

D. NARRACONG.
STONE-DRESSING MACHINE.

No. 172,153.

Patented Jan. 11, 1876.

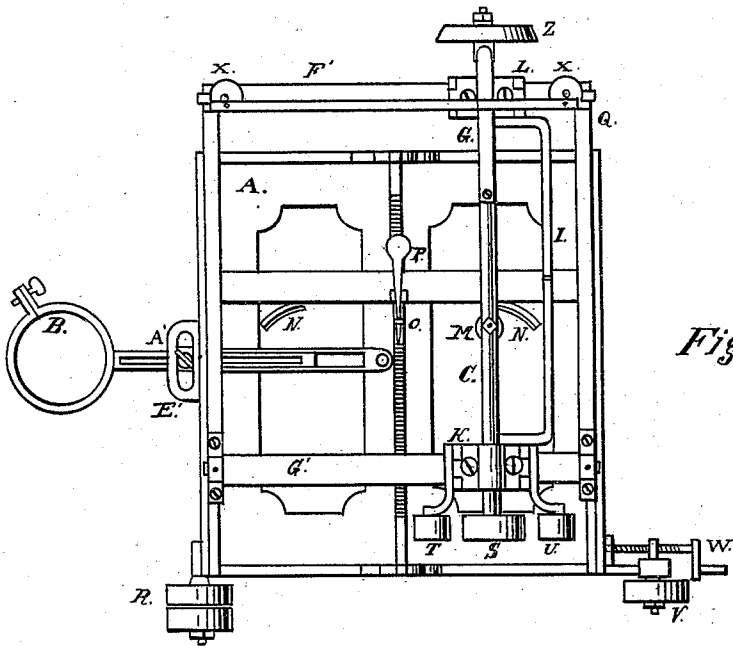


Fig. 1.

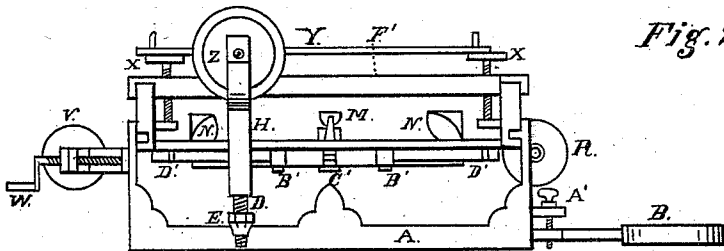


Fig. 2.

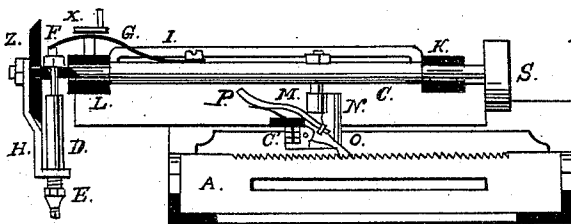


Fig. 3.

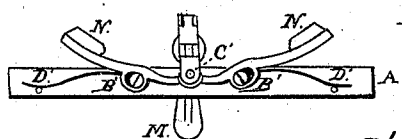


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID NARRACONG, OF PARDEEVILLE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO
NARRACONG BROTHERS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN STONE-DRESSING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **172,153**, dated January 11, 1876; application filed
June 19, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID NARRACONG, of Pardeeville, in the county of Columbia, in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain Improvements in Stone-Dressing Machines, of which the following is a specification:

My invention has for its object the dressing of stones for grinding grain, and is a machine with a diamond point for cracking the stones, and a corundum-wheel for cutting the furrows and for smoothing or leveling off the face of the stones. The cracking the stones is done by operating the machine by hand, and in cutting out the furrows and leveling off the face of the stones the corundum-wheel is operated by power, and the shaft is moved back and forth across the machine by hand.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of same; Fig. 3, a sectional view through the center of the machine; and Fig. 4 a sectional view of the feed works.

