Oct. 9, 1928. 1,686,993

P. SUTER

MACHINE MOUNTING

Filed April 2, 1926

Fig. 1.

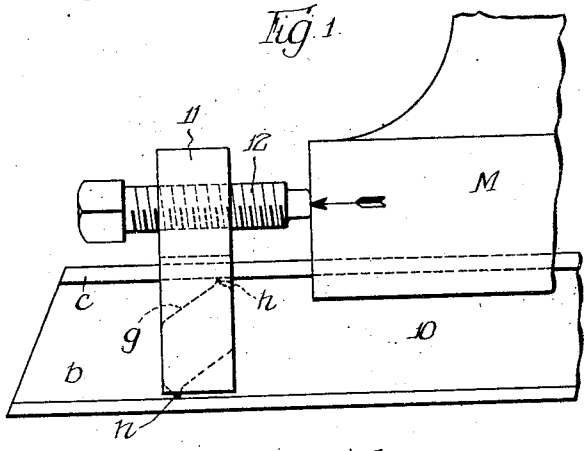


Fig. 2.

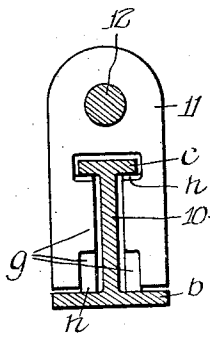


Fig. 3

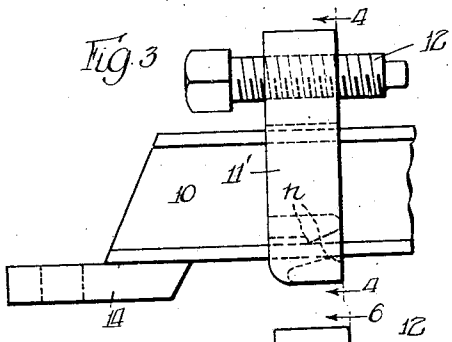


Fig. 4

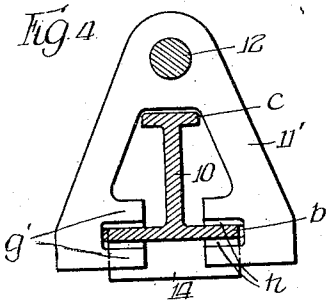


Fig. 5

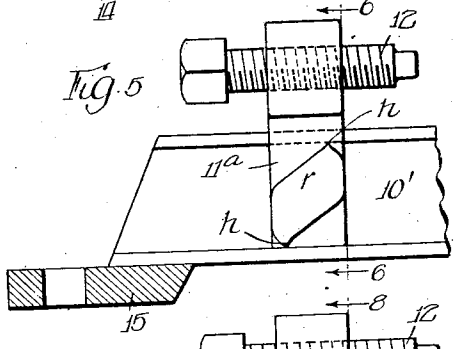


Fig. 6.

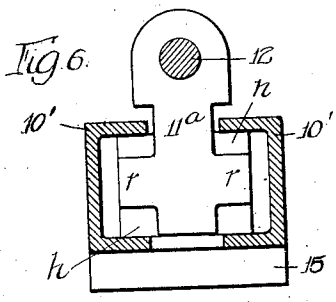


Fig. 7

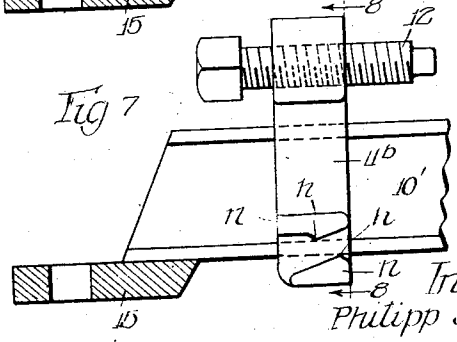
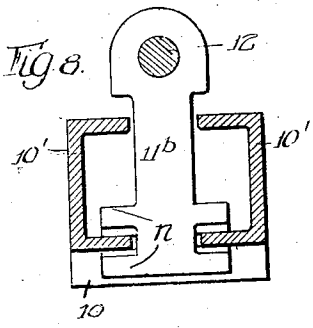


Fig. 8.



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Attys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MACHINE MOUNTING.

