July 28, 1964 J. E. WITTIG 3,142,107

SELVAGE UNCURLER ATTACHMENTS

Filed July 2, 1962 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

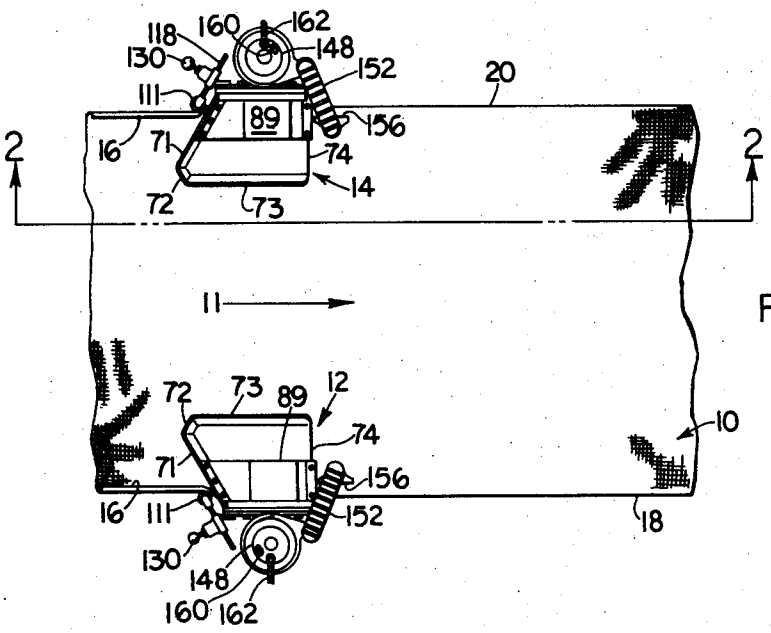


FIG. 1

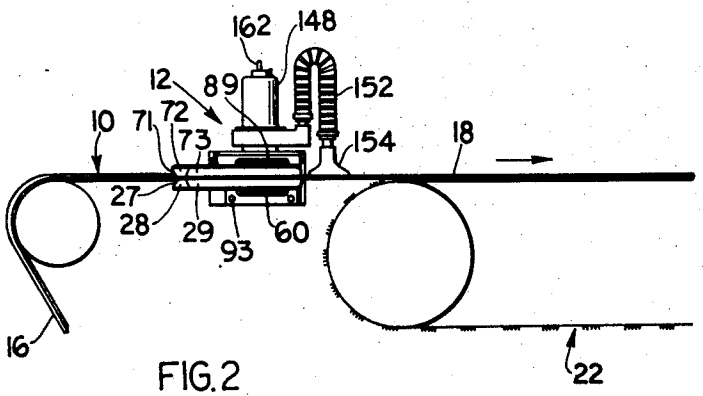


FIG. 2

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SELVAGE UNCURLER ATTACHMENTS

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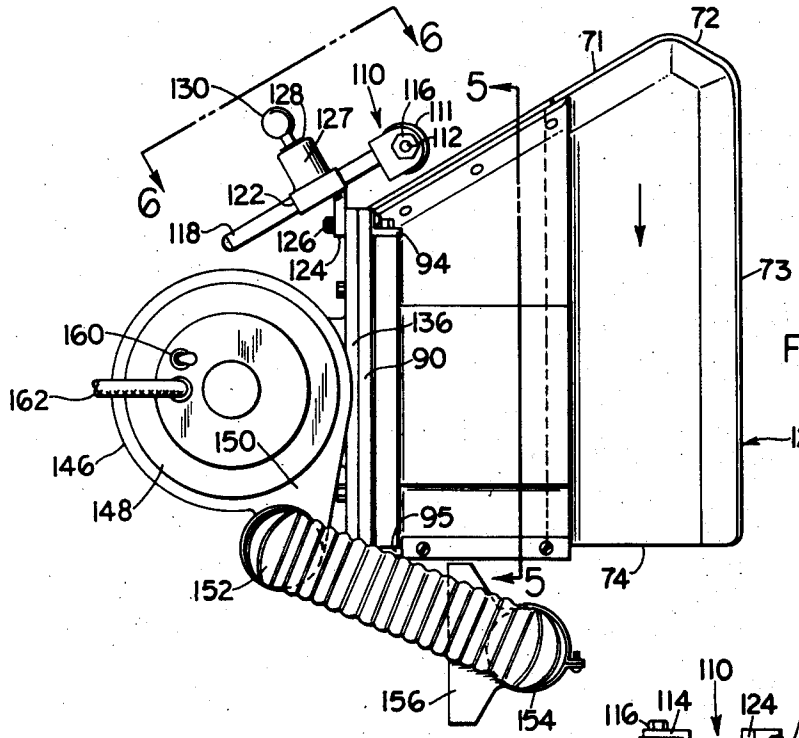


