

(No Model.)

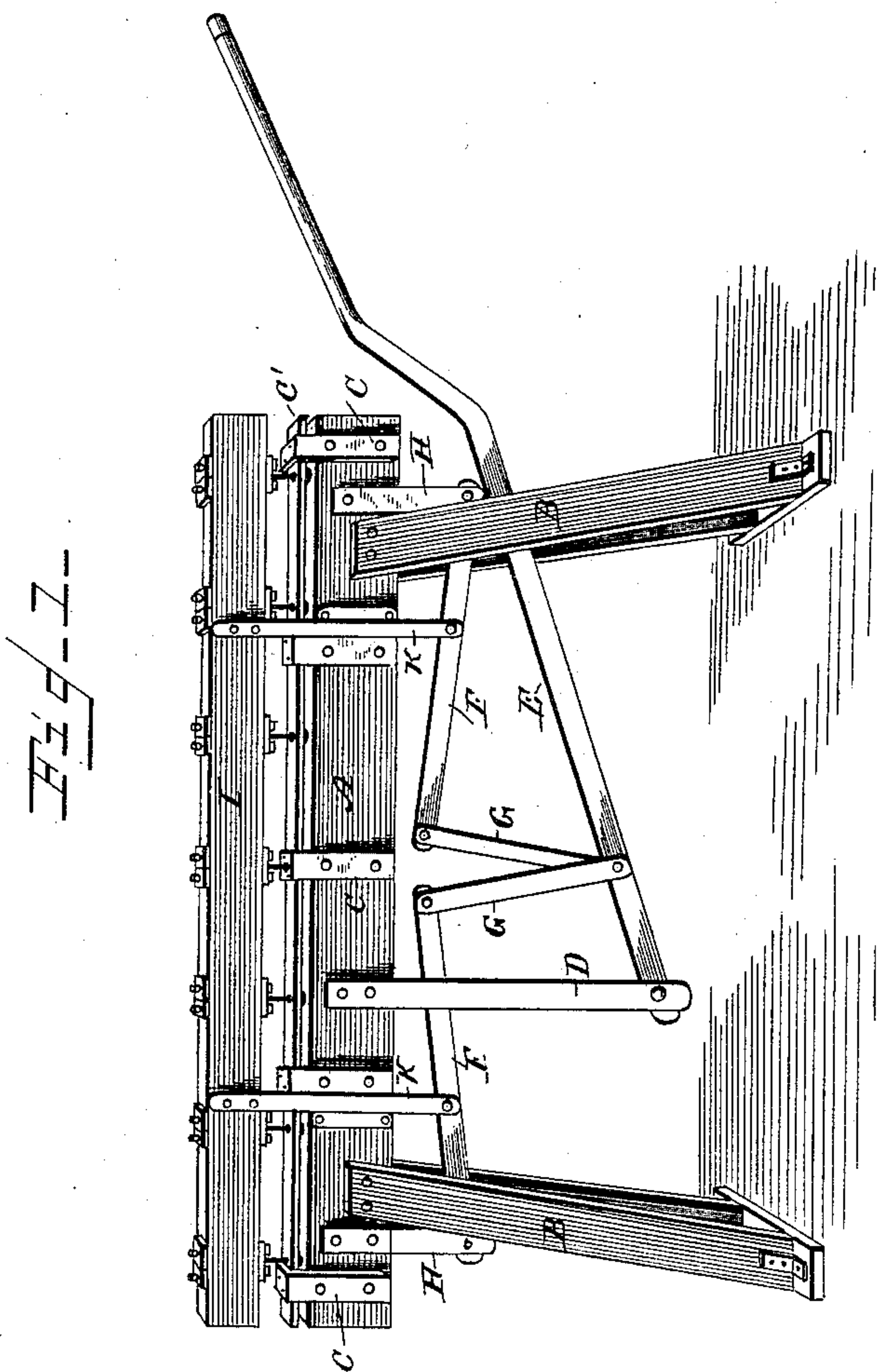
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

LA FAYETTE WILDERMUTH.

