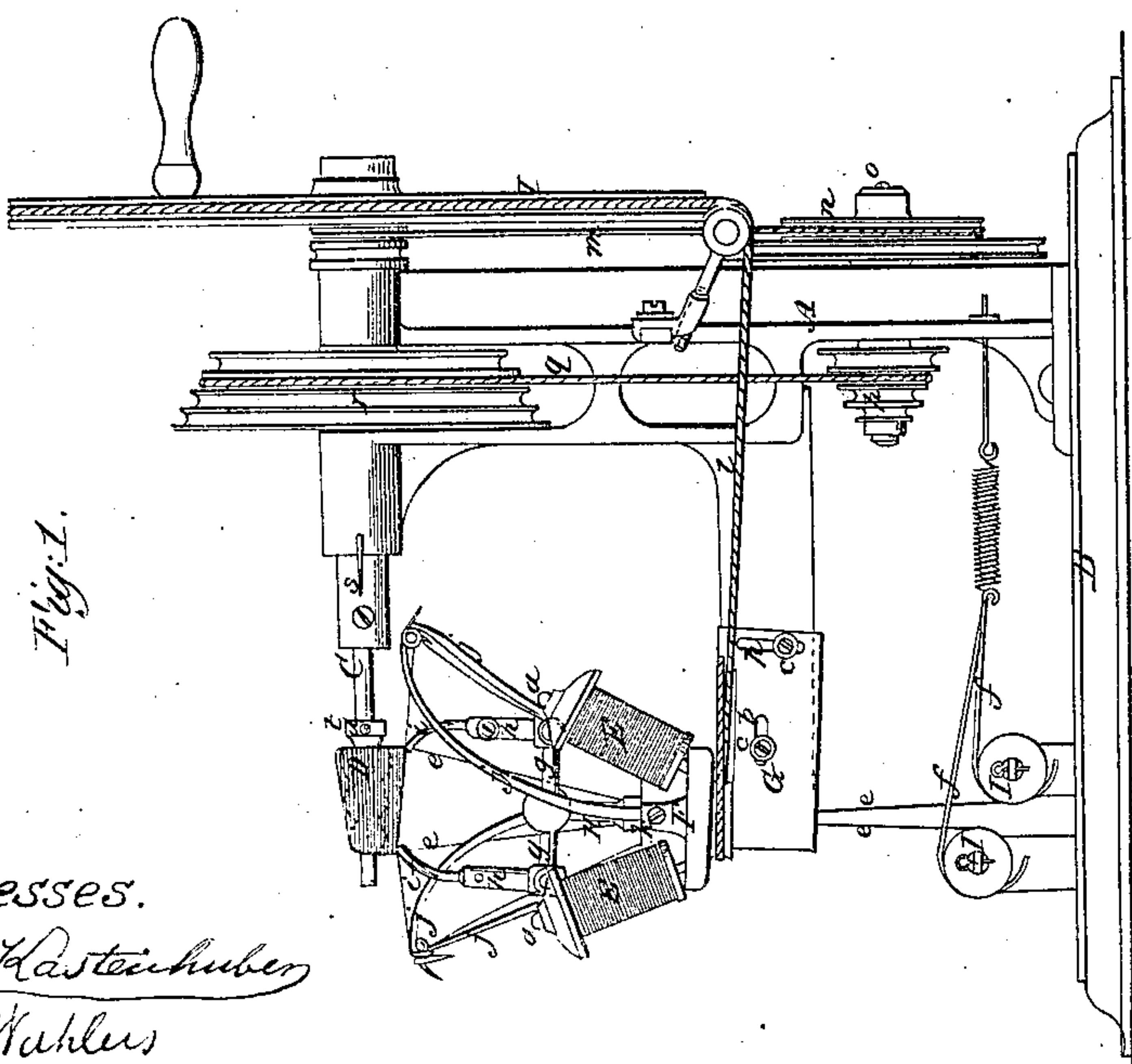
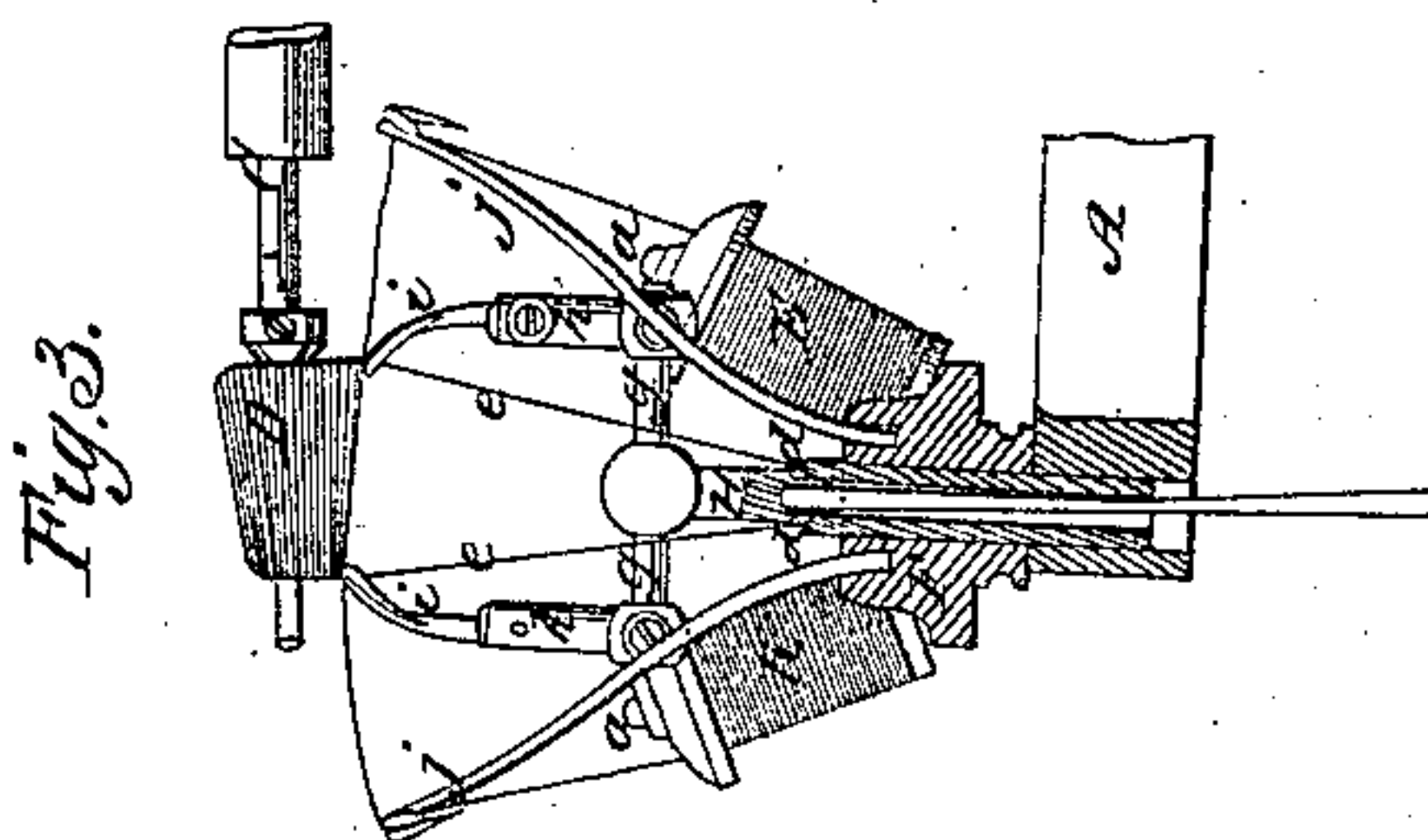
