

No. 876,813.

PATENTED JAN. 14, 1908.

R. K. LENOX.
HAND LOOM.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 28, 1906.

Fig. 4.

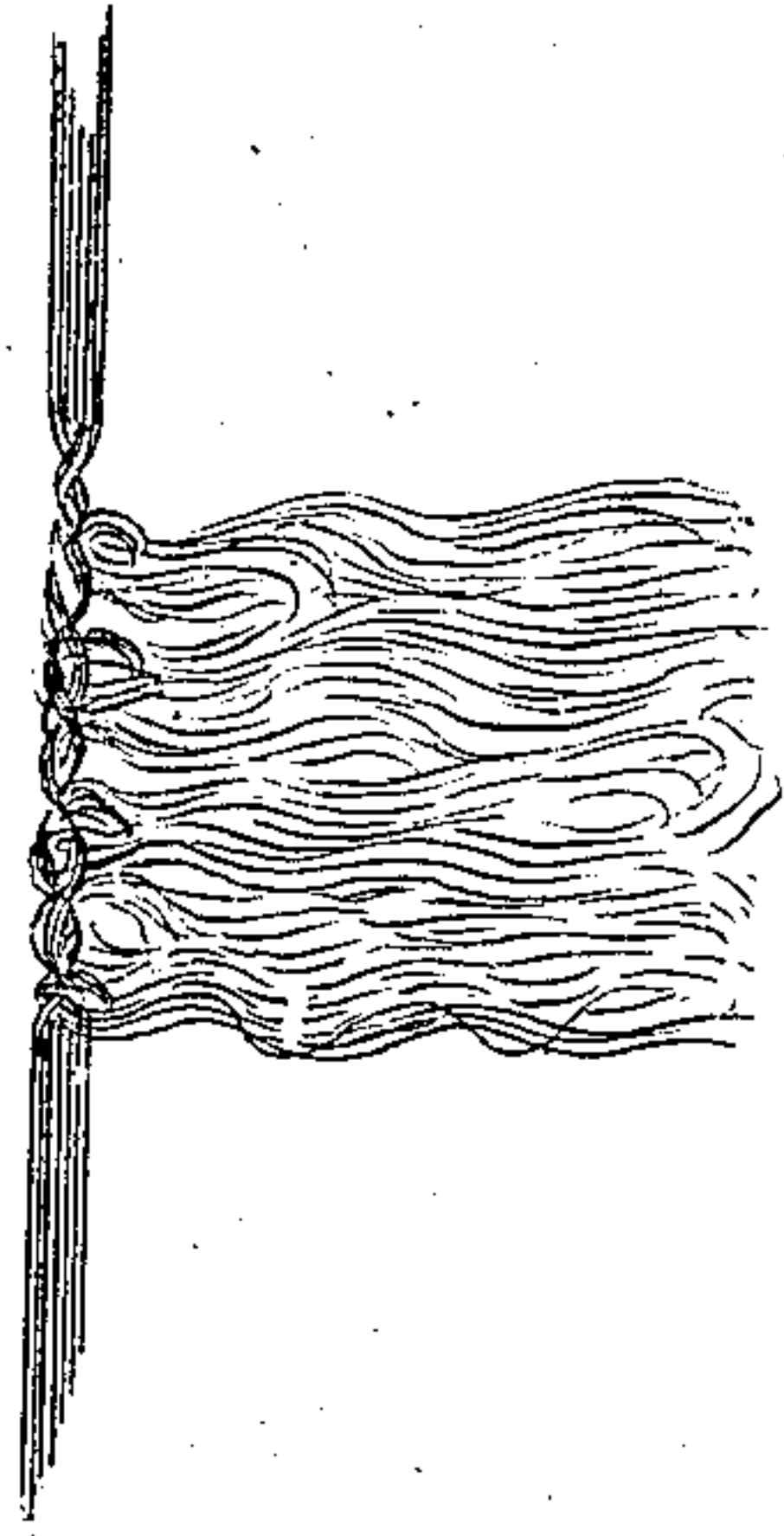


Fig. 3.

