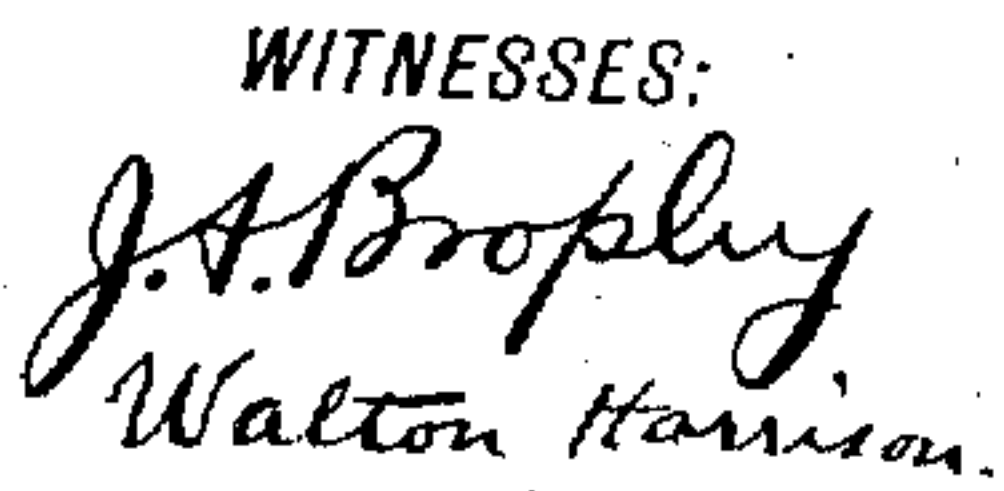


APPLICATION FILED APR. 5, 1910.

Patented May 30, 1911.

3 SHEETS--SHEET 1.



INVENTOR
Robert R. Attmore
BY *Mum & Co.*
ATTORNEYS

993,943.

