4. Reeling mill for spinning doubles; the spindles making
4,500 revolutions.

The use of the thread is according to the number doubled
together, for the term is used whether 3 or 20 may be so laid
up. Organizes may be two-thread doubles; train may be 3
to 6 thread, or more. Spindle stop patent, March 24, 1876.

Nonotuck Silk Co.'s (Florence, Mass.) machin-
ery for throwing and finishing spool silk consists of

1. Frame for winding on to spools from the imported
skins of raw silk. Machine has a glass eye for the singles
to pass through. Hill's patent.
2. For doubling several threads (from 3 to 20) together as
required to obtain the required thickness. This machine has
Dimock's patent detachment drop-wire to stop the winding on
that particular spool if either of the individual strands
should break.
3. For spinning, or twisting the threads together; the ma-
chine having a self-rolling spindle.
4. A machine for doubling several of these spun strands
together.
5. For spinning these doubled threads, forming a finished
cord.
6. For reeling into hanks.
7. Dying follows.
8. A soft silk winding frame with Brown's patent rocking
or oscillating motion to the top skin carrier to facilitate the
work.

A Spool Pointer and Spooling Machine, which see.

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Silk Machinery. Danforth Locomotive
and Manufacturing Co. (Paterson, N. J.) use —

1. Winding frame for singles.
2. Silk spinning frame for singles; the spindles making
1,000 revolutions per minute.
3. Doubling frame in which the twisted singles are laid
together on spools.