

(No Model.)

O. WOLFSOHN.

MACHINE FOR PILING TEXTILE FABRICS.

No. 396,720.

Patented Jan. 22, 1889.

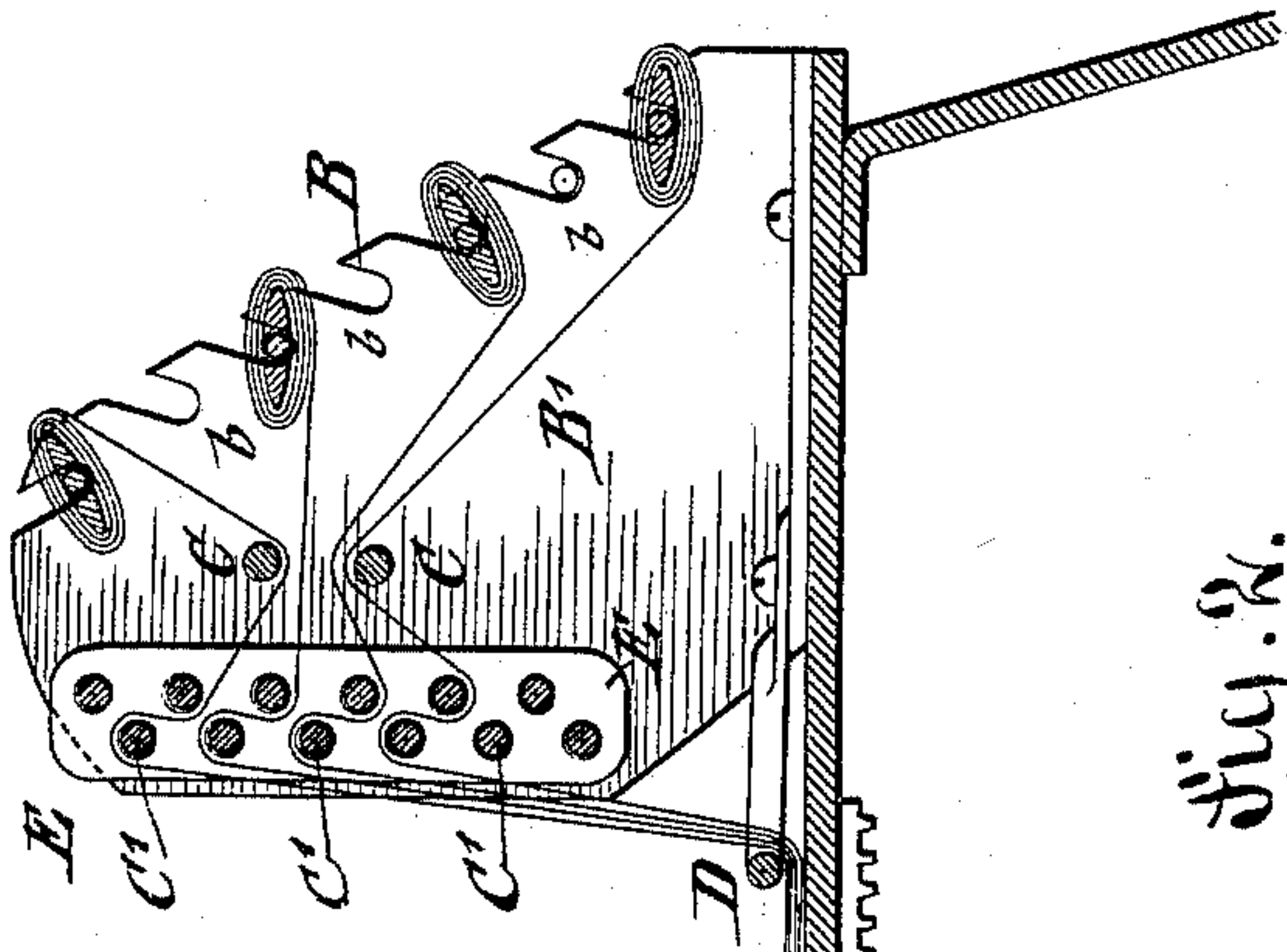


Fig. 1.