FIG 3

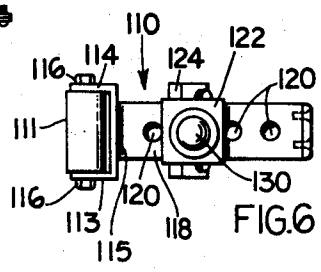


FIG.6

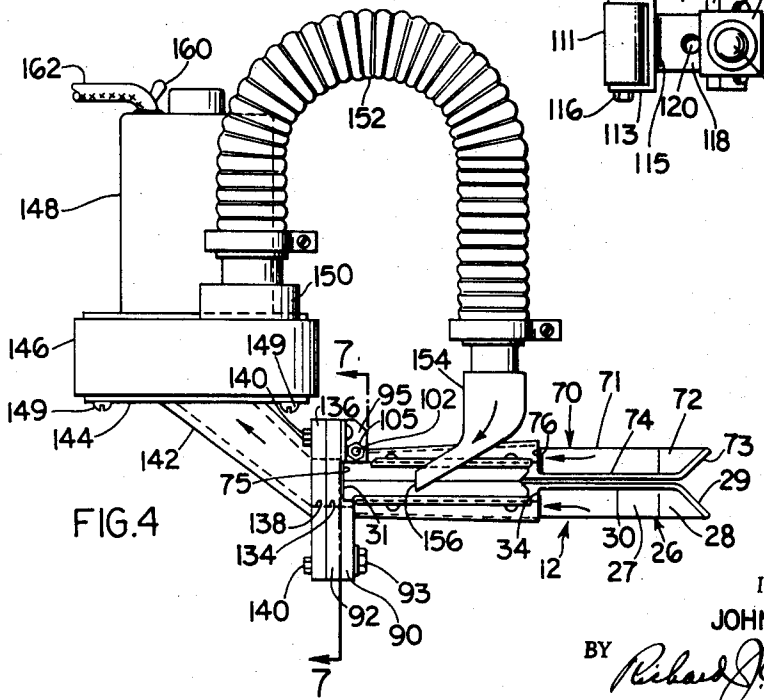


FIG.4

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SELVAGE UNCURLER ATTACHMENTS

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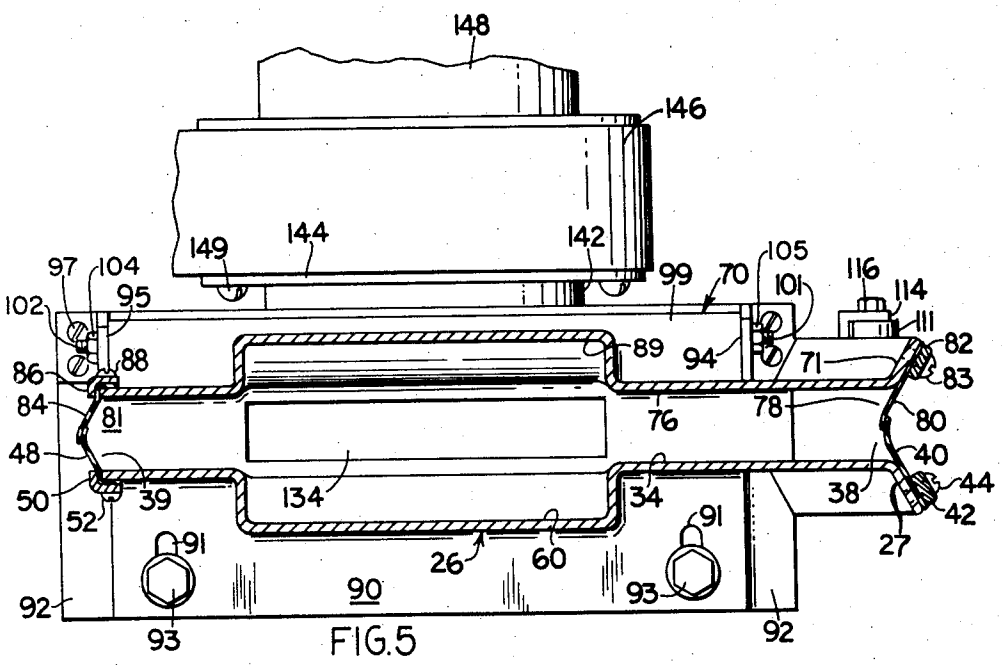


