

April 19, 1932.

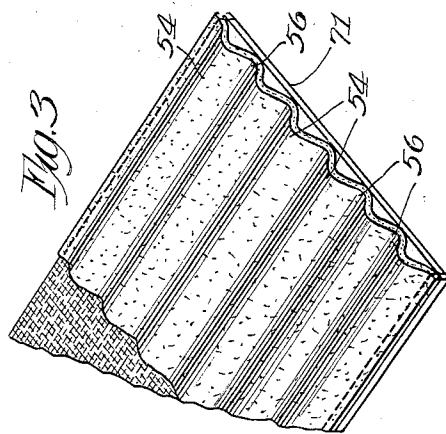
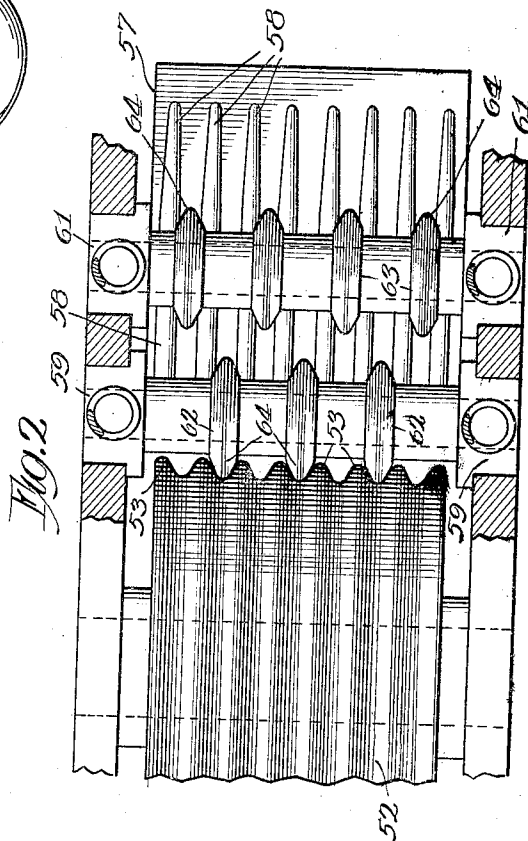
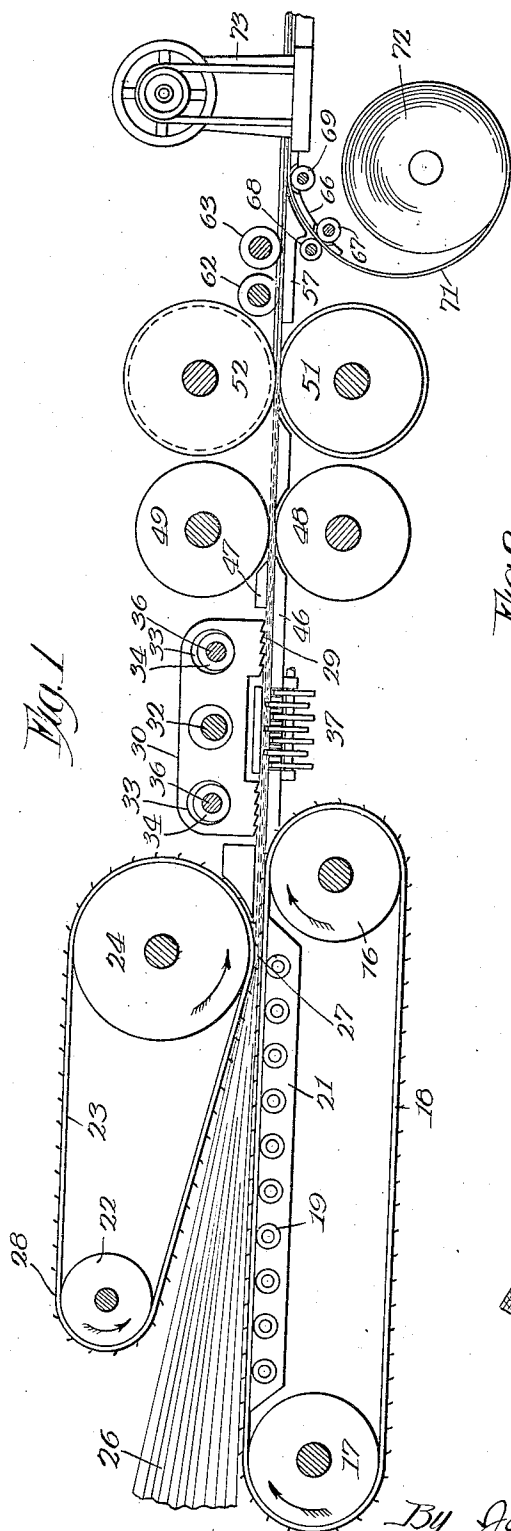
J. B. ROGERS

