

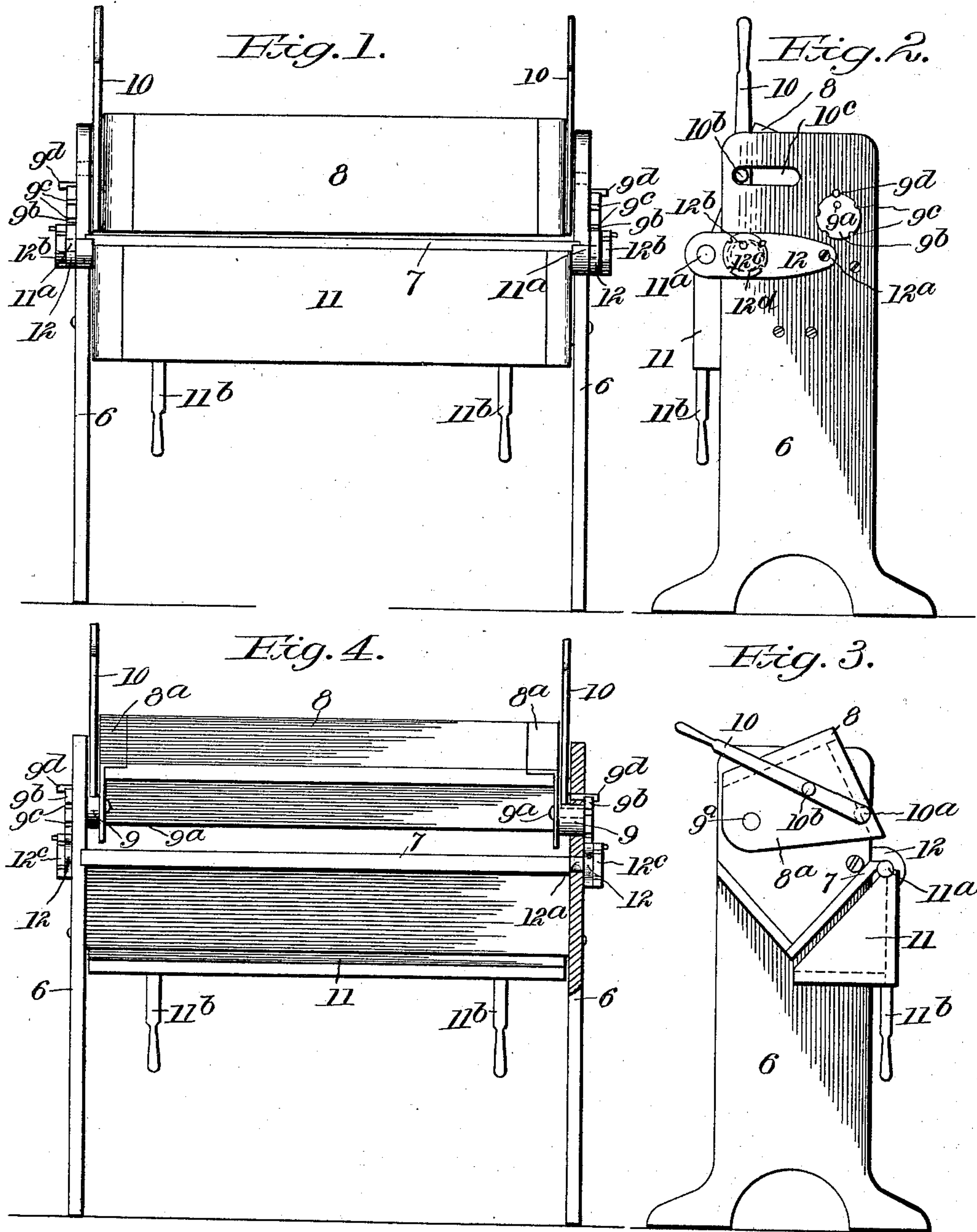
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PATENTED MAR. 3, 1903.

