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METHOD OF MAKING TROLLEY EARS

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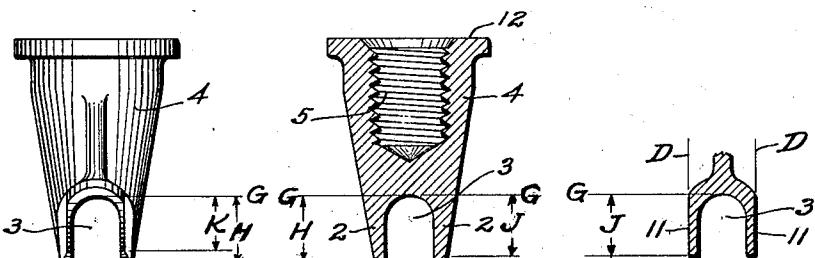
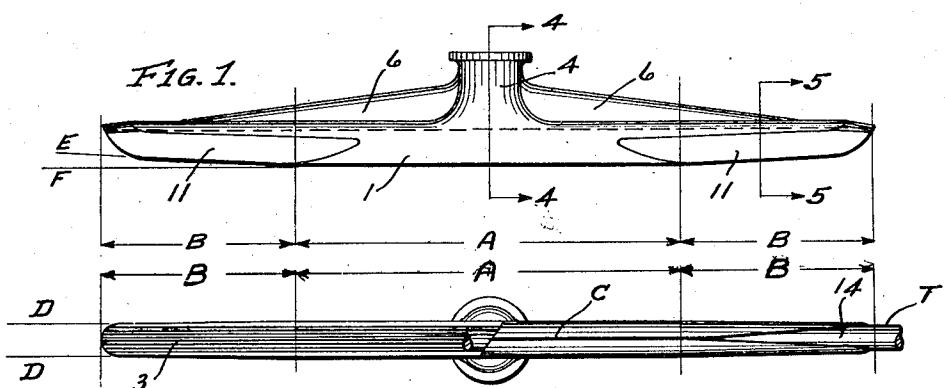
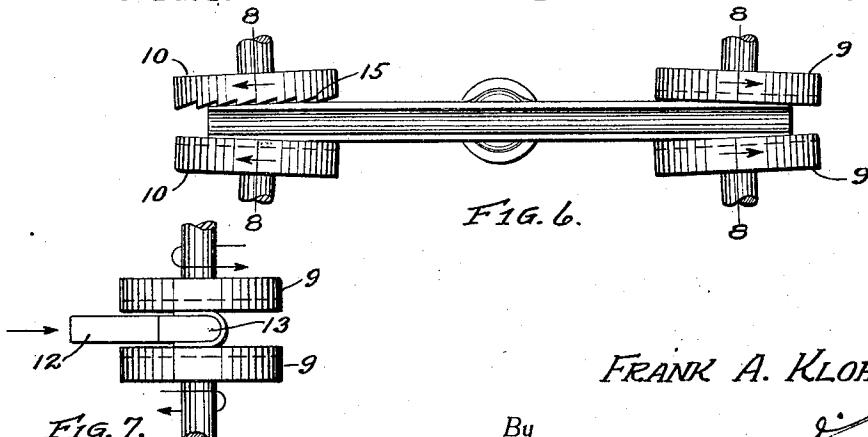


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4

FIG. 5.



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METHOD OF MAKING TROLLEY EARS

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My invention deals with the construction and method of manufacturing a trolley wire support and known as a trolley ear of the clinch type.

5 The object of my invention is to provide a new and novel support for a trolley wire in which the lips may be clinched about the wire and after clinching will permit the moving current collector to pass from the wire to the 10 ear and from the ear to the wire with as little interference as possible.

A further object of my invention is to provide a process of manufacturing the ear which will be simple and economical.

15 My invention resides in the new and novel construction and the steps involved in the process of producing the device.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side view of my invention.

20 Fig. 2 is a bottom view of my invention showing a trolley wire in position in the right half.

Fig. 3 is an end view of Fig. 1.

Figs. 4 and 5 are sectional views on the line 25 4—4 and 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Figs. 6 and 7 show schematically the manner in which certain features of my invention are produced.

30 It is quite desirable to provide ears of the clinch type for use in supporting a trolley wire which will have as long life as possible and which will not obstruct or interfere with the smooth and easy passage of the current collector in passing from the wire onto the 35 ear and vice versa. In order to secure these results I have found certain features of construction very desirable and which are set forth in this specification.

In the embodiment of my invention I have 40 an elongated body member which is provided with an elongated grooved part 1 comprising a pair of downwardly extending lips 2 forming a groove 3. Mounted upon the portion 1 is a boss part 4 having a threaded recess 5 for attachment to an overhead support. To 45 stiffen the part 1 and also to better secure the boss 4 thereto, I project ribs 6 from opposite sides of the boss and extending along the upper surface of the part 1. The part 1, 50 the boss 4 and the ribs 6 are integrally united

to each other, in fact, they are formed as a single unit.

