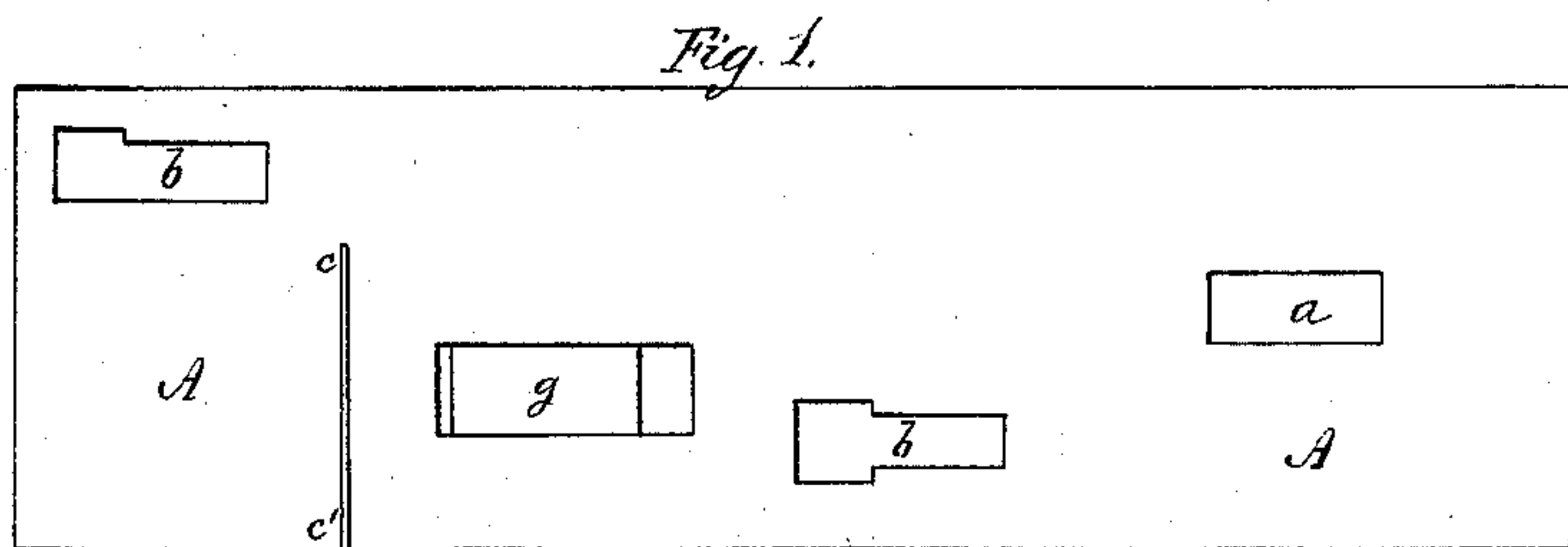
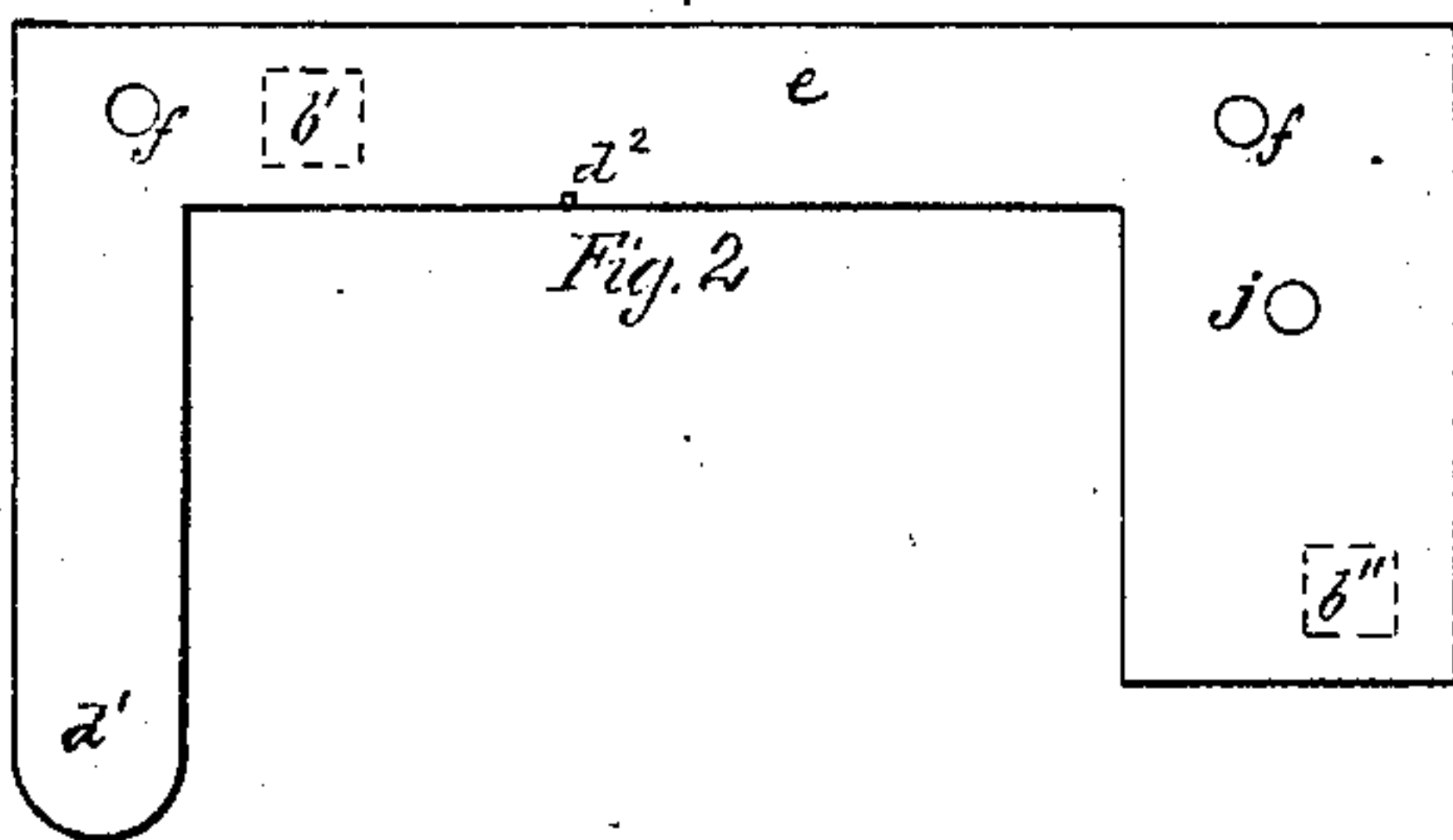
