

No. 802,495.

PATENTED OCT. 24, 1905.

M. F. CHRISTENSEN.
MACHINE FOR MAKING SPHERICAL BODIES OR BALLS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1902. RENEWED MAR. 29, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

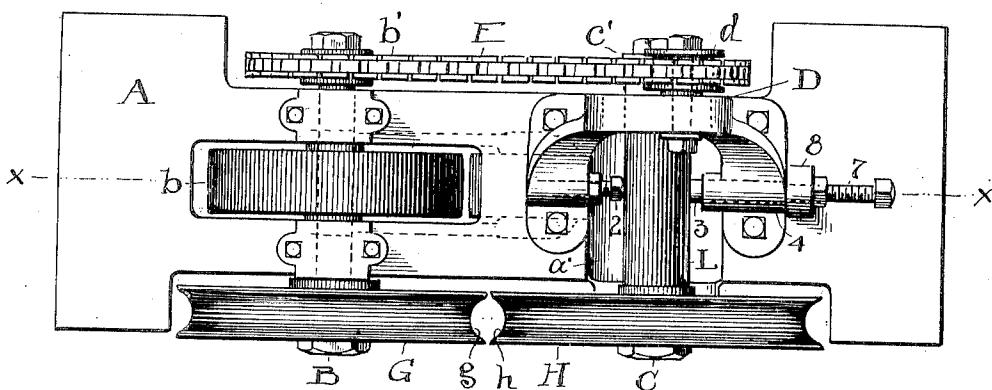


FIG. 2.

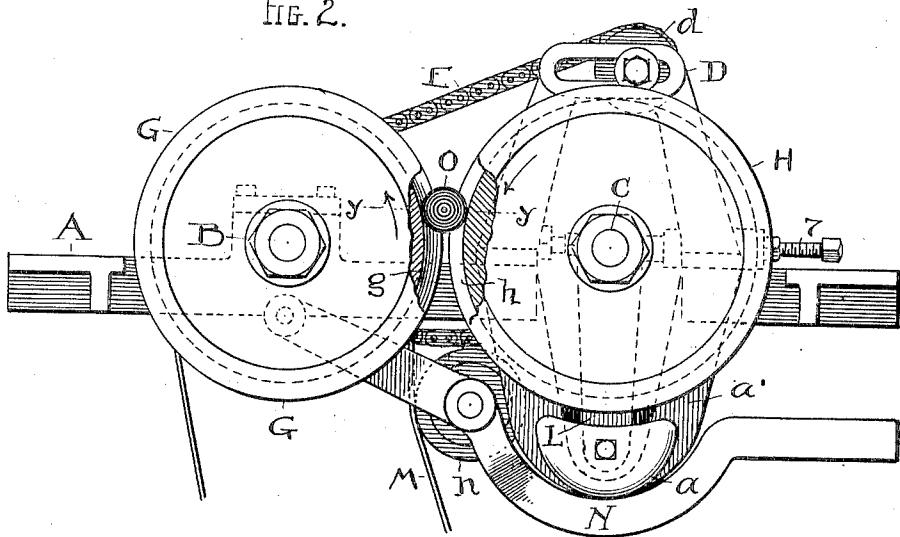
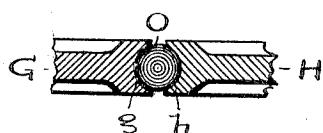


FIG. 3.



ATTEST

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.

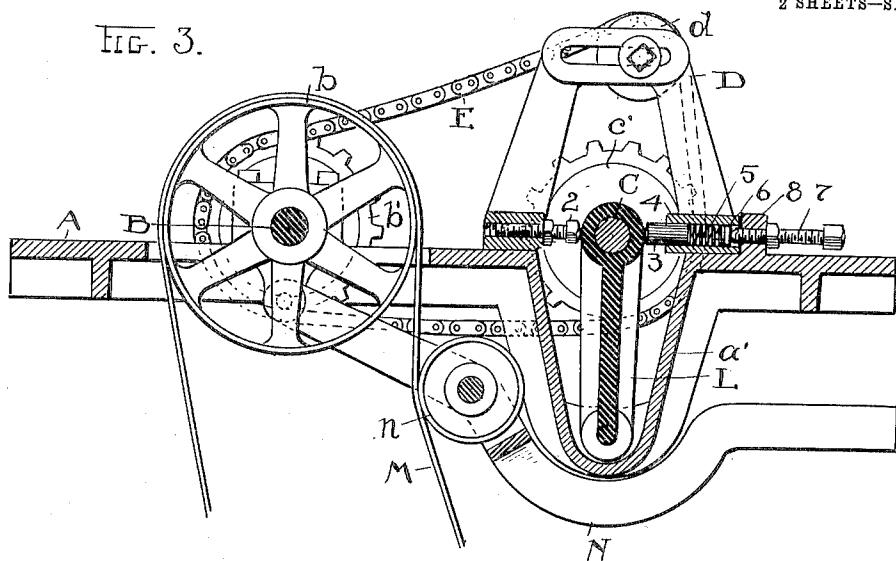


FIG. 6.

