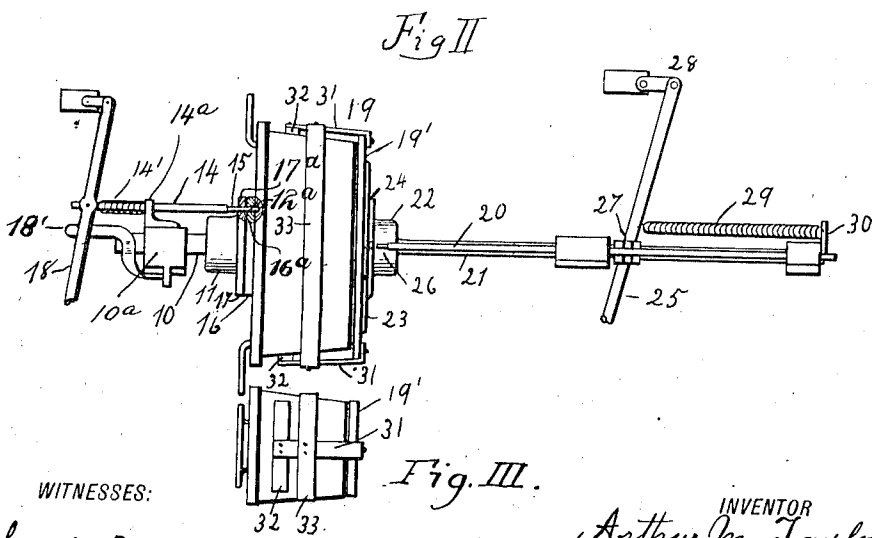
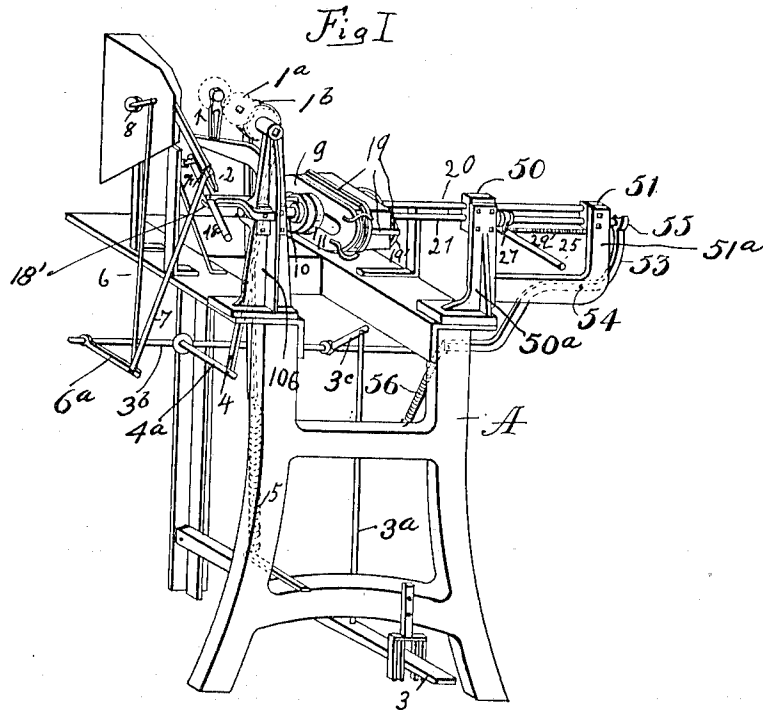


A. M. TAYLOR.
BASKET MAKING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1908.

1,040,457.

Patented Oct. 8, 1912.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:
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Arthur M. Taylor
BY
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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

Fig. IV.