1,854,486

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING ABRASIVE ARTICLES

Filed July 8, 1926

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor:
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By Jones, Addington, Ames & Leibold Attys.

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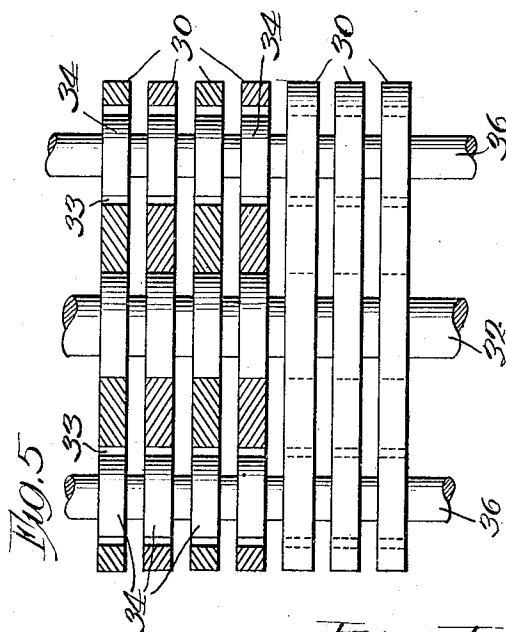
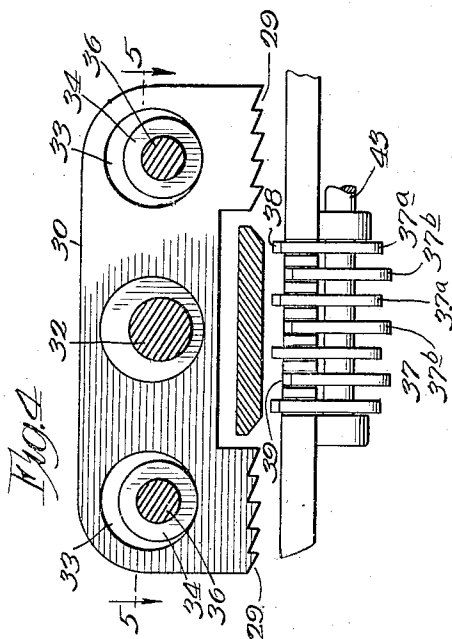
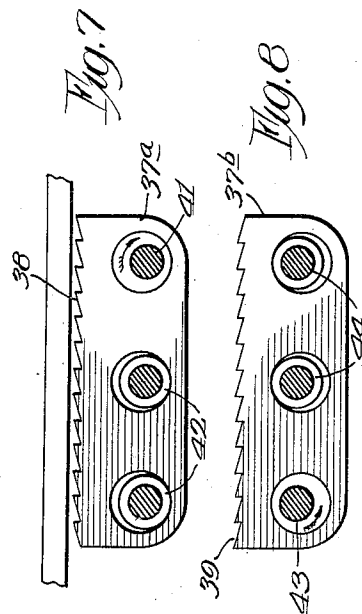
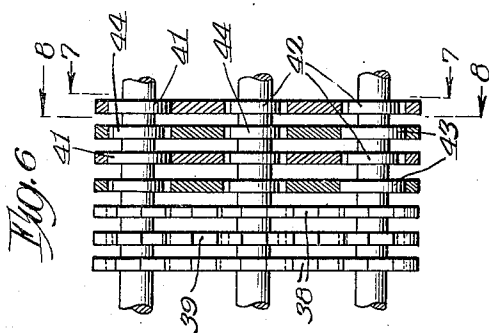
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PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING ABRASIVE ARTICLES