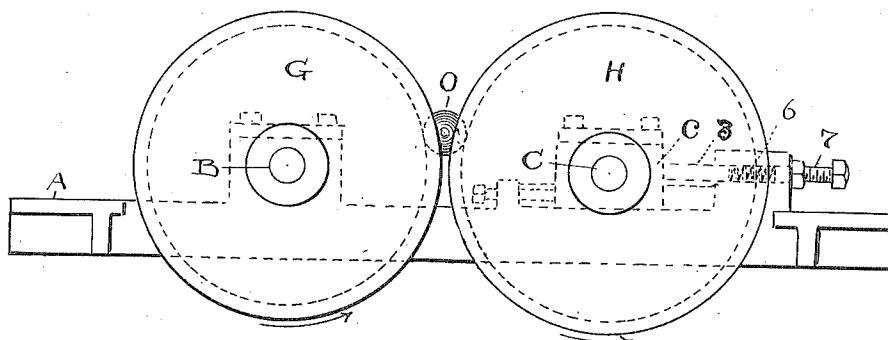
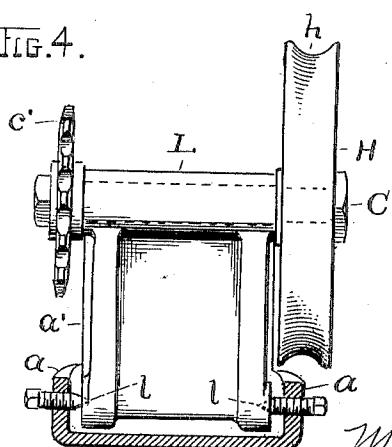


FIG. 4.



ATTEST

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN F. CHRISTENSEN, OF AKRON, OHIO.

MACHINE FOR MAKING SPHERICAL BODIES OR BALLS.

No. 802,495.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 24, 1905.

Application filed December 19, 1902. Renewed March 28, 1905. Serial No. 262,676.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN F. CHRISTENSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Making Spherical Bodies or Balls; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a machine for making spherical bodies or balls; and the object of the invention is to provide a machine which is adapted to receive plastic materials of different kinds and in varying quantities, according to the size of sphere wanted, and to roll the same into the form of a perfect sphere or ball, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my machine in a complete and operative condition, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the machine on line $z-z$, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the rocking support, which carries one of the rollers or rolling wheels with the roller or wheel and its shaft thereon and showing a cross-section of the main frame carrying said support, as hereinafter more fully described. Fig. 5, Sheet 1, is a cross-section of the adjacent portions of the two rollers, taken on line $y-y$, Fig. 2, and showing a ball lodged between the rollers as occurs in actual practice. Fig. 6, Sheet 2, is a side elevation of a modification of the machine.

The machine thus shown is adapted to produce perfect spheres without other or further finishing or dressing than the machine itself gives to the article in the place where and at the time the sphere or ball is rolled, and while the machine can be successfully employed to convert many different kinds of materials into balls or ball shape it is especially well adapted to the production of glass balls or spheres, and for the purposes of this description it may be assumed that the machine is used especially for the manufacture of glass balls of different sizes, from small marbles to balls of an inch or more in diameter, the matter of size not being material. It may be further observed in this connection that the machine is comparatively small in size, since the origi-

nal drawings in this case are about half the full size of a machine adapted to produce balls over an inch in diameter.

A represents the main frame, which may be provided with any suitable means of support, such as a table or the like, and on which a series of machines may be placed, if desired.

B is a drive-shaft carrying a pulley b , through which power is applied and which may be substituted by gear or other well-known connections, according to convenience, and C is a driven shaft connected with shaft B by sprocket-chain E, running over sprocket-wheels b' and c' on said shafts B and C, respectively, and over idler d on standard or bracket D, erected upon frame A and standing far enough above the same to give the desired elevation to idler-wheel d , as hereinafter more fully described.

G and H represent the two forming wheels, rolls, or rollers, and they are preferably referred to herein as "rolls" or "rollers," because they roll the ball into shape. Roller G is mounted on shaft B and roller H on shaft C and both have uniformly-grooved peripheries g and h , respectively. These grooves are segmental in cross-section in their forming portion and flared outwardly at each side outside of the said forming portion, and the two rollers are set in the same vertical plane with their peripheries directly opposite each other and in such relation as to just avoid contact at their nearest point or about as seen in Fig. 2.