Application filed April 2, 1926, Serial No. 99,247, and in Germany May 14, 1925.

This invention relates to adjustable mountings for machines, such as are driven by belts, for example, and are allowed a limited extent of mobility to or from the driving pulley, so that the belt may be kept at a proper tension.

The general object of the invention is the provision of a construction which affords a simple and secure adjustable mounting permitting the adjustment of the machine during operation.

Another object is the provision of a construction which allows a very considerable scope of movement for the machine, without requiring prolongation of the adjusting and securing elements.

Another object is the provision of a construction in which standard commercial rolled shapes may be utilized as the bed rails for supporting the machine without special forming for connection of the adjustable securing elements.

Yet another object is the provision of an adjustable machine mounting which will accommodate an extensive span of adjustment, and also impose no minimum limitations on the extent of the adjustment of the securing members on the rails.

Other and further objects will be pointed out hereinafter, indicated in the appended claims or obvious to one skilled in the art upon an understanding of the invention.

In the drawing forming a part of this specification I show various forms which the invention may take, but it is to be understood that the claims are not intended as limited to these forms alone. In the drawing,

Fig. 1 is a detail in the nature of a fragmentary side elevation of a portion of a machine frame and the supporting and adjusting means.

Fig. 2 is a transverse section through one of the supporting bed rails such as shown in Fig. 1, showing the anchor block in front elevation.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary side elevation of another form of anchor block with its adjusting screw.

Fig. 4 is a transverse section of same on line 4—4.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section through a portion of another form of mounting.

Fig. 6 is a transverse section of same on line 6—6.

Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section through a part of a further form of mounting, and

Fig. 8 is a transverse section through same on line 8—8.

In the forms shown in Figs. 1 and 2, M designates a portion of a machine frame which is supported on bed rails 10, for sliding adjustment longitudinally thereof. The bed rails preferably are commercial rolled shapes, in this instance of T section with flanges *b* and *c*. Adjustably mounted on the rails are the anchor blocks 11, in the form of bifurcated members properly proportioned to the rail section to receive the web and upper flange and to stand above the latter to a proper height to receive the screw 12 and support it at the suitable elevation to engage the machine frame M. The arms of the anchor member have inward extensions *g* extending between the rail flanges and formed with the biting edges *h* spaced apart longitudinally of the rail and adapted to engage the opposing flanges, under pressure in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 1, to bind the anchor block firmly to the rail. This is accomplished when the screw 12 is set up against the machine casing. When freed from this pressure, however, the anchor block may be freed from the rail by tilting the block opposite the direction of the arrow, whereupon it may be shifted longitudinally on the rail. In this fashion an extensive range of adjustment is afforded the machine without requiring a very long adjusting screw, and the anchor block may always be kept close to the machine frame, thus making for security in the mounting. The anchor blocks may be made of steel or wrought iron, and the biting edges hardened, and the cooperating surfaces of the rail flanges may be roughened or ribbed.

In Figs. 3 and 4 is shown a modified form in which the anchor blocks 11^1 engage only the lower flanges of the rails, binding thereon by means of the members g^1. In this arrangement the bed rails are supported on blocks 14, to give space beneath them for the lower binding extensions g^1. In Figs. 5 and 6 is shown a modification of the first form wherein the rails are formed of two channels 10^1 set facing and connected by spacers 15.

The anchor blocks 11^a fit between them so that the binding extensions r project in opposite directions. They have the biting edges h as in the first instance. The form shown in Figs. 7 and 8 is a similar modification of that shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the anchor blocks 11^b having binding extensions n engaging only the lower flanges of the opposite channel members.

What I claim is:

1. A machine mounting comprising, in combination, a bed rail, a machine frame shiftably mounted thereon, an anchor block shiftably mounted on the rail, said anchor block having binding portions for biting engagement with the rail, and an adjustable member cooperating with the machine frame to hold the binding portions in fixed engagement with the rail.

2. A machine mounting comprising a bed rail, a machine frame shiftably mounted thereon, an anchor block shiftable on the rail, said anchor block having portions for biting engagement with the rail, and an adjustable member for cooperation with the machine frame and block to rock said portions into retentive cooperation with the rail.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1926.

PHILIPP SUTER.