

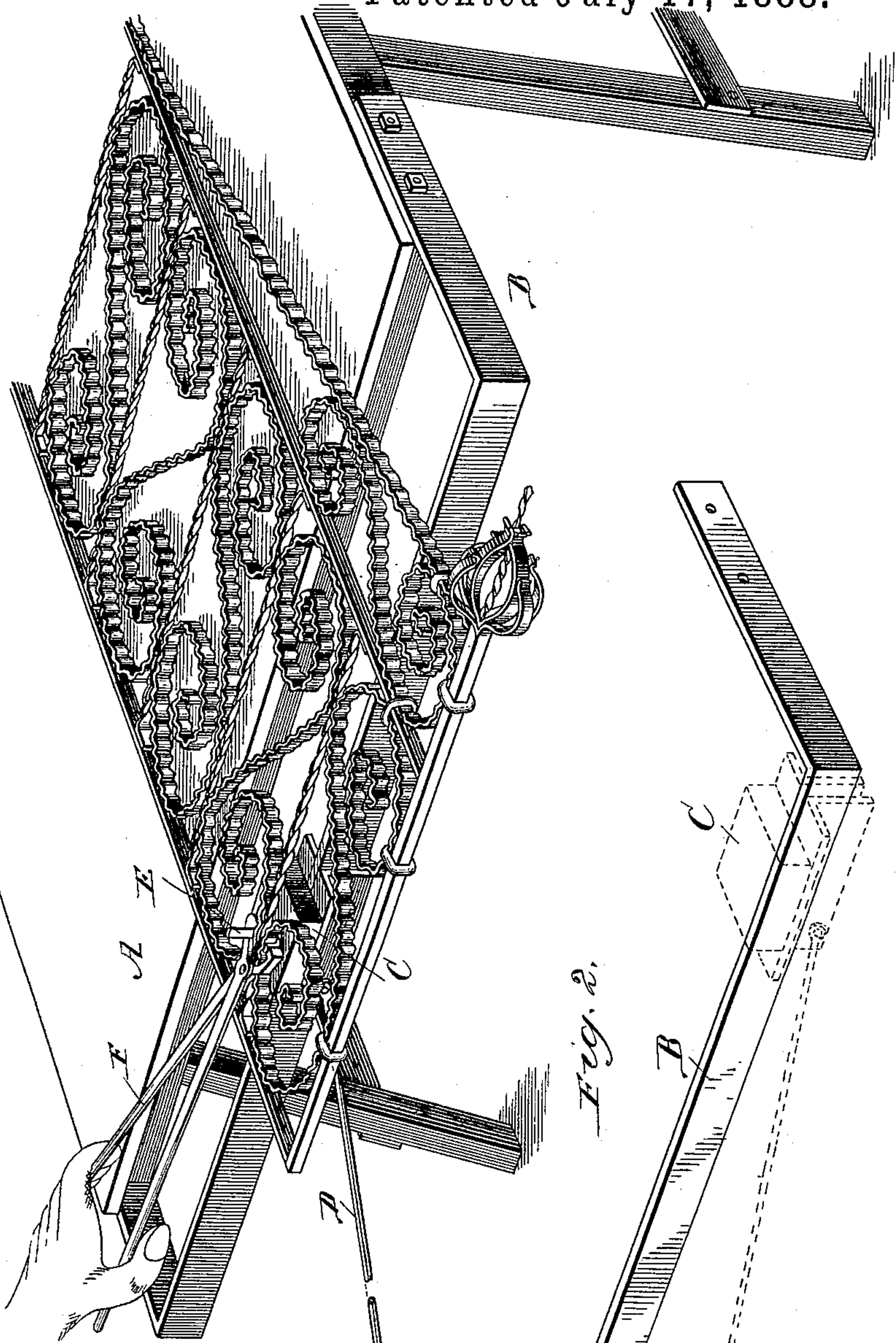
(No Model.)

F. HAINSWORTH.  
METHOD OF MAKING SCROLL WORK.

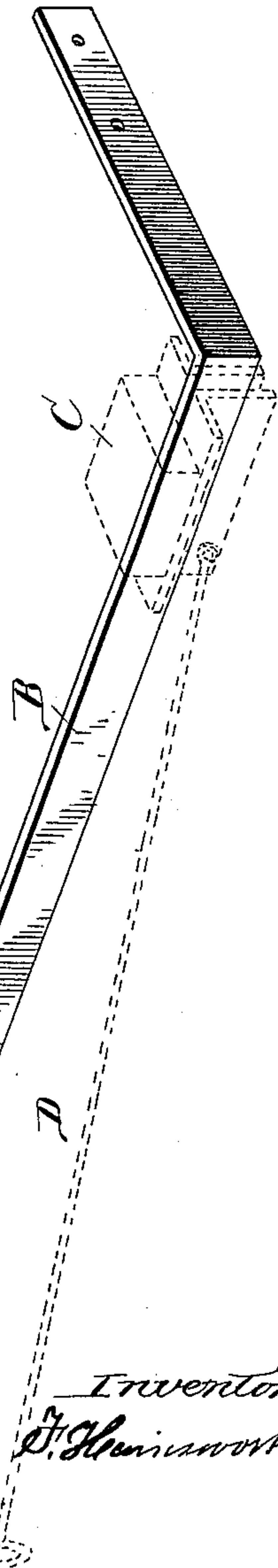
No. 386,125.