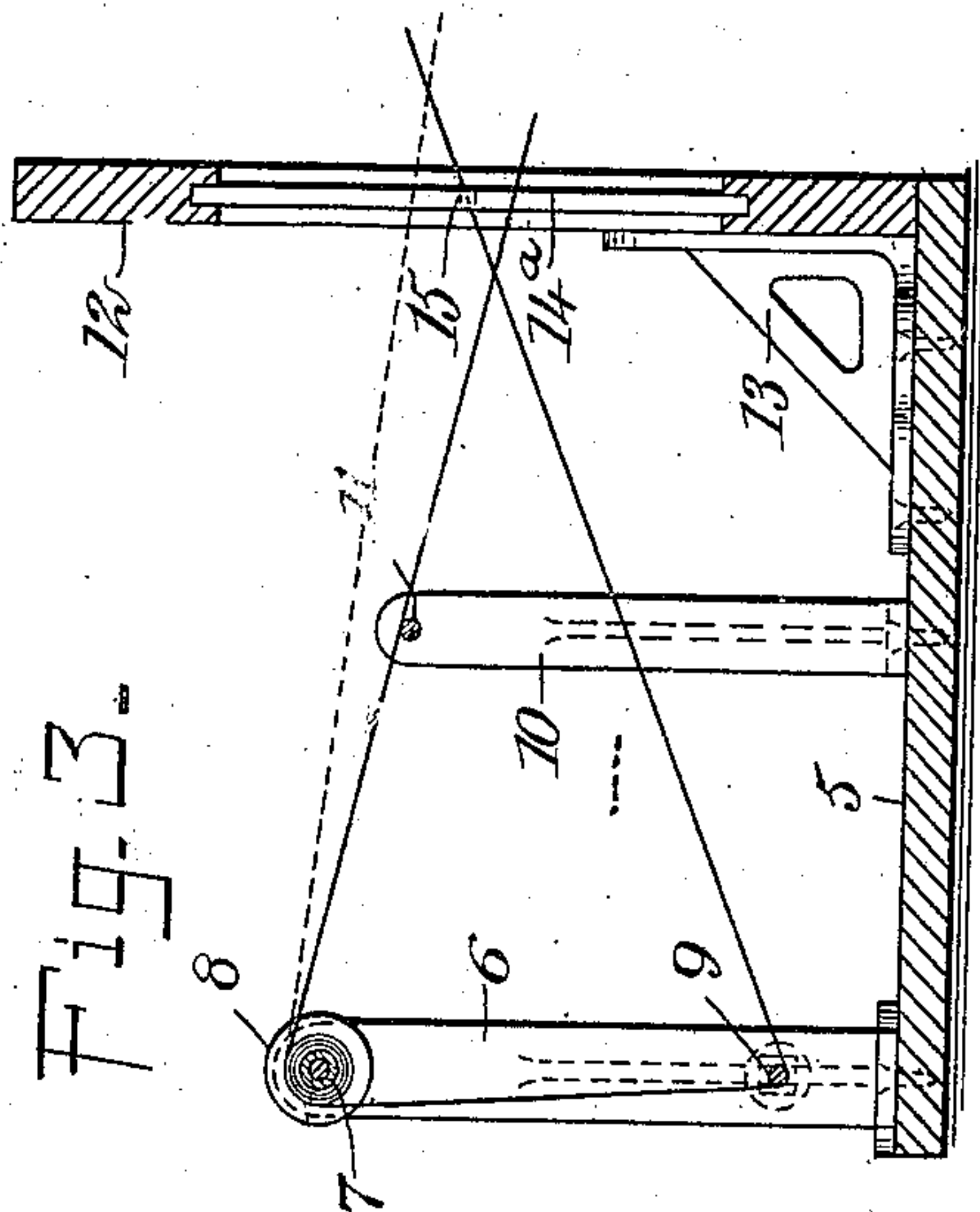


Fig. 1.