FIG.5

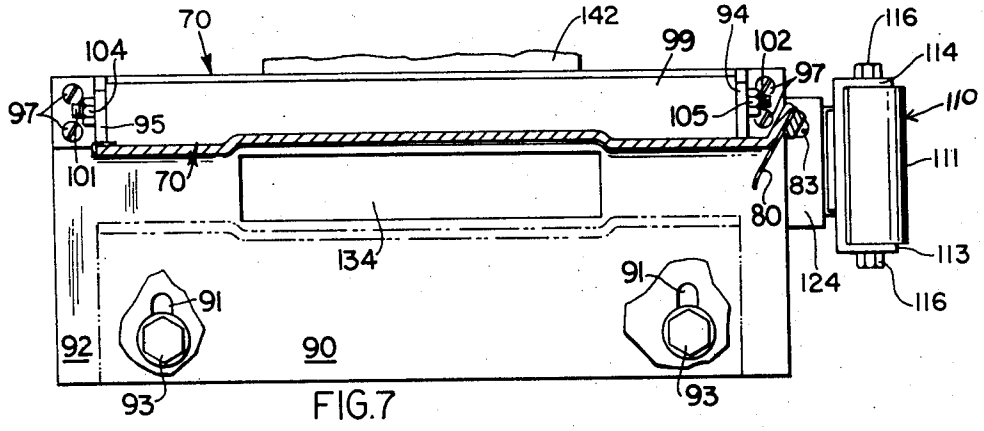


FIG.7

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United States Patent Office 3,142,107 Patented July 28, 1964

3,142,107

SELVAGE UNCURLER ATTACHMENTS

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Filed July 2, 1962, Ser. No. 206,997
9 Claims. (Cl. 26—54)

This application is a continuation-in-part of my copending application Serial No. 54,177, filed September 6, 1960, and now abandoned.

The present invention relates generally to attachments suitable for unrolling or uncurling the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edges of a roll of wet and/or dry fabric prior to processing for drying and/or finishing, and it has particular relation to portable attachments that may be mounted in any convenient manner on opposite sides of a longitudinally moving strip of fabric for unrolling or uncurling its rolled-in or curled-in side selvage edges.

In the treatment and finishing of rolls of wet and/or dry fabric, the selvage edges have a tendency to curl-in or roll-in, and it is the primary object of the present invention to provide right-handed and left-handed attachments for mounting on opposite sides of the moving strip of fabric, which will not only efficiently, economically and expediently unroll or uncurl said rolled-in or curled-in selvage edges, but will maintain them in a straight unrolled or uncurled position until they can be secured in conventional clip and/or pin conveyors or between rollers embodied in conventional tentering and/or finishing machines.

There are presently many kinds of mechanical devices used to unroll or uncurl the selvage edges of a wet and/or dry roll of fabric before its delivery to a clip and/or pin chain conveyor of tentering and/or finishing machines, to-wit: dull knife edges, two or three finger roller combs, rotary brushes, etc. Such mechanical devices have many objectionable features, as for example, a tendency to leave marks in the fabric. They are expensive, heavy, cumbersome, difficult to install and require large amounts of space. They also require considerable power for operation, and frequent attention for adjustments. All of these objectionable features have been obviated with the present invention.

An object of the present invention is to provide a simple, durable, light-weight and inexpensive portable attachment, either right handed or left handed, for mounting immediately in front of and adjacent to the clip or pin chain conveyor of a conventional tentering and/or finishing machine, said attachments being capable of unrolling or uncurling the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edges of a roll of fabric and then maintaining such edges in a straight and unrolled or uncurled position without leaving any marks thereon.

Another object of the invention is the provision of simple and easy to install portable attachments on opposite sides of a longitudinally moving strip of fabric for unrolling or uncurling its rolled-in or curled-in selvage edges, which attachments require very small operating space, little operating power and have no moving parts that are likely to break down or require frequent adjustments.

A further object of the invention is to provide a suitable durable, light-weight and inexpensive attachment which utilizes a suction stream to unroll or uncurl the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edge in combination with a direct air blast to maintain said straightened, unrolled or uncurled edge until it can be secured in a conventional clip and/or pin chain conveyor.

Another object of the invention is to provide such attachments with an adjustable guide means for contacting the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edges of the fabric being processed whereby it may be kept in suitable alignment while passing through said attachments without imparting friction to the moving fabric.

A further object of the invention is to provide such attachments with a passageway having clearance for unrolling or uncurling the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edges and also separate channels for concentrating the suction stream in a proper direction to the moving edge of the roll of fabric regardless of whether the rolled-in or curled-in edge is on the top or bottom side of the moving strip of fabric.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a novel and unique method of treating the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edges to straighten, unroll or uncurl the same, which method consists of the combination of a suction stream and an air blast, whereby the suction stream unrolls or uncurls the selvage edges and the air blast serves to maintain said edges unrolled or uncurled in the horizontal plane of the moving strip of fabric.

