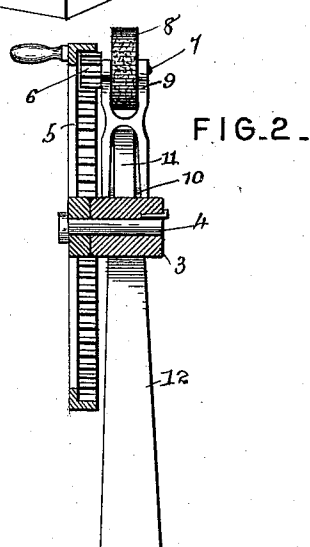
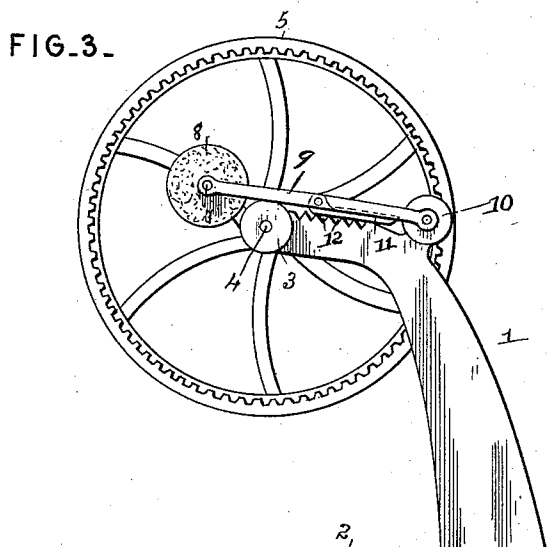
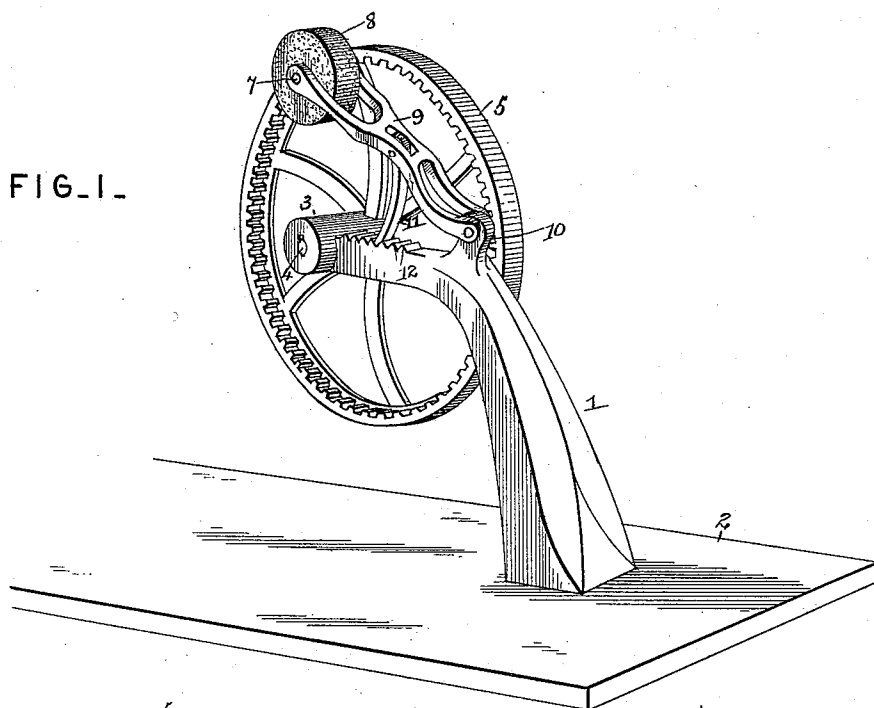


(No Model.)

A. MOXLEY.
SICKLE GRINDER.

No. 464,178.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.



Witnesses

Inventor

Jas. H. McLathran
H. F. Riley

By His Attorneys,

Asher Moxley

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASHER MOXLEY, OF MARCELINE, MISSOURI.

SICKLE-GRINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,178, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed June 13, 1891. Serial No. 396,165. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASHER MOXLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marceline, in the county of Linn and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Sickle-Grinder, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in grinding-machines.

The object of the present invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive machine for grinding edged tools, adapted to be readily thrown into and out of gear and capable of having its parts folded down out of the way.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a grinding-machine constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, the hinged arm being folded down on the standard.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates a standard constructed of metal and rising from a suitable base 2, having its upper end curved horizontally and provided with a socket 3, in which is secured a stub-shaft 4, which carries a drive-wheel 5. The drive-wheel 5 is an internal gear-wheel, and it meshes with a pinion 6 of a shaft 7, which carries a grinding-wheel 8, of emery or other suitable material, and which is journaled in the outer end of an arm 9. The arm 9 has its ends bifurcated, and its inner end is hinged to a lug 10 of the standard 1, and it is adapted to be swung upward to cause the pinion to mesh with the internal gear-wheel 5, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, and to be folded down upon the top of the standard to be out of the way when not in use, as illustrated in Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawings. The arm is held in oper-

ative position by a prop 11, which has one end pivoted in a central opening of the arm, and its free end is adapted to engage a series of notches 12 of the upper face of the standard.

The machine is adapted for grinding axes, sickles, and analogous edged tools, and it will be seen that it may be readily thrown into and out of gear, and when not in use the arm and the prop are folded upon the standard. The arm is recessed on its lower face to receive the hinged prop, when the parts are folded, to enable the parts to lie compactly upon the standard.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the standard, the internally-toothed gear-wheel mounted on the standard, the arm having one end hinged to the standard and adapted to be swung up and folded down upon the standard, a shaft journaled in the free end of the arm and carrying a grinding-wheel and provided with a pinion arranged to mesh with the internally-toothed gear-wheel, and the prop to hold the arm in operative position, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the standard provided with a series of notches on its upper face, the internally-toothed gear-wheel mounted on the standard, the arm hinged to the standard, the shaft journaled in the free end of the arm and provided with a pinion to mesh with the gear-wheel and carrying a grinding-wheel, and the prop hinged to the arm and arranged to engage the said notches, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ASHER ^{his} + MOXLEY.
mark

Witnesses:

J. D. HURT,
I. D. ROUTT.