(No Model.)

J. COCKER.

Loom Temple.

No. 237,169. Patented Feb. 1, 1881.

Fig: 1.

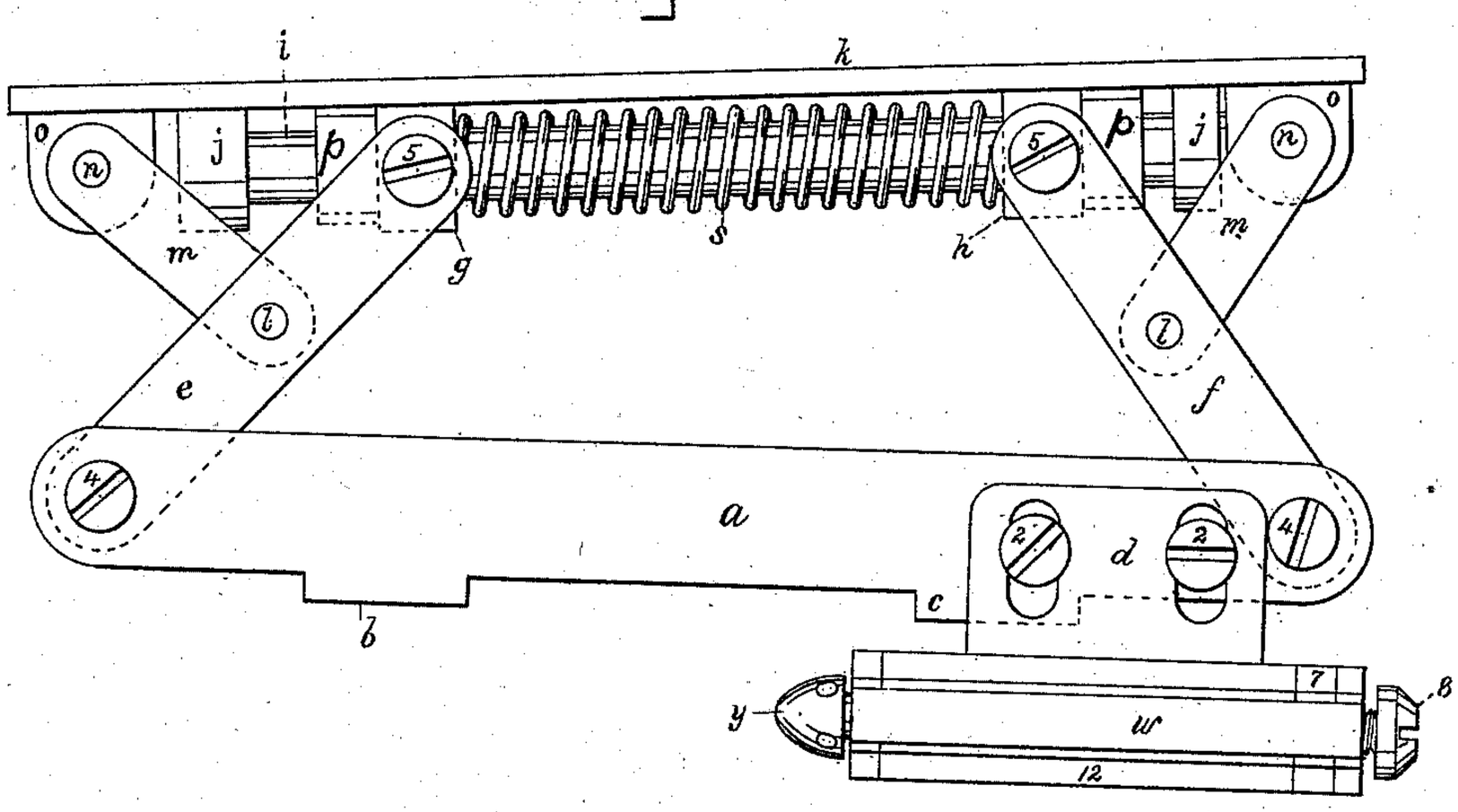


Fig: 2.

