March 24, 1942. R. E. WALLISER 2,277,189

HEADING FORMING MACHINE

Filed April 8, 1939 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

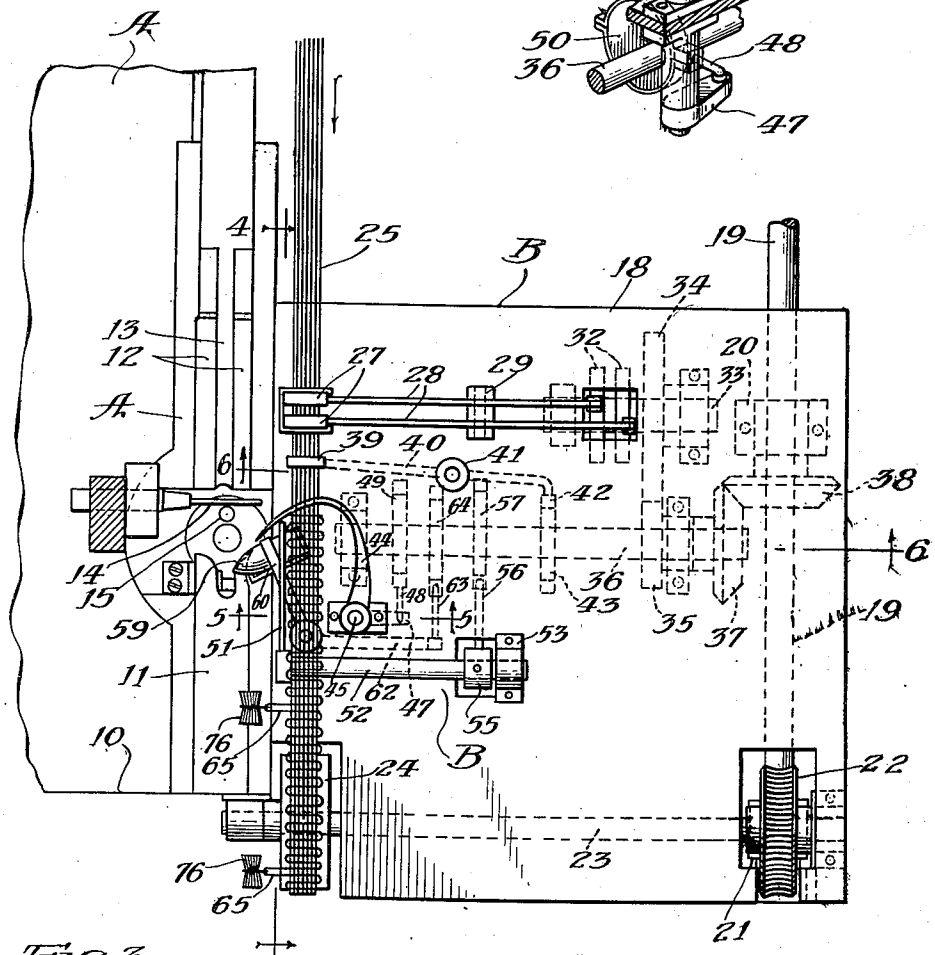


Fig. 2.

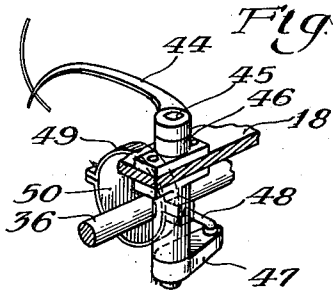
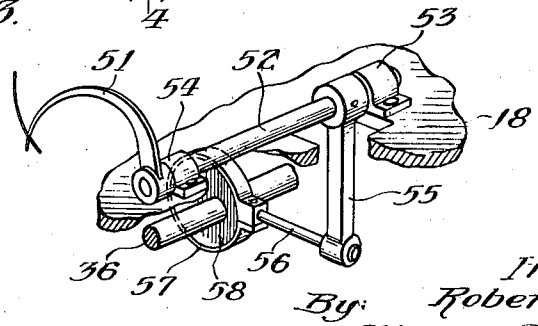


Fig. 3.



