

No. 747,979.

PATENTED DEC. 29, 1903.

D. A. KENNEDY.
SAWMILL MACHINERY.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 9, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

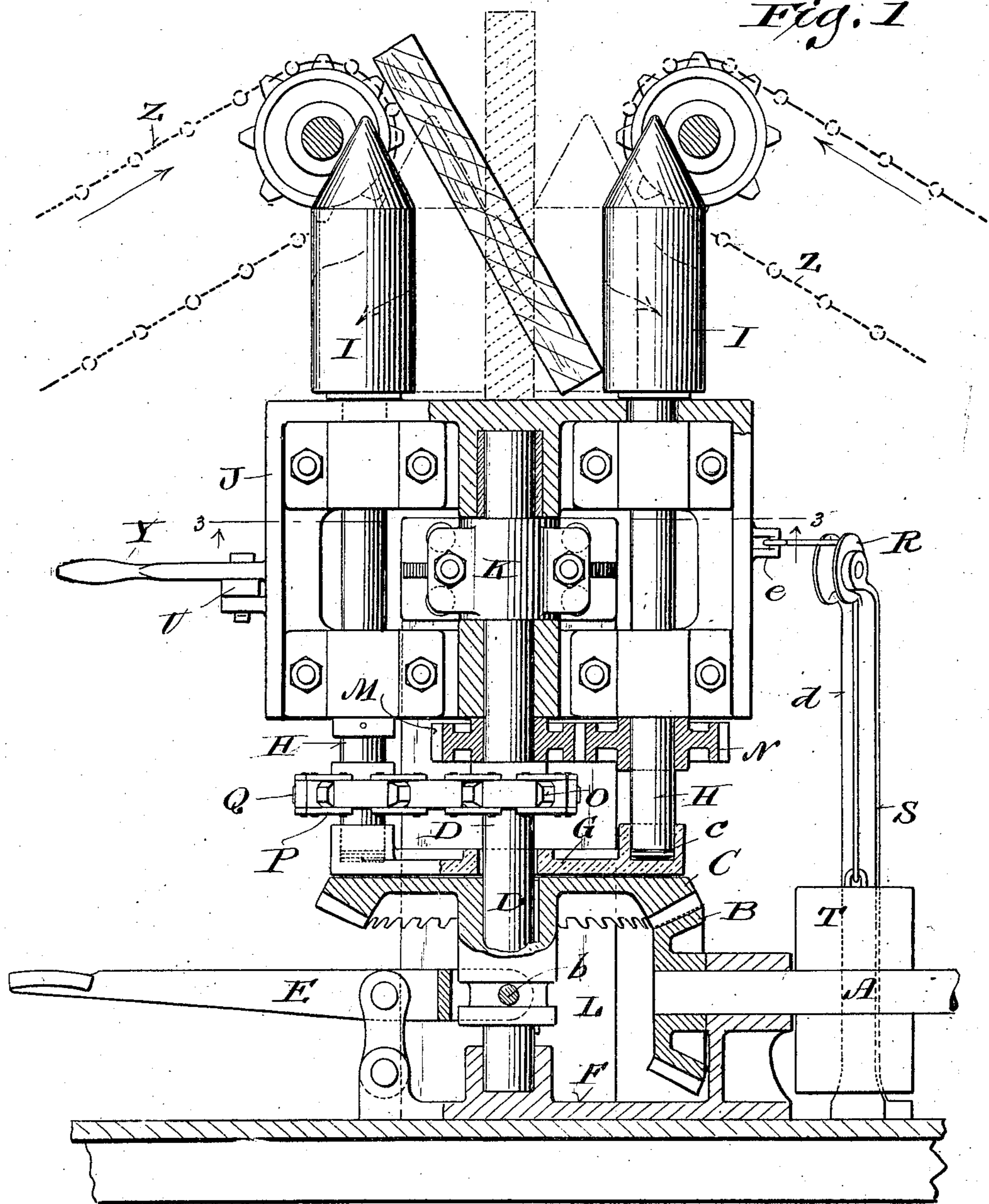
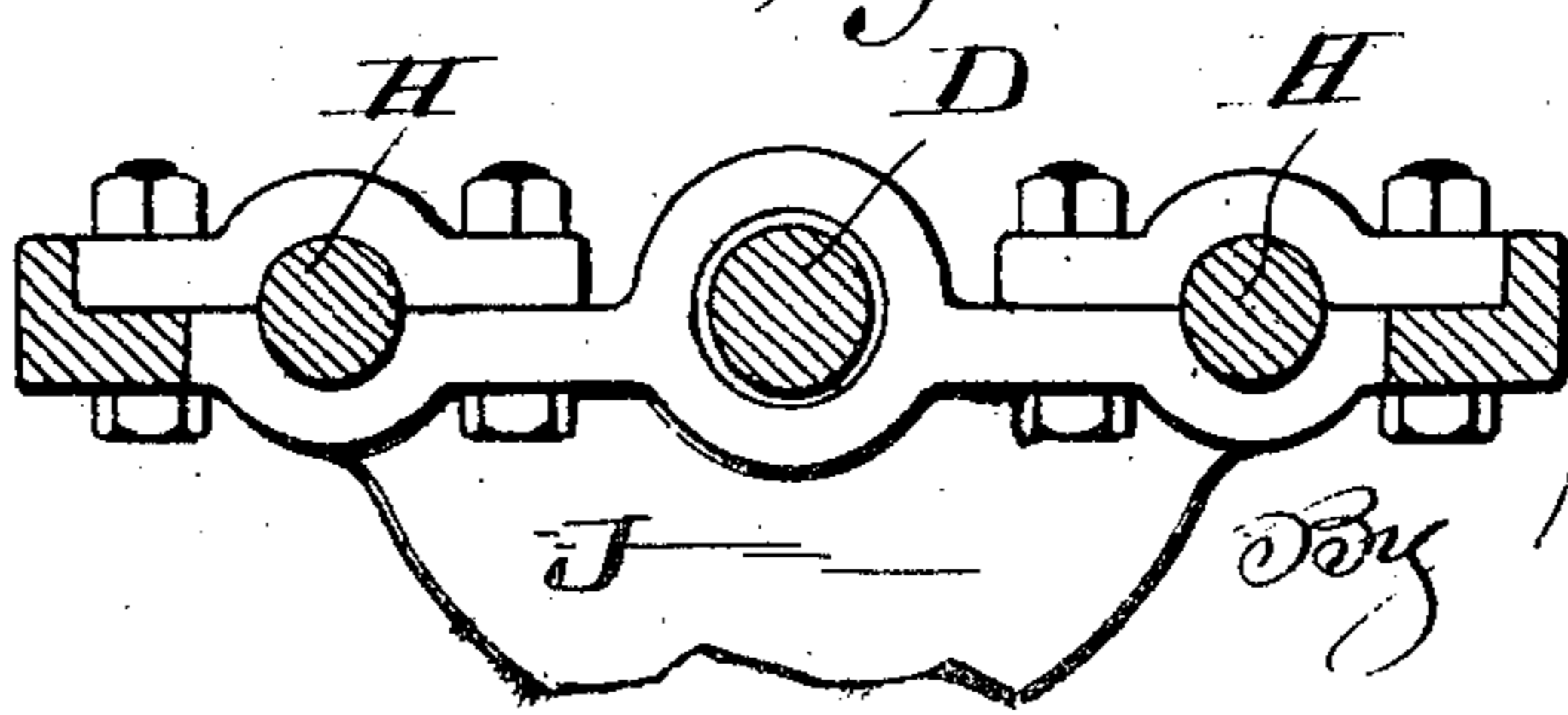


