No. 877,084. PATENTED JAN. 21, 1908.

C. W. JACKSON & W. A. McVICKER.

TRAVELER RING FOR SPINNING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 3, 1905. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

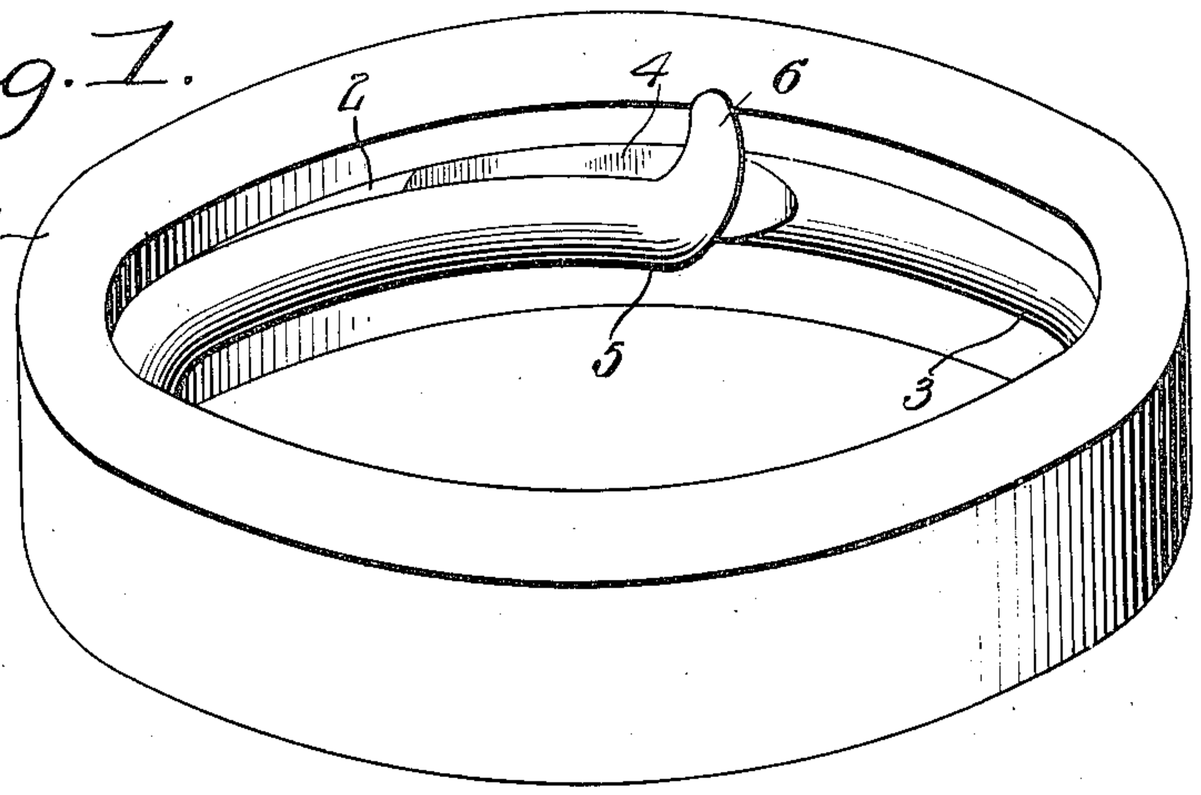


Fig. 2.

