

No. 776,418.

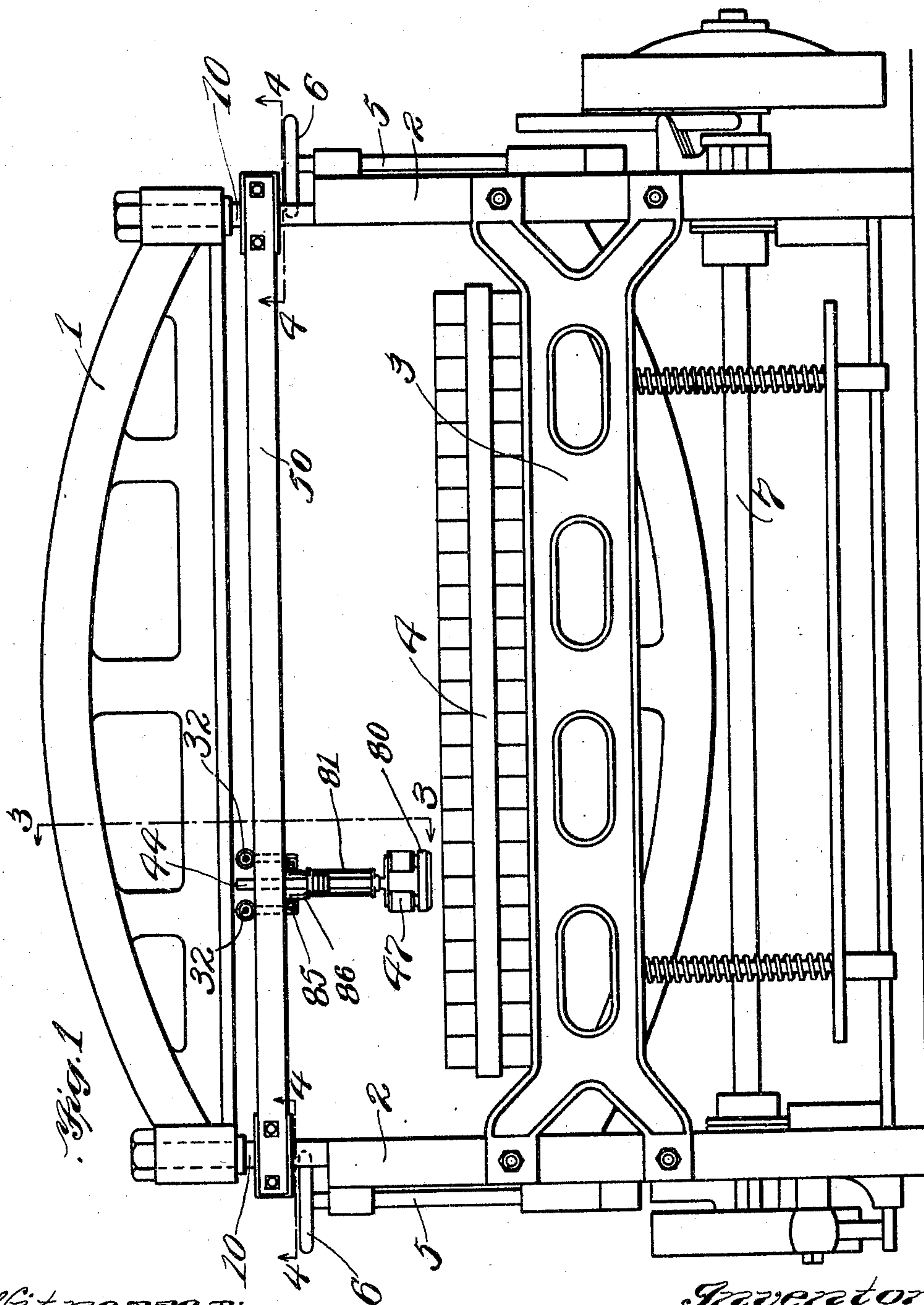
PATENTED NOV. 29, 1904.

