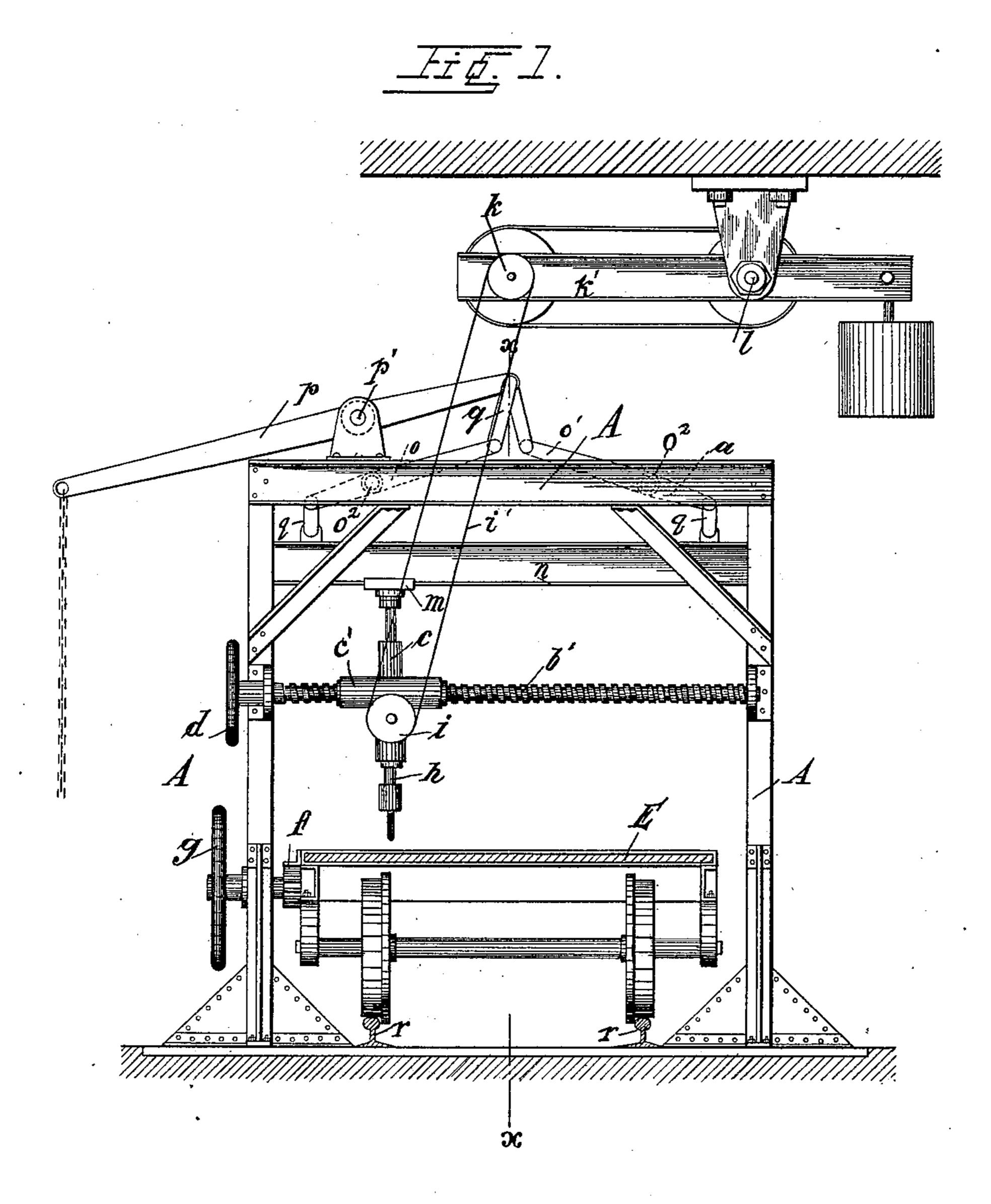
J. POHL, IR.

BORING AND DRILLING MACHINE.

(Application filed Feb. 2, 1899.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES. Louis Chase. Denjamin.

