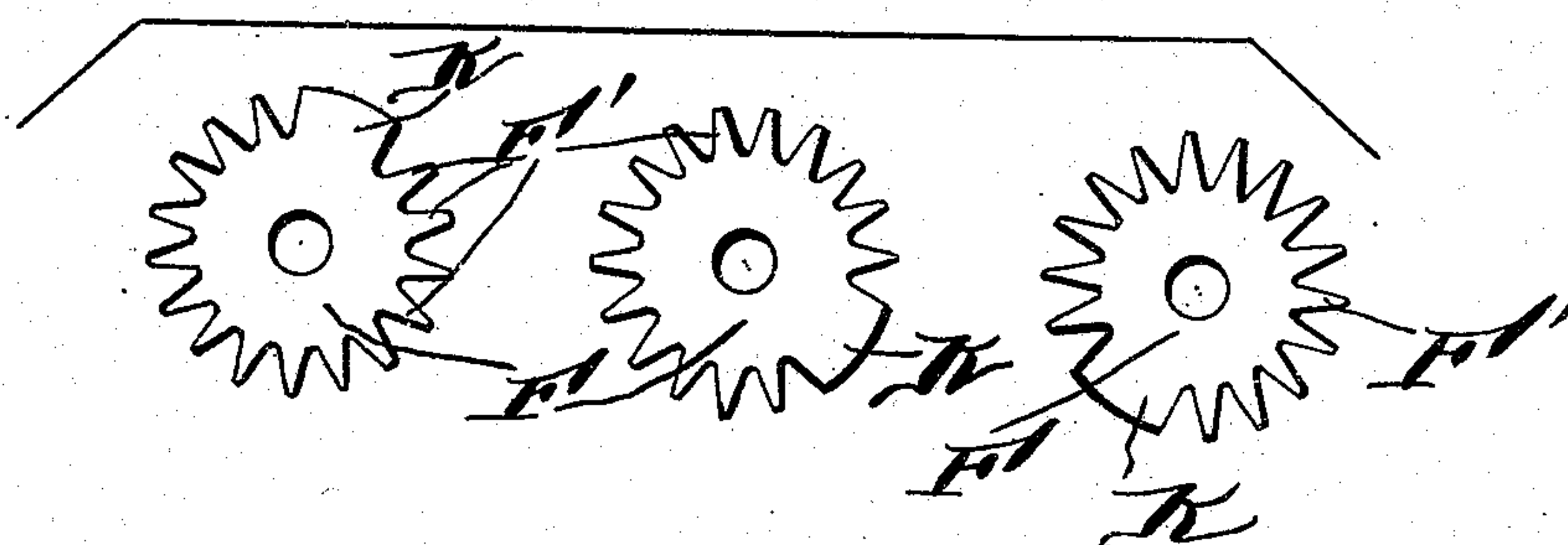
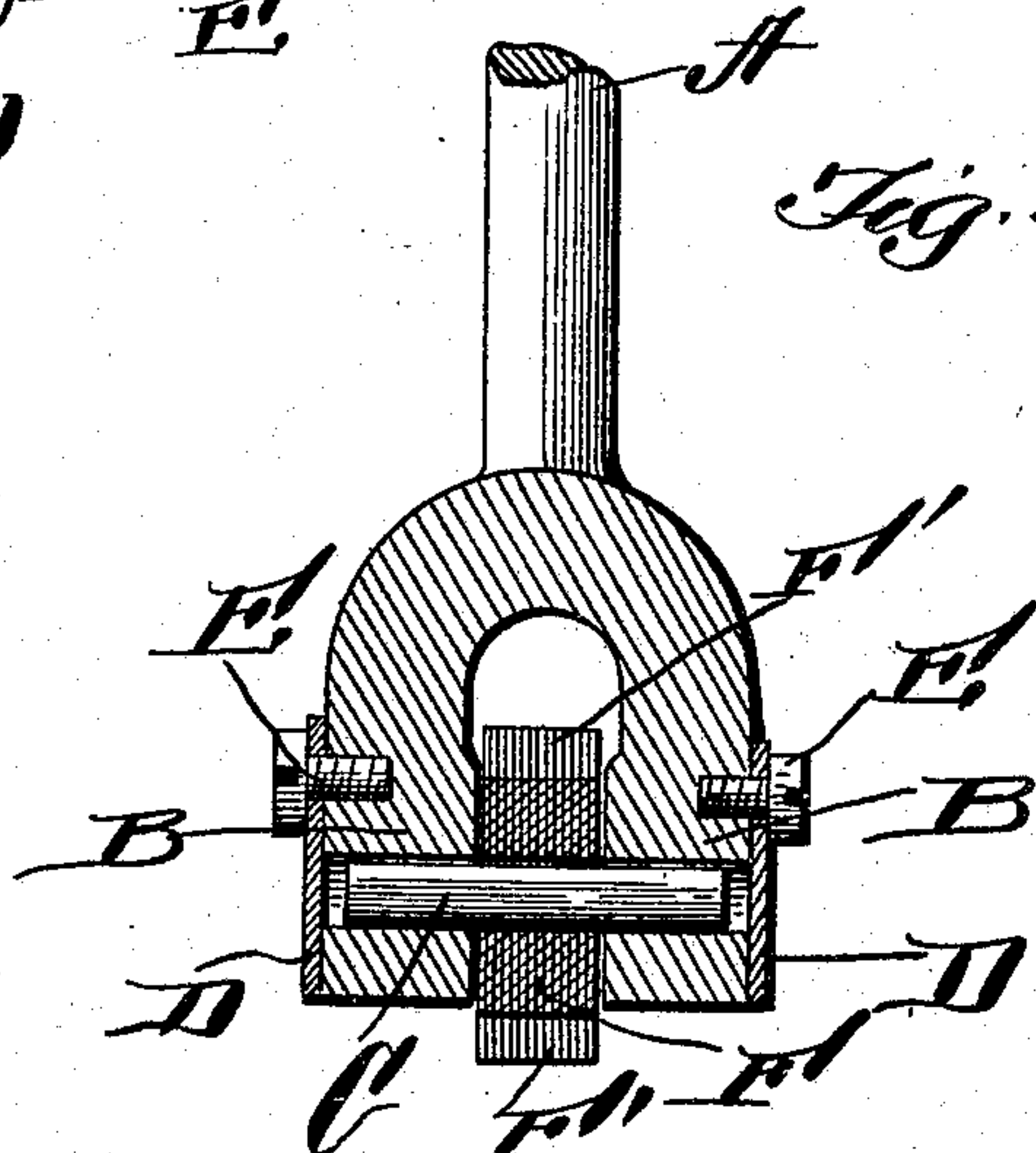
