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YARN WINDING FRAME

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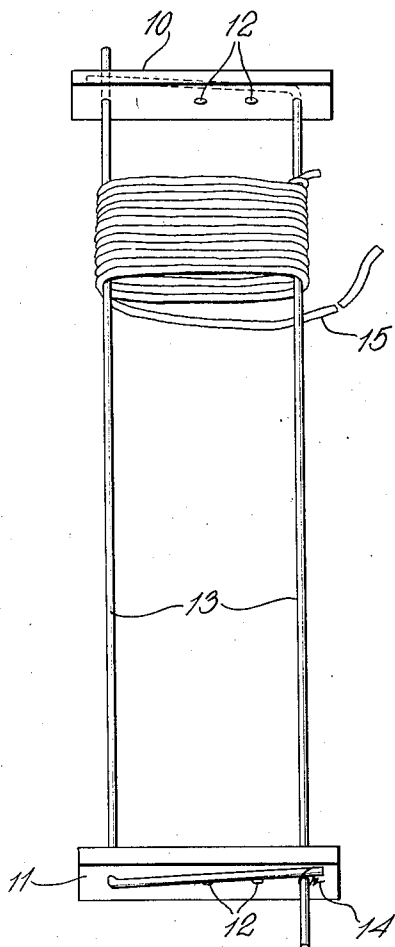


Fig. 1.

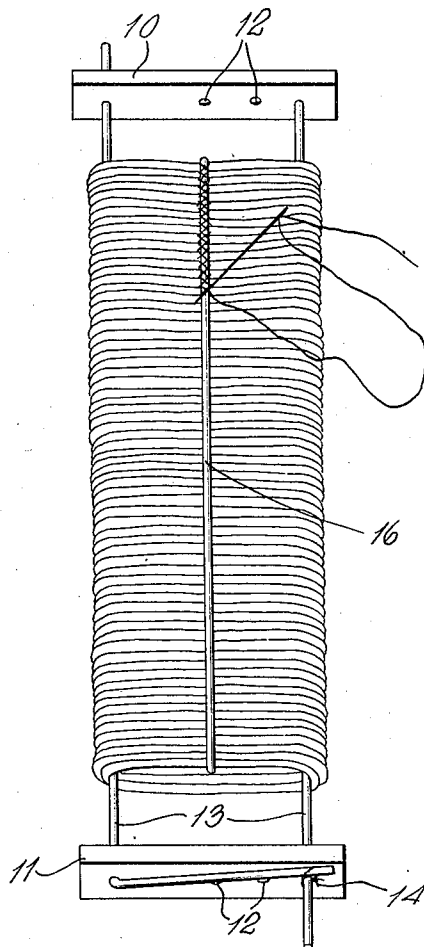


Fig. 2.

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YARN WINDING FRAME

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2 Claims. (Cl. 28—15)

This invention relates to yarn-winding frames. An object of this invention is a simple and inexpensive frame by means of which otherwise discarded yarn and the like may be conditioned for use in the fabrication of toy animals and the like.

A yarn-winding frame embodying the invention consists of a pair of blocks each having a series of apertures with the apertures of each block corresponding to the apertures of the remaining block. A pair of rods extend through corresponding apertures in said blocks and each rod has one end bent at right angles for engagement with the unbent end of the remaining rod. The series of apertures provides means for arranging the rods at different distances from each other.

When the frame is to be used, the rods are arranged in the proper apertures to space the rods apart at desired distances. The bent end of each rod is tied to the unbent end of the remaining rod to oppose relative slippage between the blocks and the rods, after which a length of yarn is wrapped around the frame rods until a body of yarn is built up of the desired length and thickness. Next, a wire is laid on one surface of the yarn body and the body is stitched thereto between the rods. The frame is then disassembled and the yarn body removed, after which it is shaped and otherwise treated to form the toy animal or other object.

Other objects, novel features and advantages of this invention will become apparent from the following specification and accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the yarn-winding frame at an early stage of use and

Fig. 2 is a similar view at a later stage.

The frame illustrated in the drawing consists of two blocks 10 and 11 which may be composed of wood or other suitable material. Each block is provided with a series of apertures 12 with the spacing between successive apertures varying progressively. The arrangement of the apertures 12 in the block 11 corresponds to the arrangement of the apertures in the block 10. A pair of rods 13, preferably of metal, are arranged in corresponding apertures 12 of the blocks 10 and 11.

By proper arrangement of the rods and the apertures, the rods may be spaced from each other at any one of a number of different predetermined distances. Each rod 13 has one end bent at right angles for engagement with the unbent end of the remaining rod and in the operation of the frame, the bent end of each rod 13 is tied to the unbent end of the remaining rod by a length 14 of string, wire or the like for the purpose of preventing relative slippage of the bars and the rods.

In the operation of the frame, the rods 13 are arranged at a desired predetermined spacing, after which a length 15 of yarn or the like is wound around the two rods as shown. After the body of yarn on the rods has assumed the desired dimensions both sides of the body are sewn together centrally with a wire 16 fastened to one side of the body by the thread sewing together the sides. After the wire has been attached to the yarn body, the latter is removed from the frame by withdrawal of the rods 13 from the blocks and the withdrawal of the rods 13 from the yarn body. The yarn body may now be trimmed and shaped as desired with the wire 16 serving as a stiffening member to retain the yarn body in whatever shape it may be converted to.

I claim:

1. A yarn-winding frame comprising a pair of blocks, a series of apertures in each block, the apertures of each block corresponding to the apertures of the other block, a pair of rods extending through corresponding apertures in said blocks, each rod having one end bent at right angles for engagement with the unbent end of the remaining rod.

2. A yarn-winding frame comprising a pair of blocks, a series of apertures in each block, the apertures of each block corresponding to the apertures of the other block, a pair of rods extending through corresponding apertures in said blocks, each rod having one end bent at right angles for engagement with the unbent end of the remaining rod, and means tying each bent end to the remaining unbent end.

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