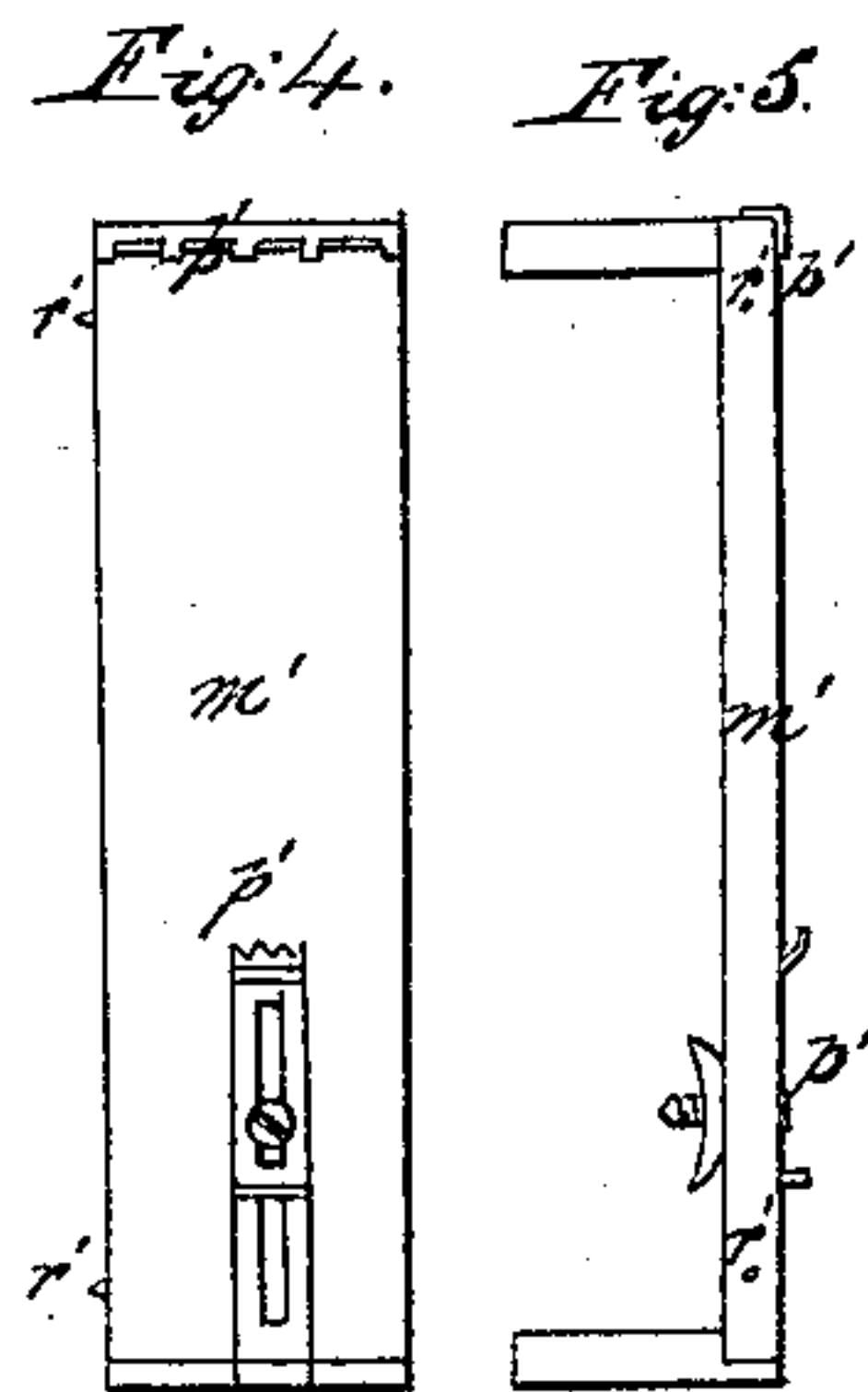
