A. J. COTE AND A. COTE.

ATTACHMENT FOR SPINNING MACHINES.

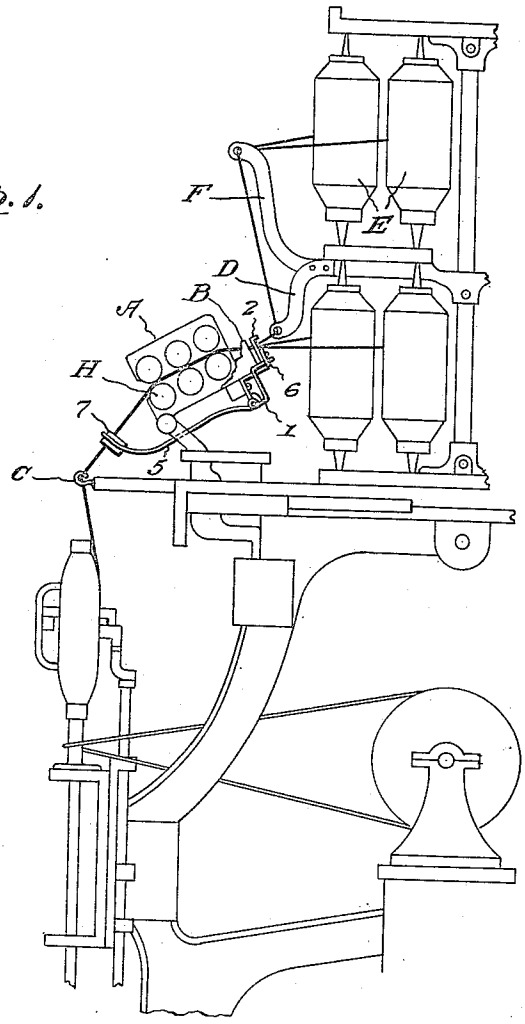
APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1921.

1,422,745.

Patented July 11, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



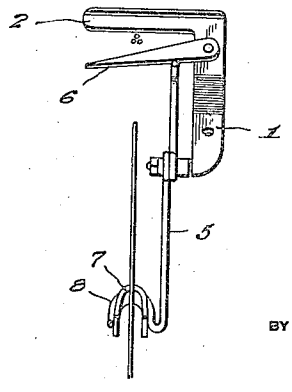


Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

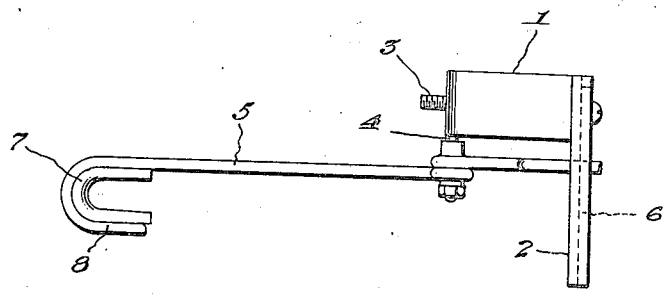


Fig. 4.

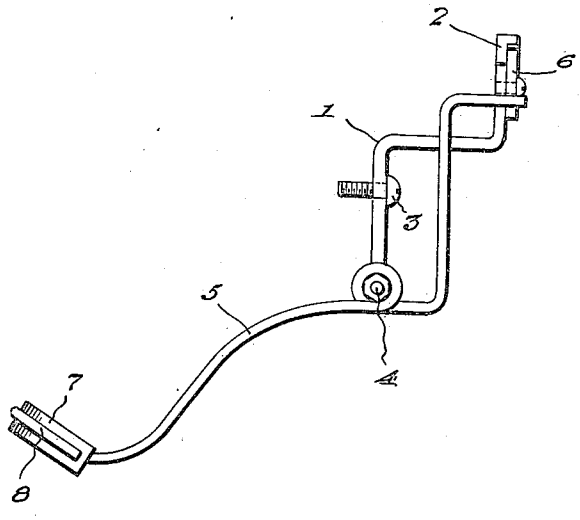
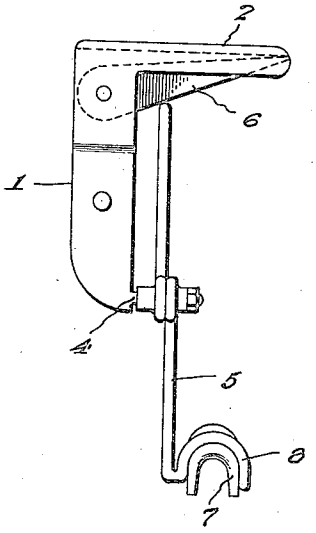


