J. A. Scholfield,

Temples for Looms.

No. 9,900. Patented Aug. 2. 1853.

Fig. 1.

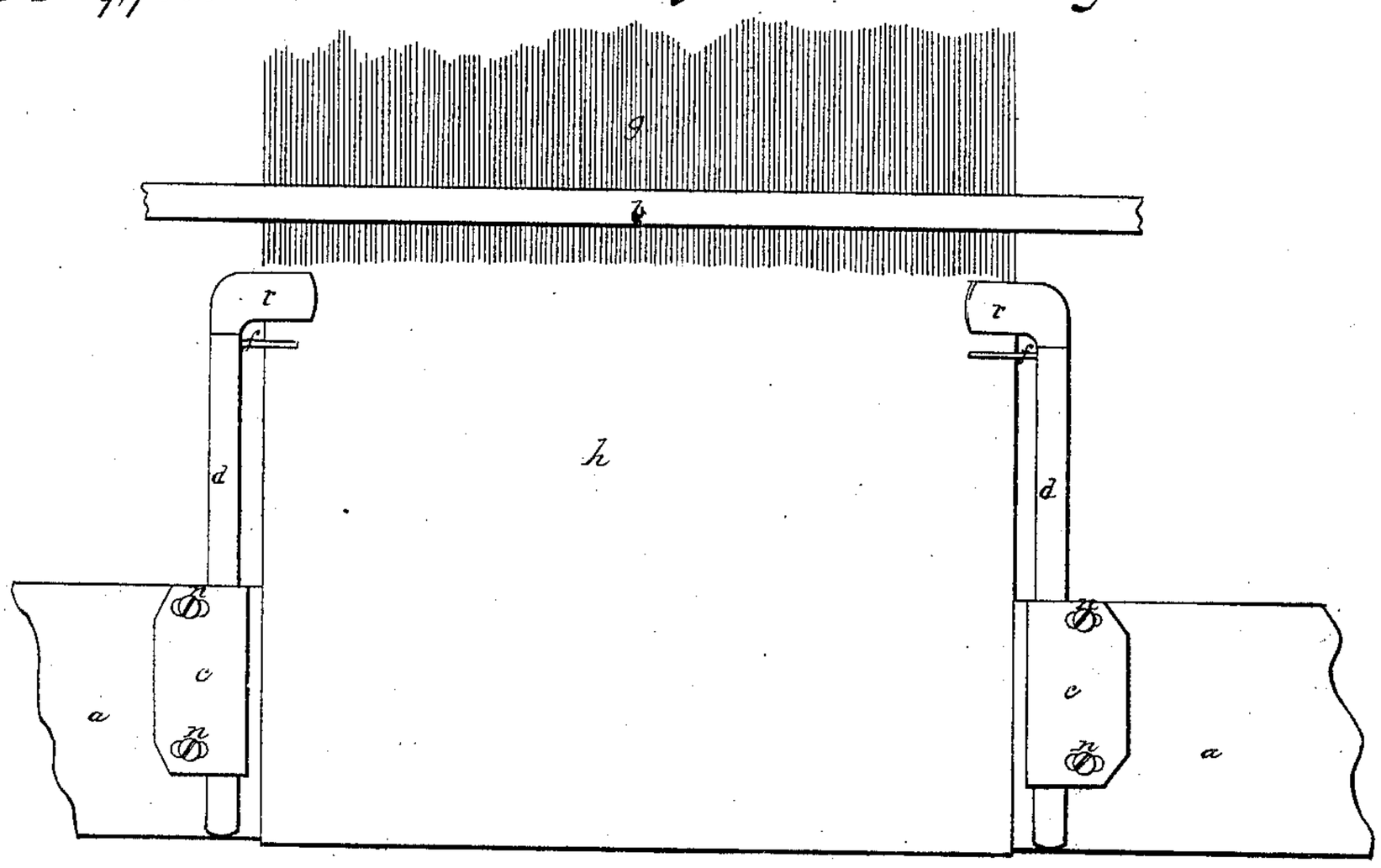


Fig. 2.

