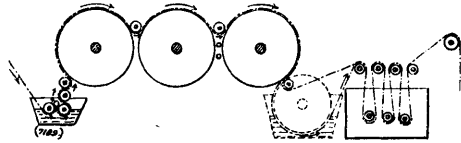


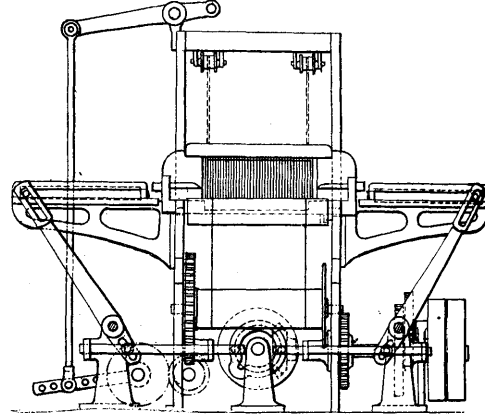
TEXTILE MACHINERY.

7189. P. Jeanmaire, Alsace, Germany. Mercerising Apparatus. [3 Figs.] April 18, 1900.—According to this invention, fabric is excessively strained, and thereby has imparted to it an increased silky gloss; this excessive straining being effected by rotary self-adjusting temples, covered with carding cloth, introduced between several cylinders having roughened surfaces, and over which the fabric passes. With this apparatus the mercerising operation may proceed in two stages, as in the case of mercerising with the well-known frames. A modification is described and shown, wherein the fabric is impregnated with mercerising fluid in a special vat, then rolled up, and the roll of fabric thus treated is placed before an arrangement of two or



three temples through which it passes to a large cylinder on which the operation of washing is performed. (Accepted June 8, 1900.)

15,687. T. Burrows, Warrington, and W. A. Jones, Manchester. Looms for Weaving Wire Fabric. [3 Figs.] August 1, 1899.—The weft shuttle of the loom is quickly pushed along the shuttle-race more than half across the fabric, and the impetus derived carries it across, to be returned in like manner. Each pusher is worked by a slotted lever fulcrumed to the loom framework. The lower ends of these levers are linked



to two rods that are moved to and fro (so as to actuate the pushers alternately) by means of a cam driven by gearing from the lower or cam shaft of the loom. The lathe or slay moves to and fro on slides, being actuated by a pair of crank arms operated by the ordinary crankshaft, and so arranged that the "picking" of the shuttle takes place when the cranks are passing the "dead-centre." (Accepted June 27, 1900.)