

(No Model.)

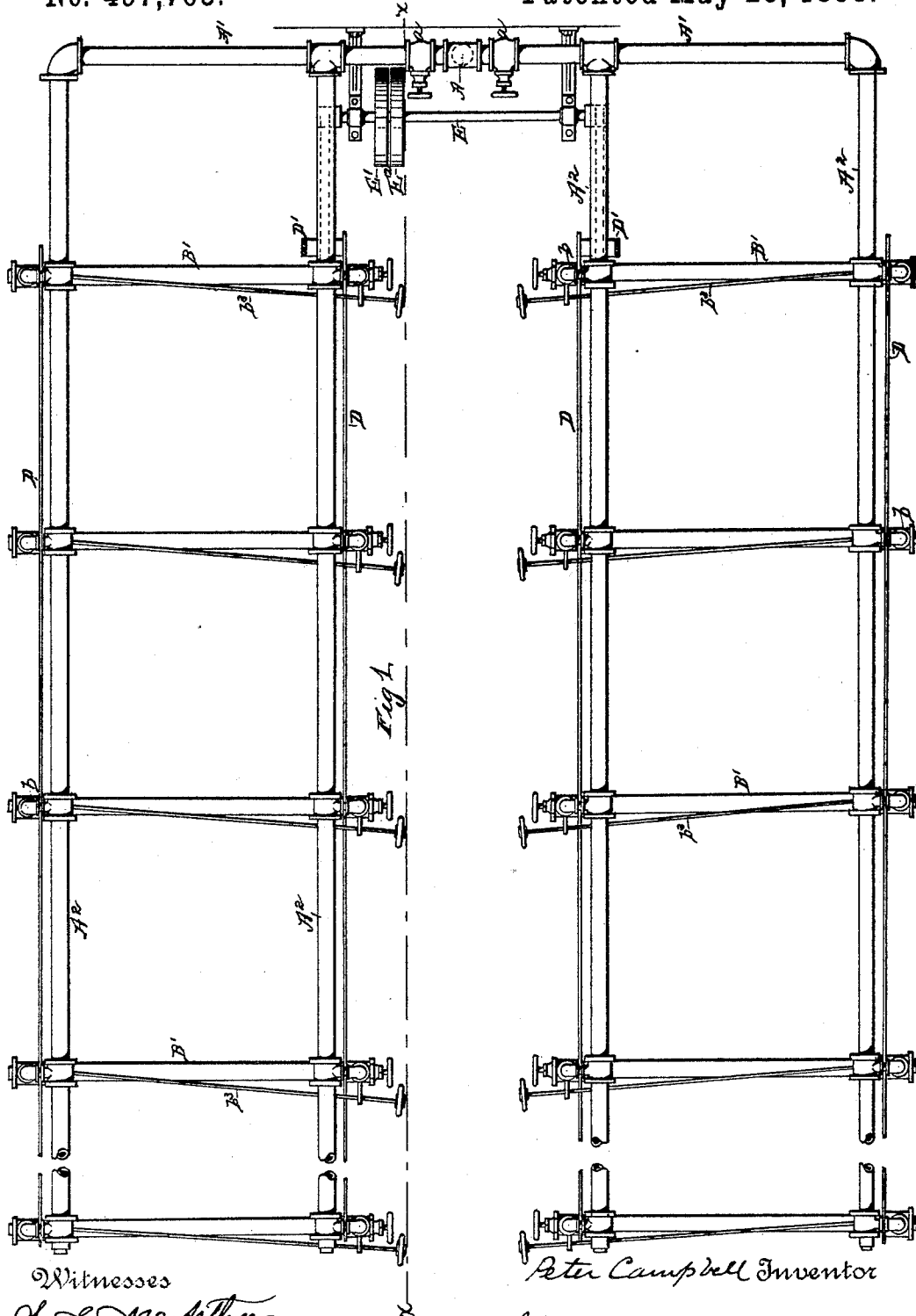
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. CAMPBELL.

MACHINE FOR FLOODING FABRICS WITH OIL.

No. 497,763.

Patented May 23, 1893.

