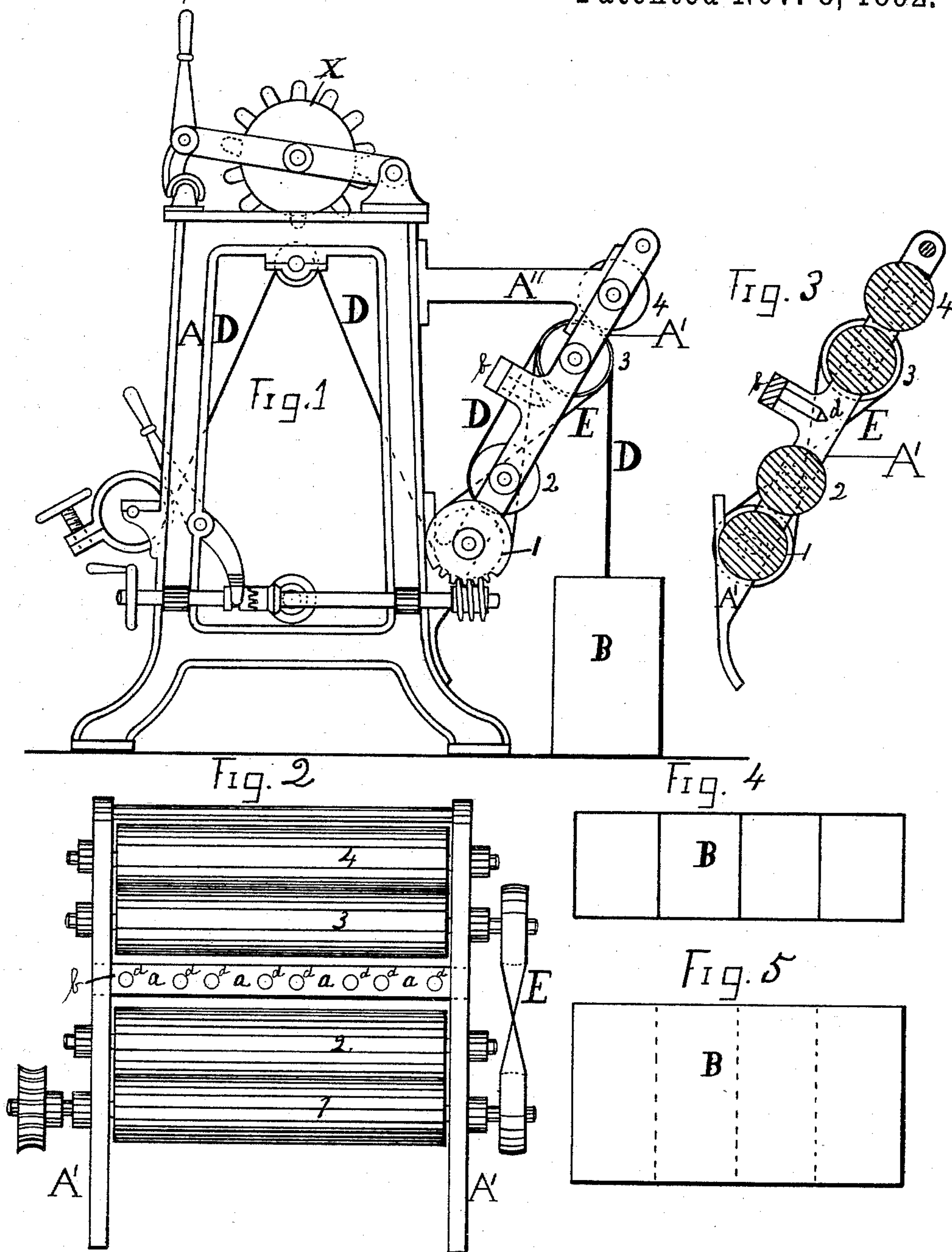


(No Model.)

W. T. SMITH.  
CHENILLE CUTTING MACHINE.

No. 485,777.

Patented Nov. 8, 1892.



WITNESSES.

John Smith  
Jesse Himmelwright

INVENTOR.

