

## Machinery and Appliances.

### NEW DEVICE FOR PREVENTING IRREGULAR SLIVER.

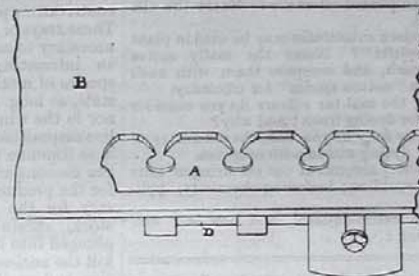
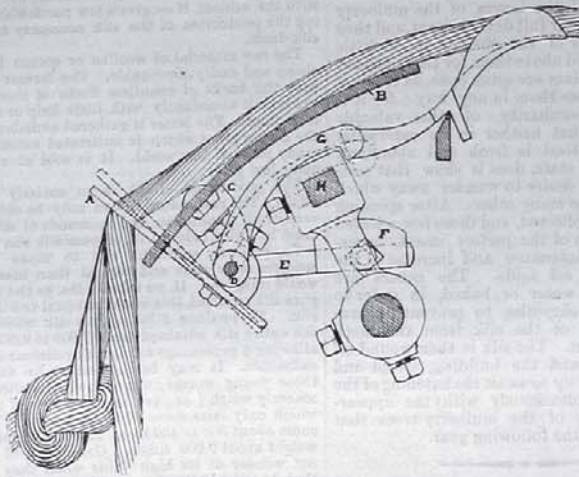
MR. SAMUEL BROOKS, UNION IRONWORKS, WEST GORTON, MANCHESTER.

The drawing-frame has, like all other machines in the series composing the preparation for cotton spinning, been wonderfully improved of late years. The spoon or lever stop-motion is very well known, but is mainly for the purpose of stopping the frame when one of the strands of sliver breaks or is exhausted, in order to prevent so-called "single" passing through, which

usefulness in preventing irregularities of sliver that have not been obviated hitherto by other means. The apparatus can be applied to existing machines of any make, and being inexpensive ought to become generally adopted.

Mr. Samuel Brooks, Union Ironworks, West Gorton, Manchester, the sole maker, will afford any further information that may be required.

We are informed that Messrs. Bracwell and Bulcock, of Trafalgar-street Iron Works, Burnley, have sold the goodwill of their business as Ironfounders and Machine makers, also all their patterns, to Messrs. Butterworth and Dickinson, Globe and Saunder Bank Ironworks, Burnley, who will be glad to supply the looms, plaiting machines, and winding-on frames, &c., &c., hitherto made by Messrs. Bracwell and Bulcock, and also any sundries that may be required for repairs.



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ordinarily means the production of a sliver from five instead of six strands—one being missing. The invention and application of the stop-motion to the various preparation frames has been a wonderful advance, and has led to a marvellous improvement in the quality of yarns. Still there appears to have been something wanting, and that was a stop-motion for preventing the passage of thick, double, or entangled sliver in kinks, or otherwise, which deteriorated the sliver in a direction opposite to that mentioned above.

The want thus indicated has been provided by Mr. Nicholson in a simple and ingenious device he has invented and applied to the drawing frame. The appliance illustrated herewith consists principally of a detector plate A, which is pivoted on the underside of the ordinary back plate B by means of two brackets C and a short pin or shaft D. In its normal position the detector plate is inclined towards the feed cans. It is balanced by a lever E and weight F, the lever being fixed to the same shaft as the plate. This shaft also carries a catch G, which engages with the ordinary oscillating rod H whenever the detector plate is lifted by an obstruction in the sliver.

In the event of a thick piece of sliver coming up from the can to the detector plate, the eye of the plate being drilled a convenient size it cannot pass through, and as the pull of the rollers, which is constant, continues, the detector plate being nicely balanced is moved upwards towards the rollers, thus depressing the catch and stopping the machine.

The new appliance has stood over twelve months' practical test, and has demonstrated its

## Foreign Correspondence.

### TEXTILE MATTERS IN GERMANY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ELBERFELD, JUNE 11TH, 1889.

The gigantic colliers strike, which has forcibly come to an end now, is still occupying the thoughts and reflections of Prussian statesmen. It has been proposed to buy up all the collieries of the country, and to administer them for the account of the State. But would strikes thus be avoided? It does not seem so, since in the Silesian coal mines, which already belong for the greatest part to the State, the strike was no less intense than in Westphalia. Professor Böhmert, a renowned writer on political economy, proposes in his periodical to inaugurate a new wages system, and to give the miners a share on the profits, viz., after paying a dividend of 10 per cent. to the shareholders or owners, to leave half of the surplus profits to be distributed to the labourers. The startling fact that the situation of the whole industry of a country is seriously compromised by a coal miners' strike of even a short duration, and that such a strike is easily brought about, and spreads round very quickly, as the example has shown, is indeed well worth occupying the minds of politicians. On the other hand, German workpeople begin now to understand that strikes cannot be improvised, but must be prepared beforehand by creating a wages fund, as the English Trades Unions have done. To begin a strike without the workpeople having means of subsistence for even only a week, is pure folly, and such strikes are sure to fail.

The unusually hot, one might say "tropical," weather now reigning and the holidays have

made business a little dull last week, and fewer orders have been received.

The "Exportation Sample Exhibition of Stuttgart" shows in its last business report pretty favourable results. The number of exhibiting manufacturers was about 300; the number of buyers was 251, against 196 last year; the number of orders 1,649, against 1,405. The total transactions of the concern show an increase of 100,000 M against last year. In spite of the large turnovers, no losses were suffered. The total number of distributed catalogues, written in five languages, was 8,065. They have a branch establishment at Hamburg, which flourishes likewise.

The important hosiery firm, of world-wide reputation, of Chr. Zimmermann and Son, of Apolda, had their centenary celebrated a few days ago.

The female hands of the power weaving establishment of Fischen, in the Allgäu (Bavaria)

struck work. They ask for an augmentation of wages and better yarns.

A new worsted yarn spinning mill is to be erected at Aix-la-Chapelle, under the firm of "Neue Rheinische Kammgarn Spinnerei Aachen." At the meeting at the "Kluppel" half the capital was subscribed, and the other half will be left to public subscription.

The "Norddeutsche Jutespinnerei" proposes the foundation of a Jute factory at Oskarström in Sweden. It will take a share in the enterprise with a capital of 900,000 Swedish crowns, and increase its joint stock capital by one million marks.

A small work on the dyeing of textiles by D. E. Hugas, Noquera, has been published at Barcelona. Its full title is: "Manual teórico-práctico de tintura en ropas usadas" and the price is only two pesetas (1s. 6d.). The issue of such a work at so low a figure seems to indicate growing interest in Spain in textile industries.

*L'Ind. Belge* has received a telegram from Lyons to the effect that the strike of the cotton weavers of the Montagnes du Lyonnais is on the eve of breaking out again. The men complain that the manufacturers, after having agreed to give them a slight advance, keep back two francs par per warp, under the pretext of the cost of carriage. Many meetings have been held which have been well attended, and the men are determined to offer energetic resistance.

In an article on "Lyons in 1889" in the *Journal des Debats*, are given the following facts from the commercial history of the great manufacturing centre of Southern France, which show that it is liable to fits of frenzy. Some years ago an adventurer decorated with the name of "Simili-silk" a common textile which some mysterious chemical agent was to transform into silk, and a company was formed amongst the leaders of industry to accomplish this miracle. Our contemporary adds that it has another company for the transformation of metals.