

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. CONWAY.
CLAPBOARD MACHINE.

No. 585,741.

Patented July 6, 1897.

Fig. 1.

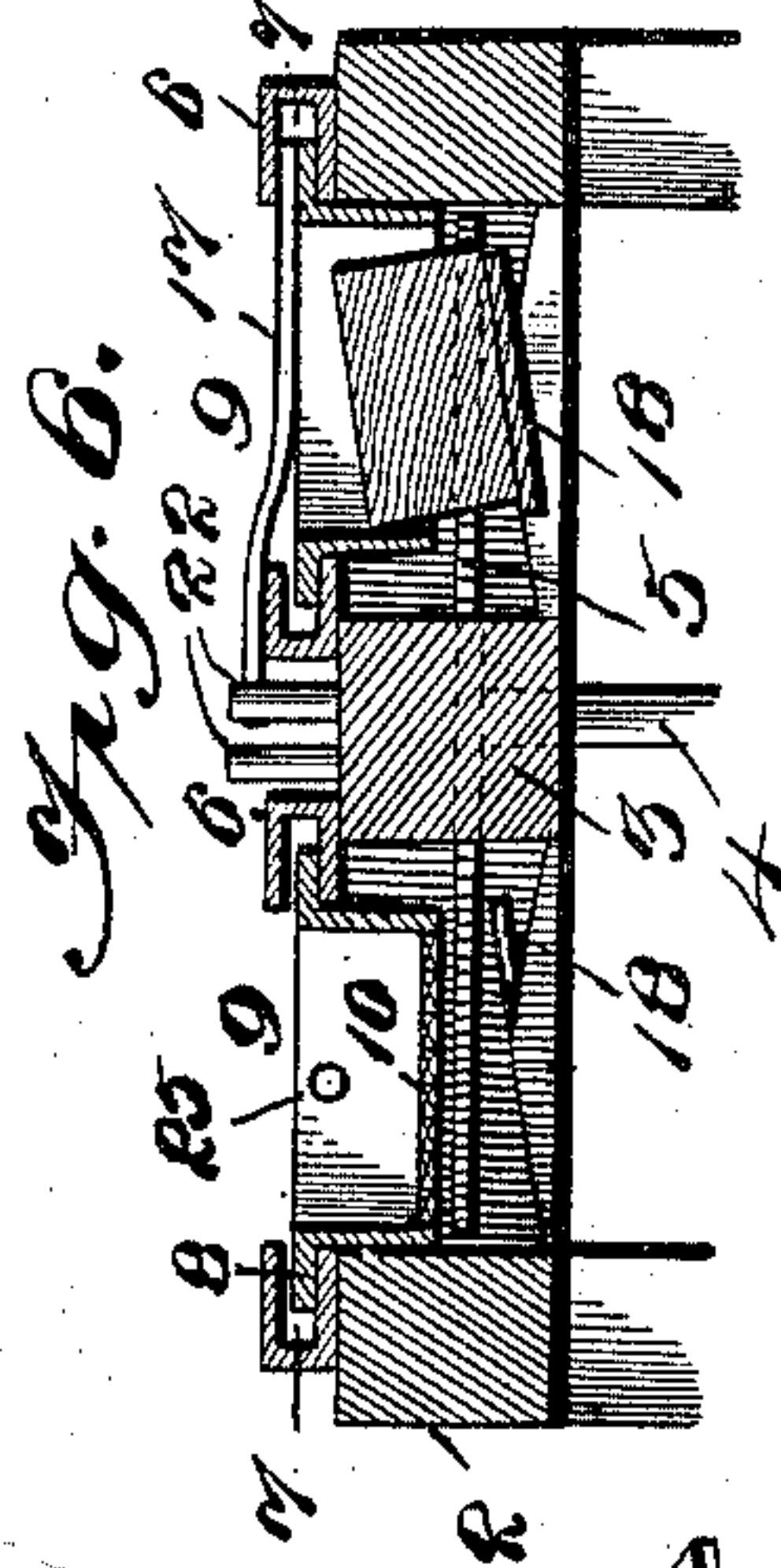
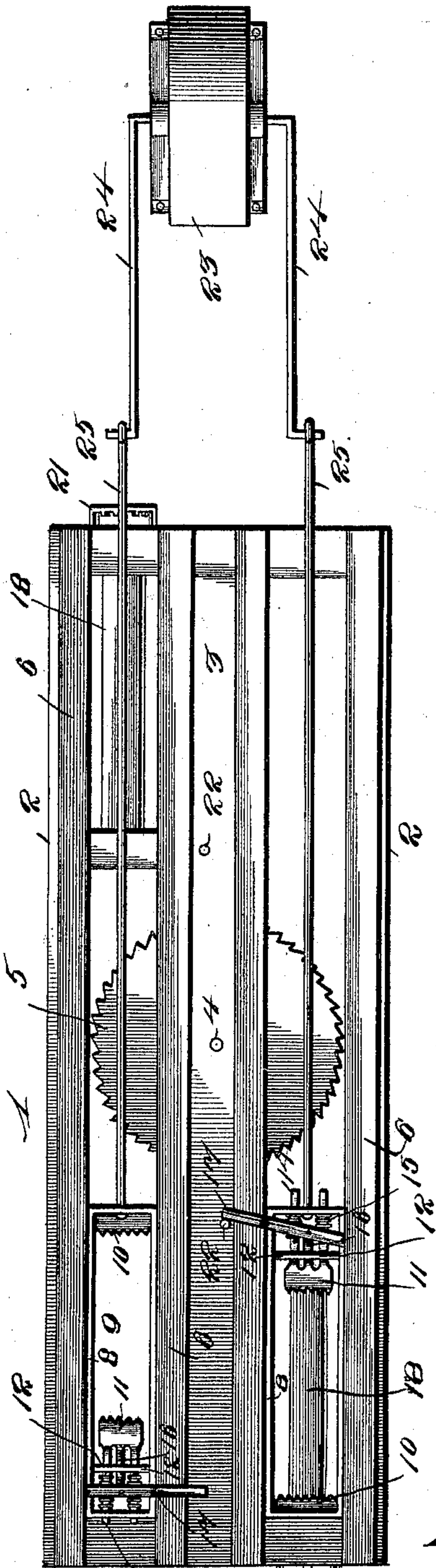
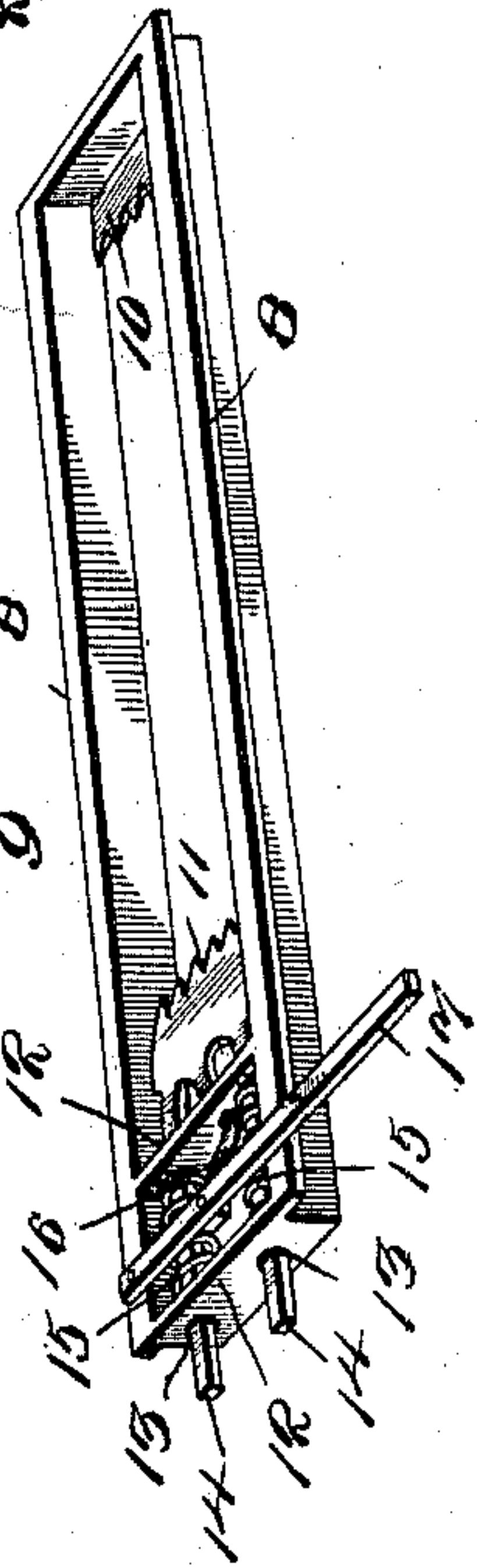