The grooved part 1 may be made of any length desired and may be considered as having three sections, namely, a central section A 55 and the two end sections B. These sections may be made of any length desired to meet the requirements. The section A has lips which are substantially uniform in height and thickness throughout the length of section A and the overall width of section A of part 1 is substantially uniform. The lips of section A are comparatively heavy or thick in order to allow as much metal for wear as possible and yet be properly bent or peened about the conductor. It will be recognized that since the trolley collector slides or rolls along the lower surface of the ear as finally installed that there is considerable wear to the lower surface of the lips when bent into position and therefore it is desirable that such lips should be made as heavy as possible.

70 Should the lips as constructed in section A be extended throughout the length of the ear, then it will be recognized that due to the thickness of the lips and the ends of the ear considerable obstruction would be offered at the passage of the collector from the wire to the ear and this would cause a jumping of the 75 moving collector with considerable arcing, pounding and wearing of the ear and collector and the same would be true when the collector left the ear at the opposite end. It has been customary in the past to bevel or grind the extreme end of the lips for a very 80 short distance back, but this does not eliminate or materially benefit the device unless the lips are made relatively thin thereby materially reducing their life.

85 In order to maintain a maximum life or wear to the lips and to provide an easy and smooth passage of the current collector onto and off the ear, I taper the part 1 for a considerable distance back from the end of the ear and such taper starts with substantially 90 a knife edge at the extreme end of the ear and the thickness of the lips will increase from such knife edge at the end of the ear to the full thickness of the lips at the adjacent end of section A. Each section B may be 95 100

about one quarter the length of part 1 or may be one half the length of part 1 thus eliminating section A.

It has been attempted to secure these features in an ear directly from the mold, that is, incorporating the features disclosed in sections A and B, in the pattern, but I have found it impossible to get the desired results as the lips adjacent the ends are so thin that the metal will not properly run and other disadvantages appear, especially from the molding or manufacturing standpoint. Therefore, I have so constructed the ear and have so processed the same that I am able to produce the desired article and in a very economical manner.

I now prepare my patterns used in forming the molds in which the ear is cast, having uniform thickness of lips throughout the length of the ear and such thickness will be that of the finished lips in section A plus an amount added for finishing the surface of the groove 3. The grooved portion 3, I also form in the mold by the use of what is termed a dry sand core. By producing the ear in this manner the molten metal will run nicely to all parts of the cavity in the mold and fully fill the same out thus producing sound and complete castings with substantially no losses. The part 1 may be cast solid if desired but this means slower machining to produce the groove and higher cost.

Having produced the ear casting as described, I now taper portions B to provide the features set forth above.

First I machine the groove 3 to the proper depth and width for the trolley wire and having a smooth and uniform surface such that when the lips of section A are peened or formed about the trolley wire the edges of the lips will meet or substantially so as shown at C Fig. 2. The machining of the groove may be done upon a standard milling machine having proper clamping arrangements to hold the ear to the machine or upon a grinder. The ear is now ready to have the outer surface of the lips at sections B tapered and this may be accomplished by forcing the ear between rotating milling cutters as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The axes 8 of the milling cutters are angularly disposed to each other to give the proper degree of taper to the sides of the ear. The cutters 9 both revolve in the same direction and as indicated by the arrow while the cutters 10 each revolve in the same direction, but opposite to that of the cutters 9. The milled outer surfaces of the portion B are in vertical planes indicated by the lines D as shown in Fig. 5, but such planes are angularly disposed in a horizontal direction indicated by the lines D—D in Fig. 2. The angular relation of the faces 11 of section B may be varied by changing the angularity of the cutting faces of the millers 9 and 10, that is, the cutters may be so arranged as

to taper the faces 11 such that the lips will be thinner at the lower edge than at the upper end that is, taper the faces 11 in both vertical and horizontal directions.

In positioning the ear between the millers 9 and 10 I insert in the groove a form member 12 which is an elongated bar having a portion 13 which exactly fits the groove and prevents the lips being bent inwardly during the milling operation. I have shown teeth 15 on one miller, but all the millers are arranged likewise.

It will be recognized that the millers are to be properly mounted in a machine for maintaining them in proper relation to each other and for giving them proper direction of rotation and having means for supporting, advancing and retracting the ear with respect to the millers. I have not shown the machine in detail as I am not claiming the construction of the same in this application.

Referring to the drawings, it will be noted in Fig. 2 that the lips of section B at the right end when bent upon the trolley wire T shows a V shaped spacing 14 between the edges of the lips and this also assists in easy passing of the current collector onto and off the ear and this V shaped opening 14 is brought about by varying the height of the lips of section B which in turn varies the depth of the groove along section B as indicated by the lines E and F in Fig. 1.

Referring to Figs. 3, 4 and 5 it will be noted that the curved or seat portion of the groove 3 is shown as coinciding with the line G and that the maximum depth of groove is shown in Fig. 4 as H and in Fig. 5 as J which is less than the depth H and that the depth of the groove adjacent the end of the ear is shown in Fig. 3 as K.

It will be quite apparent that my process disclosed permits me to produce an ear which is very uniform and which is economical to manufacture due to the small loss and which I am able to produce in exacting dimensions and hence the results at that portion of the ear which a current collector first engages and which it last leaves will give a smooth and unobstructed passage of the collector onto and off the ear.

