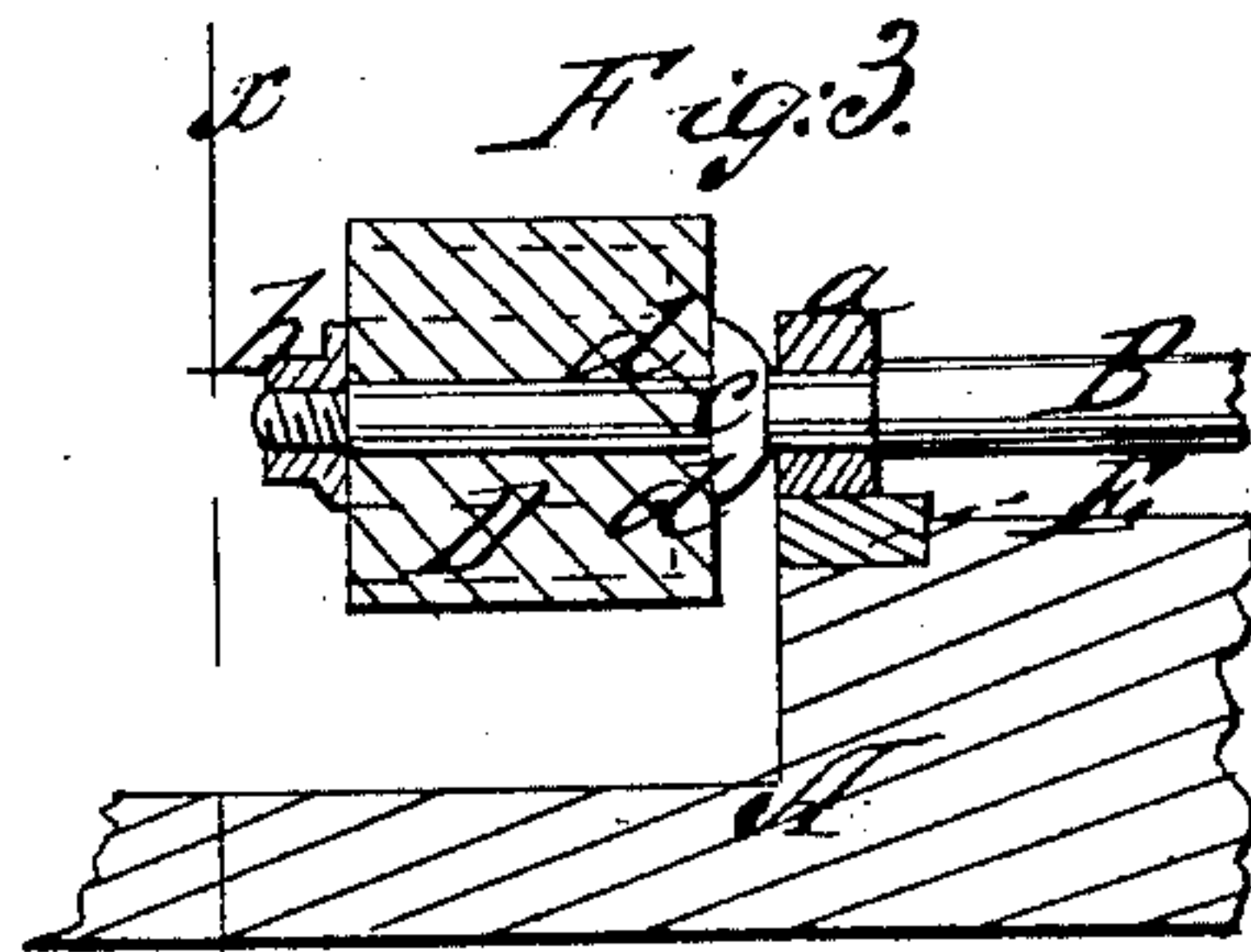