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



Inventor:
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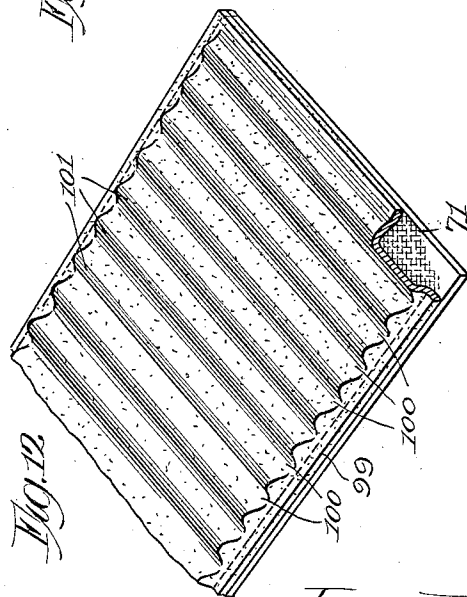
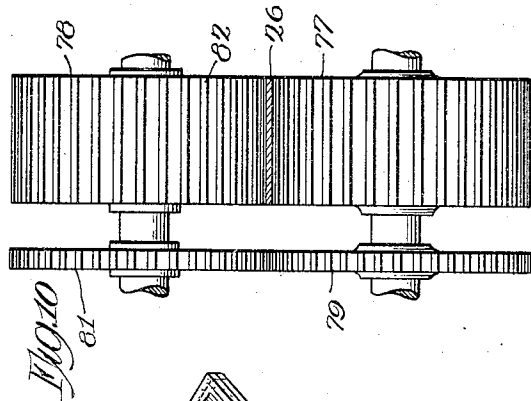
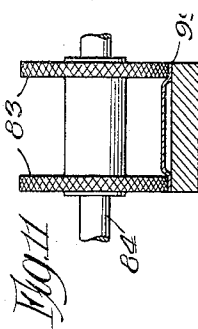
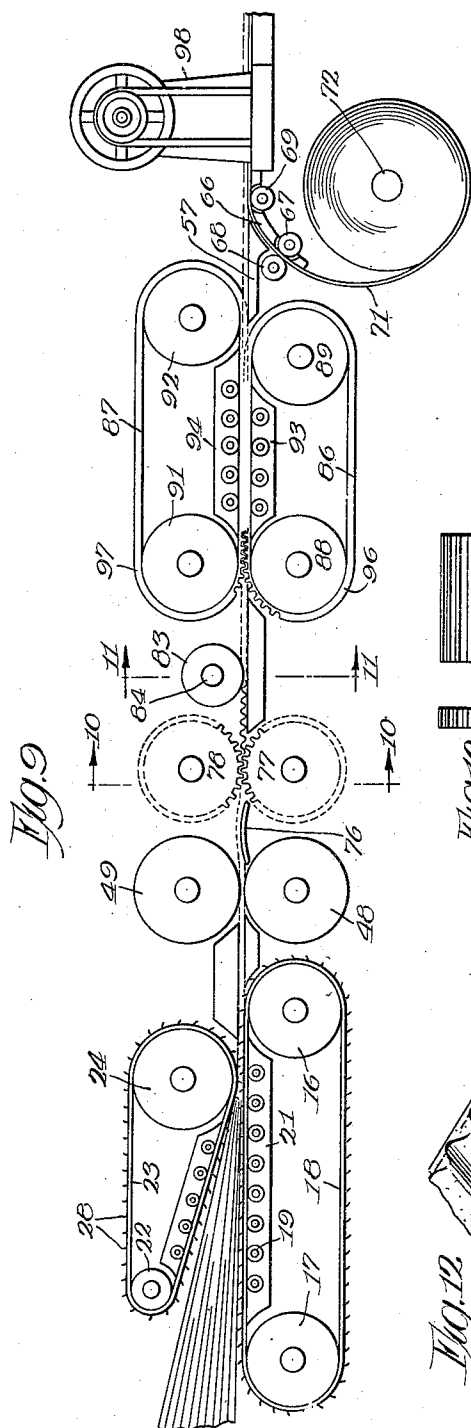
J. B. ROGERS

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PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING ABRASIVE ARTICLES

Filed July 8, 1926

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JAMES B. ROGERS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO STEEL WOOL PAD CORPORATION, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING ABRASIVE ARTICLES

Application filed July 8, 1926. Serial No. 121,259.

