

A. S. WEAVER. Sharpening-Machine.

No. 166,830.

Patented Aug. 17, 1875.

Fig. 4

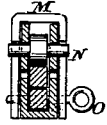


Fig. 3

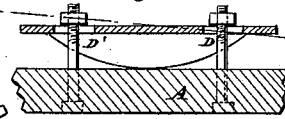


Fig. 1

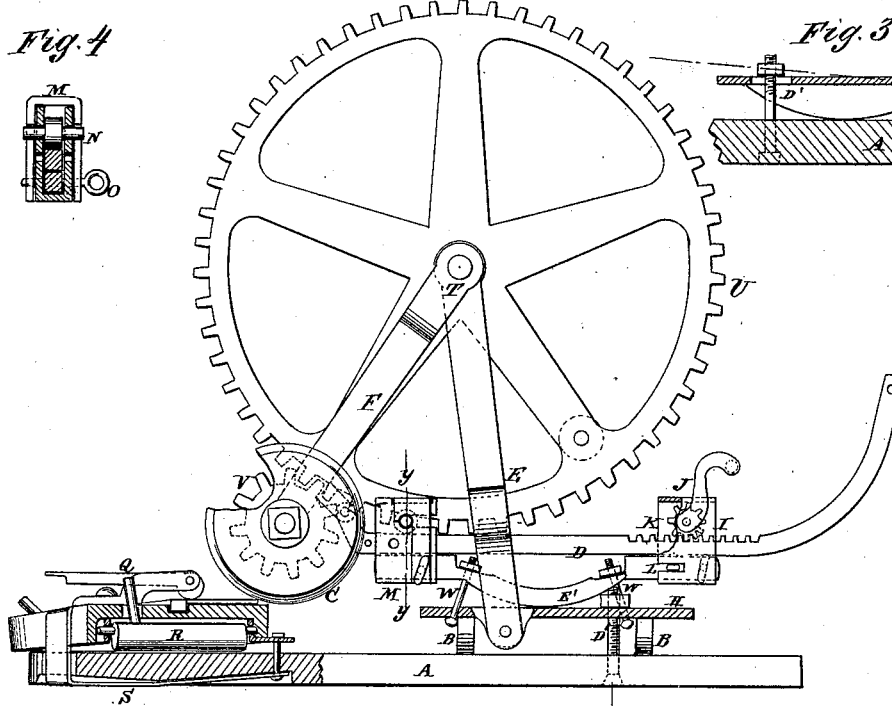


Fig. 2

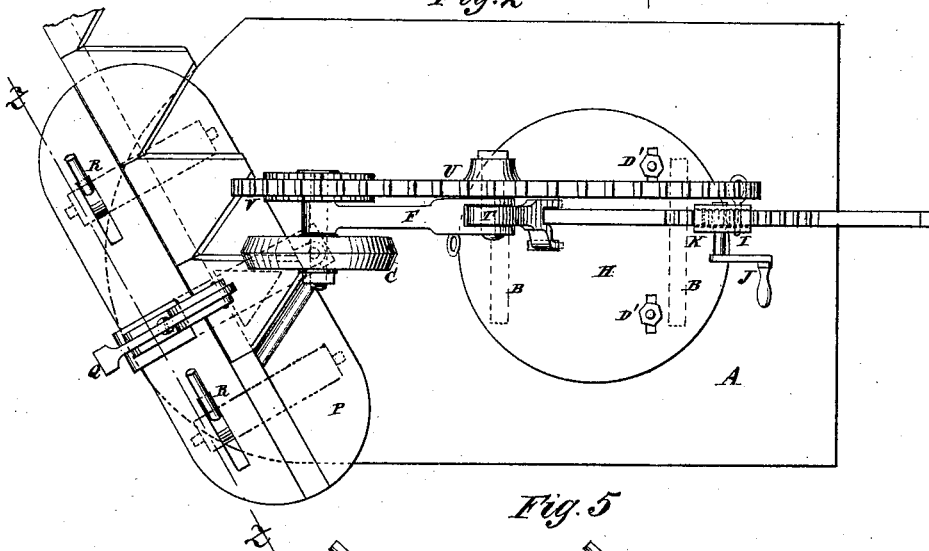
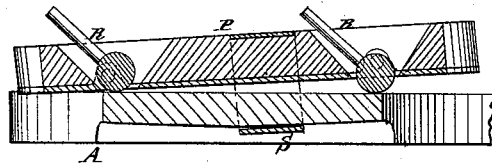


Fig. 5



WITNESSES:

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A. J. Terry

INVENTOR:

