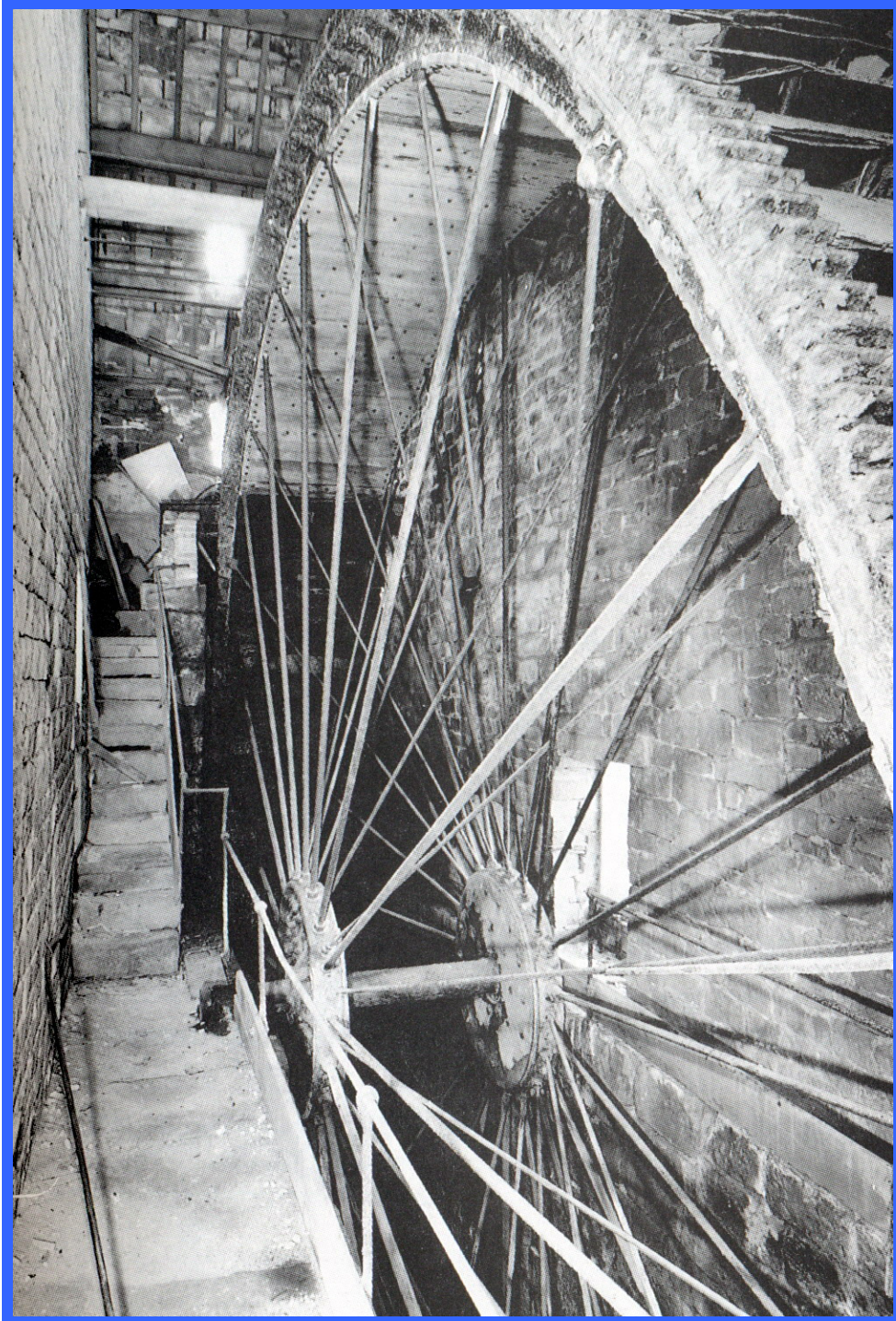
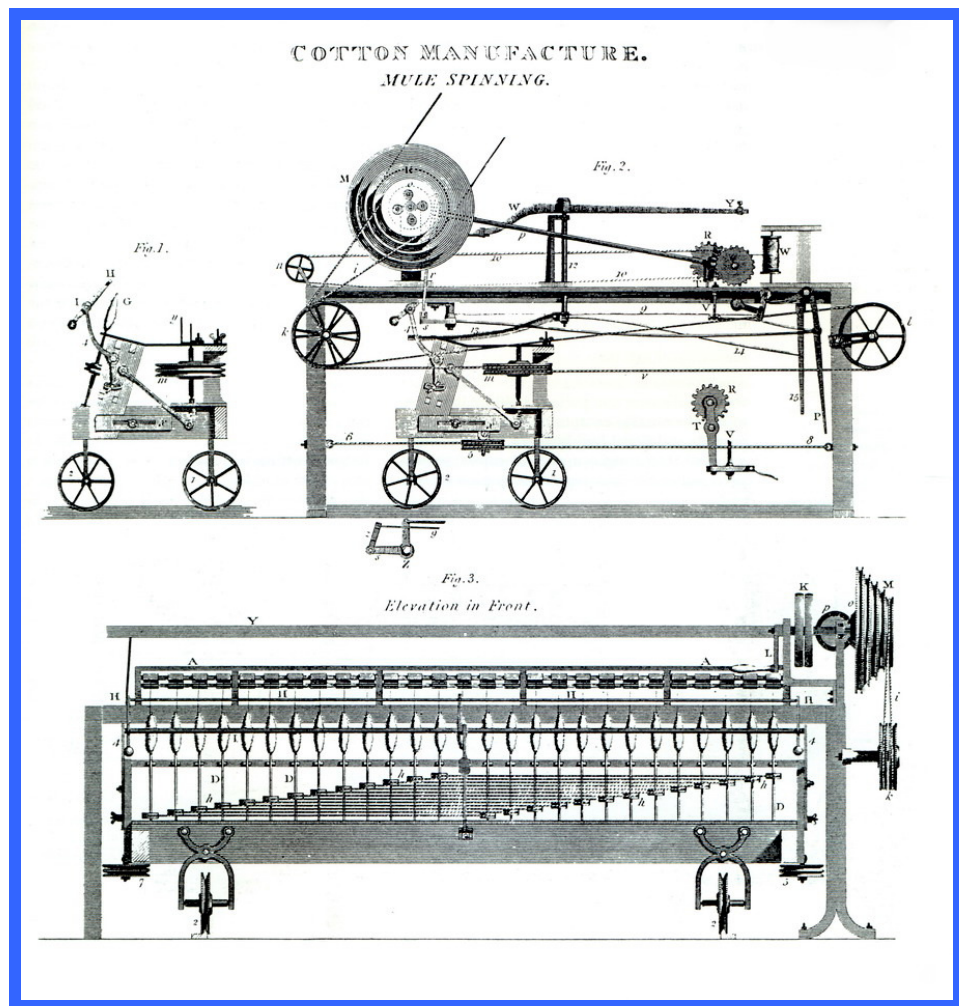
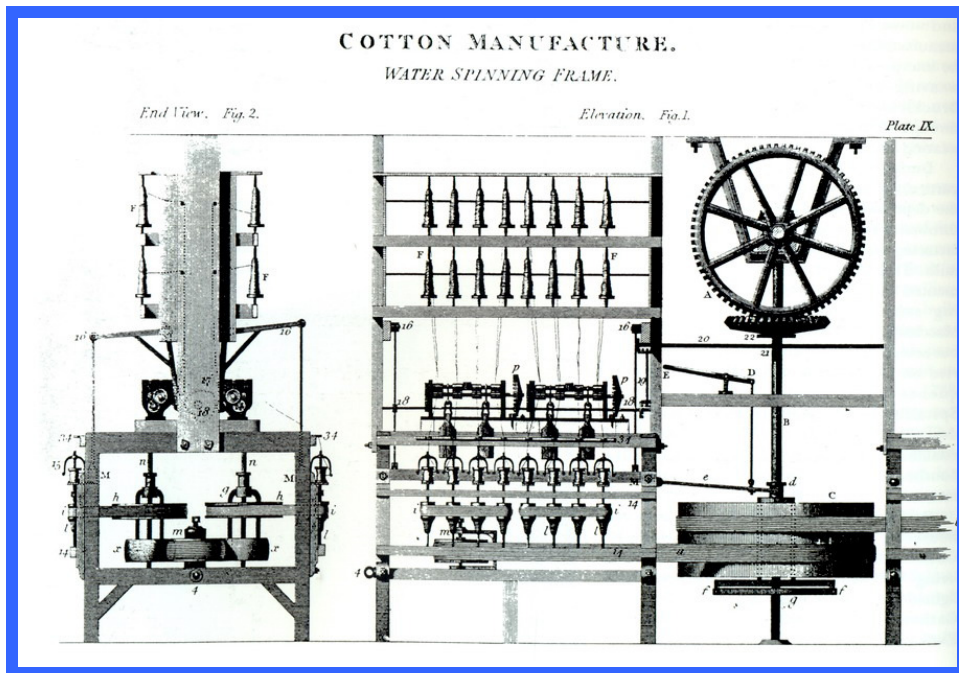


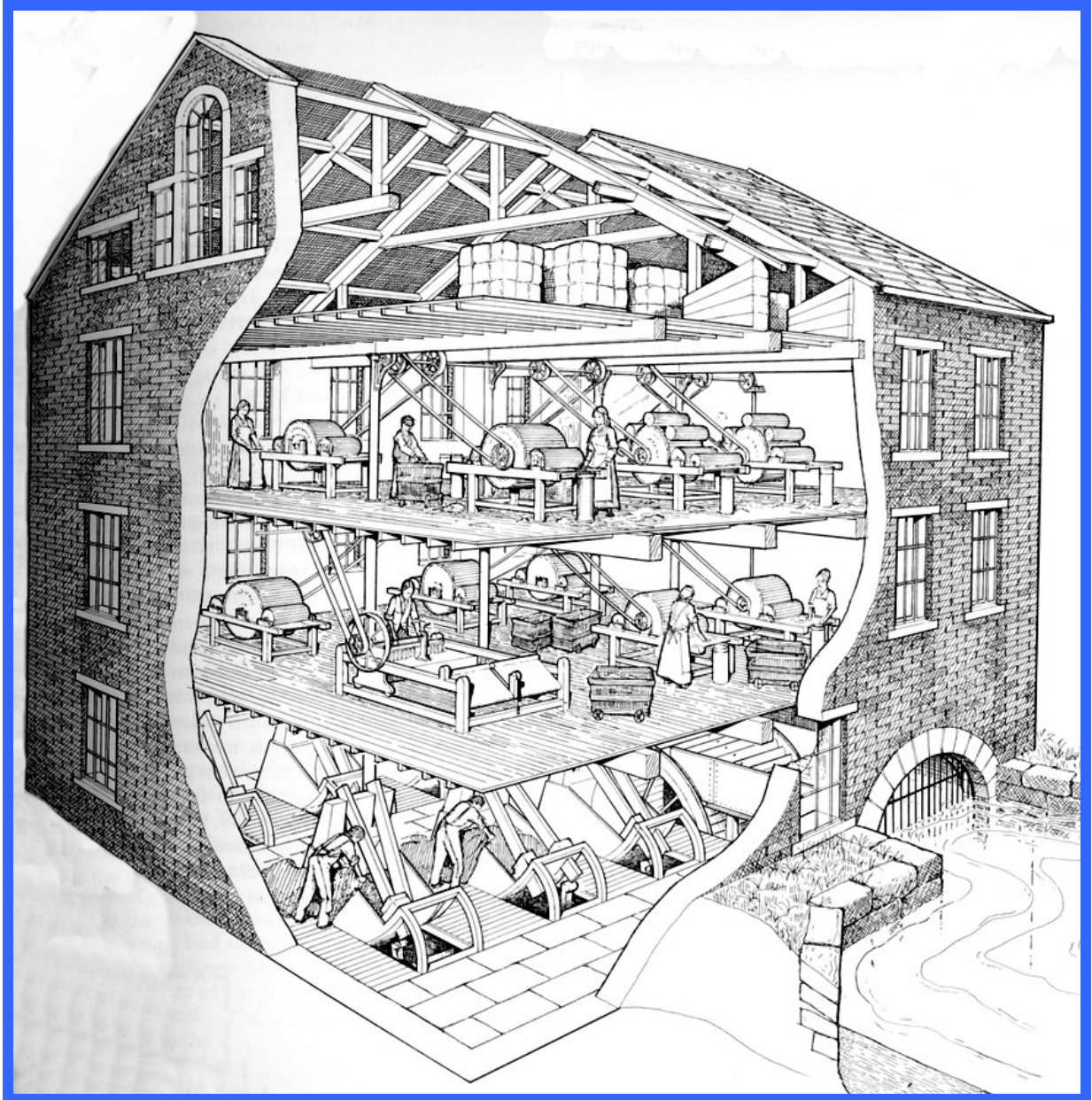
# TEXTILE MACHINERY



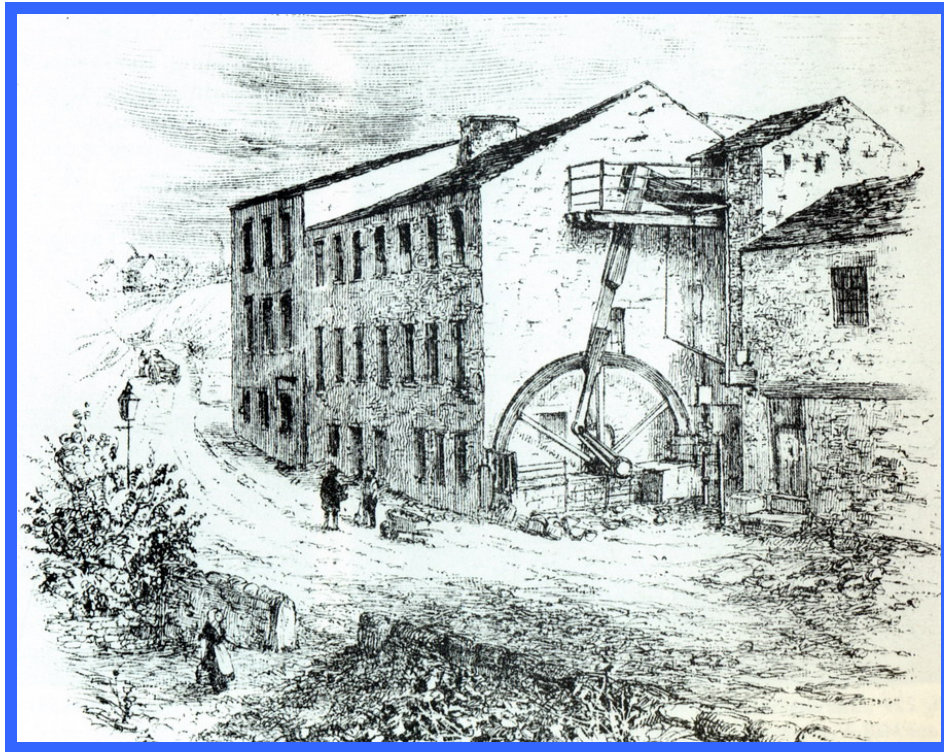
**Textile manufacturing was revolutionised by the application of water power. The