

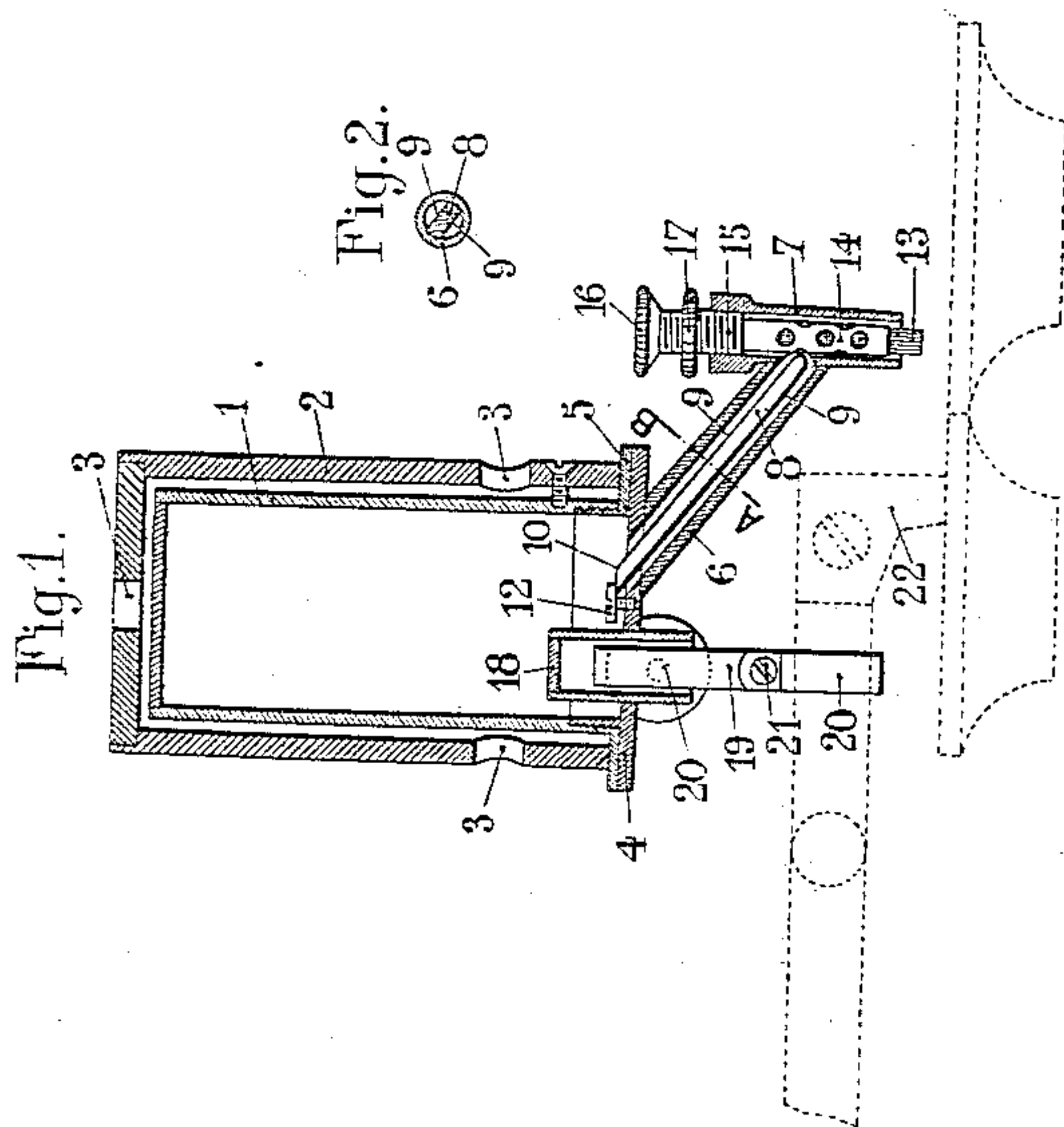
