

(No Model.)

H. HUTCHINSON.

MACHINE FOR REBLOCKING CLOTH OR OTHER MATERIALS.

No. 448,834.

Patented Mar. 24, 1891.

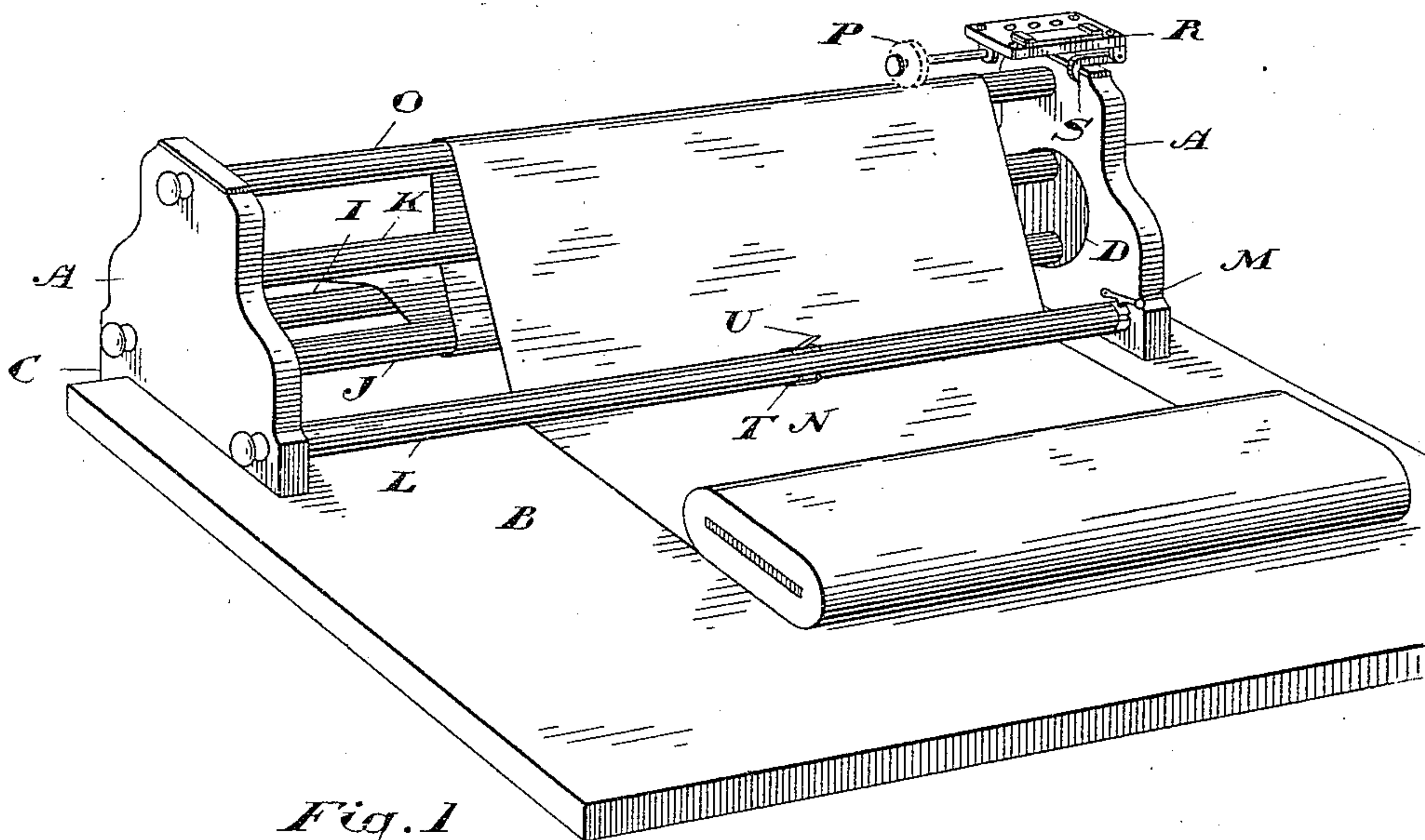


Fig. 1

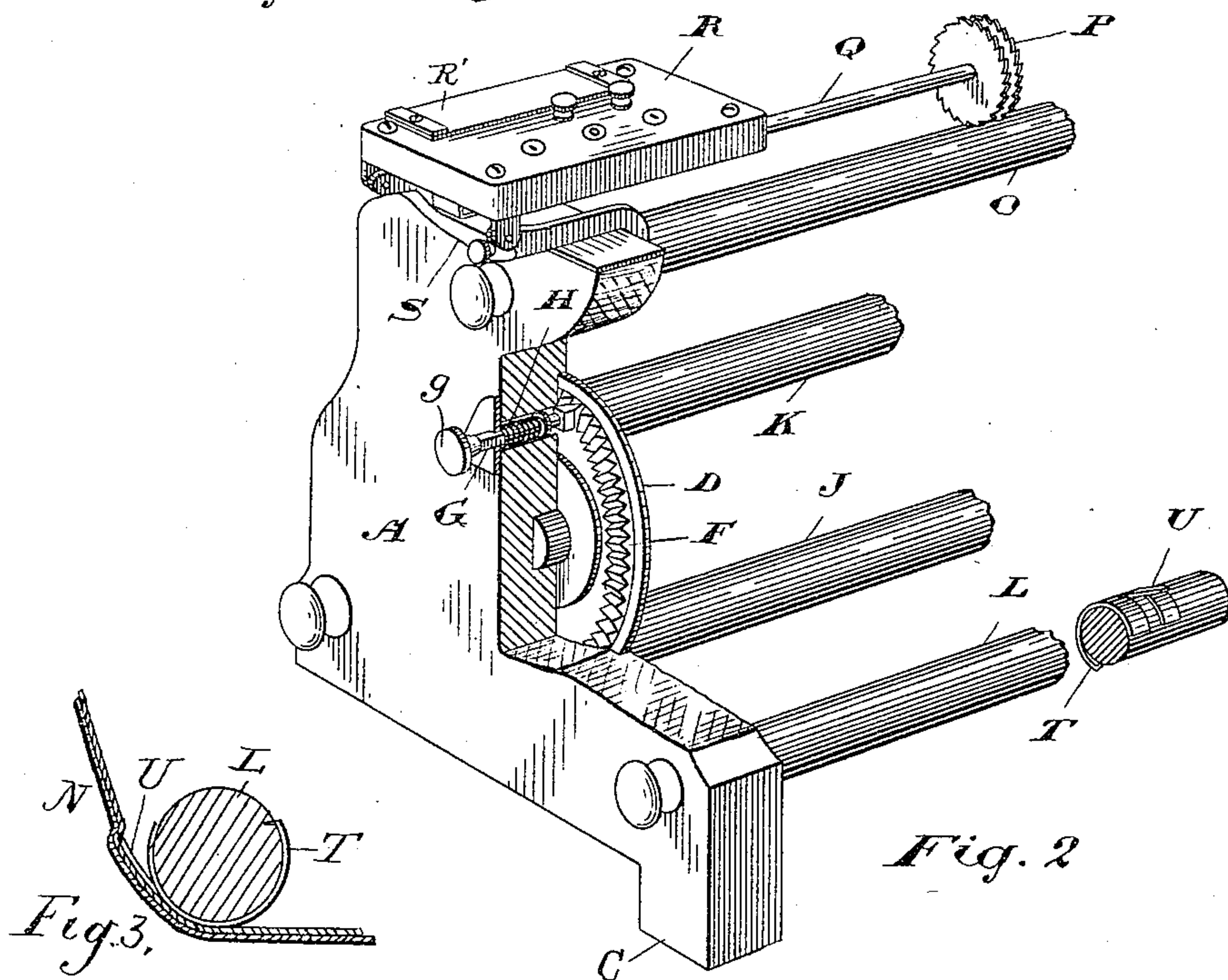


Fig. 2

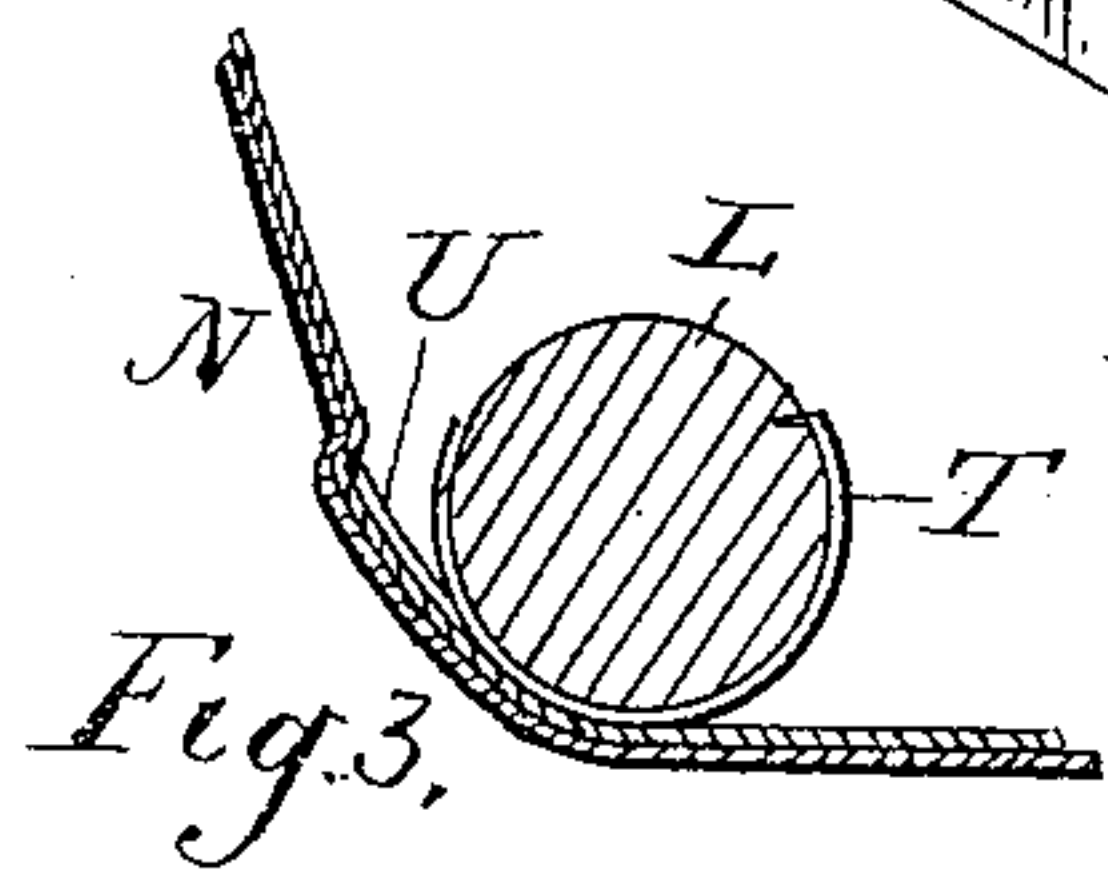


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HUTCHINSON, OF TORONTO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR TO SAMUEL JOHN MOORE, OF SAME PLACE.

## MACHINE FOR REBLOCKING CLOTH OR OTHER MATERIAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 448,834, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed April 24, 1890. Serial No. 349,277. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY HUTCHINSON, gentleman, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and Improved Machine for Reblocking Cloth or other Material, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to design a simple machine in which cloth or other fabric may be reblocked under sufficient tension to take out and prevent any shrinkage, and also to provide means for recording the measurement of the cloth as it is being reblocked; and it consists, essentially, of a frame of suitable dimensions to receive the cloth or other material, and having a series of rollers arranged in it, around which rollers the cloth is passed, one or more of the centrally-located rollers being carried on disks located one at each end of the rollers and pivoted in the frame, the cloth being carried around these rollers in such a manner that by revolving the disks carrying the centrally-located rollers the tension on the cloth may be increased or decreased, as required, one of the disks being provided with a spring-actuated catch designed to engage with a toothed rack formed on the face of the disk, so as to hold the said disk stationary at any desired point, a ratchet-toothed roller designed to rest on the cloth and fixed upon a spindle arranged to operate a counter or measuring device, so as to record the number of yards passing through the machine.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved machine. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective detail of one end of the machine, a portion of the frame being broken away to expose the interior construction. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail, which will be hereinafter more fully explained.

