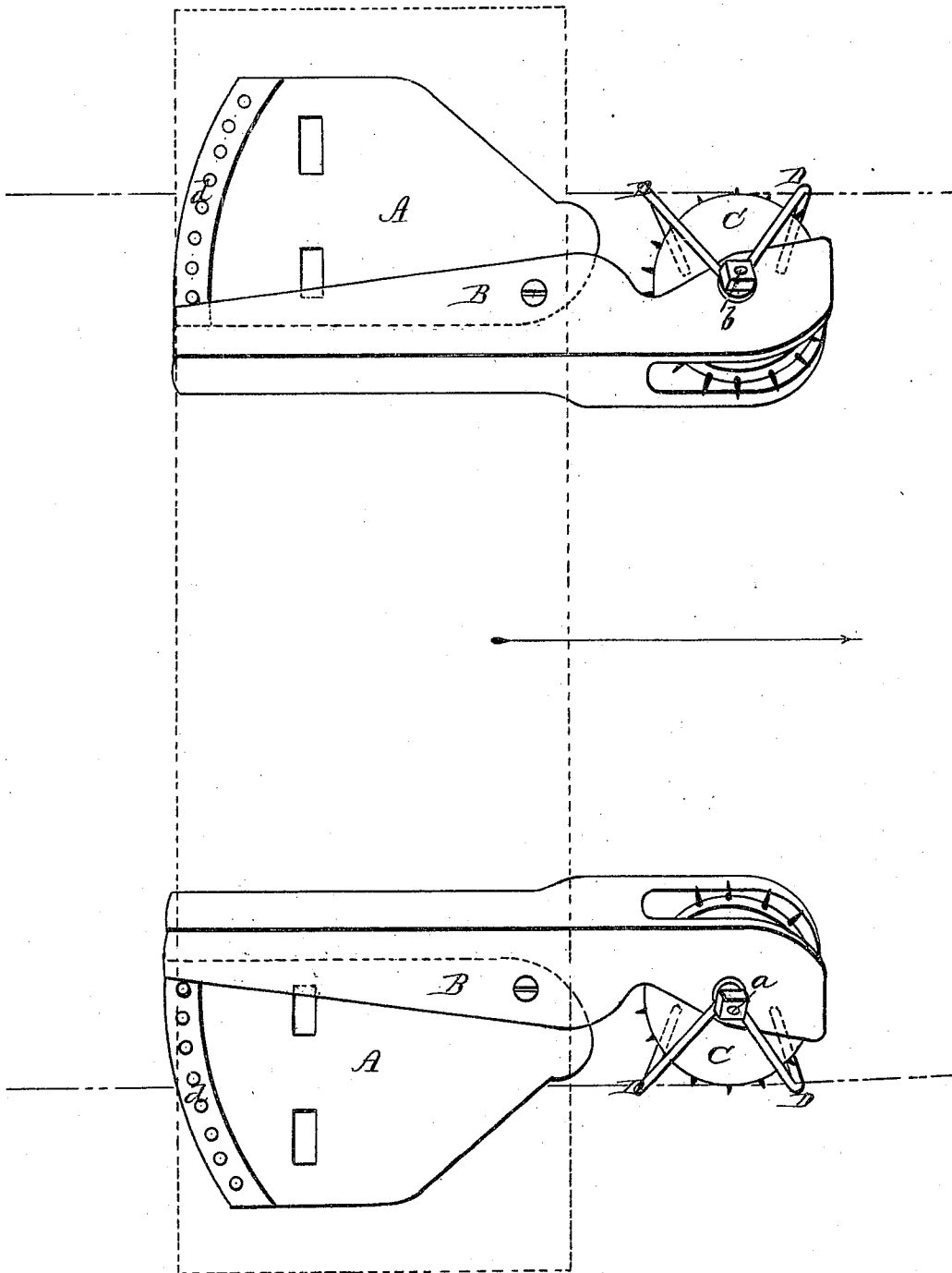


T. SETTLE & D. CARRUTHERS.

LOOM-TEMPLE.

No. 174,861.

Patented March 14, 1876.



WITNESSES

Chas. Bates
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS SETTLE AND DAVID CARRUTHERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOOM-TEMPLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **174,861**, dated March 14, 1876; application filed January 15, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS SETTLE and DAVID CARRUTHERS, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Loom-Temples; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

The Figure of the drawing is a representation of a plan view of our loom-temple.

The nature of our invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a loom-temple, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the annexed drawings, A represents a bed-plate attached to the breast-beam of the loom, over which beam the cloth passes. On the forward end of this plate is pivoted an arm, B, the rear end of which is to be held by means of pins inserted in any of a series of holes made in a flange, *d*, along the rear edge of the plate.

The outer or front end of the pivoted arm B is made somewhat inclined, as if it were twisted outward, and is slotted for the reception of a spiked wheel, C, which turns on a pivot, *a*. On this pivot, or to the arm, are secured one or more prongs, D, which extend over and under the outer lower edge of the spiked wheel C.

This device is intended to be used in keeping the cloth stretched out laterally in weaving. One of them is placed on the breast-beam at each side of the loom.

These temples are adjusted lengthwise along the edges of the cloth, and with the prongs underneath. The cloth is caught in the spiked wheels C C, the spikes fastening themselves in the edges of the cloth. The spiked wheels are turned by the cloth as it moves in the loom.

The great advantage of these temples is, that they only take hold of the edges or selvage of the cloth, while the temples now ordinarily in use take hold of as much as two or three inches at a time, and permanently injure that much of the cloth.

Our temple works by the movement of the cloth, while others must be moved by separate contrivances.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a loom-temple, a spiked wheel, C, set in an inclined position, in combination with one or more prongs, D, substantially as described.

2. The plate A, with perforated flange *d*, the pivoted plate B, with twisted outer end, the spiked wheel C, and one or more prongs, D, all combined substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS SETTLE.
DAVID CARRUTHERS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. VAN HORN,
ALLEN H. GANGEWER.