

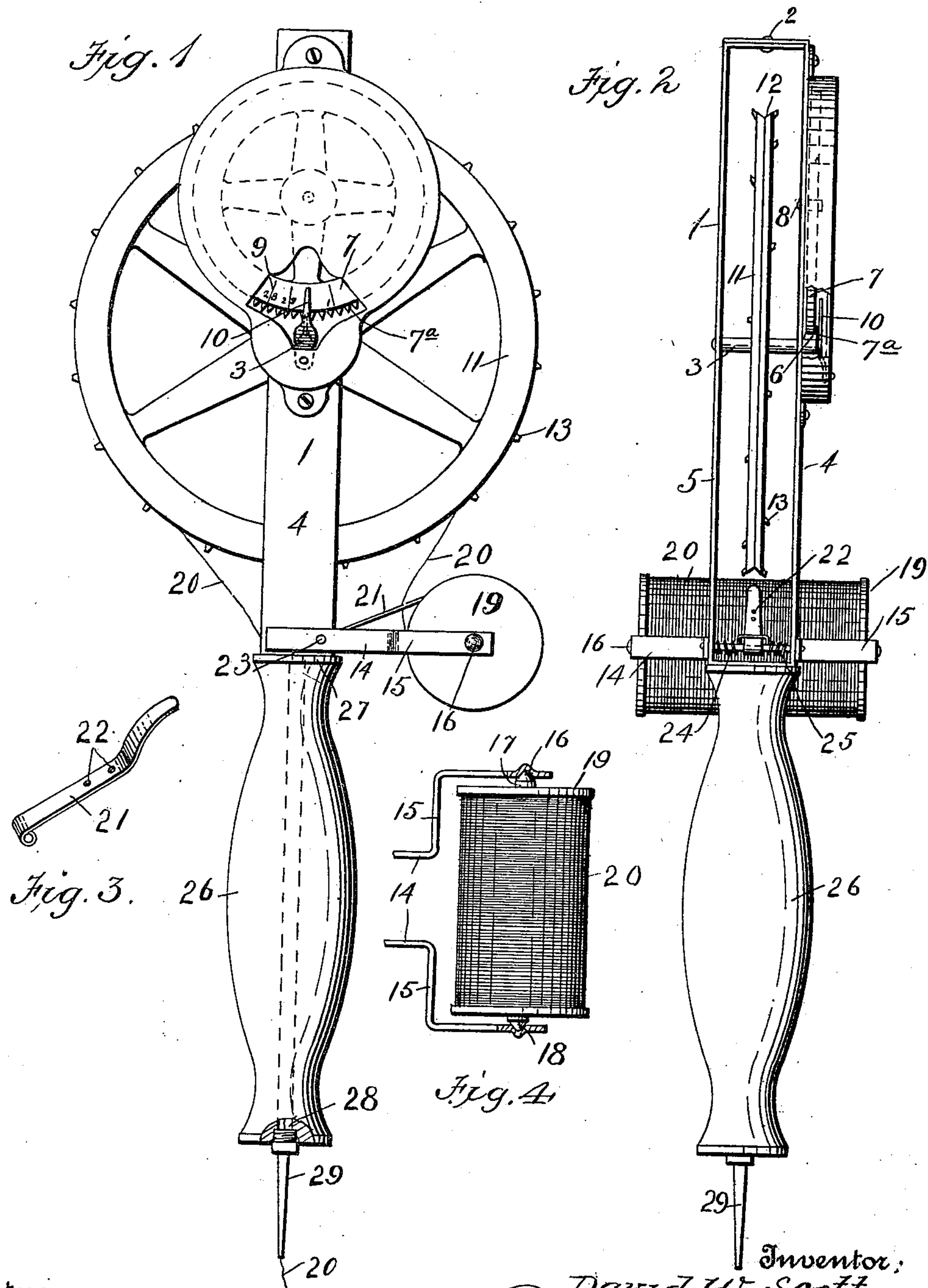
No. 667,586.

Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

D. W. SCOTT.  
CLOTH MEASURE.

(Application filed Oct. 10, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:  
Frank L. Curran.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

DAVID W. SCOTT, OF FREEPORT, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
ROLLIN A. BRIGGS, OF SAME PLACE.

