

(No Model.)

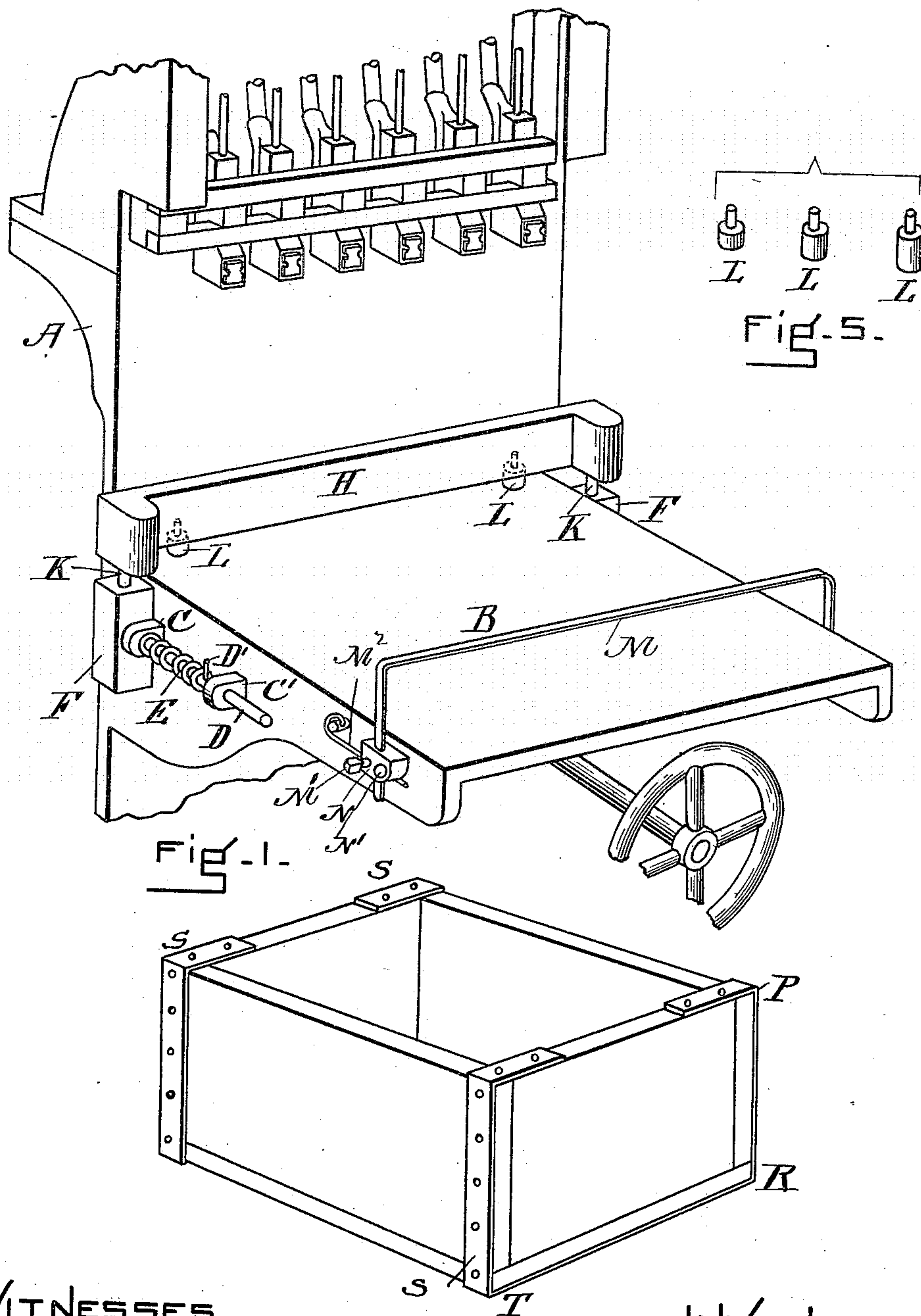
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

B. S. ATWOOD.

ATTACHMENT FOR BOX NAILING MACHINES.