It is found in actual practice with the present day high speeds dimensions make a great difference in the life of the ear, the wire and the collector and the satisfaction which it gives in general, but by my method of manufacture I am able to produce an ear which meets all the requirements and my method also permits varying the results as for instance, the width of the part 1 throughout section A and also vary the width and taper along section B, also vary the length of sections A and B, also vary the V opening 14 and the size of the groove 3. The general product will be a rough casting which has the groove 3 machined, also the faces 11 and

the boss 4 drilled and threaded and likewise the face 12 of the boss 4 may be machined.

The ear may be formed up of copper, brass or bronze as by a drop forging and then have 5 the boss 4 and part 1 machined as described. The ear may be formed by having the boss 4 and ribs 6 cast integral and the part 1 formed up of sheet metal of uniform thickness and welded or otherwise secured to the ribs and 10 boss and the ends of the lips would then be tapered as above described but the groove will probably not require machining as it would be formed to size.

The order of machining the boss with respect to the groove and lips may be varied 15 as it is not necessary to first machine the boss but I prefer to machine the groove before tapering the lips.

Modifications will suggest themselves, both 20 in the structure and process herein disclosed and therefore I wish to be limited only by my claims.

I claim:—

1. The process of manufacturing a trolley 25 wire support comprising the steps of forming a body of metal having a grooved longitudinal part and a supporting part by casting molten metal in a mold cavity of proper shape, then threading the supporting part 30 and smooth finishing the surface of the groove to produce a groove of uniform width, then passing the end portions of the longitudinal part between rotating cutters to smooth the outer surfaces of the longitudinal 35 part for a predetermined distance back from each end and giving the said surfaces a tapered relation to each other from the ends of the longitudinal part towards the center to increase the thickness of the lips 40 from substantially a knife edge at the ends.

2. The process of producing a trolley ear 45 comprising forming a metal body by casting having a boss and an elongated part having depending lips forming a wire groove, then threading the boss and subjecting two outer 50 surfaces of the lips simultaneously to a rotating cutting action and repeating this operation with the remaining two outer surfaces on the lips to remove the outer surface of the lips for a predetermined distance from their ends towards the ear center.

3. The process of producing a trolley ear 55 comprising forming a metal body by casting metal in a mold having a boss and an elongated part with depending lips, then threading the boss and subjecting the outer surfaces of the ends of the elongated part simultaneously to a rotating cutting action to finish the side surfaces of the end portions of the 60 elongated part, the motion of the cutting action being the same with respect to a given end.

4. The process of manufacturing a trolley 65 wire support comprising the steps of forming a body of metal having a grooved elongated

part and a supporting part by casting molten metal in a mold cavity of predetermined shape, then threading the supporting part and smooth finishing the surface of the groove to produce a groove of uniform width, 70 then passing the end portions of the elongated part alternately between rotating cutters to finish the outer surfaces of the elongated part for a predetermined distance back from the ends of the elongated part towards the center to increase the thickness of the lips from substantially a knife edge at the ends. 75

5. The process of producing a trolley ear comprising forming a metal body having a supporting member and an elongated part 80 with depending lips forming a groove of uniform width and non-uniform depth, then machining the supporting member and subjecting first two side surfaces and then the other two side surfaces at the ends of the longitudinal part to a rotating cutting action for a predetermined distance back from each end and giving the said surfaces a tapered relation to each other from the ends of the longitudinal part towards the center of the 85 ear to increase the thickness of the lips from substantially a knife edge at the ends. 90

6. The process of producing a trolley ear comprising the steps of forming a metal body having a supporting part and an elongated part secured together, machining the elongated part to form depending lips of uniform thickness and a wire receiving groove therebetween of uniform width to receive a trolley wire, threading the supporting part and subjecting opposite faces of one end and then the opposite faces of the other end to the cutting action spaced rotating metal removing means to remove metal from the outer surface of the lips for a predetermined distance from 100 their ends towards the ear center and giving the said surfaces a tapered relation to each other from the ends of the elongated part towards the center to increase the thickness of the lips from substantially a knife edge 105 at the ends. 110

7. The process of producing a trolley ear comprising the steps of forming an elongated metal part with depending lips of uniform thickness providing a wire receiving groove 115 therebetween and having also a supporting member, then removing metal from two side surfaces of the end portions by a rotating cutting action and then subjecting the other two surfaces to like action to finish the lips throughout substantially their entire height with a flat surface for a predetermined distance back from each end and taper the lips to increase the thickness of the lips from substantially a knife edge at the ends. 120

8. The process of producing a trolley ear comprising the steps of forming a metal body having a supporting part and an elongated part, threading the boss, machining a groove in the elongated part by removing metal to 125

receive a trolley wire and form lips and removing metal from the outside faces of the end portions of the elongated part by cutting action to smooth the outer surface of the elongated part for a predetermined distance back from the ends and give the said surfaces a tapered relation to each other from the ends of the longitudinal part towards the center to increase the thickness of the lips from substantially a knife edge at the ends.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

FRANK A. KLOHS.

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