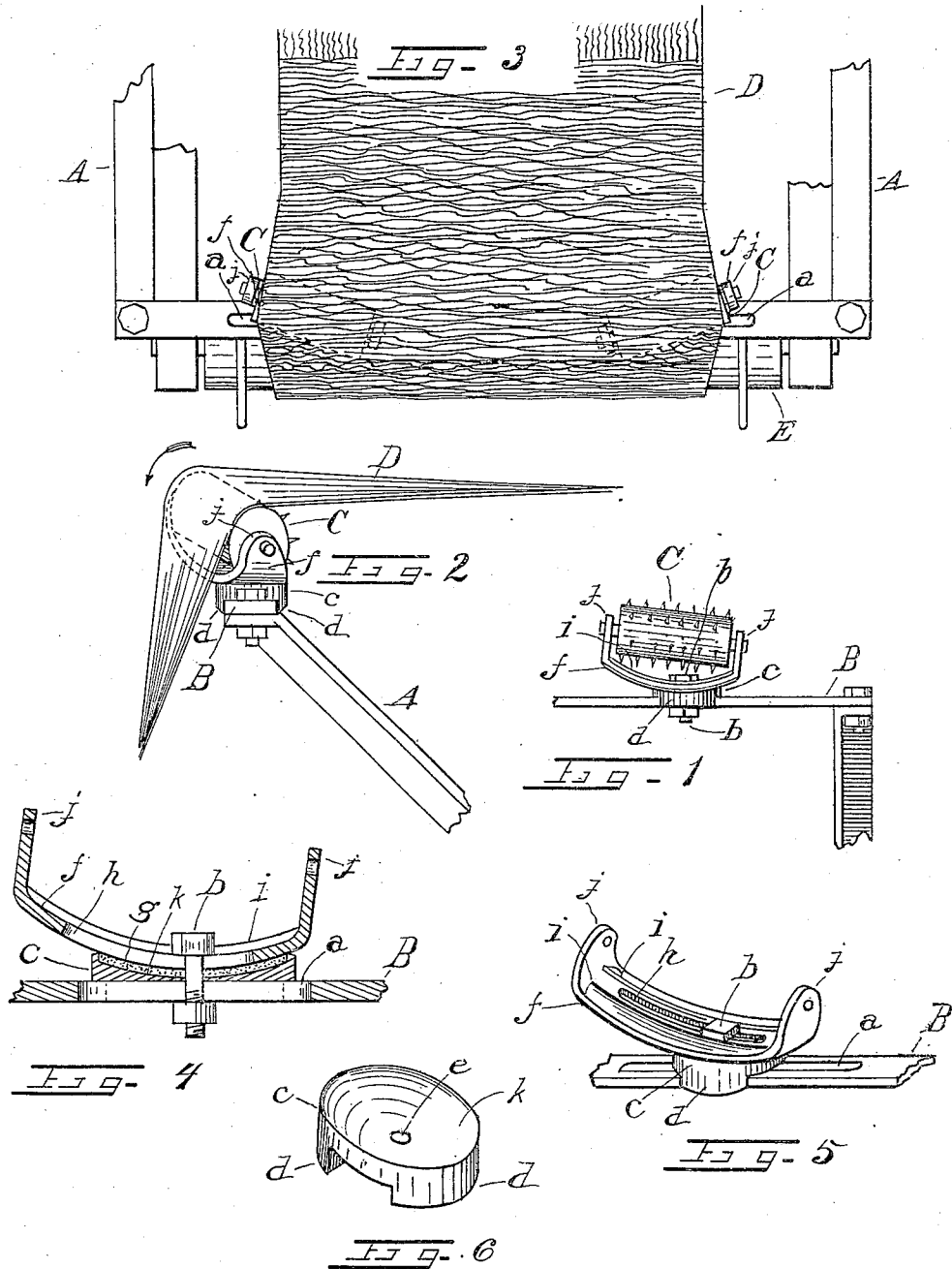


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 TEMPLE FOR LOOMS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 25, 1905. RENEWED JULY 1, 1907.

936,459.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.



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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. KYNETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Temples for Looms; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the marks of reference placed thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of the present invention is to construct a temple that can be easily and quickly shifted to engage the different widths of carpets or other fabric being woven, and also to change the angle of the temple on its axis, both radially and pivotally, as occasion may require to hold the fabric while weaving. These objects are accomplished in the arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and illustrated in the following drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the right hand temple to a loom. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a temple, right hand side, with a piece of fabric passing over the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the forward frame of a loom with the temples attached and shows a breadth of fabric passing over the same. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of a temple bracket and its supporting bar. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a temple bracket and its supporting bar. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the base cup. The arrow in Fig. 2 indicates the travel of the temple in the operation of weaving.