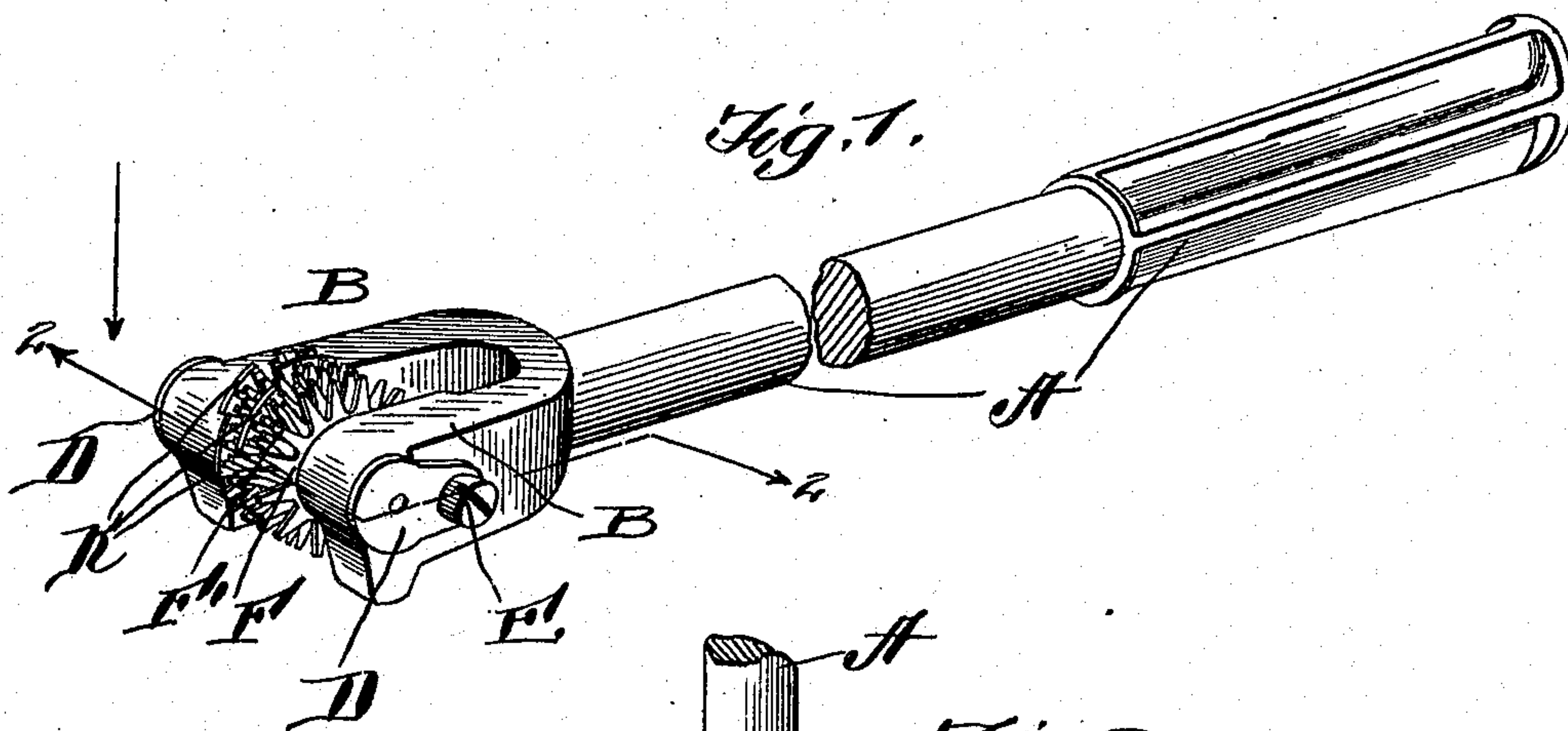


