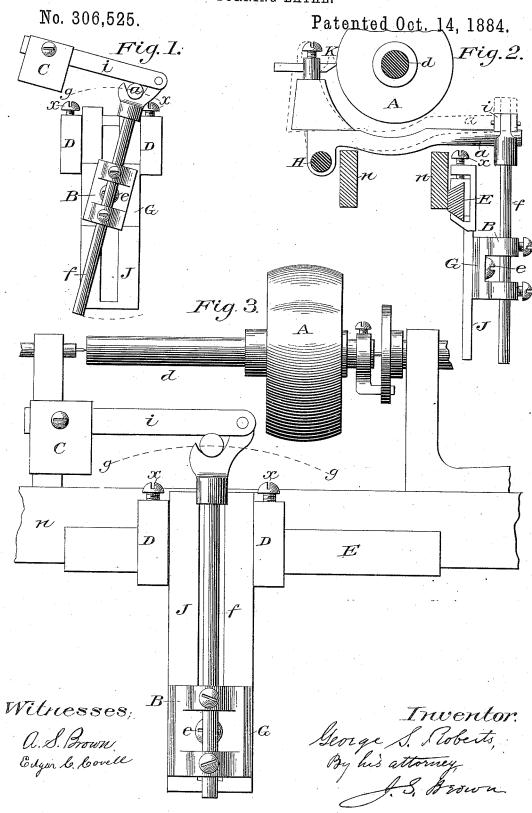
G. S. ROBERTS.

TURNING LATHE.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE SMITH ROBERTS, OF MEREDITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TURNING-LATHE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,525, dated October 14, 1884.

Application filed September 17, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. ROBERTS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Meredith, in the county of Belknap and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful improvement in lathes for turning $\epsilon \mathbf{r}$ finishing the faces of iron pulleys, or other work where a curved contour is desired, of which the following is a specification.

To all mill-men the fact is well known that all pulleys (with a few exceptions) on which a belt is to run must be made with the face rounded, or largest in diameter at the center; and the object of my invention is to so govern to the motion of the "turning-tool" or tool-post in a turning-lathe that it may traverse a curved line, thereby giving the desired form in turning a pulley, or where convex surfaces are required. I attain this object by the use of a "sweep" connected with the tool post or car-* riage, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings. The sweep may be applied to the front or back side of a lathe-preferably I have adapted mine to the latter arrangement, as 25 shown in Figure 3, which gives a view of the sweep applied to the lathe, the latter being partly shown in rear elevation.

Fig. 1 is a view of the sweep independently. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of a 30 lathe with the sweep applied to the back.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the lathe n, pulley A, tool K, and feedscrew H, as shown, are embodied a construction and method of operation now in common use, which I do not claim as my invention.

In Fig. 2 the tool post or carriage a is supported and held in position on the feed-screw H, on which it may travel backward and for-40 ward, the back side or extension of the toolcarriage a being left free to receive the required lateral motion, the screw H acting as a pivot or center of motion. By this arrangement a corresponding lateral motion will be conveyed to the tool K, causing it to approach or recede from the center of the pulley A as the back end of the tool-carriage a is depressed or elevated. To this back end or extension of the tool-carriage I have applied a

and held in position by lugs and set-screws B, and provided with a lever, i, at the top, on which a weight, C, is placed, Figs. 1 and 3. The lug-plate B turns on the bed-plate G, and may be adjusted at any desired point 55 on the sweep-carriage J, thereby giving any desired length of sweep-rod f from the extension a to the center screw, e. The extension a is held in the saddle on the end of the sweep- $\operatorname{rod} f$ by the lever i and weight C; or any other 60 device may be adopted whereby a universal joint may be secured. The sweep-carriage J is made to rest on a track, E, and is held firmly at any desired point on the said track E by a clamp, D.

In the operation of the pulley-sweep the tool-carriage a should be adjusted to a point on the feed screw H where the tool K may stand opposite to the center of the pulley A to be turned, or where the largest diameter 70 thereof is desired; and then the sweep should be adjusted to a perpendicular position by sliding the sweep-carriage J on the track E to the desired point, where it should be firmly clamped by the clamp D. As the tool-car- 75 riage is caused to move on the feed-screw H, the back end or extension, a, will move in a curve, as indicated by the dotted line g g in Fig. 3, under the guidance of the sweep f, thereby causing the tool K to move to and 80 from the center of the pulley in a corresponding curve, the said tool K traversing a curved line in its movements on the work. The curvature of the line may be varied by adjusting the center screw, e, to a higher or lower posi- 85 tion on the rod f and sweep-carriage J.

By arranging the sweep to hang from above the tool-carriage a a concave surface may be

formed.

Having thus described my invention, I claim 90 as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent-

1. In combination with the pivoted tool-carriage and tool of a turning-lathe and means for feeding along the tool-carriage, a sweep, f mounted on the frame or a stationary part of 95 the lathe, connected with the tool-carriage, and adapted to receive a lateral motion in a curved path by the movement of the tool-carriage, and thereby to cause the tool-carriage 50 sweep-rod, f, swinging on the center screw, e, 1 to move in a curved line more or less distant 100 from the axis of the article being turned, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified

2. In combination with the tool-carriage and 5 tool of a turning-lathe and screw for feeding along the tool-carriage, a sweep, f, pivoted to a stationary holder connected with the tool-carriage, and adapted to be moved laterally in a curved line by the movement of the tool-to carriage, and thereby to cause the tool to move

in a curved line more or less distant from the axis of the article being turned, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

3. In combination with the feed-screw of a turning-lathe and the traveling tool-carriage pivoted on the said feed-screw, a pivoted sweep, f, turning on an adjustable pivot, e,

and attached at one end to the traveling carriage, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

4. The combination of the tool-carriage a, feed screw H, tool K, sweep f, adjustable sweep-carriage J, adjustable pivot e, and pivoted lug-plate B, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

5. The combination of the tool-carriage a, feed screw H, tool K, pivoted sweep f, lever i, and weight C, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

GEORGE SMITH ROBERTS.

Witnesses:

J. S. Robinson, Willis H. Robinson.