Other and further objects and advantages of the invention reside in the details of its construction, which result in simplicity, economy and efficiency, and which will be apparent from the following description, wherein a preferred embodiment of the invention is shown, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals indicate like parts, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a fragmentary top plan view of a moving strip of fabric whose rolled-in or curled-in selvage edges are passing through attachments mounted on opposite sides thereof, which attachments have been made in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a longitudinal elevational view taken substantially along the line **2—2** of FIGURE 1, looking in the direction of the arrows, and showing the receiving end of a conventional pin chain conveyor which picks-up the straightened selvage edges of the moving strip of fabric for delivery to the next operation;

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged top plan view of one of the attachments shown in FIGURE 1, the same being the attachment for unrolling or uncurling the right side of the moving strip of fabric when looking in the direction of movement of the roll being processed, as indicated by the arrow;

FIGURE 4 is a side elevational view of the attachment shown in FIGURE 3 with directional arrows being added to show the direction of the flow of air forming the suction stream and the air blast.

FIGURE 5 is an enlarged fragmentary longitudinal sectional view of the attachment shown in FIGURE 3, the same having been taken substantially along the line **5—5** thereof, looking in the direction of the arrows;

FIGURE 6 is a slightly enlarged side elevational view of the adjustable guiding means embodied in the attachment shown in FIGURE 3, the same having been taken substantially along the line **6—6** thereof, looking in the direction of the arrows; and

FIGURE 7 is a slightly enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view of the attachment shown in FIGURE 4, the same having been taken substantially along the line **7—7** thereof, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring now to the drawings, and particularly to FIGURE 1 thereof, there is shown a fragmentary strip of fabric **10**, which is moving from left to right as indicated by an arrow **11** across a conventional supporting surface, such as for example, the top of a work bench, table, etc. (not shown). Mounted on opposite sides of said supporting surface in any suitable manner (not shown) and in operating alignment with each longitudinal edge of the fabric strip **10** are spaced attachments **12** and **14** made in accordance with the principles of the invention. These attachments **12** and **14** are capable of

unrolling, uncurling or removing the rolled-in or curled-in edges 16 of their respective selvage edges 18 and 20 as they are passing therethrough.

Referring now to FIGURE 2, it will be noted that the flattened, straightened, unrolled or uncurled selvage edges 18 and 20 of the moving strip 10 are engaged in the receiving end of a conventional endless clip or pin conveyor 22 for delivery to the next operation to be performed on the fabric.

The attachments 12 and 14, both of which are shown in operating position in FIGURE 1, have substantially corresponding parts. The attachment 12 has been constructed for processing the selvage edge 18 on the right side of the moving strip of fabric 10. The attachment 14 has been constructed for processing the selvage edge 20 on the left side of the moving strip of fabric 10. The attachments 12 and 14 are identical except that the shape of the base plate, top plate and the position of the adjustable selvage edge guide means have been reversed. However, it is believed that a detailed description of the attachment 12 will be adequate for a complete understanding of the invention.

Referring now to FIGURES 3 and 4, there is shown in detail the attachment 12, which has a five sided base plate 26, having downwardly sloping sides 27, 28 and 29, and straight sides 30 and 31. The smooth rounded downwardly sloping surfaces of the sides 27, 28 and 29 facilitate movement of the strip 10. The front side 27 of the base plate 26 extends outwardly at a substantial angle, towards the middle of the fabric strip 10 being processed, said angle being approximately sixty degrees. This angle tends to cause the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edge to unroll or uncurl towards its outer edge. The base plate 26 has a longitudinally extended depressed channel 34 extending therethrough from its receiving side 27 to its discharge side 30 (see FIGURE 5). This channel 34 extends substantially contiguous with the inner or back side 31. The inlet 38 of the channel 34 is provided with a flexible closure flap 40, which may be made of rubber, plastic or any other suitable material. The flap 40 is mounted by a molding strip 42 that is, in turn, secured removably to the side 29 of the base plate 26 by machine screws 44. The opposite or outlet 39 of the channel 34 is similarly provided with a flexible closure flap 48, which, in turn, is secured at its outer edge by an angular molding strip 50 that is, in turn, secured removably to the base plate 26 by machine screws 52. In this manner, it will be readily apparent that these flexible flaps 40 and 48 may be removed and replaced when becoming worn or broken.

