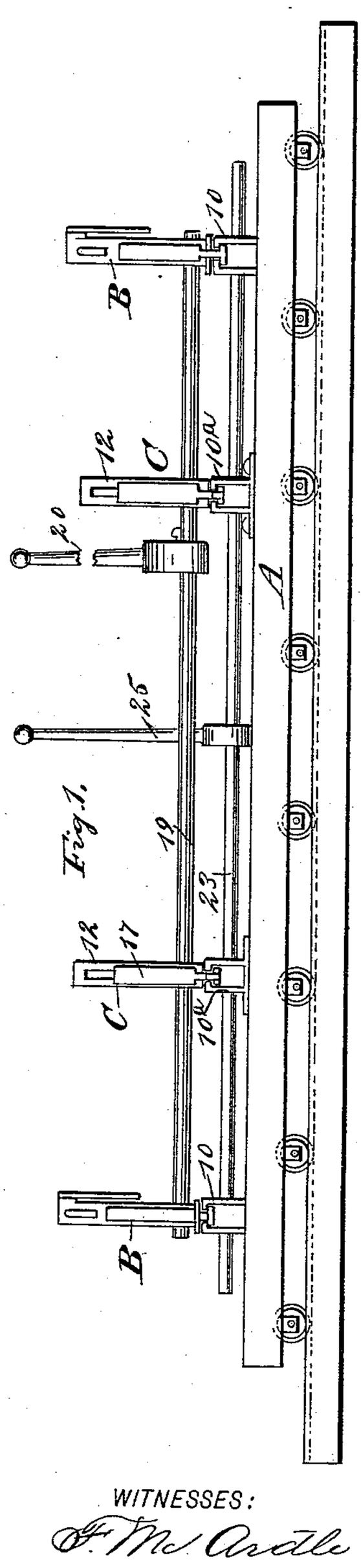
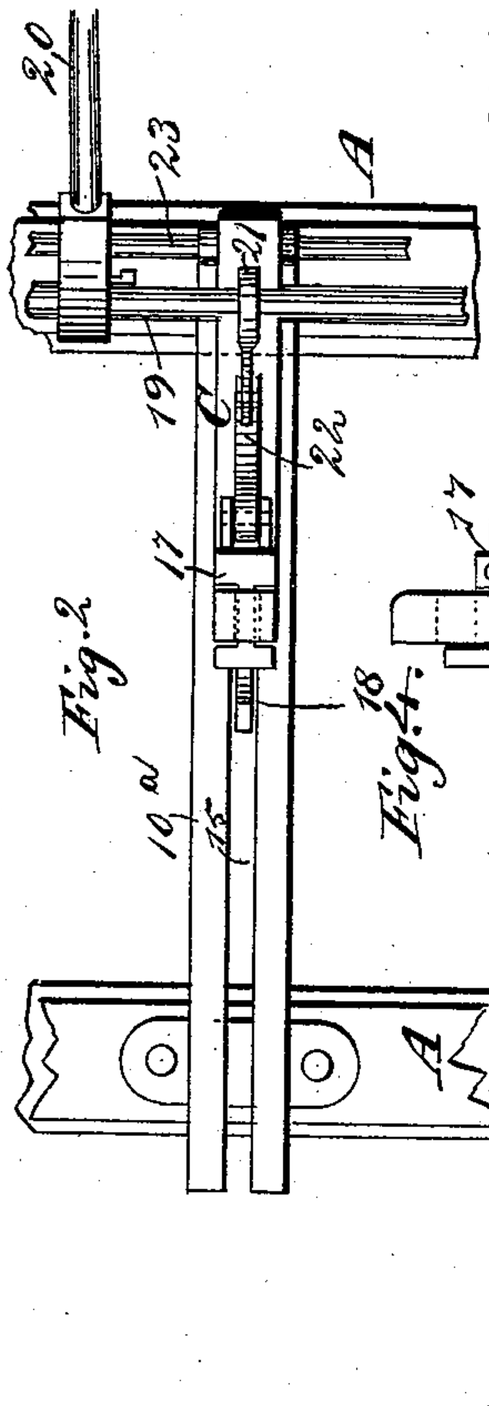
(No Model.)