H. PARSONS.
BEAM PRESSER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
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Inventor:
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NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

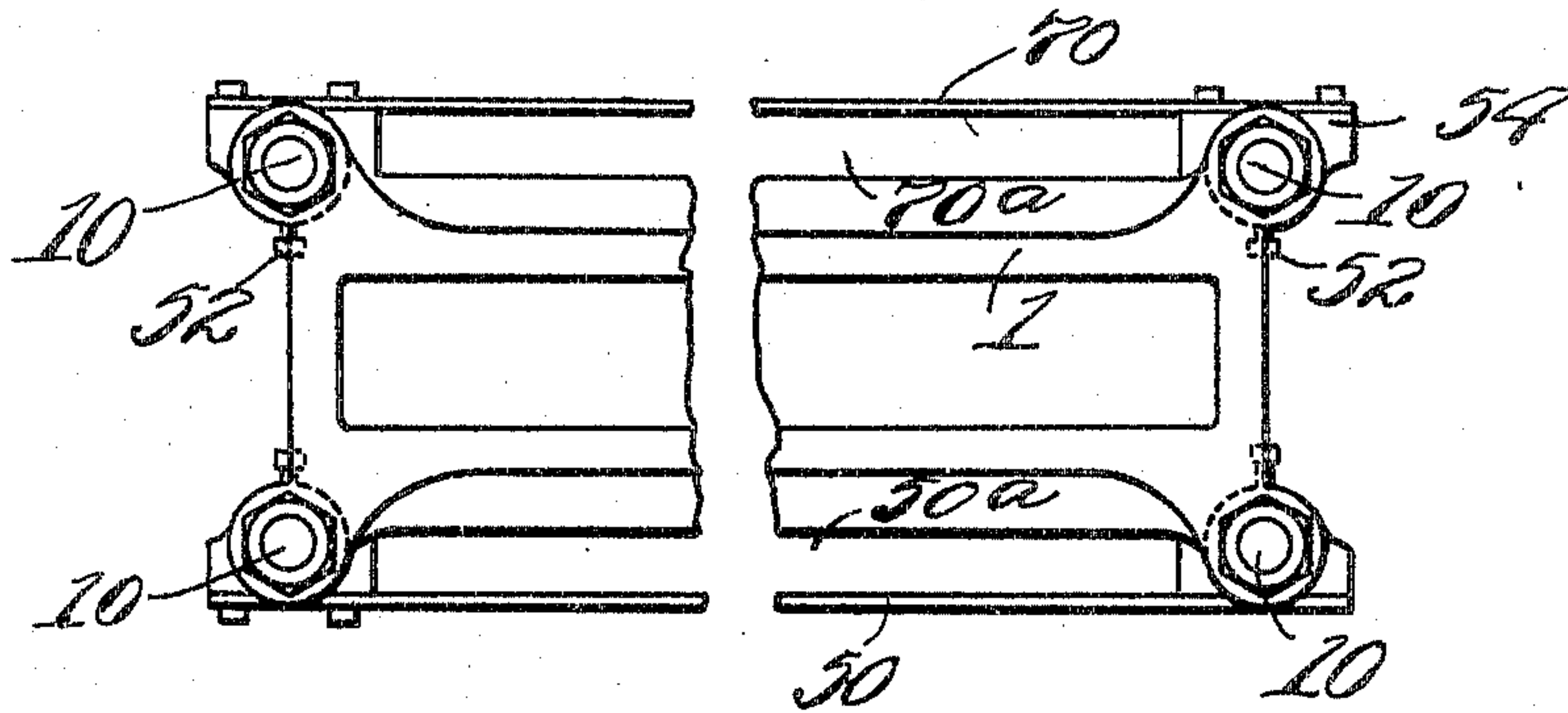


Fig. 3.