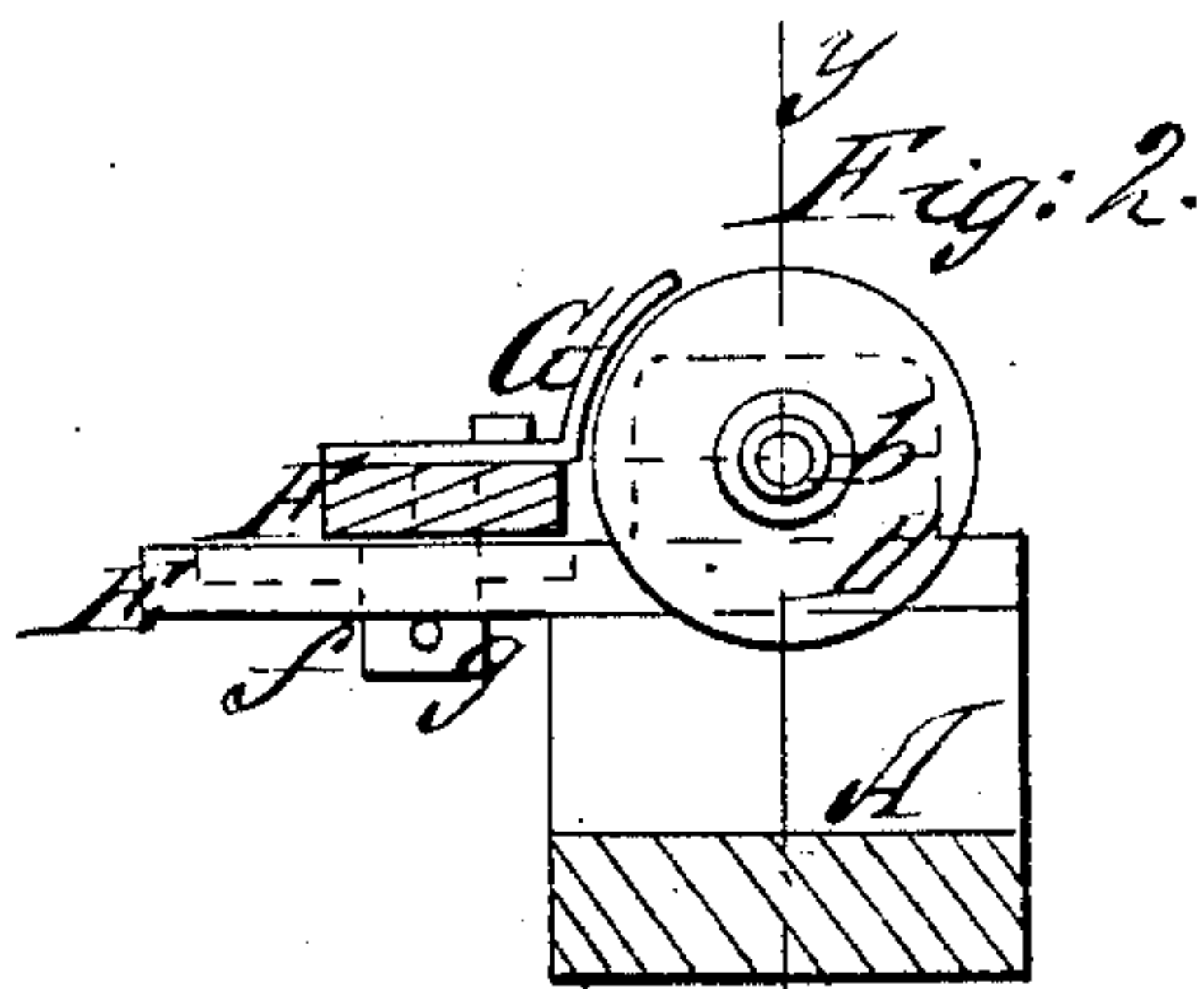
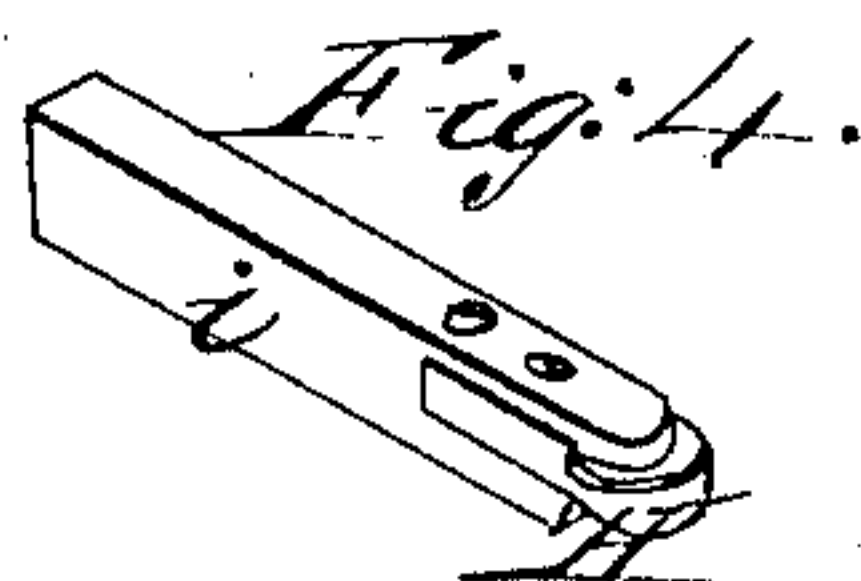
