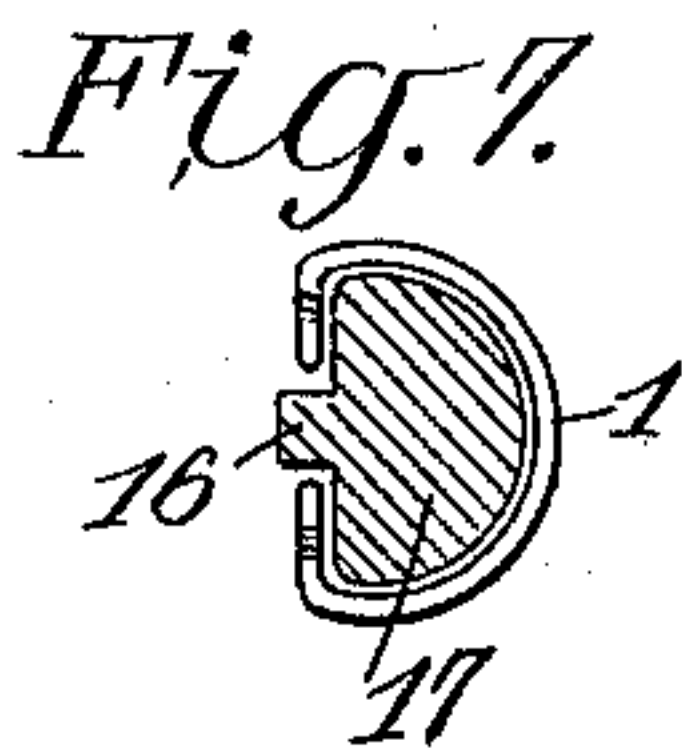
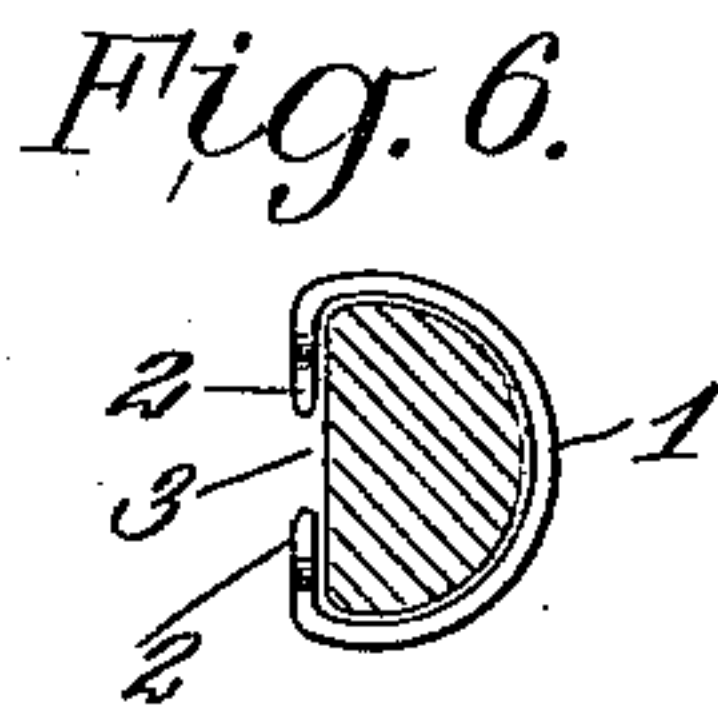