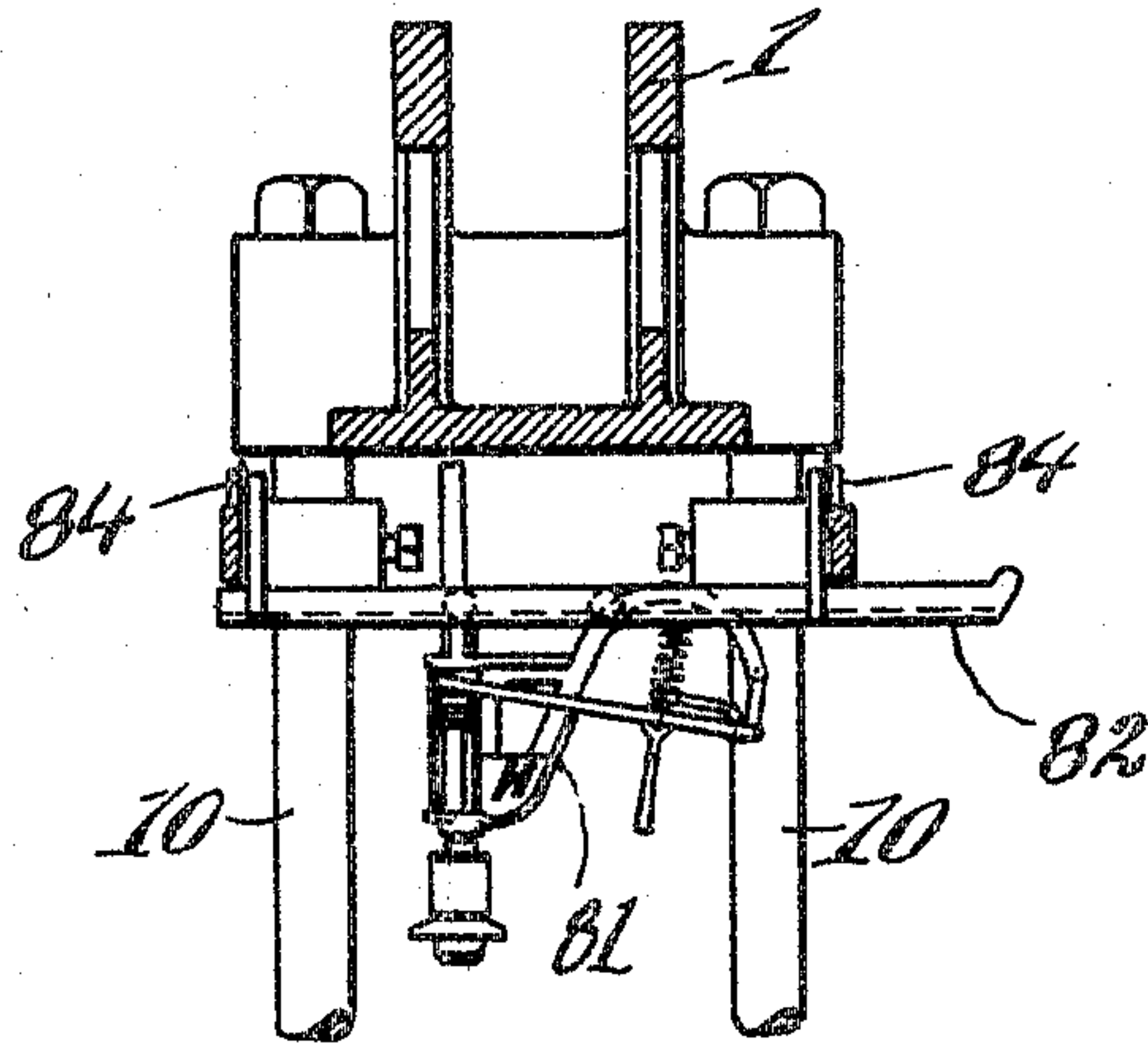


Fig. 4.

