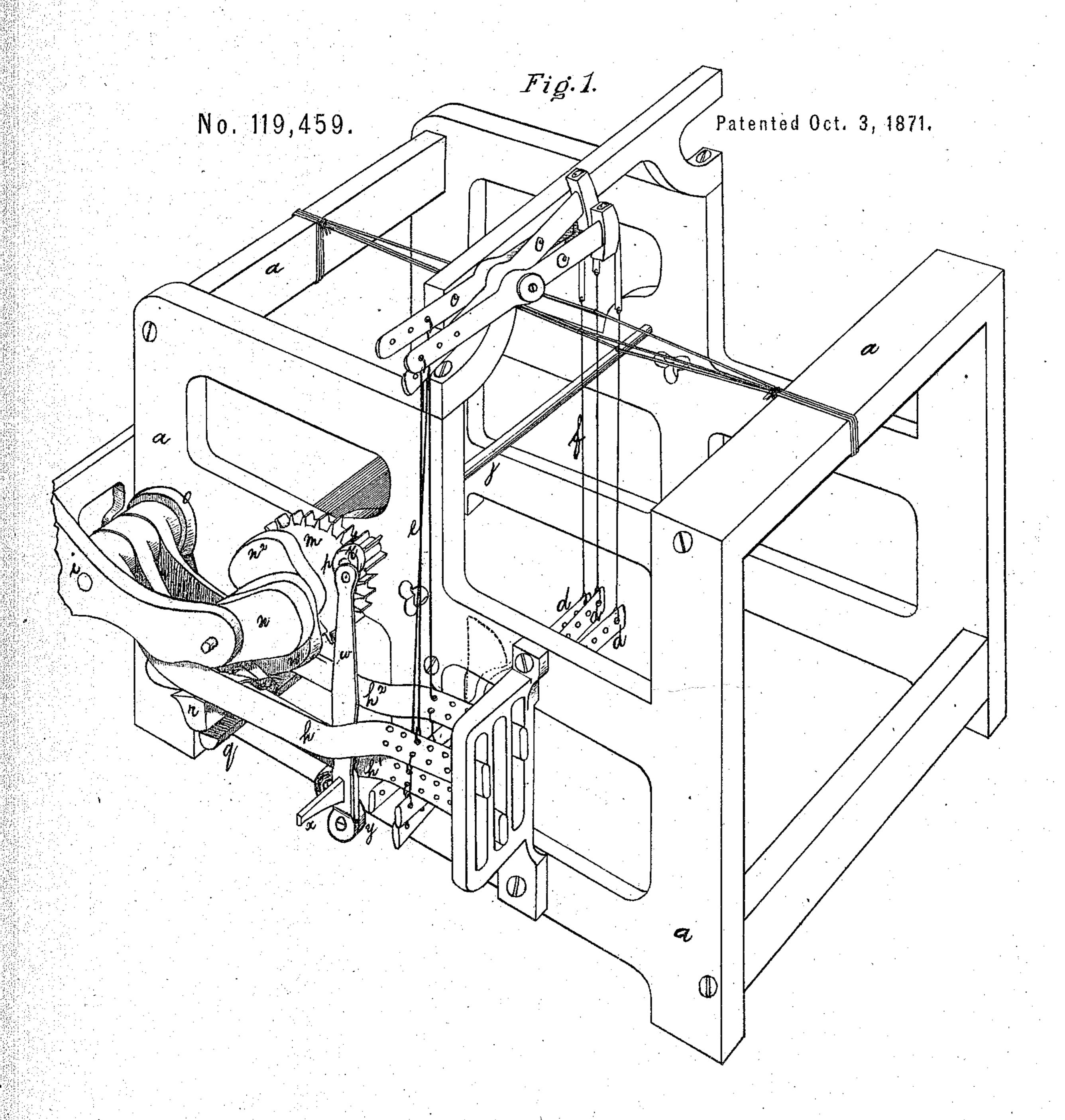
RB. Goodyear

2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