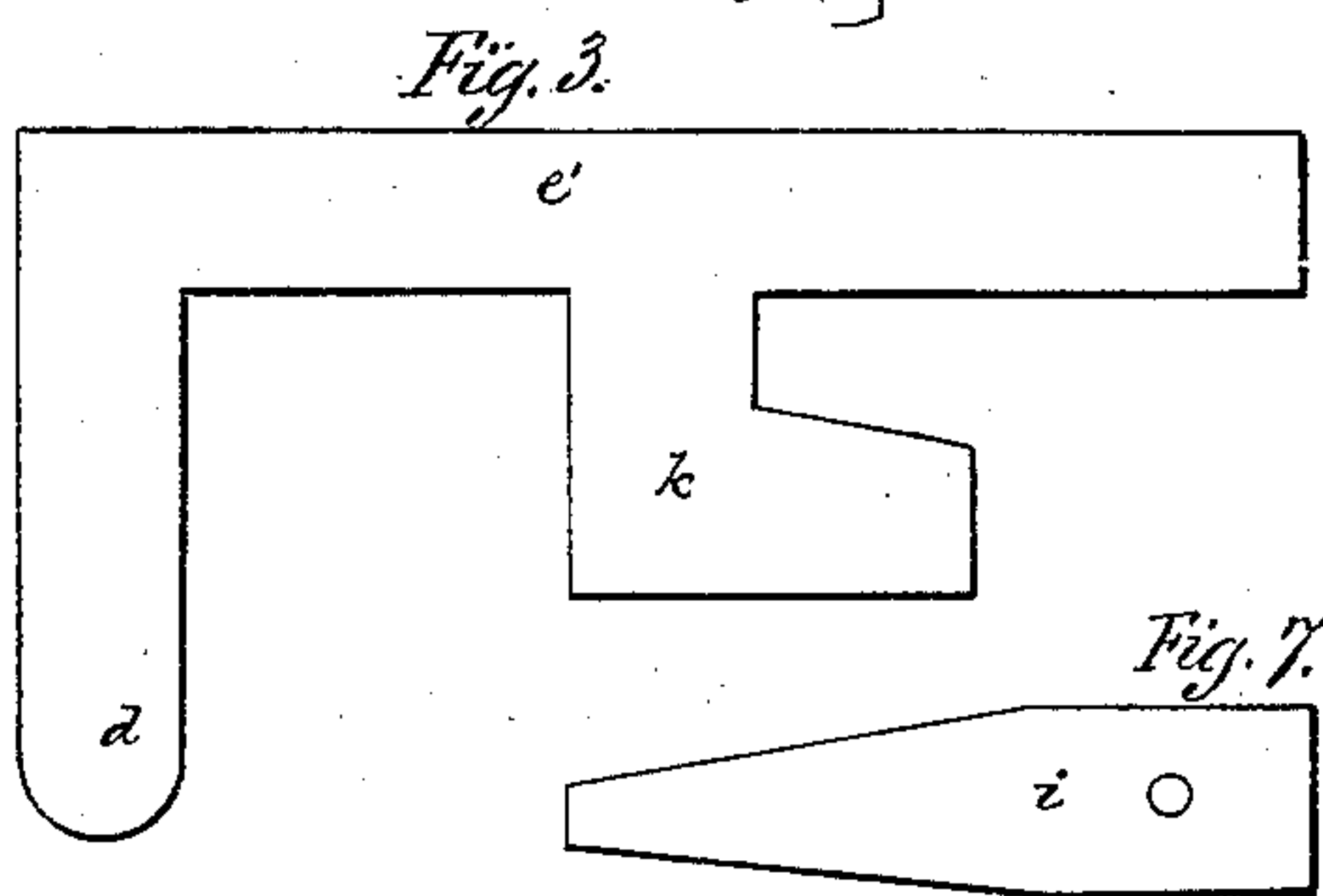
