

O. W. DODSON.
 Cloth-Measuring Machine.

No. 223,716.

Patented Jan. 20, 1880

Fig. 3.

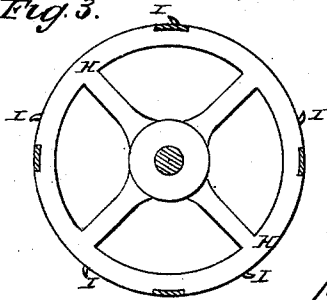


Fig. 1.

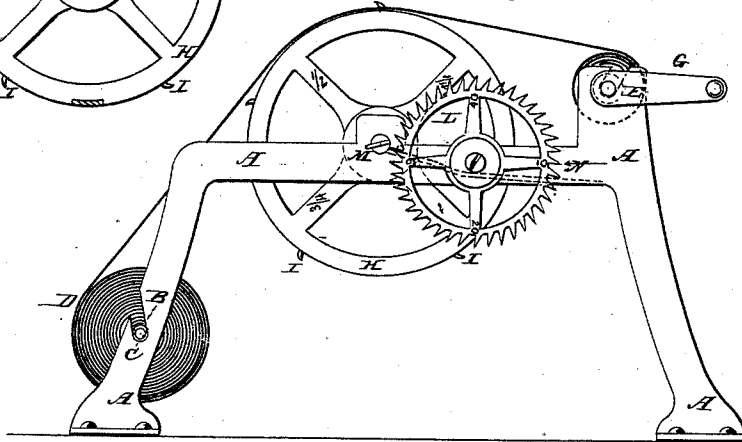


Fig. 2.

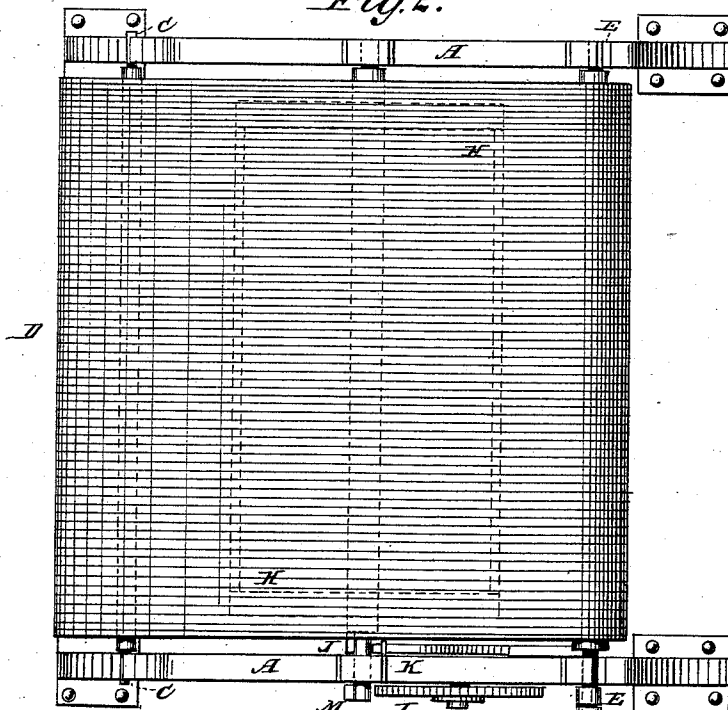
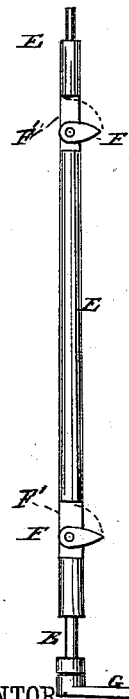


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

Francis McArdle.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

O. W. Dodson
 BY *Minna Ho*
 ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORSON W. DODSON, OF HENDERSON, TEXAS.

CLOTH-MEASURING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 223,716, dated January 20, 1880.

