

No. 850,803.

PATENTED APR. 16, 1907.

W. H. STEDHAM & J. N. MILLER.

PUNCH.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 13, 1906.

FIG. 1

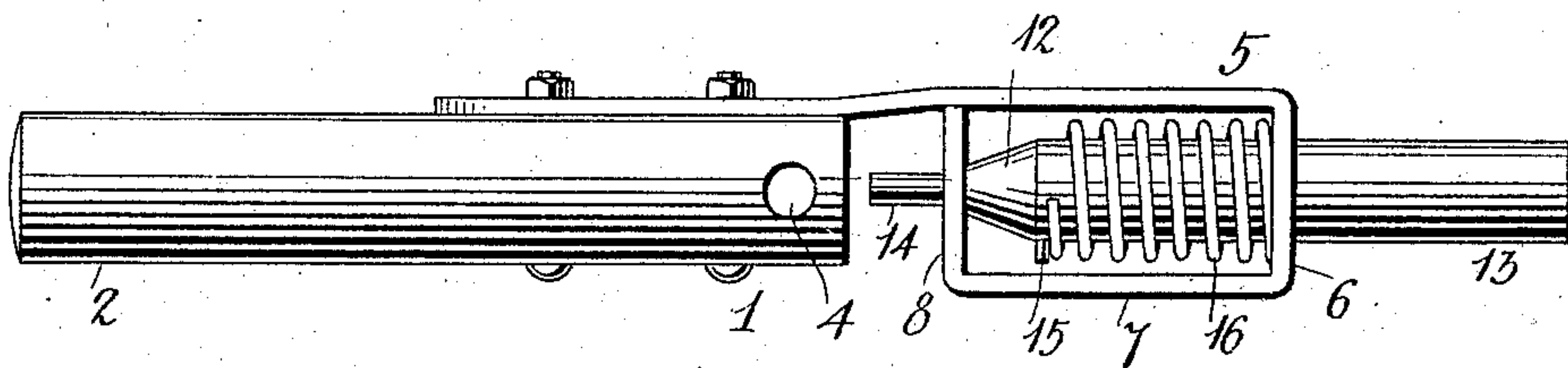
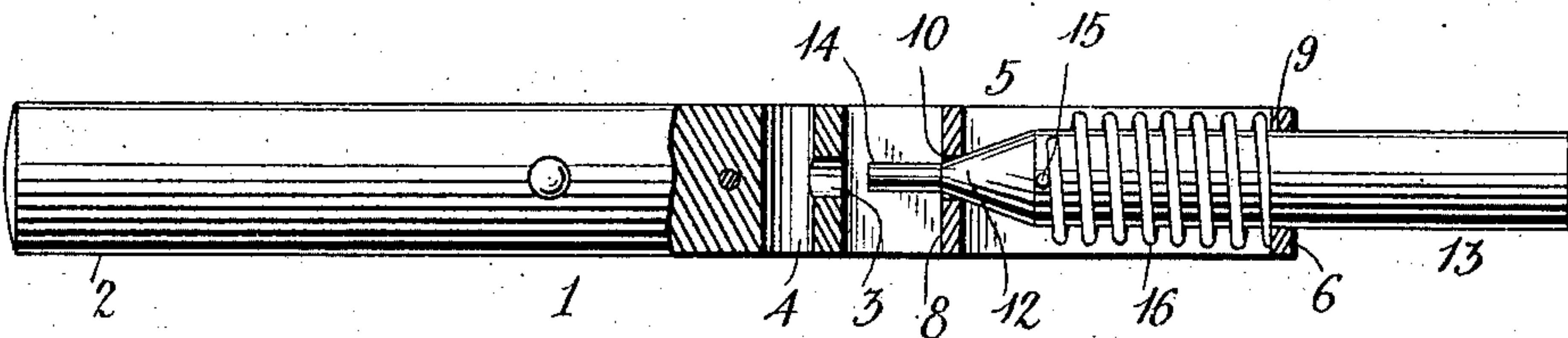


FIG. 2



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. STEDHAM AND JOHN N. MILLER, OF ROYSE CITY, TEXAS.

