

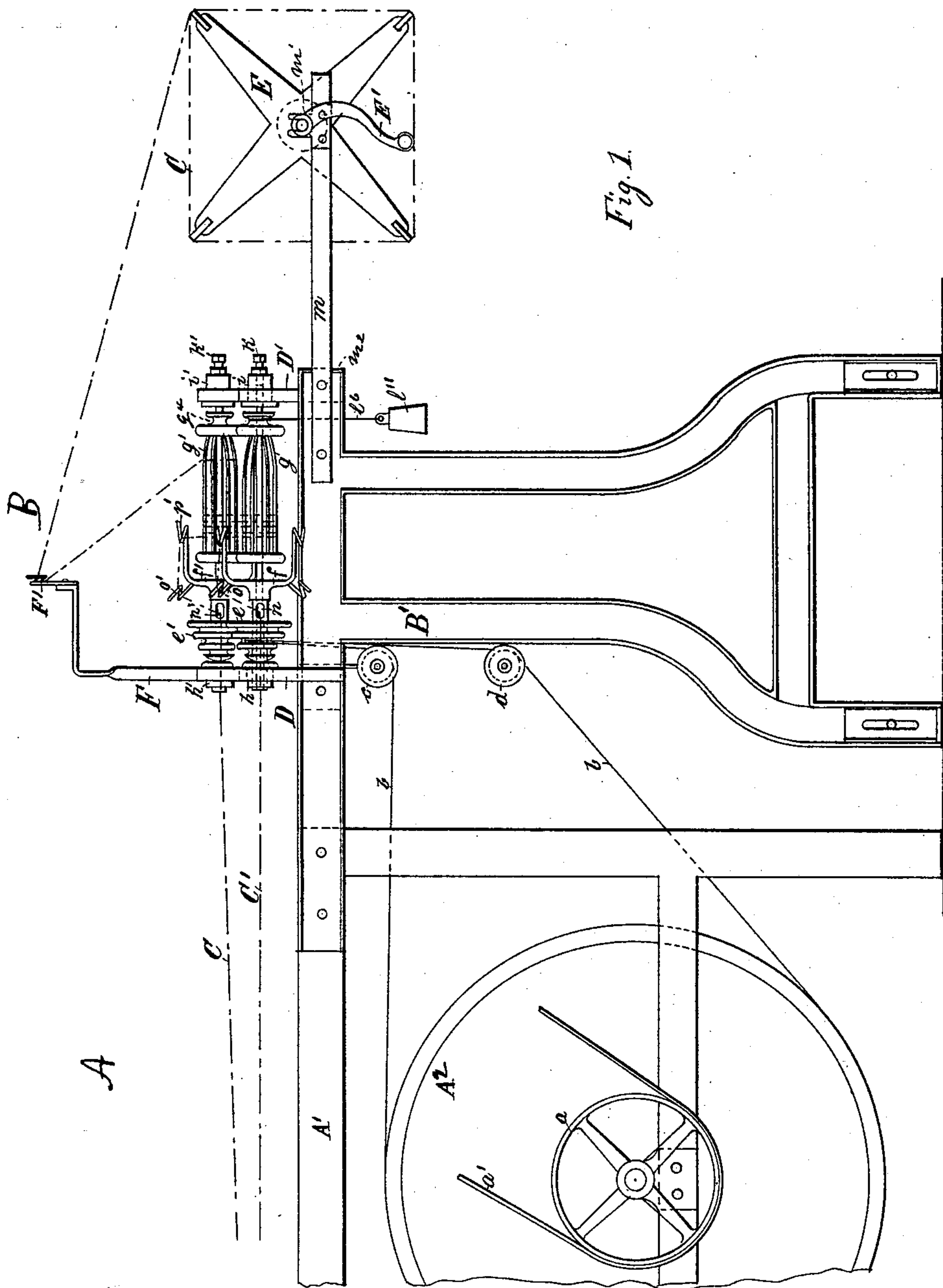
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. JOHNSON.
CHENILLE MACHINE.

No. 366,729.

Patented July 19, 1887.



