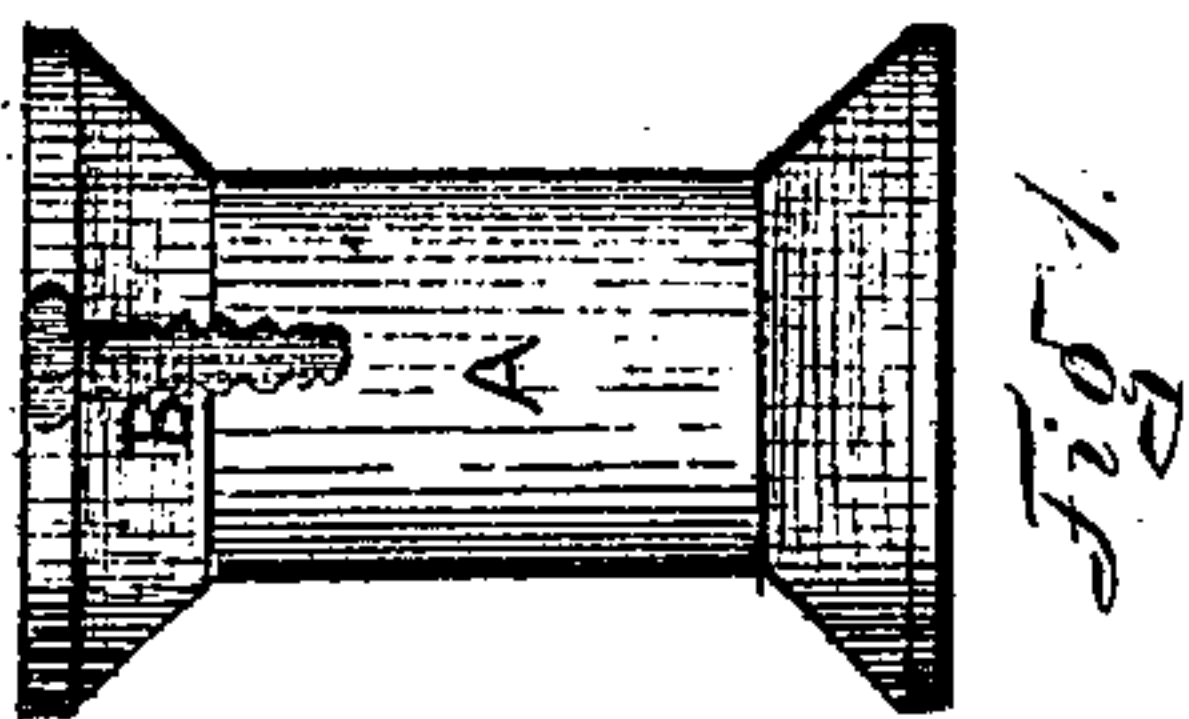
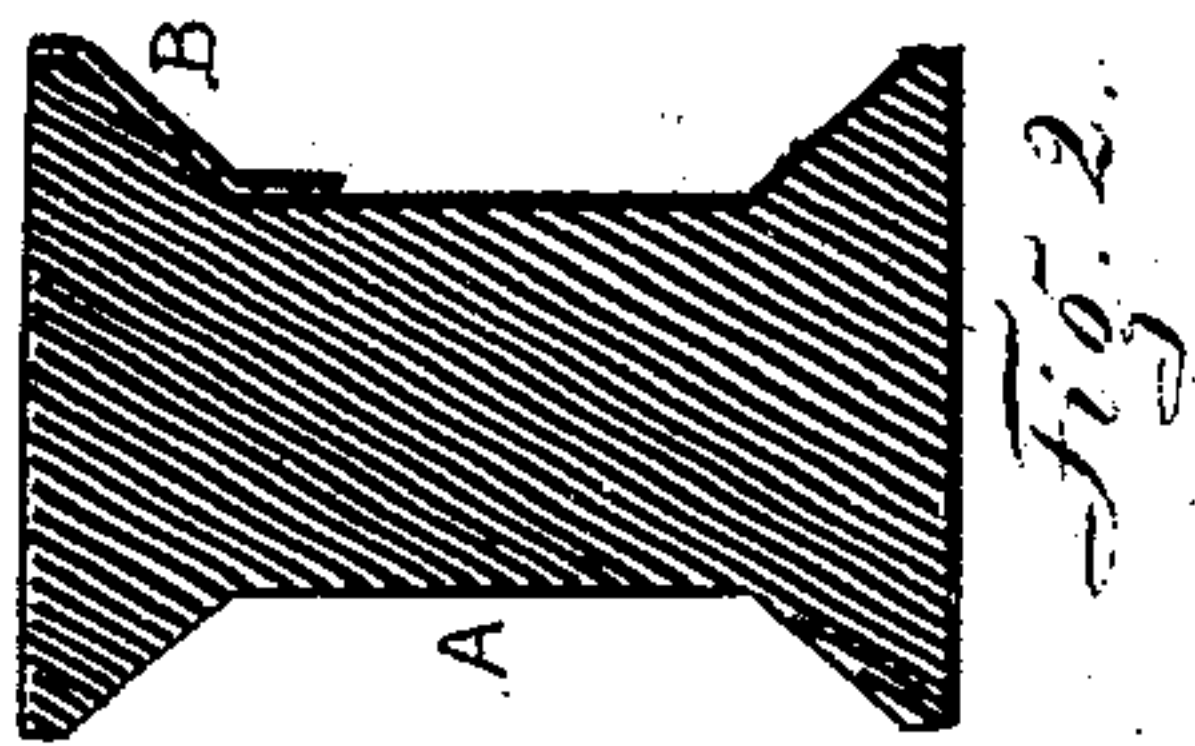