The base plate 26 also has a second depressed channel 60 extending along substantially its transverse axis, which channel 60 is depressed below the base of the channel 34, and provides an unobstructed passageway for an air suction stream to pass under the moving fabric strip 10. Such stream would, obviously, unroll or uncurl any rolled-in or curled-in selvege edge 16 that projects below the plane of the moving fabric strip 10.

The attachment 12 also has a top plate 70, which corresponds in size and shape to the base plate 26, which is adapted to be mounted pivotally in spaced relation to the base plate 26 approximately the thickness of the cloth being processed. The top plate 70 has upwardly sloping sides 71, 72 and 73, and straight sides 74 and 75. The top plate 70 has an indented channel 76 extending longitudinally thereof in substantial alignment with the channel 34 of the base plate 26 when the plates are secured in their closed position, as best shown in FIGURE 5. The inlet 78 of the channel 76 is provided with a flexible closure flap 80, which overlaps the closure flap 40, projecting upwardly from the base plate 26. The closure flap 80 is releasably secured in position by a molding strip 82 secured removably to the side 71 of the top plate 70 by machine screws 83. The opposite or outlet end 81 of channel 76 is similarly provided with a flexible closure flap 84, which is mounted by an angular molding strip 86 that is secured removably to the edge 74 of the top plate 70 by machine screws 88. Thus, it will be apparent that the flexible flaps 80 and 84 may be removed and replaced when becoming worn or broken.

The top plate 70 also has a second indented channel 89 extending along substantially its transverse axis, which channel 89 is indented above the longitudinal channel 76, and provides an unobstructed passageway for an air suction stream to pass above the moving fabric strip 10. Such a stream would obviously unroll, uncurl or remove any rolled-in or curled-in selvage edge 16 that projects above the horizontal plane of the moving fabric strip 10.

Referring to FIGURE 4, the back edge 31 of the base plate 26 is welded to the top edge of a depending flange plate 90, which, in turn, is mounted through vertical slots 91 (see FIGURE 7) to the lower edge of a back plate 92 by bolts 93. These slots 91 permit vertical adjustment of the base plate 26 to the top plate 70 so that the spacing therebetween may be increased or decreased depending upon the thickness or thinness of the fabric being processed. Angular brackets 94 and 95 are mounted on the front side adjacent the top edge of the back plate 92 by machine screws 97. Each of the brackets 94 and 95 are apertured axially horizontally. The top plate 70 has welded thereto an upwardly extending flange 99 of a length to fit slidably between said spaced brackets 94 and 95. Each end of the flange 99 is provided with a reduced threaded trunnion 101 and 102, which are journalled through apertures in the brackets 95 and 94. The outer ends of the trunnions 101 and 102 are threaded to receive suitable locking nuts 104 and 105. This construction secures pivotally and removably the top plate 70 to the back plate 92, whereby it can be swung upwardly and away from the base plate 26. This pivotal movement makes it easy to lay-in the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edge 16 of the fabric 10 through the attachment 12.

The angular side 27 of the base plate 26 is known as the receiving or incoming side over which the moving strip of fabric 10 enters the attachment 12. At the junction of the rear corner of the side 27 with the back plate 92, there is provided a vertically extending guide means 110, which consists of a roller 111, which is rotatably mounted on a shaft 112. The shaft 112 is journalled between the forwardly projection arms 113 and 114 of a U-shaped bracket 115, which arms extend in different horizontal planes. The ends of the shaft 112, which project beyond the arms 113 and 114, are threaded for receiving fastening nuts 116. The base of the bracket 115 is welded to the forward end of a bar 118, having a series of spaced apertures 120 therethrough. The bar 118 projects through a tubular sleeve 122, which has its inner side welded to the extending end of a vertically mounted bracket 124. The bracket 124 is secured to the back of the back plate 92 by machine screws 126. The outer side of the sleeve 122 has a hollow cylindrically shaped housing 127 welded thereto, which has a closed end 128 that is provided with a conventional spring pressed detent 130, whose opposite projecting end may be secured releasably in any one of the series of spaced apertures 120. It will be obvious in this construction that the vertical roller guide means 110 is rendered slidably adjustable along the bar 118, and may be moved transversely of the longitudinal passageway extending through the base plate 26 and top plate 70 for contact with the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edge 16, which will vary from time to time with different widths and kinds of fabrics as some have a greater tendency to roll-in or curl-in than others. The guide roller means 110 should be kept contiguous with the moving rolled-in or curled-in selvage edge 16 of the strip 10 for easier processing and

better longitudinal alignment while passing through the attachment **12**.

The back plate **92** is provided with a large rectangularly shaped central aperture **134**, which is in open communication and alignment with the channel **60** in the base plate **26** and the channel **89** of the top plate **70**.

