

No. 809,158.

PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

C. WHALLEY.  
WEFT REPLENISHING LOOM.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1903.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

**FIG. I**

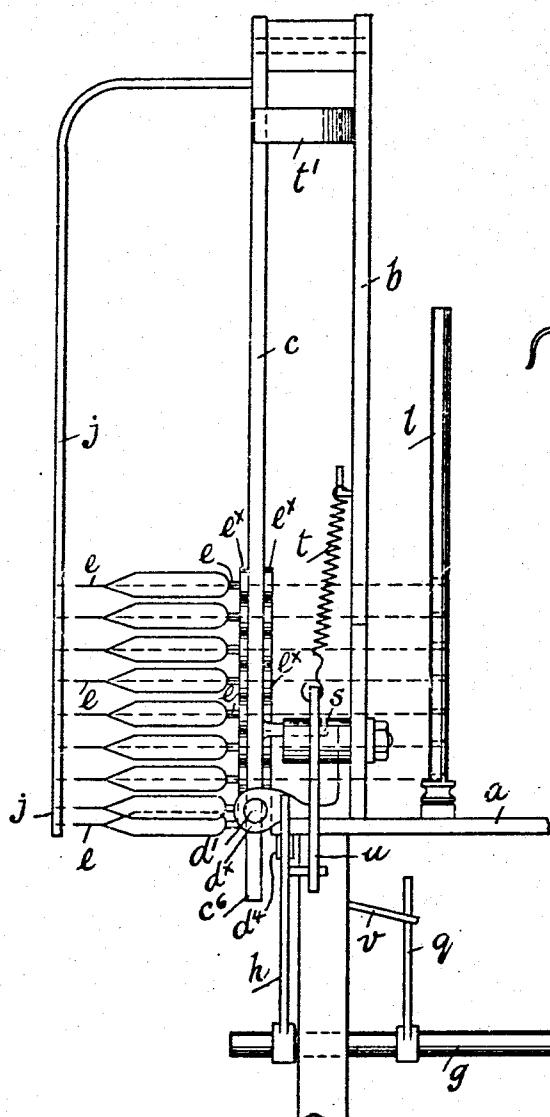
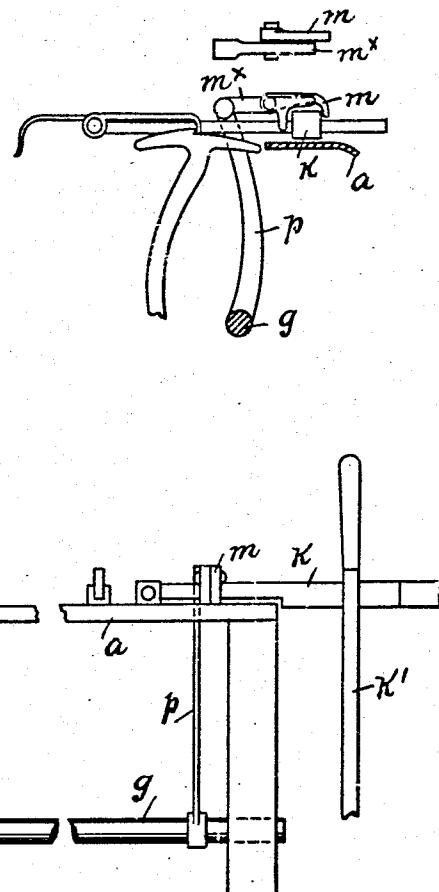


FIG.3



**INVENTOR**

WITNESSES:

F.W. Wright  
P.M. Buckhead

Christopher Whalley  
BY Fenton & Fenton

HIS ATTORNEYS.

No. 809,158.

PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

C. WHALLEY.

## WEFT REPLENISHING LOOM.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 31, 1893

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG.2

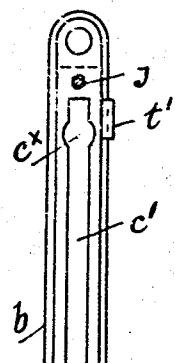


FIG. 2<sup>A</sup>

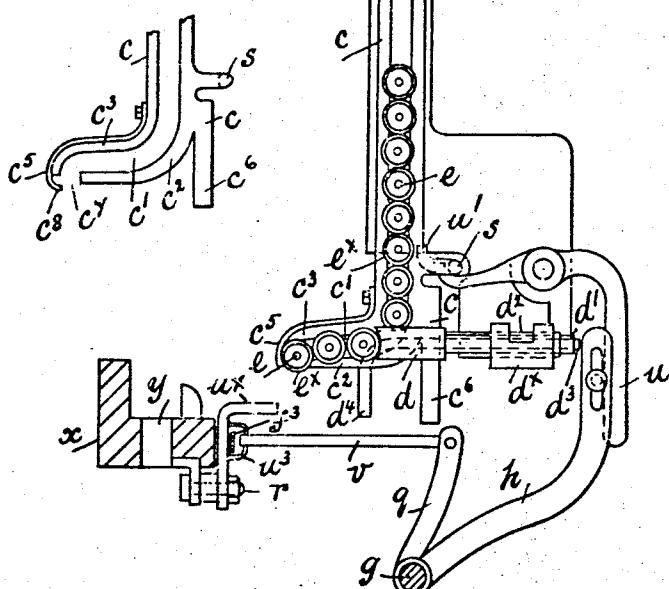


FIG. 2 B

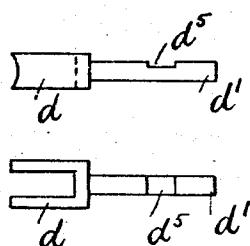
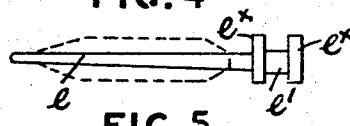
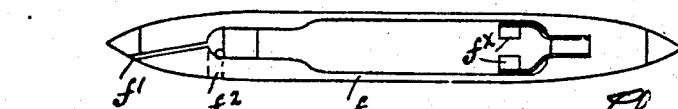


FIG. 4



**FIG. 5**



INVENTOR

WITNESSES.

F.W.Wright

P. H. Buckhead

Christopher Whalley  
BY Horson & Horson

HIS ATTORNEYS.

No. 809,158.

PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

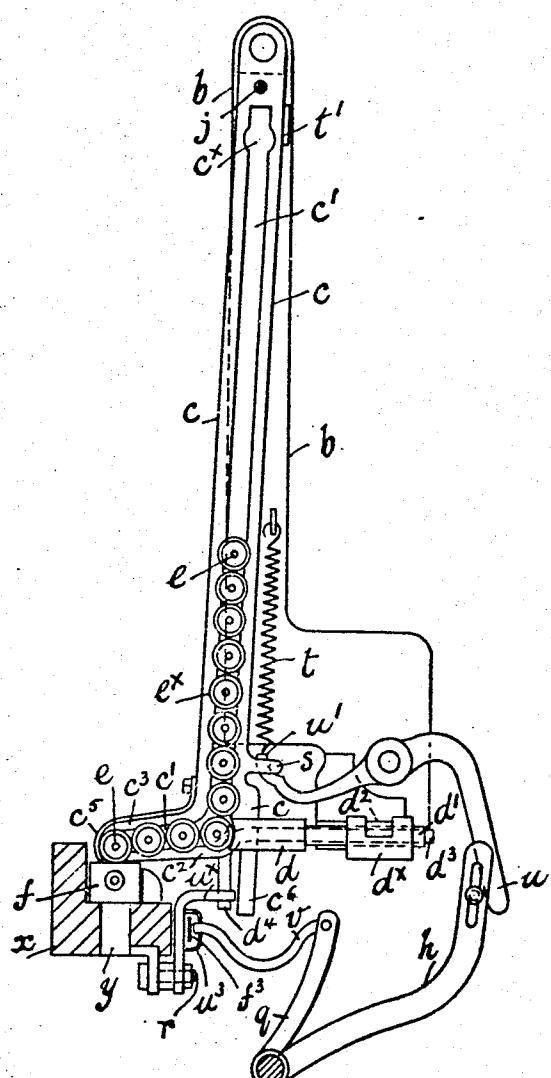
C. WHALLEY.

## WEFT REPLENISHING LOOM.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1903

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

FIG. 6



WITNESSES

WITNESSES  
F.W.Wright  
J.W.Burkehead

**INVENTOR**

Christopher Whalley

Hawson & Hawson

HIS ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER WHALLEY, OF CLITHEROE, ENGLAND.

## WEFT-REPLENISHING LOOM.

No. 809,158.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 2, 1906.

