

(No Model.)

K. JOWETT.

LAG FOR PATTERN CHAINS OF LOOMS.

No. 386,472.

Patented July 24, 1888.

FIG 1

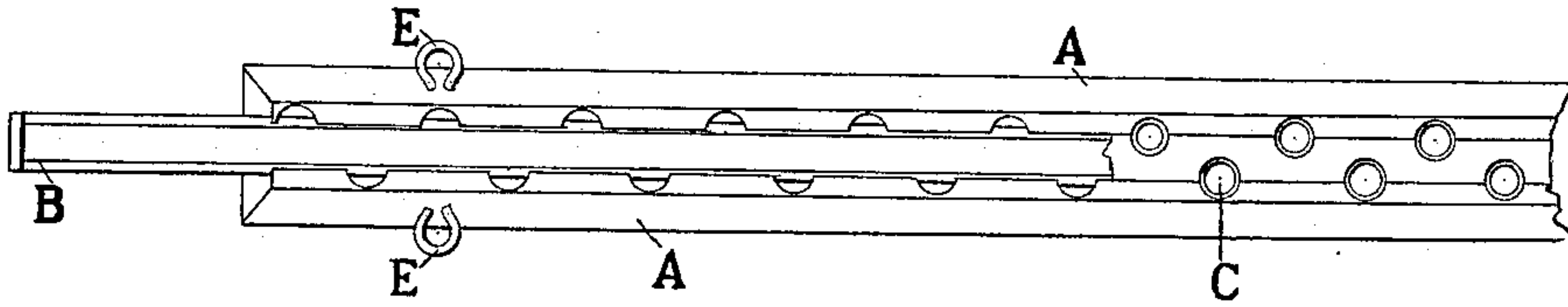


FIG 2

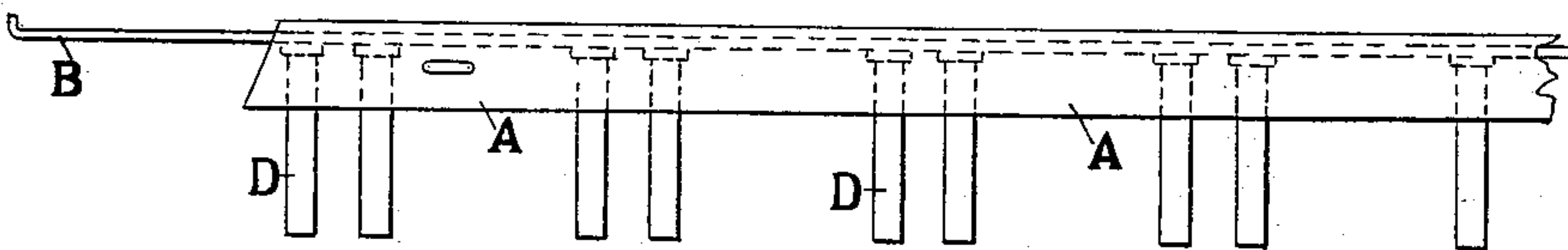


FIG 3

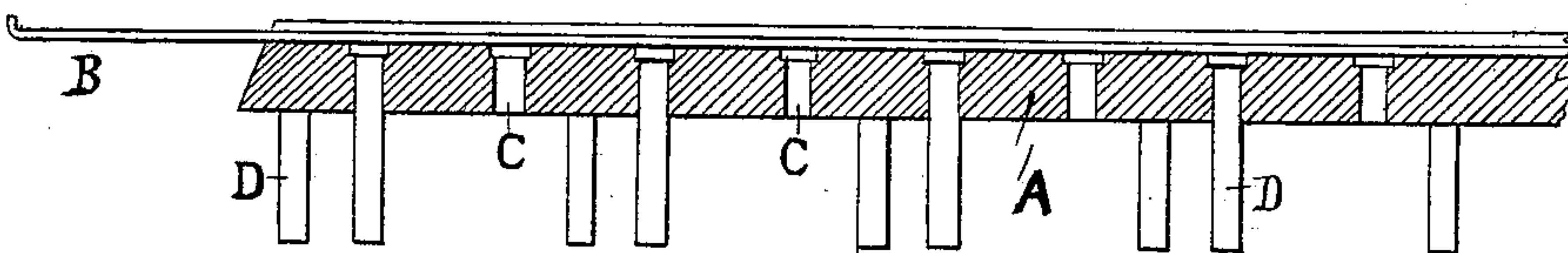


FIG 4

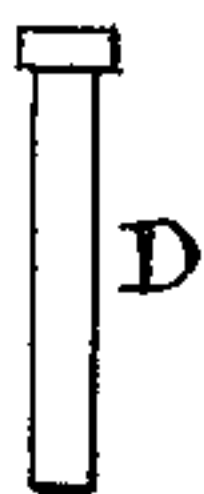
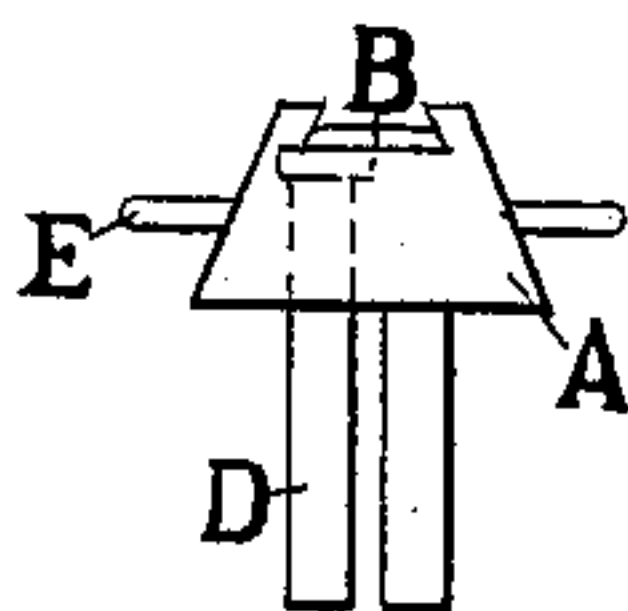


FIG 5



Witnesses:
Wm. S. Baker.
Frank D. Aspin.

Inventor:
Kershaw Jowett.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KERSHAW JOWETT, OF BRADFORD, ENGLAND.

LAG FOR PATTERN-CHAINS OF LOOMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,472, dated July 24, 1888.

Application filed June 20, 1887. Serial No. 241,850. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KERSHAW JOWETT, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Bradford, England, have invented new and
5 useful Improvements in Lags for Pattern-Chains, of which the following is a specification.

Hitherto the pins or pegs of the lags have been driven or screwed into the lags, and after
10 a short time are liable to work loose or to come out and thereby to cause loss and delay by disarrangement of the shedding motion.

In the construction of my improved lags a longitudinal rectangular groove is formed at
15 the back of the lags and an angular recess is formed at each side of the groove, thus constituting a dovetailed recess to receive a long metallic slide which has beveled edges and which slide is of equal length with the lag and
20 fits well into the recessed groove. At the bottom of the rectangular groove holes are bored through the lags in the required positions and countersunk. Through certain of these holes the pins or pegs are passed, the heads of which
