

A. VOGLEY.

STONE AND GLASS POLISHING MACHINE.

No. 189,817.

Patented April 17, 1877.

Fig: 1.

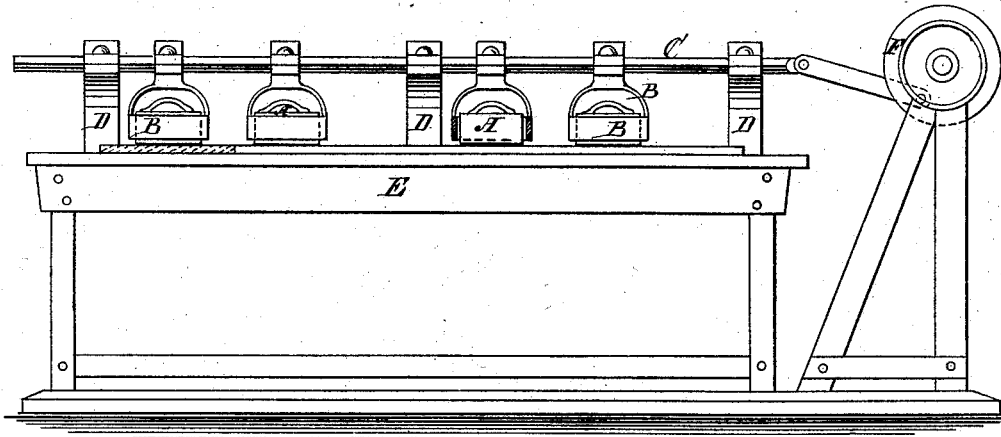


Fig: 3.

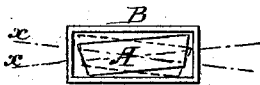


Fig: 4.

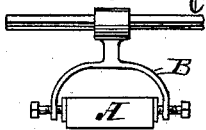


Fig: 2.

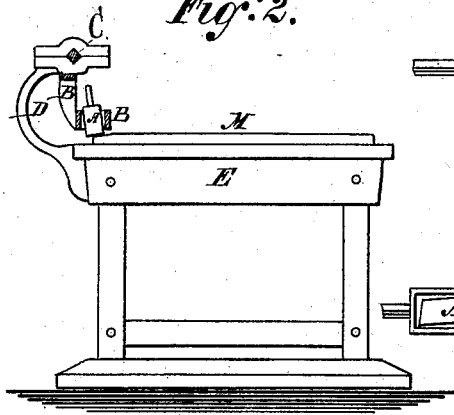


Fig: 5.

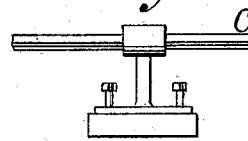
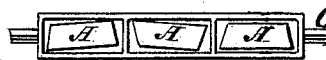


Fig: 6.



Witnesses:

Charles W. Kimball
Albert T. Moore.

Inventor:

Alexander Vogley
by his attorney
Edward Bartlett.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER VOGEELEY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN STONE AND GLASS POLISHING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **189,817**, dated April 17, 1877; application filed January 23, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER VOGEELEY, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Apparatus for Polishing the Beveled Edges of Glass Plates, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to provide a convenient apparatus for polishing the beveled edges of glass plates, so constructed that several small or one large glass plate may be polished at the same time.

The edges of glass plates are first beveled by grinding with sand and emery; but said edges require polishing before being fit for use, and my invention consists in a combination of several polishers operating on the beveled edges of several small or one large glass plate, polishing said edges simultaneously, the plates being laid upon the table, so that the beveled edge of each plate may be conveniently held under said polishers, the crank or eccentric moving the polishers to and fro by means of the sliding shaft.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my apparatus. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 is a top view of the frames or boxes, and the polishers inclosed in the same, showing the construction of the same. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are views of different forms of frames or attachments for holding the polishers.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A A are the polishers. They are blocks constructed of wood and metal, and are similar in their general construction to the polishing-blocks now in use operated by hand separately.

The polishers are inclosed in frames or boxes B B, so as to work freely and adjust themselves readily to the edge of the glass.

The frames or boxes B B are connected together firmly by the sliding shaft C, the said shaft sliding in the upright brackets D, which are secured to the table E, and the shaft C is moved forward and backward by the crank of eccentric F.

The polishers are provided with handles, so that they may be removed from their respective frames or boxes B B at will, and the

polishing substance upon their bottom surfaces renewed when necessary.

The polishers are beveled upon their front and rear ends, as shown at Fig. 3, while the boxes or frames B B are made rectangular. Or the polishers may be made rectangular, and the front and rear ends of the boxes or frames beveled.

This is an important feature of my invention, and the object thereof is to avoid streaking the glass, as would be the case if the polishers always worked in the same position, or in the same direct line. The polishers fitting loosely in the frames or boxes, a diagonal lateral movement in the direction of the dotted lines *x*, Fig. 3, is imparted to the polishers, for the reason that when the end of the frame or box strikes the beveled end of the polisher, the polisher adjusts itself to the frame or box, and in the act of such adjustment rubs the surface of the glass sidewise or diagonally, and when the other end of the frame or box strikes the other beveled end of the polisher, when the sliding shaft C has reversed its stroke, the polisher adjusts itself to the frame or box, and a reverse sidewise or diagonal movement is produced.

The polishers A A may be united to the shaft C by clamps or rods, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5; or the polishers may be held in a frame, as shown at Fig. 6.

The manner of operation of the apparatus is as follows: Glass plates M are laid in position on the table E so that their beveled edges are placed under the polishers, as shown at Fig. 2. The bottom surface of the polishers being supplied with rouge or other suitable substance, they are operated simultaneously by the shaft C, and the edges of several glass plates can be polished at once. It is immaterial whether the glass plates are of different thicknesses or different bevels. The polishers, working loosely in the frames or boxes, adjust themselves at once to the thickness or bevel of each separate plate. Heretofore the bevels of glass plates have been polished by hand separately. Each workman used a single polisher, which he pressed and rubbed forward and backward upon the surface of the glass, and the operation was laborious and tedious, as well as expensive. By

the use of my apparatus one workman can accomplish the labor of several.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. For the purpose of polishing the beveled edges of glass plates, the combination of the loose polishers A A, the sliding shaft C, and the holders B B, substantially as shown and described.

2. The construction of the loose polishers

A A or holders B B with oblique or beveled ends for the purpose of causing a diagonal lateral motion to be imparted to said polishers to avoid streaking the polished surface of the glass, substantially as shown and described.

ALEX. VOGLEY.

Witnesses:

BRADBURY C. CHETWIND,
EDWARD BARTLETT.