B. Peck.

Loom Temple.

No. 5,797. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

Fig: 2.

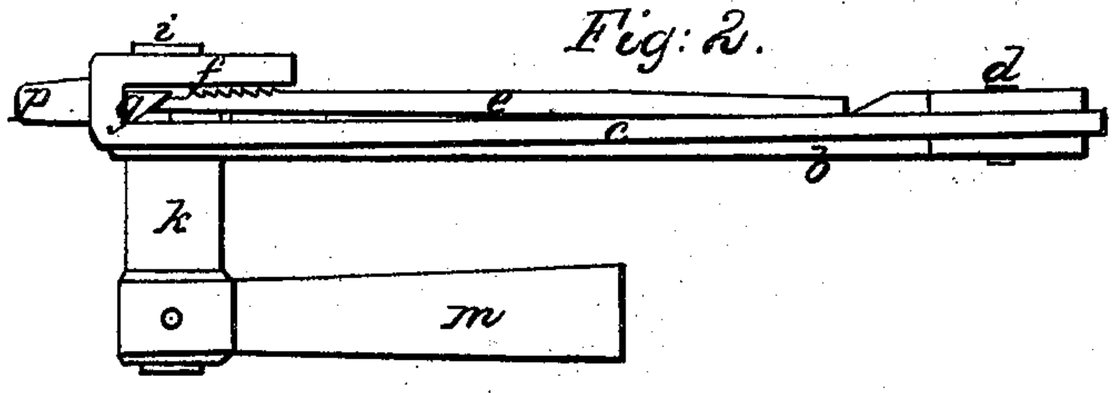


Fig: 1.

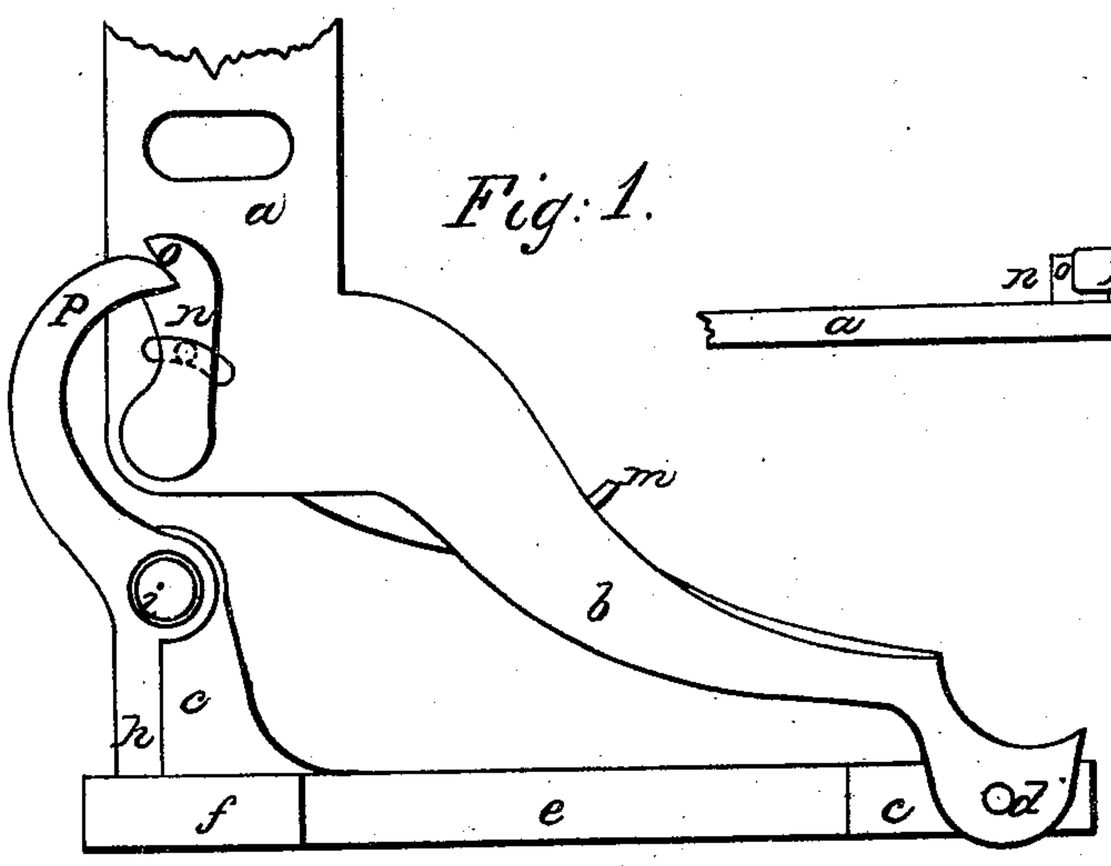


Fig: 3.

