

No. 751,068.

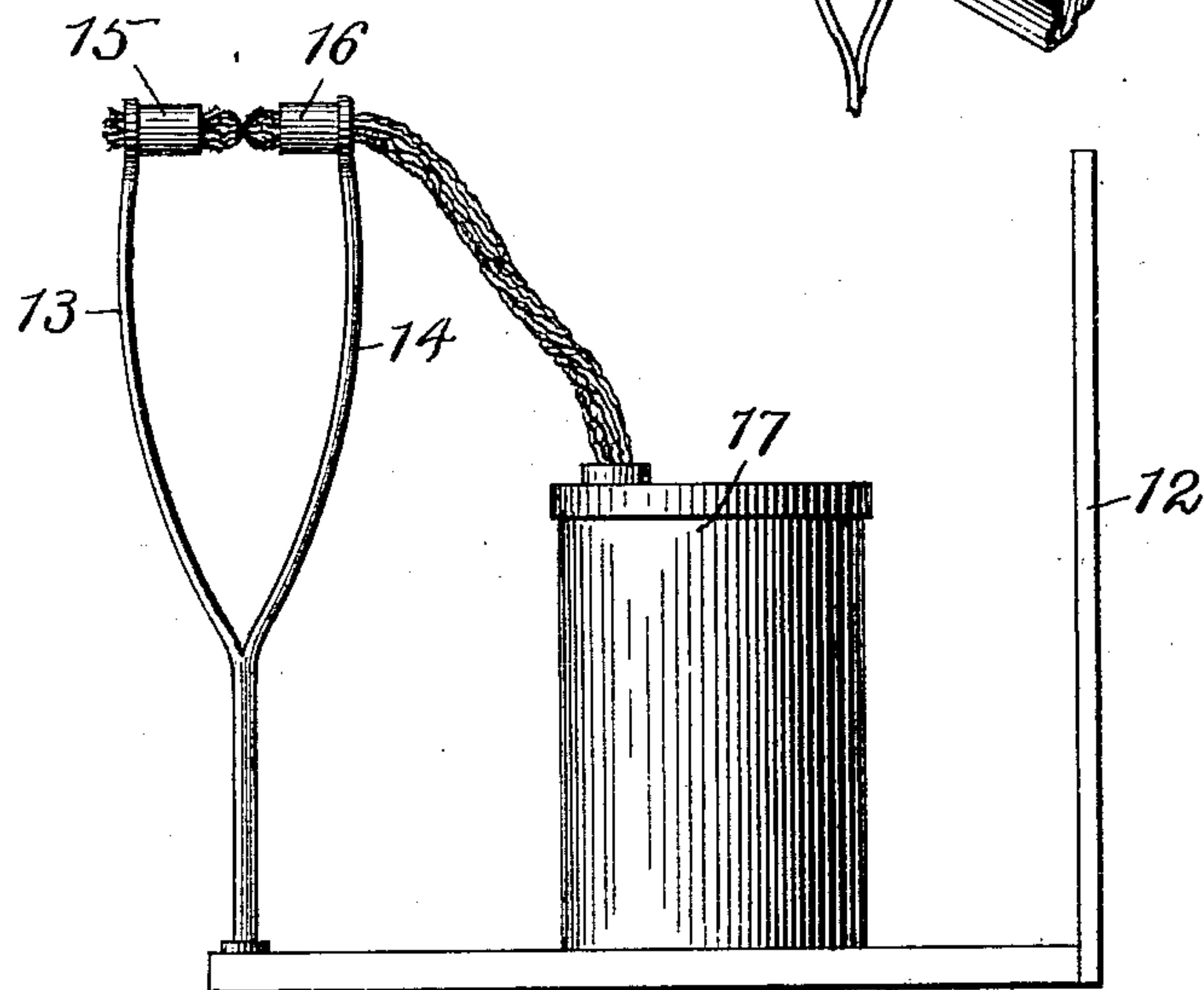
