

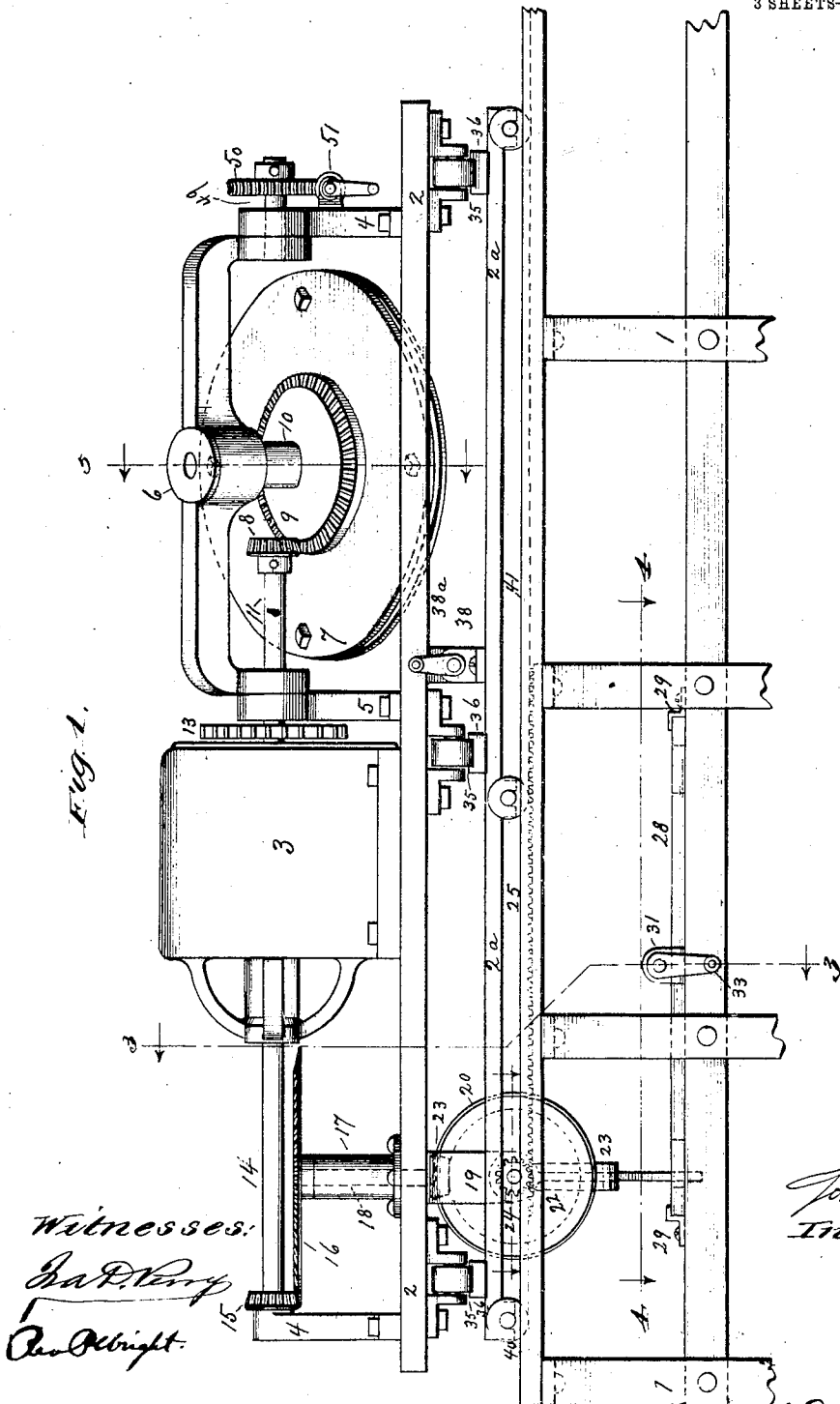
J. H. STICH.  
GLASS BEVELING MACHINE.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1910.

1,012,227.

