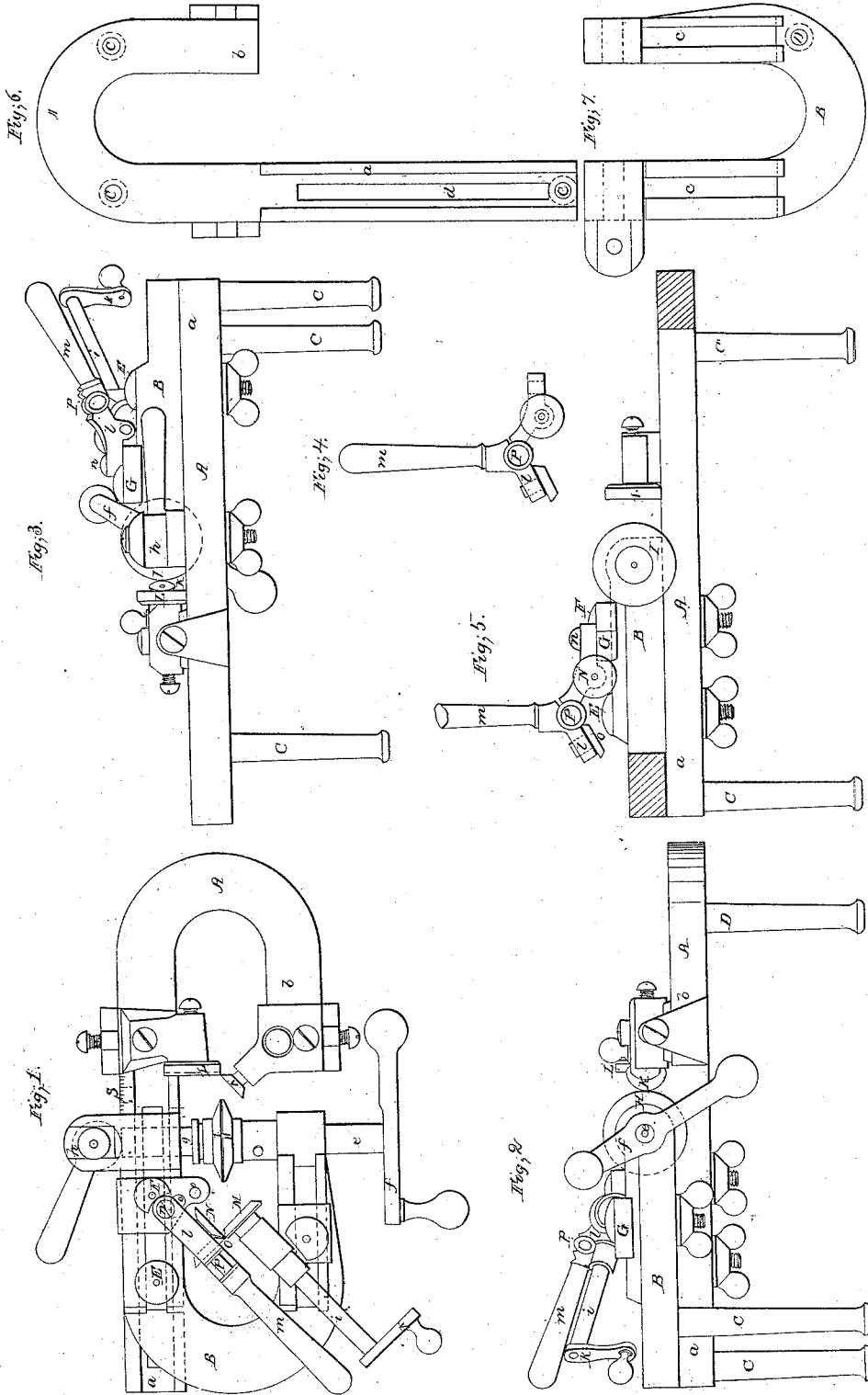


E. Savage.

Shearing Metal.

No 10,853.

Patented Mar 17, 1857



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELLIOT SAVAGE, OF EAST BERLIN, CONNECTICUT.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING AND BENDING SHEET METAL.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 16,853, dated March 17, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLIOT SAVAGE, of East Berlin, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented an Improved Machine for Cutting a Circular Plate from a Sheet of Metal and for Bending the Edge of said Plate; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification 10 and the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1, denotes a top view of the said machine; Fig. 2, a front elevation of it. Fig. 3, a rear elevation. Fig. 4, an inner side view of the movable compound lever 15 and its bending rollers, the same being hereinafter, explained. Fig. 5, is a vertical, central and longitudinal section of the machine, such section being taken so as to represent the compound bending lever as 20 moved backward and having its lever arm raised into a vertical position. In these drawings, A, denotes the cutter frame, while, B, exhibits the frame for supporting and carrying the clamps and bending rollers. 25 Each of these frames is formed somewhat like the letter U, except in respect to the frame A, one part a, of said frame extending beyond the other part, b, thereof, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 6, and for the purpose of receiving upon it, and supporting 30 the frame B, which is placed thereon as shown in the drawings.

