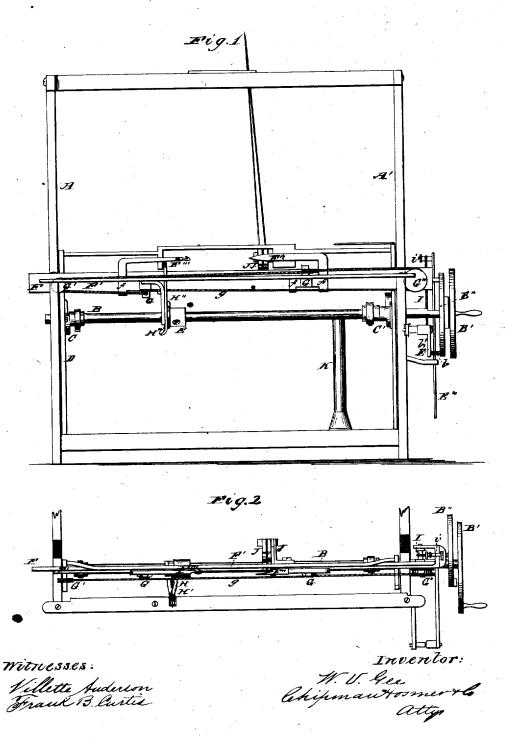
W. V. GEE. Loom.

No. 6,301.

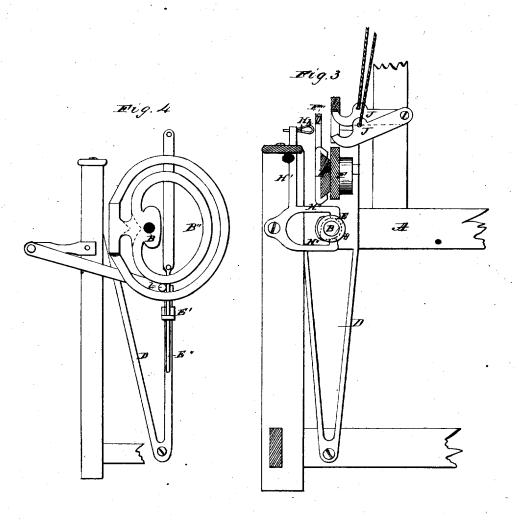
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Witnesses:

Villette Anderson Trank B. Curtie Inventor:

W. V. Gee Chipman Former & Co Attys BEST EVERYABLE OURY

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM V. GEE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LOOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 120,510, dated October 31, 1871; reissue No. 6,301, dated February 23, 1875; application filed January 30, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM V. GEE, of and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Looms; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a front view of my device. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a sectional de-

tail view. Fig. 4 is a detail view.

This invention has relation to looms; and it consists in certain novel devices, hereinafter explained, by means of which the west-carriers travel only one-half the usual distance required, thereby saving time and increasing the amount

of work produced in a given time.

In the accompanying drawings, A A' represent the ends of a loom-frame, A' being the end to which the driving mechanism is applied. B is a transverse shaft, holding the eccentrics C C', which operate the batten-frame D, and an eccentric, E, for controlling the operation of a device the function of which will be hereinafter detailed. On the driving end of the shaft B is a crank or driving wheel, B<sup>1</sup>, and a grooved cam, B<sup>2</sup>, on which travels a stud, b, projecting from an arm, b', pivoted to a bracket which extends from the driving end of the loom-frame. The arm b' is connected by a link,  $E^1$ , with a bar,  $E^2$ , which is thereby operated to rise and descend through a slotted bracket secured to and projecting from the end of the batten frame D. F designates a horizontal bar, which is supported on the batten-frame. F' is a bevel-edged horizontal race, upon which the finger F2 and hook F3, respectively, travel reciprocally, each being provided with dovetailed guides ff to support them on the race F1. G G designate cleats, which are secured to the guide portions of the finger and hook and formed with eyes, by means of which a continuous  $\operatorname{cord}$ , g, is attached thereto. This  $\operatorname{cord} g$  passes over a pulley-wheel,  $G^1$ , journaled at one end of the race, and has both of its ends secured to a pulley-wheel, G<sup>2</sup>, journaled at the opposite end of the race. The reciprocating | 1. In a loom, the reciprocating tubular finger F<sup>2</sup> and reciprocating hook F<sup>3</sup>, in combination

rotary motion of the wheel G2 operates the finger and hook, which alternately come together Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and separate, the end of the hook in the first instance entering the tubular portion of the finger, and there seizing the weft-yarn which the finger has carried with it from the edge of the warp half the distance across the same, and afterward drawing it to the opposite edge of the warp. Having reached the latter point the yarn is caught by a hook, H, on the end of an oscillating lever, H<sup>1</sup>, constructed with jaws H<sup>2</sup>, between which the eccentric E, previously referred to, rotates and oscillates said lever and the hook which it holds. A finger, h, properly attached to this hook, is made to close the latter after it has taken hold of a yarn and hold it until it has drawn the same forward some distance, when it opens automatically, and, falling back, allows the yarnloop to pass over it, the hook F<sup>3</sup> at the same time reversing its travel for the purpose of seizing the next stretch of weft-yarn, and so on, the looped end of each succeeding stretch being taken as a link to form a chain selvage of the material which is being woven. I designates a pulley-wheel, which is journaled on the same shaft with the wheel  $G^2$ . A cord, i, which passes around wheel I, is connected by its ends to a stud, i', projecting from the upper end of the bar E2, and to the pin which connects together said bar and the link E1. Thus, when the bar E2 is made to rise and descend through the medium of the cam b, the cord i rotates the wheel I, and motion is communicated to the finger F2 and hook F3 to operate them, as before described. J J represent the "mails," having eyes through them, through which the weft-yarns are fed from the bobbins K to the finger F2. These mails are hung on a transverse bar behind the batten-frame, and have cords connecting them with a jacquard attachment, which, being in general use, is not shown in the drawings. The mails are operated in the usual manner, each holding a differentcolored yarn, which is brought into requisition when desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is-

operating automatically to discharge the yarnloop, substantially as described.

2. The mails J J, in combination with the
tubular finger F<sup>2</sup> and hook F<sup>3</sup>, operating together substantially as described.

3. The combination of the finger and hook
F<sup>2</sup> F<sup>3</sup>, with guides f, race F<sup>1</sup>, pulleys G<sup>1</sup> G<sup>2</sup>
cord g, and operating devices, substantially as
and for the purpose set forth.

4. The bar E<sup>2</sup>, cam B<sup>2</sup>, cord i, link E<sup>1</sup>, arm

with the oscillating hook H, having finger h, operating automatically to discharge the yarn-loop, substantially as described.

2. The mails J J, in combination with the cord operate substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have

hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM V. GEE.

Attest:

JOHN DULIN, PATRICK COOK.