

J. P. WILDER.

Improvement in Shingle Machines.

No. 121,698.

Patented Dec. 5, 1871.

Fig. I.

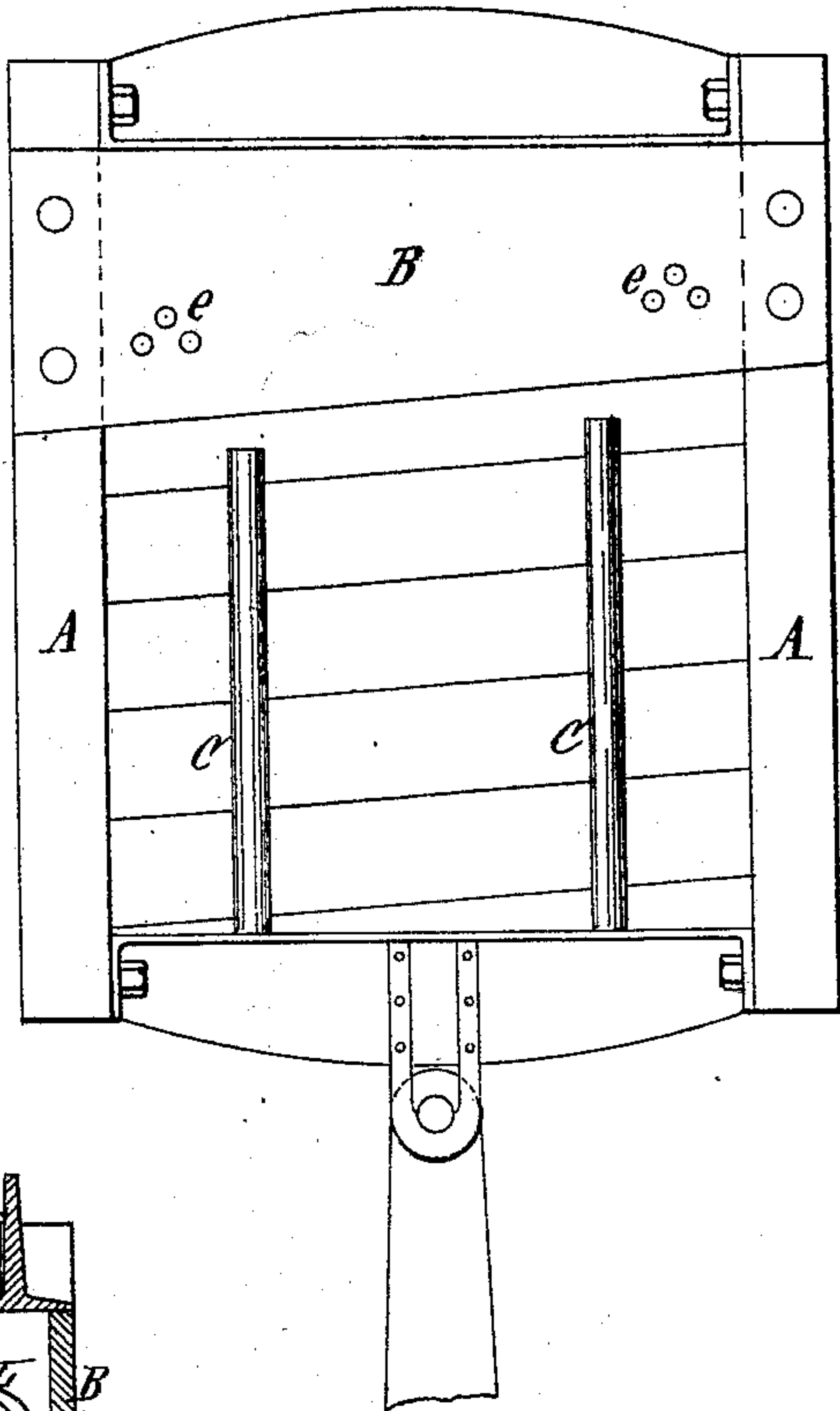


Fig. I.

