

(No Model.)

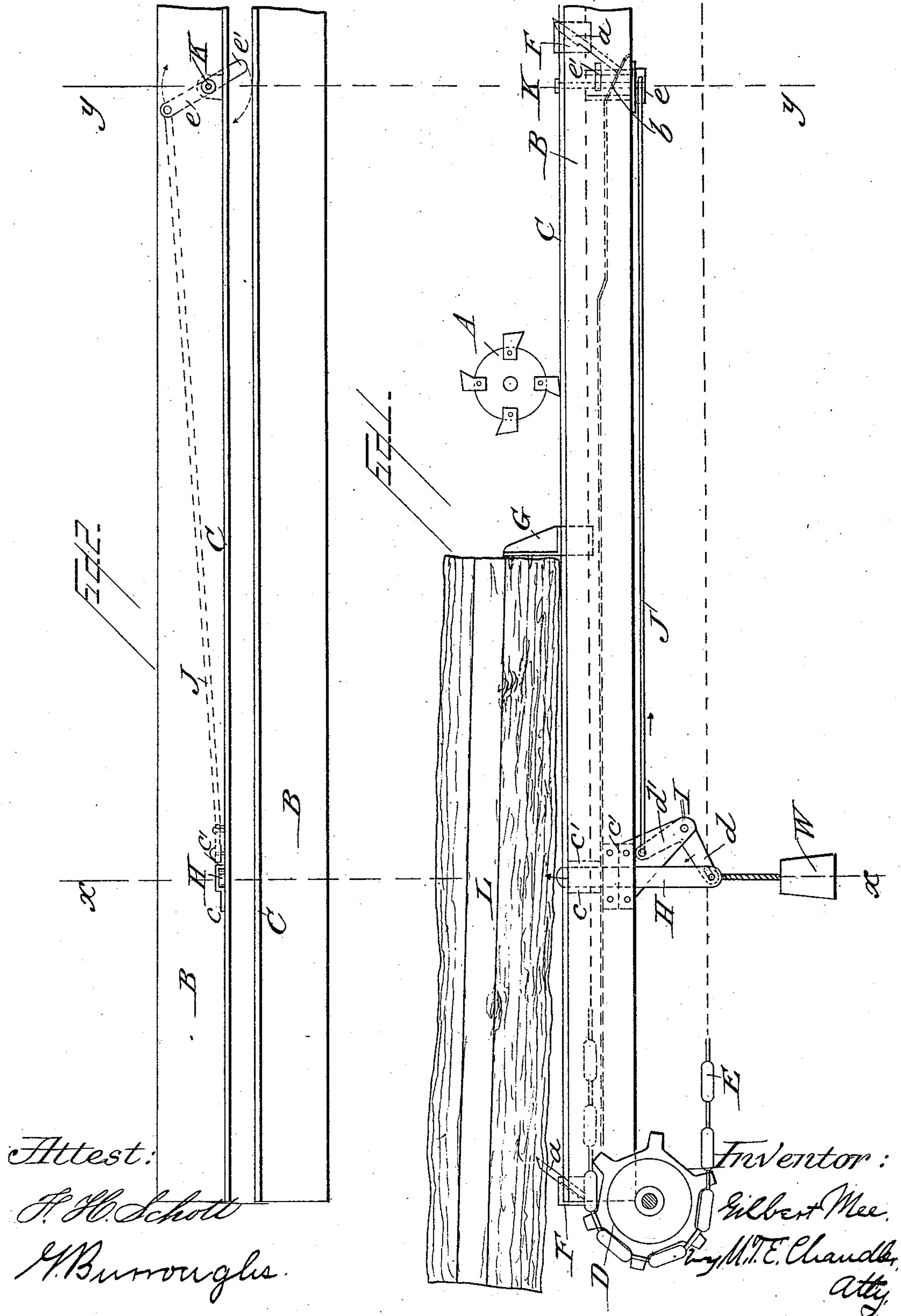
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. MEE.

LOG ROLLING MACHINE.

No. 430,319.

Patented June 17, 1890.



