

PATENT RING SPINNING FRAME FOR WOOLEN YARNS

Many attempts have been made to produce a Ring Spinning Frame to spin woolen and blended yarns with the characteristics of a mule spun yarn. After experiments extending over a long period the British Research Association for the Woolen and Worsted Indus-

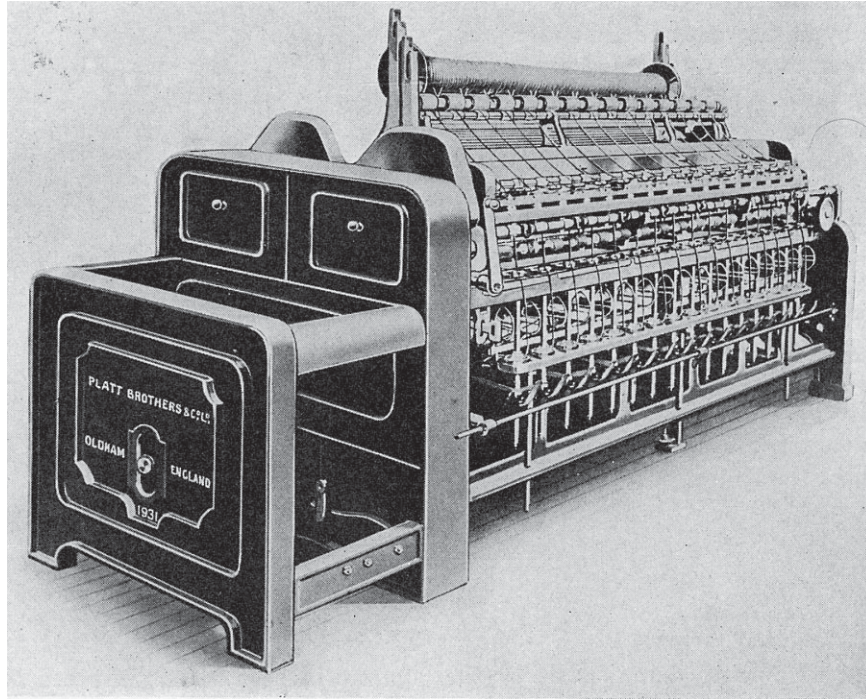
tries is offering now a new frame which it is claimed fulfills all expectations. The machine which is shown in our illustration is built by Platt Brothers & Co., Ltd., Oldham, England.

The principal changes from previous models are

briefly: heavier top rollers, delivery and draft rollers covered with "Carborundum," a new type of false twist tube, tension regulator, and brake roller. Otherwise the construction is the same, the frame having a row of spindles on each side, and can be arranged with creel for either one or two rows of condenser bobbins. The number and distance of spindles is governed by the number and length of condenser bobbins and the number of threads on each.

"Carborundum," and the back rollers with sole leather. They pass from these rollers through the thread lapet to the ring and traveller and on to the bobbin in the usual way.

As a result of the high draft employed, i.e., from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, and even to 4, slubbings or rovings may be carded much heavier in count than was the case previously. Further, it is possible to spin on the Ring Frame up to 70 skeins in woolen counts. Another fea-



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The new frame operates as follows: The threads from the condenser bobbins are drawn through a pair of feed rollers. These rollers revolve at about the same surface speed as the condenser drum, and the bosses of the bottom rollers are covered with "Carborundum," the top rollers being plain. The threads then pass over a deflector bar and a brake roller to the false twist tubes which are fitted with tempered steel spring jaws. The false twist tubes present the threads to the delivery rollers, the bosses of the front rollers are covered with

ture is the large output per spindle, when compared with the mule, in consequence of the continuity of working, and comparisons in levelness have shown that the yarn produced is more level than that of a corresponding mule yarn from the same slubbing.

A valuable feature is the considerable saving in floor space which amounts to about 75%. The frame requires about 1 H.P. for 30 spindles when running normally, but for individual electric motor drive extra power should be allowed especially for starting up.