Bobbin-winder. (Sewing.) The thread or yarn is directed to the eye of the guide, which is at the end of a shaft automatically raised and lowered, to lay the thread spirally and conically on the bobbin by a lever a bearing against a cam b, so shaped that as the layers of thread are built up, the length of throw increases; the bobbin c is supported on a fixed shaft d rotated continuously.

2. (Sewing-Machine.) A device adapted to receive a shuttle-bobbin and rotate it so that it may be wound with thread. The winders are usually operated by being turned in contact with the driving-wheel, balance-wheel, or band. Some winders are supplied with an automatic thread-distributor, to lay the thread evenly.

Winders for the shuttle-bobbins of sewing-machines have arrangements for laying the thread regularly. A traverse guide is automatically reciprocated to lay the thread evenly and compatibly, or the bobbin is reciprocated to receive it. When filled, the winding ceases by a stop-motion or through an alarm.

In the illustration, the arbor on which the bobbin is placed is rotated by the temporary contact of a friction-wheel against the fly-wheel of the machine.

The vibrating presser D is T-shaped, and is pivoted by its lower end to a horizontal bar E, and acted on by a spring s. The upper portion or T-head of this presser is somewhat longer than the bobbin C, but that portion which impinges against the thread on the bobbin is of such width as to be received between the heads of the bobbin. S represents the vertical rod on which the spool T is applied. B represents a rod which is provided with fixed thread-guides and a horizontal vibrating thread-guide t.

The winder for lenticular spools of sewing-machines has a spindle on which the bobbin is held while being rotated by the power of the sewing-machine.
The thread from the spool $L$, instead of being held by the fingers as the bobbin revolves, is passed around the tension $B$, and thence to the bobbin $A$. On operating the sewing-machine the thread will be wound up on the bobbin $A$, by the rotation of the shaft $H$, compactly and uniformly by the action of the tension $B$. This will continue until the bobbin $A$ is filled, when the thread will override and slip over the edge of the bobbin, down upon the knife $C$, and be instantly cut off.