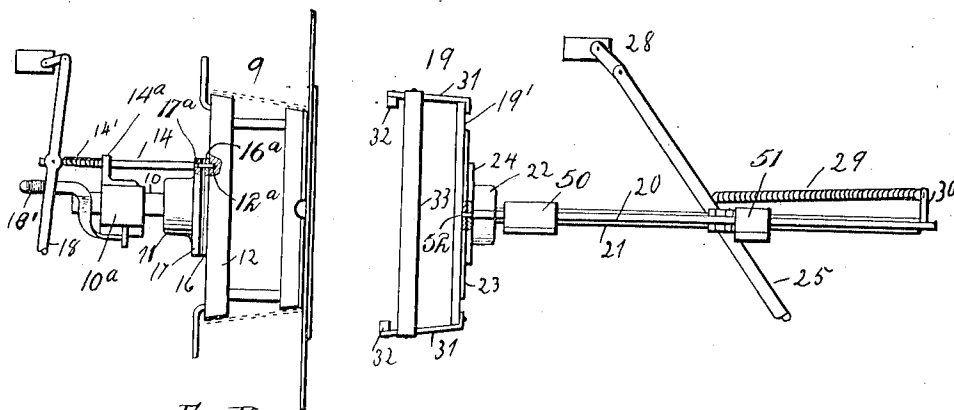


Fig. V.

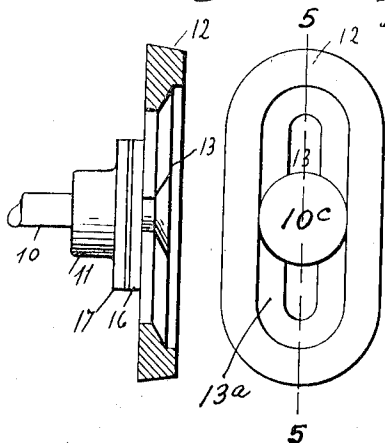


Fig. VI.

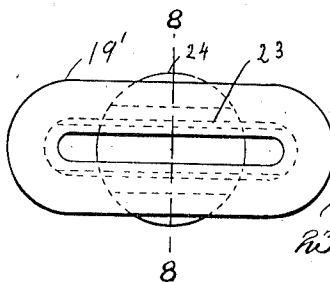
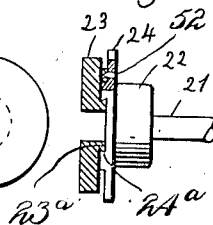


Fig. VII.

Fig. VIII.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR M. TAYLOR, OF KEUKA PARK, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE TAYLOR BASKET AND MACHINE COMPANY, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

BASKET-MAKING MACHINE.

1,040,457.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 8, 1912.

Application filed July 14, 1908. Serial No. 443,554.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR M. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Keuka Park, in the county of Yates and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Basket-Making 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 to which it pertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to basket making machines and consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof as will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims.

More particularly the invention relates to that type of basket making machines which are used in the making of baskets from veneer stock and as shown is adapted to form the ordinary oblong basket used for fruit.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:—

Figure I shows a perspective view of the basket machine. Fig. II an enlarged plan view of the basket former and follower and the mechanism for actuating and controlling these parts, the follower in this view being in position to clamp the material on the former. Fig. III an end elevation of the former with the follower in place thereon. Fig. IV a view similar to Fig. II with the follower in its rearward position and with material placed on the end of the former preparatory to being clamped by the follower. Fig. V shows a section of the base of the former with means of mounting it in elevation, the section being on the line 5—5 in Fig. VI. Fig. VI is a side elevation of the parts shown in Fig. V, the view being from the right of Fig. V. Fig. VII is a side elevation of the base of the follower. Fig. VIII is a section of the base of the follower showing the mounting in elevation, the section being on the line 8—8 in Fig. VII.

I have shown in Fig. I in general outlines a nailing machine for use with the present invention, the one shown being that dis-

closed in my application #343,715. It will be understood, however, that any nailing machine may be used and the nailing machine is only included to indicate the relation of parts.

The nailing machine in general outlines comprises the hammer 1 preferably magnetized. The hammer is mounted on a hammer carrier 1^a and is actuated through a foot treadle 3, the foot treadle operating through a link 3^a, rock arm 3^b, rock shaft 3^b, rock arm 4^a and strap 4, the strap being wound on a pulley 1^b locked with the hammer carrier 1^a. As the foot treadle is depressed, the hammer is carried from the feed position on the feed chute 2. As the hammer is operated it takes a tack from the tack feed chute 2 and delivers it to the basket being formed on the anvil hereinafter described. The hammer is returned through the action of a spring 5, the spring being secured to the opposite end of the flexible connection 4 from the rock arm 4^a. The nail feeding device is actuated through the links 6 and 7 from the rock arm 6^a on the shaft 3^b, the link 6 operating a nail selector through a rock arm 8, the specific mechanism being disclosed in an application #350,766. The rod 7 operates a gate 7' by means of which the nails or tacks are delivered at the end of the chute, one at a time, in position to be taken up by the hammer. These details of the nail feeding machine form no part of the present application.