H. SCHOTT.
CORNICE BRAKE MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 2, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGO SCHOTT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALBERT J. BUBOLZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CORNICE-BRAKE MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 722,149, dated March 3, 1903.

Application filed October 2, 1902. Serial No. 125,651. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO SCHOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cornice-Brake Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art
10 to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

15 This invention relates to that class of metal-bending machines known as "cornice-brakes," in which the sheet of metal is held between two long jaws and bent longitudinally by a swinging apron or brake hinged adjacent the
20 jaw.

The object of the invention is to improve the clamping action of the jaws and to effect an adjustment of the pivotal point of the upper jaw to accommodate material of different
25 thicknesses and to vary the angle to which a sheet may be bent.

A further object is to provide means to vary the pivotal point of the apron according to the thickness of the material being worked on or
30 to the kind of bend desired.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is an end elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the clamping-jaws and apron, the
35 supporting-frame at one end of the machine being removed; and Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the machine partly broken away.

Both ends of the machine are alike. Hence a description of one will be applicable to both.

40 The end frames on which the machine is supported are indicated at 6, and the lower jaw 7 is rigidly fixed therebetween. The upper and movable jaw is indicated at 8, and both jaws have the customary angular form.
45 The upper jaw 8 has ends 8^a to strengthen and support the sides, to afford a place for pivotal connections with the frame, and for attachment of the operating-levers. The upper jaw is pivoted between the end frames on pins 9^a,
50 which enter holes in the ends 8^a. Said pins project eccentrically from the inner ends of

circular blocks or stubs 9, which fit and turn in circular bearing-openings formed in the end frames. The outer end of each block 9 has a flange 9^b with a series of notches 9^c, and
55 a removable pin 9^d placed in one of the notches and a hole in the end frame prevents the block from turning, and thereby holds it as it is set. By removing the pins 9^d and turning the blocks or stubs the eccentricity of the pins
60 9^a will move the jaws laterally or vertically and to adjustment accordingly.

The clamping-levers are indicated at 10. Each is pivoted to the end piece 8^a of the movable jaw at 10^a and has a side lug 10^b, which
65 works in a cam-slot 10^c in the supporting-frame, and the slot is of such shape that back-and-forth movement of the levers raises and lowers the jaw accordingly and effects the clamping action. The forward ends of the
70 slots are directly above or slightly forward of the pivotal points of the levers, so that when the jaws are closed the lugs on the levers are at a dead-point with the pressure, and therefore will not slip in the slot.

75 The bending apron or brake is indicated at 11, also of angular shape, as shown. It is hinged at 11^a to a link 12, pivoted at 12^a to the end frame. The link is slotted, as indicated in dotted line at 12^d, to receive an eccentric 12^c on a stub 12^b, which turns in bearings in the frame. When the eccentrics at
80 both ends are turned, the links and apron are raised or lowered accordingly, varying the location of the bending edge of the apron relative to the lips of the jaws. The apron is
85 turned or swung up by handles 11^b.

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

1. In a metal-bending machine, the combination with the fixed lower jaw and the bending-apron, of a pivoted upper jaw whose pivotal point is vertically and laterally adjustable with respect to the fixed jaw.

2. In a metal-bending machine, the combination with the frame and jaws, of the bending-apron hinged to the frame, and means to vertically adjust the pivotal point of the apron, substantially as described.

3. In a metal-bending machine, the combination with the bending-apron and frame, of the links 12 pivoted to the frame, the apron
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being hinged to the links, and means to raise and lower the links, substantially as described.

4. In a metal-bending machine, the combination with a supporting-frame, of a fixed jaw, a pivoted jaw and a hinged bending-apron supported by the frame, and means to vary the pivotal points of the movable jaw

and the apron, with respect to the fixed jaw, substantially as described. 10

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

HUGO SCHOTT.

Witnesses:

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