

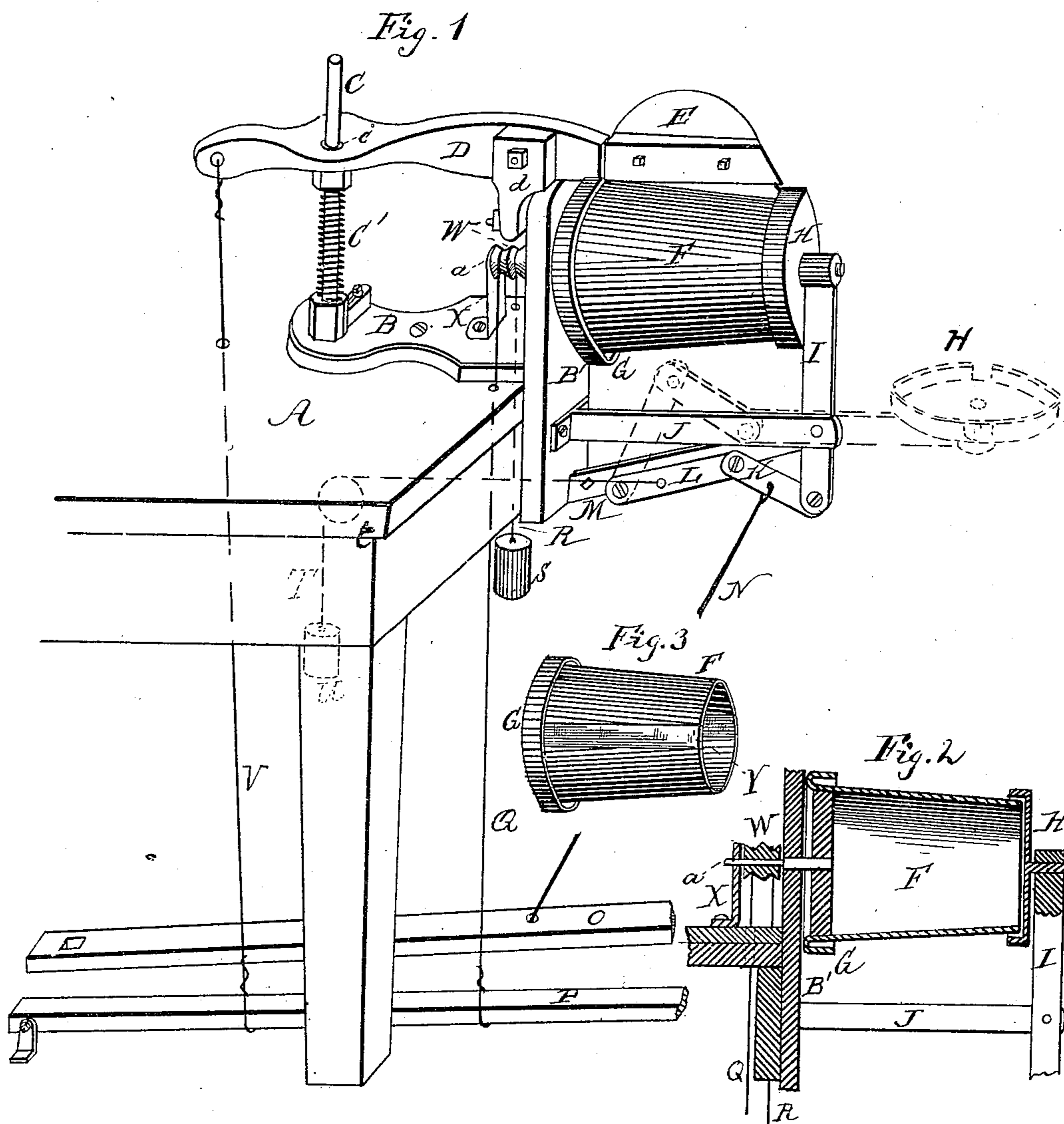
(No Model.)

J. S. McCORMICK.

COMBINED CAN SOLDERING AND BOTTOMING MACHINE.

