

(No Model.)

F. A. IDDINGS.

MACHINE FOR ROLLING COUPLING PINS.

No. 265,813.

Patented Oct. 10, 1882.

Fig. 1.

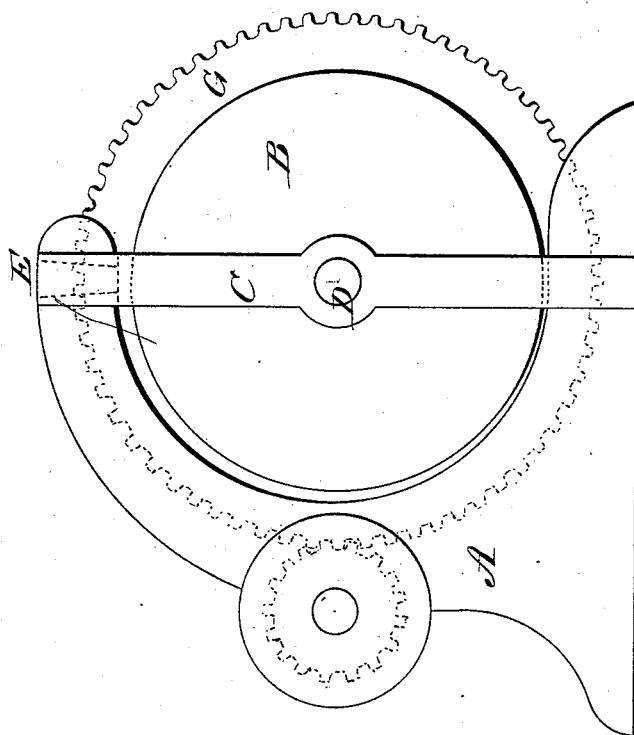


Fig. 2.

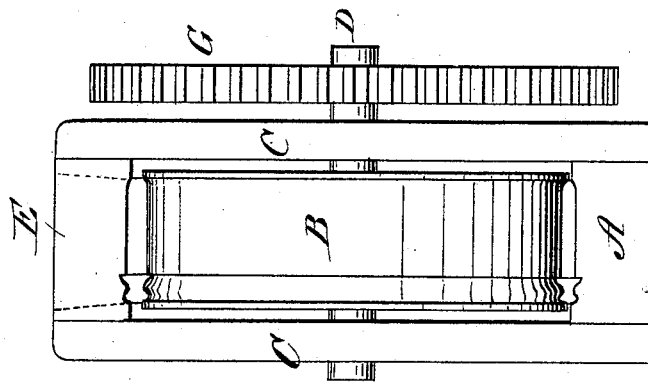
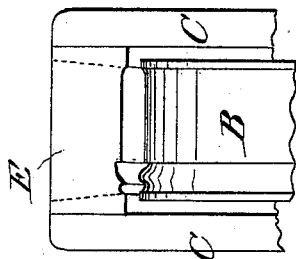


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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FRANK A. IDDINGS, OF WARREN, OHIO.

MACHINE FOR ROLLING COUPLING-PINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,813, dated October 10, 1882.

Application filed May 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. IDDINGS, of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Machine for Rolling Coupling-Pins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention consists in improving machines for rolling coupling-pins and analogous devices, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a front view of the machine, and Fig. 3 represents a modification.

A is the base or bed, of semicircular form. B is the roll on a shaft, D, that is supported by side braces, *c c*, that serve also to keep the bed from spreading. E is the hopper, formed in the upper part of the bed A, and G is a gear-wheel on the shaft D for connecting to power in any suitable manner to revolve roll B. The face of roll B and the inner face of bed A are grooved in the direction of the rotation of the roll in the form required to give the proper shape to the pin. The axis of roll B and the center of the inner surface of the bed A are on the same vertical plane; but the axis of the roll is below the horizontal plane of the bed center, so that the space between the roll and the bed is wider at the entering point of the pins beneath the hopper and decreases gradually to the point of discharge at the under side

of the roll, where such space corresponds to the diameter required in the finished pins.

In the operation of the machine, the iron rods, in length as required, are first heated and then fed in at the hopper, and by the revolution of the roll they are carried around between the roll and the interior surface of the bed, so that they are thus gradually rolled and pressed to the form and size required until discharged at the under side of the roll.

The groove in bed A is shown in Fig. 3 as being of different form from the groove in the roll at the starting-point to facilitate the formation of the head. The groove is gradually conformed to the shape of the finished head.

It is to be understood that I do not limit myself to any special form of groove.

I am aware that a cam-roll is used in rolling irregular pieces of metal into spherical shape, so that the space between the roll and concave shall decrease gradually; also, that cams or rolls have been employed to give the desired shape to axles and shafts; but my roll is not an eccentric, nor has it a cam on its working-face. Hence

What I claim as new is—

The bed of a rolling-machine for coupling-pins, made to vary at the starting-point of its die from the corresponding part of the roll-die, but gradually conforming thereto, as and for the purpose specified.

FRANK ALBERT IDDINGS.

Witnesses:

F. S. CHRYST,
DAVID JAMESON.