

J. B. STAMOUR.
Loom-Temple.

No. 212,280.

Patented Feb. 11, 1879.

FIG. 2

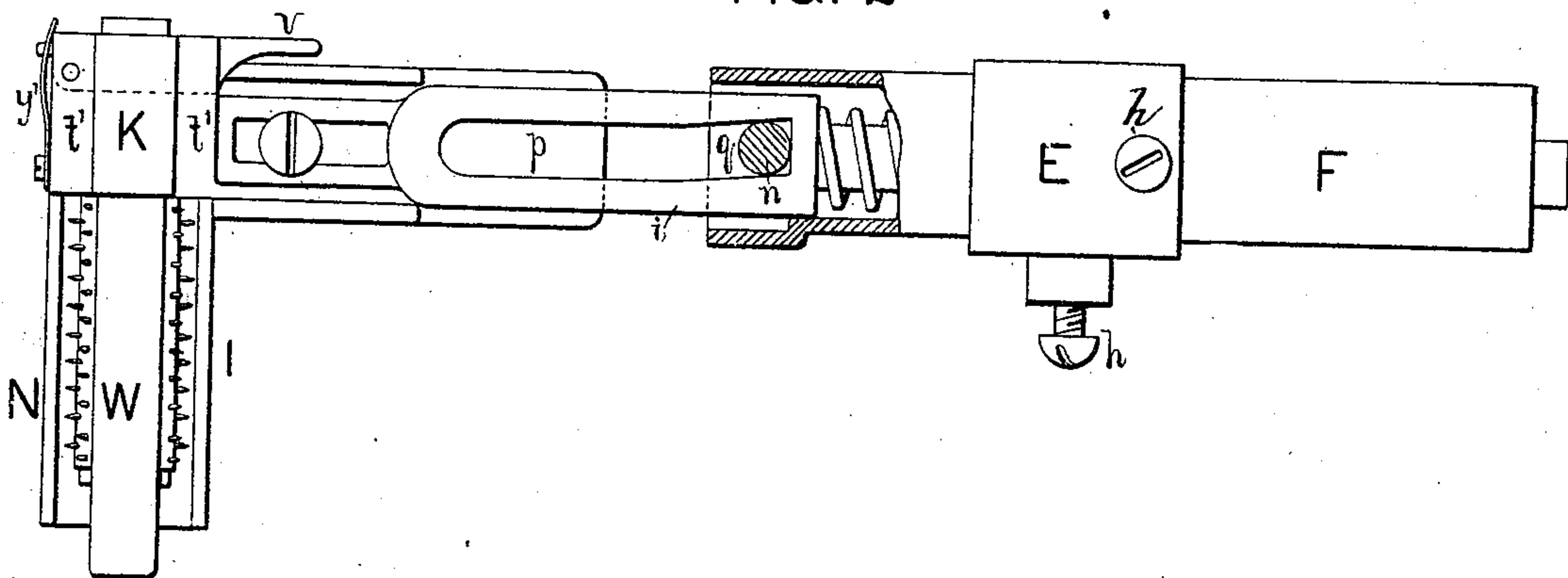


