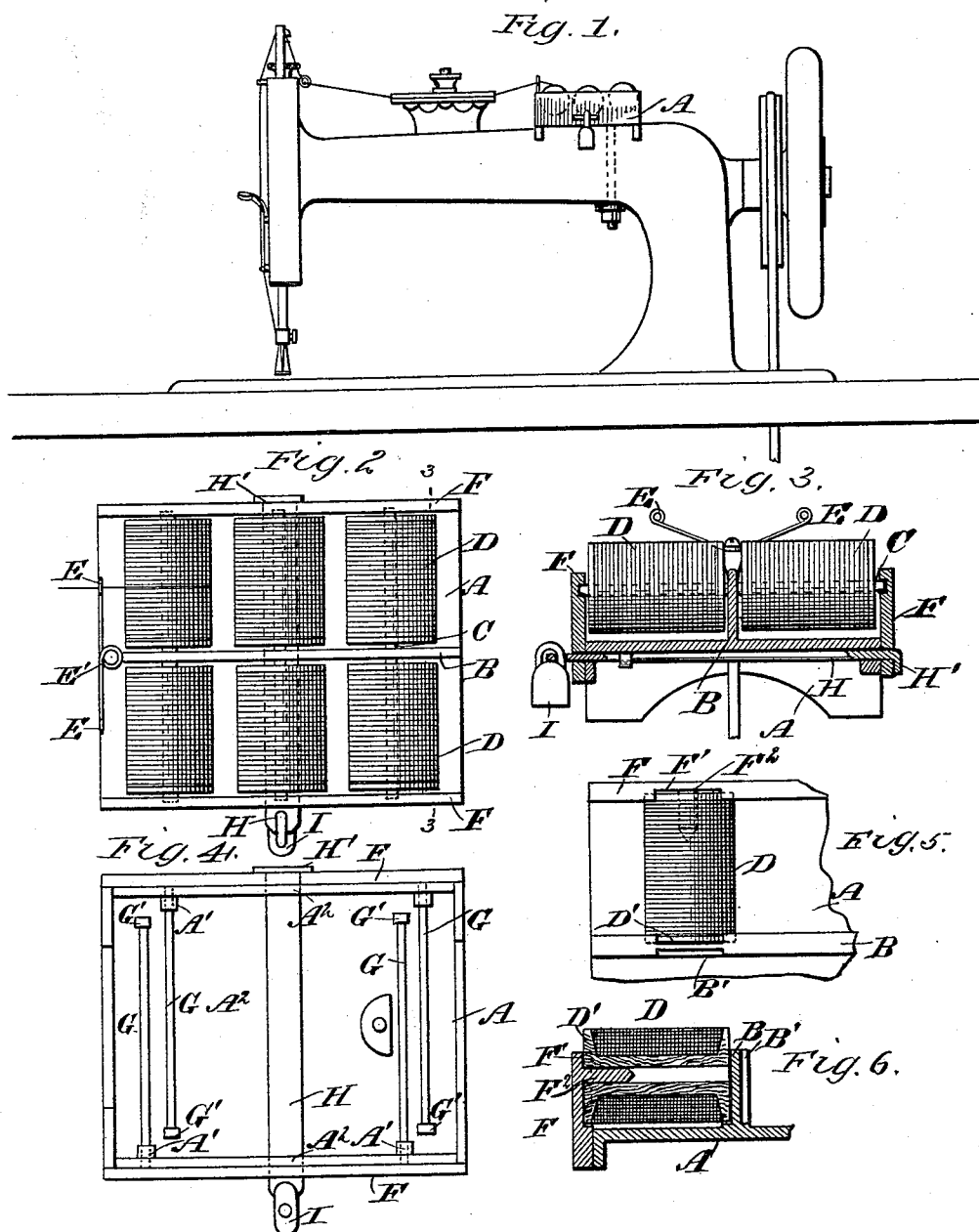


(No Model.)

E. KOLBER.
SPOOL RACK FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 460,475.

Patented Sept. 29, 1891.



WITNESSES:
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EDUARD KOLBER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO MEYER JONASSON,
OF SAME PLACE.

SPOOL-RACK FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 460,475, dated September 29, 1891.

Application filed June 25, 1891. Serial No. 397,495. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDUARD KOLBER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Spool-Rack, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved spool-rack designed for use on sewing-machines, tables, and other devices, serving to hold a number of spools and guiding the thread of any of the spools to the proper mechanism of the device on which the rack is employed, the latter being simple and durable in construction and securely locking the several spools in place.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement as applied on the arm of a sewing-machine. Fig. 2 is an enlarged plan view of the improvement. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view of the same. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modified form of the improvement, and Fig. 6 is a transverse section of the same.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the device is applied to the arm of a sewing-machine and is provided with two rows of spools, the thread of any one of which is passed to the usual sewing-machine mechanism to be fed to the needle. The spool-rack is provided with a suitably-constructed frame A, fastened in any suitable manner to the arm of the sewing-machine, table, or other device on which the rack is to be applied.

