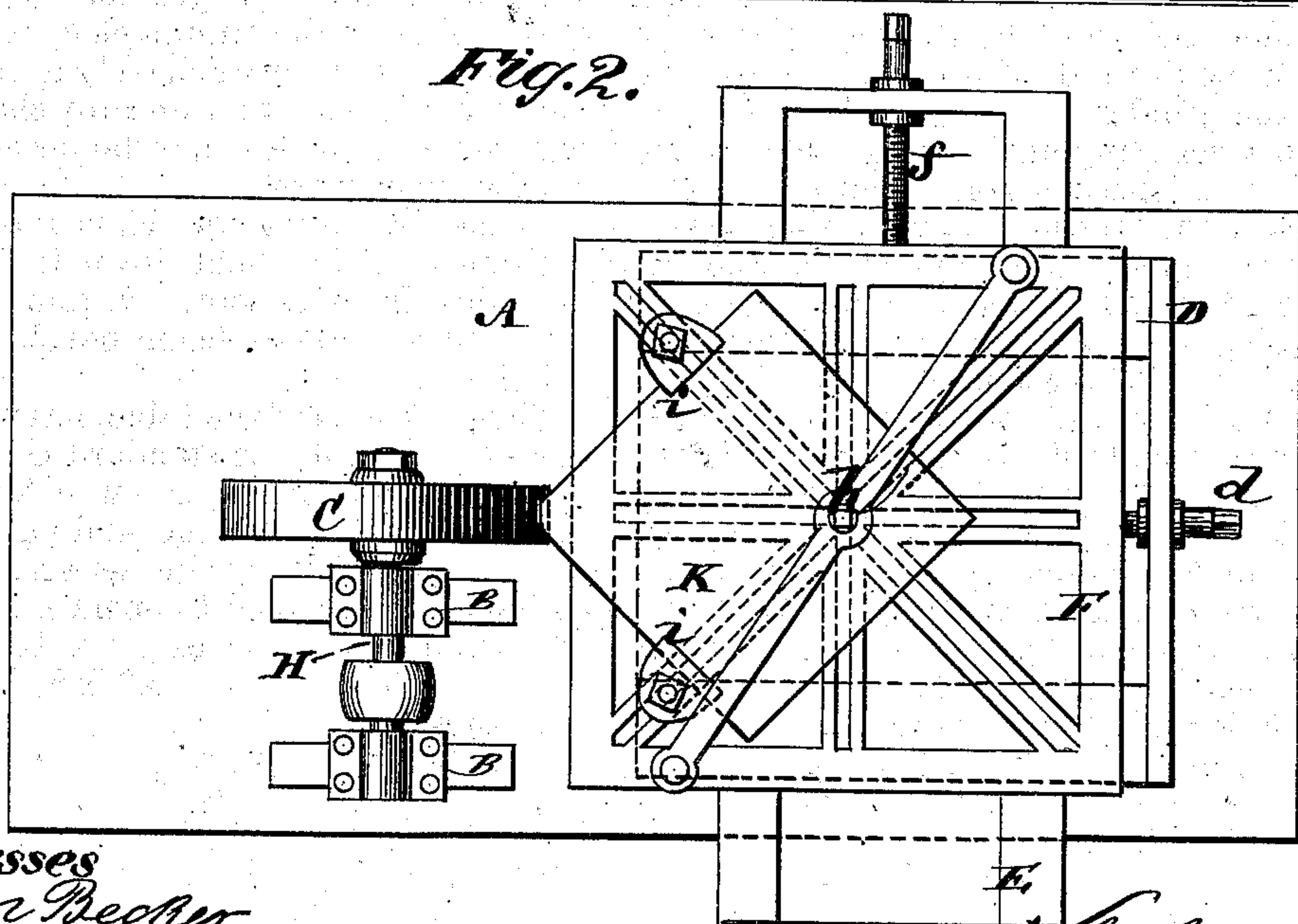
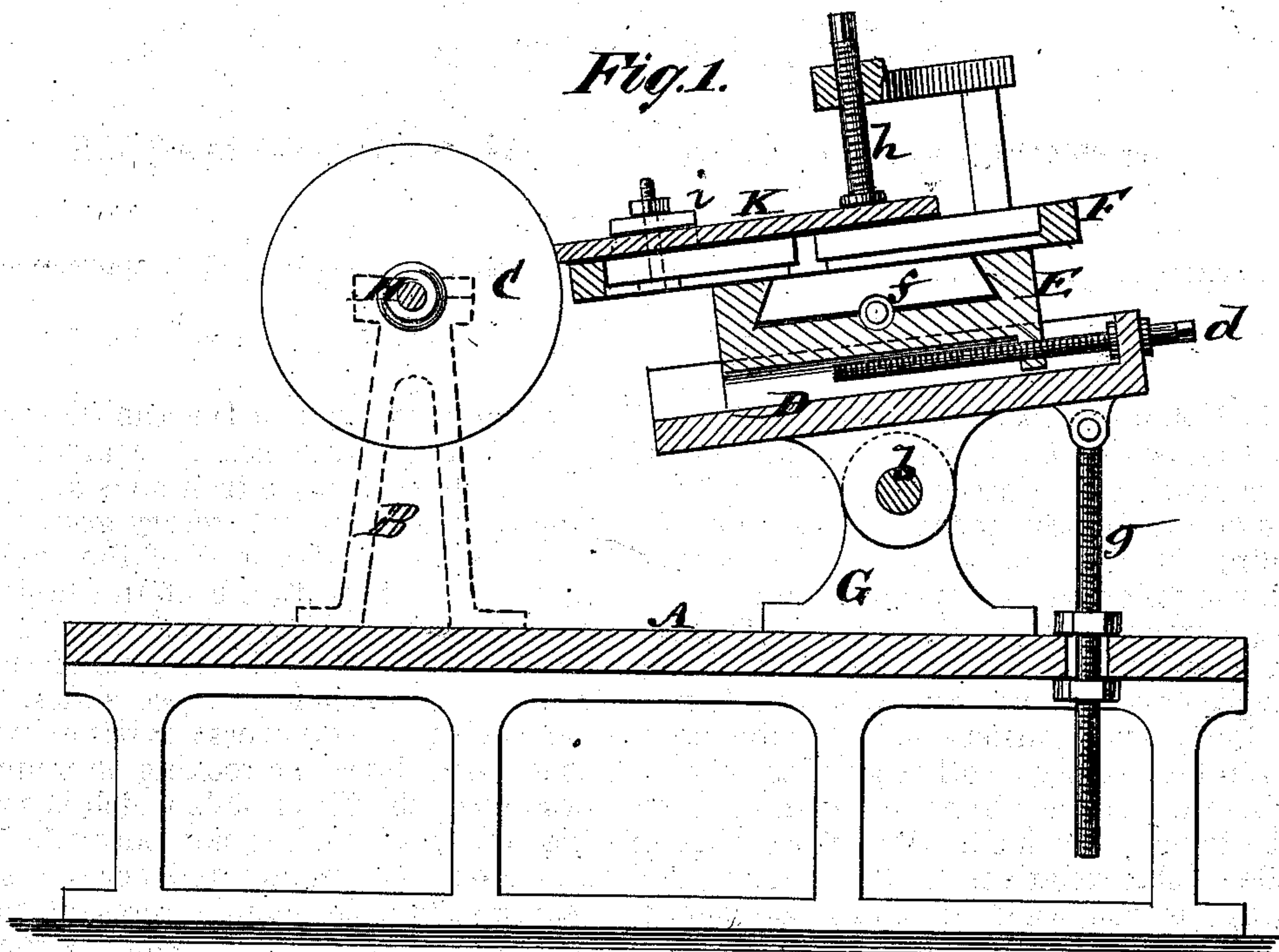