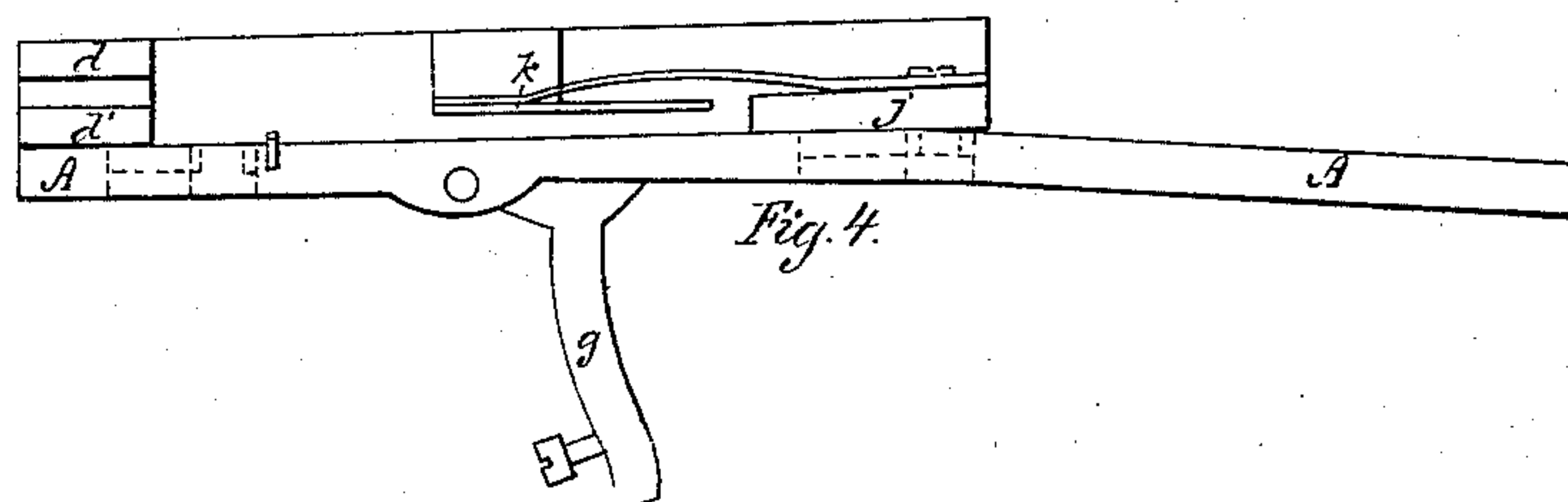
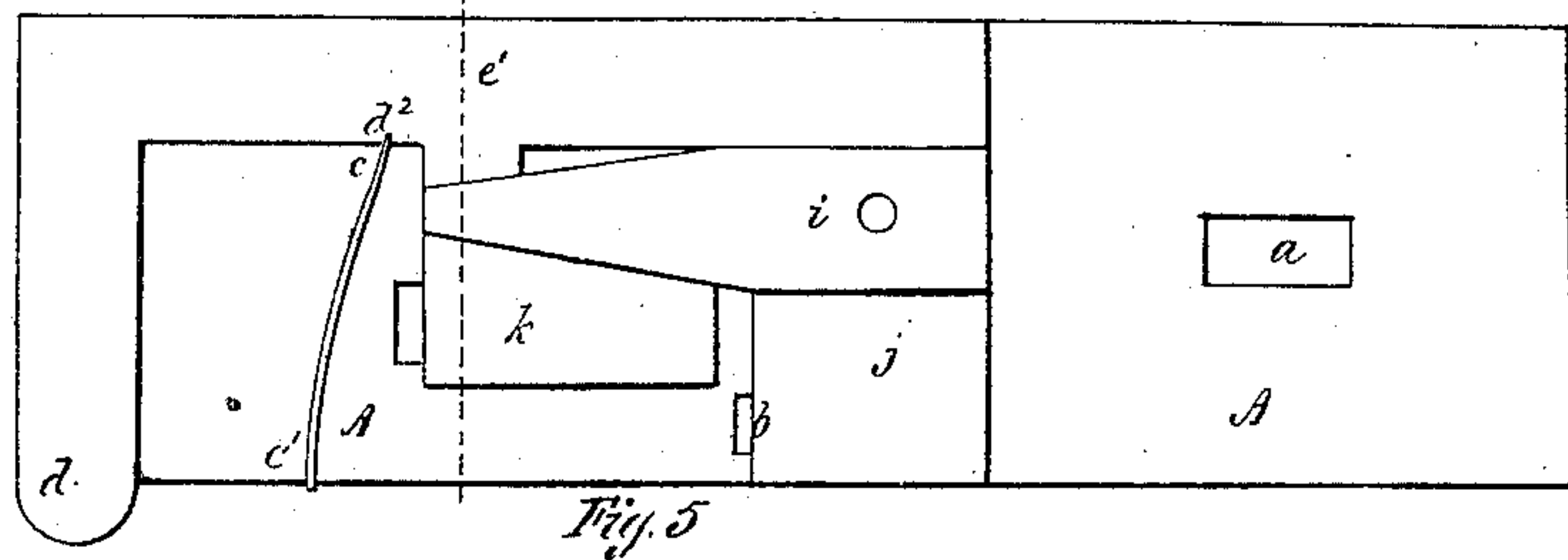
