

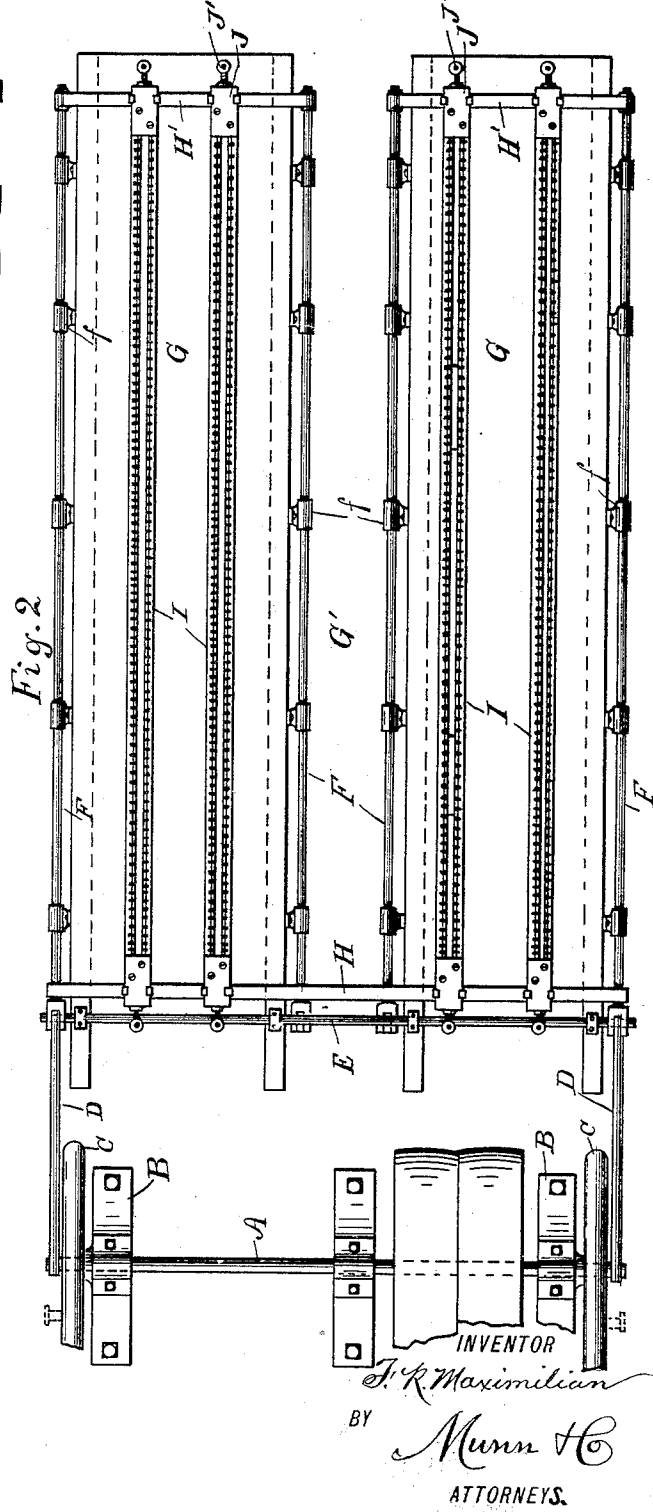
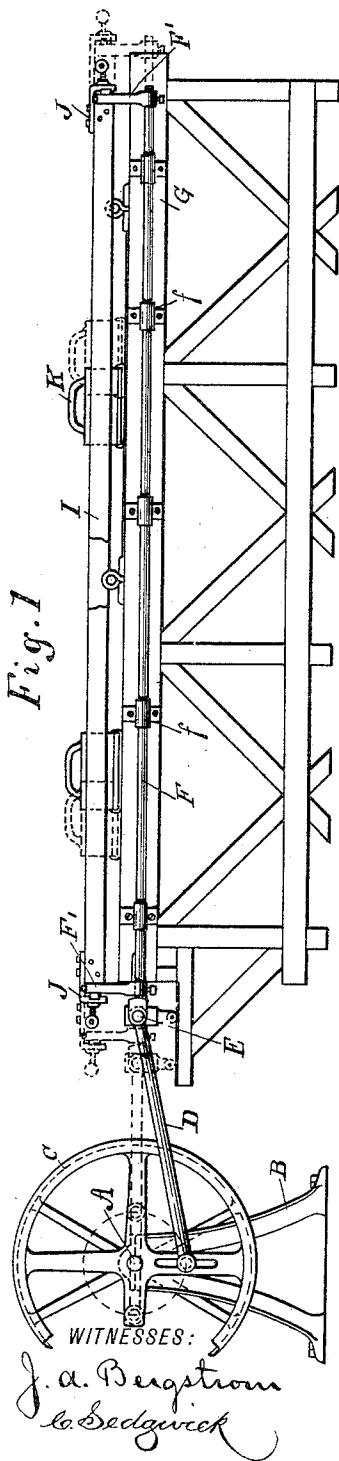
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. K. MAXIMILIAN.
GLASS POLISHING MACHINE.

