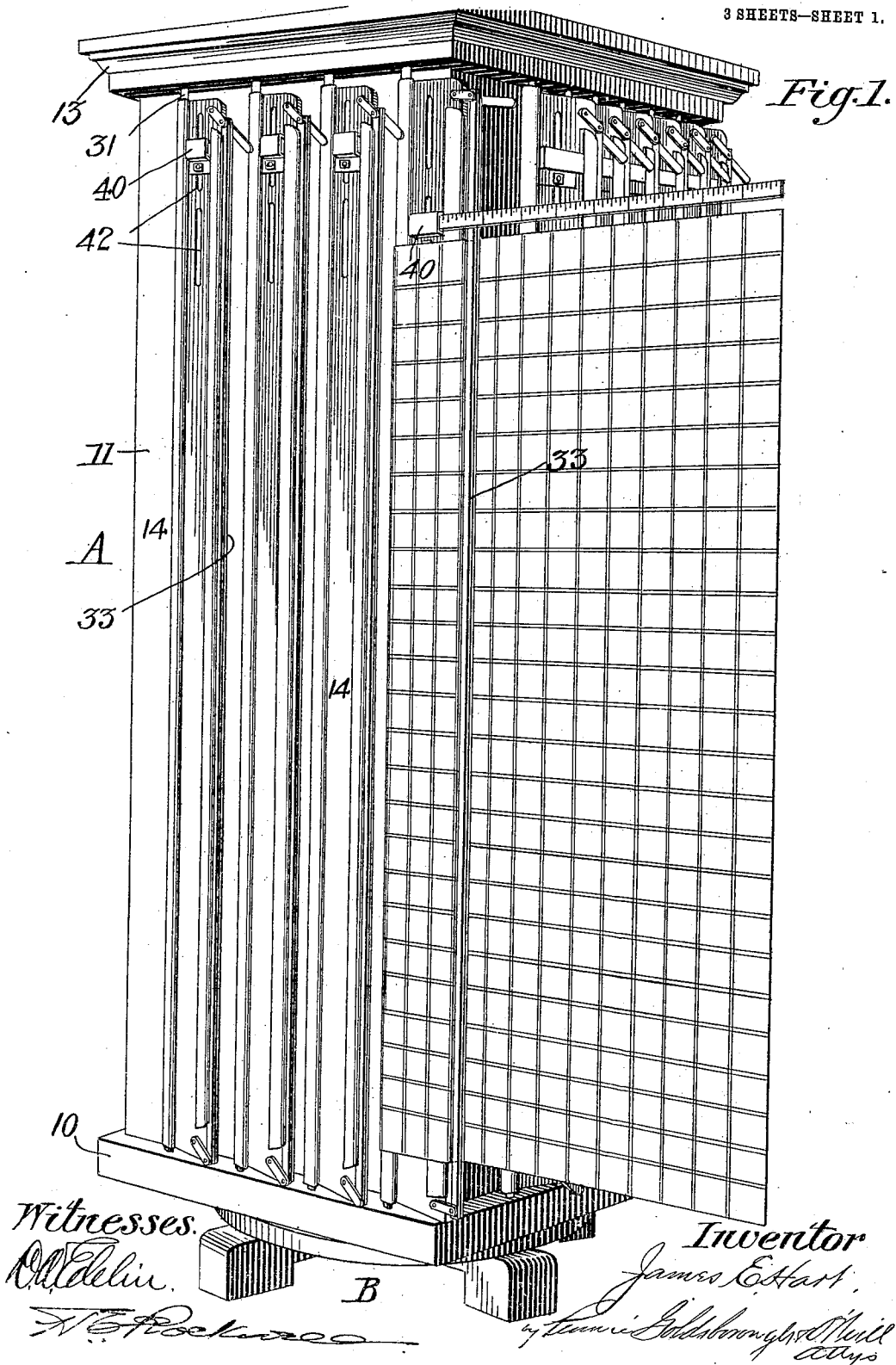


J. E. HART.
 STORING AND DISPENSING CABINET FOR SHEET FABRICS.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 20, 1909.

954,801.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses.

W. E. Hart

W. E. Hart

Inventor

James E. Hart
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Fig. 2.

