

D. Dick,

Gage Lathe,

No 77,596.

Patented May 5, 1868.

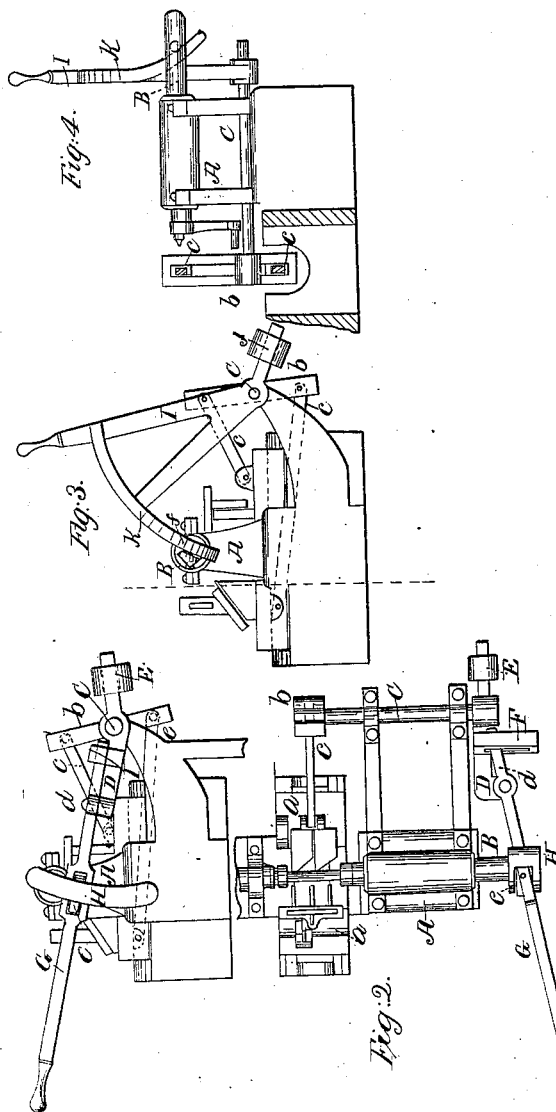


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses,
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DAVID DICK, OF CORNING, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 77,596, dated May 5, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOD-TURNING LATHES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, DAVID DICK, of Corning, in the county of Steuben, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Machine for Turning Spools, Bobbins, &c.; and that the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, hereinafter referred to, forms a full and exact specification of the same, wherein I have set forth the nature and principles of my said improvements, by which my invention may be distinguished from all others of a similar class, together with such parts as I claim and desire to have secured to me by Letters Patent.

This invention relates to a new and improved machine for turning spools, bobbins, and other wooden articles of a similar kind.

The invention relates to a means for operating a rock-shaft and the sliding bar of one of the heads of the lathe, whereby motion is given to two reciprocating tool-slides in a direction towards and from each other, and the sliding bar moved to release the finished spool or bobbin, and to feed the sticks to the lathe.

This invention pertains to a machine of the class above specified, and is a modification of a means for a similar purpose shown on said machine, and which, consequently, is the subject of a separate application for Letters Patent.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings—

Figure 1 is an end view of my invention,

Figure 2 a plan or top view of the same,

Figure 3 an end view of a modification of the same, and

Figure 4 a side view of fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the head of a lathe, and B the sliding bar thereof, the other head, with its rotary mandrel, being shown in red in fig. 2.

C is a rock-shaft, which gives a reciprocating movement to the tool-slides *aa* of the lathe, said slides moving towards and from each other simultaneously, so that the tools which are attached to them may act upon the work secured between the centre-points of the lathe, the rock-shaft having a double crank, *b*, secured to one end of it, the ends of which are connected by rods *cc* to the tool-slides, as shown in red in fig. 1.

The opposite end of the rock-shaft C has an arm, D, keyed or otherwise secured upon it, said arm extending from opposite sides of the shaft C, and having a weight, E, on one end, and to said arm, at the opposite side of the rock-shaft, there is attached an oblong loop, F, at right angles with the arm.

The extreme end of the arm D, which has the loop F attached, has a lever, G, attached by a fulcrum-pin, *d*, one end of said lever working in the loop or guide F, and passing through a slightly-curved and pendent slotted arm, H, secured to the outer end of the sliding bar B.

By this arrangement it will be seen that the rock-shaft C will be operated by working the lever G in a vertical plane, and the sliding bar B, of the head A, operated by working said lever in a lateral direction. The weight E facilitates the manipulation of the lever G in the working of the rock-shaft.

The sliding bar B is moved laterally in order to release the finished spools or bobbins, and also to feed the sticks to the latter, the particular apparatus for which forms the subject-matter for a separate application.

The lever G, at the point where it works in the arm H, is mortised, and a pivoted block, *e*, is fitted in said mortise, in order to avoid friction in the lateral movement of the lever G.

A modification of the above-described device is shown in figs. 3 and 4. Instead of the arm D and lever G, a lever, I, is employed, the latter being attached to the rock-shaft C, and having a weight, J, attached, while, at the handle-end of the lever, there is attached a segment arm, K, which has a lateral curve, to serve as a cam. This arm or cam works between pins, *f f*, attached to the sliding bar B, and it will be seen that precisely the same result is produced by the last-described arrangement as by the one first described.

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

1. The weighted lever D, provided with the slotted arm F, in which the end of the lever G works, said lever adapted to operate the curved arm H, as herein described, whereby the tool-heads and spindle are operated simultaneously, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The weighted lever I, attached to the rock-shaft C, and provided with the segment-arm K fitting in the spindle B, all operating as described for the purpose specified.

DAVID DICK.

Witnesses:

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