(No Model.)

G. D. CRAWFORD.

SPOOL HOLDER.

No. 341,891. Patented May 18, 1886.

Fig 1

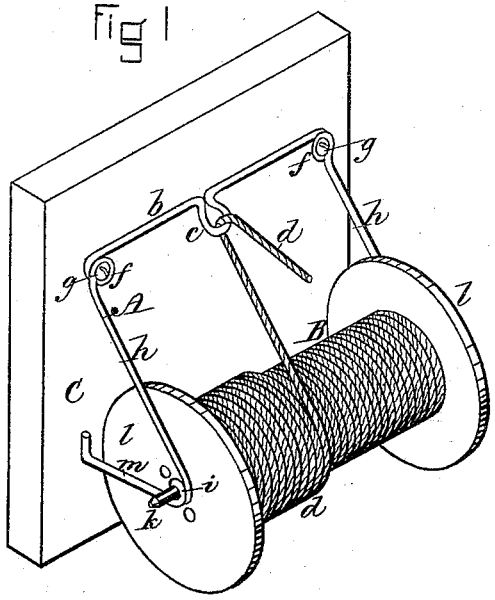


Fig 2

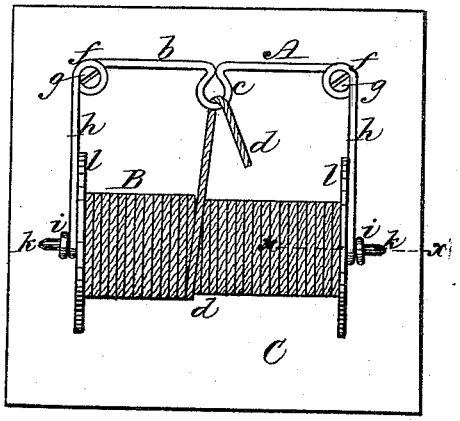


Fig 4

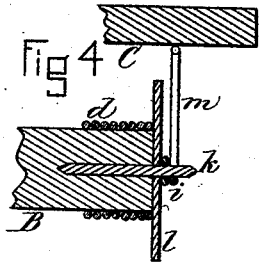


Fig 3

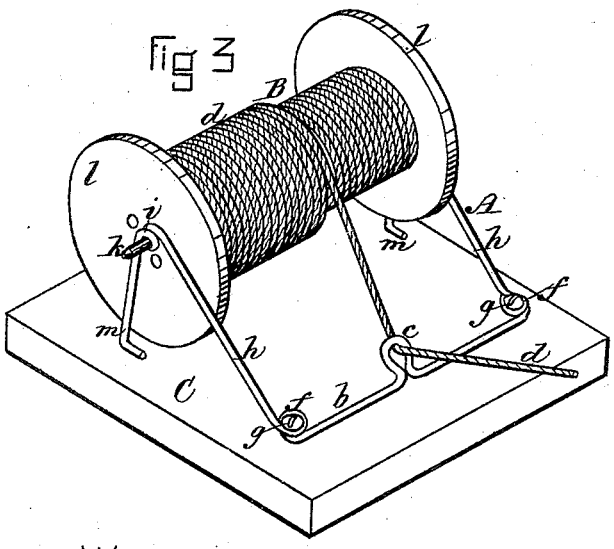
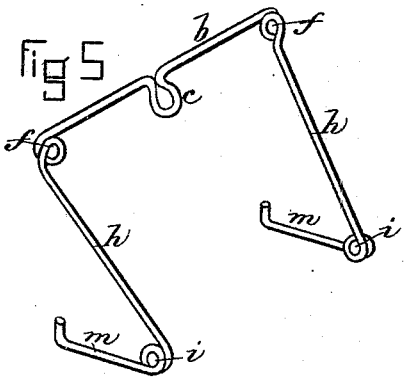


Fig 5



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE D. CRAWFORD, OF MALDEN, ASSIGNOR TO ROSS, TURNER & CO., OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SPOOL-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,891, dated May 18, 1886.

Application filed February 8, 1886. Serial No. 191,227. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE D. CRAWFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Malden, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Spool-Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved spool-holder secured to a wall or other vertical surface and having a spool in place therein. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the same secured to a horizontal surface. Fig. 4 is a section on the line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a view of the holder, the spool being removed therefrom.

My invention has for its object to provide a cheap, neat, and convenient device for holding spools or reels of twine or thread in stores and other places where it is desired to have the same always at hand ready for use; and my invention consists in a holder composed of wire bent to form a frame having eyes to receive fastening screws or nails for securing the frame to a wall or other surface, side portions provided with sockets or bearings to receive the gudgeons or projecting ends of the spindle or shaft of the spool, and arms projecting angularly from the said side portions in planes parallel with the outer sides of the spool-heads and extending out beyond the peripheries of the same, whereby the latter are held off and kept out of contact with the surface to which the holder is secured, and thereby allowed to rotate as the twine is unwound, as hereinafter more particularly set forth.

