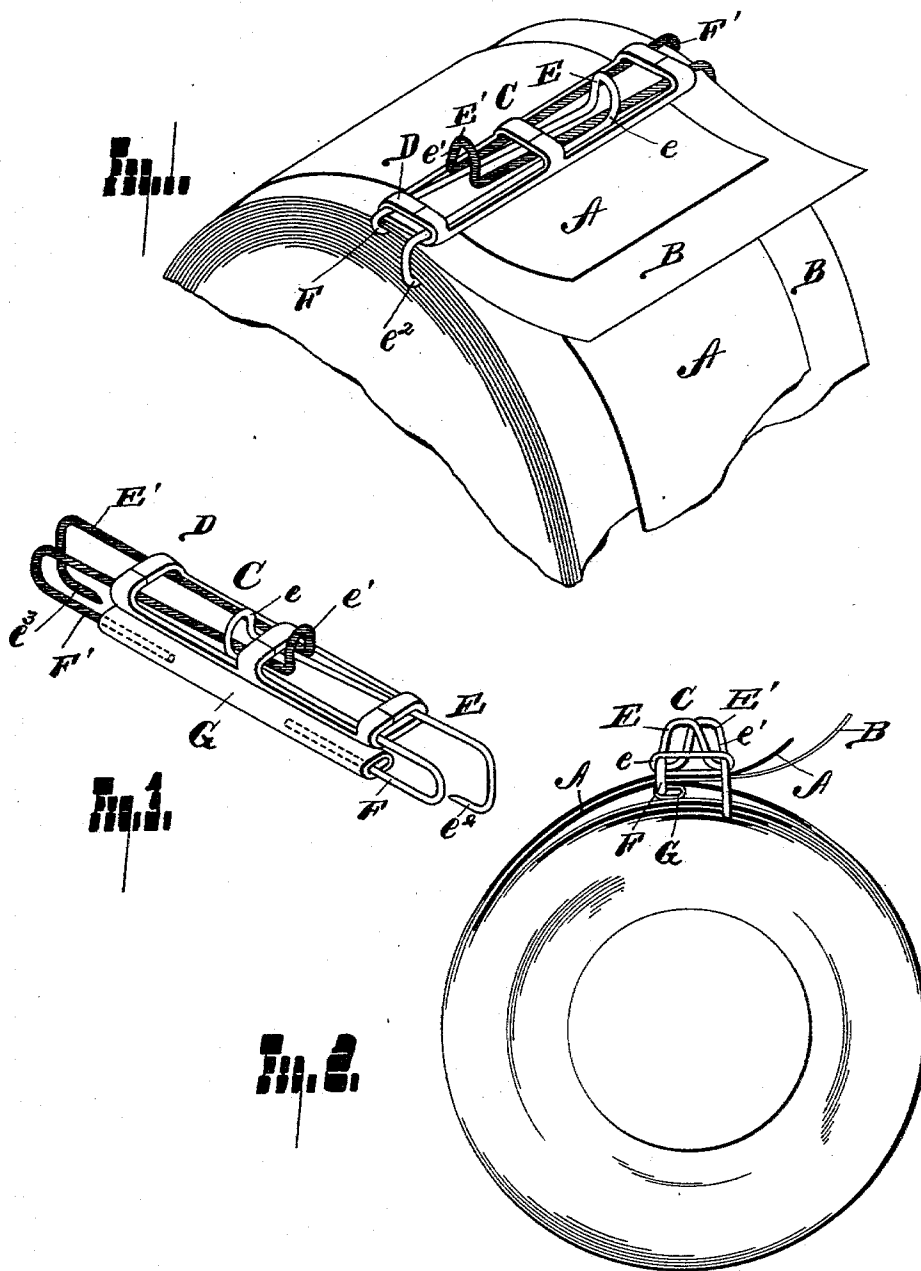


(No Model.)

B. F. OREWILER.
RIBBON FASTENER.

No. 562,648.

Patented June 23, 1896.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. OREWILER, OF SHELBY, OHIO.

RIBBON-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 562,648, dated June 23, 1896.

Application filed October 26, 1895. Serial No. 567,047. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. OREWILER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Shelby, county of Richland, State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Ribbon-Holders; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to devices for securing the free end of ribbons when wound in rolls, and is designed as an improvement on the patent granted to me July 16, 1895, No. 542,834.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a roll or bolt of ribbon with my device attached. Fig. 2 is an enlarged end elevation, showing how the ribbon is engaged. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the ribbon-holder.

The object of this invention is to provide a ribbon-holder that will secure the free end of the ribbon, and yet readily permit the unwinding of the roll without the possibility of the ribbon-holder becoming detached from the roll. By referring to the drawings, the means to accomplish this result will be readily understood.

A represents the ribbon proper; B, the ribbon of paper usually employed to separate the windings of ribbon.

C is the holder.

D is a flattened tube in which the bars E E' slide. The bars E E' have upturned portions *e e'* for the purpose of operating said bars. One end of the bars E E' is provided with the portion F F', working in a sleeve G. The other ends of the bars E E' are bent to form hooks *e² e³* for the purpose of engaging the roll.

To engage the ribbon-holder, the free end of the ribbon A is fed between the flattened tube D and the sleeve G. It is then slid around the first winding until it reaches the end of

the ribbon A and the ribbon of paper B, when both are introduced between the flattened tube D and sleeve G. It will now be seen that the second winding of ribbon passing between said flattened tube D and sleeve G will effectually secure the ribbon-holder in place, there being no chance of its becoming detached from the roll unless so desired.

To unwind the roll for the purpose of cutting off any portion of its length, it is only necessary to force the upturned portions *e e'* of the bars E E' toward each other, when the hooks *e² e³* will disengage themselves from the main body of the roll, permitting the roll to be unwound. To force the hooks into the roll and thus secure the free end of the roll, it is only necessary to force the bent portion F F' of the bars E E' toward each other, and it will be found that the hooks *e² e³* will engage the body of the roll and thus secure the free end from unwinding.

What I claim is—

1. A ribbon-holder consisting of a portion adapted to receive sliding bars, having upturned portion to facilitate handling and hooks to engage the roll and a sleeve so located and arranged with reference to the sliding bars, that it may travel beneath a wind of ribbon other than the first, substantially as described.

2. A ribbon-holder consisting of the tube D and the sleeve G, adapted to carry the free end of the ribbon between them and the rods E and E', each provided at one end with a hook to enter the sleeve G, to engage a wind of ribbon other than the first, and at the other ends with a hook to secure the free end of the ribbon from unwinding, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN F. OREWILER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES B. LEWIS,
J. A. FENNER.