

A. M. TAYLOR.
BASKET MAKING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 1, 1910.

1,040,590.

Patented Oct. 8, 1912.

Fig. 1.

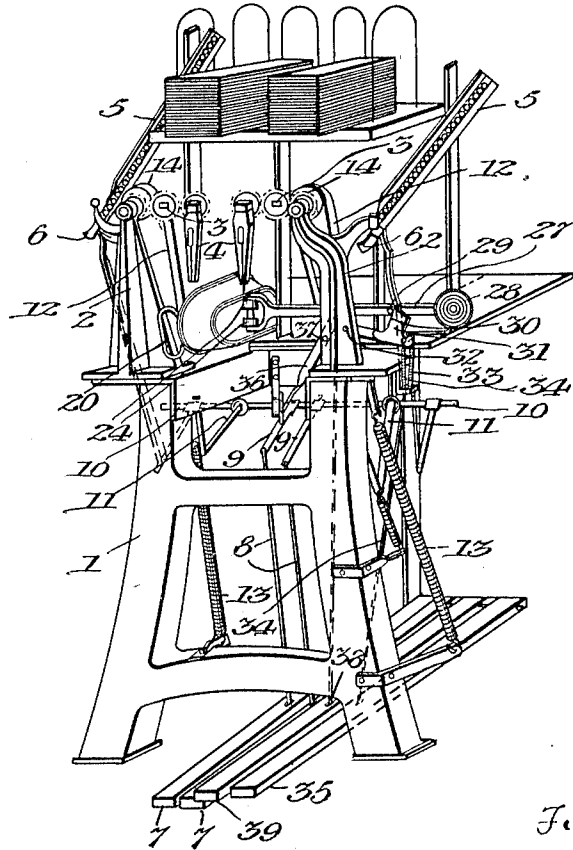


Fig. 2.

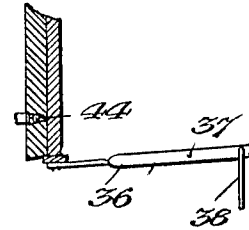


Fig. 3.

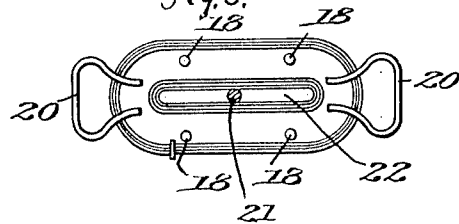
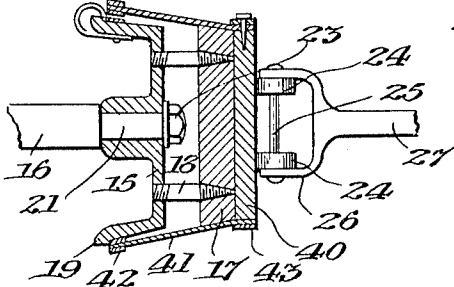


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

BASKET-MAKING MACHINE.

1,040,590.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 8, 1912.

Original application filed November 16, 1906, Serial No. 343,715. Divided and this application filed September 1, 1910. Serial No. 580,039.

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 new and useful Improvements in Basket-Making Machines, of which the following is a specification.

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 used for forming baskets with wooden or splint sides with hoops arranged around the top and also usually around the bottom.

The invention hereinafter described is a division of my application filed Nov. 16, 1906, #343,715.

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

Figure 1 is an isometric view of the entire machine. Fig. 2 a section of a fragment of the basket form. Fig. 3 is an end view of the basket form. Fig. 4 is a central section through the form of the basket showing the manner of mounting the form and the relation of the clamping plunger thereto.

The nailing machine used with this construction forms no part of this invention and is simply described to show its relation to the features herein claimed.

1 marks the frame of the machine. Arranged on this frame are the hammer carrying uprights 2 on which the hammer carriers 3 are rotatively mounted. Hammers 4 are mounted on the hammer carriers and are preferably magnetized so as to carry the tacks which they deliver to the basket. The tacks are delivered from a tack chute 5 to platforms 6 from which the hammers as they are oscillated take the tacks and deliver them to the basket as it is formed.

The hammers are operated from pedals 7—7 through the following mechanism: links 8—8, rock arms 9—9, rock shafts 10—10 on which the arms 9—9 are fixed, rock arms 11—11 fixed on the shafts 10—10, flexible connections or straps 12 which have one end secured to the rock arms 11 and the opposite ends to springs 13, the straps pass-

ing over pulleys 14 which are fixed with the hammer carriers 3. As the pedals are depressed the inner ends of the straps or flexible connections are pulled down against the tension of the springs 13 and the hammers are oscillated to drive the tack and the hammers are returned through the springs 13 on the flexible connections.