## CLOTH-MEASURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,586, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed October 10, 1900. Serial No. 32,616. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID W. SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cloth-Measurers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cloth-measurers; and the object of the same is to produce a device of this character which will be simple in construction and efficient in operation.

With my improved instrument the amount of cloth rolled into a roll can be easily and quickly measured without marking or soiling the same.

The above-stated object and advantages are obtained by the novel construction to be described in this specification and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my device. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail of the tension. Fig. 4 is a detail of the spool and bracket-arms.

Like numerals of reference designate like parts in the different views of the drawings.

The numeral 1 designates the casing of my device, within and on which the several important parts thereof are mounted. The casing is rectangular in shape and adapted to be made of a single piece of stiff resilient sheet metal, suitably bent and secured at the top by screws or rivets 2. A shaft 3 extends transversely the casing 1 and is journaled in the sides 4 and 5 thereof. One end of the shaft projects for a short distance beyond the casing and carries thereon a small triangular pawl 6. This pawl 6 is designed to mesh at each revolution of the shaft 3 with an indicator wheel or dial 7, mounted on a stub-shaft 8, journaled in the side 4 of the casing. The periphery of the wheel 7 is fitted with a series of cogs 7<sup>a</sup>, and the face of the wheel is graduated and provided with a series of integral numbers 9 to denote the number of yards of cloth. A pointer 10 is secured to the frame just adjacent to the wheel 7 and serves to facilitate the reading of the numbers thereon. Keyed on the shaft 3, centrally thereof, is a sheave 11, grooved at 12 to accommodate the measuring thread or cord.

By the arrangement of sheave 11, pawl 6, and the graduated cogged wheel 7 the revolutions of the sheave are recorded. The sheave 11 may also be fitted with a series of equidistant teeth 13, by which the fractional revolutions can be read off. By making these teeth long enough and bifurcating them the groove 12 could be dispensed with.

Secured to the lower end of the casing 1 is a bracket 14, which has two spring-arms 15, recessed at 16. These arms embrace and hold an axle 17, provided with conical points 18 to adapt it to fit the recesses 16. Mounted on the axle 17 is a spool or reel 19, carrying a supply of thread 20, wound thereon. To regulate the paying out of the thread, a tension is provided, which comprises an arm 21, apertured at 22 and rigidly mounted on a shaft 23, journaled in the sides 4 and 5 of the casing 1. The shaft 23 is surrounded by a coil-spring 24, the ends of which are secured at 25. The thread 20 is passed through the aperture 22 and then up and around the sheave 11.

To assist in handling my instrument, a handle 26 is secured to the casing 1 at 27. The handle is longitudinally apertured or bored at 28 and has a small tube 29, seated in the outer end of the aperture 28. The combination of the aperture 28 and the tube 29 forms a thread-guide. The outer end of the tube 29 and the upper end of the aperture 28 are rounded to prevent fraying the thread as it is drawn through. I may attach a hook or clasp to the outer end of the thread 20 for use in attaching it to the end of a piece of cloth.

The operation of my measurer can now be given. The thread 20 is passed through the tension, around the sheave, and down through the aperture in the handle and the tube 29. The end of the thread is then attached to the end of the cloth to be measured and the thread paid out with the cloth. At each revolution of the sheave 11 the pawl 6 engages one of the cogs on the wheel 7, and thereby registers the revolution of the sheave. The graduations and the numbers on the wheel 7 are spaced with reference to the circumference of the sheave 11 so that each number corresponds to a yard of string unwound. The tension keeps the thread from sagging or

running too freely. A series of apertures may be provided corresponding to different tensions. The thread may be wound up again after removing the spool from the bracket 14  
5 by springing the arms 15 apart.

I do not wish to be limited as to details of construction, as these may be varied in many particulars without departing from the spirit of my invention.

10 Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a measuring device, the combination  
15 substantially as described, of a spool mounted to revolve and bearing a supply of thread, a sheave, means for recording the revolutions of said sheave, and a tension located to en-

gage the thread intermediate the said spool and the said sheave, said tension comprising an apertured arm rigidly mounted on a shaft, 20 and a coiled spring surrounding said shaft.

2. In a measuring device, a tension, comprising a shaft, an apertured arm rigidly mounted on said shaft and a coiled spring surrounding said shaft, substantially as de- 25 scribed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID W. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

EDDIE A. BURKHART,  
M. E. SCOTT.