(No Model.)

J. PICKLES & A. HORSFALL.

LOOM PICKER.

No. 459,793. Patented Sept. 22, 1891.

Fig. 1.

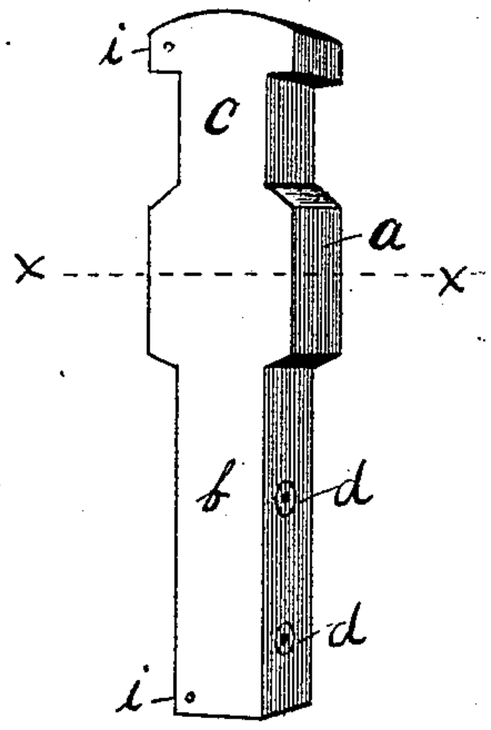


Fig. 3.

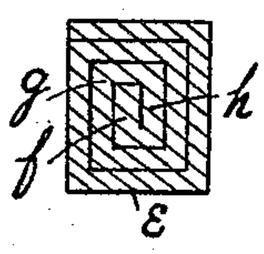


Fig. 2.

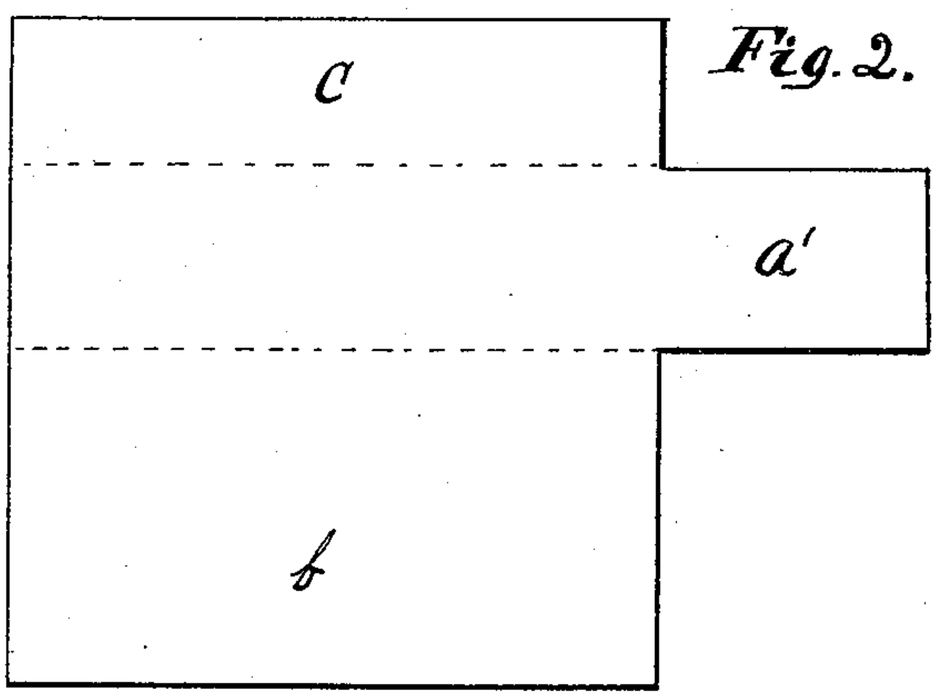
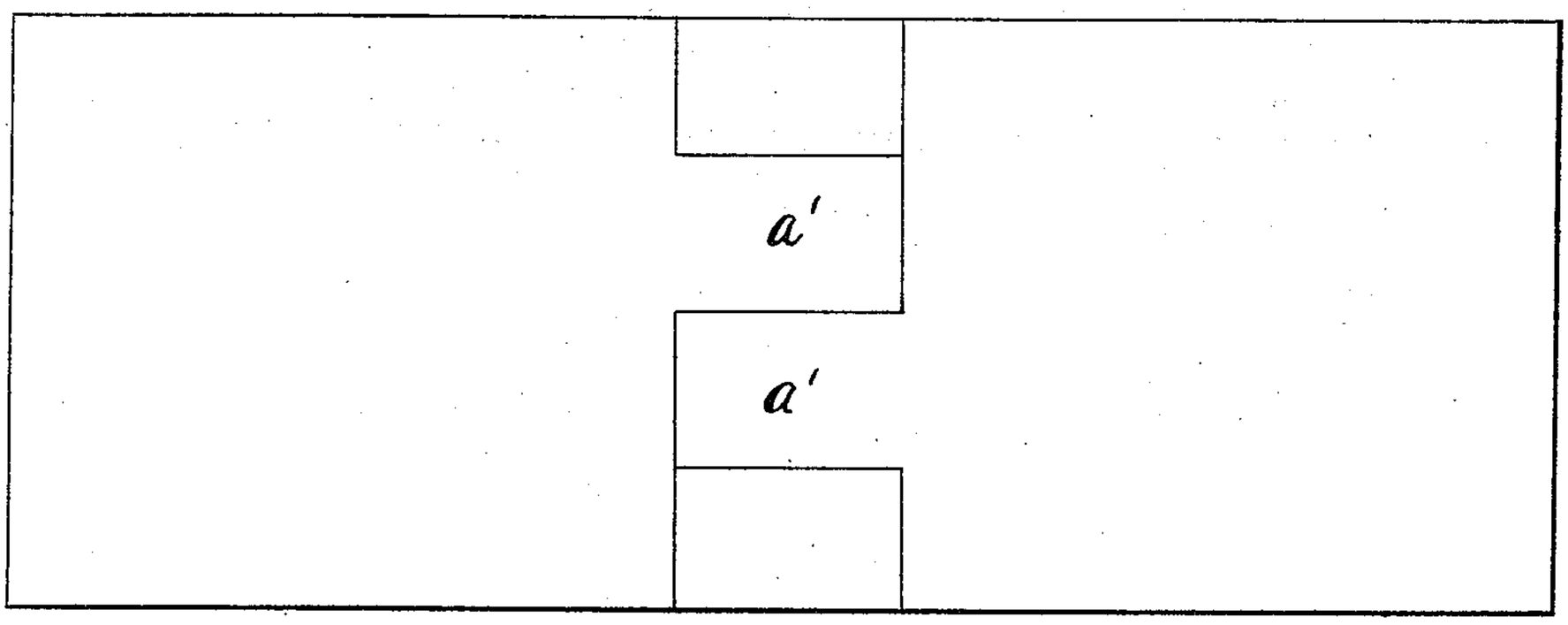


