

H. White,

Planing Shingles.

N^o 14,977.

Patented May 27, 1856.

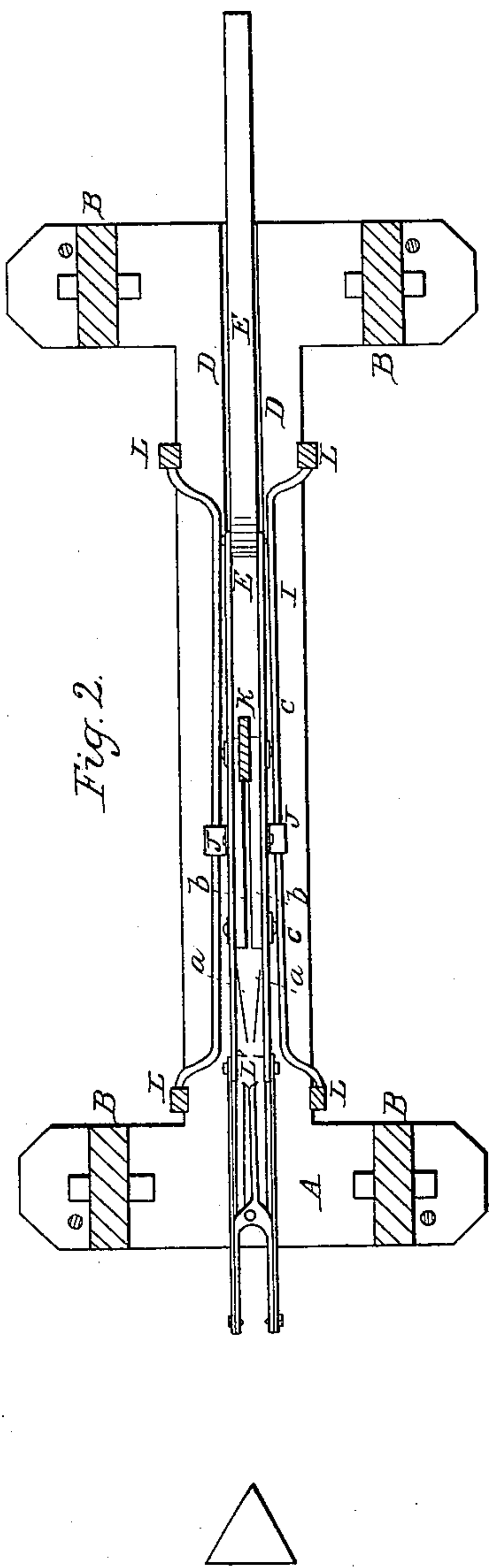


Fig. 2.

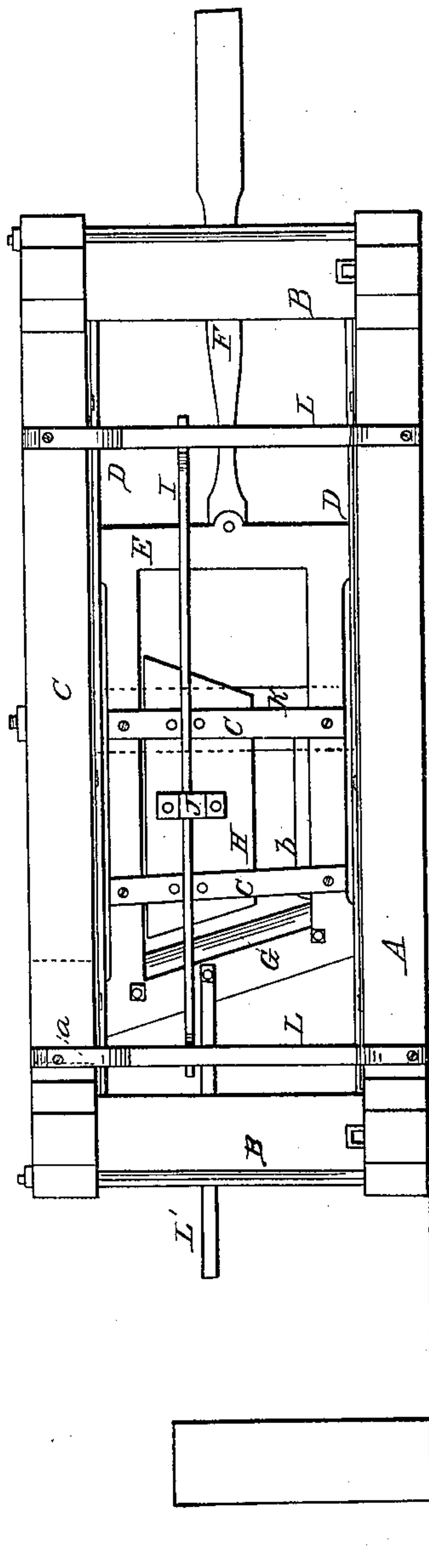


Fig. 1.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY WHITE, OF ONEIDA CASTLE, NEW YORK.

