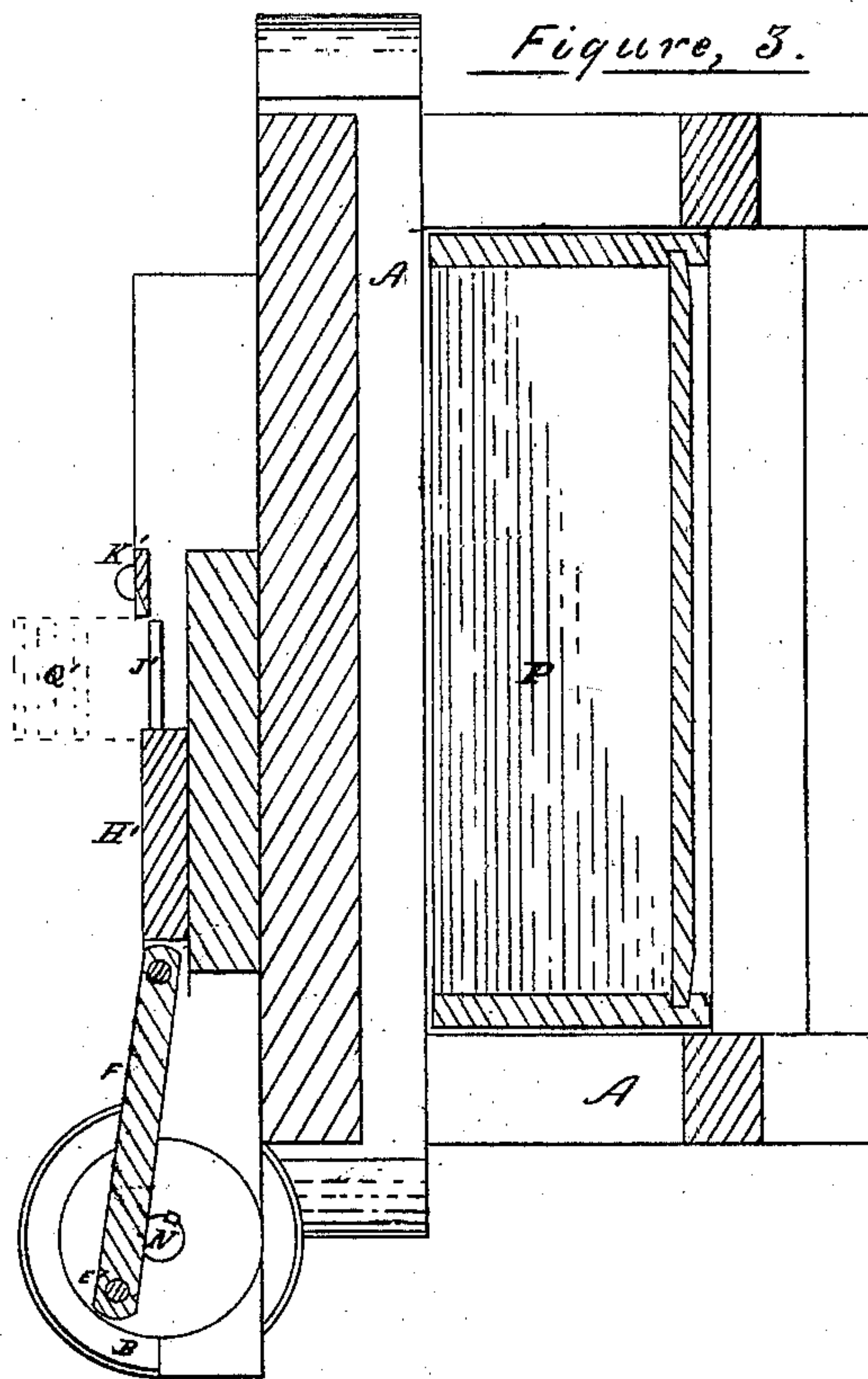
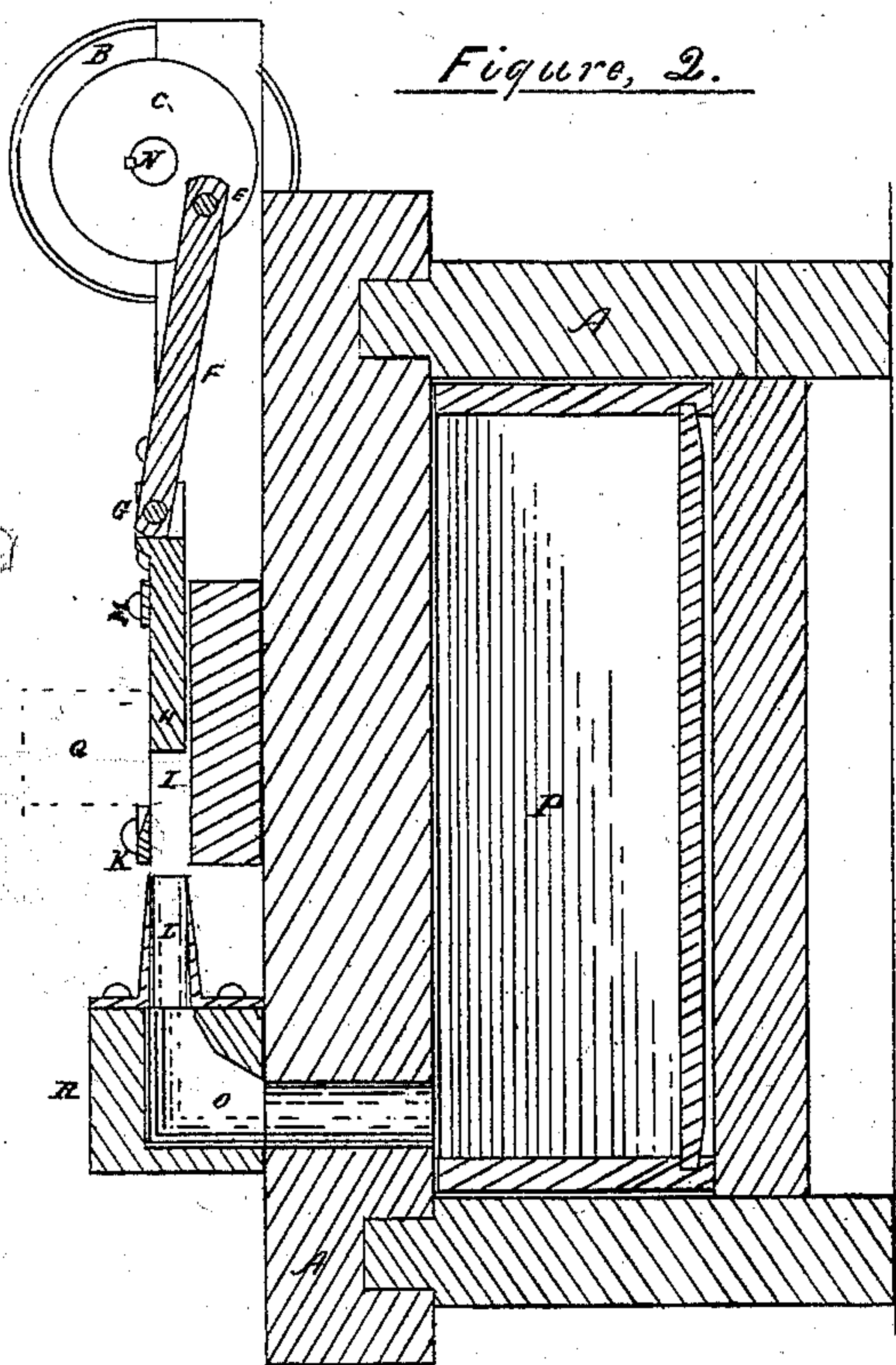
