(No Model.)

M. V. B. BEAN.

PAD PRESS.

No. 457,696. Patented Aug. 11, 1891.

Fig. 1.

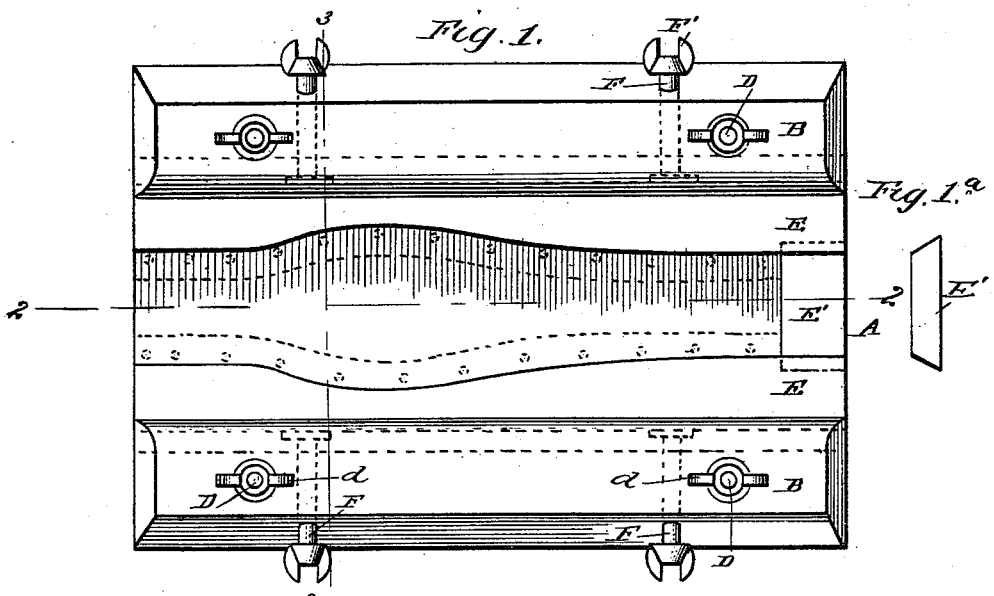


Fig. 1.a

Fig. 2.

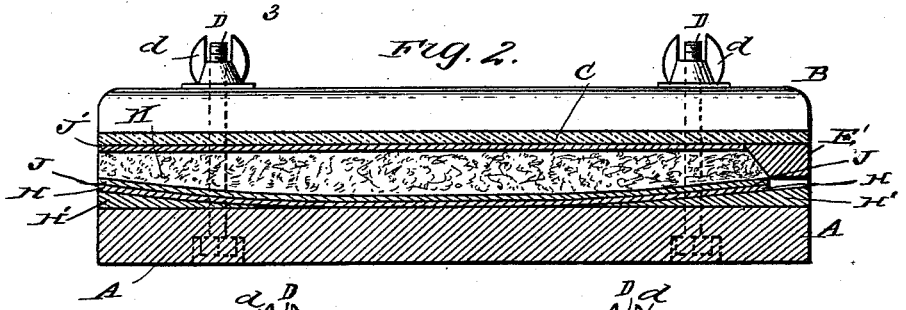


Fig. 3.

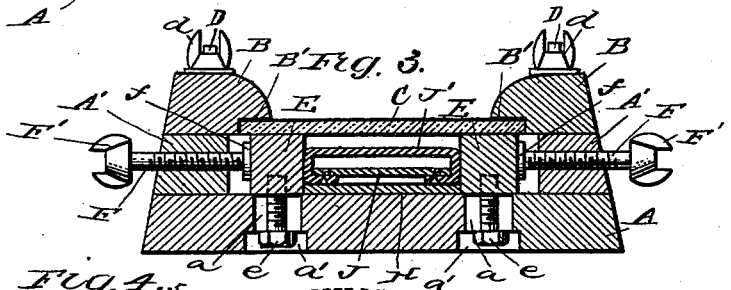


Fig. 4.

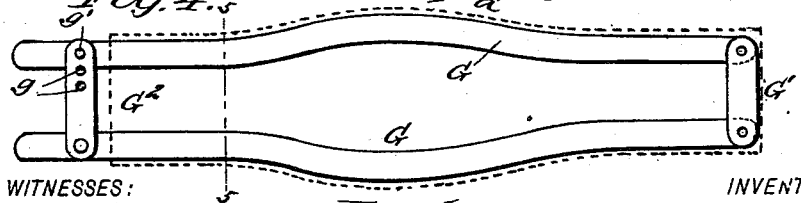
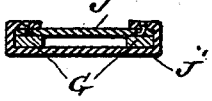


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

W. R. Davis

E. M. Clark

INVENTOR:

M. V. B. Bean

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN V. B. BEAN, OF LANESBOROUGH, MINNESOTA.

PAD-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,696, dated August 11, 1891.

Application filed December 10, 1890. Serial No. 374,124. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN V. B. BEAN, of Lanesborough, in the county of Fillmore and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and Improved Pad-Press, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of pad-presses which are used in making harness-saddles; and the object of my invention is to produce a pad-press which may be easily and perfectly adjusted to the saddle-back, and which will hold a saddle-pad in such a manner that it may be conveniently stuffed and will have a smooth flat even bearing-face.

