

No. 837,746.

PATENTED DEC. 4, 1906.

E. H. SPEDDING.
LOOM TEMPLE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 29, 1906.

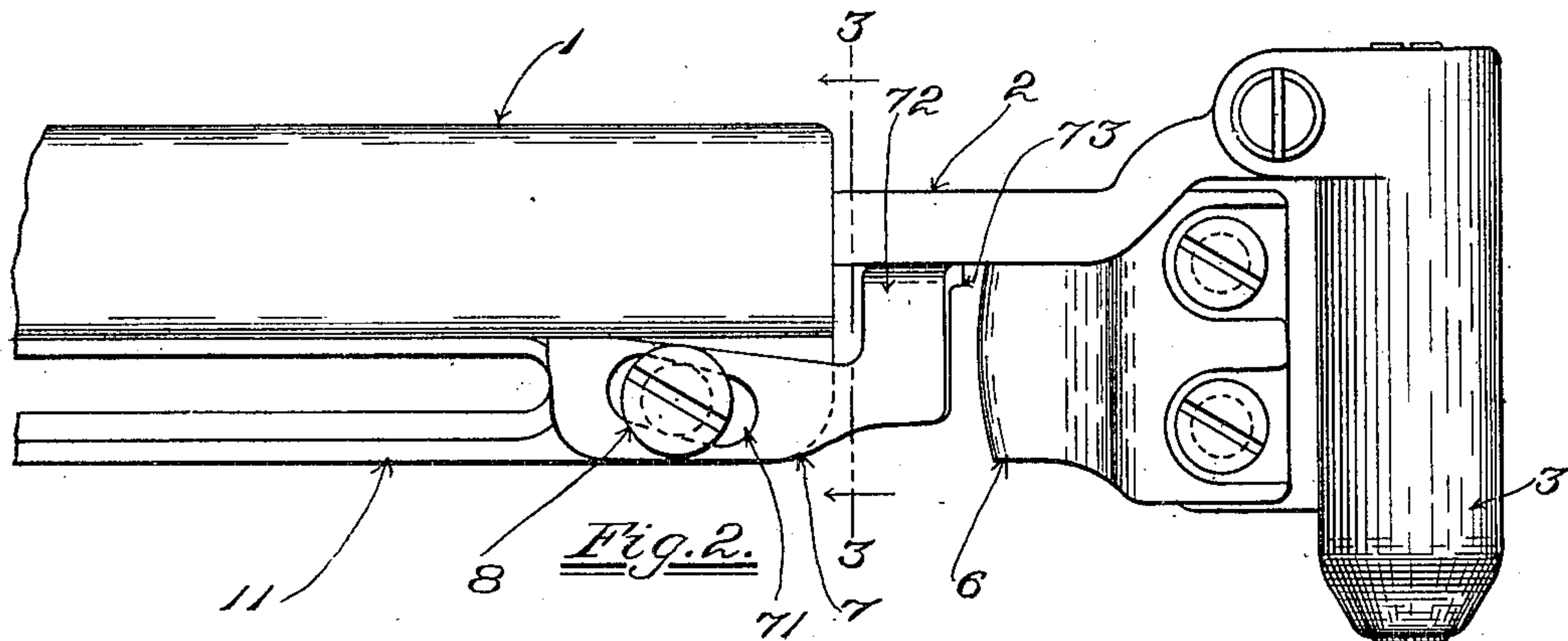


Fig. 2.

