

E. L. MOORE,

Devices for Sharpening Stone Tools.

No. 151,544.

Patented June 2, 1874.

Fig. 1

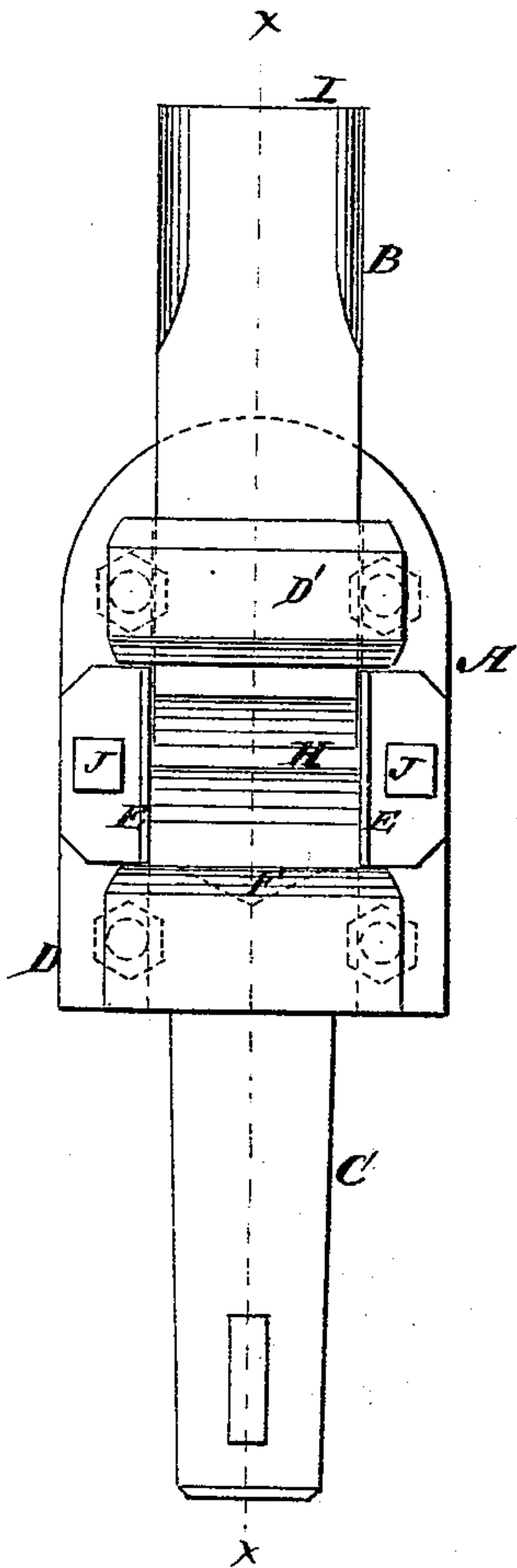
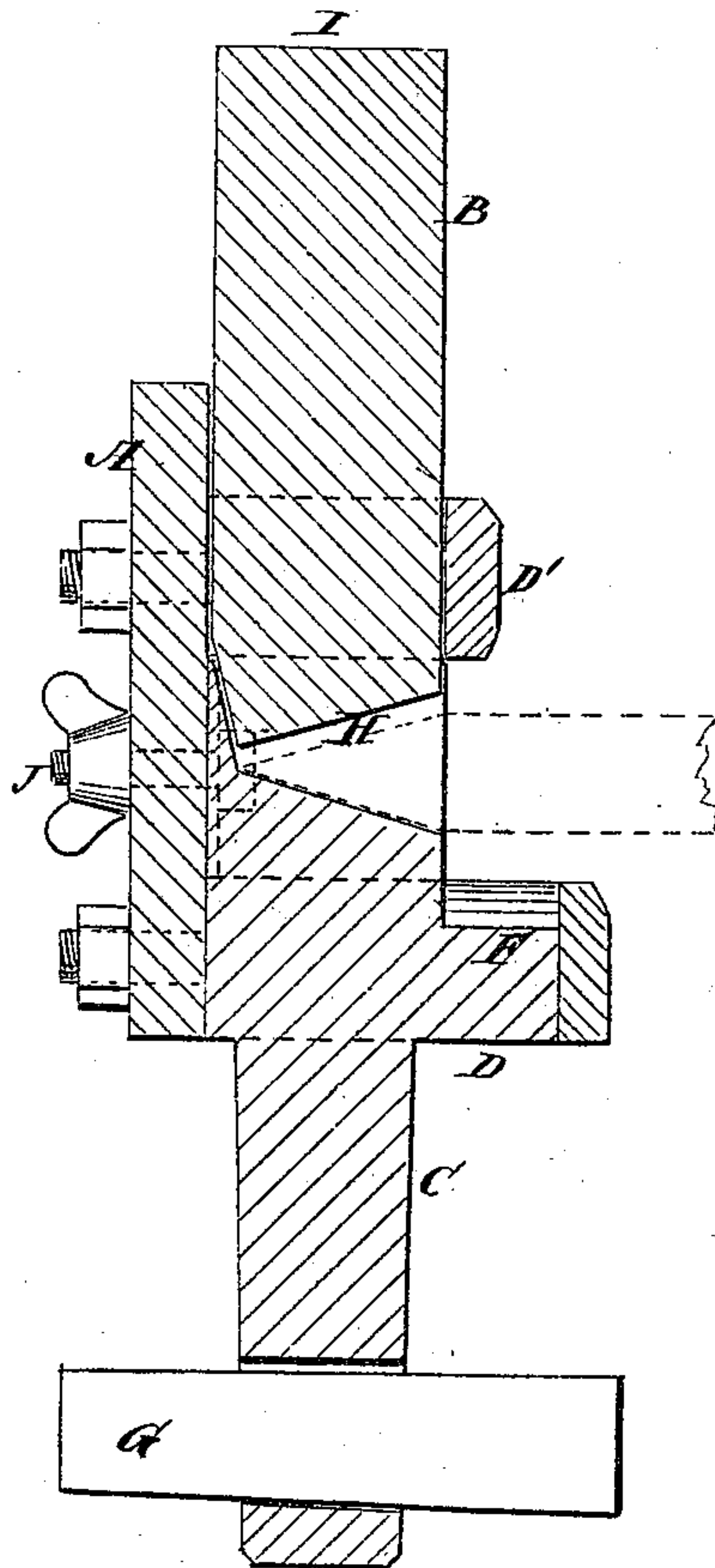


