

J. SCHUSTER.

Machines for Polishing Glass Panes.

No. 153,120.

Patented July 14, 1874.

Fig: 1.

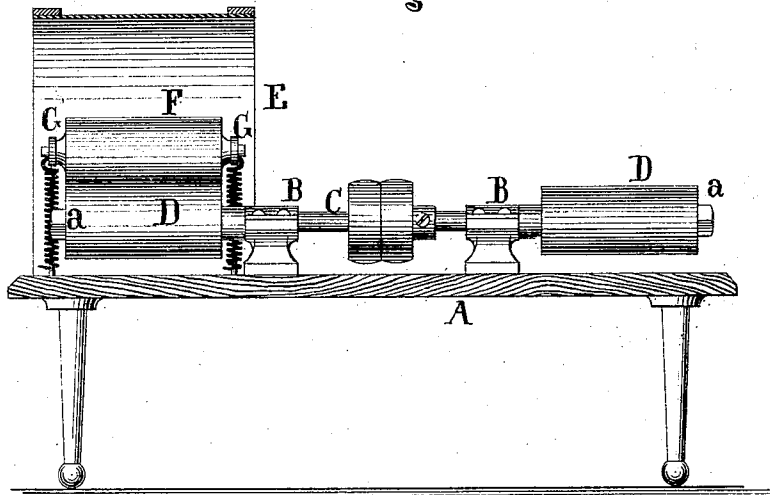


Fig: 2.

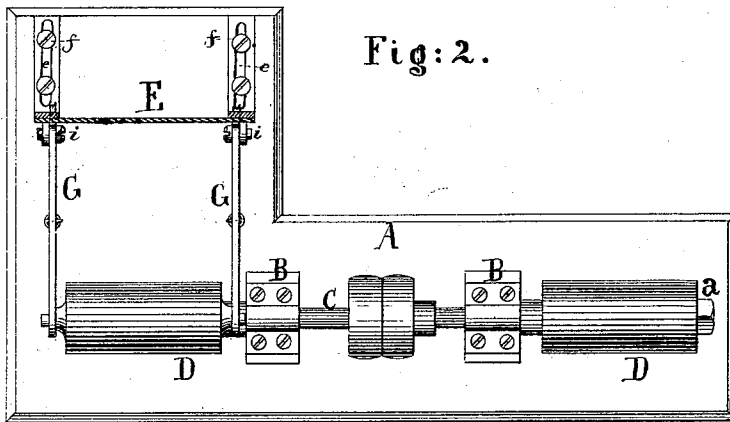
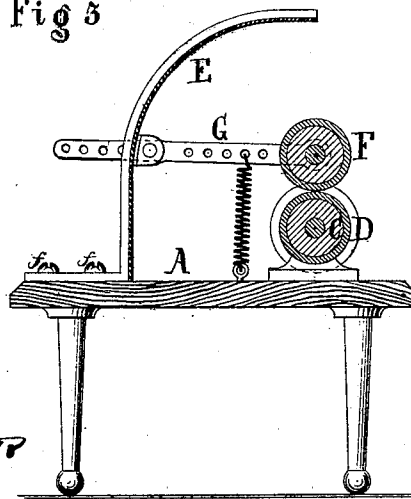


Fig: 3



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

*John Schuster*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SCHUSTER, OF PORT RICHMOND, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR POLISHING GLASS PANES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,120**, dated July 14, 1874; application filed April 6, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN SCHUSTER, of Port Richmond, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Polishing Glass, of which the following is a specification:

This invention consists in the combination of one or more polishing-rollers with one or more yielding pressure rollers, which serve to depress the glass plates or panes upon the polishing-rollers with the requisite force, said polishing roller or rollers being mounted on the end of a shaft, while the pressure-roller is depressed thereon by lever and springs or weights, said polishing and pressure rollers being located in front of an adjustable box or shield in such a manner that glass plates or panes can be readily introduced between the rollers and their surfaces polished, the polishing material retained by the box or shield, which, being made adjustable, will admit of the use of the machine for long or short plates or panes.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same in the plane *x x*, Fig. 2, similarly lettered.

In the drawing, the letter A designates a table, on which are secured two boxes or pillow-blocks, B, which form the bearings for a shaft, C. On the middle of this shaft are placed a fast and loose pulley for the purpose of imparting to it a rapid revolving motion. Each end of the shaft bears a polishing-roller, D, which is secured in position by a nut, *a*, or by any other suitable means, while its surface is covered with felt or other suitable material capable of retaining the polishing material. The shaft C is so situated that the pulleys and polishing-rollers are clear above the surface of the table; but, if desired, the shaft may be placed beneath the table in such a position that the polishing-rollers will project above its surface a sufficient distance to effect the desired application on glass plates or panes, as will be presently more fully explained. In the rear of each polishing-roller D is located a box or shield, E, for collecting and retaining

the polishing material, and said box or shield is supported upon the table by slotted braces or supports *e* and set-screws *f*, so that said box or shield can be moved back and forth with respect to the pressure and polishing rollers. Over each polishing-roller is situated a pressure-roller, F, the axle of which is mounted in arms G, which are made to pass through or along the outer edges of the box or shield E, and said arms are perforated so that the box or shield may be made to move back and forth when the set-screws *f* are loosened, whereby plates or panes of different lengths can be passed between the rollers. The arms G are connected with the box or shield by a screw or bolt, *i*, which passes through openings in the arms or lugs on the box or shield, and said arm, with its pressure-roller, is depressed by springs or weights, so that a constant pressure is exerted upon the plates or panes as they pass between said pressure and the polishing-roller.

If a glass pane is introduced between one of the pressure-rollers F and the corresponding polishing-roller D, the pressure-roller holds the same down upon the polishing-roller with sufficient force to prevent it from jumping; and by the action of the polishing material contained in the envelope of the polishing-roller all stains and impurities appearing in the surface of the glass are rapidly removed.

By having the polishing-roller and the pressure-roller arranged in the manner shown in the drawing, the glass plate can be readily handled and turned between the two rollers, and all its parts can be exposed to the action of the polishing-roller without difficulty.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In a machine for polishing glass plates or panes, as described, the adjustable shield E, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

This specification signed by me this 28th day of March, 1874.

JOHN SCHUSTER.

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.