My invention relates to a process and apparatus for producing abrasive articles, such as rubbing or scouring pads, friction belts, and the like, and particularly to articles produced by securing marcelled steel wool to a flexible base or backing member.

My invention consists, generally stated, in the novel process and apparatus having the novel arrangement, construction and combination of parts as hereinafter more specifically set forth and described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide abrasive articles by sewing steel wool onto a flexible base or backing member in a continuous operation and to so form the wool that the stitches caused by the sewing will embed themselves into parts thereof where they will be unaffected by the use of the article for frictional or scouring purposes. In order to effectually accomplish this result, I compress the steel wool into a flat mass of the required width and then pass same through members having intermeshing teeth which produce Marcel waves either longitudinally or transversely and then this marcelled wool is brought into proper relation with a flexible backing member, such as heavy ducking or webbing, and is stitched thereto between the waves of the marcelling. When the article is used, the Marcel waves are flattened down and the stitches are embedded thereunder so that they will not come in contact with the surface against which the wool is pressed and thus all danger of their being cut or otherwise injured is eliminated.

In the manufacture of my improved abrasive articles, I prefer to employ steel wool whose strands are substantially parallel, as such material has been found by experiment to produce the best results, and when the marcel wave is produced substantially parallel with the length of the strands, I may employ members for crisscrossing the strands so that the longitudinal stitching will catch all strands and hold them securely to the flexible backing member.

In some cases I may provide continuous curvilinear depressions uniformly spaced with a Marcel wave between each depression,

and when the stitching is performed uniformly along the said curvilinear depressions, all the strands of the wool will be secured to the flexible backing member without the necessity of employing the crisscrossing members.

Further objects and advantages of my invention will be manifest to those skilled in the art as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic side elevation showing the arrangement of the parts used in my apparatus for manufacturing abrasive articles;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the marcelling roll and adjacent parts;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the article manufactured in the device shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of the crisscrossing members and showing the eccentric feed bars in connection therewith;

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the feed bars showing a part thereof in section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view of the crisscrossing members showing part of the same in section;

Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a like view taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 is a diagrammatic side elevation showing the arrangement of parts in the apparatus used for manufacturing the abrasive articles, with transverse marcel therein;

Fig. 10 is an end view of the marcelling rolls showing the manner in which the same are geared together;

Fig. 11 is a like view of the marginal flattening rollers taken on the line 11—11 of Fig. 9; and

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of a section of the article having the Marcel waves therein formed transverse to the direction of travel of the same through the apparatus shown in Fig. 9.

In the several drawings, like reference characters indicate like parts.

As illustrated in Figure 1, my improved apparatus for manufacturing abrasive articles comprises a pair of rolls 16 and 17 carrying a belt 18, and said rolls are rotated in the direction shown by the arrows, while the belt 18 in its travel between the upper faces of the said rolls engages with a series of idle rollers 19 which are suitably mounted in a table 21. At a suitable distance above the table 21 there is a small roll 22, and a belt 23 passes over the same and around a larger roll 24, whose periphery is slightly above the top of the table 21, so that when the belt 23 is mounted on said rolls the same converges inwardly on its lower end so that steel wool 26 fed onto the belt 18 will be carried into the converging opening and pressed to form a flat mass at the point 27 between the roll 24 and the end of the table 21. The belts 18 and 23 are provided with metallic fingers 28 which on the opposing belts lie between each other so as to stagger the same at the point 27, and these fingers are adapted to place crimps in the steel wool as it passes through said point so that the wool may be readily engaged by the serrated or toothed lower face 29 of the eccentric feed bar 30. This feed bar is provided with an eccentric shaft 32 and has circular openings 33 at each end of the same into which are placed idle rolls 34 which are mounted on stationary pins 36 so that when the shaft 32 is rotated the said bar will be given an eccentric movement so as to intermittently cause the serrated lower face 29 thereof to engage with the steel wool from the belts 18 and 23.