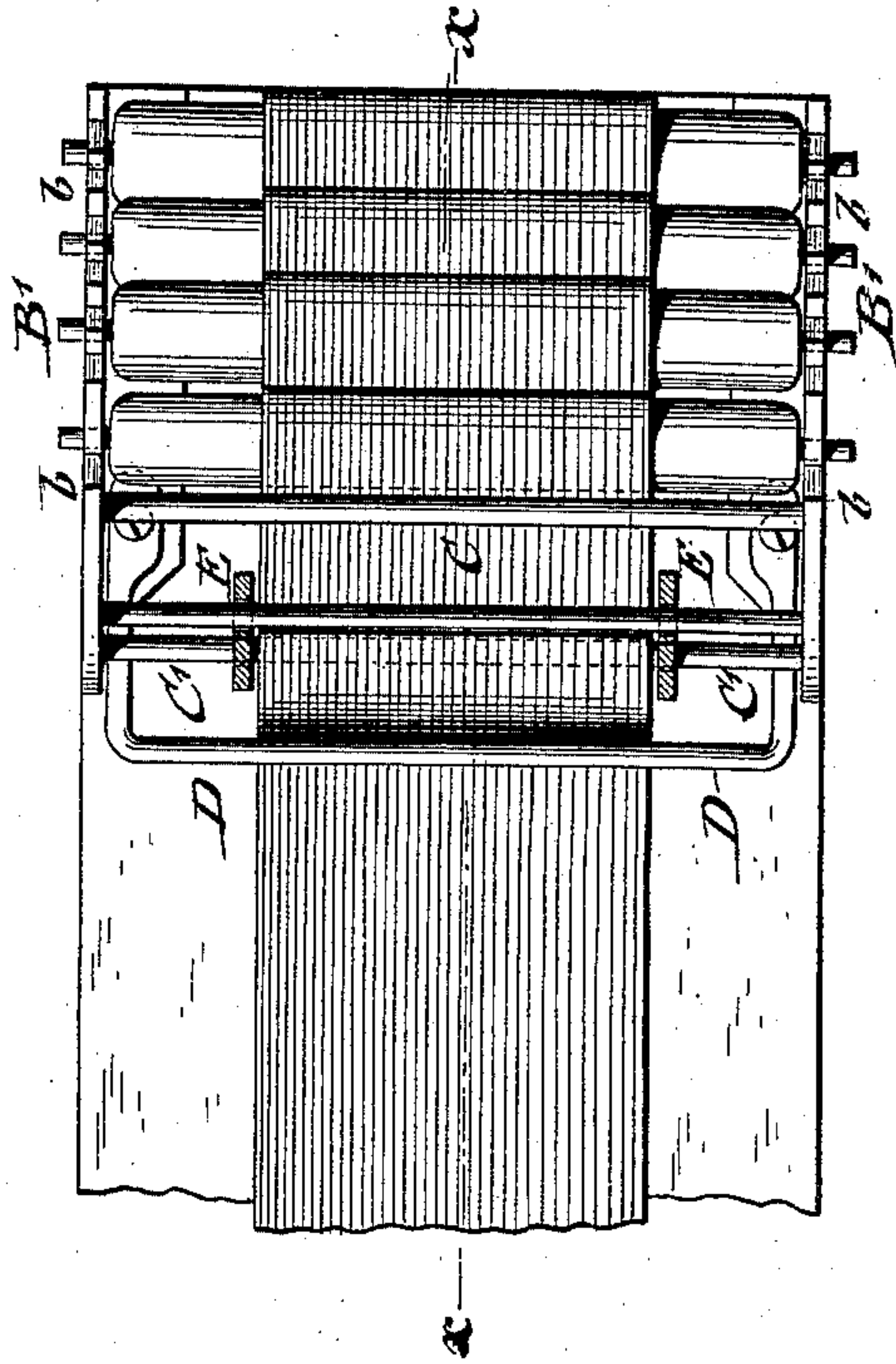


Fig. 2.

