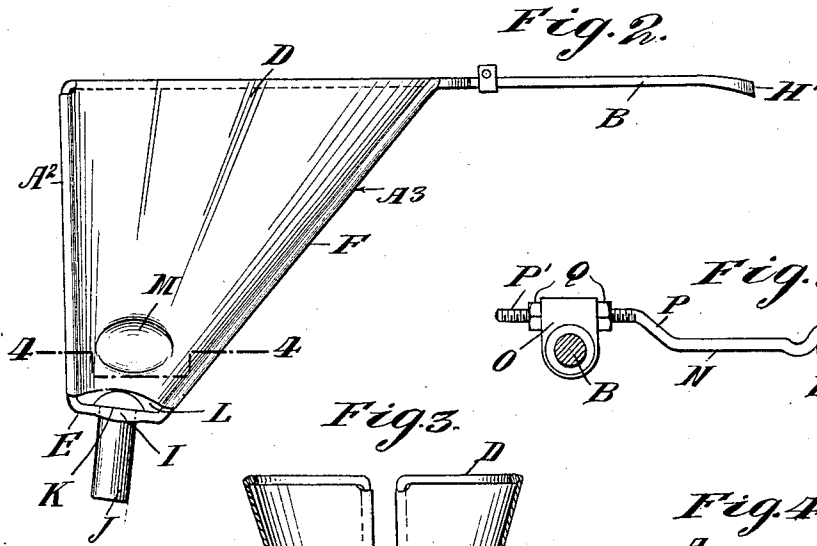
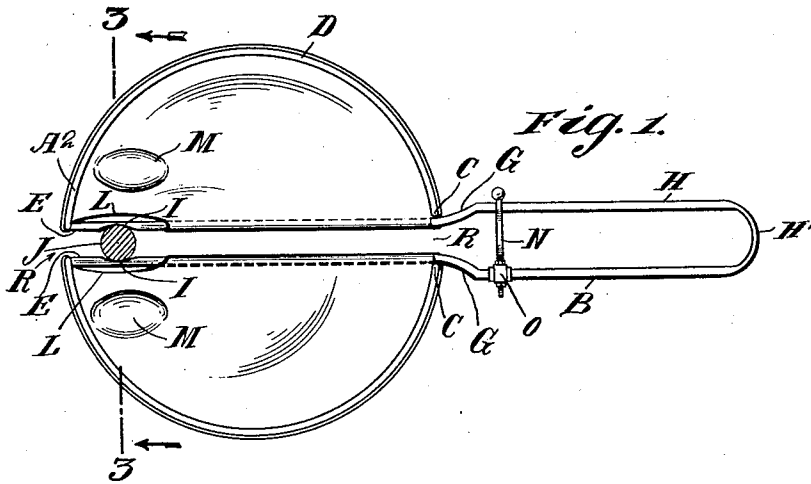


W. TRAUTH.
RIVET CATCHING RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 12, 1912.

1,058,117.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.



WITNESSES
Hamp. K. K. K.
Minnie S. Miller.

INVENTOR
Walter Trauth
BY Frank M. Ashley
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER TRAUTH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES H. FALLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

RIVET-CATCHING RECEPTACLE.

1,058,117.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.

Application filed March 12, 1912. Serial No. 683,295.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER TRAUTH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rivet-Catching Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to receptacles and tools used in constructing bridges and buildings in which iron and steel frame construction is used.

The object of my invention is to provide a receptacle embodying a pair of grippers, by means of which a hot rivet may be caught and held in such a manner that its proper end may be readily inserted in the rivet hole of the frame being constructed.

The features of novelty disclosed will be set forth in the claims.

Referring to the drawings which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of a construction embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevational view. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a side view of the means employed to lock the sides of the receptacle in fixed relation to each other.

