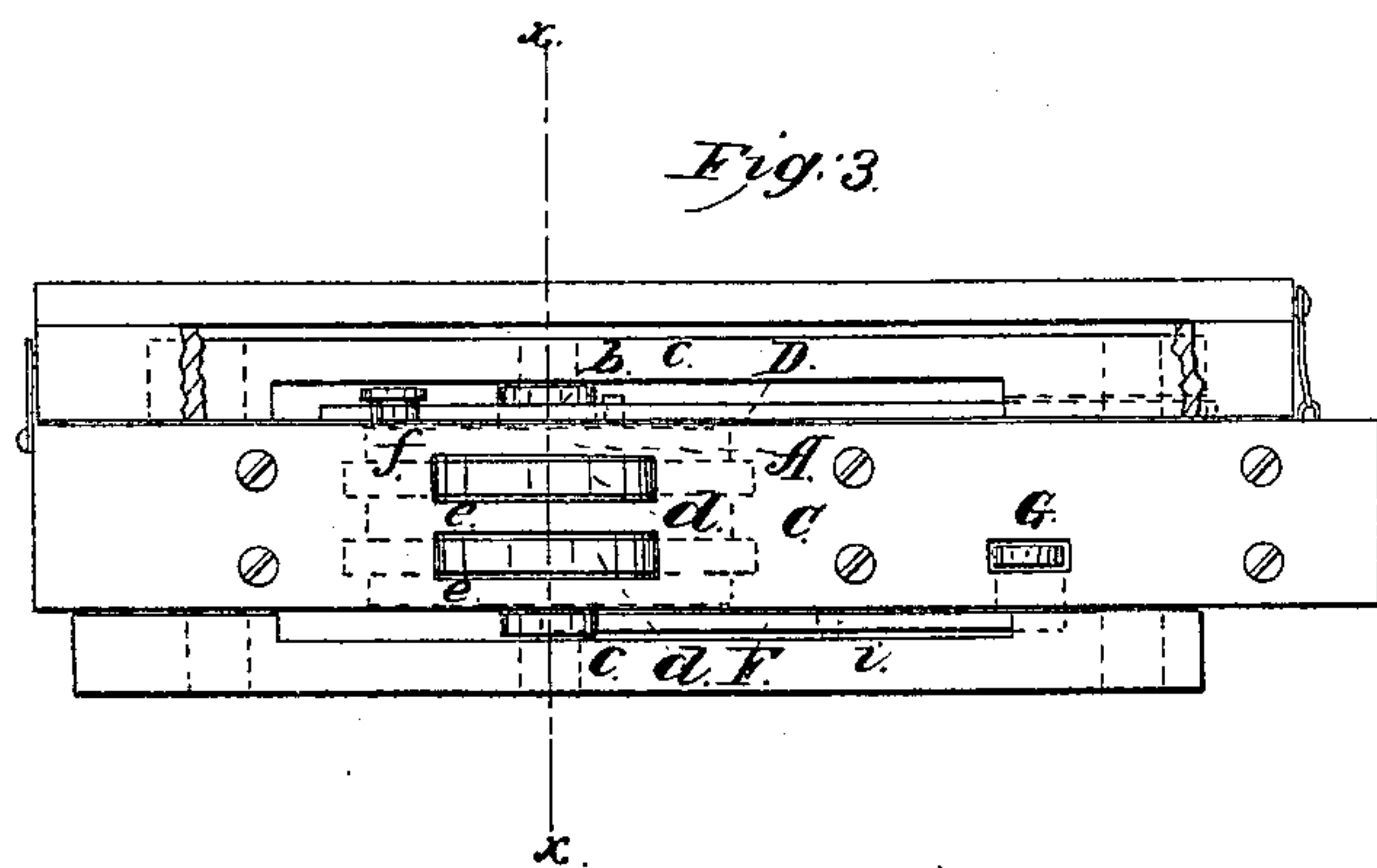