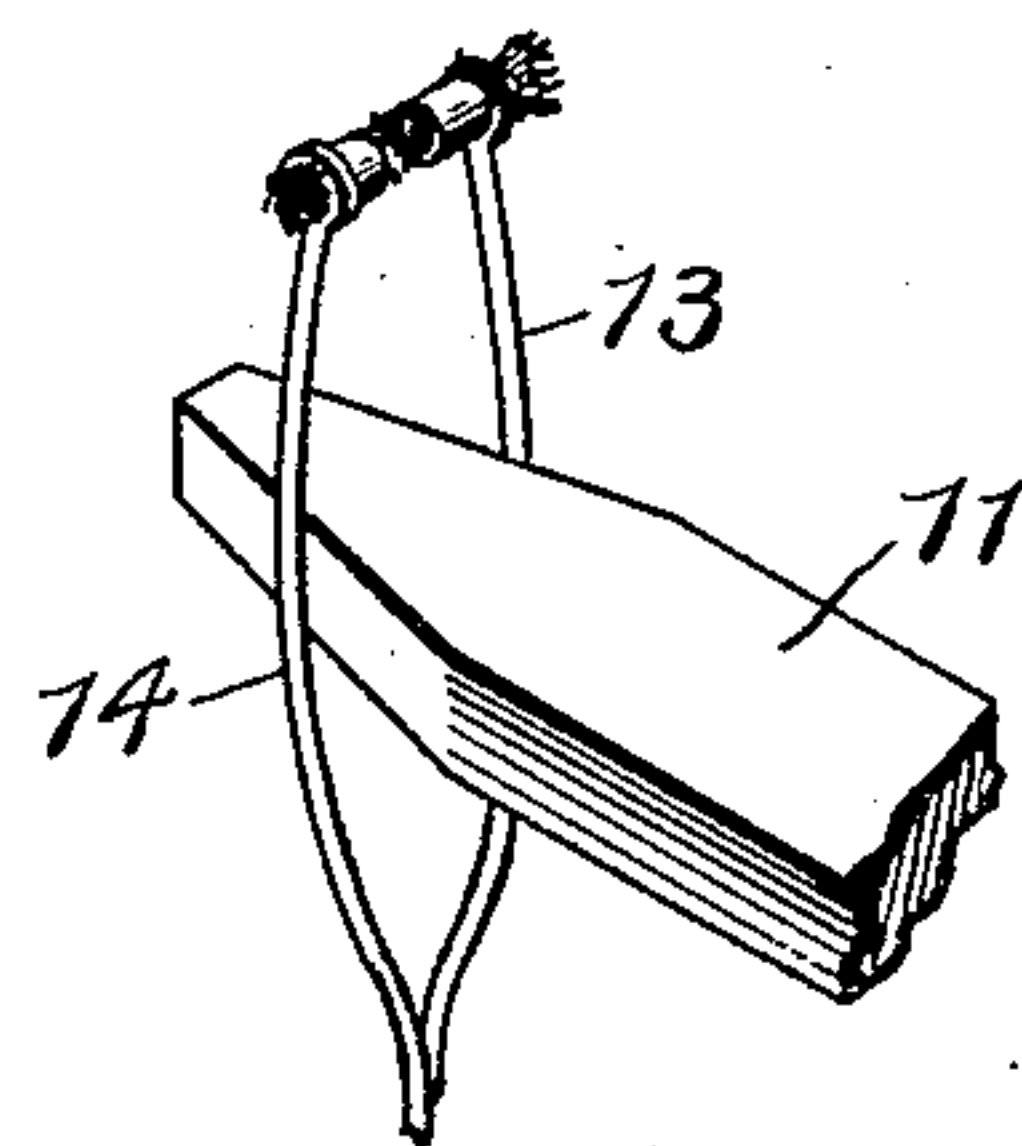
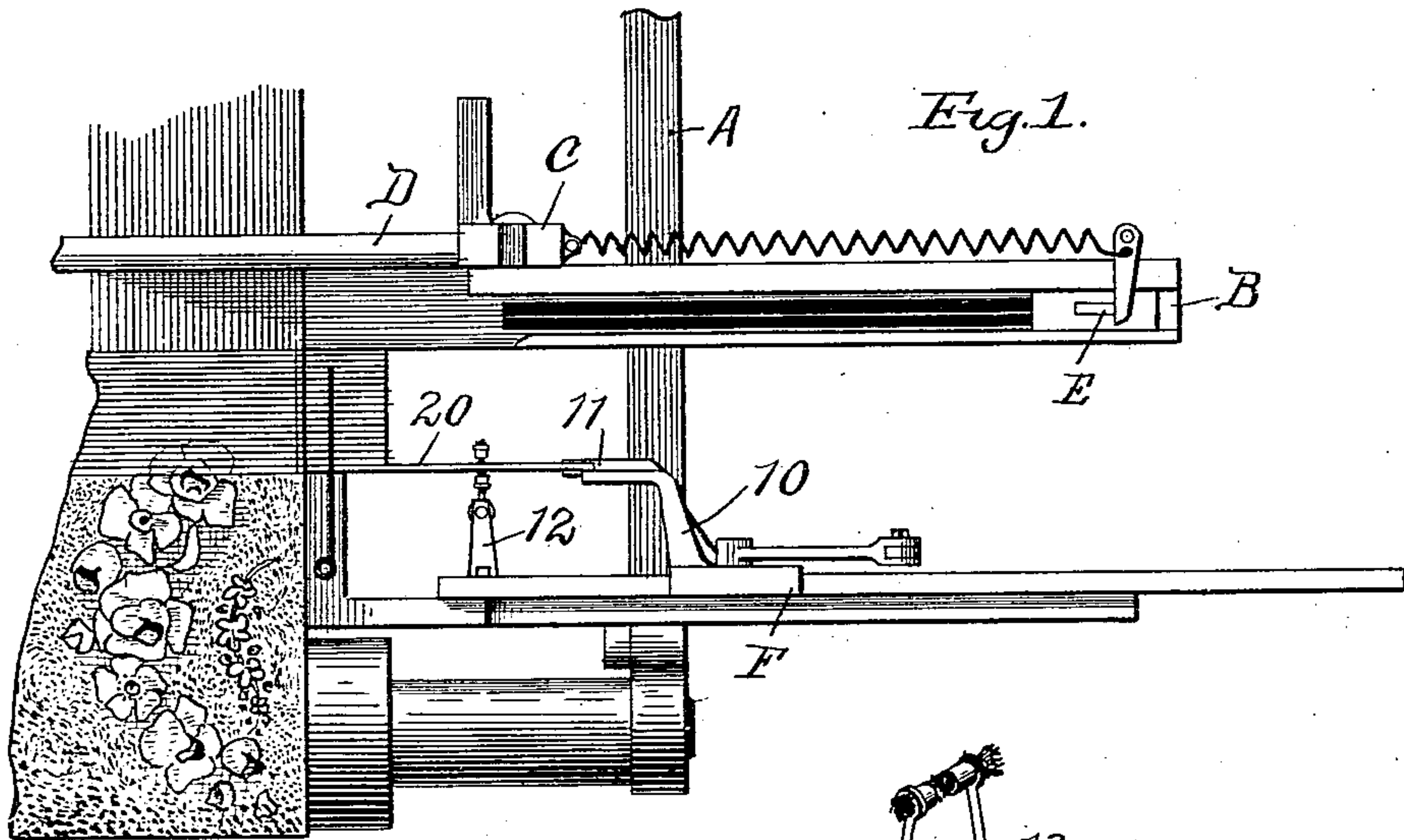
PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

