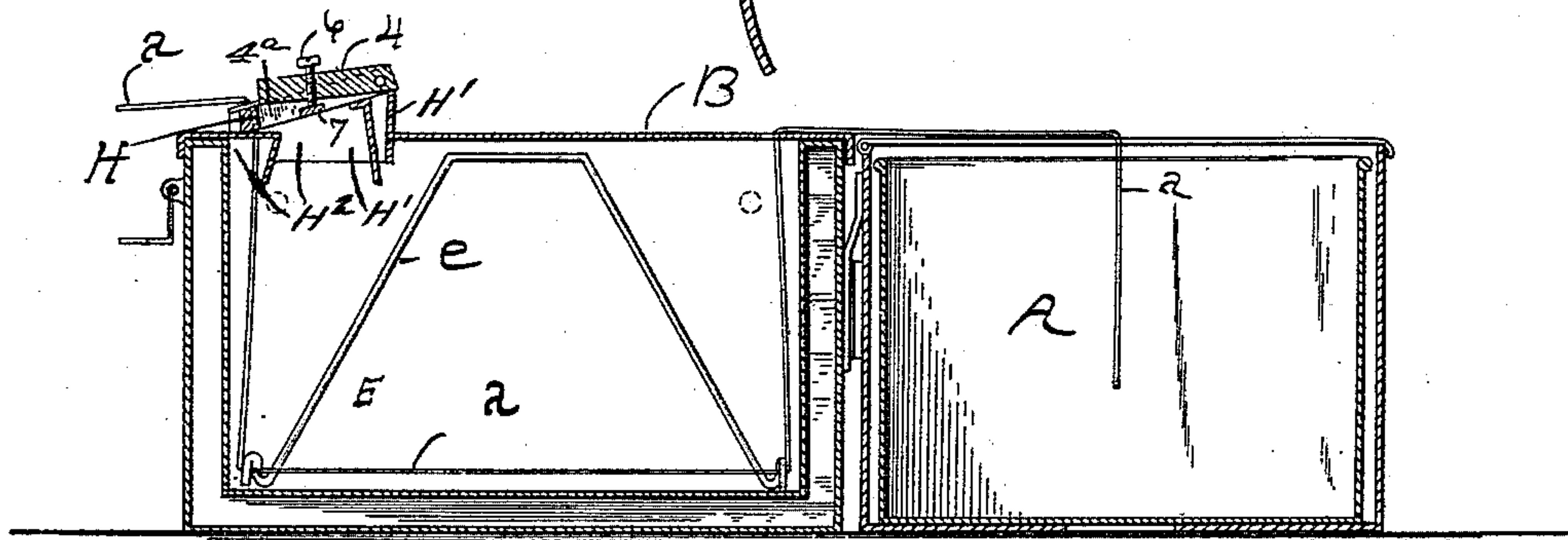
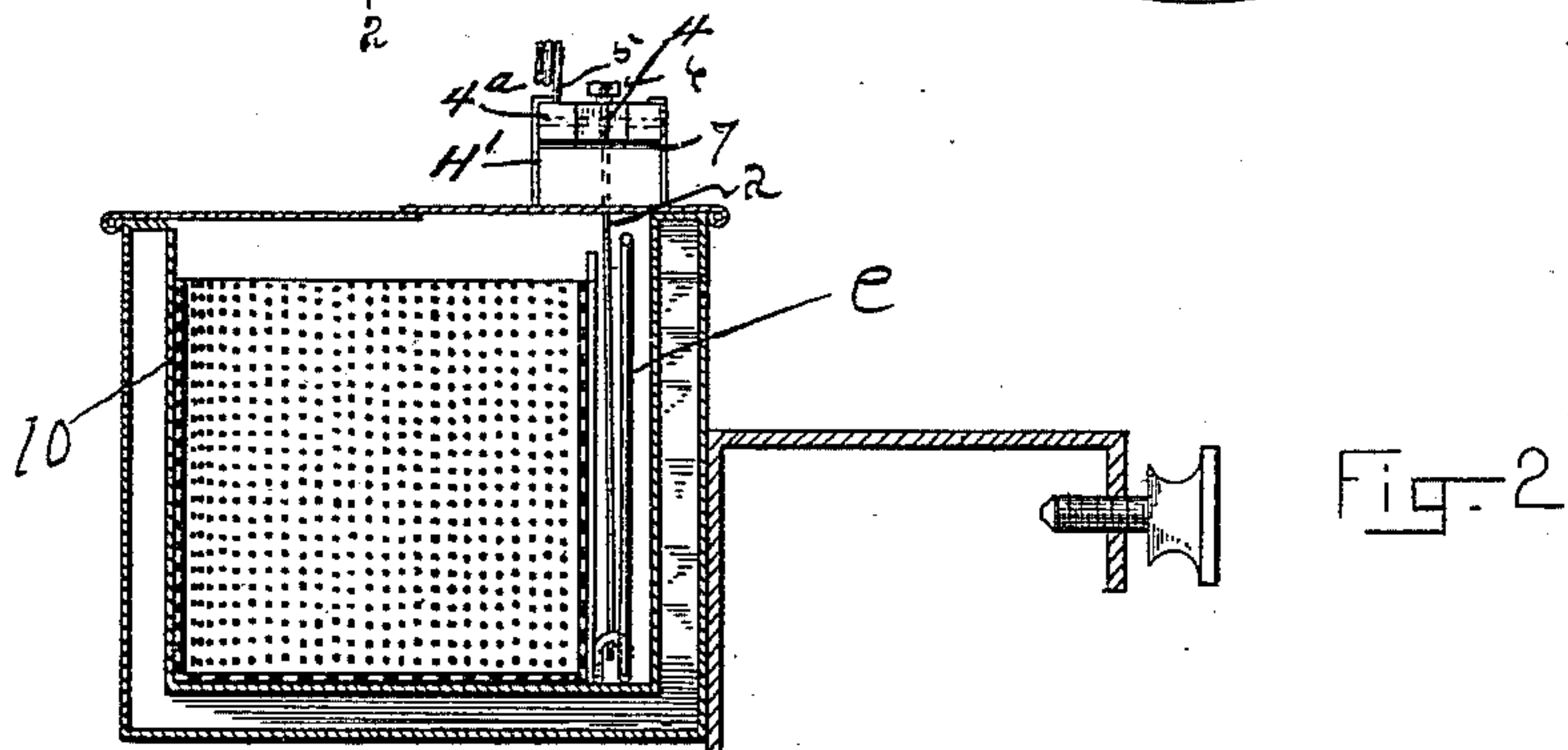
