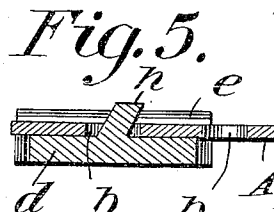
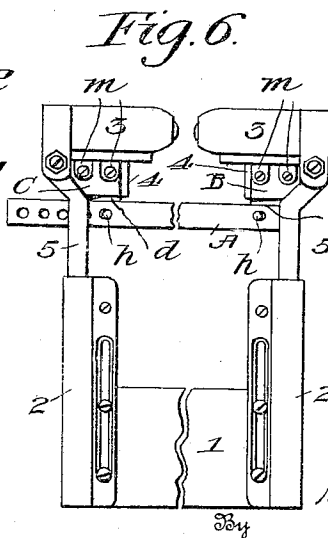
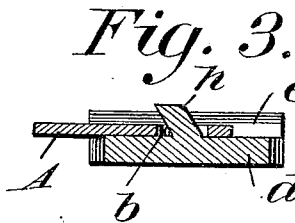
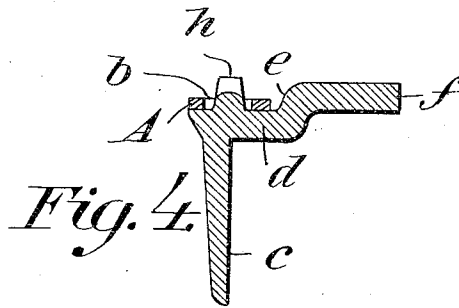
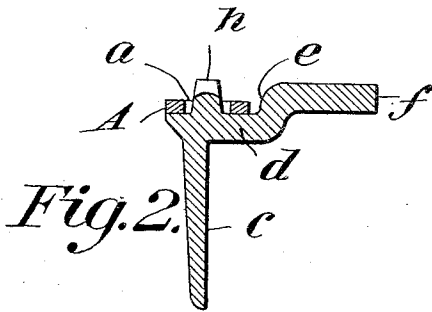
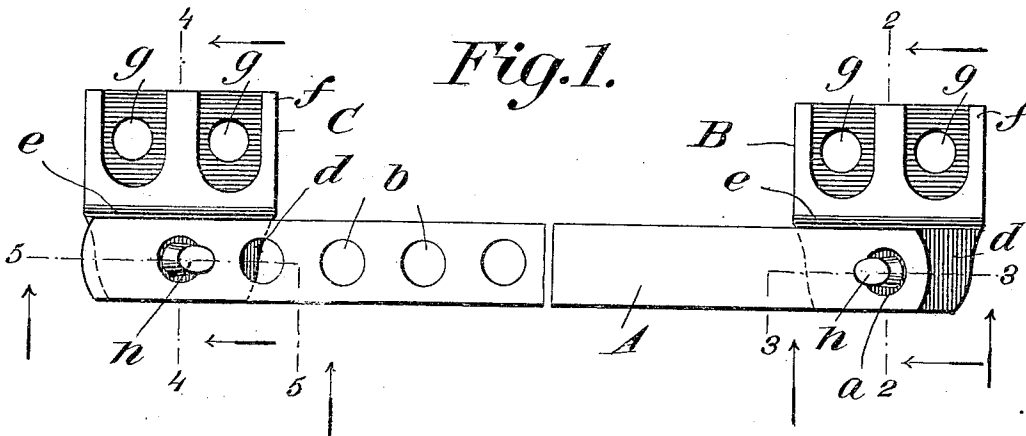


B. JANELLE.
 LOOM TEMPLE ATTACHMENT.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1907.

932,022.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BELONIE JANELLE, OF MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ASSIGNOR TO DRAPER COMPANY, OF HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

LOOM-TEMPLE ATTACHMENT.

932,022.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

Application filed June 27, 1907. Serial No. 381,129.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BELONIE JANELLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manchester, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Loom-Temple Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention pertains to loom temples, and contemplates the provision in combination with a pair of temple-heads, of means adapted to render the said heads solid and to effectually prevent the same from turning up or tilting during the use thereof, as so frequently happens with temple-heads that are not connected; the said means being capable of adjustment to permit of the space between the temple-heads being increased or diminished to suit different widths of cloth.

With the foregoing in view, the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims when the same are read in connection with the drawings, accompanying and forming part of this specification, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the attachment comprised in my improvements; Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken in the plane indicated by the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows; Fig. 3 is a detail section taken on the line 3—3, Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a cross-section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1; Fig. 6 is a view on a reduced scale illustrating my improvements as properly mounted and arranged relative to temple heads and the breast-beam of a loom, with which said heads are connected.

Similar numerals and letters designate corresponding parts in all of the views of the drawings, referring to which:

1 is the breast-beam of a loom.