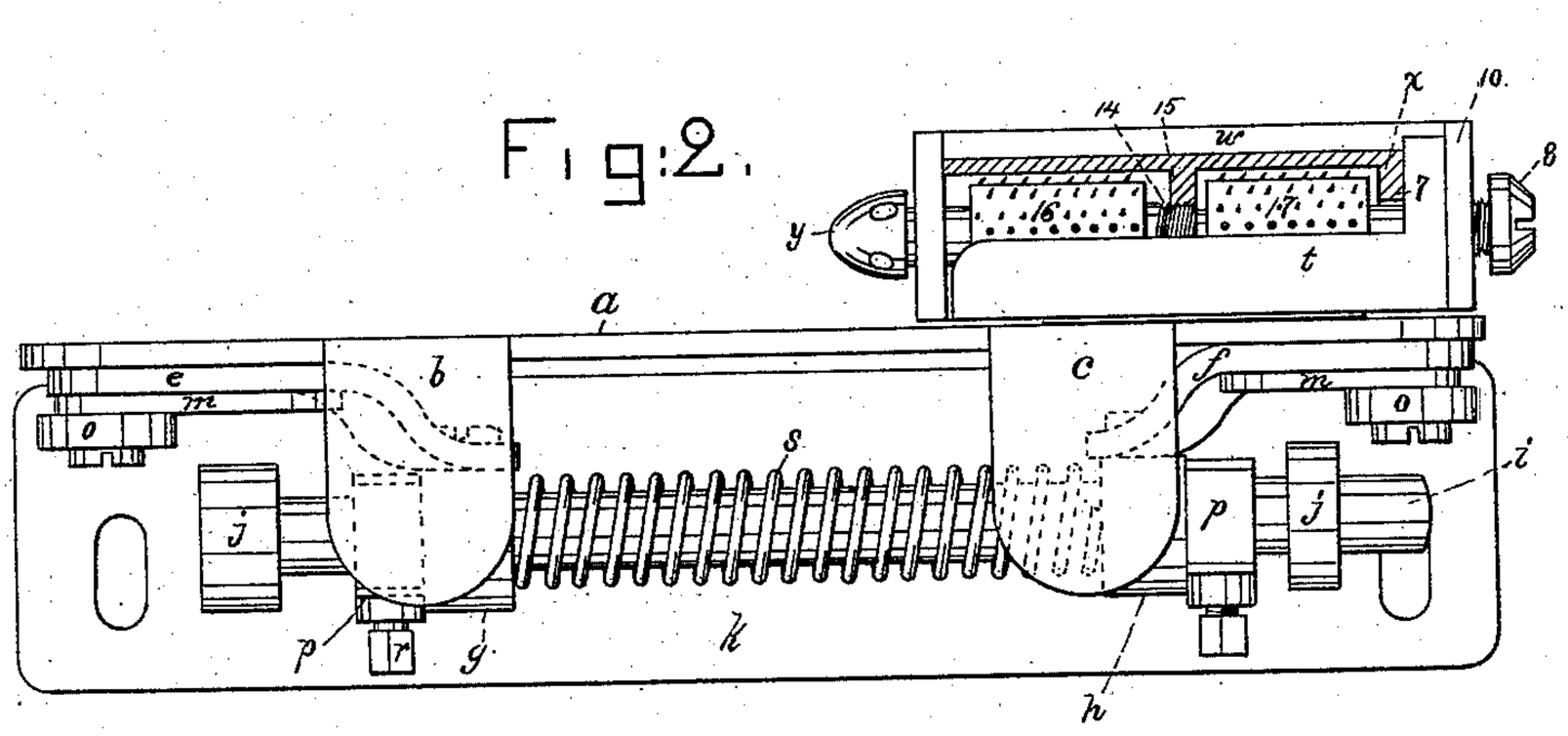
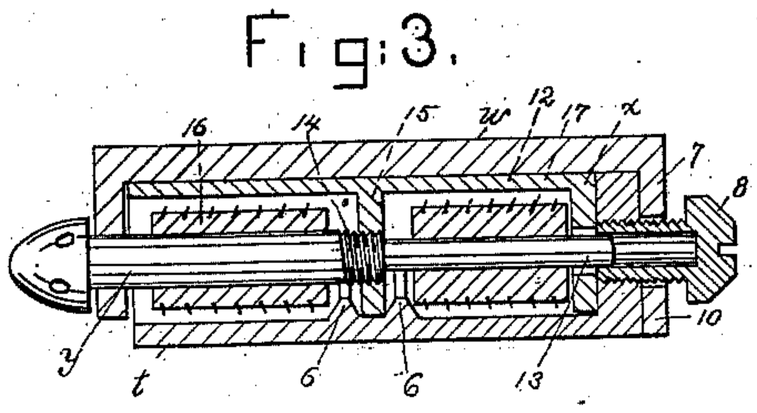


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN COCKER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO DUTCHER TEMPLE COMPANY, OF HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS.

LOOM-TEMPLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,169, dated February 1, 1881.

Application filed August 13, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN COCKER, of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, have invented an Improvement in Loom-Temples, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to loom-temples; and my invention, among other things, consists in a temple wherein the temple-roller or its shell and trough are connected with a bar pivoted or supported at each end, as hereinafter described, so as to yield or move toward the breast-beam under the blows of the lay, the latter striking two or more heel-pieces carried by the bar; also, in details of construction of the temple-trough, cap, and roll-holding device or spindle.

