

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 17, 1917.

Patented May 25, 1920.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



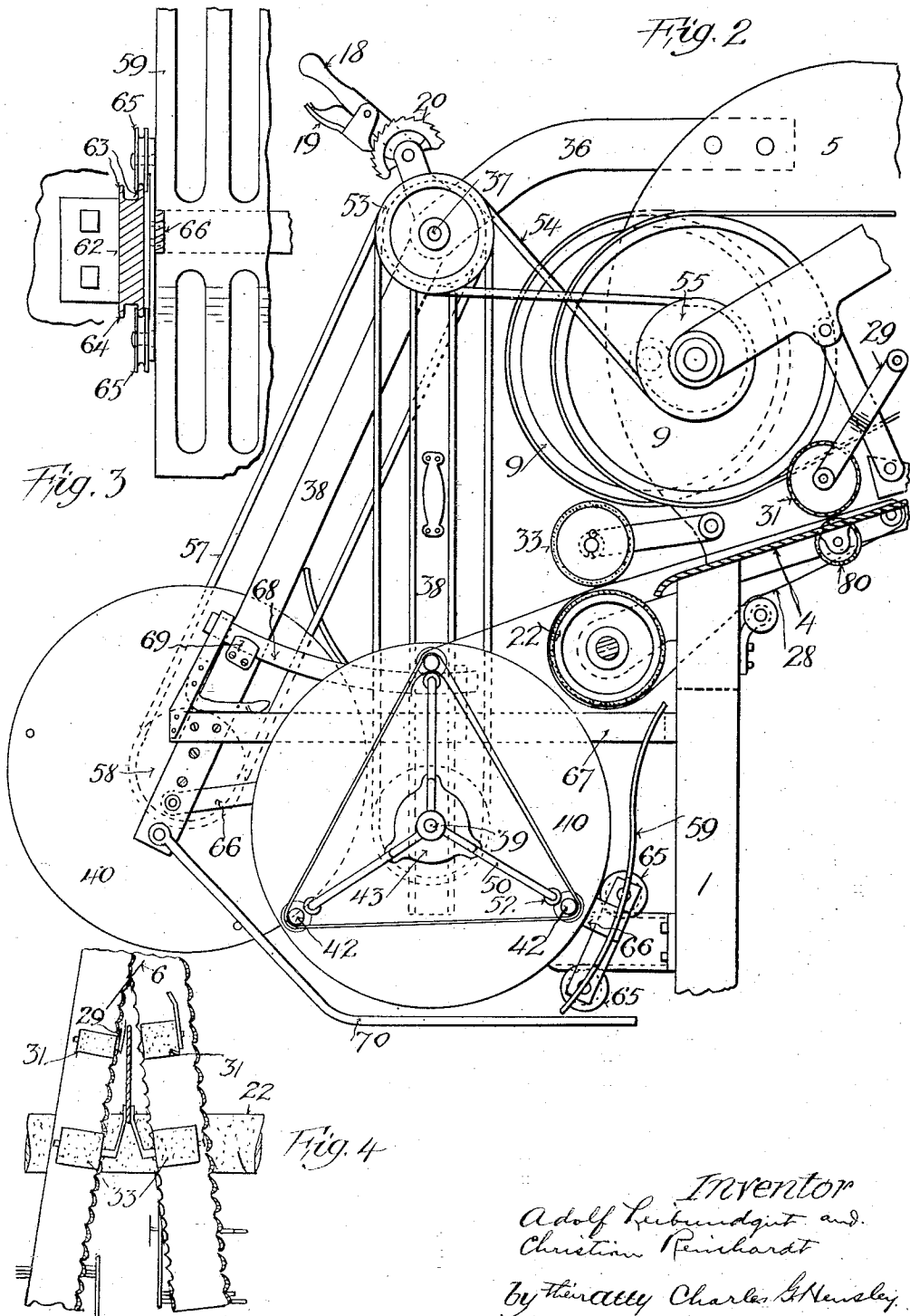
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C. REINHARDT AND A. LEIBUNDGUT.  
REELING DEVICE.

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1,340,981.