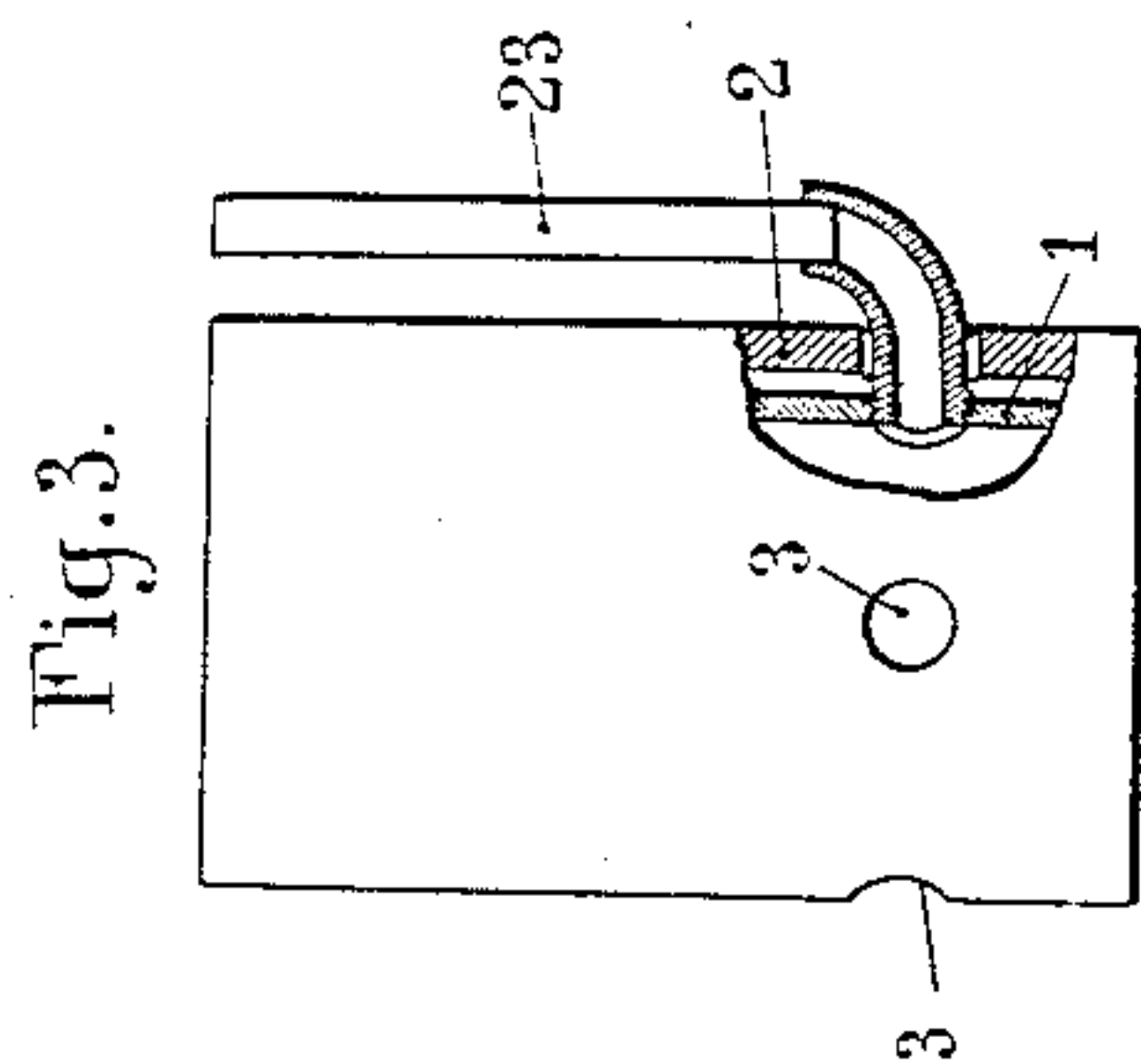