Patented May 30, 1911.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2

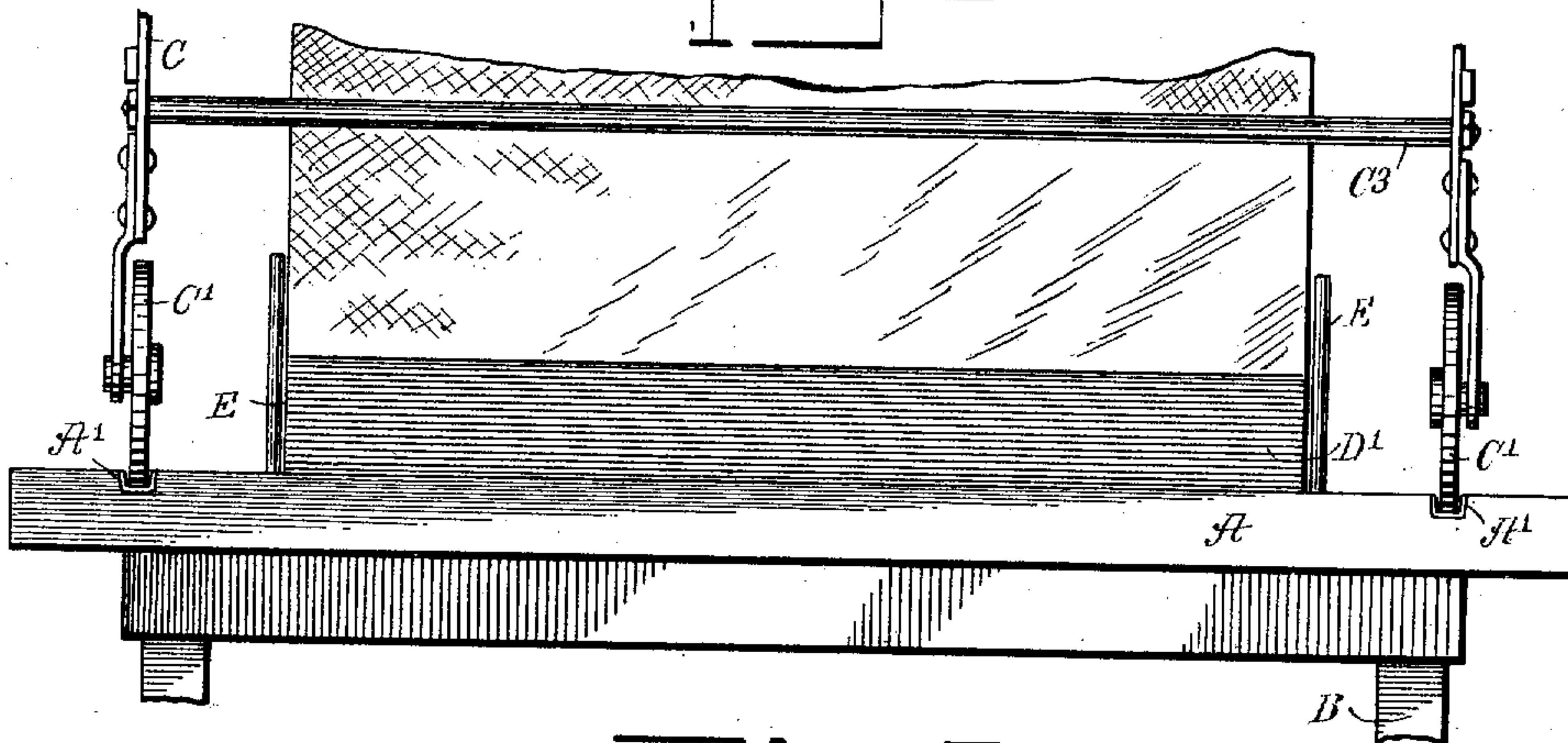


Fig. 3

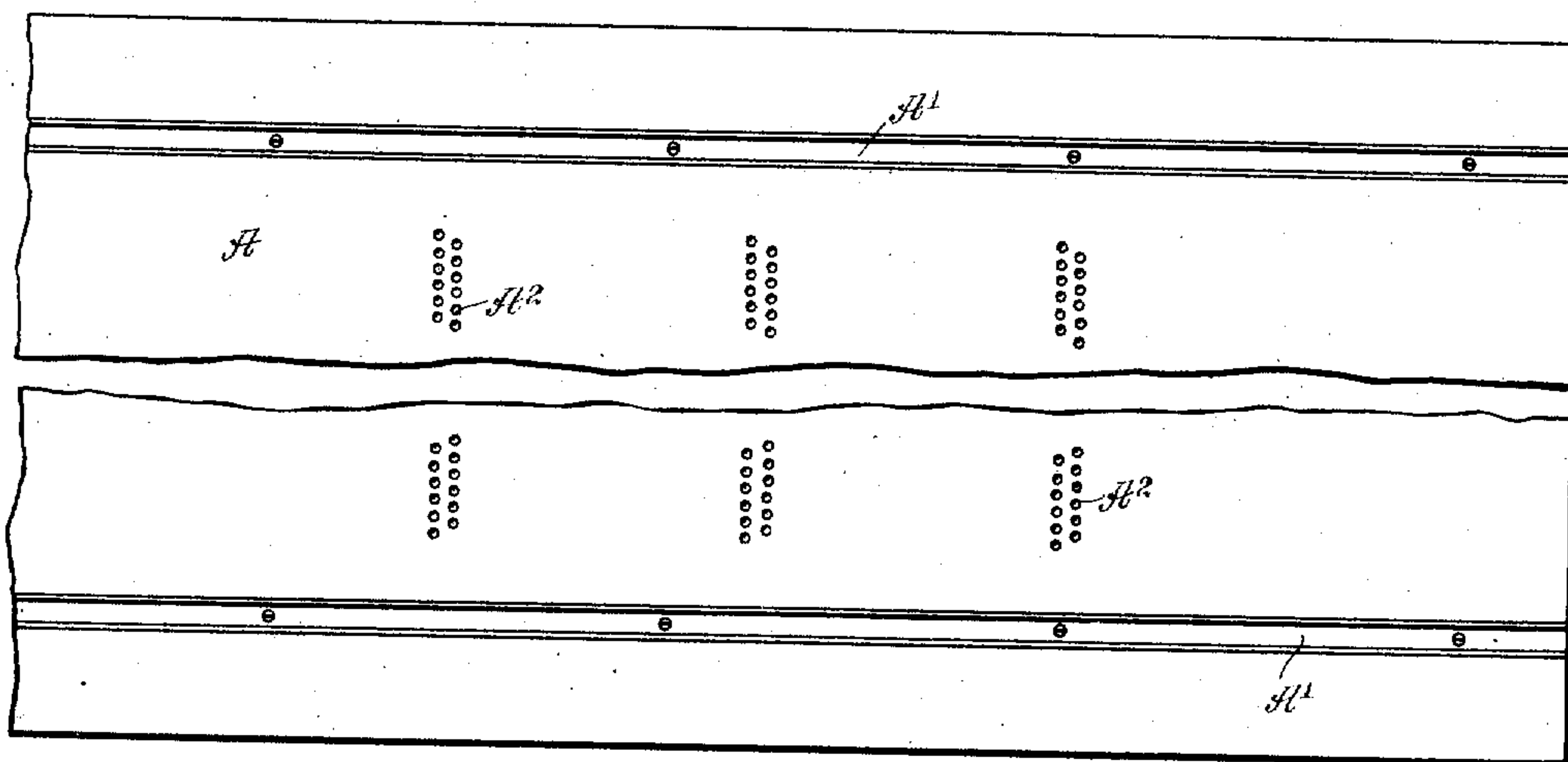