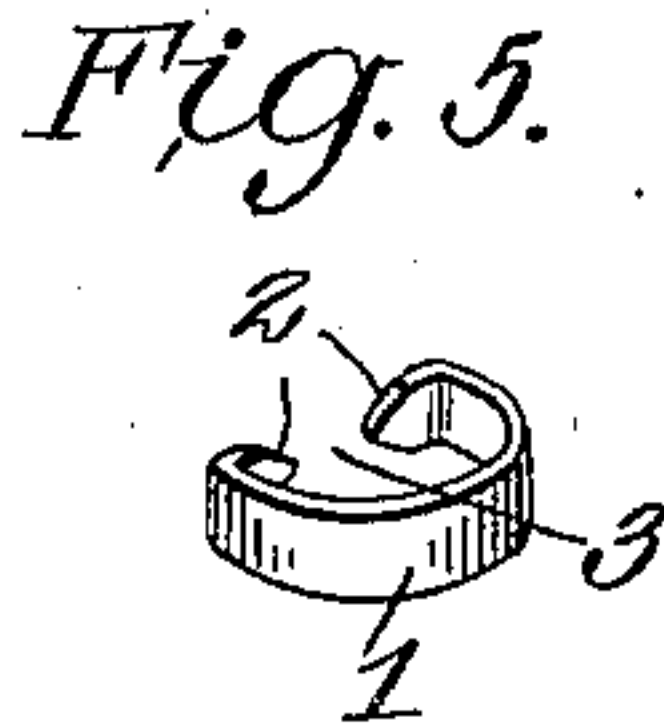
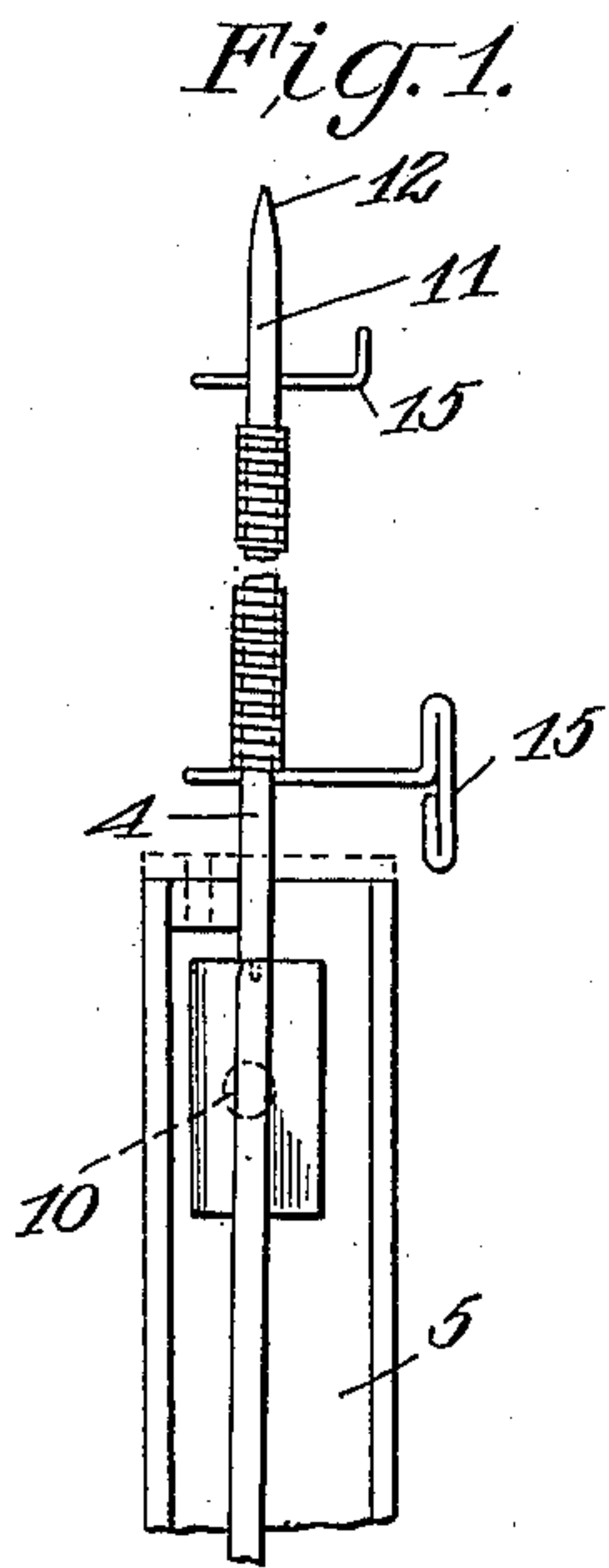