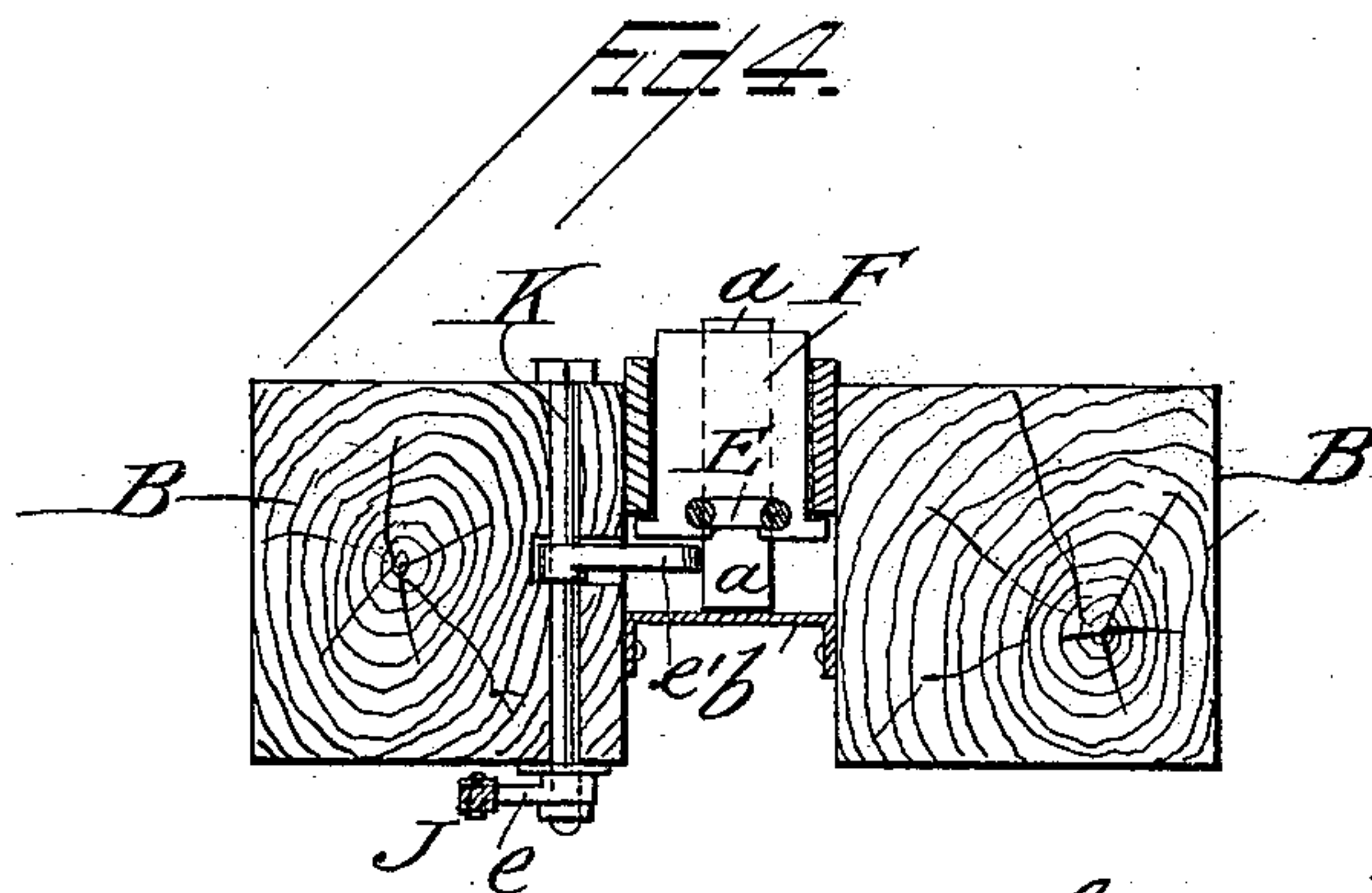
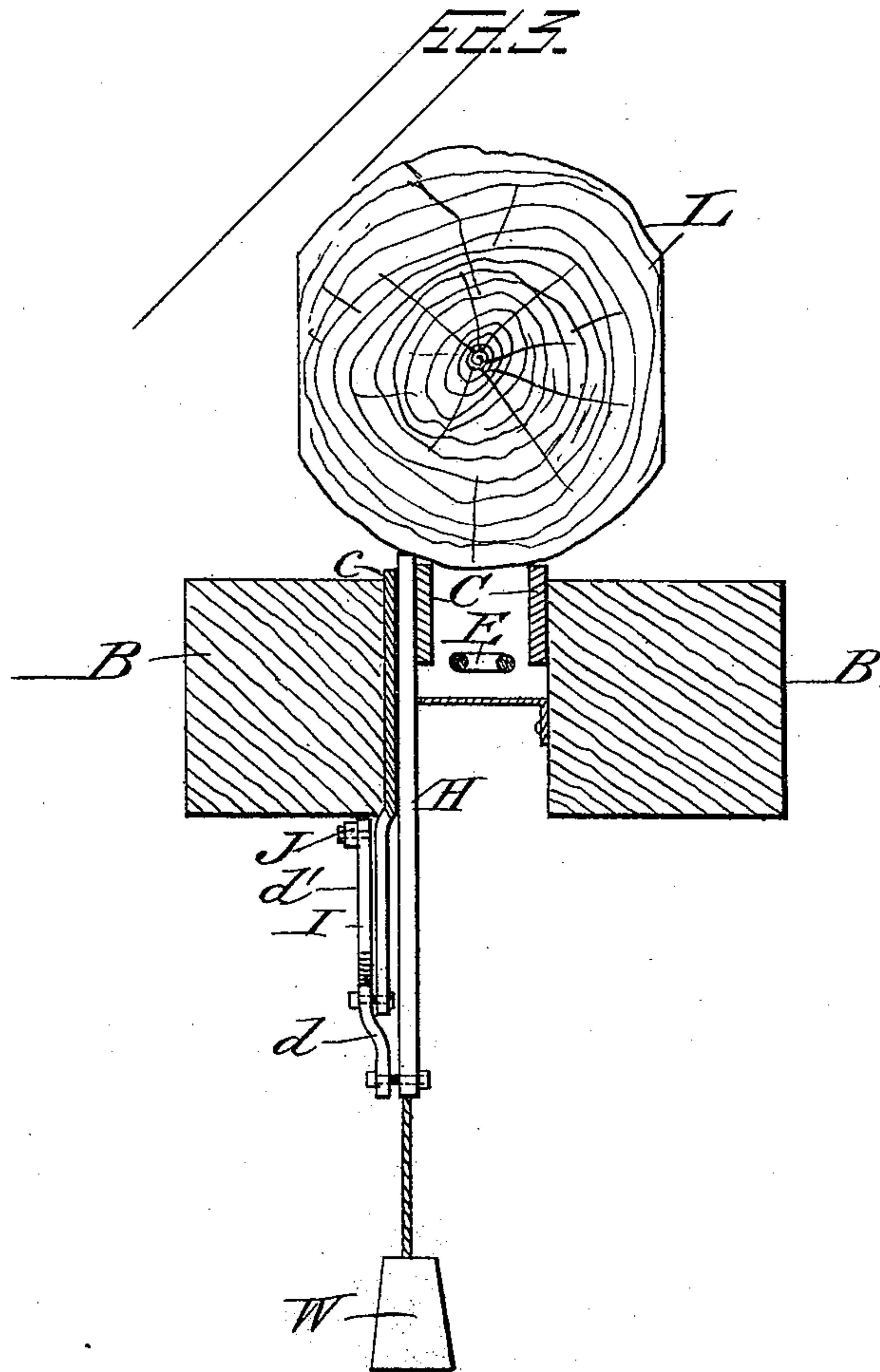
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. MEE.
LOG ROLLING MACHINE.