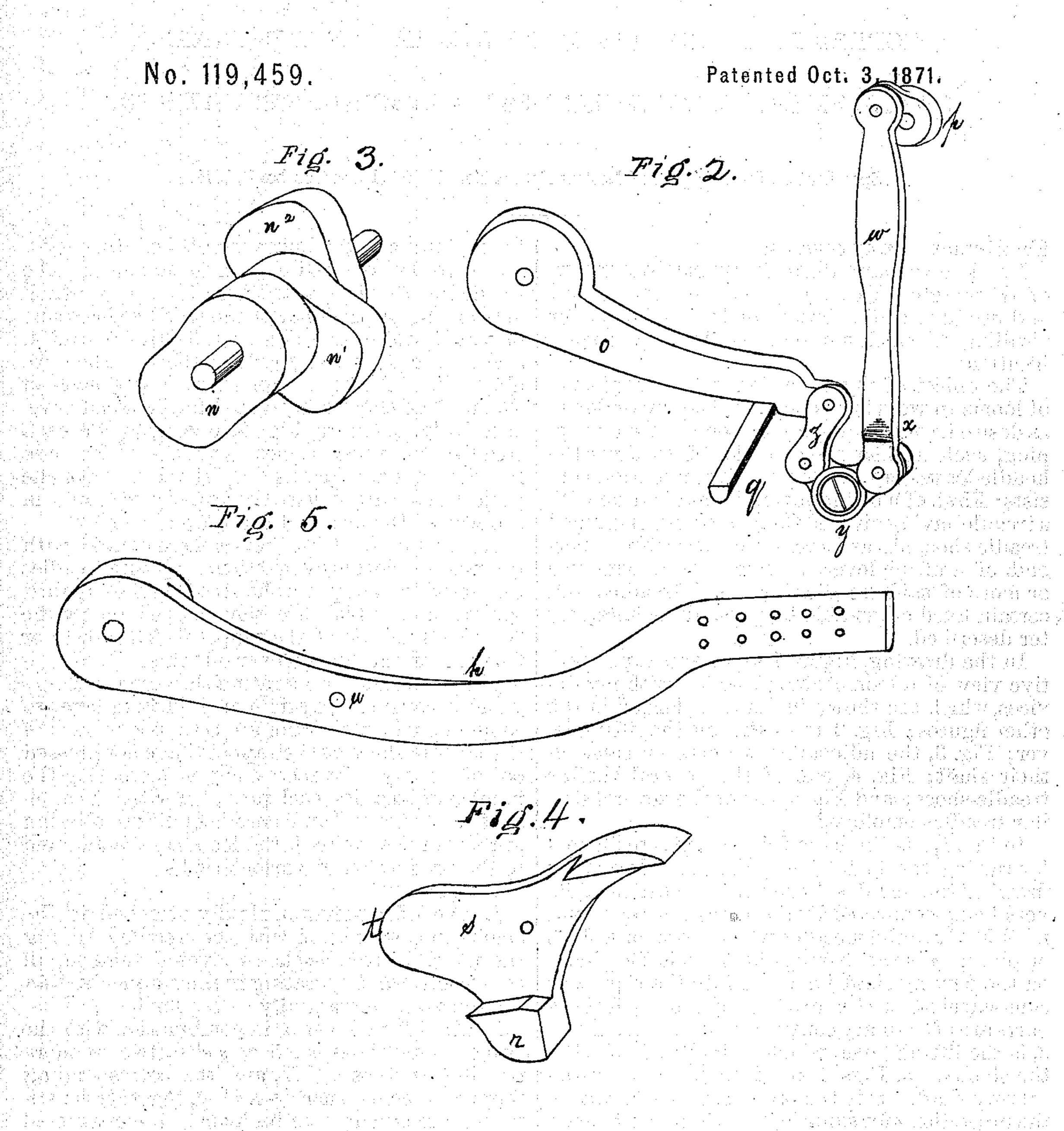
Treadle Motion for Tappet Looms for Twilling. [60.]



