W. MORRISON.

LACE CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1911.

1,067,749.

Patented July 15, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

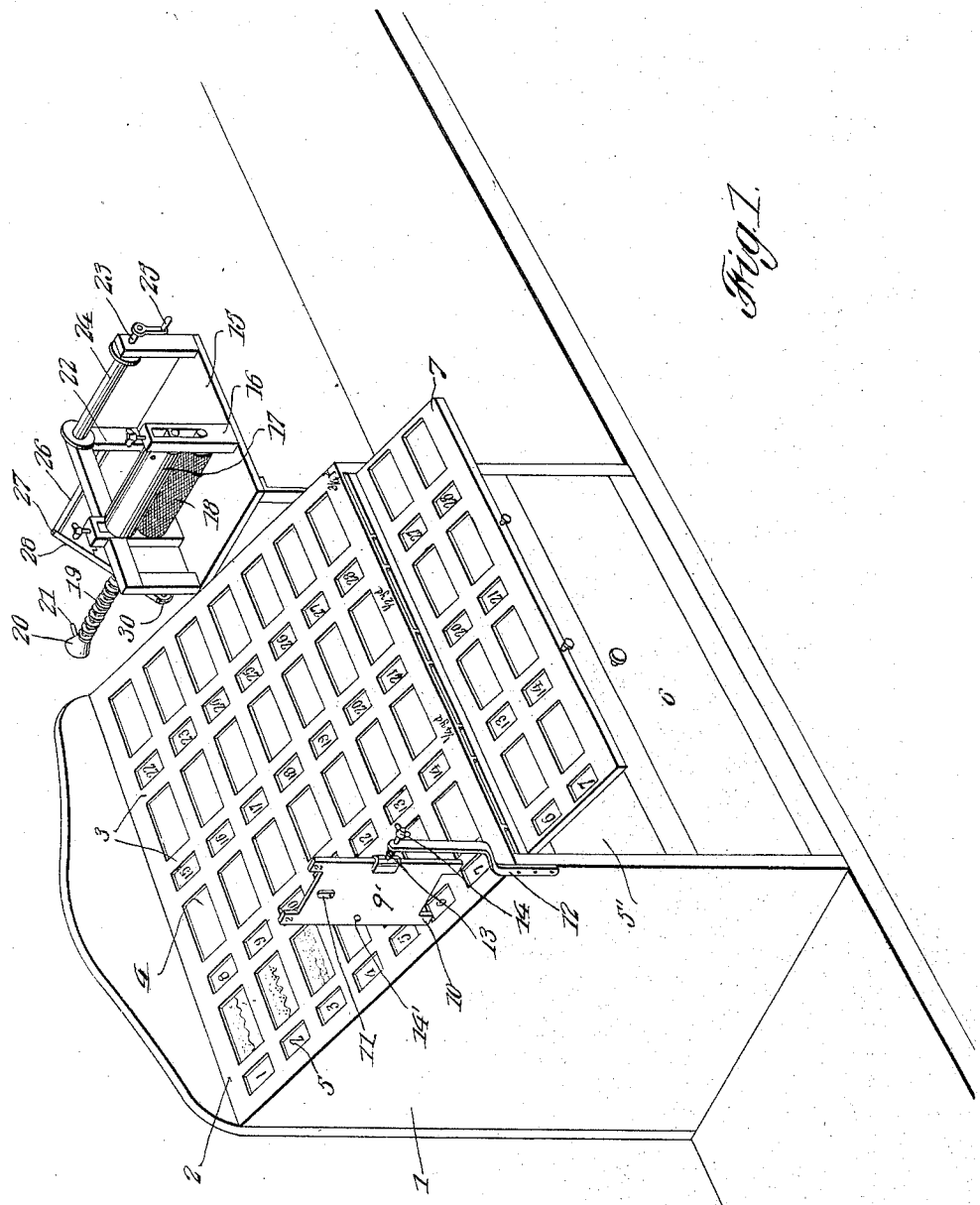


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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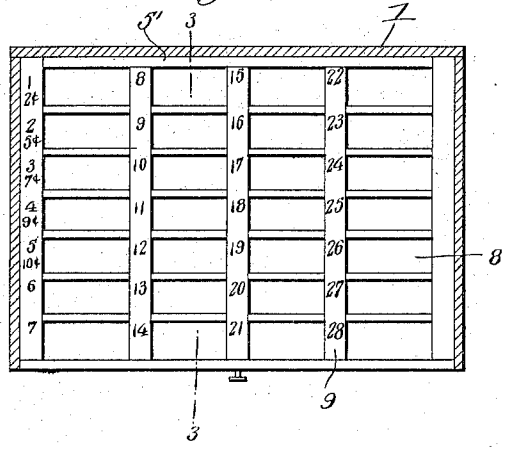
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