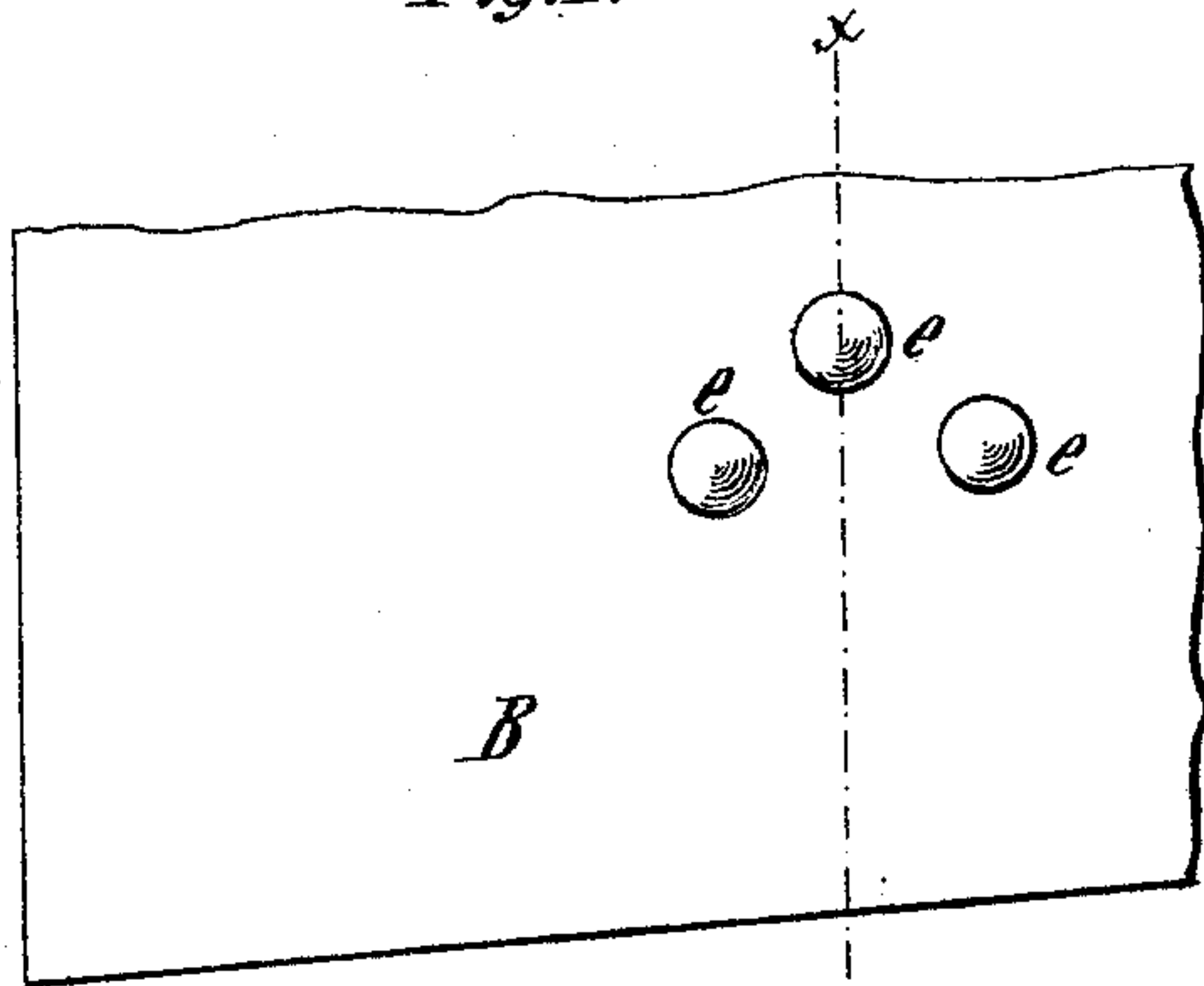


Fig. III.