F. CURTIN.
 EMERY WHEEL DRESSER.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 17, 1908.

930,535.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.



Witnesses

R. H. Boswell
A. L. Hough

Inventor

Frank Curtin
Franklin D. Hough

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK CURTIN, OF GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK.

EMERY-WHEEL DRESSER.

No. 930,535.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

Application filed December 17, 1908. Serial No. 468,020.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK CURTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gloversville, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Emery-Wheel Dressers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in tools for dressing emery, carborundum, corundum and other grinding wheels and the object in view is to produce a simple and efficient device of this nature, which will effectually dress the grinding surface of the wheels.

Heretofore it has been common to interpose toothless disks or washers intermediate a series of comparatively thick toothed wheels for the purpose of breaking down any ridges which might otherwise be formed upon the surface of the wheel were it not for the interposed washers or toothless disks. It has been found by experience that the dressing tools made up in this way are not well adapted for dressing thin emery or carborundum wheels, as they are apt to chip the edge thereof and, owing to the thickness of the teeth, will not pick out the bond which holds together the minute particles of which the wheel is composed.

By the present invention, a series of thin steel disks, having teeth of steep pitch, are employed, each disk having a blank or toothless portion and dispensing with the usual washer or toothless disk which is now commonly employed. By making the toothed disks of thin highly tempered metal, the points or teeth, when revolving at full speed against the surface of the wheel, will true and shape the same attacking the bond and not the emery and pick or wedge loose without cutting or crushing, dull or glazed grains of the wheel and leave the latter in prime condition for cutting.

My invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a set of dressing disks mounted in a suitable

handle. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a detail view of the individual toothed disks, each of which has a toothless portion.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a handle which may be of any construction suitable for the purpose and is provided with a forked end having apertured arms B for the reception of a spindle C and having bearings therein.

D designates the usual plates held one upon each arm by means of a set screw E and provided for the purpose of holding the spindle in its bearings.

F designates toothed disks, details of which are shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. It will be noted that each of said disks is provided with a series of sharp teeth F' having comparatively steep pitches and each disk is provided with a toothless portion K in its circumference, the outer marginal edge of which is in a circle coincident with the circumference of the wheel or disk. By referring to Fig. 2 of the drawings, it will be noted that the thickness of the disk is comparatively thin, so that the teeth thereon will be better adapted for picking out the bond of the wheel to be dressed than would be the case if the teeth were of the usual thickness of dressing disks commonly in use at the present time.

In operation, the tool is held so that the series of disks, each of which has a blank portion in its circumference, will contact with the surface of the wheel to be dressed. The thin toothed portions of the disk will pick out the bond without disturbing the emery or particles of carborundum of which the wheel may be constructed and will not cut, crush, dull, or glaze the grains of the wheel and, by dispensing with the washers which are now employed, the toothless portions of the disks will serve the purpose of breaking down any ridge which might have a tendency to form in the surface of the wheel without chipping the edges of the wheel which has been a trouble commonly met with where a series of disks and toothed wheels are alternately arranged upon the mandrel. By the provision of a tool embodying the features of my invention, I have found that thin emery or carborundum wheels may be suitably dressed without any

injury to the surface thereof, this being made possible by the peculiar construction of the disks and the sharpness of the teeth which give access to the bonding particles
5 of the wheel.

By the formation of the toothed disks in the manner shown and described, several times the number of toothed disks may be employed within the same space, thus
10 greatly increasing the efficiency of the tool.

What I claim to be new is:—

1. A tool for dressing emery, carborundum and other wheels, consisting of a series of thin apertured metallic disks, each of
15 which is provided with a continuous series of pointed teeth in its circumference with

a single toothless portion intermediate the ends of said series of teeth, as set forth.

2. A tool for dressing emery, carborundum and other wheels, comprising a series
20 of thin disks, each of which is provided with a continuous series of pointed teeth a single toothless portion in its circumference, the marginal edge of which is coincident with the circumference of the toothed portion of
25 the disk, as set forth.

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

FRANK CURTIN.

Witnesses:

H. B. WILSON,
JOHN B. YATES.