

(No Model.)

B. D. STEVENS.

LOOM TEMPLE.

No. 390,714.

Patented Oct. 9, 1888.

Fig. 1.

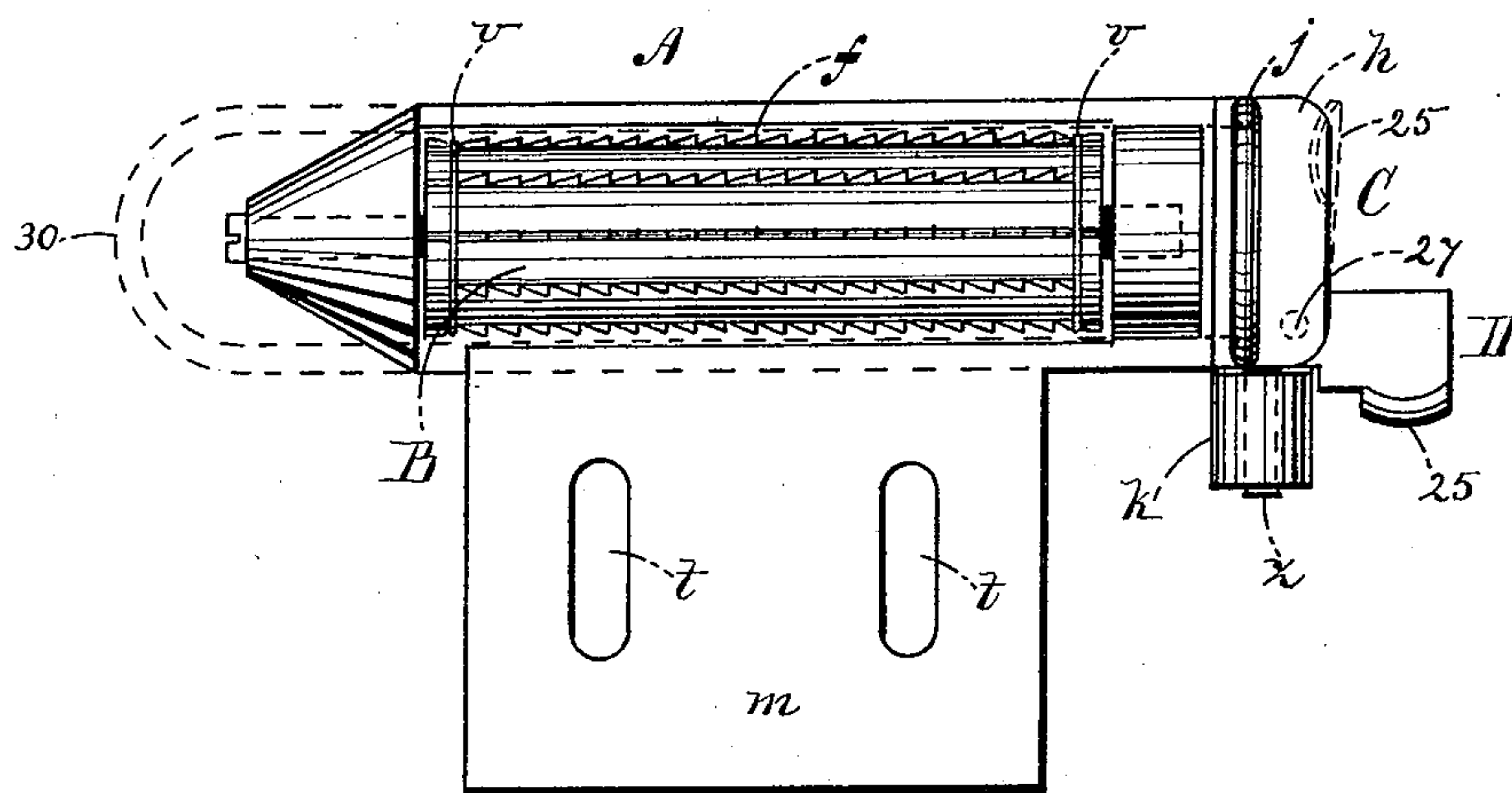
