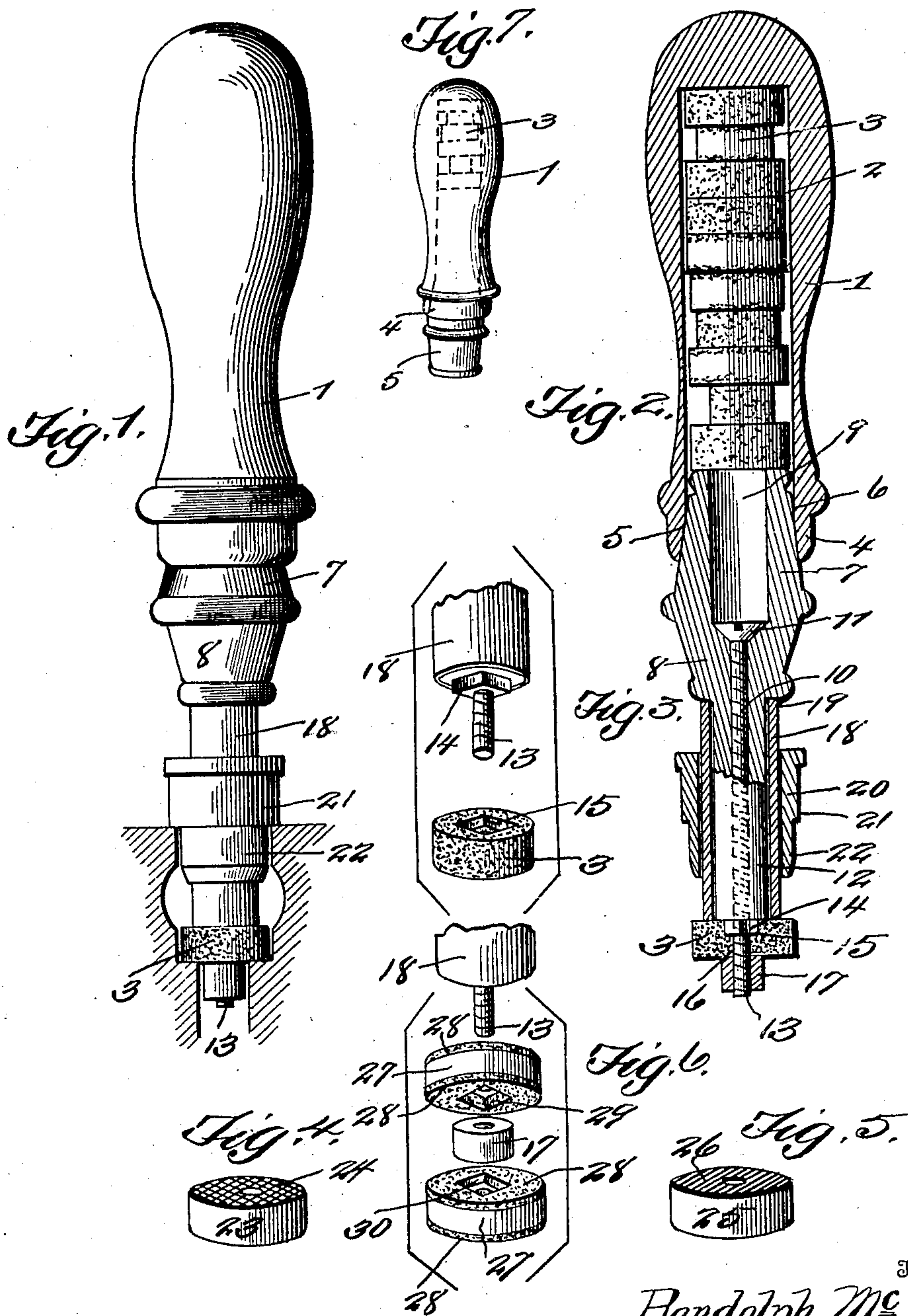


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BIB SEAT DRESSER.
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919,618.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.



Witnesses

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BIB-SEAT DRESSER.

No. 919,618.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RANDOLPH McBEE, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bib-Seat Dressers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in bib seat dressers or grinders, and it has for its objects among others to provide a simple compact yet efficient and durable device for the accurate grinding, cleaning, truing and renewing the seats of bibs without cutting or tearing away the seat.

It has for a further object to provide a simple tool of this general character by which the seat can be ground to a true level so that the washer will seat properly. The parts are adjustable, reversible and interchangeable and are made to fit and act as guides for the disks in the cores and seats of the different sizes of bibs. The grinding disks are durable and of the best cutting quality and disks of a variety of diameters may be employed according to the character of the seat to be dressed.

The operating parts are inclosed within and protected by the handle when not in use and when desired for use the parts are simply reversed and frictionally held in position within the end of the handle.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the numerals of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the improved device shown in position for use. Fig. 2 is a substantially central longitudinal section through the same with a portion broken away. Fig. 3 shows one form of disk and the cooperating end of the reversible part. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a different form of dressing disk. Fig. 5 shows still another form. Fig. 6 shows in perspective still another form of disk with the end of the screw and the cooperating nut, showing also the same disk in reversed position. Fig. 7

is an elevation of the device with the parts in their closed position.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings 1 designates a handle which may be of wood, metal or other suitable substance of desired size and form, being made practically hollow to form a chamber 2 within which may be retained a plurality of the grinding disks 3, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 7, which may be of varying sizes or not as may be found most expedient. The open end 4 of this handle is formed with an opening having tapered sides 5 with which is adapted to frictionally engage the tapered walls 6 of the end 7 of the shank 8. This shank may be of any suitable material and in this instance is shown as provided with a bore 9 through which is inserted a screw 10, the head 11 of which is seated in a correspondingly shaped seat at the inner end of said bore, the end of the screw passing through the reduced portion 12 of the shank and extending a sufficient distance beyond the same, as seen at 13. At the outer end of the reduced portion 12 of the shank there is formed a polygonal portion 14 which is adapted to fit a correspondingly shaped recess or depression 15 in the end of the disk 3 which disk has a cylindrical bore or opening 16 for the passage of the screw 13, the extended end 13 of the screw being adapted to receive a screw-threaded sleeve or nut 17 to retain the disk in position.