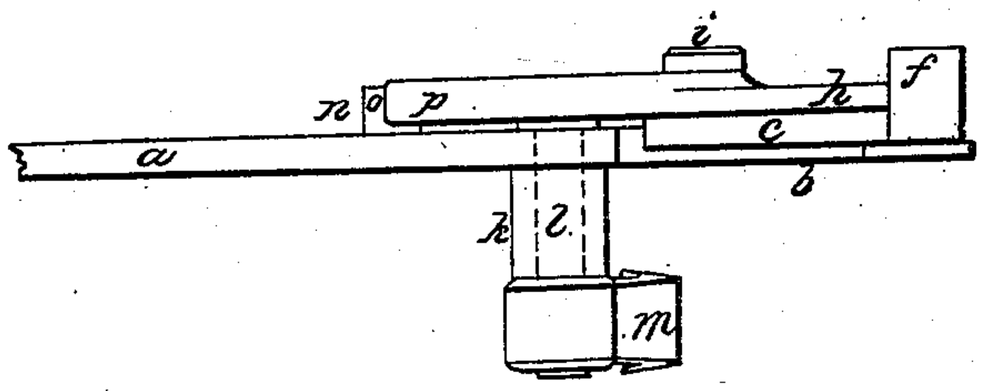


Fig: 5.

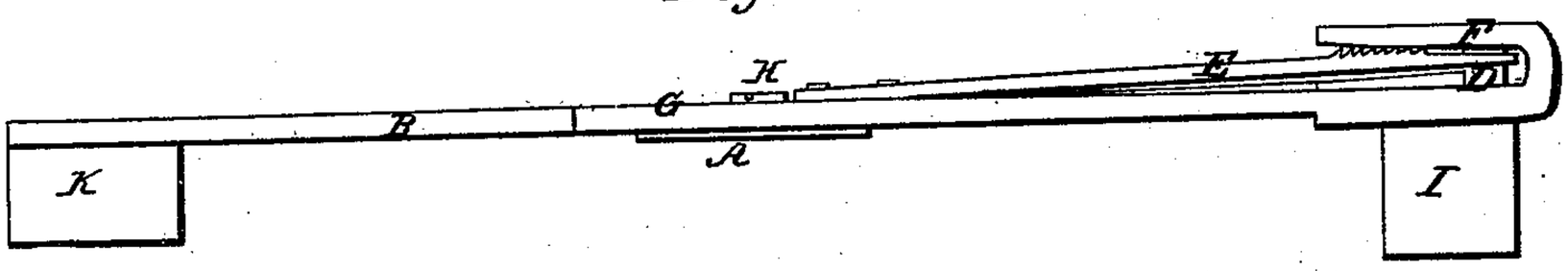
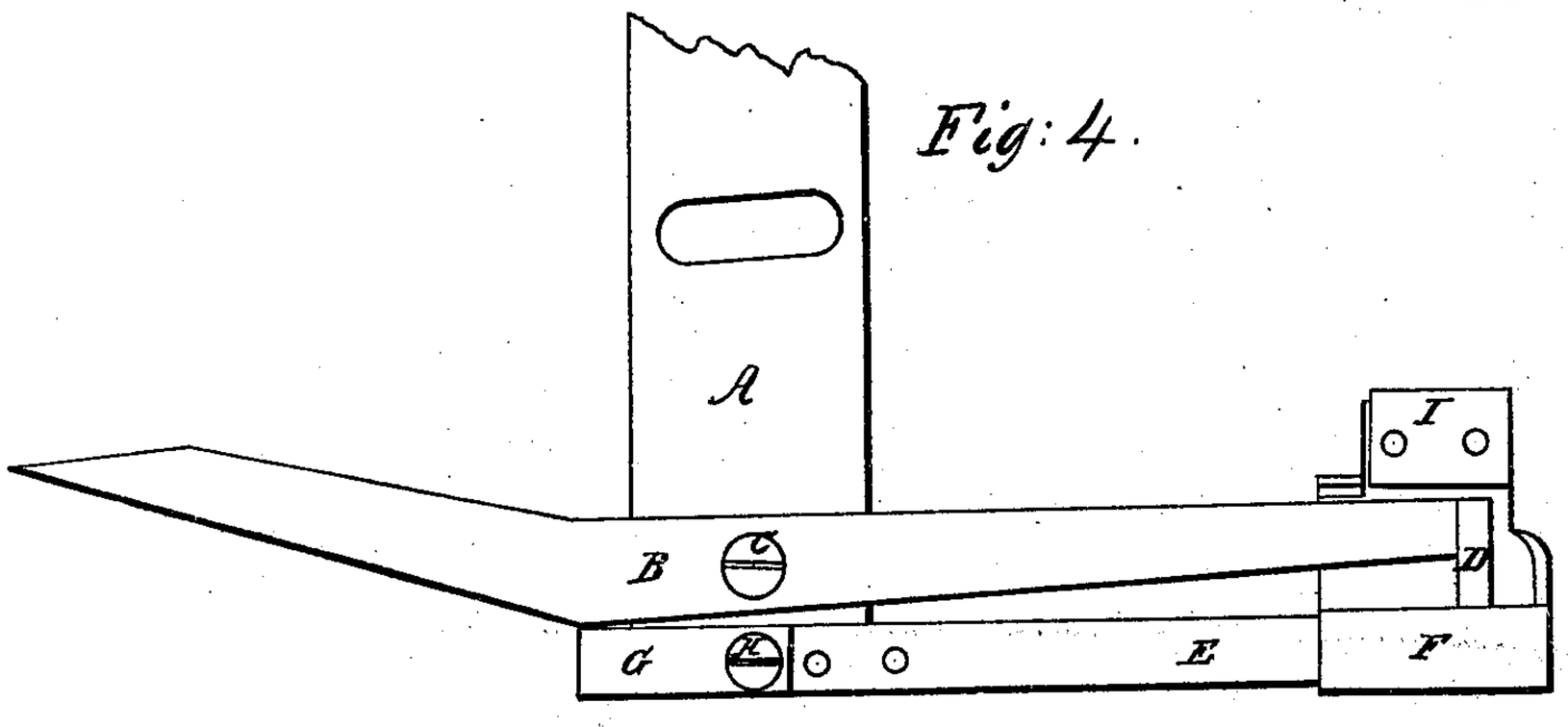


