S. C. TALCOTT.

Machine for Measuring and Marking Fabrics.

No. 207,912. Patented Sept. 10, 1878.

Fig. 1.

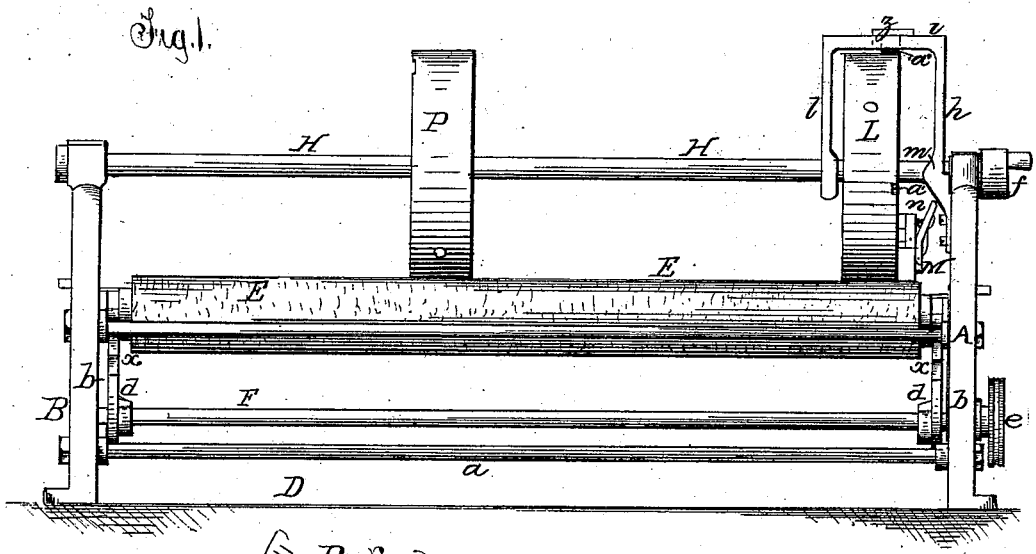


Fig. 3.

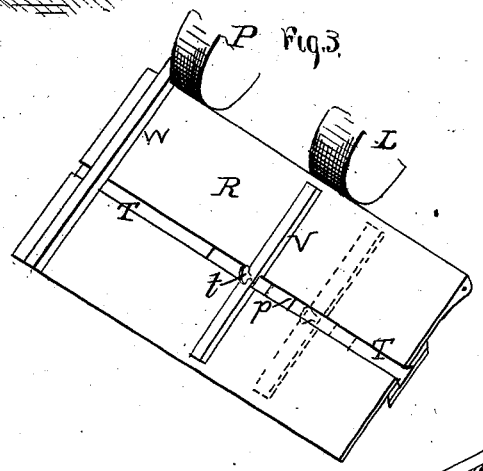


Fig. 2.