**J. KLÄBER.**  
**Machines for Grinding Marble.**

No. 155,734.

Patented Oct. 6, 1874.



Witnesses  
 John Depper  
 Fred. Wagner

James Kläber  
 by his Attorneys  
 Brown & Allen



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES KLABER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR GRINDING MARBLE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **155,734**, dated October 6, 1874; application filed May 29, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES KLABER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Machines for Grinding Marble and other substances, of which the following is a specification:

This invention is mainly designed for bevelling, chamfering, and dressing or finishing the edges or edges and corners of marble tiles and slabs; and consists in a combination, with a rotary emery or other grinder, of a table for the marble, hung on trunnions arranged to vary the inclination of the edge of the tile or slab relatively to the grinder, and carrying or composed of slides the one of which is capable of a movement to or from the grinder, and the other, which carries the marble to be dressed, of a motion across the face of the grinder.

In the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a sectional elevation, taken transversely through the axis of the grinder, of a machine constructed in accordance with my invention, and having a marble tile under operation. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same.

A is the main bed, on which is mounted one or more standards, B, carrying the rotary grinder C. D, E, and F is the table carrying the work, the lower portion D thereof resting, by a trunnion, *b*, on either side of it in standards G, erected one on either side of the main bed, said trunnions occupying a lower but parallel relation with the shaft H of the rotary grinder, and said portion D being adjustable up or down by means of a screw, *g*, to vary the angle of the work to the grinder.

On this lower portion D is the sliding portion E, having a movement, by means of a screw, *d*, transversely to the trunnions *b*, or, in other words, to or from the rotary grinder C; and on the slide or portion E of the table is the upper slide or portion F of the table, adjustable by means of a screw, *f*, parallel with the trunnions *b* and with the axis of the rotary grinder. By means of these slides, having a movement in transverse relation with each other, and the whole rocking on trunnions, as described, the tile or slab, which is secured on the upper slide F, is not only adjustable to and from the grinder and across its face, as required, but the angular presentation of its edge relatively to the grinder, by the rocking of the table on the trunnions *b*, may be varied to give it a downward bevel, as necessary in the case of tiles, or an upward chamfer, as in the case of slabs for mantle-pieces and other articles or purposes.

In the drawing a tile, K, is represented in position as being held down to its place on the slide F by a screw, *h*, and clamps *l i*, while its corners are being beveled off.

I claim—

The portion D of the table, having the trunnions *b* resting in the standard G, in combination with the vertical screw *g* for adjusting said portion D, and the sliding portions E and F, adjustable by the set-screws *d* and *f*, all being constructed to operate in respect to the grinding-wheel C, as set forth.

JAMES KLABER.

Witnesses:

HENRY T. BROWN,  
MICHAEL RYAN.