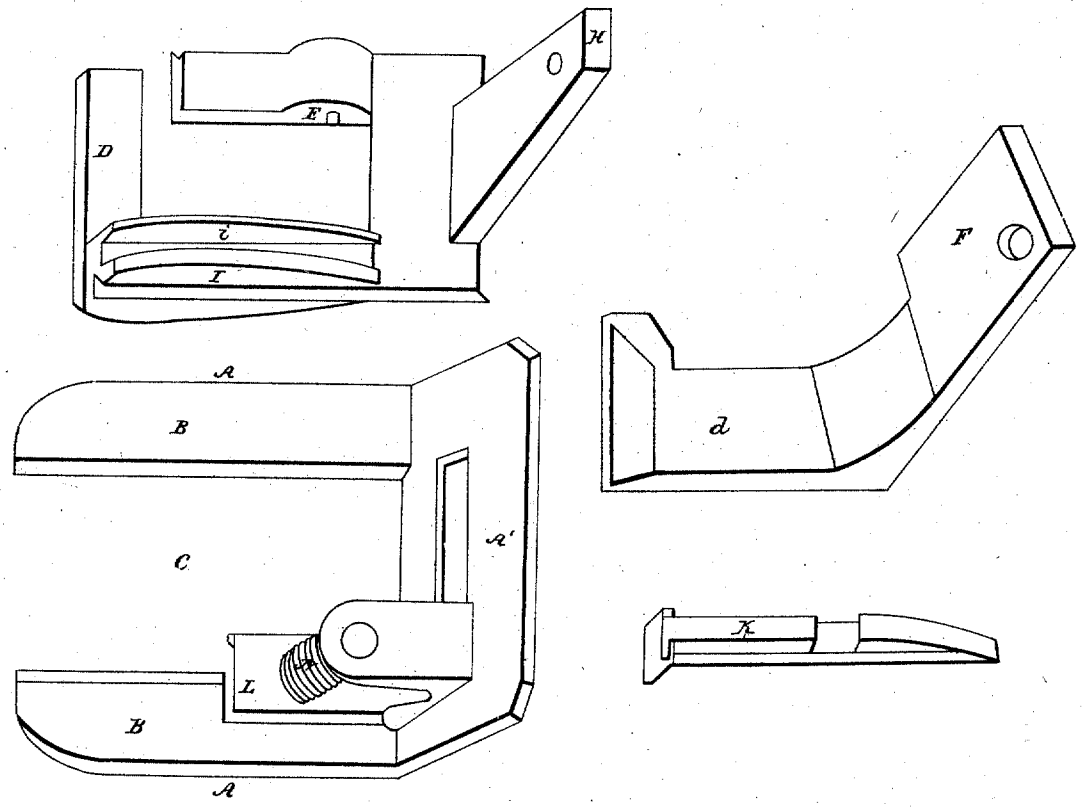
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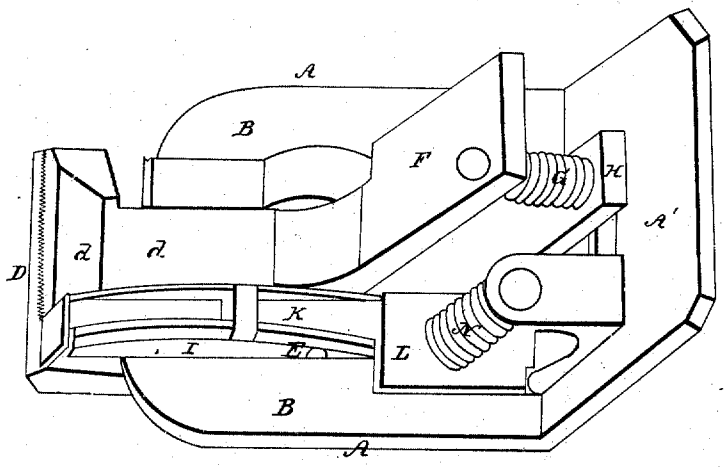
7363X

P. Newell.

Loom Temple.

Patented Jan. 5, 1833.





N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1/5/1833 7363X

Peter Shuelt, of Waterford, New York.

No. 76.

Letters Patent.

Dated January 5. 1833, Reissued December 2, 1836

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making Part of the same.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Be it known that I, Peter Schuelt, of the town of Waterford in the County of Saratoga, and State of New-York, have invented a new and useful improvement in the Temple for weaving cloth and that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the said Machine or improvement, reference being 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 the 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 B. are connected with each extremity of the frame A. by screws at right angles to the guides and centrally in one piece with it which last forth is referred to the Letters by a letter or otherwise denoted. 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. about two inches and a half long & one inch wide is connected with the upper jaw by one end of a rivet E. passing through at a suitable distance from the Mouth. Straight angles with the lower jaw d. is a projection 2. about two inches in length & one inch in breadth, against which the Lath of the weaving loom strikes at every revolution and thereby opens the jaws of the temple sufficiently wide to allow the Cloth to pass. The jaws of the Temple are strengthened on each side by the pieces F. fastened to the under part of

of the upper jaw k resting against the projection l of the lower jaw on the under side of the upper jaw near its end. The outer edge of the end is notched or cut away as shown at k, between which and the end of the lower jaw is left a space about one half inches in length projecting out about one eighth of an inch from the mouth of the jaws which prevents any possible injury to the reeds of the harness when the filling is spent. The shuttle or reed on which the filling is spent striking the end of the slide k which is connected with a joint wire b, hereinafter described as drawing it clear from the shoulder and forces the jaws of the temple to recede so as not to prevent the reed from striking them. The jaws are kept in their place by means of a joint wire b the one end of which is fastened to the upper part of the former f the other end resting against the shoulder of the slide k which is kept in its place by means of a spring o.

Having thus fully described the construction and operation of the temple for which Sarah Cotton Patent, I do declare that I claim as the individual parts composing the same generally, such for instance as the jaws of the slide, or other springs; but I do claim the use of sliding jaws which hold the selvage, when made upon the principle and operating in the manner, of those marked A A in the accompanying drawing. I do not claim the making use of a temple having jaws, similar to those used by me, but having a yielding motion this having been previously done but by the employment of means essentially different from that herein described, as for example, in the instrument well known among manufacturers under the name of Hillmans temple, but I do claim the combination of the respective parts of this instrument with each other in which the jaws and their appendages are made to slide, by means of guide pieces, and are operated upon by springs, substantially as herein set forth. I also claim as new the use of a slide operating in the manner of that marked k in the accompanying drawing effecting a receding motion of the jaws from the point at first for the purpose of preventing any injury to the reed, the temple or the shuttle, in case of the stopping of the shuttle between the reed

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87.

and the Grantee. And I do further declare that I do understand by the foregoing description and claims, to limit or qualify any particular statement or provision of the respective parts of this instrument. But to vary these as long think proper whilst the principle of action remains unchanged."

Witnesses
Thos. P. Jones
N. S. Stevens.

Peter Sewell

Dr in Port folio

Govt.
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884 Words]