2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

J. V. GUE & G. I. ANDERSON.

Improvement in Shingle Machines.

No. 124,057. Patented Feb. 27, 1872.

Fig. 1.

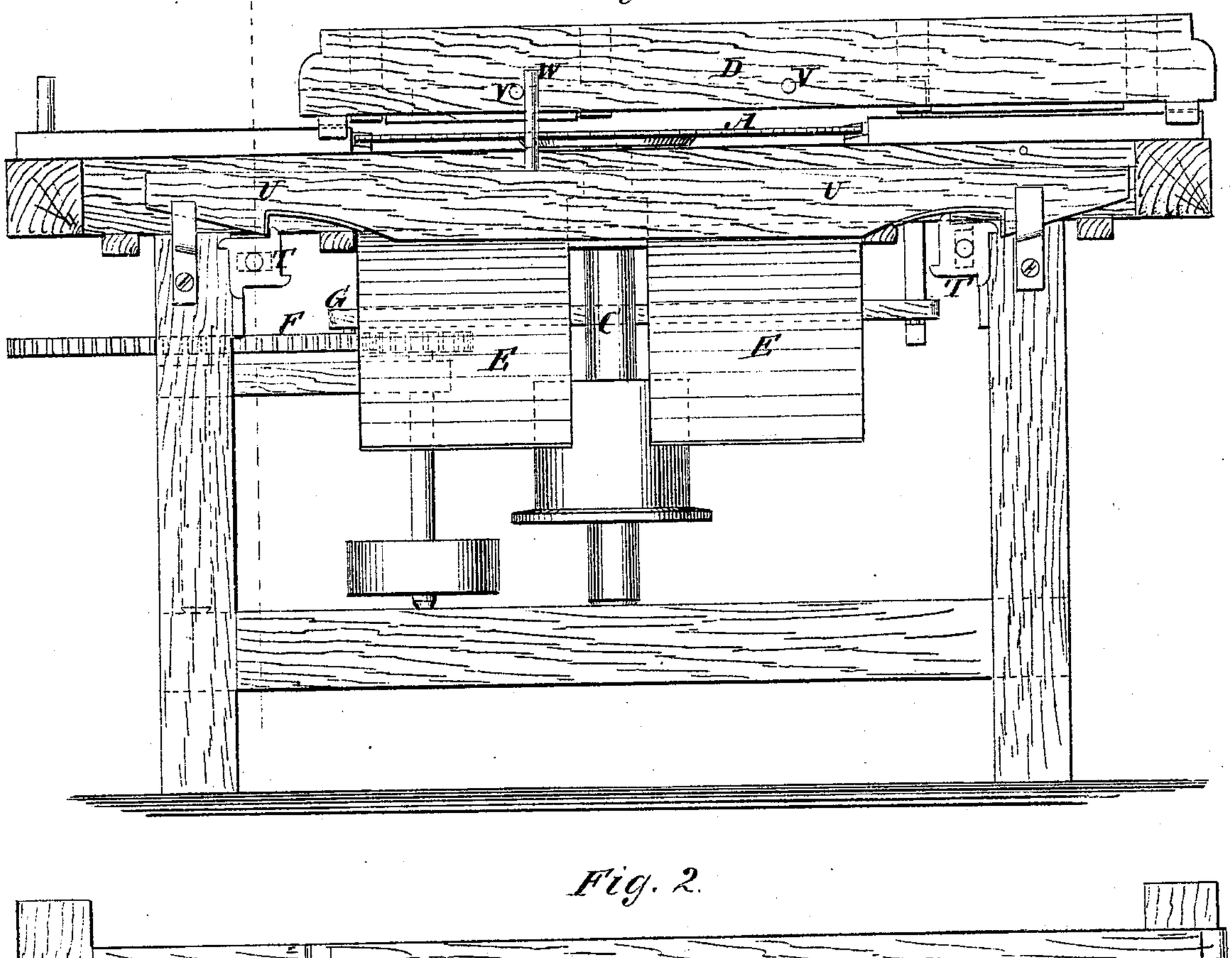
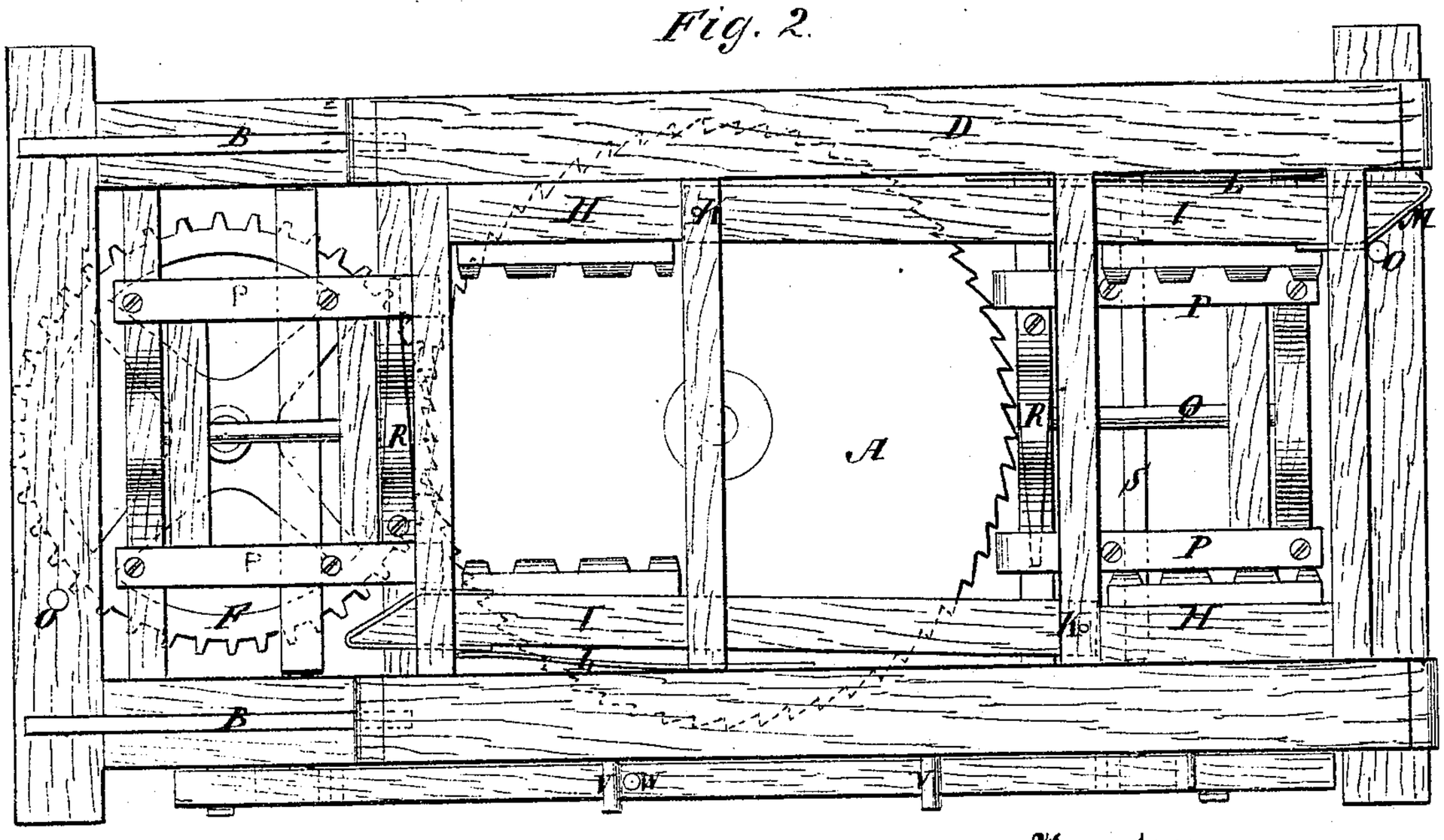


