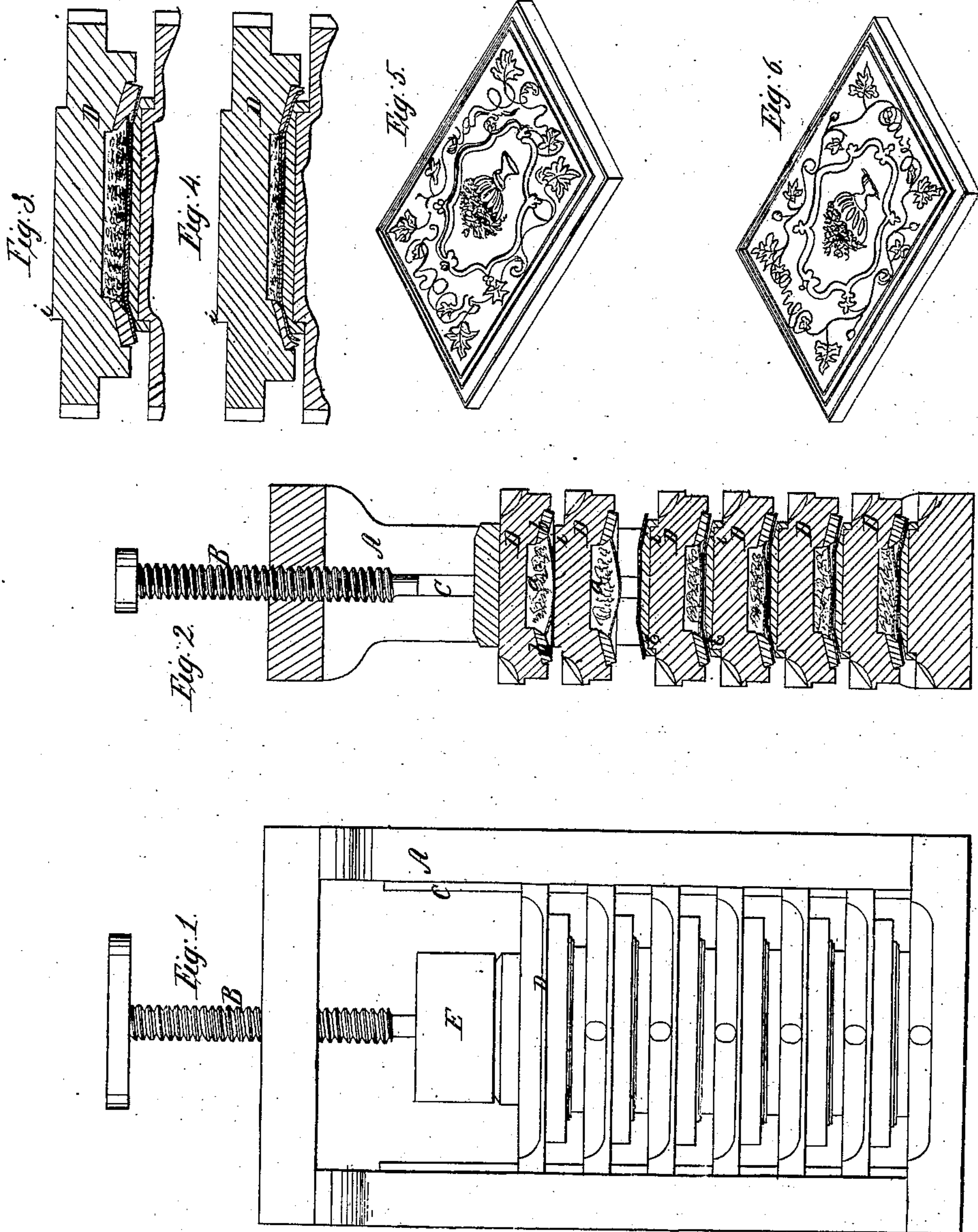


No. 10,465.

PATENTED JAN. 31, 1854.

H. T. ANTHONY.  
PRESS FOR MAKING MINIATURE CASES.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY T. ANTHONY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRESS FOR MAKING MINIATURE-CASES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 10,465, dated January 31, 1854.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY T. ANTHONY, of the city, county, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Daguerreotype or Miniature Cases; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being made to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is an elevation; Fig. II is a transverse vertical section; Figs. III and IV are sections of parts in detail; Figs. V and VI are comparative illustrations; and similar letters refer to similar parts throughout.