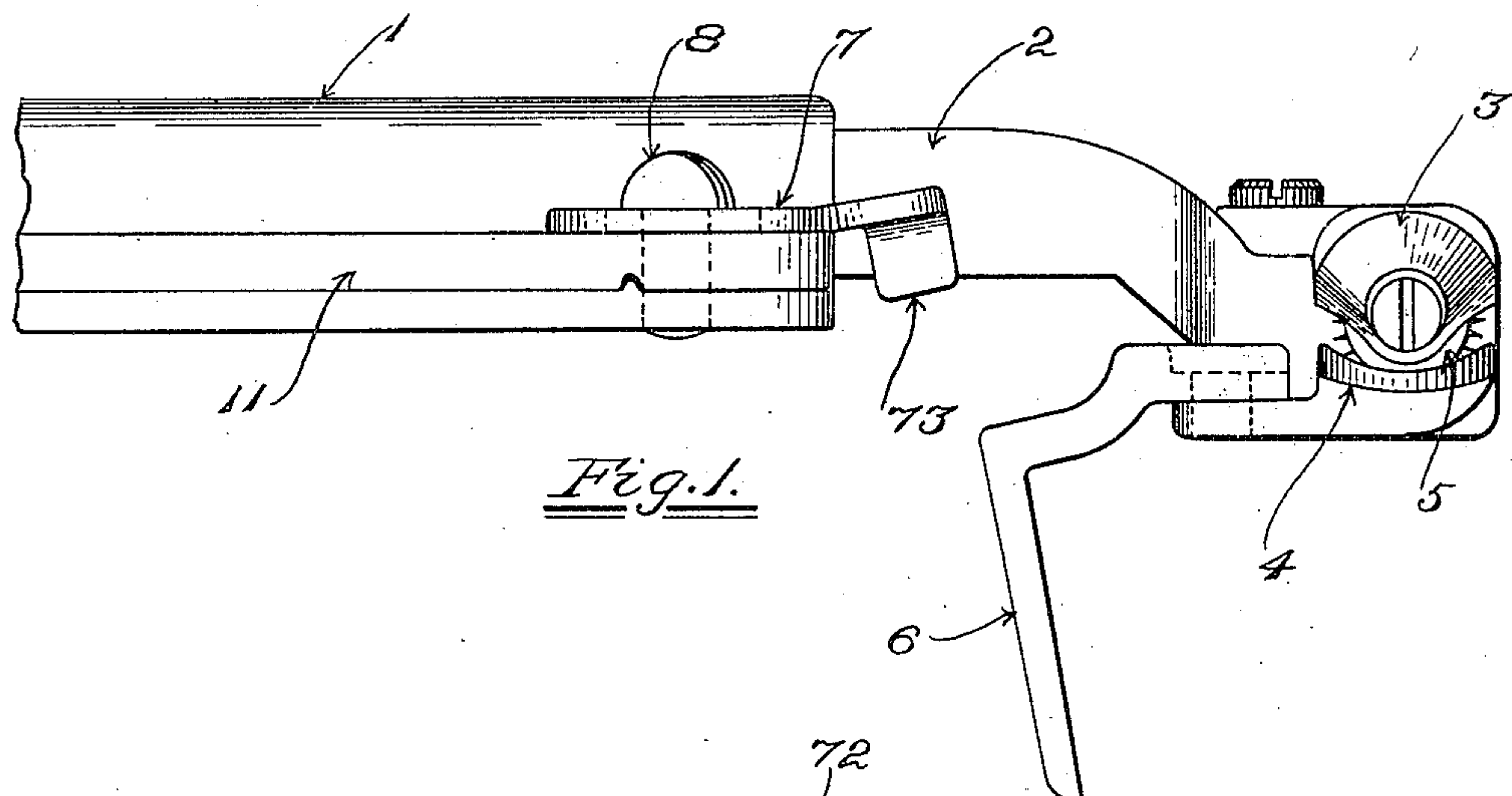


Fig. 1.