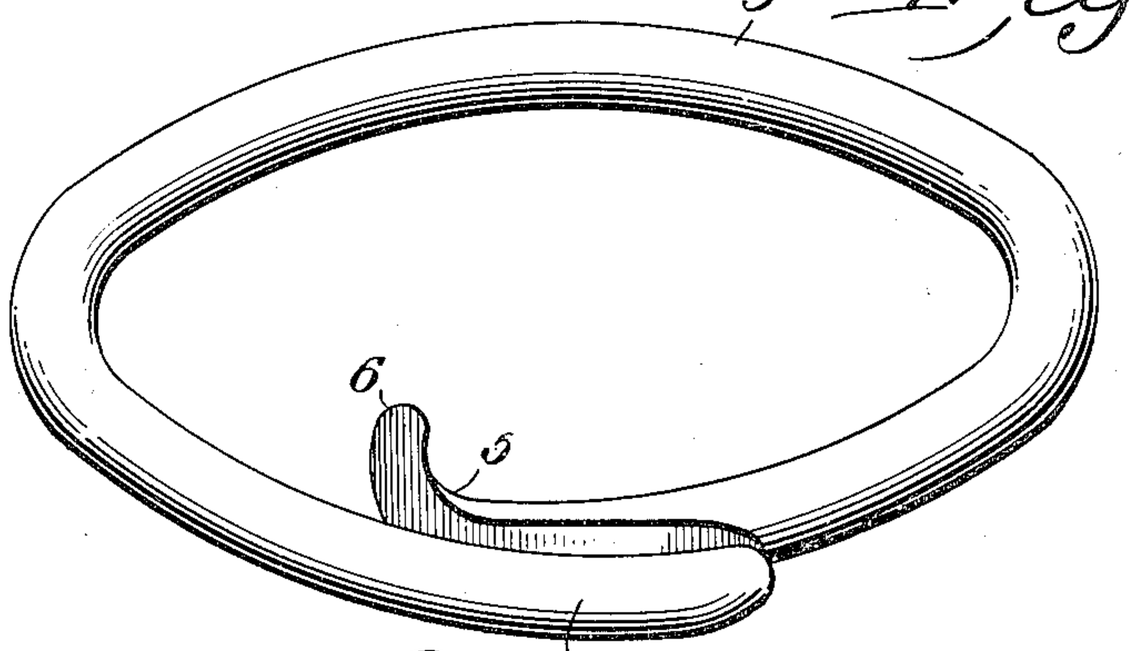
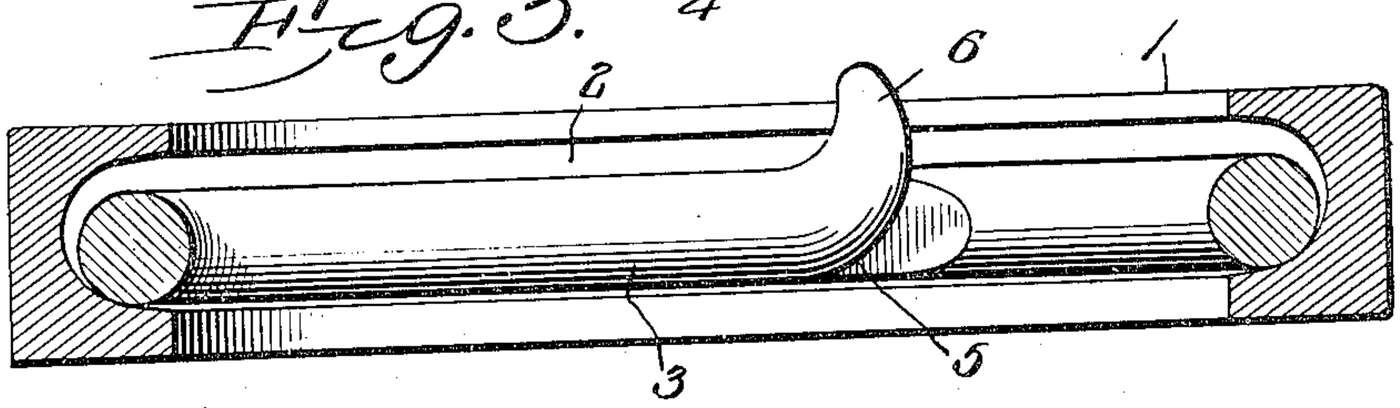


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
E. J. Stewart
R. M. Elliott

Charles W. Jackson,
William A. McVicker,
Inventors,
by Church & Co
Attorneys.