The anvil former 9 is carried by a base 12. This base block is oblong and is provided with a groove 13 extending lengthwise of the block. The outer edge of this groove is tapered at 13^a. The former is mounted on a spindle 10, the spindle extending through the slot 13 and having a head 10^c engaging the surface 13^a. The spindle has a hub 11 from which extends a disk 17. A wearing plate 16 is secured to the disk 17 and engages the rear surface of the base of block 12. Thus the base or block 12 is secured between the head 10^c and wearing plate 16 and can both rotate and slide on the spindle 10 between said wearing plate 16 and head 10^c.

The spindle 10 is mounted in a bearing 10^a, the bearing being carried by a post 10^b extending upwardly from the frame.

In order to properly place the material on the former and to hold the former in position to be properly engaged by the clamp, it is desirable to provide means for locking the former in a central horizontal position. The base 12 has a perforation or socket 12^a. This perforation can be brought into register with the perforations 16^a and 17^a extending through the wearing plate 16 and disk 17. The rod 14 has a forwardly extending pin end 15, the pin end extending into and being carried in the perforations 16^a and 17^a. The rod 14 extends through the projection 14^a on the bearing 10^a and is secured to the lever 18. A spring 14' is tensioned between the projection 14^a and the lever 18 and is so arranged as to draw the lever toward the projection 14^a and thus yieldingly forces the rod 14 forward so as to carry the pin end 15 into the socket 12^a when it is brought into register with the perforation 12^a. In this way, the former is locked in a central horizontal position. A catch 18' is provided for yieldingly engaging the lever 18 when it is moved to its outer position, thus locking the rod 14 out of locking position. When it is desired to lock the former, the lever 18 is released from the catch 18' and the spring 14' forces the rod forward so that the pin 15 snaps into the perforation 12^a when the former reaches the proper position.

The follower 19 has a base 19'. The rear of this base has the dove tailed shoulder 23^a which runs in a dove tailed groove 24^a in a base 24 mounted on the hub 22 (see Fig. VIII). The hub 22 is fixed on a shaft 21, and the shaft 21 is slidingly and rotatively mounted in bearings carried by the blocks 50 and 51 on the posts 50^a and 51^a extending upwardly from the frame A of the machine. From this it will be observed that this former base 19' can be rotated by the rotation of the shaft 21 and can be moved at right angles to the axis of rotation by reason of the fact that the dove tailed projection is free to slide in the groove 24^a and that the follower is carried by the shaft 21 and can be moved to and from clamping position by the sliding of the shaft 21 in its bearings.

The follower 19 has the spring arms 31—31. These are secured to the base 19'. Fingers 32—32 are arranged at the outer ends of the spring arms and are shaped to engage and form material on the former 9. The spring arms are connected by the curved or oblong ring 33. The follower frame thus formed is adapted to slide over the former 9 and engage and hold the parts forming the sides of the basket on the former and at the

same time the material which is to form the bottom of the basket is clamped on the end of the former by the base 19'. The material forming the basket thus held on the former is supplemented by the usual strips (not shown) on the edges to form the basket and upon the completion of the nailing operation, the follower is moved out of clamping position so as to readily permit of the removal of the finished basket.

