

S. CROCKER.
Cloth Measuring Registers.

No. 137,829.

Patented April 15, 1873.

Fig. 1.

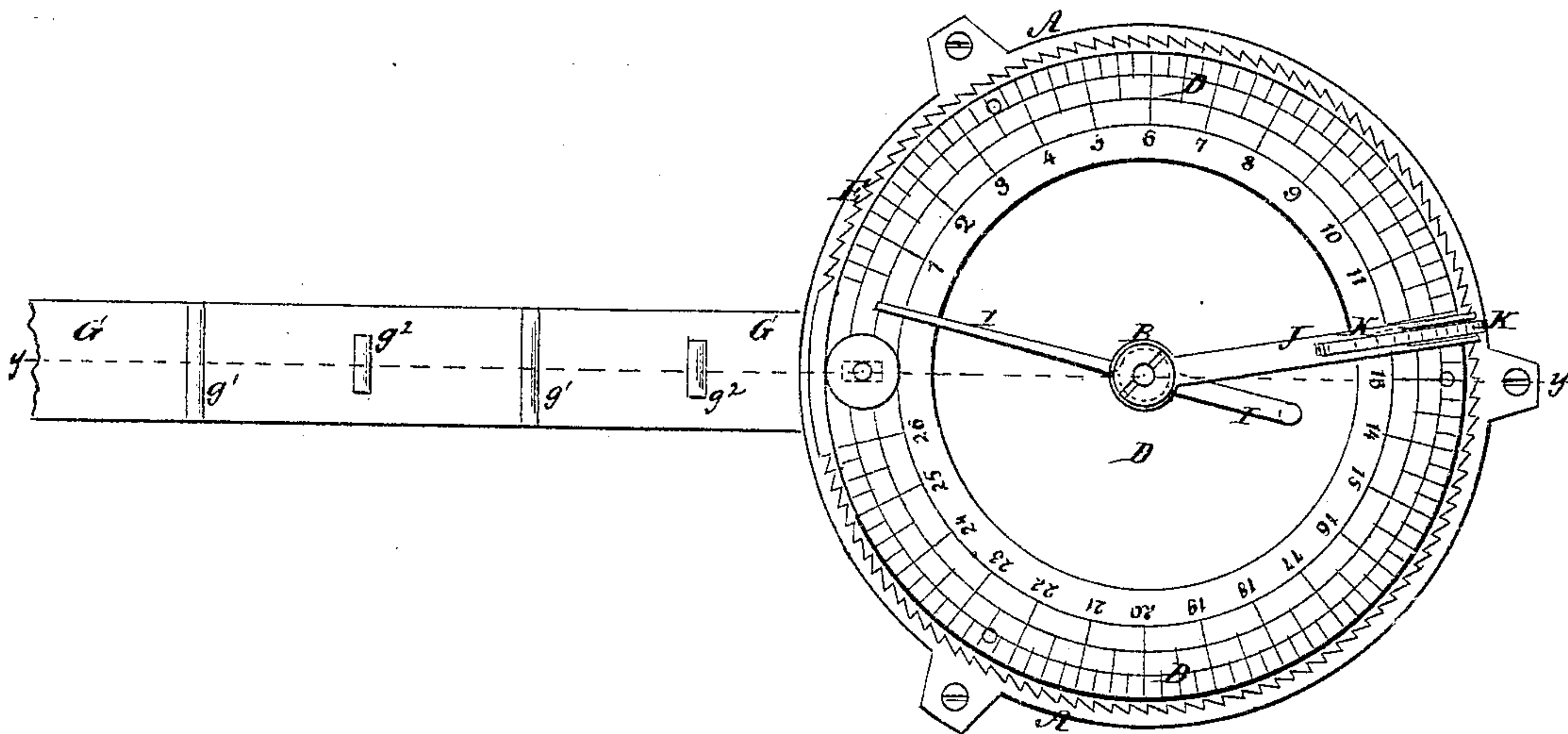


Fig. 2.

