

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. C. TRASK.
LOOP RIVETING ATTACHMENT.

No. 462,603.

Patented Nov. 3, 1891.

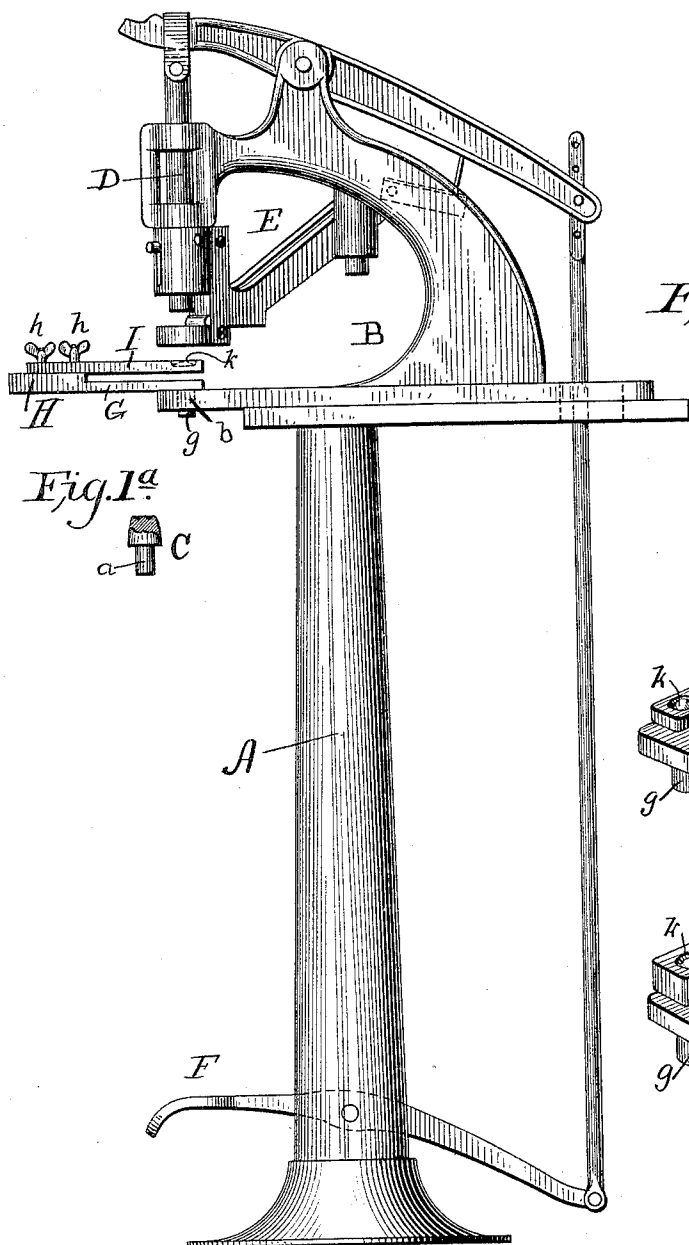


Fig. 1.

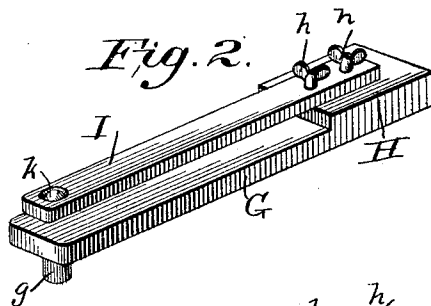


Fig. 2.

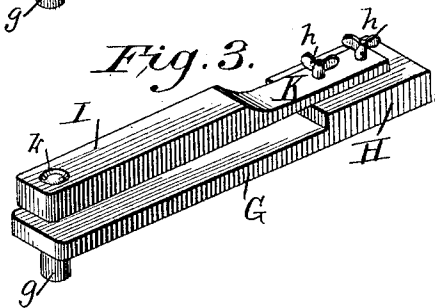


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

Edw. F. Simpson, Jr.
Jacob N. Belk.

Inventor:

Walter C. Trask
By atty. J. P. Dayton.