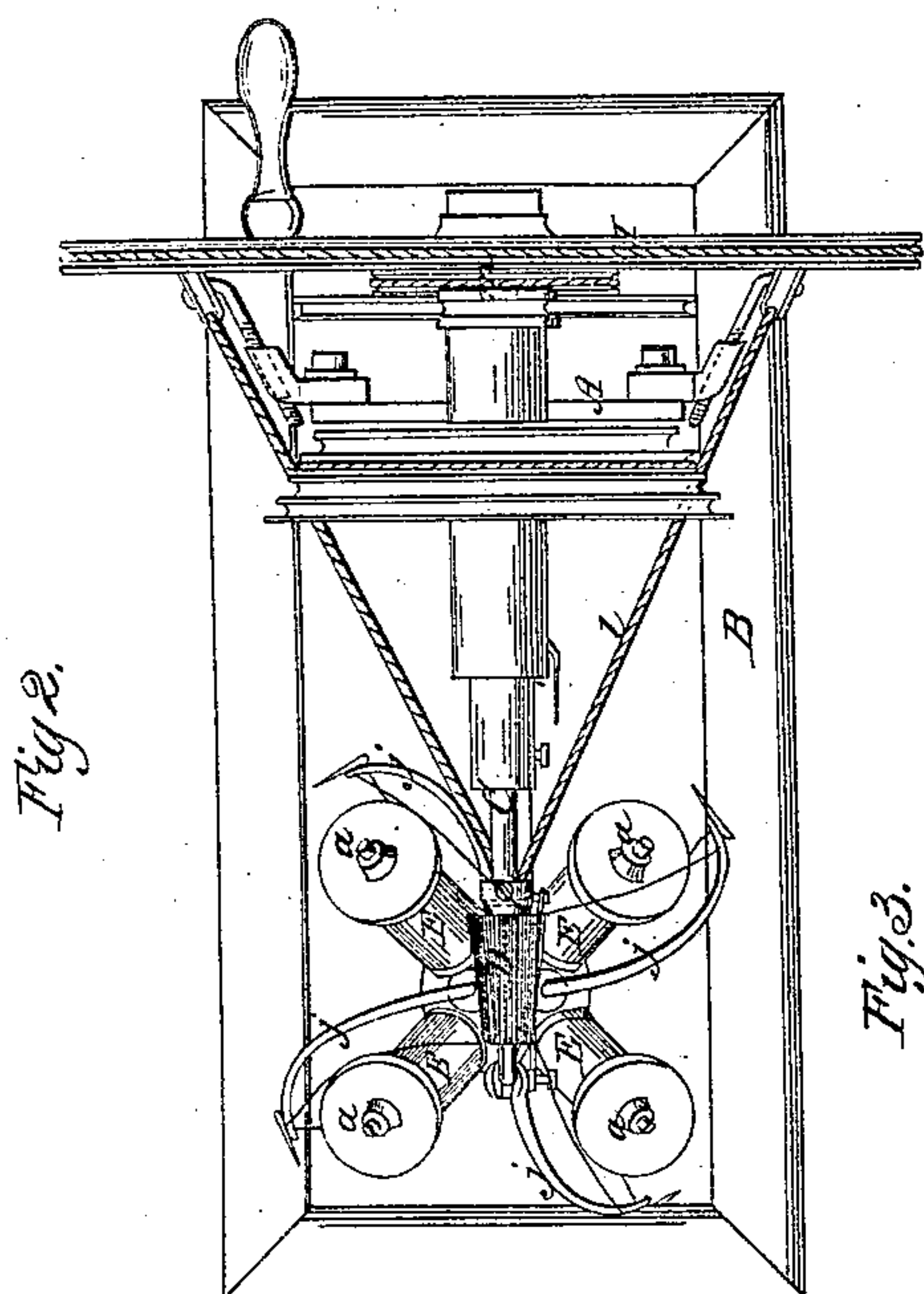


