(No Model.)

B. S. ATWOOD.

TABLE FOR BOX NAILING MACHINES.

No. 561,692. Patented June 9, 1896.

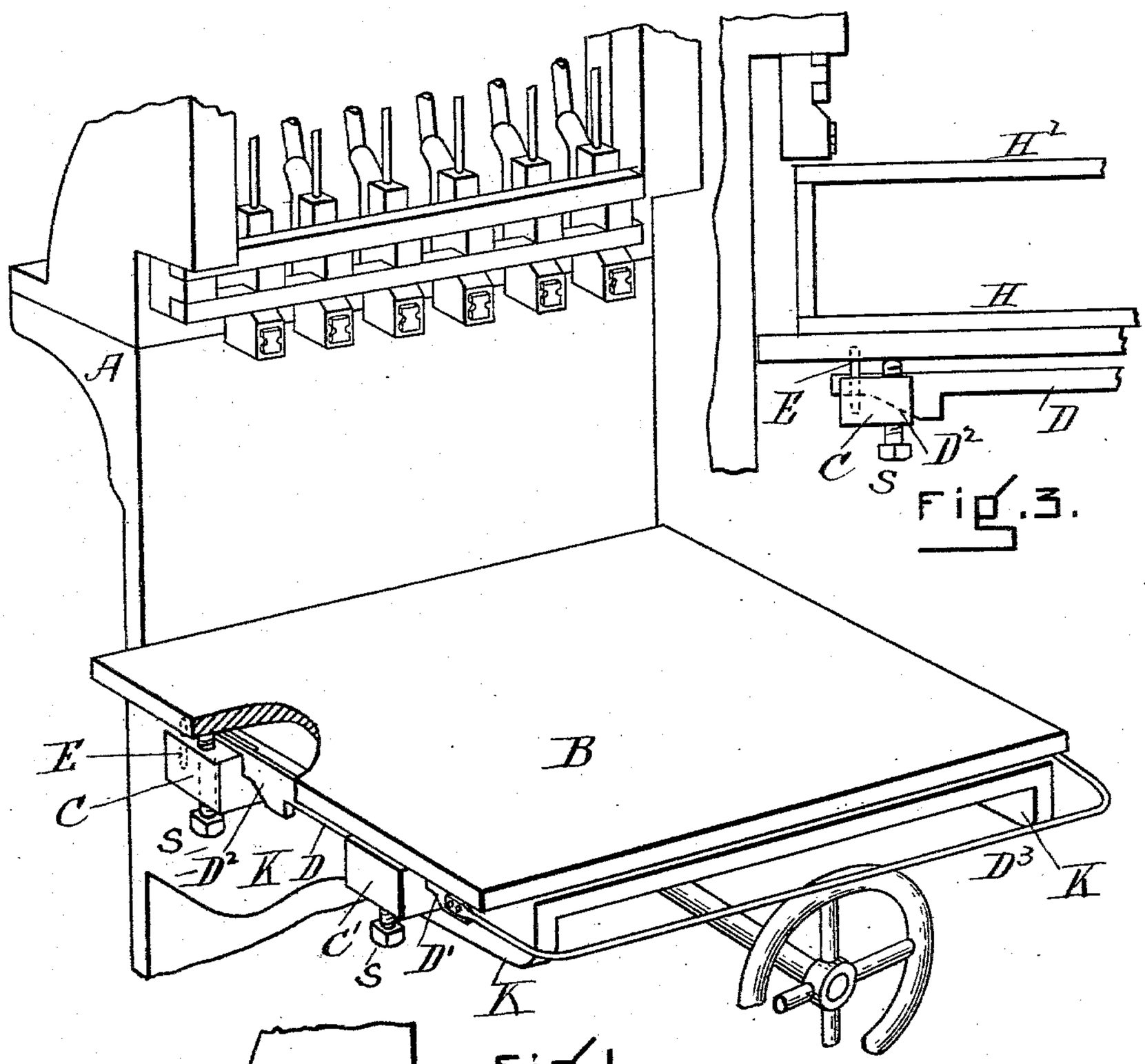

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

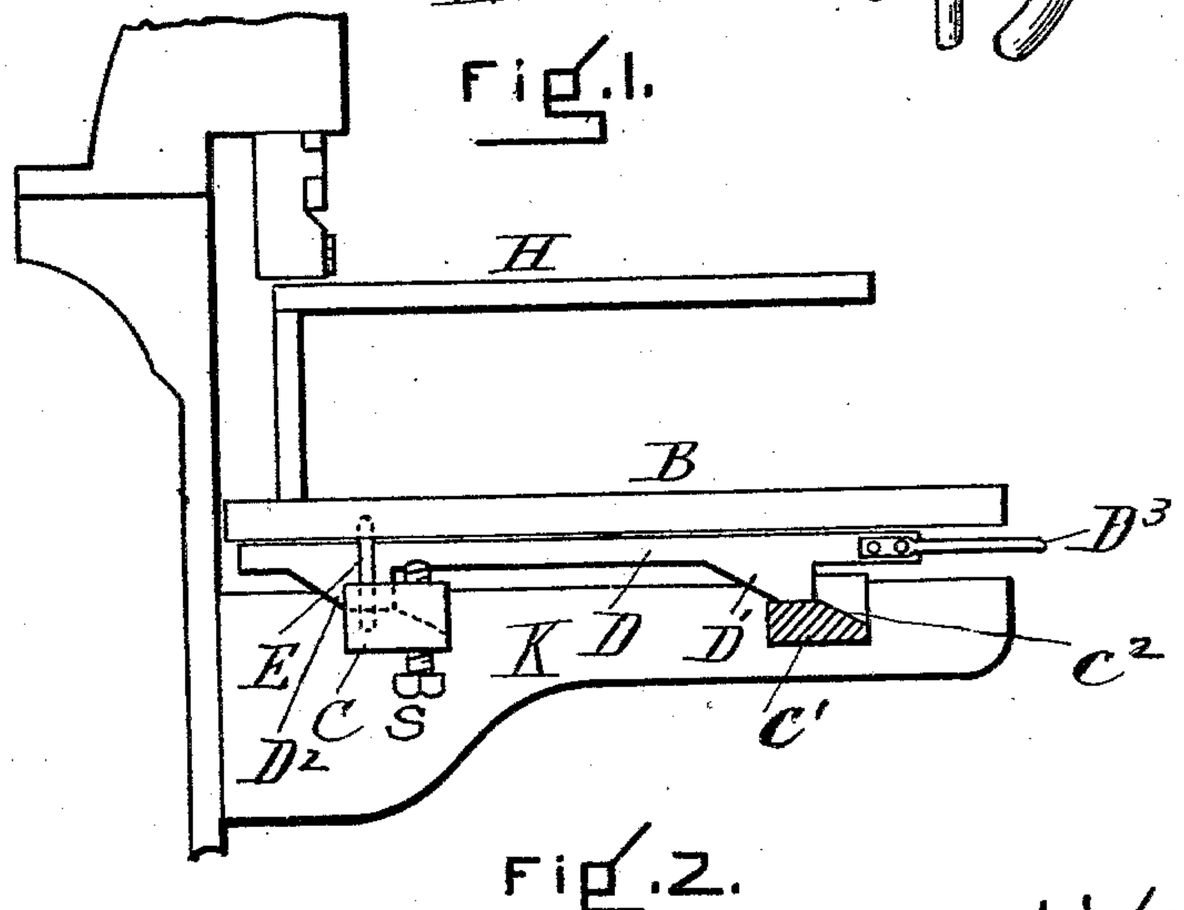

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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BENJAMIN S. ATWOOD, OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS.

TABLE FOR BOX-NAILING MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,692, dated June 9, 1896.

Application filed June 30, 1894. Serial No. 516,200. (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 Tables for Box-Nailing Machines, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to mechanism connected to the table of a box-nailing machine by which the said table, after being adjusted for nailing on one side of a box, may be dropped a certain distance equaling the thickness of the second side to be nailed on, this distance being regulated by an adjusting-screw controlled by the operator to make it conform to the thickness of the second side. This object I attain by the mechanism shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing parts of a box-nailing machine and table with my adjusting device attached. Fig. 2 is an elevation showing a table and such parts of a box-nailing machine as are more nearly connected with it. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing details.

In the drawings, A represents a part of the body of an ordinary box-nailing machine, and B the table, upon which the box is placed while being nailed.

K represents a bracket or framework adapted to be moved upward in relation to the nail-driving machinery. Upon the sides of the bracket K are firmly attached projections C C′, having inclines, as shown at C^2, Fig. 2. There are two or more of these projections upon each side of the bracket K. The table B is held in place by steady-pins E E, but is free to be raised or lowered in relation to the bracket K.

