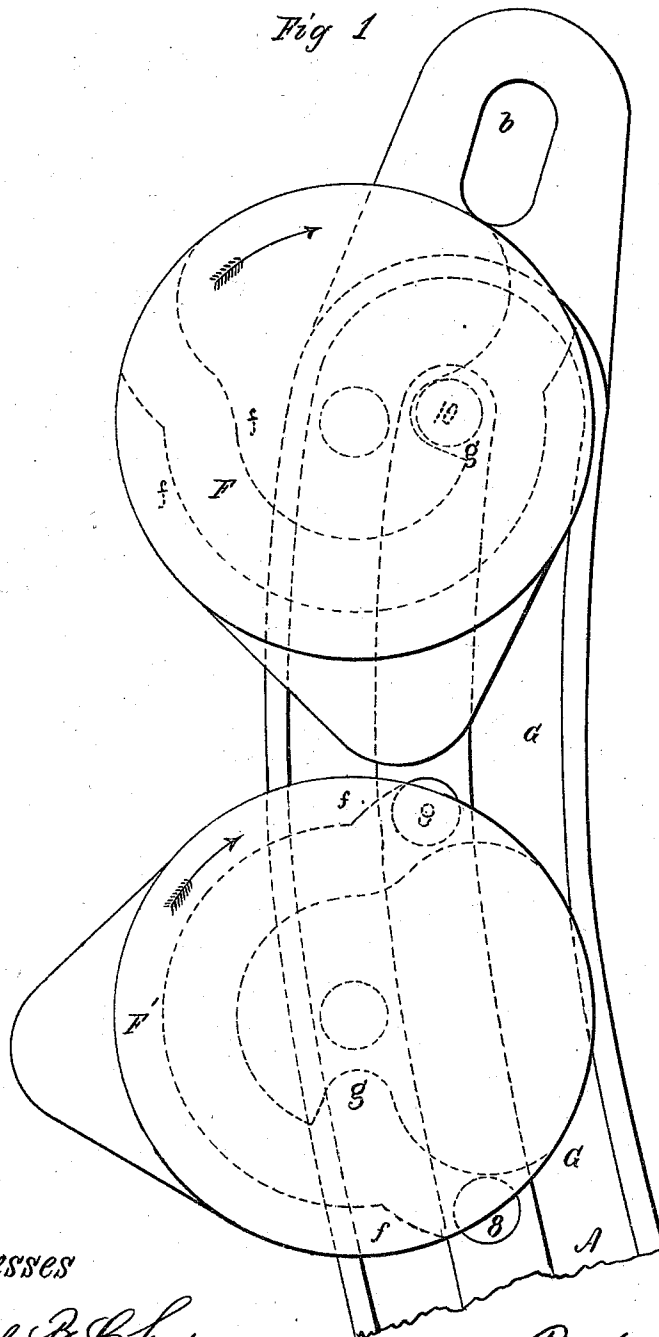


G. E. TAFT.

Traversing Cams for Card Stripping-Mechanisms.
No. 140,740.

Patented July 8, 1873.



Witnesses

David B. Chase.
Henry B. Osgood.

