(No Model.)

D. TAYLOR.

POTTERY MOLDING MACHINE.

No. 566,036. Patented Aug. 18, 1896.

FIG. 1

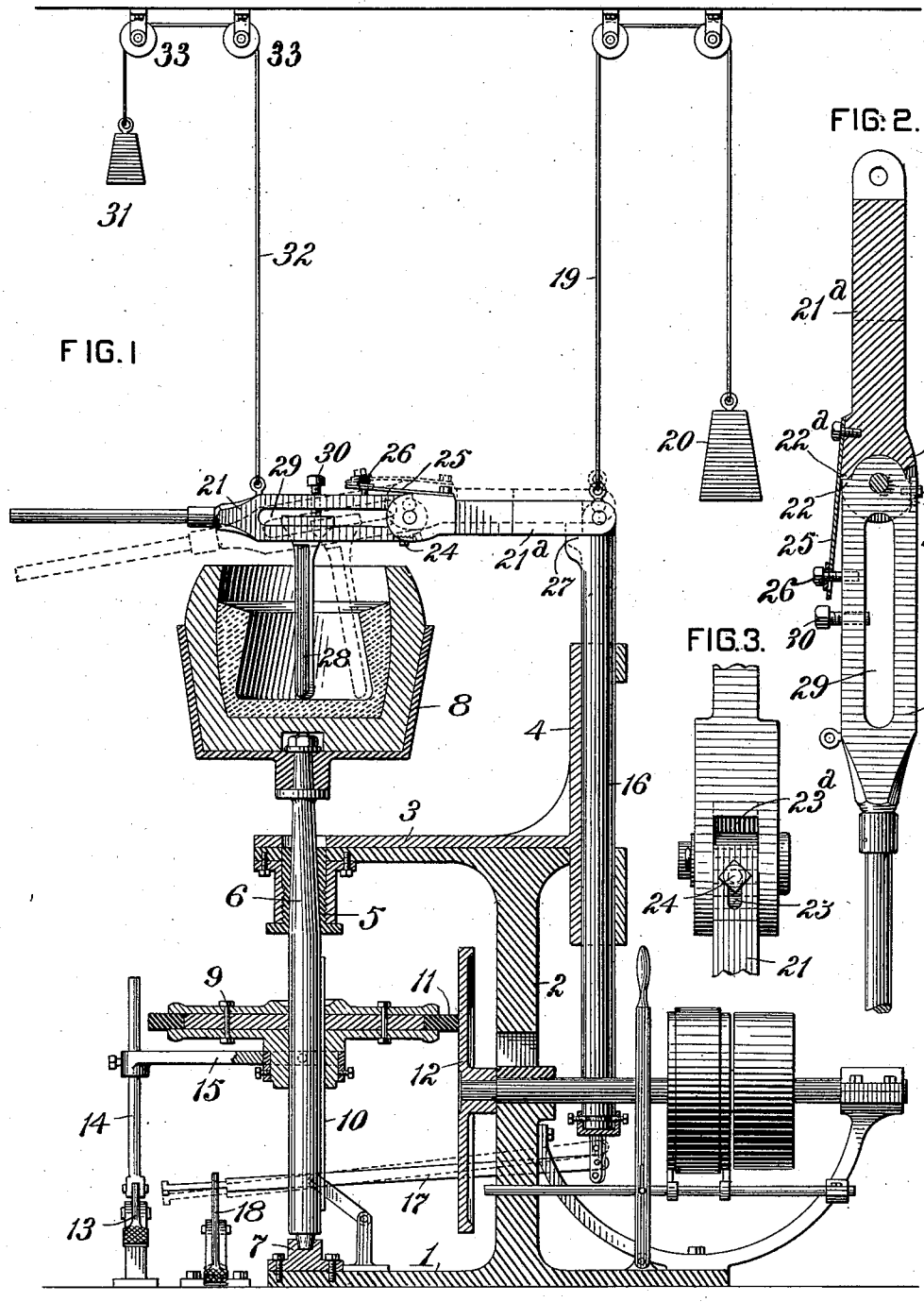

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

WITNESSES:

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Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL TAYLOR, OF NEW CUMBERLAND, WEST VIRGINIA.

POTTERY-MOLDING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 566,036, dated August 18, 1896.

Application filed December 10, 1895. Serial No. 571,630. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Cumberland, in the county of Hancock and State of West Virginia, have invented or discovered certain new and useful Improvements in Pottery-Molding Machines, of which improvements the following is a specification.

The invention described herein relates to certain improvements in machines for molding pottery, and has for its object a construction of the tool-carrying lever or handle whereby the tool may be shifted so as to properly shape the internal corners or angles of the article.