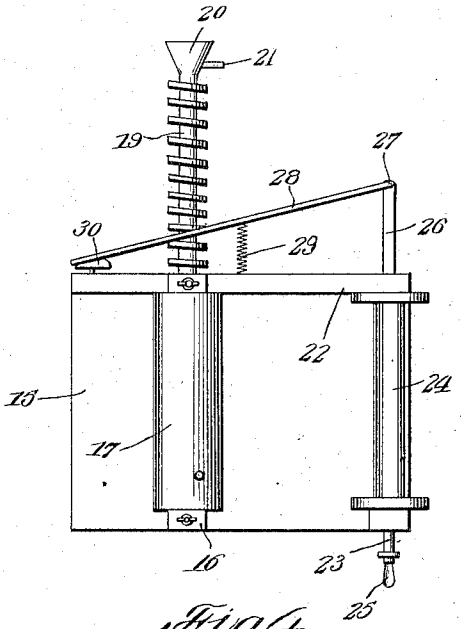
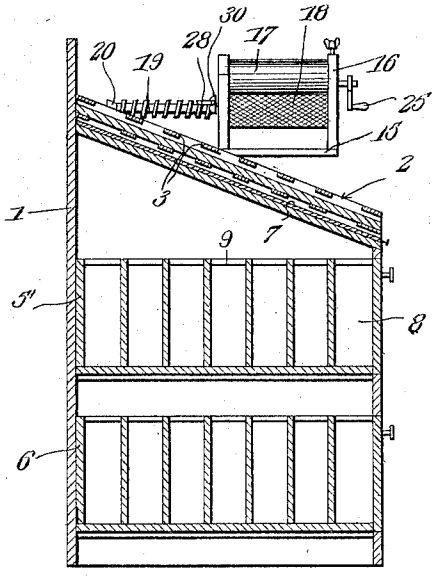


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LACE-CABINET.

1,067,749. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 15, 1913.

Application filed October 21, 1911. Serial No. 655,938.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MORRISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Georgiana, in the county of Butler and State of Alabama, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lace-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cabinets for containing and displaying lace, as well as for measuring the same.

In carrying out my invention it is my purpose to provide a cabinet having one or more drawers which are divided into a plurality of compartments, each of the said compartments adapted to receive a card upon which lace is wound, the said card being provided with a designating number while the top of the cabinet is divided to receive samples of the lace provided upon the cards within the drawer or drawers, the said top having spaces for numbers corresponding with the numbers upon the lace cards.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a cabinet with a slide which is also adapted to receive a plurality of samples of lace when the lace upon the cards within the drawer or drawers is greater in number than those disclosed upon the top.

I also aim to provide a cabinet of this character with a simple and effective measuring apparatus provided with an alarm which will direct the attention of the salesman to the quantity of lace drawn from the card.

With the above recited objects, and others of a similar nature in view, the invention resides in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts set forth in and falling within the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lace cabinet constructed in accordance with the present invention, the slide being partially withdrawn. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken through the cabinet. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken upon the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the lace measuring apparatus.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, the numeral 1 designates the improved lace cabinet. This cabinet preferably comprises a box-shaped member which has its upper portion inclined downwardly from its rear toward its front to provide a top 2. The top 2 is provided with a plurality of substantially rectangular openings 3, the same providing compartments 4 and 5. The compartments 4 are adapted to receive samples of lace while the compartments 5 are provided with indicating marks such as numerals which designate the number of the adjacent sample of lace which is provided upon the lace cards arranged within the cabinet, as will presently be set forth. The cabinet in the present instance is shown with a pair of drawers designated by the numerals 5′ and 6, and the lace deposited upon the top 2 may be taken as that contained upon the cards in the upper drawer 5′. The cabinet is provided with a slide 7, the said slide being formed with depressions or pockets, and the samples of lace which are adapted to be arranged within the pockets are similar to the lace upon the cards in the compartment, the cards as heretofore stated being provided with numerals corresponding with the numerals on the top and slide. The drawers 5′ and 6 are each formed with a plurality of compartments 8, the said compartments being preferably formed by arranging spaced boards within the drawers as illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The drawers are also provided with transversely arranged boards 9, and these boards are inscribed with a number for the compartment and the price of the lace contained upon the card within the compartment. The cards 9′ comprise rectangular members having projecting ends 10, the said ends being inscribed with the number of the lace wound upon the said card, and the card is further provided with a suitable spring clasp 11 which secures the edge of the lace so that the said lace may be wound upon the card.

By an arrangement as above described, it will be noted that the lace is displayed to the purchaser and the salesman has only to open the drawer when the desired number of the lace will be disclosed and the lace card readily withdrawn from its compartment.