A flange plate **136**, having an aperture **138** therethrough that corresponds in size and shape to the aperture **134** in the back plate **92**, is adapted to be secured to the back of the back plate **92** by bolts **140**. The flange plate **136** has an integrally formed tubular connecting pipe **142**, which, in turn, has its opposite end provided with a circular flange plate **144**. The flange plate **144** provides means for securing the end of the connecting pipe **142** to a source of an air suction stream. In the drawings, the air suction stream source is shown built into the attachment and consists of a conventional electric vacuum cleaner housing **146** and motor **148**. The housing **146** and motor **148** are mounted on the top side of the flange plate **144** by suitable machine screws **149**. Obviously, the connecting pipe **142** could be connected directly to an outside source of suction, in which event a conventional valve would be required in the line to turn "on" and "off" the suction stream when desired.

The exhaust port **150** of the vacuum cleaner housing **146** is provided with a flexible tubular hose **152** extending therefrom, and the opposite free end of said hose **152** is provided with a discharge nozzle **154**, having an elongated discharge port **156** of a substantial length as compared to its height. Obviously, if the suction side of the attachments **12** and **14** were to be connected to an industrial vacuum system, it will be necessary then to connect the discharge nozzle **154** to an industrial air pressure system in order to secure the desired air blasts to maintain said unrolled or uncurled selvage edges **16** flat and straightened. Of course, the connecting line from the industrial air pressure system to the attachments **12** and **14** would have to be equipped with a conventional valve for turning the air pressure "on" and "off" when desired.

In the illustrations shown, the motor **148** is connected through a conventional "on" and "off" switch **160** to an outside source of electrical power through a conventional electric cord **162**. Thus, the starting and stopping of the combination air suction stream and air blast may be controlled at will with merely a flick of the switch **160**.

In the operation of these attachments it will be apparent that they are capable of use with any conventional textile tentering and/or finishing machines or any other types of textile machines on which rolled-in or curled-in selvage edges **16** have to be straightened by unrolling or uncurling along their opposite longitudinal sides **18** and **20** of the moving strip of fabric **10**, and then maintained in their flat, straightened position until such selvage edges can be secured in a conventional clip or pin conveyor **22**. These simple, inexpensive, light-weight, portable attachments **12** and **14** may be easily and quickly mounted on the supporting structure of any fabric processing bench or table by means of conventional clamps (not shown) or other suitable means. They are light in weight, easy to carry, require no adjustments, maintenance, etc. They use very little operating current since the only moving part is the conventional suction motor **148**, which is so small and requires so little electricity that it may be plugged into any standard electric light outlet (not shown) through its connecting wire or cord **162**.

The selvage edges **18** and **20** of most fabrics **10** have a tendency to roll-in or curl-in, as indicated at **16**. Sometimes the roll-in or curl-in is on the underside of the fabric strip **10** and at other times it is on the top side of the moving strip **10**. It is shown in the drawings, for purposes of illustration, as only being on the top side of the moving strip **10**.

It will be noted that when the base plate **26** and the pivotal top plate **70** are in closed processing position, the depressed channel **34** of the base plate **26** and the indented channel **76** of the top plate **70** are in substantial vertical alignment, forming between them one large passageway extending longitudinally through the attachment from its receiving side to its discharge side. When the moving strip of fabric **10** is properly positioned over the base plate **26**, the curled-in or rolled-in selvage edge **16** should be substantially centered within this passageway. There will be sufficient clearance both above and below the plane of the moving fabric strip **10** for easily and quickly unrolling or uncurling the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edge **16** whether it is above or below the fabric strip **10**.

It will also be noted in FIGURE 5 that, when the plates **26** and **70** are closed upon the selvage edge **16** of the moving fabric strip **10**, the transversely extending channel **60** in the base plate **26**, which is open at its free outer end, extends under the moving strip **10** to provide a ready entrance for the incoming air forming the suction stream. The transversely extending channel **89** in the top plate **70**, which is in vertical alignment with the channel **60** in the base plate **26**, is also open at its outer free end and extends above the plane of the moving strip **10** to provide an unobstructed entrance for the air forming the incoming suction stream. The air entering the open end of the channel **89** in the top plate **76** will form the suction stream for unrolling or uncurling the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edge extending above the moving fabric strip **10**. The flexible overlapping flaps **40** and **80** at the receiving end **38**, **78** of the attachment **12** will tend to press against the opposite sides of the incoming fabric strip **10** and prevent excessive leakage of air into the attachment **12** through this end of the passageway, which would tend to weaken the suction stream moving transversely of the fabric strip **10**. The corresponding flexible overlapping flaps **48** and **84** at the discharge end **39**, **81** of the attachment **12** will likewise tend to press against the opposite sides of the outgoing moving fabric strip **10** and prevent excessive leakage of air into the attachment **12** through this end of the passageway, which would further tend to weaken the air suction stream moving transversely of the moving fabric strip **10**.

