M. KENNEDY.

Device for Forming Sheet-Metal Pans.

No. 224,922. Patented Feb. 24, 1880.

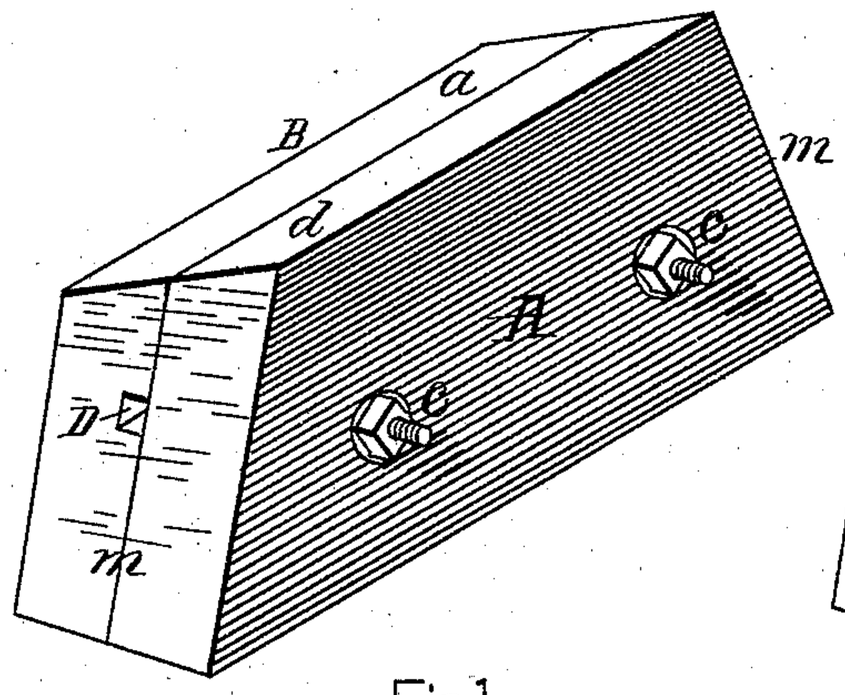

Fig. 1.

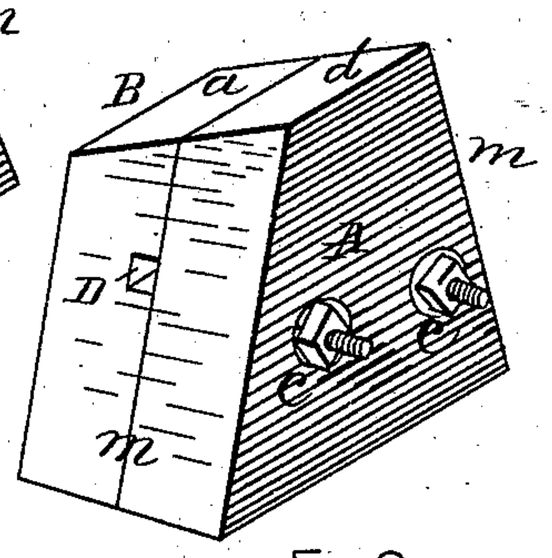

Fig. 2.

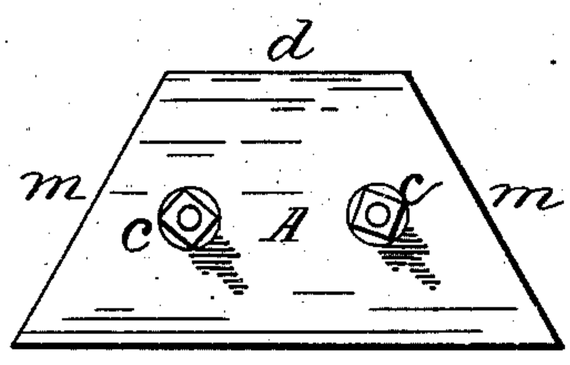

Fig. 3.

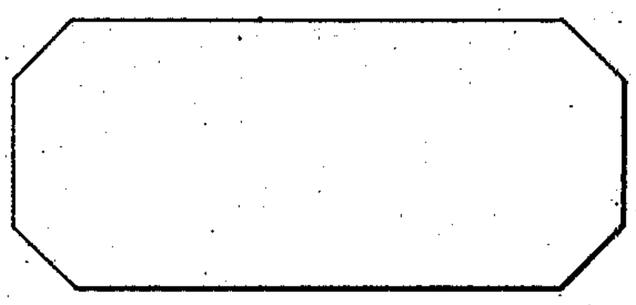

Fig. 4.