C. Feickert.

Making Tassels.

N^o 81,154.

Patented Aug. 18, 1868.



Witnesses.
E. F. Hasteinhuber
C. Wahlen

Inventor.
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per
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Attys.

United States Patent Office.

CHARLES FEICKERT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 81,154, dated August 18, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINE FOR COVERING MOULDS FOR TASSELS.

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, CHARLES FEICKERT, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Machine for Covering Moulds for Tassels; and I do hereby declare this to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of this invention.

Figure 2 is a plan or top view thereof.

Figure 3 is a vertical section of the flier.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in the arrangement of a movable bracket, provided with slots and set-screws, in combination with the flier which carries the spools and guides for the threads, and with the guides for the wires, in such a manner that said spools and guides can be readily adjusted to correspond to the taper of the mould to be covered. It consists also in the arrangement of guide-hooks, through which the wires pass, while the threads slide over the outer surfaces of the barbs of the hooks, in such a manner that the threads are deposited on the wires before the same reach the mould, and thereby a uniform and symmetrical covering of the mould is effected. It consists, further, in the arrangement of a flier, carrying a series of spools and a hollow central column with arms, on which the guides for the wires are adjusted, in such a manner that said guides can be readily set to conform to the length of various moulds, while they always retain their proper position toward the spools.