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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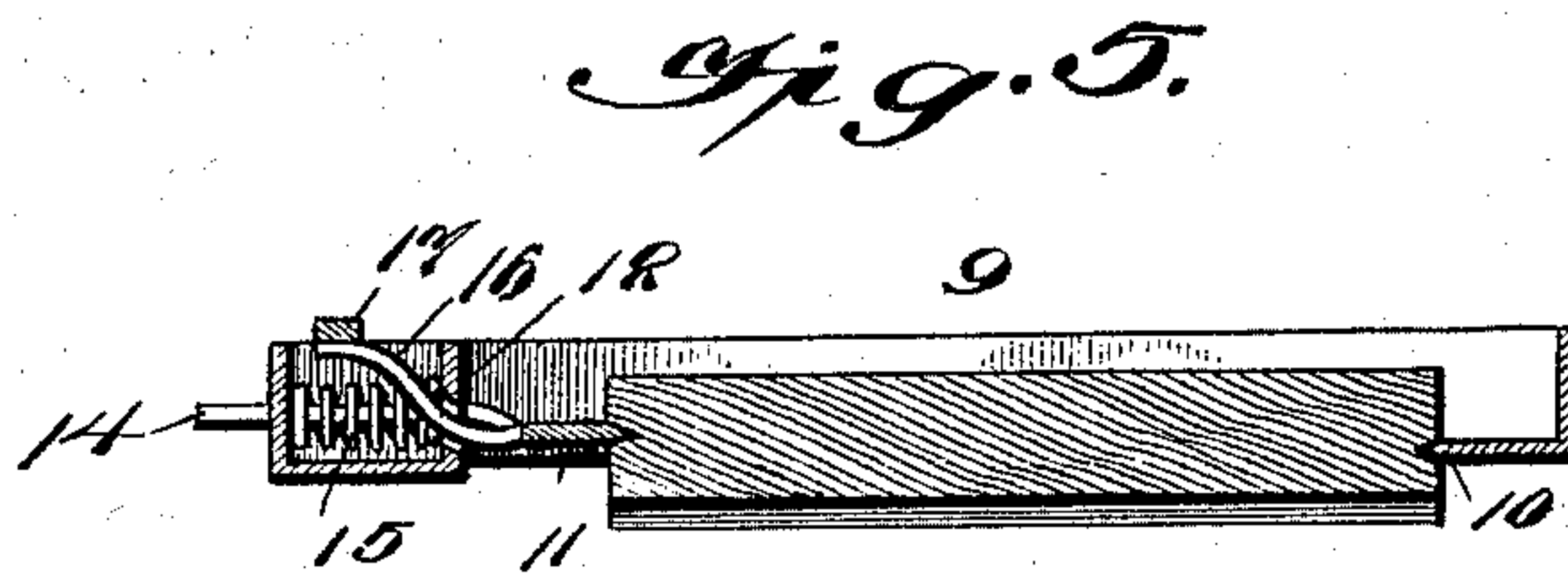