Witnesses
Fred. I. Warner.
John H. Bentley

Inventor
Thomas Johnson
by John Inglis atty

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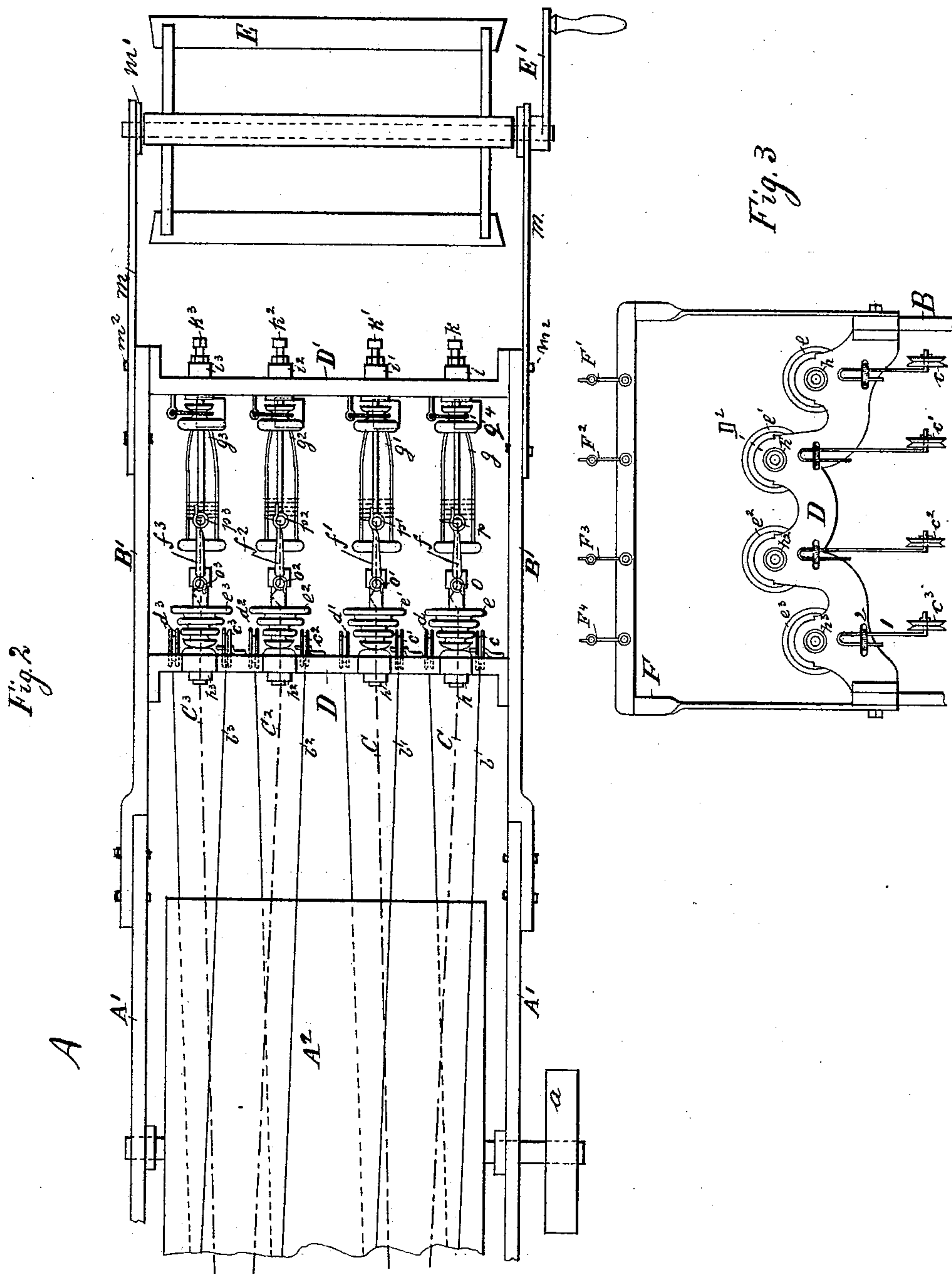
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS JOHNSON, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

CHENILLE-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,729, dated July 19, 1887.

Application filed August 11, 1885. Serial No. 174,107. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Paterson, Passaic county, State of New Jersey, have
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Chenille-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

This invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, which will
10 be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

The object of this invention is to provide a machine whereby chenille of any desired length
15 may be produced, free from knots, by a machine occupying but little space.