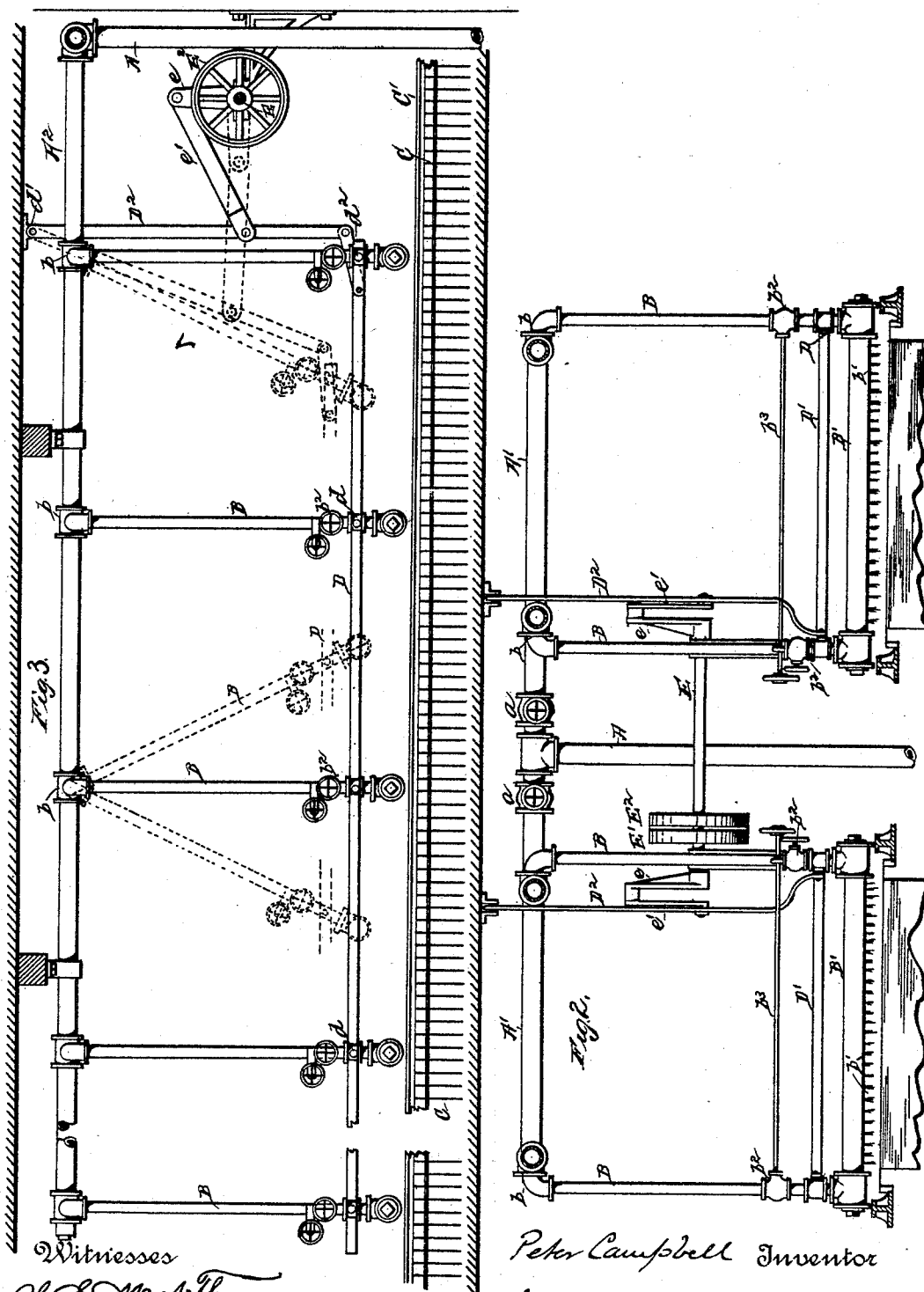


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MACHINE FOR FLOODING FABRICS WITH OIL.

No. 497,763.

Patented May 23, 1893.



Witnesses
H. S. McArthur
& P. Kramer.