Roller H is purposely larger or of greater diameter than roller G, and for this reason is the master roll or roller of the pair, dominating roller G by means of its greater peripheral speed and at last controlling the discharge of the ball or sphere O, as will be seen.

Shaft B, carrying roller G, is supported in fixed bearings on frame A, while shaft C, carrying roller H, is mounted in or upon the rocking support L, which itself is carried, preferably, on needle-point pivots $l-l$, Fig. 4, or their equivalents, engaged through flanges a in or upon main frame A. This or any like or equivalent pivot for said rocking support L may be used, and shaft C is exclusively carried by said rocking support and has no direct connection with frame A. The said frame A is shown as having a substantially U-shaped depression or drop a' of about the same height as support L, while the top of

the support comes on a plane somewhat above the top of frame A and about on a level with shaft C, this bringing shafts B and C on the same level. This construction and arrangement of parts affords room for the necessary to-and-fro play or rocking movement of shaft C and roller H, as will be seen, and such play or automatic accommodation of the shaft and its roller to the work is provided for by means 5 of a set-screw 2 at one side of said support and a spring-pressed bolt 3 on the other side. The said bolt is carried in barrel 4, in which is a spring 5, a short follower 6, and a screw 7, engaged through a stud 8 on the main 10 frame and bearing against follower 6. By these simple means I am enabled to increase or diminish the tension of spring 5, accordinging as more or less resistance to the backward rocking of support L is wanted, and 15 this particular construction of details or any fair equivalent thereof may be adopted, to the end that support L, with its shaft and roller H, may automatically yield to permit the discharge of the finished ball and resume normal working position when the ball is passed.

N represents a swinging belt-tightening lever carrying an idler n for belt or band M, by which power is transmitted to shaft B to drive the machine.

30 In Fig. 6 I show a modification of the machine in which shaft C rests in bearings c, adapted to slide on frame A instead of resting on a rocking support, and roller-supports may be provided for these bearings if the friction 35 be found objectionable.

Now having set forth the construction of the machine, the operation thereof will be readily understood.

It has been stated that a finished sphere or 40 ball with a polished surface, if it be of glass, is produced by this machine and that no other or further work upon the ball is required to prepare it for the market. This result or effect is obtained through the novel and peculiar construction and arrangement of rollers 45 G and H and the mounting of roller H especially. It is observed that the grooves in said rollers are segmental, but not semispherical in their forming portion, so that if a perfect 50 sphere be dropped into said grooves it will find its proper resting-place where the space between the grooves is exactly proportioned to its own size, as seen in Fig. 2 and in plan, Fig. 5. At this point the curved surfaces of 55 said grooves conform exactly to the rounded spheres; but this also leaves the edges of the two grooves apart from each other a distance double the amount that each groove is less in depth than the radius of a perfect circle in 60 size or cross-section plus a distance determined by the distance of the ball above the central or median line of the rolls. Hence also when the said grooves come approximately together at the dead-center line between 65 shafts B and C an oblong or oval for-

mation results there, as clearly seen in plan, Fig. 1. Now observing these conditions and differences I have discovered that a perfect sphere can be rolled and finished at the place, and only at the place, where the two segmental grooves meet in perfectly circular outline, which is the location of ball O and which forms the mold of the machine, as will be shown further along. So, assuming that a lump or portion of prepared material has 70 been dropped or fed into the machine, it will take its place between the rollers relatively at about the place or just above where it is to be finished and as indicated by ball O, and to facilitate operations I preferably, but not necessarily, fashion the material into something of a ball shape before feeding it to the machine. Then having the rollers and their shafts rotating at the same rate of speed in the same general direction it follows, first, 75 that the said rollers travel in reverse directions at their point of work, and, secondly, that roller H travels proportionately faster than roller G at its periphery, as it is larger in diameter than said roller. With these conditions present and with a lump or ball of material of suitable consistency and of suitable size fed to the machine, it is rolled or fashioned into the form of a perfect sphere in the mold or pocket of the rollers above their diametrical 80 center relatively at about the elevation occupied by ball O in Fig. 2, and experience has shown that the sphere or ball does not leave this place until it is perfectly formed, and, secondly, until it has hardened to pass 85 down between the rolls at their otherwise closest point without endangering its shape. In this operation I have found that with two opposed segmental surfaces traveling reversely, as in this instance, and with space 90 intervening the segments where no work can be done, the material is not rolled over and over in one direction only, as would seem probable, but the very fact that it is uneven of surface or not perfectly round to begin 95 with causes it to engage or adhere more at one place than at another and to turn or to be turned in different directions and ways until it is equally exposed all around to the formative action of the rollers, and such turning goes on inevitably and by reason of its 100 inequalities until at last and speedily all inequalities disappear and a perfect sphere is produced. At this time also, and especially 105 in the manufacture of glass balls, is the ball 110 found to be hard enough to be discharged, and the greater peripheral speed of roller H at the place of work comes into service now and the said roller itself takes charge of the ball and rolls it down and out of the machine. 115 This action is accommodated or provided for in the rocking spring-pressed support L, and the said support and its shaft C and roller H have freedom enough to let the ball pass down and out without injury as it crosses the dia- 120