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HEADING FORMING MACHINE

Filed April 8, 1939 4 Sheets-Sheet 2

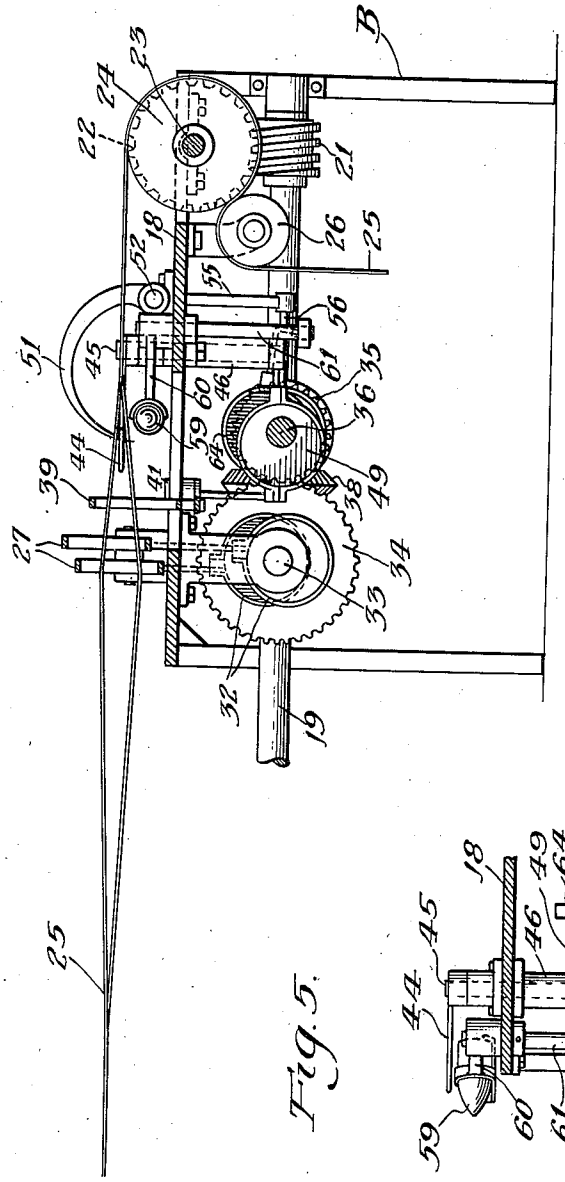


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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March 24, 1942. R. E. WALLISER 2,277,189

HEADING FORMING MACHINE

Filed April 8, 1939 4 Sheets-Sheet 3

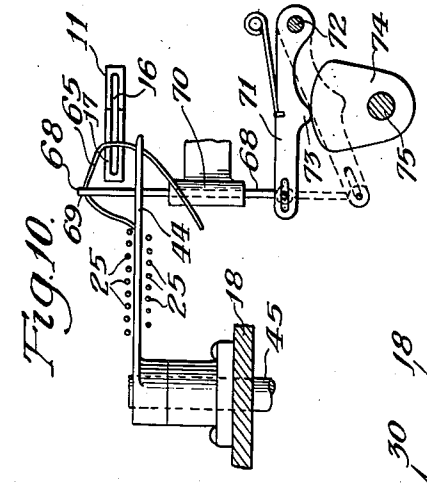


Fig. 10.

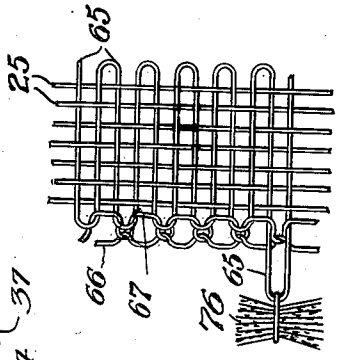


Fig. 11.

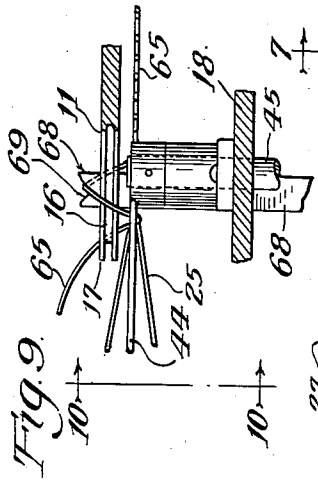


Fig. 9.

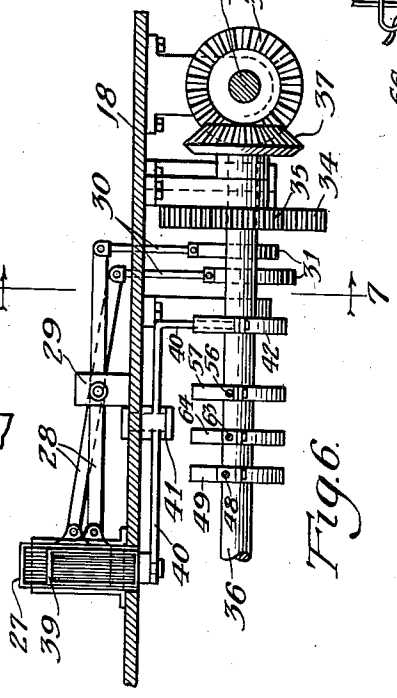


Fig. 6.

