Sept. 26, 1950 J. FINKELSTEINAS 2,523,690

CHENILLE LOOPING MACHINE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL FURS

Filed Dec. 10, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

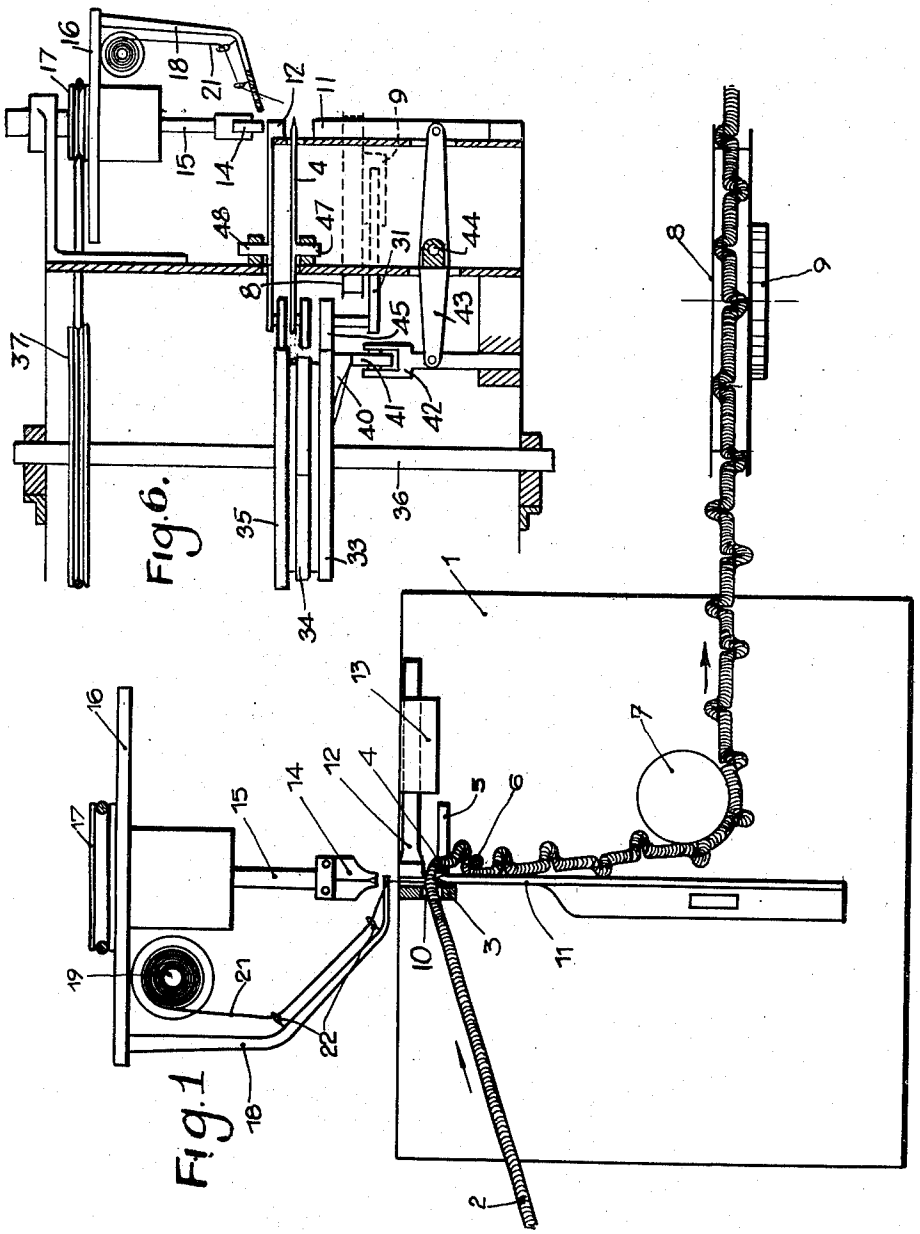


Fig. 6.

Fig. 1.