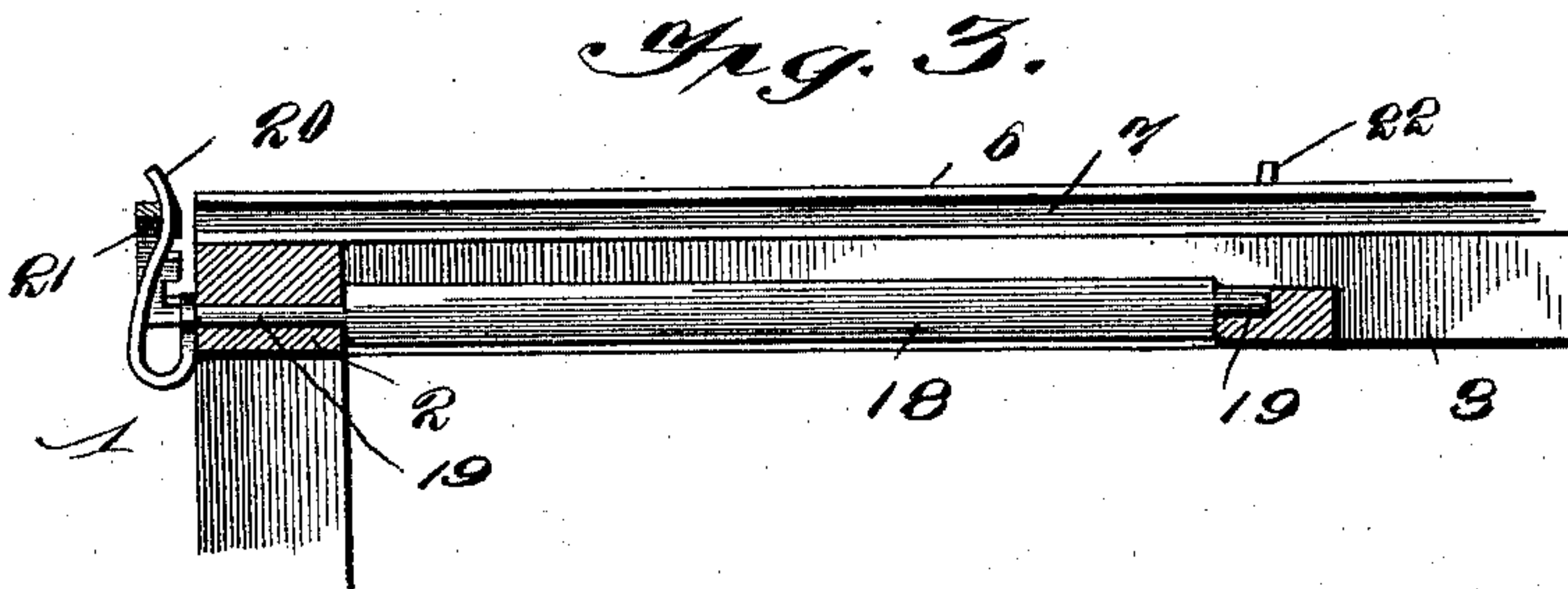
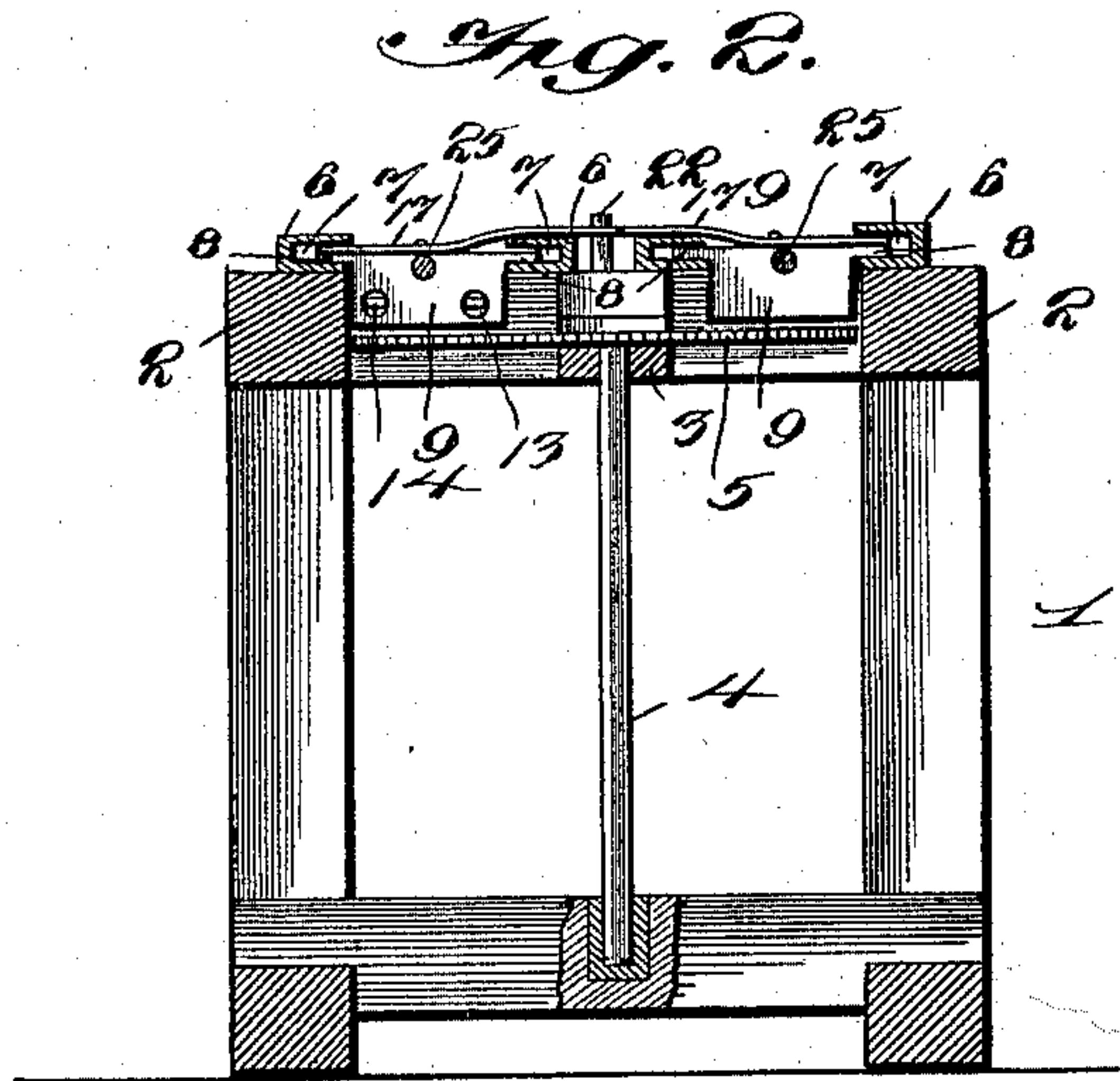
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Patrick Conway