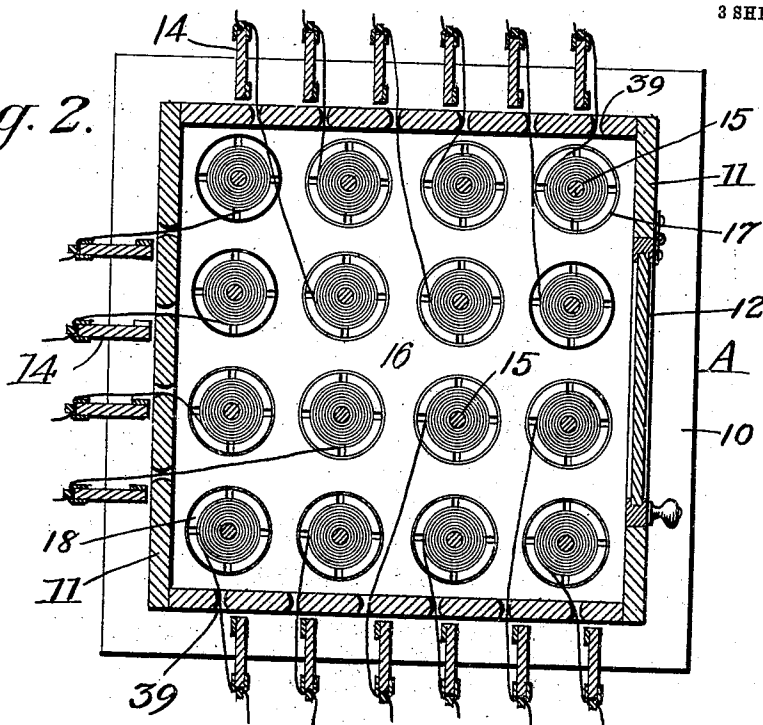
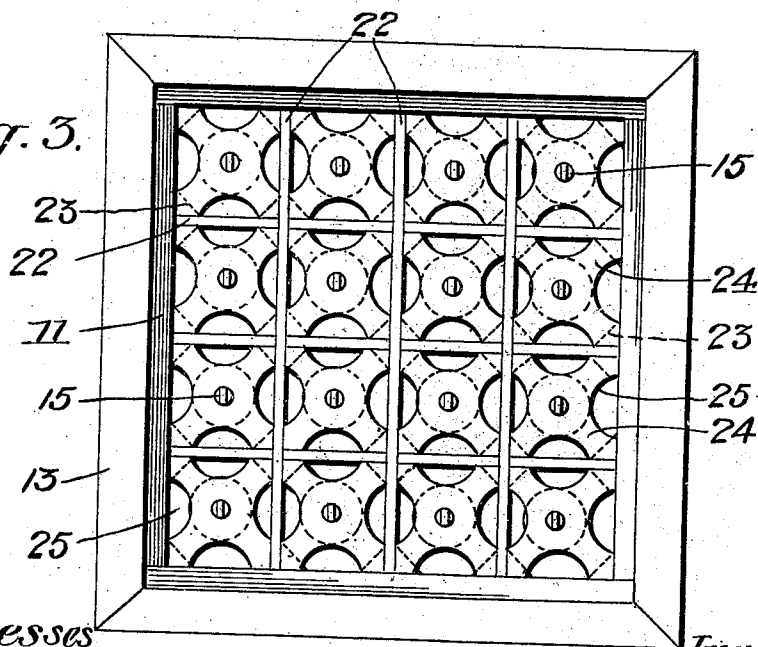


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

N. W. Edlin.

J. E. Hart.

Inventor:

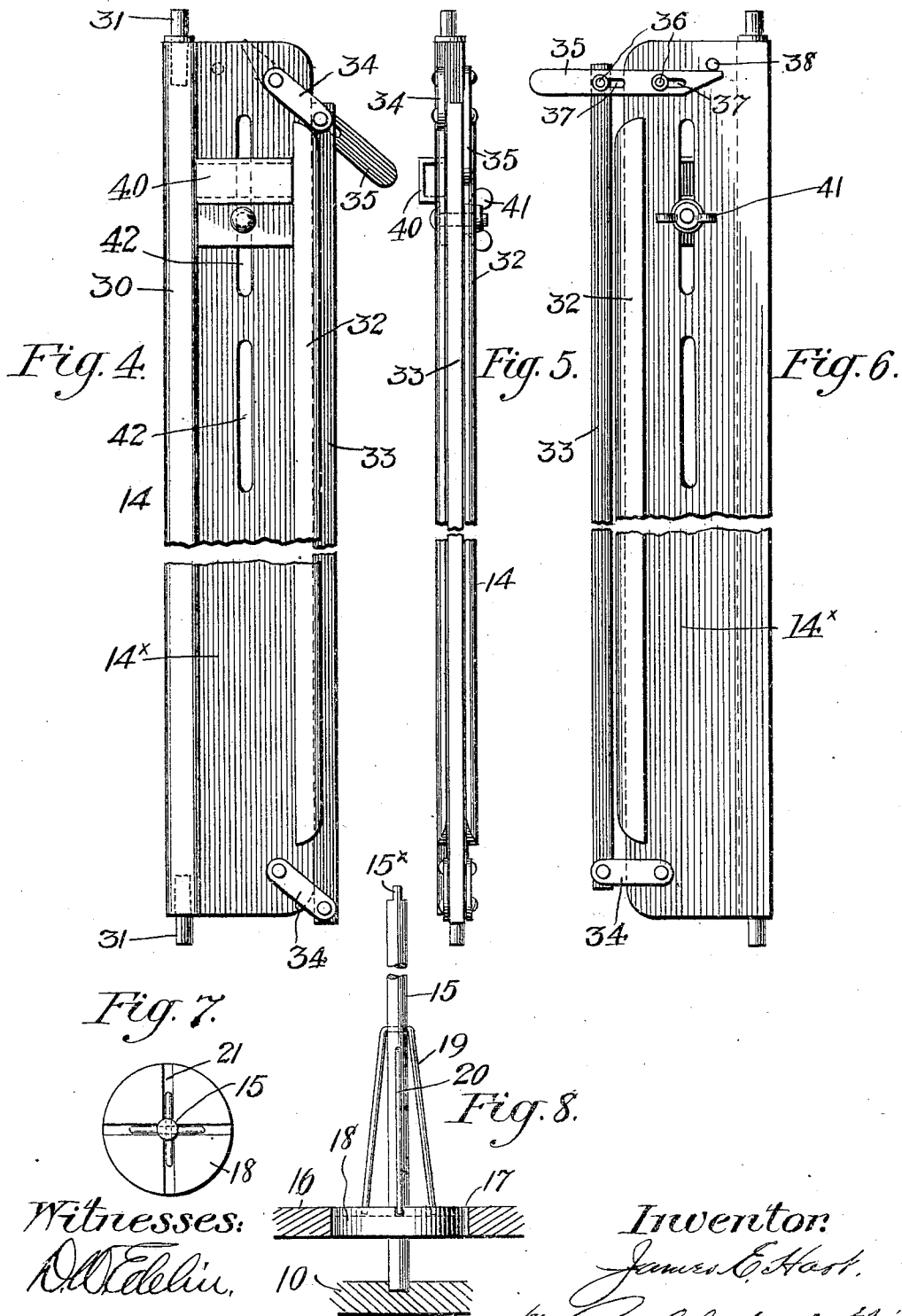
James E. Hart.
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

James E. Hart

Wm. E. Hart

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. HART, OF EDGEFIELD, SOUTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO LILLIE THOMPSON FISHER, OF SOUTHPORT, NORTH CAROLINA, ADMINISTRATRIX OF CHARLES H. FISHER, DECEASED.

STORING AND DISPENSING CABINET FOR SHEET FABRICS.

954,801.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed March 20, 1909. Serial No. 484,728.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. HART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Edgefield, in the county of Edgefield and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Storing and Dispensing Cabinets for Sheet Fabric; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to cabinets for storing and dispensing sheet fabrics, and more particularly to improvements in cabinets of the kind described in Letters Patent No. 845,950, granted to me on March 5, 1907.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide swinging fabric-guiding frames of improved form, by which the fabric is normally clamped in the guide frame until it is desired to unroll the fabric for exhibiting the same or selling a length of it. The guide frames are provided with clamping bars for this purpose which normally clamp the fabric in the guide frame by the action of gravity, there being means provided by which the clamping bar may be released from the fabric. When the bar is depressed the fabric is so securely held that it is an easy matter to cut the same along the edge of said bar.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of the means for holding the rolls of fabric at the bottom, and this means is intended to prevent the fabric from slipping down off the roll; also it is aimed to furnish an improved arrangement of the means for positioning the roller-supporting rods at the top.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a yardstick holder so arranged with respect to the swinging guide frames as to be adjustable for use with different widths of fabric, so that irrespective of the width of the fabric the yardstick may be held closely along the edge of the latter.