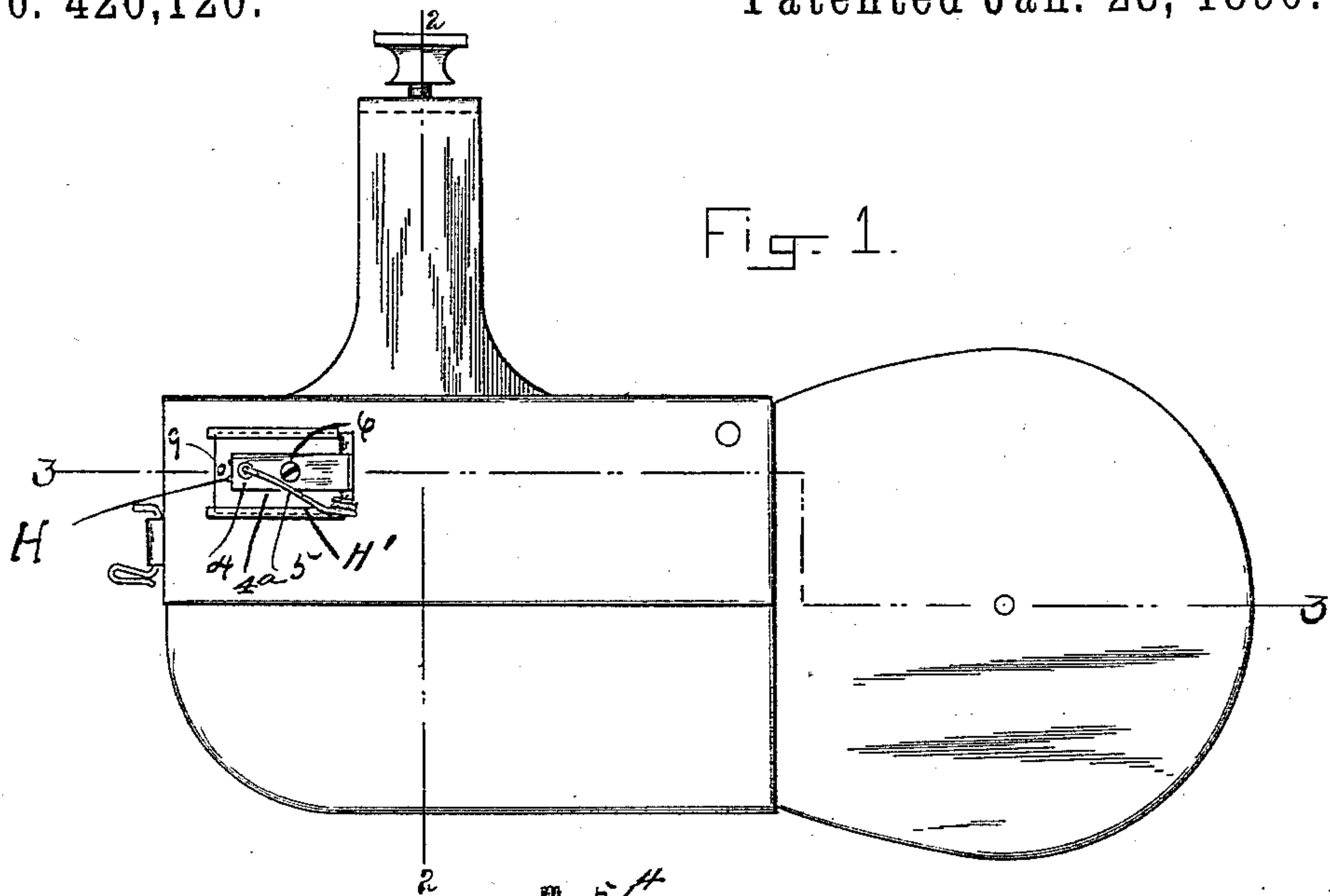


