

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. BARRIE.
TUBULAR FABRIC TURNING MACHINE.

No. 604,512.

Patented May 24, 1898.

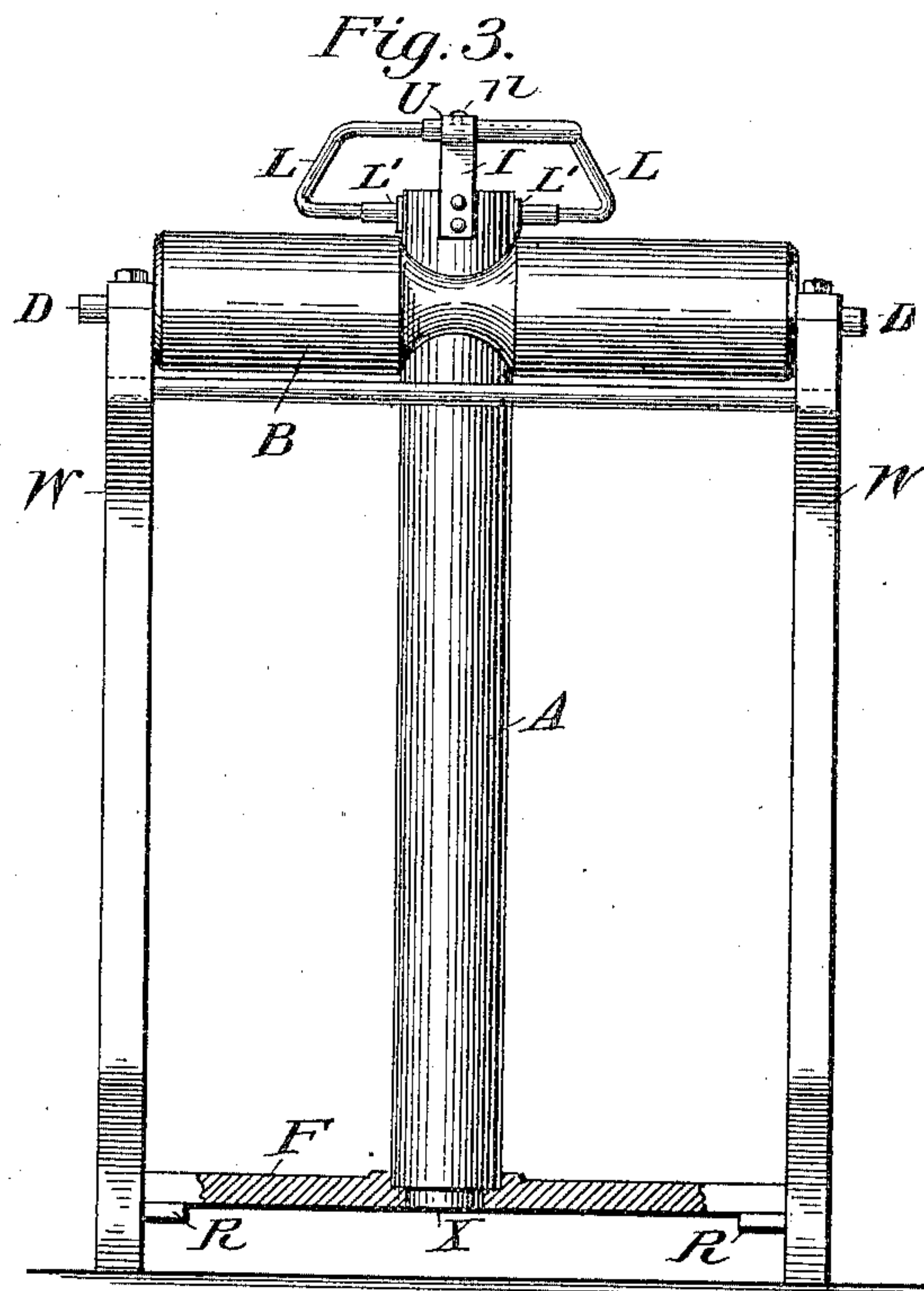
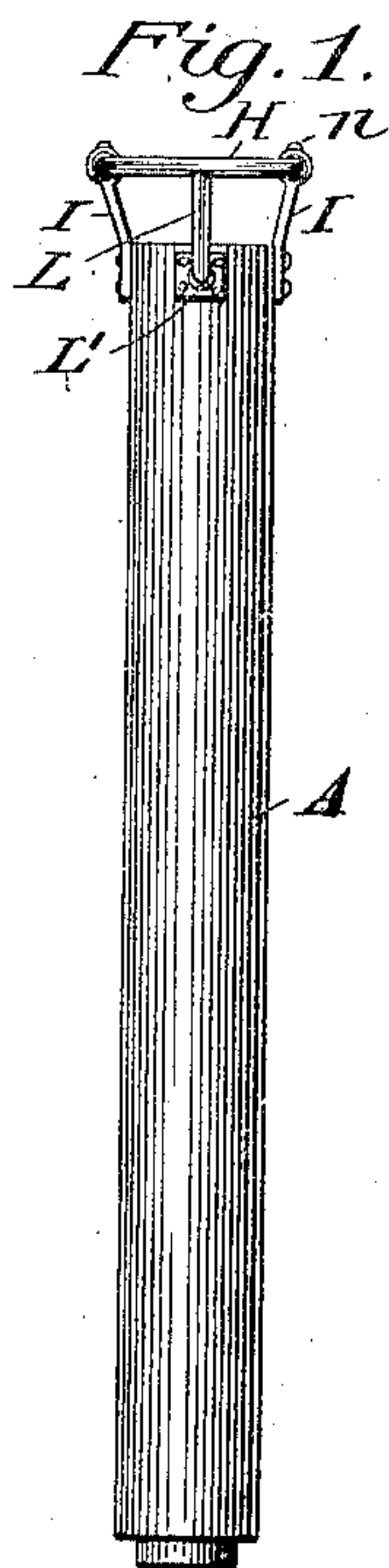


