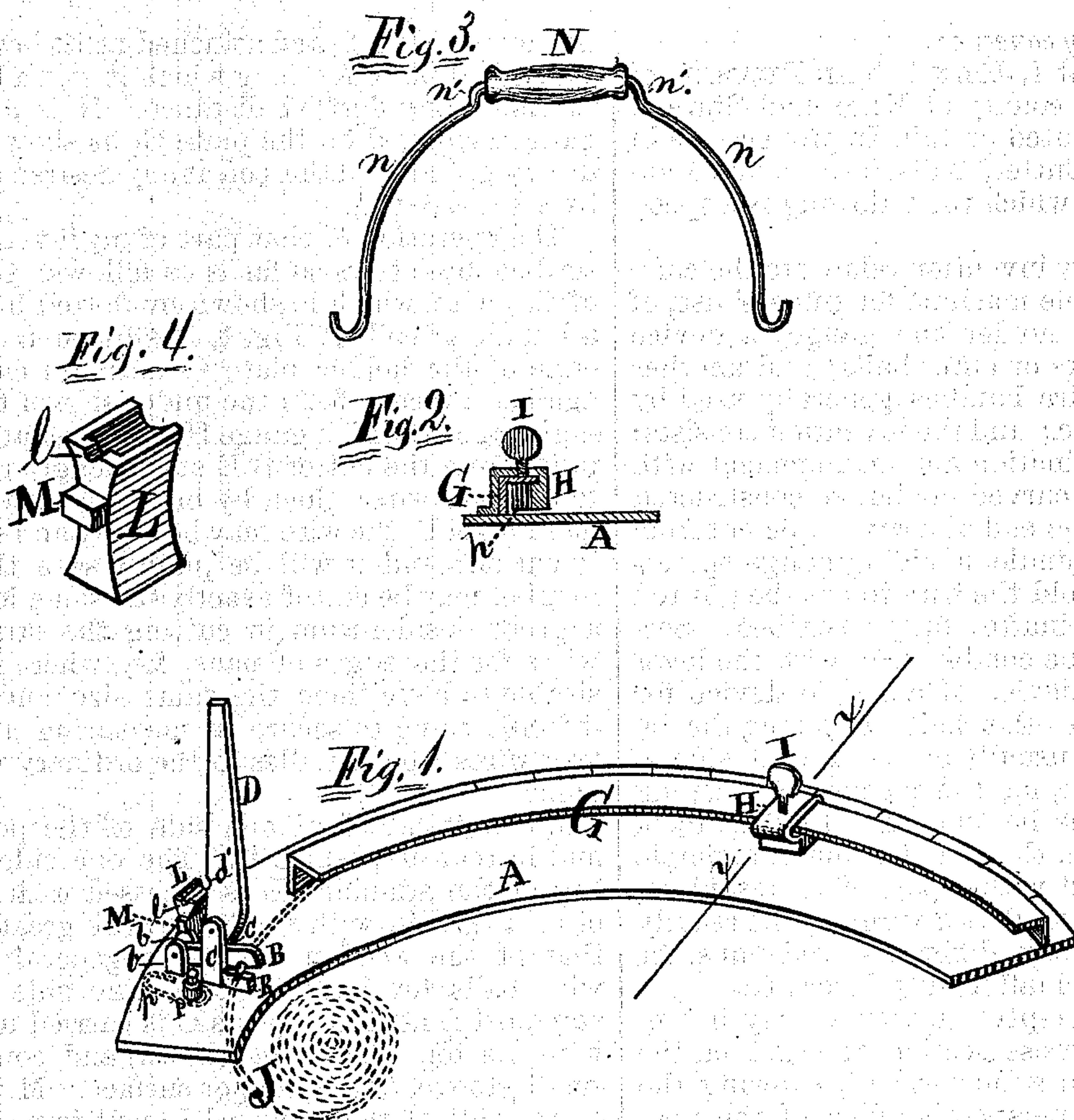


John P. Van-Bramer.

*Combined Wire-Cutter, Bail Former, and Pan-
Handle Turner.*

No. 119,204.

Patented Sep. 19, 1871.



Witnesses:-

Platt R. Richards.

Joseph Stafford.

Inventor,

John P. VanBramer.