The basket as formed is clamped on the former 9 by the follower 19. This follower when in clamping position must be capable of moving rotatively as the former rotates and also capable of moving at right angles to the axis of rotation in the same manner as the former moves. It is also desirable to have the follower when it is backed away from the former to release a completed basket locked in such position that when it is again brought forward to clamping position, it will properly register with the former in the position in which the former is locked by the pin 15 acting in the perforation 12^a. This is accomplished by the following mechanism:—A lock rod 20 is provided for locking the follower against rotation when it is drawn to the rear, or out of clamping position. The rod 20 is slidingly mounted in the bearings 50 and 51 (see Figs. 1 and 4). An arm 30 extends laterally from the rear end of the rod 20 and the spring 29 connects the arm 30 with the lever 25. This spring is tensioned to draw the rod 20 toward the lever 25, or in other words, to draw the rod 20 forward. As the follower is moved forward to clamping position, the rod 20 moves forward under the influence of the spring 29 until the arm 30 is brought into engagement with the block or bearing 51. The end of the rod 20 with the follower in its rearward or relaxed position extends into a perforation 52 in the follower and locks the follower against rotation or sliding movement, and the perforation is so located that the follower when the perforation is in register with the rod 20 is in the central horizontal position and in position to register with the former locked in position by the pin 15. The follower is held in this position during its forward movement until it is engaged and partly overlaps the former. When the arm 30 comes into engagement with the block 51, the forward movement of the rod 20 and the continued forward movement of the follower draws the follower away from the rod 20 and thus unlocks the follower from the rod 20. During the time that the follower is in clamping position its position is controlled by the former.

After the basket is completed and the former brought to a position where it is locked by the pin 15 entering the perforation 12^a, the follower is moved out of en-

gagement with the former. The perforation 52 in the follower with the follower in this position will be in register with the end of the rod 20 so that with the initial rearward movement of the follower, the rod 20 enters the perforations 52 and locks the former both against rotation and transverse movement as it is moved to the rear, or out of clamping position.

10 The lever 25 by means of which the rods 20 and 21 are operated has a link fulcrum on the link 28.

A latch 53 is pivoted on the frame 54 and has its end 55 shaped to engage the end of the shaft 21 when the follower is pushed into a clamping position. The latch 53 is actuated by means of a spring 56 which is secured to the end of the latch and to the frame. It will be readily seen that when 20 the latch moves over the end of the shaft 21 it forms a yielding lock holding the follower in a clamping position. When sufficient force is exerted on the lever 25, however, this latch yields and permits the outward movement of the shaft 21 and follower.

What I claim is:—

1. In a machine for making baskets the combination with a former of a follower adapted to form a blank upon the former, 30 said follower and former being movable and being provided with locking means for locking them in like angular relation and in relation to each other when separated.

2. In a basket machine the combination 35 with a rotatable and slidable anvil former and a rotatable and slidable follower adapted to form a blank upon the anvil former, means for locking said former and follower in like angular relation to each other when 40 said parts are separated.

3. In a basket machine of the type set forth the combination with an anvil former of a follower adapted to embrace said anvil 45 ed to form a blank upon the anvil former, means for allowing said anvil former and follower to rotate and slide in unison and means for automatically locking said former and follower when separated in such a manner that the parts when thus separated will 50 be in position to again co-act.

4. In a basket machine the combination with an anvil former and a follower, of spring pressed lock bars, means for operating said bars to allow engagement with the 55 anvil former and the follower or disengagement therefrom for the purpose of locking and unlocking the same from rotation while allowing longitudinal movement thereof.

5. In a basket making machine the combination 60 with a follower adapted to embrace a former, said follower being rotatably and slidably connected, of a slidable locking rod movable with said follower as said follower is moved, and adapted as said follower is

removed from the former to lock said fol- 65 lower from revolving.

6. In a basket machine, the combination of a former rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation; a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to the 70 axis of rotation for holding a basket part on the former; and mountings for said former and clamp.

7. In a basket machine, the combination of a former over which a basket blank may 75 be formed, said former being rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation; a follower adapted to form a basket blank on the former, said follower being rotatable and movable at right angles to the 80 axis of rotation; and mountings for said former and follower.

8. In a basket machine, the combination of a former rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation; a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to the 85 axis of rotation for holding a basket part on the former; mountings for said former and clamp; and means for locking said clamp and follower against movement at right angles to their axes.

9. In a basket machine, the combination of a former rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation; a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to the 95 axis of rotation for holding a basket part on the former; mountings for said former and clamp; and means for locking said clamp and follower against rotation.

10. In a basket machine, the combination 100 of a former rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation; a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation for holding a basket part on the former; mountings for said former 105 and clamp; and means for locking said clamp and former against rotation and movement at right angles to their axes.

11. A basket machine comprising two members, a former and a clamp rotatable 110 and movable at right angles to their axes; means for moving one of said members in an axial direction to separate them; and means for locking one of said members against rotation when said members are separated.