A represents a frame, made of cast iron, or any other suitable material, and firmly secured to a bed-plate, B. The upper part of this frame forms a bearing for the spindle C, on one end of which is secured the mould D, which is to be covered with silk or other thread. This thread is taken from a series of spools, E, which are firmly secured to pins *a*, rising in inclined positions from the flier F. This flier has its bearing in a bracket, G, which is secured to an arm of the frame A, and which is provided with slots *b* to receive the set-screws *c*. By means of these slots and set-screws, the bracket can be adjusted, so that the flier is brought in an upright or in an inclined position, according to the shape of the mould to be covered. If this mould is tapering, as shown in the drawing, the flier must be brought in an inclined position, as will be hereinafter more fully explained.

Through the centre of the flier extends a hollow column, H, provided with holes *d* in its sides, through which the wires *e* are drawn, as shown in fig. 3 of the drawing. These wires are taken from spools I, which are hung in brackets secured to the bed-plate B, and the tension of said wires is regulated by friction-brakes *f*, which are held in contact with the peripheries of the spools by the action of springs, or in any other desirable manner.

From the top of the column H extend two arms *g*, which may be round or square, and which form the guides for the standard *h*, from which rise the guides *i*. The standards *h* are adjustable on the arms *g*, so that the distance between the guides *i* can be made to correspond to the length of the mould to be covered.

The guides *i* are made in the form of hooks, with curved barbs, and the wires *e* pass through the bites of the hooks, and are secured to the spindle C on opposite sides of the mould.

The threads taken from the spools E are drawn through the eyes of the thread-guides *j*, which rise from the head of the flier F, and which are adjustable by means of set-screws *k*.

The motion of the flier is produced by a belt, *l*, which extends from a hand-wheel, I, mounted loosely on the end of the spindle C.

From the hub of this hand-wheel extends another belt, *m*, round a pulley, *n*, mounted on a shaft, *o*, which has its bearing in the lower part of the frame A, and on this shaft is also mounted a pulley, *p*, from which extends a belt, *q*, over a pulley, *r*, mounted on the spindle C.

The various pulleys are speeded up in such a manner that when the hand-wheel I is turned, a quick revolving motion is imparted to the flier, and a very slow motion to the spindle.

By this last-named motion, the wires *e* are drawn up slowly, while, by the revolving motion of the flier, the threads from the spools *E* are rapidly deposited on the wires close below the mould; said threads being made to slide over the barbs of the guides *i*, as shown in figs. 1 and 3 of the drawing, and, as the wires are taken up by the revolving motion of the spindle, the threads deposited thereon are gradually transferred to the mould.

The mould is retained on the spindle by an adjustable cone, *t*, which fits into holes of different sizes in different moulds, and which is retained in the desired position by a set-screw, *u*, which also serves to fasten the end of one of the wires *e*. A sharp-edged key, secured in the spindle *C*, and projecting on both sides thereof, prevents the mould from turning on the spindle.

By depositing the threads on the wires before the same reach the mould, a uniform covering of the mould is obtained, which is not the case if the threads are deposited directly on the mould, because the diameter of the mould is different in different places, and the threads are liable to slip on the curved surface of the mould, if not previously supported by the wires.

In order to deposit the threads on the wires, at a proper and uniform distance from the circumference of the mould, the flier *F* and column *H* are adjusted, by means of the bracket *G*, so as to bring the guides *i* and the spools *E* in an oblique position to correspond to the taper of the mould.

On the bearing of the spindle is an index, *S*, which shows when said spindle has completed a full revolution, so that the machine can be stopped as soon as the mould is covered.

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

1. The movable bracket, *G*, in combination with the flier *F*, carrying the spools *E* and guides *i*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.
2. The hooks *i*, forming guides for the wires *e*, on their passage to the spindle *C*, and also for the threads, as the same are deposited on the wires, substantially in the manner herein shown and described.
3. Depositing the threads on the wires *e*, before the same reach the mould, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

CHAS. FEICKERT.

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.