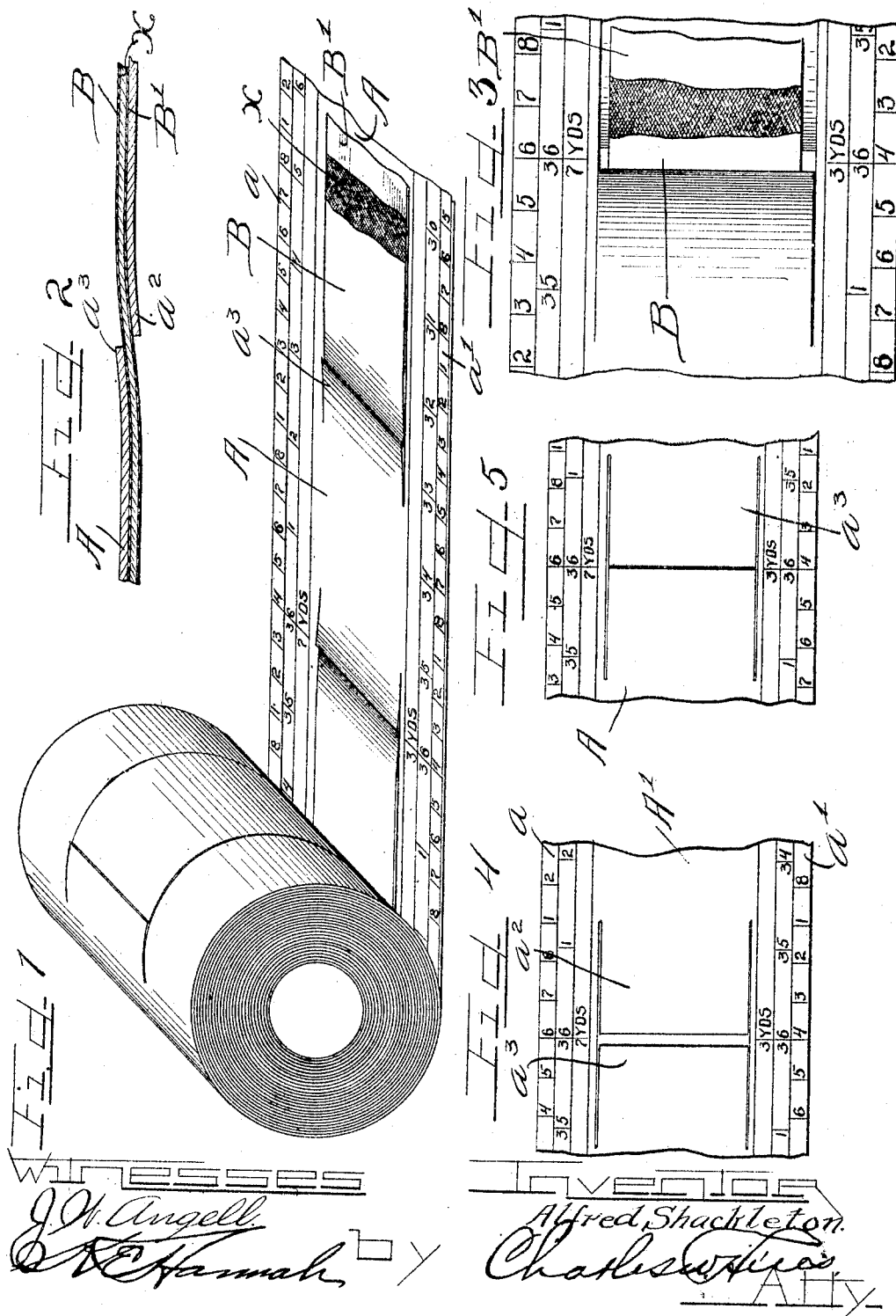


PROTECTIVE MEASURING AND DISPLAY STRIP FOR RIBBONS AND FABRICS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1908.

1,009,799.

Patented Nov. 28, 1911.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PROTECTIVE MEASURING AND DISPLAY STRIP FOR RIBBONS AND FABRICS.

