

(No Model.)

W. F. DRAPER, E. S. STIMPSON & J. H. NORTHROP.
LOOM TEMPLE.

No. 464,193.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.

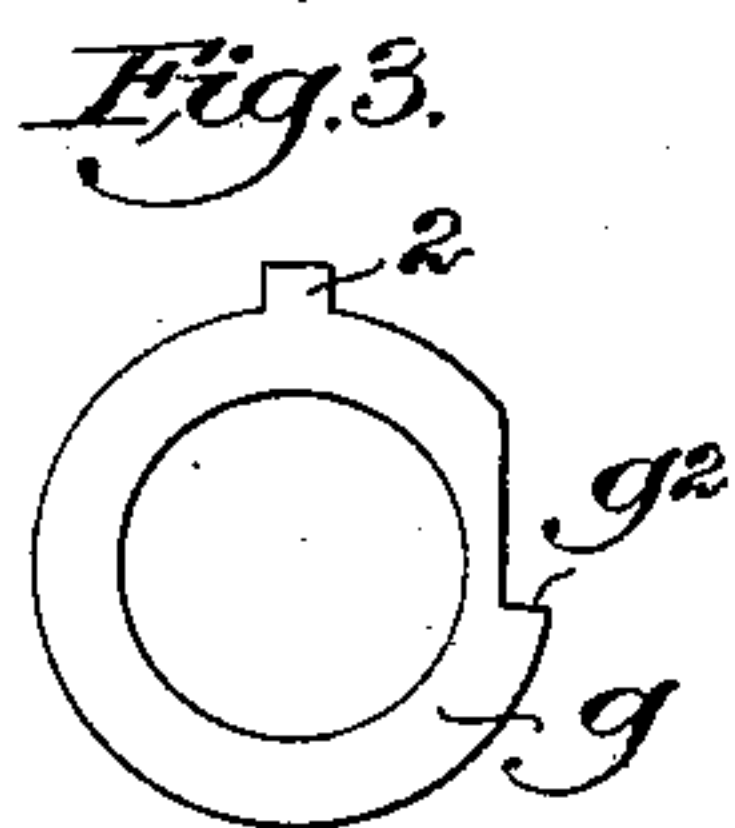
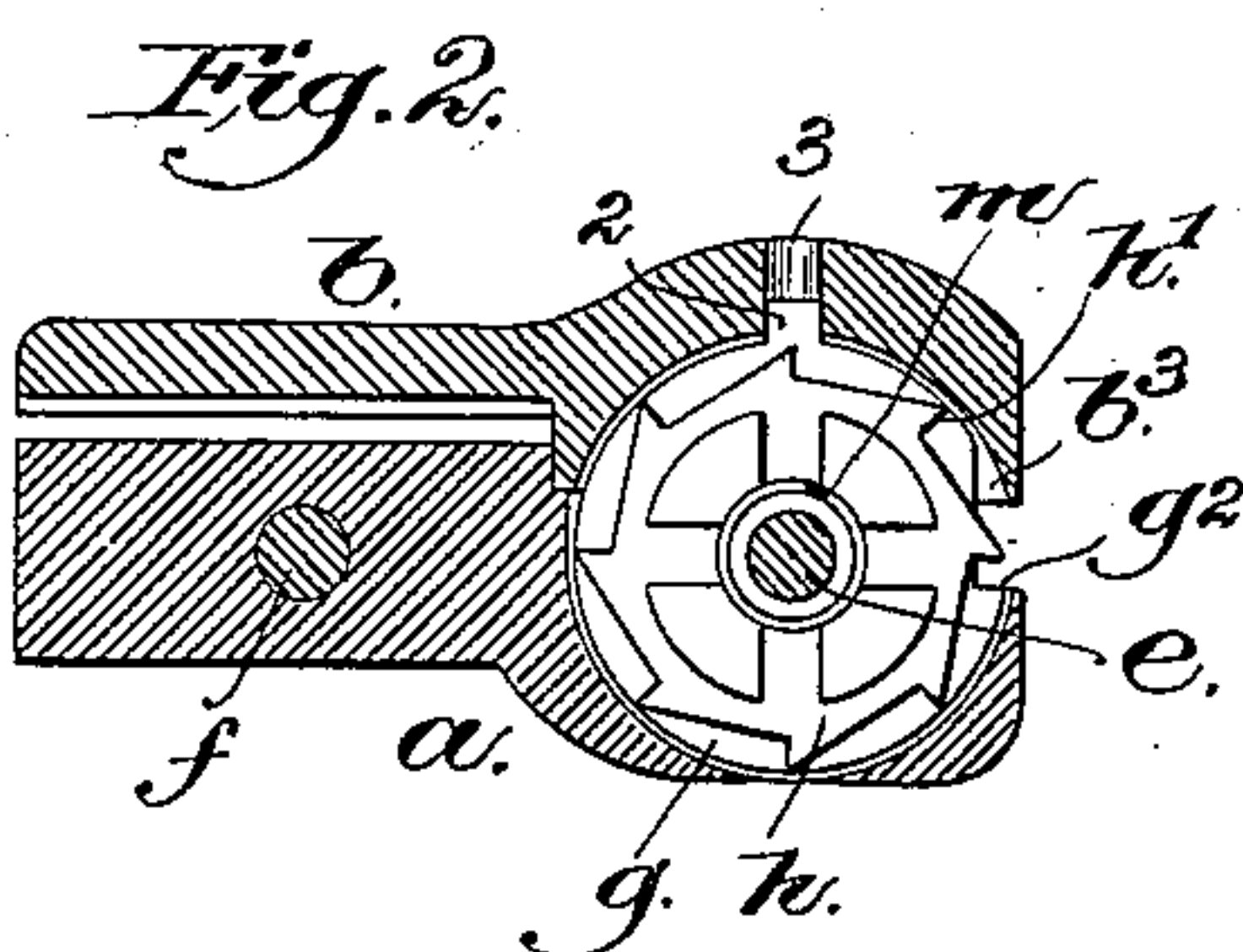
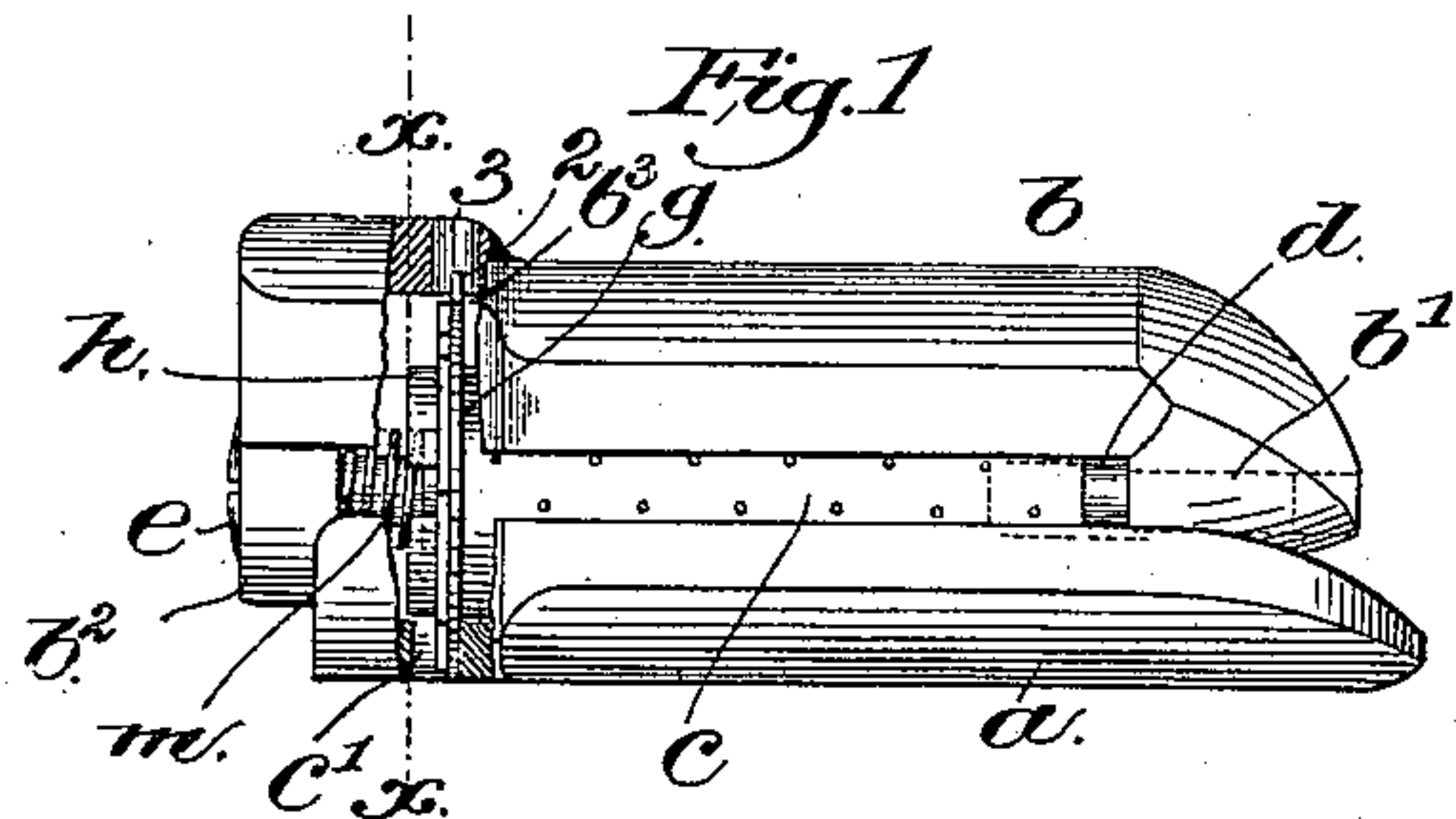