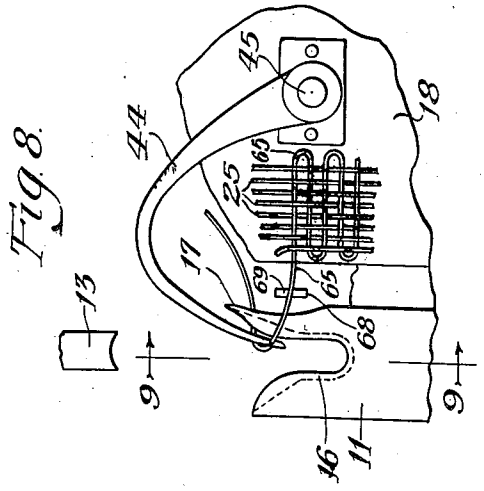


Fig. 8.

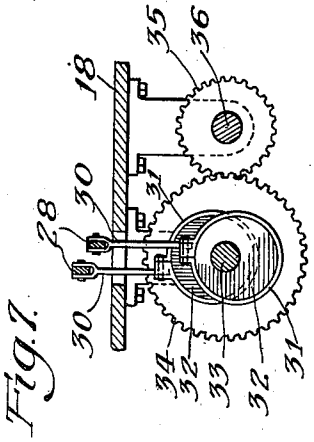


Fig. 7.

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March 24, 1942. R. E. WALLISER 2,277,189

HEADING FORMING MACHINE

Filed April 8, 1939 4 Sheets-Sheet 4

Fig. 12.

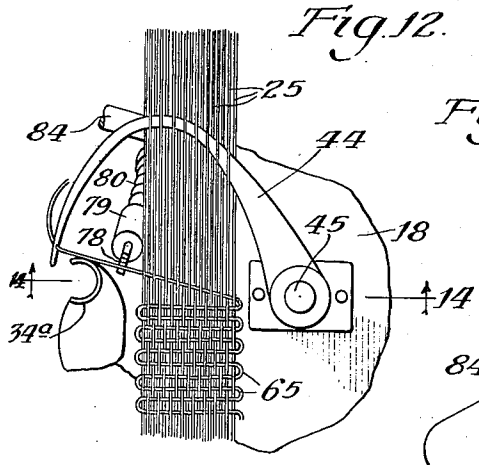


Fig. 14.

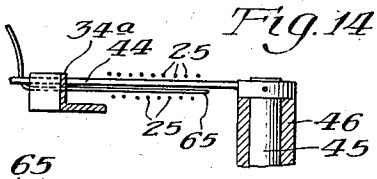


Fig. 15.

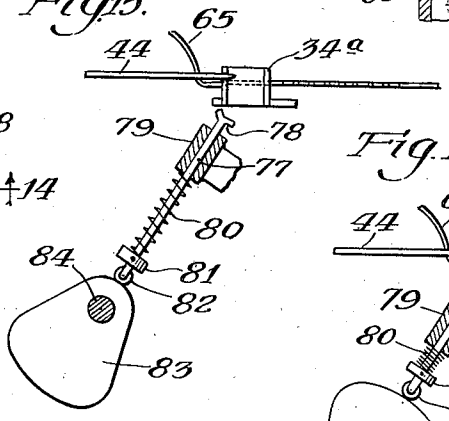


Fig. 16.

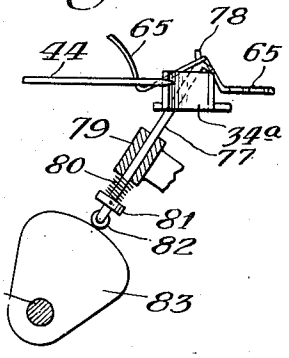


Fig. 13.

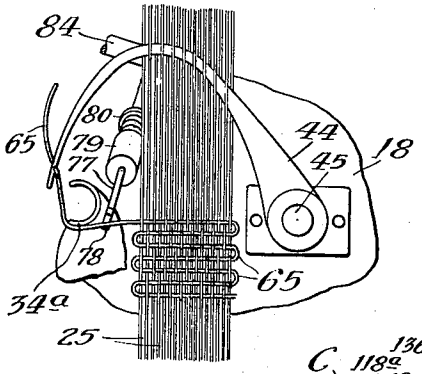


Fig. 17.

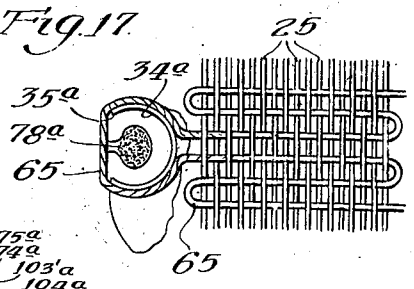
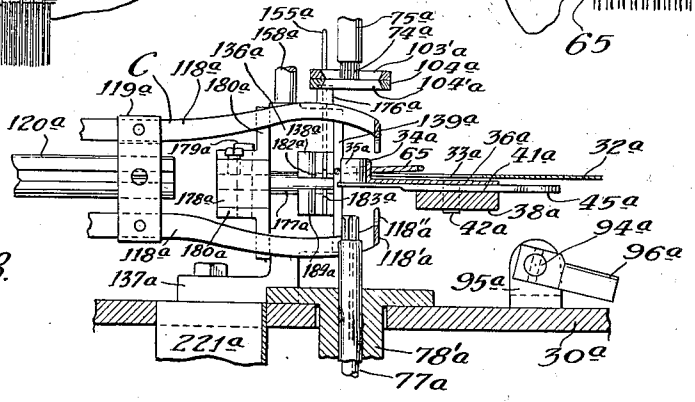


Fig. 18.