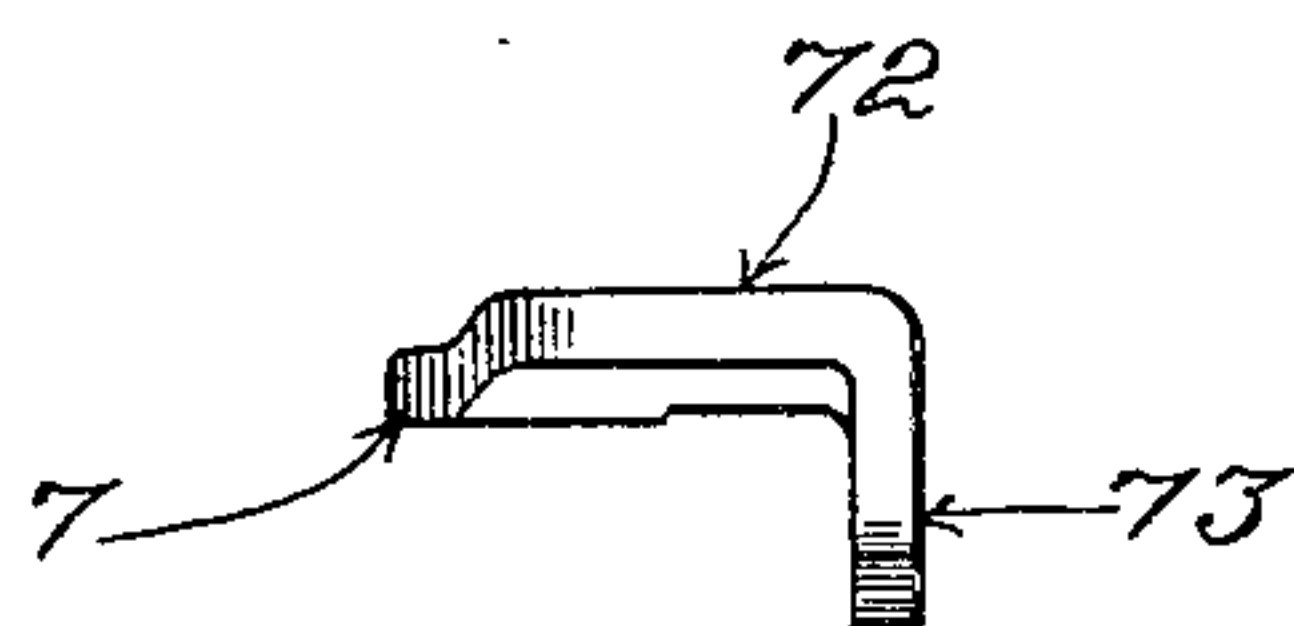


Fig. 4.