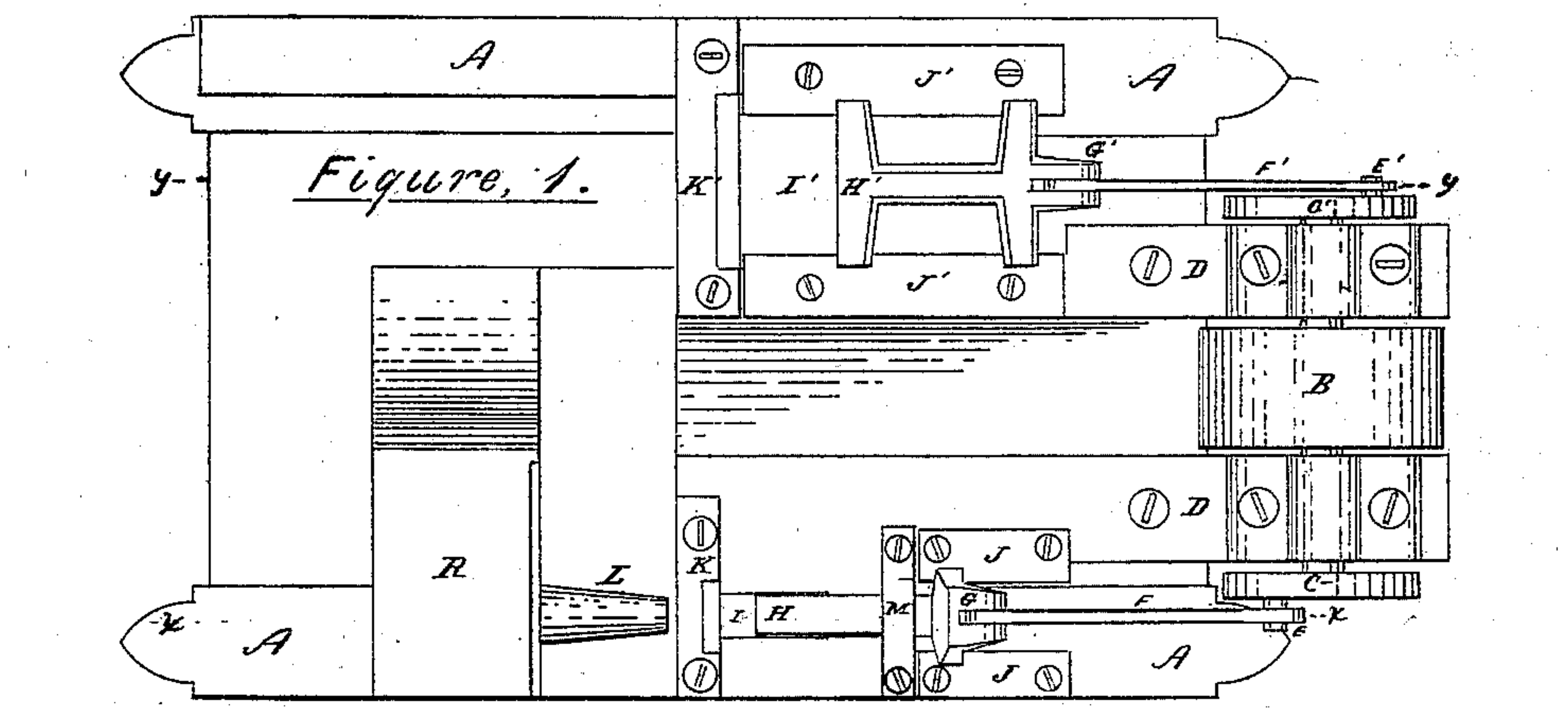