FIG. 1

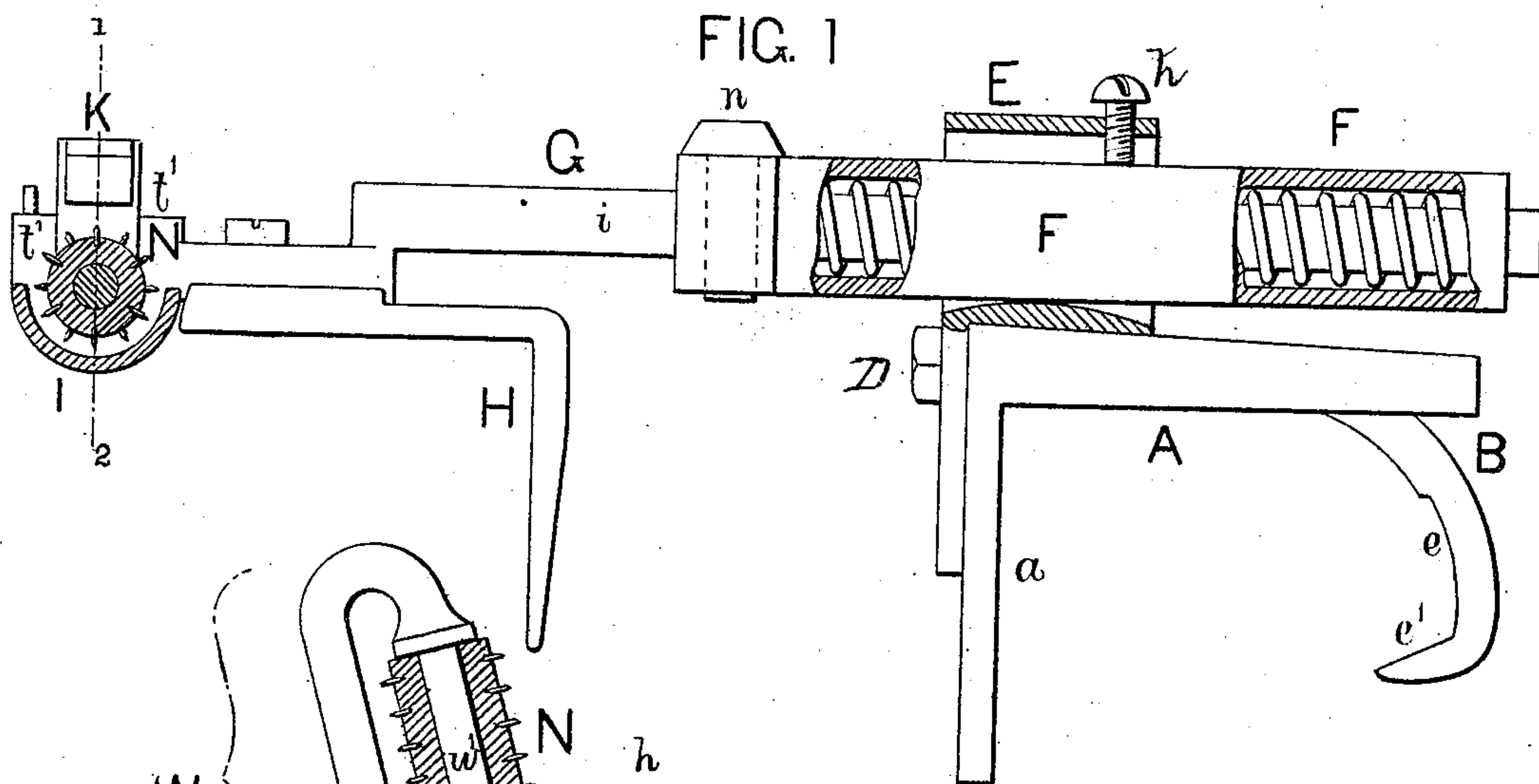
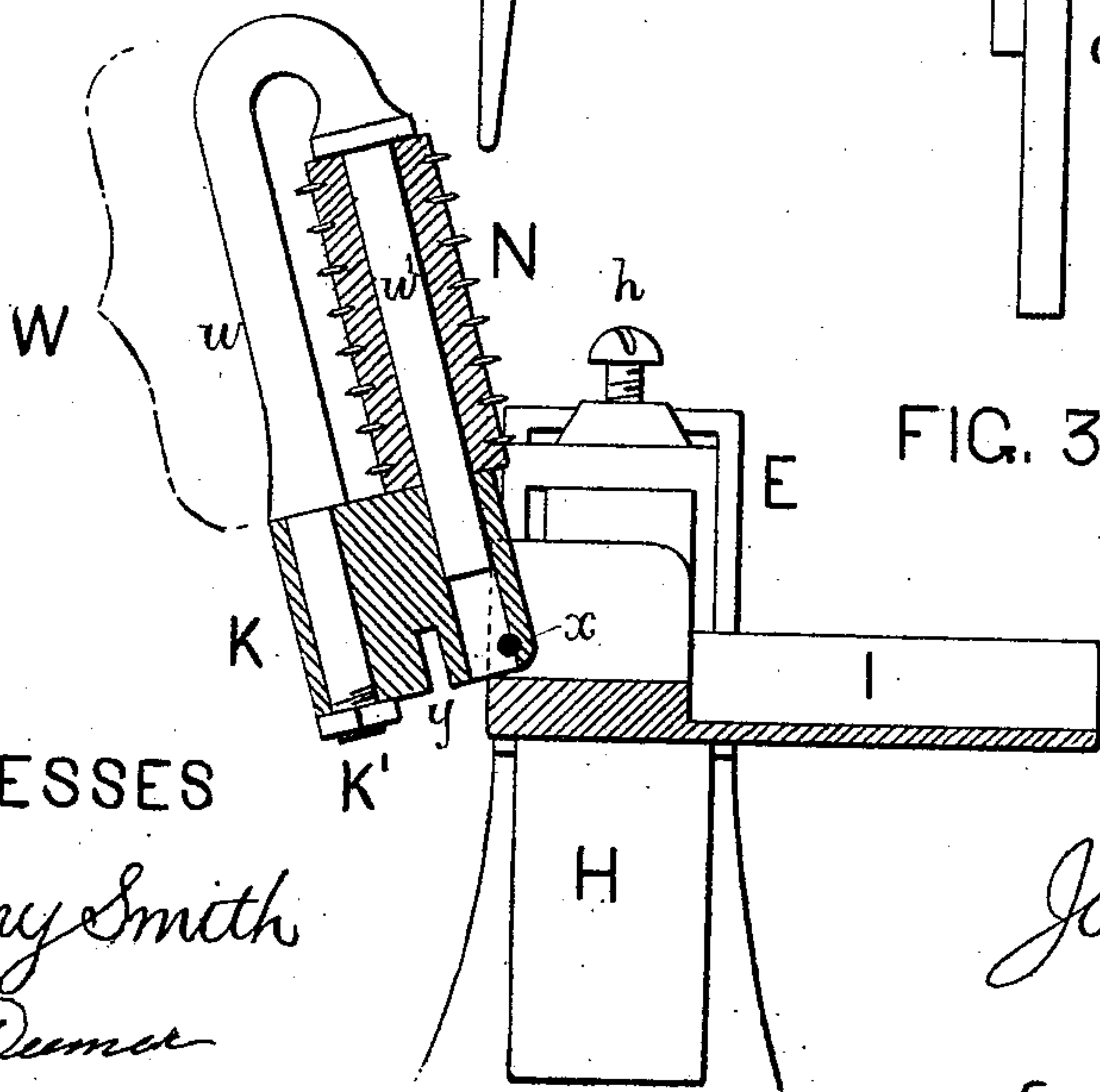