Application filed July 21, 1903. Serial No. 166,424.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER WHALLEY, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Waterloo Mill, Clitheroe, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Automatic Weft-Replenishing Looms for Weaving, of which the following is a specification.

The improvement which forms the subject of this invention relates to mechanism that may be fitted to existing looms in order that when a cop fails or gives out a perfect cop can be automatically placed in the shuttle and the shuttle-peg which has held the previously-used cop or with a partially-used cop, if the thread be broken, removed from the shuttle without stopping the loom.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view. Fig. 2 is a side view, partly in section, of my improvement applied to a loom. Figs. 2<sup>a</sup> and 2<sup>b</sup> are details of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse section showing the weft-fork with an accompanying detail plan of one of the parts thereof. Fig. 4 shows the shuttle-peg. Fig. 5 shows the shuttle drawn to an enlarged scale, and Fig. 6 shows the device in action.

In the views the same letters refer to like parts.

According to and for the purpose of this invention I suspend a magazine *c* by its upper end from a bracket *b*, fixed to the breast-beam *a*, preferably on the off side of the loom—viz., the side that is opposite to the side on which the strap-fork is placed. Said magazine consists of a flat L-shaped bar, with a central slot therein, as *c'*, extending the full length and along the base of the bar, which projects toward the slay. The lower portion *c<sup>2</sup>* of the base below the slot is a little shorter than the upper portion *c<sup>3</sup>*, which is bent over at the end, a narrow opening being left between said bent-over end and the end of the shorter portion. When the magazine is at rest, the bottom of the vertical portion of the slot *c'* is covered or closed by a horizontal projection *d*, supported by a bracket *d<sup>x</sup>*, fixed on the breast-beam, (see Fig. 2,) and the shuttle-pegs *e*, with the cops thereon, that are placed in the vertical slot *c'* in the magazine rest on said projection; but when the magazine is caused to swing toward the shuttle-race out of the way of the projection *h* in the manner hereinafter described an uninterrupted passage exists from the slot in the vertical portion to the slot in the base of the magazine, as in Fig. 6.

The shuttle peg or skewer *e*, on which the cop is placed, is separate from the shuttle and is formed at its base, preferably, with two rings or collars *e*, having a space between them corresponding to the thickness of the aforesaid L-shaped bar forming the magazine *c*, in which they are placed, resting on each other and parallel to the shuttle-race. The shuttle-pegs, with the cops thereon, are placed in the magazine by passing one of the rings *e<sup>x</sup>* through the enlarged portion *c<sup>x</sup>* of the slot *c'* and allowing them to slide down the slot *c'* with the inner edges of the plate *c* in the grooves *e'* of the shuttle-peg until the magazine is full or the required number placed therein, the collars on the bottom peg resting on the projection *d*. The length of the horizontal slot in the base of the magazine is sufficient for retaining three (preferably) or other convenient number of shuttle-pegs with cops thereon when in the position shown in Fig. 2. The shuttle-peg and cop at the mouth of the horizontal slot is prevented from falling out by the free end *c<sup>4</sup>* of a spring *c<sup>5</sup>*, Fig. 2<sup>a</sup>, pressing against the collars *e<sup>x</sup>* of the shuttle-peg until the peg is forced out by the action hereinafter described, of the projection *d*. The ends of the threads from the cops in the magazine are retained until the cop is placed in the shuttle by being passed round the rod *j* and wound spirally on the vertical rod *l*, fixed on the breast-beam. (See Fig. 1.) A lever *q* is fixed near one end and a lever *p* fixed near the opposite end of a rod *g*, whose ends are supported in brackets secured to the loom-frame below the breast-beam. The retaining device for holding the peg in the shuttle may be such as has been previously employed in automatic looms, consisting of two spring-clips, as *f<sup>x</sup>*, which grip the rings or collars *e<sup>x</sup>* of the shuttle-peg and hold it in its place when with the cop it is inserted in the shuttle. A diagonal slit *f'*, Fig. 5, is formed at the opposite end of the shuttle *f*, so that when a cop is inserted in the shuttle the thread may pass to the hole or eye *f<sup>2</sup>* through which the yarn is paid out.