The invention also contemplates the provision of an improved device for holding each fabric roll on its supporting rod so that the roll and rod will revolve together, although the roll may at all times be readily lifted off of such rod.

With these ends in view, the invention consists in the novel construction and the

combination of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, in which the same reference characters denote the same parts throughout the views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet embodying the invention, Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of a cabinet, Fig. 3 is a top plan view with the lid of the cover removed, Figs. 4 and 5 are a side and end elevation respectively of the improved swinging guide frame for the fabric, Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 4, but showing the opposite face of the guide frame, Fig. 7 is a top view of the roller-supporting rod, showing the means for frictionally locking the roll of fabric on the rod, and Fig. 8 is an elevation of a roller-supporting rod showing the manner in which it is positioned in the cabinet, and also the frictional locking means.

Referring to the drawing, the body A of the cabinet may be of any preferred form, likewise the means by which it is mounted. In the embodiment shown, a cabinet of prismatic form is used, and it rotates on a suitable base B. The body is shown as formed of a baseboard 10, sides 11, one of which is provided with a swinging door 12, and a cover 13. Arranged about the cabinet on three sides are the swinging guide frames 14 by which the fabric issuing from the body of the cabinet is guided and held in position to be dispensed.

The cabinet contains a number of upright roller-supporting rods 15 mounted to rotate at their lower ends in suitable sockets formed in the baseboard 10, as shown in Fig. 8. Spaced from said baseboard at a point slightly above the same is a false bottom 16 provided with a number of circular apertures 17 in which disks 18, suitably keyed to the roller-supporting rods above their lower ends, rotate, the disks being of substantially the same diameter as the openings 17 in order to afford a rather snug fit which will prevent the fabric on the roll from sliding down beyond the false bottom 16.

The roll of fabric carried by each supporting rod is secured on said rod in such a manner as to rotate therewith, and this is effected by providing a frictional locking device which preferably takes the following form. Passing through the rod 15 at its lower portion, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8,

are spring rods 19, 20, which are bent downward at the sides of the supporting rod at an acute angle therewith and are guided at their lower free ends in radial grooves 21
 5 formed on the upper face of the disk 18 as shown in Fig. 7. When the roll is placed over the supporting rod it will compress the expansible spring rods so that their free ends are guided inwardly and radially of the supporting disk, the spring-action of these rods
 10 tending to hold them outward and thereby causing a frictional engagement with the roll by which the latter is securely held. However, when it is desired to remove the
 15 roll, this may be readily effected simply by pulling it off of the rod, whereupon the spring-locking rods will expand into their initial or normal position, shown in Fig. 8.

The rods 15 are positioned at their upper
 20 ends by means of the following mechanism. Secured within the upper end of the cabinet is a frame formed of a number of horizontal strips 22 crossing each other at right angles and forming a number of squares of equal
 25 size in each of which one of the roller-supporting rods is positioned. At the corners of these squares suitable shoulders 23 of any appropriate form are secured, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, and these
 30 shoulders are used to support removable positioning blocks 24, which are set in the openings of the frame on the shoulders 23, and are perforated at their central portions to receive the upper ends of the roller rods
 35 15, these latter being provided at a point slightly above the blocks 24 with a key 15* to engage a crank or other device by which the rotation of the rod in the bearings, just described, may be effected. The blocks 24
 40 are provided at their side edges with cut-away portions 25, so that they may be readily grasped and lifted out of the frame 22, whereupon the supporting rods 15 and the rolls carried thereby may be lifted out
 45 of the cabinet.

The swinging guide frames 14 are shown in detail in Figs. 4 to 6, from which it appears that these frames comprise a web portion 14*, preferably made of wood, hinged
 50 between the baseboard 10 and the rim or frame of the cover 13, as best shown in Fig. 1. At their pivoted edges the webs 14* carry longitudinal reinforcing strips 30 between which and the web gudgeons 31 are clamped in suitable sockets as indicated in
 55 Fig. 4, said gudgeons entering sockets with which the baseboard 10 and cover frame are provided. The cover frame may be lifted off of the cabinet and when this has been
 60 done the guide frames are of course released for removal.

