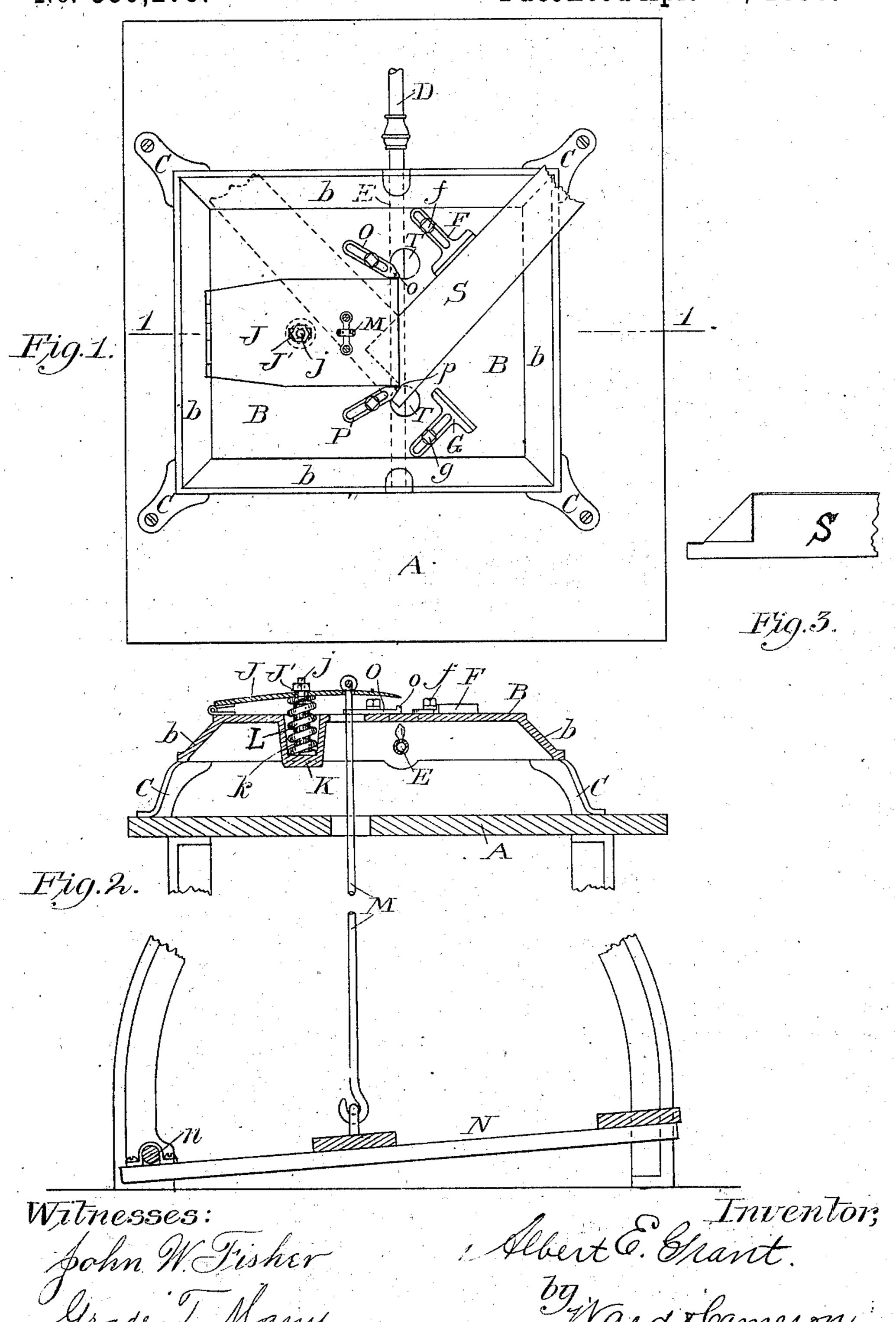
A. E. GRANT.

MACHINE FOR TURNING POINTS OF COLLARS.

No. 559,279.

Patented Apr. 28, 1896.



United States Patent Office.

ALBERT E. GRANT, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR TURNING POINTS OF COLLARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,279, dated April 28, 1896.

Application filed November 17, 1894. Serial No. 529,170. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beit known that I, Albert E. Grant, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, State of New. York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Turning the Points of Collars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in 10 collar-forming machines; and the object of my invention is to produce a simple and effectual machine for turning the points of a collar in a uniform and positive manner after the collar has been laundered. I attain this 15 object by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan. Fig. 2 is a section along the line I I on Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a view of part of a collar with its point turned over.

Similar letters refer to similar parts through-

out the several views.

Upon the table A, I place the metallic plate B, provided with downwardly-projecting sides and ends b and supported upon the table by 25 the legs C, or in any suitable manner. Beneath the top of the plate B, I place a gasburner E, supplied with gas by the pipe D, the gas-burner E passing across the plate from side to side and just below the same at about 30 midway between its ends. Upon the upper surface of the plate I arrange the guides F and G, usually constructed of metal, T-shaped, the shank slotted, adjusted by means of the bolts f and g. To the rear of the upper sur-35 face of the plate B, I hinge the plate J, which extends forward to that portion of the plate B beneath which the burner E is located. The plate J is provided with a bolt j, which extends downward into the lug k, projecting 40 upward in the recess K in the plate B, and about which lug is a spiral spring L, which has its seats on the bottom of the recess K and the under side of the plate J. The plate J is provided with the slot J', through which 45 the bolt j passes, and upon which the plate may be moved.

To the forward end of the plate J is attached the rod M, which passes through the plate B, through the table A, and is secured

to the lever N, which lever is fulcrumed to 50 the legs of the table at n, as shown in Fig. 2. As thus arranged, the lever N becomes a treadle for the purpose of forcing downward the plate J.

In addition to the guides F and G referred 55 to I also arrange upon the plate B, close to the edge of the plate J and on each side of said plate, the guides O and P, which are provided with slots and bolts for adjustment, and are pointed, having upwardly-projecting 60 lugs o and p at the point, one of which is shown in Fig. 2.

The operation of my mechanism is apparent. A collar S is placed in the position shown in Fig. 1, directed by the guides F and P. 65 The plate J is brought down by pressing the foot upon the lever N. The heat from the burner E makes the line of crease flexible, and the operator turns the collar over upon the plate J, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. 70

For the purpose of preventing the projecting ends of the collar interfering with the process I arrange at each of the forward corners of the plate J openings T T through the plate B, which will allow the projecting ends 75 to turn therein. Fig. 3 shows the collar after one of its points has been turned down. Upon removing the foot from the treadle the spring L will raise the plate J, the collar is removed, and the other point is turned by inserting it 80 beneath the plate directed by the guides G and O.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a machine for turning the points of a 85 collar, the combination, with a plate, provided with openings therethrough, a burner under the plate, adjustable guides upon the top of the plate, one of which is adjacent to each of the openings and having its end pointed and 90 turned upward, and a plate hinged at one end to the first-mentioned plate and having its free end adjacent the guides, substantially as set forth.

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