In the said drawings, A represents my improved holder, which is composed of wire bent to form a horizontal portion, *b*, having a central eye, *c*, forming a guide for the twine or thread *d*, and two eyes, *f f*, at its opposite ends, for the reception of screws *g*, by means of which the holder is securely fastened to a wall, the side of a counter, or other surface, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3.

From the eyes *f f* extend at right angles to the portion *b* the two side portions, *h h*, at the ends of which opposite to the eyes *f f* are formed, by bending the wire, eyes or sockets *i i*, for the reception of the gudgeons *k k*, projecting from the ends of the spool B, which contains the twine or thread *d*. The spring of the wire of which the holder is composed will permit the portions *h h* to be sprung apart sufficiently to allow the spool B to be inserted or removed, and the said portions *h h* are adapted to bear against the outer surfaces of the spool-heads *l l* with a spring-pressure, as seen in Fig. 2, which causes them to act as a brake and produce sufficient friction to prevent the spool from unwinding too freely and delivering more twine or thread than is required for immediate use.

After the wire is bent around to form the sockets *i i* the ends are bent out angularly from the side portions, *h h*, in planes parallel, or nearly so, with the outer sides of the spool-heads *l l*, forming arms *m m*, which extend out beyond the peripheries of the spool-heads, and are adapted to bear against the surface C, to which the holder is secured, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3, whereby the spool-heads are kept out of contact with said surface, and thereby allowed to rotate, as required in the operation of unwinding the twine. If it were not for these arms *m m*, when the holder was secured in place by the screws *g*, the peripheries of the spool-heads would be forced so tightly against the wall or other surface as to interfere with or entirely prevent the rotation of the spool B, which would render the holder of no value.

Instead of securing the holder to a wall or other vertical surface, it may be fastened to a horizontal surface, as seen in Fig. 3, which will be found a convenient position in many cases, and it will be seen that when in this position the arms *m m* will serve as legs to support the spool and keep it out of contact with the horizontal surface to which the holder is attached.

In lieu of gudgeons projecting from the ends of the spool, a single spindle or shaft may extend entirely through the spool, its ends fitting into the sockets *i i* in the same manner as the gudgeons *k*.

I am aware that curtain and other rollers have been supported by wire brackets, as shown in the United States Patents of Joseph F. Hall, No. 28,363, dated May 22, 1860, and

Samuel A. Hitner, No. 303,279, dated August 12, 1884; but in these cases a separate bracket is employed to support each end of the roller, and the construction is essentially different from my improved wire spool-holder; hence I lay no broad claim to a wire bracket, or to the construction shown in either of the aforesaid patents.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A spool-holder composed of wire bent to form a horizontal portion, *b*, having the eyes *f f*, for the reception of the fastening-screws *g*, the side portions, *h h*, provided at their ends with eyes or sockets *i i*, for the reception of the ends of the gudgeons or spindle of the spool, and the arms *m m*, extending angularly from the side portions, *h h*, and projecting beyond the peripheries of the spool-heads, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The herein-described spool-holder, composed of wire bent to form the horizontal portion *b*, having the eyes *f f* and thread-guide *c*, the side portions, *h h*, provided with the eyes or sockets *i i* and the arms *m m*, the said side portions, *h h*, being constructed to spring inwardly and bear with a yielding pressure against the spool-heads, thereby acting as a brake to control the rotation of the spool, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a spool-holder composed of wire bent to form the horizontal portion *b*, having the eyes *f f* and thread-guide *c*, the side portions, *h h*, provided with eyes or sockets *i i* and the arms *m m*, of the spool B, provided with fixed gudgeons *k k*, projecting centrally from its opposite ends and adapted to fit within the eyes or sockets *i i* of the portions *h h*, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with a spool-holder composed of wire bent as shown, and having the eyes *f f*, thread-guide *c*, and side portions, *h h*, provided with eyes or sockets *i i* and arms *m m*, of the spool B, provided with fixed gudgeons *k k*, projecting centrally from its opposite ends and adapted to fit within the eyes or sockets *i i* of the portions *h h*, substantially as set forth.

5. In a spool-holder composed of wire, the combination, with the horizontal portion *b* and side portions, *h h*, of the arms *m m*, extending angularly from the said portions *h h* in planes parallel, or nearly so, with the outer sides of the spool-heads, and projecting beyond the peripheries of the same, and adapted to rest against the surface to which the spool-holder is secured, whereby the contact of the spool with the said surface is prevented, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Witness my hand this 1st day of February, A. D. 1886.

GEORGE D. CRAWFORD.

In presence of—

P. E. TESCHEMACHER,

W. J. CAMBRIDGE.