

(No Model.)

F. S. STRONG.
WEDGE DRIVING MACHINE.

No. 325,709.

Patented Sept. 8, 1885.

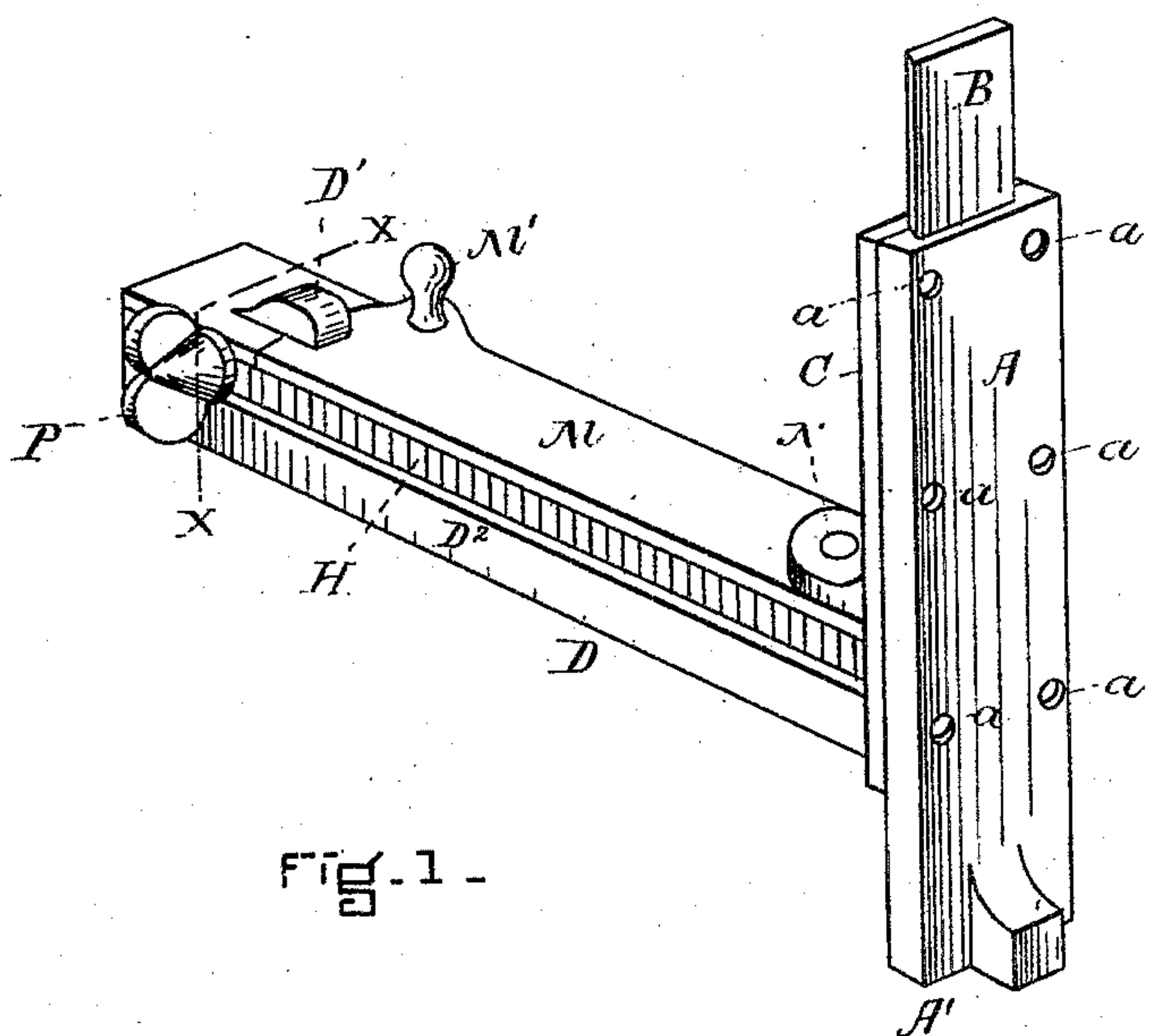


Fig. 1 -

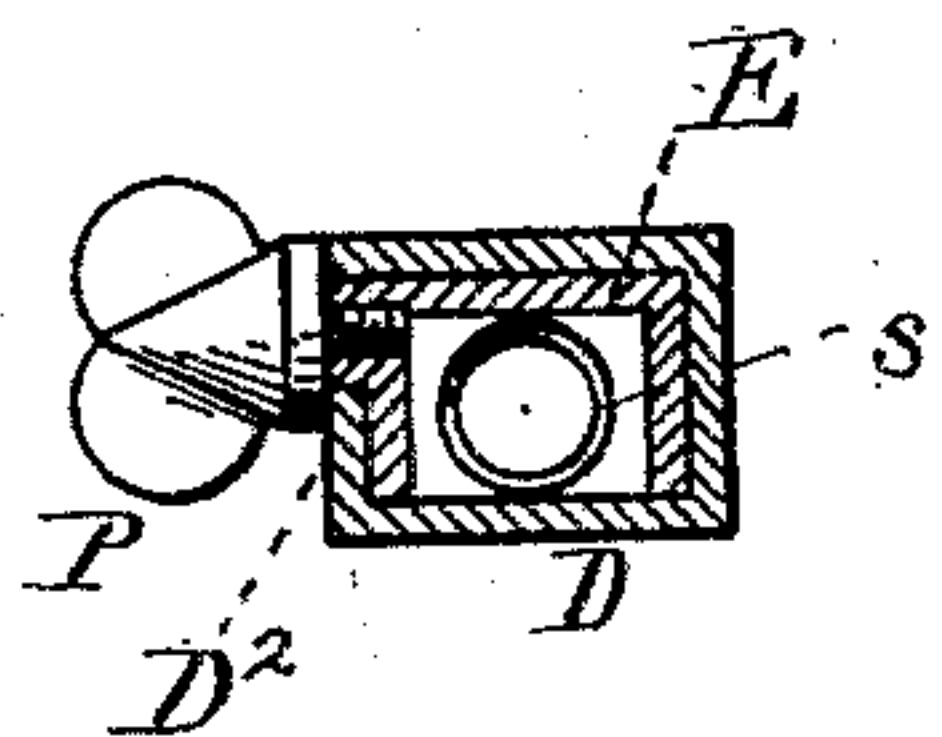


Fig. 3.

