

(No Model.)

P. J. & F. J. ILLIG.  
DOUBLE SEAMING MACHINE.

No. 282,525.

Patented Aug. 7, 1883.

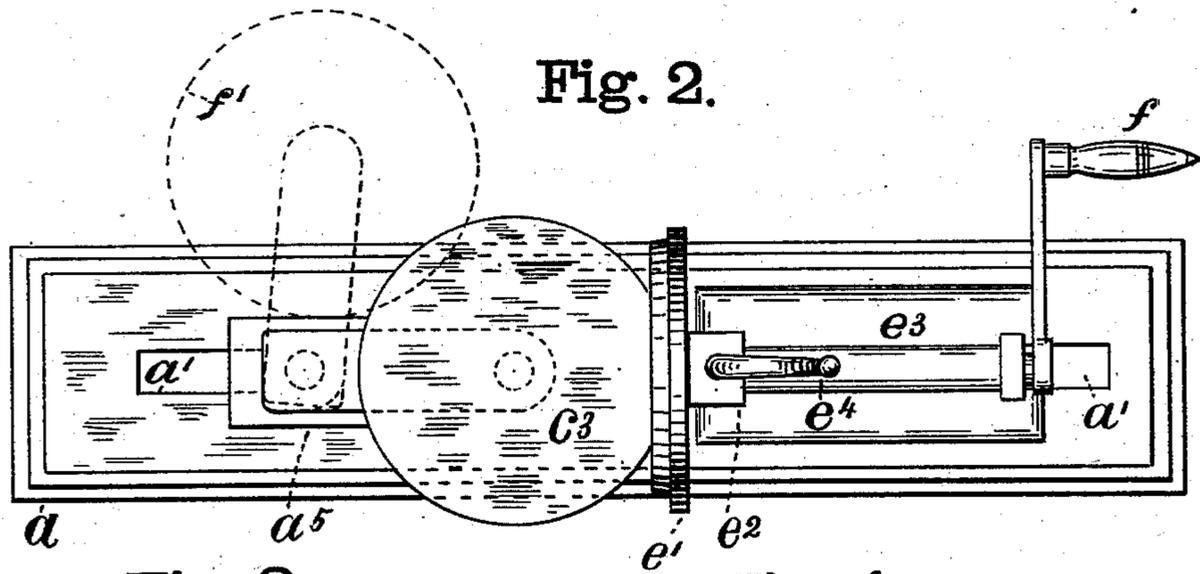
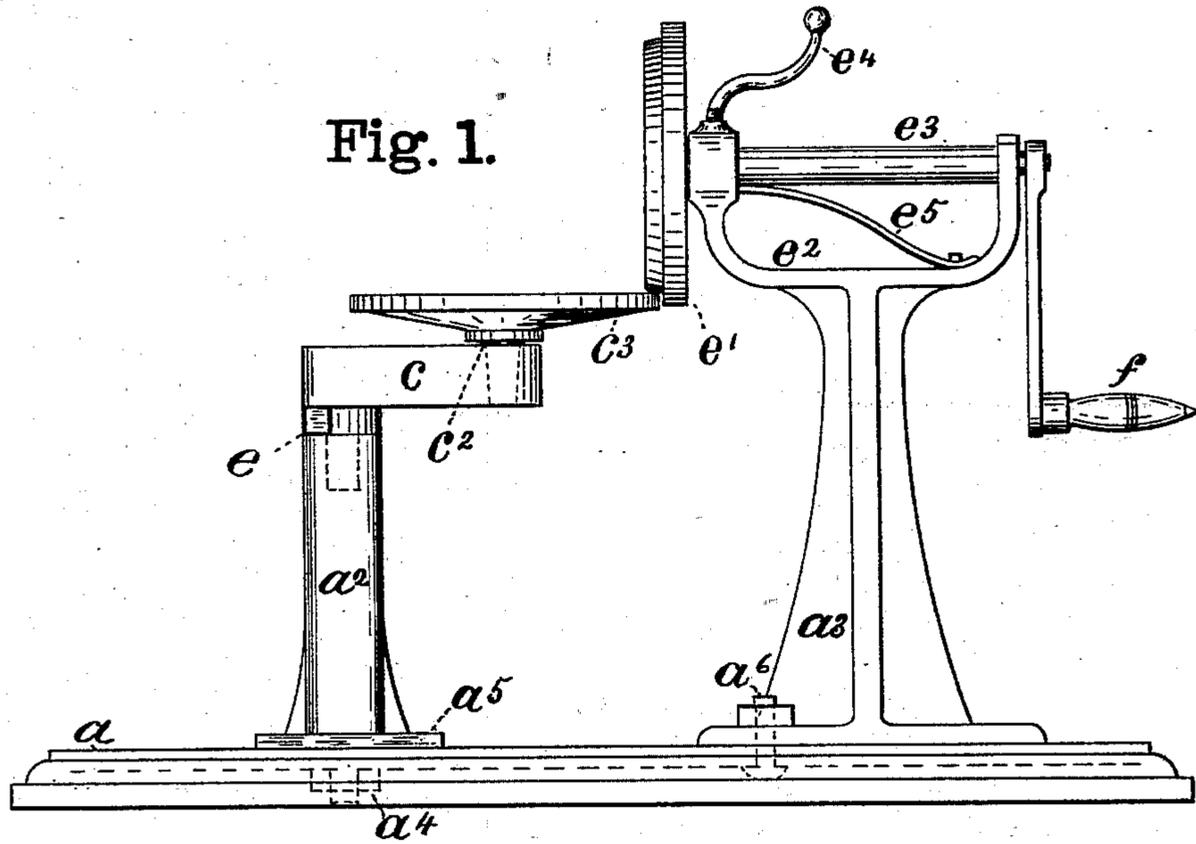


