REPERTORY

OF

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

NUMBER XCII.

Printed by Nichols and Son, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, London.

XII. Specification of the Patent granted to Mr. 
John Kendrew, of Darlington, in the County 
of Durham, Optic Glass-grinder, and Mr. Tho-
mas Porthouse, of the same Place, Clock-
maker; for a new Mill or Machine, upon new 
Principles, for spinning Yarn from Hemp, Tow, 
Flax, or Wool.

Dated June 19, 1787.—Term expired.

WITH A PLATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, &c.
Now know ye, that in compliance with the 
said proviso, they the said John Kendrew and 
Thomas Porthouse do hereby describe and af-
certain the nature of the said invention, and in 
what manner the same is to be performed, as fol-
lows; that is to say: The machine may be 
worked or used by a water mill, horse mill, or 
any other kind of mill, and is made and used as 
hereafter described in the two drawings or plans 
added hereto, and figured 1 and 2, and severally 
Vol. XVI. marked.
marked. There is a cylinder, as marked A in the drawing Fig. 1, (see Plate III.) three feet diameter and ten inches broad, made of dry wood or metal, turned true, and covered on its circumference with a smooth leather, upon which are placed the rollers marked D, covered with leather, and supported in their situations by the flits in the covered piece of wood marked K, in which the iron axes of the rollers turn, but sufferers them to press on the wheel marked A. There must be another piece similar to the above to support the other end of the rollers. These rollers are of different weight. The upper roller marked D 1 is two stone, the rest decreasing to the last, which is only two pounds weight and one half. There is an iron fluted roller, marked F, furnished with a toothed wheel at each end, and a wood one, marked G, covered with cloth, and over it a smooth leather. There is an afflitting roller, marked H, of fluted iron. These rollers are supported by their axes, turning in the flit, marked 2, of the piece of wood marked M, (Fig. 3,) which is here separated from the end of the frame marked 8, to show the rollers and wheel-work. The rollers marked G and F are squeezed together by means of the lever marked p, and its weight marked w, (Fig. 3.) The roller marked H is pressed to the mark G by its axis acting upon the inclined plane marked x, (Fig. 3.) There is a rubbing roller covered with woollen cloth, and on its axis is a small wheel, marked I, driven by the wheel marked S. This roller rests upon the roller marked G, and by its motion prevents any dirt or fibres from adhering to it. There is a cloth, marked N, revolving over two rollers marked O, O, which has motion given to it from
from the wheel marked C, by means of another wheel marked P. This cloth moves at the same pace as the surface of the wheel marked A. There is a supporter, marked Y, of the axis of the wheels marked O, P, but is removed, in order to shew them; it is fixed by its tenons in the mortises marked Z, Z. The roller marked B is kept in action by its endeavour to slip down the inclined plane at the top of the piece marked Y, thereby pressing against the revolving cylinder; and another piece, similar to this, must be understood to support the other end of the roller’s axis. By the side of this revolving cloth is a table placed, of the same length and breadth as the cloth is, to which belong two smooth cloths or leathers, of the same size as the table. The machine being thus prepared, the attendant or workman must take a quantity of hemp, tow, flax, or wool, more or less, according to the fineness of the thread to be made, and lay or spread it evenly upon one of the smooth cloths on the table, then place it on the revolving cloth marked N, motion being communicated to the roller marked F, by wheelwork, as usual, from a water, horse, or other kind of mill, which wheel-work is communicated to the wheel marked Q, on whose axis is a nut, which turns the wheel marked C; and thereby the cylinder marked A moves, and with it all the rollers, by which motion the hemp, tow, flax, or wool, is drawn forward. The cloth turns down, but the hemp, tow, flax, or wool, go upon the cylinder marked A, under the roller marked B, and so forward under all the rollers marked D, then falls in between the rollers marked G, F, turns under the roller marked G, and over the roller marked H, which, as it gives the rollers
Patent for a Machine

rollers hold of the hemp, tow, flax, or wool, in two places, enables them to drag forward the long fibres thereof, though many of them are to draw from under the marks 4 or 5 of the pressing rollers, marked D; it then falls into a cannister marked R, and as by the wheel-work the rollers marked F, G, H, move three times faster than the cloth and cylinder, the sliver must be three times longer than when presented. By the time this is drawing, the other cloth is filled with hemp, tow, flax, or wool, as before, and laid upon the revolving roller, laying the hemp, tow, flax, or wool, over the end of the other, which goes forward as before, and thus a continued sliver is produced as long as the machine continues its motion. But in order that this sliver may come out of the cannister marked R without entanglement, it must pass through an instrument marked 5, (Fig. 3,) placed over the rollers marked F, G, its open side marked T, to the cylinder at mark 4, supported by its ends marked V, V, in the slits marked W, of the before-described pieces marked K. The apperture marked X is so small as to press the fibres close to each other in their passage through it previous to their passing the rollers, by which means they remain pressed side by side in the sliver, and will not entangle. These thick slivers are drawn smaller by a similar process, and in the same manner as used for cotton, but the machines for drawing are all of the same structure as the above, except that they have no revolving cloth. The sliver is applied to the cylinder under the roller marked B, which draws it forward under all the rollers, as before described, drawing it out, or lengthening it, every fourth machine through which it presses, till...
for spinning Yarn.

it be small enough for the spinning machine. It
must be remarked, that the cylinders are made
less in diameter, according to the different small-
ness of the fliver intended to be drawn upon them
at the first; whilst the fliver is at its greatest thick-
ness, the cylinder is required to be three feet di-
ameter, as above described, the next rather less,
and so on to the last, which is only two feet. The
aperture of the bottom of the contractor belonging
to each machine is also made one-third part
smaller than another in succession, from the
greatest to the smallest cylinder; as also the draw-
ing rollers marked F, G, H, are farthest from the
pressing roller marked D in the longest cylinder,
and nearest at the smallest cylinder. At the
largest cylinder the distance is about nine inches,
and the smallest about four inches; but their dis-
tance cannot in all cases be fixed, as it depends
on the different length of the fibres of the hemp,
tow, flax, or wool; long ones requiring the dis-
tances mentioned, and short ones requiring the
distances much shorter than is here specified.

The following several letters or marks are in the
machine figured 2. The spinning machine, as to its
drawing principle, is the same as the drawing ma-
chine. The flivers are presented to it in cannisters
marked A, and drawn over a cylinder marked B,
covered with rollers marked D. The fibres which
are to form the thread are drawn from the cylin-
der by the rollers marked C, the under roller of
which is made of fluted iron, the other of wood,
covered with leather; they move six or eight
times faster than the cylinder marked B; are en-
abled to draw the hemp, tow, flax, or wool,
forward from under the pressing rollers marked D,