Below the eccentric feed bar 30 are the crisscrossing members 37. These members are staggered, as shown in the drawings, and every other one of the same has its serrated or toothed face 38 extending in the direction shown in Fig. 7, while the other members have their serrated or toothed faces 39 extending in the direction shown in Fig. 8. The members 37a have their common eccentric shaft 41 at the right-hand side of the same and the two idle rollers 42 in the other openings shown therein; otherwise they are exactly the same as the feed bar 30 above described. The member 37b has its eccentric shaft 43 in the left-hand end of the same and its two idle rollers 44 in the center and at the other end thereof, and it is in like manner precisely the same as the feed bar 30 above shown except for the position of its eccentric shaft.

The three members 30, 37a and 37b are designed and geared to operate 120° apart; that is to say, the serrated face 29 of the feed bar 30 will engage with and advance the steel wool 26 therein less than one-third of a complete cycle of 360°, whereupon the crisscrossing members 37a will engage with and carry the strands of the steel wool out of line with the direction of their length for some-

thing less than the next 120° of the cycle, and as the cam shaft 41 therein is disengaging the serrated faces 38 of said members from the strands which they have pulled out of parallel relation with the remaining strands, the serrated faces 39 of the members 37b will engage the strands of the steel wool and pull some of them in the other direction and out of line with the length of the same, so that the strands of steel wool will be crisscrossed. These latter members 37b will perform their function during the final 120° of the complete cycle, so that when they are withdrawn from their engagement with the wool by the cam shaft 43, a new cycle is about to commence and the feed bar 30 is ready to advance the material by its serrated face 29.

The wool is carried on a table 46, and above the same are corresponding plates 47 for keeping the same flattened until it enters the rolls 48 and 49, which are adjustably mounted and adapted to further press and flatten the wool before it is engaged by the marcelling rolls 51 and 52. These rolls are provided with circumferential teeth 53, and as the wool passes therebetween, it is marcelled and provided with the waves 54 having the depressions 56 between the same. Immediately beyond the marcelling rolls 51 and 52 is a bed-plate 57 which has flutes 58 extending longitudinally therein, and a pair of shafts 59 and 61 above the same carry staggered rolls 62 and 63, whose pointed peripheries 64 engage with the depressions 56 in the said wool and hold the waves in shape.

At the rear of the fluted bed-plate 57 is a converging webbing feeder 66, which consists of the feed rollers 67 and 68 and the idle roller 69, and the webbing 71 carried on the roll 72 is fed under the marcelled steel wool and a stitching machine 73 of any desired construction sews the steel wool to the webbing through each of the depressions 56 simultaneously.

It will be necessary to synchronize the rollers 16, 17, 22 and 24, the rolls 48 and 49, the marcel rolls 51 and 52, and the webbing feeder rolls 67 and 68 in order that the steel wool will have a uniform linear advancement throughout the apparatus, but this is all accomplished by means of gearing the several rollers in their proper relations, all of which is a matter of mechanical detail and has been thought to be unnecessary to show and describe herein.

In the device shown in Fig. 9, the rolls 16, 17, 22 and 24 carrying the belts 18 and 23 are precisely the same as shown in Fig. 1, and the squeezing and pressing rollers 48 and 49 correspond with those shown in Fig. 1 and are employed for the purpose of flattening the material as it passes therebetween, while beyond these rolls is a bridge member 76 for taking care of any slack in the material as it is drawn into the marcelling rolls 77 and