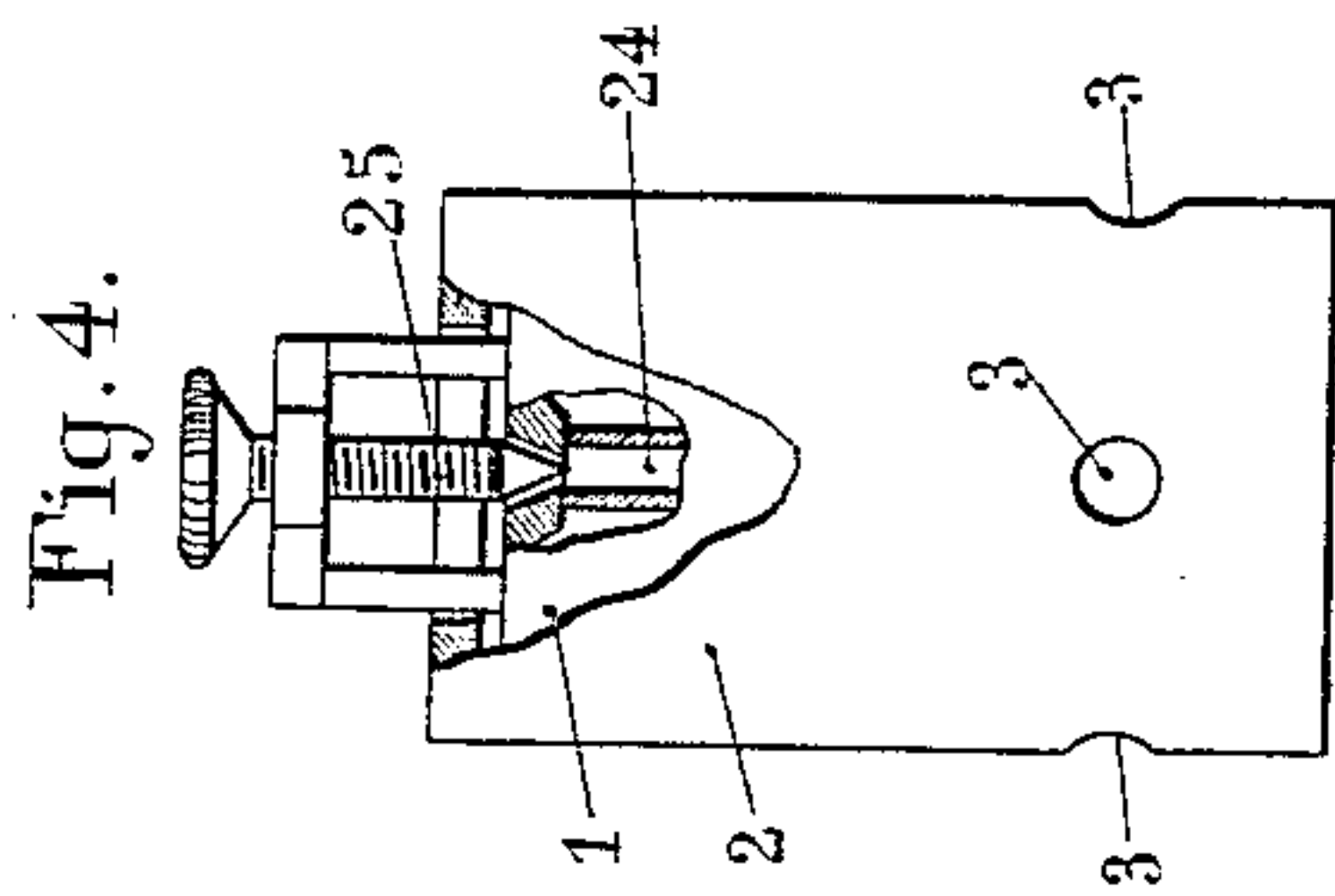
No. 620,503.