metrical center line between the shafts, where the rollers normally are closest together, and spring 5 can have the finest adjustment needed for all sizes and kinds of work. This give-and-take movement of shaft C of course requires more or less freedom in sprocket-chain E, and hence said chain is caused to run over adjustable idler d or its equivalent, whereby the amount of slack in said chain 10 may be regulated as the machine may require.

The two rolls or rollers G and H are designed to run approximately in contact with each other when the ball or sphere is forming, and while this is somewhat modified when the 15 rolls are adjusted to produce the larger sizes of balls the same principle and the same descriptive term holds good in all the normal relations of the rolls.

I might construct the machine so that either 20 or both rolls could yield when the ball or sphere passes down between them, but such construction is regarded as merely a mechanical variation on what is here shown and not materially different therefrom, and therefore 25 included within the terms of the claims.

It is seen that while the section of the mold or pocket for making the ball is necessarily a segment of a circle in outline the walls thereof are not closed all around at the working point, but there are open or unwalled spaces oppositely between the edges of the grooves on the two rollers. This occurs because the said grooves are less than a half-circle each in cross-section and for the further 35 reason that the molding is done above the nearest point of contact between the rolls.

What I claim is—

1. In the manufacture of spherical bodies, a pair of oppositely-arranged rolls having 40 grooves less than a semicircle in cross-section in their forming portions, and the said grooves outwardly flared at each side next to their forming portions and having unbroken curvature from the groove into the flared portion, 45 substantially as described.

2. In the manufacture of spherical bodies, a pair of oppositely-arranged rolls provided with uniform peripheral grooves less than a semicircle in cross-section, and one of said 50 rolls adapted to yield in respect to the other roll, substantially as described.

3. In a machine for making spherical bodies, a pair of rolls set out of contact with each other at their nearest point and provided with 55 grooves in their peripheries of less than a semicircle in cross-section, and means adapted to exert a yielding pressure upon one of said rolls, whereby when the bodies made be-

tween the rolls are discharged the said roll will yield, substantially as described. 60

4. The means herein described for making spherical bodies, the same comprising a pair of rolls having grooves in their peripheries, less than a semicircle in cross-section, and the said rolls set in relation to each other to produce a mold for the balls at a point above the diametrical centers of said rolls, and the space between said grooves open at both sides and flaring laterally, and yielding supports for one of said rolls, whereby when a body is made 70 to the rolls automatically separate to discharge the same, substantially as described.

5. A machine for rolling spheres, comprising a pair of rolls having grooves opposite one another of less than a semicircle in cross-section, the said rolls arranged to stand apart at their horizontal center line, and one of said rolls mounted to yield in respect to the other roll, whereby a sphere can be rolled from 75 hardening material above said center line and discharged downward between said rolls when finished and in a hardened state, substantially as described.

6. In a ball-making machine, a pair of grooved rolls and means to turn said rolls in 80 opposite directions at their working point, in combination with a pivoted support for one of said rolls, means to adjust said support and means to hold said support in working position relatively to the opposite roll, substantially 85 as described.

7. The main frame of the machine, the two grooved rolls mounted thereon, and a support for one of said rolls pivoted on said main frame and carrying the roll in its top portion, 90 and a spring engaging said support to hold the roll thereon in working position relative to the opposite roll, substantially as described.

8. The two grooved rolls and the shafts carrying the same, a movable support for one of said shafts adapted to vary the space between the rolls, a chain connecting said shafts and means to regulate the slack in said chain, thereby providing for the give-and-take movements of said movable support and the shaft thereon, a spring to hold said support yielding in working position, the said rolls being supported out of contact with each other at all points, substantially as described. 100

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 6th day of December, 1902. 110

MARTIN F. CHRISTENSEN.

Witnesses:

H. T. FISHER,
R. B. MOSER.