pitchback waterwheel at Lumb Mill, Warley, c.1860**  
**“Yorkshire Textile Mills,” Columb Giles & Ian H Goodall, *Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England & West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 1995* (CIBSE Heritage Group Collection)**



(Top) Richard Arkwright's Water Spinning frame, 1769  
 (Bottom) Samuel Crompton's Spinning Mule for Cotton, 1779  
 "East Cheshire Textile Mills," Anthony Calladine & Jean Fricker, *Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England*, 1993  
 (CIBSE Heritage Group Collection)



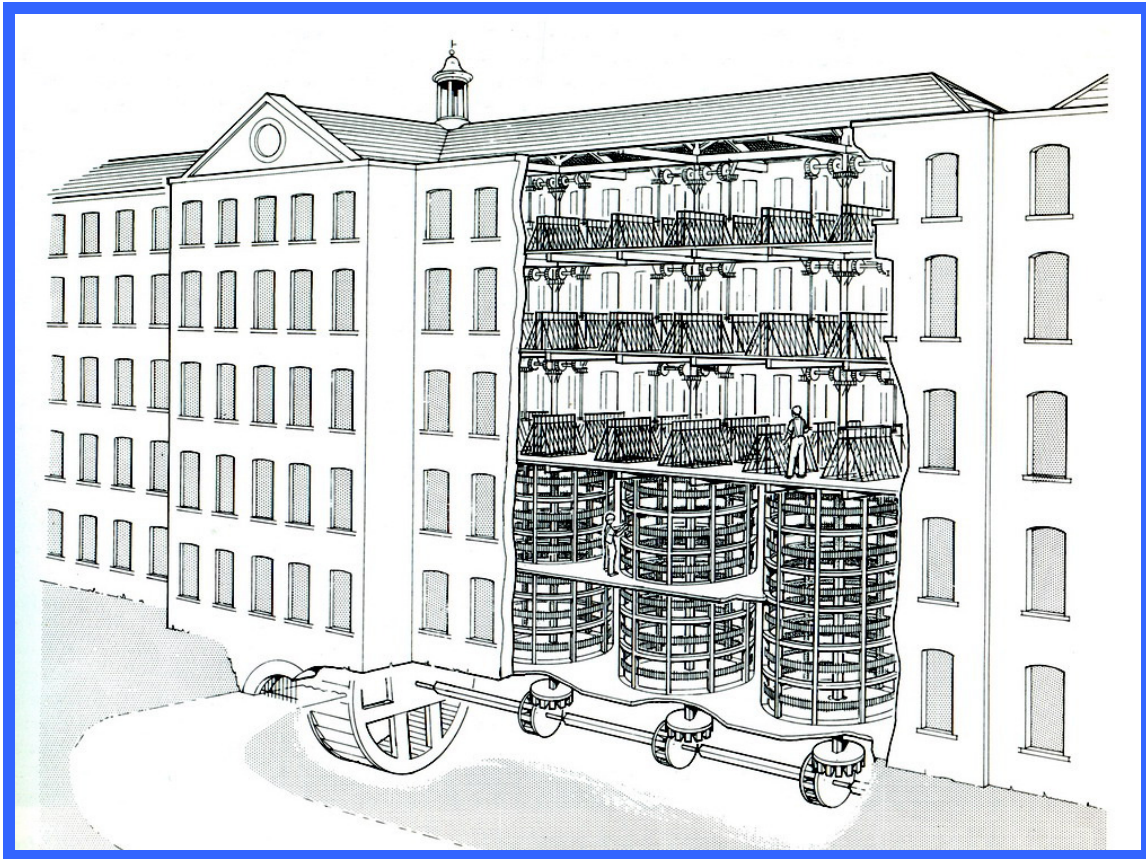
