

(No Model.)

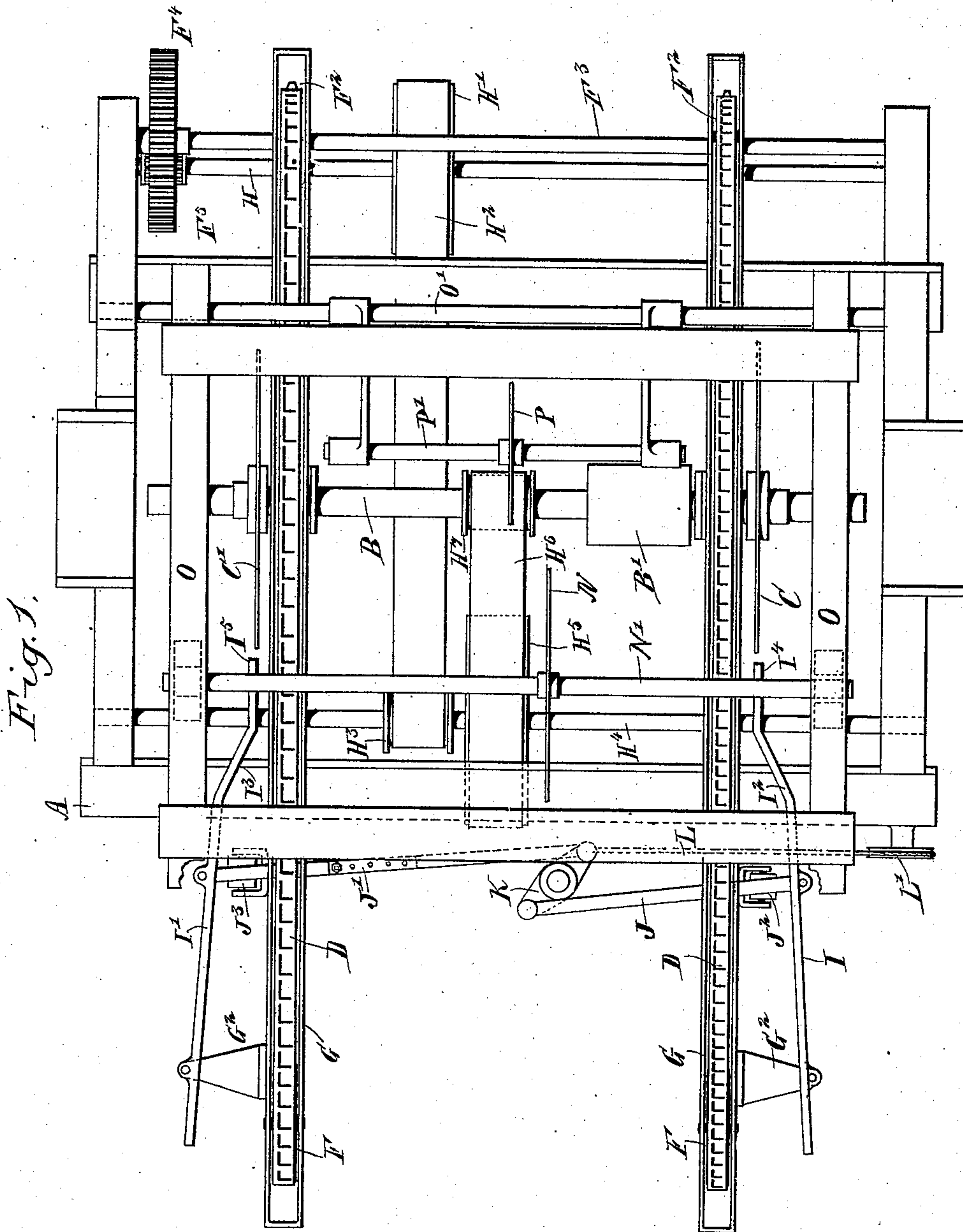
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. J. TAFT.

FEEDING ATTACHMENT FOR SAWING MACHINES.

No. 575,939.

Patented Jan. 26, 1897.