Fig. 2.

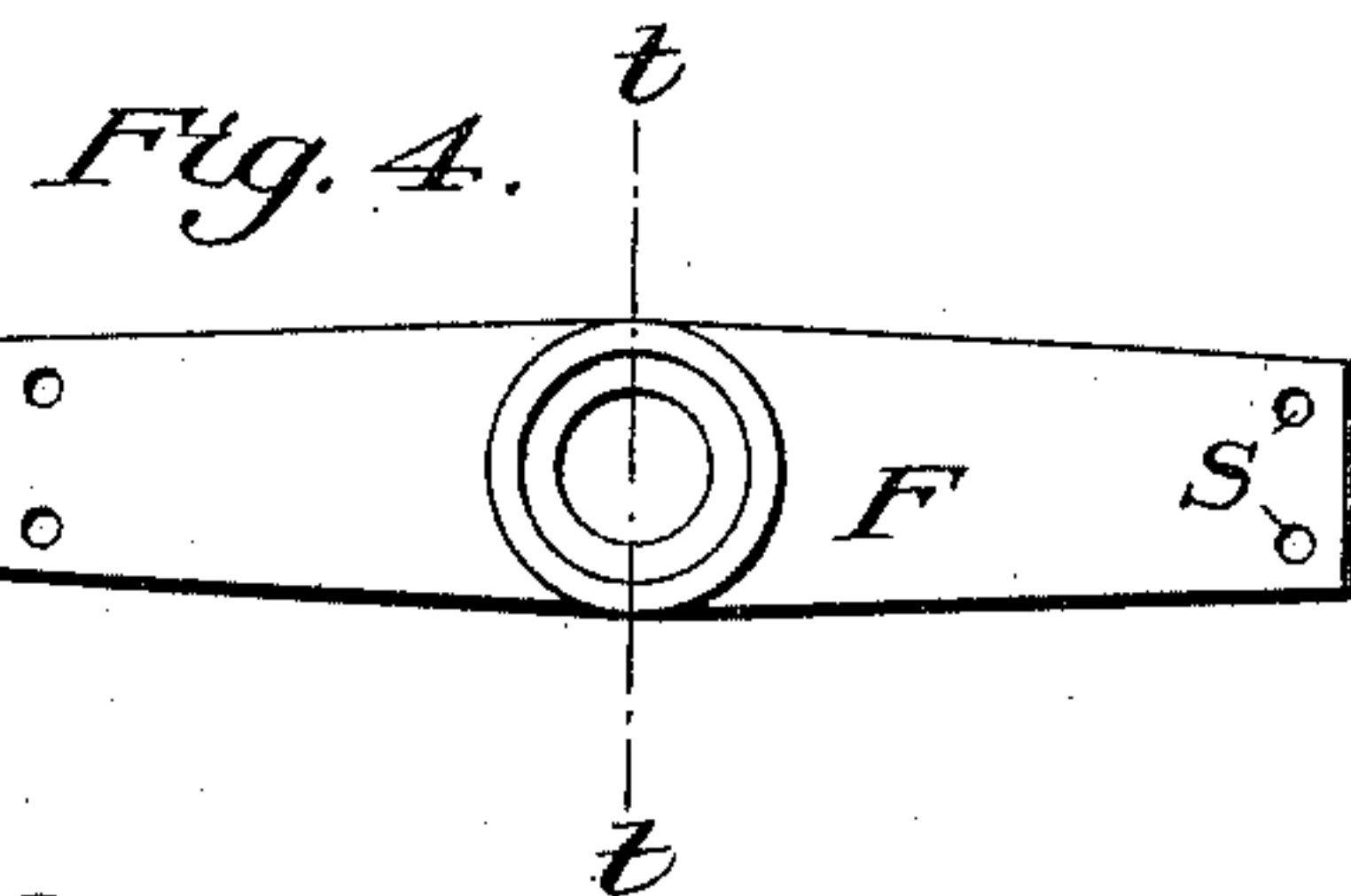