All practical dry-goods men are aware of the fact that a considerable loss in shrinkage and measure is sustained in goods and stock by not having cloth and other fabric properly and tightly reblocked after they have been unwound in stock-taking or displaying them to customers. This loss is more particularly noticeable in cashmeres and woolen goods.

By the adoption of my machine the salesman is enabled to reblock all the goods on the shelves as tightly and perfectly as they were originally blocked at the mill.

The ends A of the frame are shaped, substantially as shown in the drawings, to rest upon the counter B, and are provided with lugs or projections C to butt against the edge of the said counter.

On the inside of each of the ends A, I insert a disk D, to which the rollers J K are rigidly fixed.

On the face of one of the disks D, I form or attach a notched rack F, and immediately in front of the said rack I insert in the end A a pin G, which is provided with a suitable knob, and is held in position by the spring H, designed to hold the end of the pin G in mesh with the rack, but at the same time permit it to be withdrawn when it is desired to revolve the disk.

In addition to the rollers J K, I provide rollers I, L, and O, connecting the ends A together, as indicated. The roller L is journaled, so that it may be revolved, but is also provided with a catch M, so that it may be held stationary, if desired.

In order to reblock the cloth or other material I place the machine in front of the counter, so that the lugs or projections C shall butt against the edge of the said counter. I then pull out the pin G clear of the rack, and give the disk half a turn, bringing the roller J on top. I then pass the cloth over the roller I between the rollers J K, then over the roller O, thence under the roller L. After this I revolve the disks so as to bring the roller J down on top of the cloth and the roller K against the bottom of the cloth, as indicated in Fig. 1, revolving said disks until the rollers J K have been adjusted to give the necessary tension on the cloth N when the pin G is permitted to re-engage itself with its rack F. This tension is readily determined while pulling upon the cloth.

In reblocking some goods it is necessary that the roller L should revolve. In reblocking others it is advisable it should not revolve, and I therefore journal the roller L



and provide a dog or catch M, which can be readily moved to engage with the roller L and hold it stationary or be moved from contact with the roller, so as to allow it to be revolved.

5 P is a roller or double-ratchet wheel, which rests on the cloth M and is connected to the spindle Q, which operates a series of disks in the counter R, which may be made like any ordinary counter, but hinged to the bracket  
10 S, by which it is connected to the end A, as indicated. By hinging the counter R to the bracket S the said counter, with its spindle and roller or double-ratchet wheel, may be thrown clear of the cloth.

15 A slate or memorandum-slip R' is secured to the upper surface of the counter R, so that the party measuring the cloth may readily make any desired memorandum on the said slate:

20 In reblocking some classes of double-width goods the upper fold is apt to buckle up when passing under the roller L. To prevent this buckling or creasing, I make this roller L revoluble, as before described, and to still further assist the folds of the cloth in keeping  
25 together I fix onto the roller L a spring-clip T, which revolves with the roller L, and a spring-finger U, (shown on a larger scale in Fig. 2,) extending from the clip T, acts  
30 against the top fold of the cloth so as to draw out the crease.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The fixed roller O and the journaled roller L, in combination with the rollers J and K, fixed to the revoluble disk D, provided  
35 with locking mechanism, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The fixed roller O and the journaled roller L, provided with a catch M, in combination with the rollers J K, fixed to the revoluble disks D, provided with locking mechanism, substantially as and for the purpose  
40 specified.

3. The fixed rollers I and O and the journaled roller L, in combination with the rollers  
45 J K, fixed to the revoluble disks D, provided with locking mechanism, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The rollers J K, mounted on the disks D, the roller O above said rollers J K, and the  
50 roller L below the same, in combination with the roller P, having ratchet-teeth formed on its periphery and connected to the spindle Q of the counter R, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. The combination, with the revoluble roller, of a clip T, having a spring-finger U,  
55 substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, March 17, 1890.

HENRY HUTCHINSON.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,  
E. CUMMINGS.