Fig. 3.

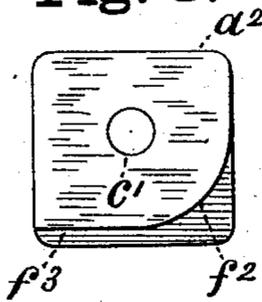
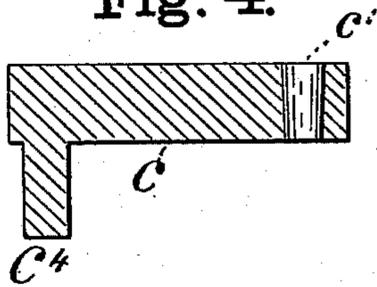


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER J. ILLIG AND FRANK J. ILLIG, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## DOUBLE-SEAMING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,525, dated August 7, 1883.

Application filed June 25, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, PETER J. ILLIG and FRANK J. ILLIG, citizens of the United States, residing in Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Double-Seaming Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to attachments to double-seaming machines. Its object is to provide the means for double-seaming tea-kettles or other similar articles; and it consists of an upright horizontally-adjustable standard having at the top a removable horizontally-swinging arm and removable seaming-wheel, and certain details of construction, all of which will be fully and clearly hereinafter shown by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine complete. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged top view of the upright horizontally-adjustable standard, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through the seaming-wheel arm.

The base  $a$  of the machine is made in the usual way, and is provided with a slot or opening,  $a'$ , through which the bolts pass to hold the standards  $a^2$   $a^3$  in place, and along which the standard  $a^2$  may be adjusted by means of a nut and screw,  $a^4$ , (shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1;) but the standard-base  $a^5$  may extend forward far enough to have a bolt pass through it and through the slot or opening  $a'$ , and be fastened by a nut similar to that shown at  $a^6$ .

$c$  represents the swinging arm. It is provided with a hole,  $c'$ , to receive the shank  $c^2$  of the horizontal seaming-wheel  $c^3$ , and a downwardly-projecting pin,  $c^4$ , adapted to fit

the hole  $c^5$  in the top of the standard  $a^2$ . (See Fig. 3.)

$e$  in Fig. 1 represents a small projection from the arm  $c$  to limit its swinging movement when the seaming-wheel  $c^3$  meets the seaming-wheel  $e'$ . The seaming-wheel  $e'$  is mounted in bearings in the frame or support  $e^2$  on a shaft,  $e^3$ . It is provided with the usual hand-screw,  $e^4$ , for forcing it downward, and a spring,  $e^5$ , for forcing it up when released from the hand-screw  $e^4$ .

$f$  is a handle by which the machine is operated. The wheel  $c^3$  is made easily removable, so that wheels of different sizes may be used.

In operating with the invention the arm  $c$  is swung backward, as shown by the dotted lines  $f'$ , (see Fig. 2,) and a tea-kettle or other article is put on, the seaming-wheel  $c^3$  passing in through the cover, after which the arm is moved around, so that the wheel  $c^3$  is in the position shown in Fig. 2. The curved portion  $f^2$ , around which the stop  $e$  moves while turning the arm  $c$ , allows the stop  $e$  to pass around it freely until it comes in contact with the portion  $f^3$ , when the seaming-wheels are in the proper position for seaming the tea-kettle or other article, which is done by turning the handle  $f$  in the usual way.

We claim as our invention—

A double-seaming-machine attachment consisting of the standard  $a^2$ , having the portions  $f^2$   $f^3$ , swinging arm  $c$ , provided with a stop,  $e$ , and a seaming-wheel,  $c^3$ , for the purposes described.

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Witnesses:

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