FIG. 3



WITNESSES

Harry Smith
M. Deane

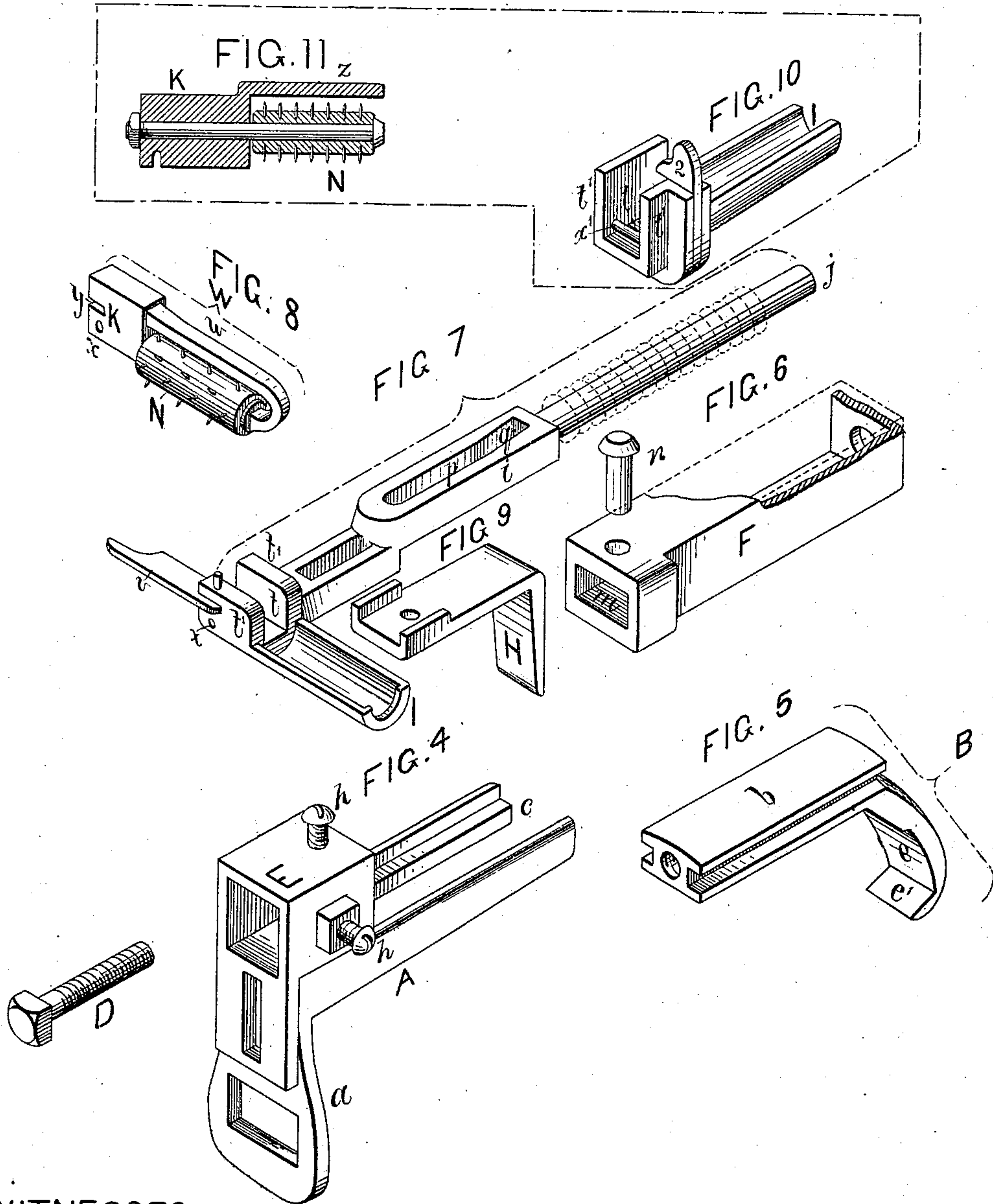
INVENTOR

John B. Stamour
by his Attorneys
Howson and Co.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. STAMOUR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, LUCIEN BROWN, HORATIO B. LINCOLN, F. P. PENDLETON, GEORGE BROWN, AND HERMAN E. CUNNINGHAM, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOOM-TEMPLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,280**, dated February 11, 1879; application filed October 11, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. STAMOUR, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Loom-Temples, of which the following is a specification:

The main object of my invention is to so hinge the roller-carrier of a loom-temple to the temple-bar that the said carrier can be turned upward, away from the fabric, and at right angles, or thereabout, to the said bar.

Other objects of my invention are fully set forth hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a side view, partly in section, of my improved loom-temple; Fig. 2, a plan view, also partly in section; Fig. 3, a part sectional end view on the line 1 2, Fig. 1, showing the roller-carrier and roller turned up from the trough; Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Sheet 2, views showing, in perspective, the different parts of which the loom-temple is composed; and Figs. 10 and 11, perspective views, illustrating a modification of part of my improvements.

The device through the medium of which the temple is secured to the breast-beam of the loom consists of the bracket A and its movable jaw B, (best observed in Figs. 4 and 5,) the bracket having a vertical flange, *a*, through an elongated slot, in which may be passed a bolt for confining the flange to a breast-beam, which is not adapted to the jaw.

The upper portion, *b*, of the movable jaw B has in its opposite edges grooves adapted to guiding-ribs *c* on the bracket, the lower portion of the jaw consisting of a hooked projection, *e*, the beveled portion *e'* of which bears against the under side of the flange of the breast-beam, so that on tightening a screw, D, which is adapted to a horizontal threaded orifice in the upper portion, *b*, of the movable jaw, the beveled portion of the hook of the latter will tend to force the bracket downward onto the breast-beam, as well as to confine the bracket horizontally to the same.

