J. KELLER & A. OLMESDAHL.

FLUTING-MACHINE.

No. 191,595. Patented June 5, 1877.

Fig: 1

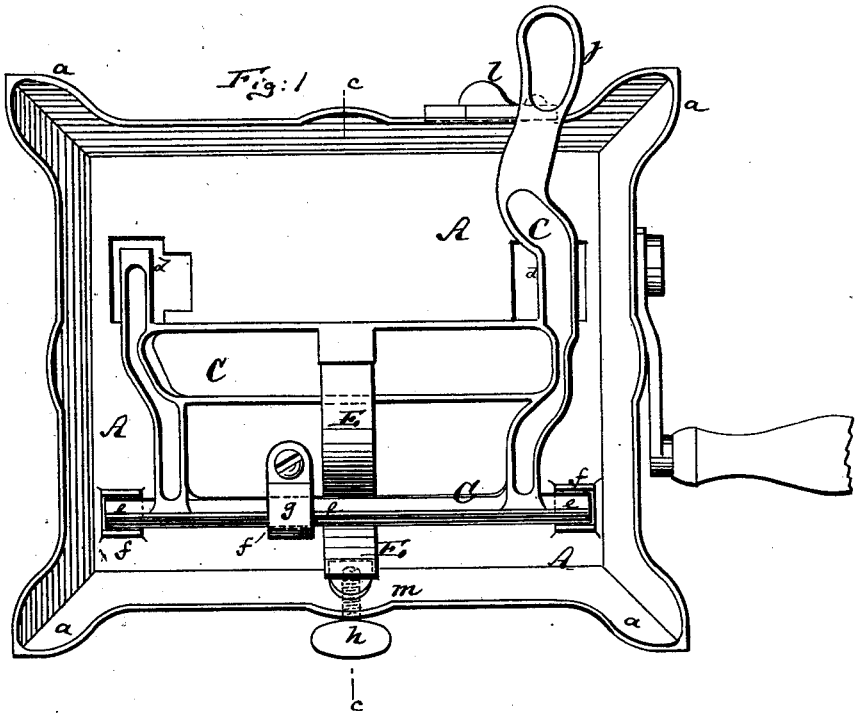

Fig: 2

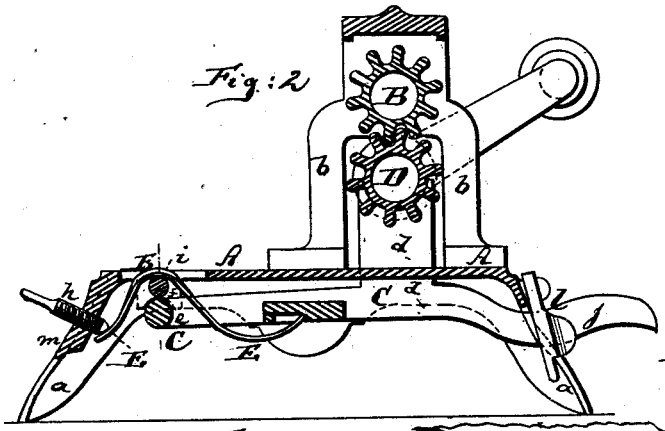

Fig: 3

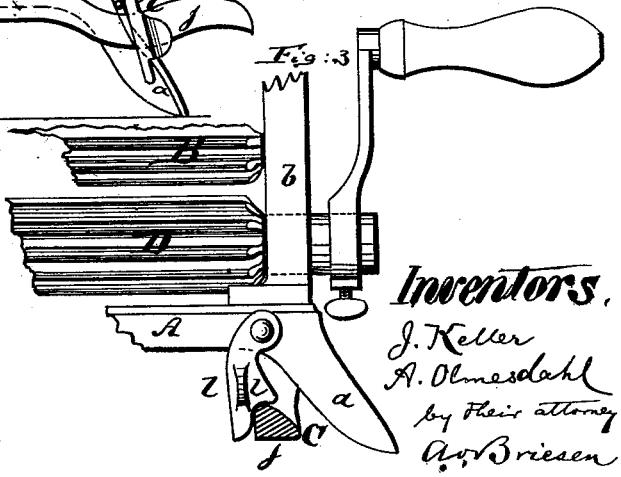

Fig: 4

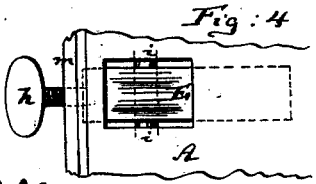

Fig: 5

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH KELLER AND AUGUST OLMESDAHL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLUTING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,595**, dated June 5, 1877; application filed June 16, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH KELLER and AUGUST OLMESDAHL, of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Fluting-Machine, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a bottom view of our improved fluting-machine. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same on the line *c c*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail front view of one part of the machine; Fig. 4, a detail top view of part of the table and spring; and Fig. 5, a detail cross-section through the upper part of the spring.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention has for its object to improve the arrangement of the vibrating or adjustable frame of a fluting-machine, and also to render the machine, in many respects, more reliable and durable than the devices heretofore applied to the same purpose.

The invention consists in a new combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter pointed out and claimed.

The letter A in the drawing represents the table or platform of the fluting-machine, the same being supported on feet *a a*, and provided with rigidly-projecting standards *b b*, in which the upper fluting-roller B has its bearings. C is a frame made of cast metal or other suitable material. It is pivoted to the under side of the table A, and has two upwardly-projecting standards, *d d*, that extend through slots of the table A. The lower fluting-roller D has its bearings in the upper ends of the standards *d d* of the frame, and is, by a spring, E, which bears on the frame C, crowded against the upper fluting-roller B. By pivoting the frame C to the under side of the table, and providing the latter with slots for the passage of the standards *d*, the said frame is brought entirely out of the way and out of sight, and the appearance of the machine greatly improved. The effectiveness of the machine is also thereby increased, as the fabric is not liable to be caught in any part of the movable frame.