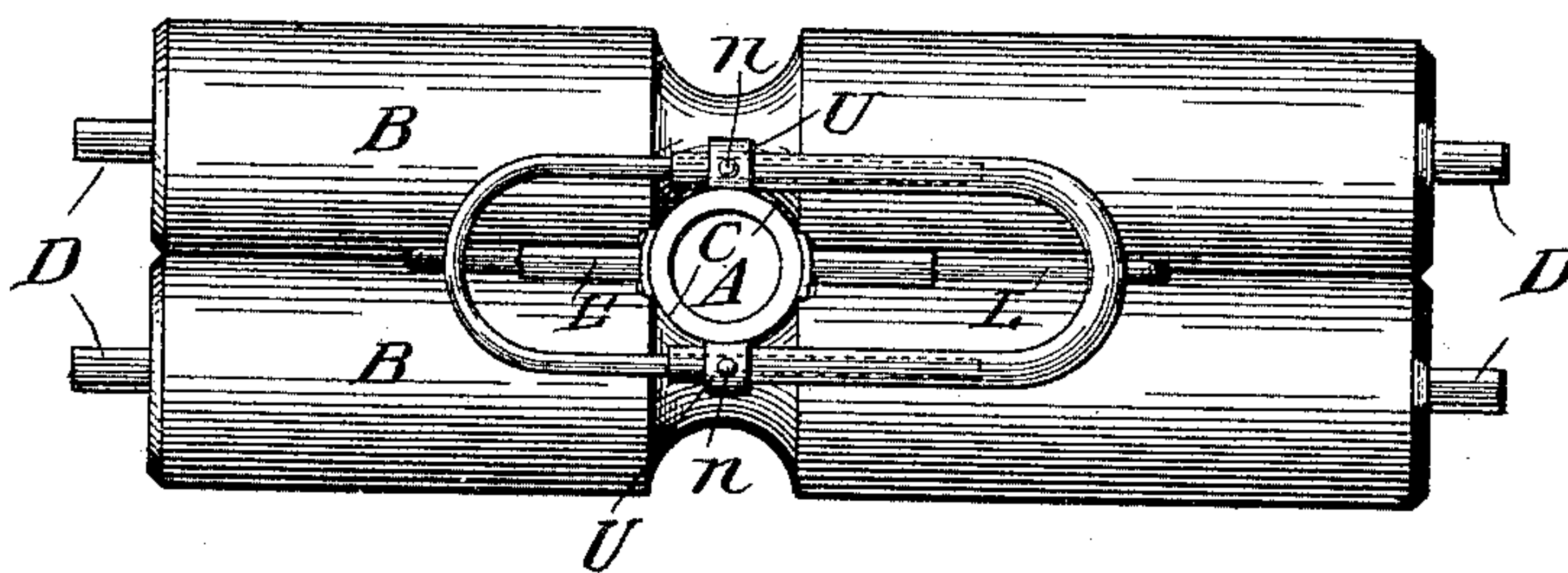


