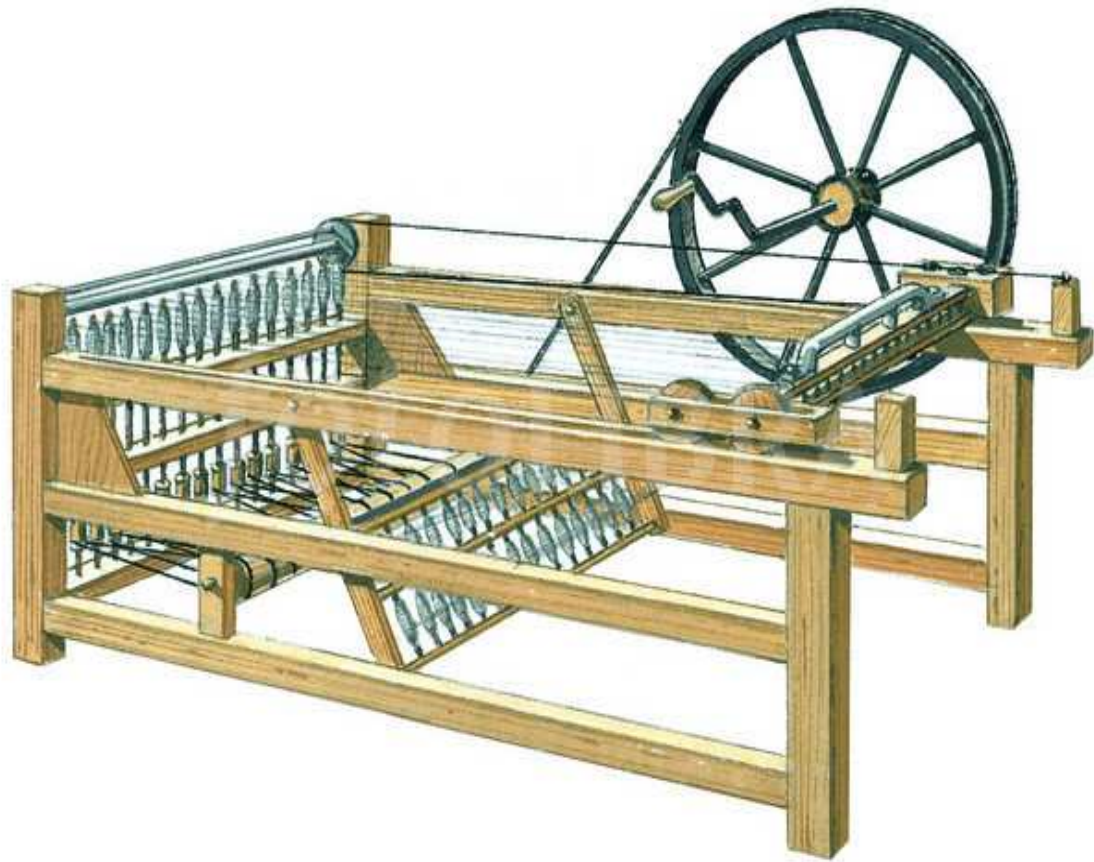






**John Kay's *"Flying Shuttle"* 1760**

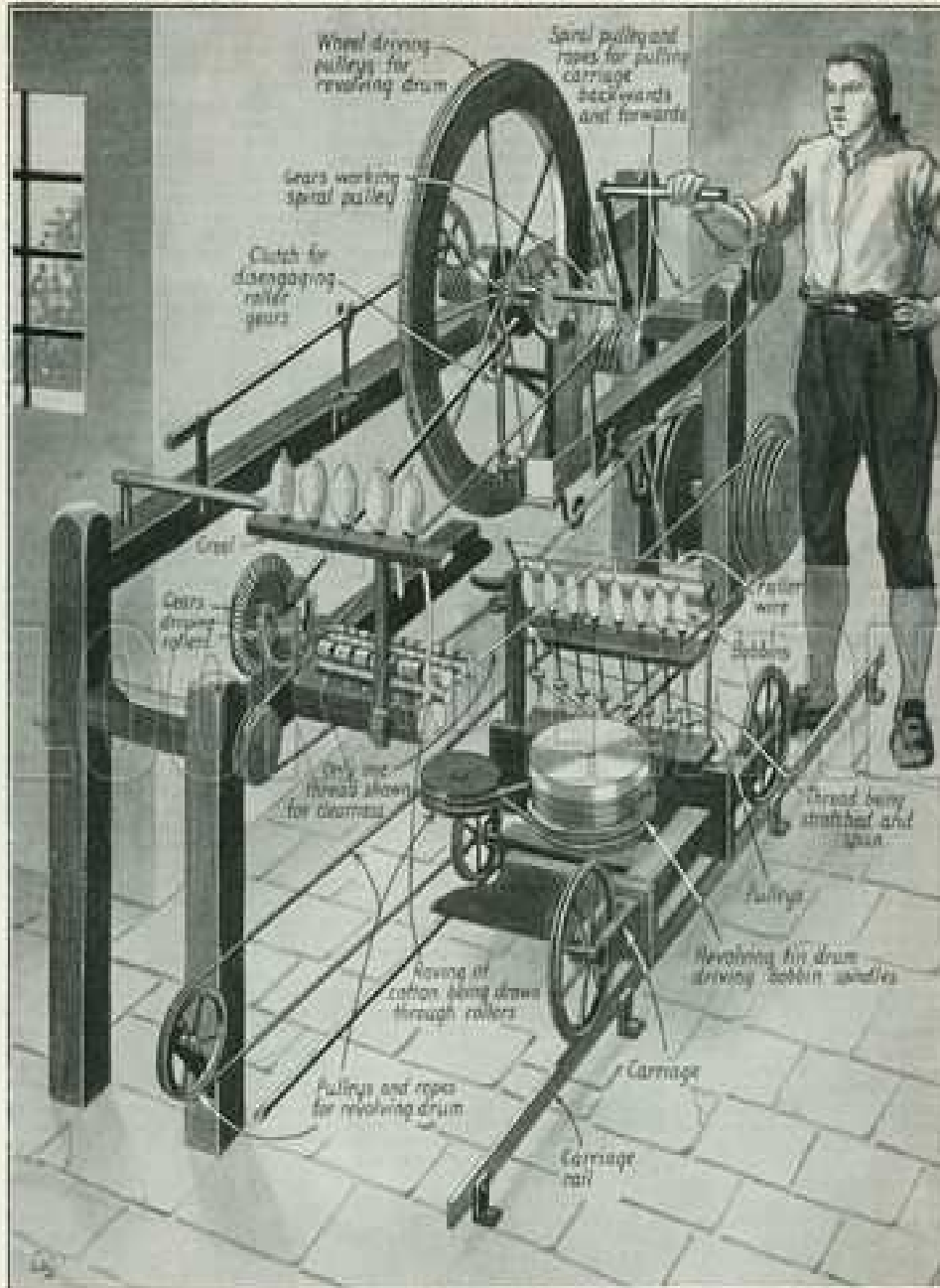


**James Hargreave's "Spinning Jenny" 1764**



**Samuel Crompton's "Crompton's Mule" 1779**

# CROMPTON'S WONDERFUL SPINNING MULE



In 1779 Samuel Crompton combined the advantages of Hargreaves's spinning jenny with improvements made by Richard Arkwright, and produced what was called the spinning mule. Its working is shown in this drawing, and should be compared with Hargreaves's jenny on page 1161. Here the rolling of cotton is done through rollers turned by gearing as the operator rotates the big wheel. The lower or small rollers are turned three times as fast as the large rollers, and the pulley set remain stationary. A rope from the hand wheel turns pulleys which revolve the drum on the carriage, and so turn the bobbins spindles. Other gearing on the hand wheel turns the spiral pulley, which causes the carriage to move from the rollers. As the carriage moves the roving is drawn out and twisted into thread. When the carriage has traveled a certain distance it comes a clutch by means of a curved handle, and the roller gear is thrown out of operation. The carriage goes on stretching the thread and twisting it until it reaches another handle which stops the carriage. The latter wire is now lowered and the spun thread is wound upon the bobbins by the carriage being raised in its original position. Throughout the whole process is repeated. The modern power mule is exactly the same in principle.