

(No Model.)

F. A. GARNSEY.
LOOM TEMPLE.

No. 524,587.

Patented Aug. 14, 1894.

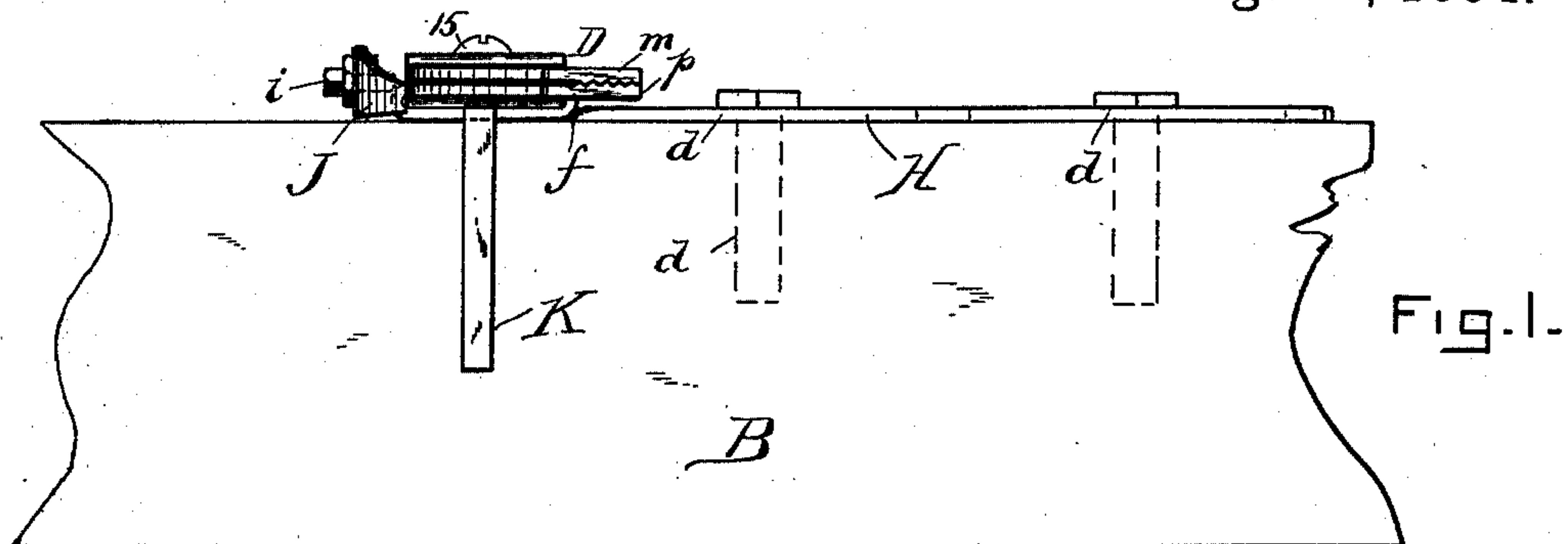


Fig. 1.