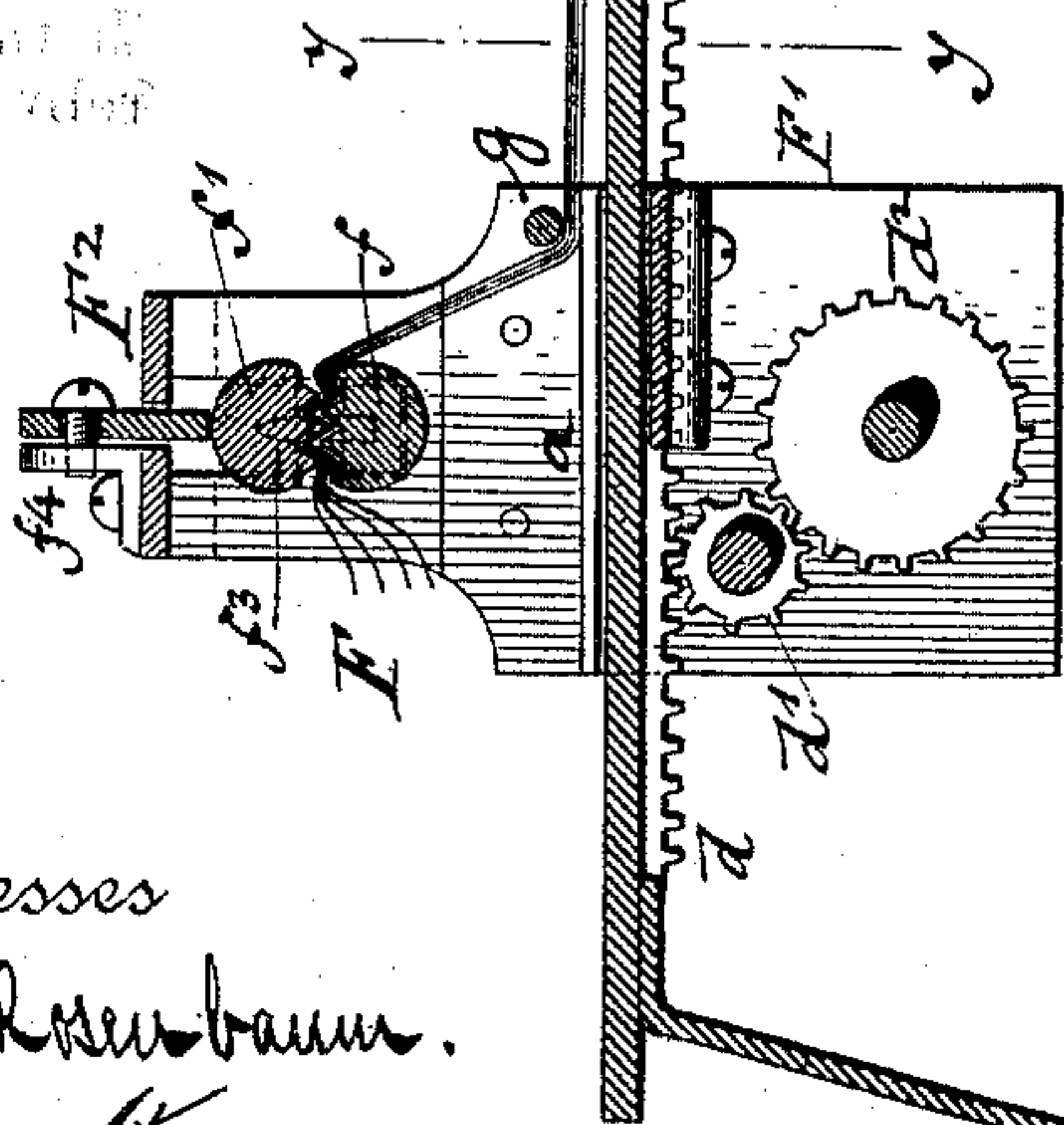