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH PICKLES AND AMOS HORSFALL, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

LOOM-PICKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,793, dated September 22, 1891.

Application filed January 2, 1891. Serial No. 376,529. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH PICKLES and AMOS HORSFALL, citizens of the United States, residing at New Bedford, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Loom-Pickers, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to that class of devices which are used on picker-sticks in looms to receive the blow in driving the shuttle across the web and commonly called a "loom-picker," and its object is to produce a loom-picker which will resist to the greatest extent possible the spreading and penetrating force of the point of the shuttle.

To this end our invention consists in constructing the picker of a single piece of leather rolled together and pressed into shape in such a manner as to secure the desired result; and it further consists in cutting said piece of leather of such a shape as to cause the least possible waste of material.

The accompanying drawings illustrate our invention, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a loom-picker constructed according to our invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the piece of leather of which it is composed. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view through the dotted line $x\ x$ of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 shows the method of cutting the pieces of leather which compose the pickers, so as to make the smallest possible quantity of waste material.

A piece of leather of the shape of Fig. 2 is rolled together from right to left, the part a' forming the inside folds f, g, and h, Fig. 3, of the enlarged part a of the picker. After being folded together, as above, the piece of leather is put into a suitable device and subjected to a sufficient pressure to cause it to assume and retain the form of Fig. 1, when it is removed and the part b secured by the rivets $d\ d$. The pegs $i\ i$ are then driven in to hold the outer edge and the picker is finished. The face e, Fig. 3, receives the blow of the shuttle, and as it is finally penetrated by the metal-pointed shuttle, instead of giving away entirely, as the ordinary picker does, it retains its form, because from the manner in which it is rolled up each part binds each other part together and resists to the utmost the tendency of the shuttle to tear it apart.

In cutting the material for our improved picker the parts a' lap by each other, as shown in Fig. 4, and thus the minimum of waste in leather is attained.

What we claim is—

A loom-picker formed from a single piece of material, said piece consisting of a large body portion a and a smaller portion a', projecting therefrom, the whole adapted to be rolled together and pressed into shape, the part a' forming the innermost portion of the picker and being inclosed by the part a, the pegs $i\ i$, and rivets $d\ d$, binding said parts together, all as and for the purpose shown and described.

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