

No. 826,190.

PATENTED JULY 17, 1906.

P. R. PEISELER.
FORGING HAMMER.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1905.

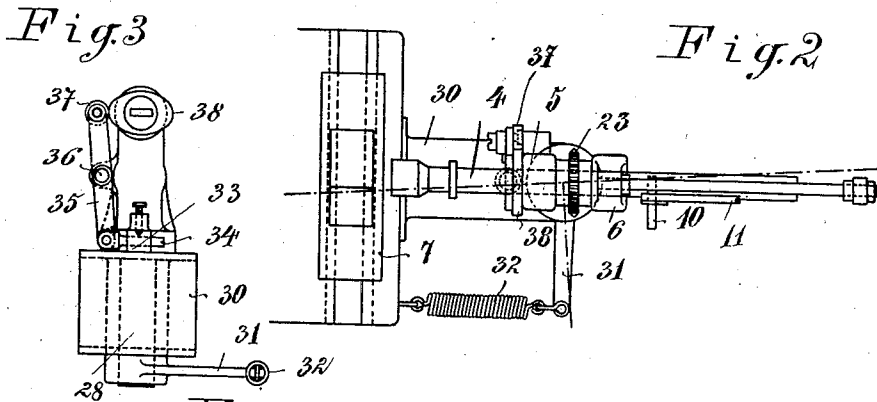
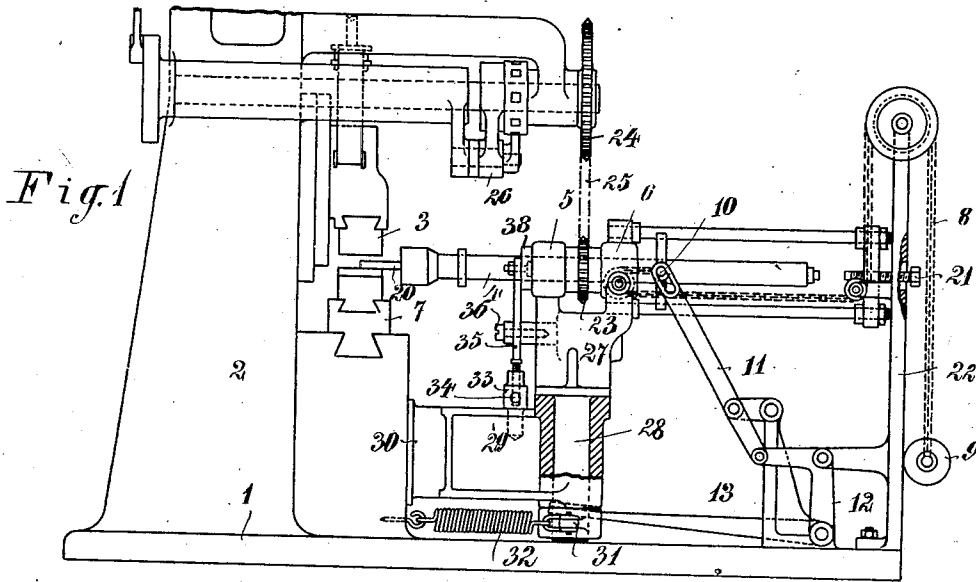
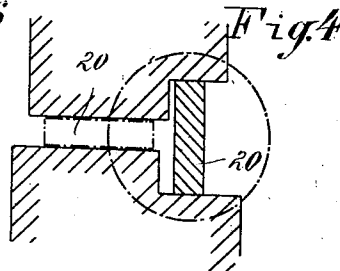
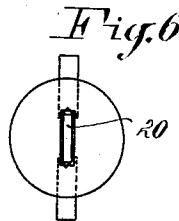
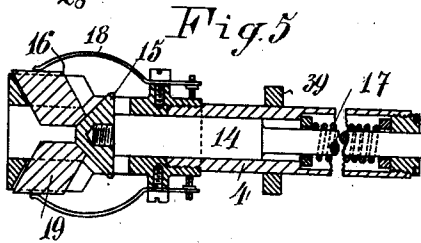


Fig. 2



Witnesses

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Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER RUDOLPH PEISELER, OF REMSCHEID, GERMANY.