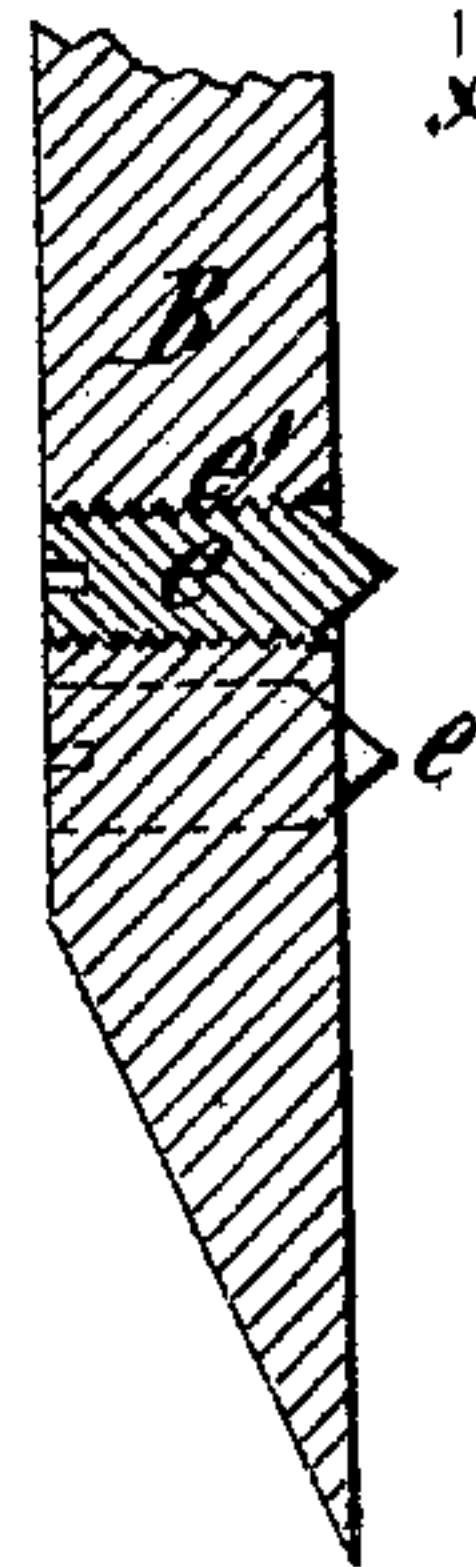


Fig. IV.

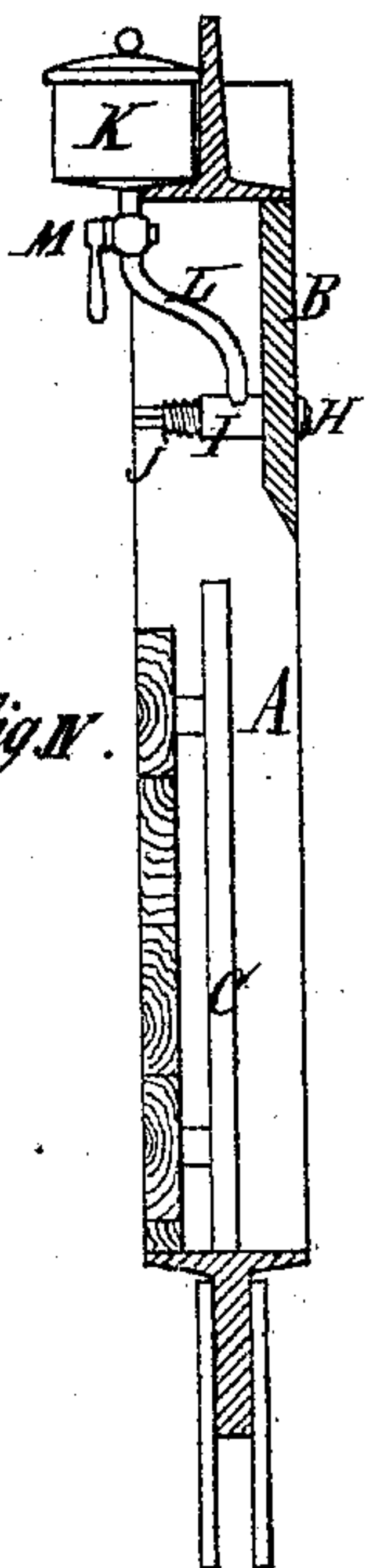


Fig. V.

