

P. GARDNER.  
HOLDING DEVICE FOR REELED MERCHANDISE.  
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1,001,838.

Patented Aug. 29, 1911.

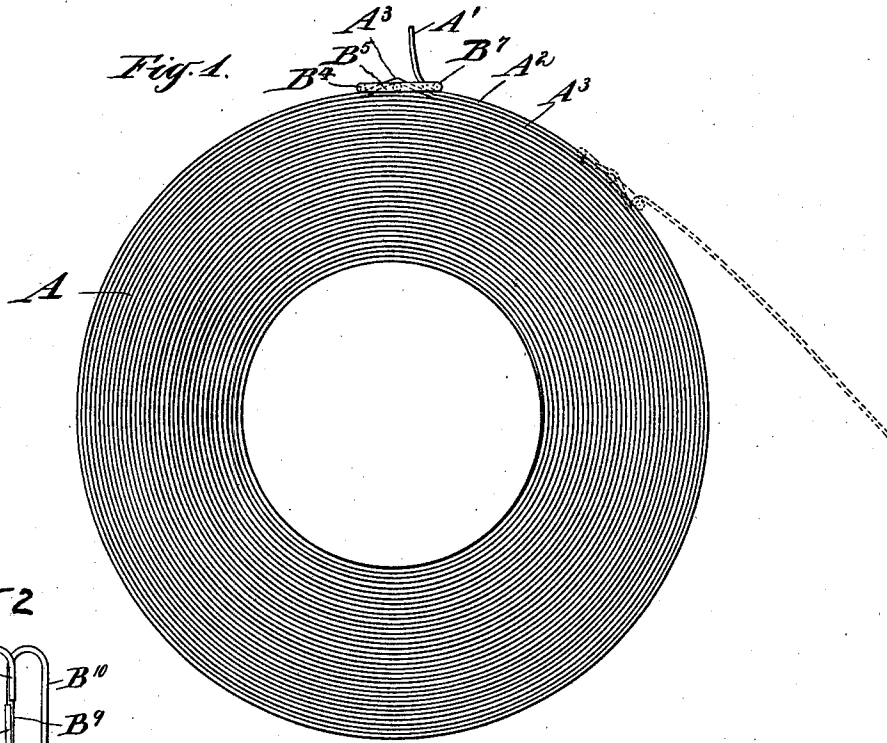
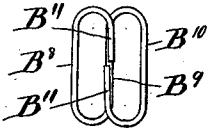


Fig. 2



Witnesses:  
R. F. Eddowes  
& M. Meyers

Inventor:  
Percy Gardner,  
by his attorney,  
Charles H. Seale.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERCY GARDNER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HOPE WEBBING COMPANY, OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, A CORPORATION OF RHODE ISLAND, AND GARDNER AND HIGHET COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

HOLDING DEVICE FOR REELED MERCHANDISE.

1,001,838.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 29, 1911.

Application filed February 25, 1911. Serial No. 610,948.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PERCY GARDNER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Holding Devices for Reeled Merchandise, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to means for holding the free end of a roll of tape, webbing or similar narrow goods sold in coils, and the object of the invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive device engaged frictionally with the outer convolutions or layers of the coil and thus serving to secure the free end against unwinding while permitting the goods to be unwound or drawn off as required without loosening the inner layers.

The invention consists in certain novel features of arrangement by which the above objects are attained, to be hereinafter described and pointed out in the claim.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and show the invention as it has been carried out.

Figure 1 is a side or face view of a coil of webbing conditioned in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the slide.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A is a coil of tape, webbing, or analogous goods, A<sup>1</sup> is the free end and A<sup>2</sup> A<sup>3</sup> the outer and next succeeding layers respectively.

The slide is made by bending a wire to the form shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 shows a form of slide which has been found to serve efficiently in practice. It consists of a wire bent in two complete loops to produce the three bars B<sup>8</sup> B<sup>9</sup> B<sup>10</sup> with the ends B<sup>11</sup> of the wire terminating upon the central bar B<sup>9</sup> and approximately parallel therewith. This offers an economical structure of wire requiring no fastening means for the ends.

In practice, the end of the webbing or analogous goods is passed through the one slot, thence over the central bar, the bar B<sup>9</sup> and ends B<sup>11</sup> in the form seen in Fig. 2, and

thence through the slot upon the opposite side thereof, and the free end A<sup>1</sup> of the goods extending outwardly through the last-named slot, as seen clearly in Fig. 1. Thus arranged, a pull on the free end of the goods, in the direction to unwind the coil, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, draws off a length of goods, the slide correspondingly traveling relatively to the coil and without changing its relation to the layers thereon. When a sufficient quantity has thus been drawn and cut off, the remaining loose end, if too long to be left free, is recoiled by moving the slide in the reverse direction until sufficiently shortened. The friction induced by reeving the outer layers through the slot in the slide is sufficient to hold the free end and outer layers from unwinding while permitting the goods to be pulled easily through the slot for inspection or removal. The form of the coil is maintained until nearly exhausted, thus insuring the neat appearance of the goods, avoiding the equally important actual damage due to handling and defacement of the free end.

I claim:—

As an improved article of manufacture, a slide for the purpose described comprising a frame of wire bent to form two parallel complete oblong loops disposed in substantially the same horizontal plane with a substantially central cross bar intermediate said loops, said cross bar being formed by an integral portion of the wire connecting said loops and by the opposite ends of the wire extended in opposite directions toward each other and lying upon said integral connecting portion with the free ends of the wire terminating at substantially the median line through the slide whereby the adjacent portions of the two loops overlap each other.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

PERCY GARDNER.

Witnesses:

FLORENCE J. GREENE,  
CHARLES R. SEARLE.