A is the frame of the machine; B, a keeper or ring, which slips on over the millstone-spindle, and holds the machine in proper position; C, a shaft, which holds the diamond-holder, and also the corundum-wheel, in place; D, a holder, which holds in place a diamond point with which the stone is cracked. This holder passes through shaft C with a nut on its upper end, and is split at its lower end to retain the diamond point; E, a clasp round the lower or split end of the holder D. This clasp is made in the form of a nut, with a screw-thread in it, which fits onto a screw on the holder D; F, a nut on the top of the holder D, which holds holder D to shaft C; G, a spring on shaft C, one end of it screwed to same, and the other end resting on holder D; H, keeper on the end of shaft C, outside of the corundum-wheel and holder D, with an offset and a hole in it through which holder D passes. The holder D is made square where it passes through shaft C, and the square part of same is longer than the size of shaft C, so that it may slip up and down in the hole in shaft C, so as to accommodate itself to any irregularities in the stone, and the spring G holds it down onto the stone. I is a handle attached to the boxes of shaft C with joint in the center of same, so that it

shall not bind if the girt F' should be lowered at one end more than the other; K, box, in which the pulley end of shaft C runs. When the machine is used for cracking stones the top of this box is screwed down tight onto the shaft so as to hold it firmly in position, so that the holder D may stand firmly to crack the stone; L, box, in which the other end of the shaft runs; M, a stop on shaft C, which, as the shaft C is run across from side to side of the machine, strikes the levers and feeds the carriage of the machine along. This stop is made eccentric-shaped, so that as it is turned it will strike the levers harder or softer, as may be desired; N, levers, which stop M strikes against to feed the machine; O, pawl, attached to center piece C' in the center of the cross-bar in the machine, which, as the levers are sprung back by the stop M striking against their outer ends, catch in a ratchet in the frame of the machine, and feed the carriage along; P, a lever, with which to raise the pawl O to run the carriage back; Q, the carriage, to which shaft C is attached; R, driving-pulley; S, pulley on shaft C; T, pulley on one side of shaft C; U, pulley on the other side of shaft C; V, pulley on frame A. When the machine is to be used for cutting out furrows or for leveling the face of the stone, the carriage is run clear back, and a belt is run from pulley R under pulley T, and over pulley S, and under pulley U, and around pulley V, and back again to pulley R, and the ends connected together.

In this arrangement the shaft C can be moved from side to side of the carriage without lengthening or shortening the belt which drives the shaft.

W, crank and screw, for the purpose of moving pulley V, and shortening or lengthening the belt which runs shaft C; X X, screws for raising or lowering the end piece F' to accommodate the diamond or the corundum-wheel to crack or cut the stone; Y, a rod across on the handles, by which the screws X are turned, so that both screws may be turned exactly alike; Z, an emery-wheel on the end of shaft C to cut furrows in the stone with, or level the same; A', set-screw, to hold keeper B in any position in which it may be placed;

B' B', studs in the center of levers N N, and on which they oscillate, holding them to frame A; C', center-piece, to which the inner ends of levers N are attached, and to which the pawl O is attached; D' D', springs, which hold levers N N back after stop M has left them; E', a projection with slot in it, into which set-screw A' screws to hold keeper B in position; F', a loose girt in carriage Q, to lower or raise the end of shaft C, as may be desired; G', a cross-girt in carriage Q, with journal on its ends, so that end girt F' can be raised or lowered without cramping shaft C.

The operation is as follows: Set the carriage even with the frame A, put a diamond point in the slotted end of holder D, and screw down the ring E, and, with screws X X, set the loose girt F' so that the diamond point shall strike the stone so as to crack it as it may be wanted; then take hold of handle I and pull the shaft C across the carriage, and the diamond will crack the stone. When the shaft C is drawn across the carriage the stop M will strike against the end of one of the levers N, and throw its other end against the pawl, which, catching in the ratchet, moves the carriage and diamond-holder forward just far enough for another crack in the stone. Then shove the shaft back again, and the same operation will be performed till the whole face of the stone is cracked; and when the furrows are to be cut out, take from the shaft C holder

D, spring G, keeper H, and stop M, lower the loose girt F', and, when the corundum-wheel is located right, slacken up the lever of box K and put on the belt, and set the shaft C to revolving; then take hold of handle I and feed the shaft back and forth as wanted, and for leveling off the face of the stone the same operation is gone over.

I claim as my invention—

1. Carriage Q, shaft C, diamond-holder D, stop M, levers N N, and pawl O, all in combination substantially as described.

2. Shaft C, corundum-wheel Z, pulleys R, S, T, U, and V, in combination with carriage Q, substantially as set forth.

3. Frame A, keeper B, in combination with levers N N, pawl O, shaft C, and stop M, substantially as specified.

4. Carriage Q, end girt F', and screws X X, in combination with shaft C, substantially as set forth.

5. Shaft C, boxes K and L, jointed handle I, pulleys R, S, T, U, and V, in combination with belt-tightener W, substantially as described.

6. Shaft C, handle I, spring G, diamond-holder D, and keeper H, all in combination substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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J. B. SMITH.