A. S. Weaver

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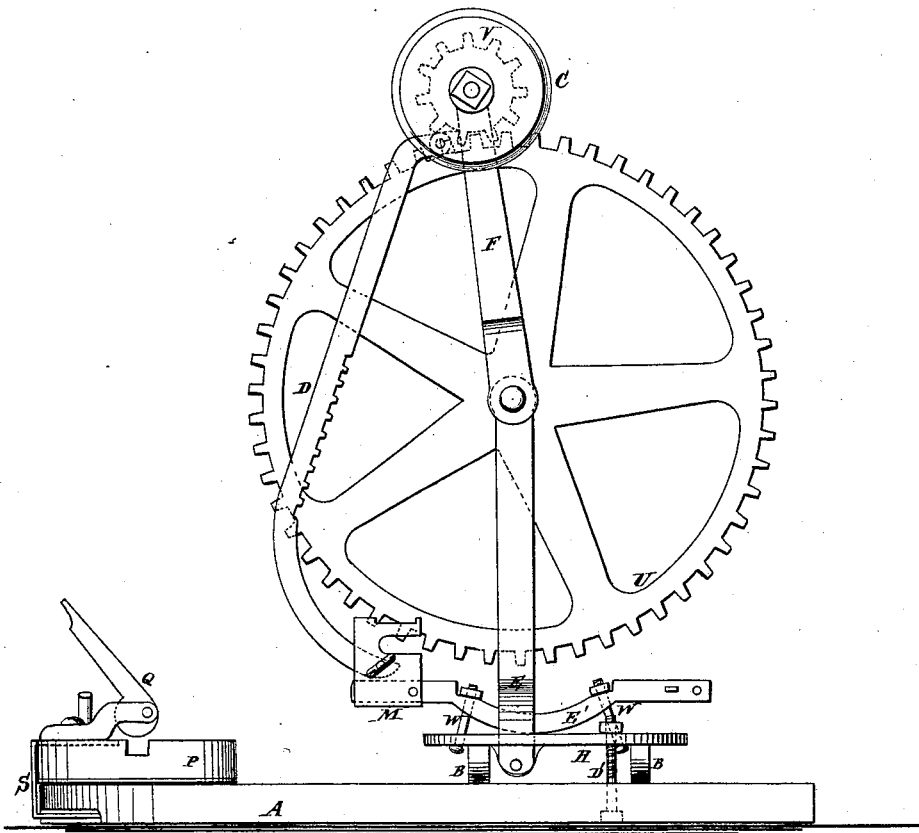
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ATTORNEYS.

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Fig. 6



WITNESSES:

A. W. Almqvist
A. J. Terry

INVENTOR:

A. S. Weaver

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDRUS S. WEAVER, OF JOY, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHARPENING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **166,830**, dated August 17, 1875; application filed April 17, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDRUS S. WEAVER, of Joy P. O., (town of Sodus,) in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Grinding-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

The invention will first be described in connection with drawing, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a section, taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section of Fig. 1, taken on the line *yy*. Fig. 5 is a section of Fig. 2, taken on the line *zz*. Fig. 6, Sheet 2, is a side elevation, showing the machine converted into a general grinding-machine.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the bed-plate, upon which is supported on rockers B B the adjustable plate H, which is made to tip longitudinally with the rockers by the slots and bolts D' D'. E' is a saddle or yoke, attached to plate H, on the ends of which rests the bar D. The bar D is moved longitudinally by means of the rack and pinion I and crank J. The pinion is attached to the box K, which is slipped onto the bar, and is held in position by a pin and by the lug and slot L. The forward end of the bar is hinged to the forearm F. C is the emery-wheel or grinding-stone, the arbor of which passes through the lower end of the forearm F. The bar D is confined to the saddle E' by the box K at the rear and the box M in front. The box M contains a friction-roll, N, which bears on the bar, and is held in place by the pin O. (See Fig. 4.)

The reaper-knife (to be ground) is fastened to the adjustable table P, and is fastened thereon by the cam-lever Q. The table is adjusted by the two eccentric levers R R and by the spring S. The grinding-stone is moved

back and forth on the knife by the bar D and rack and pinion before mentioned to grind the teeth to the proper level after the knife-table has been properly adjusted. E is the crane, which is hinged to the plate H, so as to readily move forward and back. The forearm F is hinged to the top of the crane, as seen at T. The grinding-stone is revolved by means of the crank gear-wheel U on the pivot of the joint T and the pinion V, into which it meshes, which pinion is on the grinding-stone arbor. The bar D is thrown from a horizontal position by means of the screws W through the saddle E', and the crane is tipped sideways by means of rockers B B beneath it and the bolts D'.

It will be seen that the grinding-stone, as well as the reaper-knife, may be adjusted to almost any position.

To throw the machine into the position seen in Fig. 6 the box K is removed, which allows the bar D and forearm F to be turned up so as to bring the grinding-stone nearly over the driving-gear U, as represented. In this position the joint T becomes a knee-joint, being nearly parallel with the crane, and the forearm is supported by the nearly upright bar D. In this position the emery or grinding wheel is revolved the same as before stated, and other articles may be ground.

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

1. The cam-levers R and spring S, combined with table P, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The rack-bar D, crane E, and arm F, jointed together and combined with yoke having pinion, to give a horizontal movement to the grinding-wheel.

ANDRUS S. WEAVER.

Witnesses:

T. B. MOSHER,
ALEX. F. ROBERTS.