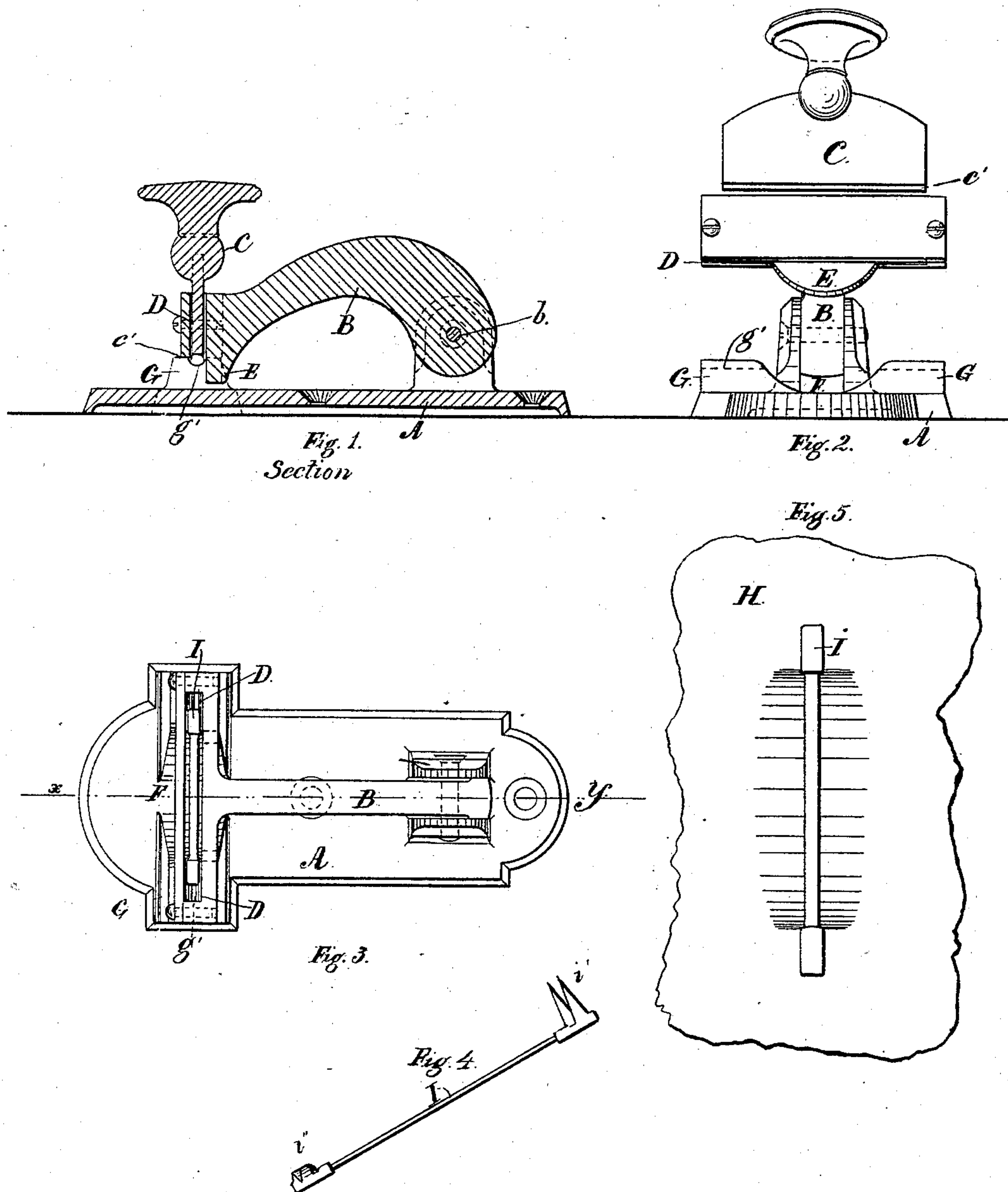


(No Model.)

E. P. HAFF & J. H. WALBRIDGE.
MACHINE FOR ATTACHING AND SETTING METALLIC HANGERS TO
COATS OR OTHER GARMENTS.

No. 294,033.

