(No Model.)

D. HEER.

MACHINE FOR MAKING TASSEL BLANKS, &c.

No. 292,009. Patented Jan. 15, 1884.

Fig. 1.

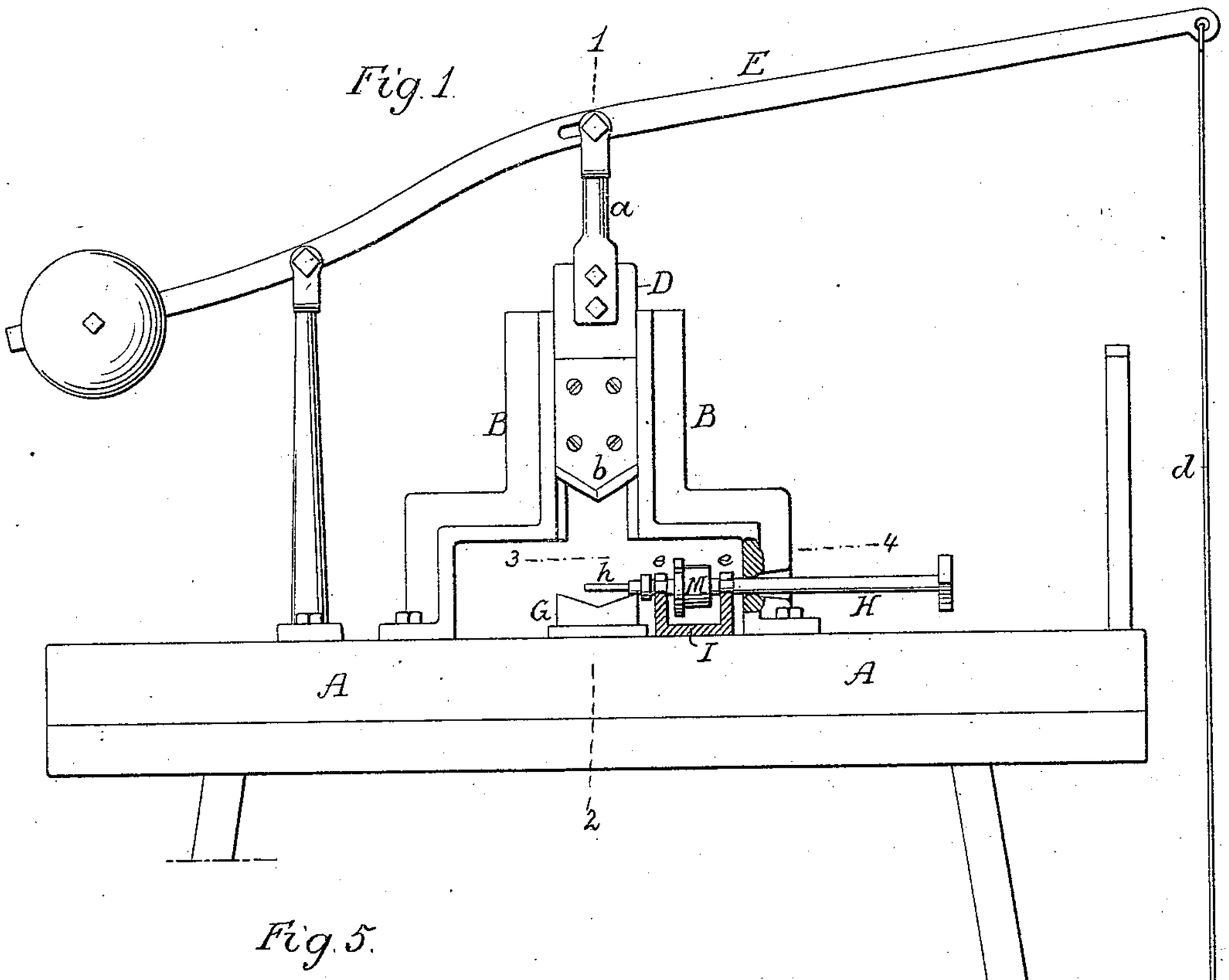


