

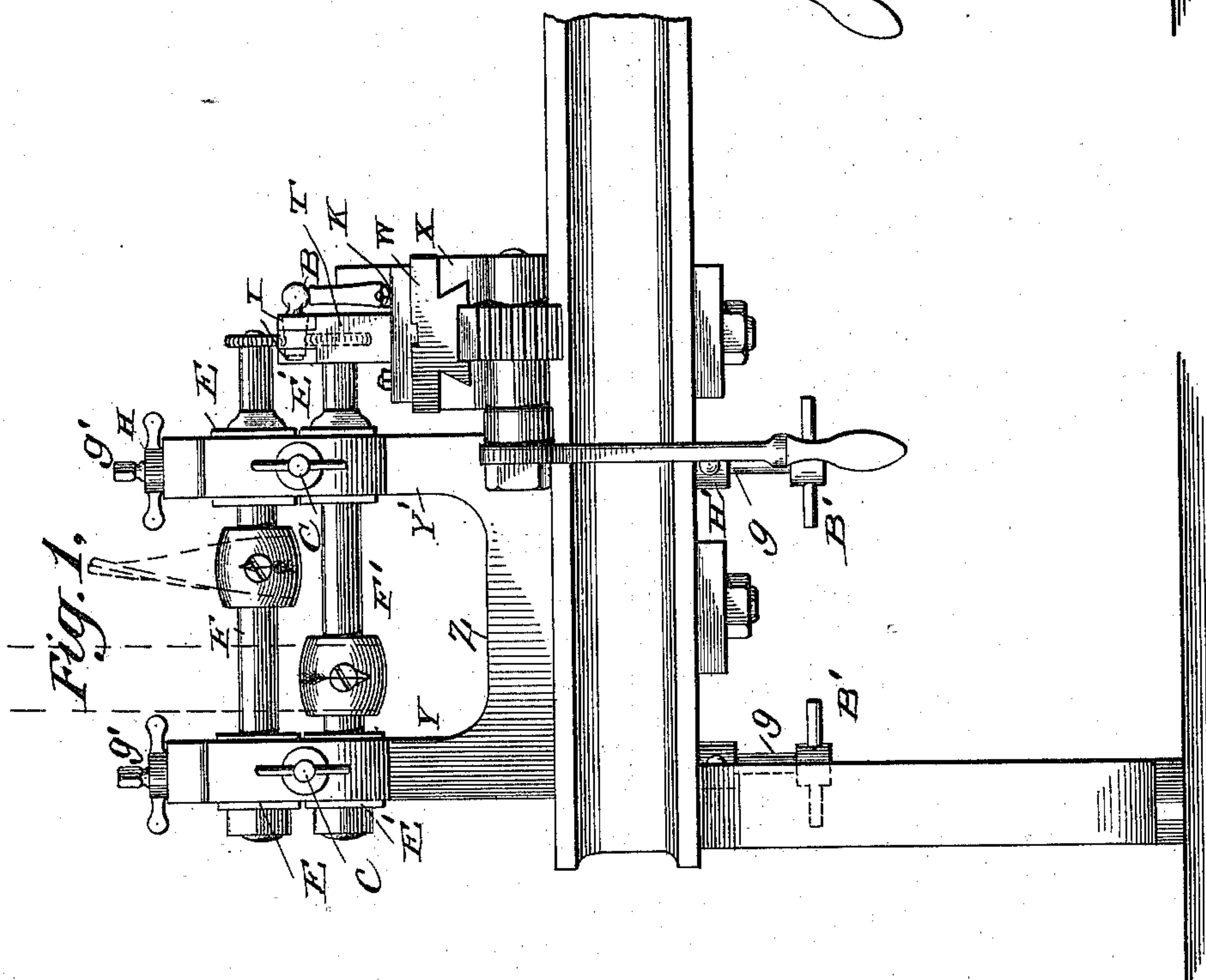
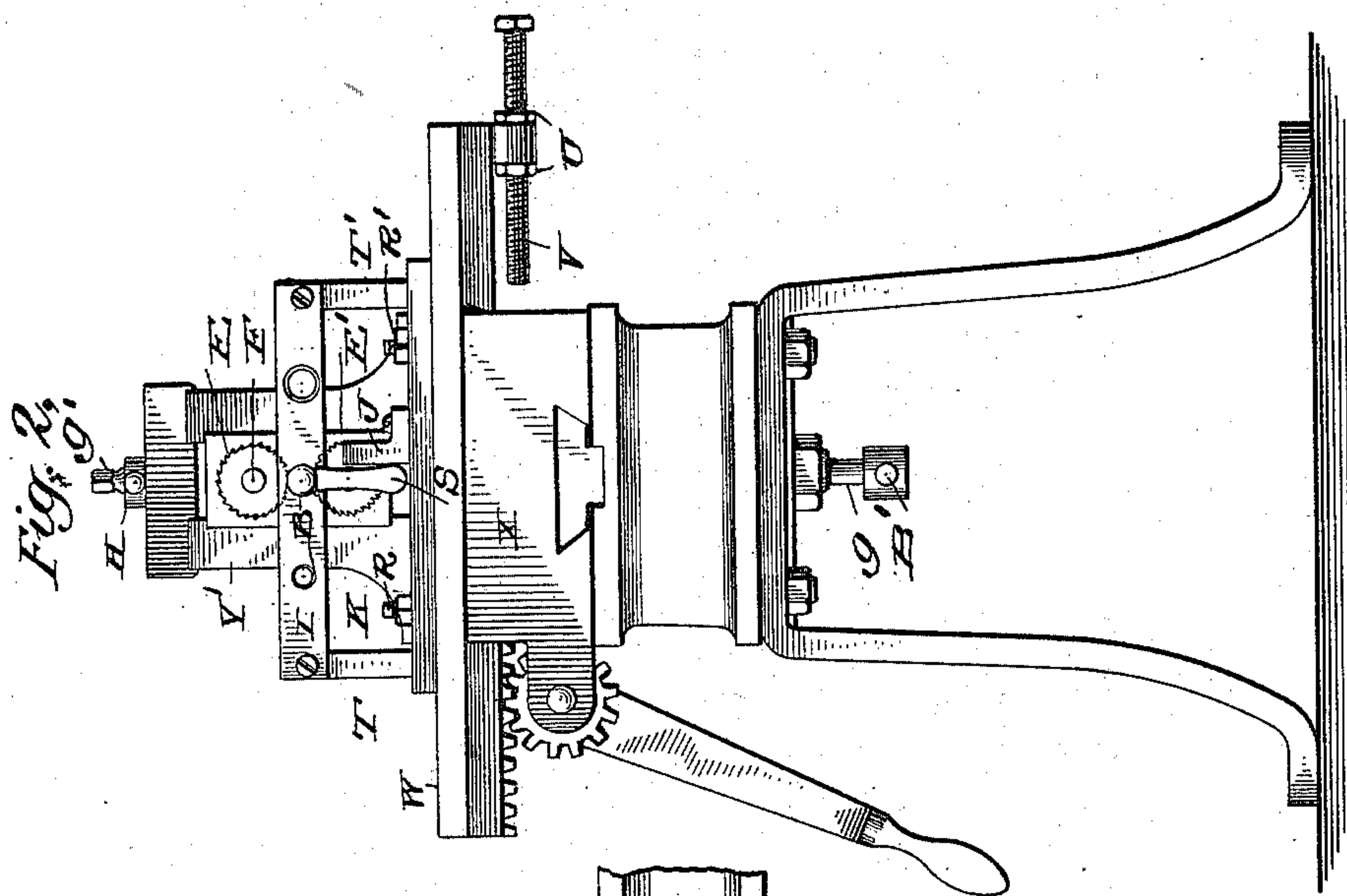
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. PETEREIT.
BURRING OR MILLING LATHE.

