Brandon's Notes.

- In 1733 The flying shuttle was created.
- It was a tool that gave weavers the ability to weave quicker and easier.
- The original flying shuttle needed two people to operate.
- But the newer version in 1753 only needed one person to weave.
- John Kay was born in Lancashire, in 1704.
- John Was attacked in England so he fled to France to escape angry textile workers, but alas he died of poverty in 1780.
- "A Flying Shuttle" means A handloom operated by a pick or a stick.
- When making cloth, it took more than two people to make longer cloth.
- 1733 John Kay sat down in his home and brainstormed on finding a way for weavers to weave but more cloth with less time and effort.
- And that became a success with the new and improved Flying Shuttle.
- The Flying shuttle eliminated a lot of the manual labor that weavers had to do when making cloth.
- Basically all the weavers had to do was make sure the machine, had no malfunctions, failures, and refill the thread. Otherwise the machine did mostly all the work.
- The Flying shuttle opened up doors for new inventions like after the flying shuttle was created the Cotton Gin was created.
- Like other inventions The Flying Shuttle was created and it serves the same purpose as all the others; to make our everyday needs/activities a lot easier.
- In a consequence from the invention made the industry of weaving a lot easier, and they still use this invention today.

Tommy's notes:

- to be shot backwards and forwards across a much wider bed.
- allowed the thread to be woven at a faster rate, thus enabling the process of weaving to become faster
- the inventor himself lost his life because angry textile workers drove him out of his home and he died of poverty. Fabric of choice(most common, cotton and wool)

- In the Industrial change when The Flying Shuttle was created it gave weavers the opportunity to accomplish more throughout a day.
- Doubling the amount they can weave and minimizing the labor that is put into weaving.

Tommy:

The Flying shuttle Materials;

- Wood slider
- Metal caps on the end
- Wooden shaft
- Fabric of choice(most common, cotton and wool)

Luis's Notes:

- It was used in textile mills.
- The flying shuttle was invented in britain by John Kay.
- By using a flying shuttle, a single weaver could produce a wide piece of cloth.
- The original shuttle contained a bobbin on to which the weft yarn.was wound.
- It was normally pushed from one side of the warp to other side by hand.
- it improved the lives of countless people.
- He has devised a method for the shuttle to be thrown mechanically back and forth across the loom.
- This greatly speeds up the previous hand process, and it halves the labour force.
- Where a broad-cloth loom previously required a weaver on each side, it can now be worked by a single operator.
- Kay's innovation, in wide use by the 1750s, greatly increases this disparity.

Romeo's notes :

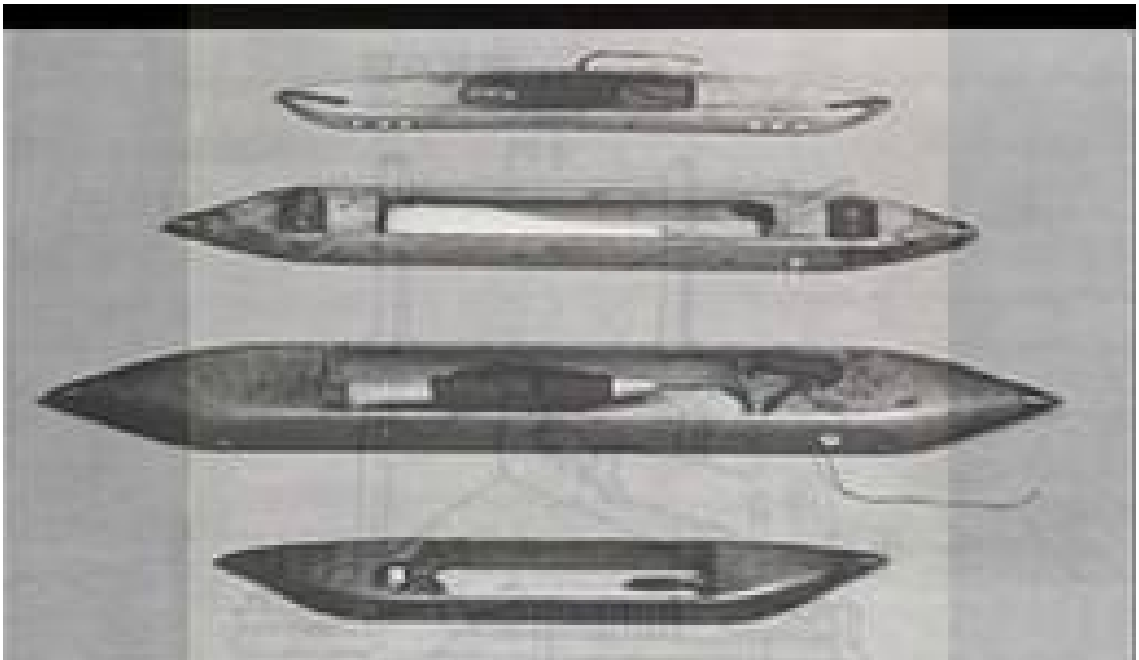
- The Effect The flying Shuttle had on life was
- not only made weaving easier
- it made clothes more able to be bought.
- It saved people a lot of money
- But also it caused people to lose a lot of jobs.

Ashley's Notes:

- When the flying shuttle first was invented it really popular.
- Many people liked it.
- But alot of people did not like it it like the textile workers.
- The prices of clothes went down.
- Clothes became more available to people that did not have no money.

---

5 artifacts:



Narrative

For thousands of years, weaving was done by hand, throwing the shuttle across the loom. If a wider cloth was needed, two weavers threw the shuttle to each other. John Kay invented a shuttle fired by a cord into boxes either side of the loom. On the left, rioters are breaking in to smash the loom, while Kay is being smuggled to safety.

Before the invention of the flying shuttle by John Kay in 1733, it was only possible for

cloth to be woven up to a maximum of the width of a man's body, across his arms. This was because he had to pass the shuttle backwards and forwards, from hand to hand.

In May 1733, Kay patented his "New Engine of Machine for Opening and Dressing Wool". This machine included the Flying Shuttle. Before the invention of the Flying Shuttle, weavers had to pass the shuttle through the warp threads by hand. Kay's invention put the shuttle on wheels and controlled it with a driver. The weaver operated the shuttle by pulling a cord attached to the driver. When this cord was pulled to the left, the driver caused the shuttle to shoot through the warp in the same direction. Pulling the cord to the right sent the shuttle back.

The Flying Shuttle was able to do the work of two people even more quickly. In 1753, an angry mob of weavers, afraid of the competition, wrecked Kay's house and destroyed his looms. However, since it halved labour costs, the textile industry was quick to adopt Kay's invention, but it was not so keen to pay him anything for it. The manufacturers formed an association which refused to pay Kay any royalties.

Kay lost all of his money in legal battles to defend his patent. He eventually moved to France where he is thought to have died a poor man.