Fig. 2



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ENOCH L. MOORE, OF STEUBEN, MAINE.

IMPROVEMENT IN DEVICES FOR SHARPENING STONE-TOOLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 151,544, dated June 2, 1874; application filed March 21, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ENOCH L. MOORE, of Steuben, in the county of Washington and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stone-Tool Sharpeners, of which the following is a specification:

The invention will first be fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a front view of the sharpener. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of Fig. 1, taken on the line *x x*.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is an iron plate on the back of the article, to which the other parts are attached, and upon which the movable part of the swage slides. The swage is formed of two parts. B is the upper and movable part. C is the lower and stationary part. This part C is placed in a hole in the anvil, and supports the instrument in an upright position. It is fastened in this position by means of the key G. This stationary part of the swage is confined to the plate A by the clip D, the arms of which pass through the plate, and are fastened securely thereto by nuts. Between the part C and the under side of the clip is a forming-swage, F, to upset and give the proper bevel to drills, the drill being placed upright, and driven endwise with the hammer. The movable part of the swage B is kept in position by the clip D', which is fastened through the plate A by screws, the same as the other clip. H is the opening between the beveled ends of the two parts of the swage, in which the tool is placed to be swaged and sharpened. The part B slides freely through the clip D', and is guided by it. Blows with the hammer are struck upon the end I, and the chisel or drill is readily brought to the form or bevel of the opening, leaving the sides of the chisel smooth and uniform in shape.

In giving a drill the proper form it is inserted in the opening, and turned to the right and left, guided by the flanged plates E, which plates are attached to the plate A by the screws J J.

With this instrument, an unskilled work-

man may sharpen the tools of the stone-cutter and quarryman in the most rapid and accurate manner, with the aid of the ordinary blacksmith's fire and anvil.

My tool-sharpener can be used with almost all kinds of tools for cutting, hammering, or drilling stone, such as drills, bush-hammer cuts, chisels, points, &c.; and, with a larger machine of the same kind, a plan-hammer can be sharpened.

The operation is as follows: The drill should be heated, placed in an upright position, with the point resting in the upsetter, and struck on the head with the hand-hammer. It is then laid on the anvil, and hammered on the sides, to taper the edge; then placed in the swage in a horizontal position, on an angle sufficient to form one side of the drill, after which the swage is struck with the hammer. It is then changed to the other corner of the swage, to form the other side of the drill, changing it from right to left in the swage, and striking more or less below with the hammer, or enough to complete the edge. One blow is never sufficient. All stone-masons know that a drill, to be used with success on stone-work, requires condensation by hammering.

To sharpen a bush-hammer cut, the flanges should be removed from the machine, and the bush-hammer cut placed in the swage, and moved from right to left, the top of the swage being struck with the hammer until the edge is completely sharpened. In this way the edge of the tool becomes perfectly smooth and true, which is seldom the case when done with a hand-hammer alone on the anvil.

My invention does not forge or weld, but is to be used only for upsetting and sharpening tools.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

A blacksmith's tool-sharpener, consisting of plate A, swage B, held loosely in clip D', and fixed swage C, having upsetter F, as and for the purpose specified.

Witnesses: ENOCH L. MOORE.

GEO. H. STEVENS,
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