(No Model.)

M. N. BRAY.

RIVET SETTING MACHINE.

No. 420,264. Patented Jan. 28, 1890.

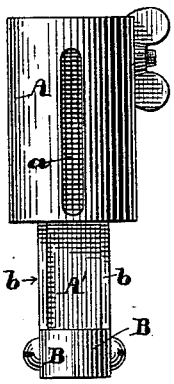

Fig. 1.

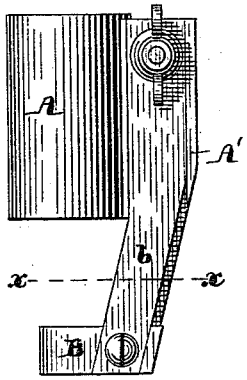

Fig. 2.

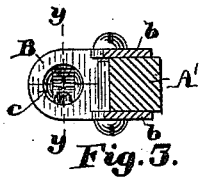

Fig. 3.

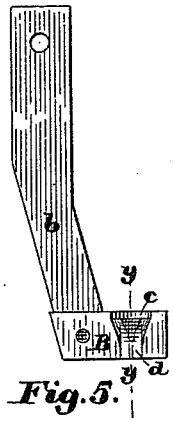

Fig. 5.

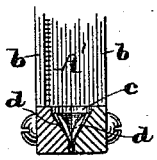

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

Walter E. Lombard

Henry H. Kendall

Inventor:

Mellen N. Bray,

by N. C. Lombard

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MELLEN N. BRAY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

RIVET-SETTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,264, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed August 28, 1889. Serial No. 322,168. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MELLEN N. BRAY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rivet-Setting Machines, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to machines for setting rivets in leather or other flexible material, and particularly to that portion of the machine known as the "rivet-receiver;" and it has for its object the production of a peculiarly-shaped pocket in said receiver, which is adapted to be used in connection with flat-sided rivets, such as that patented by George H. Meade, October 20, 1885, No. 328,704, which must be presented to the anvil always in the same way, in order to insure a proper setting thereof, all as will be readily understood by reference to the description of the drawings, and to the claim to be hereinafter given.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a collar, which is fitted loosely to the setting-plunger of the machine, and has secured thereto the spring-jaws carrying the rivet-receiver. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 represents a horizontal sectional plan of the same, the cutting plane being on line *x x* on Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a vertical sectional elevation of the receiver, the cutting plane being on line *y y* on Figs. 3 and 5; and Fig. 5 represents an inner elevation of one of the spring-jaws with its half of the rivet-receiver attached thereto.

In the drawings, A is a cylindrical collar adapted to be fitted loosely upon the end of the setting-plunger of a rivet-setting machine in any well-known manner, said collar being kept from turning on said plunger by a pin set in said plunger and projecting through the oblong slot *a* in said collar. The collar A is provided with a rearwardly-projecting ear A′, to the opposite sides of which are secured the depending springs *b b*, to the lower end of each of which is secured one-half of the rivet-receiver B, projecting forward from said springs, so that the pocket *c* therein is directly under or in axial line with the setting-plunger, and is so formed that the rivet may be placed therein from the top by the fingers or otherwise, and be held thereby in a vertical and central position till forced downward by the plunger, when the head of the rivet forces the two parts of the socket to separate laterally to allow the passage of the rivet-head.

Devices similar to that already described have for many years been in use; but it is the object of the present invention to construct the pocket in the receiver B of such a peculiar shape as to accommodate it to flat-sided rivets, so that they will always be presented to the anvil with their cutting-edges bearing the same relation to the cutting-edge on said anvil. In order to accomplish this object, the pocket *c* is constructed by first turning out a cylindrical hole in the upper side of the receiver B, which hole is of the diameter of the head of the rivet. This hole is then extended nearly to the under side of said receiver, terminating in a conical end. Two inclined grooves *d d*, of a width of the rivet to be driven, are then cut—one in each half of the pocket—these grooves terminating at the bottom of the receiver in a narrow slit of about the size or shape of the cutting-edge of the rivet. By virtue of the conical sides of the pocket and the rectangular grooves *d d* the rivet is always received and held by the receiver B in such a position that when driven its cutting-edge will always be forced upon the anvil at right angles to the cutting-edge of the latter, which is the only position in which the rivet can be properly set, the anvil used being that described in Patent No. 325,689, issued to George H. Meade September 8, 1885.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A rivet-receiver for rivet-setting machines made in two parts held in contact by springs and adapted to yield to permit the passage of a rivet therefrom and provided with a pocket formed one-half in each of said parts and having a cylindrical upper portion to receive the circular head of a rivet, a conical central section, and a rectangular lower section having two inclined sides and terminating in a narrow slit at the bottom of said receiver

corresponding in shape and size substantially to the shape and size of the piercing end of a wedge-shaped rivet, whereby the rivet will always be presented to the action of the clinching-anvil in the proper position relative thereto.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 26th day of August, A. D. 1889.

MELLEN N. BRAY.

Witnesses:
N. C. LOMBARD,
WALTER E. LOMBARD.