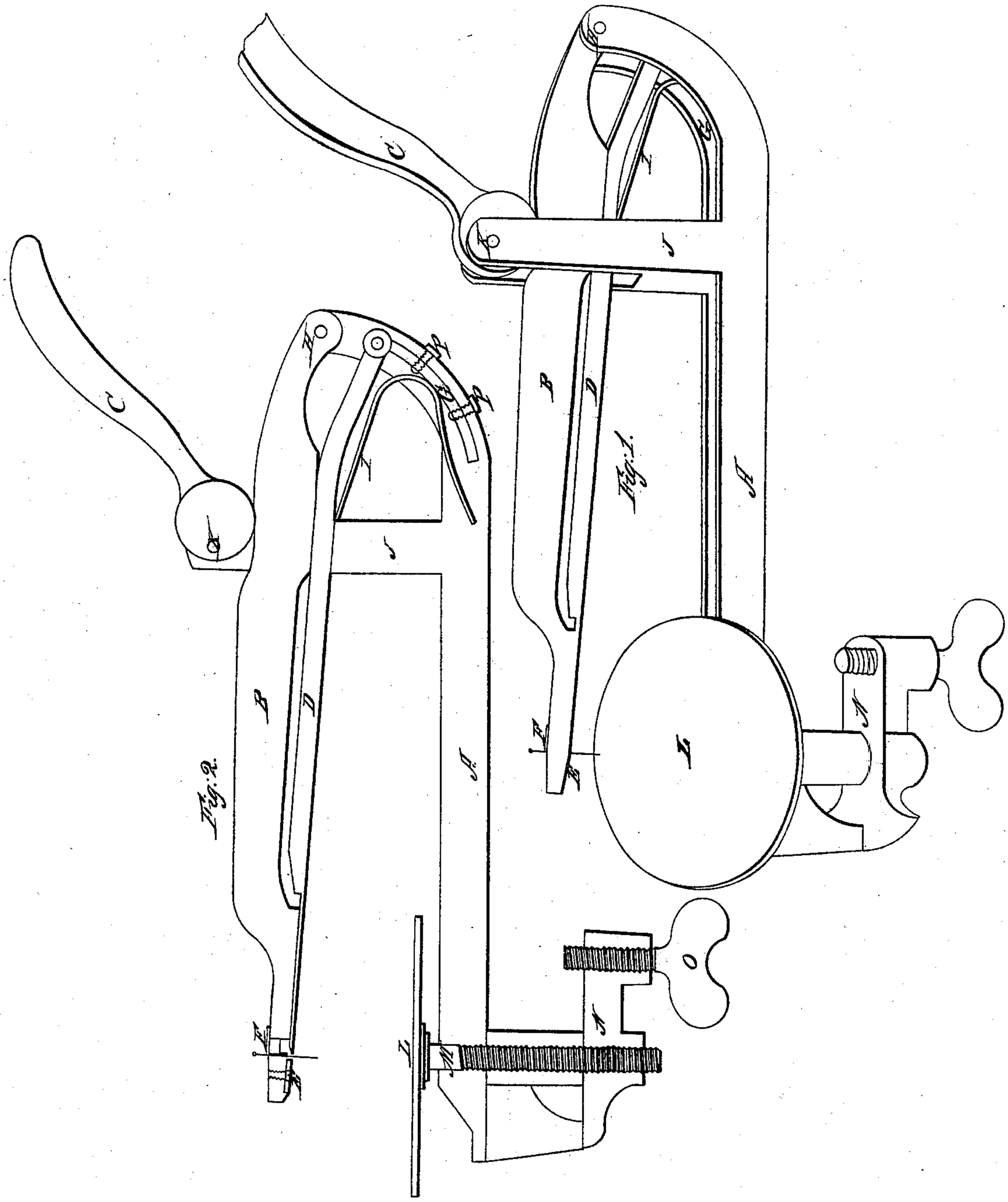
Sheet 1
3 Sheets

J. J. & E. D. Parker.

Pinking Mach.

No. 58,470. Patented Oct. 2, 1866.



Witnesses:

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D. H. Hall

Inventors:

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Sheet 2,
3 Sheets.