Fig. 5

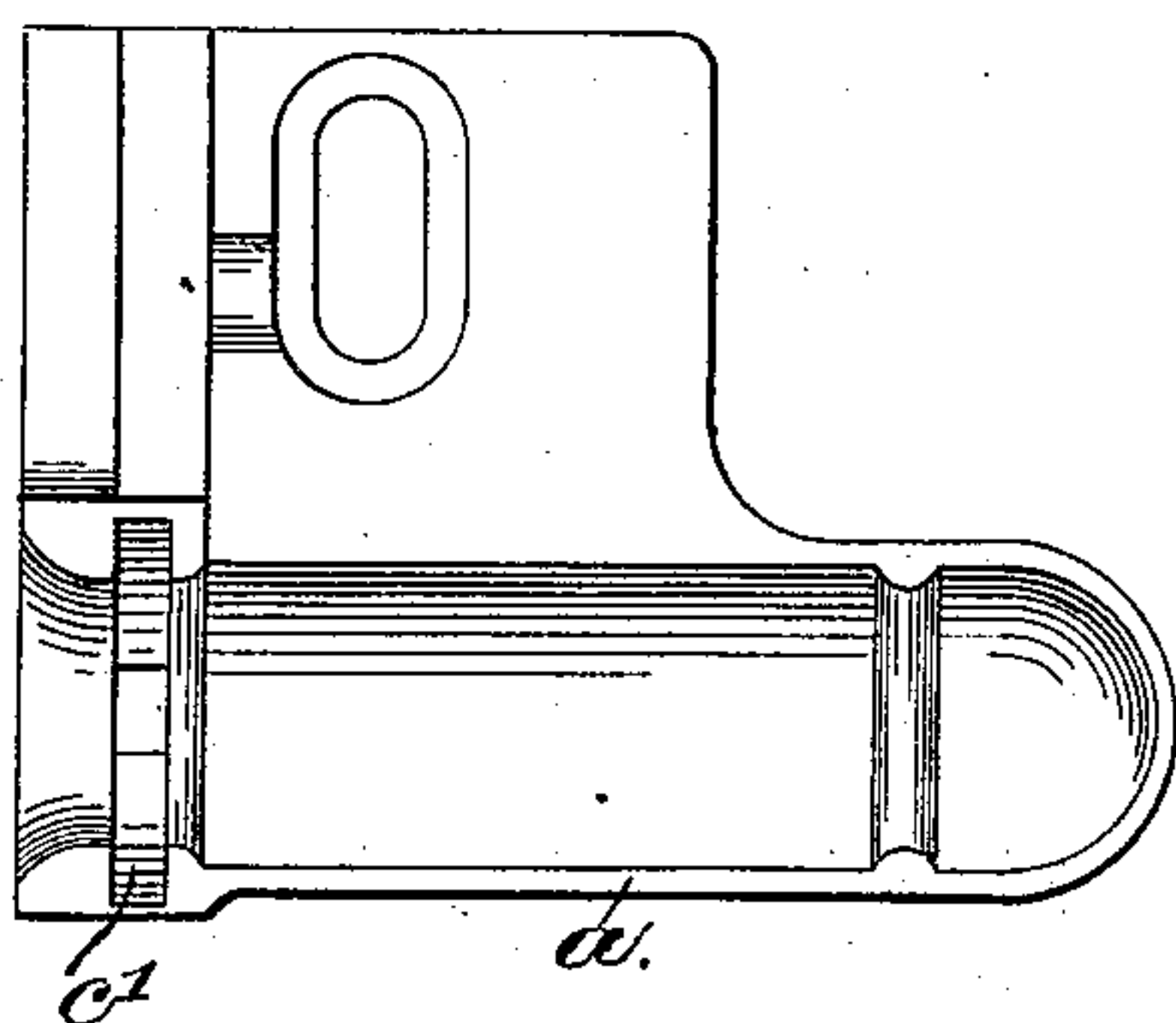
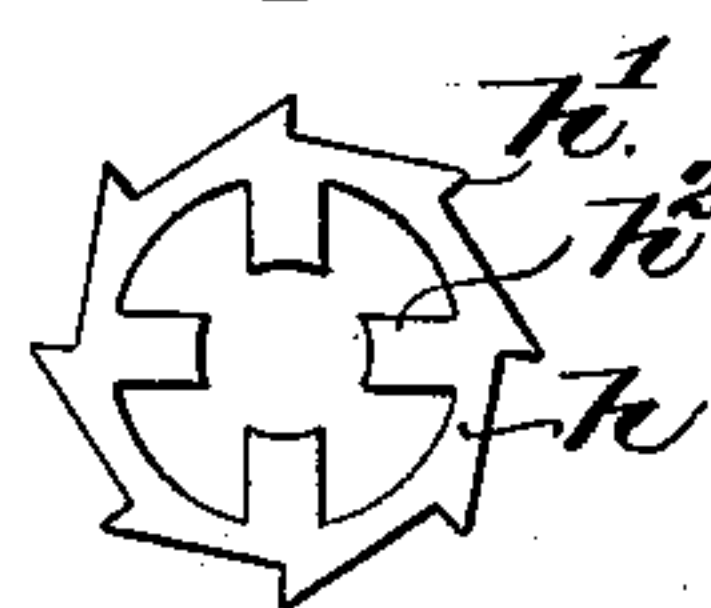


