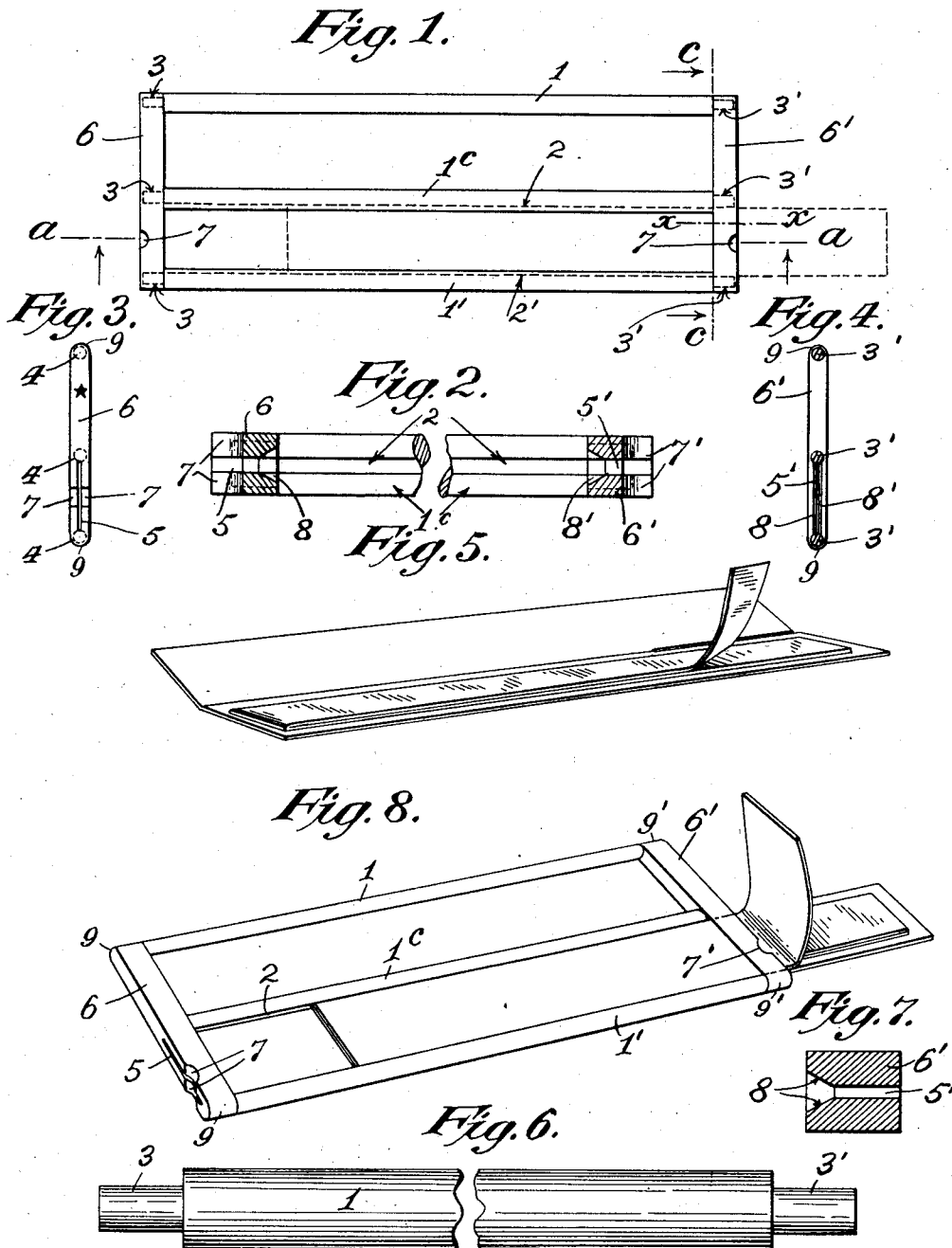


J. H. ACKROYD.
CLOTH BOARD FOR WINDING FABRICS THEREON.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1910.

1,038,061.

Patented Sept. 10, 1912.



Attest:
Edgeworth Curran
W. J. Mc Linn

John H. Ackroyd Inventor:
by *J. F. Place* Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. ACKROYD, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

CLOTH-BOARD FOR WINDING FABRICS THEREON.

1,038,061.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 10, 1912.

Application filed September 13, 1910. Serial No. 581,835.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. ACKROYD, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cloth-Boards for Winding Fabrics Thereon, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cloth-boards, or devices for winding thereon finished textile fabrics.

The object of the invention is to provide a cloth board—1st, whereby the ends may be used for the purpose of printing thereon the name of the goods, or any other desirable printed matter relating to the same—which end portions are exposed to view when the fabric is wound on the board; 2nd, to provide means in the body of the cloth-board for receiving and holding a sample-holder, containing a sample of the fabric wound on said cloth-board; 3rd, to provide a cloth-board light and strong, not liable to warp and twist out of shape, economical in construction, and the parts of which when assembled to form the complete board will come together in such a manner as to bring the side edges or winding surfaces in parallel relation with each other, and to also provide rounded side edges so as not to crease or mark the fabric wound thereon. These objects I attain in the manner and by the construction as hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved cloth board, showing by dotted lines a sample holder partly removed. Fig. 2 is a view on the line *a, a*, of Fig. 1, showing the longitudinal groove in one of the lengthwise rods of the frame of board, as well as the slot in each end piece—which slots and grooves serve to hold the sample-holder. Fig. 3 is an end view showing the outer surfaces of either end of my improved cloth-board, and showing also the rounded ends of said end pieces. Fig. 4 is a cross section on the line *c, c*, of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a view of the sample-holder, opened and showing a sample in place. Fig. 6 is a view of one of the lengthwise rods, which form the frame of board. Fig. 7 is a cross section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1 on an enlarged

scale. Fig. 8 is a view in perspective of my improved cloth-board, complete, with sample-holder inclosing sample, and partly removed from the cloth-board.

