

(No Model.)

L. A. CARVER.  
LOOM PICKER.

No. 386,688.

Patented July 24, 1888.

Fig 1.

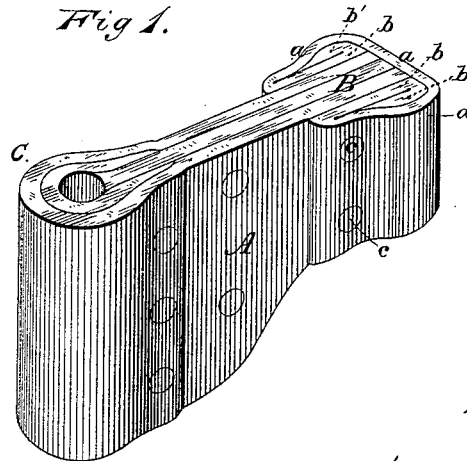


Fig 3.

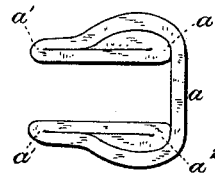


Fig 2.

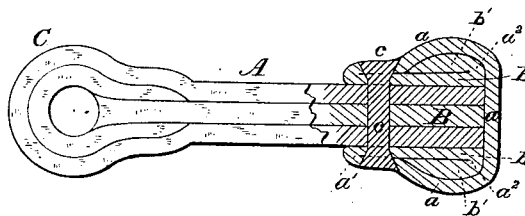
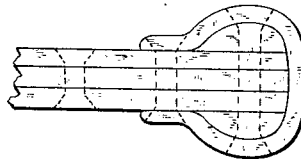


Fig 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## LOOM-PICKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,688, dated July 24, 1888.

Application filed January 4, 1888. Serial No. 259,783. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEWIS A. CARVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Saco, in the county of York and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loom-Pickers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of this improved loom-picker. Fig. 2 is partly a plan and partly a horizontal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan of the folded head-piece. Fig. 4 is a plan of a portion of a loom picker now in extensive use, this illustration being embodied in the drawings for the purpose of better illustrating the present invention by contradistinction.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures.

This invention relates to loom-pickers constructed of rawhide.

Loom-pickers of this character now in extensive use are constructed, as illustrated in Fig. 4, with a head composed of three separate pieces, not including the body of the picker, which extends into and constitutes the central portion of the head. These pieces comprise a looped head-piece which is passed over the end of the body and two segmental plugs or filling-pieces respectively on opposite sides of the body between it and the head-piece. In the manufacture of such pickers the looped head-piece is applied to the body of the picker and the plugs afterward inserted in their sockets. The preparation of the plugs to fit their sockets involves their cutting out with care to secure the right length, breadth, and thickness, their subjection to pressure under a power-press, and to a drying operation, after which they are driven into place in the head. To securely fasten them in place a hole is drilled through the head and a rivet inserted therein, said rivet passing through the looped head-piece, body, and plugs. This method of construction is comparatively expensive in time and in skilled labor. Moreover, the rivet, which is essential to prevent the plugs from becoming loose and falling out under the jar caused by contact of the shuttle with the head, lessens the durability of the picker. This

contact of the shuttle with the picker-head makes an indentation in the head, which becomes so deep after a time that the nose of the shuttle strikes the rivet, and the picker must then be cast aside, although in other respects it be in good condition, and a new one put in its place.

The object of the invention is economy and durability.

The body or shank A of this improved picker extends into and constitutes a part of the head B, as in the preferred old construction of loom-pickers, hereinbefore referred to.

The head-piece B includes folded fillings  $bb'$ , of rawhide, separate from the body A, on opposite sides of the outer end of said body, and a looped outer head-piece,  $a$ , also separate from the body, inclosing the outer end of said body and the folded fillings. The head-piece  $a$  is composed of a strip of rawhide, which is folded into loop form, passed over the outer end of the body A, and secured to said body by rivets  $c$ , which pass through the body and through the head-piece near the inner ends of the latter. The folded fillings each comprise a layer,  $b$ , which extends along the body of the picker, between it and the outer head-piece,  $a$ , to a point beyond the rivets which secure said head-piece to the shank, and a shorter layer between the layer  $b$  and head-piece  $a$ , which shorter layer terminates inside the rivets  $c$ . The layers of the fillings are integral, being united at their folding points, as  $a^2$ . The fillings are integral with the head-piece  $a$  at the folding points  $a'$ .

The shorter layer or layers, composed of parts integral with and rolled or folded upon the longer layer, serve to swell out the head to the proper size, and the passage of the rivet through the head-piece and the longer layer of the filling at a point inside the shorter layer, which gives the necessary size to the head of the picker, enables the rivet heretofore used through the center of the head to be dispensed with.

I claim—

1. A loom-picker comprising a body or shank and a head, the shank being extended into the head and the head being provided with a head-cap and with folded fillings sepa-

rate from the shank on opposite sides thereof, each filling comprising a plurality of layers integral one with another and folded one upon another, one layer extending along the shank 5 of the picker beyond the rivets which secure the parts together, and another layer terminating inside said rivets.

2. A loom-picker comprising a body or shank and a head, the shank being extended 10 into the head and the head comprising a looped head-piece and folded fillings separate from

the shank on opposite sides thereof, each filling comprising integral layers folded one upon another, one layer extending along the shank beyond the rivets which secure the parts together and being integral with said looped head-piece, and another layer terminating inside said rivets, substantially as described. 15

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Witnesses:

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