SHINGLE-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,977, dated May 27, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY WHITE, of Oneida Castle, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Machine for Shaving Shingles, Headings, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the same is described and represented in the following specifications and drawings.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation referring to the drawings in which the same letters indicate like parts in each of the figures.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is a plan with the top of the frame removed to show the other parts.

The nature of my invention consists in the arrangement of two inclined plates which have their lower edges nearest to each other, to receive the butt end of the shingle when it is dropped into the machine and hold it while it is being shaved, and further in the arrangement of a pair of spring forceps to seize the shingle after it is shaved and carry it out of the machine and let it drop.

In the accompanying drawings A, is the bottom of the frame made in the form shown in Fig. 2 and provided with four posts B, B, to support the top frame C, which is made in the same form as the frame A. There are some metal ways D, D, with angular edges fastened to the frames A, and C, between which the carriage E, traverses, which carriage consists of two oblong metal frames with V shaped scores in their edges fitted to the ways D, D, between which ways the carriage traverses being operated by the connecting rod F, by which it may be connected to the crank of the moving power which is to operate it.

The rear of the carriage is made to incline backward as shown in the drawing and the knives G, G, are fastened to it in the position shown in Fig. 1, so as to shave the shingles by beginning at one corner at the butt, and moving across the shingle with the edges of the knives diagonally to the grain of the wood so as to shave cross grain shingles smooth, and straight grained ones smoother than if the edges of the knives were parallel to the grain of the wood.

The top frame C has a long slot shown by the broken lines *a, a*, Fig. 1, through which

slot the shingles are dropped in front of the knives G, G, when the carriage is run back, the butt of the shingle falling between two inclined plates which bring it into the center of the carriage. One of these inclined plates which are fastened to the carriage is shown at *b*, Fig. 1.

The shingle as it is dropped in, falls between the plates H, H, which are pressed together by the springs *c, c*, to which they are fastened, the ends of the springs being fastened to the carriage by screws as shown in the drawing. The plates H, H, are drawn apart to allow the shingle to fall between them as it is dropped in by the rods I, I, which act on the brackets J, J, fastened to the plates for that purpose.

The rods I, I, are supported by the bars L, L, fastened to the frames A, and C. When the shingle is dropped into the carriage it is carried forward by it until the edge strikes the standard K, fastened in the center of the frames A, and C, between the ways D, D, which standard is made a little thinner than the shingle, so as to stop it, while the carriage carries the knives across each side and shave the shingle smooth and as the knives leave it, it is seized by the spring forceps L' which remove the shingle when the carriage is run back and drop it beyond the end of the frame A, a V shaped block being arranged to act between the rear end of the forceps and open them, and let the shingle drop out. The rods I, I, are so formed being curved or bent, so as to let the springs *c, c*, close the plates H, H, upon the shingle and if it is crooked or winding press it straight by the time it strikes the standard K, when the knives begin to shave it; these plates also hold the shingle flat and straight and prevent it from being split in the process of shaving.

To shave shingles tapering the knives are set nearer together at the top than at the bottom. But if heading staves or other lumber is to be shaved with its sides parallel the knives must be set the same distance apart at the top that they are at the bottom.

This machine with the improvements which I have invented is most admirably adapted to shaving staves and heading for casks as well as lumber for various other purposes besides shingles of which it will shave thirty or forty per minute, pressing

the winding pieces straight, and shaving both sides smooth so that the shingles may be laid either side up, thus enabling the carpenter to lay them faster. Besides it
5 will shave cross grained wood which cannot be shaved at all in most machines and further it will shave cross grained wood smoother than any other machine. It is also a cheaper machine than any other that
10 will accomplish the same amount of work in the same time.

I believe I have described the construction and operation of my invention so as to enable any person skilled in the art to make

and use it, I will now state what I desire 15 to secure by Letters Patent.

1. I claim the plates *b, b*, so arranged as to bring the butt of the shingle into the center between the knives, and hold it there while it is being shaved. 20

2. I claim the spring forceps so arranged as to seize and remove the shingle after it is shaved, substantially as described.

HARRY WHITE.

Witnesses:

JNO. B. LOOMIS,
WM. WILLIAMS.