78. These rolls are provided with intermeshing gears 79 and 81 and have their teeth 82 cut transverse of the circumference of said rolls so that the marcells formed in the material passing therethrough is transverse to the direction of the length of the strands thereof, and as it emerges from said rolls it is engaged by the edge flattening rolls 83 mounted on a shaft 84 for squeezing the said edges down preparatory to over stitching the same in a later operation. After passing through the rollers 83 the material is engaged by the belts 86 and 87 carried on the rolls 88 and 89, and 91 and 92, respectively, and the space between the said pairs of rolls is provided with a lower table 93 and an upper table 94 for backing up the belts as they pass together between the same, and these belts are provided with metallic toothed members 96 and 97, respectively, which correspond in size and shape to the teeth 82 on the marcelling rollers 77 and 78, and retain the marcells in proper shape until the wool is engaged by the webbing 71 from the roll 72 fed underneath the same by the rolls 67 and 68, which operates in precisely the same manner as the description thereof given in connection with the operation of the apparatus shown in Fig. 1. This device is also provided with a stitching machine 98, but in this instance the machine is what is commonly known as an "overcaster" and stitches the flattened outer edges 99 to the webbing as the same passes therethrough. The steel wool may be stitched in the depressions 100 between the waves 101 after the material has passed the stitching machine 98, or a transverse stitching machine may be employed for providing six or more transverse stitches simultaneously in the depressions 100 after the same has passed the stitching member 98.

The articles manufactured by my improved process and in the apparatus shown and described herein may be used for various purposes, such, for instance, as for belts, where a definite frictional contact with the rolls is desired, and the same may be cut into small pads for polishing varnishes, lacquers, and the like, or may be used for domestic purposes in the scouring of articles desired to be cleaned and polished. The pads will also be found very effective in finishing hardwood surfaces and any other places where a smooth, glossy finish is desired.

To carry out my improved process I have shown and described an apparatus which automatically advances the wool through the several required steps and brings the flexible webbing into proper relation with the wool for being sewn thereto. These steps are all accomplished mechanically, and no manual labor is required except to start the wool and webbing in its proper course.

While I have shown and described a preferred embodiment of my invention and dis-

closed uses for the completed article, it should be understood that the details of construction are capable of wide modification and variation without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages. I therefore reserve all such variations, modifications, and mechanical equivalents as fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An apparatus for producing abrasive articles, comprising means for feeding steel wool, means for crisscrossing the strands thereof, means for marcelling the same, and means for sewing said wool to a flexible backing member.

2. An apparatus for producing abrasive articles, comprising converging belts for receiving and pressing steel wool to a substantially flat mass, means for crisscrossing the strands thereof, means for marcelling the same, and means for sewing said wool to a flexible backing member.

3. An apparatus for producing abrasive articles, comprising converging belts for receiving and pressing steel wool to a substantially flat mass, eccentric members for crisscrossing the strands thereof, mean for marcelling the same, and means for sewing said wool to a flexible backing member.

4. An apparatus for producing abrasive articles, comprising converging belts for receiving and pressing steel wool to a substantially flat mass, means for crisscrossing the strands thereof, interlocking toothed member for marcelling the same, and means for sewing said wool to a flexible backing member.

5. An apparatus for producing abrasive articles, comprising converging belts for receiving and pressing steel wool to a substantially flat mass, eccentric members for crisscrossing the strands thereof, interlocking toothed members for marcelling the same, and means for sewing the said wool to a flexible backing member.

6. An apparatus for producing abrasive articles, comprising converging belts for receiving and pressing metallic wool to a substantially flat mass, means for crisscrossing the strands thereof, means for marcelling the same, means for feeding a flexible member adjacent to said flat mass of wool and means for sewing said wool to said member.

7. The method of producing an abrasive article comprising causing a strip of steel wool to travel longitudinally, crisscrossing the individual metallic filaments thereof, forming corrugations in said strip as it travels, causing a strip of backing material to travel longitudinally along with said strip of steel wool, and securing said strips together as they travel.

8. The method of producing an abrasive article comprising causing a strip of steel

wool to travel longitudinally, crisscrossing the metallic filaments thereof while maintaining the same substantially in parallel relationship with each other, forming corrugations in said strip as it travels, causing a strip of backing material to travel longitudinally along with said strip of steel wool, and securing said strips together as they travel.

9. The method of producing an abrasive article, which comprises causing a strip of steel wool whose filaments are in a substantially parallel position to travel longitudinally, crisscrossing said filaments to compact the same; forming Marcel waves in said compacted steel wool and sewing said steel wool to a flexible backing member.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

JAMES B. ROGERS.

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