

(No Model.)

A. HELMUS & I. DREYFUSS.

FRAME FOR TRIMMINGS.

No. 286,697.

Patented Oct. 16, 1883.

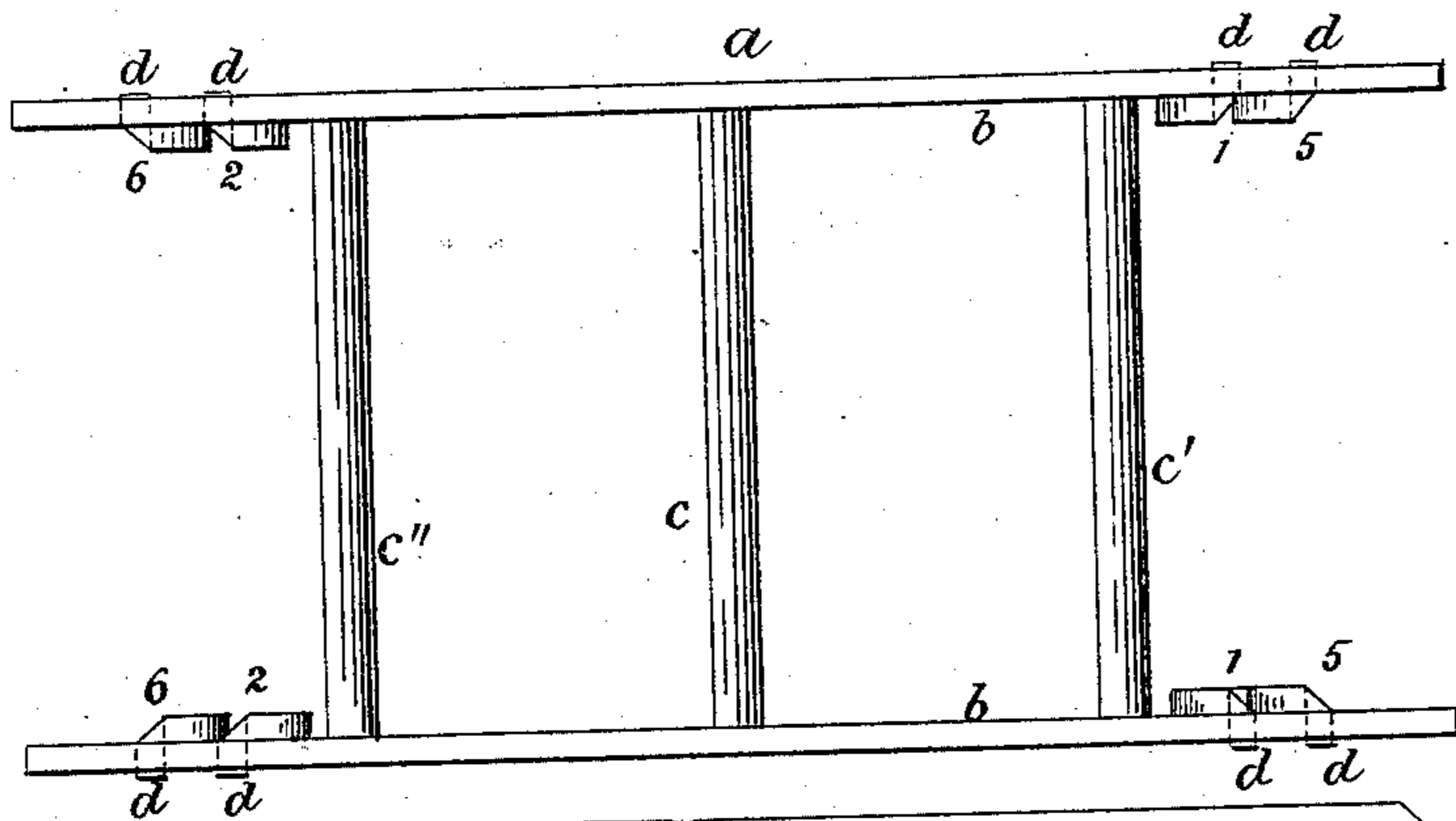


Fig. 1.