Secured along the outer free edges of the guide frames at opposite faces are rounded off cleats 32, and movable into and out of
 65 the space between these cleats is a gravity-

controlled clamping bar 33, likewise arranged longitudinally of the web 14* by means of links 34 connecting the ends of the clamping bar with the ends of the guide frame as shown in Fig. 4. When these links
 70 occupy a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 6, the inner edge of the clamping bar is spaced slightly in advance of the forward edges of the cleats 32, and this position of the parts may be maintained by means of
 75 an operating lever 35 arranged at the top of the guide frame and having a slotted connection with the clamping bar and frame. The slotted connection is formed by means of pins 36 on the clamping bar and guide
 80 frame which are engaged by slots 37 in the lever. When the lever is pushed to the right as far as possible, with respect to Fig. 6, its inner end will engage under a pin 38 on the
 85 guide frame so that said lever will be held in horizontal position. In this way the clamping bar 33 may be held out of clamping engagement with the fabric, but when the operating lever 35 is pulled to the left with respect to Fig. 6 the pin 38 will be disengaged,
 90 whereupon the clamping bar will move downward due to the action of gravity, entering the space between the cleats 32 and clamping the fabric therein, so that the latter is securely held and prevented from
 95 disengagement from the guide frame. The fabric is conducted to the guide frame through suitable slots 39 as shown in Fig. 2, and is then conducted between the cleats as shown, it being severed by drawing a knife
 100 or other cutting tool along the edge of the clamping bar, which is depressed during this operation in order to securely hold the fabric.

The yardstick or other measuring device which is used in measuring off lengths of
 105 the fabric preparatory to cutting is mounted in a box-like clip 40 carrying a thumb screw 41, the shank of which passes through a slot 42 formed in the web 14* longitudinally thereof. It is preferable to provide two
 110 slots 42 and the clip 40 may be readily placed and adjusted in either of them, so as to be adjustable and permit the yardstick to be held closely along the edge of the fabric regardless of the width of the latter.
 115 The clip is guided in its vertical movement by the strip 30 and one of the cleats 32, as shown in Fig. 4.

What I claim is:—

1. In a dispensing cabinet for sheet
 120 fabrics, a guide frame through which the fabric is conducted and embodying an upright gravity-controlled bar normally clamping the fabric.

2. In a dispensing cabinet for sheet
 125 fabrics, an upright guide member across which the fabric is conducted, and an upright gravity-controlled bar loosely connected with said member and normally clamping the fabric against the same.
 130

3. In a dispensing cabinet for sheet fabrics, the combination of an upright guide web across the edge of which the fabric is conducted, a clamping bar located along said edge and normally depressed by gravity into clamping relation therewith, and means by which the bar may be held elevated after it has been raised manually.

4. In a dispensing cabinet for sheet fabrics, the combination of a guide web, cleats applied to the edge thereof at opposite faces, and a gravity-controlled clamping bar movable into and out of the space between the cleats.

5. In a dispensing cabinet for sheet fabrics, the combination of a guide member, cleats applied to the edge thereof at opposite faces and extending beyond said member, and a clamping bar extending along and alined with the edge of said member and movable laterally into and out of the space between said cleats.

6. In a dispensing cabinet for sheet fabrics, an upright guide member across the edge of which the fabric is conducted, a gravity-controlled locking bar movable endwise along said edge, links by which said bar is loosely connected with said member, a fixed pin on said member, and an operating lever having a slotted connection with the bar and guide member and movable at one end under said pin to hold the bar elevated.

7. In a dispensing cabinet for sheet fabrics, the combination of a baseboard, upright roll-supporting rods journaled in said

baseboard and each carrying a roll-supporting disk, and a false bottom having a plurality of apertures closely conforming to the disks and in which the latter rotate.

8. In a dispensing cabinet for sheet fabrics, the combination with the cabinet body and the upright roll-carrying rods therein, of a frame at the upper part of the body formed of strips crossing each other at right angles, and blocks removably set in the openings formed by said strips and in which the upper ends of the rods are supported, said blocks being freely and bodily removable from the frame in upward direction.

9. In a dispensing cabinet for sheet fabrics, the combination with a guide frame across which the fabric is conducted, said frame having a longitudinal slot, of a yardstick clip having an adjustable screw movable in said slot.

10. In a dispensing cabinet for sheet fabrics, the combination of a guide member across the edge of which the fabric is conducted, said member having a strip at one edge, a cleat at the other edge, and a longitudinal slot between the strip and cleat, and a yardstick clip guided at its edges by said strip and cleat and having a set screw adjustable in said slot.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES E. HART.

Witnesses:

S. A. BRUNSON,
W. W. HUDGENS.