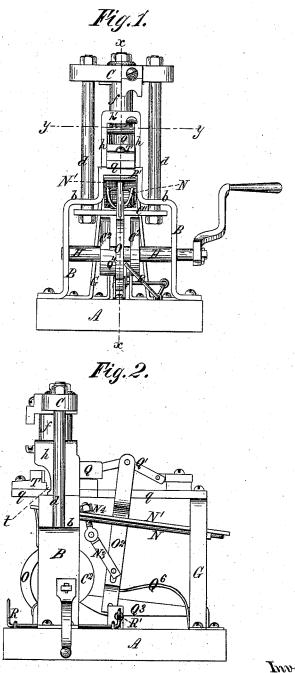
B. HERSHEY.

MACHINES FOR WELDING CHAIN-LINKS.

No. 193,084.

Patented July 17, 1877.



Witnesses:

Milland Fair Leo. W. Miatto

Inventor: Benjamin Herskey For Edu & Zumby Atty

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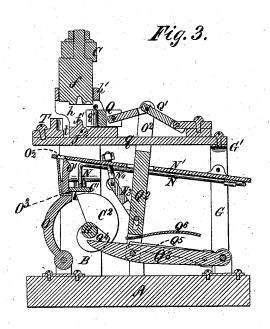
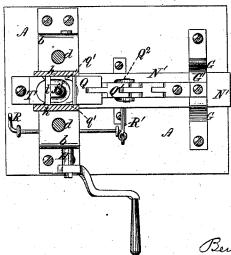


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

Michael Fan

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN HERSHEY, OF ERIE, ASSIGNOR TO PITTSBURG CHAIN AND CAR LINK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW BRIGHTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR WELDING CHAIN-LINKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 193,084, dated July 17, 1877; application filed June 20, 1877.

CASE B.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN HERSHEY, of Erie, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Machines for Welding Chain-Links, of which the following is a specifica-

My improvements relate to that class of chain-link-welding machines shown and described in the Letters Patent of the United States No. 166,373, granted to me August 3, 1875; and my present invention consists of combined swaging and compressing dies, and of the organization in a machine of the devices by which these swaging and compressing dies are made to co-operate in welding and finishing chain-links.

Nearly similar swaging and compressing dies are shown in my application of even date herewith, in connection with dies for compressing the link sidewise. In that application, which I designated "Case A," the combined swaging and compressing dies are used to finish the chain-links after they have been first welded in swaging-dies.

My present invention is designed to weld and finish chain links in a single set of dies without any preliminary welding operation

performed in another set of dies.

In the present case, the endwise-compressing die is deeply recessed, and by means of its projecting side wings administers a sidewise compression to the link, preparatory to and in conjunction with the endwise compression, which it effects by the pressure of its concave surface upon the end of the link.

The accompanying drawings are as follows: Figure 1 is a front elevation of my machine. Fig. 2 is a side view; Fig. 3, a longitudinal vertical section through the line x x on Fig. 1, and Fig. 4a horizontal section through the

line y y on Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the bed-plate A affords a support for the standards BBGG. The standards BB afford horizontal bearings for the cam-shaft H, and are each bent inwardly to afford vertical bearings b b for the bars or guide-rods d d of the gate or frame which carries the drop-die f. The drop-die is bolted to the under side of the

cross-piece C, which is secured to the upper ends of the guide bars d d. The lower ends of the guide bars are secured to the crosspiece C!, which receives the upward thrust of the twin lifting-cams C2 C2. The cross-piece B', connecting the upper ends of the front standards B B, affords a support for the front portion of the die bed-piece q, the rear end of which is supported upon the cross-piece G of the standards G G. The side walls h h of the die chamber are secured to the bed-piece q and the roof h' of the die chamber is perforated to afford a vertical bearing for the reciprocating drop-die f. The drop-die f has its face recessed to conform to the shape of the link, and is provided with a central recess to receive the tongue f^1 of the recessed station ary die f^2 .