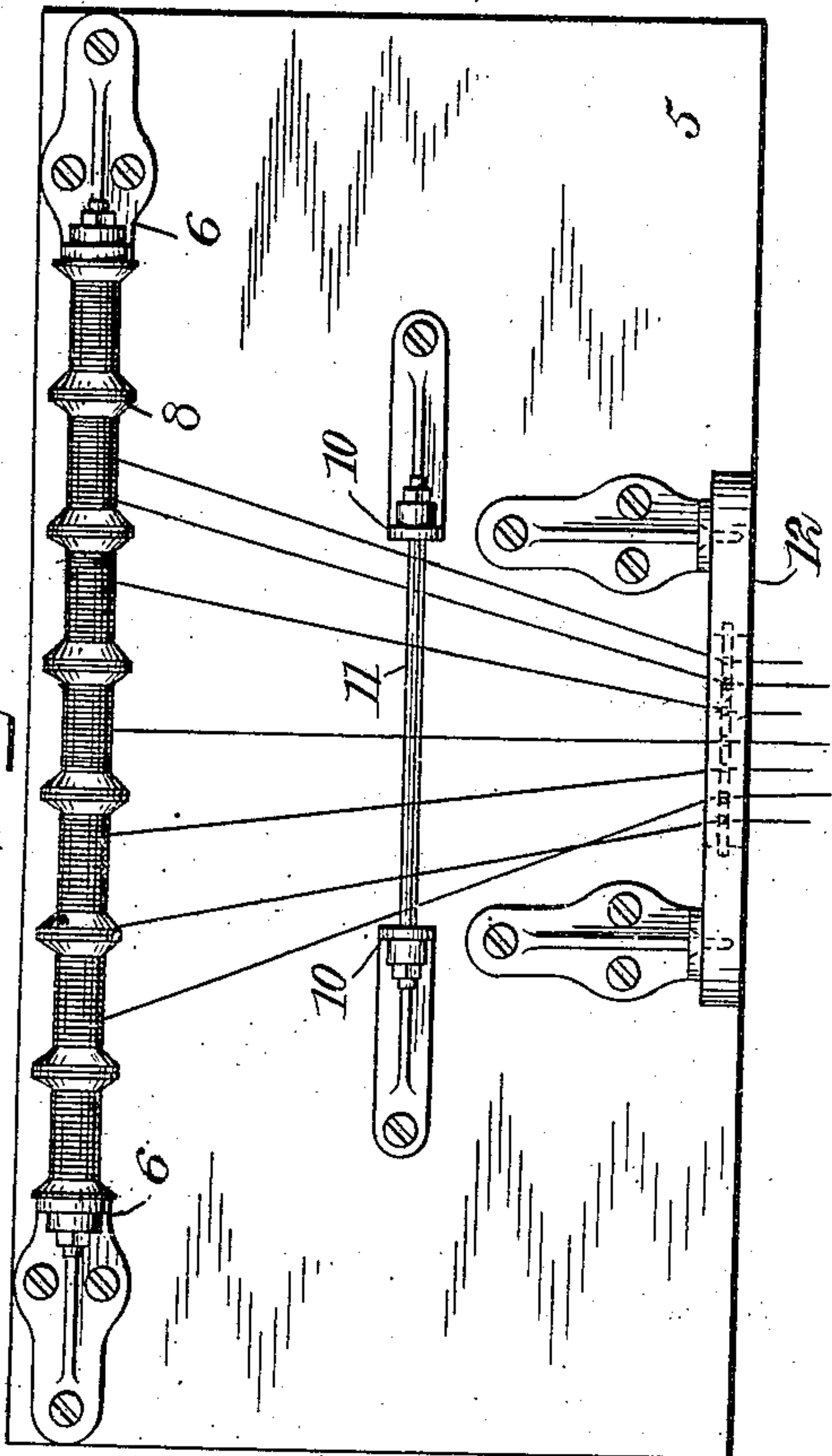
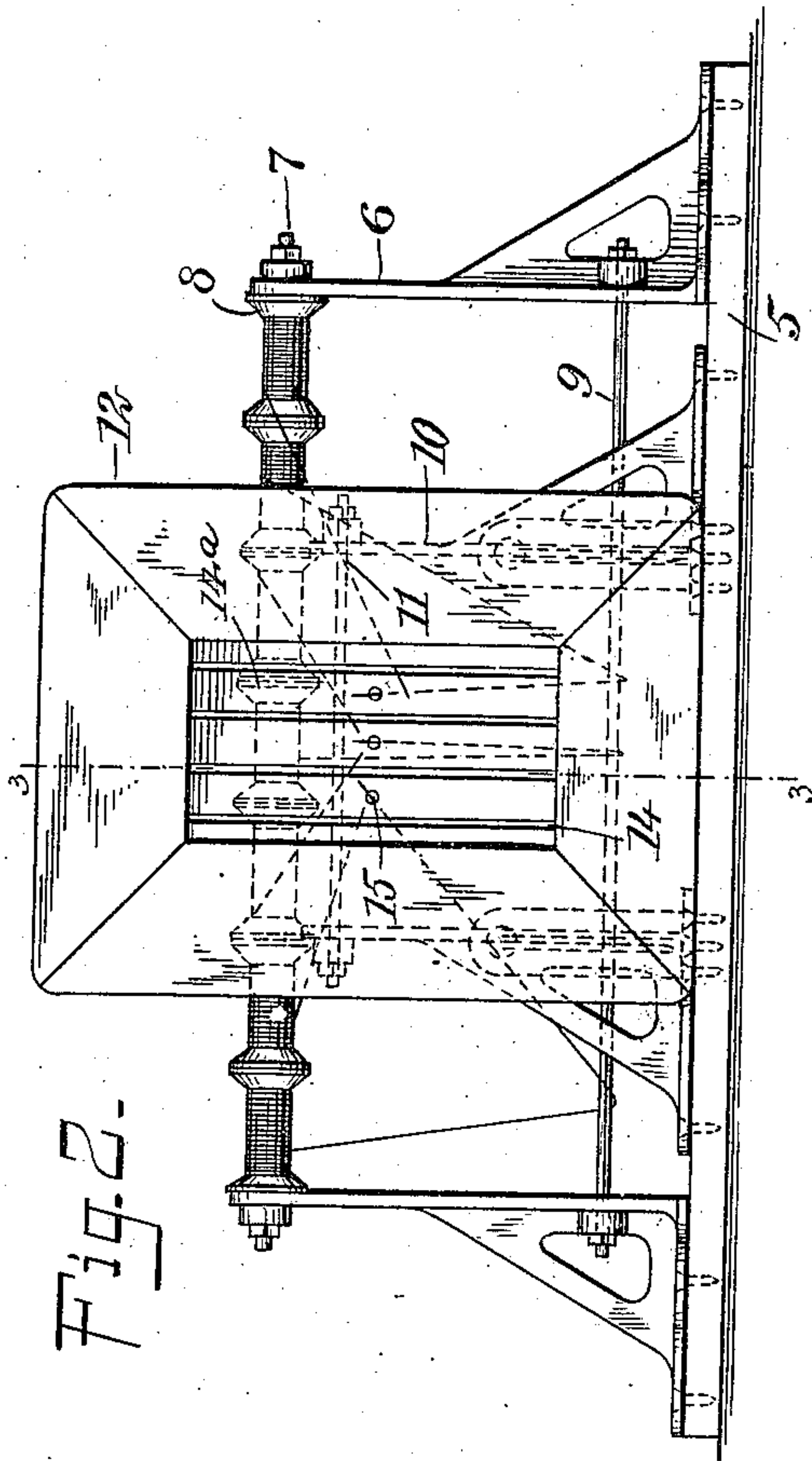