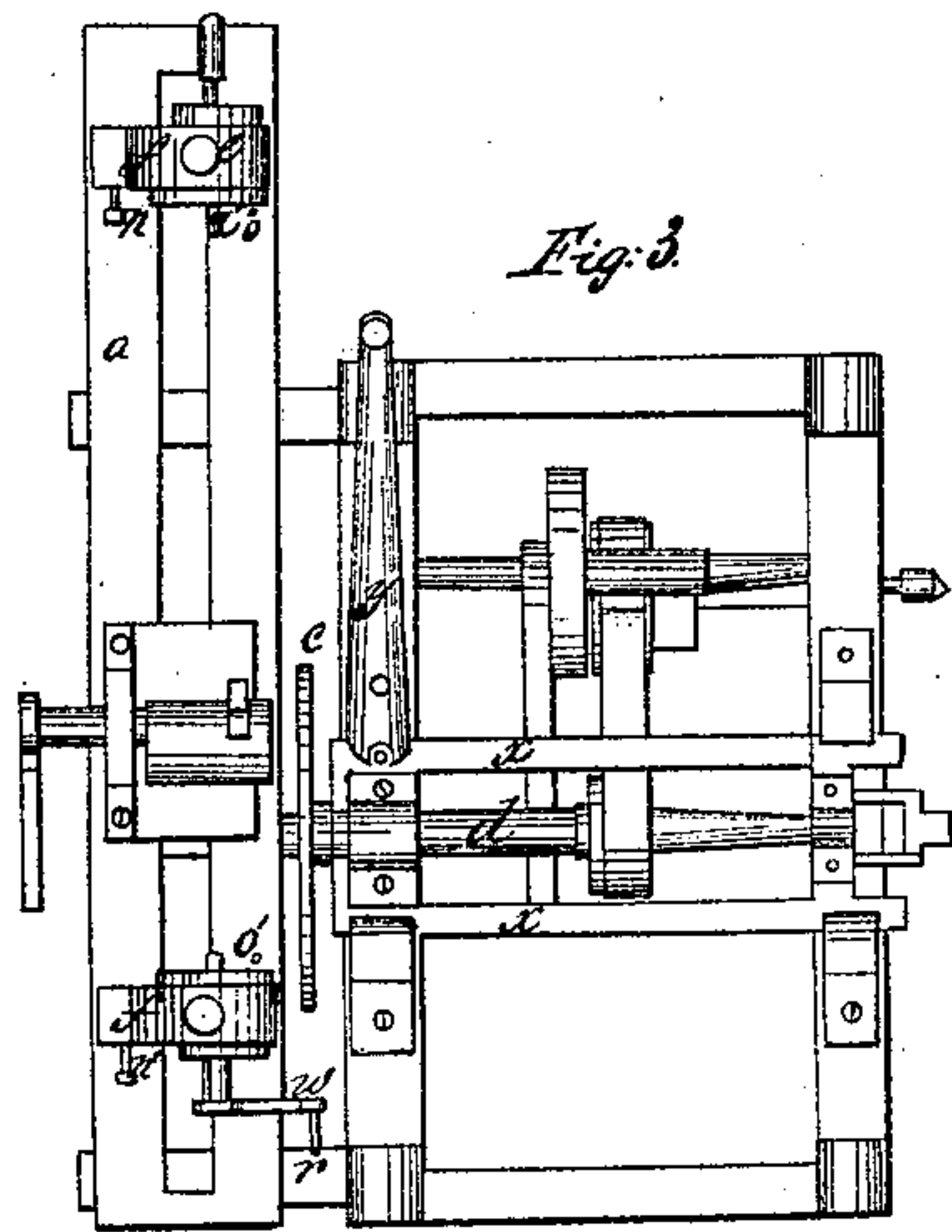