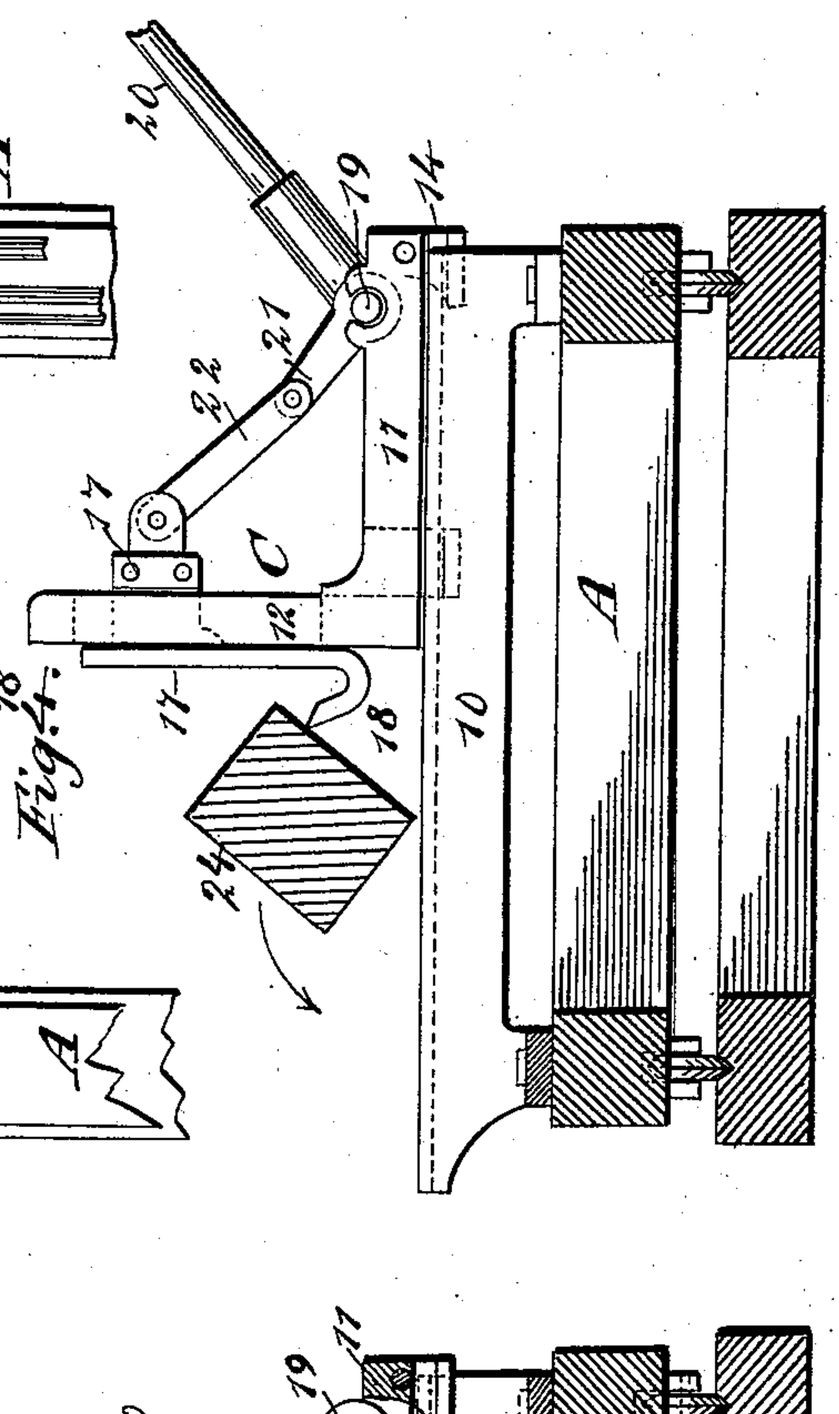
P. C. ROCHE & C. COLCLOUGH.