Fig. 2.



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ROSE KOTCH LENOX, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HAND-LOOM.

No. 876,813.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 14, 1908.

Application filed July 28, 1906. Serial No. 328,216.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROSE KOTCH LENOX, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Hand-Loom, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates particularly to improvements in hand looms for weaving or fastening together, bundles of hair for the formation of wigs; but it is equally well adapted for making fringe or the like, the object being to provide a machine of this character that may be operated manually, to turn out very much more work than is possible by the usual method of hand work.

I will describe a hand loom embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan of a loom embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a detail illustrating the character of work formed with the loom.

The loom comprises a base 5 having standards 6 near its rear edge, and supported removably in the upper portion of the standards is a rod or spindle 7 on which spools of thread 8 are designed to be mounted; any desired number of course, may be employed, also if desired, washers may be arranged between the adjacent ends of the spools.

At the lower portion of the uprights 6 is a fixed wire or guide bar 9, around which certain strands of the threads pass.

Forward of the standards 6, and extended upward from the base are uprights 10, secured to the upper ends of which is a guide-bar 11 for other strands of thread. This guide-bar 11 is somewhat shorter than the guide-bar 9; this is not absolutely necessary but it is preferable, as a greater length of rod would not be required because the single strands or threads converge from the spools.

Extended upward from the front edge of

the base 5 is a frame 12, which may be secured in any desired manner; I here indicate it as secured rigidly in place by means of brackets 13 screwed to the base through the frame. The frame is formed with a plurality of vertical bars 14^a perforated at their centers at 15, and which are disposed slightly apart so as to form slots 14 between them, as illustrated.

The operation is as follows: The threads from some of the spools pass under the rod 9, then between the uprights 10, and out through the perforations 15, while other threads pass over the rod 11 and thence through the slots 14. By this arrangement, the threads passing through the slots may be given a vertical movement with relation to the threads passing through the perforations. A tuft of hair or the like is placed between the cross-threads, forward of the frame 12, then these threads are moved downward manually to cause a reversal of position thereof, and the tuft of hair or the like is again passed between the threads and the threads moved upward. After this a new loop may be inserted inward of the first loop, and the weaving operation continues. This operation will be more fully understood by referring to Fig. 3, where it will be seen that when the ends of the threads are held above the openings 15, an angle is formed between the sets of threads just before the frame and opening toward the frame, as indicated by the dotted line. When the ends of the threads are depressed below the openings, the sets of threads will form another angle, but the sets of threads will be in a reversed relation; that is, the threads passing through the openings will be above instead of below. The tuft of hair is passed first through one of these angles and then through the next, as will be readily understood.

It is obvious that by this loom long lengths of material may be formed very quickly, the lengths being strong and in condition for fastening to a base in the usual manner.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

A hand loom for the purpose specified, comprising a base, uprights near the rear edge of the base, a spool-supporting spindle removably engaged with the upper portions

of the uprights, a guide bar at the lower portion of the uprights, another guide bar forward of the first-named guide-bar and on a higher plane, and a frame or plate extended
5 upward from the front edge of the platform and provided with longitudinal slots, and perforations alternating with the slots.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROSE KOTCH LENOX.

Witnesses:

HARRY LEVOR,
DAVIS WERNER.