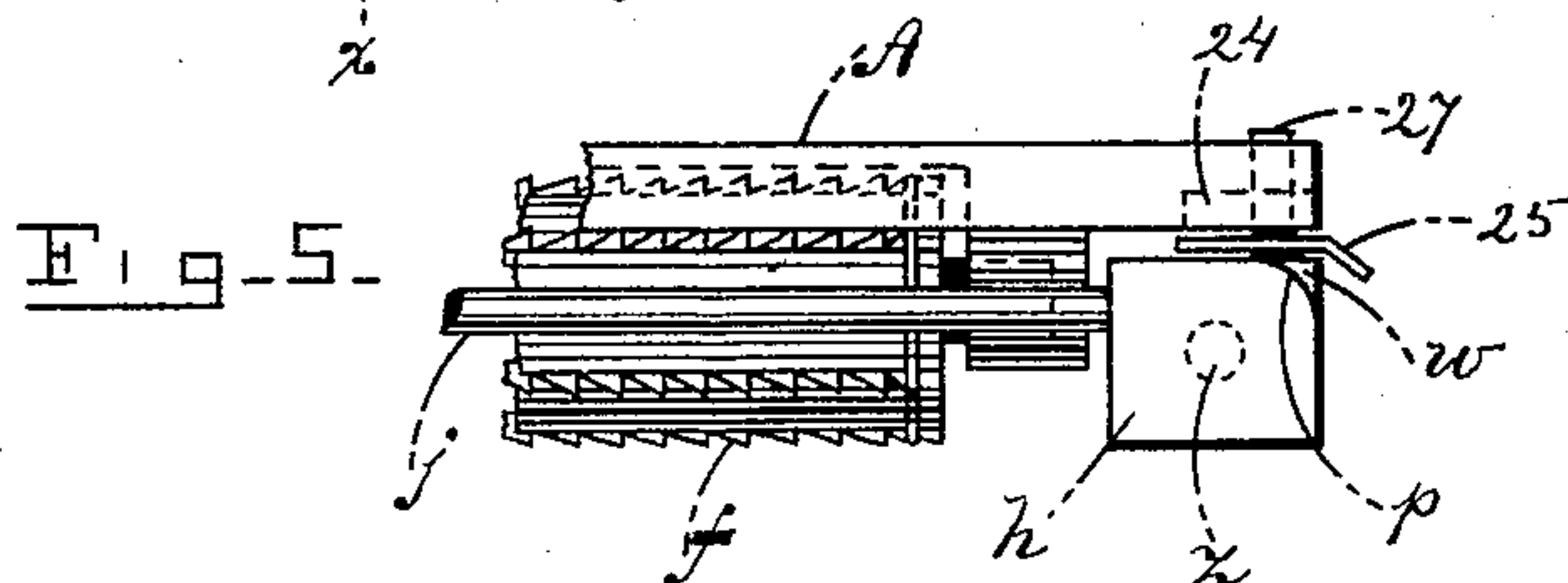
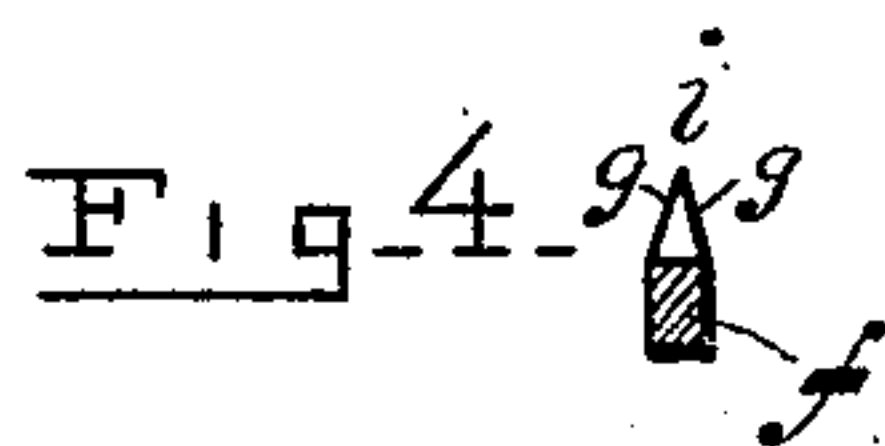