It should be stated that this jaw forms no part of my present invention, as it is illus-

trated in a former application for a patent, filed August 21, 1878.

A guide, E, preferably of the quadrangular form shown, is secured to or forms a part of the bracket A. In the present instance it is so secured to the latter as to admit of being adjusted vertically, and through this guide passes a box or frame, F, which can be adjusted longitudinally, and is of such shape and dimensions in relation to the guide that it can be tilted vertically and adjusted to different inclined positions, so that the end of the bar carrying the temple-roller may be raised or lowered, set-screws *h h*, or other suitable devices, serving to secure the box after adjustment. In one end of this box is an opening, *m*, for receiving the portion *i* of the temple-bar G, and in the other end of the box is an orifice for guiding the cylindrical portion *j* of the said bar.

The usual coiled spring (indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 7) is contained within the box, and tends to force the temple-bar outward from the bracket to an extent limited by a pin, *n*, passing through the box and through a slot, *p*, in the said bar.

The usual plate H, for receiving the blow of the lathe of the loom, is secured to the temple-arm in a manner which will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 1, 7, and 9, and which admits of the longitudinal adjustment of the said plate.

The usual trough I, for the temple-roller, projects at right angles, or thereabout, from the temple-bar, to which is hinged the roller-carrier, the latter admitting of different modes of construction without departing from one main feature—that is, the hinging of the carrier to the temple-bar, so that it can be turned up at right angles, or thereabout, to the said bar, carrying with it the roller away from the edge of the fabric. I prefer, however, to make the carrier in a manner which will be best observed in Figs. 3 and 8, and which I will proceed to describe.