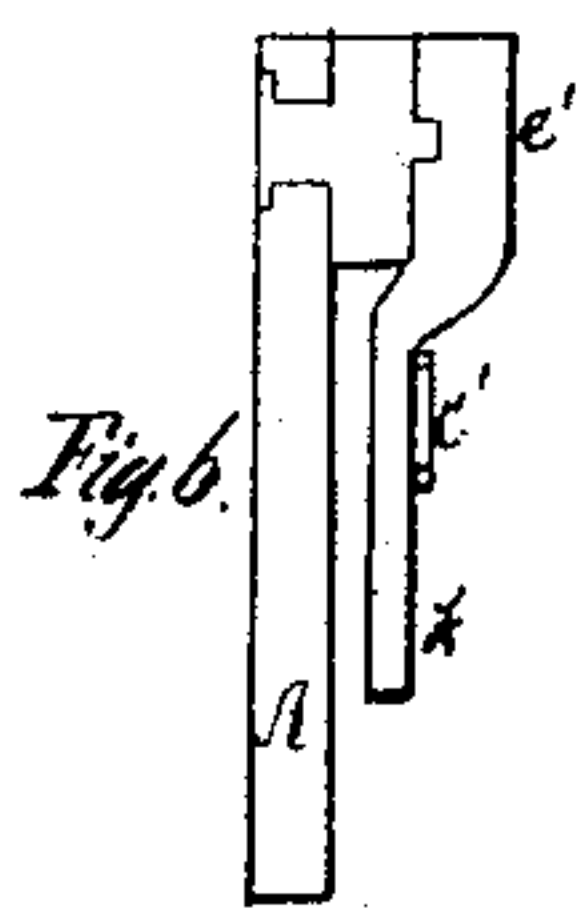


