

(No Model.)

J. T. HAMMONDS.
APPARATUS FOR HOLDING YARN SKEINS.

No. 572,985.

Patented Dec. 15, 1896.

Fig. 1.

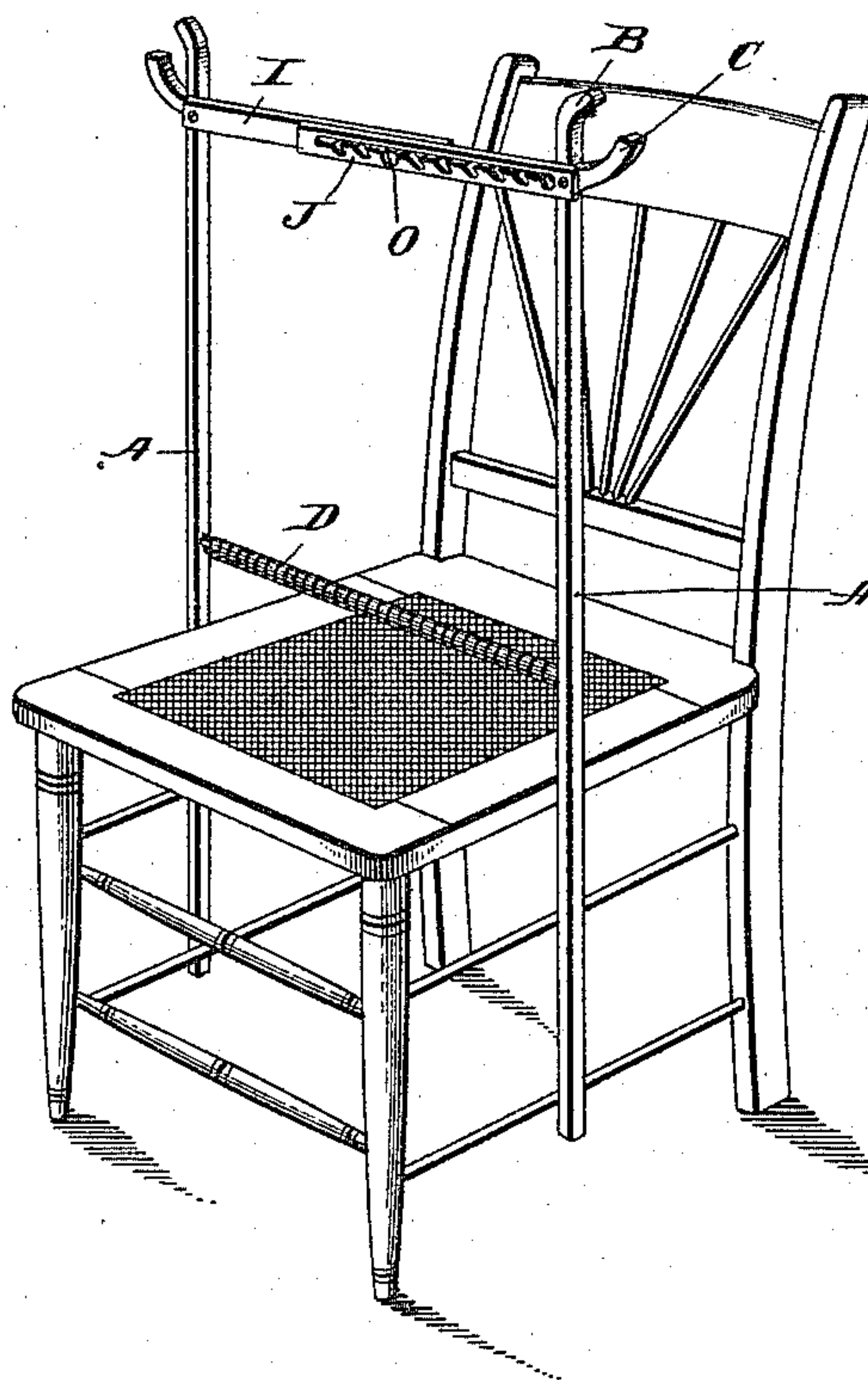
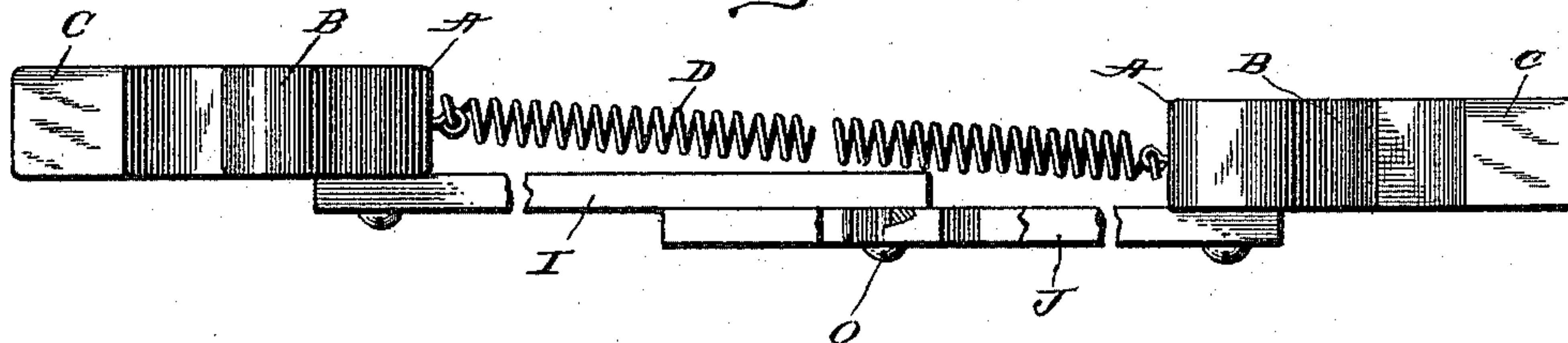


