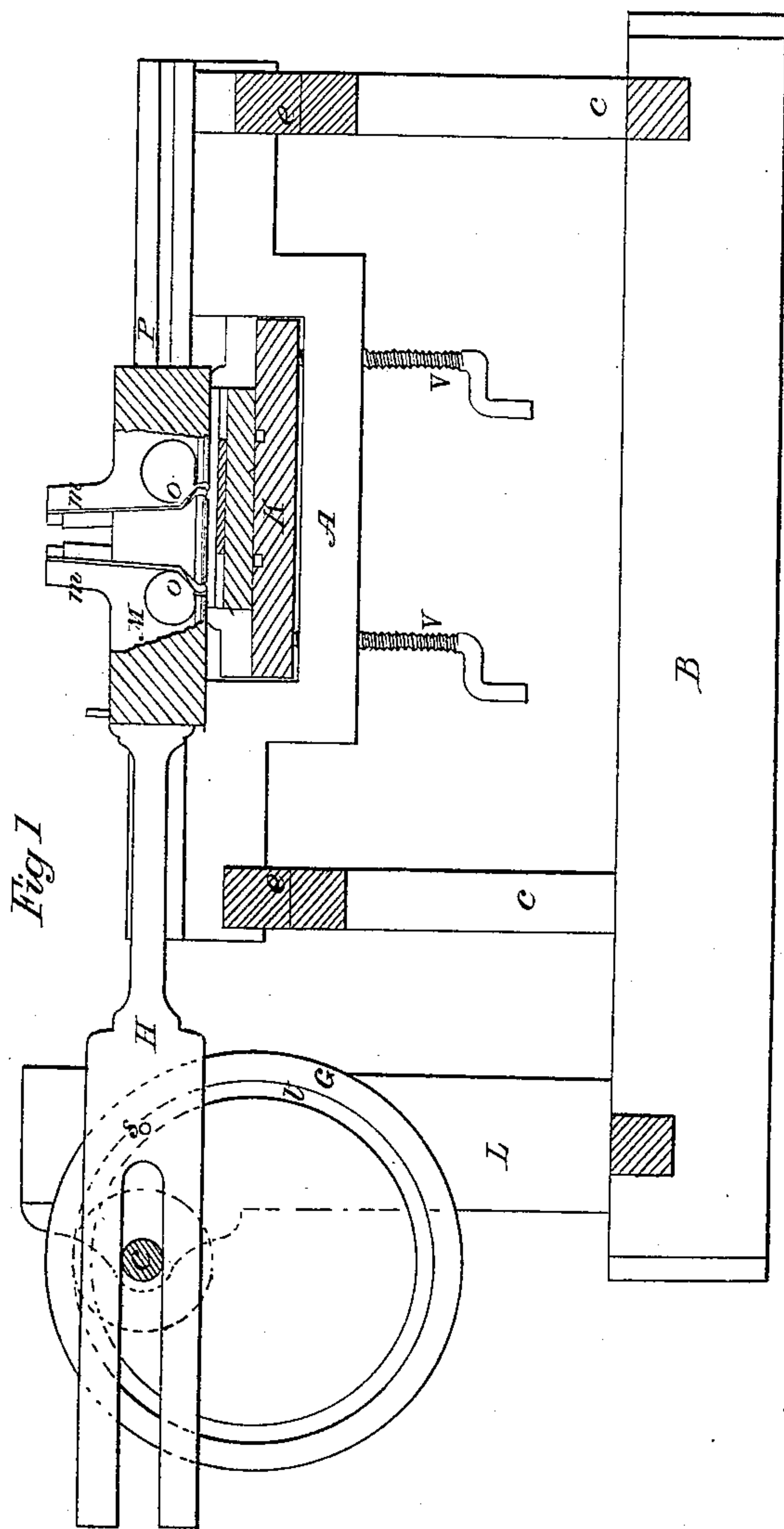


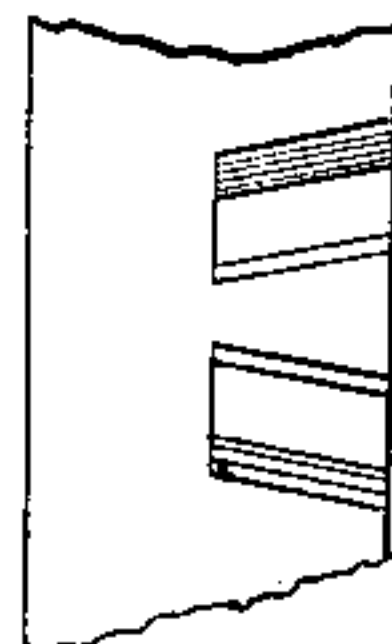
*J. R. Cluxton,  
Planing Shingles.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 39,380.*