Patented Feb. 28, 1899.

J. ROMEYER & A. JOSSERAND.  
MARKING DEVICE.

(Application filed Aug. 3, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEAN ROMEYER AND ALBERT JOSSERAND, OF GRENOBLE, FRANCE.

## MARKING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,503, dated February 28, 1899.

Application filed August 3, 1898. Serial No. 687,654. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JEAN ROMEYER and ALBERT JOSSERAND, citizens of France, residing at Place de Metz, Grenoble, France, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Use in the Manufacture of Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to apparatus for dye-  
10 ing the seams of gloves while they are being stitched on the sewing-machine, such apparatus comprising a wick which is fed by capillarity only, the supply of the coloring fluid being controlled in a perfectly reliable manner.

15 The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section taken through the axis of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a detail  
20 section on line A B, Fig. 1; and Figs. 3 and 4 show two modifications of apparatus according to this invention.

The cylindrical receiver, which contains the coloring fluid, is protected from external heat-  
25 ing by an insulating-case 2, of celluloid, vulcanized fiber, or any other substance which is a bad conductor of heat. This case 2 is provided with perforations 3 3 and does not touch the receiver 1.

30 The receiver 1 is closed by a base-plate 4, screwed thereto, with an intervening packing ring or washer 5, of leather or india-rubber, for insuring the tightness of the joint.

To the plate 4 an inclined tube 6 is soldered,  
35 which conducts the coloring fluid to the wick-holder 7. This tube 6, the external outline of which is conical, is of cylindrical shape internally. It contains a rod 8 of the same diameter as itself, but throughout the length  
40 of which there extend two flat surfaces 9 9 opposite each other. This rod 8, which fits the tube 6 with considerable friction, terminates in a beveled part at its upper end 10. A screw 12, secured in the plate 4 of the re-  
45 ceiver 1, prevents it from rising.

The wick or brush holder 7, which is soldered to the tube 6, contains a wick (or brush) of fine pliant material (as supplied by skunk, sable, or other similar fur) or of any other  
50 suitable substance. The end of the rod 8 is situated in close proximity to the brush 13. The brush itself is contained in a tube 14,

provided with slots or "windows," which tube enters the brush-holder 7 in stiff frictional contact therewith, so that it practically forms  
55 one piece with such holder, especially at the lower part. The tube 14 is screw-threaded at its top part 15, the thread or pitch being very narrow, and it terminates in a milled head 16, by means of which it may be screwed  
60 in and out of the brush-holder 7. A counter-nut 17 serves to fix it in the required position.

The slotted tube 14 may, if preferred, be replaced by a wire-gauze tube.

Into the plate 4 there is soldered or scaled  
65 a sleeve 18, which passes through it. Into this sleeve 18 is inserted with slight friction a cylindrical rod 19, which may be secured in any desired position by means of a set-screw  
70 20, provided with a milled head. The cylindrical rod 19 terminates at its lower part in a collar 20', adapted to act as a spring, which may be compressed, by means of a screw 21, against the needle-holder 22 of the sewing-  
75 machine.

The operation of the apparatus is as follows: After firmly securing the support or  
80 bracket 19 with its collar 20' to the needle-holder the mechanism is so adjusted that the end of the brush 13 comes into frictional contact with the pieces of material to be screwed  
85 prior to the stitch being formed—that is to say, to the left of the needle. The formation of objectionable loops, which result in an irregular seam, is thus obviated. The friction  
90 of the brush 13 against the glove causes the fluid to be attracted by capillarity through the brush-holder 7 and the tube 6, and air enters through such tube 6 in the condition of minute air-bulbs.

The better to insure the admission of air in the case of a less fluid coloring-matter there may be fitted to the receiver 1, on one side of it, as shown in Fig. 3, a tube 23 of adequate  
95 diameter, or a central tube 24 may be similarly fitted to its upper part, provided with a pin 25, adjustable by means of a screw. The receiver 1 may also, if desired, be secured on the sewing-machine table, in which case the  
100 frictional brush-holder 7 need alone be left on the needle-holder, being connected to the receiver by a flexible tube.

The advantages of the apparatus are as follows: It operates without any valve, piston,