No. 547,108.

Patented Oct. 1, 1895.



WITNESSES  
Frank G. Parker  
Frank G. Hatter

Fig. 2.

INVENTOR

Benjamin S. Atwood

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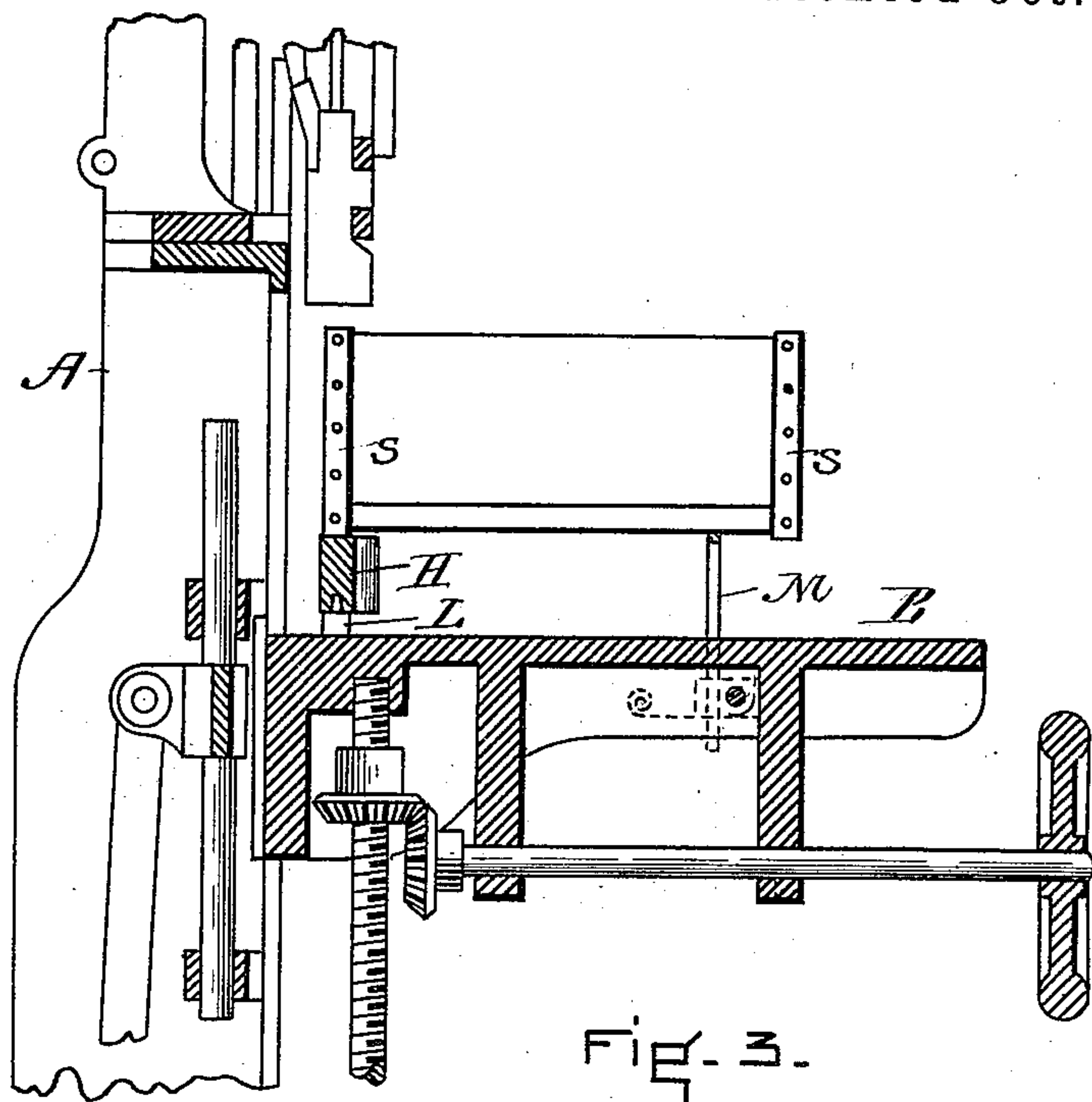


FIG. 3.