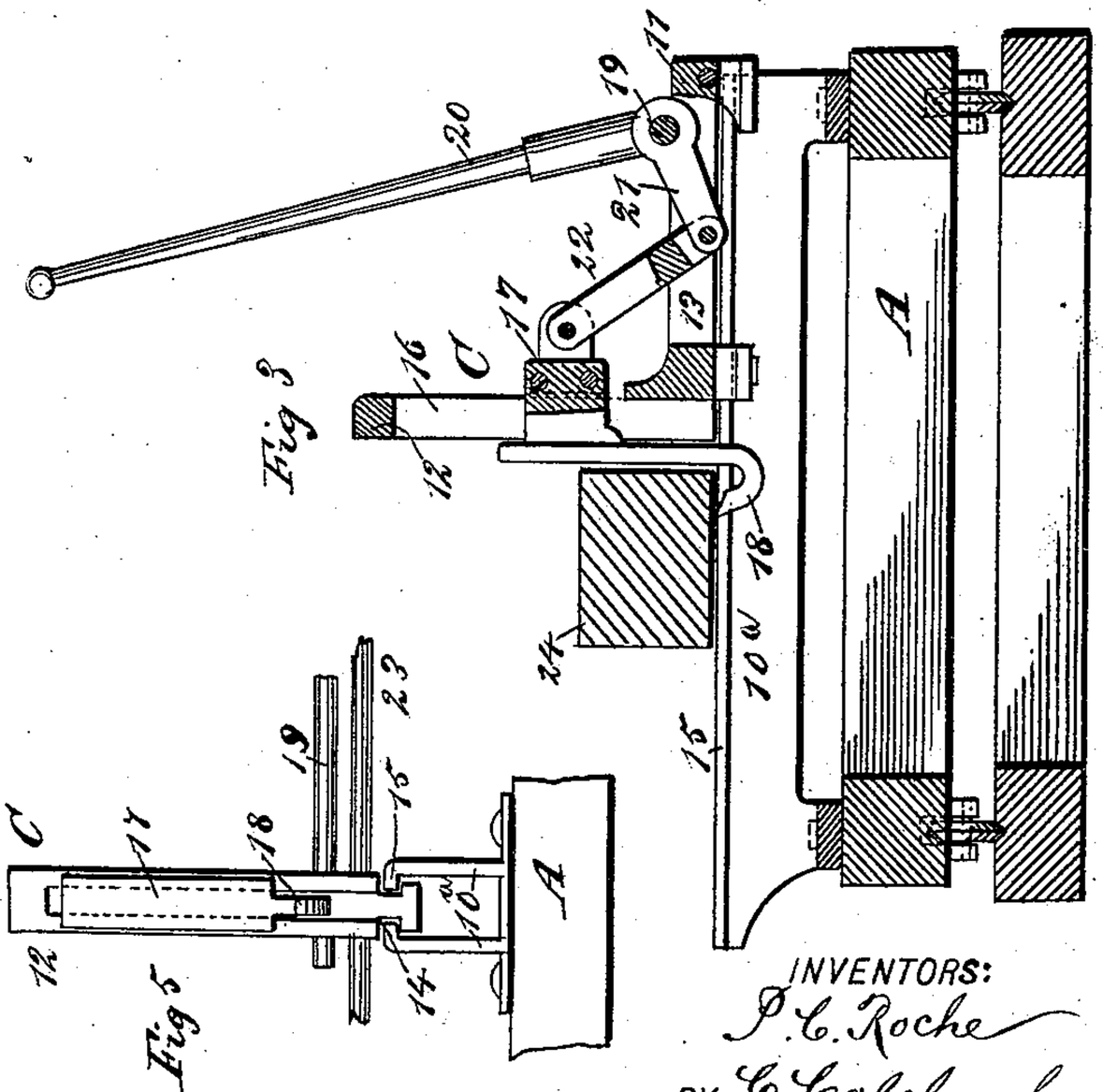
CANTING BLOCK FOR SAWMILL CARRIAGES.

No. 472,821. Patented Apr. 12, 1892.









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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK C. ROCHE AND CHARLES COLCLOUGH, OF GERTRUDE, GEORGIA.

CANTING-BLOCK FOR SAWMILL-CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,821, dated April 12, 1892.

Application filed April 7, 1891. Serial No. 388,042. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PATRICK C. ROCHE and CHARLES COLCLOUGH, of Gertrude, in the county of Liberty and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Canting-Blocks for Sawmill-Carriages, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to an improvement in canting-blocks for sawmill-carriages, and has for its object to provide a device capable of convenient attachment to any carriage and adapted as a substitute for the false blocks usually employed.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device capable of expeditious manipulation to throw the finished lumber from the carriage, and to so construct the device that the blocks may be fed to and from the saw with the head-blocks, and to so locate the canting-blocks with respect to the head-blocks that the head-block setter can manipulate the canting-blocks without interfering with the regular duties of said setter.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a sawmill-carriage having the invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one of the canting-blocks. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section through a canting-block, illustrating the finished timber as resting thereon. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the block, illustrating it in position to throw the finished timber from the carriage; and Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the block, the canting-dog being elevated or in the position shown in Fig. 4.