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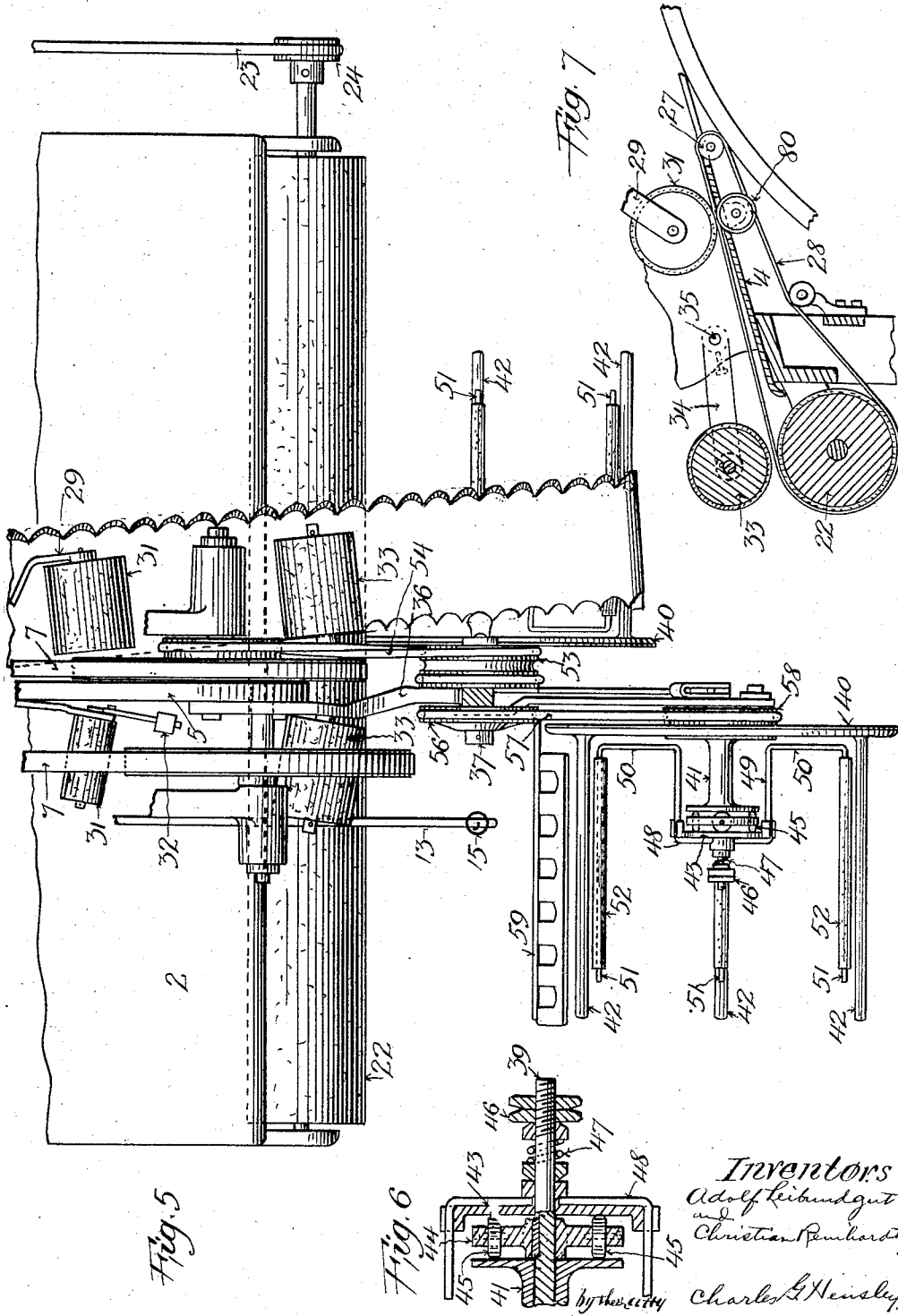
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN REINHARDT AND ADOLPH LEIBUNDGUT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## REELING DEVICE.

1,340,981.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 25, 1920.