or spring, but only by capillary attraction produced by the friction of the glove material against the brush. The heat-excluding casing 2, which surrounds the receiver 1 on all sides, but does not touch it, and which is provided with perforations 3, whereby the free circulation of air is insured, prevents any heat from being transmitted to the receiver 1, either from the operator's hand or from the sun, a gas-jet, or any other source of heat, and by thus preventing the receiver 1 from becoming heated this casing 2 prevents also the delivery of any excessive amount of coloring fluid which heat would cause and obviates the damage that would be consequent upon an excessive discharge. The employment of a slotted or wire-gauze tube, such as 14, for the location of the brush or wick 13 enables a certain rigidity to be imparted to such brush, so that it is thereby precluded from gradually slipping back into the holder and ceasing to rub against the material to be dyed. The provision of the counter-nut 17 on the brush-holder 14 permits the screw 15, which supports it, to be secured against any backward movement when once the brush 13 has been adjusted to the requisite length. The counter-nut 17, moreover, offers the advantage of insuring air-tight closing and effectively preventing any of the fluid from oozing out at the top of the brush-holder. The resilient collar 20, being integral with its set-screw 21, and therefore very rigid and strong, enables the device to be fastened at any convenient point of the needle-holder 33 without involving the necessity of perforating the same. The cylindrical supporting rod or bracket 19, fitted within a cylindrical sleeve 18 and provided with the set-screw 20, enables the wick or brush 13 to be turned at will and accurately adjusted in the required position. Besides, the sleeve 18, being situated at a point very closely approaching the center of the apparatus, is thereby made to firmly retain its upright position. The adjusting-rod 8, placed in the tube 6, which supplies the coloring fluid to the brush-holder 7, prevents any of the coloring fluid from being splashed about and soiling the work, no matter at what speed even a steam-driven sewing-machine may be operated.

The invention is not limited to the precise details described with reference to the drawings.

We claim—

1. In an apparatus for coloring the seams of gloves, the combination with the needle-holder of a sewing-machine, of a wick-holder detachably connected to said needle-holder and movable therewith, a wick arranged in said wick-holder, and a dye vessel or cup, arranged to feed the dye to said wick-holder substantially as described.

2. In an apparatus for coloring the seams of gloves, the combination with the needle-holder of a sewing-machine, of a wick-holder detachably connected to said needle-holder

and movable therewith, a wick-tube adjustably mounted in said wick-holder, a wick arranged within the tube, a dye vessel or cup, and a tubular connection between the dye vessel and wick-holder, substantially as described.

3. In an apparatus for coloring the seams of gloves, the combination with the needle-holder of a sewing-machine, of a wick-holder having a connection with said needle-bar, a wick arranged within said tube and having a portion thereof projecting out through the latter, a dye cup or vessel, and a tube for feeding the dye from the said cup or vessel to the wick-holder.

4. An apparatus for coloring the seams of gloves, comprising a wick-holder having a wick or dye distributor therein, a dye cup or vessel having a tubular connection with said wick-holder and an insulating case or cover inclosing said dye cup or vessel.

5. An apparatus for coloring the seams of gloves, comprising a wick-holder having a wick or dye distributor therein, a dye cup or vessel having a tubular connection with said wick-holder, and a perforated heat-insulating case or cover inclosing said dye cup or vessel, said case or cover being arranged to provide an air-circulating space around the dye cup or vessel.

6. An apparatus for coloring the seams of gloves, comprising a wick-holder having a dye-distributing wick therein, a dye cup or vessel having a tubular connection with said wick-holder, a rod partially filling said tubular connection and arranged to control the feed of the dye therethrough, and suitable clamping means for attaching the apparatus in position for operation.

7. An apparatus for coloring the seams of gloves, comprising a wick-holder, a dye-distributing wick arranged in said holder, a dye cup or vessel having a tubular connection with the wick-holder and arranged to feed dye to the latter, a feed-controlling rod having flattened sides, located within said tubular connection, and means for securing said rod in position.

8. An apparatus for coloring the seams of gloves, comprising a wick-holder having a dye-distributing wick located therein, a dye cup or vessel having a tubular connection with said wick-holder, a sleeve having a closed upper end and open lower end secured to the bottom of said dye cup or vessel and projecting upward therein, a rod arranged to enter said sleeve to support the dye cup or vessel, and a clamp upon the lower end of said rod.

9. An apparatus for coloring the seams of gloves, comprising a wick-holder having a dye-distributing wick therein, a dye cup or vessel having a tubular connection with said wick-tube, an air-inlet tube opening into the said dye cup or vessel, and means carried by the dye-cup for clamping the same in position for operation.

10. An apparatus for coloring the seams of



gloves, comprising a wick-holder, a perforated wick-tube adjustably located within said wick-holder, means for locking said wick-tube in various positions of adjustment, a wick in  
5 said wick-tube, a dye cup or vessel, a tubular connection between the dye-cup and wick-holder, and a suitable clamp carried by the dye cup or vessel, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JEAN ROMEYER.  
A. JOSSERAND.

Witnesses:  
HAY,  
LANGOBARDS.