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

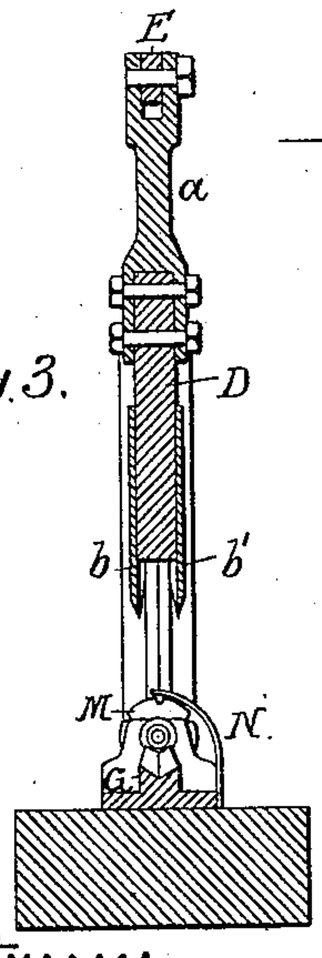


Fig. 4.

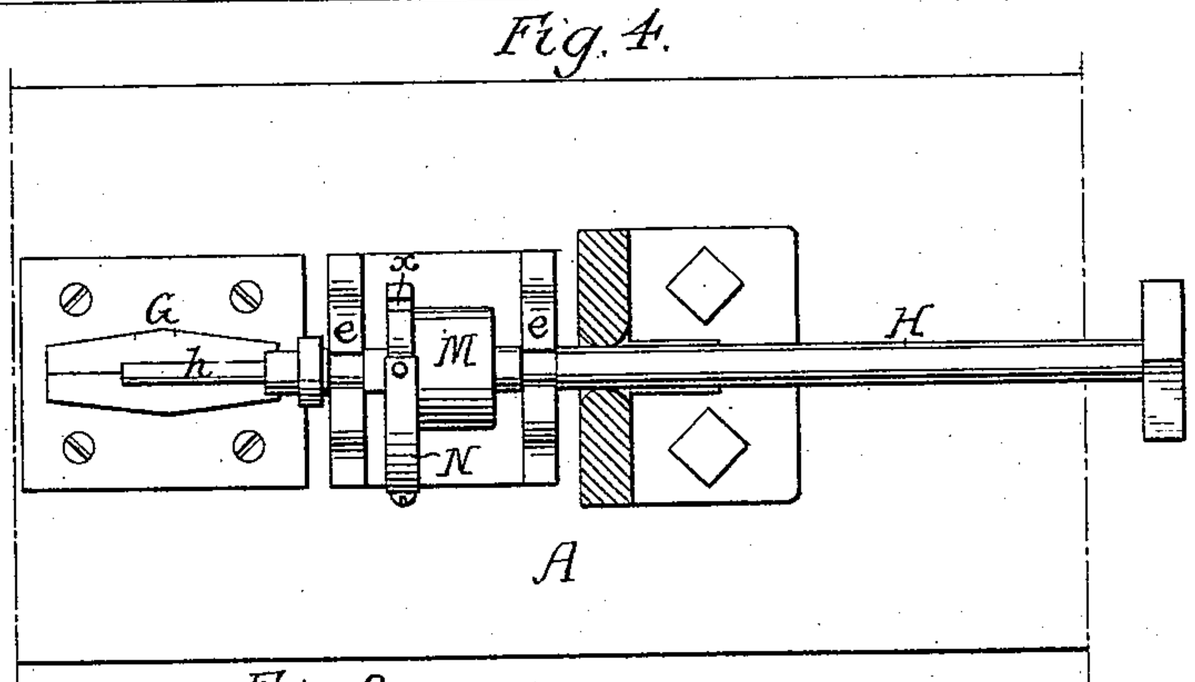
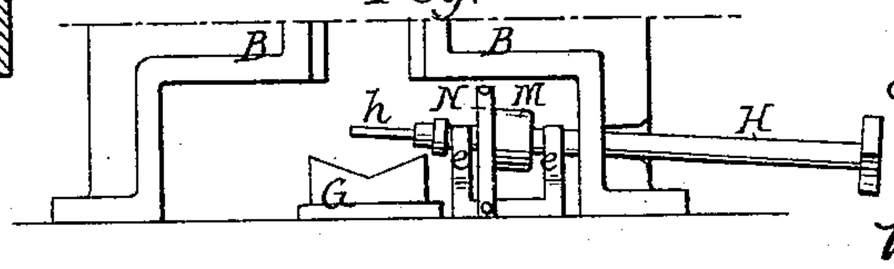


Fig. 2.