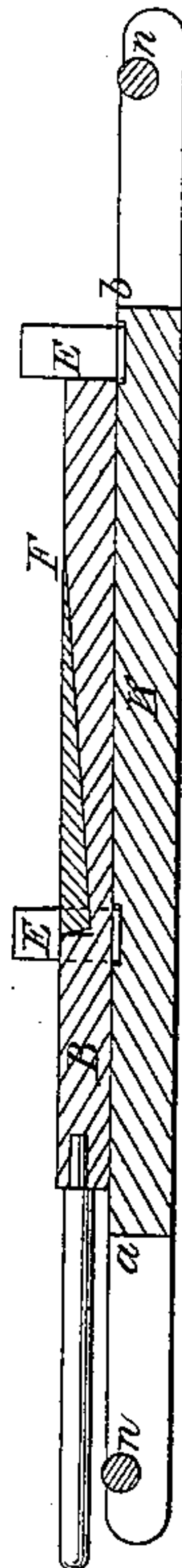
*Patented Aug. 4, 1863.*



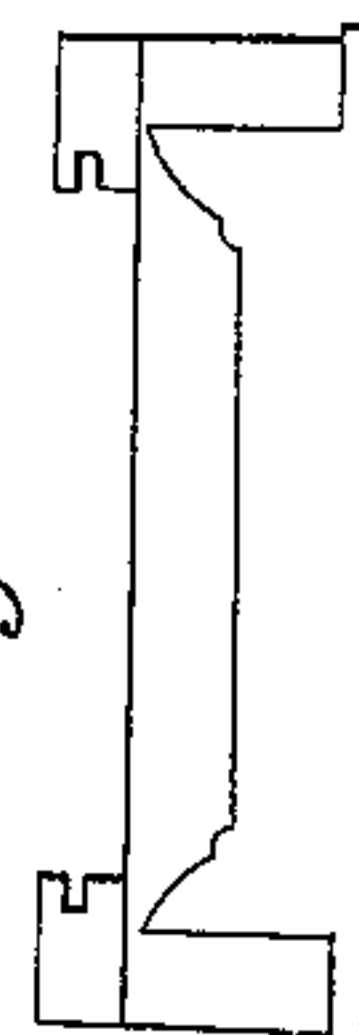
*Fig 1*



*Fig 2*



*Fig 3*



*Fig 4*



*Witnesses:*

*Charles A. Simpson*

*W. C. Clayton*

*Inventor:*

*J. R. Cluxton*

*By C. M. Simpson Atty*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. R. CLUXTON, OF RUSSELLVILLE, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR PLANING SHINGLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 39,380, dated August 4, 1863.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, J. R. CLAXTON, of Russellville, in the State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Planing Shingles and Plank; and I hereby declare that the following is a true and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 in the drawings which make a part of this specification represents a vertical section of my machine. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the platform with the attachment for making shingles. Fig. 3 is an end view of the frame A upon which the plane-stock works. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a section of the plane-stock with the bits in position. Fig. 5 is an end view of the plane-stock.

The body of my machine is made of timber of suitable size, the letter B representing the sills, and *c c* the two uprights which support the frame A. The frame A may be made of cast-iron or other suitable material, and rest at its end on the girders *e*. The plates or top pieces of A are grooved on the sides next to the plane-stock M, the grooves being intended to receive the tongues on the slides *g g*, two of which are on each side of the plane-stock and cast solid with it. The stock M is furnished with two bits, *l l*, inserted in and extending through M. These bits, being of suitable width and an inch, more or less, apart at the face of M, incline toward each other from the bottom to the top at a small angle, so that when in position their front edges will be about five times as far apart as the back edges. These bits are supported at their outer sides by the wedges *m m*, the wedges having curved openings at the lower end corresponding with similar openings in the stock M, and together forming the cavities marked O, intended as an outlet for the shavings.

The uprights (marked L) are intended to support two boxes (their position shown in dotted lines) screwed to E near the top. Through these boxes the shaft C passes, having a pulley on one end, (in dotted lines,) by which the machine is operated. On this shaft is the wheel G, the shaft C passing through it just inside the groove.

H represents the pitman, one end of which is securely fastened to the stock M and the

other end forked, so as to embrace the shaft C, one side of the pitman resting against G and the other against a shoulder on C.

K represents the platform intended to support the plank or shingle timber when under the action of the bits *l l*. This platform passes through openings in the sides of A, and is made solid from the point *a* to *b*, an open space being left between the solid portion and the rollers *n*. Two grooves are cut lengthwise of the platform, to which the tongues at the bottom of the slide B and F are adapted. By means of a handle attached to the outer edge of B it can be made to slide backward or forward, as the case may require. On the platform K the board F is fastened by being pressed down on metal points in K. This board is made of the same taper and length of a shingle, the thin end resting against the shoulder at B.

In manufacturing shingles, a piece of timber of the proper thickness, width, and length is placed on F, and fastened by means of metal points on F, with its end resting at the shoulder of B. It is then slid under the bits, planed on one side, then turned over and planed on the other, and the shingle completed. The adjustable clamps E, of which there are two on each side of K, have a slot in them running nearly the whole length of the clamp, and a screw-bolt attaches them to K. The office of these clamps is to brace the edges of the plank when under the action of the bits. When my machine is to be used for planing plank, the roller at the end of K is removed, B and F withdrawn by means of the handle on B, the roller returned to its position, and K is in condition to receive the plank. By the hands of the operator the plank is moved until it is planed from end to end.

The advantage I claim for my machine is that from the position of the bits it dresses boards smoother than any hitherto used. Boards that are gnarly and cross-grained are, by the action of other planing-machines, left unfit for use, but are by mine brought to a smooth and even surface.

My mode of operating the plane-stock differs from that used by others. It is done by the eccentric movement of the wheel G. This movement is obtained in the following man-



ner, viz: A pin (marked S) passes through the pitman into the groove X, and, the axis of the wheel being midway between its center and circumference, the circumference is made at each revolution alternately to recede from and approach toward the frame A, thus giving to M a reciprocating motion. The action of the bits is crosswise and not lengthwise of the plank, as in other machines. In order to raise or lower the frame K so as to adjust it to planks of different degrees of thickness, the screws V are used. These screws penetrate through A vertically and press with their upper ends against the bottom of K.

There are two of these screws running through each of the parts marked A.

Having thus described my machine, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The platform K, the boards B and F, the adjustable clamps G, and the regulating-screws V V, in combination with the cam G, the whole arranged in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

J. R. CLUXTON.

Witnesses:

W. H. WILSON,  
J. T. WILLIAMS.