## PUNCH.

No. 850,803.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 16, 1907.

Application filed December 13, 1906. Serial No. 347,661.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. STEDHAM and JOHN N. MILLER, citizens of the United States, residing at Royse City, in the county of Rockwall and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Punches; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in punches.

The object of the invention is to provide a punch which is particularly adapted for use in removing broken rivets from buggy-bow sockets.

A further object is to provide a punch of this character which will be simple, strong, and durable in construction and which may be applied and operated by one person to remove broken rivets or for other work.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a punch constructed in accordance with the invention; and Fig. 2 is a similar view taken at right angles to Fig. 1, parts of the same being shown in section.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes the punch, which consists of an anvil portion 2, here shown in the form of a cylindrical bar, but which, however, may be of any suitable shape or design. In the outer end of the anvil portion 2 is formed a centrally-disposed passage 3, which communicates at its inner end with a transversely-disposed passage 4, formed through the anvil portion adjacent to its outer end, as shown.

Secured to one side of the anvil portion 2 at its outer end is a forwardly-extending bracket 5, the outer end of which is bent laterally, as shown at 6, and inwardly toward the anvil, as shown at 7. The end of said inwardly-bent portion is then bent at right angles to engage the inner side of the bracket, as shown at 8, thereby forming a rectangular bearing-frame for the punch. In the laterally-bent portions 6 and 8 of the frame are formed aligned apertures 9 and 10, in which the punch is slidably mounted. The apertures 9 and 10 are in alinement with the pas-

sage 3 in the outer end of the anvil portion 2. The aperture 10 is of less diameter than the aperture 9 and is adapted to receive the reduced inner end 12 of the punch 13, the forward end of which is slidably mounted with the aperture 9 in the portion 6 of the frame. The portion 12 is further reduced at its end to form a rivet-engaging point 14, adapted to work through the passage 3 in the end of the anvil to force the broken rivet through said passage and into the transverse passage 4 of the anvil, from whence it may be discharged from the punch.

In the portion 13 of the punch adjacent to the reduced end 12 is arranged a transversely-disposed stop-pin 15, between which and the inner side of the laterally-bent portion 6 of the bracket 5 is arranged a coil-spring 16. The tension of the spring 16 is exerted to hold the punch in engagement with the broken rivet, while the outer end of the punch is struck to force said broken part of the rivet out of the buggy-bow socket or other work to which the punch is applied, thereby enabling the punch to be conveniently operated by one person.

While the punch is herein described as being particularly adapted for use in removing broken rivets from buggy-bow sockets, it is obvious that the same may be employed for many other purposes and that the anvil portion 2 when applied to the work will serve as a brace or support for the same while being operated on by the punch. The passages 3 and 4 formed in said anvil portion serve to permit the discharge of the punched-out rivets or material.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention as defined by the appended claims.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A punch of the character described comprising an anvil portion having formed in its outer end a longitudinally-disposed passage and a transversely-disposed passage communicating with the end of said longi-



tudinal passage, a punch-supporting bracket arranged on said anvil and projecting longitudinally from one end of the same, a punch slidably mounted in said passage, and a  
5 spring on said punch to project the same into engagement with the work, substantially as described.

2. A punch of the character described comprising an anvil portion having formed  
10 in one end a longitudinally-disposed passage and a transversely-disposed passage communicating with the inner end of said longitudinally-disposed passage, a punch-supporting bracket arranged on said anvil, said  
15 bracket having formed thereon a punch-supporting frame provided with alined punch-

receiving apertures, a punch slidably mounted in said apertures, said punch having a reduced inner end and a work-engaging point, a transversely-disposed stop-pin in said  
20 punch, and a coil-spring arranged between said stop-pin and the outer end of the frame on said supporting-bracket, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto  
25 set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. STEDHAM.  
JNO. N. MILLER.

Witnesses:

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J. D. MILLER.