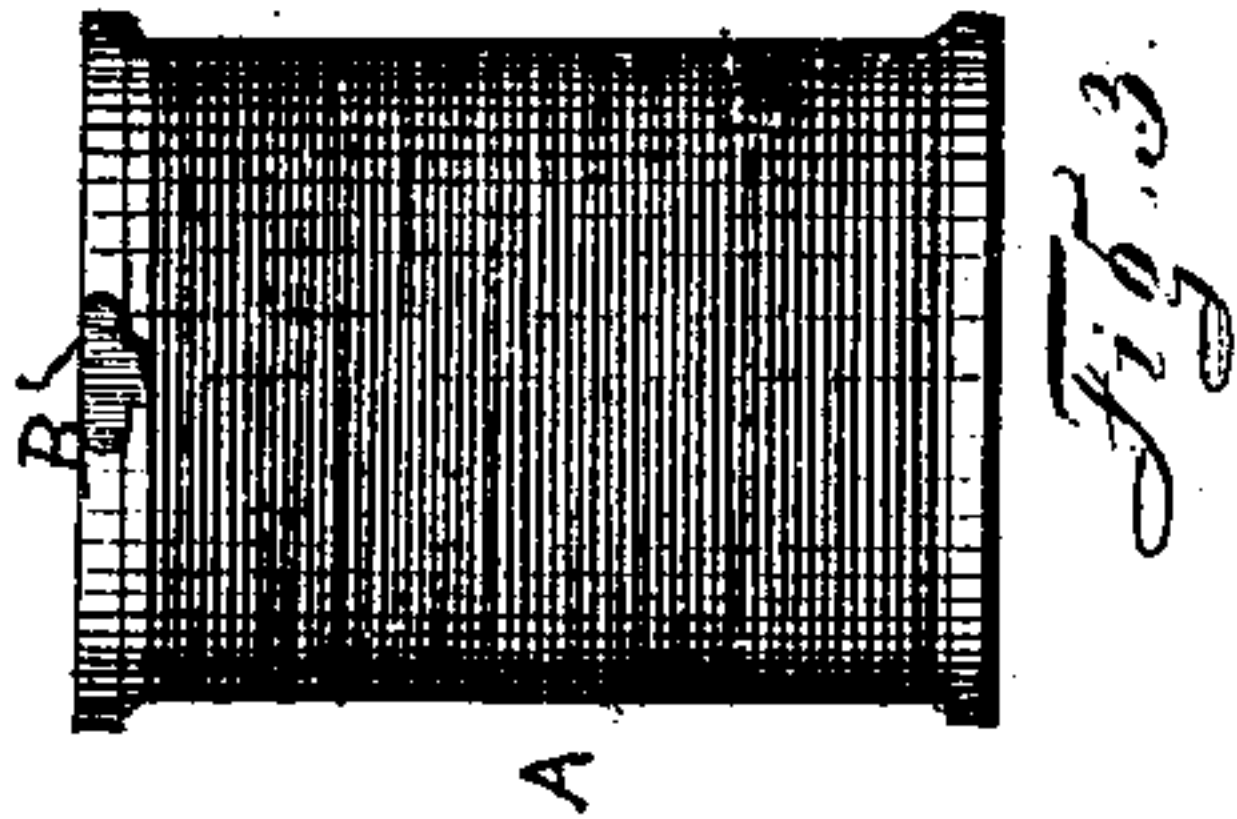