FORGING-HAMMER.

No. 826,190.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 17, 1906.

Application filed December 9, 1905. Serial No. 291,160.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER RUDOLPH PEISELER, a subject of the German Emperor, residing in the city of Remscheid, Rhenish Prussia, Empire of Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Forging-Hammers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to forging-hammers by which the shank of a file may be forged in a manner that the same is put by hand into a chuck which closes automatically and then the shank is forged on an anvil by an automatically-raising hammer.

This invention is relative to my United States Patent No. 732,110, and from this it differs in an arrangement by which the chuck holding the work is not only revolved, but also shifted automatically sidewise in order to bring the work on another place of the anvil having another shape, with which corresponds a portion of the hammer, and by this new arrangement the shank is forged, essentially, into a rectangular section.

My invention is fully shown on the accompanying drawings, on which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the complete hammer-machine. Fig. 2 is a top view of the main part of the machine. Fig. 3 is a front view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail of construction. Fig. 5 shows the chuck-spindle in vertical section. Fig. 6 is a front view of Fig. 5.

1 is the bed-plate of the machine, having the standard 2, on which is guided the hammer 3 and reciprocated in any known manner. 4 is the chuck-spindle, guided in the bearings 5 6 and arranged shiftable to and fro away from the anvil 7 by the weight 9, suspended from a chain 8, that is coupled to the spindle at 10 and moved up to the anvil by the lever-arm 11, which is oscillated by angle-lever 12 and the foot-lever 13.

The chuck-spindle is seen in Fig. 5. It contains a rod 14, carrying a wedge 15, which reaches into the chuck 16. A spring 17 is adapted to retain the rod, so that springs 18 may force down the dies 19 on the work 20.

When the spindle 4 is withdrawn, the end of the rod 14 bears against the set-screw 21 of

the standard 22, so that the wedge 15 can open the dies 19.

The spindle 4 is turned by a chain-gear 23 24, connected by a chain 25, and wheel 24 is revolved by the pawl-and-ratchet mechanism 26 or a similar device always a quarter-turn.

So far my invention is like that described in my former patent, and I have given this description only for the sake of a better understanding.

The standard 27 bearing in the brackets 5 6, the spindle 4 has a vertical strong pivot 28, which is guided in a bed 29, fastened to the anvil-support 30. The end of said pivot is fitted with an arm 31, which is connected with 30 by a spiral spring 32. On the bed 29 is turnably seated a pin 33, in which is fixed a bolt 34, engaging a lever 35. This lever, which is mounted on a fulcrum 36, carries a roller 37, and this roller bears against a cam 38, seated on the spindle, and from the foregoing it will be understood that by means of the spring 32 the cam 38 is strongly pressed against roller 37 and that as the lever 35 is not turnable the standard 27 is caused to turn round its pivot, according to the position of the cam, which is turned round with the spindle. In this way the latter is then shifted sidewise as seen from Fig. 2, so that the chuck assumes two different positions, and consequently also the work on the anvil.

Fig. 4 shows the shape of the anvil for forging, for instance, file-shanks of rectangular section. The width of the work may be forged in the middle line of the machine, whereupon after a quarter-turn of the spindle the chuck is turned to the left or right, and the anvil and hammer are here built to suit the flat portion or sides of the shank. The spring 32 turns the spindle again in the middle line. I should like to point out that I do not limit myself to the section of the work shown.

The connections of the members serving for shifting the spindle to and fro are so constructed as to allow the side movement of the spindle 4.

What I claim is—

In a forging-machine, the combination of a

hammer and an anvil each having two flat operating-surfaces in different but parallel planes, of a rotatable standard, a rotatable reciprocable chuck-spindle mounted in said
5 standard, a cam fixed upon the chuck-spindle, a roller adjustably supported by a stationary part and positioned to bear upon said cam, a

spring for pressing the cam against the roller and means for intermittingly rotating the chuck-spindle.

PETER RUDOLPH PEISELER.

Witnesses:

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