Application filed November 17, 1917. Serial No. 202,443.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHRISTIAN REINHARDT, a subject of the German Emperor, and an applicant for citizenship of the United States, a resident of the borough of the Bronx, city and State of New York, and ADOLPH LEIBUNDGUT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Bronx, city and State of New York, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reeling Devices, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a device for reeling strips of fabric, such as strips of embroidery, but we wish it to be understood that the invention may be used for winding strips other than those delivered from a machine used in the embroidery business.

In the manufacture of embroideries on the large Swiss machines it is customary to produce a number of rapport rows of the embroidery on the one large piece of fabric, the embroidered design often consisting partly or wholly of a festoon or scallop, and to afterward cut the fabric into strips, each having a rapport row of the embroidery. Several machines have been produced for cutting the fabric around the festoon or scalloped edge to avoid the necessity of having to cut them by hand. One such machine on the market is known as the "Keller" machine and it is this machine which we have selected in illustrating one application of our invention, though it is equally well adapted for use on any cutting machine.

It has been customary to have several girls for each cutting machine, for winding the strips of embroidery as they are delivered from the cutting machine and the principal object of our invention is to eliminate the work of these winding girls by providing automatic means for winding the strips as they are delivered by the cutting machine.

The device consists of winding mechanism, preferably operated mechanically, but always under the control of the attendant or operator, for receiving each strip of embroidery as it is cut, and, in the case of the last cut on a given piece of fabric, of both strips, and for reeling up these strips so that they may be individually removed from the winding device. The strips are received by the winding device as rapidly as they are cut by the cutting machine so that

a single equipment answers for each cutting machine.

One of the principal difficulties which we have overcome is the tendency of the main and severed fabric to travel close together instead of separating to allow them to be wound up on separate winders or reels. In the present device the main and severed strips are guided or led so that they spread or diverge in order that they may be reeled on separate reels or so that one may be reeled on a reel and the other may fall into a suitable basket or receptacle from which it may be removed for a succeeding cutting operation.

We have also provided a reeling device which will operate automatically to grasp or engage the leading end of the fabric as it comes from the cutting device and then reel it, so that it is unnecessary for the attendant to guide the fabric onto the reeling device.

We prefer to provide two winding reels for taking the strips delivered at opposite sides of the knife and to provide means for throwing either or both winding reels out of operation and while the cutting mechanism is in operation. Other advantages and features of novelty will be set forth in the detailed description hereinafter.

In the drawings forming part of this application,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of cutting machine having our invention applied thereto, the cutting members being omitted to simplify the drawings,

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the cutting machine, showing many parts of our invention in side elevation and looking in the opposite direction to Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a sectional view, taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the feeding rollers and the way they spread the strips of fabric,

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the strip feeding and reeling devices, one of the latter being shown in operative position and the other in inoperative position,

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view showing details of one of the reeling devices, and

Fig. 7 is a sectional view showing the table and the strip feeding rollers and tapes.

In the illustration of our invention we have shown only such parts of the cutting

machine as are necessary to illustrate the application of our invention to such a machine.

The cutting machine itself comprises a frame 1 on which the various devices are mounted or supported; of a top or table 2 over which the fabric travels, which, in the form here shown, inclines upwardly at 3, toward the point of cutting and then downwardly at 4; and a top frame 5 for supporting the cutting elements (not shown) and the pulleys and belts which propel the fabric against the cutting blade. The cutting blade 6, which is partially shown only in Fig. 4, together with its guides, are usually arranged at about the position A and near the plane of the table top so that as the fabric is propelled over the table the knife blade severs the fabric around the scalloped edge, leaving a strip having its edge finished or scalloped and leaving the other with an unfinished but serrated edge.

The feeder usually stands at the left hand end of the machine viewed as in Fig. 1, while the attendant who removes the strips usually remains at the right hand end in Fig. 1, to remove the strips from the winding devices. It will be obvious, therefore, that the fabric travels from the left hand to the right hand end of the machine in Fig. 1 during the cutting operation.

So far as our present invention is concerned it requires no modification of the cutting and fabric propelling elements of the cutting machine proper though we do provide additional propelling or spreading devices.

