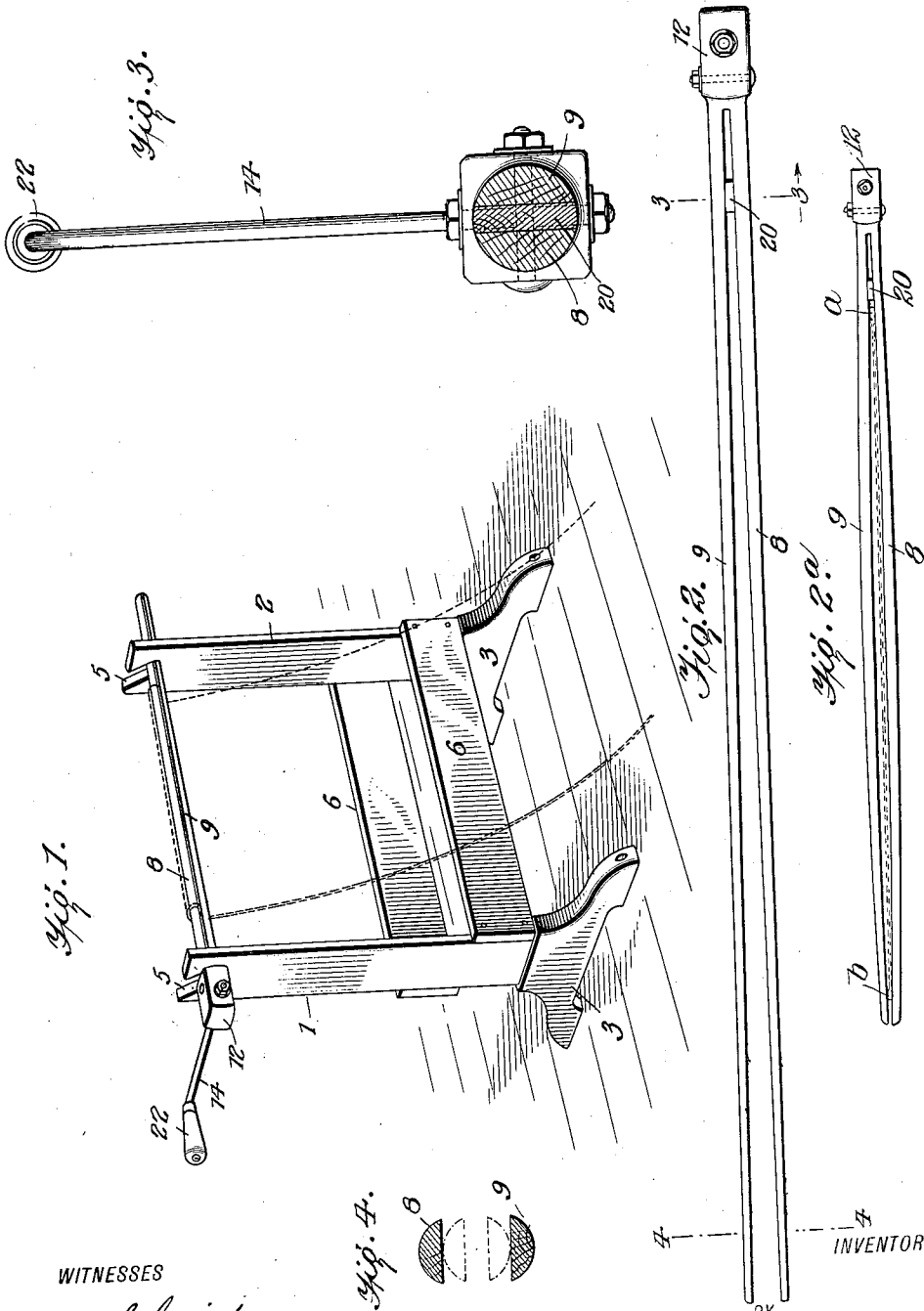


A. E. SHANNON.
 MATTING ROLLER.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1909.

Patented Jan. 11, 1910.

946,468.



WITNESSES
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ARTHUR EARL SHANNON, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

MATTING-ROLLER.

946,468.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 11, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR EARL SHANNON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Matting-Rollers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in matting rollers, and consists in certain novel constructions, and combinations of parts, hereinafter described and claimed.

Matting is comparatively stiff and has a slippery surface, and is, therefore, difficult to roll upon a bar or spindle. It is requisite that the latter must be so constructed as to grasp or hold the end of the matting, and it must be adapted to be readily withdrawn from the roll after the operation of rolling has been effected. I have experimented with different forms of bars or spindles for this purpose, particularly with such as are provided with a lengthwise slot. I finally attained success with my present invention, that is to say, with a bar or spindle formed of spring material and having a lengthwise slot in which a block is inserted and permanently held and serves to separate the halves of the spindle more widely than normally.

I will proceed to further describe my invention by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the entire apparatus which I employ in carrying out my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the rotatable spindle provided with the chock for holding the halves of the same abnormally distended. Fig. 2^a is a view of the spindle in the form it assumes when matting is wound thereon. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

My improved matting roller or spindle is supported in the notches 5 of a frame composed of standards 1 and 2 having bases 3 and horizontal connecting bars or boards 6. The spindle is constructed of wood and tapered from the butt end 12 which is somewhat enlarged. A crank 14 having a hand

grip 22 is secured to the spindle-head and serves for rotating it. The spindle is slotted from the enlarged head to the tapered end, thus separating the body of the same into two duplicate parts 8 and 9. A block 20 is inserted and permanently held in the slot adjacent to the inner end of the same, and thus forms a fixed, as well as an essential, feature of the construction of the spindle.

Matting, as imported from the Orient, comes folded instead of being rolled, and, therefore, considerable time and labor are involved in cutting off any portion from the same, since it is necessary to unfold the entire length of the matting. I have experimented with spindles provided with lengthwise slots but found them inefficient for rolling matting thereon, since the matting requires to be clamped at the outset. Matting is provided with a very thick selvage, and this may be readily inserted in the slot of my spindle by reason of the distension of the halves 8 and 9 by means of the chock 20. In other words, the jaws of the spindle being thus spread apart abnormally, the matting may be easily inserted and then gripped tightly at one side, and also at the other side after one revolution, since the matting then draws the free ends of the spindle halves nearer, as illustrated in Fig. 2^a, while the some are intermediately bowed or sprung outward. The heavy, coarse, thick selvage is wedged in and gripped at the point *a* adjacent to the chock and also is gripped at the point *b* near the smaller end of the spindle when the same is compressed in the first winding stage. In brief, the first rotation of the spindle causes the free ends of the halves 8 and 9 to clamp upon the selvage and hold it tightly during the further operation of winding the entire piece of matting. This operation is facilitated by the compression of the spindle ends in a notch 5 of the frame. So soon, however, as the winding operation is completed, the matting tends to expand more or less, and the resiliency of the spindle halves, particularly at their free ends, which is due mainly to the arrangement of the chock 21 at the inner end of the slot, aids the

expansion of the matting so that the spindle is loosened and may be readily withdrawn from the roll.

What I claim is:—

- 5 The improved spindle for winding matting, formed of spring material and comprising a head and a tapered body consisting of duplicate longitudinal parts separated by a lengthwise open slot, and a chock in-

serted therein and fixed adjacent to the inner end of said slot and serving to hold the halves of the spindle divergent from each other, as shown and described.

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