B. S. & S. B. Leveralley.

Loom Temple.

No. 1,996.
33,000.

Patented Aug. 6, 1861.

Fig. 1.

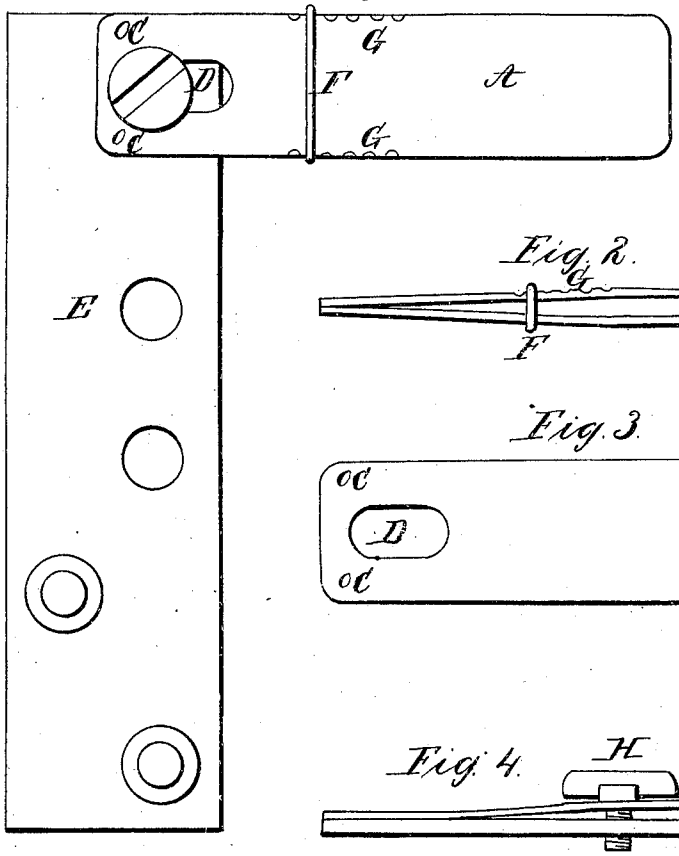
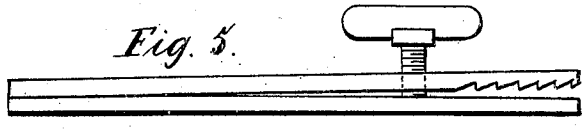


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJ. LEVALLEY, OF HARTFORD, AND STERRY B. LEVALLEY, OF MANCHESTER, CONNECTICUT.

TEMPLE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 33,000, dated August 6, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BENJAMIN LEVALLEY, of Hartford, and STERRY B. LEVALLEY, of Manchester, and both in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Temples for Weaving; and we do hereby declare that the same are described and represented in the following specifications and drawings.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our improvements we will proceed to describe their construction and the mode of using them referring to the drawings in which the same letters indicate like parts in each of the figures.

Figure 1. is a plan or top view, Fig. 2. is an elevation of one edge, Fig. 3. is a plan of the inside.

A variety of temples for looms have been devised, most of them have been used more or less, and some of them have been very complicated and expensive; some have been inconvenient and troublesome to the weaver, apt to get out of order and frequently need repairing, others have injured the appearance of the salvage of the cloth very much which rendered them entirely unfit for some kinds of cloth.

The object of our invention is to make a simple, cheap and durable temple not likely to wear out soon, or get out of order or out of repair, and make a temple that will not inconvenience the weaver when tending the loom, nor injure the appearance of the edge of the cloth.

The nature of our invention and improvements in temples consists in a pair of stationary jaws, one or both being grooved or serrated in the direction, or nearly in the direction in which the cloth is woven, and drawn through between the jaws of the temple, which are so adjusted upon the edge of the cloth, that the cloth will slip freely through the jaws of the temple in the direction in which it is woven, while the jaws hold it so firm widthwise as to serve the purpose designed in weaving.

In the accompanying drawings A, is the upper and B, the under jaw of the temple Figs. 1, 2, and 3. We have found our temples to work well when made of steel plate about one sixteenth of an inch thick,—about one inch wide, and about four inches long, and slightly bent or curved as shown in Fig. 2, the inside of the front ends being grooved or serrated crosswise as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, to form jaws to hold the edge of the cloth, and the rear ends fastened together by the rivets C, C.

The rear end of the temple is provided with a slot D, for the bolt to fasten it to the bar E, extending from the breast beam of the loom for that purpose.

The top and bottom pieces of this temple should be so bent that the ends of the jaws will stand about one eighth of an inch apart, so that the edge of the cloth can be easily placed between them; when the jaws may be closed upon the cloth with the thumb and fingers, and the slide F, moved toward the jaws, so as to hold them against the cloth with sufficient pressure to hold the cloth in a proper position, and at the same time allow it to be drawn through, between the jaws of the temple lengthwise as it is woven.

If it is intended that the temples shall hold the cloth to or at its proper width, without stretching it, the temples may be set, so that the teeth or grooves in the jaws of the temple are parallel to the warp of the cloth. But if it is desirable to spread the cloth tight widthwise the temples may be set, so that the teeth will be inclined or at a small angle to the warp, so that the tendency of the teeth will be outward from the center of the cloth, as the cloth is drawn through the temple.

The slide F, may be made of bent wire in the form shown in Fig. 1. And there may be some notches G, G, to hold it in place when adjusted.

We have described our temple as being made of steel, and both parts of the same thickness and the pressure of the jaws adjusted by a slide. But one part may be made of steel as above mentioned and the other of iron and about twice as thick as the steel part as shown in Fig. 4, and the pressure of the jaws adjusted by the screw H, which passes through the top and screws into the bottom. Or both parts may be made of thick iron and so straight that the jaws will lie together and an adjusting screw put in the top part so as to screw against the bottom part, as shown in Fig. 5, so as to force open the jaws and hold them such a distance apart as will adapt them to the thickness of

the cloth being woven. Also one of the jaws may be made smooth or without grooves.

The teeth in our temples may be made diagonally across the bars instead of square across as shown in Fig. 3, so that when the teeth are parallel with the warp of the cloth, the temple will be inclined to the selvage. The teeth or grooves may be opposite to each other, or the teeth in the top may be opposite the grooves in the bottom. If the teeth are made diagonally across the bar, the temple may be arranged on a pivot and held in position by a spring at an angle of about 45 degrees, with the edge of the cloth and so arranged that if the shuttle should be caught between the temple and the reed, the temple would be pushed or swung around by the shuttle against the spring, without injury to the shuttle, temple or reed.

We believe we have described, and represented our improvements in temples so as to enable any person skilled in the art to make and use them. We will now state what we desire to secure by Letters Patent.

We claim—

A pair of stationary jaws one or both being grooved or serrated substantially as described for the purpose specified.

BENJAMIN LEVALLEY.
STERRY B. LEVALLEY.

Witnesses:
TALMION A. STORRS,
CHARLES T. PRESTON.