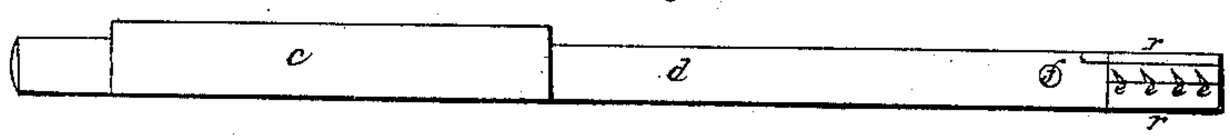
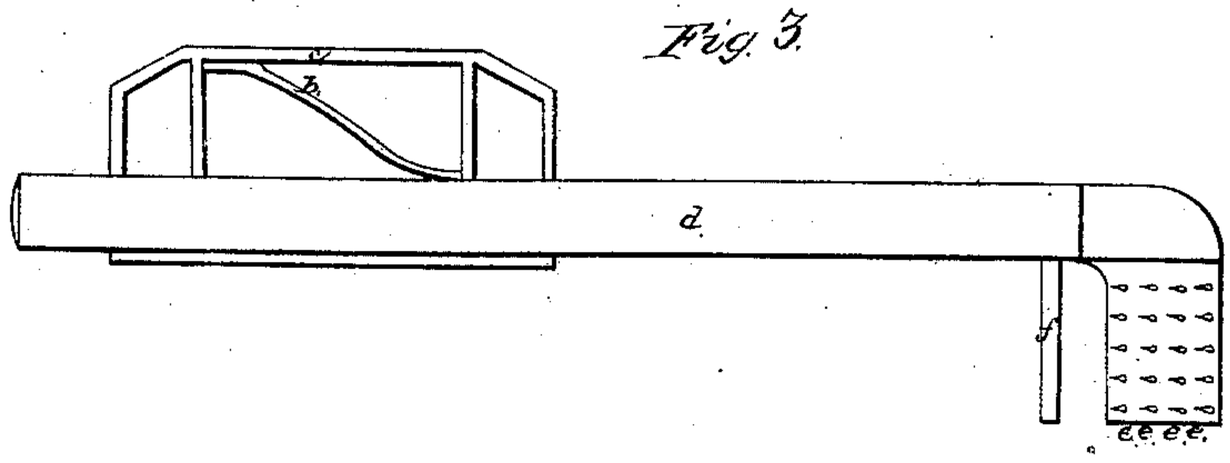


Fig. 3.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. SCHOLFIELD, OF WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEMPLES FOR LOOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **9,900,** dated August 2, 1853.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. SCHOLFIELD, of Westerly, in the county of Washington and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Instrument for Holding Cloth of an Even Width while being Wove; and I 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, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view showing the temple holding the cloth. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the position of the spurs. Fig. 3 is a plan view with the upper plate removed to show the spurs, also the top of the holding-box removed to show the manner in which the shank of the temple may be held.

The same letters refer to like parts in each figure.

a is a section of the breast-beam with the temple attached; *b*, the reed; *c*, the holding-box attached to the beam by the screws *n*; *d*, the shank of the temple, one end of which passes through the holding-box. From the side of the opposite end projects the plates *r r'*. Projecting from the lower plate *r'* are several rows of spurs *e e e e*. All the spurs incline backward toward the box *c*.

f is a pin set in the shank *d* a short distance back of the plates and a little below the spurs *e*.

l is a spring fast at one end to the box *c*, the opposite end bearing against the shank *d* sufficiently hard to hold the temple in its place.

g is the warp passing through the reed *b*.

h is the cloth passing between the plates *r r'* and under the pin *f*. The office of *f* is to bear the cloth down upon the spurs.

If now the loom be set in motion, the operation will be as follows: As the reed comes up to the cloth by the operation of the loom, the cloth will be drawn back and the inclined position of the spurs will allow it to slip over their points. At the same instant the cloth would contract in width were it not that the reed is close to the temples and holds the warp the full width of the cloth and prevents the latter contracting. As the reed moves forward, the cloth ceases to draw over the points of the spurs, and they again penetrate the cloth and hold until another revolution of the loom again draws it back. The number of spurs may be varied to suit different fabrics, and they may be set in regular rows or otherwise. The upper plate *r* and pin *f* may be dispensed with, and other plans may be used for holding the shank *d;* but the plan herein described I generally prefer.

What I claim is—

The application of a stationary spur-plate to the temple, with the pins in said plate inclined at an angle to the breast-beam, so as to allow the cloth to be drawn over the top of said pins as the lay beats up, and from their inclination preventing the cloth from receding during the backward motion of the lay, in the manner and for the purpose described.

JOSEPH A. SCHOLFIELD.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM E. PARKERSON,

THOMAS PERRY.