The fabric is laid flat on the forward edge of the table 2 and its forward end is advanced until it leads under the feeding tapes 7 disposed at each side of the top frame 5 and the fabric is then propelled by these tapes up to the point of cutting and but slightly beyond it. These tapes have heretofore been provided on such machines. They are endless and they engage over a forward pulley 8 and over a rear pulley 9 both of which are mounted on a lever 10 pivoted at 11 and which may be lowered by the handle 12 to bring the tapes down upon the table. The guiding lever 13, pivoted at 14, has a spring 15 for lifting its rear end and depressing its forward end and the tension of this spring is regulated by an angle lever 16 pivoted at 17 and provided with an operating handle 18 having a pawl 19 for engaging in the teeth of a segment 20 to hold the lever in various positions. The forward arm of the lever 13 is composed of separate parts which are adjustable through the bolt and slot connection 21 so that the forward end of the lever may be arranged in proper relation to the point of cutting. The purpose of this lever is to serve as a

guide to prevent the fabric from piling up near the point of cutting and failing to feed.

The propelling elements of our device are as follows:

It is desirable if not absolutely necessary, to cause the two portions of fabric to separate or diverge as they leave the cutting knife in order to properly wind them up separately and this must be done without interfering with the cutting action of the knife.

When the severed portions of the fabric pass from the point of cutting they travel down the table incline 4 at opposite sides of the top frame member 5 and over the long roller 22 arranged just beyond the edge of the table, and from which roller the fabric pieces turn downwardly. The roller 22 is driven by a belt 23 operating on the pulley 24 at the end of the roller shaft and the roller 22 is usually covered with carpet or other friction material as indicated in the drawing, in order that the roller will act with sufficient traction on the fabric to propel it at this point. The belt 23 is operated from the pulley 25 on the main shaft 26 of the machine.

If the pieces of fabric were left merely to the action of the roller 22 they would not separate or diverge sufficiently and we have, therefore, provided separating means. At each side of the top frame member 5 and projecting just above the plane of the table there is a roller 27. Over each roller 27 and over the large roller 22 there travels an endless tape or belt 28, the latter being propelled by the large roller 22. The rollers 27 are arranged with their axes diverging in relation to one another and diagonally in relation to the axis of the large roller 22. The tapes 28 will, therefore, diverge in relation to each other from their rollers 27 to the positions where they engage over the roller 22. These divergent propellers or tapes, on which the severed portions of the fabric partly rest, will have a tendency to move the pieces of fabric in divergent paths from the time they are cut and to separate the pieces of fabric where they travel over the roller 22.

There is an arm 29 at each side of the frame member 5, pivoted at 30 and each arm carries an arbor on which an idler 31 is arranged. The idler 31 at one side being lighter than the other there is an adjustable weight 32 on its arm 29. These idlers are positioned so that their axes diverge relatively to one another, similar to the tape rollers 27 below. These idlers 31, pressing down on the fabric strips also have a tendency to spread the strips and cause them to move in diverging paths as is shown in Fig. 4. In addition to the idlers above described we have arranged idlers 33 over and resting on the roller 22. At each side of the frame

member 5 there is an arm 34 pivoted at 35 and provided on its free end with an arbor carrying an idler 33. These idlers 33 are adapted to rest upon the roller 22 or upon the strips of fabric traveling over the roller and their axes are relatively divergent and they are divergent relatively to the axis of the roller 22. The idlers 33 also tend to spread the pieces of fabric so that they will leave the roller 22 at positions spaced sufficiently to allow the strips to be reeled on separate reels. While we have shown the spreading devices arranged to spread the strips laterally and in the plane of the table we do not wish to be understood as limiting our invention to this one embodiment.

We have found that it is practicable to spread the several strips by means such as we have described, without interfering with the feed of the fabric to the cutting knife and without affecting the cutting operation.

The strips of fabric will pass over the roller 22 as above described, and their ends will hang down from this roller and they will then be taken by the reeling devices and reeled up.

When a large sheet of fabric having many scallops is run through the cutting machine for the first cutting operation usually one strip is cut from the large sheet at one edge and at each run the single strip at least is reeled upon the reeling device. But the large sheet will necessarily have to be run through the cutting machine several times again, to sever each remaining row of embroidery. The main sheet, therefore, is not reeled but it is simply allowed to fall loosely into a temporary receptacle from which the feeder may take it and run it again through the cutting machine. When the last cut is made there will then be two separate or single strips (one from each side of the knife) to be wound at the same time and it is then necessary for the feeder to throw into operation the second winding device if only one were previously in operation.