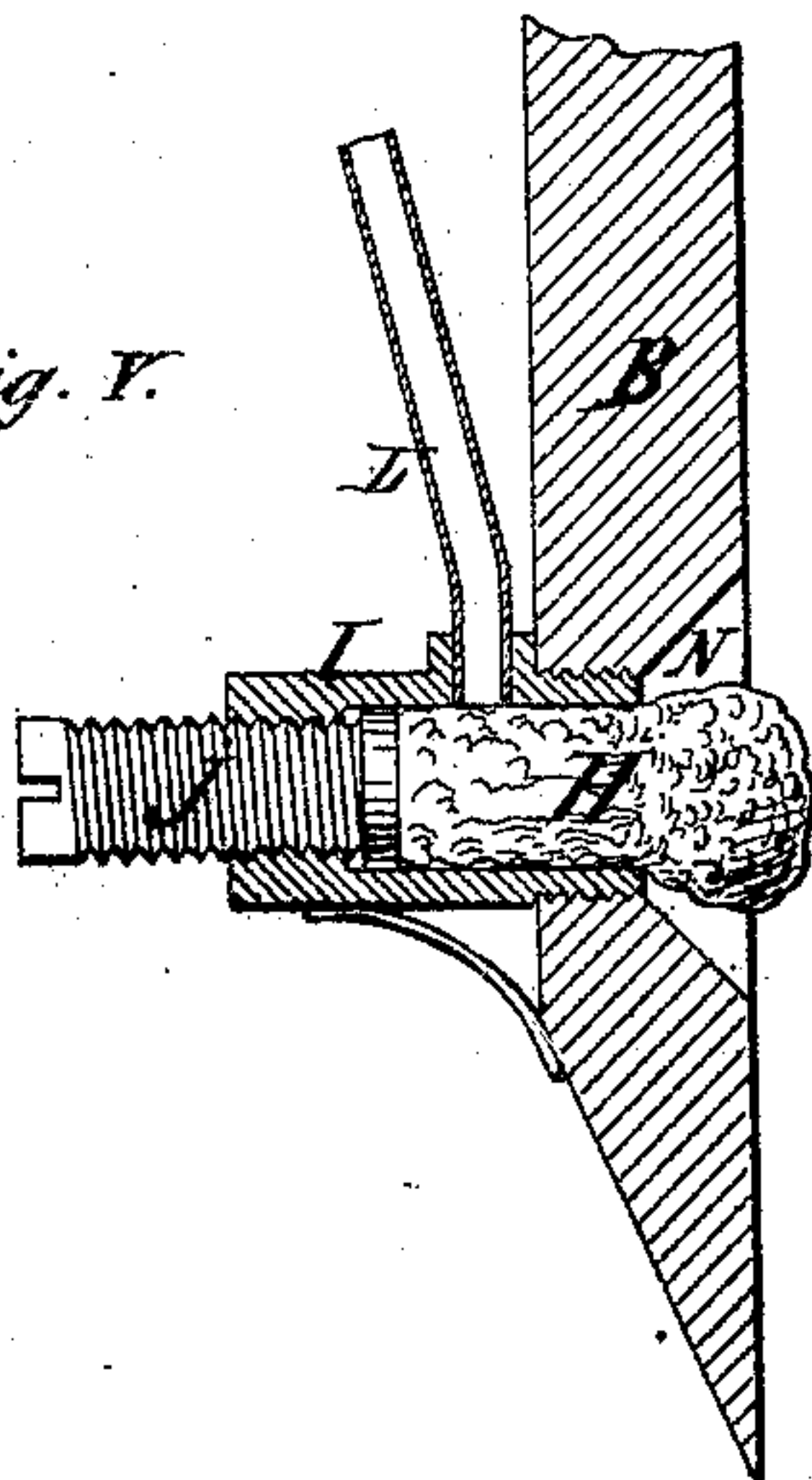