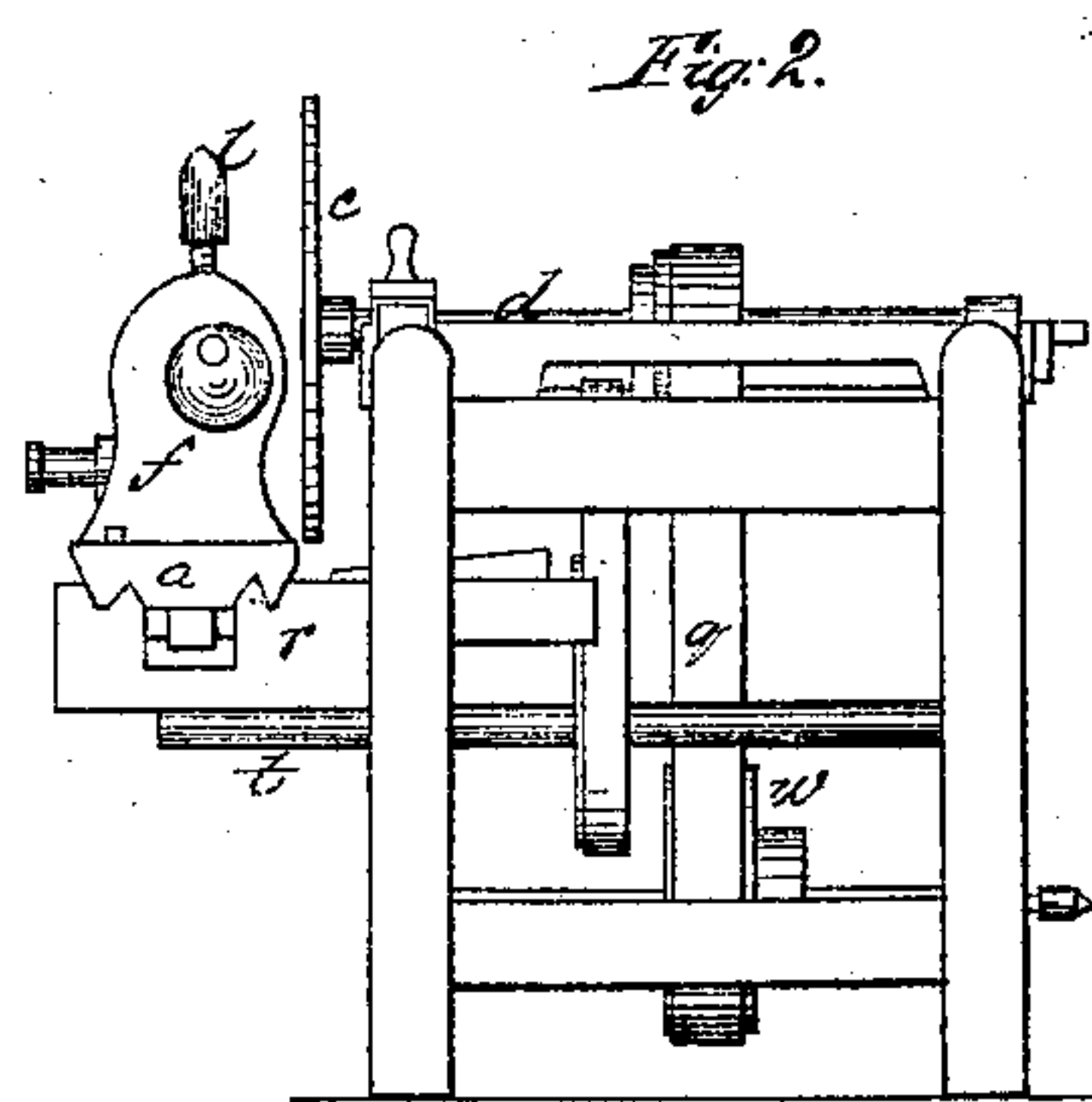