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK CONWAY, OF NEW WHATCOM, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF ONE-HALF TO JERE NETERER, OF SAME PLACE.

CLAPBOARD-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,741, dated July 6, 1897.

Application filed August 18, 1896. Serial No. 603,144. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK CONWAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Whatcom, in the county of Whatcom and State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Clapboard-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clapboard-machines, and has for its object to provide a simple, compact, and efficient machine for sawing clapboards in which advantage is taken of both movements of the carriage for operating on the bolts. In other words, a clapboard is sawed in the forward movement of the carriage and an additional one in the return movement thereof.

The invention also contemplates novel means for holding and releasing the bolts and for tilting the same and regulating the bevel and thickness of the clapboards.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the course of the subjoined description.

The invention consists in a clapboard-sawing machine embodying novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and incorporated in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a clapboard-sawing machine constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section through the same. Fig. 3 is a detail section showing the manner of mounting one of the tilting tables. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the carriage-sections. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section through one of the carriage-sections, showing the manner of holding a bolt therein. Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail cross-section taken through one end of the machine, showing one of the tilting tables.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the framework of the machine, which, for the purpose of carrying out the present invention, comprises elevated side longitudinal bars 2 and an intermediate or middle bar 3.

4 designates the saw mandrel or shaft, which is vertical and carries a circular saw 5 at its upper end, said saw working slightly below the plane of the top of the frame 1.