Application filed October 9, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORSON WEBSTER DODSON, of Henderson, in the county of Rusk and State of Texas, have invented a new Improvement in Bagging-Reels, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the bagging-reel. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the measuring-cylinder. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the crank-spindle.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish bagging-reels, so constructed that the bagging can be conveniently unwound from the roll, measured automatically, and again wound into a roll.

The nature of the invention consists in the construction and novel arrangement of parts, as hereinafter shown and described.

A represents the frame of the machine. In the outer side of the lower part of the forward posts of the frame A are formed inclined slots B, to serve as bearings for the rod C, which is designed to be passed through the center of the roll D of bagging, to support it and allow it to revolve freely while the desired quantity of bagging is being unrolled from it. As the bagging is unrolled from the roll D it is wound upon the spindle E, which revolves in slots in the upper rear part of the frame A.

The spindle E is provided with recesses F', in which are pivoted the points F, which may be turned out at right angles with the axis of the spindle E, so that the end of the bagging may be caught upon them and held while the said bagging is being wound upon the spindle E.

The spindle E is tapered, so that the bagging wound upon it may be readily slipped off in a roll. To the journal at the larger end of the spindle E is attached a crank, G, for convenience in turning the said spindle.

H is a cylinder, the journals of which revolve in bearings in the upper part of the frame A, in such a position that the bagging must pass over the said cylinder H in passing from the roll D to the spindle E. The cylinder H is exactly a yard in circumference, and is provided with projecting points I to enter the bagging and prevent it from slipping. The

end of the cylinder is marked off in quarter-of-a-yard spaces.

To one of the journals of the cylinder H is attached a tooth, J, which, at each revolution of the cylinder H, strikes a click-spring, K, attached to the frame A, so that the operator, by counting the clicks, can know how many yards have been unwound from the roll D. If desired, a registering device of any ordinary construction may be connected with the journal of the measuring-cylinder H to register the number of yards unwound from the roll D.

L is a wheel, which is provided with any desired number of teeth, and is pivoted to the frame A in such a position that its teeth may be struck by a tooth, M, formed upon or attached to the journal of the measuring-cylinder H, so that the wheel L may be turned through the space of one tooth at each revolution of the measuring-cylinder H. The teeth of the wheel L are numbered, and to the frame A is attached, or upon it is painted or otherwise formed, a pointer, N, pointing to the teeth of the wheel L, to show the number of revolutions of the measuring-cylinder H, and consequently the number of yards of bagging that have passed over the said cylinder H.

In using the machine the rod C is passed through the center of the roll of bagging, and its ends are placed in the slots B. The end of the bagging is then brought into contact with the cylinder H at its zero-point, and is carried over the said cylinder and placed upon the points F of the spindle E. The spindle E is then turned until the desired number of yards have been wound upon it. The bagging is then cut and the roll upon the spindle E is tied. The spindle E and the bagging upon it are then removed from the frame A, turned into a vertical position, with the smaller end of the spindle E downward, and are dropped upon the floor, so that the jar may cause the roll of bagging to slip down to the smaller end of the spindle E, the points F turning into recesses F', parallel with the said spindle, so as not to obstruct the movement of the bagging.

The spindle E is then withdrawn from the bagging and replaced upon the frame A, ready to be again used.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a measuring-machine, the spindle E, having the recesses F', and the points F, pivoted in said recesses and adapted to engage and hold the end of the bagging while it is being wound upon the spindle, and to fall into said recesses of said spindle when the bagging is slipped therefrom, as shown and described.
2. The measuring-machine consisting of the frame A, having the inclined slots B, the roller C, carrying the bagging D, the measuring-wheel H, having the projecting points I to

engage said bagging from roller C, the shaft of said wheel being provided with teeth J M, engaging the spring K and wheel L, and the recessed spindle E, having the pivoted points F to receive the end of said bagging from roller C, whereby it is wound upon the spindle E and detached therefrom, as shown and described.

ORSON WEBSTER DODSON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES STEWART,
H. H. HOLLAND.