

No. 731,702.

PATENTED JUNE 23, 1903.

A. MONFORTS.

MACHINE FOR MEASURING AND MARKING FABRICS OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

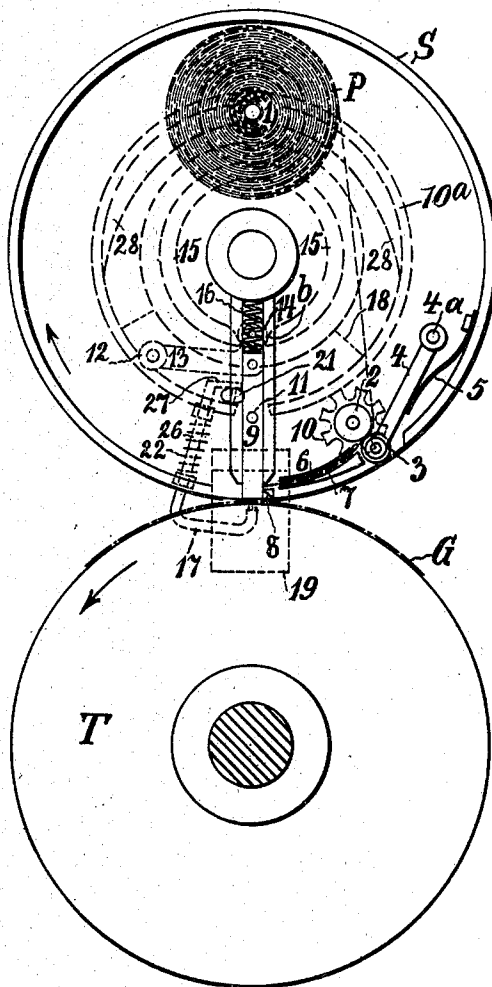
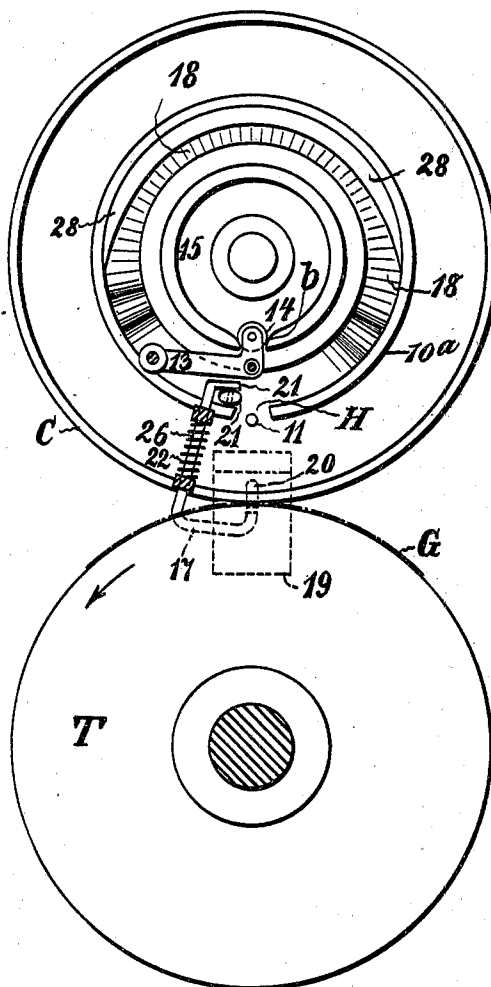


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Attest
W. Sommers

Inventor:
August Monforts
By *[Signature]*

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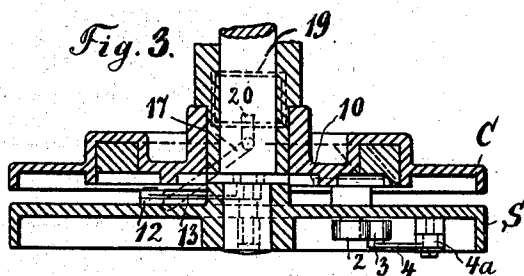
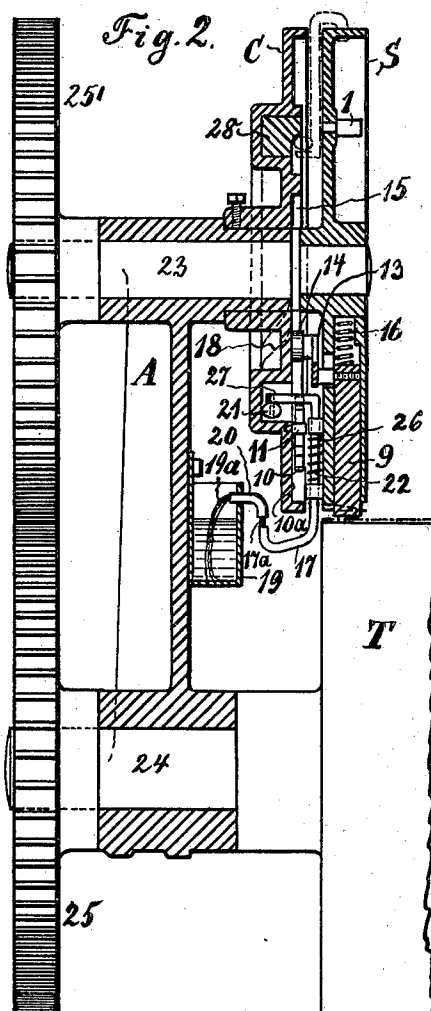
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NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnessed:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST MONFORTS, OF MUNCHEN-GLADBACH, GERMANY.

MACHINE FOR MEASURING AND MARKING FABRICS OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 731,702, dated June 23, 1903.