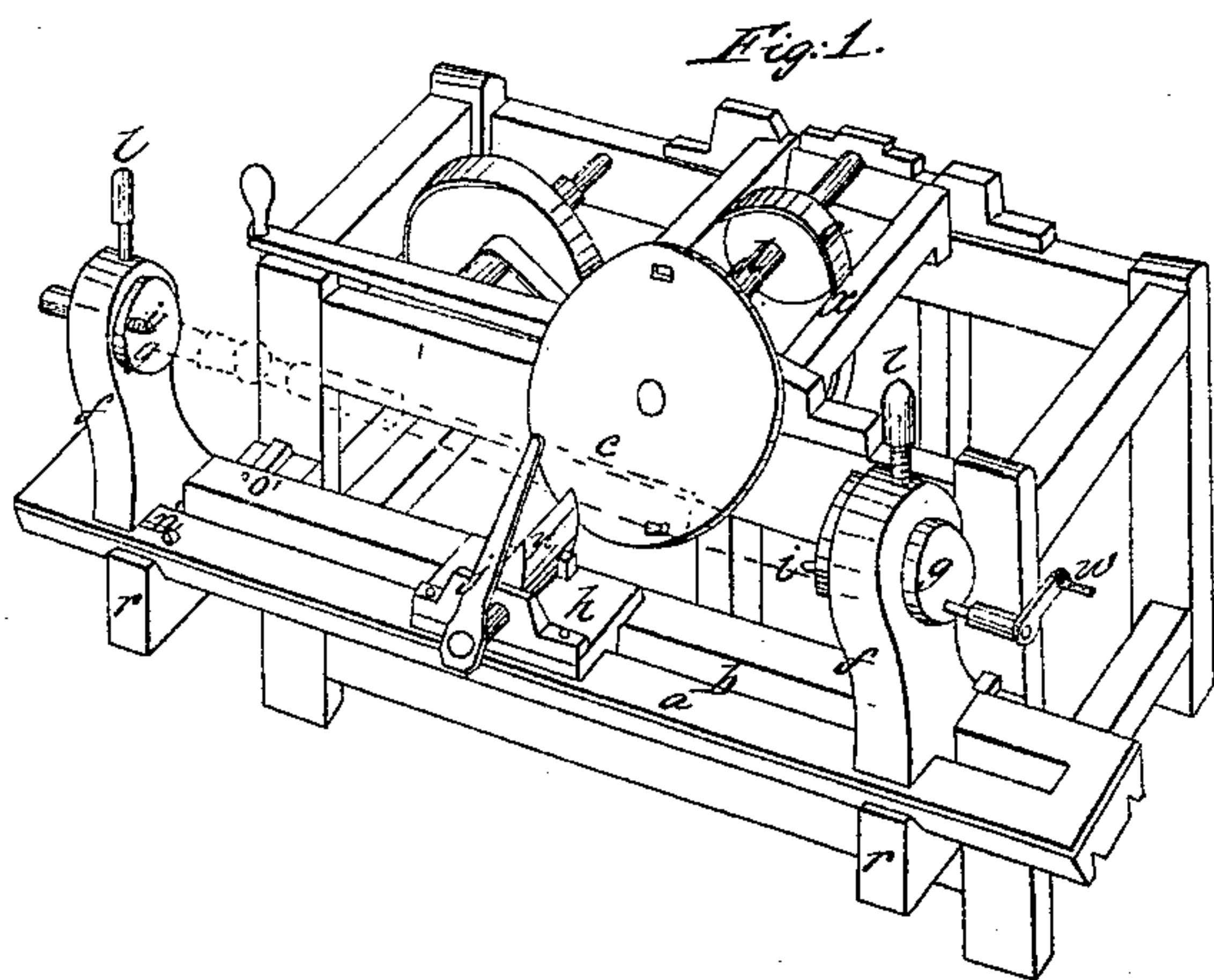