Patented Feb. 26, 1884.



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EDWARD P. HAFF AND JOHN H. WALBRIDGE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR ATTACHING AND SETTING METALLIC HANGERS TO COATS OR OTHER GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,033, dated February 26, 1884.

Application filed December 19, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD P. HAFF and JOHN H. WALBRIDGE, both of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Machines for Attaching and Setting Metallic Hangers to Coats or other Garments; and we 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to the construction of machines for attaching and setting metallic hangers (such as are made and arranged similar to that shown and described in United States Letters Patent No. 269,727, granted to Morris Shrier, and dated December 26, 1882) to coats or other garments, where double points or barbs are arranged at each end of the metallic hanger, and intended to be put through the cloth of the garment and then fastened by being bent upon themselves.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of the machine, taken on the line *x y* of Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is a front elevation, showing the clamping-bar and holder for the hanger raised, and the plate for striking and setting the hammer out of the directing-groove. Fig. 3 is a plan view, showing the hanger in position to be fastened. Fig. 4 is an elevation of such a hanger as is intended to be used, showing the points at one end open and the points at the other end closed, as they would appear after being acted upon by the machine. Fig. 5 represents a piece of cloth with the hanger attached, showing the fullness of the cloth under the hanger.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate like parts.

In the drawings, A represents the base-plate.

B is the clamping-bar attached to the plate A by means of the pin *b'*, which passes through the projection on the plate A and through the bar, thus allowing it to be raised or lowered, as desired.

C is the driving-bar, having a groove, *c'*, cut into its lower edge, and adapted to fit over the rounded back of the hanger when it is in the directing-slot and in a position to be fast-

ened. On the end of the clamping-bar B is the directing-slot D, adapted to hold the hanger and the driving-plate C. Back of the directing-slot and below it, forming a portion of the clamping-bar B, is the projection E, semicircular in form, and which, when the clamping-bar is down, fits into a semicircular-formed recess, F, between the crimping-blocks G G on the plate A.

G G are the crimping-blocks, which form a part of the plate A and are raised somewhat from its surface. They are arranged immediately under the directing-slot D. Cut into the surface of the crimping-blocks is the crimping-groove *g'*, having a curved bottom.

H is a portion of cloth to which is attached the metallic hanger I.

I is the metallic hanger.

i shows the points or barbs open and in a position to be passed through the cloth; *i''*, the barbs or points bent upon themselves after having been acted upon by the machine.

The operation of the machine in attaching and setting the hanger is as follows: The clamping-bar B being raised, the coat or other garment to which the hanger is to be applied is placed over the crimping-blocks. The clamping-bar is then depressed, the semicircular projection E pushing or depressing the material into the recess F between the crimping-blocks G G on the plate A. The object of thus depressing the fabric is to make the amount of cloth or material included between the fastening projections on the hanger slightly greater in length than the length of the hanger itself between such points, the result being that when the hanger is applied it stands away from the garment or material, thus allowing greater facility in passing the hanger over a hook or nail on which the garment is to be hung. It also serves to prevent the cloth from being torn by contact with nails or hooks in endeavoring to pass the hanger over them. The material being held by the clamping-arm, as described, the hanger is inserted into the directing-slot D, fastening-points downward. The driving-bar C is then inserted into the slot over it, the curved groove in its lower edge, *c'*, fitting closely over the hanger. By a quick blow from the hand the fastening-points of the hanger are forced through the material, and, directed by the grooved channel *g'* on

the surface of the crimping-blocks, are bent upon themselves and securely fasten the hanger to the material. The grooved channel on the crimping-blocks, having a rounded bottom, gives the same bend to the fastening-points of the hanger, the points thus being bent as shown at *i''*, Fig. 4—that is, so turned that they do not project or present any rough surface.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a machine for attaching metallic hangers, the combination of the movable bar B, having the semicircular projection E, with the crimping-blocks G G, having the recess F

between them, said blocks being supported upon the base-plate A, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the base-plate A, the crimping-blocks G, containing the channel or groove *g'*, and having between them a recess, F, and the bar B, carrying the projection E, and having a slot, D, containing the striking-bar C, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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