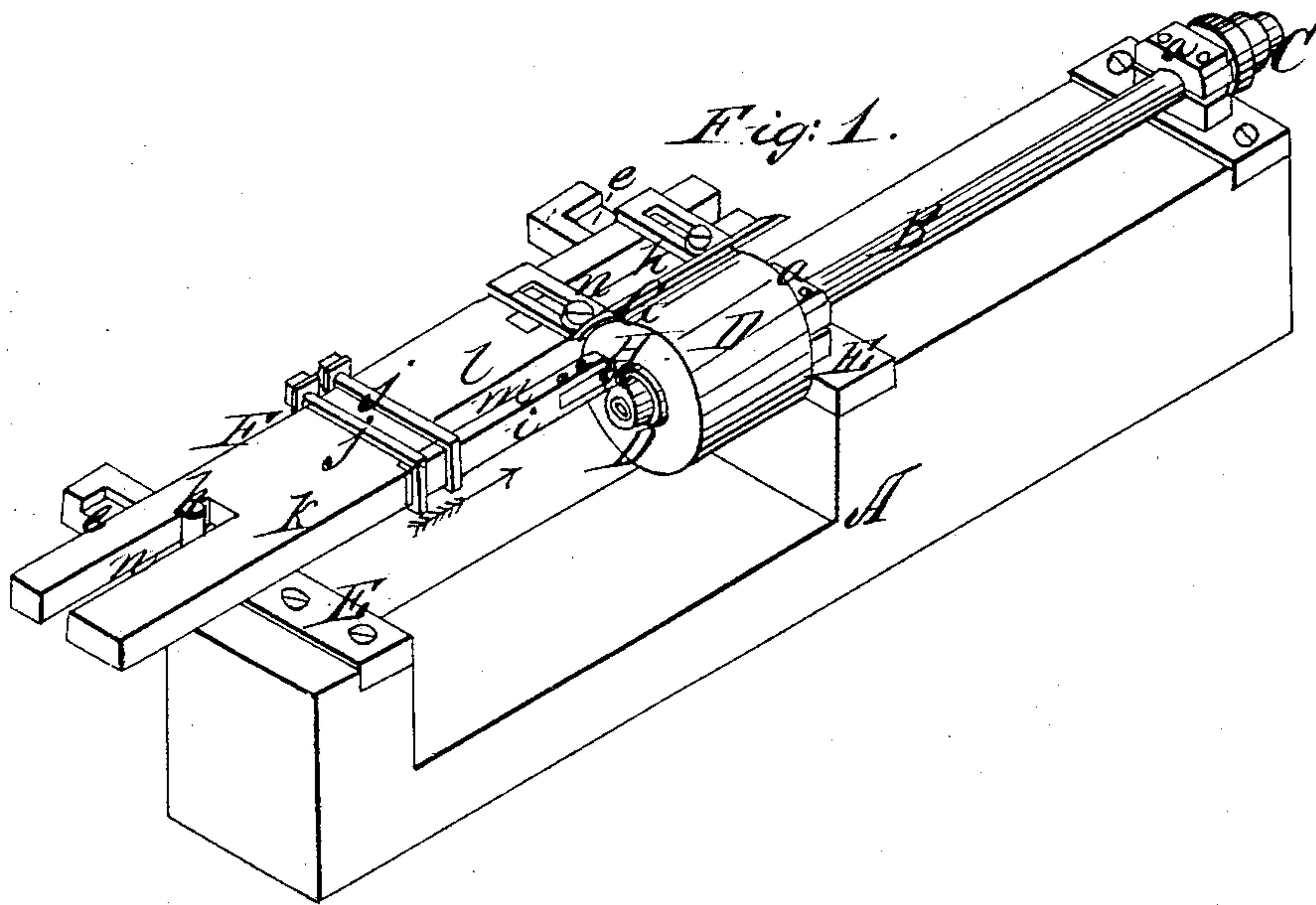