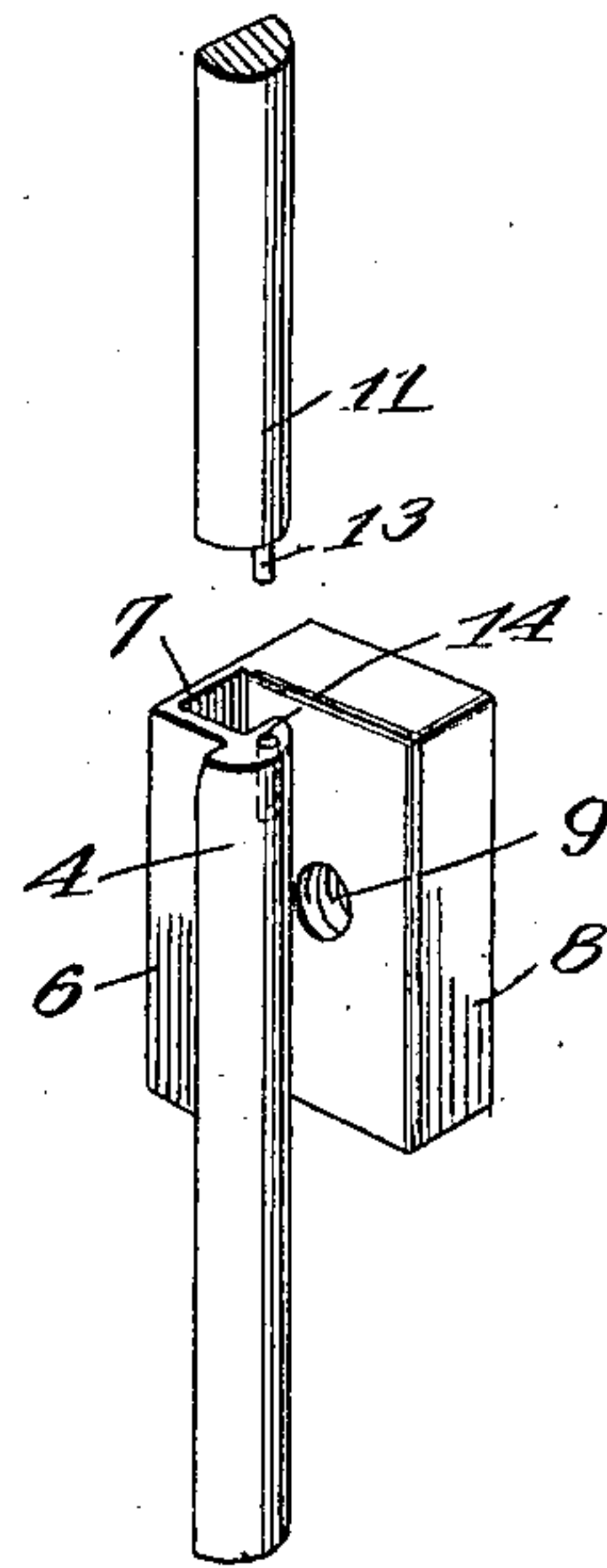
J. S. DRAKE.  
LOADING WIRE FOR TRAVELER DISPENSERS.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1910.