2, 2 are stands connected to the breast-beam.

3, 3 are temple-heads, having shelves 4 at their front sides adjacent to the breast-beam and also having attached shanks 5 slidably mounted in the stands 2 and normally projected by springs (not shown).

A is the controller-bar of my attachment, over which bar the fabric is carried after the fabric passes through the temple-heads and before it passes over the breast-beam of the loom to be taken up in the ordinary way.

The said bar A is preferably made of steel, in the form illustrated in cross-section, and is provided adjacent to one end, preferably its right hand end, with an aperture *a*, and is also provided adjacent to its opposite end with a longitudinal series of apertures *b*.

B is the right hand member of the attachment, and C is the left hand member thereof. Each of these members has a depending portion or heel *c* adapted to be struck by the lay of the loom, a horizontally disposed elongated head or platform *d*, a shoulder or abutment *e*, and a forwardly extending portion or ear *f* in which are apertures *g*.

A stud *h* rises from the platform *d* and is inclined to a slight extent inwardly. The apertures *g* are designed for the passage of screws *m*, Fig. 6, for connecting the members to the shelves 4 of the temple-heads upon which shelves the said members rest as shown in Fig. 6. The stud *h* of the right hand end member B is designed to rest in the apertures *a* of the bar A, and the stud *h* of the left hand end member C is designed to rest in one of the series of apertures *b*; the said series of apertures *b* being provided in order that the bar A may be accommodated to the temple-heads 3 and the stands 2 when said heads and stands are moved in the direction of the width of the loom to fit the temple as a whole to the width of the cloth that is to pass through the temple-heads 3. The inclination of the studs *h* inwardly is advantageous because it lessens the liability of the bar A being casually disengaged from the studs and yet permits of the bar being removed from one of the studs when it is necessary to increase or diminish the width of the space between the temple-heads.

It frequently happens in the use of temple-heads that are not connected, that the heads tilt or turn upwardly, and the purpose of the bar A and the parts with which the same co-operates is to firmly hold the temple-heads and effectually prevent the same from turning or tilting upwardly.

In the practical use of my improvements, the cloth passes through the temple-heads, then over the bar A and then over the breast-beam of the loom, after which the cloth is taken up in the ordinary way.

By the use of my said improvements the bar A serves to prevent the temple-heads

from tilting or turning up, because the bar A presses against the studs *h* of the end members of the attachment.

As will be readily understood from the foregoing, the connection between the bar A and the end members B and C is such that the bar has some pivotal or angular movement with reference to the temples, and that, therefore, each temple can have a limited manually effected movement without moving or changing the position of the other.

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

1. The combination in a loom temple, of suitably mounted temple-heads, platforms fixed with respect to said heads, studs fixed with respect to and rising from the platforms, and a bar extending between and resting on the platforms and having apertures loosely receiving the studs, whereby the bar may be readily removed therefrom.

2. The combination in a loom temple, of suitably mounted temple-heads, platforms fixed with respect to said heads, inwardly inclined studs fixed to and rising from said platforms, and a bar removably arranged on and extending between the platforms and having an aperture adjacent to one of its ends loosely receiving one of the studs, and also having adjacent to its opposite end a longitudinal series of apertures one of which loosely receives the other stud.

3. In a loom, reciprocating temples at opposite sides of the cloth, a controller bar, and means to positively connect it with the temples while permitting manual movement of one temple and angular movement of the controller bar relatively thereto without changing the position of the other temple.

4. In a loom, reciprocating temples at opposite sides of the cloth, each temple having an extension, a heel having an elongated head and an ear adapted to be secured to

said extension, a controller bar seated at its ends on the elongated heads between the latter and the extensions on the temples, said bar by its coöperation with the temples preventing tilting thereof, and means to positively connect the bar with each head while permitting a limited relative angular movement of the bar relative to the temples.

5. In a loom, temples located at opposite sides of the cloth and movable longitudinally thereof, a controller member coöperating with both of the temples to prevent tilting thereof, and a pivotal connection between said member and each of the temples, whereby manual movement of either temple and a change in the angularity of the controller member relatively thereto may be effected without disturbing the other temple.

6. In a loom, temples located at opposite sides of the cloth and movable longitudinally thereof, a controller member coöperating with the temples to prevent tilting thereof, and a positive, laterally adjustable connection between said member and each temple permitting limited angular movement of the temples and said controlling member when either temple is moved by hand.

7. In a loom, temples located at opposite sides of the cloth and movable longitudinally thereof, each temple having an attached depending heel to be struck by the lay, an elongated bearing on each temple, a controller bar seated on said bearings and preventing tilting of the temples, and means to positively and pivotally connect the bar and the temples.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BELONIE JANELLE.

Witnesses:

J. A. BOIVIN,

J. B. REJIRNBAL.