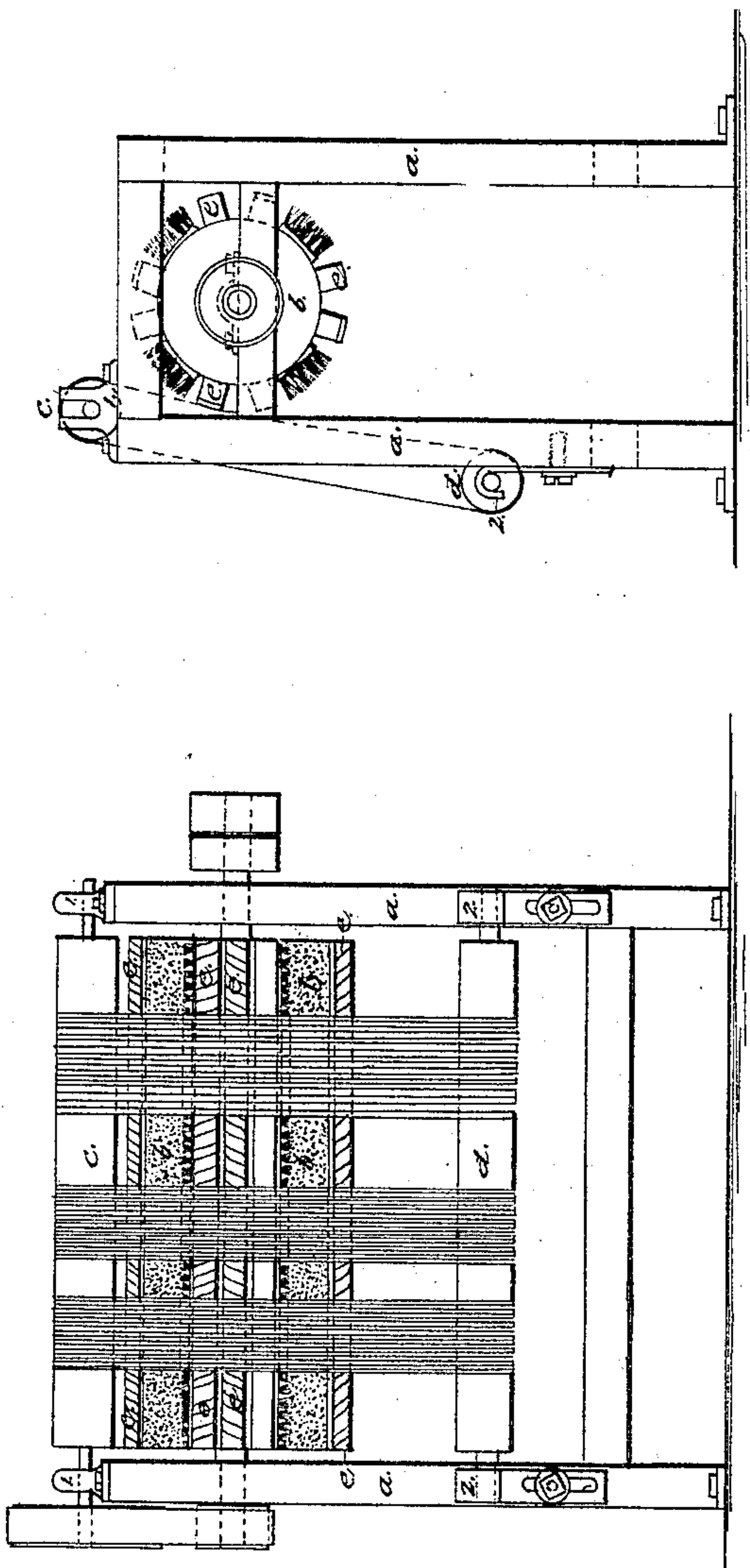


J. LOEB.

MACHINE FOR GLAZING THREAD AND TWINE IN SKEINS.

No. 29,981.

Patented Sept. 11, 1860.



Witnesses:

Thos. Geo. Harold

Char. H. Smith

Inventor:

J. Loeb

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS LOEB, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

THREAD-DRESSING MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 29,981, dated September 11, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS LOEB, of the city and State of New York, have invented, made, and applied to use a certain new and useful Machine for Glazing Thread and Twine in Skeins; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of my said invention, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, wherein—

Figure 1, is a front elevation of my machine, and Fig. 2 is a side view, of the same.

Similar marks of reference denote the same parts.

My said invention relates to mechanism by which skeins of silk, cotton, linen or other thread or twine are subjected to a polishing operation for the purpose of "glazing" the same.

My invention is distinguished from the mechanism heretofore employed for glazing spool thread before winding. That mechanism not being adapted to operation upon skeins, has to a considerable extent prevented the introduction of glazed skeins of thread, while the spool cotton is almost all now glazed before winding.

My invention also differs from the mechanism heretofore in use for glazing skeins of thread, and consists in revolving brushes and grooved ribs or flanges that act conjointly to brush and glaze the threads at the same time that the grooved flanges open, loosen, separate and turn the threads around so that the brushes operate uniformly on all sides; and the current of air produced by these revolving brushes also tends to dry the threads as they are glazed.

By my machine I am enabled to glaze the threads composing the skein in a better and more speedy manner than the threads when glazed previous to winding, because I not only loosen and separate the threads of the skein, but apply sufficient tension to said skeins to stretch the same and compensate for shrinkage in dipping said skein into the material used for glazing.

In the drawing *a, a*, represent a suitable framework carrying the brush *b*, that is to be revolved by suitable power.

c, is a roller set in open bearings 1, 1, and driven by a band, gears, or other mechanism from the brush shaft (*b*).

d, is a roller set in journal boxes 2, 2.

The skeins after being immersed in the

composition used for glazing, are hung over the roller *c*, and the roller *d*, entered through said skeins. The journal boxes 2, 2, guide this roller *d* and keep the same in place, and the weight of the roller *d*, tends to keep the skeins stretched tightly, but if this is insufficient, screws are to be applied to draw down the journal boxes 2, 2, and tighten the skeins. Upon power being applied the skeins revolve slowly with the rollers *c*, *d*, while the brush *b* revolves with a rapid motion against said skeins as presented by their revolution to its action. This operation glazes the thread as the composition with which the skeins are moistened dries. It is, however, important that the brushes act all around the threads of the skeins to glaze all sides equally, I therefore introduce the flanges *e, e*, between the brushes *b, b*, in the edges of which flanges diagonal grooves are introduced as seen in Fig. 1. The edges of these grooves must be rounding and all the parts very smooth so as not to injure the threads. It will be evident that in the revolution of the brush these grooves in the flanges tend to spread the threads in each skein and turn the separate threads around so that all sides of each thread are equally acted on; and the glazing is uniform and perfect.

One or both the rollers *c*, *d*, may be heated to aid in drying the skeins, and the skeins may be larger or smaller in size, or in the form of large skeins or hanks.

I do not claim glazing skeins of thread &c. as mechanism has before been employed for this purpose, but the same tended to iron or compress and flatten the threads and did not act to separate the threads and brush them equally on all sides, therefore and I do not claim a revolving brush nor grooved rollers or ribs in themselves as these have before been used in dressing threads.

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

The diagonally grooved flanges or ribs *e, e*, on the revolving brush to separate, loosen and spread the threads composing the skeins, so that the brushes *b*, may act equally on all sides of said threads to glaze the same, as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my signature this seventeenth day of May 1860.

J. LOEB.

Witnesses:

LEMUEL W. SERRELL,
CHAS. H. SMITH.