(Model.)

S. A. & A. M. CASE.

Machine for Rolling Tubular Fabrics.

No. 231,270. **Patented Aug. 17, 1880.**

Fig. 1.

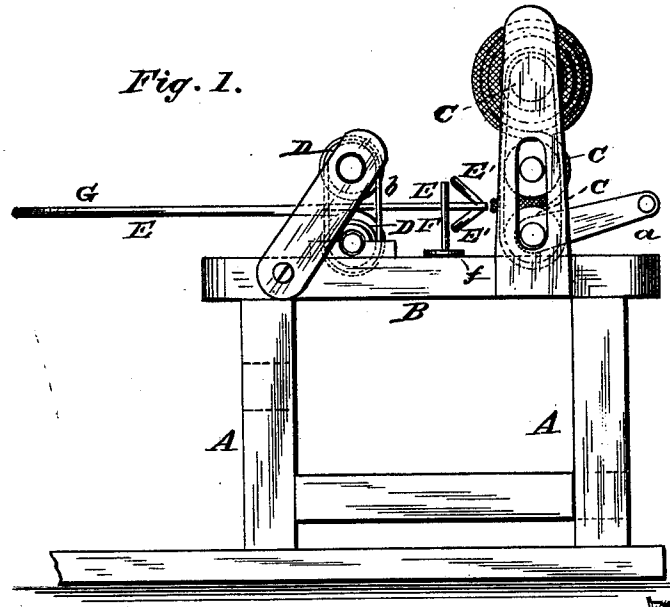


Fig. 2.

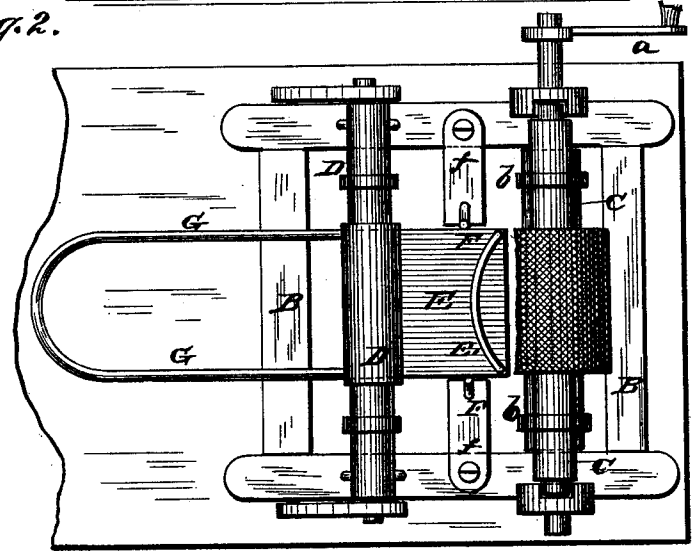
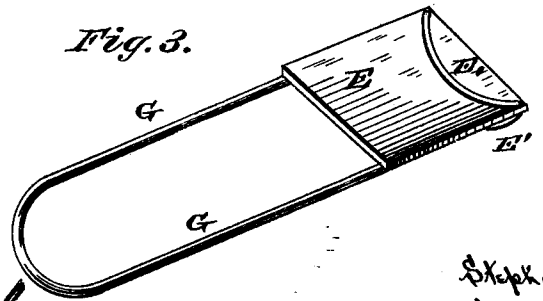


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN A. CASE AND ALONZO M. CASE, OF AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR ROLLING TUBULAR FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 231,270, dated August 17, 1880.

Application filed May 11, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, STEPHEN A. CASE and ALONZO M. CASE, of Amsterdam, in the county of Montgomery and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Rolling Tubular Fabrics; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved tubular-fabric-rolling machine. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a detailed perspective view of the spreader or stretcher.

This invention contemplates improvements in machines for rolling fabrics or goods of a tubular character, its main object being to enable the fabric or goods to be rolled with the plane or direction of its stitch parallel with the axis of rotation of the rolls; and it consists in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out by the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, A are uprights firmly bolted to a frame or support, B, and formed with bearings for the calender-rolls C, upon one of which the fabric or goods is rolled. The lower one of the rolls, between which the fabric or goods is passed on its way to the upper roll, or the one around which it is rolled, is provided with a crank, *a*, for their operation or rotation. The upper and lower rolls are connected together by yielding bands *b*. Upon this bed or frame are mounted two other rolls, D, one hung over and connected to the other, and between which the fabric or goods is passed on its way to the aforesaid rolls.

E is the spreader or stretcher, with its forward end preferably composed of a plate of metal, and located at the entrance between the two lower calender-rolls C C. The upper and lower surfaces of this plate at said end are provided with rearwardly-extending curved wires or bails E′, standing out from said plate, the object of which is to distend or more or less stretch the fabric or goods slipped over said plate, and by which a certain amount of pressure is exerted on the fabric to hold the fabric in shape, and to permit the latter to be passed to the rolls with the stitches about parallel to the axis of rotation of the rolls, and thus rolled on its roll.

This method of putting or rolling the fabric on its roll prevents the distorting or twisting of the stitches of the fabric or goods, thus avoiding kinking and so injuring it as to result in its waste when to be cut up for garments.

Guides F, with their lower ends fastened to plates *f*, connected to the frame or support B, and with their upper ends standing in contact with the side edges of the plate E of the spreader, keep the forward end of the spreader in proper position.

To the rear end of the plate E is attached a frame or wire, G, oblong in shape, and with its rear end curved, to avoid catching into or injuring the fabric.

This spreader, constructed as just described and confined, in a measure, between the outer rolls, D, fits into and holds the forwardly moving or feeding fabric or goods in a more or less stretched condition its whole length, to insure the feeding of the fabric forward with its stitches in a straight line over said spreader or stretcher, to permit of it being finally rolled without straining or twisting the fabric-stitches.

The rear end of this frame or wire G may be inserted over a hook on one or the adjacent end of the drying tube or cylinder, such as we have shown in a concurrent application filed May 11, 1880, when it is desired to use the device with a drying-machine simultaneously with rolling the goods, as is usually practiced in drying tubular fabrics or goods.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a tubular-fabric-rolling machine, the combination, with the spreader E E′, constructed as described, and having the wire frame G, of the guides F, plates *f*, rolls D, and calender-rolls C C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

STEPHEN A. CASE.
ALONZO M. CASE.

Witnesses:
MARTIN L. STOVER,
BEN FINLAYSON.