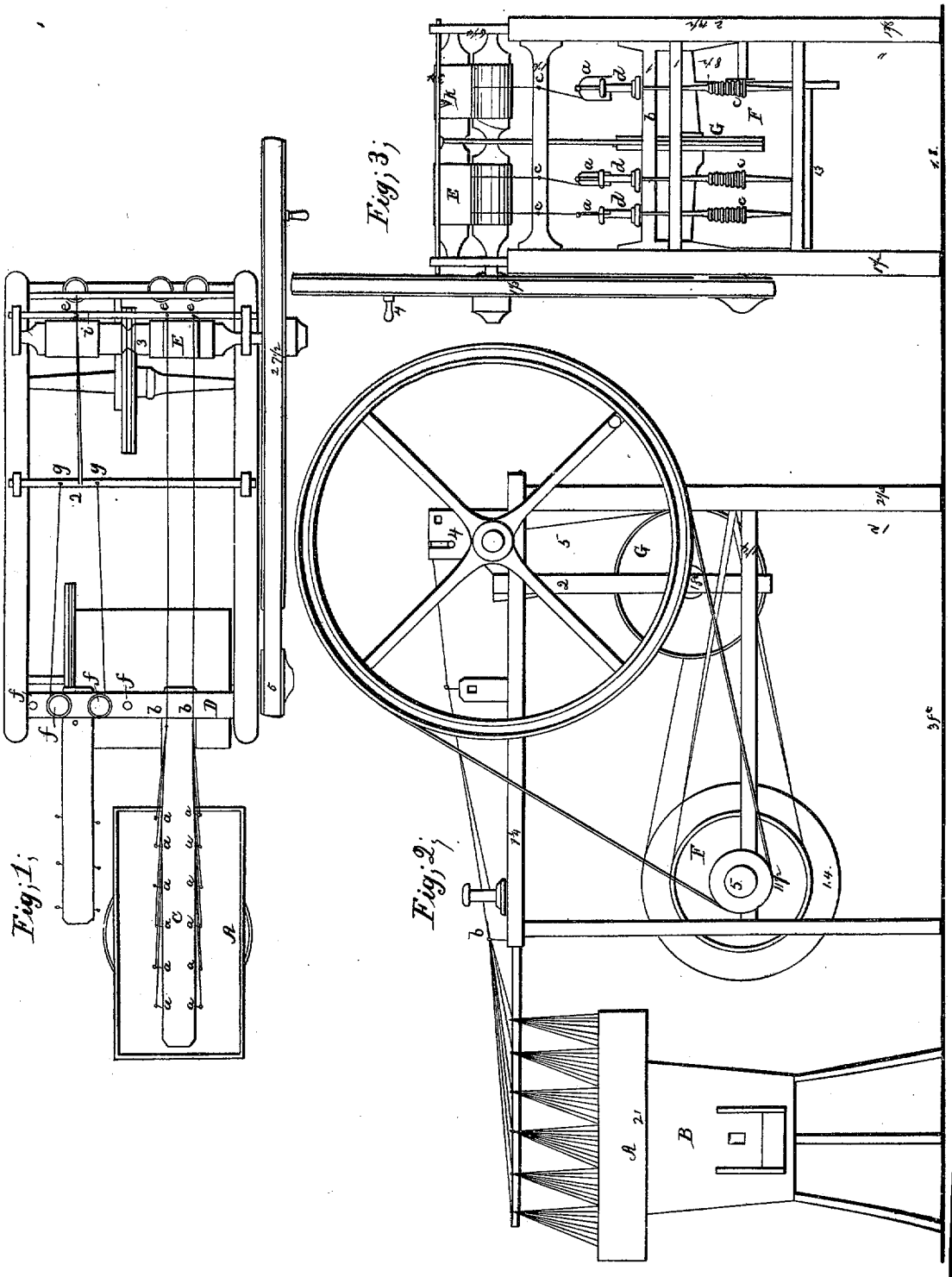
7619X

A. Brook.

Silk Spinning Mach.

Patented Jun. 29, 1833.



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

June 29 1853 1/5.

7619x Adam Brooks

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Adam Brooks himself of his improvement in the machine for spinning Silk.

To all to whom these presents shall come We Adam Brooks of Scituate in the County of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts have invented a new and useful improvement in the art of spinning silk and the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the said machine as invented or improved by me Figure 1 represents the top of the machine Figure 2. the side, and Figure 3 the front A a tin pan about 21 inches long, 10 inches wide and four inches deep filled with boiling water into which the cocoons are put after being prepared for spinning. B. a common sheet iron stove filled with coals to keep the water hot. C. is a thick board about 24 inches wide and 8 feet long passing through a mortise in the bar D. in the sides of which are placed carden wires through which the fibres are collected and carried through the landing wires b. b. to hook c. (see back from thence over the top roller E. and then between the rollers through the carded wires. the fibres a.a. to the spools d.d. (which are similar to those common in cotton mills) whose spindles are turned by the wheels e.e. with bands from thence to the drum F. which has a large wheel on one end of its axle connected by bands or belts, to the large wheel which may be turned by hand, or if required to do more business the number of spindles may be increased and vice versa. Steam or water power applied, when found, fixed the silk into a perfect thread suitable for the warp or filling for cloth, or for twisting and doubling for sewing, which is done by taking the spools d.d. off the

they have received upon a sufficient quantity and passing between the pins fff from which the threads of two or more are carried through the leading wires g, g, and around the wire k. and from thence over the upper roller and under the bar i. around the wire k., fig 3. thence back over the upper and between the rollers same as before to the flier &c. the spindle and whirl of which are turned by a band around the flange of the drum B, a band or belt passing over the top roller and around the small wheel G. binds down the roller so as to draw the silk gradually forward from the cocoons and spools through the wires to the fliers and also produces the vibrating motion of the slide b for raising and lowering the spools to receive the thread equally. Reference to the claims for particular dimensions. What I claim as my invention was put in operation previous to the twenty seventh of 2nd Month (Feb.) 1833 and relates to arranging the collecting and leading wires nearly in a range so as to draw the thread even and not break the fibres as they would by irregular turns and collecting fibres enough from the cocoons at once to make a thread of any size that may be wanting and drawing them forward by means of the upper roller to make it pass through the rollers even to the spools (and spinning it immediately) not in its natural gum in the best manner into a finished thread. Also that of leaving a band or belt to pass over the top roller around the small wheel answering the two fold purpose of binding down the top roller so as to draw the thread and keep the wheel producing the vibrating motion for the spools. Also the method of doubling the thread for twisting silk, by drawing the single threads separate around the wires before they come together to make them double even and then passing over the top roller around a hook under the cap bar. then back around between the

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rollers to make it draw even before it is knitted. Also drawing the fibres from the coccons by a steady motion, breaking the fibres less than by reeling in the common way. Method less from splitting or tangling, needs fewer operations, changes (can) more even than any other method used with great dispatch. The other parts of the machine known & in use before. Only claim their application.

Witnesses
Samuel A. Turner
Ralph Trowbridge

Patented April 23, 1833.
William Beach

Drawing on portfolio [8 14