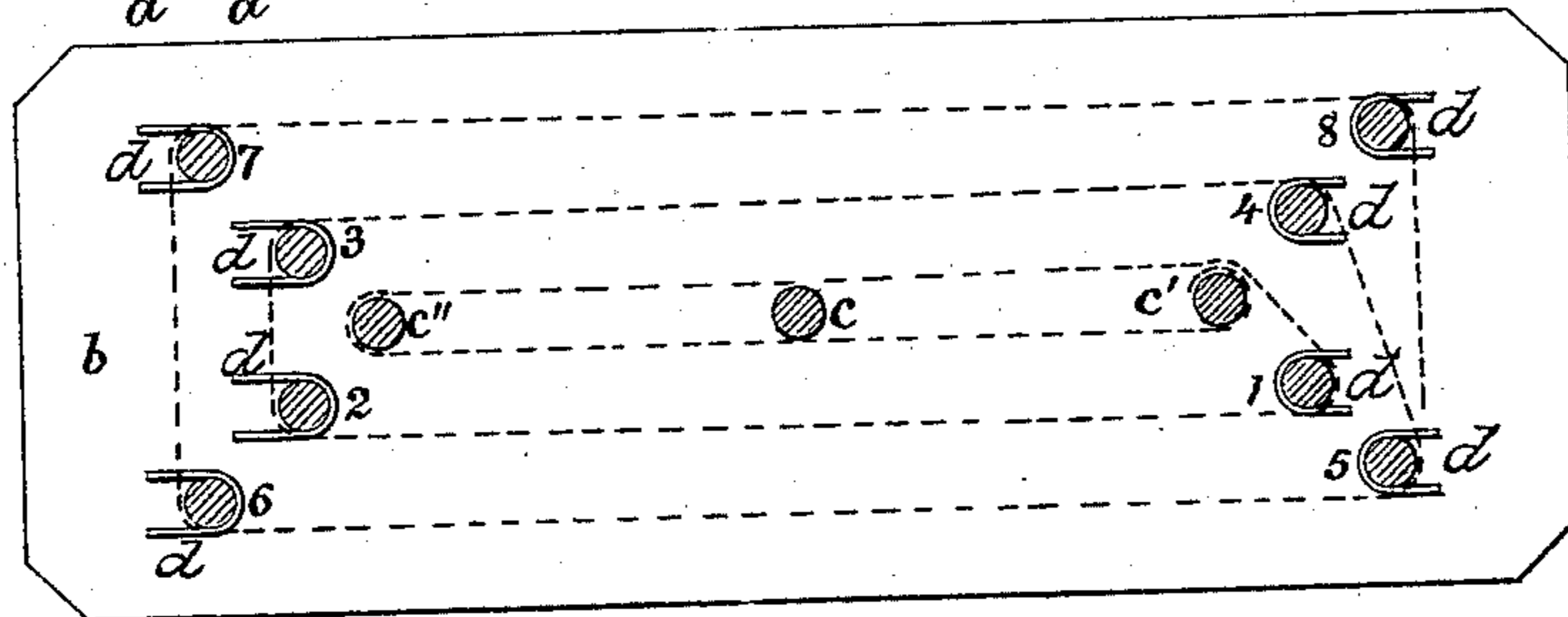


Fig. 2.

