(No Model.)

E. S. STIMPSON.

LOOM TEMPLE.

No. 543,788. Patented July 30, 1895.

Fig. 1.

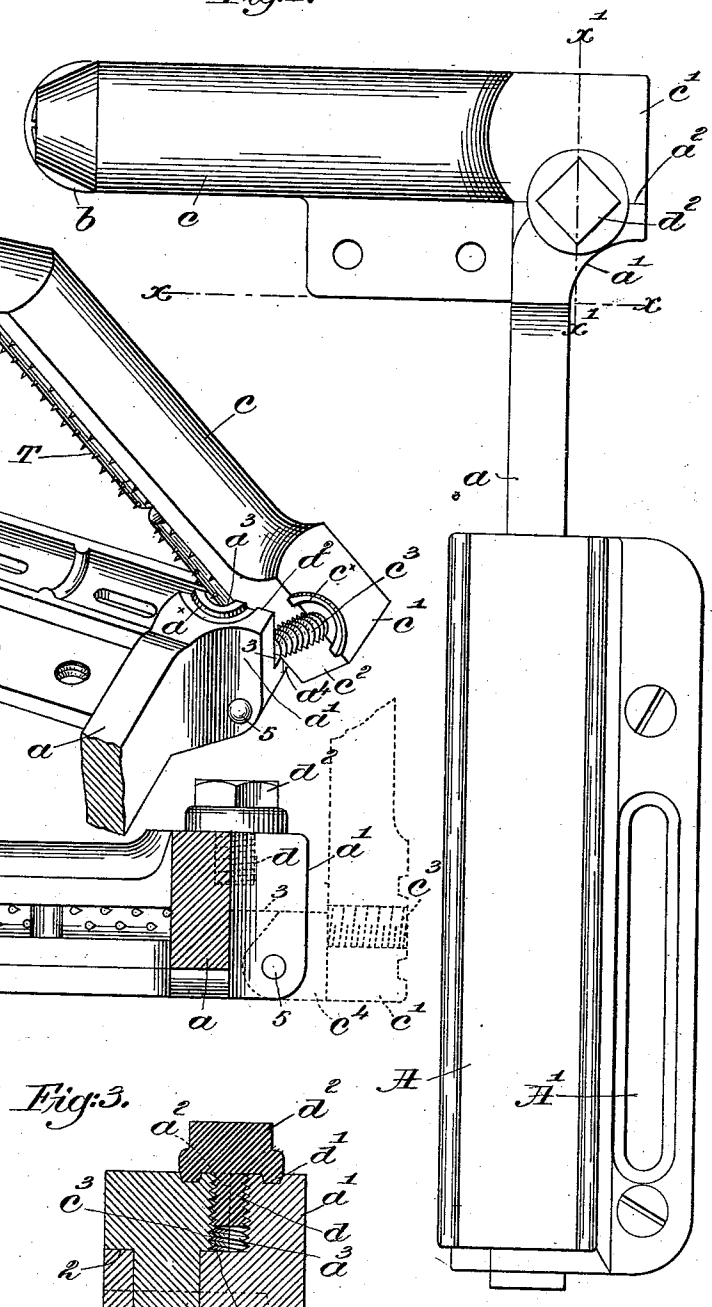

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD S. STIMPSON, OF HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE DUTCHER TEMPLE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LOOM-TEMPLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,788, dated July 30, 1895.

Application filed May 20, 1895. Serial No. 549,913. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD S. STIMPSON, of Hopedale, county of Worcester, 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 and figures on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of a loom-temple of simple and strong construction, wherein the cap and pod for the usual temple-roll are held in operative position by a single connection, which can be quickly withdrawn when it is desired to have access to the temple-roll.