Patented Dec. 19, 1911.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:  
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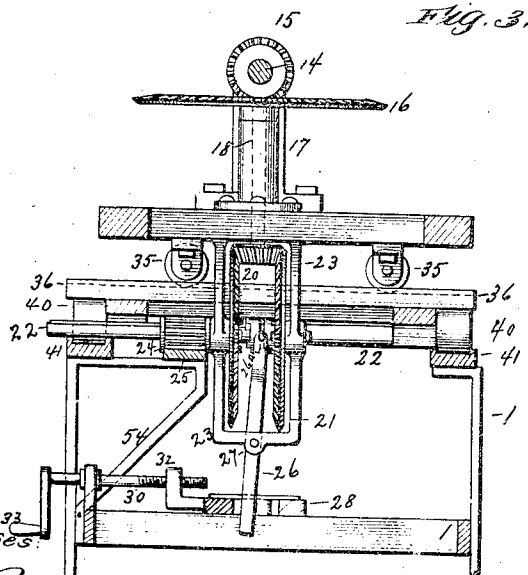
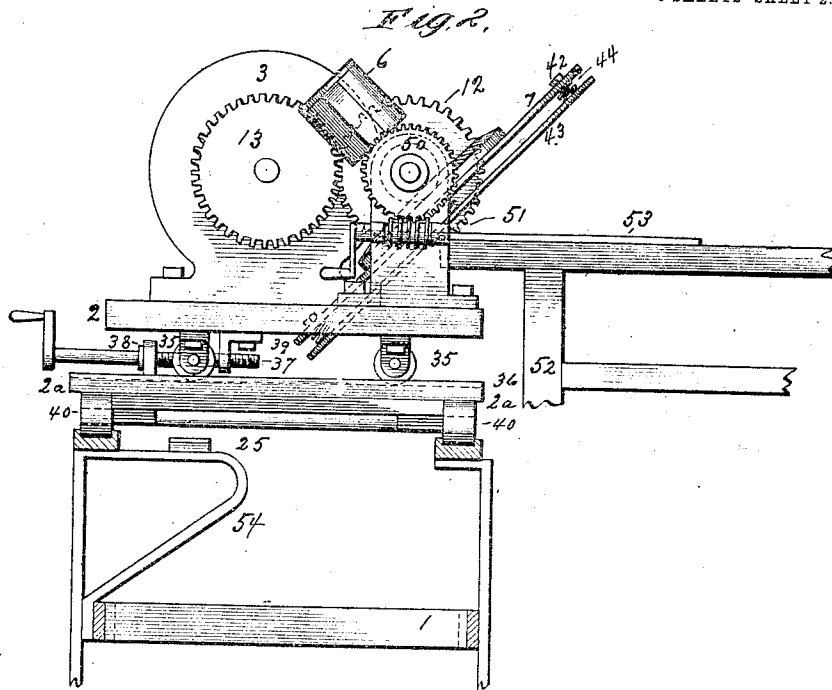
By Victor L. Dodge Atty.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:

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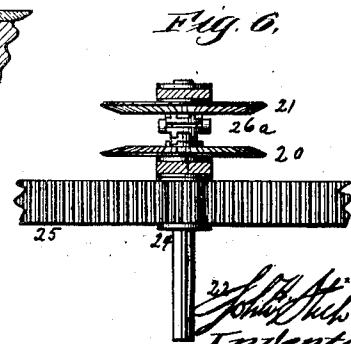
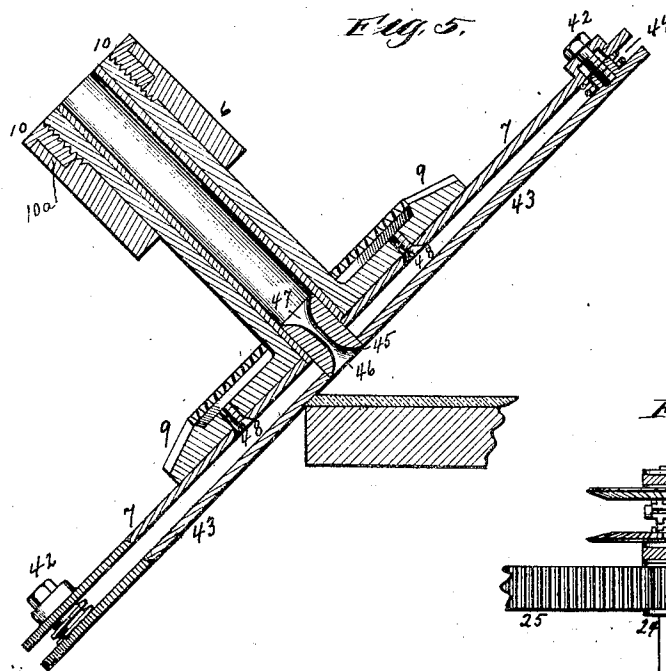
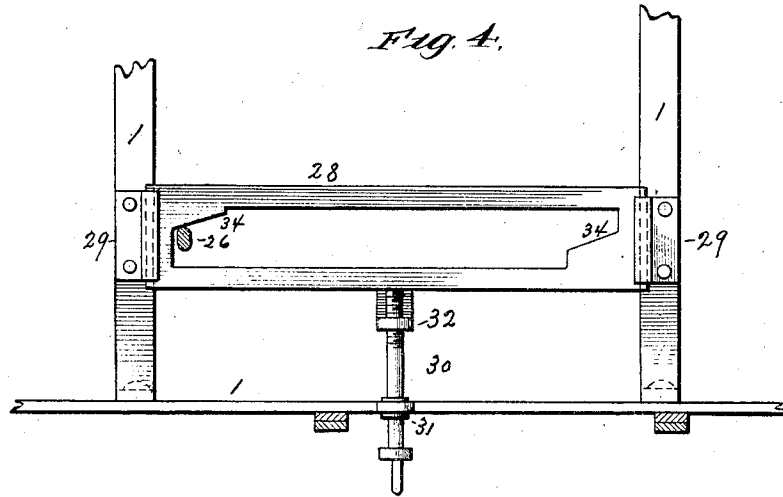
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. STICH, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

GLASS-BEVELING MACHINE.