Figure 1 of the drawings shows one side of my invention in elevation and attached to a chenille-machine, a portion only of such machine being shown. Fig. 2 is a plan of my
20 invention, showing the arrangement of the devices, in which figure a portion only of the chenille-machine is shown; and Fig. 3 shows in elevation a part front view of my invention, in which figure is visible the form of supporting-rails, cones, spindle, tension-pulleys,
25 guide-frame, guide, &c.

A represents a portion of an ordinary chenille-machine, in the frame A' of which is journaled a driving-drum, A², having driving-bands b b' &c. To the machine A, I secure by bolts or otherwise an attachment, B, having a frame, B'. To the frame B', I arrange and secure by bolts curved spindle-supporting
30 rails D and D', having upward-projecting portions D², in which are arranged bush-bearings h h' h² h³ and i i' i² i³, in which are journaled the spindles of fliers f f', &c. On each flier-spindle is a cone, e e', &c., to accommodate one
40 of the driving-bands b b', &c., from the drum A². The cone end of the flier-spindle, which is hollow, has in it an opening, n, through which the spun chenille passes to the guide-eyes o' p', arranged therefor on the arms of the flier. The outer end of the flier-spindle has
45 arranged for it a set-screw, k, to control the movement of the spindle endwise, while the body of the spindle is provided with a spool, g, tapering at one end, as shown, on which is
50 wound the spun chenille. The spool g, which is loose on the flier-spindle, has a groove, g^t,

to accommodate a band, e^b, having attached thereto a weight, e'', one end of which band is suitably fastened to a pin or screw fixed in the rail D'. To the rail D are secured adjustably
55 depending rods 1—one for each spindle—on which rods are journaled grooved band-pulleys c c' c² c³, each rod 1 being secured in position by means of a clip, 2, that passes over the rod and through a slot formed therefor in the
60 rail D to receive a screw-nut on the opposite side of the rail to hold the rod to its adjustments.

The guide-frame F, which is bolted to the supporting-frame, as shown in Fig. 3, has arranged thereon and secured thereto a guide-
65 eye, F'. To the sides of the frame B' are fastened by bolts reel-supporting arms m, in the bearings m' of which is journaled a reel, E, having a handle, E'.

The operation is as follows: The spun chenille is taken from the machine A through
70 the orifice of the flier-spindle to the opening n of the same, out through said opening to and through guide-eyes o' p' to the spool or bobbin g, and is made fast thereto, after which the machine A is put into motion. The fliers f f', &c.,
75 driven from drum A², revolve around the spools g g', &c., and deliver the chenille C as spun to the spools g and wind the same thereon. The spools, being loose on the flier-spindle, are re-
80 volved thereon by the chenille, and are prevented from reverse rotation by the drag l l'. The spools are made reasonably short to afford space on the flier-spindle for endwise
85 movement of the spools thereon, to accommodate the chenille and prevent the same from filling too quickly under the delivery-eyes p' of the fliers. The taper on the spools permits
90 the spun chenille to be easily removed by the attendant from the larger end of the spools under the delivery-eye to the small ends, so that the entire length of each spool may be covered with chenille before it is cut and wound on the reel. As the winding of the chenille C on the spools g proceeds, and those por-
95 tions of the spools under the delivery-eyes p' are filled with chenille, the latter is drawn outward on the spools by the attendant from under the delivery-eyes until the entire length of the spools is filled with chenille. The ma-
100 chine is then stopped and the chenille C cut at a suitable point, when the spool end of the

same is taken up, as shown by dotted lines, to
and through a guide-eye, F', and from thence
to the reel E, and is wound on said reel by
means of the handle E'. The chenille having
5 been transferred from the spools g to the reel E,
the machine is restarted and the spools refilled
by succeeding operations. After having been
wound on the reel E, the chenille C is tied in
hanks and is removed from the reel in the
10 usual way. Any practical number of spindles
and their devices may be operated at the same
time on the same machine.

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

The combination, with the flier and its spin- 15
dle and the bobbins supported on the spindle,
of the frame F, the guides carried thereby, and
the winding-reel E.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

ISAAC MCGEE,
WILLIAM HOLMES.