The basket form is carried by a base frame 15. This is mounted on a spindle 16, the spindle being carried by one of the posts 2. The basket bottom carrying plate 17 is secured to the frame bottom 15 by the pins 18. The bottom frame 15 has the annular oval shaped form 19 on which the top of the basket is formed. Handles 20 are secured to the bottom frame by means of which the frame may be more readily actuated and controlled. The end of the spindle 16 has the reduced portion 21 forming the bearing for the former. The former frame 15 has a slot 22 which operates on the bearing 21. A nut 23 secures the former frame 15 on said bearing. It will be observed that the former can by reason of its manner of mounting not only be rotated but may be moved by reason of the slot at right angles to the axis of the spindle. This is necessary in order to bring the different parts of the basket under the hammers.

In order to secure the basket bottom 40 on the bottom plate 17 of the former, the pins 18 are extended through the bottom plate 17 and form spuds 44 which engage the bottom. The bottom is also clamped against the plate by means of the following plunger mechanism. Wheels 24 are rotatively mounted on the pin 25. The wheels 24 are arranged above and below the axis of the spindle 16 and as the form is rotated, these wheels rotating on the bottom exert pressure on the bottom but do not materially resist this movement. The pin 25 is preferably arranged in a vertical direction so that it is possible not only to rotate the form but to move it horizontally while subjected to the pressure of the wheels. The pin 25 is carried by the head 26 on the plunger rod 27. The plunger rod is slidingly mounted in one of the posts 2. It is provided with a ball 28 at its end which may be grasped by the hand of the operator and the ball gives sufficient mass so that the operator can effect

sufficient impact on the bottom to force the spuds into the bottom to bring the bottom securely against the bottom plate 17.

It is desirable to yieldingly secure this plunger in clamping position for two reasons, first, to have the yielding mechanism take up an inequality in the size of the bottom, and second, to have the yielding mechanism such that the plunger can be moved away from the bottom by simply exercising sufficient force on the plunger itself. With the present exemplification of this feature of the invention, the plunger is provided with the pin 29. This is engaged by the cam surface 30 on the catch 31. The catch 31 is pivotally mounted at 32 on one of the posts 2. The catch is forced upwardly by a spring 33. It will be readily seen that through the cam action of the surface 30 under the influence of the spring 33, forward pressure is exerted on the plunger and any inequalities in the thickness of the bottom is readily accommodated by this mechanism. At the same time, sufficient force on the plunger will release the plunger. I prefer, however, to provide a positive mechanism for throwing the catch out of the path of the plunger. To this end a rod 34 extends from the catch 31 to a pedal 35. By depressing the pedal 35, the catch is thrown out of the path of the pin 29 so that the plunger may be thrown back with only the exertion of sufficient pressure to overcome the friction of the slides.

In order to properly place the bottom on the bottom frame 17 with rapidity and to hold it in proper register therewith, it is desirable to provide a gage on which the bottom edge may rest preparatory to the action of the plunger. It is also desirable that this gage be such that it can be thrown out of engaging position so as to permit of the movement of the former in the making of the basket. I have provided such a mechanism: A gage 36 in the form of a lever is pivoted at 37 on the frame, the pivot being so placed that when the gage lever is thrown up to horizontal position, it is brought against the under side of the bottom plate 17 of the former. A rod 38 extends from the rear end of the lever and is connected with a pedal 39. By depressing the pedal 39, the gage lever 36 is thrown up to engaging position, and by the release of said pedal the lever drops by its own weight out of the way of the former so that the former may be readily moved as desired.

In the operation of the machine, therefore, the gage lever 36 is thrown to position by the action of the pedal 39. The oper-

ator then places the bottom 40 on the bottom plate and shoves the plunger forward so as to clamp the spuds into the bottom and to clamp the bottom against the bottom plate 17. The pedal 39 is then released dropping the gage lever 36 out of the way of the former. The nailing of the basket is then accomplished the former being moved horizontally and rotatively by means of the handles, the bottom frame 15 sliding and rotating on the bearing pin 21 to bring the different parts of the basket to nailing position. As shown the basket is formed with the bottom 40, sides 41 and top and bottom binding strips 42 and 43. It will be understood, however, that different forms of baskets may be made and different shapes of formers used.

What I claim as new is:

1. In a basket making machine, the combination of a rotatable form; a plunger for holding a basket part against the form; a mounting for the plunger; and a latch yielding with pressure on the plunger for locking the plunger in position.

2. In a basket making machine, the combination of a rotatable form having a vertical face for holding a basket part; a plunger operable to hold the basket part in place on the vertical face; and a movable gage adapted to be swung into gaging position at the bottom of the vertical face on the form to position a basket part on the vertical face prior to the movement of the plunger against the part on the face, said gage being adapted to be swung out of gaging position independently of the plunger to permit rotation of the form.

3. In a basket making machine, the combination of a rotatable form having a vertical face for holding a basket part; a plunger operable to hold the basket part in place on the vertical face; a movable gage adapted to be swung into gaging position at the bottom of the vertical face on the form to position a basket part on the vertical face prior to the movement of the plunger against the part on the face, said gage being adapted to be swung out of gaging position independently of the plunger to permit rotation of the form; and a pedal for actuating said gage.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ARTHUR M. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

W. W. EASTMAN,
LEON H. BEACH.