It will be recognized that there are many different kinds and types of cloths and/or fabrics. Some are light, some are heavy, some are close woven, some have an open weave and others are knitted. Each of these cloths or fabrics will require a suction stream or an air blast of different pressure. Therefore, the vacuum system and the air blast system used must have a suitable range between 10/p.s.i. and 100/p.s.i. Any conventional method of regulating such pressures will operate satisfactorily with these attachments. Each fabric will have to be tested to determine its proper operating pressure, since there are too many variables involved to set forth in table form.

The attachments **12** and **14** shown in the drawings herein are illustrated in the most convenient form, but there will be installations where lack of space, etc. make it necessary to mount the fan motor below or to one side of the spaced plates, and it may even be necessary to change or eliminate the angle of the several parts, but none of these changes will effect the operations of the attachments. It will also be obvious that these attachments may be made of any suitable material, and, while it is described as being made principally of metal, it is obvious that they can be made of wood, hard rubber, plastics or combinations thereof, as conditions may require.

When the fabric strip **10** is properly positioned within the attachment **12**, the receiving guide roller **111** should

be moved into a position where it will contact or substantially contact the rolled-in or curled-in selvage edge **16**. This may be done merely by withdrawing the detent **130** against its spring pressure, which will in turn withdraw its lower end from one of the series of apertures **120** in the bar **118**. The assembly is now ready to be moved slidably along the bar **118** until the vertical roller **111** is in contact with the selvage edge **16**. The detent **130** may now be released and its spring action will force its lower end into the aperture **120** with which it has been aligned, whereupon its position is fixed until a further change is desired.

It will be noted that the receiving edges **27** and **71** of the fixed base plate **26** and pivotal top plate **70** extend outwardly at an obtuse angle of approximately 60 degrees with respect to the curled selvage edge **16** of the moving strip of fabric **10**. This angular relationship has a tendency to cause the curled selvage edge **16** to uncurl towards the outside, thus facilitating its unrolling or uncurling.

Although I have shown and described in detail only one form which the invention may assume, it will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art that many modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit thereof.

What I claim is:

1. An attachment of the class described comprising:
(*a*) a base plate and a top plate spaced vertically a distance sufficient to permit a moving strip of fabric to pass therebetween,
(*b*) said plates extending in parallel planes and being closed only along their inner sides,
(*c*) an intake port extending through said closed sides in open communication with the space between said plates,
(*d*) a suction source and an air blast source,
(*e*) means for connecting the intake port with said suction source,
(*f*) means for connecting said air blast source with a discharge nozzle,
(*g*) and means for starting and stopping said sources.

2. An attachment of the class described comprising:
(*a*) a base plate and a top plate spaced vertically a distance sufficient to permit a moving strip of fabric to pass therebetween,
(*b*) said plates extending in parallel planes and being closed along their inner sides,
(*c*) an intake port extending through said closed sides in open communication with the space between said plates,
(*d*) a suction unit having an intake port and an exhaust port,
(*e*) means for connecting the intake port in said closed sides with the intake port of said suction unit,
(*f*) means for connecting said exhaust port of said suction unit with a discharge nozzle,
(*g*) and means for starting and stopping said suction unit.

3. An attachment of the class described comprising:
(*a*) a base plate and a pivotal top plate spaced vertically a distance sufficient to permit a moving strip of fabric to pass therebetween,
(*b*) said plates extending in parallel planes when closed and being closed only along their inner sides,
(*c*) an intake port extending through said closed sides in open communication with the space between said plates,
(*d*) a suction unit having an intake port and an exhaust port,
(*e*) means for connecting the intake port in said closed sides with the intake port of said suction unit,
(*f*) means for flexibly connecting said exhaust port of said suction unit with a discharge nozzle,
(*g*) and means for starting and stopping said suction unit.

4. An attachment of the class described comprising:
(*a*) a base plate and a top plate spaced vertically a distance sufficient to permit a moving strip of fabric to pass therebetween,
(*b*) said plates extending in parallel planes and being closed along their inner sides,
(*c*) said upper plate having an indented channel, and said lower plate having a depressed channel, which channels form an enlarged longitudinal passageway adjacent said closed sides to provide clearance between said plates for a rolled-in selvage edge,
(*d*) an intake port extending through said closed sides in open communication with the enlarged passageway between said plates,
(*e*) a suction unit having an intake port and an exhaust port,
(*f*) means for connecting the intake port in said closed sides with the intake port of said suction unit,
(*g*) means for connecting said exhaust port of said suction unit with a discharge nozzle,
(*h*) and means for starting and stopping said suction unit.