Fig. 4

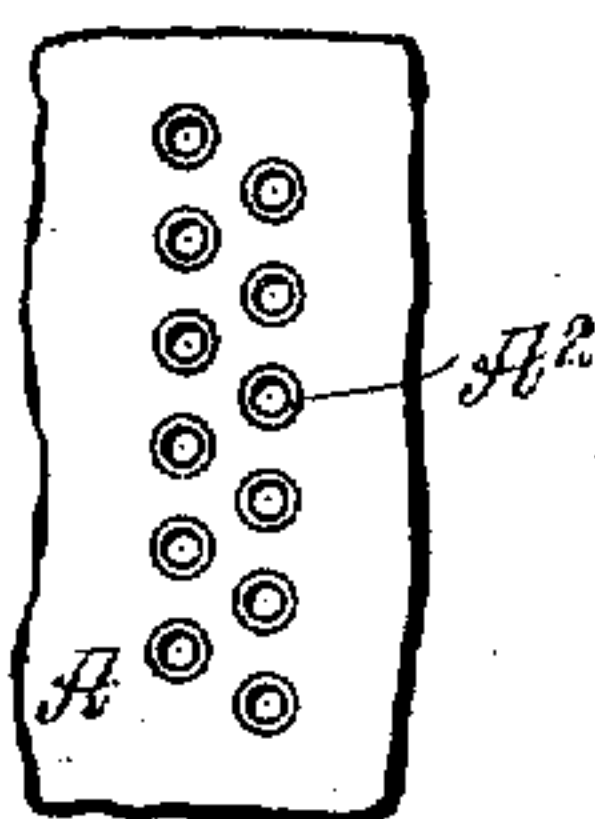
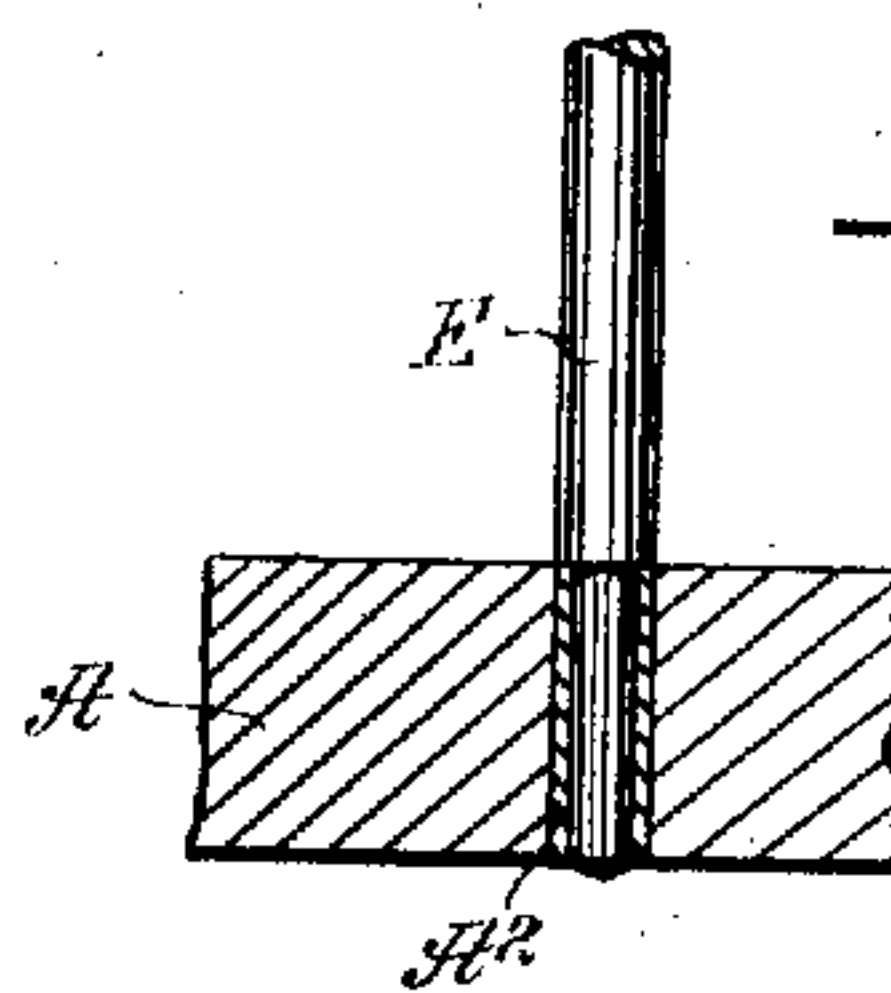