Fig: 4.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN PECK, OF REHOBOTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN JAW-TEMPLES FOR LOOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **5,797**, dated September 26, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN PECK, of Rehoboth, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Jaw-Temples for Looms; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and accompanying drawings, letters, figures, and references thereof.

Of the said drawings, Figure 1 denotes a top view of my improved temple. Fig. 2 is a front elevation, and Fig. 3 is a side elevation, of the same.

My invention is an improvement on what is termed the "Stillman temple," or one in general use invented and patented by O. M. Stillman. In order to more clearly illustrate the difference between my improved temple and that of said Stillman I have represented a top view of the latter in Fig. 4 and a front view of it in Fig. 5. The said temple of the said Stillman consists of a plate A, fastened firmly to the breast-beam of a loom; a lever B, which turns upon a fulcrum or screw C, inserted in the said plate B; a wedge D, fixed on one end of the lever B and extending at right angles to the said lever and between a spring E and a stationary jaw F, projecting over and around the movable end of the spring; a bar G, to which the said stationary jaw F and the spring-jaw or spring E′ is connected and by which they are supported. The said bar G is made to turn horizontally or vibrate on a screw H, inserted in the plate A, and has a bent plate I extended from it at right angles and under the wedge D, as seen in the drawings. The lever B is bent downward, as seen at K. When the lay beats up, it strikes against the vertical part of the bent plate I and also against the vertical bent part K of the lever B.

In my improved temple the lay in order to open the jaws is caused to strike against one end or arm only of a lever.

In Fig. 1, *a* denotes the plate, which is fastened firmly to the breast-beam. From this plate an arm *b* extends, as seen in Fig. 1. To the extreme end of the said arm a bent bar *c* is jointed at one end, so as to play forward and back a little in a horizontal direction, the said arm being made to move on a pin *d*. The spring-jaw *e* and stationary jaw *f* are applied to this bar *c* in the same manner as such contrivances are applied to the bar G of Figs. 4 and 5. The wedge which opens the jaws is seen at *g*. It does not operate at right angles to the spring of the spring-jaw, as does that of the Stillman temple, but moves in line with it, the said wedge being made upon the end of a lever *h*, which turns upon a fulcrum *i*, projecting from the end of the bar *c*, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3. In the Stillman temple the lever B, which carries the wedge by which the jaws are opened, is made to turn on a fulcrum projecting directly from the plate A, which is screwed to the breast-beam.

The plate *a* has a projection *k* extending downward from it, as seen in Fig. 3, the said projection serving as a bearing for the fulcrum or vertical cylindrical part *l* (represented by dotted lines in Fig. 3) of a lever composed of said part *l* and two arms *m n* standing about at right angles to one another, one of the said arm—viz., *m*—being placed below the plate *a*, while the other is arranged above it, as seen in the drawings. The arm *n* has a notch *o* made in it, as seen in Fig. 1, and adapted to receive the end of the bent arm *p* of the lever *h*.

When the temple is constructed in the above improved manner, the lay, when it beats up, will strike against the arm *m* only, and thereby move it back so as to carry the arm *n* against the arm *p* of the lever *h* and with a degree of force sufficient to press the wedge between the jaws and open them. The notch *o* in the meantime prevents the bar *c* from being drawn forward by the cloth, and in so doing it performs the same or a similar office to that of the vertical part of the bent plate I, Fig. 5, of the Stillman temple, against which vertical part the lay strikes. The great objection to the Stillman temple is the liability of its being broken or worn. The parts against which the lay strikes are particularly liable to be broken off. The holes of the fulcra pins or screws of the lever and bar are subjected to a constant succession of blows, by which they gradually become enlarged and so as to soon require repairs or render the temple useless. All these difficulties are obviated in my improved arrangement and construction of the parts.

What, therefore, I claim as my invention, is—

The particular improved combination and

arrangement of parts represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and above described, whereby the jaws and wedge are operated by the lay being made to beat up against one arm of a lever only, and the jaws while being operated by the wedge are held in position by a notch of the other arm of the said lever, all as specified, meaning in the above to lay no claim to any combination of parts represented in Figs. 4 and 5 and known as the "Stillman temple."

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my signature this 6th day of March, A. D. 1848.

BENJAMIN PECK.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CARPENTER,

JOHN W. DAVIS.