

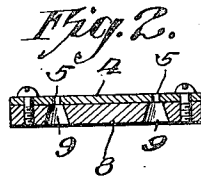
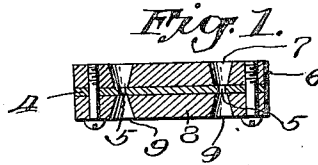
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1,492,594

C. DREYFUS ET AL.

SPINNING JET OR NOZZLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK, ETC

Filed Aug. 26, 1921



Inventors
Camille Dreyfus
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by their Attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CAMILLE DREYFUS AND GUY LEONARD, OF CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, ASSIGNORS
TO THE AMERICAN CELLULOSE & CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,
OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

SPINNING JET OR NOZZLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK, ETC.

Application filed August 26, 1921. Serial No. 495,791.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Doctor CAMILLE DREYFUS, a citizen of Switzerland, and GUY LEONARD, a British subject, now residing at Cumberland, Maryland, have invented a certain new and useful invention in Spinning Jets or Nozzles for the Manufacture of Artificial Silk, Threads, Filaments, Artificial Horsehair, Textiles, etc., of which the following is a description.

The spinning jets or nozzles for the manufacture of artificial silk, threads, filaments, artificial horsehair, textiles, etc., which have been and are now actually used are mostly made out of metals of a certain thickness, and the greater the pressure such a jet or nozzle is exposed to, the thicker, of course, the metal has to be, in which the holes are drilled to withstand the pressure. We have now found that we get considerably better results and that we can use for any pressure or any spinning solution a very thin sheet containing the spinning holes, which sheet is made of metal or other appropriate material and called the spinning sheet, having holes drilled of size and number necessary to give the desired threads or filaments. This spinning sheet may be a solid sheet, or perforated sheet, or washer, or ring, etc. This spinning sheet can be secured between two reinforcing plates of any desired thickness by means of a screw, bolt or any other means of fastening, these reinforcing plates having openings in a position corresponding to the holes in the spinning sheet, but of a size somewhat larger than the holes in the spinning sheet. These openings or holes in the reinforcing plates may be countersunk on the opposite side to the point of contact with the spinning sheet. Any other suitable combination between spinning sheet and reinforcing plate may be used, for instance, the spinning sheet can be fixed or screwed on only one reinforcing plate, this being the supporting plate, or any other suitable combination may be arranged.

A great number of the spinning jets used at the present time are manufactured out of precious metals, like platinum, gold, silver, or other alloys, therefore, apart from the advantage which our new spinning jet combination gives for the spinning of artificial silk, artificial horsehair, threads, filaments,

textiles, etc., it reduces the cost of the spinning jets to a very great extent.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a section through one form of the invention.

Figure 2 is a section through a modified form.

A spinning plate 4 which may be made of thin sheet material is provided with holes 5 of any desired number and size. This plate is clamped in position between an upper reinforcing plate 6 provided with tapered openings 7 and a lower reinforcing plate 8 provided with tapered openings 9. These tapered openings are slightly larger at their smallest portions than the openings in the spinning plate 4.

The plates, 4, 6 and 8 may be fastened together or held in any desired manner.

In the modification shown in Figure 2, the upper reinforcing plate is omitted and the spinning plate 4 is held in operative relation to the lower reinforcing disc 8.

By the use of our invention, very thin plates can be used for spinning plates, which is a great advantage especially when precious metals are used for their manufacture, and at the same time any desired pressure may be employed for forcing the solution through the spinning openings.

What we claim is:

1. A spinning jet for the spinning of artificial silk or the like, comprising a thin metal sheet provided with suitable spinning holes, reinforcing plates between which the thin sheet is secured, said reinforcing plates being provided with holes corresponding to the spinning holes in the thin sheet but which are larger and countersunk from the outside to the point of contact with the thin sheet, and means for fastening said sheet and plates firmly together.

2. A spinning jet for the spinning of artificial silk or the like, comprising a thin metal sheet provided with suitable spinning holes, a reinforcing plate on at least one side of the thin sheet and provided with holes corresponding to the spinning holes in the sheet but which are larger and are countersunk from the outside to the point of contact with the thin sheet, and means for fastening the sheet and plate firmly together.

3. A spinning jet for the spinning of ar-

tificial silk or the like, comprising a thin sheet provided with suitable spinning holes, a reinforcing plate on one side of the thin sheet and provided with holes corresponding to the spinning holes in the sheet, and means for fastening the sheet and plate firmly together.

4. A spinning jet for the spinning of artificial silk or the like, comprising a thin metal sheet provided with suitable spinning holes, reinforcing plates between which the thin sheet is secured, said reinforcing plates being provided with holes corresponding to, but larger than, the spinning holes in the sheet, and means for fastening said sheet and plates firmly together.

5. A spinning jet for the spinning of artificial silk or the like, comprising a thin metal sheet provided with suitable spinning holes, a reinforcing plate on at least one side of the thin sheet and provided with holes corresponding to but larger than the spinning holes in the sheet, and means for fastening the sheet and plate or plates firmly together.

August 25, 1921.

CAMILLE DREYFUS.
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Witnesses:

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