No. 430,319.

Patented June 17, 1890.



Attest.

H. H. Schott

J. Burroughs.

Inventor:

Gilbert Mee

by M. T. E. Chandler
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT MEE, OF MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THE
ROGERS IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LOG-ROLLING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,319, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed July 31, 1889. Renewed May 7, 1890. Serial No. 350,890. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT MEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Muskegon, in the county of Muskegon and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Log-Rolling Machines; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a device intended to automatically roll a log from the ways of a siding-machine after said log has passed through the same and had its sides flattened ready for delivery to a gang or other sawing apparatus designed to cut the log into boards or other lumber, the object being to dispense with the service of an attendant, who under the present system is obliged to roll the logs from the ways by hand, the apparatus being especially designed for use with the siding-machine for which a patent was granted to John Lynch June 8, 1886, said patent being No. 343,328; and the invention consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan; Fig. 3, a cross-section on the line xx of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar section of Fig. 2 on the line yy .

In the figures, A represents the siding-machine. B B are the ways, and C C the tracks secured to said ways, upon which the log is carried to and from the machine by means of an endless chain E passing over the sprocket-wheel D near each end of the ways. To this chain are attached at suitable points the blocks F, which move in suitable guiding-grooves formed in the tracks C. Each of these blocks F is provided with a sliding dog a , which passes through a diagonal mortise formed in the block, its upper end being brought to a point for engagement with the log, and its lower end projecting below the block and designed, as the chain advances, to

come in contact with an incline b , by which the dog is forced upward into the log. Attached to the chain between the dogging-blocks F are the driving or carrying bunks G. These bunks move in the same tracks as the dogging-blocks and project above the ways, being provided on their front side with teeth, which enter the end of the log, and as the chain moves carry the log forward upon the ways.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings a log L is shown upon the ways that has passed through the siding-machine and is ready to be removed from the ways. As it is desired to do this without stopping the forward movement of the chain, it becomes necessary to relieve the log from the teeth of the driving-bunk. This is accomplished as follows: It will be observed that as the dog, which is engaged with the log, reaches the sprocket-wheel F and begins to turn with the same, the speed of the extreme outer points of the dog will be accelerated, as it is traveling on a larger circle than that followed by the chain. In consequence of this the forward movement of the log is increased and it is drawn off from the teeth of the driving-bunk, and is for a short space of time free therefrom. At this juncture my improved devices come into action and roll the log from the ways. These consist of a vertically-turning bar H, moving in guides $c c'$, secured to one of the ways. The lower end of this bar H is pivoted to the arm d of the bell-crank I, which oscillates in bearings formed in a downward projection of the guide-plate c' . The other arm d' of the bell-crank projects upward at right angles to the arm d , and is connected by rod J with the horizontal arm e on the vertical rock-shaft K, carried in suitable bearings on one of the ways. Attached to this rock-shaft is a lever e' , which, when standing at right angles to the ways projects into the path of the dogs a between the ways. The distance between the dog-carrying blocks F upon the chain is so adjusted that at the instant the log has been freed from the teeth of the carrying-bunk G by the forward dog the dog following strikes the lever e' , carries it forward, and through the agency of its connections with the vertical bar H causes the latter to rise under the log

and roll it from the ways. The lever *e'* is of such length that after a sufficient movement to accomplish the above-named result has been obtained the dog passes its end, leaving
5 the whole log-removing apparatus free to return to its normal position, ready for the next log, which movement may be assisted, if found necessary, by a weight *W*, attached to the lower end of the turning-bar or other
10 suitable part of the mechanism.

It will be observed that the movements of the apparatus are wholly automatic, thus dispensing with the labor of an attendant in removing the logs from the machine.

15 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent the following:

1. As an improvement in log-moving devices for siding-machines, the combination,
20 with a vertically-moving bar, of devices adapted to automatically set said bar in mo-

tion, consisting of a lever and connecting mechanism, said lever being operated by contact with a dog or other suitable devices attached to the log-carrying chain, substantially as specified. 25

2. As a means for removing logs from siding-machines, the vertically-moving turning-bar, in combination with the bell-crank, the rod connecting said bell-crank with an arm
30 of a rock-shaft, and a lever attached to said rock-shaft and projecting into the path of a moving dog, all arranged substantially as specified, and adapted to remove the logs automatically from the ways, as set forth. 35

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GILBERT MEE.

Witnesses:

JOHN TAIT,
DAVID McLAUGHLIN.