Tosef Tohl fr.
134 Singen
atty.

No. 652,978.

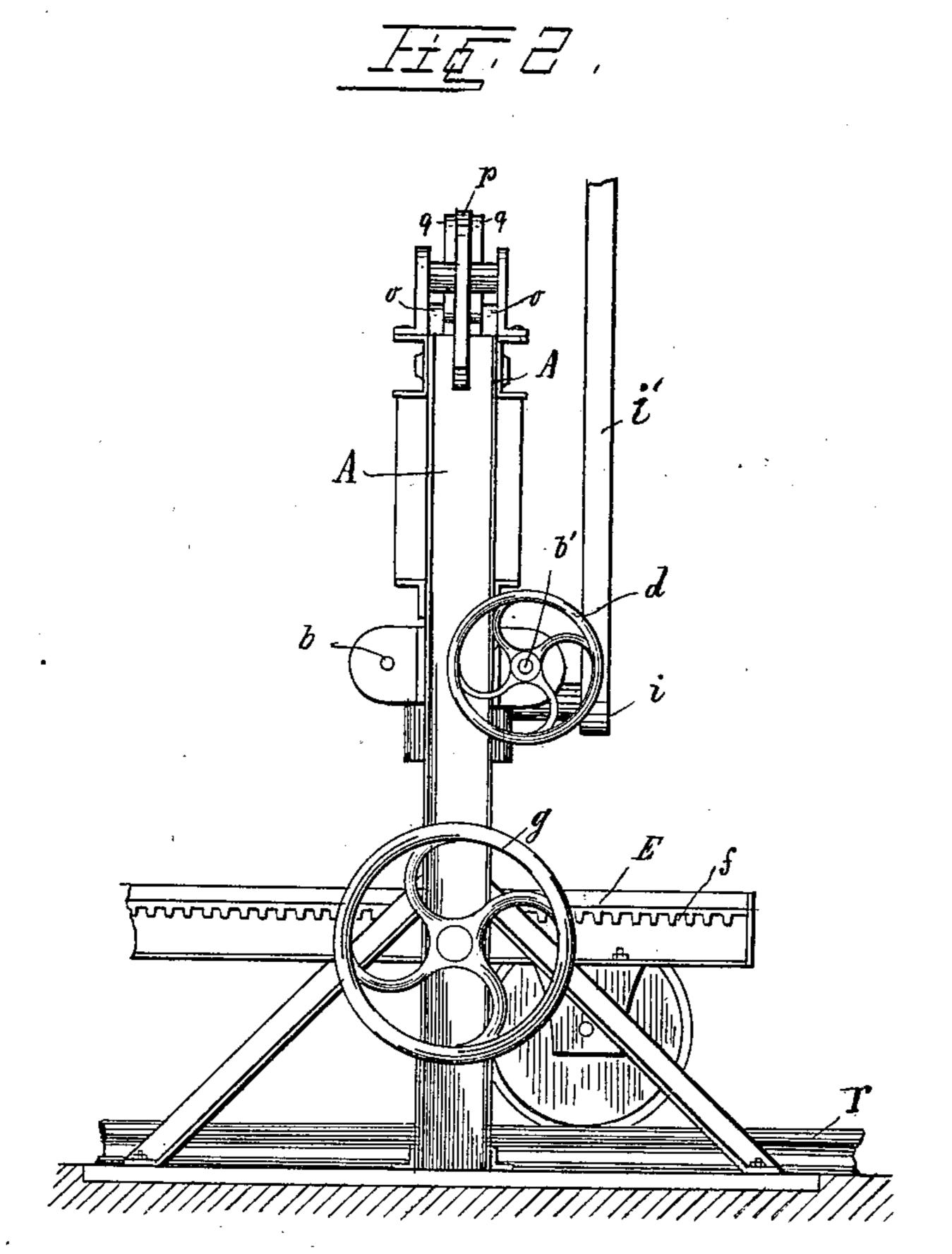
Patented July 3, 1900.