The numeral 12 designates a bracket which is connected with the front of the cabinet 1, and which is preferably arranged upon the left hand side thereof. This bracket has its upper extremity formed with a clamping member 13, the said member 13 preferably comprising a pair of clamping elements which are actuated by a screw 14 which is mounted for rotation upon the vertical frame of the bracket. The cards 9′ may

be and preferably are formed with an opening 14′ arranged upon the opposite edges thereof and preferably central of the said edges of the clamping element 13 is provided with a stud which passes through one of the said openings to more tightly secure the card upon the clamp. The clamping member 13 is mounted to revolve upon the bracket 12 so that it will be noted that the lace may be readily withdrawn therefrom when desired. Secured to the opposite or right hand side of the cabinet and extending toward the front thereof is a frame 15. This frame is provided with suitable standards 16 between which are trunnioned a pair of rollers 17 and 18. The roller 18 is roughened and is provided with a projecting screw 19, the said screw having its outer extremity enlarged as at 20, and provided with a knocker arm or finger 21. The frame also includes an upper bar or member 22, the same providing a bearing for a shaft 23 of a spool 24. The shaft 23 is provided with a suitable handle 25, whereby the spool may be revolved when desired. The spool is arranged upon the frame a suitable distance away from the bearings 17 and 18, and the upper bar 22 of the frame is provided with an off-set portion or stud 26 to which is pivotally connected, as at 27, an arm 28. This arm 28 is adapted to play between the convolutions of the screw 19, and the said arm is normally forced toward the upper member 22 of the frame through the medium of a suitable spring 29.

The numeral 30 designates a bell which is threaded upon the frame and which is arranged within the path of the arm 28 and which is adapted to be sounded by a blow from the said arm as will presently be set forth.

When a desired pattern of lace has been selected by the purchaser, the same is withdrawn from its compartment in either of the drawers and is placed upon the revoluble clamping device 13. The lace is then passed between the rollers 17 and 18 and the upper smooth roller through the medium of the compression device 31 which is provided upon the outer standard 16, (and which may be also provided upon the inner standard, if desired), compresses the said lace against the roughened face of the roller 18. The end of the lace is passed through a suitable slit in the sleeve of the spool 24 and the shaft, which is removably connected with the spool, is rotated. This, of course, winds the lace upon the spool and also causes the screw 19 of the roller 18 to rotate. The arm 28 bearing between the convolutions of the spring will be forced outwardly, or, in other words, swung upon its pivot against the pressure of the spring 29. When the arm 28 is brought to the enlarged portion of the screw, the knocker arm 21 will contact with the same, and the arm being thus raised away from the convolutions of the screw, will, through the medium of the spring 29, be forcibly drawn toward the frame and be caused to strike and sound the alarm 30. This audible alarm informs the salesman, as well as the customer, that a certain amount of lace has been wound upon the spool, say, for instance, one yard. The spring 29 also exerts a slightly downward movement so that the arm 28 is again brought between the convolutions of the spring 19 and this method of measuring is continued until the desired quantity of lace is wound upon the spool 24. The spool, after the lace has been severed, may be readily removed from the shaft 23, and the remaining lace may be rewound upon the lace card and the said card deposited within its receptacle.

It is to be understood that the spring 29 is of sufficient strength to force the arm 28 into contact with the bell 30, regardless of the fact that the said arm may frictionally contact with the teeth of the screw 19 when influenced by the spring 29. The bell 30 is rounded or cup-shaped, and the arm 28 is adapted to contact with the same below its center, and the tension of the spring 29 will cause the said arm to glide over the curved face of the bell into engagement between the teeth of the screw.

It is, of course, to be understood that the hinged connection between the arm 28 and the member 26 is not what may be termed rigid. In other words, the arm is permitted a certain amount of play either in an upward or a downward direction, as well as in a direct outward direction from the frame.

From the above description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the simplicity of the device, as well as the advantages thereof, will, it is thought, be perfectly apparent to those skilled in the art to which such inventions appertain, without further detailed description.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:—

1. A lace measuring device including a support, a pair of co-acting rollers between which the lace is adapted to pass, and a rotatable spool upon which the lace is wound, one of said rollers having its shaft provided with a screw extension, a pivoted arm arranged between the convolutions of the screw, a spring for normally forcing the arm toward the support, a bell arranged within the path of the arm, and a knocker arm upon the threaded extension and adapted, after the arm has traveled the length of the screw to engage with and raise the pivoted arm out of engagement between the convolutions of the screw to permit of the contraction of the spring to force the said pivoted arm into contact with the bell.

2. A lace measuring device including a

support, and pairs of standards upon the support, said standards embodying four members arranged in pairs, a pair of co-acting rollers mounted between two of the standards, means for adjusting the rollers toward each other, one of the rollers having a roughened face, the trunnion of this roller being provided with a screw extension, a pivoted arm adapted to engage between the convolutions of the screw, a spring engaging the support and the arm and adapted to normally retain the arm against the support, a bell upon the support and arranged within the path of the arm, a knocker arm upon the extremity of the screw and adapted to raise the pivoted arm above the convolutions of the spring to permit of the spring exerting a tension upon the arms to swing the said arm into engagement with the bell, and a lace receiving spool trunnioned upon the second pair of standards and being provided with a handle, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM MORRISON.

Witnesses:
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W. J. THIGPEN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."