

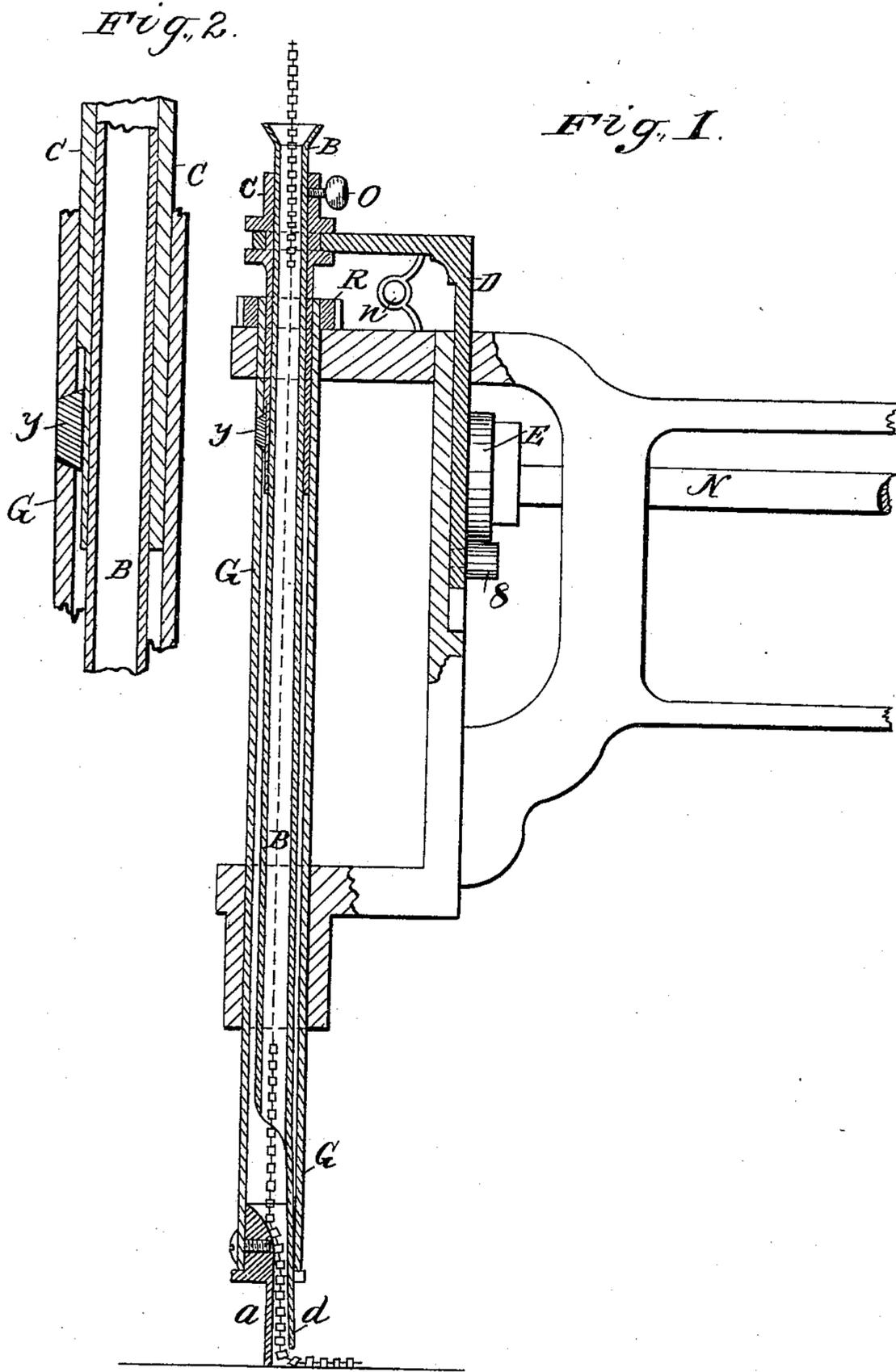
No. 619,390.

Patented Feb. 14, 1899.

E. & R. CORNELY.
BEADING OR CORDING MACHINE.

(Application filed July 7, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
W. R. Edgson,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMILE CORNELLY AND ROBERT CORNELLY, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

BEADING OR CORDING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,390, dated February 14, 1899.

Application filed July 7, 1898. Serial No. 685,380. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EMILE CORNELLY and ROBERT CORNELLY, residents of Paris, France, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Beading or Cording Machines, which is fully set forth in the following specification.

In our application filed March 30, 1898, Serial No. 675,746, we have shown and described a feeding appliance for beads or cords or other materials for beading or embroidering machines. Said appliance was shown therein as applied on machines which work with a revolving thread-carrier.

The object of the present specification is to show the operation of the same bead-feeder produced by other means than a revolving thread-carrier.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a section through the central tube of the machine, showing the new arrangement of the bead-feeder; and Fig. 2 is a detail on a large scale, hereinafter to be referred to.

The feeder d is operated from main shaft N of the machine in the following way: The feeder d is secured upon or forms part of a tube B, which is secured in the upper tube C by means of screw o . This tube C is provided with a collar, into which engages the fork of slide D. A descending motion is imparted to this slide D by the action of a cam E on the main shaft N, working against a roller 8 on the slide D, while the ascending motion of slide D is obtained by the pressure of a spring n , so that the motion of the feeder d is obtained at the right moment. As the feeder d must also turn with the universal feed of the machine according to the direction imparted to nipple a by the crank-handle of the machine, this motion is obtained by means of a cog-wheel R, which is secured upon the nipple-tube G, which latter tube is provided at its interior with a flat surface y , which works upon a corresponding flat surface of tube C. This latter arrangement is represented on a large scale at Fig. 2. Therefore while the tube C effectuates its up-and-down motion, it still follows at the same time the turning motion of the nipple-tube G, which motions are imparted to the feeder d .

The up-and-down movement of the feeder d acts to feed the stringed beads or cord in

the following manner: When the feeder d has reached the limit of its upward movement, the stringed beads are drawn taut against the lower extremity thereof by reason of the feed (to the right, Fig. 1) of the fabric to which they are being secured. Feeder d , acting on its descent against the taut string of beads, lays a predetermined length thereof against the fabric, at the same time causing a downward feed through tube B, as will be clearly understood.

We claim—

1. In a sewing or embroidering machine, a vertically-reciprocatory tube through which stringed beads or cord is adapted to pass in a direct line to the point of delivery, a feeder or finger on the lower end of the said tube whereby a predetermined length of said stringed beads or cord is delivered through the tube at each reciprocation thereof, a cam carried by the main driving-shaft of the machine, and a slide connected to the upper end of said tube and operated by the cam to reciprocate the same, substantially as described.

2. In a sewing and embroidering machine adapted to operate with universal feed, the combination with the rotatable nipple-tube, of a reciprocatory feed-tube passing upwardly therethrough, a feeder or finger on the lower end of the feed-tube whereby a predetermined length of stringed beads or cord is delivered directly through the feed-tube to the material on each reciprocation of said tube, a sleeve or tube around the upper end of the feed-tube and secured thereto, said sleeve projecting into and being free to reciprocate in the nipple-tube but rotating therewith, a vertically-reciprocatory slide having a forked end engaging a groove around the periphery of the sleeve, and means for imparting reciprocatory movement to said slide from the main driving-shaft of the machine, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMILE CORNELLY.
ROBERT CORNELLY.

Witnesses:

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