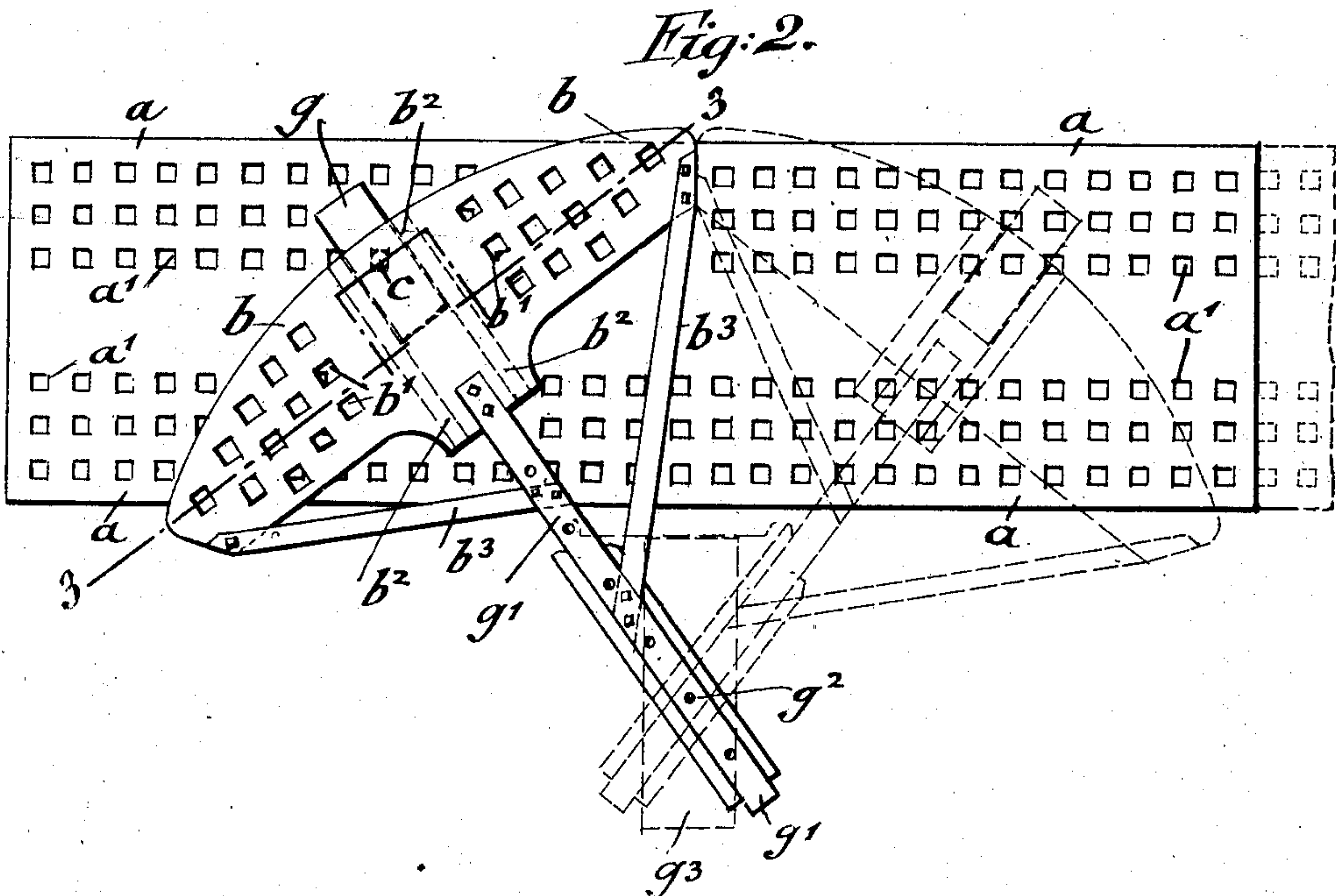