WITNESSES:

L. W. Legendre
Thos. H. Hester

INVENTOR

D. J. Taft.
BY *mum*
ATTORNEYS.

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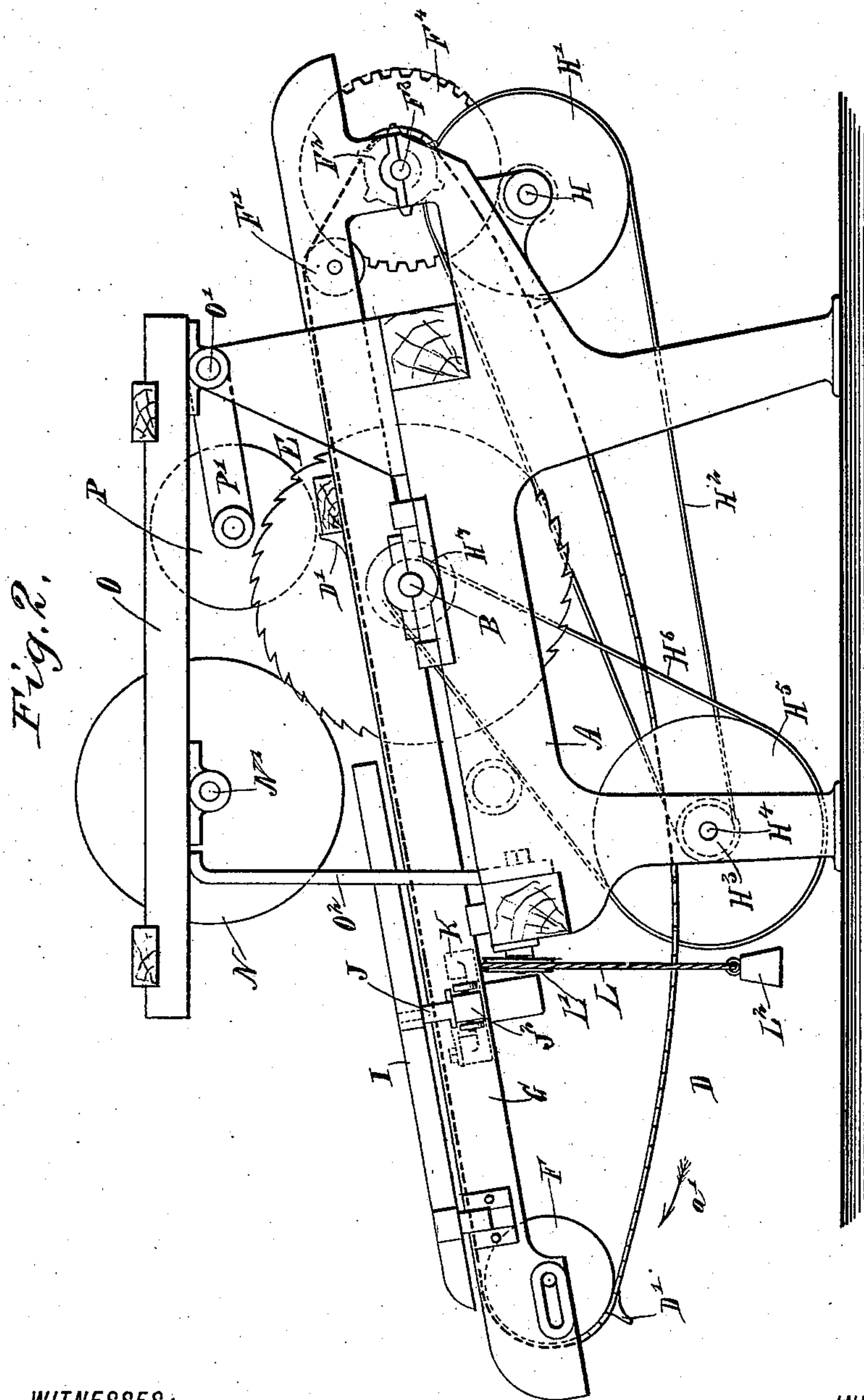
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL J. TAFT, OF LEON, KENTUCKY.

FEEDING ATTACHMENT FOR SAWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,939, dated January 26, 1897.

Application filed May 26, 1896. Serial No. 593,169. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL J. TAFT, of Leon, in the county of Carter and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and Improved Feeding Attachment for Sawing-Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved attachment for automatically feeding and adjusting staves and like articles to the saws in such a manner that the desired amount of surplus material is cut off from either or both ends of the article.

The invention consists principally of two pivoted guides mounted to swing in unison and adapted to be engaged by the ends of the article to shift the latter transversely, so as to bring said ends in proper position for the saws to cut off the desired surplus material.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claim.

Reference is also to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same.

The sawing-machine illustrated in the drawings is provided with a suitably-constructed frame A, in which is journaled a transversely-extending arbor B, carrying circular saws C and C', placed a distance apart corresponding to the length of the article under treatment.

A stave or a like article is carried to the saws by the usual carrier-chains D, provided with lugs D', adapted to engage the article to push the same forward in the usual manner.