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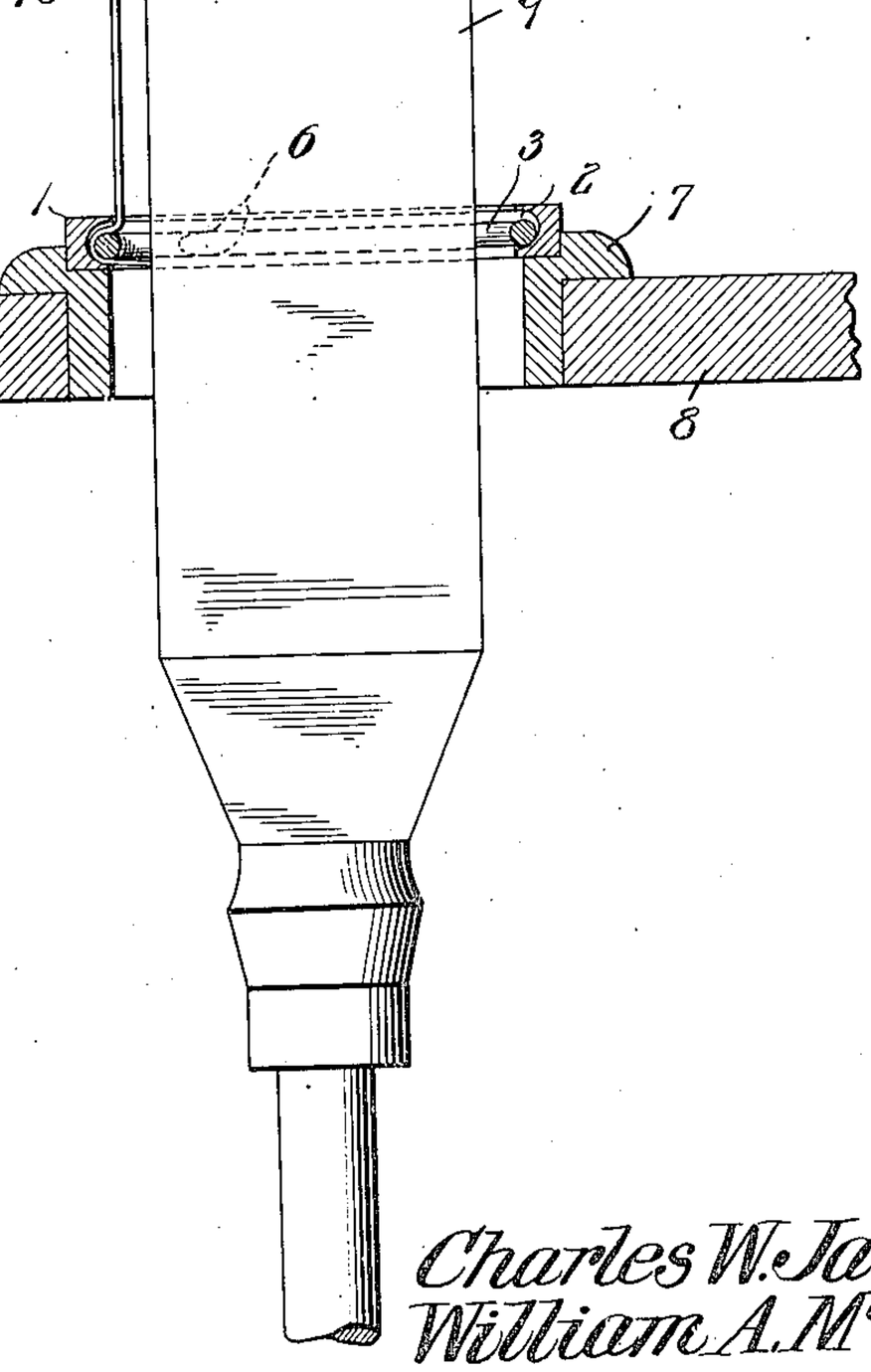
Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
E. F. Stewart
R. M. Leitch

Charles W. Jackson,
William A. McVicker,
Inventors,
by Church & Co
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. JACKSON AND WILLIAM A. McVICKER, OF REIDSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

TRAVELER-RING FOR SPINNING-MACHINES.