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Patented Mar. 24, 1942

2,277,189

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,277,189

HEADING FORMING MACHINE

Robert E. Walliser, Libertyville, Ill., assignor to Lewis G. Blessing

Application April 8, 1939, Serial No. 266,883

10 Claims. (Cl. 28—2)

This invention relates to a heading forming machine. The invention is well adapted to the forming of a heading together with integral members engaging tufts or other ornamental devices. Such an ornamented tape or heading is used as a fringe, ball, or tassel heading for curtains, drapes, furniture, and a large variety of uses.

An object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive mechanism by which a narrow or wide heading may be formed through the use of warp threads and a filling and binding means. A further object is to provide mechanism for forming such a heading and incorporating at spaced intervals thread extensions to which various types of ornamentation are secured. Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby portions of a tape being formed are automatically fed to a tassel or ball-forming machine whereby the tassel or ball tuft as formed are secured thereto. Other specific objects and advantages will appear as the specification proceeds.

The invention is illustrated, in preferred embodiments, by the accompanying drawings in which—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of mechanism embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a broken enlarged perspective view of the horizontally operating filling needle and mechanism for actuating the same; Fig. 3, a broken perspective enlarged view of the binding needle together with mechanism for moving it in a vertical plane; Fig. 4, a transverse sectional view, the section being taken as indicated at line 4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5, an enlarged detailed sectional view, the section being taken as indicated at line 5 of Fig. 1 and showing the mechanism for operating the bobbin and the filling needle; Fig. 6, a broken vertical sectional view, the section being taken as indicated at line 6 of Fig. 1; Fig. 7, a detailed sectional view, the section being taken as indicated at line 7 of Fig. 6; Fig. 8, a greatly enlarged broken plan view showing the operation of the filling needle in connection with the forked die of the tuft forming machine; Fig. 9, a sectional view, the section being taken as indicated at line 9 of Fig. 8; Fig. 10, a side view in elevation, the view being taken as indicated at line 10 of Fig. 9; Fig. 11, an enlarged plan view of a portion of heading with a ball tuft secured thereto; Fig. 12, an enlarged plan view of the heading forming mechanism operating in conjunction with a tassel forming machine; Fig. 13, a view similar to Fig. 12 but showing the operating parts in a different stage of movement; Fig. 14, a detailed sectional view, the section being taken as indicated at line 14 of Fig. 12; Fig. 15, a side view in elevation showing mechanism for engaging the filling thread to carry the same about the tassel collar; Fig. 16, a view similar to Fig. 15 but showing the operating parts in an advanced stage of movement; Fig. 17, a plan view of a heading showing an extended filling thread passing about the collar of the tassel forming machine; and Fig. 18, a detailed vertical sectional view showing mechanism for forming a fringe tassel, the view being the same as Fig. 18 of my Patent No. 1,663,534 for Fringe tasseling machine.

Broadly, my improved mechanism is designed for the purpose of forming a heading and it is especially adapted for forming a single heading equipped with an extension thread for holding an ornament. In other words, the mechanism constitutes a tape or heading forming machine and at the same time a feeding device for attaching the heading to an ornament. The invention is illustrated in connection with two devices old in the art. One device is a machine for forming tufts and simultaneously securing the tuft to the loop of a heading. Such a machine is fully shown in Arnold Patent No. 1,390,267, dated September 13, 1921, and also in my Patent No. 1,660,536. In the latter patent, I illustrate feeding mechanism for automatically applying the loops of heading to the Arnold tuft forming machine. The present invention forms a new method for feeding loops of the heading to the Arnold tufting machine, the loops being formed and fed while the heading itself is being formed. In addition to feeding loops to a ball tuft forming machine as just described, the present invention provides means for feeding the loops of the heading to a tassel fringe forming machine, as shown in my Patent No. 1,663,534.

Figs. 1 to 11, inclusive, show the use of the invention in connection with a ball fringe forming machine, such as illustrated in Arnold Patent No. 1,390,267 and Walliser Patent No. 1,660,536. Figs. 12 to 18 here show the mechanism used in conjunction with a tassel forming machine such as illustrated in my Patent No. 1,663,354, dated March 20, 1928, Fig. 18 of the present application being the same as Fig. 18 of Patent No. 1,663,534.

