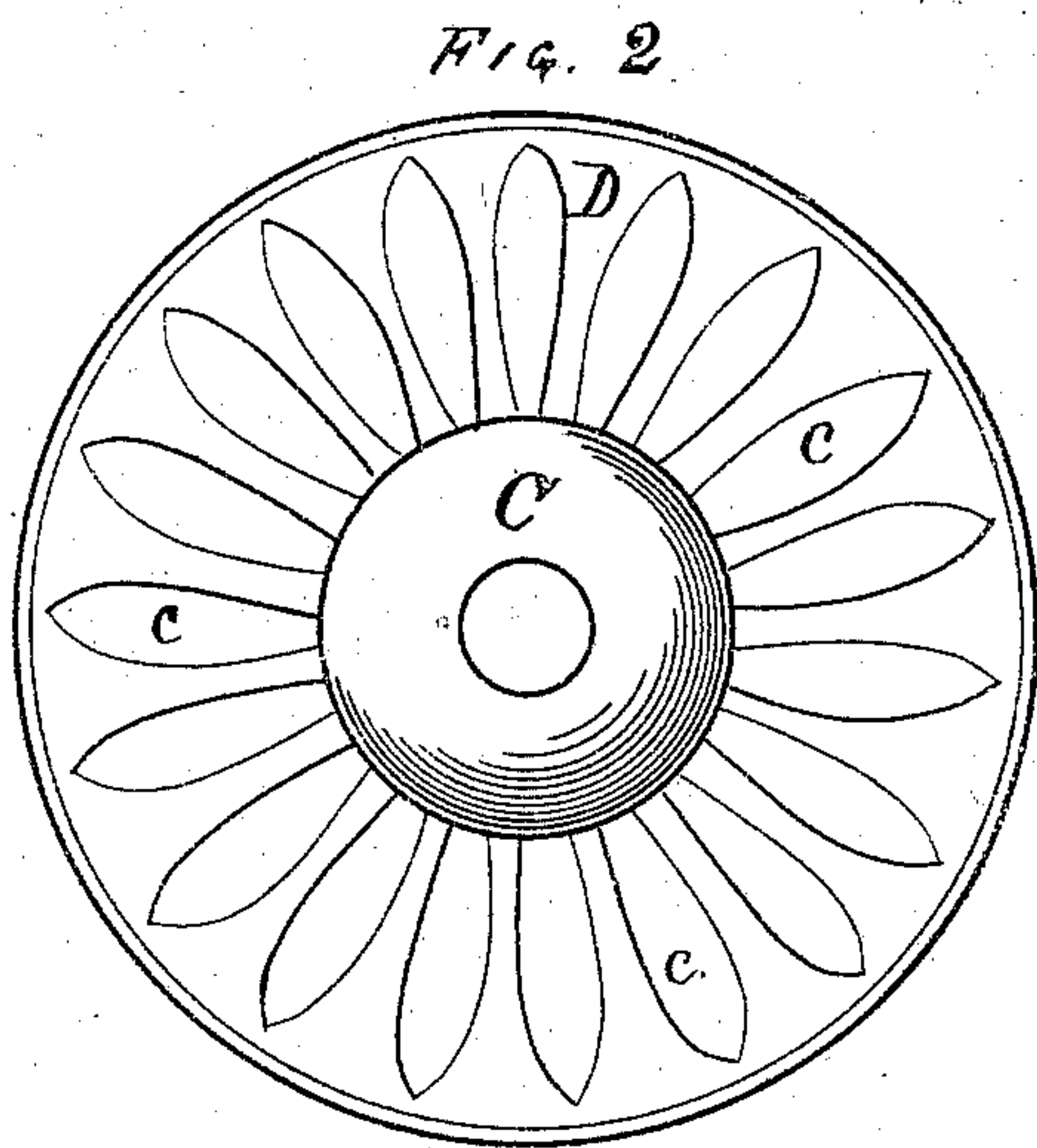
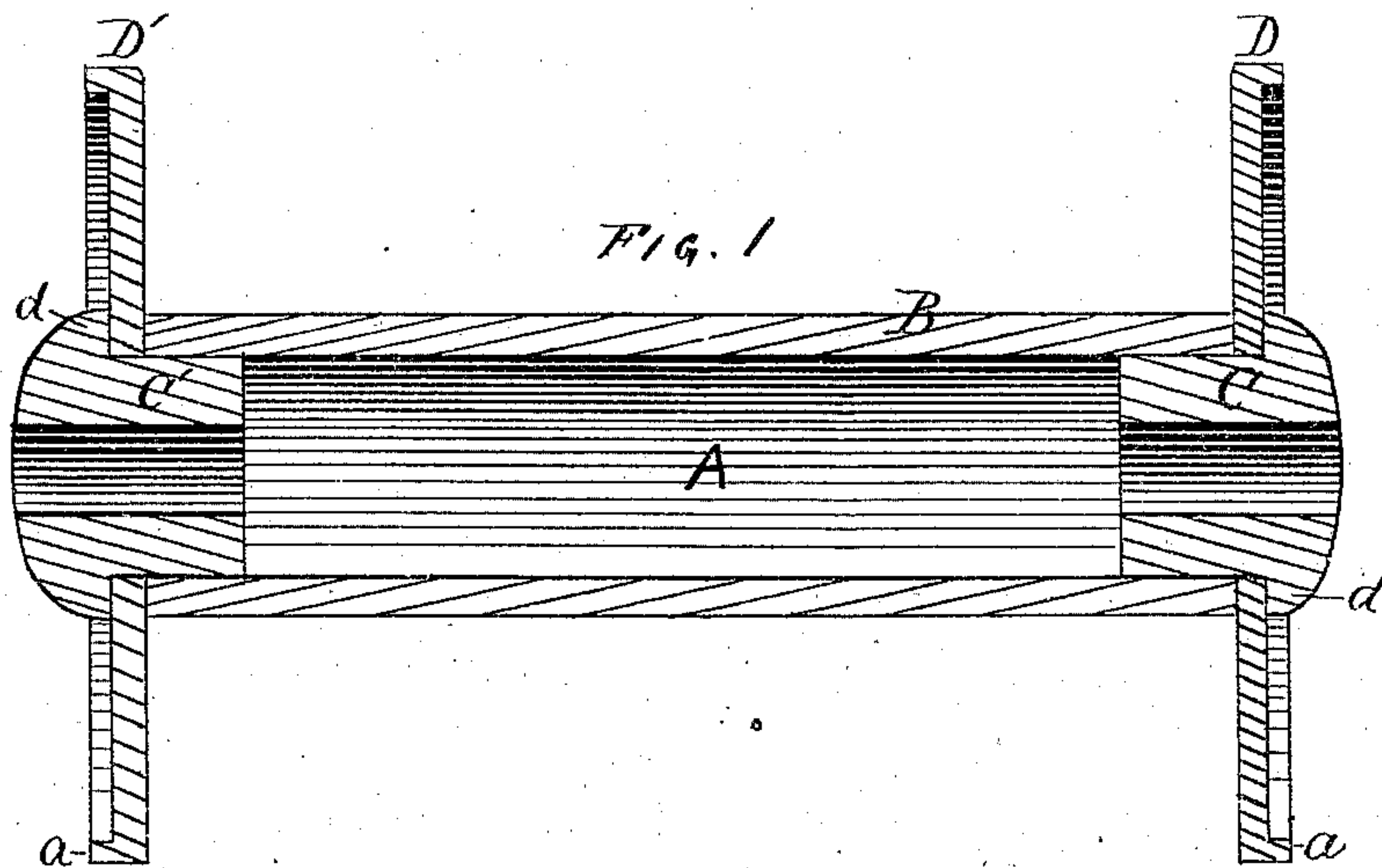


