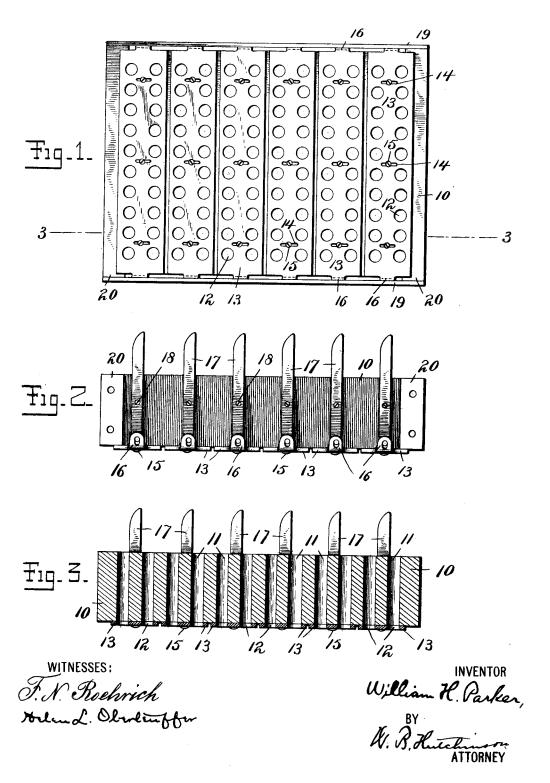
W. H. PARKER. SPLINT HOLDING FRAME.

(Application filed Aug. 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)



United States Patent Office.

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SPLINT-HOLDING FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,902, dated June 11, 1901.

Application filed August 28, 1900. Serial No. 28, 357. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. PARKER, of Boundbrook, Somerset county, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and use-5 ful Improvements in Splint-Holding Frames, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in frames for holding match-splints while they 10 are dipped in the several compositions during the process of manufacturing matches. It is well known in the trade that it is a difficult matter to properly secure match splints as they are cut and at the same time get them 15 into a position to dip and for convenient dis-

The object of my invention is to produce a very simple holding-frame into which the splints can be readily introduced; also, to pro-20 vide a quick and efficient means of securing the splints and easy means for discharging them, and, further, to provide means whereby the splints can be secured and discharged in series, so that they can be better secured and 25 straightened for packing—that is, I provide means for releasing two or more rows of splints successively from the frame, as, generally speaking, it is not desirable to release a whole frame full at once; but where it is desirable 30 my invention can be readily adapted to release them in this way.

With the above ends in view my invention consists of a splint-holding frame, the construction and arrangement of which will be 35 hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is an inverted plan view of the holding-frame embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the frame with the side piece removed, and Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings I have shown a match-splint frame which illustrates my idea clearly; but in practice the frame is made of a capacity several times that which the drawings illustrate. A board 10, of any suitable material

through this are vertical holes 11, large enough to permit the match-splints to drop easily through them, the holes being arranged, as shown, in parallel rows. On the under side of the frame or board is a series of clamping- 55 plates 13, which have holes 12 through them, these holes being adapted to register with the holes 11 of the board 10. The clampingplates extend across the board-bottom and are held so as to have a limited sliding move- 60 ment longitudinally of the board, and the clamping-plates are each held by screws 15, which enter the board 10 and extend through slots 14 in the plate. In the drawings I have shown a clamping-plate for each two rows of 65 holes; but it will be, of course, understood that the plate may be adapted for one row of holes or for any desired number and may even be arranged to cover the whole board-bottom without affecting the principal of the inven- 70 tion, although it is desirable to have the plates arranged as shown, because in discharging the dipped splints from the match-frame the said splints can be better handled by dropping two rows at a time.

These frames are intended for use in a machine which will automatically work them, and to this end each plate 13 has at opposite ends turned-up ears 16, which are pivoted to levers 17, these being in turn fulcrumed, as 80 shown at 18, on the sides of the board 10. The levers 17 extend well above the top of the board 10 and have rounded free ends, so that when touched by a trip or obstruction they can be tilted to work the clamping-plates be- 85 low. It will be noticed that when a pair of levers is tipped in one direction the plate 13, to which they are attached, will be advanced one way and when touched from the opposite side the levers will move the plate back in an 90 opposite direction. As illustrated, the levers work behind side plates or pieces 19, which are secured to the widened ends 20 of the board 10, thus providing space between the side plates or pieces and the board for the free 95 movement of the levers.

In practice two rows of splints are dropped into the holes 11 of the board 10, so that they will project through the holes 12 of the plate 50 and of any necessary thickness, is used, and 13 when the levers 17 of the plate are moved, 100

thus sliding the plate and causing it to bind | on the match-splints, the splints being gripped between the plate and board, thus holding them securely in the frame. It will be read-5 ily seen that when the plate is moved in an opposite direction the splints will be released and permitted to drop out. The holes of the board and plate are successively filled, and when the frame is full the splints are dipped 10 in any usual manner, after which the plates are moved so as to release the splints.

It will of course be understood that locking mechanism may be provided to hold the plates in position; but this is not usually necessary,

15 as but little tension is required.

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

1. A splint-holding frame, comprising a 20 board having a plurality of perforations therethrough, a clamping-plate sliding on the face of the board and having holes to register with the perforations in the board, and levers fulcrumed on the board and operatively con-

nected with the clamping-plate to work it, 25

substantially as described.

2. A splint-holding frame, comprising a board having rows of perforations there-through, a series of clamping-plates sliding on the face of the board and provided with 30 holes to register with those of the board, and means as the levers at the ends of each clamping-plate to work the clamping-plates, substantially as described.

3. The combination with the board having 35 rows of perforations therethrough and with the recessed sides, of the clamping-plates slidable over the face of the board and provided with holes to register with the holes of the board, and levers fulcrumed in the side re- 40 cesses of the board and connected at one end

to the clamping-plates with the other end projecting beyond the face of the board.

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Witnesses:

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