

H. A. House,

Bobbin Winder.

No. 112,345.

Patented Mar. 7. 1871.

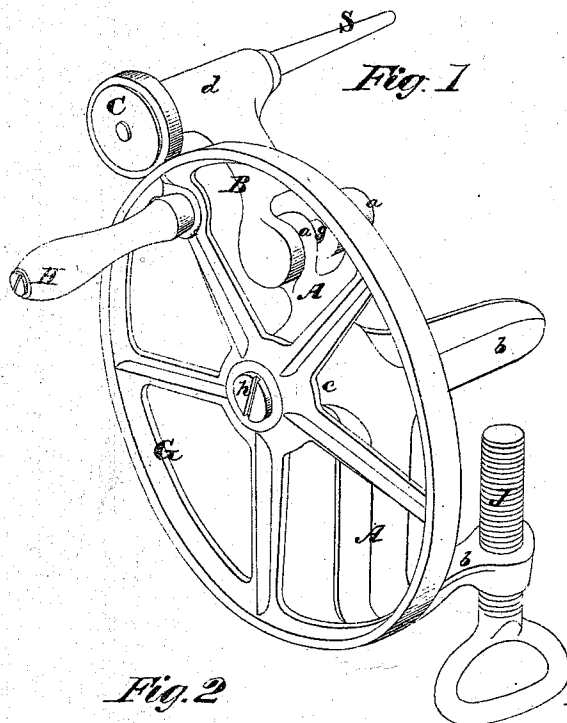


Fig. 2

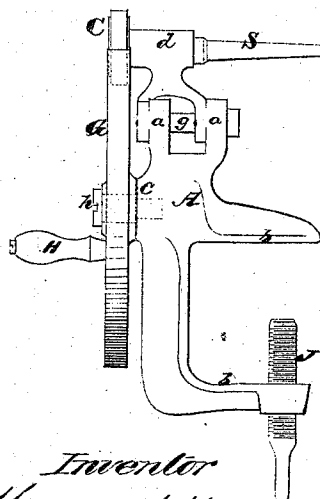
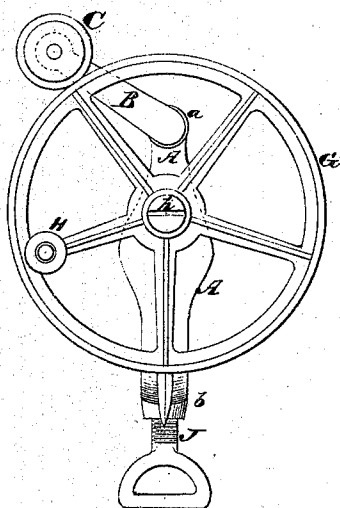


Fig. 3

Witnesses.
R. F. Campbell.
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Inventor
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By his Attys
Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence.

United States Patent Office.

HENRY A. HOUSE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 112,345, dated March 7, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOBBIN-WINDERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. HOUSE, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and improved Bobbin-Winder; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved winder.

Figure 2 is an end view of the winder.

Figure 3 is a side view of the machine.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates particularly to devices which accompany sewing-machinery, and which are intended for winding thread upon the bobbins.

The following description of my invention will enable others skilled in the art to understand it.

In the accompanying drawing—

A represents a frame, which is constructed with two jaws, *b b*, two eye-bearings, *a a*, and an offset, *c*.

The lower one of the two jaws *b b* receives through it a screw, *J*, by means of which the frame A can be clamped to a table or other established object.

To the offset *c* a large driving-wheel, *G*, is applied by means of a screw, *h*, the shank of which affords an axle for said wheel.

To the eyes *a a*, at the upper end of the frame A, frame B is connected by means of a pintle, *g*, which allows free articulation of frame B in a plane parallel to the plane of rotation of driving-wheel *G*.

The free end of the frame B has a hub, *d*, formed

on it, through which a spindle, *S*, passes, and in which this spindle has its bearings.

The spindle *S* is adapted to receive bobbins upon it, and it is so applied to the frame B that it cannot receive endwise motion.

On that end of the spindle next to the driving-wheel *G* a friction-wheel, *C*, is keyed, the periphery of which wheel lies upon the periphery of the driving-wheel *G*, as shown in the drawing.

The pinion or spindle-wheel *C* may be made of any suitable frictional substance, but I prefer to employ India rubber confined around the periphery of an annularly-grooved core or wheel.

It will be seen from the above description that the spindle and its wheel can be turned over and operated on either side of the driving-wheel *G*, and that the wheel *C* is held in contact with the driving-wheel in part by its weight and the weight of the frame B, and in part by the tension of the thread which is being wound upon the bobbin. The motion of the wheel *C* and its spindle will be smooth and noiseless, and the wheels will not be liable to slip.

Having described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The within-described improved bobbin or spool-winder, consisting of the hand-wheel *G*, frame-section A *b B d*, hinged together at *g a*, spindle *S*, wheel *C*, and clamp-screw *J*, the said parts being constructed and arranged as shown.

Witnesses:

HENRY A. HOUSE.

GEORGE C. BISHOP,
J. H. VINTON.