H. G. & C. G. HUBERT.

Clasp for Securing Ribbons on Rolls.

No. 204,224. Patented May 28, 1878.

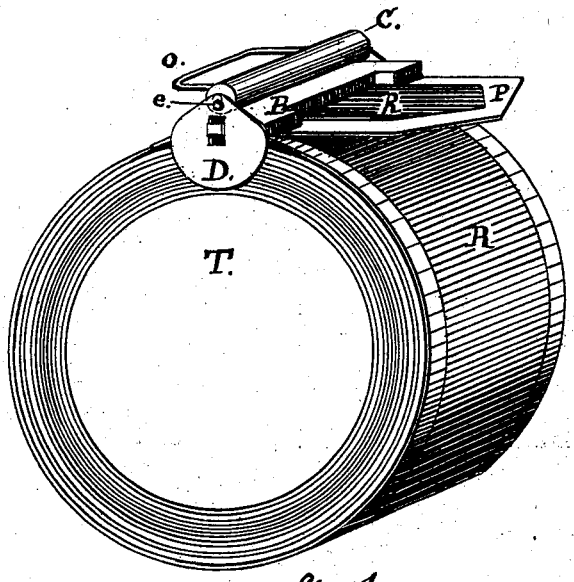

fig: 1.

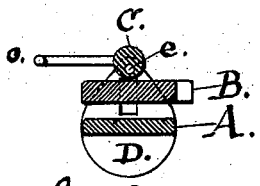

fig: 2.

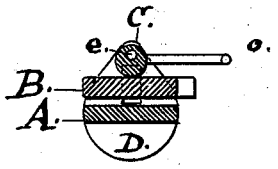

fig: 3.

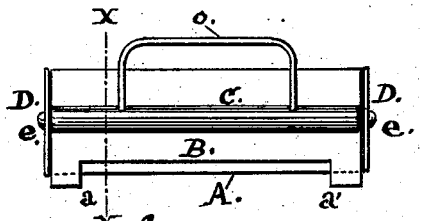

fig: 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. HUBERT AND CHARLES G. HUBERT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLASPS FOR SECURING RIBBONS ON ROLLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **204,224**, dated May 28, 1878; application filed December 17, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY GENGEMBRE HUBERT and CHARLES GENGEMBRE HUBERT, both of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ribbon-Fasteners and in Ribbon Making Up, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to the making up and fastening upon the block silk ribbons which are wound or rolled upon said block or reel; and it consists in an improved fastener used in combination with the ribbon and block, whereby a better arrangement of the ribbon is obtained than at present found in the trade.

Heretofore silk ribbons which are wound or rolled upon blocks or reels have been kept from unrolling by inserting pins through the end and through several thicknesses or turns of the ribbon. Whenever the ribbon is partially unrolled for inspection and rolled again, the pins have to be taken out and stuck in again, so that the ribbon soon gets disfigured all over by pin-marks, which, with certain delicate shades and fabrics, are so injurious as to render the ribbon entirely worthless. Attempts have been made to hold the ribbon from unrolling by means of a spring, slip, or drag, and also by means of a slip-ring, through which two of the turns of the ribbon were passed; but, although these devices have to a certain extent been used for tapes and woolen braids of fuzzy nature, they have proved worthless for silk ribbons, which, owing to their glossy nature, will, in the case of a ring, slide and allow the whole bolt to become loose; and, in the case of the spring, slip, or drag, when the spring is made to press upon the slip with sufficient force to retain the coil of ribbon tight, it will scratch, distort, and destroy the ribbon when it is pulled from under the drag for unrolling a part of the ribbon, so that, as stated above, the only mode of getting up ribbon now in the trade is by sticking pins through said ribbon.

To remedy these defects, we make up our ribbons by passing one or more turns and the end of the ribbon through a fastener so constructed that it shall at pleasure either allow of the several thicknesses of ribbon to slide freely through it without causing injury thereto, or at pleasure so press all the thicknesses of ribbon together between smooth surfaces as to effectually prevent the ribbon sliding, and thereby hold it tightly coiled upon the block or reel without the slightest injury to the most delicate fabric or tint of said ribbon.