In working the shuttle follows the ordinary course. When the weft fails or gives out, the weft-fork lever *k*, Figs. 1 and 3, causes the catch *m*, which is pivoted on the catch *m<sup>x</sup>* on the upper end of the lever *p*, that is fitted on the rod *g*, to actuate, through said rod *g*, the lever *h* at the opposite end of the rod *g* and causes the lever *h* to engage with the lever *u*, thereby releasing the stud *s*, fixed to the

lower portion of the magazine, said lower portion being then caused to swing toward the slay by the action of the spring  $t'$  as far as is permitted by the projection  $u'$  on the lever  $u$ , as shown in Fig. 6. The cop that is at the bottom of the vertical slot will then fall into the horizontal slot at the rear of the cops previously in said horizontal slot. As the slay moves toward the cloth the projection  $u''$ , pivotally secured to the slay, will engage with the stop  $c''$ , attached to the magazine, and push the magazine back to its normal position; but as there is now one more cop in the horizontal slot than previously the one at 15 the open end  $c'$  of said slot is pressed out by the projection  $d$  remaining immovable by the spring  $d^2$  engaging with a notch  $d^5$ , Fig. 2<sup>b</sup>, in the spindle  $d'$  of said projection and is pressed into the shuttle, which at that instant is immediately under the mouth or delivery end  $c'$  of the magazine, said cop taking the place of the empty peg in said shuttle, the empty peg falling through an aperture or vertical slot  $y$  in the shuttle-race into a skip 25 or other receptacle placed beneath to receive it. If the loom is required to run as an ordinary loom, the catch  $m$  on the weft-fork lever is turned over and out of action, the magazine being then inoperative. When the rod 30  $q$  is actuated by the fork-lever  $k$  through the lever  $p$ , the lever  $q$ , which is connected by the band  $v$  to the upper portion of the bracket  $u''$ , that is pivoted at its lower end on a stud  $r$ , fixed to the slay  $x$ , pulls said upper portion 35 to one side, but parallel with the slay, and the bent end of said bracket is then in position for engaging with the bent end  $d^4$  of the rod  $d^3$  if the shuttle does not box properly. If the shuttle boxes properly, it tightens the 40 check-strap  $f^3$ . Said strap has an enlargement thereon which when the strap tightens engages with the staple  $u^3$ , fixed to the bracket  $u''$ , and moves said bracket back to a vertical position, so that it will miss the 45 aforesaid bent end  $d^4$ . If the shuttle does not box properly, the check-strap is not tightened, and the bent end  $d^4$  engages with the rod  $d^3$ , which passes through a hole in the bracket  $d^2$ , causing said rod to slide toward 50 and engage with the lever  $h$  and press it far-

ther back than is effected at the period when the stud  $s$  is released, as hereinbefore described, so that the lever  $p$  will move the fork-lever  $k$  sufficiently to release the loom-handle  $k'$  from a catch on the loom-frame 55 and stop the loom. At the same time the rod  $d^3$ , moving along under the flat spring  $d^2$ , raises said spring out of the groove  $d^5$ , cut in the spindle  $d'$  of the projection  $d$ , and allows said spindle to move back in the bracket  $d^2$ , thereby preventing the leading peg from being pushed out of the magazine by the projection  $d$  and avoiding danger. The spindle  $d^3$  and the projection  $d$  are replaced by hand. 60

I claim as my invention— 65

1. Apparatus for automatically replenishing the weft in loom-shuttles, comprising a bracket, a magazine for containing cops, consisting of an L-shaped frame suspended from said bracket, said magazine adapted to swing 70 from its point of suspension toward the slay, and means adapted to force a cop into the shuttle from the mouth of said magazine as it swings from said slay.

2. A magazine for automatic weft-replenishing looms, comprising a swinging L-shaped slotted bar supporting a number of cops and feed means for forcing the cop at the bottom of the slotted bar from the magazine as it swings, into a shuttle, upon the failure of a 80 cop therein.

3. A magazine for automatic weft-replenishing looms, comprising a slotted L-shaped pivoted frame, a projection  $d$  in the path of said slot in the lower leg of the L-shaped 85 frame, and means for oscillating said frame upon the failure of the weft, in combination with the slay and shuttle and means to bring the shuttle beneath the open end of the slotted frame and to engage said frame to move 90 it against said projection, whereby a spindle with a cop thereon will be forced from the frame into the shuttle.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 95 two subscribing witnesses.

CHRISTOPHER WHALLEY.

Witnesses:

THOS. P. PRESCOTT,  
J. ERNEST HUGHES.