No. 477,135.

Patented June 14, 1892.



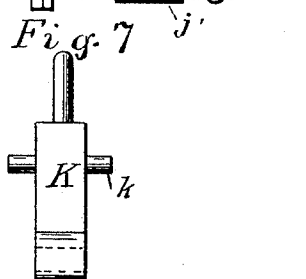
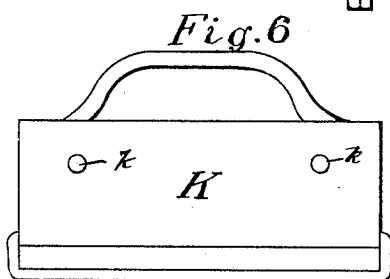
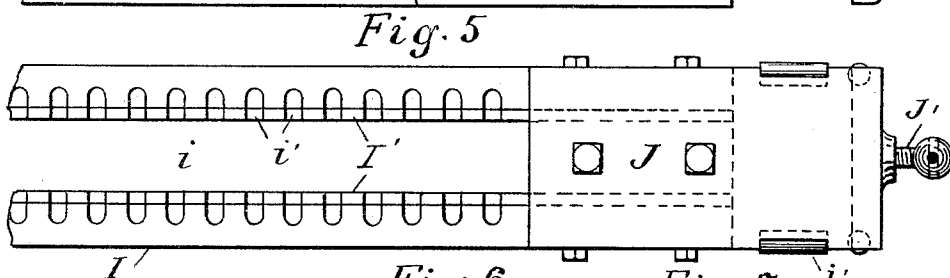
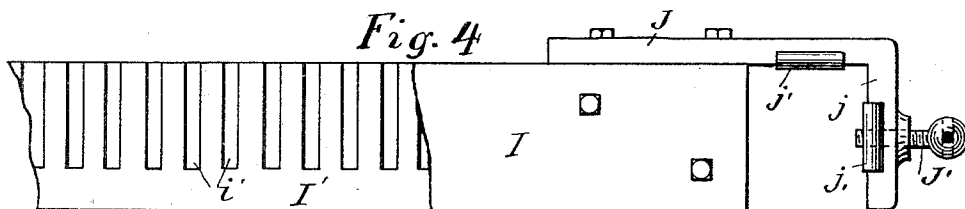
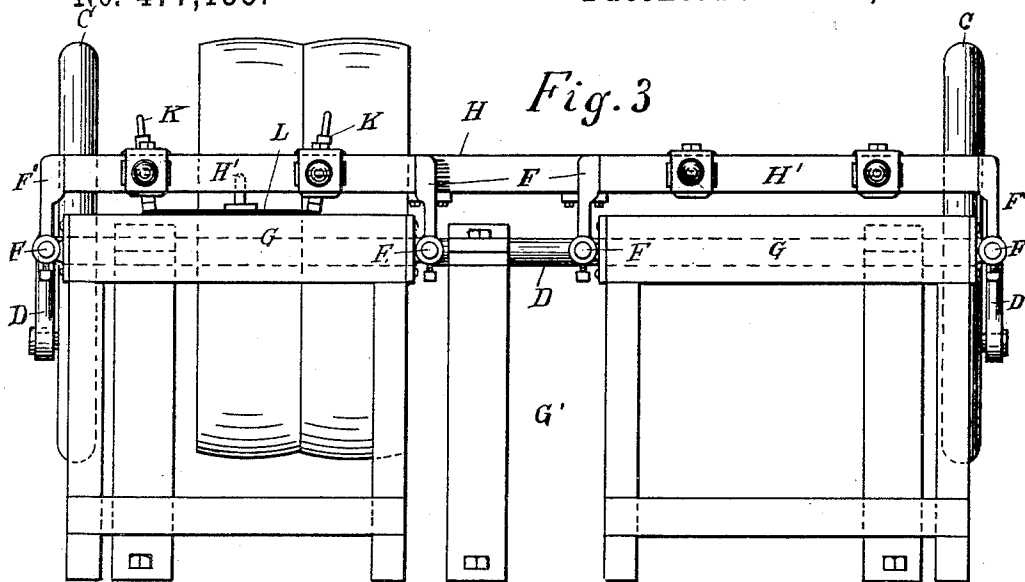
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. K. MAXIMILIAN.
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WITNESSES:
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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FERDINAND K. MAXIMILIAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GLASS-POLISHING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,135, dated June 14, 1892.