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DAVID HEER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

MACHINE FOR MAKING TASSEL-BLANKS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,009, dated January 15, 1884.

Application filed August 20, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID HEER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Machines for Making Tassel-Blanks, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to machines for the manufacture of tassel-blanks—that is, wooden blanks which, when covered with silk or other yarn, form parts of tassels; and my invention consists of devices, fully described hereinafter, for forming surfaces on such blanks.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the machine for shaving tassel-blanks; Fig. 2, a view of part of Fig. 1, showing how the holding-spindle may be tilted to receive the blank; Fig. 3, a vertical section on the line 1 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a sectional plan, drawn to an enlarged scale, of part of the machine, on the line 3 4; and Fig. 5, a view of the crude blank to be operated on by the machine.

To a bench or table, A, are secured standards B B, forming guides for a slide, D, which is connected by a rod, *a*, to the long arm of the lever E, the short arm being so weighted that it has a tendency to maintain the slide in the elevated position shown in Fig. 1. The outer end of the long arm of the lever is connected by a rod, *d*, to a treadle, F, pivoted to the supporting-frame of the table, and conveniently situated for the foot of the operator. Two blades, *b b'*, are secured one to each side of the slide D, the lower cutting-edge of each blade being preferably of the angular form shown in Fig. 1.

Wooden tassel-blanks on which the silk or other thread has to be wound are of many different shapes. They may, for instance, be cylindrical or conical, and the blanks are often ornamented with spiral flutes or ribs. In the present case the blank is in the form of a double frustum of a cone, as shown in Fig. 5, and the machine is constructed to form six flat sides on the blank.

On the table A, immediately below the cutting-edges of the blades, is a bed, G, recessed to receive the blank *w*, which has an orifice, so as to be fitted to the portion *h* of a spindle, H, the latter having its bearings *e e* in slots in projections on a plate, I, secured to the table A, so that the spindle can be slightly tilted, as shown in Fig. 2, when a blank has to be fitted to the end *h;* and in order that the spindle may not be displaced from its bearings, it passes through an opening in one of the standards, the opening being such, however, as to permit the free tilting of the spindle. A collar, M, is secured to the spindle H, and in this collar are notches *x*—six in the present instance—placed at equal distances apart; and a light spring, N, secured at one end to the plate I, has near its outer end a retaining-pin adapted to the notches. The blank *w* having been fitted to the portion *h* of the tilted spindle, the latter is depressed, so that the blank will bear in the recess of the bed G, after which the operator depresses the treadle and causes the knives to shave the opposite sides of the blank and form flat spaces thereon. When the blades have been elevated, owing to the releasing of the treadle, the spindle is slightly tilted and turned to the extent of one-third of a revolution, as determined by a notch in the collar, and two more flat surfaces are formed on the blank by the blades, a third action of the blades completing the blank, which has the desired six surfaces.

If three or any other unequal number of surfaces have to be made on the blank, a single blade only must be used.

The cutting-edges of the blades may be made to form other than flat surfaces on the blank. The cutters may, for instance, be formed to so shave the blanks as to form thereon rounded or concave surfaces.

Whatever may be the shape of the blank to be shaved the recess in the bed G must correspond therewith, and it will be understood that the collar M is removable from the spindle, to which other collars having notches arranged as the desired number of sides to be formed on the blank may be applied.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in a tassel-blank cutter, of the guided slide D, its blade or blades, and mechanism for operating the said slide,

with the bed G and a rotating spindle, H, carrying the blank, and having its axis at right angles, or thereabout, to the plane of movement of the slide D, as set forth.

2. The combination, in a tassel-blank cutter, of the slide and its blade or blades, with a bed, G, and with a spindle, H, and with bearings constructed to permit both the turning and tilting of the said spindle.

3. The combination, in a tassel-blank cutter, of the slide and its blade or blades, and the bed G, with the spindle H, its notched collar, and spring-retainer.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID HEER.

Witnesses:

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HARRY SMITH.