Fig. 2.



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J. V. GUE & G. I. ANDERSON.

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Fig. 3.

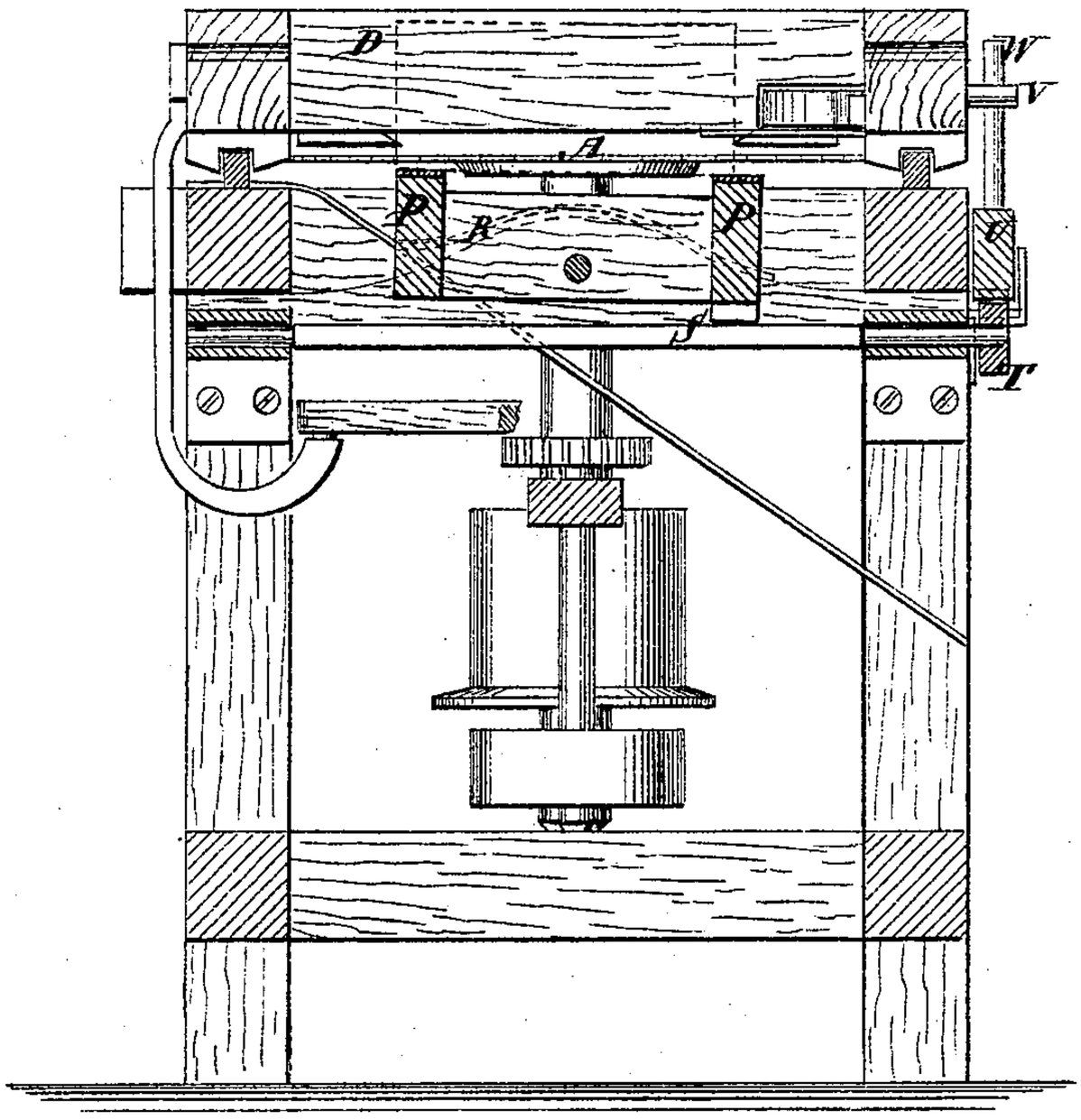
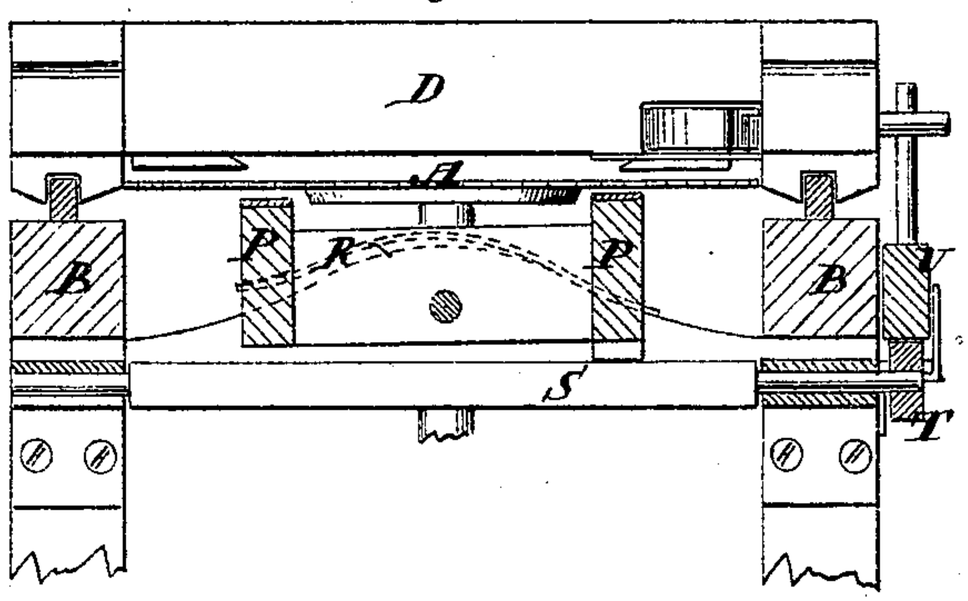