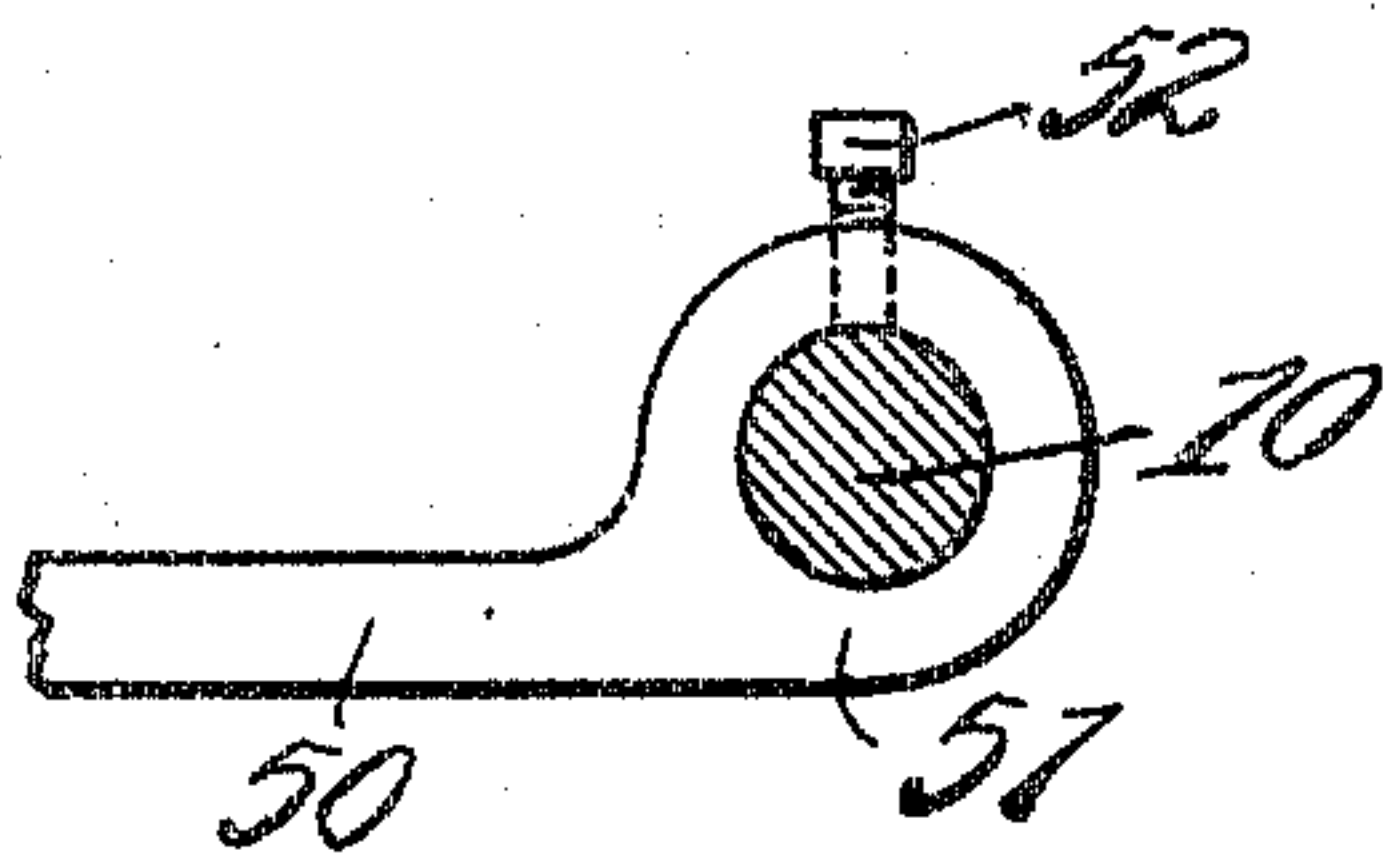