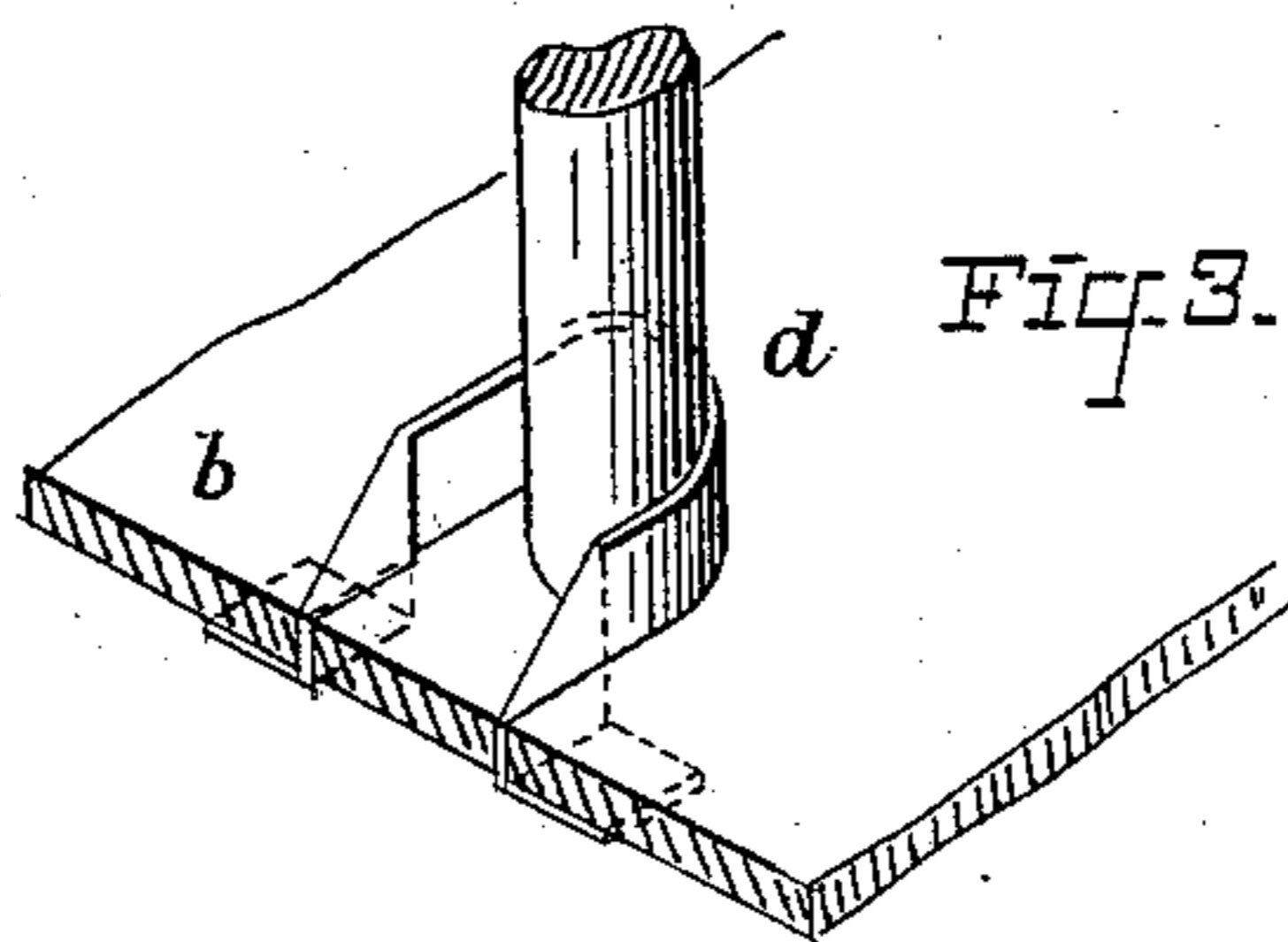


Fig. 3.

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FRAME FOR TRIMMINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,697, dated October 16, 1883.

Application filed May 16, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ADOLPH HELMUS and ISIDOR DREYFUSS, citizens of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Frames for Trimmings, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in mounting frames for holding trimming materials; and the object of our improvement is to provide a frame upon which continuous lengths of such material can be wound in layers, one inclosing the other, but so divided or separated that no part of the trimming overlaps or overlays the other portion. This object we accomplish by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved frame for trimmings, showing only the permanent frame. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same with the adjustable rods inserted and the trimming wound thereon; and Fig. 3 is a detail fragmentary view of the bearing-piece for supporting the loose rods and its connection with the frame.

Among the various kinds of trimming materials manufactured for the ornamentation of women's apparel are several styles now largely used, which are known to the trade as "plush" and "chenille-faced" trimmings, and these include all such as have a long nap-surface, or which have ornamental figures in relief formed of plush or chenille or similar fabrics, or fringes having hangings of chenille cord. In this class of trimmings it is absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the beauty of their delicate and velvety finish, that they should not be subjected to any pressure, and hence it is impossible to wind them up in packages, one layer over the other, in the manner of putting up the ordinary kinds of trimmings.