M. EVERTS.

Machines for Making Dowel-Pins.

No. 135,416.

Patented Feb. 4, 1873.



Witnesses.

J. W. Wetmore  
B. T. Clark

Inventor.

Marion Everts  
per B. T. Clark, administrator



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLOTTE EVERTS, OF GIRARD TOWNSHIP, ERIE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA,  
ADMINISTRATRIX OF MARTIN EVERTS, DECEASED.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR MAKING DOWEL-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 135,416, dated February 4, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLOTTE EVERTS, of the township of Girard, (Girard P. O.,) in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, am the administratrix of MARTIN EVERTS, deceased, lately of said township, who invented certain Improvements in Machines for Making Dowel-Pins, of which the following is a specification:

The nature and object of the machine are, by means of pressure, to split bolts of wood, cut the proper lengths for the pins, into slabs of the proper uniform thickness; then split off blocks with square ends from these, and, by a continuous operation, force them through a former, to reduce them to the proper size. It is a frame of wood with the slabber fixed on one side of the top, and a pin-forming machine on the other.

Figure 1 represents the vertical view, showing pretty fully the entire machine; Fig. 2, longitudinal vertical section through *x x*, with a side view of the pulley and crank wheel B and C; Fig. 3, longitudinal vertical section through *y y*, with side view of the pulley B and the crank-wheel C.

A A, frame of the machine; B, driving-pulley; C C', crank-wheels; D D, timbers on the frame A to hold the bearings of the shaft of the pulley and cranks; E E', crank-pins; F and F', pitmen connecting the crank with the cross-head; I, groove in which the slab is placed and forced along; I', wide groove, in which the bolt of wood is forced along by H to be split into slabs by knife K'; H, extension of the cross-head along the groove for the purpose of crowding the slab of wood under the knife K and into the former L. The succeeding block of wood forces the first one through the former L and completes the pin; K', knife, as high above the bottom of I' as the slab is to be thick; K, knife, as high above

the bottom of I as the thickness of the slab; L, annular knife, having a bore of the diameter it is desired to have the pins; M, plate to hold the bar H in place; N, Fig. 2, shaft of the driving-pulley B and cranks C C'; O, passage-way for the pins to fall into the drawer P; Q', bolt of wood to be split into slabs; Q, slab of wood on edge, to be split into square pieces and formed into pins; R, block to hold the former L; G' H', cross-head, held in place by the slides J' J'.

Fig 3 represents the slabber, and Fig. 2 the pin-former.

The crank-pins E E' are set on opposite sides of the shaft N, so that both machines will not use the working-power at the same time.

The operation is as follows: In Fig. 3 the cross-head H' is drawn back until the bolt Q' will drop into the groove I', Fig. 1. As the cross-head is driven through I' the bolt is forced against the knife K' and a slab is split off. This is followed by another, and they crowd each other off of the platform where Fig. 1 is written. One of the slabs Q is then placed on edge; H is drawn back until the slab drops into groove I. The bar H then forces it along and splits a square piece off and forces it partially into the annular cutter or former L. The next piece forces it through L, and it falls through O into the drawer P.

I claim as the invention of MARTIN EVERTS, the decedent—

The machine composed of the frame A, pulley and crank B C, connecting-bar F, slide H, knife K, and cutter L, all constructed and operated substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

CHARLOTTE EVERTS,  
*Administratrix of Martin Everts.*

Witnesses:

J. W. WITMORE,  
B. F. CLARK.