# J. W. Hatcher,

## Planing Shingles.

No. 12,206. Patented Jan. 9, 1855.

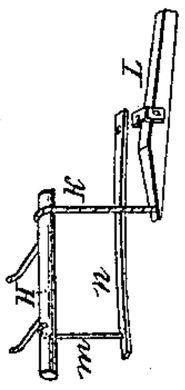
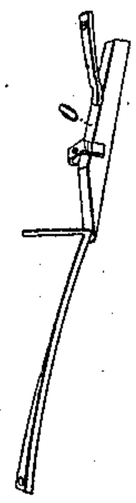


Fig. 3.



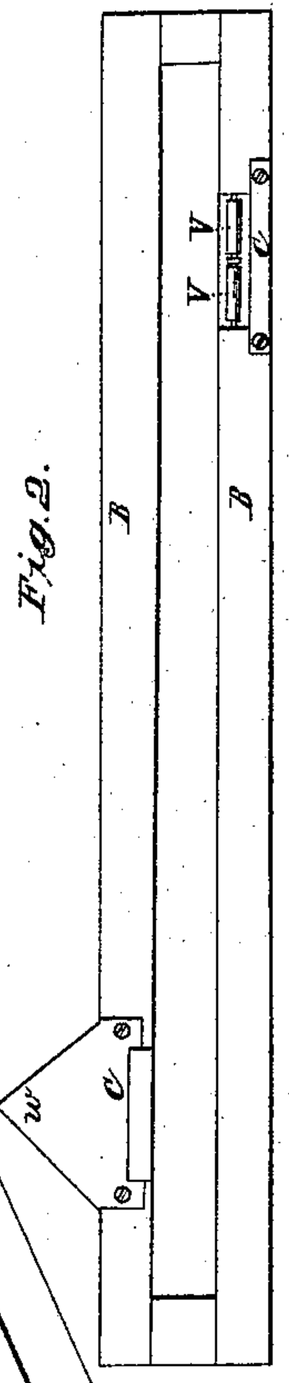


Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. W. HATCHER, OF COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

## ROTARY SHINGLE-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 12,206, dated January 9, 1855.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, J. W. HATCHER, of Columbia, in the county of Maury and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Machine for Shaving Shingles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, and Fig. 2 a view of the under side of the cross beams, and Fig. 3 the levers L and O with the springs attached.

Two upright posts A, A, furnish a support for the cross-beams, B, B, which are separate nearly the width of the upright posts, and strengthened by cross-braces midway between the center and each end. Near one end of one cross-beam, and the opposite end of the other, a knife C, is attached to the under surface. To the middle of these beams is attached the cross piece D, in which the axle E revolves, turning the horizontal wheel F, the upper surface of which, passes immediately under the cross-beams B, B. On the upper surface of the wheel F, near the circumference, where it passes under the knives C nine cells G, G, &c., are cut out equidistant from each other, of the length of a shingle, and a little more than double its width, the depth of one end being equal to the thickness of the thick end of a shingle, and the depth of the other end of the inner cell something deeper than the thin end of a shingle, and of the outer cell the thickness precisely of the thin end of a shingle. Along the middle of each cell a small cylinder H, is placed longitudinally revolving on its axis, two strips of iron I I extending horizontally inward from its underside in grooves cut for the same, in the cells. A cord K attached to the inner side of this cylinder and passing over the same and through a hole bored in the wheel is fastened to one end of a lever L on the under side of F. Another cord M attached near the same place, passes through the wheel, on the inner side of the cylinder and is factened to the spring N below. A hole is bored through the wheel in each cell outside the cylinder, in which plays a bolt attached to a spring in the under surface of the wheel acted upon by the levers O, with a spring like the spring of flute-key.

P is the feeder, an oblong box open at the top and bottom and partially open on the outside, attached to B by a beam R at right angles to the same, and immediately over the inner half of the cells. Horizontal beams S S are attached to the uprights A passing under the levers L and O working the same. The rifted shingles are placed in the feeders. As the wheel revolves the inner half of each cell, in turn passes under the feeders and receives a shingle from the same. This is shaved on one side as it passes under C—the lever L then passes over S, turning the cylinder outward by means of the cord K and the strips of iron I attached to the cylinder turn the shingle and deposit it with the unshaved side up in the outer half of the cell, while the cylinder is drawn back to its place by the spring N or some other equivalent arrangement. The shingle then passes under the other knife, and is thrown off from the wheel by the bolt acted upon by the lever O, which has been set in motion by passing over S.

W is for throwing the shavings to one side, V, V, rollers with springs, or their equivalents for keeping the shingle steady while passing under the knife.

The cells are so adjusted that when a shingle has been shaved by one knife, another is just ready to pass under the other, thus preventing all jarring in the working of the machine.

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

Taking the shingles singly from an oblong feeder, open at the top and bottom and partially so in front, by cells cut in the wheel; turning the shingle after one side has been shaved, by means of a cylinder with bars attached, acted upon by a lever, and returned to its place by a spring; and throwing the shingle off the wheel by means of a spring lever after both sides have been shaved, the machine itself when fed with rifted shingles, shaving both sides and turning out the shingles complete.

J. W. HATCHER.

Witnesses:

R. L. FARIS,

J. B. MURPHY.