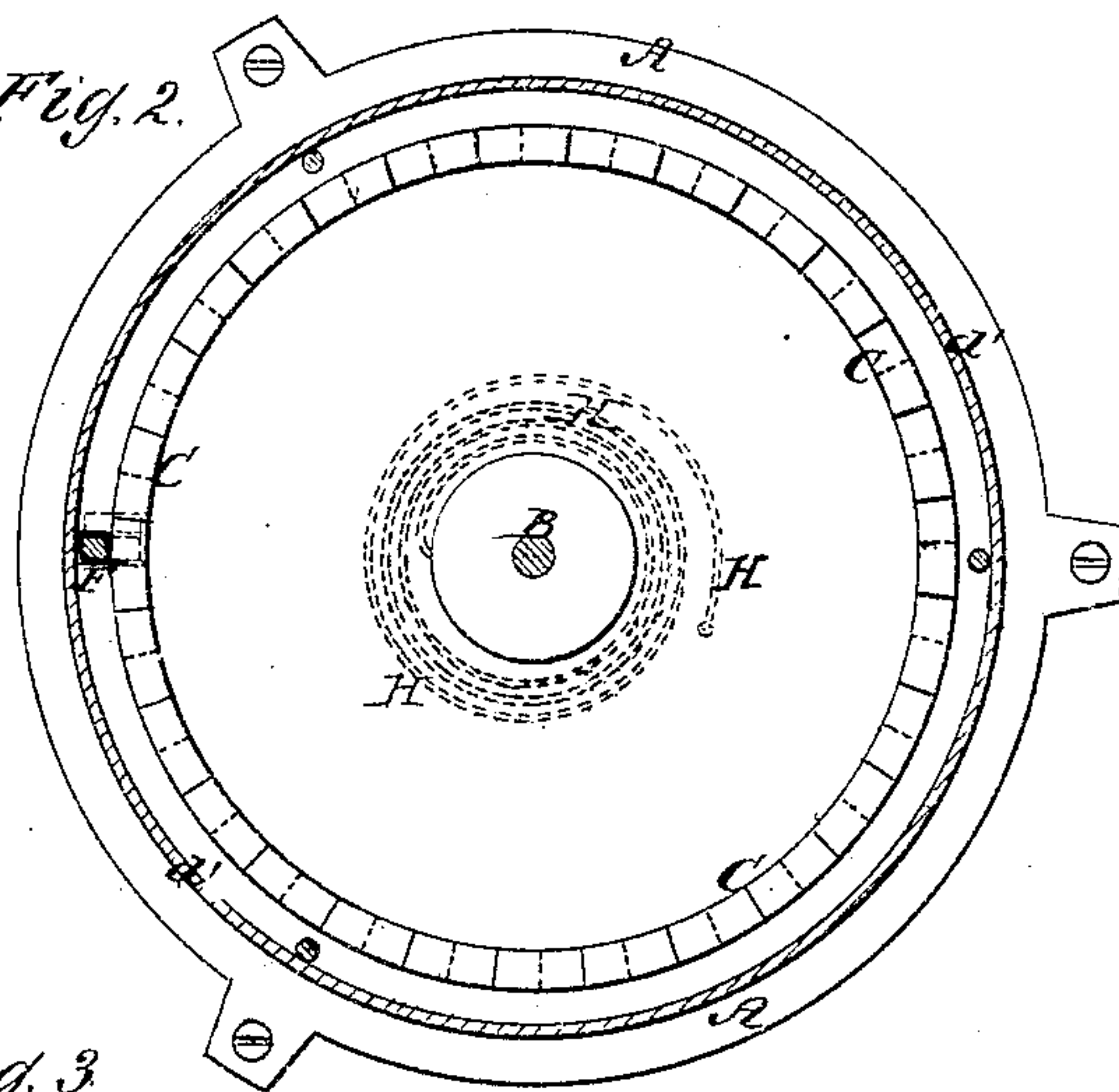
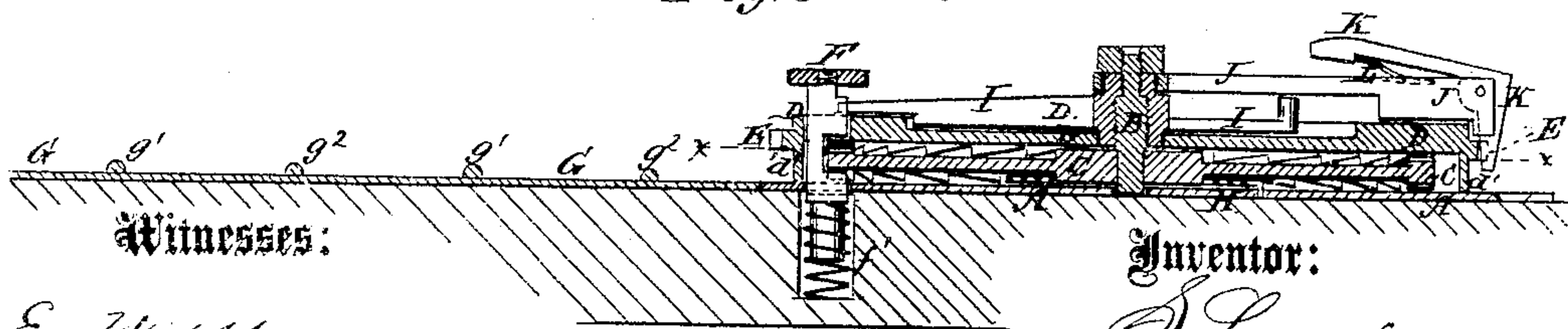