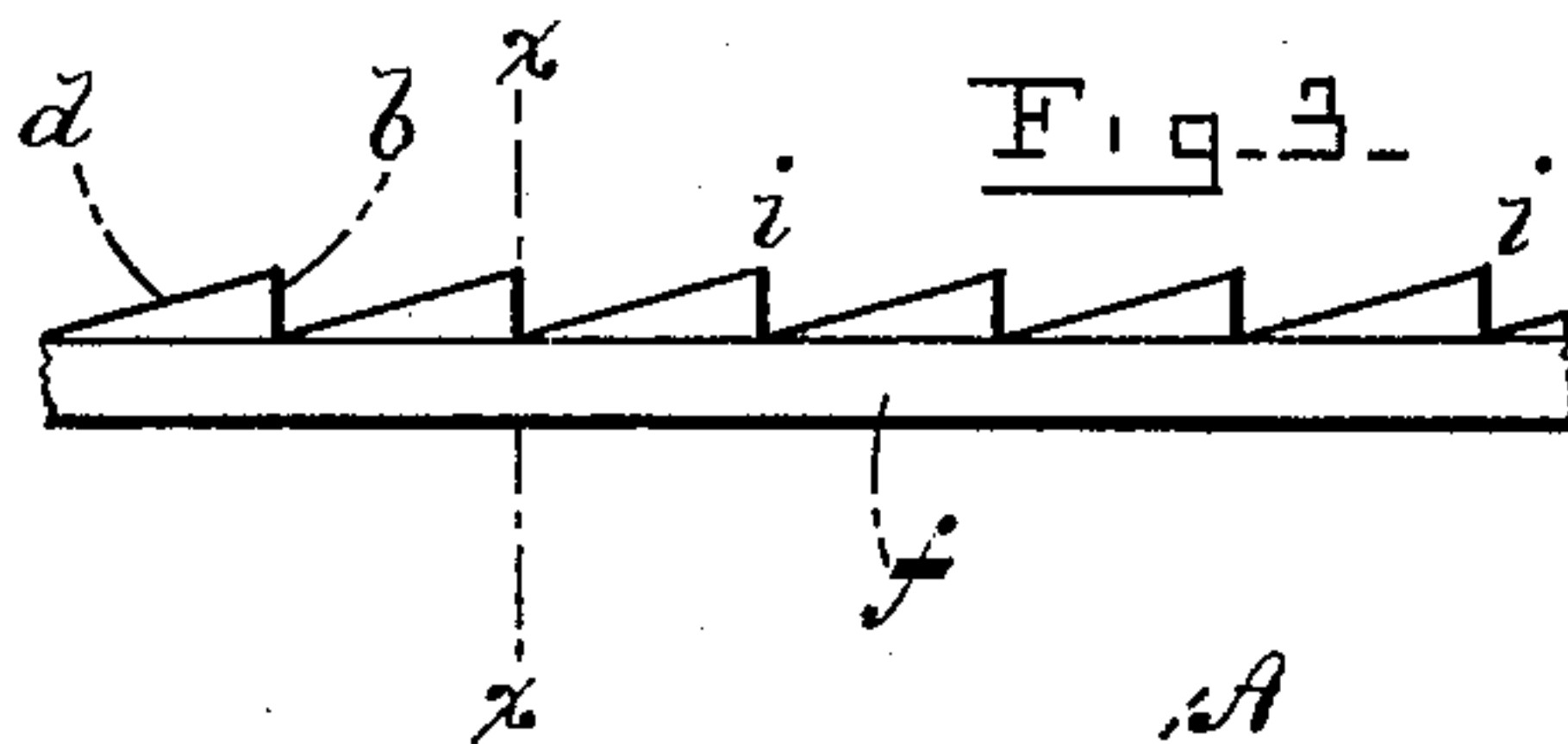
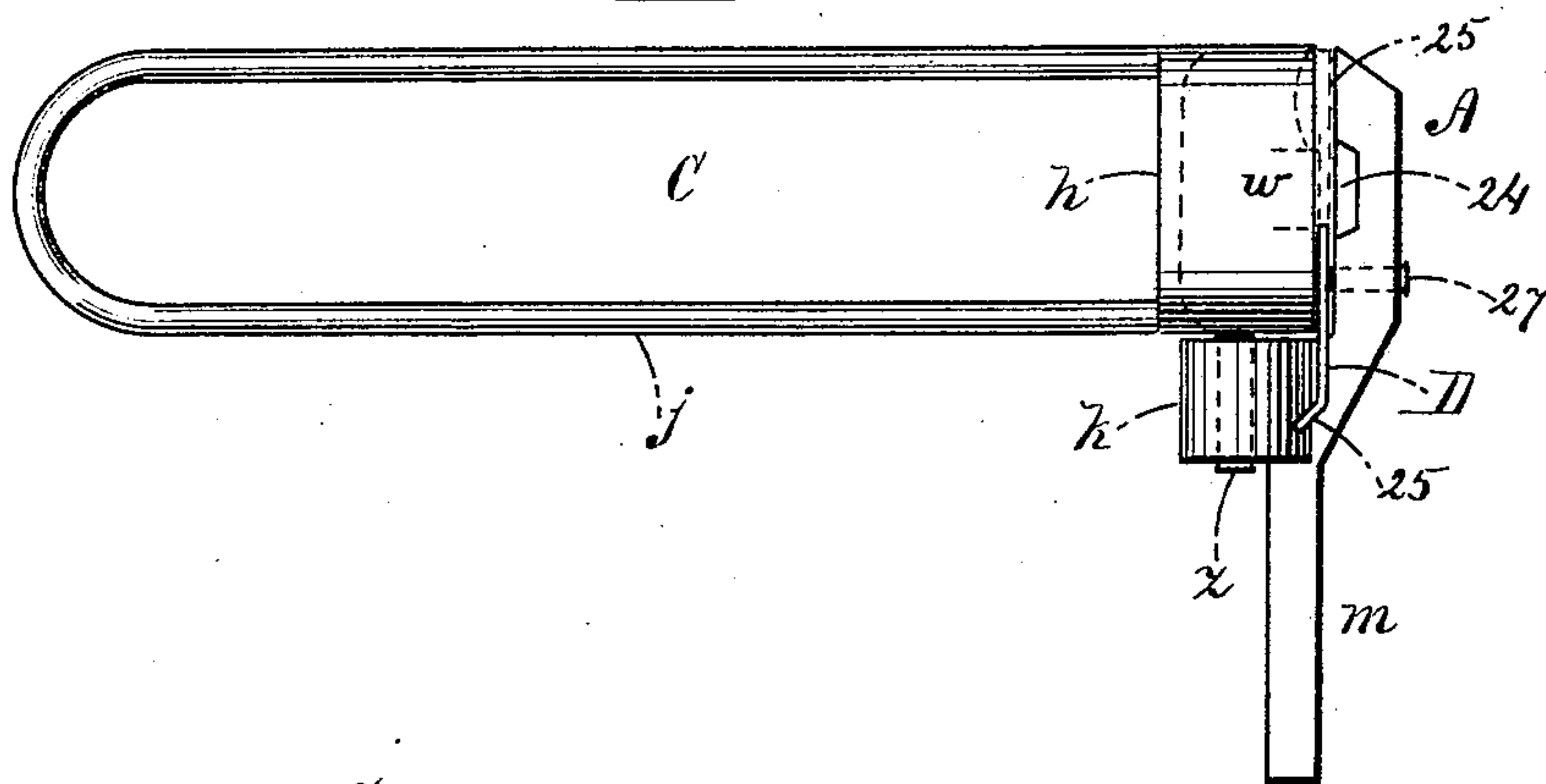