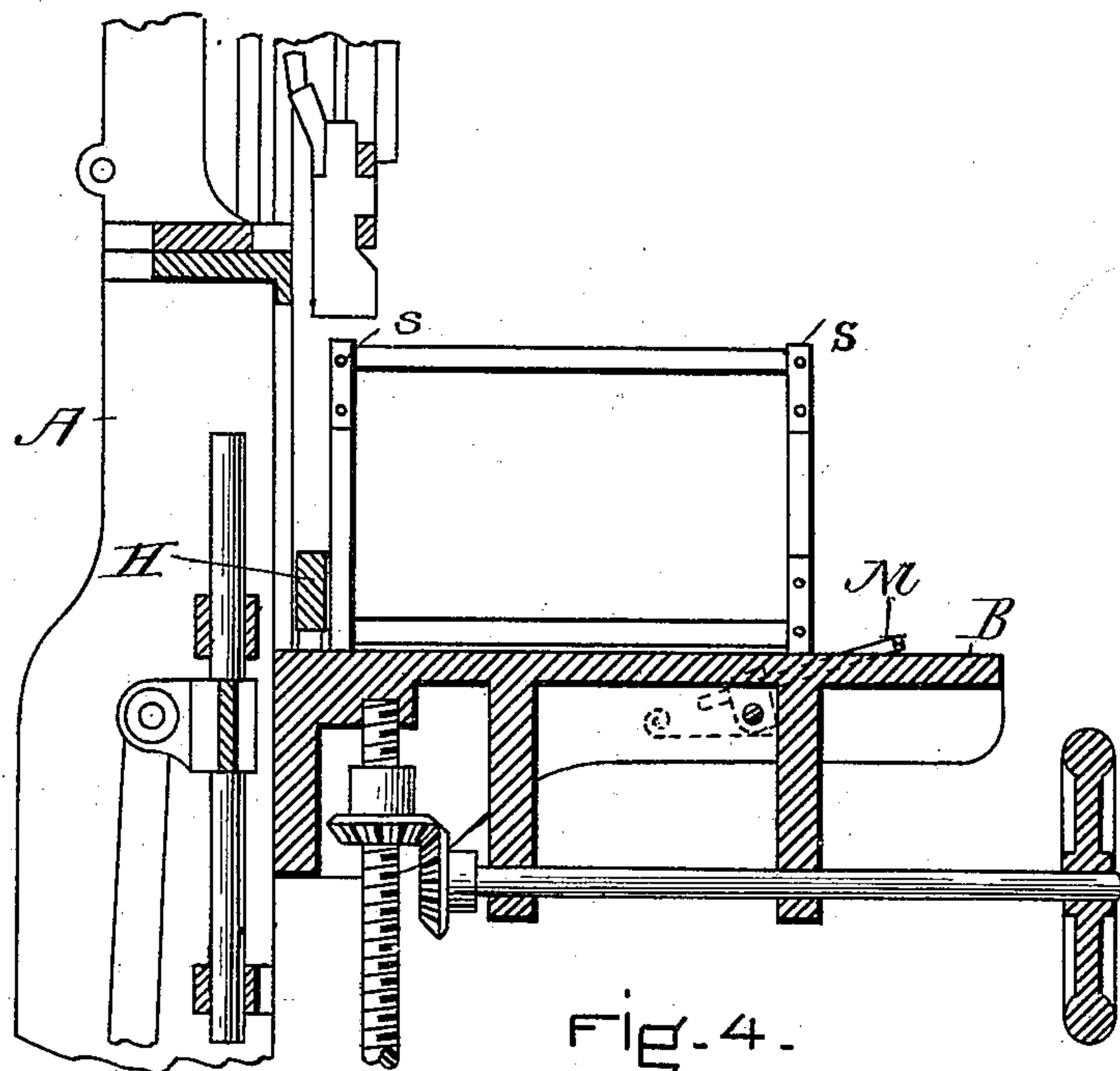


FIG. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN S. ATWOOD, OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS.