1,009,799.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

Application filed February 21, 1908. Serial No. 417,049.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED SHACKLETON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Protective Measuring and Display Strips for Ribbons and Fabrics; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Heretofore fabrics such as ribbons are usually wound upon spools with a strip of paper wound therewith, to separate the successive layers or turns of ribbon, and sometimes such strips are marked to indicate a linear scale on one or both sides thereof. Usually however, such scales have proven of little practical value, for the reason that in measuring and in displaying the ribbon, the strip becomes separated from the fabric, and a considerable portion is then torn off and thrown away, leaving the unsold portion of the bolt exposed to become soiled and soon finds its way to the bargain counter. Said paper if wound upon one side of the ribbon only, has been found to creep relatively to each other, rendering the scales inaccurate. To obviate this difficulty it has been attempted to slit transversely a paper strip somewhat wider than the ribbon or fabric, and having linear scales marked upon its margins and to thread the ribbon or fabric therethrough. In this way avoiding the inaccuracies of measuring due to the creeping of one relative to the other. Experiment however, proves that when wound into a bolt the ribbon becomes marked or creased owing to pressure of the cut edges of the paper.

The object of this invention is to obviate the defects heretofore existing in devices of this kind and to provide a protective and display strip in which the ribbon may be readily measured, and is so assembled with the strip as to prevent any injury whatever to the most delicate fabric.

The invention consists of the matters hereinafter described and more fully pointed out and defined in the appended claim.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bolt of ribbon embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of a part of the strip and protective means as-

sociated with the ribbon. Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary plan view. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary plan view similar to Fig. 3, the ribbon omitted. Fig. 5 is a similar view.

As shown in the drawings: A indicates a strip of paper or any suitable flexible material or fabric, marked along opposite margins and from opposite ends with linear scales $a-a'$ of any preferred kind as indicated by $a-a'$ whereby the amount of the purchase and the quantity remaining in the bolt may be accurately seen by inspection.

The strip as shown is slitted transversely between the scales on the margin, and at the ends of the transverse slits it is slitted longitudinally thus forming flaps a^2 and a^3 as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. Said longitudinal slits extend any desired distance usually dependent upon the size and quality of the ribbon to be associated with the strip. Said oppositely directed tongues or flaps permit the ribbon to be associated therethrough without distorting the marginal scale and enables the bolt to be constructed without danger of tearing or distorting the strip.

For ordinary ribbon and many other fabrics the flexibility of the flaps or tongues is usually sufficient to prevent injury of the ribbon by transverse marking due to the pressure of said cut edges. On all fine grades of ribbon however, a strip of suitable fabric or material B-B' such as fine tissue paper is rolled one on each side of the ribbon, or fabric, and is threaded therewith through the protective strip as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, thus diffusing the pressure of the cut edges of said strip or said tongues over sufficient area of the ribbon to prevent any marking whatsoever. This effect is of course assisted by affording a sufficient slot between the ends of the tongues indicated respectively by a^2 and a^3 , to prevent said ends thereof pinching the ribbon oppositely when wound in the bolt.

The operation is as follows: The ribbon if of cheaper variety, is threaded through the slots in the protective strip as shown, the cut ends of the tongues a^2-a^3 spreading readily oppositely as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and being separated by the thickness of the ribbon and the width of the slot between the ends produces no pinching whatsoever and in consequence is not likely to injure such grades of fabrics. For the finer fabrics, however, it is desirable to thread through said strip together with the rib-

bon or fabric one or more strips B or B' to protect the ribbon from the action of the square cut edges of the paper as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. When so assembled and rolled into a bolt, it is found that no injury results to the ribbon and said strips B—B' together with the measuring and protecting tape A, effectually protect the more delicate and finer grades of ribbon from any injury whatsoever.

Owing to the fact the protective tape is secured to the ribbon at intervals in its length on both sides thereof, there is little or no tendency for one to separate from the other, tempting the salesman to tear it away, thereby leaving the ribbon exposed.

Of course, though I have shown one form of my invention, other modifications are possible. I therefore do not purpose limiting this invention otherwise than necessitated by the prior art for numerous details

of construction are possible without departing from the principles of this invention.

I claim as my invention:

A display and measuring strip for ribbon, embracing a strip of paper marked with the linear scale on opposite edges, reading from opposite ends, and transversely slotted between the scales to afford relatively wide spaces at intervals apart in the length of said strip, said strip being longitudinally slitted at each end of and each side of each slot, affording oppositely directed tongues integral with the strip.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED SHACKLETON.

Witnesses:

C. W. HILLS,

K. E. HANNAH.