

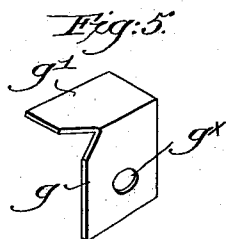
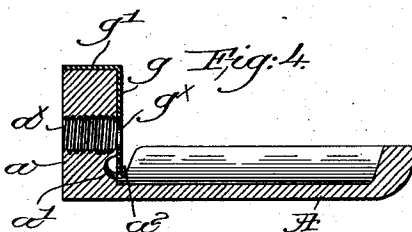
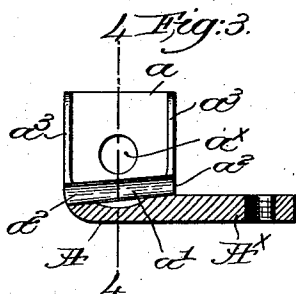
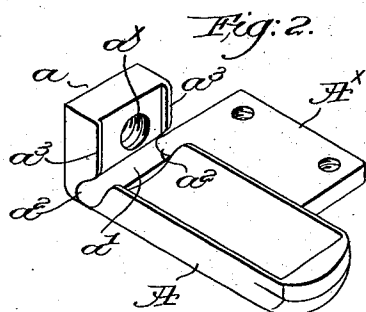
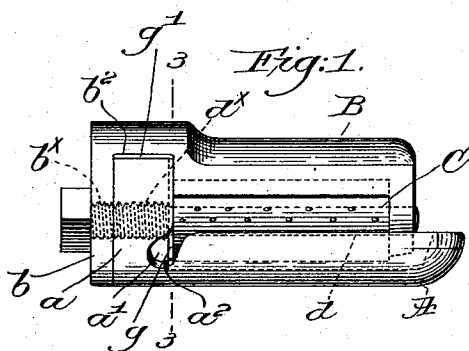
No. 747,879.

PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903

E. S. FLING.  
LOOM TEMPLE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 12, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## LOOM-TEMPLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,879, dated December 22, 1903.

Application filed October 12, 1903. Serial No. 176,596. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELMER S. FLING, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lowell, county of Middlesex, 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.

This invention has for its object the production of a temple designed more particularly for box-loom, whereby the threads of filling which extend from the several shuttles in the boxes to the cloth may pass through the temple without breakage.

In box-loom, it is of course manifest that there are several shuttles at rest while their threads extend to the edge of the cloth, and these threads must pass through the temple as the cloth is woven and taken up. Very frequently such threads are tangled and sometimes broken by the temple-roll and its teeth, and this objection is overcome in my present invention by the peculiar construction of the temple in conjunction with means which prevent the temple-roll from interfering with the threads leading to the inactive shuttles.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a loom-temple embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the pod, showing the passage for the inactive thread or threads. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the pod on the line 3 3, Fig. 1, looking toward the left. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the pod and roll guard or stop on the line 4 4, Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the guard or stop detached.

The pod A, web A<sup>x</sup>, extended therefrom, by which the temple is attached to the usual slide-bar or other support, the cap B, and the rotatable cylindrical toothed roll C are and may be in the main of substantially well-known and usual construction. The downturned ear b of the cap having a hole b<sup>x</sup> to receive the pin or stud d, on which the roll is rotatably mounted, fits against the outer face of the upturned end a of the pod, the latter having a threaded hole a<sup>x</sup>, into which the similarly-threaded end d<sup>x</sup> of the stud is screwed

to securely hold the cap and pod together with the roll C between them. Across its base the inner face of the end a is provided with a groove a', which terminates in rounded end slots a<sup>2</sup> in the curved sides of the pod, and, as best shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the upturned end a is provided with two upright ribs a<sup>3</sup> at its side edges, terminating at their lower ends at the slots a<sup>2</sup>. The cap is cut away at b<sup>2</sup> to receive the end a of the pod and the ribs a<sup>3</sup>.

When the temple is in use, the thread or threads extending from the edge of the cloth to the inactive shuttle or shuttles pass through the temple along the groove a', the slots a<sup>2</sup> providing easy entrance and exit therefor.

In order to prevent the temple-roll from moving up to the inner face of the pod end a, and thereby tangling or breaking such threads, I have provided a guard or stop to limit longitudinal movement of the roll. Such guard or stop is preferably made of sheet metal, and, as shown in Fig. 5, it comprises a body portion g, which fits between the ribs a<sup>3</sup>, and an overturned head g to rest upon the top of the pod end a and be clamped between it and the adjacent portion of the cap, the body having a hole g<sup>x</sup>, through which the stud d passes.

The guard can be moved in or out somewhat relatively to the end of the pod, according to the position desired and the amount of clearance requisite in the thread-passage, before the pod and cap are fastened together by the stud d, and by reference to Figs. 1 and 4 it will be manifest that the movement of the roll C toward the pod end a is thereby determined.

By the construction described a sufficient clearance or passage is obtained for the inactive shuttle-threads, and the temple-roll is prevented from interfering with such threads as they pass through the shuttle.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a temple for box-loom, a pod having a transverse clearance or passage therethrough for threads from inactive shuttles, a toothed

cylindrical roll, and means to prevent longitudinal movement thereof over said passage.

2. In a temple for box-loom, a pod having its upturned end provided with a transverse passage at its base for threads from inactive shuttles, the sides of the pod having rounded slots at the ends of the passage, a cylindrical toothed roll rotatably mounted within the pod, and a guard to limit movement of the roll toward the end of the pod.

3. In a loom-temple, a pod having a transverse thread-passage at the base of its upturned end, a cap, a cylindrical toothed roll, a stud threaded to secure the pod and cap together and also to rotatably support the roll between them, and a guard held between adjacent parts of the cap and pod and depending adjacent the upturned end of the latter, to

prevent movement of the roll to cover the thread-passage.

4. In a loom-temple, a cap, a pod upturned at its outer end and having a transverse thread-passage at the base of said end, a guard mounted on the latter and depending between its inner face and the adjacent end of the roll, a cylindrical toothed roll, and a stud for the roll, threaded to hold the pod and cap together and extended through the guard.

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

ELMER S. FLING.

Witnesses:

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