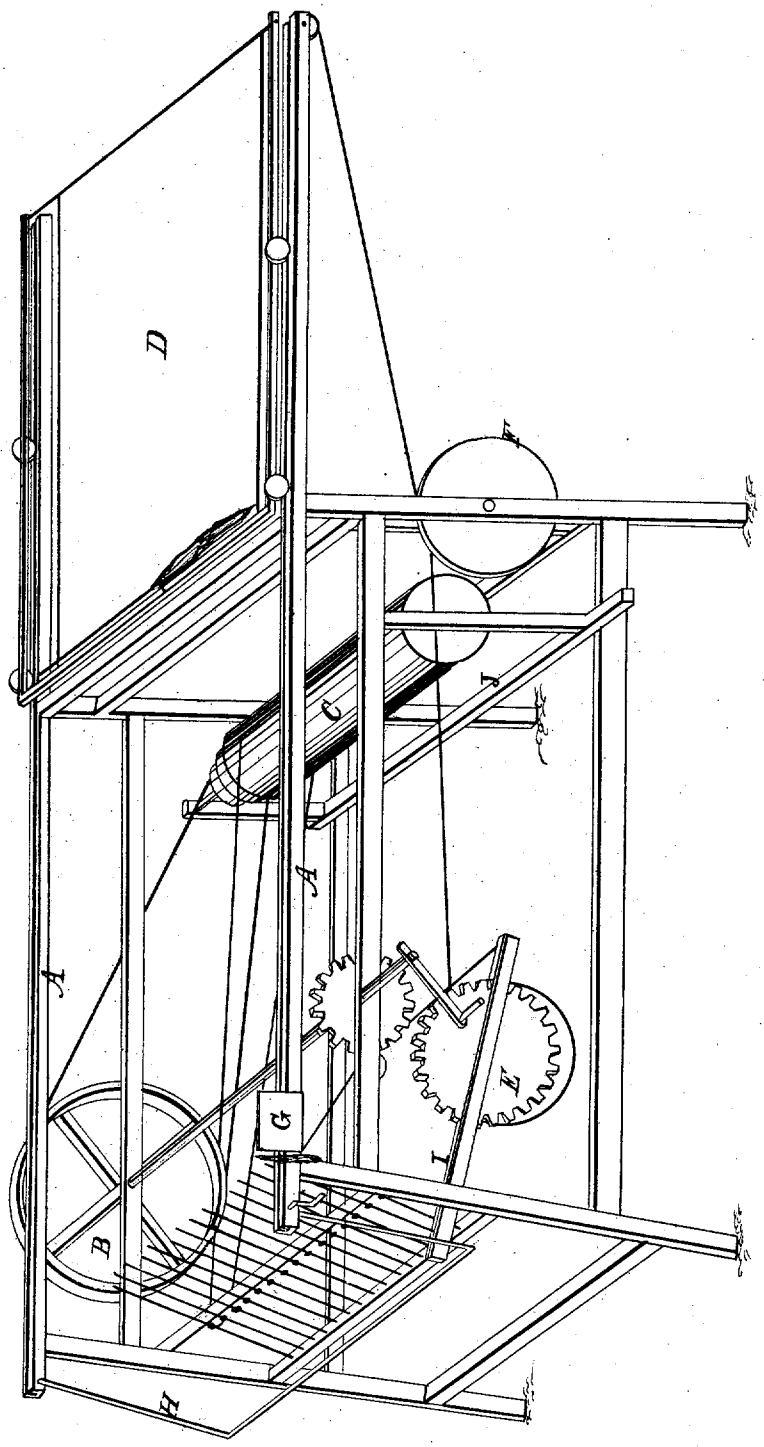
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W. Clark.

Spinning Mach.

Patented Oct. 1, 1830.