J. POHL, JR. BORING AND DRILLING MACHINE.

(Application filed Feb. 2, 1899.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES, Lauis Chase, Denjamin,

Tosef Pohl Tr.
By Binger,
att.

No. 652,978.

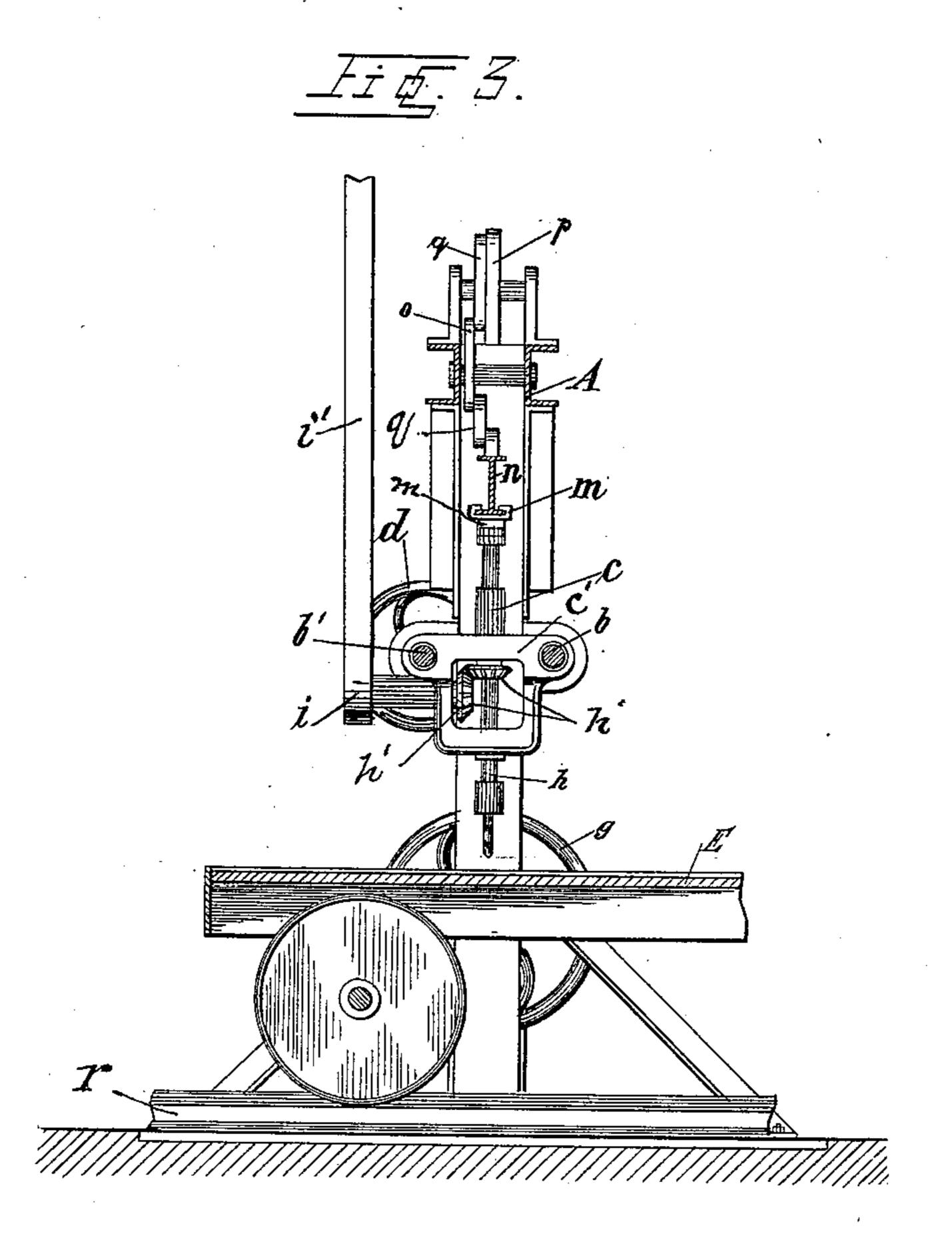
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(Application filed Feb. 2, 1899.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets-Sheet 3.