5. An attachment of the class described comprising:
(*a*) a base plate and a pivotal top plate spaced vertically a distance sufficient to permit a moving strip of fabric to pass therebetween,
(*b*) said plates extending in parallel planes when closed and being closed only along their inner sides,
(*c*) said plates having an enlarged passageway extending therethrough adjacent said closed sides to provide clearance between said plates for a rolled-in selvage edge,
(*d*) flexible means mounted at opposite ends of said passageway for closing the same on opposite sides of a moving strip of fabric passing between said plates,
(*e*) an intake port extending through said closed sides in open communication with the enlarged passageway between said plates,
(*f*) a suction unit having an intake port and an exhaust port,
(*g*) means for connecting the intake port in said closed sides with the intake port of said suction unit,
(*h*) means for connecting said exhaust port of said suction unit with a discharge nozzle,
(*i*) and means for starting and stopping said suction unit.

6. An attachment of the class described comprising:
(*a*) a base plate and a top plate spaced vertically a distance sufficient to permit a moving strip of fabric to pass therebetween,
(*b*) said plates extending in parallel planes and being closed only along their inner sides,
(*c*) said plates having an enlarged passageway extending therethrough adjacent said closed sides to provide clearance between said plates for a rolled-in selvage edge,
(*d*) guide means for engaging the rolled-in selvage edge of the moving strip of fabric,
(*e*) an intake port extending through said closed sides in open communication with the enlarged passageway between said plates,
(*f*) a suction unit having an intake port and an exhaust port,
(*g*) means for connecting the intake port in said closed sides with the intake port of said suction unit,
(*h*) means for connecting said exhaust port of said suction unit with a discharge nozzle,
(*i*) and means for starting and stopping said suction unit.

7. An attachment of the class described comprising:
(*a*) a base plate and a top plate spaced vertically a distance sufficient to permit a moving strip of fabric to pass therebetween,
(*b*) said plates extending in parallel planes and being closed only along their inner sides,

(c) said plates having an enlarged passageway extending therethrough adjacent said closed sides to provide clearance between said plates for a rolled-in selvage edge,

(d) adjustable guide means for engaging the rolled-in selvage edge of the moving strip of fabric,

(e) an intake port extending through said closed sides in open communication with the enlarged passageway between said plates,

(f) a suction unit having an intake port and an exhaust port,

(g) means for connecting the intake port in said closed sides with the intake port of said suction unit,

(h) means for connecting said exhaust port of said suction unit with a discharge nozzle,

(i) and means for starting and stopping said suction unit.

8. An attachment of the class described comprising:

(a) a base plate and a top plate spaced vertically a distance sufficient to permit a moving strip of fabric to pass therebetween,

(b) said plates extending in parallel planes and being closed only along their inner sides,

(c) said plates having an enlarged passageway extending therethrough adjacent said closed sides to provide clearance between said plates for a rolled-in selvage edge,

(d) guide means for engaging the rolled-in selvage edge of said moving strip of fabric,

(e) an air intake port extending through said closed sides in open communication with the enlarged passageway between said plates,

(f) spaced air intake channels extending one each cross-wise of said plates in open communication with said air intake port in said closed sides,

(g) a suction unit having an intake port and an exhaust port,

(h) means for connecting the air intake port in said closed sides with the intake port of said suction unit,

(i) means for connecting said exhaust port of said suction unit with a discharge nozzle,

(j) and means for starting and stopping said suction unit.

9. An attachment of the class described comprising:

(a) a base plate and a pivotal top plate spaced vertically a distance sufficient to permit a moving strip of fabric to pass therebetween,

(b) said plates extending in parallel planes when closed and being closed only along their inner sides,

(c) said plates having an enlarged passageway extending therethrough adjacent said closed sides to provide clearance between said plates for a rolled-in selvage edge,

(d) adjustable guide means adjacent the receiving side of said plates for engaging the rolled-in selvage edge of said moving strip of fabric,

(e) an intake port extending through said closed sides in open communication with the enlarged passageway between said plates,

(f) spaced air intake channels extending one each transversely of said plates in open communication with said air intake port in said closed sides,

(g) flexible means mounted at opposite ends of said enlarged passageway for closing the same on opposite sides of said moving strip of fabric passing between said plates,

(h) a suction unit having an intake port and an exhaust port,

(i) means for connecting the intake port in said closed sides with the intake port of said suction unit,

(j) means for connecting said exhaust port of said suction unit with a discharge nozzle,

(k) and means for starting and stopping said suction unit.

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