(No Model.)

F. MEYERS.

CABINET FOR SPOOL THREAD.

No. 353,572. Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

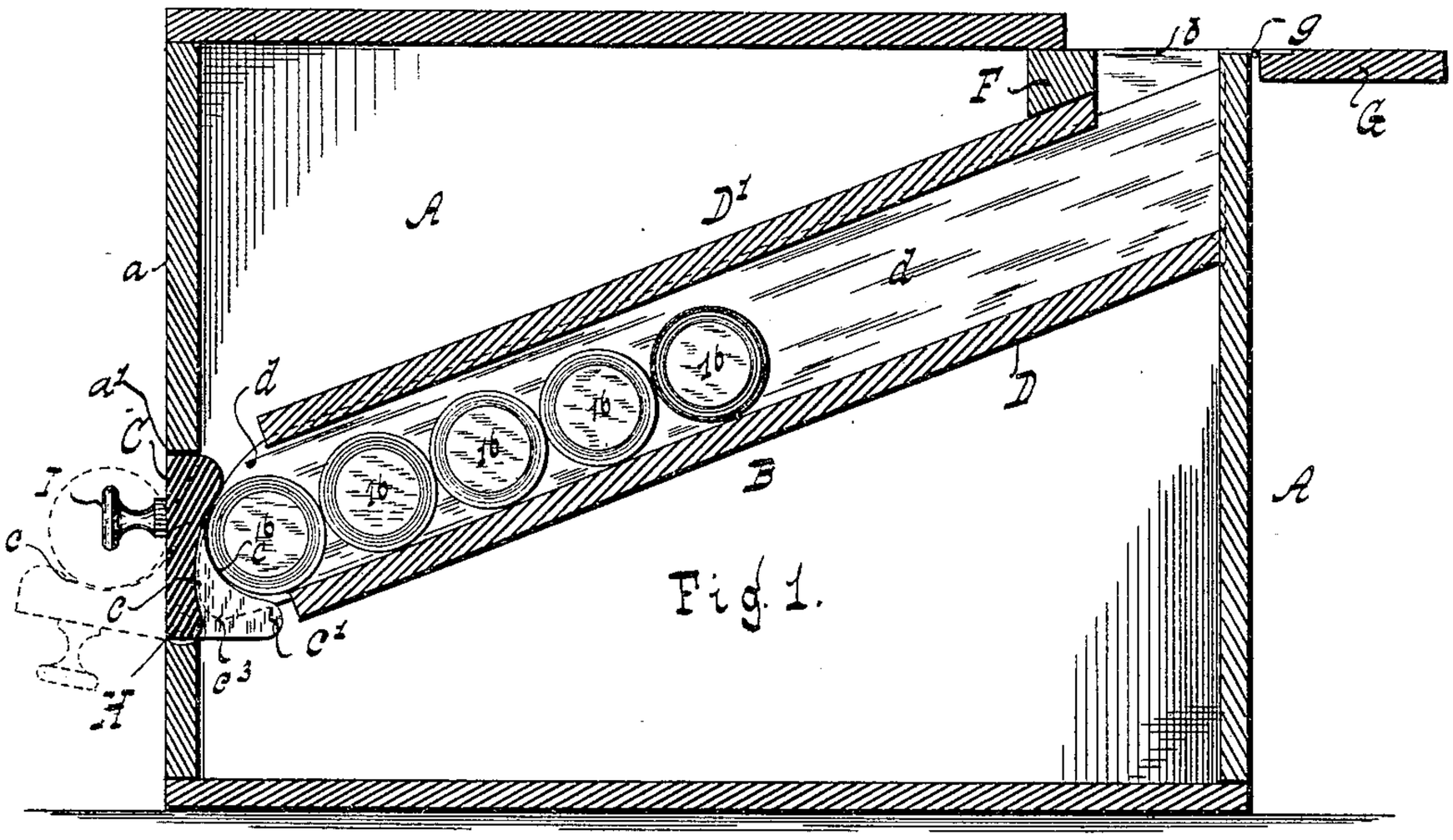
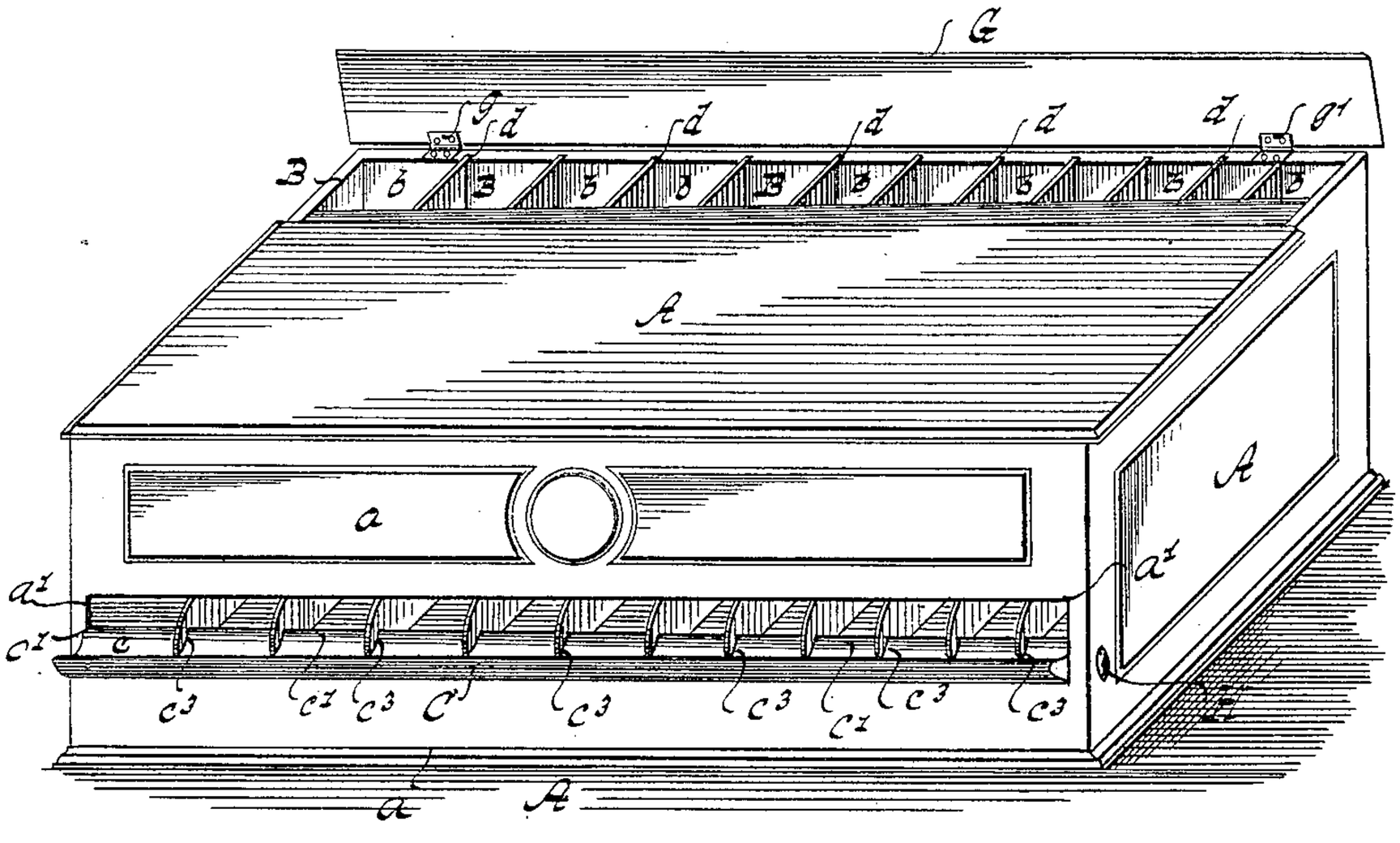