My invention is for an improved machine for covering daguerreotype cases.

To make the nature of my improvement more apparent I will in the first place briefly describe the process heretofore employed, and which it is intended to supersede, for putting or affixing the embossed leather covering upon the wood in the process of manufacturing said cases for the use of daguerreotype artists, miniature painters, and also in other ornamental work, as jewelry boxes, &c. The leather for these purposes is usually ornamented by having figures in relief produced by stamps, dies, &c. In applying these to the boxes, which is done by glue or paste, it is important that the edges, corners, and central parts shall be made to adhere by insuring the proper contact of the glued surfaces. To secure this the workman uses a rubber, being usually a blunt stick, and goes over the leather surface repeatedly until all parts appear to be set fast by the glue. This results in considerably injuring the appearance of the embossed figures, as they lose their sharpness and high relief, somewhat as shown in Fig. V, which is intended to represent a part of a case covered in the old way, while Fig. VI, is to represent a like case treated by my process.

It will now be understood that by my machine I affix the covering material in the first place, without the rubbing process, by a press, having platens or molds, the surfaces of which are brought to bear upon the covering materials so as to produce the necessary pressure to secure the same and yet not injure the figures. These surfaces are elastic, and by reason of this elasticity they yield to the elevations, while the flat surfaces are firmly glued to the wood. I

also greatly increase the quantity of work which can be done as well as produce a much better and more desirable article, all which will be made apparent by the following description of the machine.

At A is represented a frame of an oblong shape, the top cross bar of which is tapped so as to receive a thumb screw B. The two vertical posts have on their insides guide-strips C, or grooves, as may be best; these are to guide and keep in place the several platens. The platens are seen at D, and consist of blocks large enough to cover the intended case. To make these, first, the underside is hollowed out to form a square recess (if square cases are to be operated upon) as seen at (a) and having beveled sides as shown at (b). A rather soft cushion is to be formed in (a) by filling it with wool or other like substance and covering that with cloth to keep it in and form a surface to press upon the central parts of the case. The beveled edges are then to be faced with some more tenacious elastic material; that which I have found to answer well is rubber, applied as shown at (b). The upper face of the platen has a square projection (i) using upon it which may be formed by cutting away the sides or by putting on a little block. This is for the purpose of holding the half of the box or case to be operated upon, as it is shaped so as to fill the interior of one of those, as shown at (e). Several platens are now put into the frame, a groove on each side fitting upon the guides C, when it is ready for operation in this wise. The workman takes out a block E (only used to save the necessity of turning the screw uselessly,) this leaves room to slide back all the platens from the bottom one, the frame lying down on its side. The part of a box intended to be covered is taken and a coat of glue or paste of the proper consistency is applied upon that portion of its surface intended to receive the leather; a square of the properly embossed leather is then laid on, care being taken to adjust it to its proper place and the covered wood is now to be put into the frame upon the projection (i) and the platen next above is brought down so that the central cushion is pressed upon the morocco. Others are to be treated in the same way until the frame is filled up which is the work of but a few minutes. The block E is put in and the screw set down with sufficient force.



The peculiarity of the operation will now be seen. As the screw comes down the soft cushion (a) in the center touches and presses first upon the highly raised figures, gently  
5 pressing all parts of the surface and squeezing the excess of glue and air bubbles out toward the edges without breaking down the raised parts of the figure. This is shown in Fig. III. The rubber cushion now presses  
10 upon the beveled edges of the case and completes the operation, as shown in Fig. IV. At the place where these cushions join, the leather is usually left plain, and as this part comes in play there is a slight tendency to  
15 draw the leather over in all directions; the consequence is that the surface on the plain parts are very smooth and the miters on the corners accurately formed.

The amount of pressure to be given by the

screw is a matter to be determined by practice, and the nature of the materials operated upon. 20

What I claim as of my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The herein described construction of the platens of a press for applying the covering materials to miniature and other like cases, by forming the face which gives the pressure, of elastic materials, whereby the embossed or other raised figures and ornaments  
25 will not be obscured or injured during the process, while at the same time a superior quality of work is produced substantially in the manner set forth. 30

HENRY T. ANTHONY.

Witnesses:

S. H. MAYNARD,

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