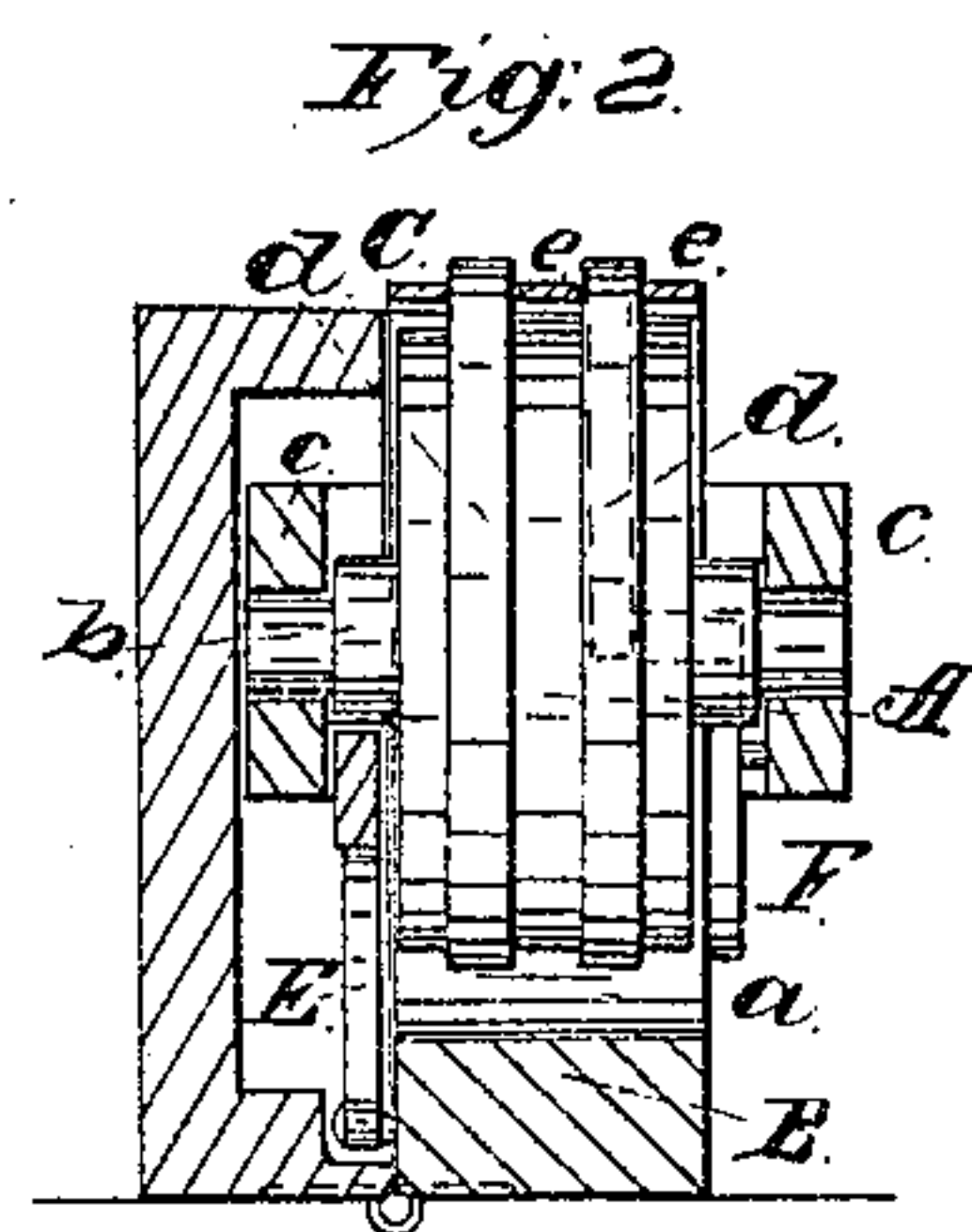