Both reeling devices we have made alike except that we have provided a controlling device operable from the feeder's position for only one of them since the other reeling device may be operated at all times, or at least, it is not necessary to control it from the feeder's position.

There is a bracket 36 extending from the frame 5 and this forms a support for a shaft 37 from which the driving power is conveyed to the reeling devices and on which shaft, reeling devices are adapted to be swung. There is a swinging bar or support 38 at each side of the bracket 36 each of which is adapted to swing on the shaft 37, so that its lower end may be moved toward or from the roller 22. Each bar 38 near its lower end carries a shaft 39 for the reeling device, and on each shaft there is a flange or disk mem-

ber 40 carried by the hub member 41. Each of the flange members 40 has laterally extending arms 42, there being three such arms shown in the drawing on which the embroidered strips of fabric are adapted to be wound, and these several arms are preferably all arranged the same distance from the shaft 39 so that they all move through the same circular path when the flange 40 is revolved. It is preferable that each flange 40 and its arms should revolve at all times on their respective shaft 39.

The shaft 39 extends outward beyond the end of the hub 41 to form a support for the second or coöperating reeling device. There is a flange member 43 on each shaft 39 mounted loosely thereon so that it may turn in the reverse direction to the hub 41 that is, the flange 43 is not revolved by the shaft 39 directly though it is mounted thereon. Between the end of the hub 41 of the first flange, 40, and the face of the flange 43 there is arranged a disk 44 which is keyed on the shaft 39. The disk 44 carries revoluble rollers 45 which are arranged to engage at their peripheries with both the ends of the hub 41 and with the face of the flange 43. There is an adjustable nut 46 on the shaft 39 and between this and the hub of the flange 43 there is arranged a compression spring 47. When the nut 46 is properly adjusted the spring 47 will exert sufficient pressure on the flange 43 to move this flange against the rollers 45 and to keep these rollers pressed also against the hub 41, but the pressure is a light one in order that the parts may operate as herein described. It will be obvious that when the flange 40 revolves on its shaft in one direction that the rollers 45 will be revolved by the action of the hub 41 and these rollers, in turn, act upon the flange 43 and revolve it. The flange 43, however, through the action of these rollers 45, will be revolved in the opposite direction to the motion of the hub 41 and its flange 40. There may be a slipping action between the rollers 45 and the flange 43, caused in the manner hereinafter set forth, and this is possible owing to the resistible pressure between these rollers and the flange 43 caused by the spring 47.

The flange 43 has arms 48 secured thereto, the number preferably corresponding to the number of arms 42 on the flange 40. These arms 48, bend backward at 49 thence outwardly at 50 and then forwardly at 51, the latter portions extending parallel to the arms 42 of the flange 40 and just inside the path of the latter arms. The arm portions 51 are preferably arranged all the same distance from the shaft 39 in order that they may revolve in the same path and concentrically with relation to the path of the arms 42. The arms 51 are preferably covered with a soft, friction covering 52.

The arms 51 and the arms 42 travel in

reverse directions as above set forth, but they pass so close to one another that if a strip of the fabric falls between an arm 42 and an arm 51 the movement imparted to the flange 43 by the rollers 45 will be overcome and the arms 42 and 51 being locked lightly together by the intervening fabric the arms 51 will be carried around thenceforth together with the arms 42. The frictional contact between the rollers 45 and flange 43, or the hub 41 is sufficiently light so that the driving action of the rollers 45 on the flange 43 may be overcome by the interposition of the strip in the manner described.

There is a pulley 53 on the upper shaft 37 which is driven by the cross belt 54 which engages also over a pulley 55 on the shaft 11 of the tape pulley 9. There is a pulley 56 on the shaft 37 for each reeling device and the belts 57 on the pulleys travel over the corresponding pulleys 58 on the shafts 39. Through the driving means just described the operating force is transmitted to the shafts 39 on which the reeling devices are arranged, and this driving mechanism may operate regardless of the positions of the supports 38 which support the reeling devices.