A—A indicate the respective sides of my receptacle which are formed of sheet metal such as iron, or may be formed of woven wire or perforated or reticulated metal, or of any other suitable material that can be molded in the required shape, and will resist heat such as asbestos formed in sheets, etc. The side portions A—A are herein shown as made of thin sheet iron, bent into the form of a curved section gradually decreasing in size, from the top to the bottom of the receptacle. These side portions together constitute a vertically split funnel shaped receptacle, the rear edges of which, A³, are at any convenient angle, say 40 to 45 degrees, to the forward edges A². The receptacle may also be considered as formed of two tapering or converging walls which are relatively movable toward and away from each other. The edge portions of the receptacle are beaded over a wire B formed of a single piece, the ends being indicated at C—C. The wire is bent to the proper form and extends around the top of the receptacle as indicated at D—D, then down the front edges

and across the bottom as shown at E, then upward as shown at F to the curved portions G—G and is formed in the shape of a handle H, the portion H' being flattened to cause it to bend more easily and set to cause it to act as a spring to force the sides A—A apart. The portions E of the wire are inclined at an angle to that of the front side about as shown and are flattened and curved on their inner sides as indicated at I—I so as to conform to the curved surface of the bolt or rivet J, thus serving to hold it more perfectly, and by reason of the incline, the head of the rivet, which is flat on its under side K, will rest on the top of the wire and its body portion will project toward the front of the receptacle so that in case it is necessary to insert the end of the rivet into a hole in the construction being built, and the hole is located adjacent a flange, the end of the rivet can be guided into the hole more easily than were the rivet to project straight downward parallel to the front side of the receptacle. The sheet metal is cut away at L—L to permit the rivet heads to fall freely into position. The sides A—A are bent inward at M—M as illustrated, for the purpose hereinafter explained.

The two side portions comprising the handle H may be locked together by means of a swinging latch N, the hub portion O is fitted to swing freely on one side of the handle and is provided with a hole through which the shank of the latch member P passes. The member P is threaded at P' and lock nuts Q—Q are screwed thereon at each side of the member O so that the length of the latch can be adjusted to correspond with the diameter of rivet that is being used as changes in the diameters are made from time to time. The receptacle is made with the width of the openings R—R even from the top to the bottom and set for a bolt or rivet of medium size so that sizes of rivets somewhat smaller or larger in diameter may be properly handled by one size receptacle.

The receptacle is used and operates as follows: The latch is adjusted to lock the sides together and hold them so that the side openings R—R are less in width than the diameter of the rivet head. A hot rivet is dropped from above where the forge is located, and caught in the receptacle and the shank of the rivet drops

through the rear opening R and slides downward until the head rests in position as shown in Fig. 2. In case the rivet should drop head first and strike directly toward the bottom, or should strike one of the sides of the receptacle, it would drop until the head came in contact with the oval projections M which would cause the rivet to turn over and its shank end to fall between the grippers or jaws at the lower end. When the rivet has fallen into position between the jaws the handle portions are pressed toward each other, thus automatically releasing the latch and causing the jaws to grip the rivet so that it can be firmly held and placed in proper position in any place where it is to be used. If the latch is swung entirely away from locking position, it can be instantly swung back by a quick swinging movement of the receptacle to cause the latch to swing over the wire to which it is hinged and hook onto the opposite member, as will be readily understood.

I realize that many modifications can be made in the construction as shown and described and therefore do not wish to be limited to the precise construction shown, but claim all modifications and equivalent constructions which come within the scope of my claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new:

1. A receptacle having divided tapering walls having substantially parallel edges movable in substantially parallel relation to each other relatively movable toward and from each other, and means comprising a bifurcated spring handle connected to each of said walls for moving them relatively, to each other.

2. A receptacle having divided walls relatively movable to and from each other, means comprising a handle connected to each of said walls for moving them relatively, and jaw members formed in the bottom portion of said receptacle, said walls being normally spaced from each other and sufficiently close to retain a small object thrown into the receptacle, which object is guided to lodge between the jaw members in position to be clamped thereby.

