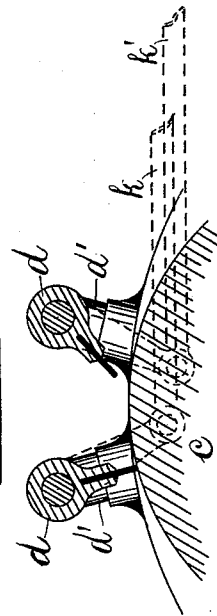


FIG 4.



Witnesses:
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Arthur Gadd.

Inventors,
Harvey Heywood and John Holland.
Per
William Gadd, Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVEY HEYWOOD AND JOHN HOLLAND, OF MIDDLETON, NEAR
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

PEGGING-MACHINE FOR PILE FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 479,274, dated July 19, 1892.

Application filed September 3, 1891. Serial No. 404,639. (No model.) Patented in England February 2, 1891, No. 1,854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARVEY HEYWOOD and JOHN HOLLAND, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Middleton, near Manchester, England, have invented a new and useful Pegging-Machine, (for which we have obtained Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 1,854, bearing date February 2, 1891,) of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to what are known in the trade as "pegging-machines for pile fabrics," which are employed to effect a certain process in the finishing of pile fabrics; and the invention has for its object to provide continuous or nearly-continuous action of the "peg" or presser-bar upon the fabric under operation, together with a higher rate of speed in work than is at present attained.

The operation of "pegging" consists, chiefly, of a rapid rubbing of the pile surface of the fabric to be treated with an instrument termed in the trade a "peg," which peg is of various designs, but is essentially provided with or formed as a blade, of wood by preference, the smooth rounded edge of which, held at an angle, is dragged according to the ordinary method backward and forward over the surface of the fabric in manner somewhat similar to the motion of a razor over a stop. By this means the fabric, which ordinarily is caused to travel over a stationary bed-plate, has given to it a polish or finish which greatly improves its appearance.

We attain our objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view, Fig. 2 a side elevation, and Fig. 3 a longitudinal vertical section, of a pegging-machine arranged according to one form of our invention, while Figs. 4 and 5 show enlarged views, in section and elevation, of certain portions of the apparatus to be hereinafter described.

The same letters and figures indicate corresponding parts wherever they occur.

$a a$ is the main framing of the machine, and $b b$ the length of cloth undergoing the process of pegging.

$c c$ is the revolving roller, which is used in lieu of the ordinary stationary bed-plate, and

$d d$ are pegs mounted in fixed journals $d' d'$, held by means of the springs $d^2 d^2$ with uniformly-elastic pressure against the cloth as the same passes over the rolling bed. These pegs are in operation placed at the most convenient angle with the surface of the drum or roller $c c$, which in all cases is determined by experience, by preference with their blades radial to the center thereof, and are preferably provided with apparatus, to be described, whereby they may at suitable periods be temporarily lifted out of operation to prevent any accumulation of fluff or waste or any creases or puckerings of the cloth in front of such peg. This temporary releasing of the pegs is accomplished, by preference, in the following manner; but other equivalent means may be substituted: Upon one end of the shaft $e e$, which has motion communicated from the main gearing by worm and wheel, is fixed a dog e' , which, pressing against a pin or projection f' upon the cam $f f$, causes such cam to revolve upon the eccentric bush $g g$. This cam presses against two bowls $h h'$, attached to the levers $h^2 h^3$, which levers are fulcrumed at h^4 and in the ordinary working position communicate pressure of the pegs $d d$ upon the cloth $b b$ through the links $k k'$ and short levers $k^2 k^3$. In the circumference of the cam $f f$ are cut at suitable intervals two or more recesses $f^2 f^2$, which recesses during revolution of the cam come periodically opposite the bowls $h h'$, by preference alternately. At such times, the pressure on the bowl, and consequently on the peg, being released, the peg is forced out of contact with the rolling bed $c c$, as more clearly shown in Fig. 4, and remains out of action until the revolving cam again presents its convex surface to bear upon the bowl. In the drawings one peg, with its bowl, lever, and communications, is shown temporarily released, while the portions actuating the other peg are in the working positions.

g' is a hand-lever attached to the eccentric bush, which enables both pegs to be thrown out of gear on the stoppage of the machine. This lever when moved over on the center e carries around with it the eccentric bush $g g$, and consequently moves the cam $f f$ eccentric-

cally against the cams of the bowl-levers $h^2 h^3$, thrusting such bowls and levers backward, thus lifting the pegs $d d$ out of action when required.

5 The cloth in its motion through the machine passes from the roll 1 under the bar 2 and over the rod 3, where it is operated upon by the revolving brush $l l$, which has motion given to it by belt and pulley, as shown, or
10 by other convenient means. Then, passing under the rod h^1 and round the shaft $e e$, the cloth is carried over the bar 4, under the rod 5, round the roller 6 and the card-roller 7, thence over the expanding-roller 8 and under the bar 9 to the revolving bed $c c$, after
15 leaving which it is carried under the geared shaft 10, over the card-roller 11, and so passes under the bars 12 and 13 to a suitable roll fitted with detaching apparatus, as
20 shown, or, it might be, to a traveling lattice or other known device for return to the front end of the machine. Although these conducting-rods are shown and described, it is obvious that a number of them may in some
25 cases be dispensed with or others added, according to the amount of tension or resistance required by the cloth operated upon, and some of the rollers may have tension or drag apparatus provided, if desired, such as is shown
30 attached to the card-roller 7, where a brake-strap $m m$ passes over the pulley $n n$ and is weighted by the lever $o o$, fulcrumed at o' , and weight $p p$, such weighting being released when necessary, on the stopping of the machine, by the depression of the lever $r r$, fulcrumed at s and loosely connected at the other
35 end with the lever $o o$.

A supplementary apparatus or rollers t and u is shown in the drawings for the purpose of
40 winding the fabric for transference of the same in roll form to the other end of the machine; but this forms no part of this our present invention. Either one, two, or more pegs may be fitted to one revolving bed, or more

than one revolving bed may be mounted in 45 one machine, and other variations may be made without departing from the peculiar character of the invention.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 50

1. In pegging-machines, the combination of apparatus for temporary releasement of the pegs, formed by the revolving cams f , with recesses f^2 , the bowls $h h'$, periodically received by such recesses, the bowl-levers $h^2 h^3$, moving with the bowls, the short levers $k^2 k^3$, attached to the axis of the pegs, and the connecting-links $k k'$, receiving motion from the bowl-levers, and the hand-lever g' , attached to the eccentric bush g of the cams f , which 60 lever when moved over on its center forces such cams f against the projecting arms on the bowl-levers $h^2 h^3$, moving forward the same and their aforementioned connections $k k' k^2 k^3$, all substantially as set forth. 65

2. In pegging-machines, the combination of stationary pegs or presser-bars d and the revolving bed c , over which the cloth travels, with apparatus for temporary releasement of the pegs, formed by the revolving cams f , with recesses f^2 , the bowls $h h'$, periodically received by such recesses, the bowl-levers $h^2 h^3$, moving with the bowls, the short levers $k^2 k^3$, attached to the axis of the pegs, and the connecting-links $k k'$, receiving motion from the bowl-levers, and the hand-lever g' , attached to the eccentric bush g of the cams f , which lever when moved over on its center forces such cams f against the projecting arms on the bowl-levers $h^2 h^3$, moving forward the same 80 and their aforementioned connections $k k' k^2 k^3$, all substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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