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

Harry Schnieble
Rena Schnieble

Inventor.

Robert Barrie

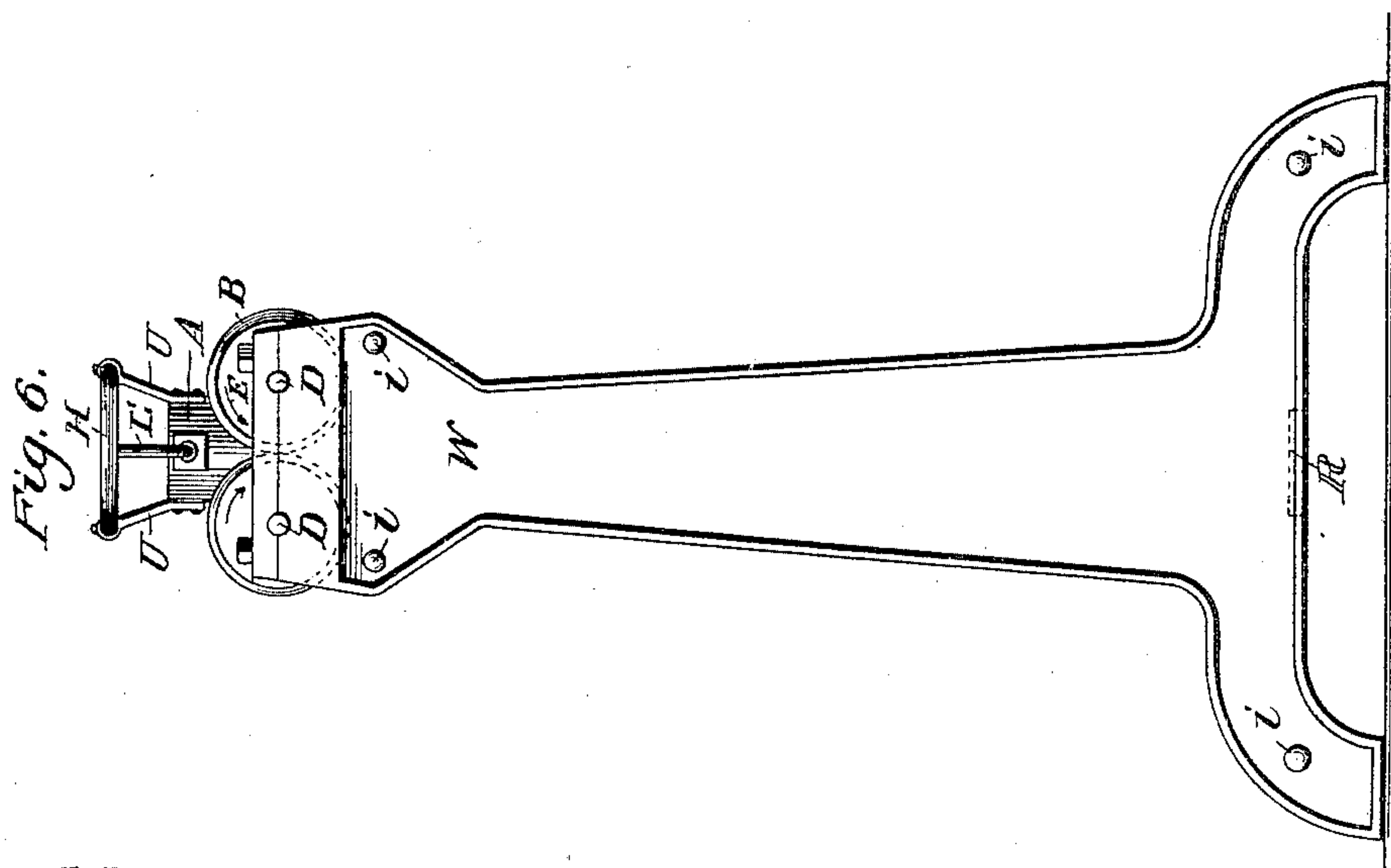
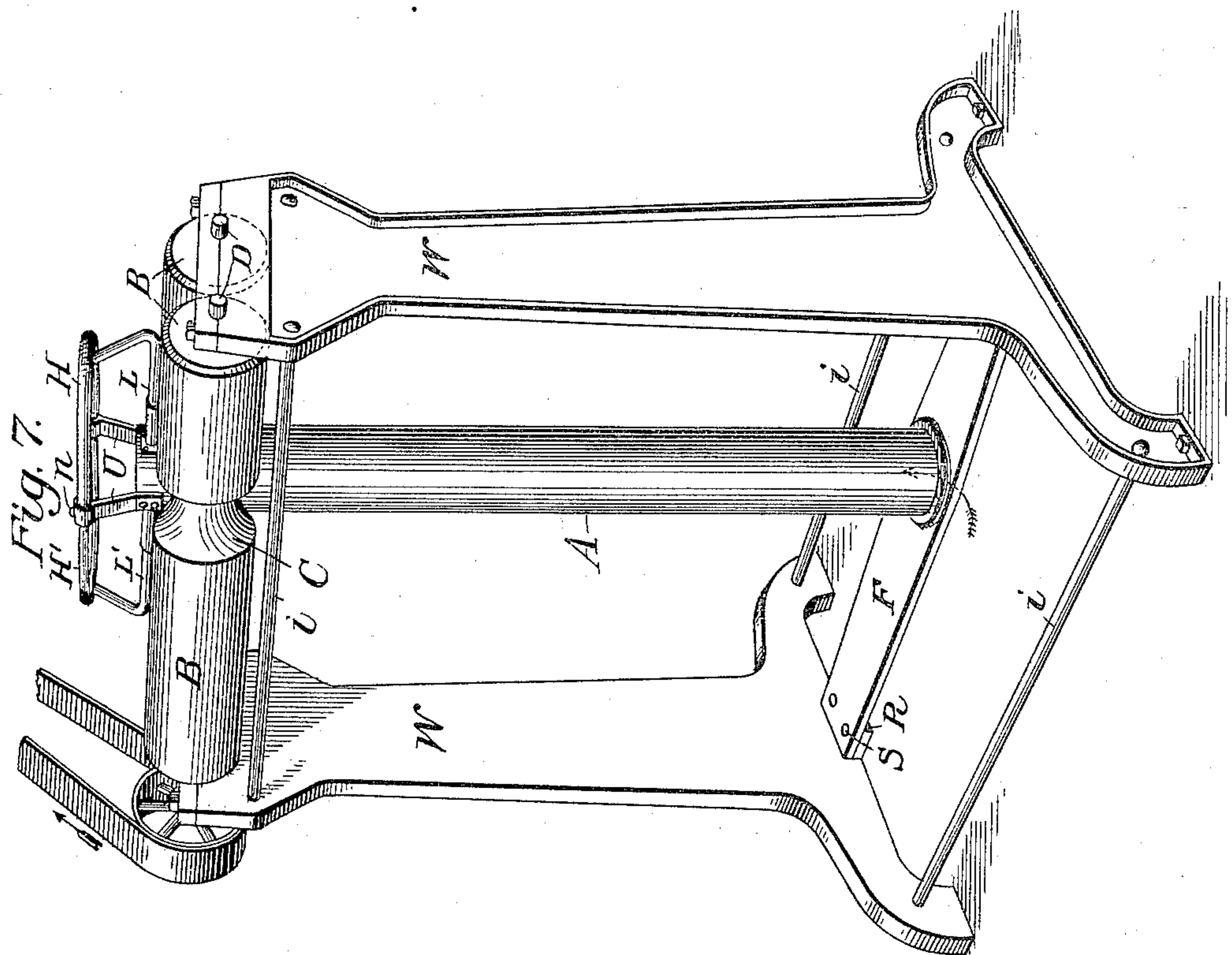
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Rena Schnueble

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Robert Barrie

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT BARRIE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

TUBULAR-FABRIC-TURNING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,512, dated May 24, 1898.