Application filed August 8, 1902. Serial No. 118,914. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST MONFORTS, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at Munchen-Gladbach, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Measuring and Marking Fabrics or the Like; and I do hereby 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

In machines which apply marks or indices at regular intervals to continuous webs, especially such as are pasted on the web, the dampening device is applied to the tag or label just before being stuck on the web and cut from the continuous strip. These tags or labels do not adhere securely to the web, for the reason that the adhesive had not been well dissolved before the application of the tag to the web. In order to avoid this disadvantage, the following invention relates to mechanism for applying labels to continuous webs, and more especially to affixing at regular intervals on a fabric measuring-numbers cut from a continuous gummed strip along the selvage edge of the fabric, and has for its object means to more effectually moisten the gummed side of the label or tag in order to sufficiently dissolve the adhesive, so that it will stick well to the fabric, and other novel features of construction, to be particularly explained in the following description and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, in which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a side view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a partial vertical central section. Fig. 3 is a horizontal central section, and Fig. 4 shows the stationary cam-surface.

T is a measuring-cylinder of a machine for measuring cloth, turned by the gear 25, secured on the axle 24 of the measuring-drum, said gear meshing with a gear 25' on a stub-shaft 23, journaled in the frame A of the machine. Secured to the stub-shaft is a wheel S, contacting with the measuring-roll T and between which and the measuring-roll the fabric is fed. This wheel carries on one face

a stationary knife 8 and a reciprocating plunger-knife 9, coöperating therewith and the end of which is adapted to move through a cut-away portion *d* in the rim of the wheel. Said knife 9 is guided in suitable guides and urged radially outward from the center of the wheel S by the spring 16. This knife is connected to a lever 13, which carries a roll 14, adapted to ride on the rim 15. The wheel S is also provided at another point, here shown above the reciprocating knife 9, with a pin 1, on which is placed the rolled gummed strip P, whose end is carried down between two rolls 2 and 3, the latter journaled in the end of an arm 4, pivoted at 4^a to the wheel S and urged by spring 5, the other roll carrying a ratchet-wheel 10 on the opposite side of the wheel S. These two rolls deliver the end of the strip between guides 6 and 7 and deliver it over the stationary knife 8 ready to be engaged by the plunger-knife 9.

Opposite the wheel S is a stationary cam-plate C, fixed on the frame of the machine. This wheel has a circular cam-rim 15, on which is guided the roll 14, connected to the reciprocating knife 9, said roll being adapted to drop through the notch *b* in said rim and permit the plunger 9 to be urged by its spring 16 to cut off the moistened end of the paper strip and apply it to the fabric on the measuring-roll T at the proper interval. The roll 14 is then lifted by the rim 15, which is so shaped at each side of the notch to cam this wheel upon the rim again when the wheel S proceeds in its revolution.

It will be observed that the star-wheel 10 has substantially square ends to its teeth, which travel in close proximity to the edge of the rim 10^a on the stationary cam-plate, and is therefore prevented from turning prematurely—that is, only when this wheel has reached a break or recess H in the rim 10^a and engages an actuating-pin 11, projecting into the path of the wheel in said recess—thereby turning said star-wheel one tooth to feed forward the next section of the paper strip ready to be moistened and applied.

The moistening device comprises a bent arm 26, journaled on the wheel S and provided with a coil-spring 22 intermediate its ends. One end 17 of this arm is hollow and carries a moistening wick or brush 17^a, and

the other end carries a roller 21. This arm 17, as shown in Fig. 2, is about to receive a certain quantity of liquid supplied by a wick 19^a held in an arm 20, secured to the reservoir 19, fast to a stationary part of the machine.

As the wheel S revolves the roller 21 on the arm 27 comes into contact with a stationary cam having an axial surface 18 and a radial surface 28 on the plate C—that is, the surface 18 has an ascending and descending surface to rotate the rod 26, thereby imparting movement to the roller 21 bodily in a direction parallel to the axis of the shaft 23 and the surface 28 to move the rod 26 to and from the center of the wheel S radially. The arm 27, and consequently the arm 17, is first turned toward the wheel S and then by reason of the curved surface 28 is drawn down against this wheel, so that the wick 17^a will apply moisture to the projecting end of the strip on the gummed side and will remain in contact with this strip for quite a length of time, sufficient to dissolve the adhesive to cause it to adhere well to the fabric when applied thereto. This position of the arms 17 and 27 is more clearly shown in dotted lines in the upper part of Fig. 2.

When the wheel S has nearly completed its rotation, the roller 21 comes off the cam-surface and the arm 26 is moved radially outward and simultaneously rotated by the action of the spring 22.

Having thus described my said invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a machine of the class described, the

combination with a measuring-roll and a wheel contacting therewith, of a pair of paper-feed rolls, and cooperating knives carried by said wheel, a star-wheel on one of the rolls and a rotatable and reciprocable moistening device also carried by said wheel; a stationary cam-plate, a cam-surface thereon to rotate and reciprocate the moistening device, a second cam-surface to actuate one of the knives and a reservoir to supply liquid to the moistening device at each rotation of the wheel, substantially as described.

2. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a measuring-roll and a wheel contacting therewith, of a pair of paper-feed rolls, and a stationary and a reciprocable knife carried by said wheel, a star-wheel on one of the rolls; a reciprocable and rotatable moistening device carried by the wheel, a spring to hold it in normal position, a yielding moistening-surface on one end of said device, a cam-plate opposite the wheel, a cam-surface thereon to rotate and reciprocate the moistening device against the action of its spring, a cam-surface to actuate the reciprocable knife, one to prevent the premature feeding of the strip and a stationary pin to rotate the star-wheel, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AUGUST MONFORTS.

Witnesses:

JOSEF EWERHARD,

WILLIAM ESSENWEIN.