995,847.

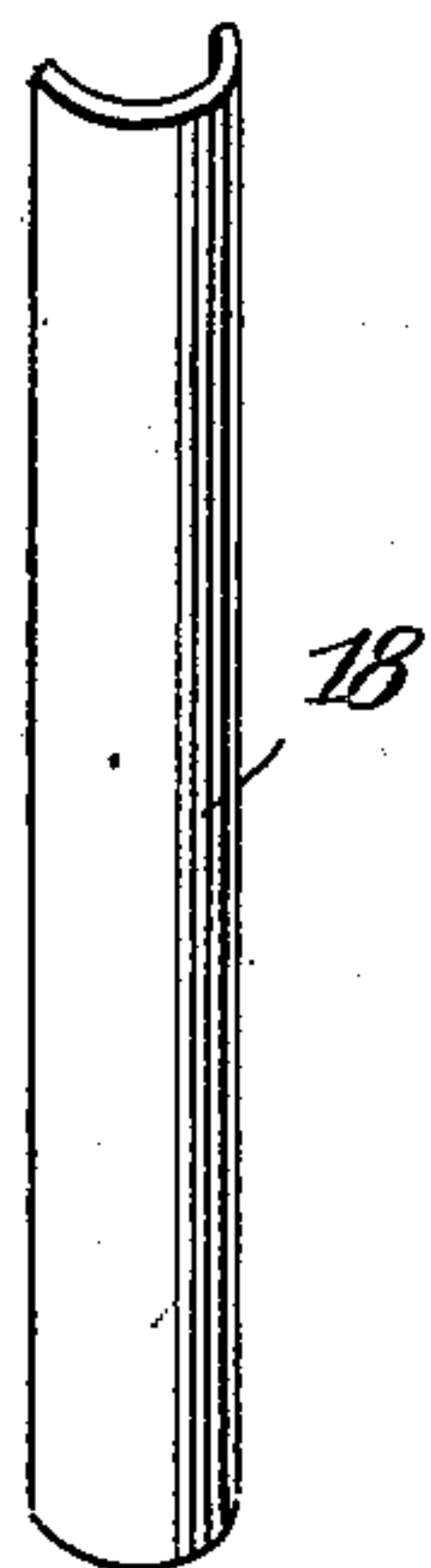
Patented Jan. 30, 1911.