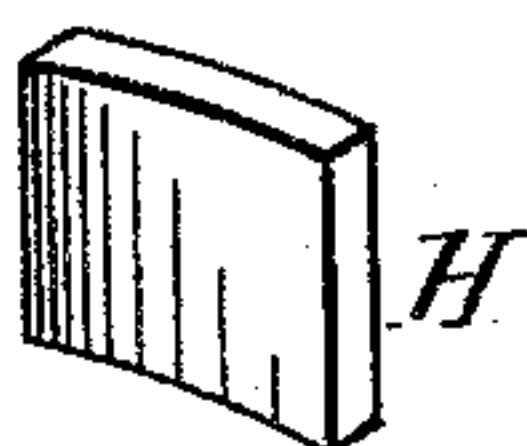


Fig - 4 -

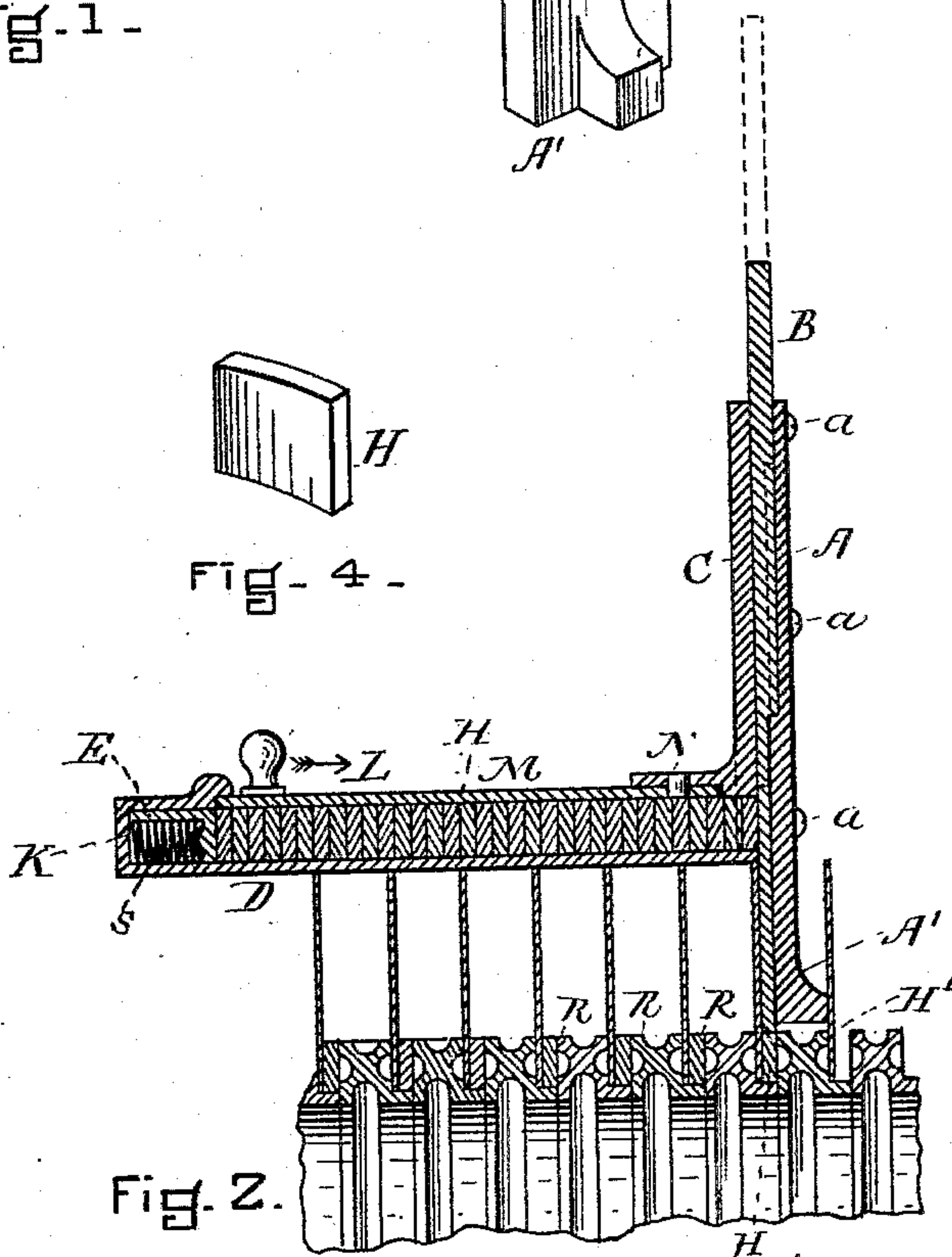


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK S. STRONG, OF EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR
TO THE CARVER COTTON GIN COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WEDGE-DRIVING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 325,709, dated September 8, 1885.

Application filed July 5, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK S. STRONG, of East Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wedge-Driving Machines, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

The object of my invention is to make a partially automatic tool for driving wedges used in the construction of cylinders for cotton linters and gins. I attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, also showing in section a part of a cylinder of a linter or cotton-gin. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the wedges.

In the drawings, A represents the standard, in which is fitted in a groove the driving-slide B. The upper part of this standard A forms a handle, which the operator grasps with his left hand.

The wedge-holding trough D has cast integral with it a vertical piece, C, which is secured to the standard A by screws a , Figs. 1 and 2.

E is a sliding box located within the trough D, and has within it a spiral spring, S. The rear end of this spiral spring S rests against the rear end of the trough at K, while the front end pushes against the sliding box E, so that the said box E has a tendency to move in the direction of the arrow L, Fig. 2. The trough D being filled with wedges H, one of which is shown as a detail in Fig. 4, the action of the spring S being to force the wedges H forward against the driving-slide B, and in case the slide B is drawn up so that its lower end is above the trough D, then one of the wedges H will be pushed into the raceway of the standard A, so as to come immediately under the end of the driving-slide B, in which case, if the driving-slide is forced down, it will carry with it one of the wedges.

