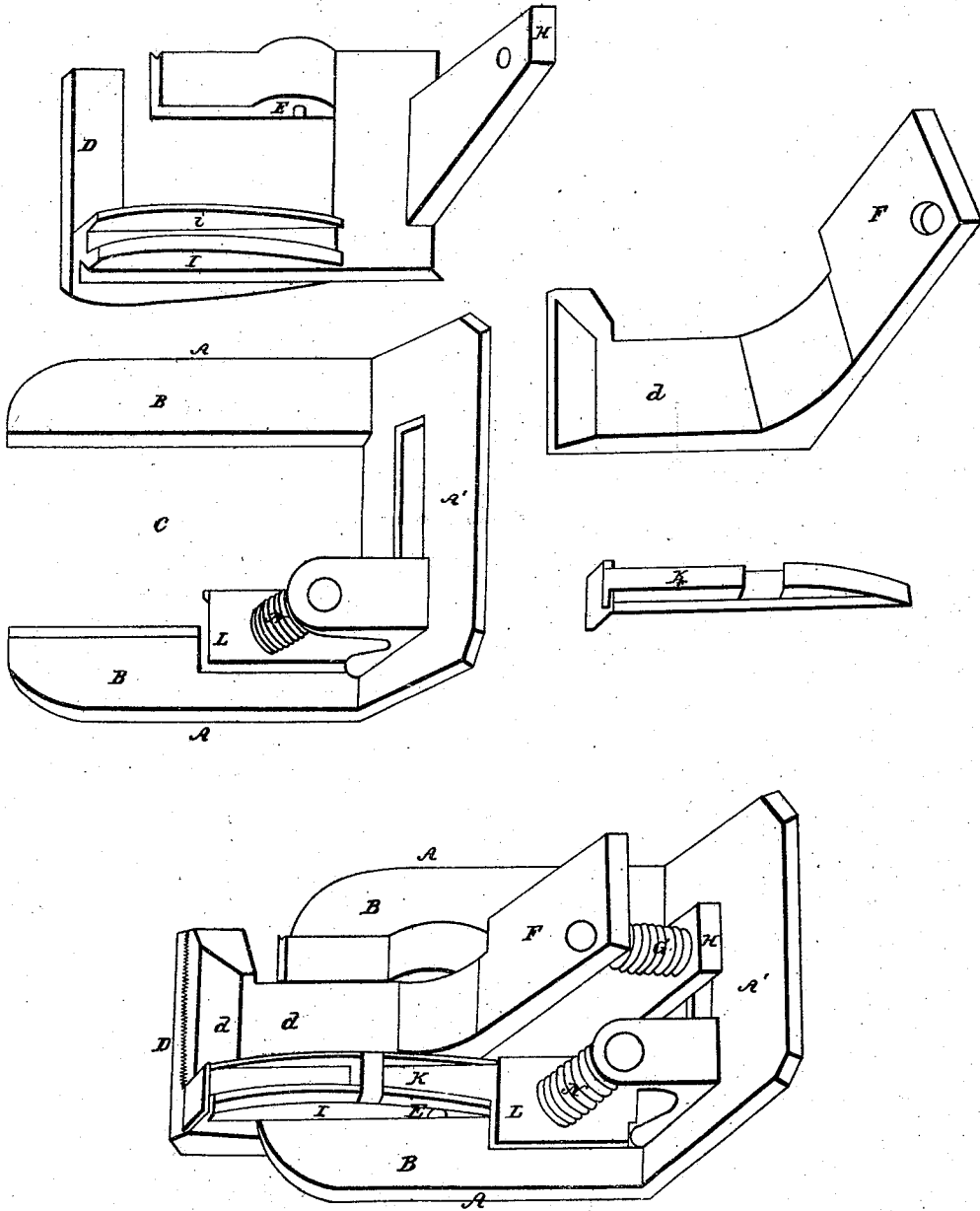


P. NEWELL.

TEMPLE FOR WEAVING CLOTH.

No. 96.

PATENTED DEC. 2, 1836.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER NEWELL, OF WATERFORD, NEW YORK.

TEMPLE FOR WEAVING CLOTH.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 96, dated January 5, 1833; Reissued December 2, 1836.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER NEWELL, of the town of Waterford, in the county of Saratoga and the State of New York, have
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Temples for Weaving Cloth, and that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the said machine as improved by me, reference being
10 had to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification.

First—The Frame A, of the said machine is made of iron or any metallic or other suitable substance constructed with
15 two guides B, B, about four inches long and about three fourths of an inch in width having a space C, between them of sufficient width to receive the jaws D, *d*, of the temple, hereafter described. The guides B,
20 B, are connected with and rest upon, a support A, of the same substance at right angles to the guides and usually in one piece with it, which support is fastened to the looms by a bolt or otherwise.

Second—The jaws D, *d*, of the temple are made of iron or any other suitable substance. The upper jaw D, is constructed about four inches in length and about two inches in width. The under jaw *d*, is about two
30 inches and a half long and one inch wide and connected with the upper jaw by means of a rivet E, passing through at a suitable distance from the mouth. At right angles with the lower jaw and connected there-
35 with is a projection F, about two inches in length and one inch in breadth, against which the lathe of the weaving loom strikes at every revolution and thereby opens the jaws of the temple sufficiently wide to allow
40 the cloth to pass. The jaws of the temple are closed, by means of a spring G, fastened to the back part H, of the upper jaw and resting against the projection F, of the lower jaw, on the under side of the upper
45 jaw and near the outer edge thereof are situated two ribs I, *i*, between which is a slide K, about two and one half inches in length projecting out about one eighth of an inch from the mouth of the jaws which prevents
50 any possible injury to the reeds of the looms when the filling is spent. The shuttle or reed when the filling is spent striking the end of the slide K, which is so connected with a joint arm L, herein after described as

to raise it clear from the shoulder and
55 permit the jaws of the temple to recede so far as to prevent the reeds from striking them. The jaws are kept in their place by means of a joint arm L, the one end of which is fastened to the support of the frame and
60 the other end resting against the shoulder of the rib and is kept in its place by means of a spring N.

Having thus fully described the construction and operation of the temple for which
65 I ask Letters Patent, I do declare that I do not claim the individual parts composing the same generally, such for instance as the jaws of the spiral, or other springs; but
I do claim—

1. The use of sliding jaws which hold the selvage, when made upon the principle and operating in the manner, of those marked
D, *d*, in the accompanying drawing.

2. I do not claim the making or use of a
75 temple having jaws, similar to those used by me and also having a yielding motion this having been previously done but by the employment of means essentially different from that herein described, as for example,
80 in the instrument well known among manufacturers under the name of Stillmans temple, but I do claim the combination of the respective parts of this instrument with each other in which the jaws and their appen-
85 dages are made to slide, by means of guide pieces, and are operated upon by springs, substantially as herein set forth.

3. I also claim as new the use of a slide operating in the manner of that marked K,
90 in the accompanying drawings effecting a receding motion of the jaws upon the principle set forth for the purpose of preventing any injury to the reed; the temple or the shuttle, in case of the stopping of the shut-
95 tle between the reed and the temple, and I do further declare that I do not intend by the foregoing description and claims, to limit myself to any particular measurement or precise form of the respective parts
100 of this instrument but to vary these as I may think proper while the principle of action remains unchanged.

PETER NEWELL.

Witnesses:

THOS. P. JONES,
A. G. STEVENS.