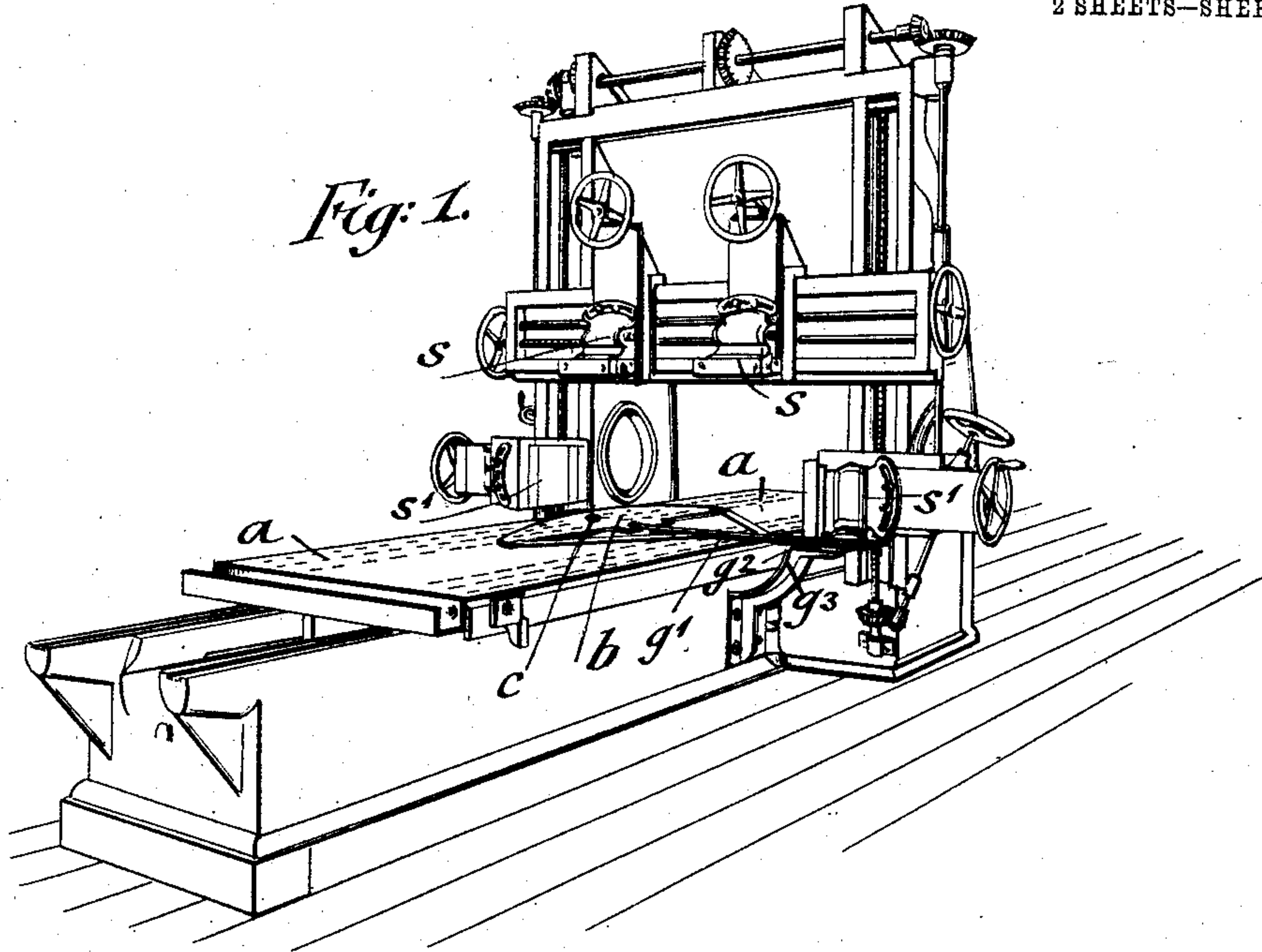