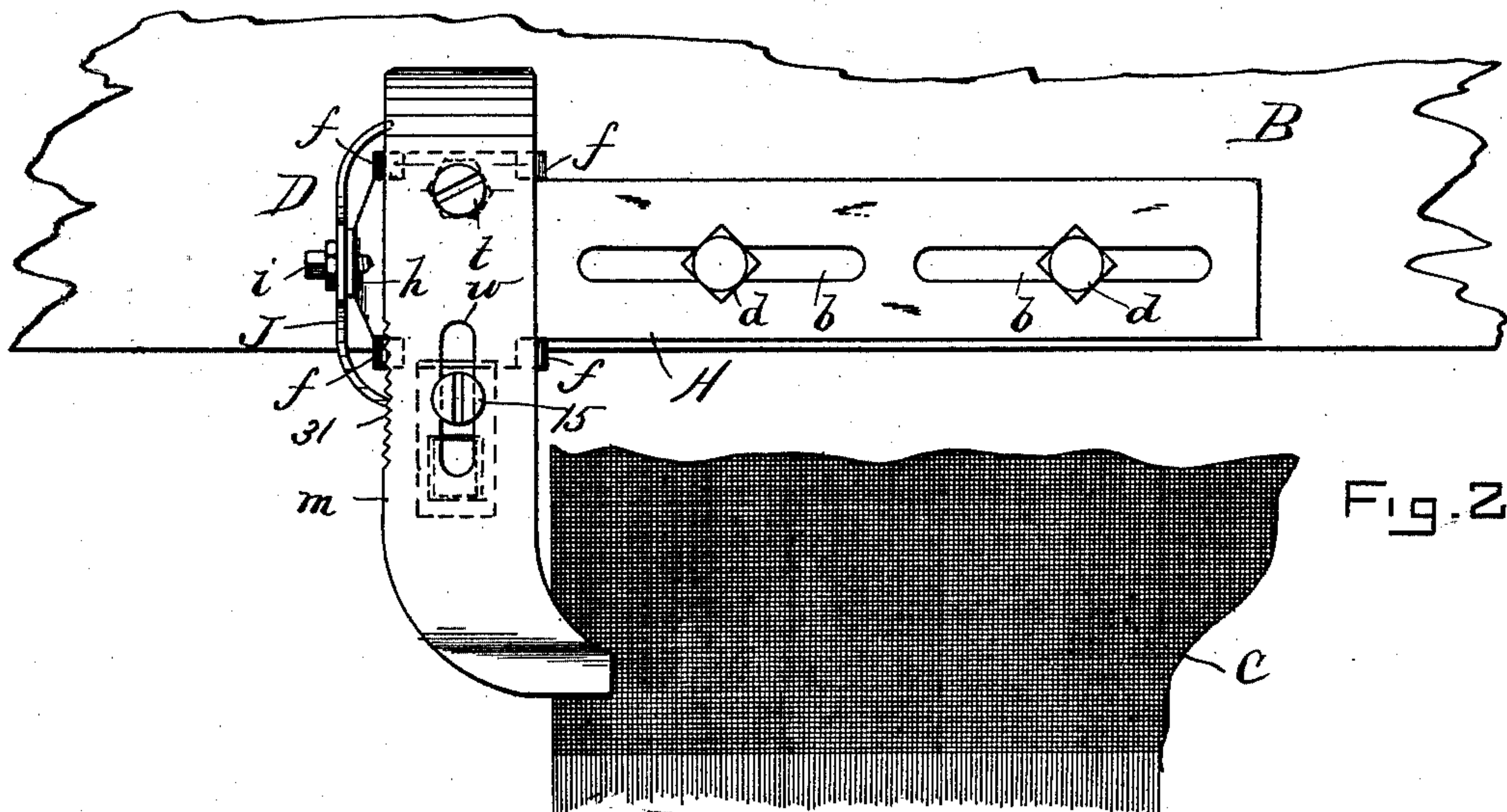


Fig. 2.