Inventor

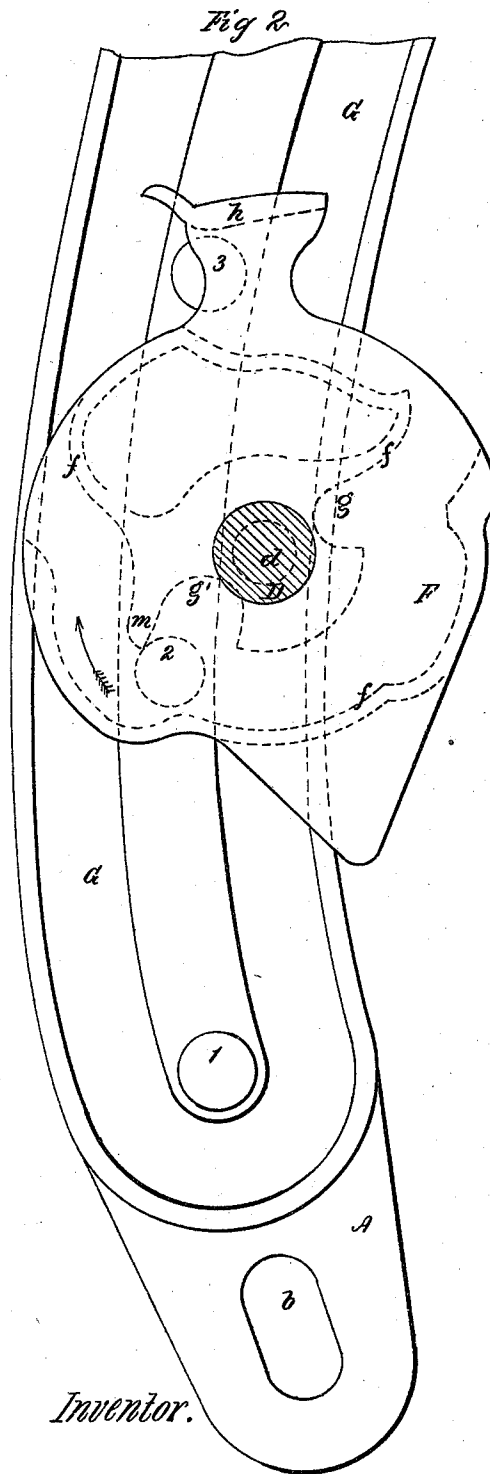
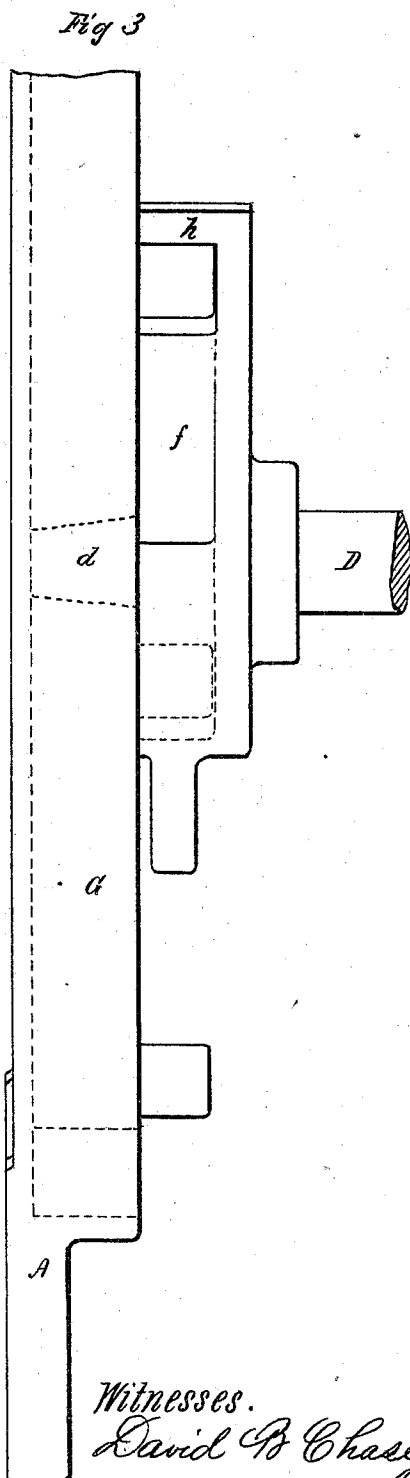
Gustavus E. Taft.

G. E. TAFT.

Traversing Cams for Card Stripping-Mechanisms.

No. 140,740.

Patented July 8, 1873.



Witnesses.

