

No. 649,381.

Patented May 8, 1900.

B. D. WIGHT.

WINDING AND MEASURING MACHINE FOR RIBBON, LACE, &c.

(Application filed Mar. 31, 1899.)

(No Model.)

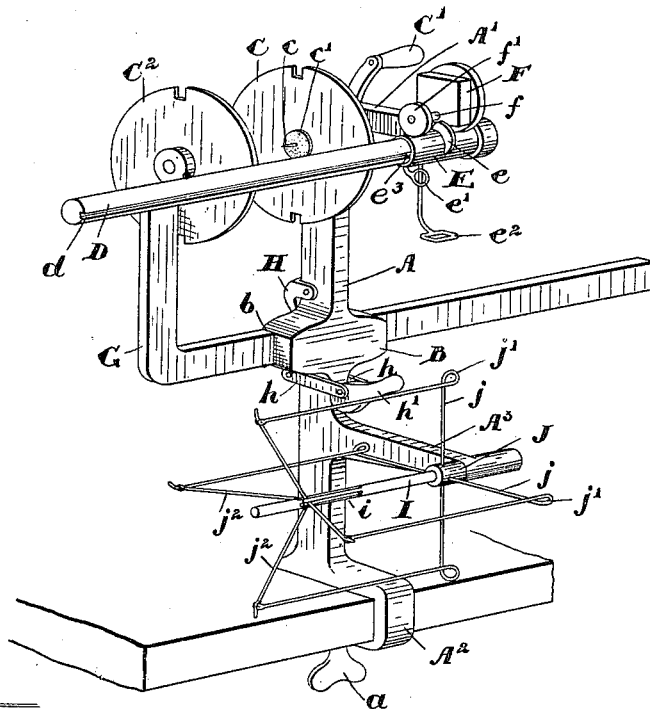


Fig. 1.

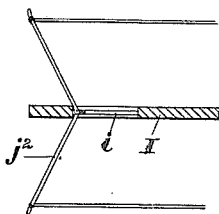


Fig. 3.

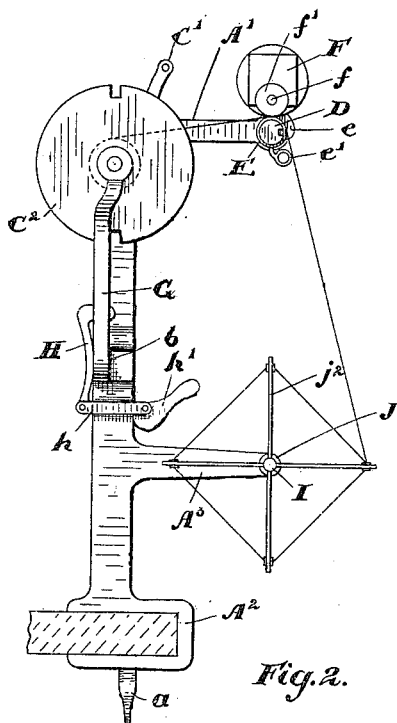


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

A. W. W. W.

C. W. W. W.

Inventor.

B. D. Wight.

By Pelhertonhaugh & Co.

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BRINTON DOUGALL WIGHT, OF NAPINKA, CANADA.

WINDING AND MEASURING MACHINE FOR RIBBON, LACE, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,381, dated May 8, 1900.

Application filed March 31, 1899. Serial No. 711,263. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BRINTON DOUGALL WIGHT, clerk, of the village of Napinka, in the county of Winchester, in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Winding and Measuring Machines for Ribbon, Lace, and Similar Merchandise, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in winding and measuring machines more particularly adapted for ribbons, laces, braids, and such like merchandise; and the object of the invention is to devise a very simple device, adaptable for use on a counter or table, by which the various marketable widths of ribbon, &c., may be quickly, accurately, and perfectly rewound and measured when taking stock; and it consists, essentially, of a standard provided at the top with a suitable disk journaled thereon and an adjustable cross-bar extending through a guideway in the standard and provided at the top with a similar disk set directly opposite the aforesaid disk, the top of the standard being also provided with a cross-spindle, on which the measuring and guiding devices are also located, and a reel or swift being further provided near the bottom of the standard to receive the bolt of ribbon or lace, the parts being arranged and constructed in detail as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my machine complete. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is a detail showing a means for collapsing one end of the reel or swift.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the standard, which is provided with a central enlargement B, having a guiding-groove.

C is a disk provided with a suitable spindle having a crank-handle C'.

A' is an arm forming part of the upper end of the standard A and extending forwardly at right angles thereto.

D is a spindle secured in the end of the arm A' and provided with a longitudinal groove d.

E is a sleeve provided with a guiding-flange e, a depending finger-loop e', a ribbon-guiding loop e², and tongue e³.

F is a measuring device, the main spindle f

of which is provided with a friction-roller f', which is held in frictional contact with the sleeve E.

The interior mechanism of the measuring device it is not necessary here to describe, as there are various forms adaptable for my purpose.

G is an L-shaped arm extending through the groove b and held therein by the hanger H, connected by the links h to the clamping-eccentric handle h'. By loosening the clamping-handle h' the bar G may be moved longitudinally, so as to vary the position of the disk C²—that is to say, bring it nearer to or farther from the disk C—and thus accommodate different widths of ribbon or lace, &c., as the case may be. The disks C and C² are provided with central pins c and resilient sponge rubber disks c', whereby the core or spindle of the ribbon is held in position.

The bottom of the standard A is provided with a U-shaped end A² to straddle the edge of the counter or table, such end being held in position by a thumb-screw a.

A³ is an arm attached to or forming part of the standard, and I is a spindle suitably journaled in the end of the arm A³, and J is the hub of the reel or swift, from which extend the right-angularly-arranged spring-arms j, having the loop j' formed at the angle, so as to form a guide for the ribbon or braid, &c.

j² represents cross-rods extending through the slots i in the spindle I and pivotally connected together, as indicated in Fig. 3, in the slots i and near the outer ends pivotally connected to the end of the spring-arms j.

The ribbon or lace or other like merchandise is placed upon the reel or swift J by collapsing the end arms j²—that is, pushing their pivoted ends inwardly, so as to bring the ends of the arms j² nearer to the spindle—thereby permitting the ribbon to be placed on the swift or reel, when the arms may be drawn outwardly again and the ribbon held tightly thereon. The ribbon is then passed over the sleeve E, which is placed in a suitable position on the spindle D by moving it longitudinally by means of the finger-loop e'. The flange e serves to guide the ribbon, and such ribbon is passed over the sleeve and under the roller f' and onto the core held between the disks C and C². The crank-handle is

then turned and the ribbon drawn off from the reel J, the roller *f'* measuring it as it passes underneath it.

What I claim as my invention is—

- 5 In combination in a winding and measuring machine, a vertical standard having a base portion adapted to be clamped to a table edge, a laterally - extending intermediate portion having a recess in its rear face, a
10 disk mounted on one side of the upper portion of said standard, an L-shaped arm guided

in said recess, a second disk mounted on the vertical end of said arm, a reel carried by said standard located below said disks and a measuring device, also carried by said standard located in proximity to the disk secured to the standard and adapted to engage the edge of the fabric. 15

BRINTON DOUGALL WIGHT.

Witnesses:

B. BOYD,
W. ARMS.