June 30, 1931. H. G. ALLEN 1,812,188

FABRICATED BLADE ANVIL

Filed Jan. 19, 1929

Fig. 8

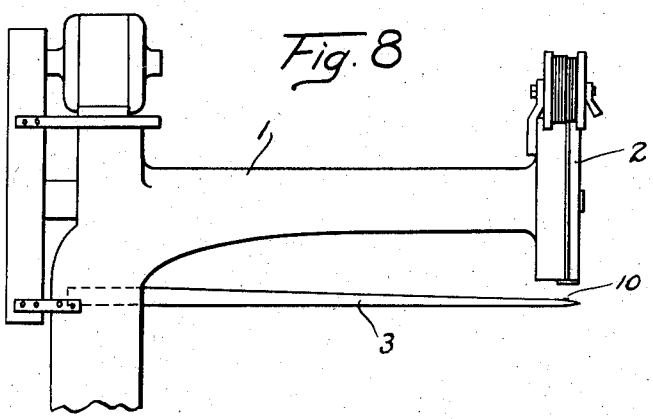


Fig. 1

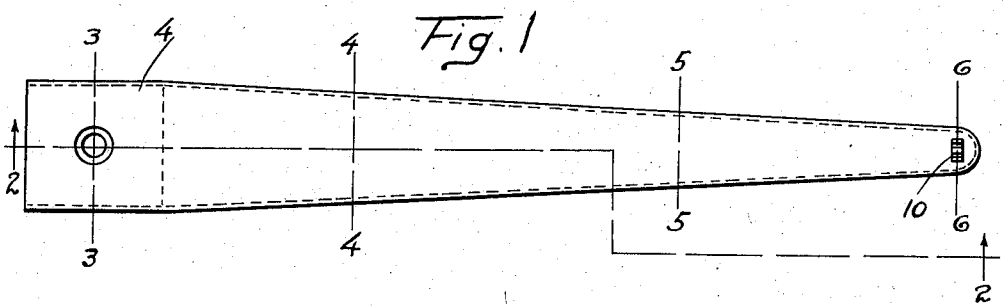
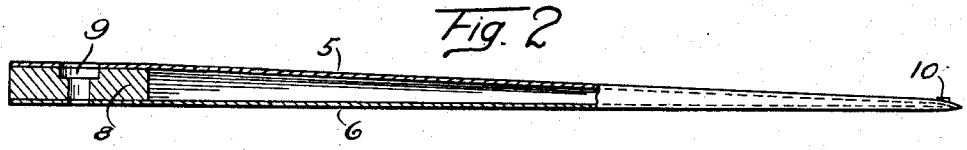


Fig. 2



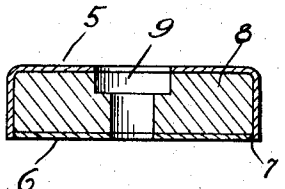


Fig. 3

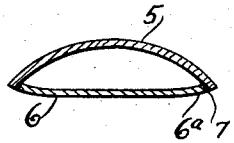


Fig. 4

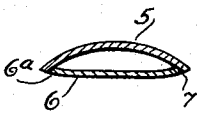


Fig. 5

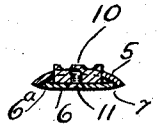


Fig. 6

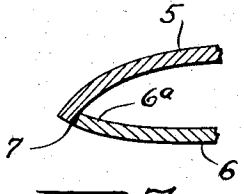


Fig. 7

INVENTOR.
Howard G. Allen
BY Stuart C. Barnes
ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HOWARD G. ALLEN, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO H. R. BLISS COMPANY, INC., OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

FABRICATED BLADE ANVIL

Application filed January 19, 1929. Serial No. 333,643.

This invention relates to a blade anvil such as is used for clenching the legs of wire stitches in the shipping case art. This invention has to do particularly with a fabricated blade anvil designed to materially reduce manufacturing costs, an anvil which will be of lighter construction and thus more easily handled, while the anvil retains the requisite strength.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the anvil.

Fig. 2 is a view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1 illustrating the anvil partly in side elevation and partly in section.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken through the base or supported end of the anvil on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are respectively sectional views taken on the corresponding sectional lines of Fig. 1.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged detail section.

Fig. 8 is a view in illustration of a stitching machine with a blade anvil associated therewith.