*W. B. Richards &
A. McCallum, his attys.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. VAN BRAMER, OF GALESBURG, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND
ELLIS THOMPSON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR FORMING WIRE BAILS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,204, dated September 19, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. VAN BRAMER, of Galesburg, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Combined Wire-Cutter, Bail-Former, and Pan-Handle Turner, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my invention relates to the combination, in a simple machine for tinners' use, of a wire-cutter with holder and gauge; a device for forming buckets or other bails; and another for turning the wire handles generally used by tinners for pans, &c.; and the invention consists: First, in the combination and arrangement with a lever-cutter of a curved holder, so constructed as to hold firmly the end of a wire to be cut from the usual coiled bundle, a sliding gauge operating therewith to hold the wire to cut the desired length, all as hereinafter fully described. Second, it relates to the combination with the lever used in the first device of a simple device for holding a bucket or other bail and giving the desired short curves, usually placed at each side of the handle thereon, for the purpose of keeping it in position, all as hereinafter fully described. Third, it consists in the combination of a simple conical-shaped post with a part of aforesaid devices in such position that a wire may be readily curved thereon to suit different-sized pans, for handles, all as hereinafter fully described.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of Fig. 1 on the line *x x*. Fig. 3 is a bucket-bail, showing the crook. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the post L of Fig. 1.

A is the bed or base-plate, to which are secured the other parts of the machine. B is the upper and swinging blade of the wire-cutter, and is pivoted at one end between the posts *b b*, its other end passing between and beyond the posts or standards C C. D is the hand-lever for operating the blade B. It is pivoted between the posts C C, above the blade B, eccentric to its curved end, so that when its upper end is drawn forward and downward toward the free end of the blade B its eccentric end will impinge on the upper side of the blade B, driving it downward with great force. E is the lower and stationary blade of the cutters. G is a plate curved in its cross-section,

as shown at Fig. 2, and attached at its lower edge to the bed-plate A, along which it extends longitudinally any desired distance. H is a sliding gauge arranged on the plate G, as shown in the drawing, and held thereon at any desired position by a set-screw, I.

The operation of that part of my invention described by letters so far is as follows: One end of the wire, which is shown by dotted lines J in a bundle or coil at Fig. 1, is slipped under the edge of the holder-plate G until its end rests against a recess, *h*, in the under side of the sliding gauge H, which gauge H is first set at the distance from the cutter B E of the length required to cut said wire; then, by bringing forward the hand-lever D, the wire may be easily and smoothly cut off; and it will be plainly seen that any number may be cut of exactly the same length—a great desideratum in cutting the stiffening-wires for the edges of pans, &c., where it is desirable to have them the same size, and a very difficult thing to secure in measuring and cutting wires from bundles in the ordinary way, by hand.

L is a standard at one side of the posts *b b* and in rear of posts C C. The one side of the top of the standard L is recessed with a semi-circular groove with a radius a little greater than that of the wooden handle in general use on wire bails for buckets, &c. The side of the standard L next the posts C is carried up even with the top thereof, as shown, and contains a small groove, *l*, in its upper surface. M is a lug on the side of the standard L next to posts C.

The operation of the last-described devices is as follows: The handle, (wooden,) shown at Fig. 3 by letter N, is slipped on to the desired place on the bail *n*. Said handle is then laid in the groove or large recess in the top of the standard L, with the wire bail projecting out over the recess *l*. Now, if the hand-lever D is drawn back until the notch *d'* on its rear side strikes the wire *n*, and then pressed downward until the said wire strikes the lug or shoulder M, it will give the wire *n* the crooks *n'*, shown at Fig. 3, at the side of the handle N, and, by turning the handle end for end in the machine, both sides may be crooked alike.

P is a conical post standing on the base A and near the side of the standard *b*. The dotted lines

p are deemed to explain sufficiently clearly the method of using this part of the device in turning the oblong wire handles, one of which is shown by said dotted lines *p*, and which are used for pans and similar vessels.

I claim as my invention—

1. The lever D, operating with relation to the standard L and cutters B E, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination and arrangement of lever D, cutters B E, plate C, sliding gauge H, standard L, and post P, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN P. VAN BRAMER.

Witnesses:

PLATT R. RICHARDS,
WM. S. WING.