Fig. 5



WITNESSES:
J. A. Brophy
Walton Harrison

INVENTOR
Robert R. Atmore
BY *Mumfords*
ATTORNEYS

R. R. ATMORE.
CLOTH PILER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 5, 1910.

993,943.

Patented May 30, 1911.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 7

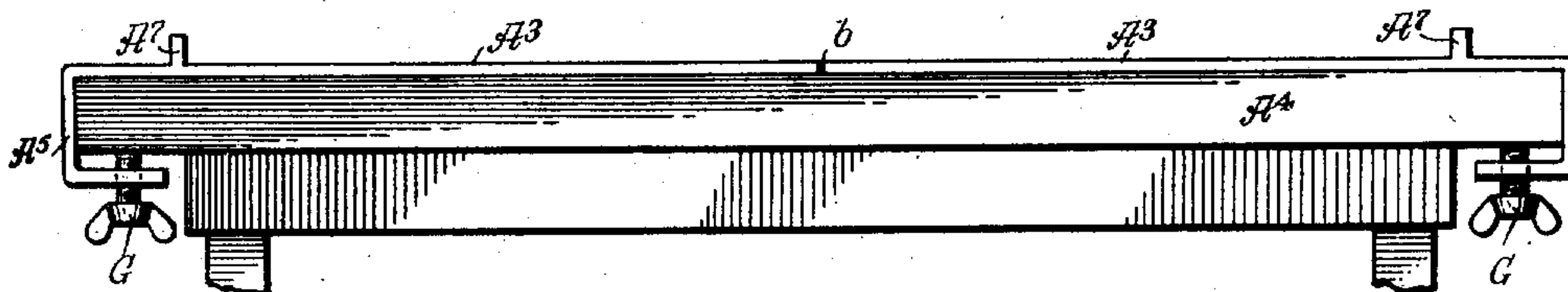


Fig. 8

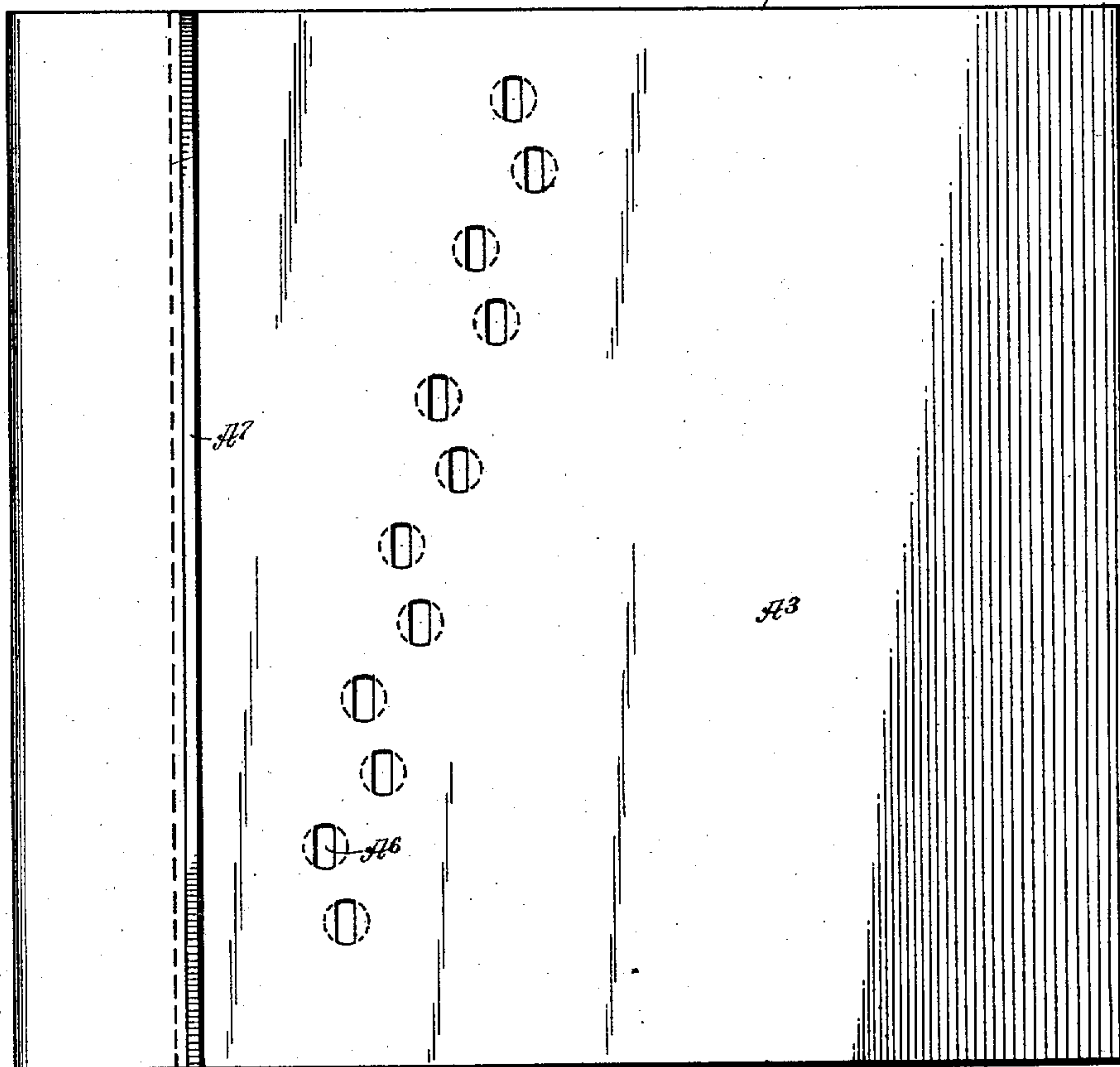


Fig. 9

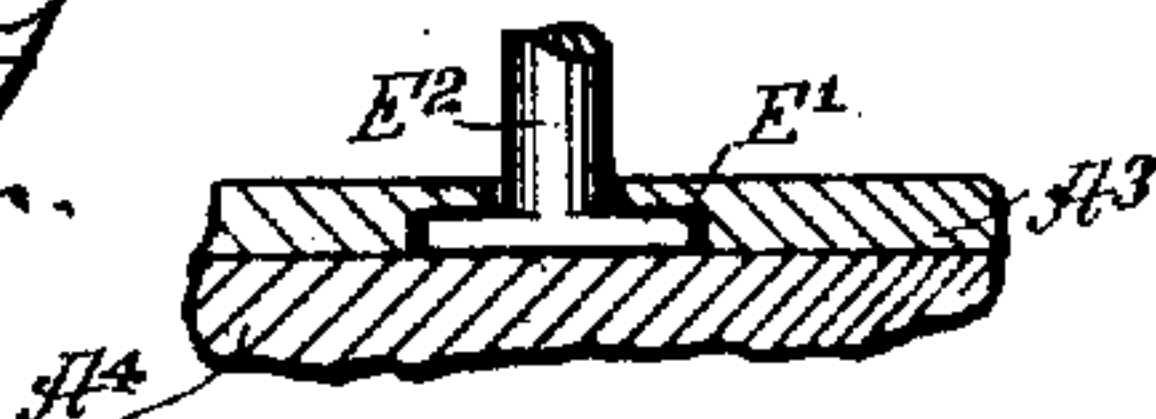


Fig. 10



WITNESSES:
J. A. Brophy
Walton Harrison.

INVENTOR
Robert R. Atmore
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT R. ATMORE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM H. RICH & SON, OF
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION.

CLOTH-PILER.

993,943.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 30, 1911.

Application filed April 5, 1910. Serial No. 553,474.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT R. ATMORE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Cloth-Piler, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a table for piling cloth, and has been designed more particularly for use in cutting umbrella covers.

The object of my invention is to provide, in connection with a table of the indicated character, and a reciprocating carriage and track for supporting the same for the purpose of laying the fabric on said table in superposed folds, a guide or set of guides for properly positioning the fabric as it is being laid.

Several forms of my invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which like characters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a general side elevation of the apparatus, with parts broken away; Fig. 2 is an end elevation thereof; Fig. 3 is a partial top view; Fig. 4 is a plan view showing a detail of the guide sockets upon an enlarged scale; Fig. 5 shows one of the guides in position in its socket; Fig. 6 is a partial end view illustrating another form of the invention; Fig. 7 is an end view showing a third form of construction in which a sectional movable table top is employed; Fig. 8 is a top view of one of the table top sections drawn upon an enlarged scale; Fig. 9 is a vertical section showing a detail of such table and table top in connection with one of the guide pins; and Fig. 10 is a top view of such guide pin.