The frame A is provided with a horizontally-extending top, in the middle of which is arranged a longitudinally-extending partition B, supporting a series of transversely-extending spindles C, on which are held to rotate loosely the spools D, carrying the thread. As shown in Fig. 2, each spindle extends a suitable distance from each side of the partition B, each projecting end of the

spindle carrying a spool. The thread is taken from the spool to be used and passed forward through an eye E, arranged on a thread-guide E', fastened to the front end of the partition B. The eyes E extend midway between the transverse partition B and the sides F of the frame, as plainly shown in Fig. 2.

The sides F are made movable and fitted to slide transversely, the inside of each side being formed with a small recess engaging the outermost end of the respective spindle C, so that each of the latter has a bearing at its free end when the sides F are in their innermost positions. Each of the sides F is formed with a number of transversely-extending rods G, passing along the under side of the top of the frame A, the said rods extending through bearings A', arranged on the under side of the top of the frame A.

The free end of each of the rods G is provided with a collar G', which limits the lateral outward sliding motion of the respective side F, the said collar abutting against the bearing A' when the side F is moved to an outermost position. The rods G for each side F are of such a length that when the said sides are moved into an outermost position the distance between the inner surfaces of the sides and the free ends of the spindles C is sufficient to permit removal or insertion of one of the spools D on the respective spindle.

A locking-bar H is employed to lock the sides F to the frame when the said sides are in an innermost position, as illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. This locking-bar H passes through corresponding apertures in the sides F and through the bearings A', formed on the under side of the top of the frame A.

One end of the locking-bar H is provided with a head H' abutting against the outside of one of the sides F, while the other end of the said bar projects beyond the other side F and is adapted to be engaged by a lock I of any approved construction, so that when the lock is applied the bar H is held in place, thus locking the sides F in position on the frame A. When the device is in this position, the spools D, held on the spindles C, cannot be removed, but the said spools are free to revolve on the said spindles to unwind the

thread as the latter is taken up by the machine. As illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, the transverse spindles C are dispensed with, the partition B being instead provided with recesses B', each adapted to be engaged by one of the flanges D' of the spool D. The other flange of the spool engages a similarly-shaped circular recess F', formed in the respective side F, so that the spool is free to revolve in the said recess B' and F' when the side F is locked to the frame A by the bar H in the manner above described. To prevent friction of the spool D in the recesses B' and F', each side F is provided with a short pin or spindle F², engaging the central aperture of the spool, as plainly shown in the said Figs. 5 and 6, the said pin projecting centrally from the recess F'.

It is understood that any desired number of spindles may be arranged on the partition B provided that the latter is made long enough to accommodate a large number of spools. If desired, the device may be constructed with but one row of spools. In this case the partition B forms a fixed side for the frame A, while one of the sides F is made movable in the manner described.

It is understood that in this construction the spindles C only project from one side of the partition B and the top of the frame only reaches from one side to the said partition.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A spool-holder comprising the frame having the horizontal base or top A, provided with outwardly-movable walls or sides F F, an intermediate parallel wall or partition provided with transversely-projecting spool-spindles, and a locking device to retain the movable walls or sides in position, substantially as shown and described.

2. A spool-rack comprising a frame provided with a top and a longitudinally-extending partition, spindles held on the said

partition and extending transversely, sides parallel with the partition and fitted to slide laterally on the said frame toward and from the said partition to lock the spools held on the spindles in place between the sides and partition, and a locking-bar passing transversely through the said sides and bearings in the said frame to fasten the said sides to the said frame, substantially as shown and described.

3. A spool-rack comprising a frame provided with a top and a longitudinally-extending partition, spindles held on the said partition and extending transversely, sides parallel with the partition and fitted to slide laterally on the said frame toward and from the said partition to lock the spools held on the spindles in place between the sides and partitions, and rods extending transversely from the said sides and fitted to slide in bearings on the said frame, the free end of the rods being provided with stop-collars to limit the outward movement of the sides, substantially as shown and described.

4. A spool-rack comprising a frame provided with a top and a longitudinally-extending partition, spindles held on the said partitions and extending transversely, sides parallel with the partition and fitted to slide laterally on the said frame toward and from the said partition to lock the spools held on the spindles in place between the sides and partition, a locking-bar passing transversely through the said sides, bearings in the said frame to fasten the said sides to the said frame, and eyes supported at one end of the said frame to guide the threads unwound from one of the spools, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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