L. P. Rood,
Making Wooden Trays, &c.
N^o 24,956. Patented Aug. 2, 1859.



Witnesses:

*Samuel M. Kelley
 Roy L. Lusk*

Inventor:

Luman P. Rood

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUMAN P. ROOD, OF DEPOSIT, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR TURNING HOLLOW WARE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 24,956, dated August 2, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUMAN P. ROOD, of Deposit, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Lathe for Manufacturing Wooden Hollow Ware; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2, a transverse section of ditto, taken in the line *x, x*, Fig. 3. Fig. 3, a longitudinal vertical section of ditto, taken in the line *y, y*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4, a detached perspective view of the cutter of ditto.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in the employment or use of a rotating mandrel in connection with a slide provided with a tool rest and cutter, the above parts being attached to a suitable bed and the whole arranged substantially as hereinafter described, whereby the bodies of wooden vessels may be very expeditiously made or cut out from the solid.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents a bed or stock to which the working parts of the machine are attached. This bed or stock may be of metal or wood and constructed similarly to the bed of a turning lathe. To the bed A, there are bearings *a, a*, attached which support a mandrel B. This mandrel has a cone of driving pulleys C, at one end and at the opposite end a log D, it attached by means of nut *b*, and a shoulder *c*, the latter having spurs *d*, attached to it which penetrate the back end of the log as the nut *b*, is screwed up against its outer end. This will be clearly understood by referring to Fig. 3.

To the bed or stock A, two traverse bars E, E, are attached. These bars are slotted longitudinally as shown at *e, e*, and a rectangular block *f*, is fitted in each slot *e*, each block being secured by a pin *g*, at any desired point in the slots. Each block *f*, has a vertical pin *h*, attached to it.

The pins *h, h*, form guides for a slide F, which is a rectangular bar having a tool rest G, attached to it, and a cutter H. The rest G, may be constructed similarly to the rest of an ordinary turning lathe, see Figs. 1 and 2, and the cutter H, is of gouge form as

shown clearly in Fig. 4, and it is attached to a bar *i*, which is secured longitudinally to the slide F, by straps or stirrups *j, j*. One portion *k*, of the slide F, is wider than the other *l*, and the bar *i*, of cutter H, is parallel with the side of the narrow part *l*, and attached to the side of the wide part *k*, so as to leave a space *m*, between the bar *i*, and the side of the narrow part *l*, of the slide, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The slide F, is slotted longitudinally at each end as shown at *n, n*, and the pins *h, h*, are fitted in said slots.

The operation is as follows:—The log D, of proper dimensions is secured to the mandrel B, as hereinbefore described, the exterior of the log is turned perfectly smooth or true by means of a proper tool placed on the rest G, and applied manually to its work. This work being done, the slide F, is moved by hand in the direction indicated by arrow *l*, and the cutter H, will take out the interior of the log, the slide F, being adjusted laterally so that the cutter H, will leave a shell of the proper or desired thickness. If a cylindrical shell is desired the slide F, by adjusting the blocks *f*, in the slots *e*, of the traverse bars E, E, is made parallel with the mandrel B, and axis of the log D, but if a conical shell is desired the slide F is adjusted obliquely with the axis of the log but parallel with its periphery. If a shell of biconical form is required the log after its exterior is turned in proper form will require to be cut out part way from one end by the cutter H, and be then reversed on the mandrel B, and finished by cutting into the opposite end. The heads and bottoms of the vessels may be turned on the mandrel B, in the ordinary way, the nut *b*, having its inner part of sufficient diameter that it may form a face plate on which to turn the heads and bottoms of the vessels by reversing the nut on the mandrel.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letter Patent, is,

The combination of the rotating mandrel B, with the adjustable slide F, provided with the tool rest G, and cutter H, arranged as and for the purpose set forth.

LUMAN P. ROOD.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL J. WORLLEY,
R. G. LAKIN.