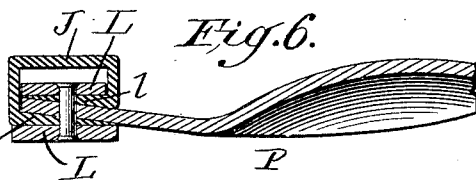
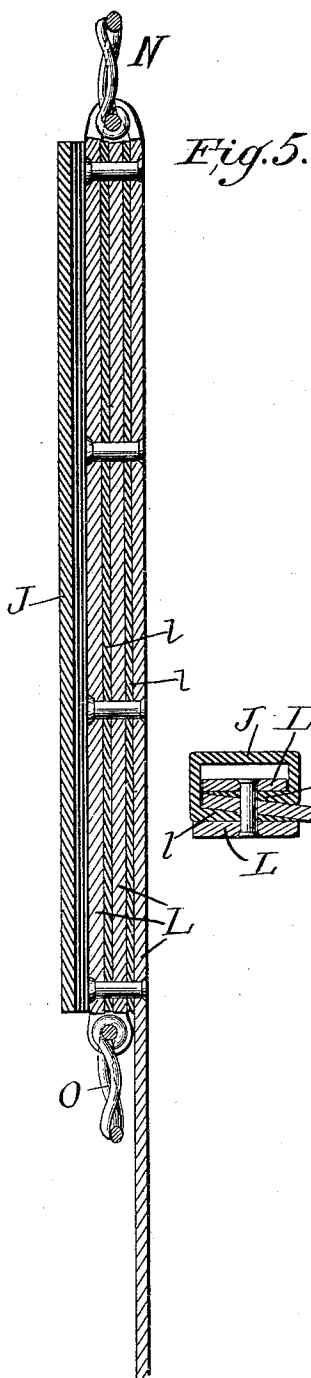
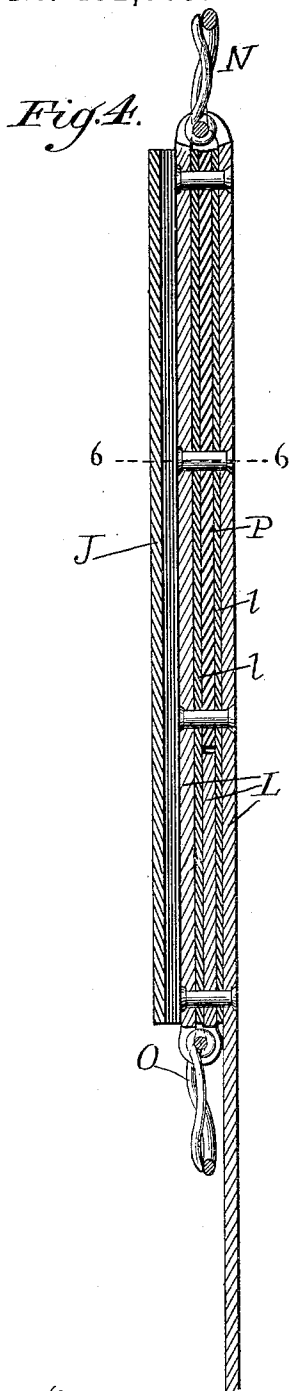
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. C. TRASK.
LOOP RIVETING ATTACHMENT.

No. 462,603.

Patented Nov. 3, 1891.



Witnesses:

Edw. S. Simpson, Jr.
Jacob W. Belt.

Inventor:

Walter C. Trask
By atty J. D. Peyton.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILBER C. TRASK, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
THE CHICKASAW SADDLERY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LOOP-RIVETING ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,603, dated November 3, 1891.

Application filed April 13, 1891. Serial No. 388,630. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILBER C. TRASK, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loop-Riveting Attachments for Riveting-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements, as hereinafter claimed, in devices of the class employed for riveting loops of leather, &c., in position, especially applicable to use in the formation of box-loops and attachment of them to headstalls, traces, &c., of harness; and my objects are to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficiently-operating attachment of this kind for use with box-loops of varying sizes and adapted for ready connection to and removal from a suitable riveting-machine, which, when the attachment is not employed, may be used for other work, as usual.

In the accompanying drawings, showing my improvements as adapted for use in connection with a harness-maker's riveting-machine of well-known construction, Figure 1 is a view in elevation, showing the riveting-machine sufficiently in detail with my improved attachment in position. Fig. 1^a is a detail view showing detached from the machine the ordinarily-employed rivet-upsetting anvil thereof. Figs. 2 and 3 are views in perspective of the attachment, showing different-sized loop-carriers. Fig. 4 is a view showing in longitudinal section portions of a bridle-headstall and attached box-loop and blind or blinker with the parts secured together by riveting. Fig. 5 is a similar view with the blind omitted, and Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6 of Fig. 4.

The attachment is adapted to be secured in proper working position to any of the well-known and suitably-constructed riveting-machines, and it is deemed unnecessary to fully illustrate and in detail describe the peculiarities of such machines further than to make plain the manner of applying and using the attachment in connection with that one of them partly shown.