The rear part of the frame C is made with pins or gudgeons *e e*, which rest against the under side of bearings *f f*, that project downwardly from the lower surface of the table A. A cap, *g*, is, or may be, secured to the face of one or more of these bearings, *f*, to prevent the frame C from dropping down, although this is already prevented by the spring E. This spring is made of flat or round metal, and is placed, as in Fig. 2, with its rear end against a set-screw, *h*, that is fitted into the rear flange *m* of the table, or against such rear flange. The spring thence extends forward and upward around and over a pin, *i*, formed on the table, and thence downward and forward, its front end being slightly turned up, and brought against the body of the frame C, as shown.

The under side of the frame C may be slightly recessed or indented for the reception of the end of the spring E, as in Fig. 2.

By the pin *h* the power of the spring can be regulated.

The pin *i* we prefer to form in the table by cutting two slots through the same and leaving said pin as the dividing-bar between them, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

That part of the spring which rests on the pin *i* we corrugate, as in Figs. 4 and 5, to render it strong at the point of rest, provided a spring made of flat material is used.

The frame C is made with a projecting arm, *j*, which extends forward beyond the front of the table, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and serves as a handle for depressing the frame C and roller D. A catch, *l*, is pivoted to the front part of the table above the arm *j*, and is swung over said arm to hold and keep it down, as in Fig. 3, whenever it is desired to keep the two rollers separated.

We claim as our invention—

1. The corrugated spring E, combined with the table A and frame C, and placed over the fixed pin *i* and against the under side of the frame C, substantially as specified.

2. The spring E, made corrugated at the part which rests on the supporting-pin *i*, and in combination therewith, substantially as specified.

3. The set-screw *h*, combined with the corrugated spring E and vibrating frame C of a fluting-machine, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. The combination, with the frame C of a fluting-machine and table A, said frame being placed beneath said table, of the catch *l*, constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:
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