

(No Model.)

T. C. HANSEN.
GLUING CLAMP.

No. 553,063.

Patented Jan. 14, 1896.

Fig. 1.

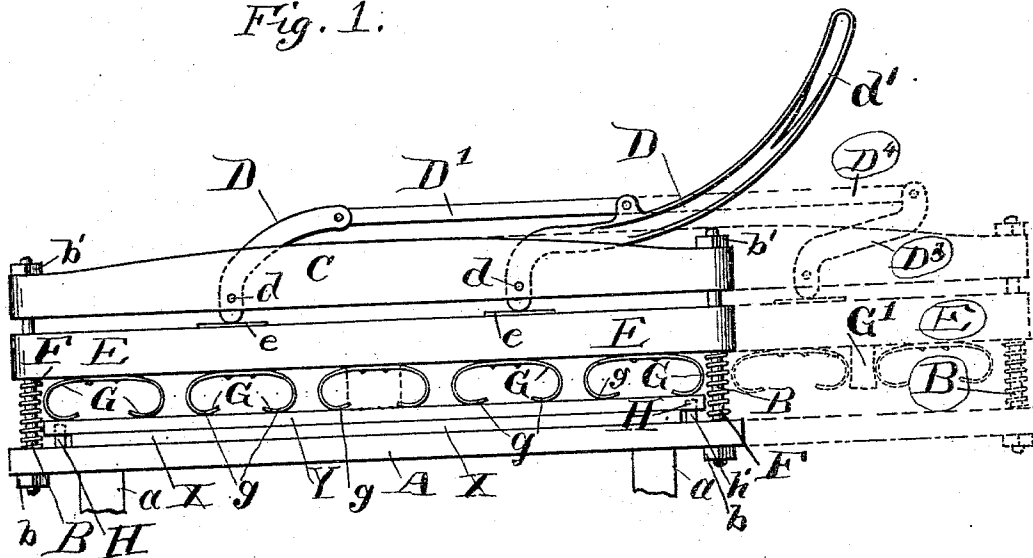
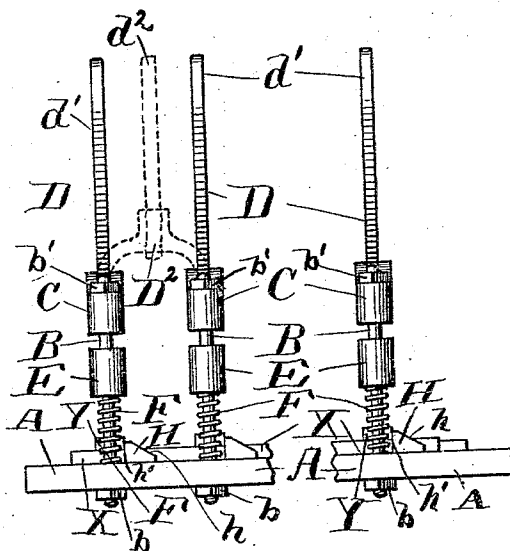


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

R. J. Jaeger,

Edw. L. Brown.

Inventor:

Theodore C. Hansen,
By Charles Turner Brown, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE C. HANSEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GLUING-CLAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 553,063, dated January 14, 1896.

Application filed May 26, 1893. Serial No. 475,594. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE C. HANSEN, a resident of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gluing-Clamps, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to obtain a machine whereby strips may be readily and well glued to the back of a board—as, for instance, the sounding-board of a piano—or two or more boards may be glued together to produce veneering, in less time than can be done by hand, while the results obtained by the use of the machine will be of good and substantial character and not inferior to such work as the same has been heretofore done.

In order to accomplish the results sought by me I have produced a machine by means of which the strip can be held to the board, or two boards can be held together, in as good and in substantially the same manner, so far as the results obtained are concerned, as by the hand-screws heretofore employed for such purpose; a machine by which such result can be accomplished in less time than can hand-screws be placed in position and made to do such work, and a machine from which the completed work can be taken in less time than can the hand-screws be taken from the work when they are employed.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a machine embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 a front elevation thereof.

The same letter of reference is employed to indicate a given part where more than one view thereof is shown in the figures of the drawings.

