O. C. Burr

Loom.

Patented Jul. 17, 1835.
The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent consists in a machine for the construction of looms.

To all people to whom these Presents shall come.

As is known, that I, Oliver C. Beve, of Bridgton in the County of York, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented, constructed and applied to a new and valuable improvement in the construction of looms, and that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, as invented and improved by me. Manufacturers have experienced great inconvenience in regulating the motion of the beam in the loom upon which the cloth as it is wove is wound.

Many attempts have been made to remedy this evil, but for the most part they have totally failed of accomplishing the desired object. The one's that have succeeded have been attended with so much expense as to prevent their coming into general use. The improvements I have made is such that it can be added to the common loom and at a very trifling cost, and completely accomplishes the object which has so long been desired. For by my plan the cloth as it is wove is wound on the shutter, and thus winds up the cloth as fast as it is wove. The beam being on each single thread of filling is added. This gives the cloth a uniform thickness and especially prevents all unevenness in the texture of it. In addition to this advantage there is another effected by my improvement, which is equally important, which is that, when the thread of the loom is good neither breaks nor stops, although the beam may continue in motion.
the cloth beam is stationary, because the motion of this beam
pends upon the falling — Explanation of the machine —
A B, B C, part of the frame of a loom 16 16, as the
loom 1 p. Red y spring on one side, and cointers to the lathe
at N O 10, another spring h, another spring also conveys
to the lathe at one end at H 16, a piece of wood y
lending from y to y, and let in to the lathe beam and con-
duced to its place by means of the springs g, and h, and in
the operation of the loom is projected outwards by the seat
at each revolution of the lathe, a distance equal to the an-
center of the thread of the filling, m n.

A n. arm of beam turning upon a pin or fulcrum at B, the upper end
of which is between the unconfined ends of the spring.
m p. is moved by the piece of wood R, at the
lower end of the arm or lever is a shorter pin m, which
touches the crooked arm a, a a, — a a. a. arm turning
on the above or shaft of the wheel c, at m e, lathe wheel
having a pinion upon its axle which moves the eye wheel h.

b, c. say wheel attached to the cloth beam, c. dogs on hands near
to the crooked arm a, a a for moving the wheel. See 16 y
arm or sweep, which revolves the lathe c, the slot in
the sweep to receive the end of the crank on the shaft. See
M. Shaft, operating the machine — When the loom is
just in motion, the latter C D, by means of the crank, on
the arm m, pressing on the irregular slot c is caused
back, The thread of filling by means of the rock p, is car
ried back at the same time, The upper side of the rock p,
being confined only by the piece of wood R, Which is mov
able, now pressed outwards, then the latter fell back in con-
squence of the action of a thread of the filling, The piece of
the piece of wood t, outside was very small, counting only the
amount of thread of filling, But the communicated ac-
hind motion to the arm m n, and the rock or rock
Upon the clothed beam, a piece of motion is transmitted by means of the dog or band, and with which a pair is upon its apex, the cloth beam or warp beam, thus creating upon the cloth beam the very small piece of cloth made by the addition of the threads of filling. The spring y, and to direct the act by means of the back to its place, by changing the position of the pair or fulcrum of the beam, which is at b, the key of the cloth may be altered, and may be made thicker or thinner at pleasure and the work slackened or staved according to the strength of the yarn. The motion of the beam or beam m, n, by which the cloth beam is turned, may be communicated as well from the cloth beam or steep y, as from the feed p. All motion by my invention is the motion communicated to the cloth beam by means of the arm or lever n, m, n, which is at b. This is a true specification of my said improvement. I

John Adams, Jr.

Oliver C. Burr

Christopher Columbus Baldwin

(Design)