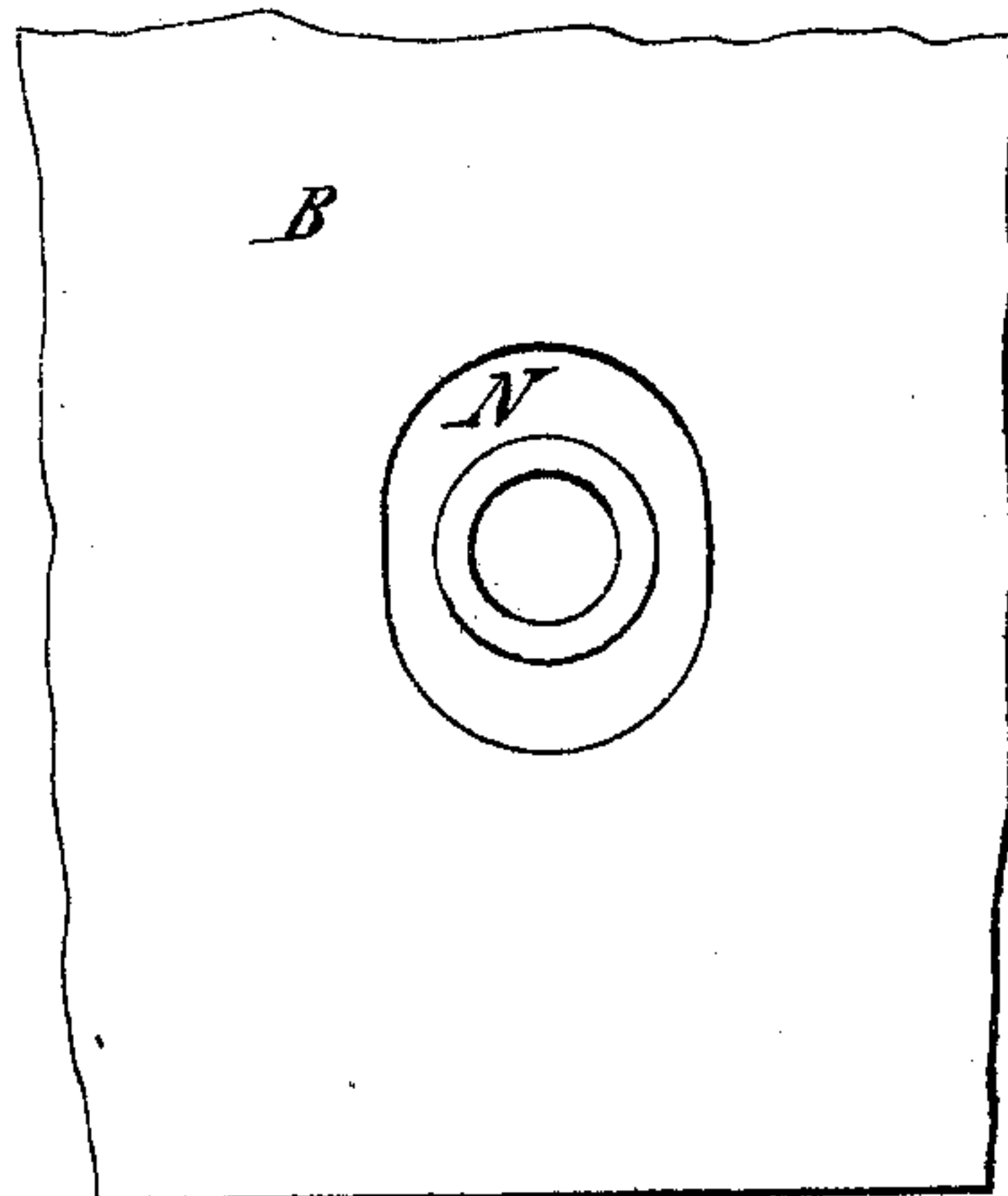