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

E. Wolff.
C. Radnick.

Inventor:

S. Crocker

PER

Munnell
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL CROCKER, OF PORT ALLEN, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTH-MEASURING REGISTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **137,829**, dated April 15, 1873; application filed January 11, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL CROCKER, of Port Allen, in the county of Louisa and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cloth Measure and Register, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a top view of my device. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same taken through the line *xx*, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a detail vertical section taken through the line *yy* of Fig. 1.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved device for attachment to a merchant's counter, which shall be so constructed as to count and register the number of yards measured, thus rendering a second and third measurement of the goods unnecessary, as there can be no mistake in the count, and which shall be at the same time simple in construction, inexpensive in manufacture, and durable. The invention consists in an improved cloth measure and register, formed by the combination of the base-plate, pivot, double ratchet-wheel, flanged top or scale spring-stop, scale, mainspring, lever - pointer, adjustable bar, and spring-catch with each other, said parts being constructed and operating in connection with each other as hereinafter fully described.

A is the base-plate of the device, which is secured to the counter by screws passing through lugs formed upon the edge of the said plate, as shown in Fig. 1. In the center of the counter-plate A is formed a hole to receive the lower end of the pivot B, which passes through the center of the ratchet-wheel C. The upper end of the pivot B passes up through a hole in the center of the top or measure-plate D. The middle part of the upper surface of the plate D is recessed, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and upon the outer or raised part of said upper surface is formed a scale of division marks numbered from one to twenty-six, and designed to indicate the number of the yards and fractions of a yard measured. The measure-plate D is made with a downwardly-projecting flange, *d'*, the lower end of which rests upon plate A to incase the ratchet-wheel C. Upon the outer side of the rim or flange *d'* of the measure-plate D is formed, or to it is attached, a ratchet-wheel, E, for the