Application filed August 31, 1897. Serial No. 650,174. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT BARRIE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fabric-Turning Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a specification thereof.

My invention relates to improvements in machines used for turning or reversing circular seamless fabrics; and it consists of passing a tube between two rollers, and arranged so that the fabric may pass upward upon the inside and be drawn down upon the outside of said tube by the rollers aforesaid.

It further consists of a stretching-frame secured to the tube and used in a manner and for the purpose as hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 represents a vertical elevation of tube A, showing also end view of stretcher H. Fig. 2 shows a plan view of rollers B B, also showing in position a plan view of stretcher H. Fig. 3 represents a front elevation showing tube A, rollers B, frame W, and in section the base F. Fig. 4 shows plan view of base F. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-section of base F on line *t t* of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 represents an end elevation of frame W, showing relative position of rollers B and lugs R. Fig. 7 represents an isometrical view of a machine, showing the arrangement of frame W, base F, tube A, rollers B, and stretcher H.

In the construction of my invention I provide a pair of grooved rollers B B, which when brought together the grooves C C form the central opening C'. The rollers are intended to run together in suitable journals in the frame W. The ends of this frame are held together by bolts (not shown) that pass through holes *i i*, and said rollers are driven in direction of arrows E E by means of pulleys or gears secured to shaft D. I next construct a tube A of smaller diameter than the opening C'. This tube passes through said opening, standing in a vertical position and rests upon a base F, the ends S of which are secured to the lugs R of frame W. As shown in Fig. 5, this base is provided with a central opening *x* of smaller diameter than the inside of tube A. To the end of this tube that extends above the rollers B, I secure two up-

right supports *v v*, which receive two telescopic adjustable arms H H', which are held in position by movable pins *w*. Underneath the arms H, midway between the uprights *v*, and secured to opposite sides of tube A are two hollow arms L', which extend outward and parallel with arms H. The arms L are bent at right angles, their free ends sliding within L' and their vertical ends being joined to arms H H', respectively. This construction admits of the adjustment of the arms H H' and L L' when it is required to increase or diminish the longitudinal diameter of the stretcher. For fabrics of small diameter I prefer to make H H' in one piece and L L' in one piece, riveting them together and also to the uprights *v* and tube A, thus making a stretcher of rigid construction.

To operate my invention, I insert into the top of tube A a hooked line, letting the hook fall to beneath the base F. To this I attach the end of fabric to be turned. After drawing the end of fabric above the tube I turn the edge of the fabric over frame or stretcher formed by the arms H L, as indicated by arrows *o*. Now as the longitudinal diameter of this frame or stretcher exceeds that of the opening C' it will be evident that the arms L (see Fig. 3) will act as a guide during the passage of fabric over the arms H into the rollers B and onto the tube A beneath said rollers, thus reversing the fabric inside out, or vice versa. After the operation is completed the tube A may be raised vertically and free from the base F and the fabric removed therefrom. The principal features are the passing of the fabric upward through the tube A, the stretching and guiding of said fabric, the resting of tube on the base, and the drawing down of aforesaid fabric by means of rollers.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a circular-fabric-turning machine the combination of a base having openings for the fabric to pass through, a tube resting upon said base and registering with one of said openings, and rollers suitably journaled and surrounding the tube substantially as shown and described.

2. In a circular-fabric-turning machine, the

combination of a stretching-frame over which the fabric is intended to pass, a base having openings for the fabric to pass through, a tube registering with one of said openings
5 and to which the aforesaid stretcher is secured with rollers surrounding the tube and serving to receive and draw the fabric down

as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

ROBERT BARRIE.

Witnesses:

HOUCK SMITH,
E. W. SMITH.