(No Model.)

J. B. EISENMANN.

LOOM TEMPLE.

No. 246,102. Patented Aug. 23, 1881.

Fig. 1

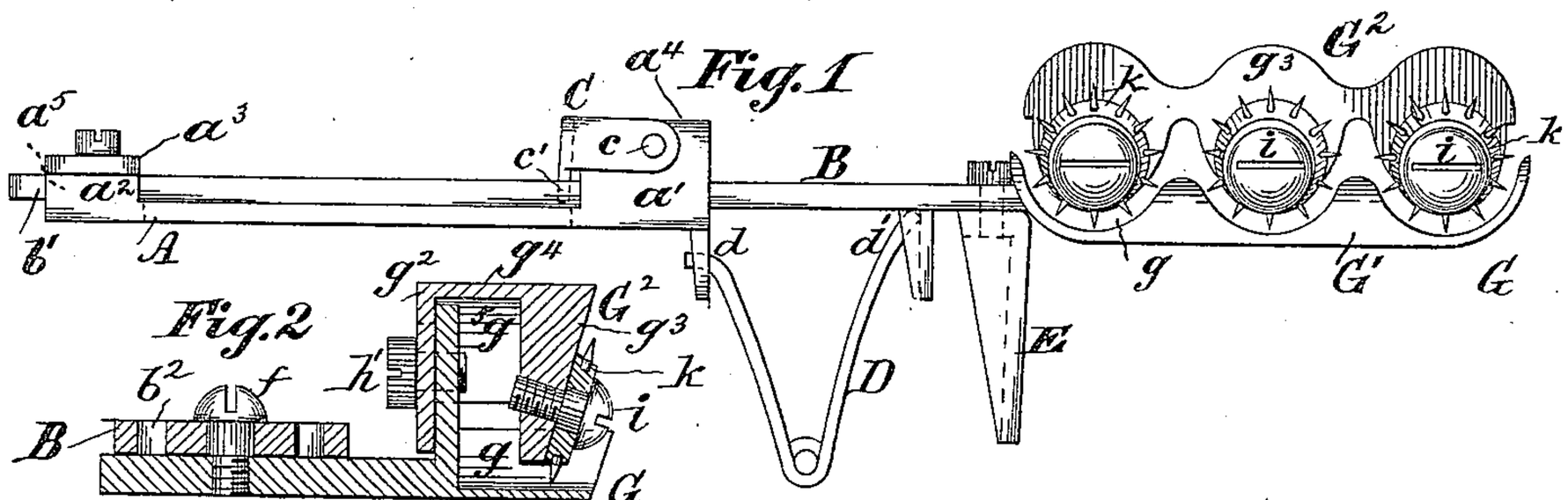

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

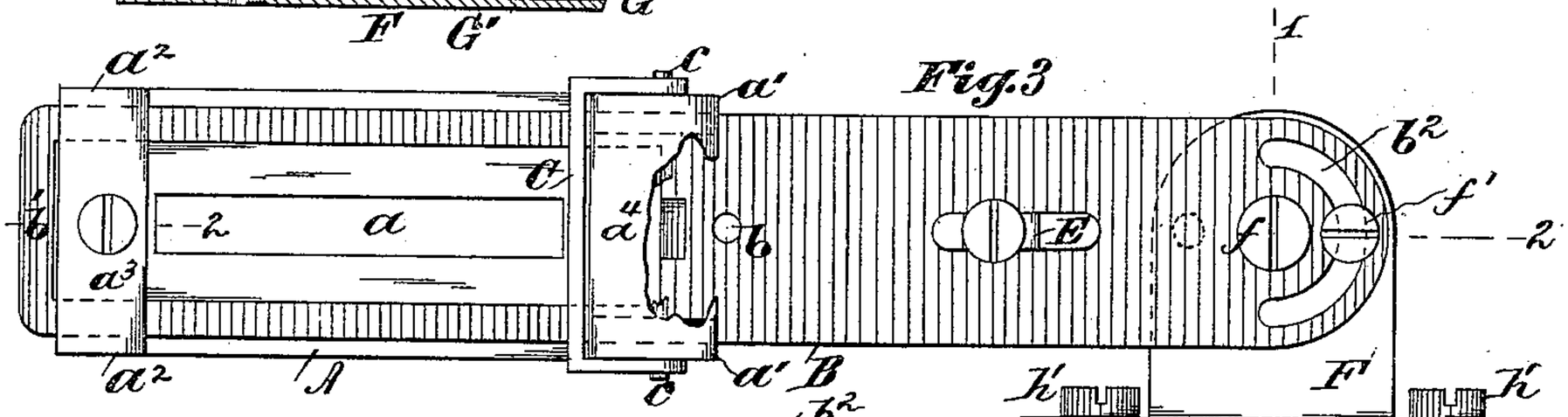

Fig. 4

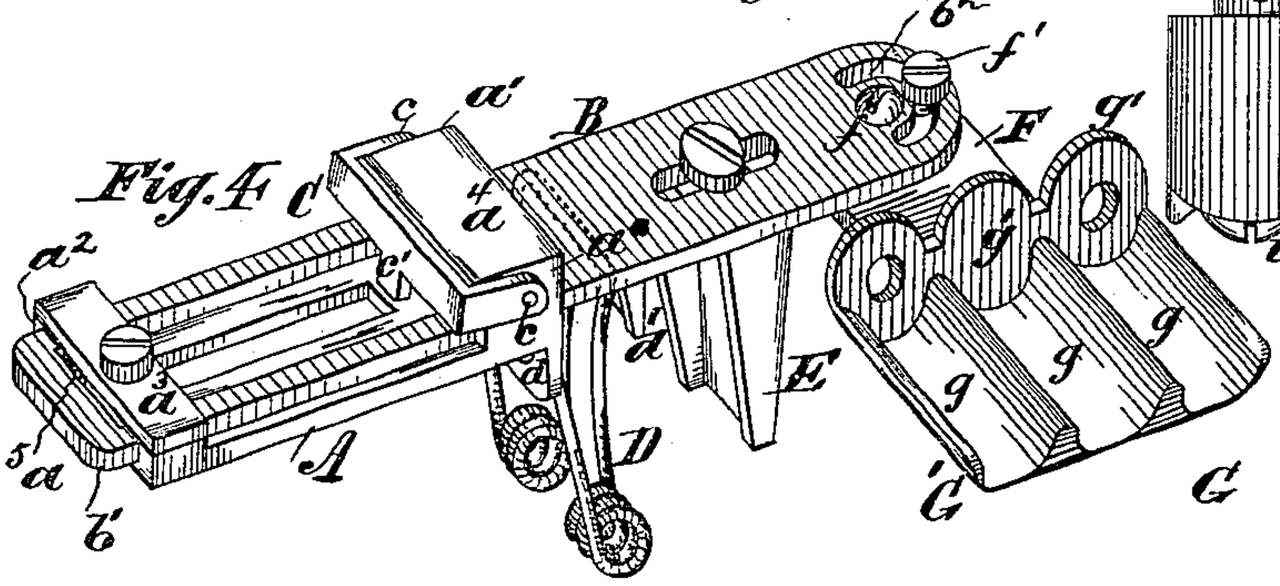

Fig. 5

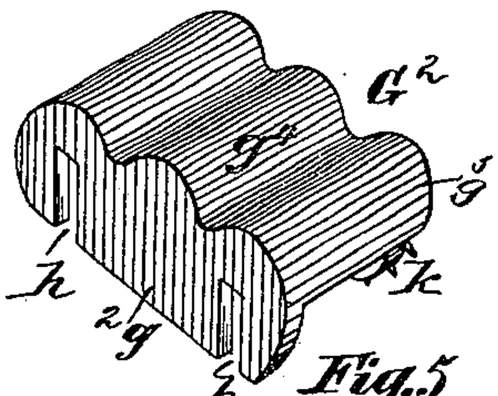

Fig. 6

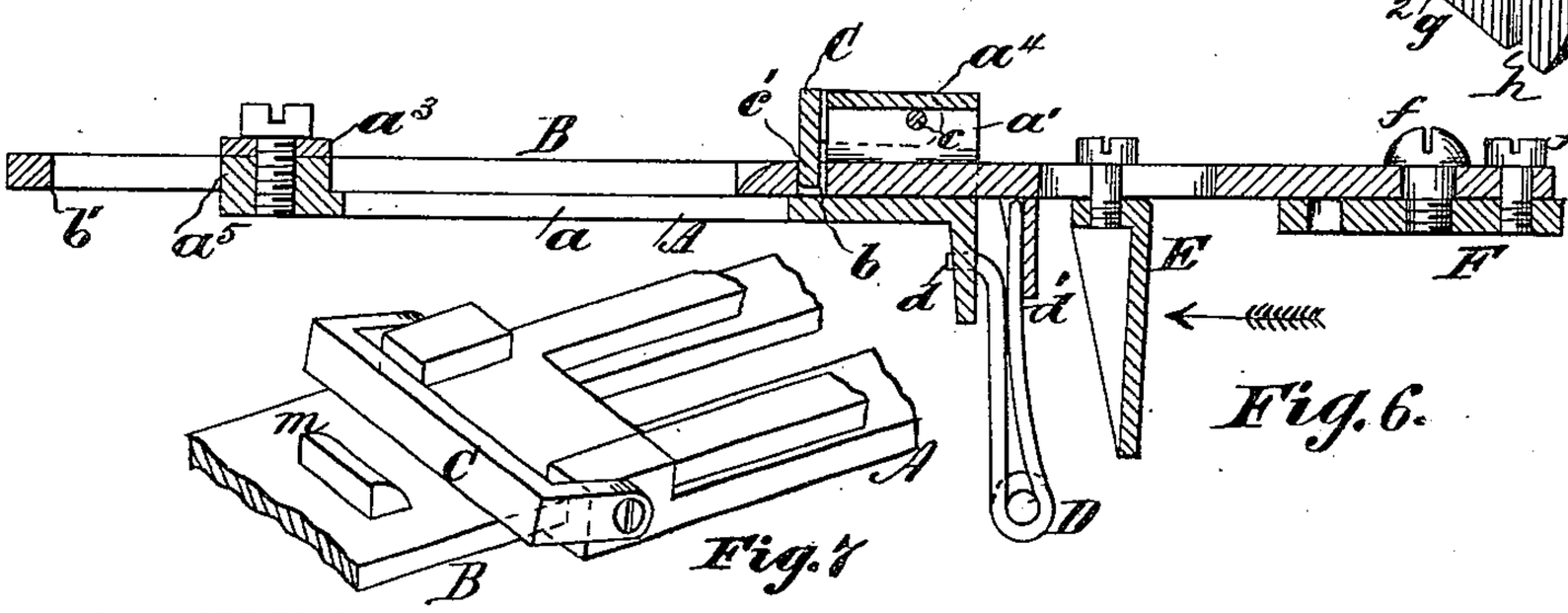

Fig. 7

WITNESSES:

S. J. VanStavoren

A. Connolly

INVENTOR,

John B. Eisenmann,

By Connolly Bro.,

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. EISENMANN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HERMAN BECKER, OF SAME PLACE.

LOOM-TEMPLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,102, dated August 23, 1881.

Application filed February 1, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. EISENMANN, a subject of the Emperor of Germany and a resident of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loom-Temples, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved loom-temple. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 1 1, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a plan of Fig. 1, with a small portion broken away. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail perspectives. Fig. 6 is a section on the line 2 2, Fig. 3; and Fig. 7 is a broken perspective, showing a slight modification in the construction of a part of my improved loom-temple.

My invention has for its object to provide a loom-temple which will hold the cloth or fabric more securely than any other device for the purpose heretofore constructed; which shall be capable of operating efficiently upon fabrics of different thicknesses; which shall engage with the cloth only by the selvage of the latter, so as to avoid the formation of lines on or other injury to the body of the fabric by the temple-wheels; which shall be adapted to work on either the right or left hand side of the loom; and which shall be adjustable, so as to keep the wheels parallel with the edge of the fabric or in the line offered by the latter.

My improvements consist in the peculiar construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully set forth in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A indicates a bracket or plate, having a central slot, *a*, for the passage of screws whereby it is retained upon the loom-frame. Said bracket is formed at either end with lugs a' a^2, which form guides for a sliding plate, B, that moves between them and rests upon the bracket A. The lugs a' a' and a^2 a^2 respectively are joined by the top pieces, a^3 a^4, beneath which the plate B slides.

C represents a U-shape plate, pivoted at *c c* on the lugs a' a', so as to swing freely on the latter. Said plate C is formed with a projection, c', which, when brought over an opening, *b*, in the plate B, (as may be done by moving the latter a sufficient distance on the bracket A,) drops into said opening and forms a lock, as hereinafter more fully specified.