The carrier-chains D pass over pulleys F and F', journaled on the chain-guide G for the carrier-chains, the latter also passing over sprocket-wheels F², which impart a traveling motion to the said carrier-chains in the direction of the arrow a'. The sprocket-wheels F² are secured on the transversely-extending shaft F³, journaled in suitable bearings in the frame A and connected by gear-wheels F⁴ and F⁵ with a shaft H, likewise journaled in the

frame A and provided with a pulley H', over which passes a belt H², also passing over the pulley H³, secured on the intermediate shaft H⁴, journaled in the frame A and provided with a larger pulley H⁵, connected by a belt H⁶ with a pulley H⁷, secured on the arbor B, driven in the usual manner from suitable machinery by a belt passing over a pulley B' on the said arbor. Thus when the arbor is rotated a rotary motion is transmitted to the shafts H⁴, H, and F³ to cause the sprocket-wheels F² to impart a traveling motion to the carrier-chains in the direction above described.

Now in order to properly feed the stave or like article to the saws C and C' to cut the desired surplus material off the ends of the staves I provide work-guides I and I', pivotally connected on their outer ends on brackets G², projecting from the outer sides of the guide G, superposed on and forming part of the frame A. The guides G are two in number and are located one on each side of the frame A, the guides extending from the rear of the machine forwardly beyond the front end, producing an overhanging portion on which the work may be readily placed in feeding the machine. Each chain-guide has two parallel sides forming a space through which the carrier-chains D respectively pass. The guides I and I' are in alinement with the stave or other article E, carried forward by the lugs D', and the said guides are formed near their inner ends with the inclines I² and I³, which terminate in the straight ends I⁴ and I⁵, respectively in alinement with the saws C and C', respectively. (See Fig. 1.)

The guides I and I' are pivotally connected with the transversely-extending links J and J', projecting through openings in the guides G and respectively fulcrumed at their inner ends on a rocker-arm K, fulcrumed on a suitable projection or a bracket attached to the frame A.

A rope L connects with one end of the rocker-arm K, and then extends transversely and outwardly to pass over a pulley L', journaled on the frame A, the downwardly-extending end of the rope carrying a suitable weight L².

The outer ends of the links J and J' pass over pulleys J² and J³, respectively journaled

on the sides of the guide G to insure an easy movement of the said links and the guides I and I'.

Now it will be seen that by the arrangement described the guides I and I' are free to swing transversely but in unison one with the other, so that when a stave is carried forward by the carrier-chains then one end of the stave will come in contact with the corresponding guide I or I', whereby the stave is shifted laterally until its other end comes in contact with the guide on the other side of the machine. Thus the stave is laterally adjusted to bring the stave in proper position for the saws C and C' to cut off the surplus material on either or both ends of the stave, it being understood that the guides I and I' are set correspondingly relative to the saws C and C'.

In order to permit of setting the guides in proper position, I preferably make one link in two parts, held adjustably one on the other, as indicated in Fig. 1.

The free ends of the guides I and I' extend under a press-roll N, secured to a shaft N', journaled in suitable bearings on a frame O, mounted to swing on a shaft O', supported on suitable brackets O², attached to the main frame A. This press-roll N holds the stave in place at the time the stave passes from the straight ends I⁴ and I⁵ to the saws C and C' to insure the proper cutting of the material by the saws.

In order to prevent the cut-off stave or other article from being lifted by the saws during the time the article passes rearward between the blades of the saws, I provide a second press-roll P, journaled in a frame P', fulcrumed on the shaft O'.

It will be seen that by the arrangement described the desired amount of material is cut off from either or both ends of the article, so that no unnecessary waste is made, and as the device operates automatically it is not necessary to employ skilled labor.

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

A sawing-machine having a frame, two chain-guides fixed to the frame and projecting beyond the forward end of the frame, each chain-guide having two parallel sides forming a longitudinal passage, pulleys adjacent to the chain-guides, a chain running in each chain-guide and over the respective pulleys, each chain having a lug for engaging the work, a bracket projecting laterally from the forward portion of each chain-guide, a work-guide having its forward portion pivoted to each bracket, the work-guides respectively extending approximately parallel with the chain-guides and rearwardly to a point over the frame, a roller carried by the outer side of each chain-guide and at a point adjacent to the frame, each chain-guide having an opening adjacent to the respective rollers, a link resting on each roller and movable through the respective openings of the chain-guides, the links being respectively pivoted to the work-guides, means for sliding the links whereby the work-guides are shifted, and a saw carried by the frame, substantially as described.

DANIEL J. TAFT.

Witnesses:

J. W. CRAIG,
J. C. WALKER.