July 18, 1944. E. H. TESCHNER 2,354,075

EDGING STONE WIPER

Filed March 15, 1944

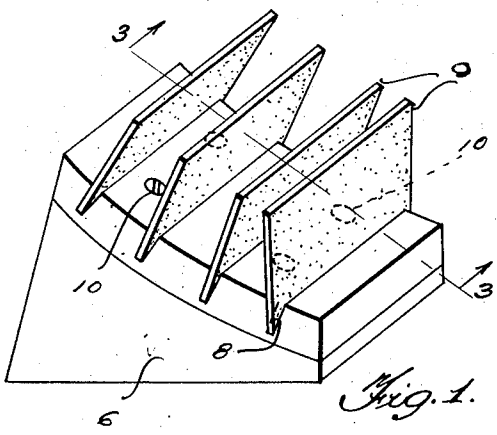


Fig. 1.

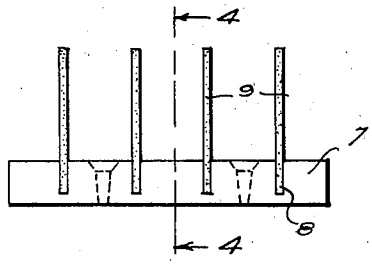


Fig. 2.

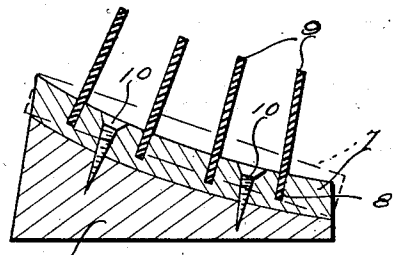


Fig. 3.

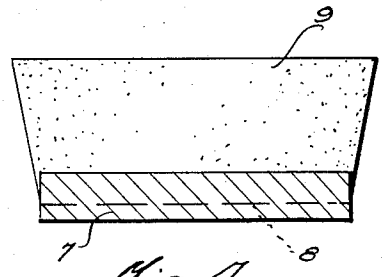


Fig. 4.

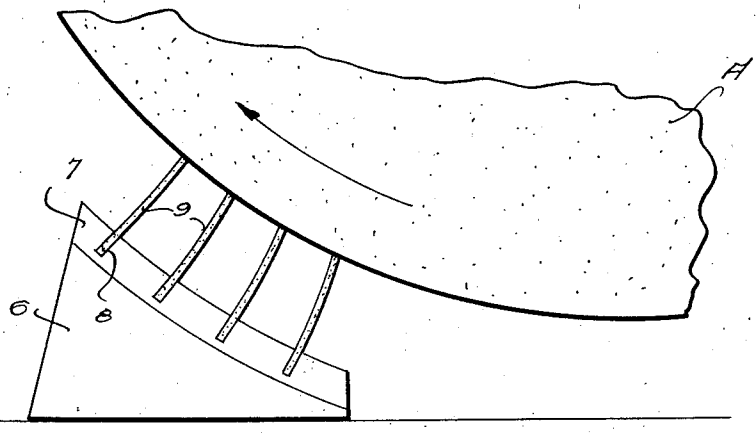


Fig. 5.

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EDGING STONE WIPER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 51—272)

This invention relates to a structurally novel wiper for edging stones such as are used by optical workers to edge lenses to proper size and shape, and the outstanding purpose of said wiper is to remove excess water from the stone which would otherwise be thrown off during the grinding operation.

At present industry is using sponges to take care of the excess water. These sponges are of a large size and presently sell from three to four dollars apiece. Furthermore, such sponges have to be removed daily and rinsed as they obviously become stiff, if not daily cleansed. There are other objections too, such as that which requires removal of sediment and grindings from the sponge surfaces. Furthermore, the average life of a sponge is but several months and one can readily appreciate these and other attending difficulties.

In the light of the foregoing and other economical factors confronting the trade and users, I have evolved and produced a simple and expedient wiper which is strong and durable, susceptible of manufacture and sale on an economical basis and one which promotes greater longevity and otherwise fulfills the needs and requirements of the trade.

Other features and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying illustrative drawing.

In the drawing, wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the views:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an edging stone wiper constructed in accordance with the specific structural principles of the instant invention.

Figure 2 is an edge elevational view of the adapter and anchoring block and rubber or equivalent blades carried thereby.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section on the plane of the line 3—3 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 5 is a side elevation of the wiper device showing the maner in which the wiper blades coact with the marginal outer perimeter of the edging stone.

Referring now to the drawing by distinguishing reference numerals, the numeral 6 denotes the generally wedge-shaped base block whose upper surface is curved on a suitable arc to conform to the curvature of the grinding stone A. By preference this part is a block of cypress wood, the latter being preferred in that it is a soft wood and easy to work and shape and otherwise lends itself admirably well to the purposes intended.

Superimposed on the curvate surface of the base block is a rectangular bendable adapter and anchoring block 7. This is provided with parallel longitudinally spaced transverse grooves 8 serving as keeper seats for the adjacent edge portion of the rubber or equivalent wiper blades 9. These blades are of somewhat dovetail-shaped marginal configuration, the wiper edges being slightly greater in length than the width of the adapter block 7 as brought out to advantage in Figure 4. The block 7 is preferably of maple wood, since the latter does not check or split from constant drainage of water thereon and readily sheds water therefrom. The adapter block is secured to the base block by brass or equivalent screws 10 and when said block is placed down upon the curvate surface of the base block and the screws are put in position, the flexing of the block 7 and anchorage, through the medium of said screws, serves to bind and tightly clamp the anchored lower edges of the rubber blades in the grooves 8.

The wiper herein shown and described can be produced and sold for approximately one dollar and twenty-five cents, at the present-day rate, and the life of it is approximately one year. This type of wiper does not have to be removed and washed daily, as there is no likelihood of accumulation due to its particular construction and overall designing.

It is thought that persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates will be able to obtain a clear understanding of the invention after considering the description in connection with the drawing. Therefore, a more lengthy description is regarded as unnecessary.

Minor changes in the shape, size and arrangement of details coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to in actual practice, if desired.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. An edging stone wiper of the class described comprising a plurality of longitudinally spaced transversely disposed flexible wiper blades conformable to the outer peripheral edge of the edging stone, and supporting and retaining means for said blades.

2. In an edging stone wiper of the class de-

scribed, a support and a plurality of longitudinally spaced rubber or equivalent wiper blades mounted thereon, the free wiping edges of said blades being conformable and self-adapting to the grinding surface of an edging stone.

3. An edging stone wiper of the class described comprising an adapter block having a plurality of longitudinally spaced transversely extending grooves, flexible wiper blades anchored in said grooves, and a base block on which said adapter block is mounted.

4. An edging stone wiper of the class described comprising a substantially triangular relatively soft wood base block, the upper surface of said block being curved lengthwise to assume an arcuate shape conforming to the curvature of the marginal grinding edge of an edging stone, a substantially rectangular adapter block having a plurality of blade anchoring grooves, flexible blades having their lower edges disposed in said grooves, and fastenings for securing the adapter block against the curvate surface of the base block and for, at the same time, binding the edges of the blades tightly in said grooves.

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