In the broad operation of the mechanism, warp threads are fed while a filling needle passes between the warp threads and the opposite ends of the filling threads are engaged by a binding needle thread and a shuttle thread whereby the

filling thread is locked in position. At spaced intervals, the filling thread which is carried beyond the warp threads is engaged by the forked die of the Arnold tuft forming machine whereby that particular loop is secured to a tuft in a manner already made clear in the said Arnold Patent No. 1,390,267. Likewise in the operation of the mechanism in conjunction with the tassel forming machine shown in Patent No. 1,663,534 and illustrated in Figs. 12 to 18 herein, the thread carried by the filling needle is periodically engaged by a cam operated member which brings the filling thread around the tassel forming collar whereby in the well known operation of the tassel forming machine and as described in said Walliser Patent No. 1,663,534, a tassel is secured to the loop thread so extended about the collar.

Having described the general operation of the mechanism shown in the drawings, I desire now to describe the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 to 11, inclusive, in which the mechanism is used in connection with the ball tuft forming machine.

In the structure shown in Figs. 1 to 11, inclusive, A designates the Arnold machine and B the mechanism which I have developed for use therewith.

In view of the clear description of mechanism A in Arnold Patent No. 1,390,267 and Walliser Patent No. 1,660,534, it is believed unnecessary to describe in detail the parts thereof. It is believed sufficient to mention the main operating features of the machine which are directly brought into cooperation with mechanism B. As illustrated in Figs. 1, 8 and 9, the Arnold machine comprises a frame 10 in which is mounted for reciprocal movement a forked die 11. Opposed to the forked die 11 is a bending die 12 and a plunger die 13. A wire 14 is fed forward by mechanism (not shown) and cut off in a short length. The short wire 14 is then bent about a retractable anvil 15 by the two-part die member 12 so as to form a U-shaped wire, the ends of which, upon the retraction of anvil 15 are received within hollow grooves 16 in the forked die 11. The bending of the wire causes it to pass around a short tuft of warp threads which are fed downwardly. The continued forward movement of the plunger die 13 then causes the wire to enclose the tuft of warp threads and to be clinched thereabout as the wire ends follow the grooves within the forked die 11. If a loop is passed over the prong 17 of the forked die 11, as illustrated in Fig. 8, just before the wire is pressed forward, the wire will pass under the loop and thus enclose it as the wire is clinched about the warp threads. In this manner, a loop of a heading is secured to a tuft. The tuft of warp threads is then cut to free it and when the dies 11 and 13 retract, the loop with the tuft thereto secured drop away from the machine. A new loop may be then fed forward to engage the prong 17 of the forked die 11 so that the operation may be repeated for the forming of another tuft secured thereto.

The mechanism so far described is all old in the art and is shown fully in the two patents mentioned. I will now describe the mechanism whereby I form a heading and at the same time feed forward a loop at spaced intervals so that the same may be engaged by the forwardly moving prong 17 for the attachment of a tuft thereto.

The mechanism B has a main platform or frame 18 in which are mounted suitable operating gears and shafts. The shaft 19 comes from a suitable source of power (not shown) and is rotatably mounted in bearing 20 carried in frame 18. At its forward end, it is provided with a worm 21 which meshes with a worm gear 22. The worm gear 22 is mounted upon a shaft 23 to which is fixed a feed drum 24. The warp threads 25 are drawn forwardly about the drum 24 and then pass over the small drum 26, as shown in Fig. 4.

The warp threads 25 pass through a pair of heddles 27 which are operated by levers 28 pivoted on the standard 29. The ends of the levers 28 are pivotally connected to short arms 30 each of which is connected to a cam ring 31. The cam rings are operated by cams 32 both of which are mounted on cross shaft 33. The cross shaft 33 is driven by a gear 34 fixed thereto meshing with another gear 35 fixed to cross shaft 36. Cross shaft 36 is equipped at its inner end with a bevel gear 37 meshing with a bevel gear 38 fixed to drive shaft 19. In view of the well known operation of heddles in conjunction with weaving machines, it is believed unnecessary to describe the mechanism further. The heddles alternately lift one set of warp threads above the other to permit the filling thread to pass therebetween. The operation of a batten 39 in conjunction with the heddles is also well known and need not be described in detail. The batten 39 is supported upon a lever arm 40, the lever arm 40 being pivotally supported on the frame 18 by the collar member 41. The inner end of the lever 40 is provided with a cam ring 42 which engages a cam 43 mounted on the cross shaft 36.