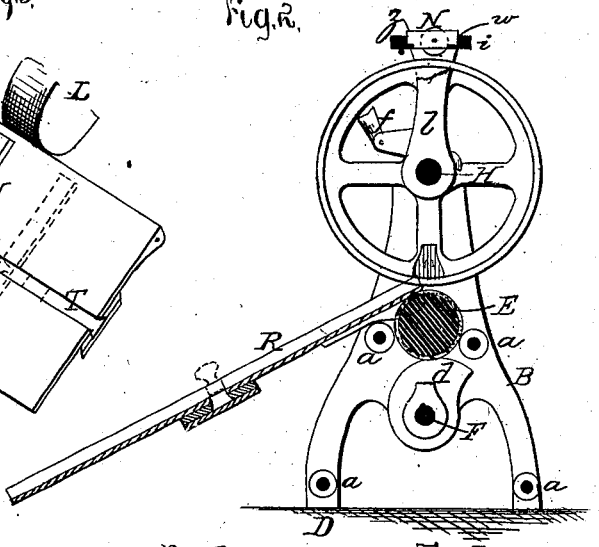


Fig. 4

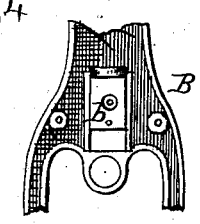


Fig. 6

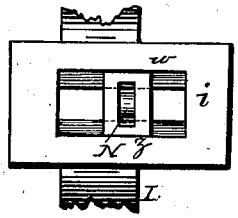
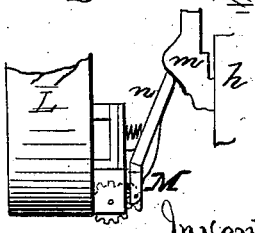


Fig. 5.



Witnesses;

J. Walter Fowler

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By his Attys.

Cox and Cox.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

SAMUEL C. TALCOTT, OF ASHTABULA, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR MEASURING AND MARKING FABRICS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **207,912**, dated September 10, 1878; application filed February 25, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL C. TALCOTT, of the city of Ashtabula, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Measuring and Marking Fabrics, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to an improved machine for marking textile or other fabrics, which are generally manufactured in long strips. The object of the invention ~~being~~ to affix graduated numerals, ordinals, or other marks upon the material to indicate the number of subdivisions it contains, and also present a mark to enable the vender to sever the fabric as desired without resorting to any measuring device.

Figure 1 is a side view of a device containing an incorporation of the elements of the invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical transverse section of same. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detached views of different portions of the invention. Fig. 6 is a top view of the slide *z*.

In the accompanying drawings, A B represent the standards, one of which is secured at each end or side of the table D; or they may be arranged with feet, so as to stand upon a counter or bench, and are connected by the brace-rods *a*.

At the central parts are provided vertical slots, in which the sliding journal-boxes *b* have movement, the boxes having in their lower parts the friction-rollers *x*, and receiving the journals of the roller E, which is covered with felt, cloth, or other analogous material, and traverses the space between the standards A B. The elevation of the roller is controlled by the cams or eccentrics *d*, secured near the ends of the shaft F, directly under the friction-rollers *x*, the ends of the shaft F being journaled in the standards, one end protruding beyond the standard and furnished with a crank or wheel, *e*. Thus as the shaft F is rotated the cams *d* are brought in contact with the rollers *x* in the boxes *b*, and the roller E may be evenly elevated or lowered.

The upper part of the standards are connected by the shaft H, the extremities whereof are journaled in the standards, the shaft being operated by the crank *f*, secured on the extremity thereof that projects beyond its bearing.

Upon the inner side of the upper end of the standard A is secured the lower extremity of the dependent lug or leg *h*, which forms the support on one side for the table *i*, the other side of which is supported by the lug *l*, through the base of which the shaft H passes, though the table *i* may, if desired, extend entirely across the space above the roller E.

Properly placed at the base of the lugs *h* and *l* are provided the inclined or curved tripping-studs *m*. Upon the shaft H, between the lugs *h* and *l*, is rigidly secured the marking and feed wheel L, the outer circumference of which should be equal to the length of one of the divisions into which it is proposed to mark the fabric.

Upon the inside of the rim of the wheel L (which should preferably be of sufficient breadth to cause the wheel to operate as a feed-wheel) is secured any suitable wheel or wheels, M, of known construction, and so arranged that at every operation of its lever *n* a type number or symbol increased one unit will be presented, the wheel being so arranged that the face of the type projects a suitable distance beyond the outer edge of the rim. The lever *n* is so placed that at each revolution of the wheel L it will come in contact with the tripping-stud *m*. Thus at every revolution the figure presented by the wheel is changed. The lugs *h* and *l* are connected by the table *i*, provided with a slot, *w*, running parallel with the roller E, and of any desired length, according to the length of the table. In the slot *w* is provided a slide, *z*, on which is placed the inking-roller N, which being brought above the vertical plane of the wheel, the face of the type presented is inked at every revolution of the wheel.