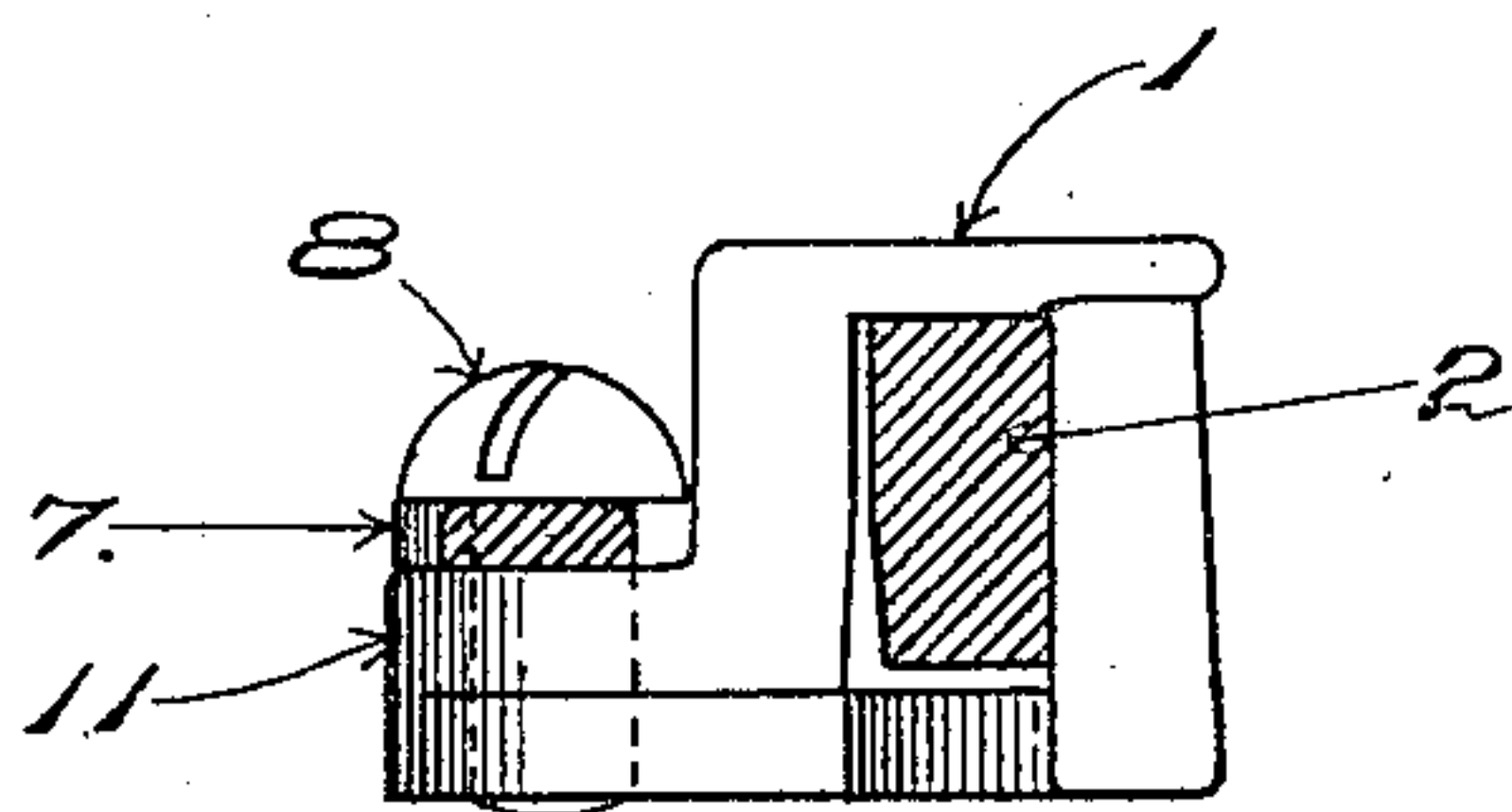


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LOOM-TEMPLE.

No. 837,746.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EPHRAIM H. SPEDDING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lowell, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Loom-Temples, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows in side elevation a loom-temple having applied thereto an embodiment of the invention. Fig. 2 shows the same in plan. Fig. 3 is a view in section in the plane indicated by the dotted line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the device in which the invention more immediately resides detached.

Having reference to the drawings, at 1 is shown the stand of a loom-temple of ordinary construction, and at 2 the shank or slide-bar of such temple, the said shank or slide-bar carrying at its rear end the usual cap 3, trough 4, and toothed or bur roll 5 and also the heel 6 to receive the pressure of the lay as the latter advances toward the breast-beam. In the use of a temple upon a loom the tendency of the cloth which is in process of being woven to contract widthwise transmits to the roll 5 and to the rear end of the shank or slide-bar 2 a pull toward the middle of the loom. This pull is exerted upon the roll at a point below the longitudinal axis of the slide-bar, and consequently not only acts to draw the rear end of the slide-bar inwardly toward the middle of the width of the loom, but tends to rotate the slide-bar around the said axis within the guide with which the stand is formed and which is occupied by the slide-bar. Thereby the inner side of the slide-bar is pressed against the inner guide-surface at the rear end of the stand and with pressure which is greatest at and adjacent the bottoms of the said inner side and guide-surface. The under side of the rectangular portion of the slide-bar also is caused to press along the outer edge thereof against the guide-surface adjacent the rear end of the stand upon which such portion of the slide-bar rests, and at the forward end of the stand the upper side of the slide-bar is caused to press along the inner edge thereof against the guide-surface at the top of the stand. The result is that wear of these portions of the slide-bar and of the guide-surfaces soon occurs in such manner as to permit the slide-bar to turn upon its longitudinal axis so that the cap, roll, and trough

assume a tipped position, the inner ends thereof being extended upwardly. Fig. 3 of the drawings illustrates the wear which thus takes place in the case of the inner guide-surface of the stand at the rear end of the latter and in the case of the inner side of the squared portion of the slide-bar. The tipping of the temple as aforesaid is undesirable, and in consequence thereof when temples have become worn in the manner above explained they are discarded by manufacturers of cloth, new ones being substituted therefor upon the looms.