In the forming of the heading from the warp threads and in conjunction with the warp threads 25, I have illustrated three mechanisms, one being a mechanism for carrying a filling thread horizontally, another being shown as a vertical binder needle, and the third a bobbin member which cooperates with the binding needle and the filling needle for securing the filling thread after it has passed between the warp threads. I will now describe these three devices and the mechanism for operating them. The filling needle 44 is carried upon a rotatably mounted shaft 45 journaled within the cylindrical bearing 46, the bearing being supported by the frame 18. To the lower end of the shaft 45 is fixed a short arm 47 to which is pivotally secured a cam rod 48. The cam rod 48 is secured to a cam ring 49 and the cam ring 49 is operated by a cam 50 carried by the cross shaft 36. The horizontally mounted filling needle 44 is curved as illustrated and is provided with the usual opening through which the thread is passed. Movement of the cam 50 causes the needle 44 to move forwardly and rearwardly carrying a filling thread between the warp threads 25.

The binder needle 51 is mounted upon a horizontal shaft 52 which is suitably supported on frame 18 for rotation in collars 53 and 54. Fixed to the shaft 52 is an arm 55 to which is secured a cam rod 56, the cam rod being secured to the cam ring 57 which in turn is driven by the cam 58 mounted on cross shaft 36, all as shown more clearly in Fig. 3. The bobbin 59 which carries a spool of thread therein and operates, in a well known manner, with the binding needle 51 is carried by an arm 60 fixed to a vertical shaft 61. The vertical shaft 61 is rotated by an arm 62 which is secured to a cam rod 63. The rod 63 is secured to the cam ring 64 driven by a cam on shaft 36.

When the cam ring 64 is actuated, the vertical shaft 61 is rotated and the bobbin 59 is caused to operate. As seen particularly in Fig. 5, the bobbin 59 is received within the arm 60, but is not actually secured thereto. When the binding needle 51 is moved upwardly and downwardly adjacent filling thread 65, the bobbin thread 66 is passed through the loop which is formed in the binding thread 67. The bobbin and binding needle arrangement is of the conventional type wherein a bobbin is passed or thrown through a loop formed by the thread carried by the binding needle and accordingly will not be described in further detail herein.

By the mechanism described, the warp threads 25 are interlaced with the filling thread 65, the filling thread being secured on the side of the heading opposite the filling needle 44 by the bobbin thread 66 and the binding thread 67.

At spaced intervals, in the formation of the heading, it is desirable to have the filling thread 65 form a loop about the projection 17 of forked die 11. Referring to Figs. 8, 9 and 10, it will be observed that the thread carrying end of the filling needle 44 passes below and beyond the projection 17. Normally the retraction of the needle 44 draws the thread back to the point where it is engaged by the binding threads 66 and 67. However, at certain intervals, a plunger member 68 is caused to rise and engage the thread 65 and elevate it so that the horn or projection 17, as shown in Fig. 8, passes under the thread and when the needle 44 returns, it leaves a loop about the projection 17.

Any suitable means for raising the plunger 68 at the desired intervals may be employed. In the illustration given, the plunger, which is provided at its upper end with a fork 69 for engaging the thread 65, is guided for reciprocal movement in an arm 70 fixed to the Arnold machine A. The lower end of the slide or plunger 68 is pivotally connected to a spring pressed arm 71 which is pivoted upon pin 72. The arm 71 is equipped on its lower side with a cam 73 adapted to be engaged by the cam member 74 fixed to shaft 75. Shaft 75 is driven by the mechanism of the Arnold machine A and in timed relation therewith so as to raise the plunger 68 at a time just prior to the approach of the forked die 11.

Operation

In the operation of the structure shown in Figs. 1 to 11, inclusive, the warp threads 25 are advanced about the drum 24 and small drum 26, the drum 24 being driven by shaft 23 on which is secured the worm gear 22. The worm gear 22 meshes with the worm 21 carried by power shaft 19. As the warp threads advance, they are separated, as shown in Fig. 4, by the action of the heddles in a manner well known, the batten 39 being operated therewith for holding back loose pieces of thread or material. The heddles 27 and the batten 39 are driven through the connections with cams 32 on shaft 33 and cam 43 on shaft 36, respectively. With the warp threads separated, as shown in Fig. 4, the curved filling needle 44 carrying a filling thread 65 passes between the warp threads and the thread on the opposite side is engaged and secured by the action of the bobbin 59 and the binding needle 51, the threads 66 and 67 carried by these members forming the interlocking chain, as shown more clearly in Fig. 11. In this manner, the filling thread is anchored within the warp threads. At spaced intervals, the filling thread needle 44, which carries the filling thread 65 beyond the warp threads, passes just ahead of the advancing forked die 11 and the plunger 68 rises, being driven by the cam arm 71 and the cam 74 mounted on shaft 75, the latter shaft being driven by and operated in timed relation with the Arnold machine mechanism. The plunger 68 as it rises lifts the thread 65 above the projection 17 of the die 11 and thus with the filling needle 44 provides a loop through which the advancing extension passes. As the needle 45 moves back to its former position, the loop is held by the advancing die and the plunger 68 so that an extended loop is formed leading from the heading to the die. The operation of the die mechanism in the Arnold machine then proceeds in the well known manner, to clinch a piece of wire about a tuft of warp threads and simultaneously about the loop formed by the filling thread 65. After the dies have completed the attachment of the ball tuft to the loop, they recede from each other thus permitting the loop and the attached tuft to fall and then move forwardly with the advancing heading.

