Sept. 15, 1925. 1,554,117

G. W. MOORE

GRINDING TOOL

Filed Sept. 12, 1924

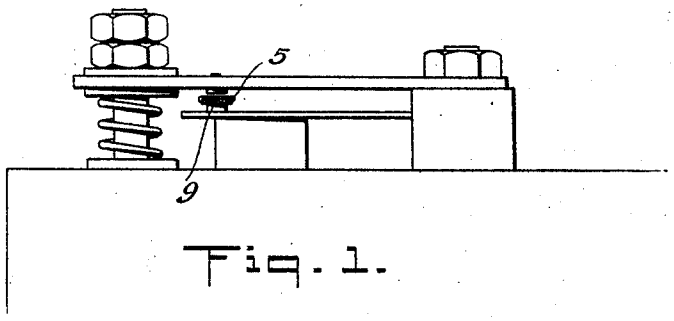


Fig. 1.

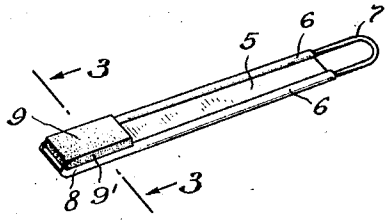


Fig. 2.

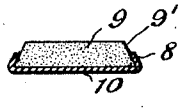


Fig. 3.

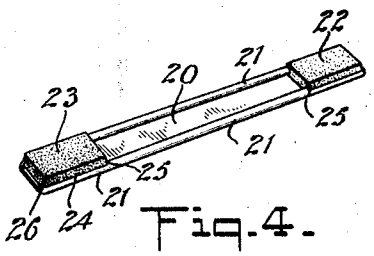


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WILLIAMS MOORE, OF NORWICHTOWN, CONNECTICUT.

GRINDING TOOL.

Application filed September 12, 1924. Serial No. 737,322.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Norwichtown, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Grinding Tool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in grinding tools or implements, and it pertains more particularly to a device of this character especially adapted for use in resurfacing the contact points of the timer or interrupter of internal combustion engine ignition circuits.

It is one of the primary objects of the invention to provide a tool of the above-mentioned character which will resurface the contact points of ignition circuit timers without necessitating the removal of such points from the timer.

It is a further object of the invention to construct a device of this character in such a manner that the contacting surfaces of the contact points will be ground or surfaced similarly, thus giving a greater area of contact thereto.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a relatively small, light tool which will be cheap of manufacture and readily portable.

With the above and other objects in view, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation showing the manner of use of a tool constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the tool;

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view thereof taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of the invention.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the tool is formed with a body 5 of sheet metal, the side edges of which are inwardly rolled throughout a portion of the length of the body as designated by the reference numeral 6. Secured in the inwardly rolled side edges 6 there is a bail or loop 7 of wire or other suitable material which forms a portion of the grip by which the tool is grasped. The body 5 at the end opposite to that to which the bail or loop 7 is secured, has its side edges bent inwardly as designated by the reference numeral 8, and mounted between these inwardly bent edges 8 there is an abrasive material 9 in the form of a stone having beveled side edges 9′.

In use the device is placed with the stone 9 in engagement with the contact point to be resurfaced, as shown in Fig. 1, and the rear face, designated by the numeral 10, of the body 5 of the tool, in engagement with the other contact point. A few short reciprocations of the tool will remove the burnt points of the point and give the same a broad and even surface. If, now, the tool be reversed in position, that is, the stone 9 caused to engage the other contact point with the surface 10 in engagement with the contact point having previously been ground, the second contact point, due to the flat surface 10, will be resurfaced in a plane substantially parallel with the one previously resurfaced and thus will give a greater field or area of contact when the two points are allowed to engage each other.

In that form of the invention shown in Fig. 4, the device comprises a sheet metal body portion 20 having inwardly rolled side edges 21. Upon one end of the body portion there is a stone 22 and upon the other end a stone 23. These stones have beveled side edges 24 and are held in position by the inwardly rolled sides 21 which pass behind the inner end walls of the stones, as shown at 25. The outer end of the body portion 20 are burred upwardly as designated by the reference numeral 26. This construction permits of the use of stones of different degrees of fineness, thus giving a coarser cut or a finer cut dependent upon the stone used.

From the foregoing it is apparent that all of the objects of the present invention have been accomplished, and further, it should be understood that numerous modifications of structure might readily be resorted to without in the least departing from the scope of the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A device of the character described comprising a member consisting of a single piece of material bent and formed to provide a back, side flanges, and side tubular portions; a handle having portions disposed respectively in said tubular portions which constitute means for effecting the attachment of the handle to said member, an abrading element having bevelled side portions with which said side flanges coact respectively to hold said abrading element in

place over said back with the grinding face of the abrading element in parallelism with the exposed face of said back.

2. A device of the character described comprising a relatively thin flat portion of elongated character having inwardly-turned side edges throughout a portion of its length, a loop or bail secured to the body portion by said inwardly-turned side edges, angularly-disposed inwardly-projecting edges formed on the body portion, and an abrading element mounted between said angularly-disposed inwardly-turned flanges.

GEORGE WILLIAMS MOORE.