

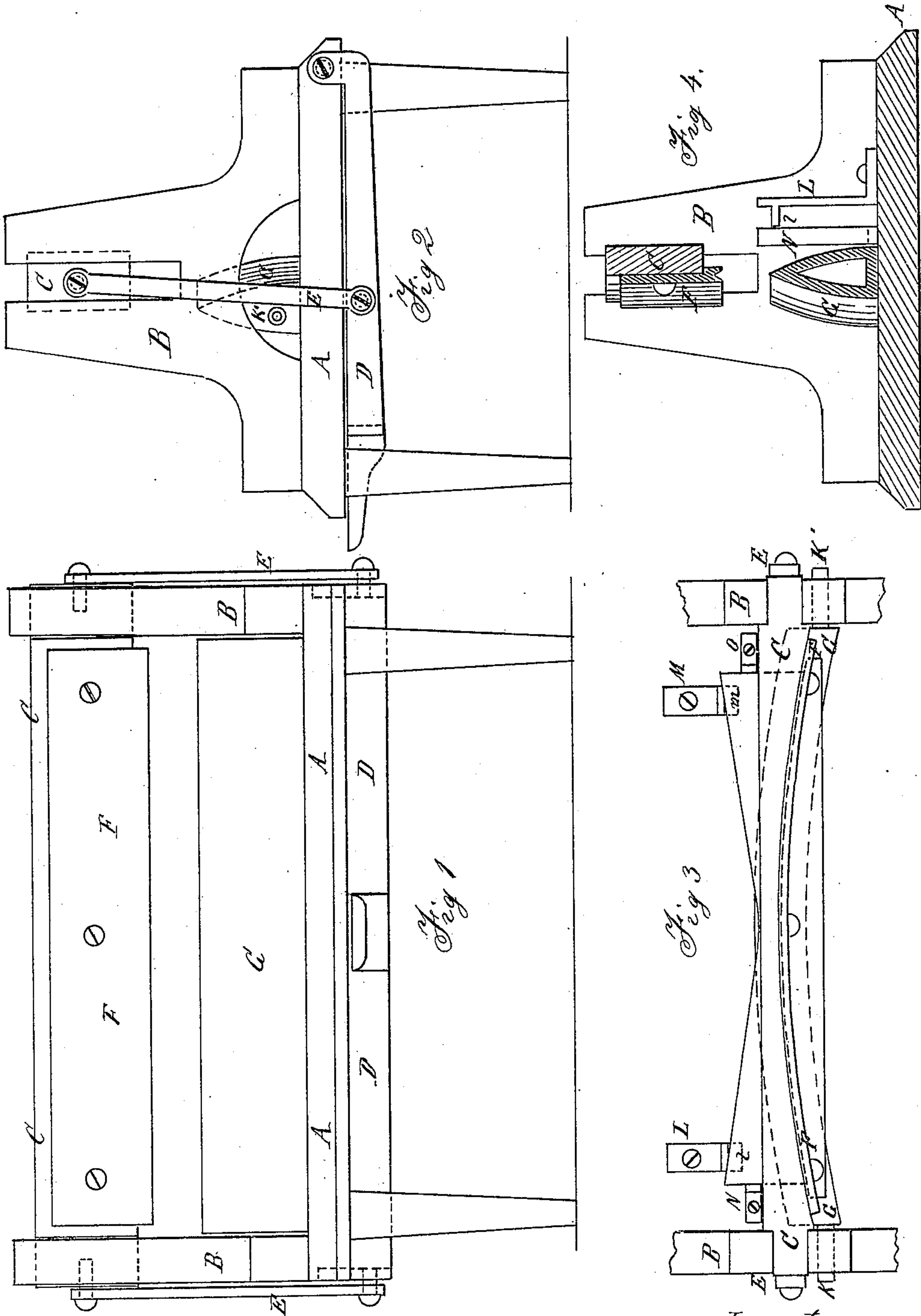
(Model.)

E. CARY.

MACHINE FOR CREASING, BENDING, AND SHAPING CELLULOID COLLARS.

No. 253,001.

Patented Jan. 31, 1882.



Witnesses  
Albert H. Hook.  
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Inventor.  
Edgar Cary

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR CARY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MACHINE FOR CREASING, BENDING, AND SHAPING CELLULOID COLLARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,001, dated January 31, 1882.

Application filed July 14, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDGAR CARY, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Creasing, Bending, and Shaping Celluloid Collars, of which the following is a specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is an end view; Fig. 3, a plan view, not complete; and Fig. 4, a vertical transverse section.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

Celluloid collars or cuffs are either made of a solid sheet of celluloid or of linen coated on both sides with a thin sheet of celluloid. The blank thus formed is creased, embossed, or some other impressions are to be made on it, similar to paper collars and such like articles. The machine which I construct for doing this is constructed in the following manner:

Upon a horizontal bed-plate, A, are fastened two uprights, B, which form ways for a cross-head, C, which can be raised and lowered by means of a treadle-lever, D, which is connected with the ends of cross-head by two connecting-rods, E, one on each end. This is, however, not material. The raising and lowering of the cross-head may be effected by any other convenient mechanism. To the front sides of this cross-head C there is secured a blade, F, the lower edge of which is grooved, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, which groove runs along the whole length of the blade, and the blade is curved, if the crease in the collar is so required, or shaped in any desired way, and forms the female die for the operation of creasing, &c.

The male die G is stationary and fastened upon the bed-plate A. Its upper portion is formed to a sharp edge and so shaped as to coincide with the shape of the upper die, the groove of which it enters when the upper die is brought down by means of the treadle, and

between the two dies the creasing, bending, or embossing is done.

The lower die, G, is made hollow, and steam is introduced into it, and thus heated, the steam entering on one end through a pipe, K, and escaping on the other side through a pipe, K'.

There are four adjustable gages, L M N O, fastened to the bed-plate A, by which the blank can be adjusted so as to get the crease or bend in the proper place. Two of these gages, L M, have small horizontal projections *l m* on a level with the top of the lower die, G, to steady the blank in a horizontal position.

It is not necessary that the lower die should be heated, but the upper one may be, or both. The upper die may be the male and the lower the female.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, in a machine for creasing, bending, or otherwise shaping celluloid collars or analogous articles, of the vertically-movable blade F, grooved along its lower edge to form the female die, with the stationary male die G, having a sharp upper edge coinciding with the groove in the upper die, and the gages L M, for adjusting and supporting the blank in position, one of said dies being made hollow to receive steam for heating it, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the bed or base plate, of the cross-head operated by a treadle and arranged to slide between standards mounted upon the bed-plate, the upper male die, F, having a grooved lower edge and secured to the cross-head, the lower hollow male die, G, and the gages L M, respectively provided with arms *l m* for holding the blank horizontally between the dies, substantially as described.

EDGAR CARY.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. HOOK,  
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