No. 571,391.

Patented Nov. 17, 1896.



Witnesses:

R. N. Haywood

John Minie

Inventor:

Albert Petereit

By *Chas E. Barber*
Attor

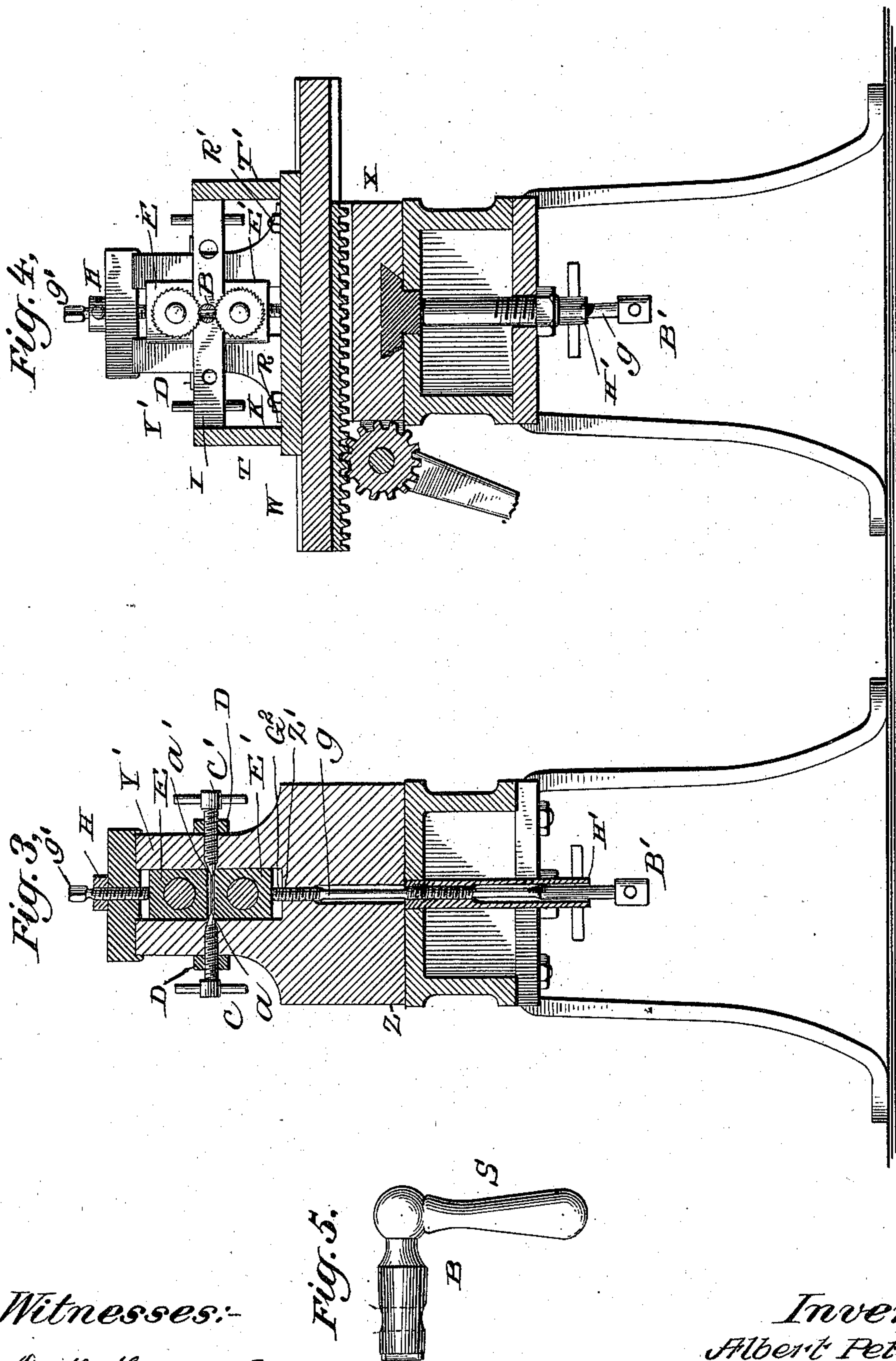
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O. K. Haywood.
J. H. D. D. D.

