

(No Model.)

A. E. CONVERS.

TOOL FOR DRESSING EMERY WHEELS.

No. 362,360.

Patented May 3, 1887.

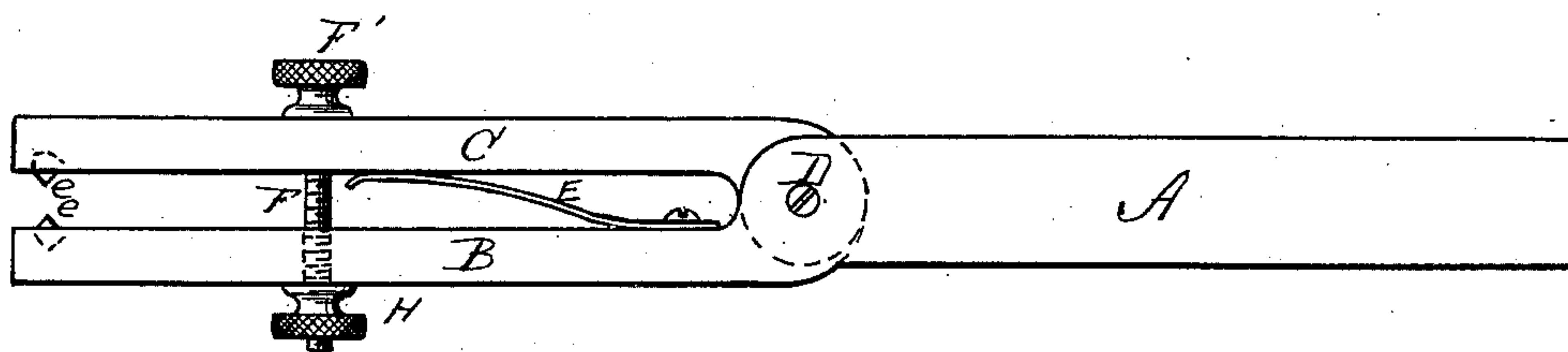


Fig. 1.

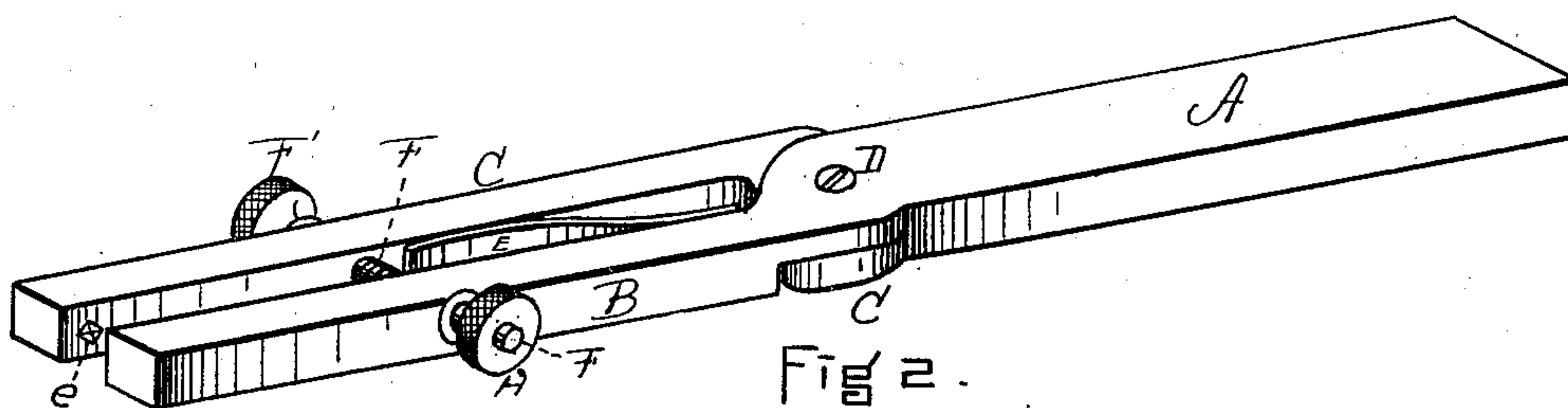


Fig. 2.