Cloth-boards as now in use are generally made of one solid piece of wood, with the grain of the wood running lengthwise of the board, and the ends of the board are usually covered with paper in order to cover up the unsightly cross-grained ends of the board. They are also made of framework construction, with rods to form the length of the board, and end pieces to form the width of the board, the ends of the end pieces being secured to the sides of the lengthwise rods. In such construction, however, the ends of the cloth-board show the cross grain of the wood at the ends of the lengthwise rods, and also show the joints where the cross pieces are secured to same.

My method of construction as shown in my invention, permits of having the end portions of the cloth-board made each of one piece of wood with the grain of the wood running across the width of the board, so that the ends of my improved cloth-board are free from cracks, joints, or cross-grained parts, and have a smooth and attractive finish, which is particularly adapted to receive or may be used for printed matter, labels, trade-marks, etc., which is a most desirable feature in a cloth-board.

Similar reference marks refer to similar parts throughout the several drawings.

In Fig. 1 at 1 and 1' I show the two outside lengthwise or longitudinal rods, forming a part of the framework of the cloth-board. At 1^c I show a similar rod passing lengthwise between rods 1 and 1'. This rod (1^c) and one of the outside rods 1 or 1', are provided with grooves along their opposing surfaces, running from end to end of the rods. These grooves are shown at 2 and 2' in Fig. 1 by the dotted lines along rods 1' and 1^c, and one of these grooves is also shown at 2 in Figs. 2 and 8. Preferably the rod 1^c is located a trifle to one side of the center of the board as shown in Fig. 1, in order to provide proper width for sample holder.

The ends of the cloth-board are shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, at 6 and 6'. The preferred construction is as herein shown.

At 9 and 9' I show rounded ends for these end pieces 6 and 6', which rounded ends in the completed board are preferably made of the same radius as half the diameter of the lengthwise rods, and are located in alignment with the surfaces of the two outer longitudinal rods. These lengthwise or longitudinal rods 1, 1' and 1'', are provided at their ends with tenons 3 and 3' as shown in Figs. 1, 4 and 6. The end pieces 6 and 6' have mortises or holes (4 Fig. 3) on their inner sides, adapted to receive the tenons 3 and 3' of the lengthwise rods, which holes (4) preferably are drilled or cut only part way through the pieces, so as to allow smooth surfaces on the outer ends of the board. The end pieces 6 and 6' are each provided with a slot 5 and 5' as shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, and these slots are located in alinement with the grooves 2 and 2'.

The sample holder I make substantially in form same as shown in my U. S. Patent No. 839,694, the preferred construction being also shown in Fig. 5 herein, consisting of a piece of card-board or other suitable material, of practically same length as the cloth-board, and which when folded as shown may be inserted in the grooves 2 and 2' and passes through the slots 5 and 5' in the end pieces (see Figs. 1 and 7); thus being out of sight and well protected in the body of the cloth-board. On the outer surfaces of the end pieces 6 and 6', I provide finger notches or recesses 7 and 7' which enable the salesman to readily grasp the sample-holder in removing same from the board. The edges of the slots 5 and 5' I make preferably beveled on the insides of end pieces 6 and 6', as shown at 8 in Fig. 7, so that when inserting the sample-holder it does not catch against the end piece.

Having thus described my invention,

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

1. In a cloth board a frame-work comprising two end pieces, and two or more longitudinal rods fixed to the inner sides of same, and having opposing grooves therein; in combination with a slot in each of said two end pieces, located in alinement with said opposing grooves in said longitudinal rods.

2. In a cloth board a frame-work comprising two end pieces, and two or more longitudinal rods fixed to the inner sides of same, and having opposing grooves therein; in combination with a slot having beveled edges, located in each of said two end pieces in alinement with the opposing grooves in said longitudinal rods.

3. A cloth board comprising two end pieces provided with rounded ends; two or more rounded longitudinal rods having their ends secured to the inwardly opposing sides of said end pieces; a slot with beveled edges in each of said end pieces; a groove along the opposing sides of each of two of said rods; and a sample holder arranged to engage said grooves and slide therein.

4. In a cloth board a framework comprising two end pieces each having a slot with beveled edges therein; two or more longitudinal rods having their ends secured to the inwardly opposing sides of said end pieces; a sample holder; and means in the body of the board for holding said sample holder in alinement with said slots and reciprocatingly movable therein.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this eighth day of September, A. D. 1910.

JOHN H. ACKROYD.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. EALY,
JOHN D. DAVIS.