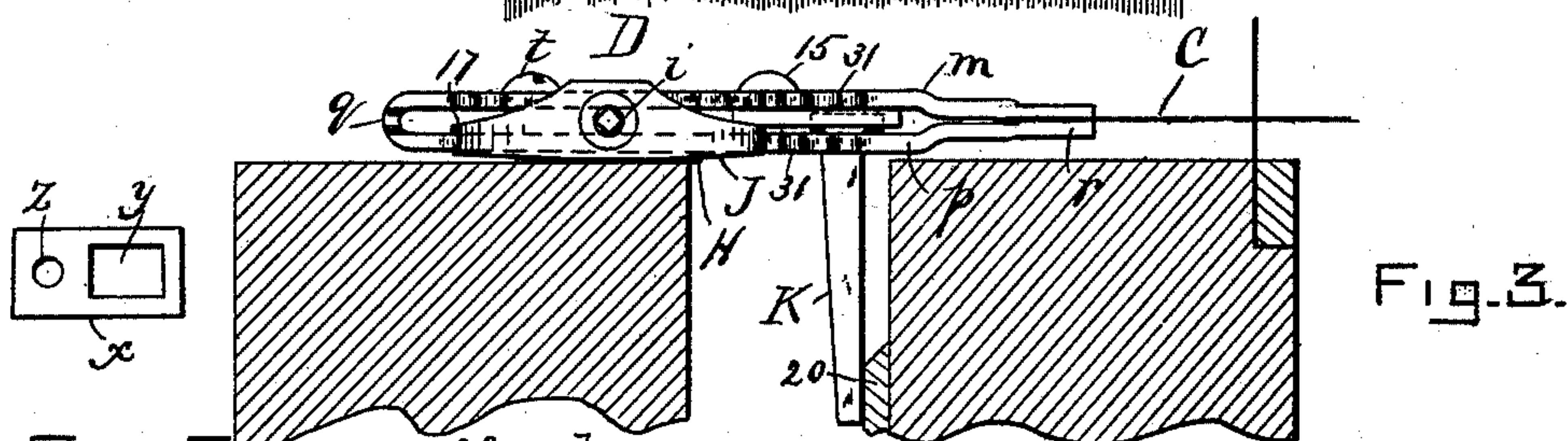


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

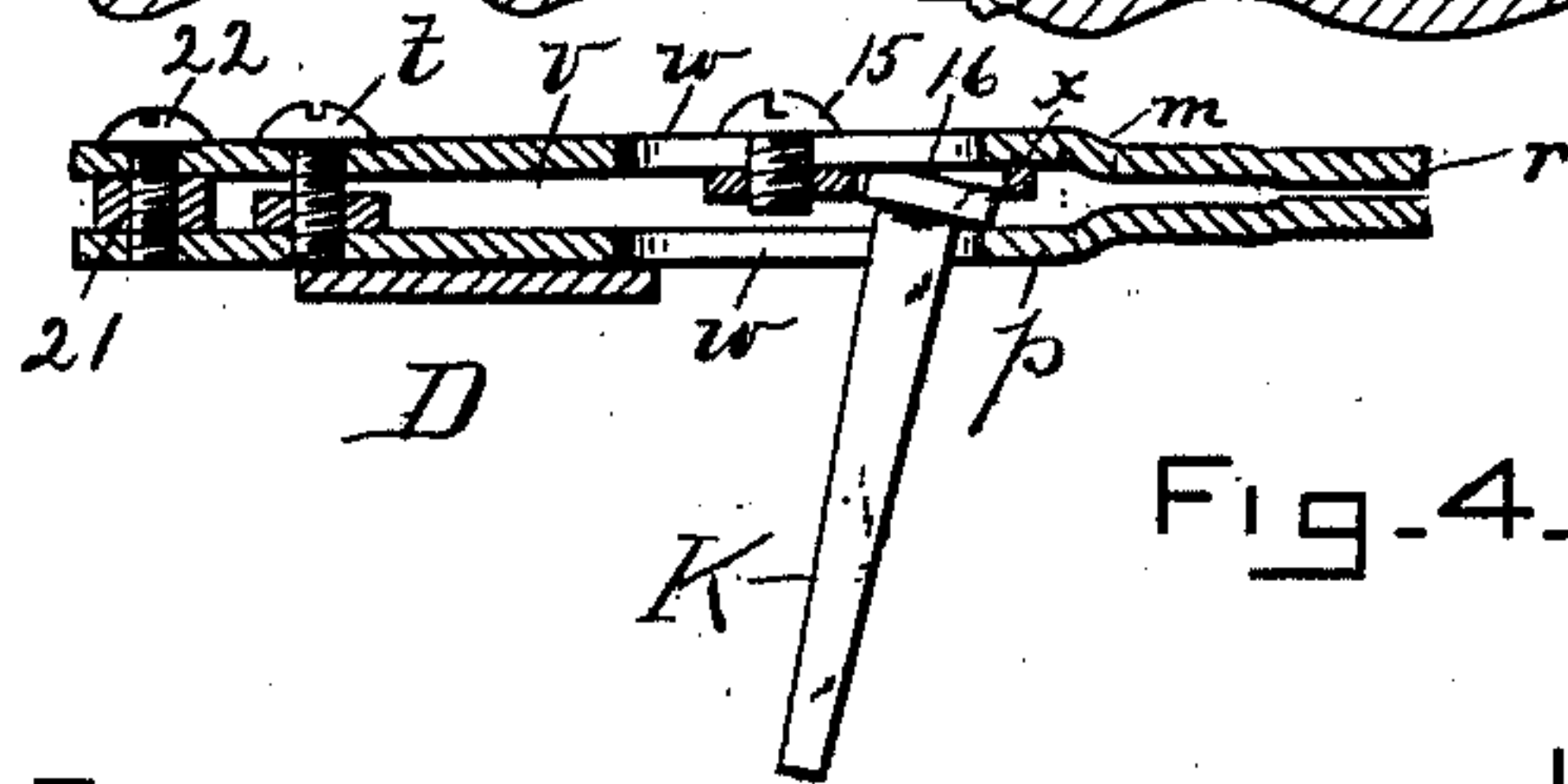


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES
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de Durfee

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK A. GARNSEY, OF SOUTHBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS.

LOOM-TEMPLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,587, dated August 14, 1894.