A is a base, having supports *a a*.

B B are standards on base A, and C is a cross-bar connecting standards B B. Cross-bar C serves also as a foundation on which are fulcrumed levers D D by pivots *d d*.

D' is a tie-rod connecting one of the levers D with the other thereof, and *d'* is the handle of one of the levers D by means of which, in connection with the tie-rods D' or duplicates thereof, all (where more than two are employed) of the levers D D are actuated.

E is a vertically-movable horizontal bar,

loosely mounted on standards B B, and *e e* are plates on the upper face of the bar E, with which the lower ends of the respective levers D D come in contact when such levers are turned on their respective fulcrums. The turning of the levers D D from the position in which they are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 allows elevation of the vertically-movable bar E.

F F are coiled springs placed respectively underneath the ends of the bar E and tending to hold bar E in an elevated position. The bar may be raised by hand, however, and hence such springs or their equivalent are not required unless it is desired to have the bar E automatically raised on the turning to the right (see Fig. 1) of the levers D D.

G G G are springs secured, respectively, to the under side of bar E.

g g are the ends of the springs G G, adapted to come in contact with the article being glued to another article placed thereunder and on the table afforded by base A.

It is not to be understood that I desire to limit myself to a spring of the exact shape as are springs G G, respectively, or to one having two contact-points thereon, as a spring of india-rubber, and having but one contact-point—such, for instance, as the one indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 and lettered G'—may be employed as a substitute for the spring G, the several springs, however constructed, being intended to constitute elastic contact and pressure points by means of which pressure of a determined amount can be applied at many points on the article thereunder. The adjustability of the pressure is obtained by means of the nuts *b b* and *b' b'* on standards B B, respectively.

In the drawings I have illustrated a machine embodying my invention as the same is constructed to be specially adapted to use in gluing strips to the back of sounding-boards for pianos, and to facilitate the placing of such strips in proper position on the sounding-board I secure to the base A a series of stops H H, beveled on side *h* thereof, respectively, and having the substantially vertical face *h'*, with which the edge of the respective strips are designed to come in contact. Stops H H are so placed respectively that the sounding-

board (lettered X) can be placed between them on base A or on the table afforded by such base, and the strips (lettered, respectively, Y) projecting beyond the sounding-board will come in contact with the face *h'* of the respective stops. When the strip is properly covered, on the face thereof to come in contact with the sounding-board, with glue in a liquid condition, it is placed against the stops and the handle *d'* brought forward into the position illustrated in the drawings, and the strip thereby held in close contact with the sounding-board by the elastic contact-points G G and there maintained until the glue or other adhesive material employed has become set, when the board can be drawn out of the machine, the beveled faces *h h* of the stop allowing the board and strips secured thereon to be drawn out of the machine.

I prefer to construct the device so that there will be a series of bars E, each thereof having a series of elastic-pressure contact-points, and where the machine is designed to be used in gluing a given number of strips to a board a bar E is provided for each strip.

The length of the bars E E is of course made to admit the length of strips or boards to be placed thereunder and more than two levers D D are placed in the machine, properly connected together, if necessary.

By the dotted lines lettered D³ an additional lever like levers D D is indicated, and by dotted lines D⁴ a connecting-bar extending

therefrom to one of the levers D is also indicated.

Where the size of the articles to be held together during the setting of the adhesive material employed in the gluing of them together will permit thereof, I prefer to connect more than one of the bars E E together, so that they may be actuated by one handle, and in Fig. 2 I have indicated by dotted lines such a construction, the lever being lettered D² and the handle thereof, which is removably attached to lever D², lettered *d*².

Having thus described the invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a machine for holding articles in contact, a vertically movable bar loosely mounted on standards, a series of elastic pressure contact points on such bar, and a series of levers tied together so that movement of one thereof will actuate all, and mounted above the vertically movable bar to come in contact therewith and force the same down when moved, and stops having a substantially vertical face and a beveled face arranged underneath the vertically movable bar so that a strip in contact with the vertical face thereof will be underneath the series of elastic pressure contact points; substantially as described.

THEODORE C. HANSEN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES TURNER BROWN,
FLORA L. BROWN.