**19<sup>th</sup> century water-powered Ramsden Mills, Linthwaite (Giles & Goodall)**



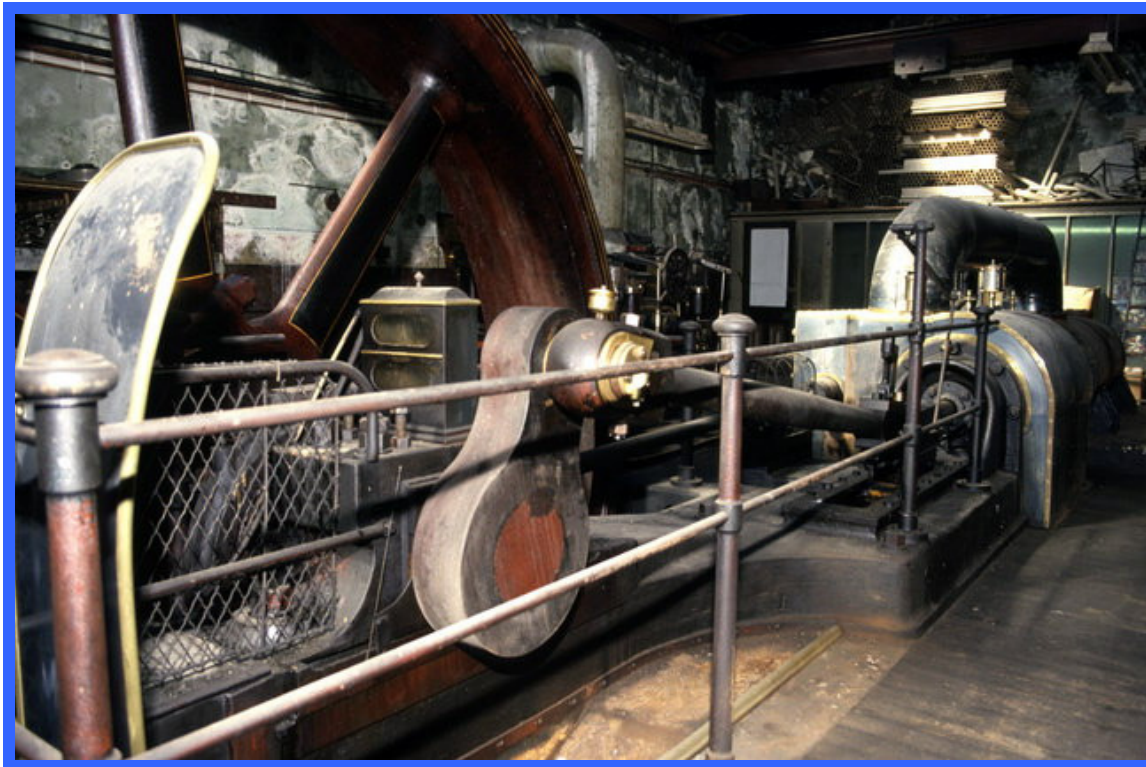
**Crank Mill, Morley built in the 1790's. The drawing shows the exposed connecting rod, crank and flywheel of the steam engine (Giles & Goodall)**



**Gas Plant and Gas Holder House at Bean Ing Mills, originally by Boulton & Watt c.1810 but superseded in 1831 (Giles & Goodall)**



**Machinery arrangement at the Old Mill, Congleton, 1753  
(Calladine & Fricker)**



**Horizontal cross-compound steam engine by Clayton, Goodfellow of  
Blackburn at Holmes Mill, Clitheroe (Chris Allen: geograph.org)**