N. I. ALLEN.

Temple for Loom.

No. 200,814. Patented March 5, 1878.

Fig. 1.

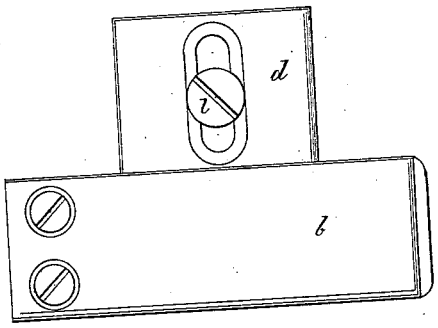


Fig. 2.

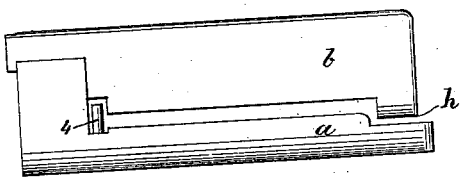


Fig. 3.

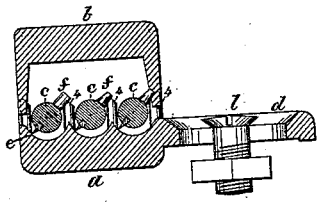
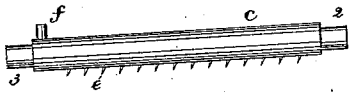


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

C. C. Perkins.

W. J. Pratt.

Inventor.

Nicholas I Allen

by Crosby & Gregory Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NICHOLAS I. ALLEN, OF HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO DUTCHER TEMPLE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEMPLES FOR LOOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **200,814**, dated March 5, 1878; application filed September 1, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS I. ALLEN, of Hopedale, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Temple for Looms, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to loom-temples of the class known as "reciprocating temples," adapted to be moved at each beat of the lay.

The invention consists in a temple-head provided with a series of loosely-held rods or bars provided with teeth or pins to engage the cloth, the rods rocking or turning partially on their axes as the temple-head is reciprocated.

Figure 1 represents in top view the head of one of my improved temples; Fig. 2, a front view thereof; Fig. 3, a cross-section, and Fig. 4 a view of one of the rods detached.

The head is made in two parts, *a* being the base, and *b* the removable cap or cover to inclose the rods or rocking bars *c*, three being shown in the drawing.

The slotted piece *d* is adapted to be connected by means of a screw, *l*, with a carrier like that shown in United States Letters Patent No. 177,227, May 9, 1876; or the head may be connected with any reciprocating temple of usual construction.

The rods *c* have each a row of pins or teeth, *e*, pointing toward the outer edge of the temple-head or the selvage of the cloth.

The journals 2 at the inner ends of the rods rest in bearings in the cap *b*, and the journals 3 at the outer ends in bearings in the base *a*. Each rod is provided with an arm, *f*, to engage a stop, 4, at the completion of each partial rotation backward and forward.

The cloth is led into the temple at the opening *h*, and the selvage is carried into the slot between the base and cover and under the rods until it reaches the vertical stop-pins 4. (See Fig. 2.) The pins *e* incline outward toward the selvages, and so placed they keep the cloth stretched or distended widthwise. As the temple is reciprocated backward and forward under the action of the lay and a suitable spring, the teeth, engaging the cloth, cause the rods to partially turn or oscillate on their axes. Each rod has an arm, *f*, which, as the rod is moved in this way, meets a stop, 4, which prevents its further rotation.

Each rod is placed above and within a concaved portion of the base, and the crests of the curved portions assist in holding the cloth up, and act to partially wrap it about the rods and press it against the pins.

Any desired number of rods or bars may be employed.

I claim—

1. In a loom-temple, two or more toothed rods, substantially as described, in combination with stops adapted to co-operate with and limit the oscillation of the rods both forward and backward, substantially as set forth.

2. The temple-rods provided with pins and arms *f*, in combination with the base and cap and stops for the arms, substantially as described.

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

NICHOLAS I. ALLEN.

Witnesses:
F. J. DUTCHER,
W. S. BANCROFT.