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR J. COTE AND ADRIAN COTÊ, OF FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTACHMENT FOR SPINNING MACHINES.

1,422,745. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 11, 1922.

Application filed April 19, 1921. Serial No. 462,637.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ARTHUR J. COTE and ADRIAN COTÊ, citizens of the United States, residing at Franklin, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Spinning Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an attachment for spinning machines, the principal object of the invention being to provide means for preventing waste of material due to the breaking of the thread by automatically cutting off the roving and preventing it from being wound on the lap rolls.

Another object of the invention is to so form the device that it is actuated upon the breaking of a thread so that it will not interfere with the operation of the entire device but simply cuts off the thread that has broken.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view showing our invention in use.

Figure 2 is a similar view taken at right angles to Figure 1.

Figures 3, 4 and 5 are detail views of the attachment itself.

As shown in these views the attachment consists of a substantially Z-shaped member 1, one part of which forms a stationary jaw 2. The parallel part is secured to a part of the spinning machine by a screw or bolt 3. A pivot pin 4 projects laterally from the lower end of the parallel part and upon this pin is pivoted a member 5 which is preferably formed of wire, as shown. A movable jaw 6 is pivoted to member 1 and this jaw is adapted to be held against the stationary jaw by the bent upper part of member 5, the parts being held in this position by the weight of the lower part of the member 5 and the U-shaped member 7 which engages the roving. This member 7 is preferably formed of porcelain and is clamped in place by the bent end 8 of the member 5. The stationary jaw is preferably of angle shape in cross section with the movable jaw overlapping the vertical flange, as shown.

As shown in Figure 1 the attachment is fastened to the back of the roll stand A with its jaws located in front of the trumpet B. The tail end of member 5 extends under the roll stand with the porcelain member 7 engaging the roving as it passes from the rolls in said stand to thread guide C so that the tension of the thread will hold up the tail of member 5 and thus permit the moving jaw to drop to inoperative position to permit the thread to pass between the jaws and through the trumpet. We use an additional lead rod D and the thread is passed from the upper bobbins E over the upper rod F, down through rod D and then these threads with the threads from the lower bobbins G pass between the jaws of the attachment, through trumpet B, between the rolls and through the thread guide C to the spinning apparatus. The porcelain member resting upon the thread will hold the member 5 in raised position so that the stationary jaw is in open position. If the thread should break the member 5 will drop so that its upper end will force the movable jaw against the stationary jaw and thus cut the thread at this point and prevent it from being wound on lap rolls H, thus preventing waste of thread.

We may stamp the devices out of a single piece of metal so as to have eight or more in one section. This will save time in putting the devices on or removing them from the spinning frame.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

We desire it to be understood that we may make changes in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What we claim is:—

1. An attachment of the class described comprising a pair of jaw members between which the roving is adapted to pass, a movable member having a hook-shaped thread engaging part thereon for holding the said member in inoperative position as long as the thread is unbroken but acting under the action of gravity, when the thread breaks,

to close the jaws upon the thread, and an anti-friction member arranged in the hook part for engaging the thread.

2. An attachment of the class described comprising a supporting member of Z-shape having one limb forming a stationary jaw, a movable jaw pivoted to said member and cooperating with the stationary jaw, a lever pivotally supported on the parallel part of said member and having one end adapted to engage with the movable jaw to force the same against the stationary jaw under the action of gravity and a hook-shaped thread engaging part at the other end of the lever for holding the parts with the movable jaw in open position when the thread is unbroken.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

ARTHUR J. COTE.
ADRIAN COTÉ.