PUNCHING MACHINE.

No. 349,072.

Patented Sept. 14, 1886.



Witnesses
Edwin D. Jewell,
A. B. Rawlins

Inventor
Ira Fayette Wildermuth
By his Attorney
S. W. Grisabaugh

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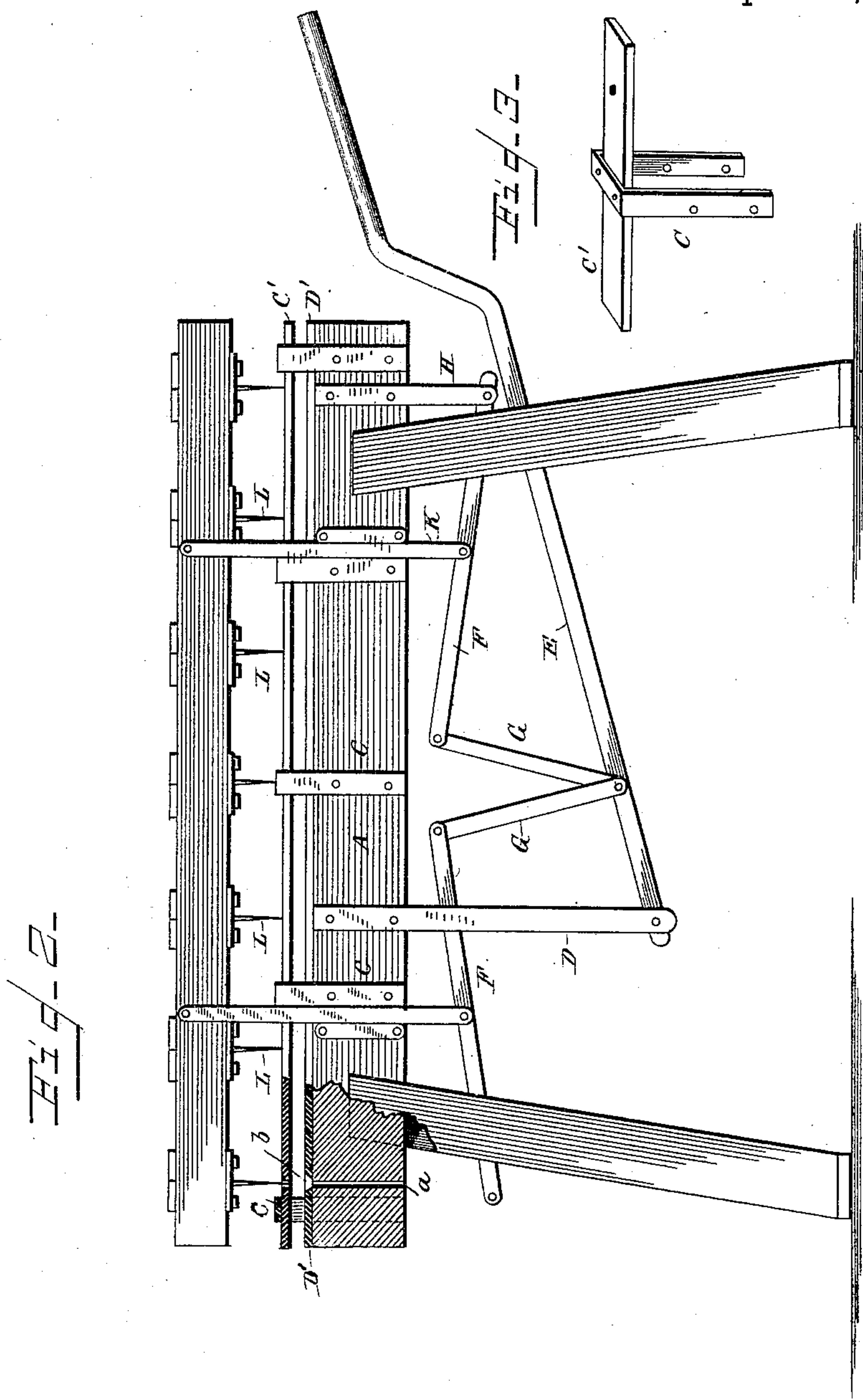
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LA FAYETTE WILDERMUTH, OF LANCASTER, OHIO.

PUNCHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 349,072, dated September 14, 1886.

Application filed April 29, 1886. Serial No. 200,513. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LA FAYETTE WILDERMUTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lancaster, in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Punching-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in punching-machines for making holes in wood or other material.

The object of my invention is to provide a machine which will punch a series of holes of uniform distances apart at one and the same operation, and is designed more especially for punching holes in bed-bottom slats for the insertion of the springs.

My invention consists of a bar provided with a series of punches mounted in suitable guides or ways on a bench or other suitable support, and operated by a compound lever, which will depress the punch-carrying bar throughout its entire length, as will more fully appear.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is a detached portion of the guide-bar and the straps for holding the same on the trestle.

A indicates the top of the trestle or bench, having the legs or other suitable supports, B, said trestle being braced in any desired manner so as to form a rigid support for the operating parts of the machine.

C are clips or metal straps secured to the sides of the top of the trestle, said straps being extended a short distance above the top A and bent at right angles, to which the bar C' is attached. The bar C' is suspended far enough above the top A to allow the article to be punched to be placed between it and the upper surface of the top A. The bar C' is provided with a series of apertures, *a*, which register with the punches in the bar I, and also with the apertures *a*, formed through the top A, said apertures being for the passage of the chips made by the punches in their passage through the slat. The bar C' not only serves as a guide for the punches, but also as a stop for the slat when the punches are being withdrawn from the same.

D' is a metal plate secured to the top of the trestle, said plate being provided with aper-

tures *b*, which register with the apertures in the top A and plate C'. These apertures are countersunk on the upper side, so that if the punches should bend a little to one side while passing through the slat they will strike the beveled or countersunk portion, which will cause them to move over toward the center of the aperture.

D is a bar secured to the top piece, A, to the lower end of which is pivoted the operating-lever E, said lever being attached to the inner ends of the compound levers F F by means of the links or bars G, the outer ends of the compound levers F F being pivotally secured to the bars H, which in turn are secured to the top piece, A. The levers F are secured to the punch-carrying bar I by bars or links K, and by which means the punch-carrying bar is raised and lowered when the lever E is operated.

In operation the machine is fastened securely to the floor. The outer end of the lever E is raised to its highest point. The operator then shoves a slat in between the guide-plate C' and the plate D' their full length. The points of the punches are now in the holes in the guide plate or bar C', which will keep them all in a line. The outer end of the lever E is now depressed. This will draw down the punch-carrying bar and force the punches through the slat, the points of the punches entering the holes *b* in the plate D' and the holes *a* in the top A. The upward movement of the punches through the guide-bar C' serves to straighten them, provided they have been bent by striking a knot or other hard substance in their passage through the slat. The slat when punched is pushed out at the other end of the machine by the insertion of another slat at the lever end, so that one person is enabled to work the machine rapidly. By this construction of machine I am enabled to make the perforations in the slats of uniform distances apart, so that the bed-springs can be applied readily thereto by any unskilled person; and, furthermore, the work can be more rapidly done than heretofore, and the arrangement of the lever enables the work to be readily done by a boy.

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

1. In a machine for punching or perforating slats, the lever E, pivoted to the bar D and connected to the levers F by means of the links or bars G, in combination with the links or bars K and punch-carrying bar I, as set forth.

2. In a machine for punching or perforating slats, the bar A, mounted on suitable supports, B, and provided with the guide-bar C', in combination with the bar I, having a plurality of punches, and the levers E F, connected to the bar I and with each other, as set forth.

3. In a machine for punching or perforating

slats, the bar A, perforated as described, having the plate D', provided with countersunk holes b, as described, and the guide-bar C, suspended or secured above the plate D', as set forth.

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

LA FAYETTE WILDERMUTH.

Witnesses:

HENRY BERNSTEIN,

JOHN MALLIN.