(Model.)

J. H. STEVENS.
WAX POT FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 420,120.

Patented Jan. 28, 1890.



WITNESSES:

C. H. Worsell
E. C. Hamill

Fig. 3.

INVENTOR:

John H. Stevens
By *C. B. Tuttle*
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. STEVENS, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO LARKIN L. DAVIS, TRUSTEE, OF SAME PLACE.

WAX-POT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,120, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed June 30, 1888. Serial No. 278,663. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. STEVENS, of Lynn, county of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Thread-Waxing Mechanism for Sewing-Machines, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to mechanism used in connection with the McKay sewing-machine and other sewing-machines for the purpose of waxing thread used in said machines, and the nature thereof is fully described, and then specifically claimed hereinafter.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the mechanism embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

The ball of thread is contained in the chamber A, from which the thread *a* is carried upward through a suitable opening in the cover of the chamber and downward through a similar opening in the cover of the wax-pot B, as shown in Fig. 1. It then passes to the bottom of the wax-chamber E, (see Fig. 3,) where it is retained by a wire-tension *e*. Said wire has its bottom ends curved to form suitable eyes, through which the thread is made to pass, as represented in said Fig. 3. The thread is retained by said wire at the bottom of the wax-chamber, and is thereby made to dip under the wax as it comes from the holding-chamber. After passing under the wax the thread goes upward through an opening H², formed in the cover, and forward to the machine sewing mechanism. The cover has a casing H', which is located about the opening. In passing through the opening H² the surplus wax is removed from the thread by means of a stripper 4 4^a. Said stripper comprises a metallic block 4^a, made to fit loosely in the casing H' and over the opening through the cover of the glue-chamber, and a stripper-bar 4, which is pivoted at its rear end within an opening in the removable block 4^a, so as to permit a swinging movement upward. At the forward end of the stripper-block 4^a is a small opening H, through which the thread passes. Said opening is made suf-

ficiently small so that the thread in passing upward through the same will bear against the sides thereof and against the stripper-bar 4. The hole is made by filing inward from the edge of the opening filled by the stripper-bar, so that the stripper-bar bears directly upon the thread, as represented in Fig. 2. Above the stripper-bar is a spring 5, one end of which is secured to the stripper-block 4^a, and the opposite end of which bears downward, the end of the stripper-bar thereby causing and maintaining a yielding pressure and consequent tension upon the thread.

It will be understood that the size of the thread-passage is increased by lifting and decreased by depressing the end of the stripper-bar. The stripper-bar is provided with a screw 6, the bottom end of which bears upon a cross-bar 7 of the block 4^a, and by turning this screw in an obvious manner the depression of the stripper-bar may be regulated, so as to adjust the thread-opening H to any desired sized thread.

I have described the opening H as leading out of the hole occupied by stripper-bar 4, and such a construction tends to retain the form of the thread—that is, its roundness; but I am aware that the thread could be taken directly through the opening provided for the stripper-bar, provided the end of the stripper-bar were lifted sufficiently to allow an opening therefor.

I have described this my invention as a device for treating thread with wax. In such case the wax is reduced to a liquid form and is put into the wax-chamber, as represented in Fig. 2. To the end that it may be filtered before reaching the thread, I provide an inner chamber within a removable tray 10, into which the wax is originally placed, and through the sides of which it filters into the chamber occupied by the thread in its passage under the wire *e*. The tray 10 may be composed of fine-wire netting or tin with suitable perforations. In the cover of the wax-pot is a hole 9, located in front of the stripper-bar 4, to the end that surplus wax removed by the stripper shall find its way through said opening back to the glue-chamber.

It will be understood that the above-described mechanism may be used with other material besides wax.

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

5 ent—
1. In combination, a covered wax-pot, an exit-opening for the thread, a casing H', surrounding said opening, the block 4^a, remov-
10 4, pivoted to said block, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a covered wax-pot, an exit-opening in the top thereof, a casing H', surrounding said opening, a block 4^a, supported by said casing, having a notched edge, 15
a stripper-bar pivoted to the block, and an opening 9 in the lower part of the block 4^a, leading to the interior of the pot, as described.

JOHN H. STEVENS.

Witnesses:

M. O. SOUTH,
C. B. TUTTLE.