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Fig.3

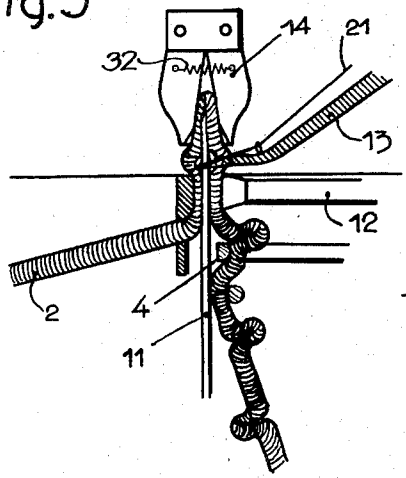


Fig.2

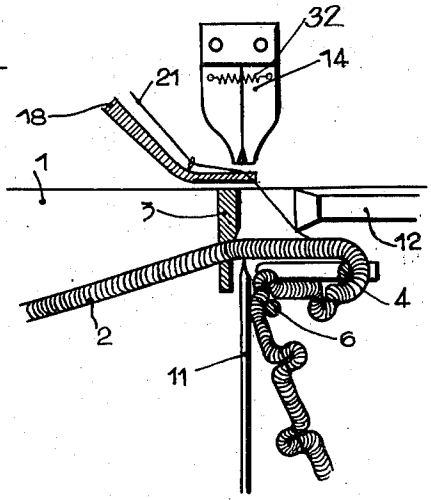


Fig.5

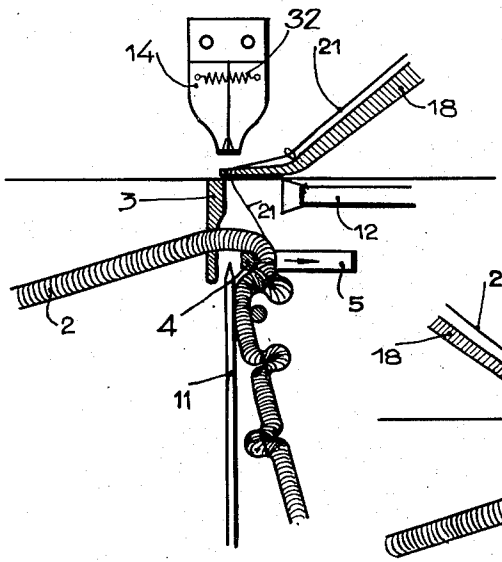
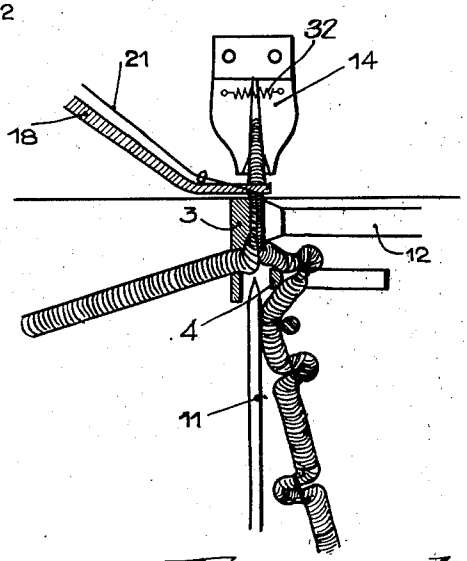


Fig.4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,523,690

CHENILLE LOOPING MACHINE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL FURS

Jokubas Finkelsteinas, Paris, France

Application December 10, 1946, Serial No. 715,159
In France December 10, 1945

3 Claims. (Cl. 28—1)

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In the copending application for patent on artificial furs, filed April 11, 1946, No. 661,320, applicant has described a method of forming a given velvety chenille with loops spaced throughout its length and consolidated by means of a twine, string or thread passed round their bases or necks, the looped chenille thus prepared being intended to be attached to a suitable backing with a view to producing imitations of astrachan furs.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a machine suitable for carrying out the above method, said machine comprising reciprocating means whereby a portion of the chenille under treatment may, by being thrust into cooperating chenille retaining means, be folded therein so as to form said portion into a loop and this loop maintained in its position for a certain time, twine or thread carrying revolving means whereby the base or neck of said loop may be choked or bound up with said twine or thread during said time, so as to consolidate the loop, and intermittently rotatable means whereby the chenille, together with the finished loops and the twine, may be carried away from the chenille looping machine proper.

Further objects and features of the present invention will be apparent from the following description and appended claims.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings which show, by way of example, an embodiment of the invention and in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view showing a general layout of the machine designed according to the invention.

Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are detail views showing the principal parts of the machine of Fig. 1 in the course of the different steps of making a loop.

Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic view taken at right angles to Fig. 1 and partly in section, showing suitable means for control of the movable parts of the machine.

Referring to these drawings, 1 is a plate on which the chenille 2 is movable. The latter is adapted to pass first through a hole 10 provided in a stationary abutment 3 made fast to the plate 1, and then around a guide rod 4 movable in an elongated slot 5 provided in the plate 1. Thereafter, having passed around a roller 6 and a guide-pulley 7, the chenille 2 is wound onto a reel 8 located outside of the plate 1 and adapted to receive an intermittent motion from a ratchet wheel 9 cooperating with a pawl 31 (Fig. 6).

