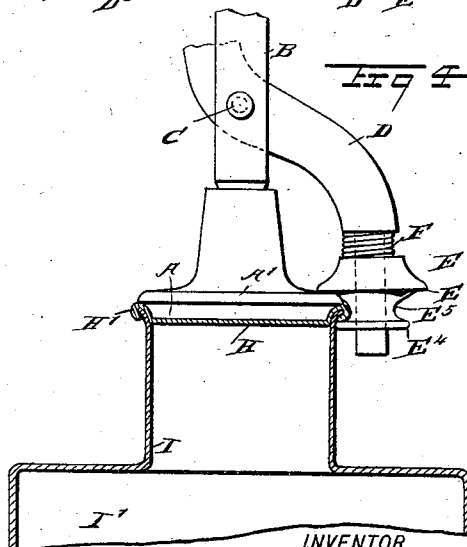
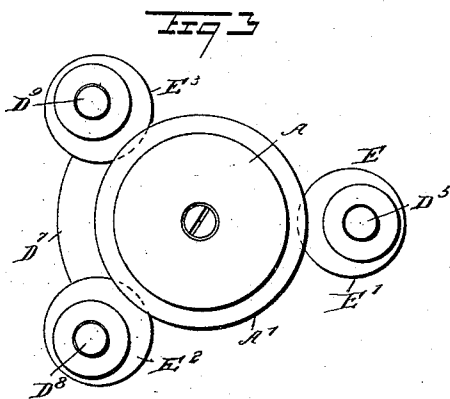
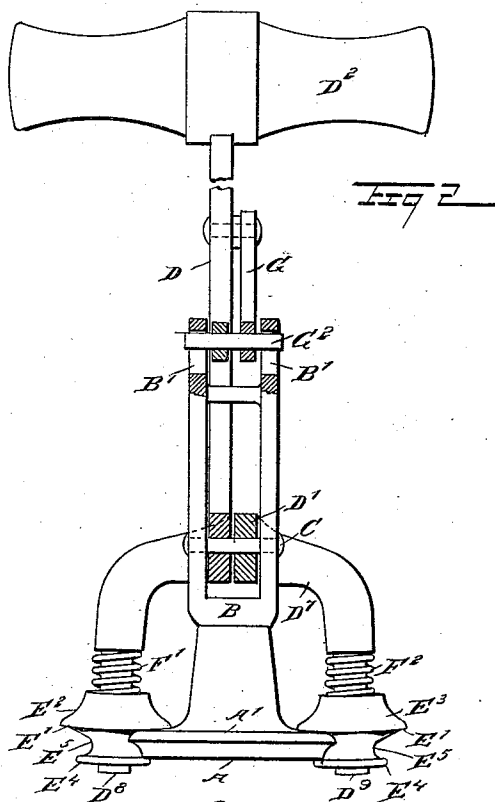
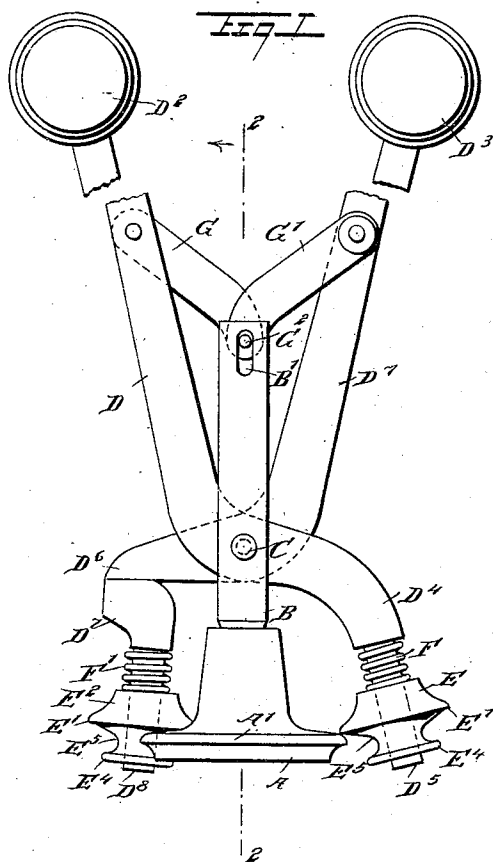


(No Model.)

J. WOOD.
CRIMPING TOOL.

No. 538,942.

Patented May 7, 1895.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WOOD, OF LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK.

CRIMPING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,942, dated May 7, 1895.

Application filed February 20, 1895. Serial No. 539,101. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WOOD, of Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Crimping-Tool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved hand crimping tool which is simple and durable in construction, very effective in operation and more especially designed to quickly and firmly crimp a cap on the flaring mouth of the spout of an oil can or other receptacle.