3. A funnel shaped receptacle having divided converging walls relatively movable toward and from each other, means comprising a handle connected to each of said walls for moving them relatively to each other, and jaw members formed in the bottom portion of said receptacle, said walls being normally spaced from each other and sufficiently close to retain a small object thrown into the receptacle, which object is guided to lodge between the jaw members in position to be clamped thereby.

4. A receptacle having divided walls rela-

tively movable to and from each other, means comprising a handle connected to each of said walls for moving them relatively, jaw members formed in the bottom portion of said receptacle, and oppositely disposed inwardly extending projections carried by said walls for guiding a rivet so as to fall upright within said jaw members.

5. A receptacle having divided converging walls relatively movable toward and from each other, jaw members formed in the bottom portion of said receptacle, and means comprising a bifurcated handle connected to each of said walls for moving them relatively, said walls having spaced parallel edges movable substantially parallel to each other and serving to retain a small object thrown into the receptacle and to guide the same into position to be clamped by the jaws.

6. A receptacle having divided converging walls relatively movable toward and from each other, jaw members formed in the bottom portion of said receptacle, means comprising a bifurcated handle connected to each of said walls for moving them relatively, and means for locking said walls in fixed relation to each other.

7. A receptacle having two tapering portions relatively movable toward and from each other, and a wire fastened to the top edges of said portions and extending therefrom so as to form a bifurcated, spring handle.

8. A receptacle having two tapering portions relatively movable toward and from each other, and a wire fastened to the top edges of said portions and extending therefrom so as to form a bifurcated, spring handle, said wire passing down the vertical edges of said portions and forming a pair of relatively movable jaws disposed at the bottom of the receptacle.

9. A receptacle having divided walls spaced apart from each other, means comprising a handle connected to each of said walls for moving them relatively, jaw members formed in the bottom portion of said receptacle, and oppositely disposed inwardly extending projections carried by said walls above said jaws.

10. A receptacle having tapering divided walls spaced apart from each other, means comprising a handle connected to each of said walls for moving them relatively to each other, and jaw members formed in the bottom portion of said receptacle and means for guiding a rivet so as to fall upright between said jaw members.

11. A receptacle having divided downwardly tapered walls relatively movable toward and from each other, means comprising a handle connected to each of said walls for moving them relatively to each other, there being an opening at the bottom of the

receptacle, and oppositely disposed inwardly extending projections carried by said walls adjacent said opening and adapted to guide a rivet thereto.

5 12. A receptacle having divided converging walls relatively movable toward and from each other, means comprising a bifurcated handle connected to each of said walls for moving them relatively to each other, and inwardly extending projections oppositely disposed carried by said walls, and means for locking said walls in fixed relation to each other.

10 13. A receptacle having divided converging walls relatively movable to and from each other, jaw members formed in the bottom portion of said receptacle, a bifurcated spring handle and means comprising an adjustable latch adapted to swing on one element of the handle and hook over the opposite element thereof.

15 14. A receptacle comprising two spaced walls relatively movable in substantially parallel relation toward and away from each other, jaws formed at the bottom of said walls, said walls guiding an object thrown into the receptacle into position to be clamped by the jaws and means for hold-

ing the walls in predetermined spaced relation to each other.

15. A receptacle comprising two spaced walls relatively movable toward and away from each other, jaws formed at the bottom of said walls, and a latch for holding the walls in predetermined spaced relation to each other.

16. A receptacle comprising two spaced walls relatively movable toward and away from each other, jaws formed at the bottom of said walls, a spring member connected to said walls and tending to separate them, and a latch for limiting the separation of said walls.

17. A rivet catching and holding device comprising a receptacle adapted to catch the rivet and clamping means at the bottom of the receptacle into which the rivet falls and by which it may be held for manipulation.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 4th day of March A. D. 1912.

WALTER TRAUTH.

Witnesses:

FRANK M. ASHLEY,

MINNIE S. MILLER.