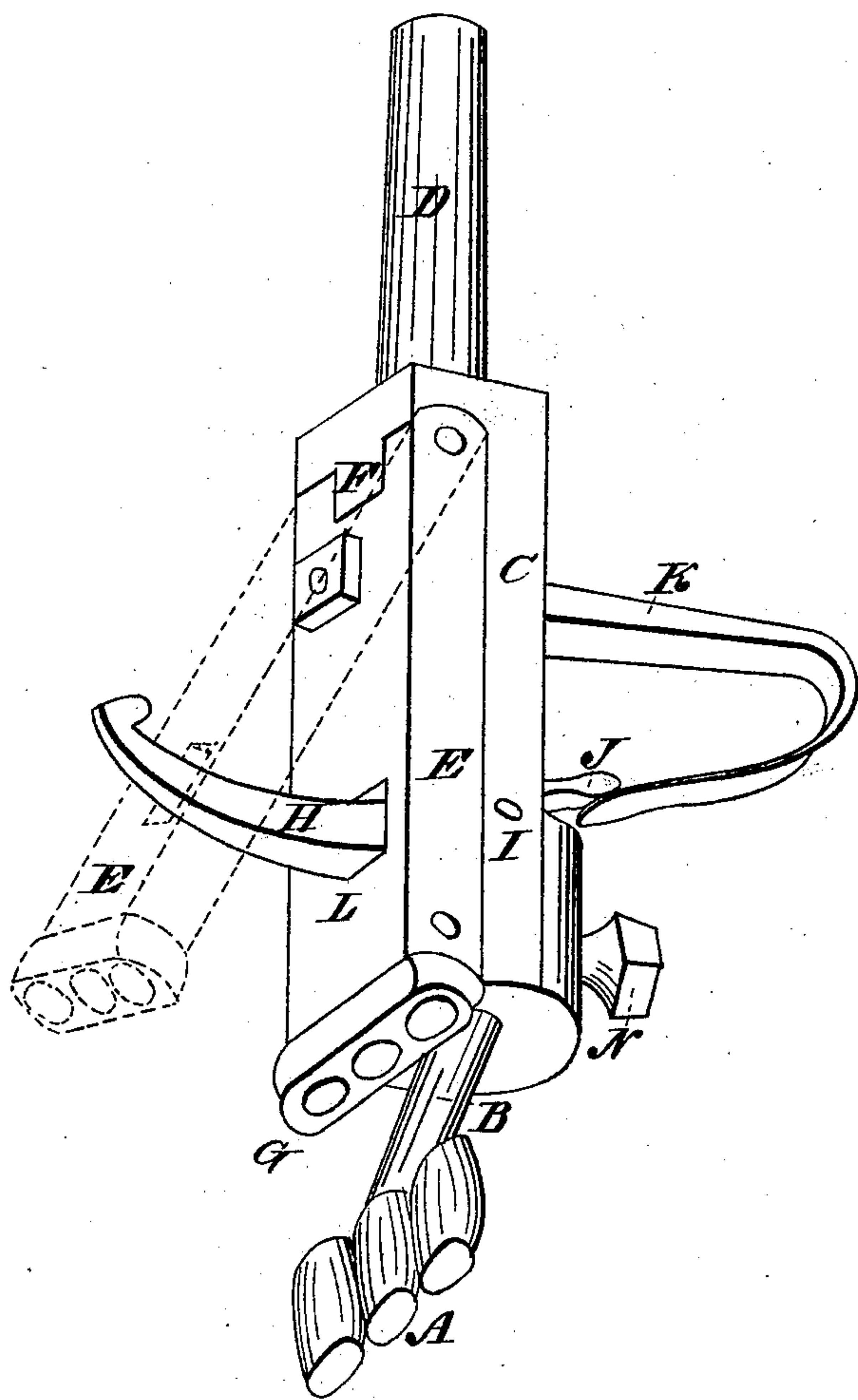


H. P. Westcott,
Making Wooden Pins.
N^o 5,946. Patented Nov. 28, 1848.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY P. WESTCOTT, OF SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR MAKING WOODEN PEGS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,946, dated November 28, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY P. WESTCOTT, of the village of Seneca Falls, in the county of Seneca and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machinery for Making Wooden Pins; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in providing cutters, or punches used in making wooden pins, with sockets so arranged as to point the pins at the same time that they are cut, and dislodge them from the machine, thereby greatly facilitating the manufacture of wooden pins used in sash, blind, and door making, &c.

Make three or more hollow cutting punches attached together as shown at (A), having a curved neck or shaft (B) by which they are attached to the body (C) of the instrument. The body of the machine (C) may be made of iron, brass, or steel, having a shaft (D) at its upper end by which it may be placed in place of the chisel in mortising machines. A jaw (E) is attached to the side of the body at (F) by a hinge joint, at its upper end, and having sockets or depressions (G) in its lower end in number and position corresponding with the punches (A). A catch (H) passes through the body of the machine and is attached to it by a pivot at (I). The back end of the catch at (J) is forced upward by the curved spring (K), and the front end passes through the jaw at (L) and takes hold of it by a notch which serves to hold the jaw against the body of the machine. A spring

is placed behind the jaw for the purpose of throwing it open when disengaged from the catch.

The operation of my invention is as follows: The punches may be set for long or short pins by the set screw (N). Place the instrument in the chisel socket of a mortising machine, and make the distance between the upper end of the punches (A) and the sockets (G) the same as the length of the pin to be cut. When the jaw is closed the sockets are directly over the punches. Place the block of wood from which the pins are to be cut under the punches and force them through it. The pins passing up through the punches have their upper ends forced into the sockets by which they are rounded or pointed. Then by disengaging the catch (H) the jaw is thrown out by its spring and the pins thus made and pointed are thrown from the machine. The jaw must then be closed and the same operation repeated. The slow and tedious manner of pointing the pins by hand is thus avoided, and a large number may be made in a short time.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of pointing sockets as described, with cutting punches (used in making wooden pins) in such a manner that they will point the pins at the same time that they are forced through the punches, and afterward dislodge them from the machine, the whole constructed and operating substantially in the manner above set forth.

HENRY P. WESTCOTT.

Witnesses:

R. F. STEVENS,
ESTHER STEVENS.