Each reeling device carries a curved guard 59 which is adapted to direct the downwardly moving end of the respective strips of fabric as they leave the roller 22 and these guards are arranged to move back and forth with the reeling devices, that is, into and out of operative position. These guards 59 also serve to prevent a new strip from engaging the arms of a reeling device while such reeling device is being swung out of position and to guide the strip when the reeling device is being swung into position and for this purpose the guards are arranged to be tilted.

Between the supports 38 there is arranged a fixed track member having rear upper portion 60, an inclined portion 61 and a lower portion 62. The track member has two upper and two lower flanges 63, 64 with which the grooved rollers 65 engage. These rollers are mounted, together with a guard 59, upon a swinging arm 66 carried by the upright supports 38. There is an upper roller and a lower roller for each guard 59 engaging, respectively on the upper and lower flanges 63, 64 of the track member. When a reeling device is in operative position or near the frame 1 the rollers 65 engage the portion 62 of the track and the arm 66 is then held in such position that the guard or guide plate 59 will lie as is shown at the right in Fig. 2. When the reeling device is swung to the inoperative position, these rollers 65 will travel up the inclined portion 61 of the track and this will cause the arm 66 and the guard 59 to

swing upwardly and when the rollers pass onto the portion 60 of the track the guard will be raised above its former position and it will be tilted backwardly at the top. The guard in this position will permit the fabric coming from the roller 22 to fall into any suitable receptacle placed to receive it and it will prevent the strips from engaging with any part of the reeling device while the latter is withdrawn. When the reeling device is swung back into operative position the action of the rollers 65 upon the track will be reversed and the guard will be lowered and tilted forwardly.

We have provided a bracket 68 extending from the frame 1 and it carries an arc shaped guide 68 with which the clip 69 on each support 68 has a sliding engagement the purpose of which is to guide or steady the lower ends of these supports as they are swung back and forth on their shaft 37.

The above description applies equally to the reeling device on the right and the left hand side of the machine. We have applied the throw out device to only one of the reeling devices, though it may be applied to both if desired.

In Fig. 1 there is shown a link 70 fulcrumed at one end 71 to one of the supports 38 at its lower end, and this link extends toward the feeding end of the machine, where it is fulcrumed to a lever arm 72 fulcrumed to the frame at 73. There is a handle 74 on the other arm of this lever and this is arranged in convenient position to be operated by the feeder when he stands at the feeding end of the machine. When the handle 74 is swung upward the link 70 draws over the support 38 and this moves one of the reeling devices into operative position, whereas, when the handle 74 is lowered the reverse operation moves the reeling device out of operative position. An arm 75 pivoted at 76 carries a pulley 77 which is forced down by the spring 78 into contact with the large pulley 78<sup>a</sup> on the main shaft 26, so that the pulley 77 is driven by the pulley 78<sup>a</sup>. There is a cross belt 79 engaging over the pulley 77 and over the roller 80 which is one of the spreading rollers.

The operation of our invention has been more or less set forth above but we will here describe the method of manipulating the fabric as well as the device. When a piece of fabric is first brought to the machine, it usually has a number of scallops or festoons so that it requires two or more cutting operations to sever it into the desired number of strips. When it is first run through the cutting machine a strip is cut off at one side and during this operation the main portion of the fabric is very wide as compared with the single strip which is cut from it. As each successive strip is cut off the main portion of the fabric becomes narrower until,