D respresents a spring, fastened at *d* and d' to the bracket A and plate B, respectively, its tendency being to slide the latter out on the former until the end b' of said plate meets a stop, a^5, on the bracket A.

E represents a stop or buffer on the plate B, against which the lay strikes in beating up the woof, and which thus serves to protect the temple against injury from the stroke of such lay.

F represents the base-plate of the temple-stock, which is swiveled on the end of the plate B by a pivotal screw, *f*. The plate B is formed with an annular slot, b^2, concentric with the screw *f*. Through this slot passes a set-screw, f', which enters a threaded opening for its reception in the plate F. The plate F has two such openings diametrically opposite each other, as shown in Figs. 3 and 6. By this means the plate F may be swung so as to project from either side of the plate B, or at any angle with reference thereto.

G represents the temple-stock secured upon the base-plate F. Said stock is formed in two sections, G′ and G^2, respectively, the former being the lower section, which is integral with or rigidly fastened to the base-plate F, while the latter or upper section, G^2, is mounted upon so as to be adjustable and removable from said lower section, G′. The said lower section, G′, is formed with three transverse grooves or channels, *g g g*, and an upturned side, g', which closes said grooves on the end or side adjacent to the plate B, their opposite ends being open. The section G^2 consists of a cap having two sides, g^2 and g^3, respectively, and a top plate, g^4, having grooves g^5, corresponding with the grooves *g g* in the lower section, G′. The side g^2 has two vertical slots, *h h*, through which pass set-screws h' h', which enter threaded openings in the side g' of the lower section, G′. By this means the cap or upper section, G^2, may be vertically adjusted on the lower section, G′. The outer face of the side g^3 is inclined from the perpendicular, as shown plainly in Fig. 2, and receives screws *i i i*, which form shafts for toothed wheels *k k k*. There is but one wheel

on each shaft and for each of the grooves *g g g*, said wheels thus dipping and moving in said grooves, as shown plainly in Fig. 1.

The operation is as follows: The parts being arranged as shown in Fig. 1, the device is secured to the loom-frame, on either side thereof, by screws passing through the slot *a* and entering the said frame, the plate F being swung to the right or left, according to which side of the loom the temple is located upon. The plate F is then duly adjusted, by means of the screw *f'*, so as to bring the wheels *k k* into line or parallel with the edge of the fabric being woven, no matter what may be the angle of the bracket A or plate B with reference to the front of the loom. The section G^2 is also adjusted as required, so as to cause the wheels *k k* to enter more or less deeply into the grooves *g g*, according to the thickness of the fabric being woven, the selvage of said fabric passing between said wheels and the section G'. As the fabric being woven moves off the loom the wheels *k k* keep it duly stretched. As said wheels are each upon separate shafts and travel in the same line, they engage with the cloth close to its edge or in the selvage, hence not intruding upon the body of the fabric, thus avoiding making lines or marks in such body or breaking any strands therein. As the lay beats up the woof it strikes the stop E, thus driving back the plate B, carrying with it plate F and temple-stock, thereby avoiding the striking of the latter by said lay. As the latter makes its return-stroke the temple-stock is restored to its normal position by the spring D, which causes the plate B to slide out upon the bracket A. When it is desired to lock the temple out of its operative position the plate B is slid back until the lock-projection *c'* engages with the opening *b* in said plate, as shown in Fig. 6.

In lieu of the opening *b* in the plate B, the latter may be formed with a stud, *m*, as shown in Fig. 7, with which the lock C, made without the projection *c'*, will engage.

What I claim as my invention is as follows:

1. A loom-temple stock consisting of the sections G' G^2, the section G^2 being vertically adjustable and formed with the front and back walls, g^2 g^3, the latter having an inclined face and carrying the wheels *k* on inclined axes, and the former secured to the back *g'* of the section G', substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with bracket A, the sliding plate B, having segmental slot b^2 and stock-plate F, secured thereto by a pivot and set-screw, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination of bracket A, sliding plate B, spring D, base-plate F, and temple-stock G, said plate B having segmental slot b^2, and plate F being secured thereto by a pivot and set-screw, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 22d day of January, 1881.

JOHN B. EISENMANN.

Witnesses:
S. J. VAN STAVOREN,
CHAS. F. VAN HORN.