To a block, K, is secured, by a nut, K', or otherwise, one leg, *w*, of a bent rod, W, the

other leg, w' , of the latter forming the spindle for the temple-roller N, this spindle, in order to insure its stability, penetrating into an orifice in the block.

Whenever the roller has to be detached from the carrier all that is necessary is to remove the nut K' , when the bent bar can be detached from the block, and the roller can then be withdrawn from the spindle, which forms a part of the said bar.

The block is adapted to a recess, t , made across the outer end of the temple-bar, and in line, or thereabout, with the central line of the trough I.

The block, which is pivoted at x , may be locked to and unlocked from the temple-bar by different devices; but I prefer the use, for this purpose, of an arm, v , pivoted to the outermost of the two transverse ribs $t' t'$, by which the slot is bounded, the arm being arranged to fit accurately in slots in the said two ribs, and also in a slot, y , in the block K of the roller-carrier when the latter is depressed.

When the arm has been moved outward, as shown in Fig. 7, the carrier is free to be thrown back to the position shown in Fig. 3; and when the carrier is so depressed that its toothed roller occupies the usual position in the trough, the arm v is moved to the position Fig. 2, and thus locks the carrier. A spring, y' , tends to retain the arm v at the limit of either of its two movements.

Another method of constructing the roller-carrier and so connecting it to the temple-bar that it can be tilted laterally away from the fabric is shown in Figs. 10 and 11. A cap, z , covering the temple-roller, forms part of the block K in this case, and a detachable spindle for the roller screws into this block, which is pivoted to a pin, x' , or otherwise, in the recess t at the end of the temple-bar, to which is also pivoted a spring-latch, 2, having a projection, which overlaps the roller-carrier and locks the same to the temple-bar, the spring-latch also serving to retain the carrier in its tilted position.

I prefer, however, the plan shown in Figs. 3, 7, and 8, and especially the roller-carrier composed of the bent bar, one leg of which forms the roller-spindle.

It is most important in roller-templates that the bar which carries the temple-roller should admit of being readily adjusted longitudinally, and that the end of the bar should be adjustable vertically. Both these adjustments are obtained through the medium of the box F, which can be moved longitudinally in the guide or socket E, and is free to be tilted in the said guide, as will be seen by reference to Fig. 1, so that the roller end of the temple-bar can be adjusted nearer to or farther from the breast-beam, and the roller end of the arm raised or lowered, as circumstances may require.

In the Patent No. 209,101, granted to me

October 15, 1878, provision is made for the vertical and longitudinal adjustment of a frame which carries the temple-bar; but the present device, which is an improvement on that referred to, affords better facilities for ready adjustment of the said bar.

By hinging the roller-carrier to the temple-arm in the manner described, the roller can be turned from the fabric to a position where it cannot interfere with the free manipulation of the same when such manipulation is demanded by any imperfections in weaving or other exigencies.

In some cases I propose to impart to the temple-bar a slight lateral movement, in the following manner: For this purpose I make the opening m in the box or frame F slightly wider than the portion i of the temple-bar which passes through this opening, the bar being guided by the pin n , which passes through the box and through the slot p of the said bar. The slot is slightly inclined outward at q , so that just as the arms of the two temples reach the limit of their movements caused by the recoil of their springs the two temple-rollers of the loom will have a very limited movement toward each other, and there will be a slight diminution in the lateral tension on the fabric; but when the lathe comes in contact with the strikers H of the temples, the proper tension on the fabric will be resumed and continued, owing to the pin n being in the straight portion of the slot p in the temple-bar. This action on the fabric by the temples has been approved of by expert weavers.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the temple-bar of a roller-temple with a roller-carrier, hinged to the said bar, as described, so that it can be turned upward and laterally therefrom, and with a device by which the said carrier can be locked to and unlocked from the arm, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a temple-bar, or a block hinged to the same, with the detachable roller-carrier W, consisting of a bent bar having two legs, both fitted to the said bar or block, and one serving as a spindle for the temple-roller, all as set forth.

3. The combination of a box or frame, F, carrying the temple-bar of a loom-temple, with a bracket having a guide or socket, E, of such dimensions as to permit the longitudinal and vertical adjustment of the said box in the guide, and with devices for securing the box after adjustment, all substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. B. STAMOUR.

Witnesses:

ALEX. PATTERSON,
HARRY SMITH.