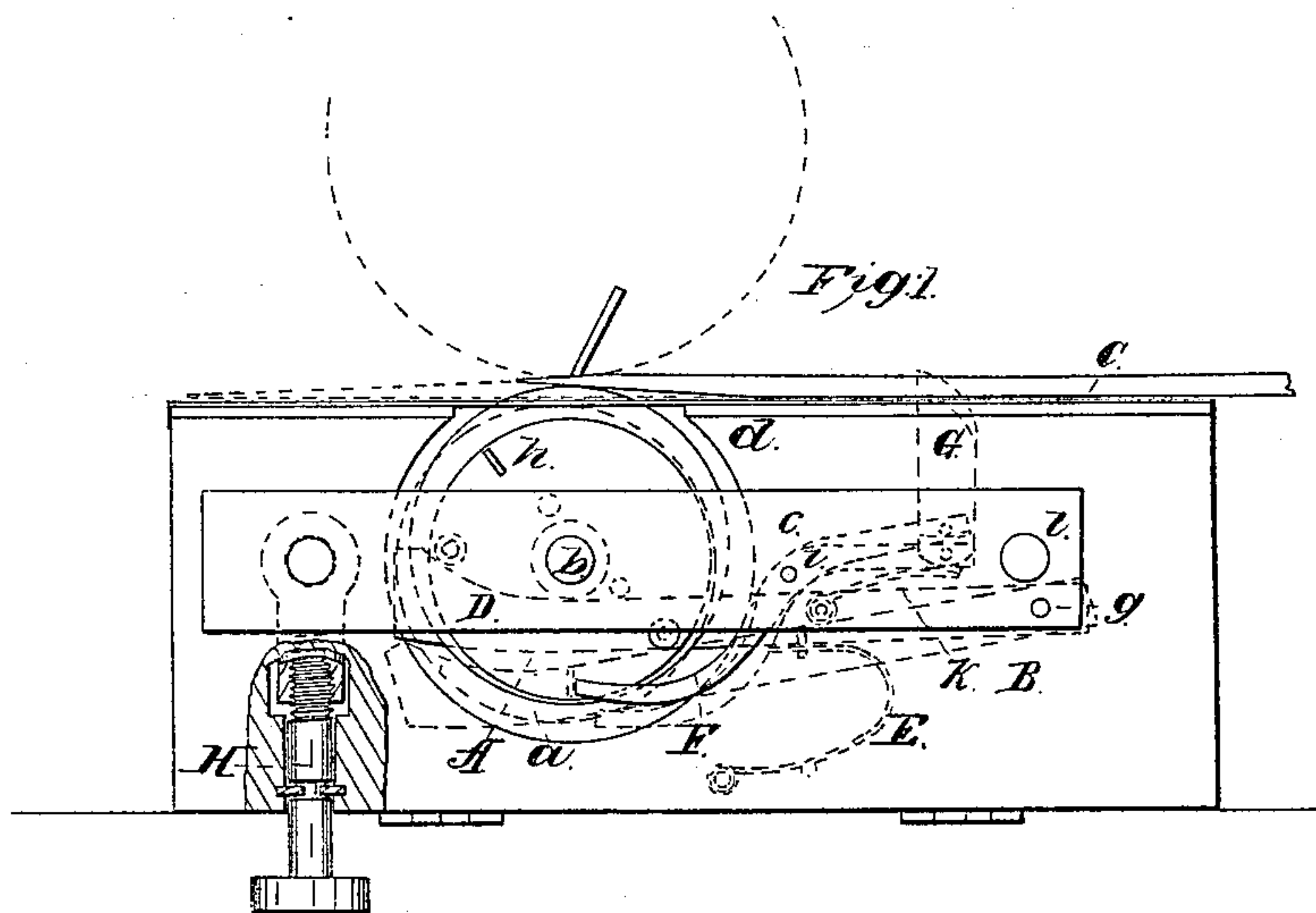