Application filed January 4, 1894. Serial No. 495,615. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK A. GARNSEY, of Southborough, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements 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 side elevation of my improved loom temple, the lay and breast-beam being shown in cross-section; Fig. 2 a top plan view of the same showing the web in the temple-jaws; Fig. 3 an elevation of the temple looking from the left in Fig. 1; Fig. 4 a longitudinal section showing the swinging lever in detail; and Fig. 5 a plan view of the retaining link for the lever.

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

My invention relates especially to a loom temple having spring-tensioned clamping-jaws and mechanism for relieving the same from the blow when accidentally struck by the shuttle; and it consists in certain novel features hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a simpler, cheaper and more effective device of this character than is now in ordinary use.

In the drawings, A represents the lay, B the breast-beam C, the web and D the temple considered as a whole.

The body of the temple comprises a plate, H, slotted at, b, longitudinally through which slots, bolts, d, pass into the beam, said body being adjustable longitudinally thereby. The outer end of the body, H, is extended laterally and is provided with upwardly curved lips, f, which form ways for the temple jaws hereinafter described, said jaws being fitted to slide therein transversely of the body. Adjacent said ways the outer end of the body is provided centrally with a vertical lug, h, to which an approximately semi-elliptical spring, J, is secured centrally by a screw-bolt, i, the ends of said spring projecting slightly into the path of the jaws at either end of the ways. The jaws, m, p, are preferably constructed

integral of a single strip of spring metal bent upon itself as at, q, in Fig. 3. The free ends of said jaws are serrated at, r, and are offset as shown in Fig. 4. The tension of the jaws is adjusted by means of a screw, t, passing therethrough. The gripping or offset ends of the jaws bend inward toward each other to engage, leaving a space, v, between said jaws. The jaws are slotted longitudinally at, w. In the space, v, a link, x, having a square opening, y, and screw-hole, z, is disposed and held by a screw, 15, passing through one of the slots, w, into said screw-hole. A swinging lever, K, has a rectangular head, 16, which fits the opening, y, in the link, x, the shank of said lever being pendent through the lower jaw slot, w. The shank of the lever is eccentric of said head and rests on the inner face of the jaw, p, when in position in the link. The jaws are fitted to slide in the ways, f, on the body, H, and their outer edges are serrated or provided with ratchet-teeth, 31. One arm of the semi-elliptical spring, J, takes in said ratchet and the opposite arm is slotted at, 17, (see Fig. 3) to astride the smooth edge of one of the jaws and prevent said spring from tilting. In this position the lever, K, is pendent in the path of the lay, A. The face of the lay is provided with a leather wear-plate, 20, where it engages the lever K.

In use the cloth, C, is disposed between the offset members of the jaws, m, p, which are clamped securely thereon by the screw, t. As the lever, K, is engaged by the lay it tilts on its head, 16, as shown in Fig. 4, said head being contained by the link and bearing on the inner faces of the jaws, m, p, spreads them as shown in Fig. 4, freeing the cloth. As soon as the lay starts to return the spring action of the jaws again clamps them onto the cloth.

Instead of constructing the jaws integral as described a block, 21, may be inserted between them and said jaws secured thereto by a bolt, 22.

The lever, K, may be adjusted to regulate the blow of the lay against it by moving the screw, 15, in the slot, w, and with it the link containing the lever-head.

The tension of the spring, J, taking in the serrations, 31, of the jaws is sufficient to prevent any movement of the jaws resulting from the blow of the lay. Said tension may

be adjusted by means of the screw, *i*, but is not sufficient to resist a blow from the shuttle should it accidentally strike the jaws. This permits said jaws to slide in the ways
5 on the temple body and prevents injuring the shuttle or temple.

By inverting the jaws, *m*, *p*, and reversing the lever, *K*, and screws, *t*, 15, the jaws can be employed at the opposite end of the beam.

10 Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. The beam in combination with the temple, *D*, comprising the body, provided with the spring, the spring-jaws, fitted to slide
15 transversely of said body and serrated, to engage an end of said spring; the tension screw,

connecting said jaws and a spreading device for said jaws actuated by a blow of the lay.

2. The beam in combination with the temple comprising the body, *H*; the spring-jaws, 20
m, *p*, fitted to slide transversely of said body and slotted at, *w*; mechanism for tensioning said jaws; the link, *x*, held in one jaw slot; the lever, *K*, pendent from the companion jaw slot and having the eccentric head, 16, 25
disposed in said link, said lever projecting into the path of the lay.

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Witnesses:

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