No. 877,084. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 21, 1908.

Application filed August 3, 1905. Serial No. 272,572.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES W. JACKSON and WILLIAM A. McVICKER, citizens of the United States, residing at Reidsville, in the county of Rockingham and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Traveler-Ring for Spinning-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to traveler rings for spinning machines.

The object of the invention is to provide a traveler ring which shall possess marked advantages in simplicity of construction and durability in use, in which the thread may be combined with it without the necessity of stopping the bobbin or the ring rail for the purpose; in which friction to the passage of the thread is reduced to a minimum, thereby avoiding danger of breakage; and which may be adapted for either spinning or twisting, or for changing from one size thread to another.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a traveler ring for spinning machines as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Figure 1 is a perspective detail view of the ring and traveler. Fig. 2 is a perspective detail view of the traveler. Fig. 3 is a view in longitudinal section through the ring and traveler. Fig. 4 is a view in elevation, partly in section, exhibiting the manner in which the traveler ring is combined with the ring rail, and also its coöperative relation to the bobbin being wound.

Referring to the drawings, and more particularly to Fig. 1, the device is shown as comprising a ring 1 of the usual or any preferred construction, and provided on its interior with a circumferential race 2 in which loosely fits and works the traveler 3. The traveler is constructed of metal, preferably one that is resilient, and is in the nature of a split ring, the overlapping ends of which are beveled or inclined with relation to each other to present an open joint or slit through which the thread will pass, the beveled terminals operating to make the device self-threading. The outer terminal 4 is partially housed within the race, and the inner terminal 5 projects beyond the inner wall of the race and is provided with an upturned hook or beak 6 with which the thread engages and by which it is guided between the slit into the race, the beak constituting, in effect, a self or automatic threader for the device.

The ring, as usual, is mounted within a holder 7 carried by a ring rail 8 of the usual construction, and projecting through the holder and traveler ring is a bobbin 9 upon which the thread 10 is wound in the usual manner. It will of course be understood that the ring rail 8 reciprocates vertically, and that the bobbin 9 rotates to the left, and by this arrangement the thread is positively held from slipping out of the slit between the terminals of the traveler which would occur if the bobbin turned to the right.

By reference to Fig. 4, the manner in which the device operates will be readily understood. The thread 10 to be wound upon the bobbin is slipped between the terminals of the traveler and bears against its outer face and the inner face of the ring opening, thereby securing sufficient friction to effect the proper winding of the thread without danger of breakage. By the provision of the beak 6, the instant positioning of the thread within the traveler may be effected without the necessity of stopping the bobbin or the ring rail, as it will be seen that the thread will operate to seat itself in position, owing to the movement of the thread due to the rotation of the bobbin.

While the device of this invention is exceedingly simple of construction, it will be found of the highest efficiency and durability in use, and will permit in a ready manner the changing from one gage of thread to another without stopping the machine; or of permitting the traveler ring to be used either for spinning or twisting. Owing to the construction and arrangement of the parts wear and tear are reduced to a minimum, thus saving time that would otherwise be lost in supplying new travelers for those that are worn out, and, further the work of the operator is facilitated and simplified.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

A device of the character described comprising a ring having an annular race, and a traveler loosely mounted in the race and having its terminals laterally overlapped and its inner terminal terminating in a single edge which extends above the surface of the ring.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES W. JACKSON.

WILLIAM A. his × mark McVICKER.

Witnesses:

R. L. ELLINGTON,

S. H. HINES.