David B Chase

Henry B Good Gustavus E Taft

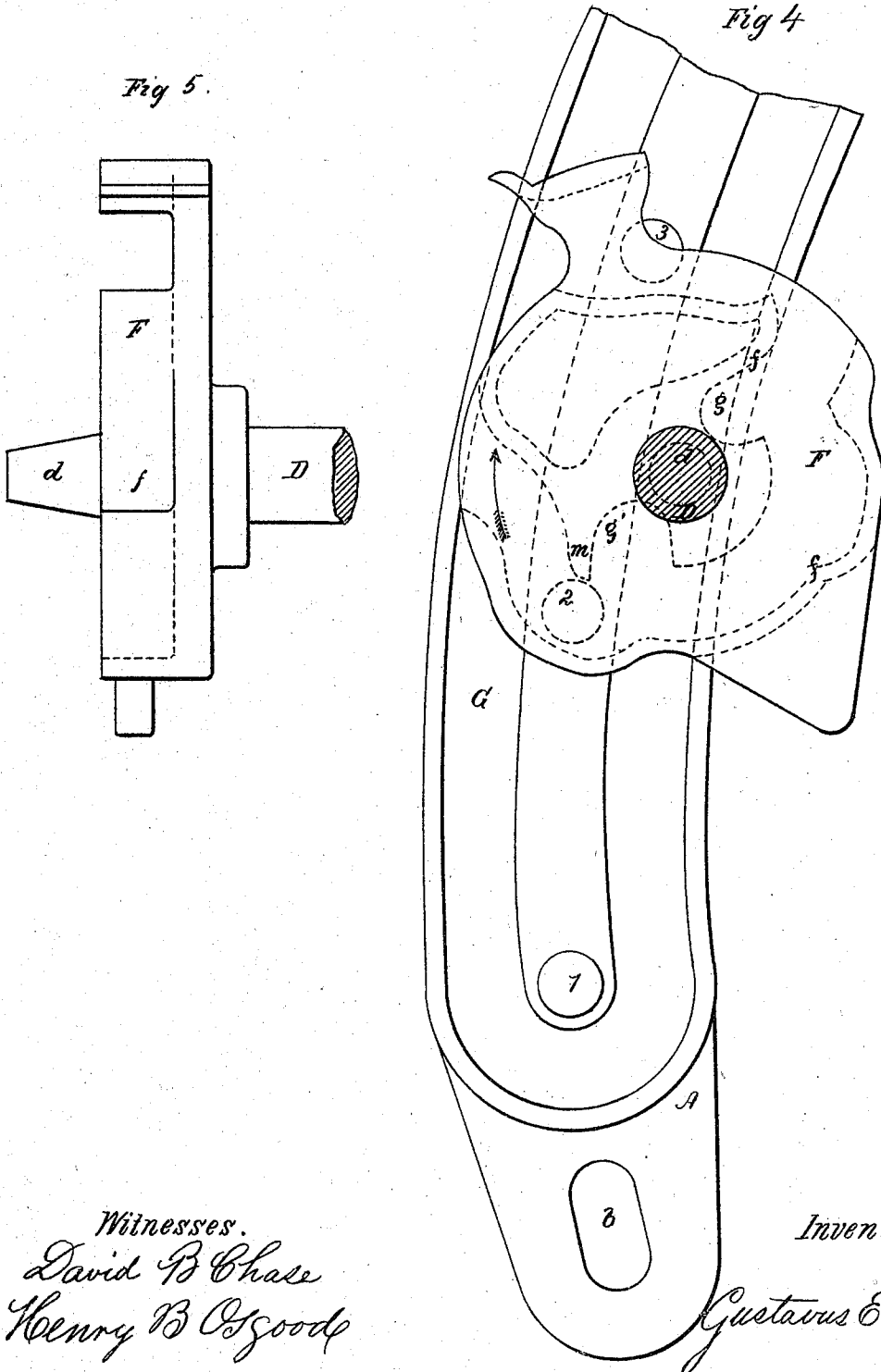
Inventor.

G. E. TAFT.

Traversing Cams for Card Stripping-Mechanisms.

No. 140,740.

Patented July 8, 1873.