18 is a metallic sleeve loosely sleeved upon the reduced portion 12 of the shank, bearing at its upper or inner end against a shoulder 19 on the shank, and the other end adapted to be engaged by the grinding or dressing disk when the latter is in position on the screw.

Mounted to slide loosely upon the sleeve 18 is a collar 20 which is formed of two or more different diameters as 21 and 22, as seen clearly in Fig. 2.

The disks or dressers may assume a variety of forms of construction. As seen in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the said disk is formed of one integral part, preferably of emery. In Fig. 4 I have shown a disk 23 which instead of being composed of emery may be of metal and

having its acting faces 24 roughened to constitute a grinding or dressing face. In Fig. 5, I have shown a disk or cutting or grinding or dressing element 25 with its acting face 26 constructed in the manner of a file face, while in Fig. 6 I have shown the disk as composed of a body portion 27 of wood or metal or other suitable material having upon each face a dressing or cutting portion 28 of some abrasive material, as, for instance, emery suitably secured thereto. In said Fig. 6 I have shown a disk or cutting element as reversible, being formed upon one face with a rectangular recess or depression 29 and upon the other face with a similar recess or depression 30 so that when one of the acting faces 28 becomes worn to such an extent as to render it inefficient, the nut 17 may be removed and the disk reversed so as to bring the opposite acting face into operative position and the nut then secured against the outer end thereof. When it is desired to use the tool, the tapered end 5 of the shank is forced into the tapered open end of the handle when the parts will be rigidly connected together, the same being designed to be a snug frictional fit. The instrument is then inserted into the bib until the acting face of the disk comes in contact with the seat. The peripheral wall 22, or the peripheral wall 21, will serve as a guide to center the disk, the one or the other of said walls serving as such according to the character of the bib which it is designed to operate upon. When in position, as seen in Fig. 1, the grinding is done by turning the handle, with an obvious result. If it be found that the disk is not of proper size, it can be quickly and easily removed by unscrewing the nut 17 and the disk of the proper size substituted therefor, when the nut is again applied. The polygonal projection 14 in connection with the polygonal recess or depression in the disk insures that the disk shall be held against rotation relatively to the shank and the screw which passes therethrough so that as the handle is turned there will be no lost motion or energy.

Extra disks may be carried in the handle both during the use of the device and when it is closed. After using the tapered end of the shank is removed from the tapered opening of the handle and the shank reversed, that is, turned end for end, when the collar 20 is forced into the tapered opening in the end of the handle where the same will be frictionally held, the parts are all thus inclosed and protected and the device is materially reduced in length and assumes substantially the shape seen in Fig. 7 and can be readily carried in the pocket.

Modifications in detail may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. In a device of the character described, a handle, a shank having a tapered end to frictionally engage therein, disk-carrying means on said shank and a guide movable on the shank.

2. In a device of the character described, a hollow handle, a shank adapted to frictionally engage therein, means on the shank for retaining a dressing member, and a guide slidably mounted on said shank and formed with different diameters.

3. In a device of the character described, a hollow handle and a disk-carrying shank having at opposite ends provision for frictionally engaging within the end of the handle.

4. In a device of the character described, a shank member having a longitudinal screw held therein with one end projecting, a polygonal portion on one end of the shank, a sleeve surrounding the shank, and a nut engageable with the projected end of the screw to secure a disk thereon.

5. In a device of the character described, a shank member having a longitudinal screw held therein with one end projecting, a polygonal portion at one end of the shank, a sleeve surrounding the shank, a nut engageable with the projected end of the screw to secure a disk thereon, and a member slidable upon said sleeve.

6. In a device of the character described, a hollow handle, a shank tapered at one end, a screw longitudinally held in the shank and projected at one end, the said end of the shank having a polygonal portion, a dressing disk having polygonal socket to receive said polygonal portion, and means on the end of the screw bearing against the outer face of said disk.

7. A device of the character described comprising a hollow handle, a shank having one end tapered to frictionally engage in the end of the handle, and having a polygonal portion at the other end, a longitudinally disposed screw in said shank passed through said polygonal portion, a sleeve on the shank, a collar having different diameters slidably mounted on the sleeve, a disk having a polygonal portion receiving the polygonal portion of the shank, and a nut on the outer end of the screw engaging said disk.

8. In a device of the character described, a handle, a shank removably engageable at one end in said handle, disk-carrying means on said shank, and a tapered guide having different diameters and loosely movable on the shank.

9. In a device of the character described, a dressing disk having an opening there-through and a polygonal socket upon its face and through which said opening passes, a shank having a polygonal member engaged in said socket, and a member loosely mov-

able on said shank independent and out of contact with the disk.

10. In a device of the character described, a reversible disk having abrasive surfaces, 5 combined with a shank having a portion constructed for coöperation with said disk in either of its positions, and a guide member loosely movable on the shank and shouldered and out of contact with said disk.

10 11. In a device of the character described, a reversible dressing disk having opposite abrasive surfaces and polygonal surfaces,

combined with a shank having a polygonal member to engage said sockets, and a shouldered member loosely movable on the shank 15 and in operative position out of contact with said disk.

Signed by me this 30th day of November 1908.

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