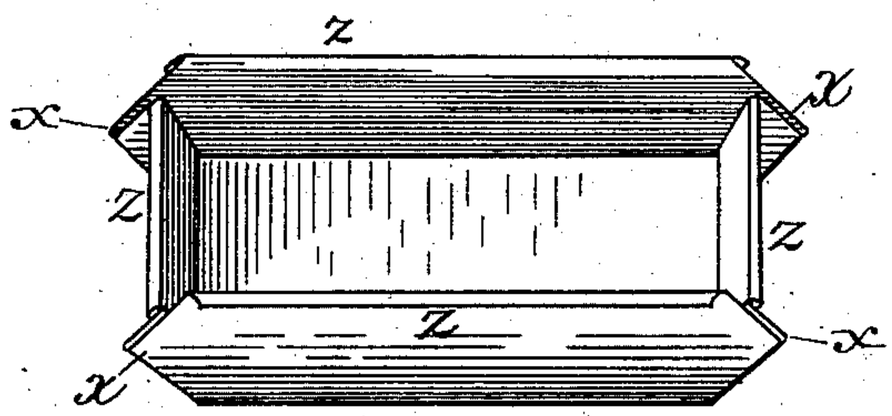

Fig. 5.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

DEVICE FOR FORMING SHEET-METAL PANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,922, dated February 24, 1880.

Application filed December 22, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW KENNEDY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Devices for Forming Sheet-Metal Pans, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view, showing that portion of the device used in forming the sides of the pan. Fig. 2 is a like view, showing that portion used in forming the ends of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the device shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank from which the pan is made, and Fig. 5 a view showing the pan partially finished, or as it leaves the device shown in Fig. 2.

Like letters indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of pan-forming mechanism used in the manufacture of sheet-metal pans having straight sides and ends; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, by which a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

My improved device consists, substantially, of the two jaws A B, connected by the bolts and nuts *c c*, the jaw B being provided with a longitudinal groove, D, running the entire length of its inner face in parallelism with its upper edge, *a*, which is inclined or beveled to correspond with a bevel or incline, *d*, on the upper edge of the jaw A, as shown.

The jaws are equal in length in each pair, respectively, and have sloping or inclined ends *m m*, which correspond with the flare or incline to be given the sides and ends of the pan.

In the use of my invention the edges *z z* for receiving the wire are first turned on the blank in the usual manner. The blank is then introduced between the jaws A B, Fig. 1, the turned edge of one of the sides of the blank being inserted in the groove D, that part of the blank which is to form the bottom of the pan resting against the inner face of the jaw A above said groove, and the ends of the blank projecting equidistant at either end of the jaws. The jaws are now caused to close and grasp the blank firmly by means of a vise, (not shown,) in which they are designed to be held, and the blank is bent down or turned over onto the inclined edge *d* by means of a small piece of board or any suitable implement for the purpose held in the hands of the workman, thus forming or raising the side of the pan, the incline or flare of the side being governed by the bevel or incline *d*. The opposite side of the pan is then formed or turned up in the same manner, after which the blank is transferred to the device shown in Fig. 2, by means of which the ends of the pan are formed in substantially the same manner as the sides.

The ends *m m* of the jaws in Fig. 1 correspond with the incline or flare of the ends of the pan, and the ends *m m* of the jaws in Fig. 2 correspond with the incline of the sides of the pan.

After the sides and ends have been turned or formed, as described, and while the blank is secured in the device shown in Fig. 2, the projecting corners *x x* of the pan may be hammered down, or flattened and brought into line with the sides, the inclined ends *m m* being used in place of the stake usually employed for this purpose.

It will be understood that the bolts *c c* are fastened in the jaw B, but work loosely in holes through the jaw A, the nuts not being fully turned down, thus enabling the last-named jaw to slide freely on the bolts in grasping the blank, but keeping them in proper position in relation to each other and to the work being done.

The device shown is designed for making a rectangular pan, or one in which the sides are longer than the ends. If the pan is to be

square, it will be obvious that one set of jaws will answer for turning both ends and sides.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

The improved device for forming sheet-metal pans described, the same consisting of the jaws A B, having the beveled edges *a d* and inclined ends *m m*, the jaw B being provided with the groove D and connected to the jaw A by means of the bolts and nuts *c c*, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:
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