

(No Model.)

A. GALETTE.
MACHINE FOR SHARPENING SCYTHES.

No. 510,637.

Patented Dec. 12, 1893.

Fig. 1.

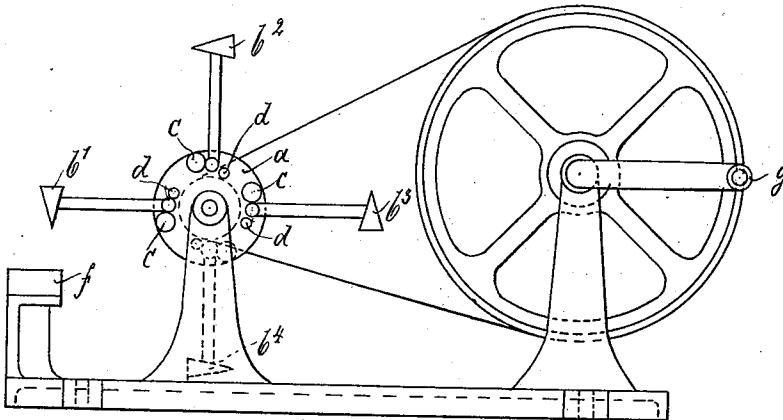


Fig. 2.

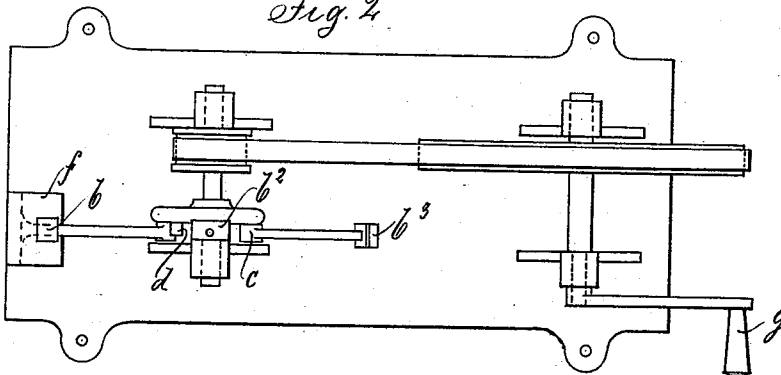
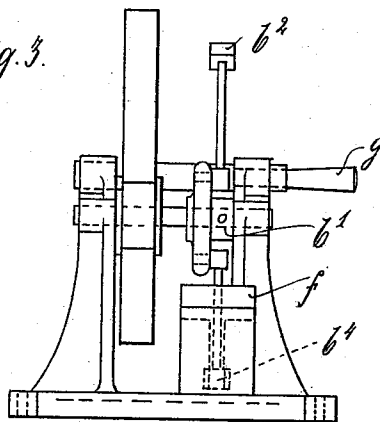


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

H. Matther.
H. Lobe

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Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR GALETTE, OF OFFENBACH-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY.

MACHINE FOR SHARPENING SCYTHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 510,637, dated December 12, 1893.

Application filed May 9, 1893. Serial No. 473,627. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR GALETTE, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Offenbach-on-the-Main, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a new and useful Machine for Sharpening Scythes, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in scythe sharpening machines in which four swinging hammers are suspended to a rotating disk, and strike upon the scythe anvil one after the other.

The objects of the improvements and their merits are principally the quick effect and the complete utilization of the energy, which is attained by the suspension of the hammers, each of which swings freely and acts upon another place of the scythe-edge. By this means the scythe-blade needs to pass once only through the machine, and is then sharpened for several weeks' use. These objects are attained by the mechanisms illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a plan, and Fig. 3 is a front-view of the machine.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

To the rotating disk *a* are secured the movable hammers *b'* *b*² *b*³ *b*⁴. Motion is imparted to that rotating disk by the crank *g* at the fly wheel. The pegs *c* limit the stroke of the hammers in the direction of the rotation, and the pins *d* limit the stroke of the hammers in the opposite direction. The anvil is designated by the letter *f*.

The operation of the improved machine is the following: The scythe blade is laid upon the anvil and the crank *g* is turned in the di-

rection opposite to the dial. Now the hammers *b'* *b*² *b*³ *b*⁴ strike upon the anvil one after the other, and are caught by the pegs *c*. When they fall down to the anvil, the pins *d* draw them back again. Thereby the simultaneous beating and drawing, necessary for sharpening scythes is attained. The four hammers are of different lengths for the purpose of preventing the strokes coming from one rotation of the disk *a* falling upon the same place of the scythe-edge. This difference of length cannot be seen from the drawings, as this difference is very small and cannot be indicated with this small measure. Imagine, hammer *b'* to be the longest one, and the hammers *b*², *b*³, *b*⁴ following consecutively as to their lengths, so that the hammer *b*⁴ must be the shortest one; then the hammer *b'* will operate as sledge-hammer, and *b*⁴ as smoothing-hammer, while hammers *b*² and *b*³ do the intermediate work.

The apparatus may be moved by hand, as shown in the drawings, as well as by foot or motive power.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a machine for sharpening scythes, the combination with a rotating disk, and with swinging hammers suspended therefrom, of projections *d* adapted to exert pressure on each hammer while working on the anvil, the hammer helvies being of different lengths for the purpose as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ARTHUR GALETTE.

Witnesses:

ALVESTO S. HOGUE,
JEAN GRUND.