Fig. 5.

Inventor:
Albert Petereit

By Chas E. Barber
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT PETEREIT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BURRING OR MILLING LATHE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,391, dated November 17, 1896.

Application filed October 11, 1895. Serial No. 565,336. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT PETEREIT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Burring or Milling Lathes, of which the following is so full, clear, and exact a description as will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is an end elevation. Fig. 3 is an end view of slide and its carriage. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section of the latter, and Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the coupled cock-key detached.

The object of my invention is to provide a device by the use of which burs or fins may be removed from metal pieces, such as cock-keys and other devices.

Another object of my invention is to provide a device for removing burs and fins from keys of different diameters.

Another object of my invention is to provide a device for burring both sides of a key at a single operation.

In the accompanying drawings, Z is a head provided with two uprights Y Y', having two boxes E E' in each. These boxes carry spindles F F'. On the end of the spindles bur wheels or cutters A A' are mounted. The spindles and burs rotate in opposite directions. Pointed screws C C' are tapped into uprights Y centrally between the boxes. Opposite the conical points the boxes are provided with rounding tapering recesses α and α' , into which the cone-point enters. As these screws advance the boxes E E' are divided and the spindles separated more to adjust them for different diameters of keys B, as will be hereinafter explained. The lock-nuts D hold the screws in the position to which they are set.

The head Z is fastened to the lathe-bed by a bolt or in any preferred way. To hold the boxes E E' in positive position, I prefer to use a long screw g in each upright. The upright is drilled part way up to clear the thread G^2 , as shown at Z'. The screw g has a handle B or other means for turning, and has a thread cut fully three-fourths of its length, screwing

into the upright near its upper end and passing through brings up against the under side of the box E'. A long bushing H', acting as a lock-nut, screws on the lower end of the thread and brings up tight against the under side of the head. The screw g' enters through the cross-piece of the head, bringing up against the upper box E, and H is its lock-nut.

A slide composed of a bed X and a carriage W, operated by a rack and pinion, is secured to the bed of the lathe at the proper place with respect to the cutters or burs.

A screw V, (in the farther end of the slide X,) having nuts U U, limits the movement of the carriage. An adjustable frame K is mounted on the carriage. This has uprights T T', to which two bars I I, one on each side of the cutter, are secured. These act as a jig or holder for work. These are detachable, and a series of such are employed, each having different-sized holes to support the cocks, said jigs being interchangeable, so that when one is removed another may be secured in its place. I show three sizes of holes, though any number may be used. The angle-piece J is also adjustable and acts as a stop against which the key and its handle S are held when buring.

When it is desired to do larger or smaller work, the frame K is moved forward or backward and secured firmly to the carriage by means of a slot, slot R' being a means of accomplishing this. The height or distance between the cutting edges of the cutters is then adjusted by loosening the screws g g' and screwing the cone-screws C and C' in or out until properly set. The screws g g' are then tightened against the boxes and the lock-nuts H H' tightened up. The carriage is drawn forward and the key inserted in the proper hole, the handle resting against the angle-piece J. The lathe is started and the carriage, with the frame and work, moved backward, the work passing between the cutters, which, revolving in opposite directions, quickly removes the bur from the drilled hole, and the key is ready for the next step to forming a complete cock.

What I desire to secure by Letters Patent, and what I therefore claim, is—

In a bur-cutting machine the combination

of the shafts rotating in opposite directions
and arranged one above the other, each hav-
ing a cutter secured thereto, the reciprocating carriage, the jig provided with an opening to receive the cock and an angle-piece or
5 stop for the thumb-piece or handle of the cock
to bear against, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT PETEREIT.

Witnesses:

E. F. GENNERT,
JOHN L. WALTHER.