The table A, supported on legs B or otherwise, is provided, according to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, with parallel longitudinal grooved tracks A', in which are adapted to travel the wheels C' of a carriage C, constructed in any approved manner. I have illustrated a carriage of a construction well-known in this art, the fabric D which is placed originally on a shelf, or plate C² at the top of the carriage, passing over transverse guides C³ and being laid in superposed folds on top of the table A, as indicated at D', by causing the carriage to traverse or reciprocate along the tracks A'. So far the apparatus need not differ from existing constructions.

In order that the fabric may be laid on top of the table A with perfect regularity, I have provided two sets of edge guides, each set on the table in a line or plane parallel with the path of the carriage C. The guides E of the same set may be spaced uniformly or not. As shown, the two sets of guides are located between the tracks A', and the distance between the two sets is preferably variable to accommodate fabrics of different width. For this purpose, the table may be provided with sockets A², formed by metal tubes set in vertical openings of the table, said sockets being arranged at different distances from the tracks A'. A convenient arrangement is shown in Figs. 3 and 4, where the sockets are disposed in pairs of transverse rows, the sockets of one row being staggered with reference to those of the other row of the same pair, and, of course, the pairs of rows should be similar as to the distances of their sockets from the tracks A'. The guide pins E may have reduced ends to fit the sockets, as shown in Fig. 5. The pins E may be inserted in any one of the sockets, to match the width of the particular fabric employed at the time, and thus the fabric, as it is fed from the reciprocating carriage, will be laid perfectly straight lengthwise of the table A, the guides preventing any lateral deviation, and also keeping the superposed layers of the fabric in exact registry. When the fabric has been removed entirely from the carriage, any suitable device (not shown) is used to cut the fabric, say to form umbrella covers, the guide pins E being removed prior to this operation, if desired, or if they are allowed to remain, they will hold the fabric steady against lateral movement during cutting.