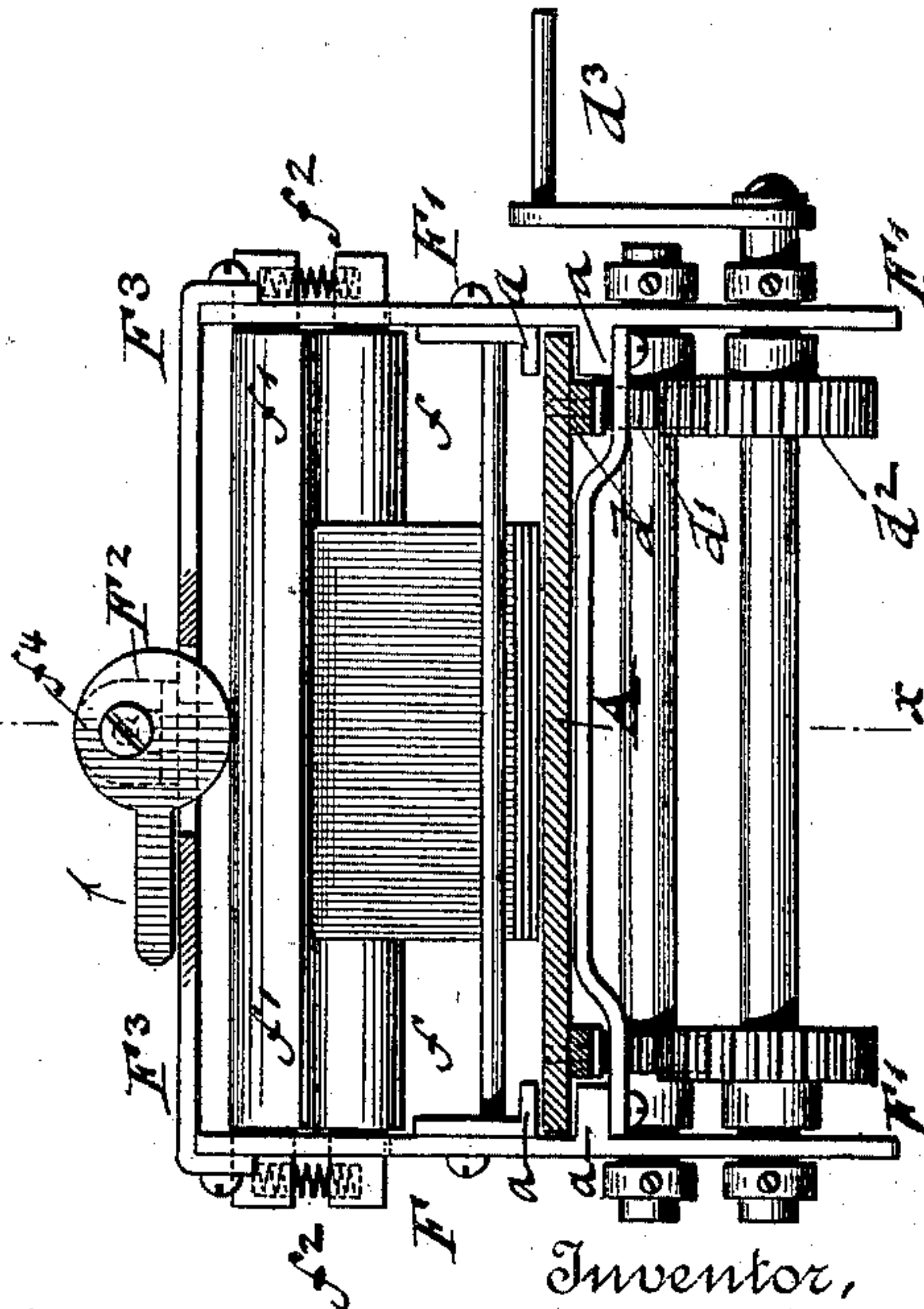