J. R. DONALDSON.
ATTACHMENT FOR STONE PLANING MACHINES.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1908.

906,782.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Fannie Fisk
Henry Schubert.

Inventor
John R. Donaldson
By his Attorney
James G. Gipe.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1908.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:

Inventor

By his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. DONALDSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ATTACHMENT FOR STONE-PLANING MACHINES.

No. 906,782.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

Application filed March 11, 1908. Serial No. 420,300.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. DONALDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Stone-Planing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to attachments for stone-planing machines by which the object to be planed is placed in proper position for being planed off on a true circular line by the forward and backward motion of the planer-table, so that moldings and other circular work can be accomplished in a superior manner and at a considerable saving of time and labor; and for this purpose the invention consists in the novel features and combinations of parts, which will be fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a stone-planing machine showing my improved attachment for circular work in position thereon, Fig. 2 is a plan view of a planer-table drawn on a larger scale and showing my improved attachment in position thereon, the full lines showing the starting and the dotted lines the terminal position of the attachment, Fig. 3 is a detail vertical section on line 3, 3, Fig. 2, Fig. 4 is a similar section showing the connection of the quadrant-block of the attachment with the planer-table, drawn on a still larger scale, and Fig. 5 is a bottom view of Fig. 3, drawn on the same scale.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents the table of a stone-planing machine of the usual well known construction. The planer-table *a* is provided with rows of square dog-holes *a*¹ into which the dogs for holding the stone to be planed and trimmed are inserted. The planer-table is reciprocated with the stone placed thereon in the usual manner so as to be planed off by the tools which are supported on vertically and horizontally adjustable slides *s*, *s*¹, as shown in Fig. 1.

On the planer-table *a* is arranged an auxiliary table *b*, of approximately segmental shape, which extends obliquely across the planer-table and which is provided at both sides of its center with square dog-holes *b*¹ for inserting the dogs by which the stone to be

planed is held in position on the auxiliary table. To the under-side of the auxiliary table are applied central guideways *b*² in which is located a guide-plate *g* that is connected by a quadrant-block or pivot *c* with one of the dog-holes of the planer-table *a*. The inner end of the auxiliary planer-table *b* is connected by a center-bar *g*¹ with a fixed center *g*² which is located outside of the planer-table and supported at one side of the same on a suitable bracket *g*³ attached to the guide-frame of the planing-machine. The center-bar *g*¹ is provided with a number of holes so as to permit the same to be connected with the fixed center *g*² according as circular work of different arcs is to be planed on the stone supported on the auxiliary table. The outer ends of the auxiliary table *b* are connected by inclined braces *b*³ with the center-bar *g*¹, said braces being firmly riveted to the auxiliary table and the center-bar, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The inner end of the center-bar *g*¹ is likewise riveted to the inner end of the auxiliary table *b*.

The quadrant-block *c*, by which the guide-plate *g* is connected with the planer-table, is provided with a square shank which is inserted in one of the dog-holes in the planer-table, while the round upper end of the quadrant-block is rotatable in a corresponding hole *g*⁴ in the guide-plate *g* into which it is inserted so that the auxiliary table *b* is moved along the guide-plate as the same is taken along by the forward motion of the planer-table from the starting position, shown in full lines, to the terminal position, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, and returned into its starting position by the return motion of the planer-table. The stone supported on the auxiliary table is subjected during its forward motion with the planer and auxiliary tables, at its side and top, to the action of the fixed planing tools by which the circular work is accomplished on the stone, the stone being thereby planed off on the arc of a circle on the sides and top by the planing tools of the machine. The return motion of the planer-table brings the auxiliary table back into the initial position, ready for the next action of the planing tools, so that thereby circular work, such as is required for moldings, etc., is produced in a very accurate and time-saving manner. The planer-table supplies the power to the auxiliary table and moves the same along the guide-plate, which turns on its fixed center, so that circular

planing work of all kinds can be accomplished on the side and top of the stone in an effective manner by the planing tools of the machine.

5 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

10 In a stone-planing machine, the combination, with a reciprocating planer-table provided with the usual dog-holes, of an auxiliary table extending across the planer-table and being also provided with dog-holes, a center-bar attached to the middle portion of the auxiliary table and provided with holes,
15 a fixed center connected with one of the holes in the center-bar, stiffening braces con-

necting the outer ends of the auxiliary table with the center-bar, parallel guideways at the under-side of the auxiliary table, a guide-plate located in said ways, and a quadrant- 20 block inserted by its round upper end into a round hole in the guide-plate and by its lower square shank into one of the dog-holes of the planer-table.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing 25 as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN R. DONALDSON.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,

HENRY J. SUHRBIER.