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H. O. OLSEN ET AL.
HEAD ROUNding MACHIne.
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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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HENRIK OLAI OLSEN AND OSKAR NILSEN, OF TRONDHJEM, NORWAY.

HEAD-ROUNDING MACHINE.

Application filed March 15, 1921. Serial No. 452,597.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRIK OLAI OLSEN, residing at Gunneriusgate 6, and I, OSKAR NILSEN, residing at Skolegaten 5, both of Trondhjem, in the Kingdom of Norway, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Head-Rounding Machines, for which we have made application for Patent in the following countries: Norway, May 11, 1920; Sweden, May 11, 1920; Denmark May 11, 1920, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention concerns a mechanism whereby the cutters in a machine for turning barrel heads may be automatically fed forward to a determined position, whereupon the cutter is automatically returned to the initial position.

A type of machine is shown in Swedish Patent No. 35,949 or United States Patent No. 46,717 to Spaulding, granted May 7, 1885, in which the present mechanism may be substituted for the means shown for advancing the knives.

One modification of the invention is shown on the accompanying drawing. Fig. 1 shows the mechanism from above, and Fig. 2 shows a section through the feeding mechanism. Motion is transmitted from the driving shaft for the barrel head, for example by a cable drive, to a shaft (a) which has two screw threads (b and c), which are in engagement with worm wheels (d and e). To each of these is fastened a plate (f and g) provided with a number of pins (h and k), four for each, on each plate. These pins project into a cavity in the slides (o and p), and when the wormwheels rotate, will come into position against the projections (m and n) on the slides. To these slides are fastened cutter holders (e and y) by means of bolts in such a manner that they can be adjusted on the same.

Two springs (r and s) constantly tend to press the slides apart and to cause the projections to rest against the pins.

When the projections (m and n) are on either side, the pins on both discs will tend to force the slides (o and p) toward each other, when the wormwheels (d and e) rotate in the same direction, but the projections may also be disposed symmetrically, if the screw threads are made right and left.

When the pins, during the rotation of the wormwheels, have come past the edge of the projections, the springs will immediately force the slide back and cause the projection to bear against a new pin, whereupon the cutter holders are moved towards each other anew.

Claims:

1. Setting mechanism for the cutters of machines for turning barrel, vat, and the like heads, characterized by the fact that the cutters are placed in holders on two slides which are automatically and gradually moved towards each other to a determined position and then moved quickly away from each other, the transmission of motion occurring by aid of rotatable discs with pins or studs which come into position against projections or abutments on the slides carrying the tools and move them toward each other the desired distance and then escape the abutments and permit a quick separation of the slides.

2. In a machine of the type set forth in claim 1, the disposition of the mechanism for advancing the slides carrying the tools, which is accomplished by pins or studs on two discs fastened each to a worm wheel, which receives its motion from screw threads on a common shaft driven from the rotating shaft for the barrel head, but the return of the slides carrying the tools being accomplished by aid of quick action tension devices.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention, we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRIK OLAI OLSEN.
OSKAR NILSEN.

Witnesses:

M. SAZFLAAK,
R. A. AGAARD.