25 fit into the countersunk recesses. The slide is then inserted in the recessed groove, and thereby the whole of the pins are secured in position.

In order to enable my invention to be fully
30 understood, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which--

Figure 1 represents a plan of a portion of my improved lag, from which the slide is
35 partly withdrawn, thereby showing the countersunk holes for the reception of the pins or

pegs. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of a portion of a lag, in which pins or pegs are placed in position. Fig. 3 represents the same thing as Fig. 2, except that the lag is shown
40 in sectional elevation. Fig. 4 is an elevation of one of the pins or pegs, and Fig. 5 an end elevation of a lag with pins or pegs and the metallic slide.

Similar letters indicate similar parts in each
45 figure.

The wooden lag is represented at A, and the metallic slide (preferably iron or steel) at B. The countersunk holes for the reception of the pins or pegs are shown at C, and the
50 pins or pegs projecting from the face of the lags are represented at D. These pins are constructed or turned so as to have, as shown, an enlargement at the head to fit the countersunk
55 portion of the holes. Loops or eyes, by means of which the lags are connected together, are represented at E.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of the said invention, I
60 declare that what I claim is--

In combination, the lag A, grooved and provided with countersunk holes, as described, headed pins D, adapted to fit these holes, and the metallic slide B, serving to cover the heads of the pins and to hold the pins to place, all
65 substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

KERSHAW JOWETT.

Witnesses:

W. J. BAKER,
F. J. WALWORTH.