It is obvious that the type may be arranged at any point upon the rim of the wheel, so as to print the fabric on or at any desired distance from its edge.

Upon the rim of the wheel L, and arranged to come in contact with the surface of the inking-rollers, are provided the studs *a'*, the faces of which project beyond the surface of the rim of the wheel. These studs are intended to mark the spaces into which the circumference of the wheel is divided, and consequently to indicate by their mark upon the fabric the same relative spaces thereon.

The studs may be all made with similar faces, or varied so as to indicate by relative size or otherwise the extent of the space between them.

At a suitable distance from the wheel L on the shaft H is rigidly secured the feed-wheel P, of equal circumference to the wheel L, and intended to secure the even movement of the material to be stamped, the distance between the wheels L and P being preferably somewhat less than the width of the fabric, so that each wheel operates on the material near its edge.

Obviously the wheel P may be equipped similarly to the wheel L, and thus the fabric printed on each edge simultaneously with the same or reverse numbers or indices, so as to show the number of yards—for instance, from the loose end, and also from the end within the bolt.

The position of one or both wheels may be varied as desired, so as to place the marks upon any line in the cloth parallel to its edges; and when both wheels are used it may be found expedient to extend the table *i* across the frame, so as to permit the inking-rollers to be placed where required.

The feeding-platform consists of a table, R, horizontal or inclined, as desired, the longitudinal center of which is provided with the dovetail slot T, in which is placed the dovetail slide *p*, the upper surface of which is flush with the table, and has secured upon it at right angles to the slot the guide-bar V, a set-screw, *t*, being provided to fix the bar rigidly at any desired point. Opposite and parallel to the bar V is placed the other guide-bar, W, which may be made adjustable, if desired, or fixed, as in the present instance. The purpose of the guide-bars is to prevent the lateral movement of the fabric being stamped.

To illustrate, suppose it is desired to mark cloth on its selvage with graduated numbers or letters or marks distanced one yard apart. The guide-bars are first set at such distance as to permit the cloth to lie flat upon the table, its edges lightly impinging against the bars on each side, the bar W being placed so that the vertical longitudinal plane of its inner edge shall be parallel to the vertical plane of the outer ends of the face of the type, and separated therefrom a distance equal to the width of the space between the edge of the material and the outer edge of the space upon which the marks are to be made. The stamp is then set at zero, and the wheel revolved until the figure is above the axis of the roller E. The roller E is now depressed and the end of the cloth placed upon it, when the roller is elevated until the cloth is held securely, but not too tightly, between the roller E and the wheels L and P, each of which should be exactly one yard in circumference. The shaft H is now rotated by any suitable means, and the cloth, guided by the bars V and W, is drawn upon the roller and at once receives the impress of the type representing zero. The operation continuing, the cloth is drawn on and the wheels turn until the type is changed by the lever striking the tripping-stud to the type representing 1, which number is impressed upon the cloth when the part of the wheel adjacent it is reached, the impression being made exactly one yard from the zero aforesaid. Thus at every revolution of the wheel a number is stamped upon the cloth adjacent to its edge one yard from the number last stamped, the studs *a'* making their respective marks to indicate fractions of the yard between the numbers.

To insure a more positive feed, the exterior of the rims of the wheels may be milled, or furnished with projections or pins or a frictional surface, as also may be the exterior of the feed-roller E.

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

1. In a machine for printing fabric on its edge or edges, an impression-roller, in combination with two or more feed-wheels of like diameter, arranged parallel each other on the same shaft, one wheel being provided on its outer edge with a variable stamping device, substantially as specified.

2. The wheel L, provided on its edge with a stamp, M, having the tripping-lever *n*, in combination with the stud *m*, adjustable wheel P, and roller E, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing improvement in machines for marking fabrics, as above described, I have hereunto set my hand.

SAMUEL C. TALCOTT.

Witnesses:

HARRY COX,

CHAS. C. GILL.