M is a swinging cover pivoted at N, Figs. 1 and 2, and provided with a knob, M', for convenience in moving.

D is an overlapping catch, which serves to keep the cover M in position. P, Figs. 1 and 3, is a thumb-nut which screws into the sliding box E and has a frictional bearing on the side D^2 of the trough D. This side D^2 of the trough D (see Figs. 1 and 3) extends about half the height of the trough, so as to leave a free space for the passage of the shank of the screw P.

To use my invention, I proceed as follows: The sliding box E is pushed back to the rear, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and is clamped in this position by the thumb-screw P. The cover M is removed and the trough D filled with wedges H. When these wedges are adjusted, the cover M is replaced and the clamping thumb-nut P loosened, so as to allow the spring S to push the sliding box E forward, which in turn acting on the wedges H has a tendency to force them forward. Now, upon drawing the driving-slide B upward so that its lower end will be above the wedges in the trough B one of the said wedges will be forced into the raceway and immediately under the driving-slide B. Now the lower end, A', of the standard A is placed against one of the saws and immediately over the wedge-receiving space between the rings R of the saw-cylinder. Then the driving-slide B is driven down and the wedge is forced into the position shown at H, Fig. 2. One of the wedge receiving spaces is shown at H', Fig. 2.

I claim as my invention—

In a wedge-driving machine for saw-cylinders for cotton-seed linters and gins, the combination of the wedge-holding trough D, sliding box E, spring S, and clamping-screw P with the standard A, having a downward-projecting part, A', adapted to pass between the saws and to deliver the wedge at the desired point, and the driving slide B, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

FREDERICK S. STRONG.

Witnesses:

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