In some cases, (in view of certain cutter constructions), it may be desirable to avoid grooving the table A to form tracks for the carriage. For this purpose tracks F may be secured to the legs B, below the level of the table A (see Fig. 6) the carriage wheels C' being connected with the carriage body by brackets C⁴, bent to clear the table, as shown. The arrangement of guides would be the same as described above. Another construction for accomplishing the same result is shown in Figs. 7 to 10. Here the apparatus is provided with a removable table top consisting of two sections A³, adapted to cover the permanent top A⁴, and detach-

ably secured thereto, for instance, by means of clamping screws G passing through L-shaped flanges A⁵ located at the outer portions of the sections A³, and arranged to embrace the edges of the permanent top or body A⁴. The arrangement of guides might be the same as in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, but I have illustrated a slightly different arrangement in Fig. 8, each section A³ having a series of openings A⁶, no two of which are in registry either lengthwise or transversely of the table. It will be understood that there would be a number of such sections succeeding each other lengthwise of the table, such adjacent sections being in contact with, or at least very close to each other at their transverse edges (such as *a*) while transversely alining sections of the same pair would be contiguous to each other at their longitudinal inner edges, as shown at *b* in Fig. 7.

In Figs. 8, 9 and 10 I have also represented another construction of sockets and guide pins. The openings A⁶ are round at their lower portions and oblong at their upper portions, the flat elongated portions or feet E' of the guide pins E² being adapted to engage the permanent top A⁴ and to be received in the round or widened lower portions of the sockets A⁶, the upper portions of which are just large enough to allow the said feet to pass. It will be understood that with this construction the pins E', E² may be inserted from above and then locked by giving them a quarter turn, the reverse procedure serving to release them.

Finally, Figs. 7 and 8 show each section A³ provided with a track rib A⁷, the carriage wheels being intended to travel on the said sections between the ribs A⁷ and along the opposing inner faces of said ribs. This last-described form of my invention enables any or all of the table top sections A³ to be removed (after the fabric has been laid thereon) by sliding them outward after loosening the screws G, the fabric dropping undisturbed on the permanent top A⁴, on which it may then be cut in the usual manner, there being no tracks or other obstructions on the table to interfere with the operation of the cutter.

The effectiveness of the guide pins is greatly increased because of the fact that the carriage, no matter upon what sort of track it travels, is nevertheless obliged to move in a definite path. That is to say, there is a precise relation between the position of the tracks of whatsoever kind for guiding the carriage, and the guides of whatsoever kind for guiding the cloth as paid out from

the carriage. The tracks, by maintaining the movements of the carriage in a definite plane or zone, render the work of the guide pins more effective than would otherwise be the case and enable the mechanism, as a whole, to superpose various layers of cloth in precise registry.

Various modifications may be made, without departing from the nature of my invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. The combination of a table having sockets at opposite sides and at different distances from the longitudinal center of the table, guides adapted for insertion in said sockets, and a cloth-laying device arranged to deposit the fabric on the table between said guides.

2. The combination of a table provided at different points of its length with sets of sockets arranged in staggered relation at different distances from the table's longitudinal center, guides adapted for insertion in said sockets, and a cloth-laying device arranged to deposit the fabric along said guides.

3. The combination of a table having sockets with contracted openings, guide pins provided with feet adapted to pass through said openings and to be then turned out of registry with the openings, and a cloth-laying device arranged to deposit the fabric along said guide pins.

4. The combination of a table having a permanent top, removable sections adapted to slide over said top transversely for insertion or removal, said sections being of a width to substantially cover the table top, guides held by said sections at opposite sides of the table, and a cloth-laying device arranged to deposit the fabric between said guides.

5. The combination of a table having a permanent top, removable sections adapted to slide over said top transversely, for insertion or removal and provided with flanged edge portions arranged to embrace the edges of the permanent top, and a cloth-laying device arranged to deposit the fabric on said removable sections.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT R. ATMORE.

Witnesses:

WALTON HARRISON,
PHILIP D. ROLLHAUS.