At a point situated beyond the abutment 3 the chenille 2 is engageable by a longitudinally reciprocating looping pusher 11 adapted to move on the plate 1. On the plate 1 is further adapted to move, at right angles to the pusher 11, a reciprocating ram 12 in a guide 13 fast to the plate 1.

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In alignment with the pusher 11 are, disposed outside of the plate 1 and mounted on a stationary shaft 15, pincers 14 whose jaws are held close to each other by a spring 32 (Figs. 2 to 5). Mounted rotatably on the shaft 15 is a disk 16 that may be rotated continuously by a belt-driven pulley 17. The disk 16 carries a reel 19, on which is wound the loops tightening string 21, and a bracket 18 carrying eyelets 22 which guide the string 21 which passes then through a perforation in the end of the bracket.

The reciprocating motions of the pusher 11, rod 4, ram 12, as well as the intermittent motion of the pulley 8, are imparted to them, by conventional means. For example, the arrangement shown in Fig. 6 may be used consisting of a series of cams 33, 34, 35, keyed on a common shaft 36 carrying also the pulley 37 continuously driving the pulley 17. The cam 33, by means of the projection 40 acting on roller 41 mounted in a fork 42 and of the lever 43 pivoted at 44, imparts motion to the pusher 11. The periphery of said cam acts by means of roller 45 upon the pawl 31, cooperating with the ratchet wheel 9. Cam 34, by means of roller 46, controls the rod 4 pivoted at 47, and cam 35 controls the ram 12 pivoted at 48.

Starting from the position of parts shown in Fig. 2, the chenille 2, having passed through the hole 10 in the abutment 3, is directed straight towards the rod 4 which is then in its extreme right-hand position, wherefrom it is caused to pass first around the roller 6 and then towards the pulley 7. The looping pusher 11 and the ram 12 are then in their respective retracted positions.

Thereafter (Fig. 3) the pusher 11 moves upwardly, dragging along the chenille 2 and thrusting a folded fragment hereof into the pincers 14 which yieldingly hold it tight between their jaws, so as to form a loop. The ram 12 then moves ahead so as to press the chenille against the pusher 11 and abutment 3, while the rod 4 moves to its extreme left-hand position.

In Fig. 4 is shown the next operative event which is that of finishing the loop thus formed. The pusher 11 is retracted, wherefore the loop is flattened while being maintained, on one hand, between the jaws of the pincers 14 and, on the other hand, between the stationary abutment 3 and the ram 12, the latter being in its extreme left-hand position. At this instant, the shank 18

revolved by the disk 16 causes the string 21 to wind round the base or neck of the loop, between the pincers 14 and the chenille area jammed between the abutment 3 and ram 12.

Thereafter (Fig. 5) the ram 12 is removed from the loop. The latter, being acted upon by the intermittently rotated pulley 8, is then pulled out of the jaws of the pincers 14, and the chenille 2 moves forward together with its finished loops, dragging along the string 21. At this instant the runner 4 moves again towards the right, bringing against the retracted pusher 11 a new chenille portion for forming the next loop, the parts being again in the starting position shown in Fig. 2.

It is therefore clear that in this way the chenille, after its passage through the machine, will be formed with a series of loops, each loop having its neck bound up with the string accompanying the chenille from loop to loop.

What is claimed is:

1. A chenille looping machine for the manufacture of artificial furs comprising a pair of jaws yieldingly urged one towards the other for receiving and retaining a folded portion of the chenille, a reciprocating rod for positioning the chenille with respect to said jaws prior to being folded and received by said jaws, a pusher operable to fold said chenille and thrust it in loop form between said jaws, a stationary abutment, a ram adapted to be reciprocated and to compress the portion of the chenille protruding from said jaws against said stationary abutment,

thread supply means, means to wind said thread about the neck of the chenille loop, and means to withdraw the looped chenille, loop for loop, from the jaws.

2. A chenille looping machine for the manufacture of artificial furs according to claim 1 provided with a shaft supporting said jaws and a plate rotatable on said shaft supporting said thread supply means and said thread winding means.

3. A chenille looping machine for the manufacture of artificial furs according to claim 1 in which the withdrawing means includes a drum for pulling the looped chenille out of the jaws, a ratchet gear carried by said drum and means to intermittently rotate said ratchet gear.

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