G. Gay.
Silk Winding Mach.
Patented Aug. 17, 1835.
Jamaleil Gay, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug 17, 1835.

The Schedule referred to in the Letters Patent, and forming part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said Jamaleil Gay himself, of the improvement in the process for the unwinding of silk from cocoons, and winding thereof upon spindles or bobbins, and also in the machinery by which the same is effected.

To all whom it may concern: It is known that Jamaleil Gay, resident of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New York, has invented an improvement in the process of the unwinding of silk from cocoons, and winding thereof upon spindles or bobbins, and also in the machinery by which the same is effected, and I hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of said invention.

The general object of my improvement is that the silk, immediately from the cocoons, and instead of winding it into yarn upon bobs, as is usually done, it dispense with the rolling process altogether, and will immediately upon spindles, or bobbins of any required description. The machinery which is described follows may be varied in form, but the general principle of its construction and operation which I have endeavored to exemplify by the accompanying drawing in which Fig. 1 represents the elevation of said machinery, and Fig. 2 the sectional view in the principal part of the machine, and further on or in the machine of H, which contains the few or various of warp, cottons which the cocoons are immersed. B, B the sides of the frame attached each other by suitable girts, 0, 0 the January, which are guides through which the silk passes, D, D, are which serve to separate the two threads which are served at the same time, that is, when on one side of silk, it is wound up, and on the other side of silk, it is unwound.

Machinery
A receiving wheel which faces through the end of the revolving drum 1, and the opposite end of this drum there is a hollow fork 2, this which a spider the paper which is attached to, and carries the skin bar 3. The revolving drum 1 rotates upon a pin at or near its center, the paper is attached by its length, 2, consequently communicates through the invention a traversing motion to the back. This bar has two fingers or guides through which the skin passes to the stops by which means it is laid even therein, and the threads are placed in the most advantageous manner. They then, to the carrying drum 4, on which the work rests, and from which they receive their movement. A few with crosses may be placed at each end of the machine, which in that case will be lengthened out and sustain the necessary appendages for conducting the skin to the stops, which additional work may be done by the same drum 3, already described. Worms, a, b, or other similar contrivances are used to guide and keep the threads in their places. The thing, mounted centres at their outer ends to allow them to revolve with the inside of the drum on the shafts, c, c, are driving pulleys connected to the requisite wheel. The machine may be turned by hand or otherwise. Have this described a machine which has been found fully to answer the intended purpose, and in so doing have improved a many parts which are not claimed as new, nor indeed do I wish to claim any invention either of these parts in their individual capacities, but confining myself to the exact mode of accomplishing them as herein represented, and thereby claim the winding of the skin from the second directly onto stops, without the intermediate means of feeding, or altogether arrangement of the winding machinery by which the same is, or may be effected, acting substantially as herein set forth.

Wright

Samuel Gay

Patented 17th Augt. 1835