(No Model.)

M. C. BOLLENBACHER.

TABLE OPERATING MECHANISM FOR LATHES.

No. 449,461. Patented Mar. 31, 1891.

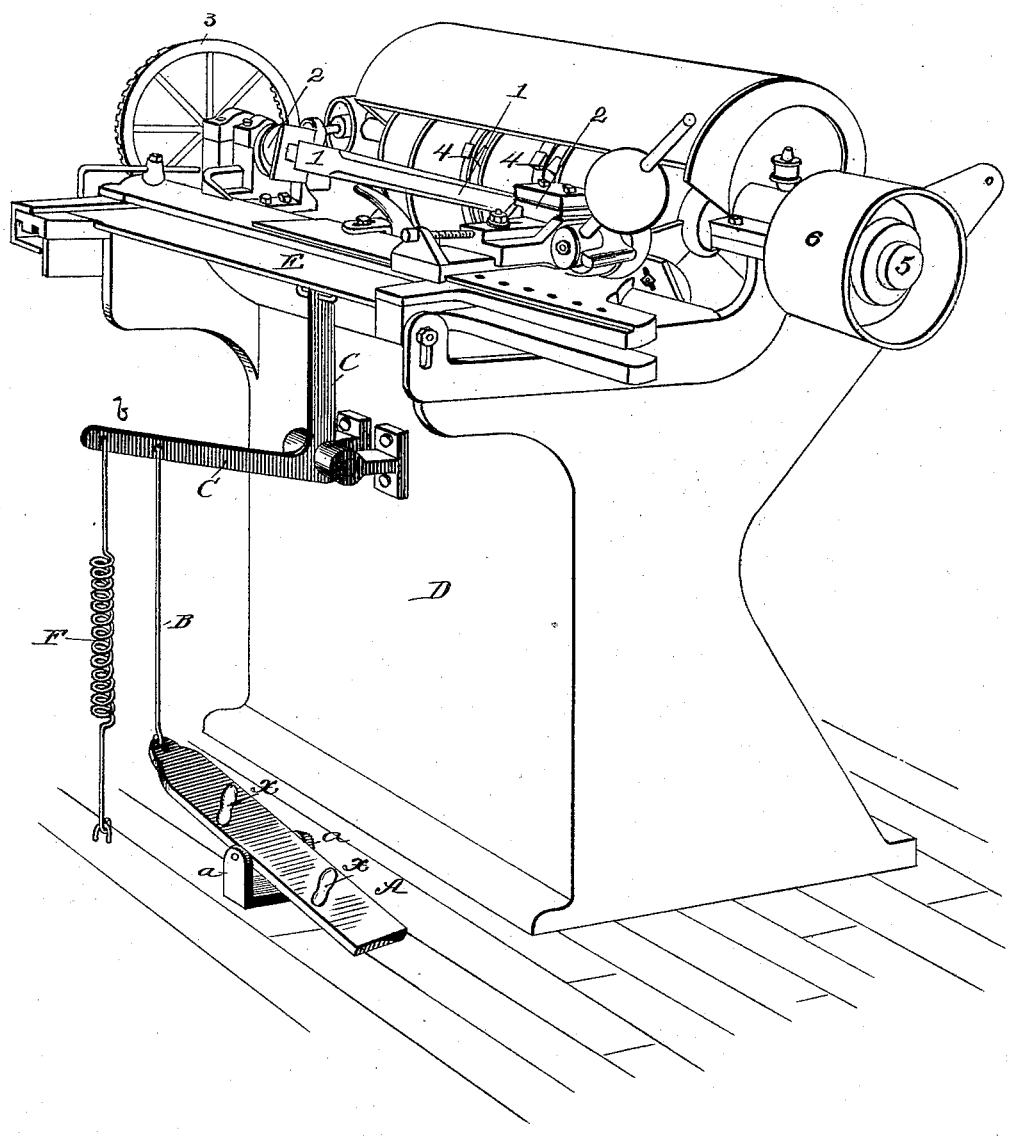

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TABLE-OPERATING MECHANISM FOR LATHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 449,461, dated March 31, 1891.

Application filed September 15, 1888. Renewed February 28, 1891. Serial No. 383,146. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN CHRISTOPHER BOLLENBACHER, residing at Bloomington, county of Monroe, and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Table-Operating Mechanism for Lathes, of which the following is a specification.

In a certain class of lathes employed for turning spokes of vehicle-wheels the wooden blank is secured between spindles whose bearings are attached to a reciprocating table which carries the blank inward against rotary cutters. My improvement consists in the combination and arrangement of means for operating such table, as hereinafter described and claimed.

The accompanying drawing exhibits a perspective view of a spoke-lathe provided with my improved attachment. The lathe is of the class known to spoke-manufacturers as the "Naugatuck" or "Ward," and is similar in most respects to that invented by William A. Kettenring and patented August 15, 1885, No. 324,847. A spoke 1 is shown held between live and dead spindles journaled in bearing-boxes 2 2, secured upon a bed-plate, which is rigidly connected with the sliding table E. The said spindles and the spoke held between them are carried with the table as it is moved in and out on the frame D. The live-spindle receives motion from a shaft (not shown) having a spur-gear 3. The body of the spoke-blank is operated on by rotary cutters 4, mounted fast on a shaft 5, carrying a drive-pulley 6. A hood covers and protects the said cutters.

The tedder-board or treadle proper A is arranged parallel to the front of the lathe and journaled at or near the middle of its length on a transverse rod having its bearings in a bracket *a*, attached to the floor. One end of this treadle is connected by a rod B with one arm *b* of an elbow-lever C, which is journaled at its angle to the frame D of a spoke-lathe. Said lever operates the sliding table E of the lathe. The spiral spring F connects the extremity of the arm *b* of the elbow-lever C to the floor. Its function is to steady the operation of the apparatus by tending to draw the table E back and hold the lever and treadle normally in one position, so that if required the treadle may be operated with one foot.

The manner of operating my attachment is as follows: The before-described arrangement of the treadle A enables the operator to stand on it facing the machine, with his right foot on its outer or free end and the left foot on the other side of the fulcrum between the bracket *a* and connecting-rod B, as indicated at *x x*. The right hand of the treadle is shown depressed and the table E pushed in. Inclining to the left the operator depresses or allows the spring F to depress the inner end of the treadle A, thereby drawing the lathe-table E back, so that he is able conveniently to place a spoke-blank between the lathe-centers. Then by inclining to the right his body is placed out of danger from the cutters and shavings. At the same time he is able to reach and seize the next rough spoke or spoke-blank, and his weight is brought mainly on the outer end of the treadle, thus depressing it, which action tilts the elbow-lever C so that it forces the lathe-table upward and brings the spoke-blank into contact with the cutters. The attachment thus enables the operator to work the lathe with greater ease than by the means heretofore employed.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with the lathe-frame D and the spoke-carrying table E, sliding on said frame, of the elbow-lever C, jointed at its angle to the front of said frame and loosely connected with the sliding table, the foot-treadle pivoted at or about its middle and arranged parallel to the front of said frame, and the rod connecting the lever and treadle, as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the lathe-frame D and the spoke-carrying table E, sliding on said frame, of the elbow-lever C, jointed at its angle to the front of said frame and loosely connected with the sliding table, the foot-treadle pivoted at or about its middle and arranged parallel to the front of said frame, the rod connecting the lever and treadle, and the spring connecting outer arm of lever with the floor, as shown and described.

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