The raising and lowering of the table in relation to the bracket K are effected by means of sliding bars, one of which is shown at D. These two sliding bars are connected together by a rod D^3, which serves as a handle by which the operator can move them both at once.

D′ and D^2 are two wedge-shaped projections attached to the sliding bars D and are adapted to operate in connection with the inclines on the projections C C′, so that when the rods D are drawn out, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the table drops to its lowest position in relation to the bracket K, and when they are pushed in, as shown in Fig. 2, the table is raised up.

To adjust the table B for use the wedge-bars D are pushed in, as shown in Fig. 2. Then the bracket K is raised in the usual manner until the table B occupies the level required for nailing the side H onto the box, as shown in Fig. 2. The bracket remains stationary, but the table B may be lowered a limited distance by pulling out the slides D. This last movement of the table B should equal the thickness of the side H^2 of the box. (See Fig. 3.) This movement is limited to just the amount required by means of the screws S, which are adjusted to the exact height for the lowest position of the table B, and the nailing of the side H is done. To restore the table B to its height for beginning the nailing of a box the sliding rods D D are pushed in. This raises the table B to the height required, as shown in Fig. 2.

I claim—

In a box-nailing machine, the combination of the adjustable brackets K K having attached to them, projections C C′ each of the projections C C′ having limiting set-screws S S whereby the amount that the table is lowered is determined; with the slides D D each having wedges D′ D^2 and table B, 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 of June, A. D. 1894.

BENJAMIN S. ATWOOD.

Witnesses:
FRANK G. PARKER,
FRANK G. HATTIE.