J. J. & E. D. Parker.

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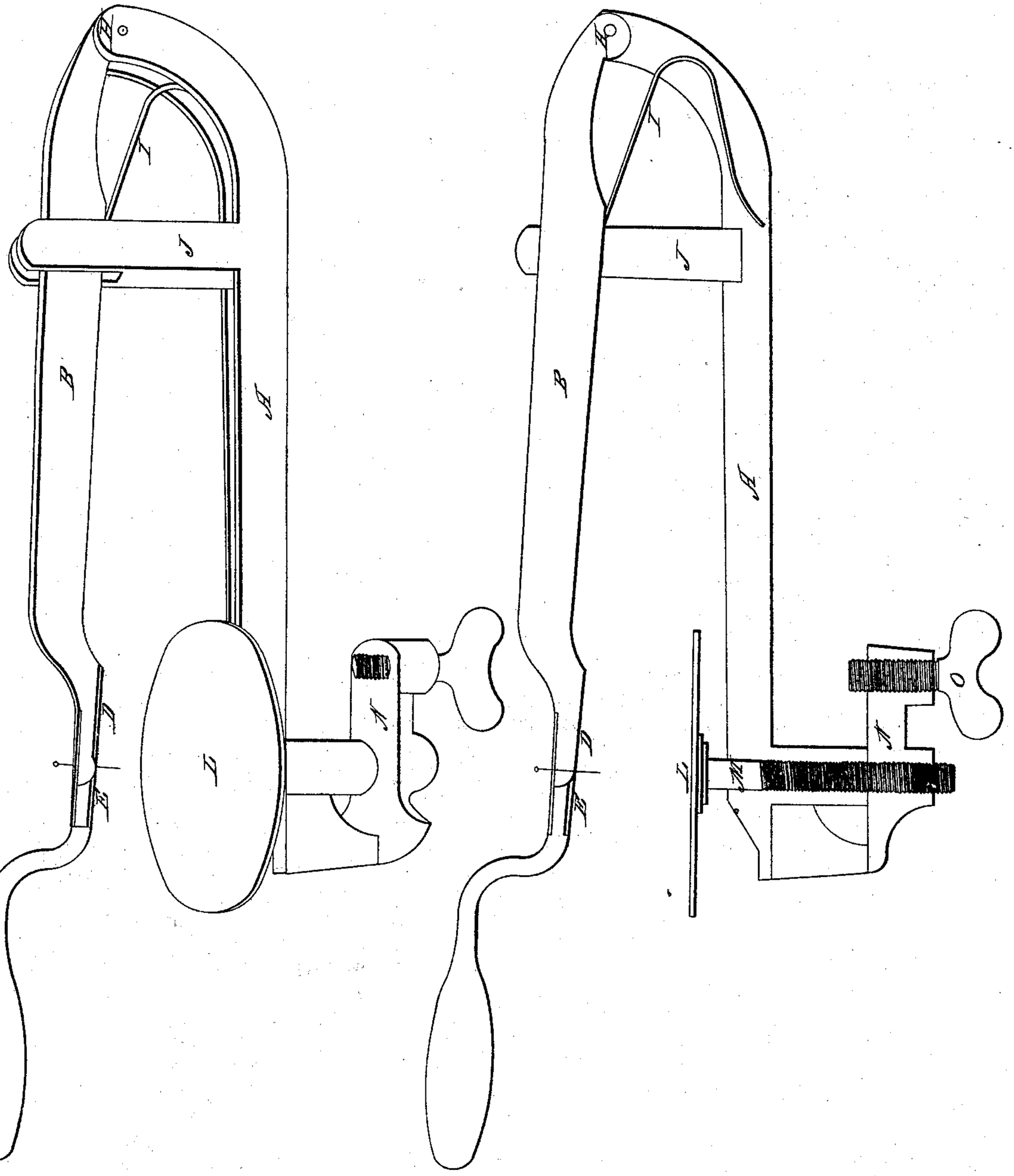

Witnesses:

G. Woodward
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Sheet 3,
3 Sheets.

J. J. & E. D. Parker.

Pinking Mach.