Figs. 6 and 7, represent separate top views of the frames A, B, as they appear when 35 divested of the mechanism applied to them. While the frame A, rests on three legs C, C, C, the frame B, is upheld by said frame A, and by a single leg D, extending down from it as shown in Fig. 2. Slots c, c, and d, are 40 made through the frames A, and B, as seen in Figs. 6 and 7, the two frames being held together by two clamp screws and nuts as shown at E, E, in Figs. 1 and 5, the latter screw F, being made to pass through a sliding 45 or bearing carriage G, arranged on the frame B, as seen in Figs. 1 and 5.

From the above it will be seen that the front parts or arms of the two frames A, and B, are entirely disconnected, the two 50 frames being connected by their rear arms or parts and the connections being of such a nature as to permit the frame B, to be moved longitudinally on the frame A, in order to adjust the distance of the axis of 55 the clamps from the cutters, as occasion may require, the said clamps and cutters being

shown at H, I, and K, L. The clamp H, is carried by a rotary shaft e, on which there is a crank, f. So in regard to the clamp, I, it is supported in the usual way upon a 60 rotary shaft, g, which is moved or forced toward the shaft, e, by power acting through a cam lever, h, arranged as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

In respect to the rotary cutters, K, L, 65 they are applied to the frame, A, as shown in the drawings, that is in the manner in which they are generally applied to the bows and frames of like machines for cutting sheet metal into circular disks, the sheet 70 of metal to be cut being placed between the clamps, and so that its edge shall come into the bite or angle of the cutting edges of the cutters. As, in order to hold the sheet of metal securely, the clamp I, has to be 75 forced with great power toward the clamp H, it does not in my machine spring the cutters apart from one another, as is the case in other machines, where the clamp frame is so affixed to the cutter frame as to 80 cause such a separation of the cutters to occur during the operation of confining a sheet of metal between the clamps. In case, the cutters are moved asunder or their true relations disturbed, their operation on the 85 metal will be effected more or less injuriously. Therefore I have so constructed the two frames A, and B, and applied them together, that while one may be moved on the other in a longitudinal direction so as 90 to adjust the distance of the clamps from the cutters, the operation of fixing a sheet of metal between the clamps, shall not spring the cutters apart from one another.

The bending rollers, which are for the 95 purpose of turning down the circular edge of the disk of metal after it has been cut from a sheet, are shown at M, N, O, the inner of said rollers, viz., that marked M, being affixed to an auxiliary rotary shaft, i, 100 carrying a crank k, on its outer end, as shown in Figs. 1, and 2. By means of said shaft and crank, the roller M, may be put in rotation so as to cause the disk to be revolved by power acting at its circumference, instead of near its center it being customary in most other machines of a like 105 nature, to rotate the disks by revolving the clamps. Under these latter circumstances, the strain and leverage on the disk is very great, so much so, as often to cause it to slip between the clamps, whereby, the sur-

face or surfaces against which they may be in contact, may become marred, injured or defaced. The other rollers, N, and O, are carried by a compound or jointed lever, P, the same consisting of a bent lever, l, hinged or jointed to an arm, m, that turns horizontally on a screw pin, n, screwed into some one of a series of screw holes, o, o, o, arranged in the sliding carriage, G, as seen 10 in Fig. 1. The object of such series of screw holes is to enable the roller, O, carried by the arm m, to be adjusted in its angular position with reference to the plane of the roller M. The roller, O, is carried 15 by the lesser arm of the lever l, it being arranged with respect to the same as shown in Fig. 5.

By constructing the compound lever in the manner described, we are enabled not only 20 to turn it horizontally so as to move the roller, N, either toward or away from the roller, M, but we may move the roller, O, either toward or away from either or both of said rollers as occasion may require. Each 25 of the said bending rollers is made frusto conical and in other respects as represented in the drawings. In operating with my improved machine, the sheet of metal, while being cut in the form of a disk, is rotated by power applied to the crank f. The bending 30 down of the edge of the disk is effected by the action of the bending rollers, the workman or attendant operating the compound lever with his left hand, while with his right hand he turns the crank of the shaft of the roller M. In this way he can raise a lip on 35 the periphery of the disk, such lip being either at a right angle to the plane of the metal disk, or at such an obtuse, or such an 40 acute angle thereto as circumstances may re-

quire. A scale of divisions may be applied to the frame, A, as seen at S, the same being for convenience of adjustment of the distance between the clamps and cutters.

I do not claim so applying the clamps and 45 cutters to separate frames or a bow and half bow that the cutters jointly may be moved either toward or away from the clamps without any disturbance of the positions of the cutters relatively to one another; but 50

What I do claim is—

1. Constructing and arranging the frame which carries the clamps with respect to that which carries the cutters substantially as described, that is so that while the clamps 55 are being forced together or made to seize a plate of metal, they shall not spread the cutters apart.

2. I also claim the mode of constructing the compound lever of the bending rollers, 60 and arranging the rollers thereon, the said compound lever being composed of a bent lever and an arm, and the rollers being applied to them respectively in manner as above explained. 65

3. I also claim combining with the clamps, their crank shaft, and the bending rollers, the auxiliary crank shaft or equivalent means by which, the bending roller M, may be rotated, independently of force applied through the clamps, and so that the middle 70 of the metallic plate shall not be subjected to injurious strains by the bending rollers.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my signature this thirteenth day of January A. D. 1857. 75

ELLIOT SAVAGE.

Witnesses:

GEORGE L. DICKINSON,
JONATHAN BARNES.