12. A basket machine comprising two members, a former and a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to their axes; means for moving one of said members in 120 an axial direction to separate them; and means for locking both of said members against rotation when said members are separated.

13. A basket machine comprising two 125 members, a former and a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to their axes; means for moving one of said members in

an axial direction to separate them; and means for locking one of said members against movement at right angles to its axis when the parts are separated.

5 14. A basket machine comprising two members, a former and a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to their axes; means for moving one of said members in an axial direction to separate them; and means
10 for locking both of said members against movement at right angles to their axes when said members are separated.

15 15. A basket machine comprising two members, a former and a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to their axes; means for moving one of said members in an axial direction to separate them; and means for locking one of said members against rotation and movement at right angles to its
20 axis when said members are separated.

25 16. A basket machine comprising two members, a former and a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to their axes; means for moving one of said members in an axial direction to separate them; and means for locking both of said members against rotation and movement at right angles to their axes when said members are separated.

30 17. In a basket machine, the combination of an oblong former rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation and an oblong clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation and adapted to be brought into register with the
35 former and to hold a basket part on the former; and mountings for said former and clamp.

40 18. A basket machine, comprising two members, a former and a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to their axes, said members being oblong; means for moving one of said members in an axial direction to separate them; and means for locking one of said members against rotation
45 when said parts are separated.

50 19. In a basket machine, the combination of an oblong former rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation; a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of the former for holding the basket part on the former; mountings for said former and clamp; and a nailing device adapted to direct nails to one point, the former being rotatable and movable at right
55 angles to the axis of rotation and being adapted to bring the different parts of the basket on the former into a nailing position.

60 20. In a basket machine, the combination of a former rotatable; a detachable lock for the former; a clamp acting on the former for holding a basket part thereon; and mountings for the former and clamp.

21. In a basket machine, the combination of a rotatable former; detachable means

65 for locking the former against rotation; a rotatable clamp for operating upon the former; means for separating the clamp from the former; and means for automatically locking the clamp against rotation when separated from the former. 70

22. In a basket machine, the combination of a rotatable former; detachable means for locking the former against rotation; a rotatable clamp for operating upon the former; means for separating the clamp from the
75 former; and means for locking the clamp against rotation adapted to automatically release said clamp from the locking means when the clamp is brought into clamping position with relation to the former. 80

80 23. In a basket machine, the combination of a former rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation; a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation for clamping the basket part
85 on the former; means for locking the former against rotation and movement at right angles to the axis of rotation; means for separating the clamp from the former; and means for automatically locking the clamp
90 against rotation when separated from the former.

24. In a basket machine, the combination of a former rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation; a clamp rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation for clamping a basket part on the former; means for locking the clamp against rotation and movement at right angles to the axis of rotation; and devices for
100 automatically releasing the clamp from said locking means when the clamp is brought to a clamping position.

25. In a basket machine, the combination of a rotatable former; a rotatable clamp operating upon the former; devices for locking the clamp against rotation when it is separated from the former; and a yielding latch for holding the clamp in a clamping position. 110

26. In a basket machine, the combination of a rotatable former; a rotatable clamp operating upon the former; a lock for locking the clamp against rotation when the clamp is separated from the former; means for
115 automatically releasing the lock when the clamp is brought into a clamping position; and a yielding latch for holding the clamp in a clamping position.

27. In a basket machine, the combination 120 of a former rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation; means for locking the former; a clamp operating upon the former rotatable and movable at right angles to the axis of rotation; devices for
125 locking the clamp against rotation and movement at right angles to the axis of rotation when the clamp is separated from the

former and adapted to release the lock when the clamp is brought into a clamping position; and a yielding latch for yieldingly holding the clamp in a clamping position.

- 5 28. In a basket machine, the combination of a former; a mounting on which the former may rotate and move at right angles to the axis of the former; devices for detachably locking the former in one position;

a clamp for operating upon the former; and 10 means for holding the clamp in position to register with the former in locked position.

Signed at Keuka Park, county of Yates, New York, this 13th day of June 1908.

ARTHUR M. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

CORA J. BARRUS,

C. H. BENET.