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

Oct. 1. 1830

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William Clark

Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent & making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said William Clark himself of his improvement in the Spinning Machine

The frame, Spinning Machine intended for the use of families, small manufacturing Establishments in spinning of Wool. It consists of a frame 2½ feet in height, about 4 feet in length and a sufficient width for the number of spindles required. allowing about 2¾ inches to a spindle. The frame is composed of timber about 2 inches square with 4 posts. 4 side posts. 4 cross posts with 2 arms or slats 3 feet in length the upper ing in one about 3 feet from the frame or back posts. The front posts incline a little back of the top and which give the spindles that angle found to the upper front gist which is about 12 inches below the top of the frame. an inclination towards the roll carriage. The top side gists are 3 inches below the top of the frame; the lower side gists are 2 feet below the top of the frame; the rear top gist about 5 inches from the top. the lower rear gist 15 inches from the top of the frame, the lower front gist 2 feet 2 inches from the top of the frame. There is a board board that rests upon the upper side gists that the spindles rest against between the wheels and buzzes. There is a shaft placed horizontally and rests upon the upper side gists, about 8 or 9 inches from the front and on one end of this shaft outside of the frame is a Wheel about 22 inches in diameter with a groove for a band. on the other end is a crank for turning it There is a band passing from this wheel to the whirl on the Cylinder which is from 5½ 6 inches in diameter. The cylinder is about 8 or 9 inches in diameter. the cylinder rolls on two short posts about 8 inches in height framed in a cross bar that rests on the lower side gists about 7 inches forward of the rear posts the bands pass around the cylinder & the wheels on the spindles

Specification.

which is about 3/4 of an inch in diameter. The carriage is mounted on 4 small wheels about 2 inches diameter which moves in grooves on the top of the corner or plate at the front end of the carriage are two pieces mortised together called the cloves the side pieces are in four parts two on a side screwed together at the back and the under side piece serves as a spring to close the cloves upon the rolls. The lower part of the clove upon the lower side piece & the upper part of the clove upon the upper side piece so as to open for the rolls to pass thro. The clove is opened by means of a cross which is brought down into a notch in the corner of the carriage, about one inch back of the clove is a roller with a cog wheel on one end of the same size of the roller. at the back end of the carriage is another roller with a crank & handle turned on each end & a band on which the rolls are placed directly over the front Roller is another to confine the rolls when the clove is open directly over the [illegible] end of the [illegible] front roller is a row of cogs projecting from a board 9 or 10 inches in length attached to the outside of the arm called the comb. into which the cog wheel works when the clove is open & serves to feed the rolls. The carriage is drawn back by means of a cog wheel upon the main shaft about 4 inches in diameter. this works into another cog wheel which is placed directly beneath in a mortise a board 8 inches in diameter, one end of this board rests upon the upper front cross girt the other end rests on a rod passing over a pulley to a catch standing perpendicularly near the front end of the frame & so placed upon the sill carriage is drawn forward by winding up of the threads it moves the top of the catch forward & brings the two cog wheels into gear the catches kept in this position by a bigger one set in length ways on the under side of the arm or plate which moves as a catch by the assistance of a string thro' is a rod leaving from this from the bigger to the carriage of sufficient length that when the threads are drawn out the bigger is drawn back which lets the cog wheels out of gear on one side of the

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Large Cog wheel is a ground wheel of the same size. its axis is one inch from the centre and is made fast to the cog wheel. There is another wheel with its grooves one of 8 inches, the other of four inches in diameter. attached to the mandril there is a cord made fast in the smallest groove & wound 3 or 4 times around from thence to the grooved wheel appended to the cog wheel & made fast to the groove on the side nearest its axis There is a cord made fast in the groove of the large wheel which is attached to the mandril & passing round a pulley at the back end of the arm or plate and made fast to one side of the carriage near the centre which gives the carriage its progressive motion when the wheels turn. there is a small cord & weight appended to the axis of the large cog wheel which turns it back to its proper position when out of gear. The large cog wheels may be made of wood or castings. The threads are guided to the spindles by means of a wire fixed in the ends of the arms with a crank for turning it. The method of using the foregoing Spinner. The person stands or sits by the side of the Machine with the right hand holds of the crank. the rolls are placed on the top of the carriage with the ends passing thro' the clove and joined to the spindles. the clove is opened by the hand pressing down the lever into the notch in the corner of the carriage & is closed upon the rolls as soon as a sufficient length is passed thro for the next threads. by means of the lever coming in contact with a pin placed in the top of the comb which disengages it from the notch. then turn until the threads are drawn & twisted then with the left hand holds of the handle of the guide turn the threads are run on the spindles

Witnesses
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