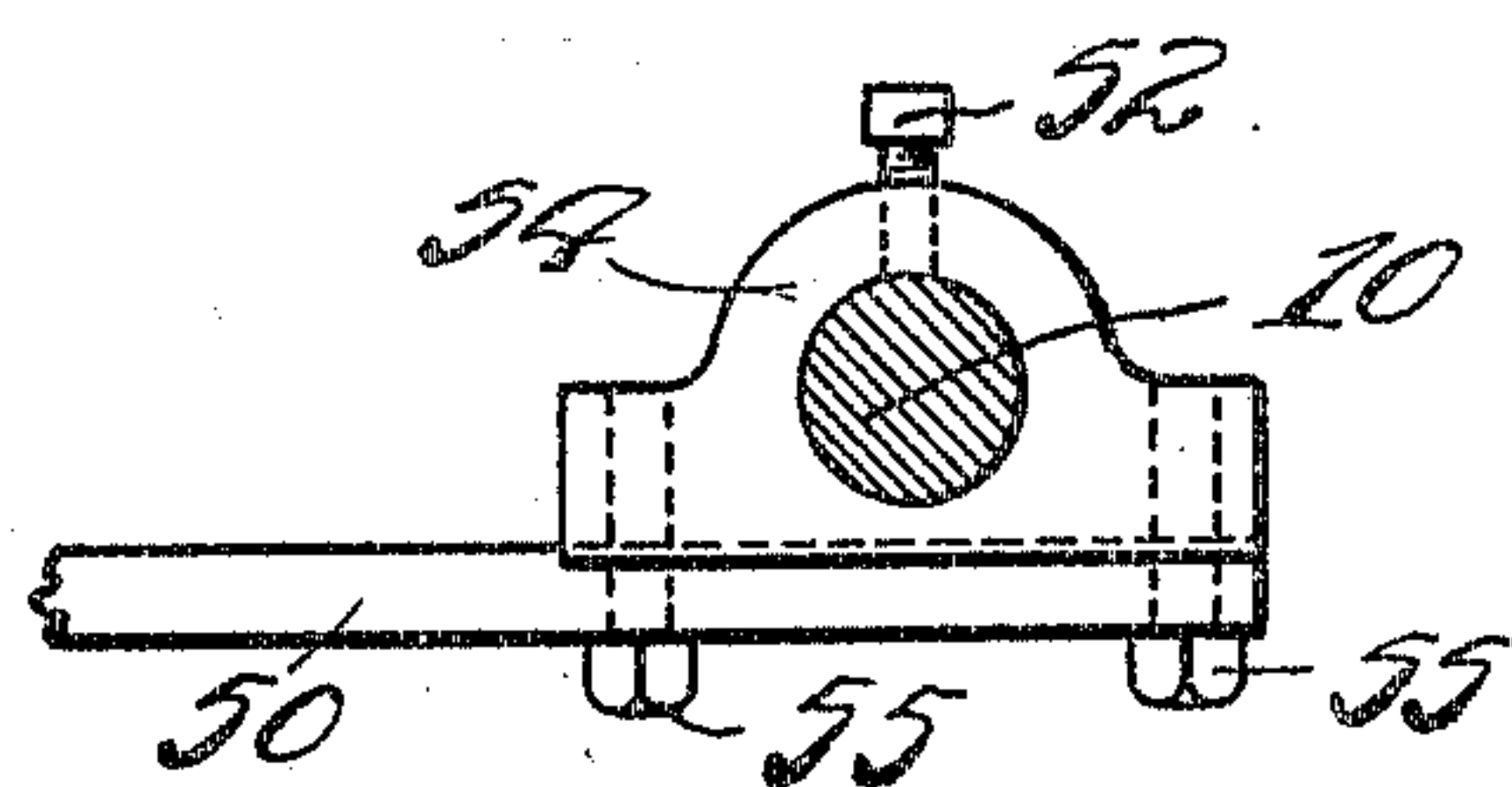