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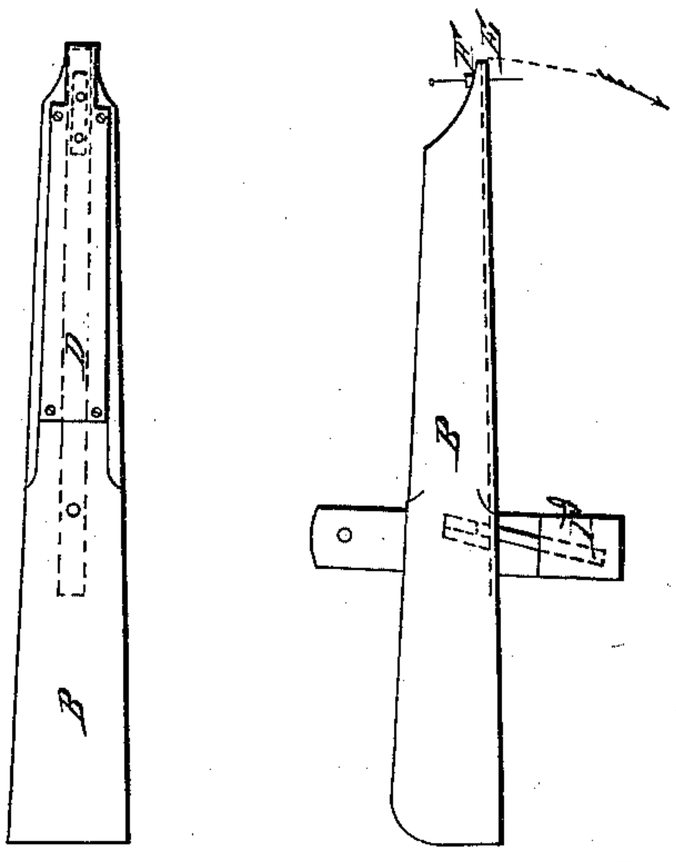

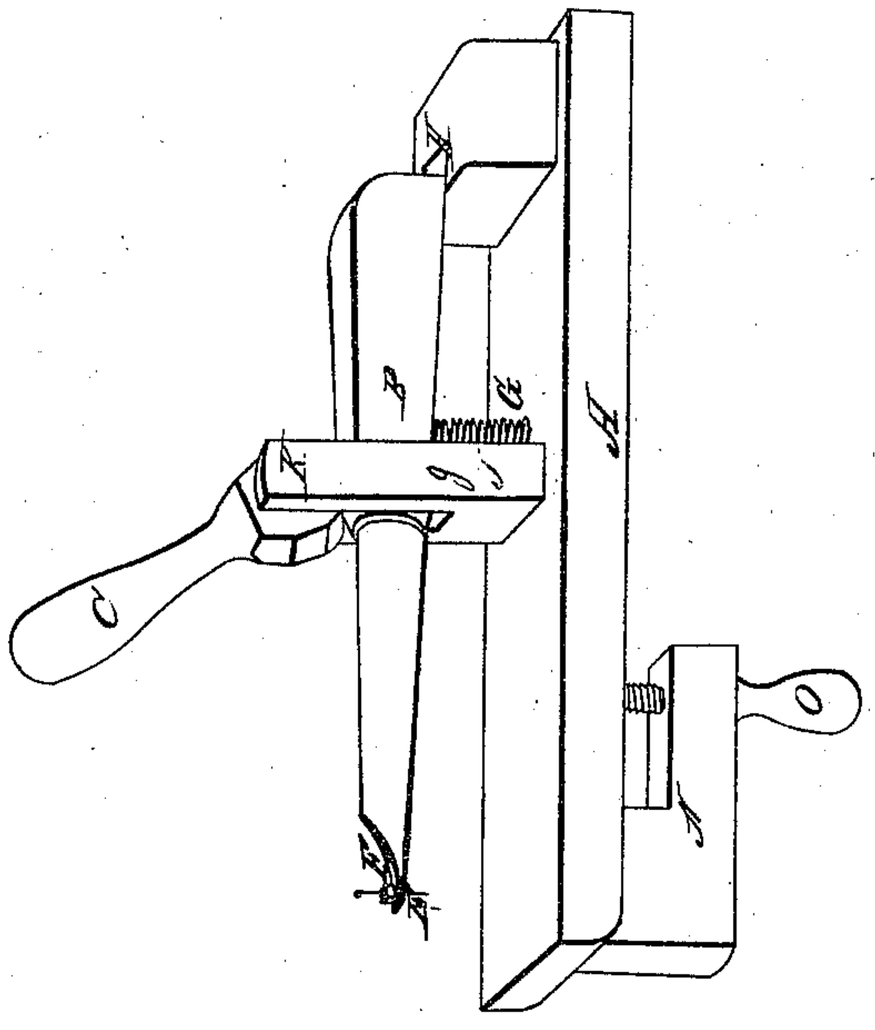

Witnesses:

A. Bloodgood
E. Holgate

Inventors:

J. J. Parker
Mrs E. D. Parker

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. J. PARKER AND MRS. E. D. PARKER, OF MARIETTA, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR MAKING DIES FOR BRAID AND EMBROIDERY.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **58,470,** dated October 2, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, J. J. PARKER and Mrs. E. D. PARKER, of the city of Marietta, in the county of Washington and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Machine for Making Braid or Embroidery Stamps; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and clear description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, and to the letters marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical view of our machine for making braid-stamps, &c. Fig. 2 is a vertical and longitudinal section through the center of the machine, showing all the parts and combinations thereof.

The nature of our braid-stamp-making machine consists in an automatically-working holder and cutters, by which wire or common pins are set into a block after any figure or pattern desired, and cut off at any length at the same time and by the same operation.

There are several modifications of our machine, one of which we will describe to enable others to make it.

A represents the main body of our stamp-making machine; B, the main arm; C, eccentric-headed lever or handle, operating on said arm; D, sliding cutter in said arm, for the purpose of holding the wire while setting it into the block and cutting off at any desired length; E, stationary holder and cutter on the end of arm B; F, pin or wire guide—a small piece of brass set in a square hole in the end of arm B, parallel and at right angles with edge of cutters D and E, said guiding wire or pins being perpendicular between the edges of said cutters; G, hinge-block, to which sliding cutter D is hinged at rear end, just below the hinge or fulcrum H of arm B; J J, standard guides, between which the arm B and handle C move. Said handle C is hinged at K; L, turn-table: M, shaft, supporting turn-table by screw in end of main body; N, clamps for holding machine to table or counter.

The operation of our machine is as follows, to wit: The pin or wire is put in slot or grooved in guide F, the block placed on turn-table, the handle pressed, and the arm is forced downward, which action brings the edges of the cutters D and E together, gradually taking hold of the pin or wire, and forces it into the block, cutting it off at a proper length, smoothly and evenly. When the arm is raised up again, the same process is repeated until the pattern is finished.

The turn-table L, being adjustable at different heights by means of the screw M, admits of the use of blocks, in which the wires forming the stamp are inserted, of various thicknesses, as may be desired, and of wires, forming the stamp, of different lengths—desiderata which could not be attained, if a fixed table were used, without adjusting the cutting devices—a matter of more difficulty than regulating the height of the table.

Another modification of our machine is made in the following manner, to wit: The main frame *a* turns up over and forms a beam parallel with lower part. The forward end of this beam thus formed has a branch which extends up and down to form a guide, in which a bar slides perpendicular. This bar has the lower end turned at right angle, and has a lever hinged to it, so that the lower part is just even with the lower part of turn of aforesaid bar. Attached to said lower part of bar and lever are little cutters, whose edges come nicely together when the lever is pressed downward. The said bar has a spring fixed to it to raise it up. This is done to let the pins or wire feed down for each cut. A similar device for setting and cutting pins and wire we place on the end of arm B in first-mentioned device.

A third modification of our machine is made with a mortise through the arm B, just where the lever-handle C works, through which the rear end of the sliding bit is turned by being bent at an angle of twenty to thirty degrees, the end standing out of the mortise about one-quarter of an inch, the aforesaid end of sliding cutter resting on a pin through the said arm B, when the sliding bit D is drawn back to admit of the pin or wire feeding. The rear end stands out, as stated, so that the eccentric end of lever-handle C may come in contact with the said end, to force the said sliding bit D against the stationary bit E for cutting the wire or pins after or while forcing it into the block. The rear end of the sliding cutter D,

resting on the before-mentioned pin in arm B, through mortise, causes the arm to be forced down with power before pin or wire is cut.

Other forms of the same machine could be given embracing the same principle.

After having thus fully described our braid and embroidery stamp making machine, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The sliding cutter D and stationary cutter E, in combination with moving arm B or bar, or their equivalents, by which the pins or wire are set and cut, as set forth.

2. The turn-table L, set in the frame of the stamping-machine, and used to regulate the width of the blocks and the length of the wires constituting the stamp, in the manner described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 22d day of January, 1866.

J. J. PARKER.
MRS. E. D. PARKER.

Witnesses:
WARNER GREEN,
P. H. YATES.