The object of the invention is to provide means for preventing temples from tipping when the slide-bar and stand become worn in the said manner and for enabling, if desired, the said wear to be prevented or delayed, and to thereby provide for greatly prolonging the period of usefulness of the temples.

At 7 in the drawings is a piece which I apply to the stand 1—as, for instance, by placing it upon the laterally-projecting securing-flange 11 of the top of the stand, the said piece being held in place by means of the screw 8, such screw preferably serving as one of the screws by which the top and bottom of the stand are secured together and being formed with a projecting head, which rests upon the upper surface of piece 7, while its stem passes through a slot 71, that is formed in the body portion of piece 7. Piece 7 is formed with an outturned arm 72, having a downturned guide portion 73 to make contact with the inner vertical side of the slide-bar 2 beyond the rear end of the stand 1. When the piece 7 is firmly secured in a position in which guide portion 73 sets up properly against the said inner side of slide-bar 2, it receives and withstands the inwardly-directed lateral pressure of the slide-bar under the strain resulting from the tendency of the cloth to contract widthwise. If the guide portion 73 does not extend entirely from the top to the bottom of the inner side of the slide-bar, as may be the case in some instances, it is arranged to bear against the lower portion of the said side, as shown. The said guide portion retains the slide-bar and the parts which are carried thereby from tipping under the strain of the cloth. Slot 71 is intended for purposes of adjustment and is formed at an inclination with respect to the longitudinal axis of the slide-bar, so that when the piece 7 is moved forward or rearward after the screw 8 has been

loosened the guide portion 73 is shifted laterally outward or inward, as the case may be. This enables the said guide portion to be set properly to accommodate the size of the slide-bar and also to be shifted to take up wear.

In order to prevent the piece 7 from being accidentally forced out of place in consequence of inwardly-directed pressure of the slide-bar against guide portion 73, I cause the said piece to bear by its outer edge forward of the axis of screw 8 against the inner face of the upper raised part of the top of the stand, as shown in Fig. 2. Thereby the piece 7 is prevented from swiveling or turning around the said stem as upon a pivot under such pressure. When the piece 7 is shifted forward or rearward relative to the screw for purposes of adjustment, the action of the inclined side walls of the slot 71 against the stem of screw 8 swings the rear end of the said piece outward or inward in a horizontal direction. To accommodate this swinging movement, the outer edge is shaped as shown in Fig. 2 in plan—namely, rounded or convexed adjacent the forward portion of the slot to rock against the inner vertical side of the raised portion of the top of the stand and inwardly inclined toward the rear to afford clearance as the rear end of the piece is swung outwardly. The piece 7 may be variously constructed and applied, and the provisions of securing and adjusting the same may vary in different cases.

While my invention has been designed for application to temples which have become worn in the respects hereinbefore explained while still fit for service in other respects, so as to compensate for the wear, and thereby obviate the necessity of discarding such temples, yet it may be employed also upon new temples or other temples which have not yet become seriously worn to prevent wear or increased wear, and thereby prolong the usefulness of such temples.

What is claimed as the invention is—

1. The combination with the slide-bar carrying the temple-roll, and the temple-stand, of the adjustable piece attached to the latter and guiding the slide-bar, and whereby the latter and parts carried thereby are held from tipping.

2. The combination with the temple-stand, and the slide-bar carrying the temple-roll, of the slotted piece provided with the guide portion coöperating with the inner side of the said slide-bar, the said piece making contact by its outer edge forward of the axis of the securing-screw with a raised portion of the temple-stand, and the securing-screw having the stem thereof passed through the slot of the said piece.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EPHRAIM H. SPEDDING.

Witnesses:

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