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY PARSONS, OF MARLBORO, MASSACHUSETTS.

BEAM-PRESSER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,418, dated November 29, 1904.

Application filed April 9, 1904. Serial No. 202,474. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY PARSONS, of Marlboro, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Beam-Pressers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of machines known as "beam-pressers," and has for its object the provision of means for supporting the die-spindle carriage.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents in front elevation a machine constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 in top plan view is an illustration of the construction shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view on line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a like view of a modified construction.

The same numerals of reference indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

1 represents the vertical reciprocating beam of the die-press.

2 represents the vertical standards of the framework.

3 represents the front girth.

4 represents the bed-plate adapted for supporting the material to be cut or died out. Rods 5, controlled by hand-wheels 6, are arranged to give the bed-plate any desired position of vertical adjustment.

7 represents a driving-shaft.

The parts above described form no part of my present invention and are here shown for the purpose of illustrating the connection of my invention with machines of this class.

The beam 1 is connected at each end by two rods 10 10 with a power-shaft in such a way (not shown) as to give to the beam 1 the desired reciprocation.

50 represents a girth at the front of the machine, each end of this girth being secured to one of the front rods 10 by means of an eye 51 at the end of the girth through which the rod 10 is passed, the eye being secured to the rod by means of a set-screw 52, arranged in the eye and impinging on the rod 10. This construction is clearly shown in Fig. 4. Instead of having the eye integral with the girth

50 as shown in Fig. 4, the parts may be constructed as shown in Fig. 5, where the eye 54 is formed independent of the girth 50 and secured thereto by bolts 55. In this latter case the eye 54 is arranged upon the rod 10, as in Fig. 4, and held upon the rod by means of the set-screw 52. Opposite the girth 50 and at the rear of the machine is a companion girth 70, whose ends are in like manner provided with eyes 51 or 54, said eyes being rigidly secured to the rear rods 10 by means of set-screws 52, as in the case of the eyes connected to the front girth 50. (See Fig. 2.)

44 represents a die-spindle carrying a die-holding magnet 47 at its lower end, supporting a die 80. This spindle is suitably supported in the framework 81.

Referring to Fig. 3, 82 represents a framework provided with rollers 84 at the front and rear of the machine, adapted to run on the top of the beam or girth 50 in its tracks. Arms 86, extending from the framework 81 to each side, carry at their ends rollers 85, adapted to run in the tracks on the framework 82. By this means the die can be moved lengthwise or crosswise of the machine, as desired. This particular feature forms no part of the present invention and is only illustrated here for the sake of completeness.

In the form above described (shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) the girths 50 and 70 being rigidly secured to the rods 10 the spindle-carriage rises and falls with the beam, the latter engaging the spindle 44, however, to effect the cutting operation, since the spindle 44 has a vertical motion independent to its carriage.

Having thus explained the nature of my invention and described a way of making and using the same, although without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all the modes of its use, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a machine of the class described, a reciprocating beam, rods by which said beam is supported and reciprocated, a spider or framework connected with said rods, a main carrier arranged to travel lengthwise of said machine upon said framework, a spindle-carrier sup-

ported by said main carrier and adapted to move crosswise of the machine, and a die-spindle supported by the die-carrier.

2. In a machine of the class described, a reciprocating beam, rods by which said beam is supported and reciprocated, a spider or framework, a lug upon two or more of said rods, and means for securing the ends of the spider or framework to said lugs, a main carrier arranged to travel lengthwise of said machine

upon said framework, a spindle-carrier supported by said main carrier and adapted to move crosswise of the machine, and a die-spindle supported by the die-carrier.

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

HENRY PARSONS.

Witnesses:

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
CHAS. G. CREELMAN.