purpose hereinafter set forth. The measure-plate D is securely bolted to the base-plate A so as to be firmly held in place. Upon the upper and lower sides of the edge of the wheel C are formed ratchet-teeth, which alternate with each other. F is a stop which passes down through the measure-plate D and through the base-plate A, and the lower end of which enters a hole in the counter, in which hole is placed a small coiled spring, *f'*, which presses against the lower end of the stop F to hold it raised. Upon the side of the lower part of the stop F is formed, or to it is attached, a flange or pin, which, when the said stop is raised, strikes against the lower side of the base-plate A, and thus prevents the stop from being raised too far. Upon the inner edge of the stop F is formed a notch to receive the toothed edge of the ratchet-wheel C, said notch being made of such a width that the said stop must be moved down and up alternately to enable the teeth of said wheel C to pass through the said notch. Upon the upper end of the stop F is screwed a cap-nut, which forms the starting-point of the measuring scale. G is the measuring-scale, which is formed of a narrow and thin strip of brass or other suitable sheet metal, and is secured to the counter by screws in such a position that the button or cap-nut of the stop F may be the initial point of the measure. The brass strip is made a yard in length from the stop F to the outer end of the said strip, and is divided into quarter yards by frets *g*¹ extending entirely across the said strip, and into eighth yards by frets *g*² made about half the length of frets *g*¹, attached to the middle parts of the strip G midway between the said frets *g*¹. This construction enables the division-marks or frets to be readily felt through the cloth being measured. H is a coiled spring, one end of which is secured to the lower side of the ratchet-wheel C, and its other end is secured to the stationary base-plate A. The spring H is so arranged as to turn the ratchet-wheel C forward as the stop F is operated. To the pivot B, above the measure or scale plate D, is pivoted a bar or lever, I, which is rigidly connected with the ratchet-wheel C, so that either of the parts C I may be turned by the movement of the other. One end of the

lever I projects, and is notched upon its lower side so as to overlap the raised part of the upper surface of the plate D, and point to the scale of division-marks formed upon said raised part. The other end of the pointer I projects sufficiently, and is so formed as to serve as a lever or handle for turning the wheel and pointer back to the zero-mark of the scale ready to begin a measurement. To the hub of the lever-pointer I, or to the pivot B, is pivoted a bar, J, which is secured in place by a nut screwed upon the upper end of the pivot B. The lower side of the inner part of the bar J is notched, so that the lever or handle part of the lever-pointer I can pass through, but not the other or pointer part, the bar J thus serving as a stop to the lever-pointer I. To the outer end of the bar J, which projects a little beyond the edge of the plate D, is pivoted a lever-catch, K, which is made with two arms, one projecting downward across the rim of the plate D to take hold of the teeth of the ratchet-wheel E, and the other projecting inward along the said bar to serve as a lever for raising the catch away from the said teeth to allow the said bar J to be readily adjusted. The catch K is held against the teeth E by a spring, L, placed between its inwardly-projecting arm and the bar J, as shown in Fig. 3. In using the machine the bar J is adjusted to the division-marks of the scale of the plate D that indicates the number of yards to be measured off, where it is held by the spring-catch K L. The end of the edge of the cloth to be measured is then brought by the right hand of the

operator to the button on the upper end of the stop F. The left hand is then slipped along the edge of the cloth to the last fret of the scale G. The stop F is then pressed downward by the thumb of the right hand, and the spring H revolves the wheel C half a tooth, or until the tooth of the upper ratchet of said wheel strikes the stop F. As the pressure upon the stop F is removed, the said stop is forced upward by the spring f' , and the wheel C is revolved another half tooth by the spring H, bringing the pointer I to the division-mark marked one of the scale of the plate D, and so on, the pointer I always registering the number of yards measured off. As the pointer I in its movement reaches the bar J the further operation of the machine is stopped, and the operator knows that he has measured off the required quantity.

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

An improved cloth measure and register, formed by the combination of the base-plate A, pivot B, double ratchet-wheel C, top or scale-plate D, ratchet-wheel E, stop F f' , scale G $g^1 g^2$, mainspring H, lever-pointer I, adjustable bar J, and spring-catch K L with each other, said parts being constructed and operating substantially as herein shown and described.

SAMUEL CROCKER.

Witnesses:

DANIEL A. BLAKE,
M. McENIRY.