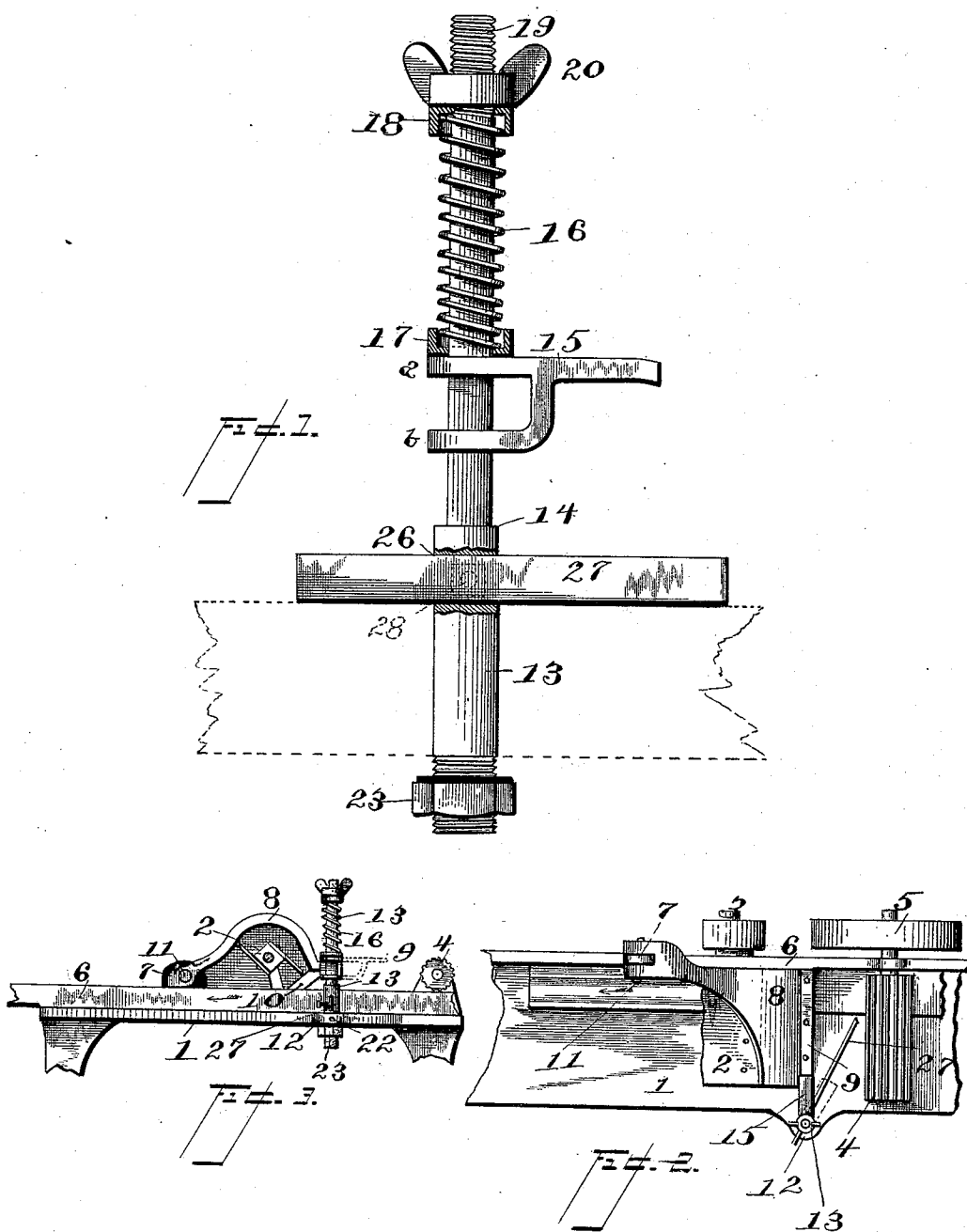


(No Model.)

D. B. M. SHELLEY.
ATTACHMENT FOR MOLDING MACHINES.

No. 487,007.

Patented Nov. 29, 1892.



Witnesses

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DAVID B. M. SHELLEY, OF MONTGOMERY STATION, PENNSYLVANIA.

ATTACHMENT FOR MOLDING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,007, dated November 29, 1892.

Application filed April 20, 1892. Serial No. 429,919. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID B. M. SHELLEY, residing at Montgomery Station, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molding-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to molding-machines, and especially the presser-bar and connections of such machines.

The object of the invention is to produce a presser-bar bearer with which the spring-pressure may be adjusted within limits or thrown off altogether; also, to produce a presser-bar bearer which can be readily attached to or detached from molding-machines as usually constructed; also, to produce a presser-bearer which may be adjusted without levers or weights; also, to improve the presser-bearer and connections of a molding-machine.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my standard and the bearer connections removed from the machine. Fig. 2 is a plan of so much of a molding-machine as is necessary to illustrate my invention in its relation thereto. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of substantially the same parts shown in Fig. 2.

