H. BOTTOMLEY.

Method of Manufacturing Tufted Yarns.

No. 169,139. Patented Oct. 26, 1875.

FIG. 1.

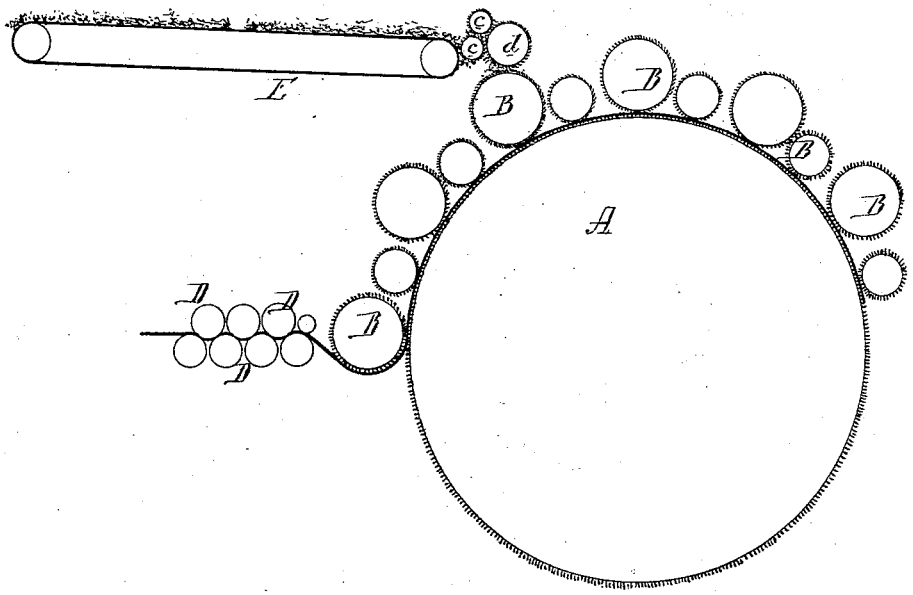
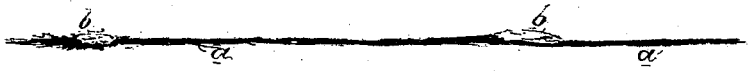


FIG. 2.



Witnesses,
Harry Smith
Hubert Howson

Henry Bottomley
by his attys
Howson and Son

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HENRY BOTTOMLEY, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF MANUFACTURING TUFTED YARNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **169,139**, dated October 26, 1875; application filed September 4, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY BOTTOMLEY, of Camden, New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in the Method of Manufacturing Tufted Yarns, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to make a tufted yarn of the peculiar character fully described hereafter, so that the cloth made from the yarn shall have a uniform ground, upon which are interspersed well-defined spots.

The apparatus which may be employed in carrying my invention into effect is illustrated in Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing, in which A represents the main cylinder of the carding-engine; B B, the carding-drums, and D D the usual delivery-rollers. E is an endless band, carrying a mass of fibers, which are to constitute the tufts in the yarn. As the fibers are carried forward on the apron they are seized and converted into tufts by the rapidly-revolving roller *c*, and these tufts are conveyed by any suitable system of card-rollers to one of the carding-drums, B, which must be of such a character that it will simply lay the tufts on, and not card them into the lap of the main cylinder, so that when the lap, as it leaves the card-cylinder, is converted into roping, the tufts will adhere to the latter, but will not be incorporated or mixed with the fibers of the lap to any greater extent than is necessary to insure proper adhesion.

It will be observed that this depositing of the tufts onto the lap occurs at a point near the conclusion of the carding operation, so that the peculiarity of the tufted roping may not be neutralized by long-continued carding operations.

On spinning the ropings the same peculiarity will be observed—that is to say, the twisted strand will have tufts adhering to it, as shown in Fig. 2, these tufts not being incorporated with or forming part of the fibers of the strand, but well-defined tufts adhering to the strand with such tenacity that they will not be displaced during the operation of weaving.

A fabric produced from the improved yarn has this peculiarity, that the groundwork will be of the same uniform color as the body of the yarn, and the spots so well defined as not to detract from this uniformity of the body color to the extent which results from the employment of yarn the tufts of which are incorporated with its fibers.

It should be understood that ready-made tufts may be placed on the apron in place of an indiscriminate mass of fibers; but in this case, also, care should be taken that the tufts are deposited on, and not carded to too great an extent into the lap of the main cylinder by the drum B.

I wish it to be understood that I do not claim, broadly, the production of mottled or parti-colored yarn by carding the tufts of fiber into the lap of a carding-engine; but

I claim as my invention—

The mode or process herein described of producing the within-described yarn—that is, by causing a card-drum to lay the tufts on, and cause them to adhere to the lap of the main card-cylinder of a carding-engine, and subsequently spinning the roping, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY BOTTOMLEY.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. GILBERT,

PHILIP CAIN.