The chain-link in the process of welding is supported against the endwise thrust of the compressing die Q by the back rest T, which is secured to the front end of the bed-piece q, and presents a concave face corresponding to

the shape of the end of the link.

The outer end of the stationary die f^2 is cut away, so as to leave the space t between the outer end of the stationary die and the inner end of the back-rest T to contain the chainlink upon which the link to be welded is hung.

Reciprocating motion is imparted to the compressing die Q by means of the toggle-joint Q¹, which is actuated, through the pit-man Q² and cam-lever Q³, by the cam Q⁴. The cam lever Q3 is capable of lateral motion, and when the machine is not in use is thrown out of the plane in which the cam Q⁴ revolves by the flat spring Q⁵. The pitman Q² and its connections are pushed upward by the curved spring Q6, one end of which is secured to the bed-plate of the machine, while the other end catches under the lower end of the pitman.

In this machine, as in my others, to which I have already referred, torsion-springs N are used to act upon the cross bars C1 of the gate, and increase the force with which the gate falls. These springs are secured to the under side of the plate N1, which is pivoted to the rear standards G G, and is slotted at its

forward end to engage the stop-bar O. The upper end of the stop-bar O' is inclined outwardly, and passes through the slot O2 in the spring-plate N¹. Thus when the plate N¹ descends the slot O², acting upon the end O¹ of the stop-bar, throws the stop-bar outward, and withdraws from under the lower crossbar C1 the shoulder O3, upon which the crossbar C¹ rests, as shown in Fig. 3, when the machine is not in operation. The spring-plate N1 is connected with the pitman Q2 by means of the link N³ and adjustable bolt N⁴, so that when the pitman is drawn down by the action of the cam Q4 upon the cam-lever Q3 the link N³ pulls the plate N¹ down, and thus compresses the ends of the torsion-springs N against the upper surface of the cross-bar C1.

When it is desired to set the machine in operation the cam-lever Q3 is pushed sidewise into the plane in which the cam Q4 revolves, by means of the push-bar R', which is actu-

ated by the rocking foot-lever R.

It will be seen that a single cam, Q4, performs the combined functions of operating the toggle mechanism, and of bringing the torsion-springs into action, and of throwing the stop-bar out of engagement with the die gate or frame.

In operating my machine a heated blank, bent into the proper shape, and hung upon the end link of a chain, is deposited upon the stationary die f^2 in front of the back-rest T. The rocking foot-lever R is then pressed down,

thus bringing the dies into action.

The reciprocating cam Q has its face deeply recessed, giving to it the shape of the letter When brought into action, therefore, the side wings q' of the die embrace the blank, and prevent the blank from expanding laterally.

The side wings q' derive lateral support from the walls of the die-chamber, and act as wedges, respectively, entering between the

opposite walls of the die-chamber and the blank, and thus administering to the blank a

cross-wise compression.

The back-rest T supports the link during its subjection to the endwise compression effected by the forward movement of the compressing-die Q, and at the instant when the compressing-die Q has completed its forward movement the drop die fadministers its stroke, and welds the ends of the blank together. The link is thus welded and finished to the size required.

I claim as my invention in a machine for

welding and finishing chain-links-

1. A drop die and a stationary die, having their opposed faces suitably recessed to contain one end and a portion of both sides of a chain-link, in combination with a deeply-recessed concave-faced compressing-die and a concave-faced stationary die or back-rest, such compressing die having a reciprocating motion perpendicular to the direction of the motion of the drop-die, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The transverse recess or space t between the outer end of the stationary die f^1 and the inner end of the back rest T, for the purpose of containing the chain link, upon which the link to be welded is hung, as set forth.

3. The cam Q4 and the cam-lever Q3 in combination with the toggle mechanism (cons sting of the pitman Q2 and the toggle joint Q1) and the torsion-spring plate N1, the adjustable bolt N4, and the link N3.

4. The foot-lever R, push-bar R', cam-lever Q3, and cam Q4, in combination with the toggle mechanism, link N3, adjustable bolt N4, torsion-spring plate N1, and stop-bar O.

BENJAMIN HERSHEY.

Witnesses:

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