E. A. Angel. Loom Temple.

N^o 987.

Patented Oct. 19, 1838.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMORY A. ANGELL, OF KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MODE OF CONSTRUCTING TEMPLES FOR LOOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 987, dated October 19, 1838.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMORY A. ANGELL, of Killingly, in the county of Windham and State of Connecticut, have invented certain Improvements in the Mode of Constructing Temples for Looms; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

This temple is of the kind which holds the selvage of the cloth between jaws, which are opened by the beat of the lathe, and is in many respects similar to such as have been long in use.

In the accompanying drawings the whole instrument and its respective parts are represented of the ordinary size for actual use.

A A, Figure 1, is an iron plate, which is fastened to the breast-beam by a bolt or screw passing through the slot or opening *a*. The slots *b b* are to admit studs or screws upon the under side of the lower jaw, Fig. 2, beneath the dotted lines *b' b''*, which studs or screws slide in said slots and have shoulders which prevent the jaw from rising. *c* is a spring fastened to the edge of the plate at *c''*, its other end being in a slot *d*, cut in the edge of the lower part of the jaw. Fig. 3 is the upper jaw, the jaw part *d* corresponding in length and width with *d'*, Fig. 2, upon which it lies. The back plates *e e'* are also, in general, of equal length and width. Pins *f f* upon one of these jaws fall into correspond-

ing holes in the other, retaining them in their proper places, and serving also as hinge-joints, allowing the jaws to open when the trigger *g*, Fig. 4, is struck by the lathe, Fig. 4 being an edge view of the temple. A spring *i*, Fig. 7, is screwed or otherwise fastened to the end plate at *j* of the lower jaw, its opposite end pressing upon the projecting plate or wing *k* of the upper jaw and causing it to close. Against the lower side of this plate the trigger *g* operates.

Fig. 5 is a top view of the temple, the corresponding parts in this and the other figures being designated by the same letters of reference.

To allow the plate or wing *k* to rest upon the bed-plate A, it has an offset or shoulder at the part where it starts from the plate *e'*, as shown in Fig. 6, which is a section across Fig. 5 at the dotted line.

What I claim as constituting my invention in the above-described temple is—

The manner in which the upper and lower jaws are combined—that is to say, by pins forming the hinge-joints of the jaws—the whole being constructed substantially in the manner herein set forth.

EMORY A. ANGELL.

Witnesses:

STOWELL L. WELD,
THOMAS BACKUS.