The use of a blade anvil is well understood, and suffice to say that it is a relatively thin anvil designed to be inserted underneath flaps of a fiber board container or the like which are to be stitched, and which, while being somewhat flexible, is sufficiently rigid to overcome stitching impact.

In Fig. 8 a conventional stitching machine is shown, having a stitcher head 2, and the same is equipped with a blade anvil 3. This blade anvil has a base portion 4 by means of which it is attached to a suitable support such as the stitching machine frame and the anvil body tapers from the base to its extreme end as shown in Fig. 1.

Heretofore, such anvils have been made from solid material, and forging processes and machining processes were required to produce the same. Thus the manufacturing costs were unduly high, and moreover, the anvil was heavy. The anvil of this invention, however, was composed of metal parts in the nature of sheet metal. The top portion is shown at 5, and it is made of a sheet metal member which is arcuate in cross section, and which tapers in a progressive manner from the base to the small end of the anvil. The bottom portion is made of sheet metal which advantageously may be substantially flat as shown at 6, and this member 6 tapers in a manner which corresponds to the tapering of the upper member 5. These two members are fitted together as illustrated in Figs. 4 to 7 inclusive, in that they are welded around their edges in any suitable manner, thus forming a connection 7 (Fig. 7).

The base or supported end of the anvil, however, preferably is supplied with an intermediate block to give the anvil added strength, and this block is referenced 8. The members 5 and 6 are appropriately shaped to receive this block member and they are also welded together at their edges. The block may be equipped with one or more apertures 9, and the members 5 and 6 have apertures which correspond thereto.

The stitches are driven against the outermost or small end of the anvil and for this purpose it is desirable to equip the same with a hardened steel block or anvil proper against which the legs of the stitch are thrown to be clenched over. Accordingly, an anvil block 10 is provided. The block may be secured in place by the provision of a suitable aperture in the part 5 for receiving the block and the block may rest upon the lower part 6. The same may be held in place by a suitable screw 11.

Thus the anvil is in general of hollow construction, and while it is made of sheet metal parts, its overall dimensions are such as to give it the requisite strength. At the same time it can be manufactured and furnished to the trade cheaper than can an anvil formed from a solid of mass material and furthermore it is much easier to handle due to its lightness.

The lower member 6 has been described as being substantially flat and even claimed as flat in some of the claims appended hereto. However, it is thought desirable to slightly curve the lower section, particularly by an appreciable upward direction of extent of the edges 6*a*. Thus the greatest dimension of the anvil is disposed at a point between its upper and lower surfaces. Its edges thus do

not provide a sharp corner flush with the bottom of the anvil. After the parts are welded together, the corner may be ground off in any suitable manner.

Claims:

1. A fabricated blade anvil comprising upper and lower members both of which are of sheet metal construction and one of which is arcuate in cross section, said members being fitted together with their edges in close proximity, a weld connection extending around the edges, said members both uniformly tapering substantially from end to end, thus to form a relatively small end and a relatively large end, and a filler block disposed within the hollow anvil at the large end for securing purposes.

2. A blade anvil comprising upper and lower members, one of which is arcuate in cross section, fitted together and welded around their edges to form a hollow anvil, one of said members being provided with an opening, and an impact receiving member disposed in said opening.

3. A blade anvil comprising upper and lower members, one of which is arcuate in cross section, fitted together and welded around their edges to form a hollow anvil, one of said members being provided with an opening, and an impact receiving member disposed in said opening and abutting against the other of said members.

4. A blade anvil comprising upper and lower members, one of which is arcuate in cross section, fitted together and welded around their edges to form a hollow anvil, one of said members being provided with an opening, an impact receiving member disposed in said opening and butting against the other of said members, and means for holding this impact receiving member in place.

5. A blade anvil for clinching stitches or the like comprising, metal members of sheet formation secured together to form an anvil hollow in cross section and of a nature so as to flex somewhat under impact but sufficiently rigid to clinch the legs of a stitch thrown against it.

6. An anvil for the purpose of clinching the legs of stitches or the like, comprising a pair of metal members of sheet formation secured together at their edges and shaped to provide an anvil of hollow formation having a degree of flexibility so as to give way under impact and being sufficiently rigid to clinch the legs of a stitch.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HOWARD G. ALLEN.