In the drawings, A, represents the front side frame extremities of a loom; B, a metallic cross bar upon which the temples, C, are attached; D, a piece of fabric in the process of weaving; and E, the carpet roll.

In the construction of the frame and also the arrangement of the cross bar upon which the temples are attached, and the process of weaving, the same does not materially differ from looms in use at the present time, further than that within the cross bar I employ a series of longitudinal slots for the adjustment of the temples, hereinafter set forth.

The cross bar, B, at points near its outward extremities has longitudinal slots, *a*, through which bolts, *b*, are fitted to secure

the temples, C, to the loom. The parts of the temple attachment through which a bolt passes comprise the cup, *c*, and the bracket, *f*. The cup, *c*, has two downwardly-depending side flanges, *d*, between which the cross bar, B, fits, a bolt, *b*, engaging the same through a hole, *e*, centrally thereof. The part, *c*, has a shallow, cup-shaped concavity within its upper face, and by preference is fitted with a resilient seat, *g*, of cork, leather, rubber or other equivalent, and within the concavity the temple-holder or yoke, *f*, is fitted. The object of the resilient seat is to prevent the temple from displacement when the adjustment is made through the medium of a bolt, *b*.

The bracket or yoke, *f*, is convex where it is received by the cup, *c*, and it is capable of adjustment by being turned about the bolt, *b*, or by being tilted longitudinally with the slot, *h*, as may be deemed expedient.

That the bolt, *b*, may be prevented from turning when adjusting its nut, two parallel ribs, *i*, are provided, one either side of the slot, *h*, between which the bolt-head is fitted. At either end of this holder, upturned ears, *j*, are formed and between these ears the temple proper is axially mounted, as shown. The temple consists of a cylinder having radially-projecting pins, the same being disposed at intervals over its surface, as shown, the temple, in this respect, not differing materially from those in general usage.

In operation, the cup, *c*, carrying the yoke, *f*, and the temple, C, is longitudinally-adjustable on the cross bar, B, through the medium of the bolt, *b*, and the slot, *a*, of the cross bar. This adjustment is for the varying breadths of fabric to be woven. To give the fabric uniform tension that the shuttles may play freely between the warp and that the fabric may be uniformly wound during the process of weaving, the temples, instead of being axially aligned, have their inner extremities thrown outward and upward from a common plane. As the temples roll outward and from one another, the greater the angle of their axles the tighter the fabric will be drawn and spread.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings, it will be apparent that minor changes in the form and details of the construction could be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of my invention.

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

1. In a temple for looms, the combination
5 with forward upward extensions of the frame and a cross bar connecting the same, of cups carried by said cross-bar, holders mounted in said cups capable of being rotated on a plane and also of being tilted,
10 temples axially mounted in said holders, and means to longitudinally adjust said cups on said cross bar.
2. In a temple for looms, the combination
15 with the forward upper extensions of the frame and a slotted cross bar connecting the same, of a circular concave cup having a central hole, a holder having a convex surface with a longitudinal slot adapted to be received by said cup, a temple axially mounted
20 in said holder, a bolt passing through the slot in said holder, the hole in said cup and the slot in said cross bar, whereby said temple may be both longitudinally adjusted on said cross bar and be tilted at various angles from said
25 cup, substantially as, and for the purpose set forth.
3. In a temple for looms, the combination
30 with the forward upper extensions of the frame and a slotted cross bar connecting the same, of a circular concave cup having a central hole, a resilient seat fitted within said

cup, a holder having a convex surface with a longitudinal slot adapted to be received by said resilient seat within said cup, a temple axially mounted in said holder, a bolt passing through the slot in said holder, the hole in said cup and the slot in said cross bar whereby said temple may be longitudinally adjusted on said cross bar and be tilted at various angles from said cup, substantially as, and for the purpose set forth. 35 40

4. In a temple for looms, the combination with the forward upper extensions of the frame, cups having flanges adapted to engage either side of and be seated upon said
45 bar, said cups having circular concave seats with central holes, holders having convex surfaces and longitudinal slots, adapted to be seated within said cups, temples axially mounted in said holders, bolts passing
50 through the longitudinal slots of said holders the holes of said cups and the longitudinal slots of said cross bar, and ribs either side of the slots of said holders, the heads of said bolts being adapted to be seated between said ribs to prevent said bolts from
55 turning, substantially as, and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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