Application filed September 18, 1891. Serial No. 406,054. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERDINAND K. MAXIMILIAN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Glass-Polishing Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention is designed especially for polishing the beveled edges of plate-glass; and the object of the invention is to increase the capacity of machines of this character and greatly reduce the cost of labor.

To these ends the invention consists in the novel construction and combinations of parts, as hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a front elevation. Fig. 4 is a side view, partly broken away, of a portion of one of the rubber frames on a larger scale. Fig. 5 is a plan view thereof, and Figs. 6 and 7 are respectively side and end views of the usual form of rubbers.

In constructing a machine embodying my invention a drive-shaft A is suitably mounted in standards B or otherwise, and on said shaft crank-wheels C are keyed, to which are connected the connecting-rods D, the latter being also connected with a transverse rod E. To the rod E longitudinally-ranging guide-rods F are connected, said rods having bearings at suitable intervals in brackets f, secured to the sides of two suitably-supported beds or tables G, on which the glass to be polished is laid, one of such guide-rods being provided at each side of the two beds. At each end of the rods F vertical brackets or standards F' are secured, and to said standards are secured the cross-bars H H', on which are supported the longitudinally-ranging rubber-carrying bars I, the latter being adjustable laterally.

The cross-bar H, which is at one end of the machine, extends, preferably, clear across the machine, over both beds G, while the cross-bars H' at the opposite end extend each over one bed. The beds are spaced apart, as shown clearly in Figs. 2 and 3, forming a passage-way G' longitudinally of the machine, and the cross-bars H' terminate at their inner

ends at the sides of the beds, thereby affording entrance to the passage-way G'.

The rubber-carrying bars I are adjustable laterally on the cross-bars H H', being provided at each end with an overhanging angle-iron J, the horizontal member of which is bolted to the said longitudinal bars and the downwardly-ranging vertical member j of which iron is provided with a set-screw J', movable in the direction of the end of the bar I, for clamping the latter in position. The irons J are further provided with anti-friction rollers j' for facilitating the adjustment of the bars I, and the latter are preferably constructed as follows: Each is longitudinally slotted, as at i, as usual, and the vertical walls of the slot are covered with iron plates I', the main portion of the bars being wood, and in such walls vertical recesses i' are formed for receiving the studs k of the rubbers K, the rubbers being of the ordinary form.

The frame formed of the cross-bars H H' and longitudinal bars I is reciprocated in response to the connecting-rods D.

In operation the glass plates L, Fig. 3, are placed on the beds G, as many as the said beds will accommodate, and the bars I are adjusted laterally to bring the rubbers K to the beveled edges of the glass, and as the attendant may enter the passage G' one attendant can conveniently examine and attend to the inner rubbers of each bed in addition to having the usual free access to the outer rubbers, and in this way the single machine and the one attendant can perform the work of two machines and two attendants. Further, with large plates the same may be placed on both tables, bridging the passage G', in which event the rubbers are removed from the central bars I or the said bars bodily removed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a machine for polishing the beveled edges of glass plates, the combination, with two separated beds, of rods ranging longitudinally at each side of each bed and standards on each longitudinal rod, a transverse bar or rod supported at one end of the machine by the adjacent standards and extending across both beds, two separated cross bars or rods at the opposite end of the machine,

one at each bed, and duplicate longitudinal rubber-carrying bars supported on said cross-bars and separately adjustable thereon transversely of the machine, substantially as shown
5 and described.

2. In a glass-polishing machine, two beds having a passage-way therebetween, a transverse rod at one end thereof, longitudinal guide-rods connected with said transverse rod
10 and ranging at each side of each bed before the level thereof, standards on said guide-rods at the ends, and a rubber frame supported

on said end standards consisting of cross-bars and two sets of longitudinal rubber-carrying bars laterally adjustable on said cross-bars, the frame being open at one end to permit entrance to above-named passage-way, in combination with means for reciprocating the frame on the beds, substantially as described. 15

FERDINAND K. MAXIMILIAN.

Witnesses:

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