Peter Campbell Inventor
By his Attorneys
Dickinson, Brown, Astor & Freeman

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER CAMPBELL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

MACHINE FOR FLOODING FABRICS WITH OIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,763, dated May 23, 1893.

Application filed January 12, 1891. Serial No. 377,482. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER CAMPBELL, of Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Flooding Fabrics with Oil, of which the following is a full, true, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates more particularly to the means and mechanism for treating linoleum, and it consists substantially in such features of improvement as will hereinafter be more particularly described.

I will describe a device embodying my improvement, and then point out the novel features in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top or plan view. Fig. 2 is an end view; and Fig. 3 is an elevation partly in section through the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A is a supply pipe leading from any desired source under pressure, and A' is a horizontally arranged pipe receiving oil from the pipe A.

I have here shown two sets or series of distributing mechanism connected with the pipe A', but it is to be understood that the pipe A' may be extended to a greater number of devices, if desired. Valves *a* are provided in the pipe A' at each side of the supply pipe so that either or both of the distributing devices may be cut out from the supply of oil.

A² designates horizontal pipes communicating with the pipe A' and suitably suspended in a fixed position from an overhead support. The pipes A', A² are in effect a single pipe or receiver.

B shows a series of vertical pipes, each pair of said pipes being connected at the lower or free end by a longitudinal slotted distributing pipe B'. The pipes B B' are designed to be oscillated, as indicated by dotted line in Fig. 3, over the suspended fabric C, and with this purpose in view the pipes B have a swinging connection with the pipes A² by means of suitably packed joints *b*. The pipes B' are each provided at the lower sides with a narrow longitudinal slot or perforations *b'* for the discharge of oil upon the suspended fabric.

Cut off valves or cocks *b*² are provided in

each of the pipes B, and preferably the outer pipe B of each pair has its valve *b*² provided with a long operating stem *b*³ extending to and having its hand piece adjacent to the valve hand piece of the inner pipe B. By this construction an operator can cut off both pipes B of a pair from one side.

As before stated, the several pipes B, B' are intended to be oscillated over the fabric; and I will now describe a means by which this result may be accomplished. The several pairs of pipes B in a series are pivotally connected near their lower ends, as at *d*, to rods D, and the opposite rods D are connected at their ends or other suitable points with cross-rods D'. The rods D, D' therefore form substantially a rigid frame.

D² designates a swing arm having a pivotal connection *d'* with an overhead support and having pivoted to its lower end a link *d*² which pivotally engages with the frame composed of the rods D, D'.

E shows a driving shaft journaled in bearings on brackets extended from a vertical support, and E' E² are fast and loose band pulleys on the shaft, receiving power from any desired source. The shaft E is provided with crank arms *e* which have a link *e'* connection with the arms D². It is obvious from this construction that when a rotary motion is given to the shaft E an oscillating motion will be imparted to the several pipes B B', and that thin sheets or sprays of the oil from the pipes B' will be distributed over the surfaces of the suspended fabric. The fabric C is suspended from a suitable frame C' in such manner that there are spaces between the folds or sheets of fabric to allow a circulation of air over the oiled surface thus accelerating its oxidation.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a machine for treating fabrics, the combination of horizontally arranged oil receiving pipes, and a supply pipe connected therewith, a series of pipes pendent from said receiving pipes and having a swinging connection therewith, movable connections between the lower ends of the pendent pipes, distributing pipes connecting said pendent pipes in pairs, cut-off valves, and suitable

mechanism for swinging the pendent pipes in a longitudinal direction, substantially as described.

2. In a machine for treating fabrics, the
5 combination of horizontally arranged oil receiving pipes, and a supply pipe connected therewith, pipes pendent from said receiving pipes and having a swinging connection, discharge or distributing pipes connecting the
10 pendent pipes in pairs, cut off valves provided in each of said latter pipes, the valve of the outer pipe of each pair having an operating

stem connecting with its fellow or inner pipe, and suitable mechanism for swinging said pendent pipes simultaneously in a lateral di- 15 rection to distribute the oil over the suspended fabrics; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

ANTHONY GREF,
WM. A. POLLOCK.