J. W. BARLOW.

LOOM-PICKER.

No. 192,482. Patented June 26, 1877.

FIG. 1.

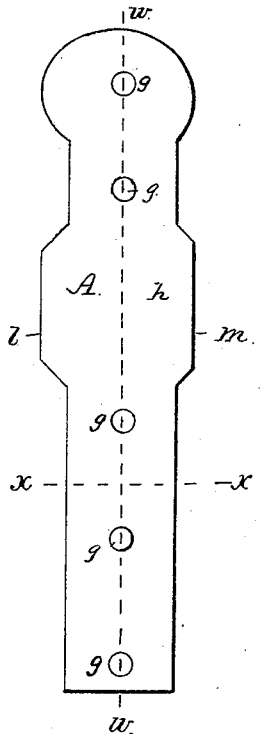


FIG. 2.

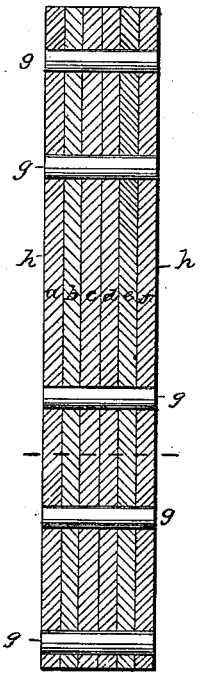


FIG. 3.

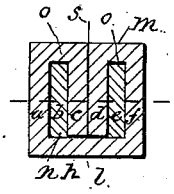


FIG. 4.

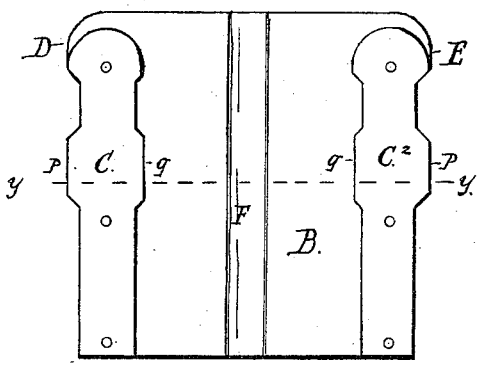


FIG. 6.

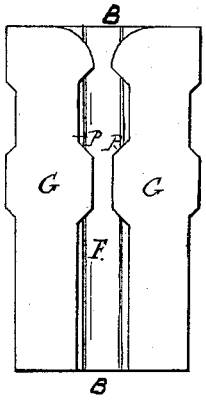
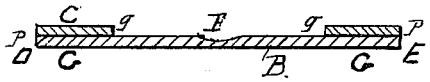


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES.

Geo. H. Earl.

P. W. Richards

INVENTOR.

John W. Barlow

per

Brown Brothers

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. BARLOW, OF LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOOM-PICKERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **192,482**, dated June 26, 1877; application filed June 3, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. BARLOW, of Lawrence, Essex county, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Manufacture of Staff-Pickers for Looms, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates solely to staff-pickers for looms; and it consists in the manufacture of staff-pickers from strips of leather, or of rawhide, or of both leather and rawhide, and a sheet of leather or of rawhide, by first doubling and folding the said sheet over and about the said strips, and then molding and pressing the same into proper shape, and then riveting or otherwise securing the whole together, all substantially as hereinafter described, whereby great efficiency, strength, and durability are given to a staff-picker, as will hereinafter fully appear.

In the accompanying plate of drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a staff-picker made according to this invention; Fig. 2, a section on line *w w*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section on line *x x*, Fig. 1; Figs. 4 and 5, views illustrative of the separate strips and of the sheet before the latter is doubled and folded about the frame.

In the drawings, A represents a staff-picker which corresponds in shape and outline to staff pickers as ordinarily made. This staff-picker A is made from a flat sheet, B, and two strips, C C^2, all or either (more or less) of which may be of leather or of rawhide. The two edges D and E of the sheet B are cut in an outline corresponding to the outline of the edge *l* of the picker A, and the edge *p* of each of the strips C C^2 is cut in an outline corresponding to edge *l* of picker A, and the edge *q* of each of the strips C C^2 is cut in an outline corresponding to edge *m* of picker A. The two strips C C^2 are laid flatwise against one surface of the sheet B, with the edge *p* of the one, C, coincident with one edge, D, of the sheet B, and the corresponding edge *p* of the other, C^2, coincident with the other edge, E, of the sheet B, and in this position they are then both tacked or otherwise secured to the sheet B against accidental displacement during the fold and double of the sheet about them, as hereinafter described.

Midway between the two strips C C^2 the sheet B is grooved, as at F, in a line parallel to the general direction of its two edges D E. The general width of the sheet B between the two edges *q* of the strips C C^2 that are toward each other in their before-described location upon the sheet B is such that, by twice doubling the sheet B, prepared with strips C C^2, as before stated, over from each of its edges D E toward the center, said two edges D E will then lie against its central groove F and alongside each other, and the two strips C C^2 be separated by a double thickness of the sheet, and also covered by the sheet B at their two edges, and also at each side or surface.

After folding and doubling the prepared sheet B, as above described, it is then placed in a mold of a form corresponding to the shape of the picker shown in Fig. 1, and subjected to a pressure sufficient to wholly and compactly press it into the shape of the mold, and then, being removed from the mold, the whole is riveted together in the direction of its thickness, the same as in the manufacture of staff-pickers from a series of separate and distinct layers, as heretofore practiced.

Before folding the prepared sheet B and pressing it with its strips C C^2, as hereinabove described, it is best to soften the whole by soaking it in water.

A staff-picker made as hereinabove described is found to be, in efficiency, strength, and durability, far superior to staff-pickers as heretofore made; and these results are secured because of the peculiar inclosing or covering of the layers C C^2, herein described, from the doubling and folding of the sheet B, as described.

The groove F of the sheet B facilitates the molding of the sheet B to the form of the edge *l* of the picker, and the correspondence in shape at the edges D E of sheet B and the edges *p q* of strips C C^2 with the edges *l* and *m* of the completed picker A, as herein particularly described, secures, under the molding and pressing operation, a perfect and complete, solid and compact, picker in all its parts and outlines.

I am aware that it is not new to make loom-pickers by an interlocking fold of a single sheet, as such is shown and described in the Letters Patent issued to Albert Holbrook,

dated July 9, 1861, No. 32,771, and such I do not claim; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A loom-picker composed of the sheet B, having the central groove F and independent layers C C^2 attached to the sheet B, and constructed substantially as described, whereby the edges of the layers and the sheet can be doubled over and into the groove F and riveted together, as and for the purpose described.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 13th day of May, A. D. 1875.

JOHN W. BARLOW.

Witnesses:
EDWIN W. BROWN,
GEORGE H. EARL.