To this end my invention consists in a pad-press construction, substantially as herein described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the press embodying my invention. Fig. 1ª is a detail side elevation of the strip which connects one end of the forming-plates. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the press on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail plan view of the clinching-plates, showing the manner in which they are connected and with a pad thereon, indicated by dotted lines; and Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the clinching-plates and pad on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1.

The press is provided with a flat base A, on the upper side of which are flanges A′, which are produced near the opposite edges of the plate, and mounted on the flanges A′ are the caps B, which are of the same length as the flanges, but are a little wider, and which have on their inner edges and on the under sides shoulders B′, which are adapted to rest upon the glass plate C and hold the same in place. The caps B are secured to the flanges A by means of bolts D, which extend through the flanges, base-plate, and caps, and which are provided at the top with thumb-screws *d*, so that the caps may be tightened upon the flanges.

Extending longitudinally through the press are the forming-plates E, which are of the same length as the base A and which are shaped on their inner sides to fit a harness-saddle, the plates being held to the base A by the bolts *e*, which extend downward through slots *a* in the base and the heads of which are held in the recesses *a′* of the base. The slots *a* and recesses *a′* are of a sufficient length to allow the plates to move laterally on the base, so that they may be forced against the sides of the back-plate of a harness-saddle, as hereinafter described.

The plates E are connected at one end by a cross-strip E′, which has beveled ends, as best shown in Fig. 5, and which rests on undercut shoulders thereof, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, and the inner edge of the cross-strip E′ is inclined, as best shown in Fig. 2, so that the pad may project slightly under it. The cross-strip will thus form an abutment for one end of the pad, which will prevent the stuffing from being pushed entirely through it, and the inclosed surface of the strip will cause the pad to be reduced to proper shape at the end.

The forming-plates E are adjusted laterally by means of the screws F, which extend transversely through the flanges A′, being mounted to turn therein, and which are provided at their outer ends with thumb-pieces F′, by means of which they may be turned. The screws F are arranged at both ends of the press and are provided at their inner ends with wear-plates *f*, which impinge upon the sides of the forming-plates E, so that when the screws are tightened they will force the plates toward each other.

The clinching-plates G are formed of flexible metal and are curved to conform with the inner sides of the forming-plates E, said clinching-plates being pivotally connected at one end by a link G′ and at the opposite end by a similar link G^2, the link G^2 being pivoted to one of the plates G and having a series of holes *g* in the free end, one of which may be placed over a stud *g′* on the other plate G, so that by means of this link the plates may be held a desired distance apart.

When the pad is formed, the plate H, which forms the back of the saddle, is inserted in the press, and wedges H′ are placed beneath the plate at each end and between it and the

base A, so as to give the plate the required curvature. The pad-linings J and J′ are then cut the proper size, the lower lining is folded at the sides over the upper lining, and the linings are held in place by nails driven slightly through them. The clinching-plates are inserted between the pad-linings and held in place by the link G^2. The nails are then clinched on the clinching-plates, the clinching-plates are removed, the pad is inserted between the forming-plates with the nails next the plate H, the end strip E′ is placed in position, the forming-plates are forced against the plate H, the glass C is inserted above the forming-plates and between them and the shoulders B′ on the caps B, and the operator then stuffs the pads, and as he can readily see through the glass C he can tell exactly what portion of the pad needs filling, and consequently can stuff the pad in such a manner that it will have a smooth flat surface. The glass C should be heavy, so that it will not be easily broken, and should be clear enough so that one may easily look through it. It will be seen that when the pad is stuffed it will be held between the forming-plates which are adjusted against the back of the saddle, so that when the pad is filled it will exactly correspond in shape to the shape of the saddle and will consequently fit nicely thereon.

The clinching-plates are not used in the press, but they are shaped in conformity with the inner sides of the forming-plates, so that they will fit nicely within the pad, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 4.

I have shown the clinching-plates to fully illustrate the operation of the press; but I do not claim them as a part of this invention, as I intend to file a separate application therefor.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A pad-press comprising a base having flanges thereon, caps mounted on the flanges and provided with shoulders on their under sides, adjustable forming-plates mounted on the base between the flanges and connected together at one end by an inclined cross-strip, and a plate adapted to rest upon the forming-plates and beneath the shoulders of the caps, substantially as described.

2. A pad-press comprising a base having parallel flanges on its upper side, caps mounted upon the flanges and provided with shoulders on their under sides, forming-plates mounted to slide laterally in the base between the flanges, thumb-screws extending through the flanges so as to impinge upon the forming-plates, and a glass plate adapted to be held between the forming-plates and the cap-shoulders, substantially as described.

3. A pad-press comprising a base having parallel flanges on the upper side and having vertical slots therein, caps mounted on the flanges and provided with shoulders on their under sides, forming-plates mounted upon the base and provided with bolts extending through the slots in the base, thumb-screws extending through the flanges and impinging on the forming-plates, and a glass plate adapted to be held between the forming-plates and the cap-shoulders, substantially as shown and described.

MARTIN V. B. BEAN.

Witnesses:
P. A. McKAY,
WILLIAM BRADY.