Fig. 2.



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LOOM-TEMPLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,714, dated October 9, 1888.

Application filed December 27, 1887. Serial No. 258,951. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN D. STEVENS, of Burlington, in the county of Chittenden, State of Vermont, have invented a certain new and useful improvement in Loom-Temples, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved loom-temple with the cap elevated; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same as viewed from the right in Fig. 1, the cap being represented as elevated; Fig. 3, an enlarged view of a portion of one of the serrated bars applied to the temple-roller; Fig. 4, a vertical transverse section taken on the dotted line *xx* in Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 illustrates a fragment of the temple in inverted position, showing the devices for locking the skeleton cap or presser in depressed position.

Like letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

In the use of a loom-temple having a journaled cylinder provided peripherally with radially-arranged spurs or teeth which engage the cloth and with a cap or guide for said roll the breakage of threads at or near the temple frequently results in great damage to the work on account of the formation of the cap or guide preventing early discovery of the breakage. My invention is designed to obviate this objection.

In the drawings, A represents the body of the temple, which is provided with an attaching-flange, *m*, having slots *t*, for receiving bolts in the usual manner. A roll, B, is journaled in the body A, said body being sunk or concaved beneath the roll, as in ordinary temples. The roll is preferably composed of wood, and has its periphery channeled at regular intervals for the reception of metallic strips *f*, said channels running longitudinally and being arranged in parallelism with each other. The strips *f* are secured in the channels by metallic rings or bands *v*, one of which encircles each end of the roll, and are respectively provided

on their outer edges with a series of "saw-teeth," *i*, or teeth provided with a vertical or approximately vertical side, *b*, and an inclined side, *d*, the vertical sides of the teeth being nearest the outer end of the temple when in use. The teeth *i* are also preferably beveled or inclined on each side, as shown at *g* in Fig. 4, in order to render them less liable to break the threads and enable them to "shed" the cloth with greater ease or be detached therefrom with facility as the roll revolves.

Instead of the usual cap for the roll, I employ a device which, for convenience of reference, I denominate the "presser-guide" C.

The presser-guide consists of a loop of stout wire, *j*, the ends of which are inserted in a head-stock, *h*, pivoted or hinged to a projection, *k*, near the outer end of the body A by the pintle *z*. The head-stock is rounded on each side at its outer end, as shown at *p* in Fig. 5, but is provided centrally on its under side, at the outer end, with a projection, *w*, which passes downward into an aperture, 24, in the outer end of the body A in elevating the presser-guide C, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

A locking-plate, D, provided with a thumb-piece, 25, is pivoted at 27 to the body A beneath the head-stock *h* of the presser-guide, said locking-plate being so constructed and arranged that when swung outward the loop *j* may be raised into a vertical position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and when pushed inward beneath the projection *w* and between said projection and the aperture 24, as shown in Fig. 5, the presser-guide will be locked in a depressed or working position. In this position the presser-guide surrounds the roller and the plane of its axis.

The teeth *i* may be inserted in the roll separately, and may be beveled on but one side, if desired, although I deem it preferable to insert them in strips and to bevel them on each side, as described.

By arranging the teeth with their vertical sides *b* nearest the outer end of the body A, as shown in Fig. 1, they take a firmer hold of the cloth and tend to keep it fully distended, thus rendering the temple more effective than when the teeth are constructed and arranged as sometimes found in ordinary temples.

It will be obvious that the presser-guide, as

its name indicates, serves to press the cloth onto the roll or to keep the teeth of the roll forcibly engaged with the cloth as it passes through the temple, and also to guide the cloth properly to and from the roll, its loop *j* being of such size as to pass downward over the roll, as shown by the dotted lines 30 in Fig. 1, when in use.

It will also be obvious that the peculiar construction of the presser-guide enables the roll to be inspected freely at all times, thus enabling the breakage of threads at or near the temple to be readily detected and remedied by the weaver.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is —

1. The combination of a temple-body, a roll journaled therein, and a skeleton cap or presser-guide for said roll, comprising a head-stock pivoted to said body and a U-shaped wire loop attached to said head-stock and surrounding said roll in the plane of its axis when the cap is in depressed position, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a temple-body, a roll journaled therein, and a skeleton cap or presser-guide for said roll, comprising a head-stock pivoted to said body and a U-shaped wire loop attached to said head-stock and surrounding said roll in the plane of its axis when the cap is in depressed position, and a locking-plate for holding said skeleton cap in depressed position, substantially as described.

3. A loom-temple comprising the body A, provided with the flange *m* and aperture 24, the head-stock *h*, pivoted to said body and provided with the loop *j* and projection *w*, the locking-plate D, pivoted to said body and adapted to be swung beneath said head-stock, and the roll B, journaled in said body, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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