In the machine in this instance shown there is provided the supporting-stand A, the frame B, and the detachable rivet-upsetting anvil C, having the stud *a* for fitting the socket *b* in the bed-plate of the frame, and a plunger

D, reciprocating in guideways of the frame, acts successively upon the tubular rivets to force them in turn through the material over the anvil to be riveted and cause them to be clinched or upset against the anvil-face. The rivets are automatically fed from a receptacle along a chute E in position to be acted upon by the plunger, and a foot-treadle F serves by suitable connections to actuate the working parts of the machine.

The riveting attachment improved in accordance with my invention is constructed as follows: A strong stiff supporting-arm G is provided at or near one end with a securing stud or pin *g* for snugly fitting the anvil-socket *b* of the frame, and at the other end and upon its opposite surface the supporting-arm is shouldered or thickened, forming a raised attaching-seat H for a yielding work-support or loop-carrier I, detachably secured to the supporting-arm. The connection between the parts is shown as formed by two set-screws *h h*, by means of which the supporting-arm and loop-carrier may quickly be separated and connected and one carrier substituted for another without change of supporting-arms. At the end of the loop-carrier opposite that attached to its supporting-arm there is provided the countersunk rivet-upsetting anvil *k*. When a thick carrier for use with large loops is employed, it is cut away or made of sufficiently-reduced thickness at a suitable distance from the anvil, as at K, Fig. 3, to impart the desired spring to the carrier, that it may yield and accommodate itself to varying thicknesses of material between it and the supporting-arm, as will in turn be made plain.

In the operation of the attachment, when it is desired to rivet together the lapping edges of a box-loop J and at the same time rivet the box-loop to a headstall-strap L, the piece of leather for the loop, with its edges *l l*, Fig. 6, which lap the one beyond the other, chamfered, as usual, has the strap L temporarily secured to it by readily-removable tacks in usual way, the strap extending along the outside of the loop and being bent back at the end of the loop, where a buckle N is engaged in the loop formed by the strap, from which point the strap passes back inside of

and through the box-loop, is again bent to form a loop engaging the buckle O, and then extended back lengthwise of the box-loop and between its lapping edges, either the full
 5 length of the box-loop, as in Fig. 5, or only part way thereof, as when a blind or blinker P is secured in place, as will readily be understood from inspection of Figs. 4 and 6. The parts having been thus arranged, the
 10 ordinary anvil of the machine removed, and the attachment secured to the frame-plate socket by its attaching-stud, the work is adjusted in position by sliding the box-loop upon its carrier of the attachment and the
 15 parts riveted together by successive operations of the machine, the work being moved by the operator the desired distance between each riveting operation.

It will be seen that by adjustably connecting the supporting-arm of the attachment to the frame of the riveting-machine by way of the stud fitting the frame-socket the attachment may quickly be applied to and removed from the machine, and when in use may be
 25 swung horizontally into any desired position most convenient to the workman and best adapted to the work being done. It will further be seen that by the employment of a strong rigid supporting-arm the proper firm
 30 support for the work and pressure exerted by the operator is provided; that by the yielding of the springy loop-carrier it is self-adjusting within certain limits to accommodate the material between it and the supporting-arm,
 35 while by the support afforded the carrier by the rigid supporting-arm through the intervention of the box-loop and attached strap the anvil is firmly held to receive the blow of the plunger and insure proper upsetting of
 40 the rivets.

As long loops—such as leather box-loops for use with harness and loops of canvas and

other fabrics for like or analogous use—vary greatly in lateral dimensions, the importance of providing for the ready substitution of a
 45 loop-carrier of larger or smaller size for one before in use is obvious; and it will further be seen that by making the attachment in detachably-connected parts the supporting-arm, as shown, may be made strong and dura-
 50 ble as compared with the loop-carrier, which, to insure proper working, requires to be made yielding. Hence in event of breakage of the carrier the uninjured supporting-arm may be used in connection with other carriers, thus
 55 avoiding the expense of replacing the entire attachment, which would be necessary were it in one piece. By countersinking the anvil so that the teat thereof terminates flush, or nearly so, with the carrier-surface a holder for the
 60 loops may be provided of uniform transverse dimensions throughout that part thereof embraced by loops of any desired length, thereby affording a proper support for the loops, which may snugly fit upon the carrier. 63

I claim as my invention—

The combination, in a box-loop-riveting attachment for riveting-machines, of the rigid supporting-arm provided at one end with a
 70 loop-carrier-attaching seat and at the other with the attaching-stud for fitting the frame-socket of the machine and adapted to secure said arm in any position to which it may be adjusted by turning, and the loop-carrier detachably secured to its seat on the supporting-
 75 arm and having the countersunk rivet-upsetting anvil, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

WILBER C. TRASK.

Witnesses:

W. F. PRIVETT,
 E. L. MITCHUM.