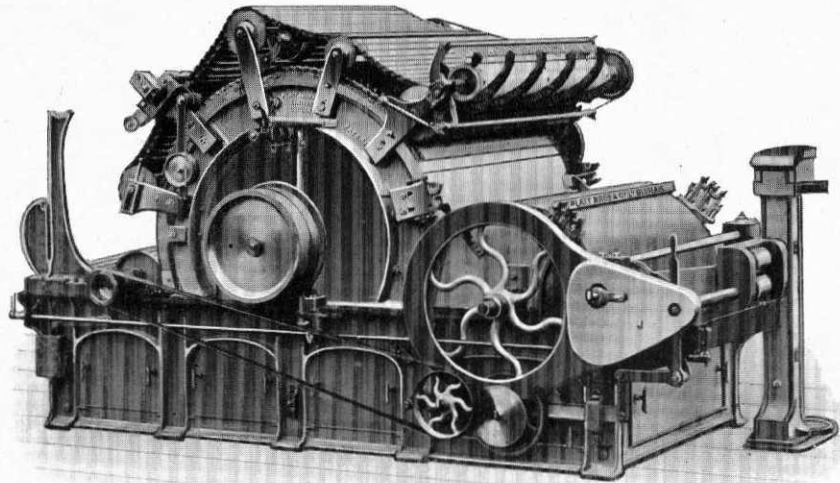


is shown in section (*page 35*), and consists of a main carding cylinder A; on the circumference of which the flats B B—which are made in the form of cast-iron ribs faced with card clothing—are seen connected, so as to form an endless travelling lattice, those at work resting upon flexible semi-circular rings C, which are accurately fitted upon the fixed bends D D, the whole being carried from the frame sides E E. The flats when out of action—*i.e.*, when quitting the cylinder A—are stripped of any fibres or impurities adhering to them by the action



PATENT REVOLVING FLAT CARDING ENGINE

of the patent vibrating comb F and the revolving brush G. The flats then pass over guide rollers to the grinding apparatus H, whereby the faces of all the flats are successively ground from their working surfaces by the grinding roller J, and the points of the wire levelled and sharpened while the card is working. The extra cleaning facilities afforded by this type of carding engine have been still further augmented by the arrangement of the casings and knives applied to the cylinder A, and the taker-in K respectively. A simple form of adjustment has been devised to give any desired result, and being regulated from the outside of the frame, it makes what was formerly a laborious duty into the simplest that the attendant has to perform. The casings and the covers are adjustable, to allow for any wearing of the wire on the respective parts they enclose, thus preventing the formation of accumulations, which in older systems were the main cause of inefficient

work. The unl then drawn forw of the arrow. Q. The fibrous A. The wire cl to the series of and travels forw thus undergoes a with the top of in a continuous slower speed. and is carried on vertical movem minute or upw doffer in its dow gathered in later a hole only half rollers U U, wh can is filled, an

The old syst be obsolete in

The lap pro yard as to prod to run at a sui