

Sept. 28, 1926.

1,601,304

N. FORCE

SEWING THREAD SPOOL HOLDER

Filed Oct. 25, 1924

Fig. 1.

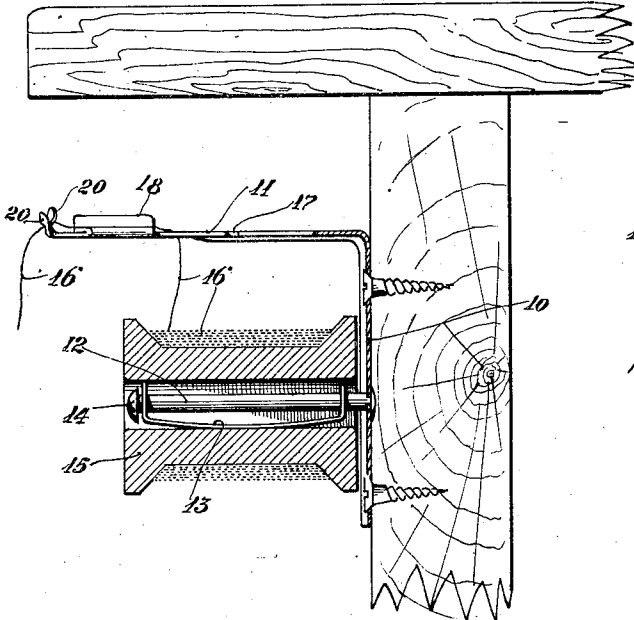


Fig. 2.

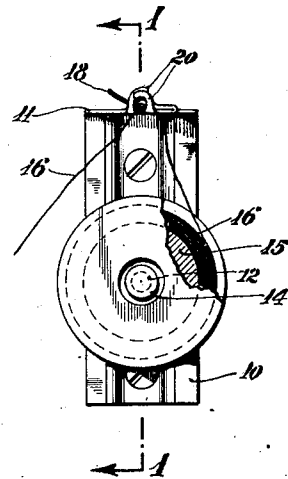


Fig. 3.

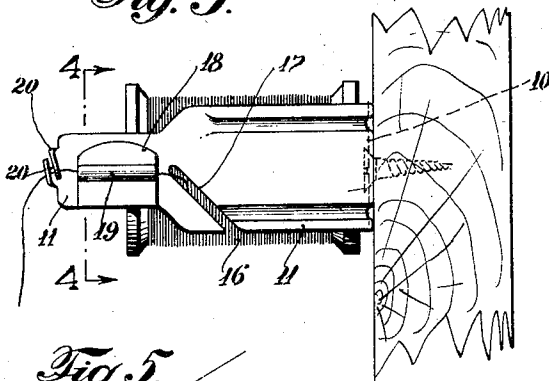


Fig. 4.

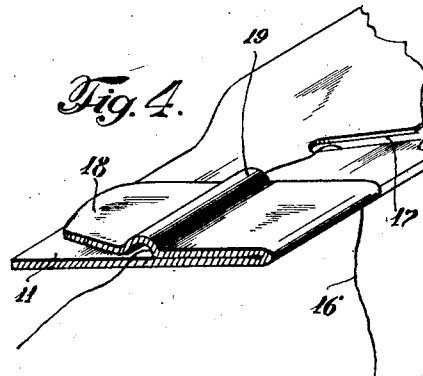
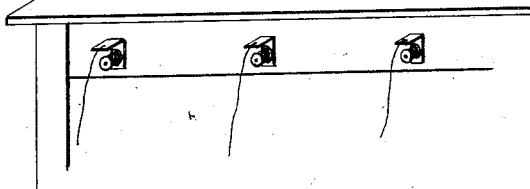


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SEWING-THREAD SPOOL HOLDER.

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Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: To facilitate the handling of sewing thread; to save the time of operatives otherwise lost in looking for thread; to avoid the accidental unwinding of thread; to facilitate the placement and displacement of spools of thread in service; to reduce the cost and simplify the construction of spool holders.