As this operation proceeds, a complete heading is formed with loops extending at spaced intervals therefrom to which are secured tufts 76.

It will be understood that instead of employing a bobbin mechanism, two needles may be employed for this purpose as in the well known chain stitch mechanism.

Any suitable means for tacking or binding the filling thread after it has passed through the warp threads may be used. Instead of the bobbin and binding needle, an adhesive mechanism wherein adhesive is applied and compacted about the filling threads, may be used. Also, if desired, the entire body of warp and filling threads may be united by a ribbon of adhesive which are passed between rollers.

In the modification shown in Figs. 12 to 18, inclusive, the warp thread forming mechanism and the filling thread mechanism are identical. The only additional features are mechanism for carrying the thread about the collar of a well known tassel forming machine.

The structure shown in Fig. 18 is identical with that shown in Fig. 18 of my Patent No. 1,663,534 for Fringe tasseling machine. For convenience in referring to the description of the machine in my Patent No. 1,663,534, I have applied the same numerals that appear in Fig. 18 of Patent No. 1,663,534 to Fig. 18 of the present disclosure, the latter *a* being added to each numeral. It is believed unnecessary to describe the mechanism in view of its well known construction and operation. It is sufficient for purposes of the present invention to state that when a loop 65 is passed around the collar 34*a* the mechanism operated to form a tassel about the loop 65. The purpose of the present invention, therefore, is to extend the filling thread 65 to form a loop about the collar 34*a* whereby the tassel may then by the known operation of the machine be attached to the loop. As shown more clearly in Figs. 12 to 17, inclusive, the filling needle 44 carries the thread around to the opposite side of the collar 34*a*. At this point, a plunger 77 equipped with an upper forked end 78 is pushed upwardly to engage the thread 65 and to carry it over and beyond the collar 34*a*. When the needle 44 is then withdrawn, the collar 34*a* holds the thread 65 forming a loop, as illustrated in Fig. 17 and the warp threads 78*a* extend therethrough and by the operation of the

machine are bent back upon themselves to form a tassel.

Any suitable means for reciprocating the plunger **77** may be employed. In the illustration given, the plunger is guided within an arm **79** carried by the Arnold mechanism A. A spring **80** is confined between the arm **79** and a disk **81** secured to the plunger **77**. The plunger **77** is provided at its lower end with a roller **82** which engages a cam **83** fixed to the rotatably mounted shaft **84**. The shaft **84** is driven by mechanism in the Arnold machine and in timed relation therewith. It will be noted that the plunger **77** is supported at an inclination whereby its upward movement not only raises the thread **65** but projects it beyond the collar **34***a*.

Summarizing the operation shown in Figs. 12 to 18, inclusive, the needle **44** swings to a position where the thread at the forward end thereof extends beyond the collar **34***a*. At the desired time, the plunger **77** rises and lifts the thread **65** upwardly and then carries it beyond the collar **34***a*, the successive steps being illustrated in Figs. 12 and 13 and 15 and 16. When the needle **34** is retracted, the collar **34***a* holds the thread thereabout so as to form a loop extending from the heading. The operation of the mechanism indicated by the letter C, namely, the mechanism shown in Fig. 18 of Walliser Patent No. 1,663,534, then proceeds in the manner described in the patent to secure a tassel within the collar and about the loop formed by the thread **65**.

While in the foregoing description, I have set forth certain specific structures as illustrative of my invention, it will be obvious that these may be modified widely without departing from the spirit of my invention. It will also be obvious that in addition to casting loops about an advancing die or about a collar, the mechanism may be used for placing loops about other parts of mechanisms wherein different types of ornamentation may be fixed thereto.

While I have illustrated and described a particular construction embodying my invention, I do not wish to be understood as intending to limit it thereto as the same may be variously modified and altered without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. In heading forming mechanism of the character set forth, means for weaving a heading material, means for advancing a thread forwardly from said heading material in the weaving thereof to form a loop extending therefrom, and means for engaging said loop to hold the same in extended position and prevent the withdrawal of said loop in the weaving operation, said means including part of an ornamentation-applying device adapted to receive a loop for fixing an ornament thereto.

2. In heading forming mechanism of the character set forth, means for advancing a heading provided with warp threads, means for weaving a filling thread between said warp threads, means for binding said filling thread along one side of said warp threads, means for projecting a filling thread from said heading beyond said binding means to form a loop extending laterally from the heading, and a die for engaging said loop to hold the same in extended position and prevent the withdrawal thereof in the weaving operation, said die being associated with an ornamentation-applying device for fixing an ornament to said loop while the same is engaged by said die.