Fig. VI.



Jno. J. Donner
Edward Wilhelm

Witnesses

J. P. Wilder Inventor
by Jay Hyatt atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS P. WILDER, OF TONAWANDA, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHINGLE-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 121,698, dated December 5, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS P. WILDER, of Tonawanda, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Shingle-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

It is well known to those acquainted with the operation of lumber-cutting machines, as distinguished from sawing-machines, that one side of the lumber during the process of cutting is subjected to a bending strain, which slightly separates the fiber, producing fine checks of greater or less depth. In using such cut lumber, and especially shingles, it is important that the checked surface should be exposed, or on the outside, so that as the shingles become partially worn the portion remaining will be sound and water-tight, which would not be the case if the shingles were reversed.

The object of my invention is to provide suitable means for marking one side of the lumber as it is being cut, so as to enable the checked side to be readily distinguished without requiring that close inspection which has heretofore been necessary for the purpose.

The invention consists in the combination, with the knife of a lumber-cutting machine, of a marking-tool arranged in a hole in the knife, and slightly projecting beyond the surface thereof so as to scratch or mark the face of the block at each downward stroke of the knife, the next succeeding stroke cutting off the portion thus marked during the preceding stroke, whereby each piece of lumber cut is marked on the sound or unchecked side.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure I is a front elevation of a knife-frame of a lumber-cutting machine provided with three marking-tools at each end of the knife; Fig. II, an enlarged detached view of a portion of the knife, showing the marking-tool arranged in the center thereof. Fig. III is a cross-section in line *x x*, Fig. II. Fig. IV is a vertical section of a knife-frame, showing a sponge arranged in a hole in the knife connected with a reservoir containing a marking-fluid. Fig. V is an enlarged sectional view of the knife, showing the manner of arranging the marking-sponge therewith. Fig. VI is a view showing the countersink in which the sponge is arranged.

Like letters designate like parts in each of the figures.

A is the knife-frame or sash of a machine adapted for cutting shingles; B, the knife secured thereto in the ordinary manner. C C are the gauge-rods secured to the planking or panel D of the frame. *e e*, Figs. I, II, and III, are the pointed metallic screws, preferably steel, which form the marking-tool; and *e' e'*, the internally-threaded holes in the knife in which the screws *e* are arranged. These screws, one or more, may be arranged in the knife, as shown, or in any manner desired.

H, Figs. IV and V, represents a piece of sponge fitted in a hollow holder, I, which screws into a hole in the knife. J is a screw working in the end of the holder I for adjusting the sponge. K is a reservoir of any suitable construction, secured to the top of the frame, containing any suitable coloring liquid. L is a tube, preferably flexible, connecting this reservoir with the holder I, as shown in Figs. IV and V, M being a stop-cock at the bottom of the reservoir. N is a recess or enlargement in the knife around the end of the sponge, which forms a countersink, into which the sponge is pressed by its contact with the block as the knife descends.

It is manifest that by keeping the sponge saturated with the marking liquid contained in the reservoir K it will serve as a substitute for the metallic marking-tool hereinbefore described, although I prefer to use the latter.

The operation of my marking device is obvious from the foregoing description.

By arranging the marking-tool so as to mark the shingles near the butt end the mark will not only serve to distinguish the sound from the checked side, but it will also serve as a means to detect any improperly-laid shingles, as the mark in such case will be exposed or on the outside.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the knife of a lumber-cutting machine, of a marking-tool, arranged to mark the block at each downward stroke of the knife, substantially as hereinbefore shown and described.

Witnesses: JULIUS P. WILDER.
JNO. J. BONNER,
EDWARD WILHELM.

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