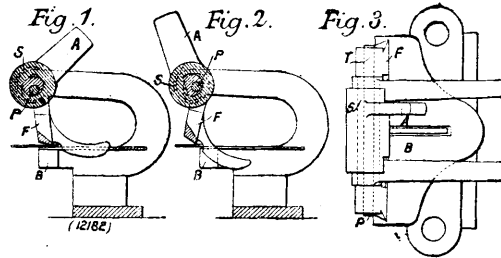


TEXTILE MACHINERY.

12,182. W. Mather, Manchester. Clips for Stentering Machines. [4 Figs.] May 17, 1897.—The clips usually employed in stentering machines, such, for instance, as those described in the Specification No. 2942 of 1887, are constructed to cause the faller to be raised to liberate the cloth without any liability to tear or damage it, provided that the selvage is quite flat, but should there happen to be a curled selvage at the edge



of the fabric this may be caught by the faller, and consequently the fabric, not being liberated, is liable to be torn. The present invention relates to a construction of the clip in such a manner that when in the course of its travel it reaches the point where it should release the fabric, the faller is raised so as to be free to move outwards with the fabric, and therefore does not prevent the escape of any curled selvage or other obstruction on the edge of the fabric. The faller F is hinged on eccentric or crankpins P at each end of a spindle S, having fixed on it a sleeve carrying an arm A. When the arm A is in the position shown in Fig. 1 the crankpins P are in a low position, the faller hinged upon them being then in condition to clamp the fabric between its edge and the base B. But when the arm A, by meeting a stationary inclined bar, is thrown open to the position shown in Fig. 2, then the crankpins P are raised, raising the faller with them so far that its lower edge can swing clear beyond the base. The sleeve projects at T over the bearings of the spindle, or it might be over one of them, and part of the projection is cut away there, allowing the sleeve certain limited play on each side of the arm that carries the bearing. This play may be made more or less so as to adjust the clip to fabrics of various thickness. (Accepted June 23, 1897).