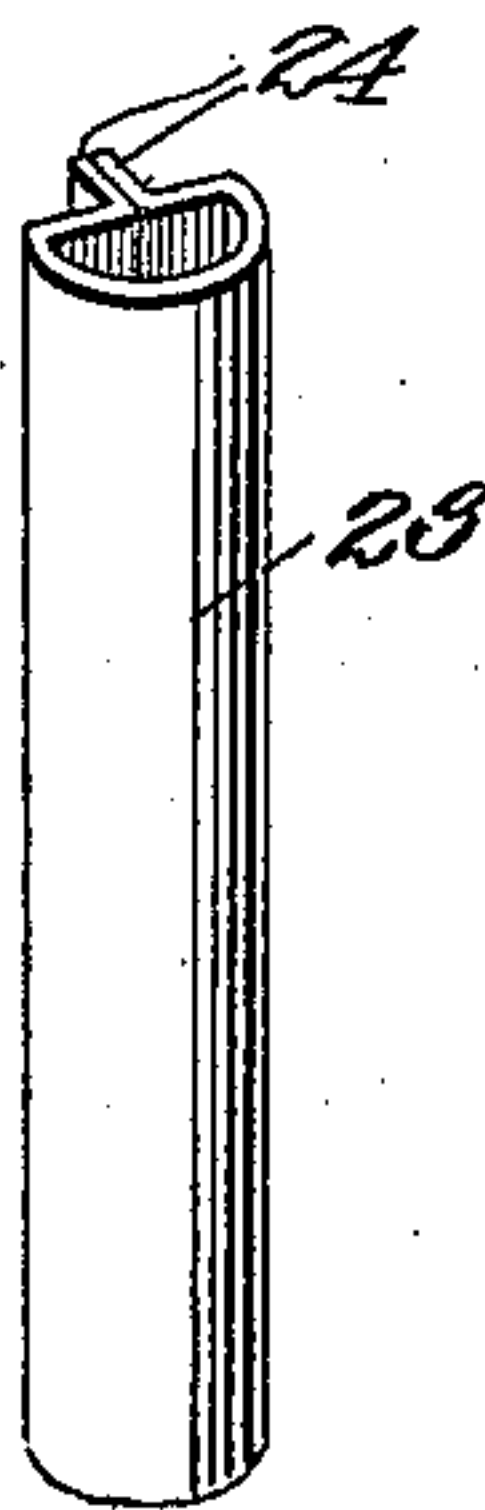
*Fig. 2.*



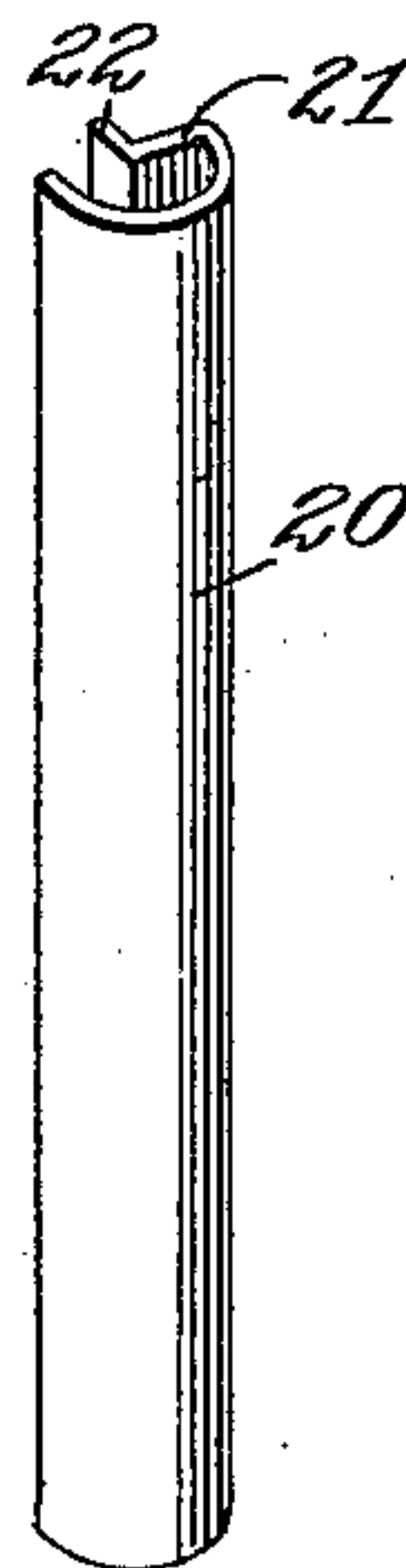
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 8.*



*Fig. 4.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BAXTER S. MOORE, OF CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

## LOADING-WIRE FOR TRAVELER-DISPENSERS.

995,847.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1911.

Application filed January 19, 1910. Serial No. 538,824.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES S. DRAKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loading-Wires for Traveler-Dispensers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in loading wire for traveler dispensers, and consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide a means for supplying travelers to the dispensing device, shown and described in my copending application, Serial No. 487,136, filed April 1st, 1909, by means of which the travelers will be held in proper position for dispensing, and supplied to the device in such position.

Referring to the drawings forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a side view of the loading wire and the upper end of the dispensing device, with the wire in position for delivering its charge, Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the upper end of the device, and the lower end of the wire, Fig. 3 is a similar view of a portion of a modified form, Fig. 4 is a similar view of another modification, Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a traveler, Fig. 6 is a transverse section of the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, Fig. 7 is a similar view of a modification of the said form, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a portion of another modification.

As is known, travelers, one of which is shown in Fig 5, are used in spinning, and being very susceptible to wear and breakage, they require frequent replacement. The individual travelers are very small, and are difficult to grasp in bulk. Owing to their peculiar shape, they are also, when in bulk, very liable to interengage with each other, forming chains, and the operatives being hurried, waste a great number under such circumstances by shaking off all except the one grasped, onto the floor. In grasping the travelers from bulk, two or more are frequently taken, and the surplus dropped in the same manner. For the above reasons, many of the travelers are lost, thus causing

a considerable item of expense, which it is the object of dispensing devices to prevent.

The travelers 1, are split rings, substantially semicircular in shape, the ends 2 being on the straight side as shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, and are separated, or spaced apart from each other, leaving a space 3 therebetween.

The magazine of the dispensing device, fully shown and described in my copending application above mentioned, consists of a rod 4, which, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 6, is solid, and shaped to fit the travelers. The magazine is supported by a plate 5, and is provided on its flat face at its upper end, with a lateral flange 6, extending perpendicularly from the face. The flange at its free end is connected to or is integral with a lateral flange 7, extending from the side of a block 8, which is provided with an opening 9, for receiving a screw 10, whereby it may be attached to the plate 5.

The loading wire 11 shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 6, is of the same cross section as the magazine, the upper end 12 thereof being pointed, and the lower end square, and provided with a pin 13, which is adapted to enter an opening 14, in the upper end of the magazine, whereby to center the wire, in register with the magazine. Near each end the wire is provided with an opening for receiving a pin 15, for retaining the travelers in place, the said travelers being arranged in superimposed relation on the wire as shown

In the operation of loading the magazine, the wire is first loaded, by picking up the travelers with the pointed end, the upper pin 15 being removed, and the lower one left in place. After the wire is filled, the upper pin is replaced, and the pin 13 is inserted in the opening 14, to center the wire and magazine in register. When so centered, the lower pin 15 is removed, and the travelers slip down over the wire onto the magazine, being retained in their superimposed position, and flat upon each other by the shape of the wire and magazine, which prevents any lateral or twisting movement of the travelers. The rib 6 offers no impediment to the passage of the travelers, passing between the ends of the traveler in the space