No. 270,452.

Patented Jan. 9, 1883.



WITNESSES:

Ad. G. Dieterich
W. E. Walling

James S. McCormick
INVENTOR.
by *Louis Baggett & Co*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. McCORMICK, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

COMBINED CAN SOLDERING AND BOTTOMING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,452, dated January 9, 1883.

Application filed November 4, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES S. McCORMICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Can Soldering and Bottoming Machines; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved can-soldering machine, and Figs. 2 and 3 are detail views.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention has relation to can-soldering machines; and it consists in the improved construction and combination of parts of the same, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A indicates the table, upon which the machine is fastened by screws or bolts through the base-plate B of the machine.

Upon the outer edge of plate B is fastened an upright plate, B', and at the inner end of the plate is fastened an upright, C, having a spiral spring, C', wound around it.

The upright plate B' forms a bearing for a shaft, a, which is provided with a truncated cone, F, at its outer end and a double-grooved pulley, W, at its inner portion, turning with its inner end in a bearing, X, fastened upon plate B. The base of cone F is provided with an overturned rim, G, under which the edge of the metal plate forming the can passes and is held in place.

To the double-grooved pulley are fastened two cords, Q and R, wrapped around the pulley in opposite directions, cord Q being fastened at its lower end to a treadle, P, while the lower end of cord R is provided with a weight, S. By depressing the treadle P the pulley and cone F are revolved in one direction, and the weight S will reverse the motion when the pressure upon the treadle is relieved.

To the upper end of upright B' is fastened

a bearing, d, in which a lever, D, is pivoted. The outer end of this lever is provided with a piece of red slate, E, which is fastened to it and bears against the side seam in the can to be soldered with its straight lower edge. The inner part of this lever has a slot, c, through which upright C projects, spring C' bearing against its lower side, and a cord, V, is fastened to the inner end of it, the lower end of which is fastened to the treadle P.

To the lower part of the upright plate B' is fastened an arm, J, which is strengthened by a brace, M. To the outer end of this arm is hinged a lever, I, having a plate, H, journaled upon its outer end, the said plate having a slotted rim or flange, h.

An arm, K, is hinged to the lower end of lever I, and another arm, L, which is pivoted upon brace M, is hinged to its other end.

A cord or rod, N, is fastened to arm K at its upper end and to a treadle, O, at its lower end, and a cord, T, having a weight, U, and running over a pulley, t, is fastened to arm L.

In the surface of cone F are inserted longitudinal strips of red slate Y, one strip for each side seam in the can to be soldered, which prevents the solder passing through the seam from sticking to the cone.

The operation of my machine will be easily understood. The curved tin plate intended to form the sides of the can is placed upon the cone F, and the inner edges of the plate are brought in under the flange G. The plate E of red slate presses by the force of spring C' upon the side seam, holding it closed, whereupon the treadle O is depressed, bringing plate H, upon which the bottom has been placed, to bear against the end of the cone and can-blank. The soldering-iron and solder are thereupon brought down along the side seam, and the slots in rim h of the plate H admit of the seam being soldered its entire length. By now depressing the treadle P the can is revolved, while the soldering-iron and solder are held over the bottom edge of the can, soldering the bottom to the sides, weight S brings the cone back to its original position, weight U extends lever I, removing plate H, and the can may be removed.

It is obvious that there may be one or more

side seams, as desired, the cone F being provided with a corresponding number of red-slate strips.

Having thus described my invention, I claim
5 and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

The can-soldering machine consisting of plate B, having upright plate B', and upright C, having spiral spring C', pulley W, cone F,
10 having overturned rim G and inlaid strips Y of red slate, cord Q, cord R, having weight S, lever D, having plate E of red slate, cord V,

treadle P, lever I, arms K and L, plate H, having slotted rim h, cord N, and cord T, having weight U, the whole constructed and combined
15 to operate substantially as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES S. McCORMICK.

Witnesses:

C. B. PLATT,
JOHN FLYNE.