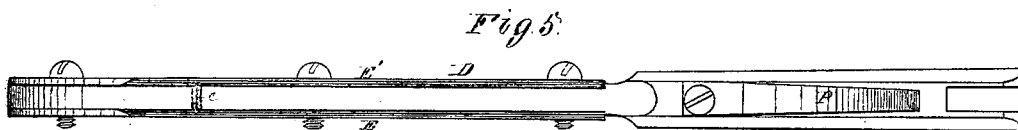
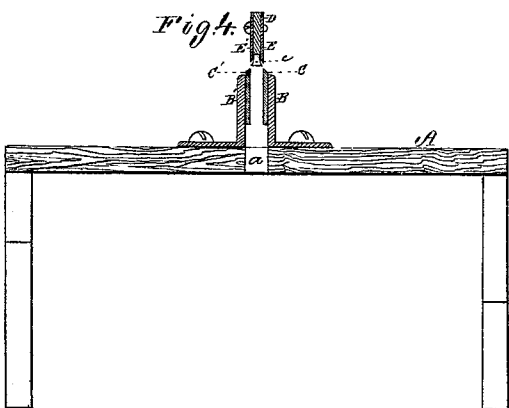
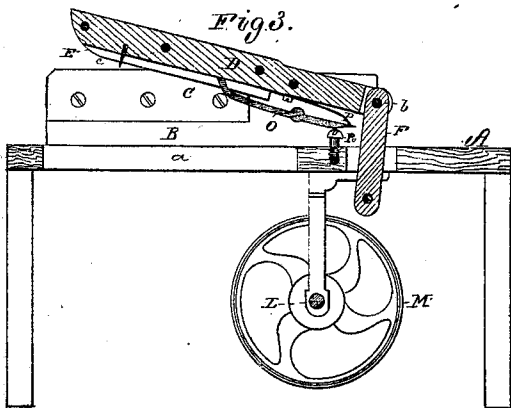
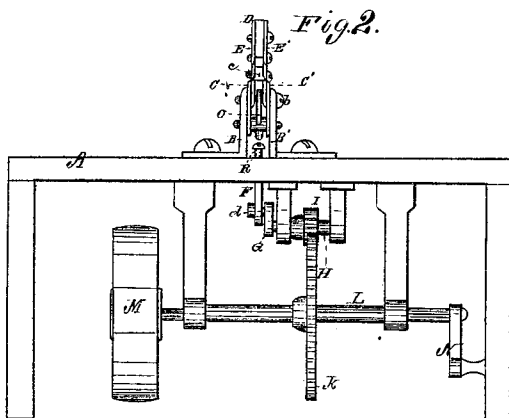
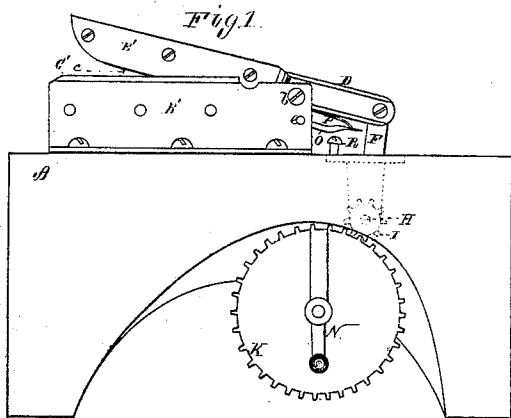


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the first group was exposed to the training and the second group was exposed to the control. The subjects were then divided into two groups: the first group was exposed to the training and the second group was exposed to the control. The subjects were then divided into two groups: the first group was exposed to the training and the second group was exposed to the control.

Machines for De-Seaming Cloth.

No. 126,264.

Patented April 30, 1872.



Witnesses.

S. H. Piper.

L. N. Motter.

Thomas E. Chase.

by his attorney.

N. Glad

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS E. CHASE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR DESEAMING CLOTH.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 126,264, dated April 30, 1872.

To all persons to whom these presents may come:

Be it known that I, THOMAS E. CHASE, of Boston, of the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Machine for Deseaming Cloth; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawing, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, Fig. 2 a front end view, and Fig. 3 a longitudinal section of the said machine. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of it. Fig. 5 is an under-side view of the cutter-lever and its cutters.

For preparing old cloth for being picked for conversion into what is termed "shoddy," it becomes necessary to first remove from it any seams, all of which heretofore has generally been done by manual labor, working with shears or scissors. My machine is for such purpose. It consists mainly of a single lever, two blades fixed thereto, and two other stationary blades, these latter being arranged to operate with the lever-blades like the blades of a pair of shears. With such devices I have combined a clearer or mechanism for aiding in or effecting discharge of the separated seam or waste from between the stationary blades.

In the drawing, A denotes a table having a long slot, *a*, made down through its top. On opposite sides of such slot, and so as to project above the table-top in manner as shown, are two standards, B B', provided with stationary shear-blades C C', fixed to their inner sides, and arranged as represented. Disposed between the said standards and pivoted to them (the pivot or fulcrum being shown at *b*) is a lever, D, having fixed to the opposite sides of its longer arm two other shear-blades, E E', to bear against and operate with the blades C C'. The lever and blade E E' are rounded at their front ends in manner as shown. The blades E E' project below the lever-arm, and, if desirable, there may be one or more cross-cut knives or blades, *c*, arranged between and at right angles with the blades E E'. The cross-cut knife or cutter, to operate to good advantage, should project below its lever-blades a short distance. The object of the cross-cut blade is to sever the seam transversely in order to facilitate

its subsequent discharge from the machine. The rear or shorter arm of the lever D is pivoted to a connection-rod, F, which, in turn, is jointed to the wrist *d* of a crank, G, projecting from a short shaft, H. A pinion, I, fixed on the said shaft, engages with a gear, K, fixed on a driving-shaft, L, provided with a fly-wheel, M, and a crank, N, all being arranged as represented. Between the standards B B' and pivoted to them, as represented at *e*, is a clearer or lever, O, which extends up between the blades C C'. A spring, P, fixed to the lever D, bears upon the rear arm of the clearer, and beneath such arm there is a screw, R, which is screwed into the table-top and projects above such, all being arranged in manner as represented.

By means of the spring and screw the clearer will be operated or have reciprocating movements while the knife-lever may be in motion. The screw may be adjusted or depressed or varied in altitude, as occasion may require, to obtain the desirable movement of the clearer. On turning the crank a reciprocating motion will be imparted to the blade-lever, whereby its shear-blades may be caused to operate with the stationary blades, especially when a piece of cloth is laid on the latter with its seam between them. By the action of the shears the seam will be severed from the cloth, the seam part falling down between the stationary blades, and being aided in its descent by the clearer, or prevented thereby from clogging the space between the two stationary blades.

The curved or bow shape of the lever and its movable blades is for the purpose of enabling a person to readily introduce the cloth underneath the lever, even when it is depressed to its lowest position.

I claim—

1. The single lever D, its two blades E E', and the stationary blades C C', arranged and combined substantially in manner and to operate as specified.

2. I also claim the combination of the clearer O with the lever D and the blades E E' and C C', all being arranged in manner and provided with mechanism for imparting to such lever and clearer motions substantially as specified.

3. I also claim the knife-lever and its attached blades as bow-shaped or curved at their front ends or parts, as shown and described, in combination with the stationary shear-blades, arranged as represented.

4. I also claim one or more cross-cut knives, *c*, arranged as set forth, in combination with

the operative lever and its knives and the stationary blades, all being substantially as described.

THOS. E. CHASE.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,

J. R. SNOW.