W. E. Megimns.

Cord and Rope Mach.

No. 1,404. Patented Nov. 9, 1839.

Fig. 1.

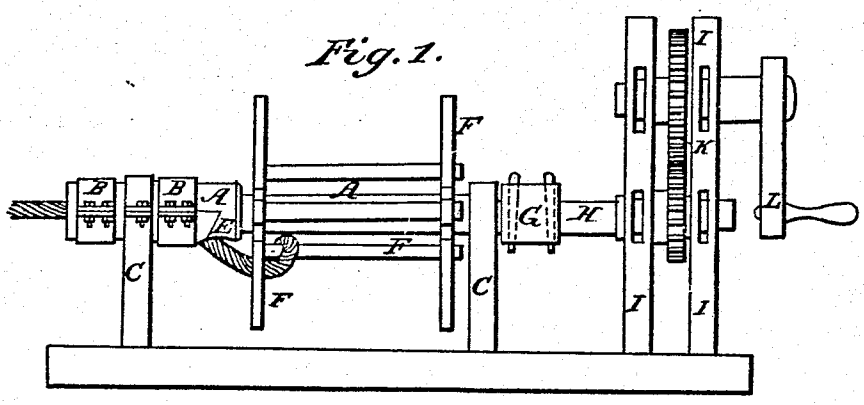


Fig. 2.

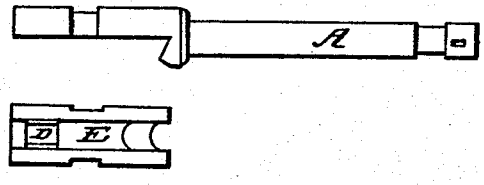
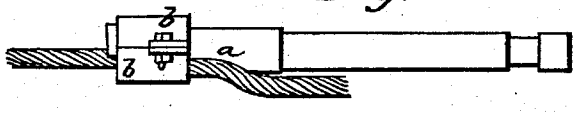


Fig. 3.



N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. MEGINNIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR MANUFACTURING LONG CORDAGE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **1,404**, dated November 9, 1839.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. MEGINNIS, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machinery for Manufacturing Long Cordage; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

Figure 1 represents a vertical side projection. Fig. 2 represents the spindle detached from the machine and the front or divided end opened. Fig. 3 is a spindle with one side of the front end removed and its place supplied by the cordage and secured by a clasp.

The nature of my invention consists in a machine for manufacturing cordage by confining the strand or rope firmly in the end of the horizontal spindle that imparts the twist, and after twisting the rope or a component part thereof the length of the rope-walk the rope is loosened at the outer end of the spindle and wound upon a reel placed upon the spindle, and the operation of twisting repeated. By this arrangement ropes of great length, many times the length of the rope-walk, can be manufactured, and thus avoid splicing.

A, Figs. 1 and 2, is the spindle. The front end is divided through the middle a sufficient distance to receive a clasp B at the inner side of the stand C and another at the outer end of the spindle in front of the stand. A hole E is formed in the center of the divided end of the spindle, of a large size, and dies D, Fig. 2, are inserted in the two parts to confine the rope firmly, so that the twist may be transmitted to that part that is extended in the rope-walk. Back of the inner clasp B and at the end of the divided part of the spindle the hole E passes out of the spindle.

The spindle, back of the hole E, is square and receives a reel F on the middle part of the spindle, as seen at Fig. 1. Back of the reel and near the outer end of the spindle is another stand C, that supports that end of the spindle.

A coupling-box G connects the spindle at the back end with a short horizontal shaft H, placed in the frame I, and is driven by the wheel K, placed directly above the pinion upon the shaft H. The wheel K is secured to a horizontal shaft placed in the frame I and propelled by a crank L at the back end of the machine, as seen at Fig. 1.

The spindle A and shaft H are square where the coupling G is applied, and is secured thereto by keys or bolts to keep the coupling firmly connected. That shoulder of the shaft H within the frame I may assist in resisting the heft and tension of the extended rope in the walk, as at Fig. 1.

When the reel F is to be removed from the machine, the coupling G is removed from the spindle A to the shaft H, there being sufficient room for that purpose, and the cap removed from the front stand C when the spindle is liberated, and can be taken from the machine, and with it the reel F, as seen at Fig. 1.

The clasps B are formed in two parts having flanges at the openings at the opposite sides and secured together with screw bolts and nuts. The dies D, Fig. 2, are of different sizes to fit the different sizes of cordage.

a, Fig. 3, is a spindle with the front end cut out to receive the cordage upon one side of the spindle, which is confined to the spindle by the clasp *b*, which is made cylindrical the greater part of its length and forms the bearing for that end of the spindle, the projecting flanges being placed at one end of the clasp and secured together by screw bolts and nuts. The remainder of the spindle is similar to A, Fig. 1.

I am aware that machines on the same principle as above described for manufacturing long cordage have been made and patented, and I do not therefore claim the principle as of my invention; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Making the head of the spindle in two parts which can be separated for the purpose of putting in and taking out the rope, &c., or scarped out for the same purpose, as herein described, and represented in the accompanying drawings at A, Figs. 1 and 3.

WILLIAM E. MEGINNIS.

Witnesses:
WM. P. ELLIOT,
EDMD. MAHER.