Fig. 4



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. DRAPER, EDWARD S. STIMPSON, AND JAMES H. NORTHROP, OF
HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO THE DUTCHER TEMPLE
COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LOOM-TEMPLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,193, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed May 18, 1891. Serial No. 393,165. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM F. DRAPER and EDWARD S. STIMPSON, both of Hopedale, county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, and JAMES H. NORTHROP, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, but residing at Hopedale, county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Loom-Temples, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

In the manufacture of cloth in looms it frequently happens that an end or portion of the weft-thread gets outside of the selvage and is left as a protruding end. It is customary in mills to inspect the cloth and trim or cut off these ends at the selvage. In our experiments we have aimed to obviate the formation of these projecting ends and the necessity of inspecting the cloth for them, and we have accomplished our object by means of a temple provided with a cutting device or shear to cut off such ends.

Our invention consists, therefore, in the combination, with a loom-temple, of a cutter or a shear by which to trim off any threads projecting beyond the selvage.

Figure 1 in front elevation, partially broken out, shows a sufficient portion of a temple, with a cutter or a shear, to enable our invention to be understood; Fig. 2, a section on the line x . Figs. 3 and 4 show the cutting members or blades detached. Fig. 5 is an inner side view of the pod.

The pod a , cup b , having ears $b' b^2$, the temple-roller c , (herein represented as of wood and provided with pins and adapted to rotate on journals $d e$, the journal d being fixed and the journal e being a screw turned into the ear b^2), are and may be all as usual in loom-templates. The pod a near its outer end is provided with a semi-annular groove c' , and the cap has a like groove b^3 located substantially above the groove c' . The roll c has been provided at one end with a thread-cutting mechanism or device.

The thread-cutting mechanism represented in this present embodiment of our invention

consists, essentially, of two blades or members $g h$. The blade g is substantially annular in shape. It is shown as put loosely over the roll and as having a cutting projection g^2 and a lug 2, the latter entering a notch 3 in the cap, thus preventing the rotation of the member g with the roll c , the cutting-edge g^2 being left standing substantially as represented in Fig. 2, with its edge substantially opposite or in line with the edge of the pod over which the cloth travels. The blade or cutting member h , as herein represented, has its periphery provided with a series of teeth h' , and at its interior the said blade or member has a series of prongs h^2 to enter notches in the end of the roll, so that the blade or member h rotates in unison with the roll, the cutting-edges h' passing one after the other the cutting-edge g^2 and acting as shears to separate or sever any threads which project from the selvage outwardly and which ends in the movement of the cloth pass between the said edges. The screw-journal e is surrounded by a spiral spring m , which normally acts against the member h to keep it pressed against the member g , so that the said members will properly cut, as shears, anything coming between their cutting-edges.

Prior to our invention we are not aware that a temple has ever been provided with a thread-cutting device, and therefore this invention is not limited to the exact construction of thread-cutting device herein shown, nor to the exact construction of temple to which the thread-cutting device is applied, as the temple may be of any usual form or construction and the blades may be modified, and our invention will not be departed from so long as the shear, of whatever construction, is actuated by the temple or its roll in its movement.

We claim—

1. A loom-temple, combined with a thread-cutting mechanism carried thereby, substantially as described.

2. A loom-temple roll having attached to it one member of a cutting device, and a second member held in position by a part of the temple, the two members operating, substantially

as described, to cut any projecting threads at the selvage, substantially as described.

3. A loom-temple roll having attached to it one member of a cutting device, and a second
5 member held in position by a part of the temple, and a spring to keep the said members pressed normally together, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our

names to this specification in the presence of 10
two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM F. DRAPER.
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Witnesses:

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