

P. Coleman.
Nut Machine.

N^o 46,337.

Patented Feb. 14, 1865.

Fig: 1.

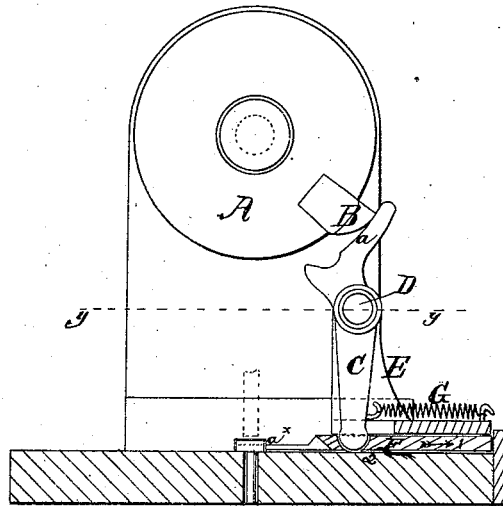
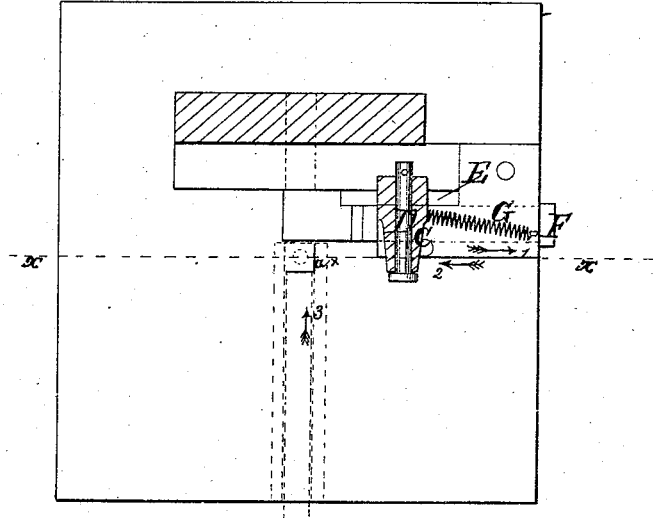


Fig: 2.



Witnesses;
Theo Fusch
Chas L Topliff

Inventor;
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per Munn & Co
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

P. COLEMAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR MAKING NUTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 46,337, dated February 14, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, P. COLEMAN, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machinery for Making Nuts; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 2; Fig. 2, a horizontal section of the same, taken in the line *y y*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention is more especially designed as an improvement on a nut-machine patented by Philip Koch. This nut-machine of Koch's operates well with but one exception, and that is the nuts are liable to be presented to the punch in improper positions relatively therewith, and consequently many imperfect nuts are made by it. My invention is designed to obviate this difficulty; and it consists in the employment or use of a slide arranged and applied to the machine in such a manner that the slide will be thrust forward in the path of the nut, so as to serve as a stop or bearing for the same and cause it to be held or placed in proper relative position with the punch while the latter descends and punches the hole, the slide then receding to allow the punched nut to be moved or shoved out of the way, and then again moved forward to serve as a stop for a succeeding nut.

A represents a wheel, which has an arm or stud, B, projecting from its periphery; and C is a lever connected by a fulcrum-pin, D, to an upright, E, of the framing of the machine. The upper part of this lever C is curved, as shown at *a*, and its lower end is fitted in a slide, F, as shown clearly in Fig. 1.

G is a spiral spring, which is connected to the lower end of the lever C. This spring has a tendency to draw the slide F in the direction indicated by the arrow 1, while the arm or stud B, acting against the upper end of the lever C, moves the slide in the opposite direction, (indicated by arrow 2.)

The nuts *a^x* to be punched are fed or moved along in the direction indicated by arrow 3, and underneath a punch. (Shown in red in Fig. 1.) When the nut reaches the proper position underneath the punch, it strikes against the slide F, which serves as a stop and causes the nut to be properly adjusted in position. The slide F remains stationary while the punch descends and perforates the nut and until the punch rises, when the slide is drawn back under the action of the spring G in the direction of arrow 1. The slide F is kept stationary the required length of time for the punch to perforate the nut in consequence of the stud B acting against the curved upper end, *a*, of the lever C, and as soon as the stud B passes *a* the spring G draws back the slide F to allow the perforated nut to be moved along out of the way of the slide F, and the latter is again moved forward in the direction indicated by arrow 2, so as to serve as a bearing for a succeeding nut.

This invention is extremely simple and efficient, and may be applied to the Koch nut-machine at a trifling expense, causing it to operate, so far as the perforating of the nuts is concerned, with the greatest precision and accuracy.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of the wheel A, projecting cam B, lever C *a*, slide F, and spring G, when constructed, arranged, and operating as here-specified.

P. COLEMAN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES NEFF,
SAM'L. P. JONES, Jr.