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

A. Faber du Faur Jr.

William Miller

INVENTOR

Frederick Meyers.

BY

Van Santvoord & Hauff

His ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK MEYERS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CABINET FOR SPOOL-THREAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,572, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed December 10, 1885. Serial No. 185,285. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK MEYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Spool-Thread, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a novel cabinet for spools of thread; and it consists in the construction and combination of devices hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of my improved cabinet for spool-thread. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the casing of the cabinet, which is best made of wood and constructed in the usual manner.

B are the chutes, each having an opening or mouth, *b*, at the top of the casing, and an opening or discharge, *b'*, facing the front *a* of the casing.

C is the carrier, which extends across the discharge-openings *b'* of the entire series of chutes, and is adapted to receive one spool at a time from each chute, and when it is properly turned the spool or spools can be removed.

In constructing the cabinet a board, D, Fig. 1, is secured in the casing A, which board extends obliquely across the same, but does not quite reach the front of the casing, in order to allow the carrier C to be turned. This board D forms the bottoms of the chutes, and the tops or covers of the same are formed by a board, D', which extends parallel, or nearly so, with the bottom D. The sides of the chutes are formed by a series of partitions, *d*, which extend transversely across the casing, and are provided with rounded ends. The top board or cover, D', does not extend to the back of the casing A, but falls sufficiently short of the same to form the mouths *b* of the chutes B, and its rear end is secured to a stringer, F, whereby a vertically-descending mouth is provided, which facilitates the introduction of the spools into the chutes. A cover, G, hinged at *g g'* to the casing, closes the mouths *b* of the chutes and prevents dust or the like from entering the cabinet at this point. In the front of the casing A is an opening or slot, *a'*.

To remove the spools from the chutes B, I employ the carrier C, previously mentioned, which is provided with a groove or channel, *c*, which receives the spools, a front which falls flush with the front of the casing when the carrier is in its closed position, and a tail, *c'*, which blocks up the exit of the spools from the chutes B when the carrier is opened into the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. As the carrier is hinged at its lower edge within the front opening of the casing, it will, when swung open, stand laterally beyond the outer surface of the front wall of the casing, and such carrier will, when opened, stand in such position as to retain the spool, as shown in Fig. 1, which is of advantage over the construction shown in Letters Patent No. 182,761, where the spool falls from the valve when the latter is swung open.

In order that the carrier, which plays in the opening or slot *a'*, may clear the partitions *d* in its motion, slots c^3 are formed therein, and, as shown in Fig. 1, it is well to limit the arc through which the carrier C swings to such an extent that the partitions *d* will always project through the tail *c'* of the carrier, so that each spool on said carrier will always be held between two partitions. The carrier C, as shown in the drawings, is hinged to the casing by screws H, the shanks of which turn in the casing; but other means could be employed to effect the same result.

The motion of the carrier is limited in closing by the rounded ends of the partitions *d*, and its motion in opening is stopped by the binding of the carrier against the lower edge of the slot *a'* in the front of the casing. A knob or knobs afford means for manipulating the carrier.

When in use, the chutes in the cabinet are filled with spools, which latter find their way down the chutes, and the first spool introduced in each of the chutes abuts against the carrier. If the carrier is now opened, it takes with it one spool from each chute, while the remaining spools are held by the tail *c'* of the carrier. If one or more spools are removed from the carrier and the carrier then closed, the tail *c'* thereof simply pushes back the spools located in the

chutes, and no change takes place in those chutes from which no spool has been removed; but in those chutes from which a spool has been removed the entire series of spools moves downward and a new spool enters the carrier.

From Fig. 2 of the drawings it will be observed that the widths of the chutes vary and decrease toward the right-hand end of the cabinet, which is also true in regard to the opposite dimension of the mouths *b*. I construct the chutes thus in order that the same will be more adapted for varying sizes of spools, because if a small spool were dropped into a large chute the spool would be liable to turn into an upright position and block the chute. So, therefore, I employ small chutes for small spools, &c. The cross-sections of the carrier C, and especially the contour of the groove *c* therein, diminish symetrically, so that the spools will not roll about in the grooves.

In long cabinets it is well to divide the carrier into sections, which can be opened or closed independently of each other—that is to say, each section is made to extend across a certain number of chutes. This can be accomplished, for instance, by aligning the sections on a rod which extends between the ends of the cabinet.

The object of my invention is to obtain a cabinet for spools which is expressly adapted for use as a convenient dust-proof receptacle for the same.

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

1. The combination, with the casing A of the cabinet and the inclined chute B, of the grooved carrier C, having the tail *c'* and hinged at its lower edge within an opening in the front wall of the casing, so that when opened it will stand laterally beyond the front wall of the casing and retain the spool, and when closed will be flush with the said front wall, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the casing, of the series of inclined chutes B, having mouths *b*, opening upwardly, and discharge-openings *b'* at the front of the casing, the slotted hinged carrier C, extending across the discharge-openings of the chutes, the groove or channel *c* therein, and the tail *c'* thereof, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK MEYERS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
W. HAUFF,
A. FABER DU FAUR, Jr.