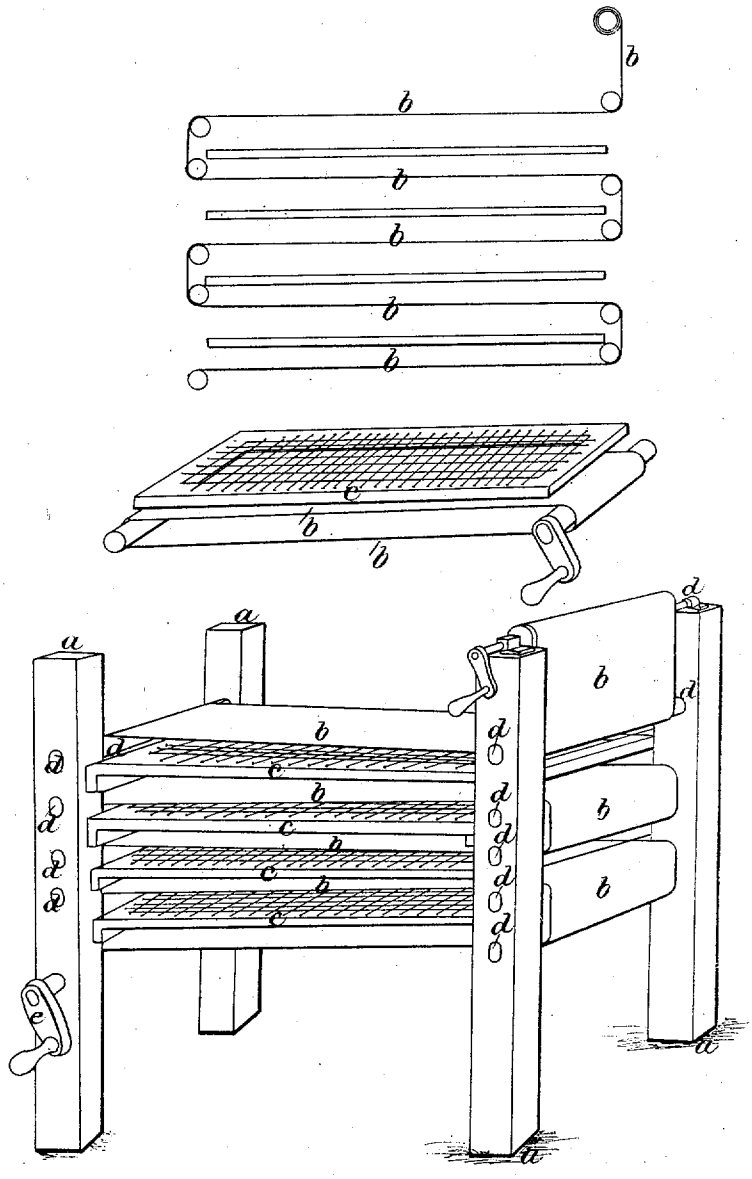
9138X

G. Gay.

Silk Weaving.

Patented Oct. 6, 1835.



N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9138X Oct. 6 1835

Jamaliel Gay, Poughkeepsie Dutchess Co. New York

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Jamaliel Gay himself of his improvement in the Hurdle for rearing Silk worms.

To all to whom these presents shall Come, I Jamaliel Gay of the Town of Poughkeepsie in the County of Dutchess and State of New York. Send Greeting.

The Hurdles for rearing and feeding silk worms upon, are or should be made on a horizontal four sided frame of convenient width and length and bottomed with cane or twine either reticulated or having interstices between each. Slat of the cane or thread of twine, which meshes or interstices should be of such dimensions that the silk worm will lie and feed upon them and the litter of the worms fall through.

Now Be it known that I Jamaliel Gay have invented and applied to use a revolving apron for receiving upon it and removing the Litter of the silk worms which fall through the hurdles as above mentioned. The Specification of which new and useful invention for receiving and removing the litter of silk worms is as follows. The revolving apron for a single hurdle is constructed by placing in a frame or otherwise at and immediately under each end of the hurdle a roller or cylinder in length equal at least to the width of the hurdle. Over these cylinders or rollers, extending from the outside of the periphery of the one to over and around that of the other, is affixed an endless apron of cloth or other flexible substance equal at least in width to the width of the hurdles. This apron being drawn tight around the rollers and the ends fastened together is made to revolve around both rollers by turning them by a crank affixed to the axle of one of them, or by otherwise revolving the rollers. The endless apron being thus constructed receives the litter from the hurdle as it falls through, which litter causing a semi-

revolution of the apron is removed from under the hurdles and caused to fall in a heap at one and either end of the hurdles and may be suffered to fall from the apron either upon the floor or into a vessel placed at and partly under the end of the hurdle and below the outer pinfishery of the roller. In case two or more hurdles be placed in tiers one above the other the same, the same apron may be used, in which case an endless and seperate apron is required for each hurdle. But the best method, the most convenient and least expensive form of apperatus, and which I claim as a constituent part of my invention is constructed as follows. Let there be rollers or cylinders affixed under each end of each hurdle the same as in case of a single hurdle, to one roller below the lower hurdle attach one end of an apron of the kind and proportionate width first above specified. Let this apron pass under the opposite roller over the roller next immediately above that under the roller next immediately above the first roller to which the apron is attached over the next above roller and under the next opposite one and so on according to the number of hurdles in the tier until the apron reaches the last roller to which the apron should be attached after adding to the length of the apron ~~should be attached after adding to the length of the apron~~ at least the length of one of the hurdles which should be rolled upon the last mentioned roller. The apron thus paping under each hurdle receives all the litter falling from each which litter is discharged part at one end and part at the other end of the hurdles by turning the first mentioned roller so as to wind over and around it a quantity of the apron equal to the length of the above hurdle, which winding causes an equal quantity of the apron to unwind from the roller to which the other end of the roller is attached, after the litter is thus discharged from the apron. the apron is in part to be again wound around the upper roller as first above mentioned to remain until the litter is again discharged

What I claim as my improvement and wish

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to secure by Letters Patent in the rearing of silk worms. is the application of a revolving apron or aprons placed under the hurdle upon which the worms are fed for the purpose of receiving and removing the litter falling from them. and this I claim whether the same be made exactly in the way described or in any other operating substantially on the same principles and by which a similar effect is produced.

Witnesses
William Pardon
Thos. P. Jones

Jamaled Gay.

Patented 6th Oct. 1835.

(936 words)

Drawing No. 1