J. S. GILES.

OILING DEVICE FOR LOOMS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 13, 1899. RENEWED JULY 7, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses  
Harry M. Rugg  
W. C. Rogers

Fig. 2.

Inventor  
J. S. Giles  
By Attorneys  
Southgate & Southgate



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. GILES, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO  
MATTHEW J. WHITTALL, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

## OILING DEVICE FOR LOOMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,068, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed May 13, 1899. Renewed July 7, 1903. Serial No. 164,608. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. GILES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Oiling Device for Looms, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my present invention is to provide an improved lubricating device for the pile-wires of a loom.

To this end my invention consists of the parts and combinations of parts, as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of sufficient parts of a loom to illustrate the application of my invention thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the oiling device, and Fig. 3 is a detail view illustrating the means which may be employed for deflecting the wicks from the path of the hook.

In weaving pile fabrics the wires on which the piles are formed have to be successively withdrawn from the fabric, and when the fabric is of a close texture or is beaten up comparatively hard a heavy pull is required to withdraw each successive wire. To facilitate this operation it is now customary to provide an oiling device for oiling or lubricating each wire as it is withdrawn, so that when said wire is again automatically woven into the fabric it may have sufficient oil thereon so that it can be readily pulled or drawn out of the fabric. While these oiling devices are essential to the successful weaving of pile fabrics, great care has to be exercised in using the same. This is especially true in weaving light and delicately colored carpets. If an oiler is arranged to deliver too great a quantity of oil to the wires, the surface of the carpet is liable to show grease spots or stains, and, on the other hand, if the wires are not sufficiently lubricated they will heat or may become stuck in the fabric so as to be broken when it is attempted to withdraw the same.

In my prior patent, No. 481,558, granted August 30, 1892, I have shown and claimed an oiling device for pile-wires having a wick

which is normally located in the path of the wires and which is connected to be automatically moved out of the way of the hook which is employed for catching and withdrawing the wires.

The especial object of my present invention is to improve this class of oiling devices by arranging two wick-holders in position to cooperate with each other, so that when the oiling device is not operating there is no possibility of oil dripping from the ends of the wick. By means of this arrangement I am enabled to distribute oil over a greater portion of the wires, and in practice only one of the wicks is connected to an oil-can or other source of supply, so that the other wick simply acts as a wiper, aiding in the distribution of the oil from the first wick and preventing the oil from dropping from the end thereof when the oiler is not use.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the loom side; V, the vibrating lathe; C, the sword; D, the reed, and E the picker-stick. The arrangement and operation of these parts are well understood and it is not thought necessary to describe the same at length in this specification.

F designates the carriage, which is reciprocated by any of the ordinary mechanisms and carries the hook 10 for catching and withdrawing the wires 20. Also extending from the carriage F is a spear or cam 11 for deflecting the wick-holders out of the path of the hook, as hereinafter described.

My improved oiling device, as herein illustrated, comprises a bracket or support 12, extending up from which are spring-arms 13 and 14, carrying wick-holders 15 and 16 at their upper ends. Threaded into the wick-holder 16 and extending down therefrom is a wick, which may be supplied with oil from a can 17. A section of wick or other capillary material is mounted in the other wick-holder, 15, and serves as a wiper for assisting in distributing the oil supplied by the other wick and also prevents the oil dropping from the end of said other wick. The wick-holders 15 and 16 are normally located substantially in the paths of the wires 20, so as to engage and oil the same as



the wires are withdrawn. In order to permit the passage of the withdrawing-hook, the spear or cam 11 enters between the spring-arms 13 and 14, as illustrated in Fig. 3, so as to deflect the wick-holders from the path of the hook. By means of this construction it will be seen that oil furnished from a single wick is distributed on both sides of the wires, and as the stub or short section of wick mounted in one of the wick-holders acts to prevent oil from dropping from the end of the fed wick I provide a construction in which the fabric being woven is not liable to be soiled by reason of leakage of oil from the wicking.

I am aware that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of my oiling device by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of my invention as expressed in the claims. I do not wish, therefore, to be limited to the construction which I have herein shown and described; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a loom, the combination of wires, a hook for catching and withdrawing the same, a pair of wick-holders, capillary material mounted in each of the wick-holders for supplying oil to the wires, and means for sepa-

rating the wick-holders to permit the hook to pass between the same.

2. In a loom, the combination of wires, a hook for catching and withdrawing the same, a pair of wick-holders, a can for supplying the oil to the wicks mounted in the wick-holders, and means for separating the wick-holders to permit the hook to pass between the same.

3. In a loom, the combination of the wires, the hook for catching and withdrawing the same, two spring-arms carrying wick-holders at their ends, a spear or cam for separating said spring-arms to deflect the wick-holders from the path of the hook, a wick mounted in one of said wick-holders and receiving a supply of oil from a can or other suitable receptacle, and a section of wick mounted in the other wick-holder to assist in distributing the supply of oil received from the first-named wick, and for preventing oil from dropping from said first-named wick.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH S. GILES.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. CROWELL,  
PHILIP W. SOUTHGATE.