Drawings.

Figure 1 is a side edge view partly in section, the section being taken as on the line 1—1 in Figure 2, of a spool holder constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention, the same being shown in conjunction with fragments of a bench and of a spool and thread wound thereon and led therefrom through the guiding devices provided in the holder.

Figure 2 is a front view thereof.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the same.

Figure 4 is a detailed view in perspective and partly in section of the thread guiding device employed in the present invention, the section being taken as on the line 4—4 in Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a view showing a number of spool holders attached to a work bench or table and disposed as in service.

Description.

As seen in the drawings the holder consists primarily in a bracket-like fixture having a back body 10 and an overhanging arm 11. The body 10 has rigidly mounted thereon a shaft 12 which extends parallel to the overhanging arm 11 and perpendicular to the body 10. Pivottally and loosely mounted on the shaft 12 is a swinging spring 13, the ends of which are upturned and pierced to form bearings for revolving about the shaft 12. The shaft 12 has a head 14 which prevents the removal of the spring 13.

When a spool such as indicated by the numeral 15 is inserted over the shaft 12, the spring 13 is compressed or flattened and the bearings or perforations in the ends of the springs are forced into frictional relation with the shaft 12. The spring in this wise becomes a drag or a brake for preventing the racing or accidental rotation of the spool 15. The spring 13 exerts, however, an easy grip on the spool and permits the introduction of the same on the shaft 12.

When the spool 15 is introduced in service

the loose end of the thread 16 is raised and guided within the diagonally disposed slot 17 as seen best in Figure 3 of the drawings. It is then drawn under the upturned lip 18 to extend under the guide 19. From the guide 19, the thread is passed obliquely between the hook-like guides 20, the ends of which overhang or pass each other to form a passage or aperture-like opening through which the thread 16 extends.

In service the holders may be constructed and used singly as illustrated in the accompanying drawings. As single members or units each may be fastened by means of screws of otherwise, on the rail of a working table or bench, preferably below the overhang of the bench. It will also be understood that when preferred, the body portion 10 may be elongated to hold a number of shafts 12 in spaced relation, and extensions or bracket arms 11 may be carried from the upper edge thereof. This construction is so obvious that it has not been shown in the drawings or described herein.

While I have herein described and claimed the spring 13 to act as a brake or drag on the spool 15, it will be understood that other forms of drag can be readily employed without changing the scope of the present invention.

Claims.

1. A spool holder as characterized comprising a supporting shaft adapted for extension within the central passage of the ordinary spool; a drag member rotatively mounted on said shaft for non-rotatively engaging said spool; means for exerting a friction of said drag on said shaft when the spool is mounted thereon; means for mounting said shaft in service upon a standing structure; and a guide arm operatively connected with said shaft in spaced relation thereto by holding the loose end of thread disposed on said spool; and guide members mounted on said arm to form closed side opening passages whereby access is gained when threading the thread therethrough.

2. A spool holder comprising a body portion and guide arm integrally formed therewith and extended in perpendicular relation thereto; a spool supporting member rigidly mounted on said body portion and disposed in perpendicular relation thereto, said member being adapted for insertion within the central passage of the usually

constructed sewing thread spool; resilient means associated with said member for forming a drag between said member and said spool for preventing the free rotation of said spool; and guides mounted on said arm for passing the thread therethrough, one of said guides comprising a plurality of overlapping curved members, the overlapping portions whereof form a passage therebetween for the edgewise insertion of thread.

3. A spool holder comprising an L-shaped body portion one arm of which is adapted for attachment to a support, a spool supporting member rigidly secured on said attaching arm and extending beneath the other arm in parallel relation thereto, means carried by said spool supporting member for preventing free rotation of a spool disposed thereover, a guide finger formed on the outer end of the free arm of said body portion and integral therewith, said free arm having a diagonal thread receiving slot formed therein for guiding thread unwound from a spool on the holder, and cooperative guide means for the thread formed at the extremity of the free arm.

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