WITNESSES, Louis Chase, Lujanin

Tosef Pohl Fr.
By Singer
Atty.

United States Patent Office.

JOSEF POHL, JR., OF DEUTZ, GERMANY.

BORING AND DRILLING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,978, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed February 2, 1899. Serial No. 704,215. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Josef Pohl, Jr., engineer, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Mathildenstrasse 58, Deutz, near Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boring and Drilling Machines, of which the following is a full,

clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to boring and drilling machines, and has for its object to provide a machine for use on large pieces of work in which a number of holes are to be bored or drilled. In boring and drilling machines of 15 this kind at present in use the tool is generally carried by a plate or part sliding in suitable guides in the form of a bracket extending over the work and the tool is adjusted by hand feed mechanism also carried by the 20 sliding part. In these machines when operating upon large pieces of work the feed mechanism is very difficult of access and the tool being carried by the bracket is very liable to inaccuracy in work, owing to the weight of 25 the parts and their distance from the supporting-frame of the machine. The wear and tear of the parts is also considerably increased from the same cause. To overcome these defects, I construct and arrange the machine 30 in such manner that the pressure or feed is communicated to the tool from a slide or support carried upon an adjustable guide-bar which is independent of the adjustable support controlling the position of the tool.

In further description I will refer to the ac-

companying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation, Fig. 2 an end view, and Fig. 3 a transverse section, of a machine constructed in accordance with my invention.

A is a supporting-frame formed of suitable uprights and cross-bars, in which are mounted guide rods or bars bb', one of which, b', is helically threaded and provided on one end with a hand-wheel d. Mounted upon the rods abb' is a tool-support abb', internally threaded and adapted to be moved along the same by rotating the rod abb', so as to adjust the position of the tool-carrier in a longitudinal direction.

I may in some cases substitute a plain bar

I for the rods b b', the tool-support c' being adjusted thereon by clamps or otherwise suitably. The tool-socket c and spindle h are adapted to move vertically in and independently of the support c' and are raised or low- 55 ered by bar n, adjustable vertically in suitable guides on the side posts of the frame A. In the drawings levers, such as o o', are shown suitably mounted in the frame, as at o^2 o^2 , and connected at their lower ends by links, 60 such as q, to the bar n and at their upper ends to an operating-lever p. The latter is fulcrumed at p' and may be operated by hand or arranged for operation by a depending chain, as shown. The tool-socket c is con- 65nected to the bar n by a yoke m sliding thereon in suitable flanges or guides, such as m', so as to move longitudinally with the support c'.

The tool-spindle h is driven by bevel-wheels 70 h' h' from a pulley i, the latter being driven from a pulley k, to which power is transmitted from the counter-shaft l. The pulley k is arranged, as shown, upon a weighted beam k', pivoted upon the shaft l, so that the ten-75 sion upon the band i' may not vary as the pul-

ley i moves with the part c'.

The work to be bored or drilled is carried upon a table E, which is mounted upon a carriage moving on rails, such as rr, and adapted 80 to be adjusted transversely by a rack f, a toothed pinion f' meshing therewith and hand-wheel g. When for use with work of considerable height, the upper part of the frame A and table E may be constructed so 85 as to be adjustable vertically.

It will be seen that by the use of a boring and drilling machine constructed as above the position of the tool is adjustable both transversely and longitudinally and equally 90 well with both large and small work, and the tool being supported independently of the sliding port c the inaccuracies in work and wear and tear referred to are obviated.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Let- 95

ters Patent, is—

In a boring and drilling machine, the combination of a supporting-frame, a threaded bar mounted in said frame, a tool-support longitudinally adjustable on said bar, a tool-100

spindle and socket vertically movable in and rotatably mounted in said tool-support, a bar vertically movable in the machine-frame and having a slidable connection with the toolspindle, and means for vertically moving said bar, consisting of levers and links as shown and described.

In witness whereof I subscribe my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOS. POHL, JR.

Witnesses:

HEINR. SCHLÖNER, WILLIAM H. MADDEN.