The distinctive character of our fastener is that it has two or more smooth parallel pieces so arranged and connected with each other that they may be spread apart to admit of several thicknesses of ribbon passing freely between them, and provided with means of bringing nearer and holding nearer to each other the said pieces, in order to clasp or press together all the thicknesses of ribbon passed between them, and so effectually prevent the ribbon from slipping without injuring the fabric or tint of the ribbon.

In the accompanying drawing, in which similar letters represent like parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bolt of ribbon made up upon a block, T, with our improved fastener. Fig. 2 is a cross-section through the line X X of one of our improved fasteners when open to allow of the ribbon being drawn through it. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same when closed or shut so as to retain the ribbon from unrolling, and Fig. 4 is a top view of our improved fastener.

A is the bottom piece, which may be a single flat piece or several small pieces, provided they present a suitable surface for pressing against, and are perfectly smooth, so as not to injure the ribbon.

B is the top piece, which may be made of any ornamental shape or design, provided it has the requisite configuration to correspond with the piece A employed therewith, and present a surface suitable for pressing upon the ribbon without injuring the same.

The pieces A and B are so connected together and guided, one in regard to the other, that they may be spread apart to admit several thicknesses of ribbon and allow them to slip freely between the said pieces; and they are provided with suitable means of adjustment, so as to tighten or press together the several thicknesses of ribbon, in order to prevent the same from slipping one on the other or between the pieces A and B.

In our present illustration this connection

and arrangement of the pieces A and B is made as follows: D D are the two ends or sides, fastened to the end of piece A, and having suitable slots or bosses or other means for guiding the piece B, and also holes for pivoting the eccentric-roller C.

C is an eccentric or cam roller, having a handle, O, which may be made of any design. The roller C is pivoted at *e e*, in such a manner that when the handle O is turned one way it will allow the pieces A and B to spread apart, (see Fig. 2,) and when turned the other way it will press the two pieces A and B together. (See Fig. 3.)

In making up ribbons with our improved fastener, after the ribbon is rolled upon a block or reel the end of the ribbon or of the ribbon and paper strip, as the case may be, is or are passed between the pieces A and B, (the handle O being as in Fig. 2,) and sufficient ribbon is drawn through to pass around the bolt of ribbon, when the end is again passed through the fastener upon the first lap of ribbon and under the piece B. This may be repeated a second and a third time with certain kinds of ribbons, when, the fastener being brought to its proper place—that is, near the end of the ribbon—and the handle O turned so as to close the fastener, (see Fig. 3,) it will be found that the ribbon is held perfectly firm upon the block or reel.

For unrolling any amount of ribbon, if the fastener is open, (see Fig. 2,) by holding the bolt suspended by the fastener between the thumb and finger of the left hand and pulling the ribbon by the end with the right hand, it will unroll freely to any length, and by closing the fastener the balance of the coil will remain tight upon the block.

In rolling up again the ribbon, (if the loose end be slightly raised with the right hand,) the notches *a a'* will act as a guide and keep the ribbon perfectly central upon the block or reel.

We have represented our improved fastener in one shape and construction; but it is evident that it can be constructed of different shapes or designs; also, that the means of bringing the top and bottom pieces together may be other than by an eccentric or cam, for a wedge, a screw, or other devices might be used, and answer the same purpose.

Another equivalent of our improved fastener would be to have the top and bottom pieces kept tightly pressed together by a spring, and to force them apart by some bolt, wedge, cam, or other devices, which would cause the fastener to act in the same manner as we contemplate it to act—that is to say, to release or to hold firmly without indenting, bending, twisting, or creasing the ribbon, but only pressing upon it.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. A ribbon-fastener consisting of two or more cross-pieces, A B, guiding ends D, and eccentric-roller C, with or without the handle O, all constructed substantially as specified.

2. In a device for keeping ribbons tightly coiled, the holding cross-pieces, made adjustable by means of guiding end pieces, and a cam or eccentric, all substantially as set forth.

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