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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JULIA TERRY HAMMONDS, OF LEBANON, ILLINOIS.

APPARATUS FOR HOLDING YARN-SKEINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,985, dated December 15, 1896.

Application filed September 4, 1896. Serial No. 604,832. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIA TERRY HAMMONDS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Lebanon, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Use in Winding Yarn, Silk, Zephyr, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in apparatus for use in winding yarns, silks, zephyrs, &c.; and it consists of two uprights provided with pronged or forked upper ends and a spring for holding them in position against opposites of a chair or other suitable support, combined with two arms, which are adjustable in relation to each other and which brace and support the upper ends of the two uprights in position, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide a cheap and simple means for winding yarns, silks, zephyrs, and other such materials, and is adapted to be attached to a chair or other suitable support and hold the hank or skein while it is being wound ready for use, and which is adjustable in length, so as to be adapted to the length of the hank of material that is to be wound.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of the apparatus embodying my invention and shown attached to a chair ready for use. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

A represents two uprights of suitable length, both of which have pronged or forked upper ends for the purpose of receiving and holding the hank or skein of material that is to be wound. Each pronged or forked end consists of the outwardly-curved end B and the upwardly-curved arm C, which may be arranged in the relation to each other as here shown or any other that may be preferred. The end B is curved outwardly for the purpose of preventing the hank or skein from slipping off, and the arm C serves as a support to prevent the material from dropping or slipping down, as it would otherwise do from its own weight. These two uprights A are connected at any suitable point below their upper ends by means of a spring D, which serves to draw the two uprights to-

ward each other with sufficient force to hold them in upright contact with the chair, and which spring adjusts itself to the width of the chair or other support to which the apparatus is to be applied. Pivoted to each of the uprights on or about on a level with the lower ends of the arm B is a brace composed of parts I J, the one I being solid and carrying upon its outer end a headed stud or projection O, while the one J has its central portion cut away, so as to form a slot having a series of notches in its lower edge. The outer end of the slot is made sufficiently large to allow the head of the stud or projection O to pass freely through, and then the stud or projection catches in one of the notches in the bottom of the slot for the purpose of holding the upper ends of the uprights A rigidly in position. The notches allow the braces to be adjusted to the width of the chair or support to which the apparatus is applied and prevent the upper ends of the uprights from moving toward each other, either from the tension of the spring or the weight of the material placed upon them. While these braces keep the upper ends of the uprights from approaching each other, the spring has a constant tendency to draw them together, and the frictional contact of the lower portions of the uprights with the chair or support causes the apparatus to remain in any position to which it may be adjusted. As this spring is placed a considerable distance above the upper ends of the uprights, the apparatus can be adjusted vertically, so as to accommodate the height which is most convenient to the person using it.

As will be seen, the parts are few, simple, and not liable to get out of order, and after the person is done using it the two braces can be separated and turned down into line with the uprights and the spring loosened at one end and dropped down against the other upright, thus allowing the two uprights to be entirely separated and the apparatus to be packed in a very small space when not needed for immediate use.

This apparatus is especially adapted for ladies who use yarn, silk, cotton, and other light materials for knitting and crocheting,

and does away with the necessity of having some one to assist in holding them while winding.

Having thus described my invention, I
5 claim—

1. An apparatus for use in winding yarns, silks and other materials, consisting of two uprights having curved upper ends and provided with supporting-arms, combined with a
10 spring for drawing the uprights toward each other, and a brace composed of two parts for rigidly adjusting the upper ends of the uprights in relation to each other, substantially as shown and described.

2. The two uprights provided with curved 15 upper ends and the supporting-arms, combined with a spring for drawing the lower ends of the uprights against the opposite sides of a suitable support, and a brace composed of two parts, one of which is provided with a 20 headed stud, and the other with a notched slot in which the headed stud catches, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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