at the last cut, it is reduced to a single strip. It is desirable to reel up the severed or single strip at each operation but not the main piece, *i. e.*, the one which has to be re-cut, until the latter is reduced to a single strip. On the last cut, however, it is desirable to reel up both strips as then both are single strips. It is principally for the above reasons that we provide a control near the feeder's position for throwing one reeling device into or out of operation. If the feeder is passing the fabric through the machine for the first time, one reeling device, *i. e.*, the one at that side where the main or larger piece of fabric is coming off, is thrown out of operation leaving only the one which receives the single strip to operate. When the fabric is to be run through on the final cut the second reeling device is thrown into operative position so that both strips will be reeled. Assuming that the feeder is starting to cut a large sheet of fabric the handle 74 will be turned down so that the reeling devices will be positioned one in and one out of operation. When the fabric is run through the machine the severed or single strip will be led off to the right (as viewed in Fig. 5) while the large or main sheet will be led off to the left. The strip will be propelled by a feed belt 28 and by the rollers 31, 33 at the right side of the machine and it will be caused to move diagonally from the point of cutting so that it will come into line with the right hand reeling device. It will be understood that the flanges 40 and 43 and their respective reeling arms will be revolving in reverse directions. As the leading end of the strip falls down from the roller 22 it will intersect the path of the arms 42. When this end is engaged by one of the arms 42 it will be carried up until it meets with one of the arms 51 which is moving downwardly and owing to the slight clearance between the inner and outer arms 51, 42 the fabric will lock these arms together. Up to this moment the flange 43 and its arms are moved in a reversed direction to the flange 40 by the friction rollers 45 but when the fabric locks the arms 51, 42 together as just described, the engagement will cause the arms 51 to move around with the arms 42 or in the reverse direction to what they were previously moved through the friction rollers, and the latter will slip against the hub 41 or against the flange 43 or partly against both.

As the reeling members continue to revolve (together) the strip of fabric will be wound upon the arms 42 as fast as it leaves the roller 22. As soon as the strip has been entirely wound upon the reel the fabric will be grasped by the attendant at the delivery end of the machine and it will be slipped endwise off the arms 42. The arms 42 and 51 are then no longer locked and they will

revolve in reverse directions as before, ready to reel up another strip.

During this first cutting operation of the fabric the large or main piece, which must be cut again, is allowed to fall from the roller 22 into any receptacle (not shown), placed below it. The feeder takes the large piece from the receptacle and starts it through the machine again from the feeding end. This time a second strip is severed and is reeled up by the right hand (in Fig. 5) reeling device. When the fabric has been cut so that it has only two remaining sections the feeder swings up the handle 74 so that the left hand reeling device is moved into operative position. The fabric is now run through for the last cut. One severed strip will be reeled up by one of the reeling devices and the other severed strip will be reeled up by the other reeling device, both reeling devices operating in the same manner upon their respective strips. When both strips have been reeled up they are removed from the respective reeling devices by withdrawing them endwise from the arms 42. The reeled strips may be readily removed while the reeling arms are revolving so that it is not necessary to arrest the operation for this.

At any time, the attendant at the delivery end of the machine may throw the right hand reeling device out of operation by grasping the handle 74 and by swinging out the support 38 with its associated parts. The drive of the reeling devices is operative regardless of the swinging of the reeling devices into or out of operation.

The broad object of the invention is to provide means for automatically taking hold of a strip of fabric as it is delivered and for reeling it up. The present device is especially useful where soft materials like textile fabrics are delivered in a free manner, *i. e.*, not under tension or by positive delivering mechanism, and where the end of the strip is to be taken up by the reeling device automatically. We therefore do not limit our invention to the particular application of it shown and described herein. In the present case, however, we have shown the device having every requisite to meet the special conditions of an embroidery cutting machine and the specific as well as the broad features are therefore claimed herein.

Having described our invention, what we claim is:

1. A reeling device adapted to reel up strips of fabric comprising a plurality of strip reeling means and means for guiding strips of fabric in separate paths toward the reeling means, comprising revoluble members arranged to revolve on relatively divergent axes.

2. A reeling device adapted to reel up strips of fabric comprising a plurality of

strip reeling means and means for guiding a plurality of strips in divergent paths toward said reeling means, including idlers arranged to engage the strips and mounted  
5 to revolve on relatively divergent axes.

3. A reeling device adapted to reel up strips of fabric comprising a plurality of strip reeling means and means for guiding the strips in divergent paths toward said  
10 reeling means, including rollers arranged to engage the opposite surfaces of each strip, the rollers engaging one strip revolving on axes which are divergent relatively to the axes of those engaging the other  
15 strip.

4. A reeling device adapted to reel up strips of fabric, comprising a plurality of strip reeling means, endless belts traveling in divergent paths and acting on the strips  
20 to guide them toward the reeling means and idlers engaging said strips and mounted to revolve on relatively divergent axes.

