J. M. Parker,

Loom Picker. Patented Jan. 31. 1871.

No. 111,378.

Fig. 1.

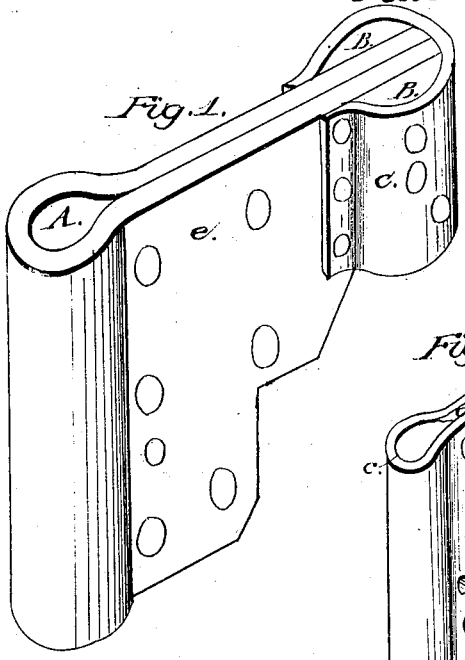


Fig. 3.

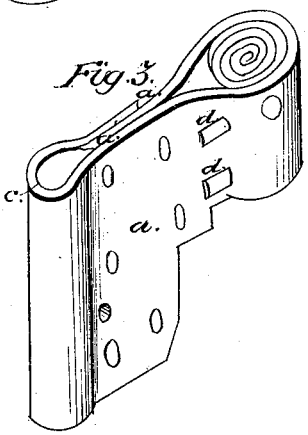
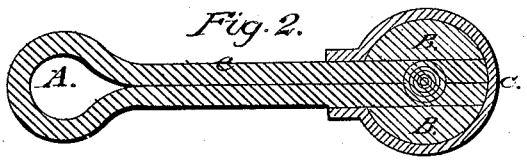


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEROME M. PARKER, OF LEICESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOOM-PICKERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **111,378**, dated January 31, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEROME M. PARKER, of Leicester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Construction of Rawhide Loom-Pickers; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawing which accompanies and forms part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

Rawhide pickers as commonly constructed are made, as represented in the perspective view in Figure 3 of the drawing, of two pieces of material, one marked *a*, beginning at *a'* and terminating at *a''*, the other piece marked *b*, which is formed into a scroll, to serve as the part of the picker which strikes against the shuttle end.

The ends of the piece *a* are chamfered where they are brought together to make the shank of the picker of substantially uniform thickness.

The piece *a* is bent at *c* to form a tube to run on the guide-rod of the loom, and is also bent at the top to form a socket to receive the cushion *b*, which the piece *a* encompasses like a band, the parts being united by rivets, as shown in Fig. 3.

The defect of this picker is that, in action, the rivets at *d d* break, and the piece *a* also breaks in the line of the rivets, causing delay and throwing shuttles out of the shuttle-race, thus producing damage, besides a considerable expenditure of pickers.

In my invention (shown in perspective in Fig. 1 ,and in section in Fig. 2) I make use of four separate pieces of rawhide, the main piece *e*, two filling-pieces, B B, and a confining or covering strap, C. The main piece is of uniform thickness throughout without chamfers, and at A is bent to form a socket to run on the guide-rod.

At the upper end of the main piece *e* are placed the filling-pieces B B, as shown, and these and the ends of the piece *e* are covered by the band C, and all the parts are united by rivets, as shown.

In my construction it will be seen that the impact with the shuttle is received directly upon the main piece *e*, and experience shows that pickers constructed as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 are considerably more enduring than the picker represented in Fig. 3, the improved pickers lasting, according to my experience, three times as long as the old kind of picker.

I claim—

The picker constructed as described—that is, with but one bend or loop in the main piece, and with the end which strikes the shuttle enlarged by the addition of a filling-piece on each side, strapped as set forth, and the parts united substantially as described.

JEROME M. PARKER.

Witnesses:
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