3. In heading forming mechanism of the character set forth, means for advancing a tape provided with warp threads, means for weaving a filling thread between said warp threads, means for binding said filling thread along one side of said warp threads, a plunger cooperating with said weaving means, said plunger being arranged to engage said filling thread at spaced intervals to project the same from said heading in the form of a loop extending therefrom, and a die for engaging said loop to hold the same in extended position and prevent the withdrawal of the loop in the weaving operation.

4. In heading forming mechanism of the character set forth, means for advancing a tape provided with warp threads, means for weaving a filling thread between said warp threads, means for binding said filling thread along one side of said warp threads, a plunger cooperating with said weaving means, said plunger being arranged to engage said filling thread at spaced intervals to project the same from said heading in the form of a loop extending therefrom, a die for engaging said loop to hold the same in extended position and prevent the withdrawal of the loop in the weaving operation, said weaving means returning the said filling thread through said warp threads to lock the same thereto, and means for securing a tuft to said loop on said die.

5. In heading forming mechanism of the character set forth, means for advancing a heading provided with warp threads, means for weaving a filling thread between said warp threads, means for binding said filling threads along at least one edge of said heading, a member cooperating with said weaving means for engaging said filling thread at spaced intervals to project the same from the heading material in the form of a loop extending laterally therefrom, a slotted collar for engaging said loop to hold the same in extended position and prevent the withdrawal thereof in the weaving operation, said weaving means being arranged to return said filling thread through said warp threads to lock the same thereto after said loop is formed, and means for securing an ornament to the loop engaged by said collar.

6. In heading forming mechanism of the character set forth, means for advancing a heading provided with warp threads, means for weaving a filling thread between said warp threads, said weaving means being adapted to advance said filling thread substantially beyond said warp threads on at least one side thereof, means for binding the filling thread adjacent one side of the warp threads to prevent the withdrawal of said filling thread between said warp threads, a plunger cooperating with said weaving means, said plunger being arranged to engage said filling thread in advanced position at spaced intervals to project the same in the form of a loop extending laterally from said heading, means for engaging said loop to hold the same in extended position and prevent the withdrawal thereof in the weaving operation, said means including a die of an ornamentation-applying device adapted to receive a loop for fixing an ornamentation thereto.

7. In heading forming mechanism of the character set forth, means for advancing warp threads, means for weaving a filling thread back and forth between said warp threads, said filling thread being carried to advanced position substantially beyond the warp threads on each stroke of the last-mentioned means, means for binding

said filling thread along one side of the warp threads, a plunger for engaging the filling thread when the same is moved to advanced position to project the filling thread beyond the warp threads in the form of a loop, means for actuating said plunger at spaced intervals, and means for engaging said loop to hold the same in extended position and prevent the withdrawal of the loop in the weaving operation.

8. In heading forming mechanism of the character set forth, means for advancing warp threads, a needle carrying a filling thread, means for passing said needle back and forth between said warp threads, said needle at each stroke moving to advanced position substantially beyond said warp threads, a plunger for engaging the filling thread when the needle is moved to advanced position and for projecting the filling thread to form a loop therein, means for actuating said plunger at periodic intervals, and a member for engaging said loop to hold the same in extended position and prevent the withdrawal of the loop in the weaving operation.

9. In heading forming mechanism of the character described, means for advancing warped threads, a needle carrying a filling thread, means for passing said needle back and forth between said warp threads, said needle at each stroke being moved to advanced position substantially beyond the warp threads, means for binding said filling thread along one side of the warp threads, a loop receiving part disposed adjacent said needle when the needle is in advanced position, said part being mounted for reciprocating movement adjacent the needle and out of the path thereof, a plunger for engaging the filling thread when the needle is in advanced position and for projecting the thread to form a loop therein extending laterally from the warp threads, said loop being in the path of the movement of the loop receiving part, means for actuating said plunger at periodic intervals, the actuating means being synchronized with the means for moving said needle, whereby the plunger is actuated at spaced intervals when the needle is in advanced position, and means for moving the loop receiving part to engage said loop and to hold the same in extended position and prevent the withdrawal of the loop in the weaving operation.

10. In heading forming mechanism of the character set forth, means for advancing warp threads, means for weaving a filling thread back and forth between said warp threads, means for binding said filling thread along one side of said warp threads, a member cooperating with said weaving means for engaging said filling threads to project the same beyond said warp threads to form a loop, and means for engaging said loop to hold the same in extended position and prevent the withdrawal of the loop in the weaving operation, said means including a part of an ornamentation-applying device adapted to receive a loop for fixing an ornament thereto.

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