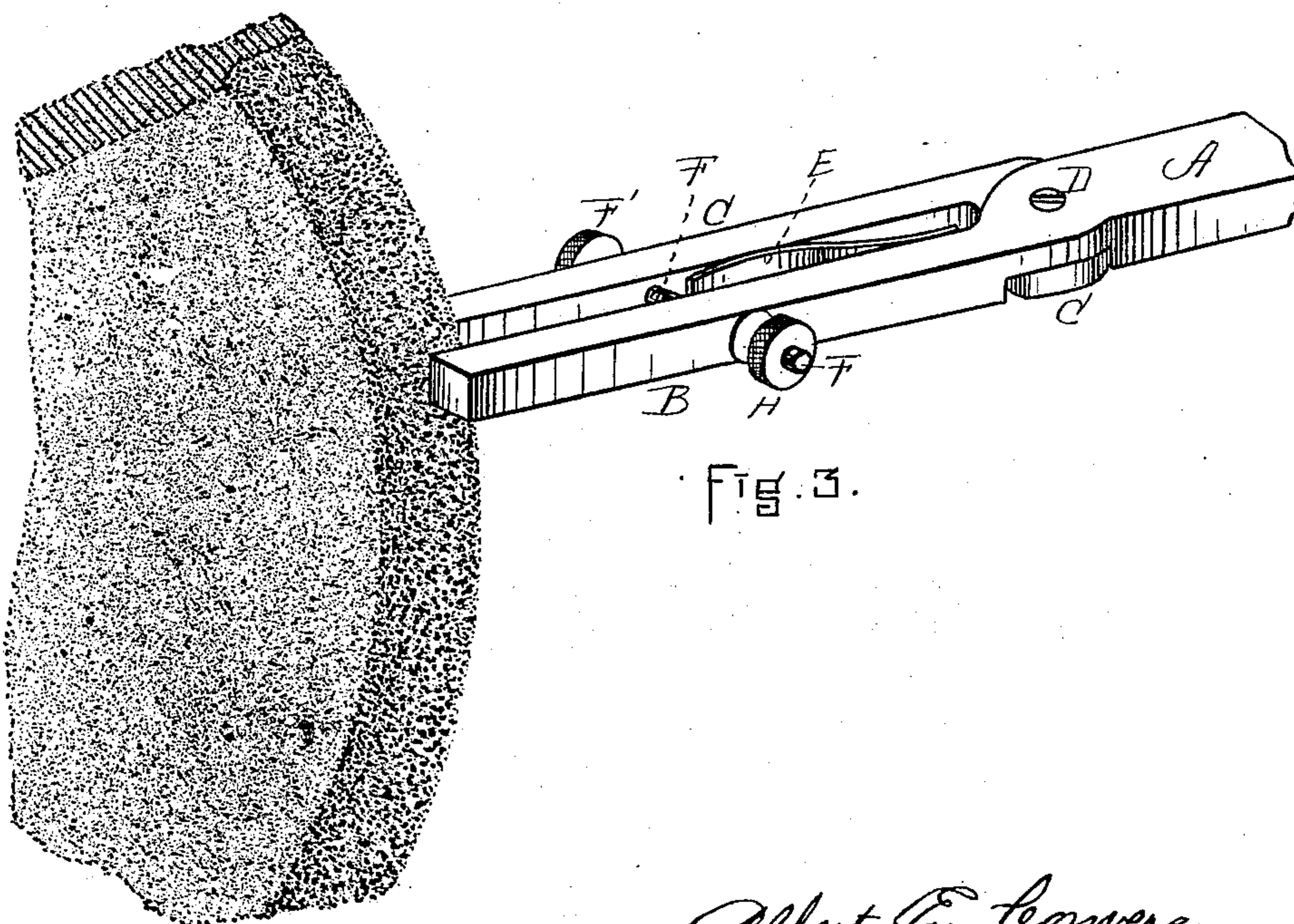


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES.

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ALBERT E. CONVERS, OF TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

TOOL FOR DRESSING EMERY-WHEELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,360, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed May 3, 1886. Renewed February 24, 1887. Serial No. 228,790. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT E. CONVERS, of Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and improved tool for Dressing Emery-Wheels Used in the Manufacture of Tacks, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a plan view of a grinding-tool embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same in operation upon an emery-wheel.

In the art of tack-making emery-wheels are used whose sides next their peripheries are ground away so as to form "beads," by means of which said wheels are made of suitable shape to form, by grinding, "scores" in dies for the purpose of shaping the tacks next below their heads.

It is the object of this invention to produce a grinding-tool whereby these beads may be finished (after preliminary grinding by a less accurate tool) of even thickness throughout their circumference and width.

A represents the handle, usually made of convenient shape to be held in a machine.

B is a stationary jaw integral with the handle A.

C is a movable jaw, pivoted at D to the stationary jaw B and held normally away from it by the spring E, secured to the jaw B.

F is a screw, of which F' is the head, passing through the jaw C and screwing into the jaw B, which is threaded for the purpose. Both jaws are provided with diamonds *e e*. By setting the screw at a desired point and imparting rotation to the emery-wheel, the grind-

ing-tool will reduce the thickness of said wheel for its entire circumference, and then, by imparting longitudinal motion to the tool—that is, motion radially with the wheel—a bead will be formed next its periphery of even thickness throughout, whose width will be determined by the extent of the motion of the tool. Of course the motion whereby the width of the bead is determined may be imparted either to the tool or to the wheel. In practice this tool is used for finishing the bead as regards its thickness, while a less exact tool is used for roughly preparing it. A set-nut, H, although not theoretically necessary, is usually provided for the purpose of preventing any possible play or looseness.

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

1. The herein-described improved tool for grinding emery-wheels, consisting, essentially, of the handle A, stationary jaw B, movable jaw C, screw F, passing through the jaw C and screwing into the jaw B, and spring E, said jaws being provided with diamonds *e*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a tool for grinding emery-wheels, jaws whose inner surfaces are provided with diamonds placed opposite each other, one on each of the said inner surfaces and near the outer ends of the jaws, said jaws being relatively adjustable by means of a screw located in said jaws, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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