Fig. 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MACHINE FOR PILING TEXTILE FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,720, dated January 22, 1889.

Application filed June 13, 1888. Serial No. 276,976. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OTTO WOLFSOHN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Piling Textile Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to machines for piling textile fabrics into layers for cutting into different shapes for making garments.

The object of the invention is to provide a machine of this character which may be operated with facility.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal section of my improved machine for piling textile fabrics, taken on line  $x x$ , Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 2 is a plan of one end of the same, showing the gages in horizontal section; and Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section on line  $y y$ , Fig. 1, showing an end elevation of the traversing-carriage and fabric-holding clamp.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a cutting table or bench of suitable length. At one end of the cutting-table is arranged a fixed stand, B, the upright standards B' of which support in recesses  $b$  any suitable number of rolled or folded pieces of fabric, according to the number of layers that are to be doubled on the cutting-table. The standards B' B' are connected by transverse tension-rods C and C', over which the different layers of fabric are conducted. At the base of the standards B B is arranged a transverse stretching bar or roller, D, over which all the layers of fabric are stretched.

On the tension-rods C' are arranged laterally-adjustable gage-plates E, which are adjusted to the width of the fabrics and which serve to guide them and produce the regular overlapping of the same. The stretching-bar D is arranged close to the cutting-table, as shown in Fig. 1. The ends of the fabrics are conducted from the stretching-bar D to a stretching-bar,  $g$ , and clamping device  $f f'$  of a traversing-carriage, F.

The traversing-carriage F is constructed of upright standards F', which extend above and below the cutting-table A, and which are pro-

vided with ways  $a a$ , for being guided along the cutting-table A. The table A is provided with longitudinal racks  $d$  at the under side of the same, which racks are engaged by pinions  $d'$ , the shaft of which turns in bearings of the standards F' below the table A.

Gear-wheels  $d^2$  on a second shaft mesh with the pinions  $d'$ , the shaft being provided with a hand-crank,  $d^3$ , by turning which the carriage F is moved by means of the intermeshing pinions and racks in one or the opposite direction over the cutting-table A. The clamping device  $f f'$  is arranged at the upper part of the carriage F, and is composed of a fixed longitudinally-serrated jaw,  $f$ , and of a movable upper jaw,  $f'$ , which latter is guided in recesses of the standards F' and supported by cushioning-springs  $f^2$ . The jaws  $f f'$  may be provided, in addition to the longitudinal teeth or serrations, with one or more pointed pins,  $f^3$ , which pierce the fabrics and hold them firmly in connection with the longitudinal ribs or serrations on the faces of the jaws  $f f'$ . After the fabrics have been placed in position on the lower jaw,  $f$ , the upper jaw,  $f'$ , is pressed down on the same by an eccentric lever,  $F^2$ , which is pivoted to a lug,  $f^4$ , of the top piece or yoke,  $F^3$ , which connects the standards F', said yoke being provided with a slot for the eccentric-cam  $I^2$ . A transverse plate, A', is attached below the cutting-table A to the lower guideways,  $a$ , and is mounted upward, so as to form contact with the under side of the table and steady the carriage in its motion over the table A.

The transverse stretching-bar  $g$  of the carriage F is located close to the cutting-table and serves for guiding the fabrics onto the clamp  $f f'$ , and for stretching them tightly over the cutting-table A in connection with the stretching-bar D of the stand B.

My machine for piling textile fabrics is operated as follows: The rolled or folded pieces of fabric are placed in the recesses of the standards B B and then passed over the different tension-rods in such a manner that a certain friction is exerted by the same on the fabrics, and the latter are slowly and uniformly unwound from their cores, which are provided with pivots, so that the pieces of fabric



can bodily turn on their axes. When the different fabrics to be piled have been passed over the tension-rods  $C\ C'$ , the vertical gage-plates  $E$  are adjusted to the width of the same and  
5 the fabrics then passed below the fixed stretching-bar  $D$  at the base of the fabric-supporting standards  $B'$ , and from the same to and below the stretching-bar  $g$  of the traversing-carriage  $F$ , which latter has been moved up  
10 close to the stretching-bar  $D$ . The ends of the fabrics are then tightly clamped by the jaws  $f\ f'$ , which is accomplished by the eccentric  $F^2$ . The traversing-carriage  $F$  is next slowly moved over the cutting-table  $A$  by  
15 turning the hand-crank  $d^3$  and producing the intermeshing of the gear-wheels  $d^2$ , pinions  $d'$ , and racks  $d$  until the carriage arrives at the opposite end of the cutting-table. The layers of fabric are thereby stretched tightly on  
20 the cutting-table, one above the other, in piled-up state, and are held in this position for the action of the cutter. When the length of the fabric between the stretching-bars  $D$  and  $g$  is cut up, the traversing-carriage  $F$  is moved  
25 back to the stretching-bar  $D$ , and the ends of the fabric clamped again to the jaws of the

clamp, after which the carriage is again moved forward until it arrives at the opposite end of the table, piling thereby a new length of fabrics on the cutting-table ready for cutting, and  
30 so on.

The advantage of my improved machine for piling textile fabrics is that the piling can be accomplished in a quick, uniform, and reliable manner, ready for cutting.  
35

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

The combination of a cutting-table, a supporting-stand at one end for the fabrics, and  
40 a traversing-carriage provided with a stretch-bar, a fixed clamping-jaw, a vertically-movable clamping-jaw, springs for forcing said jaws apart, and an eccentric for pressing them together.  
45

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OTTO WOLFSOHN.

Witnesses:

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