The carriage A may be of any suitable or approved construction, and the knees B, located upon the carriage near its ends, may also be of any desired shape, the said knees being adapted to travel in suitable ways 10. Between the knees B slideways 10^a are constructed transversely upon the carriage, which slideways are each adapted to receive the base or frame C of a canting-block. The slideways 10^a usually consist of two parallel spaced beams having inwardly-extending flanges at their upper edges, as shown in the drawings, and the slideways 10 for the knees may be of like construction.

The base or frame C of the canting-block is angular or essentially L-shaped, comprising a horizontal member 11 and a vertical member 12. The horizontal member 11 is provided with an opening 13, extending through from top to bottom, and also with side grooves 14, shaped to receive the flanges 15 of the slideways. The vertical member of the canting-block frame is also provided with a vertical opening 16, extending through from side to side, and the canting-block 17 is recessed to slide in the opening 16 of the frame, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. The canting-block is provided upon its front face at its lower end with a hook-like dog 18, the said dog being of such thickness that it may enter the slideway of the frame, as shown in Fig. 3.

In the rear ends of the horizontal members of the frame C a shaft 19 is journaled, which shaft is provided with an attached lever 20 and with crank-arms 21, extending over the horizontal slots 13 in the frame C, and each crank-arm 21 of the shaft 19 is pivotally connected with the rear face of a canting-block 17 by means of a link 22. A shaft 23, employed to give forward and rearward movement to the knees B and frames C, is also connected with the canting-blocks, so that both the canting-blocks and knees may be carried simultaneously to and from the saw.

While the timber is being sawed to shape, the lever 20 is so manipulated as to bring the crank-arms 21 and the links 22 to an angular position partly within the horizontal openings of the frames C, as shown in Fig. 3, which will cause the canting-dog 18 to be carried downward in the slideway below the upper face of the same, so as not to interfere with the level position of the timber 24 to be cut. The upper edge of the dog, however, is preferably made to engage with the under face of the timber. When the timber has been finished and it is desired to throw it from the carriage, the levers 20 are, for instance, carried rear-

ward, as shown in Fig. 4, which motion so rocks the shaft 19 as to straighten out the crank-arms 21 and links 22, and the movement of these two latter parts forces the canting-blocks 17 upward, and as the canting-dogs 18 are attached to the blocks they are also carried upward, which movement causes the timber to be rocked or rolled forward upon the carriage, and if the canting-blocks are not sufficiently near to throw the timber from the carriage at the first revolution of the lever 20 the knees may be fed forward and the canting-dogs lowered and elevated until the timber has been thrown over the edge of the carriage.

It is obvious that the device may be connected with any carriage and that it is simple and capable of convenient and expeditious manipulation by the sawyer, as the lever 25, with which the knees are manipulated, may be adjacent to the lever 20, regulating the upward and downward movement of the canting-blocks.

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

1. The combination, with a sawmill-carriage and a shaft journaled upon the carriage, of movable guides, blocks carrying canting-dogs held to slide in the guides, and a link connection between the blocks and the shaft, whereby when the shaft is rocked the canting-dogs are raised and lowered, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A canting-block for sawmill-carriages, consisting of a frame comprising a vertical and a horizontal member, a block held to slide in the vertical member, having an essentially hook-shaped canting-dog attached, a shaft journaled in the frame, a crank-arm attached to the shaft, a link connecting the crank-arm and the block carrying the dog, and means for rocking the shaft, as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination, with a sawmill-carriage, its knees, slideways erected transversely upon the carriage in the space intervening the knees, frames held to travel in the slideways, and a feed mechanism connecting the knees and the frames, of blocks held to travel vertically in the frames and provided with hook-like canting-dogs capable of entering the slideways of the frames, a shaft journaled in the frames and provided with attached crank-arms, links connecting the crank-arms of the shaft and the blocks carrying the dogs, and means, substantially as described, for rocking the shaft, as and for the purpose specified.

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