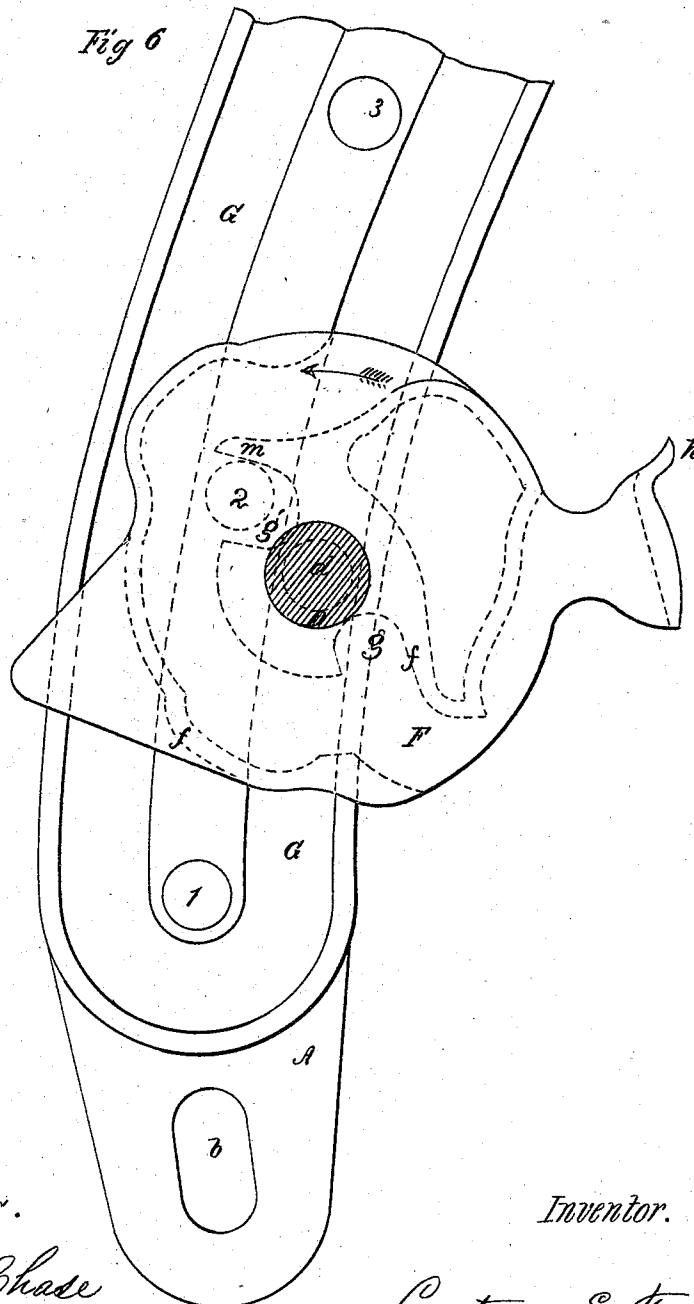
G. E. TAFT.

Traversing Cams for Card Stripping-Mechanisms.

No. 140,740.

Patented July 8, 1873.

Fig 6



Witnesses.

David B Chase
Henry B Good

Inventor.