In this temple I employ two rolls of usual construction, mounted end to end upon one long spindle, the latter being supported within a bearing at the inner side of the cap or cover for the rollers, and also at its ends, as hereinafter described.

The trough, near its center, is provided with two ribs extended upward on each side of the lug of the cap which supports the center of the roller-holding spindle. These ribs and lug are on opposite sides of the cloth, which passes between the trough and rollers, and the lug being located between the ribs enables the lug to bend the cloth down into the space between the ribs and greatly assists in keeping the cloth properly extended in the direction of its width.

When it is desired to correct imperfections in weaving, the temple-bar is crowded or pushed back against the breast-beam, or substantially so, until the pivotal points of the links connecting the bar with the plate by which the temple is secured to the breast-beam come into line, when the temple-bar will remain back.

The roller-carrying trough is adjustably connected with the temple-bar to accommodate the same to the reed of the lay, according to the class of goods being woven.

To determine and regulate the amount of reciprocation between the lay and breast-beam, I adjust certain collars on a rod parallel with the breast-beam, and thus move toward or from each other the hubs upon which are pivoted the links that support the temple-bar, these hubs so adjusted compressing the spring on the said rod or permitting it to expand. The farther the hubs are separated the greater the extent of the reciprocations of the temple-bar.

Figure 1 is a top or plan view of a loom-temple containing my invention; Fig. 2, a front-end elevation of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section taken through the cap-rollers and trough.

The temple-bar *a*, provided with two or more heels, *b c*, according to the length of the bar, has adjustably secured to it the trough-extension *d*, the latter being provided with slots, as shown in Fig. 1, to receive the screws 2, so as to permit the trough to be adjusted, as may be desired or necessary, to accommodate the temple-trough, cap, and roller to the reed of the lay.

The temple-bar *a* is pivoted at 4 upon the links *e f*, in turn pivoted at 5 on hubs *g h*, mounted loosely upon the rod *i*, held in bearings *j*, connected with the plate *k*, provided with suitable holes or slots to receive screws or bolts by which to attach the plate to the breast-beam of the loom. Each link *e f* is preferably pivoted, at or near its center, at *l*, upon a radius-bar, *m*, having a pivot, *n*, held in suitable fixed ears, *o*, of the plate *k*. Upon this rod *i* are two collars, *p*, made adjustable by means of set-screws *r*, and between the hubs is placed the spring *s*. By adjusting these collars and permitting the hubs to separate, the springs may be made to throw the temple-bar farther forward toward the lay, and consequently change of position of these collars determines the extent of reciprocation of the temple under the action of the lay.

In practice the temple-bar *a* and plate *k* will usually be parallel; but should it be desired, under any circumstances, that the end of the temple-bar carrying the trough and roller be moved in the arc of a circle, then the collars *p* may be placed at unequal distances from the end of the rod *i*, as in Fig. 1.

When it is desired to correct imperfections in the weaving, at which time the temple-bar must be held back from the cloth-making point, the bar *a* need only be moved back toward the plate *k* until the points 4 *n l* 5 at

each end of the temple come into line, when the temple-bar will remain back until pushed forward by hand.

The trough *t* has two ribs, 6 6, and at one end a bearing, 7, to receive the hollow screw 8, the end of which, after being extended through an ear, 10, of a yoke, *w*, and through the said bearing, stops next the ear *x* of the cap or cover 12. This screw 8 receives within it the reduced end 13 of the roller-spindle *y*. This spindle, at or near its center, has a screw-threaded portion, 14, to enter the lug 15 at the center of the cap 12. I employ two rollers, 16 17, of usual construction, each mounted on the same spindle *y* at opposite sides of the lug 15. This lug extends down between the ribs 6 and below their tops, to thus bend the cloth down into the space between the ribs and assist in keeping the cloth distended in the direction of its width.

One of the radius-bars *m* might be omitted; but it is preferred to use two for greater steadiness of motion.

I claim—

1. In a loom-temple, a temple-bar and a temple-roller, and trough and plate to attach the temple to the breast-beam, combined with links to pivot the said bar at each end, and a spring to enable the bar to yield to the lay, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, in a loom-temple, of the plate *k* and rod *i*, spring *s*, hubs *g h*, adjustable collars, links *e f* and bar *m*, and temple-bar, substantially as described.

3. The temple-trough provided with the two ribs 6, combined with the temple-rollers, spindle to hold them, and cap or cover provided with the lug to enter between the ribs, as and for the purpose described.

4. The trough, cap or cover, and yoke, combined with the hollow screw 8 and spindle *y*, fitted to the said cap and screw, as set forth.

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

JOHN COCKER.

Witnesses:
FRITZ FLEUTJE,
JACOB HELLER.