3. If desired, the flange or rib 6 may be extended the full length of the loading wire as indicated at 16 in Fig. 7, the wire 17 shown in the embodiment being also solid, and having the same cross section as the wire 11.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 3, the wire is formed from a plate or strip 18, bent into a form substantially semicircular in cross section. In Fig. 4 a somewhat similar form is shown, the embodiment consisting of a plate or strip 20 substantially semicircular or arc-shaped in cross section, and having at one edge an inwardly extending flange 21, and the said flange is provided with an extension 22 extending outwardly at right angles to the flange.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 8, the plate or strip 23 is bent to form a tubular body, substantially semicircular in cross section, the edges of the strip being on the flat face as shown, and each edge is provided with a longitudinal rib or flange 24, the said ribs or flanges abutting as shown.

It will be understood that each of the modifications shown in Figs. 3, 4, 7 and 8 may be provided with the pointed end and with the pins, and any suitable form of centering means may be provided. The operation of filling the magazines is similar in all the forms.

It will be evident that with the improved loading wire, the travelers may be placed on the magazine in proper position for dispensing, and that they cannot become disarranged during the transfer, neither can they be lost from the wire, if the pins are retained in place, until the loading wire is centered.

I claim—

1. A loading wire for traveler dispensing devices, comprising in combination with the magazine substantially semicircular in cross section and provided in its upper end with a recess, of a tubular rod having a cross section corresponding in shape and area, to that of the magazine, and provided in its lower end with a pin fitting the recess, and similarly arranged with respect to the arrangement of the recess, whereby to center the rod, said rod having at the center of its flat face a longitudinal rib, and near each end a transverse opening, and a pin in each opening, the opposite end from the pin being pointed for the purpose specified.

2. A loading wire for traveler dispensing devices, comprising in combination with the magazine substantially semicircular in cross section and provided in its upper end with a recess, of a tubular rod having a cross section corresponding in shape and area, to that of the magazine, and provided in its lower end with a pin fitting the recess, and simi-

larly arranged with respect to the arrangement of the recess, whereby to center the rod, and near each end a transverse opening, and a pin in each opening, the opposite end of the rod being pointed for the purpose specified.

3. A loading wire for traveler dispensing devices, comprising in combination with the magazine substantially semicircular in cross section and provided in its upper end with a recess, of a rod having a cross section corresponding in shape and area, to that of the magazine, and provided in its lower end with a pin fitting the recess, and similarly arranged with respect to the arrangement of the recess, whereby to center the rod, and near each end a transverse opening, and a pin in each opening, the opposite end of the pin being pointed for the purpose specified.

4. A device of the character specified, comprising a tubular rod, said rod being approximately semicircular in cross section, and having a longitudinal rib at the center of its flat face, the one end of the rod being pointed, said rod having near each end a transverse opening, and a pin engaging each opening.

5. A device of the character specified comprising a tubular rod, said rod being approximately semicircular in cross section, one end of the rod being pointed, said rod having near each end a transverse opening, and a pin engaging each opening.

6. A loading wire for travelers, comprising a rod substantially semicircular in cross section, and pointed at one end and provided with a longitudinal rib on its flat face, at approximately the center thereof, and means in connection with the rod for holding the travelers thereon.

7. A loading wire for travelers, comprising a rod substantially semicircular in cross section, and pointed at one end, and means in connection with the rod for holding the travelers thereon.

8. A loading wire for travelers, comprising a rod substantially semicircular in cross section, and provided with a longitudinal rib on its flat face at approximately the center thereof, and means in connection with the rod for holding the travelers thereon.

9. The combination with the travelers, of a loading wire therefor, said wire having a cross section fitting the travelers, and being provided at each end with means for retaining the travelers thereon.

10. A loading wire for travelers, comprising a strip curved into approximately semicircular form, the edges of the strip being bent radially inward to approximately the center of the circle upon which the strip is formed, and then outwardly at right angles to form flanges, the said flanges abutting,

said strip having means to hold the traveler thereon and being pointed at one end.

11. A loading wire for travelers, comprising a strip curved into approximately semi-circular form, the edges of the strip being bent radially inward to approximately the center of the circle upon which the strip is

formed, and thence outwardly at right angles to form flanges, the said flanges abutting.

JAMES S. DRAKE.

Witnesses:

WADDY C. THOMSON,  
R. T. BEATY.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

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