The invention consists principally of a disk, held on a stock, and hand levers pivoted on the said stock and carrying the crimping rolls adjacent to the edge of the disk.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of the same, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the improvement as applied with the can and cap shown in section.

The improved crimping tool is provided with a centrally arranged disk A, adapted to engage the top of the cap to be crimped on the flaring mouth of the can, as illustrated in Fig. 4, and hereinafter more fully described. This disk A is mounted to rotate loosely on the lower end of a stock B carrying the pivot C, on which are fulcrumed the two hand levers D D' carrying at their upper ends the handles D² and D³ adapted to be taken hold of by the operator, to manipulate the crimping tool hereinafter more fully set forth.

The lower end D⁴ of the hand lever D is formed with a pin D⁵, on which is mounted to rotate and to slide loosely, a crimping roll E formed with an annular flange E', resting on the top of an annular flange A', formed on the disk A, as is plainly shown in the drawings. A spring F is coiled on the pin D⁵ and rests with its lower end on the lower part D⁴ of the lever D, the other end of the spring

resting on the top of the roll E, to press the latter with its flange in contact with the flange A'. The other lever D' is provided at its lower end D⁶ with a fork D⁷, from the ends of which project the pins D⁸ and D⁹, similar to the pin D⁵ and likewise carrying crimping rolls E² and E³, mounted to rotate and to slide loosely on the said pins. Springs F' and F², press on the crimping rolls E² and E³, to hold the latter with their flanges E' in contact with the top of the flange A'.

By the arrangement described, the three crimping rolls E, E² and E³ are placed approximately equal distances apart on the top of the disk A, and each crimping roll is formed with a lower flange E⁴, connected by an annular recess E⁵ with the under side of the flange E'. The levers D and D' are pivotally connected near their upper ends by links G and G' respectively, with a pin G² fitted to slide vertically in slots B', formed in the stock B, so that the outward opening movement of the levers D and D' is limited by the pin G² resting against the upper ends of the slots.

It will be seen that the springs F, F' F² exert a pressure on the lower ends D⁴ and D⁶ of the levers D and D', to move their upper ends apart as the crimping rolls E² and E³ rest on the top of the flange A' of the disk A, thus limiting the downward sliding movement of the said crimping rolls.

The tool is used as follows: The cap H, formed with an annular flange H', is placed on the upper end of the spout I of the can I', and then the disk A is placed on the top of the cap H, as illustrated in Fig. 4, with the hand levers D and D' in an outermost position, so that the crimping rolls E, E², E³ do not touch the flange H'. The operator now presses the handles D² and D³ toward each other, to move the crimping rolls E, E², E³ inwardly, so that the flanges E' of the said rolls, travel on the inclined top of the flange A', whereby the crimping rolls are caused to slide upward on their pins, and the springs F, F', and F² are compressed, and at the same time the annular recesses E⁵ of the crimping rolls, move in contact with the flange H' of the cap H, and by their inward and upward movements, cause the flanges to turn in under the flaring mouth of the spout I. It will be seen that this is done at three different places on the cap, so

that the latter is temporarily fastened to the mouth. By the operator now turning the crimping tool, the rolls E, E² and E³ revolve and roll off on the flange H' of the cap H, so as to crimp the latter under the flaring mouth of the spout I.

It will be seen that by the arrangement described, the disk A serves as an anvil, to properly permit the crimping rolls E, E² and E³ to crimp the flange H' in under the flaring mouth of the spout I.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A hand crimping tool, comprising a stock a disk held on the stock, hand levers pivoted on the said stock, and provided at their upper ends with handles and crimping rolls journaled on the lower ends of the said hand levers adjacent to the edges of the disk, substantially as shown and described.

2. A hand crimping tool, comprising a disk held on a stock, hand levers pivoted on the said stock and provided at their lower ends with pins, and spring-pressed crimping rolls mounted to turn and to slide on the said pins, and having flanges resting on the top of the

disk flange, substantially as shown and described.

3. A hand crimping tool, comprising a disk held on a stock, hand levers pivoted on the said stock and provided at their lower ends with pins, spring-pressed crimping rolls mounted to turn and to slide on the said pins, and having flanges resting on the top of the disk flange, and links for limiting the movement of the said hand levers, substantially as shown and described.

4. A hand crimping tool, comprising a stock, a flanged disk mounted to turn thereon, hand levers pivoted on the said stock and formed at their lower ends with pins, crimping rolls mounted to turn and to slide on the said pins and each having an annular flange resting on the top of the said disk flange, and springs coiled on the said pins and pressing on the said rolls, to hold the latter in contact at their flanges with the disk, substantially as shown and described.

JOHN WOOD.

Witnesses:

GEORGE JOSEPH MILLER,
CHARLES R. FAAS.