D. WRIGHT.
Temples for Looms.

No. 197,236. Patented Nov. 20, 1877.

Fig. 1.

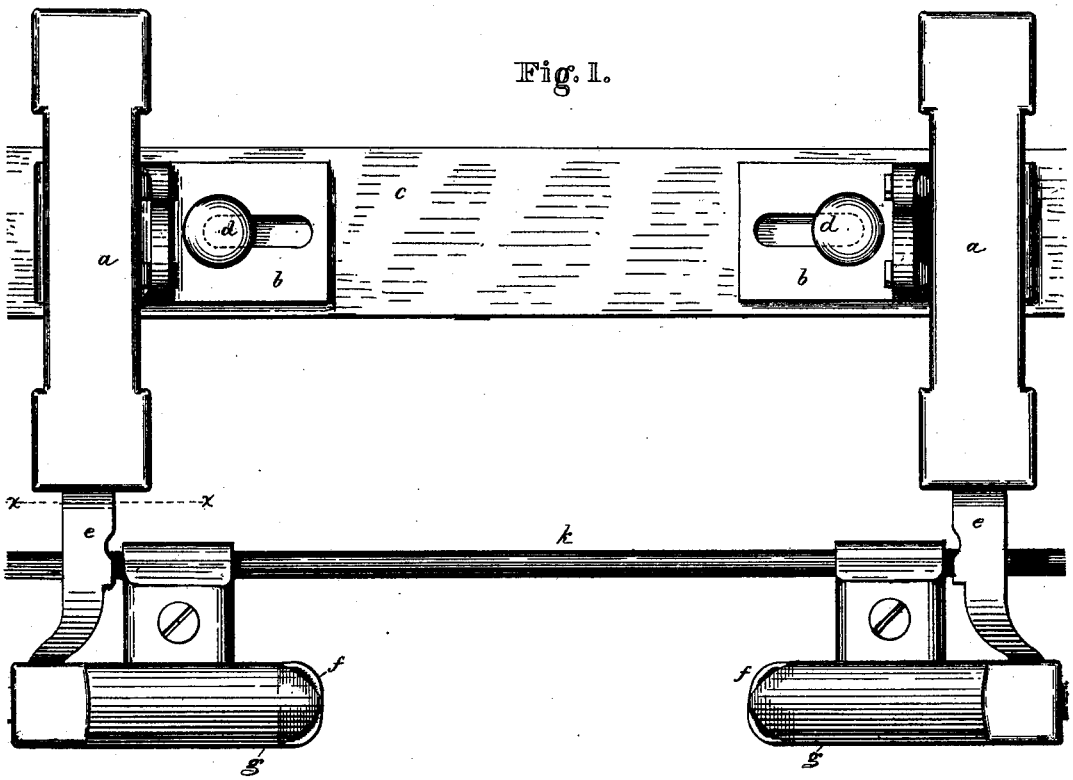


Fig. 2.

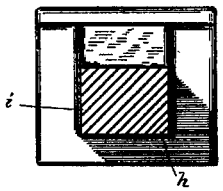
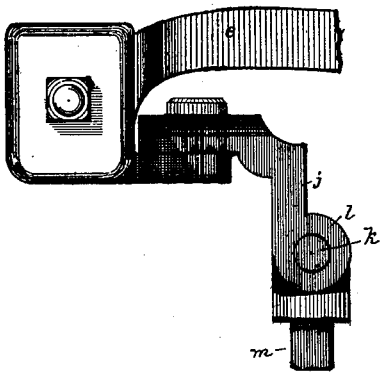


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
La. L. Latimer.
C. C. Perkins.

Inventor
Daniel Wright
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL WRIGHT, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEMPLES FOR LOOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **197,236**, dated November 20, 1877; application filed June 13, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL WRIGHT, of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Temples for Looms, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to improvements in loom-temples of that class in which the temple stock or bar is reciprocated backward and forward in a case or guide secured to the breast-beam. In this class of temples, almost universally used on looms weaving cotton, where the cloth being woven is held stretched widthwise under considerable tension, the bar, under the action of the cloth which lifts the inner end of the trough and roller, is caused to wear away rapidly and unequally.

The object of this invention is to obviate this difficulty in this class of temples, and to prevent this unequal wear of the bar, which often seriously injures the efficiency of a temple before it is worn or injured at any other part. As a means for attaining this object I have provided a rod or rods to steady the reciprocating temples at opposite ends of the breast-beam, and to prevent the troughs from being elevated at their free ends under the strain of the cloth.

Figure 1 represents, in plan view, a pair of temples applied to a breast-beam, and connected together in accordance with one form of my invention; Fig. 2, a section on line *x x*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a partial side view, showing the manner of connecting the steadying-rod with the temple.

The temple-case *a*, grasped by a clamp, *b*, is held upon the breast-beam *c* by a screw or bolt, *d*. The bar *e*, adapted to be reciprocated in the case, has an attached trough, *f*, and a cap, *g*, between which is placed the toothed temple-roller. As so far described, these parts are of usual construction.

The cloth acted upon by the temple passes between the trough and roller, and the strain upon the cloth, therefore, acts to lift the trough at its free or inner end, and at the same time the temples are drawn or pulled toward each other by the cloth. This turning or twisting and inward strain on the bar causes the corner *h* and the face *i* to wear rapidly into the case. To obviate this, and so hold the temples that they will move in their cases in right lines without unequal wear, as heretofore common, I have connected the heels *j* together by means of a steadying-rod, *k*. The heel, in order that it may hold the rod, has been provided with a socket, *l*, a set-screw, *m*, acting against the rod and holding it and the heel together.

I am aware that temples have been connected together by a rod; but I am not aware that sliding-bar temples have ever been connected by a rod, so as to prevent the unequal wear of the bars in their cases.

This steadying-bar may be applied to temples the bars of which have been so worn as to be useless, and such temples may then be used effectually.

In the old plan, when the temples are badly worn, it is not infrequent that the end of the temple-roller is lifted so high above the line of the cloth as to permit the shuttle to pass under all the warp-threads at that point, and float the weft.

This steadying-rod may be either round or angular, and instead of one bar for both temples, I may use a rod for each temple, connecting such rod at one end with the temple-bar, and at the other end with the breast-beam.

I am aware that temple-rollers at each selvage have been connected by means of a rod or bar having its end journals placed in slots in bars adapted to be moved in stands secured to the breast-beam, as in United States Patent No. 21,515.

I claim—

The combination, with the reciprocating temple-bar and its case, of a steadying-rod to obviate the uneven wear upon the bar, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DANIEL WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

J. D. WRIGHT,

M. A. WRIGHT.