In general terms the invention consists in the construction and combination, substantially as hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a machine for molding pottery, having my improvement applied thereto; and Figs. 2 and 3 are detail views, partly in section and partly in elevation, of the tool handle or lever.

The frame of the machine consists of the base 1, the post or standard 2, and table 3, which is provided with the guide-sleeve 4 and with a seat for the reception of the bearing 5 for the vertical shaft 6. This shaft is supported at its lower end by the step 7 and has the mold-holder 8 secured to its upper end. On this shaft is mounted a disk 9 in such manner as to be capable of movement along the shaft, but locked thereto as against independent rotary movement by the spline 10. The periphery of the disk 9, which is formed by a rubber band 11, bears against the face of the positively-driven disk 12. The disk 9 is moved up or down the shaft 6 by means of a treadle 13, connected to the hub of the disk by a rod 14, and a fork 15, attached to the rod and engaging the hub, as shown. By raising or lowering the disk 9 its point of contact with the driving-disk 12 is shifted toward or from the center of the latter, thereby varying the speed of rotation of the disk 9 without any variation of the speed of the driving-disk.

In the guide-sleeve 4 is mounted the shaft 16, having its lower end connected by a swivel-joint to one end of a lever 17, which has its opposite end operatively connected to a treadle 18. One end of a rope 19, which passes over guide-pulleys, has one end attached to the upper end of the shaft 16 and its opposite end attached to a weight 20, sufficiently heavy to raise the shaft. The lever 17 and treadle 18 are so arranged that the depression of the free end of the treadle will pull the shaft down.

The tool-carrying lever is formed in two parts or sections 21 and 21^a, connected by a double-rule joint, *i. e.*, a joint in which both knuckles are provided with shoulders on each side. The shoulders 22 22^a on the upper sides of the knuckles are constructed to abut when the two sections of the lever are in line, while the shoulders 23 23^a on the under sides of the knuckles are constructed to permit of the two sections being bent to an angle to each other. As this angular movement of one part of the lever relative to the other part will vary in accordance with the size and shape of the article being molded, as will be hereinafter described, one of lower shoulders, as 23, is formed by a block provided with a slot through which passes the holding-bolt 24, thereby permitting an adjustment of the block in accordance with the desired angular movement of one part of the lever. The two parts or sections of the lever are held in line with each other by a spring 25, having one end fastened to one part or section of the lever, while the opposite end is connected to the other section by a bolt 26, passing through a slot in the spring. The inner end of the part or section 21^a of the tool-lever is pivotally connected to the upper end of the shaft 16, but is prevented from turning down beyond a horizontal or approximately horizontal position by a shoulder 27 on the shaft 16. The section or part 21 of the lever is provided with suitable means for securing the tool 28 thereto, such as the slot 29 and set-screw 30. The lever is raised and normally held in raised position by a weight 31, connected to the lever by a rope 32, which passes over guide-pulleys 33.

In operating my improved machine the clay is placed in the mold and the tool brought into operative position by the operator pressing down the treadle 18 with his foot, thereby pulling the shaft 16 down and at the same time pulling down the tool-lever with his

hand. The lever is then shifted laterally, pressing the clay against the sides of the mold. As the top of the article overhangs, it is necessary that the tool should be inclined. This is effected by pulling down the section 21 of the tool-lever, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, the section 21^a being held from downward movement by the shoulder 27 on shaft 16. The angular movement of the section 21 of the lever is controlled by the adjustment of the movable shoulder or abutment 23, as hereinbefore described.

I claim herein as my invention—

1. In combination with a pottery-molding machine, a tool-carrying lever formed in two sections hinged together, the outer section being provided with means for holding the forming-tool, a vertically-movable pivotal support for the lever, and a stop for arresting the downward movement of the inner section of the lever, substantially as set forth.

2. A tool-carrying lever for a pottery-molding machine, consisting of two sections hinged together and provided with shoulders for limiting the angular movement of one section with relation to the other, in combination with a stop for arresting the downward movement of the inner section of the lever, substantially as set forth.

3. A tool-carrying lever for a pottery-molding machine, consisting of two sections hinged together and provided with shoulders for limiting the angular movement of the sections, one of said shoulders being adjustable, in combination with a stop for arresting the downward movement of the inner section of the lever, substantially as set forth.

4. A tool-carrying lever for a pottery-molding machine, consisting of two sections hinged together and provided with shoulders for limiting the angular movement of the sections and a spring for returning the sections to normal position, in combination with a stop for arresting the downward movement of the inner section of the lever, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

DANIEL TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

THOMAS PRICE,

E. J. TAYLOR.