1,012,227.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 19, 1911.

Application filed September 6, 1910. Serial No. 580,619.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN H. STICH, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Davenport, Scott county, Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glass-Beveling Machines; and I do hereby declare the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention has relation to improvements in machines for beveling plate glass; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is an end elevation. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section along the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a vertical transverse section of the grinding disk mechanism along the line 5—5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a detail of the clutch and driving gear.

The object of my invention is to construct a plate glass beveling machine, by which plates of any dimensions can be readily handled, one in which the plate will be firmly supported at all points of its surface during the beveling operation one by which the plate may be kept in contact with the grinding disk and in which the angle of bevel can be quickly adjusted and one having other advantages to be hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings 1 represents a suitable base 2 the platen supported by the carriage 2<sup>a</sup>, 3 the motor mounted on the carriage, 4 the lateral terminal supporting standards, 5 a central supporting standard, 6 a guide block pivotally supported by the central standard and one terminal standard, 7 the grinding disk support, 8 and 9 bevel gear for actuation of disk mechanism, 10 a hollow shaft loosely mounted in the guide block and supported by shoulder 10<sup>a</sup>, and supporting the grinding disk mechanism, 11 a shaft actuating the bevel gear 8, 12 a gear actuating the shaft and meshing the gear 13 on the motor, 14 a shaft driven directly by the motor and rotatably supported by the terminal standard 4, 15 a bevel gear rigid with shaft 14 and meshing with gear 16, a sleeve 17 supported by the platen inclosing a shaft 18 integral with the beveled wheel 16, a beveled gear wheel 19 also integral with shaft 18, and meshing with wheels 20

and 21 a shaft 22 integral with gears 20 and 21 rotatably supported by the yoke 23 attached to the platen a pinion 24 rigid with the shaft 22 and meshing with rack 25, a reciprocating lever 26 pivotally supported by the yoke 23 at 27 operating clutch 26<sup>a</sup>, adapted to alternate engagement with wheels 20 and 21 a frame 28 moving in guides 29 attached to the base an adjusting screw 31 in the base and attached to the frame at 32 a crank 33 adapted to operate the adjusting screw, inclines 34 at opposite ends of the frame.

The platen is mounted on rollers 35 moving on ways 36 supported by the table, an adjusting screw 37 is rotatably supported by the bearing 38 rigidly attached to the table and actuates the platen laterally through the bearing 39. Rollers 40 support the table on the base and roll in ways 41. Bolts 42 yieldably secure the grinding disk 43 to the disk support by means of spiral springs 44, a block 45 provided with conical apertures 46 and 47 terminates the hollow opening in the shaft. Bolts 48 rigidly secure the disk support to the bevel gear, an extension 49, is trunnioned in the standard 4 and upon the extension is mounted the worm gear 50 actuated by the worm 51. An auxiliary table 52 supports the glass 53 to be beveled. A support 54 rigid with the hose supports the rack. The glass plate to be beveled is laid upon table 52 and the mechanism started. Sand and water or other grinding material is introduced within the hollow shaft 10 from a hopper not shown in the drawing, the table is adjusted to near the proper position by the screw 31 and the crank 33. The grinding disk is adjusted to the proper bevel by the worm 51. The platen is adjusted to the exact position by the screw 38 and the crank 38<sup>a</sup>. The clutch 26<sup>a</sup> being in gear with gear 21 drives the carriage forward when the lever 26 arrives at the opposite end of the frame 28, the clutch is automatically released and is brought into gear with wheel 20, reversing the motion of the carriage. The rotary motion of the grinding disk and the reciprocating motion of the carriage is maintained during the operation of grinding.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is—

1. In a machine for beveling glass a platen a motor mounted on the platen a shaft driven by the motor, a second shaft

geared to the motor, standards on the platen  
a grinding disk a block rotatably support-  
ing the disk and trunnioned in the stand-  
ards, a gear attached to one of the trun-  
5 nions, a worm operating the gear, a table  
supporting the glass to be operated upon, a  
table supporting the platen, a frame sup-  
porting the table means for reciprocating  
the table longitudinally on the frame.  
10 2. In a machine for beveling glass a suit-  
able sand feeding wheel, a hollow spindle

integral with the wheel, a block within the  
spindle adjacent to the grinding disk oppo-  
sately disposed concentric depressions in the  
block meeting to form a small aperture in 15  
the block midway of its thickness, and  
means for supporting the work in operative  
relation to the grinder.

JOHN H. STICH.

Witnesses:

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