Extending longitudinally of the machine-frame are metal guides or grooved tracks 6. These tracks are preferably four in number and are arranged in parallel pairs, the inner adjacent edges thereof being grooved, as shown at 7, to receive slidingly the oppositely-projecting guide-flanges 8 of the carriage-sections 9. Each carriage-section 9 is substantially rectangular in form, corresponding to the length and width of the clapboard to be sawed. It is also formed with an open center and is provided at one end with teeth 10 for engaging one end of the bolt and at the opposite end with a sliding and spring-actuated dog 11 for engaging and releasing the opposite end of the same bolt. At this end of the carriage-section parallel vertical flanges 12 are provided, the same being provided with registering openings 13, through which slide the spaced bars or stems 14 of the dog 11.

Between the flanges 12 and surrounding the bars or stems 14 are coiled springs 15, which engage therewith in such manner as to normally thrust the dog inward for forcing its teeth into engagement with the bolt. The dog is further provided with a central arm 16, which bears in an opening in the inner flange 12 and is pivotally connected at its rear end with a dog-operating lever 17, fulcrumed at one end on its respective carriage-section. In the reciprocation of the carriage-section the free end of this operating-lever strikes against a stationary trip, shown in the form of a vertical pin projecting upward from the central bar of the frame, so as to lie in the path of said lever.

18 designates a pair of tilting tables arranged one at each end of the frame 1. Each of said tables is provided with central end journals 19, which enter suitable bearings in the frame, and one of the journals passes through one of the end bars of the frame and is provided outside thereof with a spring-arm 20, by means of which the table may be tilted, said spring-arm engaging with the teeth or notches of a segmental rack 21, secured to

the outer face of the end bar concentric with the journal therein. By moving the arm 20 to one side or the other the table may be tilted to any desired angle and held fixed. The
 5 tables 18 are arranged at the initial point of stroke of their respective carriage-sections, and the trip-pins (indicated at 22) are so located that just as each carriage-section passes over its respective table at the end of its re-
 10 turn movement the operating-lever 17 is vibrated or held in such manner as to move the dog 11 out of engagement with the bolt, whereupon said bolt falls upon the table, thus giving to its bottom surface an inclination corre-
 15 sponding to that of the tilting table. The saw 5 is arranged in a horizontal plane and therefore makes a horizontal cut through the bolt, thus providing the clapboard with one thick and one thin edge in the usual manner.
 20 Arranged at one end of the machine is a pulley or wheel 23, having parallel cranks 24 attached to its shaft, and from these cranks connecting-rods 25 extend to the adjacent ends of the carriage-sections, whereby the
 25 latter are reciprocated simultaneously in the same direction.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that as the double carriage moves in one direction a clapboard is sawed from one of
 30 the bolts and as it moves in the opposite direction another clapboard is sawed from the other bolt. At the same time the bolt-holding dogs are automatically released and again forced into engagement with the bolts, the
 35 latter adjusting themselves by gravity for giving the proper bevel to the clapboards.

It will be understood that the several parts of the machine are susceptible of changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of
 40 construction, which may accordingly be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a clapboard-sawing machine, a reciprocating bolt-carrier consisting of an open rectangular frame having inwardly-projecting teeth on one of its end walls, and a flange extending from side to side in advance of
 50 the other end wall and parallel therewith, a toothed dog arranged in front of the flange and having a stem projecting rearwardly through the flange and the end wall of the carrier, a spring on the stem abutting against
 55 the end wall and tending normally to force the dog forward, an arm extending rearwardly from the dog through the flange and bent upwardly, a lever pivoted at one end to one side of the carrier and connected intermedi-
 60 ate its ends with the said arm, and a fixed stop on the machine-frame to engage the free end of the lever and cause it to retract the dog, substantially as described.

2. In a clapboard-sawing machine, a tilting
 65 table provided with central end journals one of which is supported in the end bar of the machine-frame and projects outwardly beyond it, and the other in a suitable bearing within the frame, a segmental rack 21 se-
 70 cured to the outer face of the said end bar concentric with the projecting journal, and a spring-arm connected to the projecting journal to rock the table and adapted to engage the teeth of the rack to lock the table in its
 75 adjusted position, combined with a reciprocating bolt-carrier, and means to release the bolt from the carrier to permit it to drop onto the table, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
 80 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

PATRICK CONWAY.

Witnesses:

JERE NETERER,
 H. A. ESTABROOK.