*E. Unger,*  
*Wood Molding Machine.*  
*No 10,346.* *Patented Dec. 20, 1853.*





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIAS UNGER, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

## MACHINE TO CUT POLYGONAL SURFACES IN TIMBER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 10,346, dated December 20, 1853.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELIAS UNGER, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful  
5 Improvement in Machines for Dressing Timber for Cabinet Purposes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference  
10 being had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the machine. Fig. 2, is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 3, is a plan of same. Fig. 4, is a  
15 face view of the clamp, for dressing broad surfaces. Fig. 5, is a bottom view of the same.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures denote the same part of the machine.

20 My invention refers to improvements in machines for dressing timber for cabinet purposes, and particularly to its adaptation to the tapering of such timber and fashioning it so as to possess a cross section of an octagonal or other polygonal shape, such as  
25 the form usually given to bed posts.

It consists in the employment of a slotted table carrying standards for holding timber in the desired position, while the table is  
30 moved longitudinally so as to bring the material against the cutters of a rotary face plate; the standards being furnished with eccentric points for securing the timber at the proper angle for the dress required.

35 In the drawings *a* is the slotted table movable longitudinally upon the ways *r*, by means of belting from the shaft *t*. In the slot *b* of the table *a* are inserted the lower portions of the standards or carriages *f*,  
40 which traverse the slot and are secured at any point to accommodate the length of timber, by wedges through the lower portions of the standards or carriages, or in any suitable manner. The face plate is represented by *c*; it is revolved upon the shaft  
45 *d* by means of the belt *g* from the pulley *w*, and is susceptible of a lateral motion by reason of the frame *x* in which the shaft *d* rests being movable by the lever *y*. The  
50 face plate is provided with two or more cutters, inserted and acting in the usual manner. In the heads of the standards are the movable blocks *g* having on their faces the eccentric points *i*, *i'*, the latter working  
55 with a thread in the block, and moved by the crank *w*; the blocks are held in position

by the set screws *l*. Movable upon the table *a* is the securing plate *h*, in which is the shaft *m* carrying the cam *n*, and movable by the lever *j*; the upper edge of the cam *n* is  
60 perpendicular to the face plate *c* which furnishes the means of accurately squaring the timber dressed.

The operation of my improved machine is as follows: The timber to be dressed is first  
65 secured between the standards; in the case of bed posts, the dressing of which forms one of the most important uses of the machine, the original centers upon which they are turned are placed upon the points *i* *i'*  
70 and tightened by the screw on the latter; the blocks *g* are turned to the position to give the requisite taper to the post, and secured by the set screws *l*. The lever *j* is then moved, pressing the edge of the cam *n*  
75 against the post, so that the dressed face shall be perpendicular to the edge of the cam. The face plate *c* is brought into position by a movement of the lever *y*, and the table *a* moved forward by belting from the  
80 shaft *t*, or any other well known device for producing a reciprocating motion of the table; this brings the post against the cutters of the revolving face plate and completes the dressing of the same as required.  
85 A scale may be formed on the inner face of the standards for graduating the movement of the blocks *g*, so that the proper position may be given to the post each time it is adjusted for dressing. When used for dress-  
90 ing the squares of posts, the opposite points *i* *i'*, are in the same line parallel to the face of the plate *c*.

This machine is also adapted to the dressing of broad material by the use of the  
95 clamp *m'* which is secured to the table by removing the standards to its ends; the staples *n'* serving as points of attachment about which it is movable, the steel points *r'* fitting into the sockets *o'* on the inner edge of  
100 the table. The board is secured between the teeth *p'* and being parallel to the face plate *c* is dressed as above described.

This machine which is intended for the use of cabinet makers, is of great advantage  
105 in the manufacture of bedsteads, by reason of the eccentric points and the adjustability of the blocks in which they are inserted; enabling the operator to perform with expedition and ease a species of labor which  
110 by the ordinary mode was tedious and frequently inaccurate.



I do not claim the movable table or the revolving face plate, neither do I claim the securing of timber between standards, as such are well known; but—

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

Securing the timber to be dressed between two clamps on traversing carriages, by means of "eccentric pins" as described, so  
10 that the faces or surfaces dressed by the

cutter may have any desired angle with the axis of the piece, for the purposes and in the manner set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name before two subscribing wit- 15  
nesses.

ELIAS UNGER.

Witnesses:

GEO. PATTEN,  
JNO. OBER.