

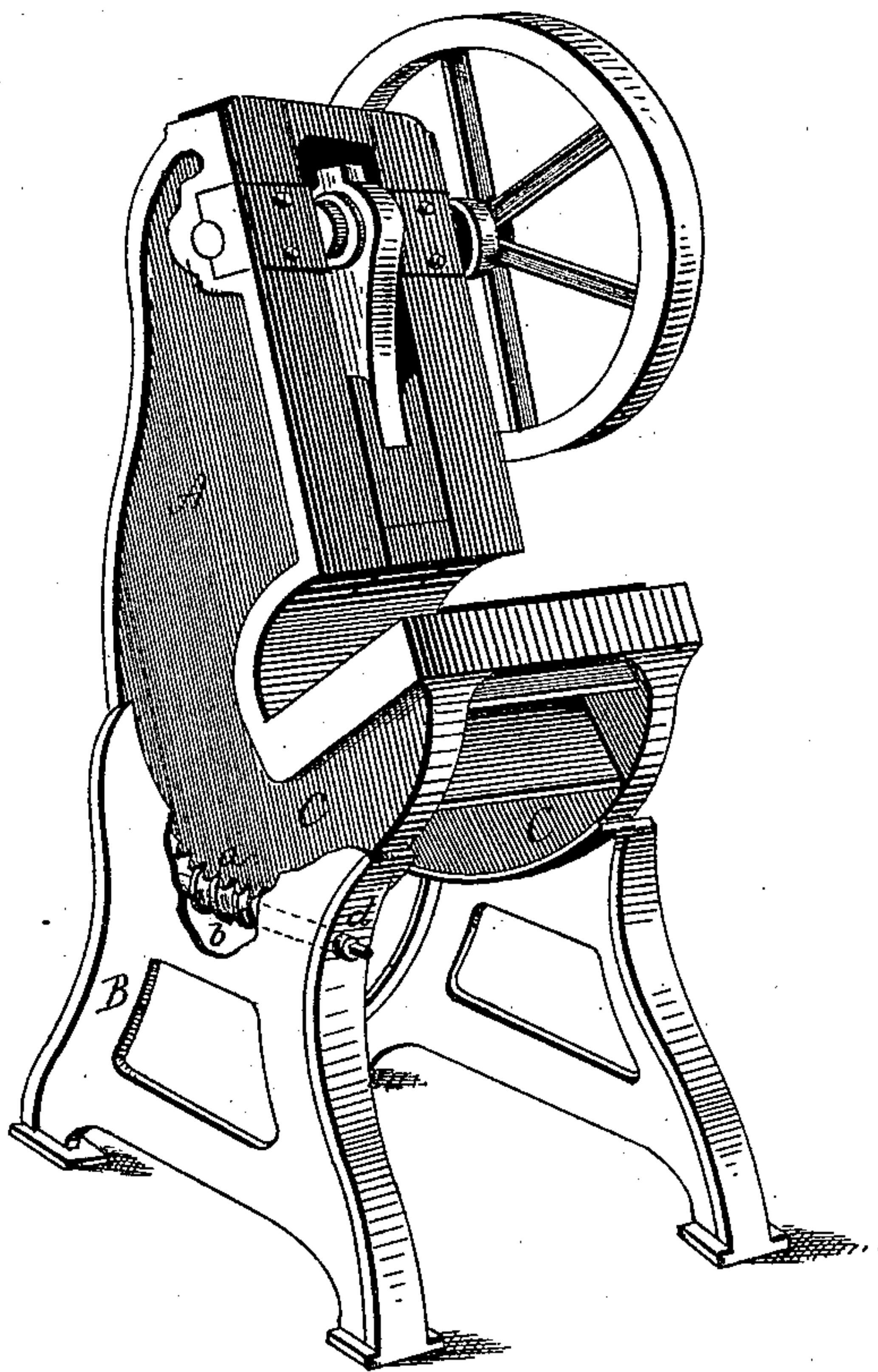
(No Model.)

N. C. STILES.

POWER PRESS.

No. 250,996.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NORMAN C. STILES, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

POWER-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,996, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed August 17, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NORMAN C. STILES, of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Power-Presses; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents a perspective view.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of power-presses in which the body of the press is arranged upon supports, so that the body with its operative mechanisms may be turned to different inclinations to adapt the press to various kinds of work.

Heretofore in this class of presses segmental racks and pinions have been arranged as a means for turning the body of the press, and combined with this has been a locking or clamping device by which the body would be held in its inclined position—as, for illustration, in the well-known Stiles and Parker Co. adjustable incline press. Other arrangements of the racks and pinions have also been employed, but in all cases an independent locking device has been required and generally requiring two persons to make the adjustment, one to turn the body and the other to secure it.

The object of this invention is to construct an incline press so that the means which moves the body will also serve to lock it; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the body of the press, and B the support, of common and well-known shape. The lower part, C, of the body is constructed in the shape of the segment of a circle, and fitted to rest in a correspondingly-shaped seat in the support.

In one or both of the segments C are transverse teeth, forming a tooth-segment corresponding to the segment-shaped bearing on the body of the press, as at *a*, and a worm-gear, *b*, is arranged upon a shaft the axis of which is parallel with the plane of the segment, and so as to work in the teeth of the segment and without longitudinal movement, so that by rotating the shaft the press will be tipped accordingly. The shaft *d* extends to the front, and is there fitted to receive a wrench or other device for turning the shaft. As the weight of the press, tending to tip it, is in the direction of the length of the worm-shaft *d* it cannot cause the shaft to rotate; hence the worm holds the body of the press at any point to which it may be turned by means of the worm and without any other locking or fastening devices. This arrangement also affords an easier method of adjusting the press than any of the previous arrangements.

I am aware that it is not new to employ as an adjusting device for various purposes a segment-shaped rack with a worm-gear arranged upon a shaft, the axis of which is parallel to the plane of the rack, and so that by turning the shaft the rack will be moved, and therefore do not broadly claim such a device.

I claim—

In a power-press, the body constructed with segments C at the bottom, one or both provided with transverse teeth *a*, combined with corresponding seats in the support, and a worm-gear, *b*, arranged upon a shaft, the axis of which is parallel with the plane of the toothed segment, substantially as and for the purpose described.

N. C. STILES.

Witnesses:

SAML. L. WARNER,
JOHN S. CAMP.