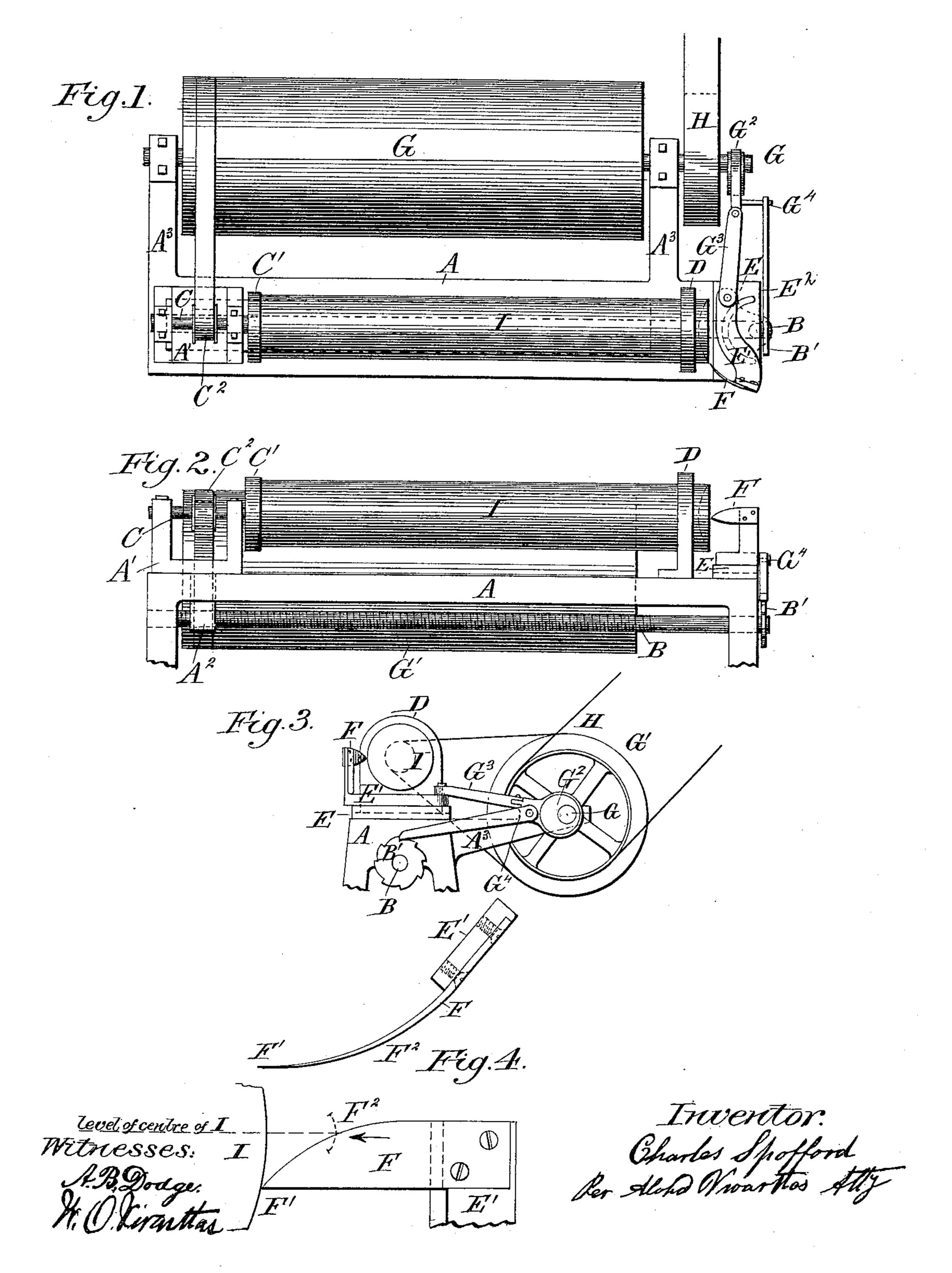
C. SPOFFORD.

MACHINE FOR MAKING CHIP DISHES.

No. 389,417.

Patented Sept. 11, 1888.



United States Patent Office.

CHARLES SPOFFORD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MACHINE FOR MAKING CHIP DISHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,417, dated September 11, 1888.

Application filed February 3, 1888. Serial No. 262,912. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SPOFFORD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and 5 State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Making Chip Dishes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to machines for manufacturing light dishes of wood or other similar material; and it consists of a combination of a turning or revolving mechanism and a moving knife or shaver, as shown in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same.

The same letters refer to the same parts throughout

throughout. I use a bed, A, upon which is fitted to slide a head-stock, A', having a nut, A2, which engages a feed-screw, B. The head-stock A' carries a spindle, C, fitted to rotate freely in the head-stock. The spindle C is provided with 25 a chuck, C', and pulley C2, by which latter it is revolved. Upon the bed A is fixed a stationary rest or guide, D. Upon the bed A is also fixed a slotted guide, E, in which slides a knife-carrier, E', to which is fixed a project-30 ing knife or cutter, F. The knife F is curved. to agree with the form of the dish, the edge being shaped, as shown in F, Fig. 4, so that the cut commences at the outside of the block I at the point F and finishes in the center of 35 the block I at F, making throughout what is known as a "draw cut," a single cut or incision without chips or kerf.

The block of wood or other material, having first been reduced to a cylindrical or other desired form, is secured in the chuck C' and started through the guide D, and, being caused to revolve at the same time that the knife F is forced into but not entirely through it, a single dish-formed shaving is made by what is known as a "draw cut" from the end of the cylinder, when the knife falls back and the screw B feeds the head-stock A', with the wood,

the proper distance for another cut, and the operation is repeated.

The bed A is provided with lugs or project to tions A³, which carry the journals of a shaft, G. Upon the shaft G is a drum, G', a belt from which actuates the pulley C² and spindle C. Upon the shaft G is also an eccentric, cam, or crank, G, which, by means of the connection 55 G³, actuates the knife carrier E' and knife F. The eccentric G² also, by means of a connection and pawl, G4, actuates a ratchet - wheel, B', which revolves the screw B at the proper time for the feed. The screw B is fitted in journals (10) in the bed A, as shown. The shaft G receives its motion from the belt and pulley H, the whole making a complete automatic machine, into which the material I being placed it is all worked up, as desired, without other manip- 65 ulation and without chips or waste.

It is obvious that by changing the form of the guide E and making the knife to correspond a considerable range of variety may be made in the patterns which may be produced with 70 the same machine. Also, by changing the size of the guide D, larger or smaller material may be worked, as desired.

For spherical work the guide E may be dispensed with and the knife-carrier E' be made 75 to swing upon a pivot, as shown by dotted lines at E².

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a machine for making chip dishes, the 80 shaving-knife F, secured by one end to a reciprocating carrier, E', in combination with the sliding head-stock A', having the revolving spindle C and chuck C', and fixed guide D and feed-screw B, substantially as herein 85 shown and described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1888.

CHARLES SPOFFORD.

Witnesses:
EDW. J. STAPLETON,
EUGENE VIVARTTAS.