Fig. 4.



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124,057

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEROME V. GUE AND GEORGE I. ANDERSON, OF NORTH WESTERN, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHINGLE-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 124,057, dated February 27, 1872.

Specification describing a certain Improved Shingle-Machine invented by JEROME V. GUE and GEORGE I. ANDERSON, of North Western, in the county of Oneida and State of New York.

The invention will first be fully described and then clearly pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved machine. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Figs. 3 and 4 are transverse sections.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents a large horizontally-revolving saw, mounted at the center of a suitable frame, B, on the top of the mandrel C. D represents the carriage, which is intended to carry a bolt at each end, and feed one up to the saw at one side at the same time it is moving the other away at the other side, the said carriage being arranged over the saw, and carrying the bolts above it as the shingles are cut off the under sides and discharged down the chutes E. The carriage is actuated by the wheel F and connecting-rod G. This carriage is wide enough to receive the bolts endwise between the sides and the holding-dogs H I, one of which, H, is permanently fixed on the carriage, and the other is part of a long bar, pivoted at K to swing toward and from the fixed dog for engaging and releasing the bolt. It is pressed against the bolt by a spring, L, and away from it by the inclined end M acting on a stud-pin, O, just previous to the end of the movement of the bolt away from the saw. This releases the bolt at the ends, and lets it fall upon the frame P, which stands as much below the saw as the thickness of one shingle, so that the falling of the bolt on said frame sets it for the next cut. The bolt is confined again between the dogs as soon as the carriage moves backward and the incline M is drawn away from the pin O. In order to shift the bolts for alternately cutting heads and points, the frames P are mounted at the center between the sides of the carriage on a rod, Q, so as to be tilted at the ends for holding the bolts high at one end and low at the other, alternately with the movements of the carriage. A spring, R, is arranged with each frame, to constantly lift one end, and a square revolving-bar, S, with two high and two low sides, is provided for lifting the other end of the frame against the spring. This bar is provided with four points at one end, by which it is to be turned a quarter of a revolution at each double movement of the carriage, by means of a pawl, U, alternately bringing one high side and one low side of the bar under the tilting-frame, by which the bolt is held in relation to the saw, so that heads and points will be alternately cut at each end. A frame, P, with its tilting adjuncts, is arranged at the two opposite sides of the saw, one for each bolt, and they are both actuated by the pawl U, which comes in contact with the points T just previous to the end of the movement by which the bolt is fed to the saw, and adjusts the frame ready for receiving the bolt at the end of the backward movement at the time the jaws are opened by the incline M coming in contact with the pins O. The pawl U is shifted by the pins V on the carriage coming in contact with pin W. By this plan the feeding and setting apparatus is reduced to the minimum of simplicity and cheapness.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The pivoted frame P, combined with spring R, points T, pins V W, pawl U, and rotary bar S, constructed as and for the purpose described.

JEROME V. GUE.
GEO. I. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:
JOHN H. FRENCH,
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