G. V. Pettibone,

Thread Spool.

No. 107,288.

Patented Sept. 13. 1870.



Witnesses:

C. J. Powers
G. H. Frost.

Inventor:

G. V. Pettibone
By Samuel Allworth & Co.
Attorneys.

United States Patent Office.

CHAUNCEY V. PETTIBONE, OF FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.

Letters Patent No. 107,288, dated September 13, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN THREAD-SPOOLS.

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, CHAUNCEY V. PETTIBONE, of Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Thread-Spools; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a spool without thread, showing the application of my improvement.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section of the same.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of a spool containing the thread, whose end is secured to the spool in accordance with my invention.

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

The outer end of thread which is wound upon spools is usually secured in place by being inserted in a notch or slit formed tangentially in one of the flanges of the spools. The formation of this slit weakens the flange of the spool to such an extent that the portion outside the slit next the circumference of the flange is liable to, and frequently does, break off, releasing the end of the thread, and permitting the same to unwind from the spool. It also leaves a rough edge to the flange, against which the thread is apt to catch when being unwound from a sewing-machine, causing breakages and consequent interruptions in the operation of sewing.

My invention has for its object to overcome this difficulty, and consists in a strip composed of metal or other proper material, attached to the spool in such a manner that one end shall form a catch, resting against the edge of one of the flanges, to secure the free end of the thread and hold it in place against said flange, as will be hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing—

A is a wooden spool of the ordinary construction.

B is a narrow T-shaped piece of metal, provided,

along opposite edges of its shank, with teeth or spurs, bent at right angles to the main portion.

This device is applied to the spool by being placed against the side of the same, with its T-shaped head resting against the flange, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, and the spurs forced into the wood by any suitable means.

The shape of the metallic strip conforms, when in place, to the configuration of the spool, as shown in fig. 1.

The thread is then wound upon the spool in the usual manner, and serves to hold the metallic strip firmly in place.

The winding of the thread causes the T-head of the metallic strip to press against the flange of the spool, and thereby forms a catch to receive and hold the free end of the thread in place, as shown in fig. 3.

It will be seen that a catch is formed upon opposite sides of the metal strip, and will, therefore, hold the end of the thread, wound either to the right or left upon the spool.

By my invention a catch is applied to a spool which is not liable to become broken, and which will hold the free end of the thread securely in place until required for use, under all circumstances.

I do not confine myself to the precise method herein shown for securing the catch to the spool, as other means may be employed without departing from my invention.

Having thus described my invention,

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

A thread-spool, A, provided with the metallic catch B, constructed and arranged to hold the end of the wound thread in place, substantially as herein shown and described.

CHAUNCEY V. PETTIBONE.

Witnesses:

G. H. FROST,

JAS. C. SMITH.