William T. Smith



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## CHENILLE-CUTTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,777, dated November 8, 1892.

Application filed June 14, 1892. Serial No. 436,755. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chenille-Cutting Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement relates to machines for cutting woven webs of chenille into strips, which strips of chenille are used in subsequent processes for the manufacture of rugs, curtains, table-covers, fringe, and other articles made from chenille.

My improvement especially relates to that part of the machine which draws the woven web over a grooved bed or roller and under the cutting-cylinder and delivering the cut strips of chenille into a box or receptacle.

My invention consists in the combination and arrangement, with a chenille-cutting machine, of a series of power-driven drawing and delivering rollers and a bar having a series of dividing-pins, by means of which the cut strips are divided into groups of strips and delivered into a receptacle, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an end view of a chenille-cutting machine with my improvements connected. Fig. 2 is a side view showing the drawing and delivering rollers, guide-bar, and pins. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section of the rollers and guide-bar. Fig. 4 is a top view of the receiving-box. Fig. 5 is a side view of Fig. 4.

Similar letters and numerals of reference in the several views refer to like parts.

Previous to describing my invention it will be proper to state that woven chenille which is cut up into strips for wefts and other purposes is woven to different "gages"—that is, from three (3) to seven (7) strips per inch of loom-reed and fabric woven.

It has been customary previous to my invention to wind all strips of a web as cut on a beam or roller and draw the cut strips from the beam. In so drawing from the beam much waste is made by the chenille strips breaking, especially the strips near the flanges of the beam. With my improvement the web as cut is divided in groups or sections and delivered into a box, so that each section of the web

may be taken from the box without tangling or disturbing the other sections. I will suppose the web to be cut is thirty-six and one-half inches wide and seven strip per inch, in all two hundred and fifty-six strips in the web. These two hundred and fifty-six strips are delivered in four sections, each of sixty-four strips, into a box or other receptacle, which may be, as shown in the drawings, divided into four parts or compartments. This box is taken to a reel that will wind sixty-four hanks at one time, and each section of sixty-four strips is reeled at one time into sixty-four hanks. These hanks are one at a time placed on "swifts" and wound into cops or bobbins for weaving, or the hanks of chenille may be packed, as yarn, for shipping.

The above-described method of handling cut chenille saves much labor, waste of material, and gives better results than the old way of handling the cut strips of chenille.

That others may construct and use my improvements, I will now describe the same.

Fig. 1 represents a chenille-cutting machine of well-known form of construction, the part  $x$  being the cylinder carrying the cutters and having my improvements connected thereto. A represents the frame of the machine. A' represents an attachment fastened to the frame at the bottom, and connected at top by the brace A'' in the frame A' is mounted four rollers 1, 2, 3, and 4. These rollers can be made of wood, and, if desired, covered with cloth. Roller 1 is driven, as usual in chenille-cutting machines, by a worm and worm-wheel. Roller 1 drives by the cross-belt E roller 3. Rollers 2 and 4 are driven by the friction of rollers 1 and 3.  $b$  represents the guide-bar, which is made of wood and fastened to the frame A'. In this bar is a set of eight dividing-pins  $d$ . These pins may be made of wood, but metal is better. B represents the box or receptacle, which I make of heavy tin or sheet-iron, and, as represented, divided into four compartments; but the box may be used without the divisions. D represents the chenille, which as cut is drawn under the roller 1, and under roller 2 divided into groups or sections by the pins  $d$ . The sections pass between the pins at  $a$ . (See Fig. 2.) They then pass over roller 3, under roller 4, and by rollers 3 and 4 the cut chenille is delivered

into the box B, from which it is reeled into hanks, as before stated.

Having, as above, fully described my invention and the best manner known to me for using the same, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a chenille-cutting machine, the combination, with device for cutting the chenille web, of the pair of drawing-rollers 1 and 2, the pair

of delivering-rollers 3 and 4, and the set of dividing-pins placed between said pairs of rollers, whereby the cut chenille strips are delivered in groups, substantially as set forth.

W. T. SMITH.

Witnesses:

JOHN SHINN,

JESSE K. HIMMELWRIGHT.