5. A reeling device adapted to reel up strips of fabric, comprising a plurality of  
25 strip reeling means, means for causing strips to move in divergent paths toward said reeling means, a delivery roller from which said strips are adapted to fall, arranged at right angle to the path of the fabric and rollers  
30 mounted to revolve on divergent axes, each arranged to engage a strip and to press against said delivery roller.

6. The combination of a machine adapted to deliver a strip of soft material such as  
35 fabric, and a reeling device for said strip including reeling members movable in opposing directions, and between which the strip is adapted to be interposed, and means for operating said reeling members and  
40 adapted to operate at least one thereof by resistible force whereby it may be caused to travel with the other of said reeling members upon the interposition of said strip between said reeling members.

7. The combination of a machine adapted to deliver a strip of soft material such as fabric and a reeling device for said strip including revolving reeling members movable in reverse directions and between which  
50 the strip is adapted to be interposed, and means for revolving said reeling members and adapted to revolve at least one thereof by resistible force whereby it may be caused to travel with the other of said reeling members upon the interposition of said strip between said reeling members.  
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8. The combination of a machine adapted to deliver a strip of soft material such as fabric and a reeling device for said strip,  
60 including revoluble means having arms moving in a circular path, a second revoluble means having arms moving in a circular path and concentric with said first arms, means for moving said revoluble  
65 means in reverse directions and operating at

least one thereof by resistible force whereby upon the interposition of said strip between said first and said second arms they will be caused to move together and to reel up said strip.

9. The combination of a machine having a delivery roller from which a strip of soft material such as fabric is adapted to be delivered with its free end hanging from said roller, a revoluble reeling member having  
75 arms moving in a circular path which is intercepted by said strip as it hangs from said delivery roller, and means cooperating with said arms to engage the strip to cause it to be reeled upon said arms.

10. The combination of a machine adapted to deliver a strip of soft material such as fabric and a reeling device for said strip, comprising a revolving member having lateral arms on which the strip is adapted to be wound and from which the reeled strip is adapted to be removed endwise, means for operating said revolving member and means for engaging the strip to cause it to be reeled upon said arms.  
80

11. The combination of means for delivering a strip of material, and a reeling device for said strip comprising revoluble members each having cooperating members between which said strip is adapted to be interposed,  
90 means for revolving one of said revoluble members and means interposed between said latter revoluble member and the other revoluble member for resistibly revolving said latter revoluble member in a reverse direction to the other revoluble member.  
95

12. The combination of means for delivering a strip of material, and a reeling device for said strip, comprising revoluble members having cooperating elements between which said strip is adapted to be interposed,  
100 means for revolving one of said revoluble members, a friction drive between said latter and the other revoluble member and adapted to operate said latter revoluble member in a reverse direction to the other revoluble member.  
105

13. The combination of means for delivering a strip of material and a reeling device for said strip, comprising revolving members having cooperating elements between which said strip is adapted to be interposed,  
110 means for revolving one of said revoluble members, a friction drive for operating the other revoluble member in a reverse direction to said first revoluble member, and means for adjusting said friction drive.  
115

14. The combination of means for delivering a strip and a reeling device for said strip, comprising revoluble members having cooperating elements between which said strip is adapted to be interposed, means for revolving one of said revoluble members and a nonrevoluble member having rollers interposed between said revoluble members and  
120

adapted to frictionally drive the second of said revoluble members.

15. A device for reeling a strip of fabric as the latter is delivered from a strip cutting  
5 machine including a swinging support, a reel carried thereby and adapted to be swung into and out of operative position, a guard for said reel and a track or guide arranged to tilt said guard and to lower and  
10 raise it as the reeling device is moved into or out of reeling position.

16. A device of the class described comprising means for delivering a strip of fab-

ric, means for reeling the strip of fabric, comprising a revoluble reel movable into  
and out of reeling position in relation to the delivering means, and a guard adapted to prevent the engagement of a strip with the reel when the latter is in its inoperative position.  
20

Signed at the borough of the Bronx, city and State of New York, this 8 day of November, 1917.

CHRISTIAN REINHARDT.  
ADOLPH LEIBUNDGUT.