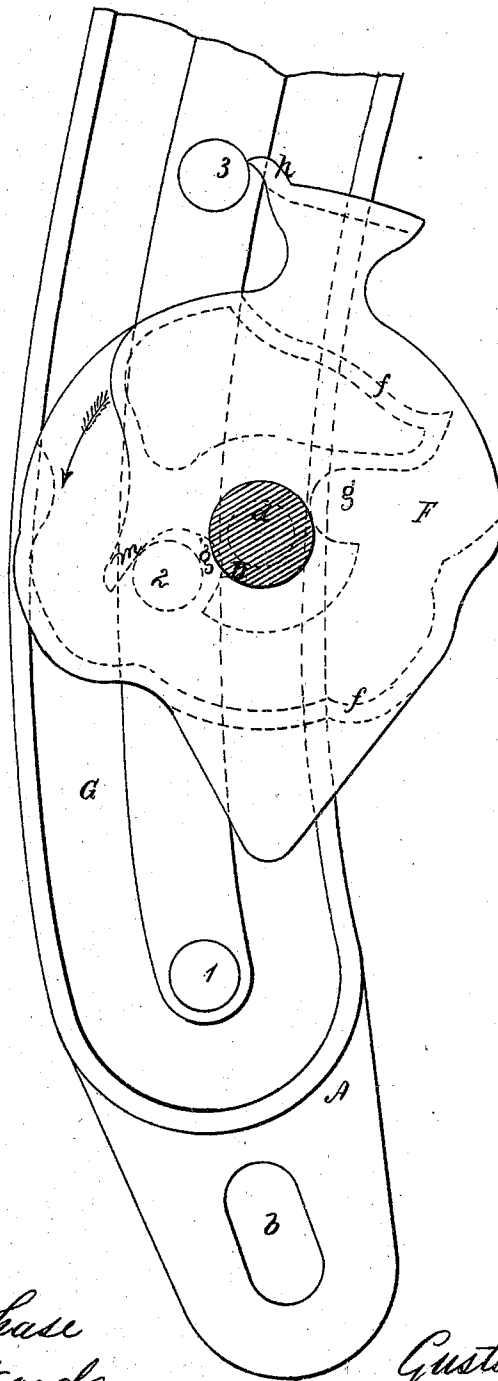
Gustavus E Taft

G. E. TAFT.
Traversing Cams for Card Stripping-Mechanisms.

No. 140,740.

Patented July 8, 1873.

Fig 7



Witnesses.

David B Chase
Henry B Good

Inventor.

Gustavus E Taft

G. E. TAFT.
Traversing Cams for Card Stripping-Mechanisms.
No. 140,740.

Patented July 8, 1873.

Fig 8

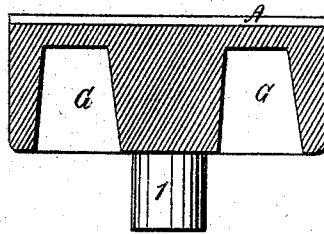
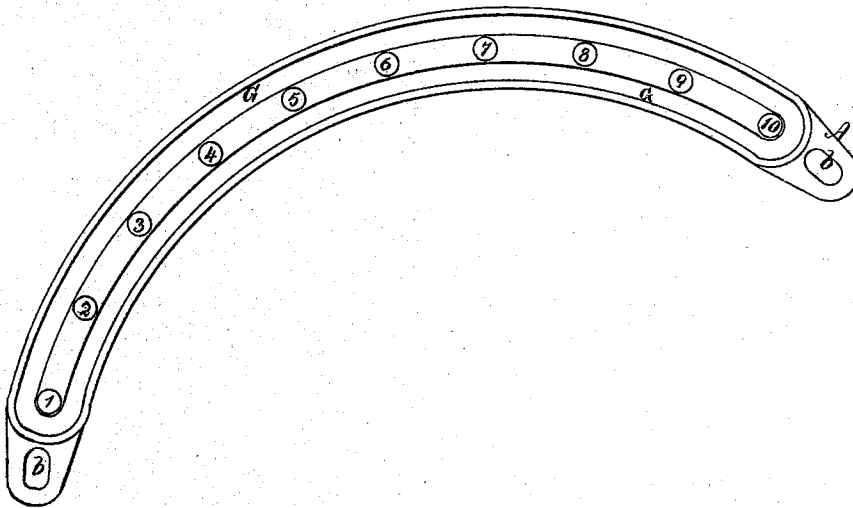


Fig 9



Witnesses.

David B Chase
Henry B Good

Inventor.