Witnesses. Thos. A. Bust. M. H. Waltow.

Inventor Robert B goodsear

## RB. Goodyear Treadle Motion for Tappet Looms for Twilling.



Witnesses Shoo. A. Built
Mitnesses M. & Walton.

Inventor. Robert B goodyear

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT BURNS GOODYEAR, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LOOM-HARNESS-OPERATING MECHANISMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,459, dated October 3, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, Robert Burns Goodyear, of Wilmington, Delaware, have invented a new and useful Treadle-Motion for Tappet-Looms for Twilling, of which motion the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is the adaptation of looms to weaving goods face-side up or down, as desired, without employing complicated strapping, such as has been employed to draw the heddle-leaves up or down. My invention consists: First, of a lifting-lever, in combination with a treadle having pivoted thereon a trigger-shaped treadle-shoe, all as hereinafter described. Second, of a lifting-lever, in combination with two or more of said treadle-shoes and treadles and certain fixed adjustable tappets, all as hereinafter described.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a loom-frame provided with my devices, which are shown in detail, enlarged in the other figures; Fig. 2 representing the lifting-lever; Fig. 3, the adjustable tappets or cams on their shaft; Fig. 4, one of the several similar treadle-shoes; and Fig. 5, one of the several similar treadles employed.

In Fig. 1, a is the loom-frame; c, pivoted levers for raising the heddles up; d, similar levers for drawing the heddles down, the two series of levers being connected by the wires or straps e and f.  $h h^1 h^2$  are the treadles which work on a shaft or pin, i. j is the driving-shaft. k is the pinion on the driving-shaft j gearing into the tappet or cam-wheel m.  $n n^1 n^2$  are the tappets. All these parts are of ordinary construction. o, Figs. 1 and  $\bar{2}$ , is the lifting-lever, which is rigidly attached to the shaft i. p, Figs. 1 and 2, is a crank on the driving-shaft. w is the crank-arm which carries the projection x for squaring or bringing into even line the treadles  $h h^1 h^2$  when the sheds are closed. The crank-arm w is attached by a flexible joint to one arm of the two-arm lever y. The other arm of the lever y is attached by a short link or

toggle-joint z to the lower end of the lifting-lever o to give the required motion to this lever. The lifting-lever o is provided with the arm q, which acts on the projections r of the treadle-shoes, one of which projections is shown in Figs. 1 and 4. s  $s^1$   $s^2$ , Fig. 1, are the treadle-shoes. They are alike, Fig. 4 being a representation of each of them. The shoes are pivoted to the treadles respectively, as at w, Fig. 5, one shoe for each treadle, under the tappets, and are each made heavier on one side, as at t, Fig. 4, so that the projections r are caused by gravity to move in the way of the arm q of the lifting-lever.

As the tappets turn they come in contact with the treadle-shoes attached to the opposite treadles respectively, and press the treadle-shoes against the treadles, which are then moved on by the continued motion of the tappets. The lower or free end of the lifting-lever o is raised and lowered by the crank w operating through the levers y and z, causing the arm q of the lifting-lever to come in contact with the projections r on such of the treadle-shoes as the tappets have not pressed out of its way. By increasing or decreasing the number of treadles (each provided with a treadle-shoe) and tappets and correspondingly altering the size of the pinion k, the loom can be adapted to the production of various twills.

I claim—

1. The lifting-lever o, rigidly attached to the shaft i, in combination with the treadle h having the movable treadle-shoe s pivoted thereon, all constructed and operating in the manner and for the purpose substantially as set forth.

2. The lifting-lever o, in combination with the two or more shoes, such as  $s s^1 s^2$ , two or more treadles, such as  $h h^1 h^2$ , and the corresponding tappets or cams, such as  $n n^1 n^2$ , together constituting a treadle-motion for looms, all constructed and operating as set forth.

Witnesses: ROBERT B. GOODYEAR.
THOS. A. BURTT,
M. F. WALTON. (60)