## ATTACHMENT FOR BOX-NAILING MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,108, dated October 1, 1895.

Application filed June 30, 1894. Serial No. 516,199. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN S. ATWOOD, of Whitman, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Box-Nailing Machines, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to a device to be connected to a box-nailing-machine table; and it consists of an adjustable bar which is adapted to serve as a support for a box while a metal strip is being nailed to the top or bottom of the same and to be pushed out of the way while the metal strip is being nailed to either side of the box, in which case the box rests directly upon the table, the object being to save the adjustment of the table to meet the different dimensions of width and depth of box, an operation that requires considerable additional labor. This object I attain by the mechanism shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents in perspective a view of parts of a box-nailing machine and its box-supporting table with my improvement attached. Fig. 2 represents in perspective a box having a metal strip nailed to it. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of parts of a box-nailing machine, showing the position of a box when resting upon my adjustable bar. Fig. 4 is a vertical section showing parts of a box-nailing machine and table, my adjustable bar being represented as being pushed back out of the way of the box; Fig. 5, details.

In the drawings only such parts of a box-nailing machine are shown as are required for an understanding of the construction and use of my attachment.

In the drawings A represents a box-nailing machine of a well-known class, and B is a table made in the usual manner.

I will now describe my attachment. C C', Fig. 1, are two projections extending from the edge of the table, as shown, there being similar ones on the other edge. (Not shown.) D is a rod adapted to slide in holes made in the projections C C'. Each of the rods D has attached to its end a head-block F, and also has a spring E, buttressed against the projection C and reacting against a pin D' in the rod D, the tendency of the spring E being to

draw the head-block F against the projection C and hold it in that position unless force is applied to keep it away. Guide-pins K extend upward, one from each of the head-blocks F, and serve to keep the adjustable bar H in place. The bar H extends entirely across the table, as shown. This bar H may be made of any desired dimensions and is provided with adjusting-blocks L L. (See Figs. 1 and 5.) These blocks are made of various heights, so that when placed under the bar H its upper face may be at any desired height above the surface of the table B. The difference of level between the top of the bar H and the table B is adjusted to the box upon which the metal strip S S is to be nailed—that is, when the box is placed with its shortest dimension vertical, as illustrated in Fig. 3, then it must rest upon the top of the bar H; but when it is placed with the longer dimension vertical, then it rests directly upon the table, as shown in Fig. 4. In other words, the difference between the level of the table and the top of the bar H must be equal to the difference between the shorter and longer dimension of the box—i. e., the difference between P R and R T. (See Fig. 2.)

M, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, represent an adjustable swinging bar to be used as a support for the outer end of the box while it is being nailed. (See Fig. 3.) This bar is bent as shown, its ends passing through blocks N, one of which is shown in Fig. 1. Each of the blocks N is adapted to turn on a pin N', and is held yieldingly in place by a spring M'. When not in use the bar M may be turned down, as shown in Fig. 4. The ends of the bar are held in the blocks N by set-screws M'. The bar H may be used as a gage by adding set-screws to the projections C C', so that the rods D may be clamped and thus hold the bar H in any desired position.

I claim—

1. In a box nailing machine, the combination of a box supporting table, a bar H adapted to serve as a rest for the box being nailed and vertically adjustable as described, said bar being mounted on horizontally sliding blocks to admit of its being pushed back out of the way of the box when not required, and said sliding blocks, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a box nailing machine, the combination of a box supporting table, an adjustable bar H provided with guide pins K adapted to work vertically in the horizontally sliding  
5 blocks F, and the said sliding blocks F all operating together substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 27th day 10 of June, A. D. 1894.

BENJAMIN S. ATWOOD.

Witnesses:

FRANK G. PARKER,

FRANK G. HATTIE.