

(No Model.)

E. H. GLEASON.
LOOM PICKER.

No. 549,065.

Patented Oct. 29, 1895.

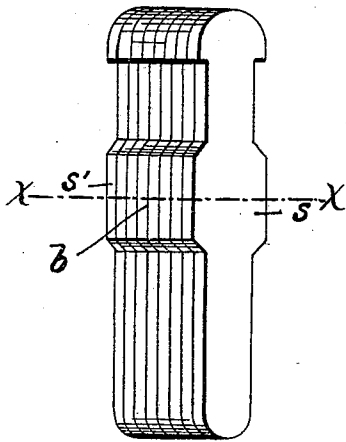


FIG. 1.

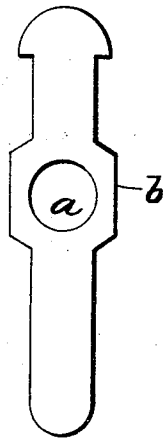


FIG. 2.

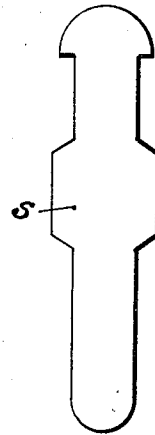


FIG. 3.

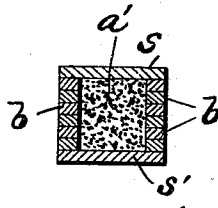


FIG. 4.

WITNESSES:

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ELI H. GLEASON, OF BRISTOL, ASSIGNOR TO FRED B. WILKINS, OF WOON-SOCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

LOOM-PICKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,065, dated October 29, 1895.

Application filed January 11, 1895. Serial No. 534,515. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELI H. GLEASON, of Bristol, in the county of Bristol and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loom-Pickers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to the pickers used in looms to receive the impact of the shuttle and to throw it across the loom. It is fully explained and illustrated in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the picker ready to be attached to the picker-stick. Fig. 2 is a front representation of one of the inside layers of which the picker is composed. Fig. 3 shows one of the outside layers of the picker. Fig. 4 shows a cross-section of the picker, taken on line xx in Fig. 1.

The great wear that a picker is exposed to in a loom in receiving many thousand blows per day from the steel point of a shuttle has made it very important to find some material of which to make it that will last a reasonable time. I have found by experiments that cotton very closely compressed together and confined offers the most durable resistance of any substance yet tried.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 shows the form of picker preferred by me. It is constructed of several vertical layers b s of leather, of a shape to be easily secured to the picker-stick, cemented together so as to make practically one thick piece of leather, and the duration of this thickness is limited to a few days' use.

In my pickers I take all the layers of leather but the two outside ones s s' and punch a piece out of the center of the broadest part of each, as seen in Fig. 2, in which a is the hole. Then these punched layers b are ce-

mented together with one of the whole layers s' on the outside. The chamber formed by the holes in the punched layers is then filled with cotton compressed together very hard, and the other outside layer s is cemented on over the chamber, so that the whole resembles an ordinary picker, but a section of which would appear as shown in Fig. 4, in which b represents the punched layers, s s' the outer ones, and a' represents the compressed cotton. The picker is then attached to the picker-stick, and being put to use the steel point of the shuttle soon pierces the outside layer of leather s and beds itself in the compressed cotton.

The main cause of the destruction of a picker arises from the impossibility of striking it with the shuttle-point exactly in the center, and consequently it sways to one side. Owing to the coarse texture of the leather, the steel point soon makes its way toward that side, disintegrating the leather and spoiling the picker. This trouble is obviated in my picker by the extremely-fine texture and hardness of the compressed cotton, which prevent the shuttle-point from taking effect on the sides of the recess first formed by it, as these sides do not offer the point the chance to begin an entrance that the coarse texture of the leather does.

Having thus described my improvement, I claim as my invention—

A loom picker formed of a plurality of layers of material united together, the inner layers each having aligned holes therein forming a chamber, said chamber being filled with highly compressed cotton, the exterior layers being intact and covering the chambers, substantially as described.

ELI H. GLEASON.

Witnesses:

E. B. READ,
BENJ. ARNOLD.