Heretofore the safest and most practical method of putting up this class of trimmings employed by the manufacturer has been to lay it lightly and loosely in a large box. With the exercise of the greatest care, however, the goods, when so packed, are more or less liable to be injured by crushing. Besides this, they are of necessity subjected to an undue amount of handling by the salesman.

The purpose of our improvement is to overcome the difficulties mentioned, and to accomplish this we wind a strip of trimming in layers, one inclosing the other, but in such a manner that each layer is separated or held apart from the other. Several yards of trimming can thus be condensed in a small space and its finished surface be entirely free from contact either with itself or any other body.

Let *a* represent, in general, an open frame composed of a top and bottom piece, *b*, and the centrally-arranged cross rods or sticks *c* *c'* *c''*, which connect and hold the pieces together. This frame-work is preferably made of wood, and the permanently-fixed sticks (here shown as three) form the starting-point in the construction of the frame and winding process. The remaining parts of the frame are introduced successively into the main frame as the process of winding the trimming goes on. On the inner surface of both the top and bottom pieces, *b*, are arranged a series of curved sheet-metal guides, *d*, placed in the same relative position one to the other, and disposed in the same manner on each end of the frame. These guides *d* are designed to receive and serve as bearings for the other cross rods or sticks, (numbered from 1 to 8,) which make up the complete frame, and which are adjusted successively in position as they are required in the process of winding on the trimming. The number of these loose rods or sticks employed in one frame is relative to the number of yards of trimming to be wound and the size of the main frame.

In order to better illustrate the manner of forming the frame during the operation of winding on the trimming, we will indicate the guides and rods by corresponding consecutive numbers, as follows: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8, &c. In beginning the operation of winding, one end of a piece of trimming—say twelve yards—is first secured by a pin or other fastener to the fixed rod *c'*, then carried around rod *c''* and back, working up the rods till they are filled. The winder will then insert rod 1 into its bearing 1, carry the trimming round same, and thence across to the opposite end, where rods 2 and 3 are successively inserted and the trimming wound around the same, from thence across again, where rod 4 is inserted, winding

from the top down until full. Then the winder inserts rod 5 of the next row, carries the trimming around the same and across to the opposite side, where rods 6 and 7 are respectively inserted, and the trimming wound round and carried on to the opposite end around rod 8, (after its insertion,) and so the process of inserting and winding continues, each framework for supporting the trimming being formed in succession, as shown. Of course, if the trimming is narrow, three or four rows can be arranged on one set or series of rods or sticks. It is apparent that, unless the sticks or rods to contain the trimming were adjustable in the frame, a long piece of material could never be wound without irreparably ruining it.

In the present instance we have shown the guides or bearing-pieces for supporting the adjustable rods as arranged on the top and bottom of the frame, and as formed of a narrow strip of sheet metal bent in semicircular form, and having the ends folded down diagonally, as shown in Fig. 3, and passed through the piece *b*, then bent down to form a clamp on the outside. This construction we have found the most simple and practicable; but we do not intend to confine ourselves to this method of supporting the loose rods in the frame, as we may prefer to perforate either one or both of the pieces *b* and insert the end of the rods therein; or we may arrange small blocks on the inner part of the frame provided with suitable recesses to receive the ends of the rods without departing from the spirit of our invention, it being only necessary that the rods should have a proper bearing-piece to prevent their slipping inwardly.

By our device a great number of yards can

be put up in a small space, and each layer is divided or separated from each other one, so that the face of the trimming is untouched and preserved entirely from pressure of any kind. Of course, in removing the trimming from the frame, it is necessary to take out the rods in the same order in which they were inserted.

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

1. A frame for trimmings, consisting of an open frame having three fixed rods, and provided with means for retaining in certain relative positions a series of loose rods, which rods are consecutively arranged in said frame and receive the trimming one after another, whereby a continuous piece of trimming can be wound on one frame in layers separate from each other, as and for the purpose specified.

2. A frame for plush trimmings, consisting of a main frame having fixed rods or sticks to receive the first layer of trimming and auxiliary rods or sticks to receive the remaining layers, which are adjusted successively in position in the frame during the process of winding the trimming, whereby each layer is separated from the others, as set forth.

3. The combination, with the frame *a*, of the curved guides or bearings *d*, formed of a strip of metal, the ends of which are inserted through the frame-piece *b* and clamped on the outside, as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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