Gustavus E Taft

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVUS E. TAFT, OF WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO
THE WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRAVERSING CAMS FOR CARD-STRIPPING MECHANISMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **140,740**, dated July 8, 1873; application filed
March 29, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVUS E. TAFT, of Whitinsville, in the town of Northbridge, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Self-Stripping Cotton-Cards, of which the following is a specification:

Late improvements having been made in self-strippers, by which the rack and most of the gearing on one side of the card is left off, a rack with stouter pins, and a cam suited to it, has been adopted. This rack and cam are the patented inventions of John F. Foss, of Lowell; but the cam does not revolve in both directions, which it is sometimes desirable to have it do in repairing or starting up new cards, though the turning in one direction is all that is needed when the card is at work carding cotton. To make a cam, adapted to the Foss rack, that will work in both directions, is the object of my present invention.

Figure 1 is a full-size view of a Foss cam, going in a forward direction, in two positions on a section of a rack. Fig. 2 is a full-size view of my improved cam on a section of a rack going in a forward direction. Fig. 3 is a full-size end view of rack-section, cam, and part of cam-shaft. Fig. 4 is a full-size view of my improved cam on a section of a rack in a different position from the one shown in Fig. 2, but still going forward. Fig. 5 is a full-size end view of cam, with a portion of cam-shaft. Fig. 6 is a full-size view of my improved cam on a section of a rack backing instead of going forward. Fig. 7 is a full-sized view of my improved cam still backing, but in a different position from that shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a transverse section of a rack, showing one of the pins. Fig. 9 is a reduced view of a whole rack, as used for eighteen top flats.

A is the web of the rack, the rack being secured to the card-arch in the usual way at *b*. F is the cam. G is the guiding-channel or groove for the end *d* of the cam-shaft to work in. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 are the rack-pins by which and the revolving cam the stripper-frame is made to move forward and

backward. *f* are the raised surfaces or guiding-flanges on the cam F, which, by their action on the pins 1 2 3, &c., carry the stripping-frame back and forth, as I will now explain by reference to the drawings. F, Fig. 1, shows the Foss cam at the end of the rack as it is about to pass around to the under side of the arched rack. It will be seen that the axis of the cam-shaft and the center of a pin are so near together that the recess *g* must be in the hub of the cam to allow it to pass around, and so, also, whenever the guiding-channel G carries the cam-shaft nearest to the pins. F' shows another position of the cam on the same section of a rack, the cam-flanges *f* catching onto pin 9 and leaving pin 8. Now it will be seen that this Foss cam can only go in one direction, because there is no recess like *g* to allow the axis of the cam-shaft and the center of a pin to approach near enough; and if only a similar recess to *g* was made on the other side for the purpose of backing, the stripper would not work properly, because, when going forward, a pin is liable, in certain positions and conditions of the frame, to drop into that other recess like *g*, and the cam turn part of a revolution on it, thus breaking up the spacing or regularity of traverse in the stripping-frame, which is requisite for skipping and stripping the top flats. Fig. 2 shows my improved cam. The part *h* is extended far enough from the axis of the cam to enable it to catch onto a pin, 3, so as to prevent the cam from moving toward pin 2, as the backing recess *g* might otherwise allow it to do. Fig. 3 is an elevation, showing the cam-shaft D, the thickness of the rack and the cam. Fig. 4 is another view of my cam, in its forward or stripping movement; and Fig. 5 is a view of the cam detached, and sectional view of cam-shaft. Fig. 6 shows how, in backing, my cam, the part *m*, causes the pin 2 to be received into the recess *g'* and to turn upon it until the part *h* of the cam strikes pin 3, as shown in Fig. 7, when it catches upon it, and the cam is drawn toward pin 3 until the part *m* is clear of the pin 2, shown in contact with it, so that the cam can

pass clear of it. Fig. 8 is a transverse section of the rack to show more clearly the guide-channel *G* for the end of the cam-shaft; also, one of the pins, shaded. Fig. 9 shows a rack with ten pins as adapted for eighteen top flats.

What I claim as my invention is—

The stripper-cam provided with the recess

g and parts *m* and *h*, and being otherwise constructed, as shown and described, so as to enable it to have a forward and backward motion, essentially as herein specified.

GUSTAVUS E. TAFT.

Witnesses:

DAVID B. CHASE,

HENRY B. OSGOOD.