H. H. BRYANT.  
Weavers' Spools.

No. 151,200.

Patented May 26, 1874.



Witnesses

*E. H. Copeland*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEZEKIAH H. BRYANT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WEAVERS' SPOOLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **151,200**, dated May 26, 1874; application filed April 14, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HEZEKIAH H. BRYANT, of Boston, county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in the Construction of Weavers' Spools, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my spool, and Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the head of the spool and the plug-bolt securing it to the barrel.

In said drawing, B denotes the barrel, A the chamber of the barrel, C a plug-bolt which secures the head to the barrel, and D the head of the spool. A practical method for making my spool may be described as follows: Take a disk of metal of the proper size to make a spool-head of the required diameter, punch a circular hole at its center, of the same diameter as that of the chamber A, and then proceed, by means of a suitable screw or drop-press, to turn the flange *a* around the outer edge of the disk, as shown in Fig. 1, at the same time forming the radial corrugations *c* on the body of the disk, as shown in Fig. 2, said corrugations *c* terminating somewhat inside of the periphery of the head D after the flange *a* is turned on it, so as to leave said periphery true and flush at all points with the spaces intervening between the corrugations *c*, for the purpose of preventing the thread or yarn wound upon the spool from being caught in said corrugations and broken, as would be the case if said corrugations protruded through said periphery when the spool is used on speeders, or mule, or spinning frames. The flange *a* and corrugations *c*, substantially as shown and specified, serve the several purposes of stiffening the metal, giving a flat or rounded edge to the disk, and providing one side of said disk with a straight and true surface or sur-

faces against which the thread can uniformly pack as it is wound upon the spool. The fact that the thread is carried to and fro across the spool by machinery just so far each time explains the necessity of making the corrugations *c* radial instead of concentric; otherwise it would be impossible to properly pack the thread upon the spool. I do not wish to confine myself to using the flange *a*.

The barrel of my spool is turned in the ordinary manner from wood, and of any required diameter or size of chamber. The plug-bolt C has its tongue turned to the same diameter as that of the chamber A provided for the barrel B. This tongue, properly pierced to receive a spindle or skewer, is made about three-quarters of an inch in length, and is provided with a head (shown at *d* in Fig. 1) of a diameter about the same as that of the barrel B. The disk D, barrel B, and plug-bolt C having been made substantially as shown and specified, they are joined together as a spool by applying glue to the tongue of the plug-bolt, and, passing it through the orifice provided at the center of the disk, it is forced into the chamber of the barrel.

It is obvious that the plug-bolt C is not confined in its use to the spool of my invention, it being equally serviceable in spools of various constructions.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a spool or bobbin, provided with metal corrugated flanged heads, held in position by plug-bolts, all substantially as shown and specified.

H. H. BRYANT.

Witnesses:

E. A. COPELAND,  
H. J. GILBERT.