The numeral 1 indicates the bed of a molding-machine of usual construction.

2 denotes the cutter-head, which is supported in usual manner with relation to the table and is driven by suitable power applied to pulley 3. The usual feed-roll 4 in front of the cutter is driven by pulley 5 or in other suitable manner. Any usual number of feed-rolls may be employed in their usual relation to the cutter-head. The rail or fence 6 of the main frame serves as a side guide, as usual, for the work in passing to the cutter.

The fence 6 has a lug or projection 7, to which the bonnet, cover, or hood 8 is pivoted at the rear of the cutter-head. This bonnet 8 extends over the top of the cutter-head and at the front of the cutter-head has a flange 9, to which flange the presser-bar 10 is securely bolted or otherwise fastened. The bar 10 thus rests on the work just in advance of the cutter-head and is preferably so formed as to come in close proximity to the cutter-head. The bonnet and attached bar may be swung

or lifted up on the pivot 11. As usually constructed, a lever is attached to the bonnet, and a weight on said lever serves to hold down said bonnet and presser-bar.

At the front of the table a socket 12 is formed for the reception of the bar or standard 13. The socket may be connected to the table in any usual manner.

The upright standard 13 is preferably a cylindrical bar having a shoulder 14 thereon, which shoulder serves as a stop for the bracket-arm 15 when said arm is in its lowest position.

The bracket or arm 15 is preferably free to swing about the axis of the bar 13. The arm is preferably bifurcated, as at *a b*, so that it will be strong as against vertical pressure and yet swing easily about the axis of bar 13.

Above the arm 15 on bar 13 I place a coiled spring 16, which spring preferably has its upper and lower ends inclosed in reversed cups or washers 17 and 18.

The upper end of bar 13 is screw-threaded, as at 19, and a nut 20, applied to this screw-threaded portion, serves to hold down the cup 18 at any adjusted distance from the top of the bar. The spring 16 is thus brought under tension and made to bear down on the bracket-arm 15 (through cup 17 or otherwise) with greater or less pressure.

The bar 13 is held in socket 12 by a set-screw 22, passing through the wall of the socket, or it may be by a nut 23, engaging a thread on the bar below the socket, or in other convenient manner.

When adjusted on the machine as shown in Fig. 2, the bracket or arm 15 is swung over the edge of the bonnet or over the end of the presser-bar attached to the bonnet. The swing-arm 15 then holds down the presser-bar with a force proportioned to the tension of spring 16, which tension may be easily regulated. When desirable, the bracket-arm 15 may be swung away from the presser-bar, and the bonnet and presser-bar may then be raised, rocking on pivot 11.

While I illustrate the bar 13 as applied to the side of the machine farthest from the fence, it will be understood that it may be applied to the opposite side.

The bar 13 has a mortise 26, through which the bar 27 may extend. This bar may serve

as a guide or bearing to the work, and the chip-breaker may be attached to said bar in any convenient manner. The bar 27 may be held in the mortise by a set-screw.

- 5 The arm or bracket 15 will generally remain in contact with the bonnet or presser-bar without special construction for that purpose; but, if necessary, the abutting surfaces may be made to correspond one with the other, so
10 that the bracket will not accidentally slip off the presser or bonnet.

- By the construction outlined the usual weights and levers employed to hold the presser-bar are dispensed with. The presser-
15 bar can be readily released from pressure and lifted with the bonnet, and the pressure can be adjusted within precise limits by the set-nut.

- Modifications within the scope of the claims
20 can be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim—

1. In molding-machines, the bonnet pivotally connected to the frame and extending
25 over the cutter-head, the presser-bar connected to the front edge of said bonnet, a vertical standard connected to the frame, a swinging bracket-arm on the standard, bearing on the presser-bar, and a spring acting on said
30 bracket to hold down the presser, all combined substantially as described.

2. In a wood-molding machine, the combination, with the presser-bar pivotally connected to the frame, of a vertical standard and a spring-pressed bracket thereon, said bracket in position to swing against a bearing-piece connected to the presser, and so hold the presser to the work, substantially as described.

3. In combination with the table of a wood-molding machine, a socket thereon, a vertical bar supported in said socket and held therein by a set-screw, as described, a bracket on said bar, and the hood passing over the cutter-head, pivoted to the table at one side of said head and engaged by the bracket at the other side, substantially as described.

4. In combination with the bed and hood of a molding-machine, the vertical bar connected to said bed and having a swinging bracket extending into contact with said hood, the coiled spring surrounding said standard and having its ends inclosed in cups or washers on the bar, and a set-nut in position to regulate the tension of said spring, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID B. M. SHELLEY.

Witnesses:

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