*H. Pelsue,
Making Hoops.*

N^o 42,790.

Patented May 17, 1864.



*Witnesses:
J. W. Coombs
C. S. Topliff.*

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Attys.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOSEA PELSUE, OF EAST WALLINGFORD, VERMONT.

IMPROVED DEVICE FOR CHAMFERING BARREL-HOOPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 42,790, dated May 17, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOSEA PELSUE, of East Wallingford, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, have invented a new and Improved Device for Chamfering Hoops for Casks, Tubs, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention, partly in section; Fig. 2, a transverse vertical section of the same, taken in the line $x x$; Fig. 3, a plan or top view of the same.

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

This invention relates to a new and improved device for chamfering the ends of hoops for casks, tubs, &c. The invention is designed to be used in connection with a hoop-planing machine, so that the operations of planing and chamfering may be performed at one and the same time.

The invention consists in the employment or use of an eccentric-wheel arranged in connection with a stop and spring in the manner substantially as hereinafter set forth.

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

A represents a wheel, which is fitted in a circular recess, a , in a bed-piece, B, the axle b of said wheel having its bearings in side strips, $c c$. This wheel A has one, two, or more eccentric rims, $d d$, formed separately or otherwise on its periphery, said rims projecting up through slots $e e$ in a plate, C, secured on the bed-piece B. This plate C may be perfectly horizontal in a transverse direction, or it may be more or less inclined, according to whether the hoops are to be planed with a beveled surface or not. At one side of this wheel A, near its periphery, there is a pin, f , which bears upon a bar, D, attached to the bed-piece, B at one end by a pin or pivot, g , and having a spring, E, bearing against its under side, (see red dotted lines in Fig. 1,) and at the opposite side of said wheel there is a pin, h , which projects out horizontally from it a requisite distance.

F is a curved bar, which is at one side of the bed-piece B, and is fitted on a pin, i . The upper end of the bar F is curved inward, and

extends within a hole made in the bed-piece and underneath an upright, G, fitted in the bed-piece, and projecting above the plate C with its upper end beveled or rounded. The bar F has a spring, k , bearing against its under side, said spring having a tendency to keep the lower end of the bar F below the path of rotation of the pin h , in order that the bar F may not serve to stop the rotation of wheel A.

The strips $c c$, in which the journals of the axle b work, are fitted on a shaft, l , at one end, and the opposite ends of said strips are connected by a bar, which has a nut attached to it to receive a screw, H, which is at the under side of the bed-plate. By turning this screw H the strips $c c$ may be raised and lowered, and consequently the wheel A and the eccentric rims $d d$ of the latter be made to project a greater or less distance through the slots $e e$ in plate C, as may be desired.

This device may be applied to a planing-machine having either a vertical cylindrical cutter-wheel or one placed on a vertical shaft and rotating in a horizontal plane. If the former be used, the wheel A is placed underneath the cutter-wheel, which is shown in red in Fig. 1. The bar D and spring E have a tendency to keep the prominent portions of the rims $d d$ upward or through the slits $e e$, and the hoop shown in red is fed along on the plate C of the bed-piece A and underneath the cutter or planer wheel. The hoop before it reaches the planer wheel, depresses the upright G, and thereby throws upward the lower end of the bar F within the path of rotation of the pin h , and serves to prevent the rotation of said wheel in consequence of the pin coming in contact with F. The prominent parts of the rims $d d$, in consequence of being uppermost, will throw up the end of the hoop quite close to the planer-wheel, and the wheel A will gradually turn the less prominent portions of the rims $d d$ uppermost, so that the end of the hoop will be cut with a chamfer or bevel. The wheel A turns until the pin h comes in contact with the bar F, at which time the least prominent parts of the rims $d d$ are in contact with the hoop, and the latter is then planed off at a uniform thickness nearly its whole length, or until the hoop passes off from the upright G, when the lower end of the bar F, under the action of the spring k , is

thrown below the path of rotation of the pin *h*, and the wheel A again turns the rims *d d*, gradually raising the end of the hoop to the cutter or planer wheel and causing the former to be chamfered or beveled. Thus it will be seen that the hoops, whatever their length may be, may have their ends chamfered or beveled in taper-form, and the work performed simultaneously with the planing operation.

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

1. The eccentric wheel A *d*, constructed and

operating in the manner substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the above, the automatic stop composed of the bar F, upright G, and pin *h* on the wheel A, arranged substantially as described.

3. The combination of the bar D, spring E, and pin *f*, for the purpose of regulating the position of the wheel A, as set forth.

HOSEA PELSUE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM KENT,
JAMES SWEENEY.