In this class of temples the cap entirely supports the journals for the temple-roll and is subjected to great strain, and the construction hereinafter described prevents lateral or twisting strain of the cap relatively to the pod without preventing tripping of the cap up and away from the pod to lift the roll therefrom, the locking device engaging simultaneously oppositely-located adjacent abutments on the pod and cap when the temple is in use.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a temple embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an inner side view of the pod and cap, taken on the line $x\,x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view thereof on the line $x'\,x'$, Fig. 1, looking to the right; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the pod and cap unlocked, showing the latter lifted and turned back to permit access to the temple-roll.

Referring to the drawings, Fig. 1, A is a plate, slotted at A′ to receive a suitable screw or bolt by which it may be adjustably attached to the breast-beam of a loom. The plate A is adapted to receive the temple-shank a, the outer end of which is enlarged to present an upright part a' of the casting, of which the pod b forms a part, the upright being located at one side of the inner end of the pod.

As best shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the upright is cut away at its inner vertical side to form an abutment a^2, having a groove therein, preferably screw-threaded, as at a^3, a like threaded groove, as c^3, being formed in the inner face c^2 of the enlarged end c' of the cap c. The end of the cap is provided at its under side with a depending ear c^4 to enter a longitudinal slot a^4, formed in the end of the pod-casting, and is retained therein by a pivot-pin 5 at right angles to the abutment and upon which the cap c may be tilted and thrown back to lift the usual roll T out of the pod b, as shown in Fig. 4, and by dotted lines, Fig. 3.

When the cap is closed over the pod, as shown in Fig. 2, the threaded grooves a^3 c^3 are brought opposite each other, completing a threaded hole or seat to receive a locking device, preferably a screw, as d, the threaded hole therefor being preferably located between the outer end of the cap and a vertical line passing through the pivot 5.

When the locking device d is in place, the cap c is rigidly held from movement on its pivot, and lateral strain or twisting of the cap is prevented by the abutment a^2 and by the sides of the slot a^4 engaging the ear c^4.

Preferably the top of the upright a' is circularly grooved at $a^\times$ to co-operate with a like groove $c^\times$ in the top of the cap end, concentric to the threaded opening a^3 c^3, to receive the annular flange d' on the under side of the head d^2 of the locking or retaining screw.

The shoulders 2 and 3 of the upright a' form a limiting stop and seat for the pivoted end of the cap when in operative position, whereon it is rigidly held by the retaining-screw d, as if the cap and pod were a single casting.

While I have herein shown the temple-roll as supported in the cap, it will be obvious that it may be supported in the pod without in the least altering the construction, operation, or arrangement of the temple herein shown, and such reversal comes entirely within the spirit and scope of my invention, and my invention is not limited to the shape of the stand and shank carrying the head containing the roll.

The cap and pod are of usual shape, and the locking-screw is not subjected to any lateral or twisting strain.

While for the sake of strength and convenience I prefer to thread the walls of the separable seat and to use a locking-screw therewith, it will be obvious that the threading of the seat may be omitted and a smooth lock-

ing-pin used without departing from my invention.

I claim—

1. In a loom temple, a pod, a cap pivoted thereto, a separable seat formed in the pod and cap at right angles to the cap pivot, and a locking device to simultaneously engage the parts of the seat and prevent vertical separation of the cap from the pod, substantially as described.

2. In a loom temple, a pod, a cap pivoted thereto, a longitudinally separable threaded seat formed in the pod and cap at substantially right angles to the cap pivot, and a locking screw to simultaneously engage the threads in the parts of the seat and prevent vertical movement of the cap, substantially as described.

3. In a loom temple, a pod having an abutment at its inner end, a cap having an enlarged inner end and pivoted to the pod adjacent the abutment, a threaded groove in the face of the abutment and a similar groove in the adjacent face of the cap, to form a threaded hole when the cap is closed, and a screw to enter the hole so formed and lock the cap from vertical movement, substantially as described.

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

EDWARD S. STIMPSON.

Witnesses:

FRANK J. DUTCHER,

GEORGE E. STIMPSON.