Patented July 17, 1888.

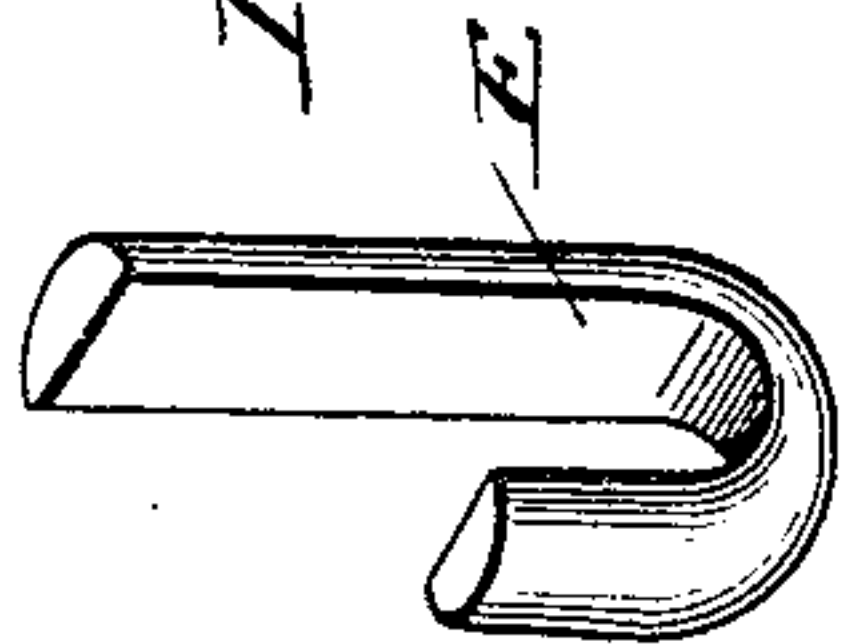
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



Witnesses,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK HAINSWORTH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## METHOD OF MAKING SCROLL-WORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,125, dated July 17, 1888.

Application filed June 11, 1887. Serial No. 241,031. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK HAINSWORTH, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, have made certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of Making Scroll-Work and Machinery for Utilizing the Same, of which the following is a specification.

This is an improvement on Letters Patent Nos. 351,435 and 351,436, issued to me, and pending application Serial No. 231,202.

In making metallic scroll-work it is quite difficult to fasten the different parts together. This arises from the fact that the points where the parts are united or joined together are in a great measure inaccessible for drilling and riveting.

To provide a method for uniting or joining together these inaccessible points of scroll-work in a cheap and serviceable manner, and means for carrying out the same, is the object of this invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a piece of scroll-work and the means employed to join or unite the different parts together. Fig. 2 is a detail in perspective of movable anvil or rest used in carrying out this improvement. Fig. 3 is a perspective of loop.

A is a table or bench upon which is placed the pieces forming the scroll-work.

B is a bracket attached to and extending from the table A. This bracket is securely fastened to the table. On this bracket slides the anvil C.

D is a handle connected to the anvil and is used to move it on the bracket B.

E is a loop made with one arm longer than the other.

F is a pair of tongs.

The scrolls are placed in position on the table either in a temporary frame or in one which is to permanently surround them. The frame with the scrolls is placed so as to extend over the table. The loop E, after being

brought to a proper degree of heat, is placed at that point on the scroll-work which is to be joined or united together by placing the loop from below or the under side of the scroll-work. Thus the open ends extend upward. The two arms of the open loop are then clasped by the tongs F. The anvil C is then placed immediately under the loop, as shown in Fig. 1, when the longer arm of the loop is closed across or over the upper sides of the scroll-work by any suitable means—such as a hammer—thus closely and fixedly joining or fastening together the different pieces of scroll-work.

The anvil C can be moved to any point on the bracket and placed under the loop, and serves as a fixed, firm, and solid rest for the loop while the longer arm is being closed over the scrolls. By placing the loop in position on the scroll-work from below or the under side of the scrolls it places the open ends of the loop above the scroll-work, which affords the long arm ample room to swing across the upper surfaces of the scroll. The anvil C can be adjusted in a different manner and by different means than herein shown without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim—

The method herein shown for uniting or joining together the different parts of scroll-work, which consists in placing in position the scrolls on a table with a part thereof projecting over the side of the table, then placing an open loop having one arm longer than the other in position on the scrolls where they are to be joined together from below or from the under side of the scroll-work, then adjusting a movable anvil under the loop, and then closing the longer arm over the scrolls, substantially as shown.

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Witnesses:

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