Fig. 3.



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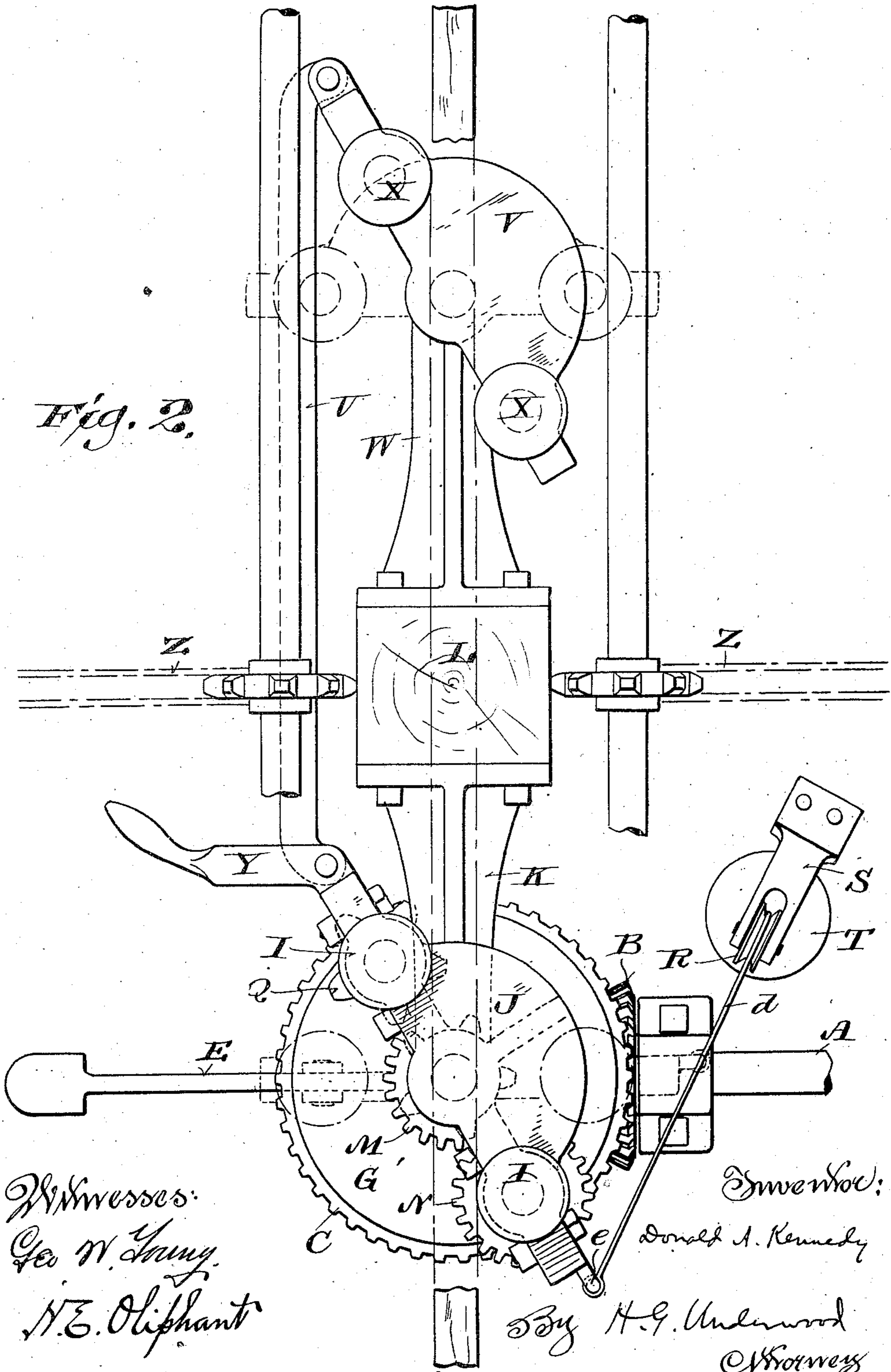
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DONALD A. KENNEDY, OF ASHLAND, WISCONSIN.

SAWMILL MACHINERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,979, dated December 29, 1903.

Application filed May 9, 1903. Serial No. 156,327. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DONALD A. KENNEDY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sawmill Machinery; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention has for its object to provide simple economical machines designed to be set up in sawmills or elsewhere to receive planks from transfer conveyers, turn each plank on edge, center the same, and automatically feed it to a resaw-machine.

Hence said invention consists in certain peculiarities of construction and combination of parts hereinafter particularly set forth with reference to the accompanying drawings and subsequently claimed.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents a partly-sectional front elevation of a machine in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a plan view of the same; and Fig. 3, a horizontal section view on the plane indicated by line 3-3 in the first figure, looking up.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A indicates a horizontal drive-shaft provided with a bevel gear-pinion B, in mesh with a bevel gear-wheel C, splined on a vertical shaft D, the hub of the gear-wheel being provided with an outer annular groove engaged by studs *b* of the spanner end of a foot-lever E, in link connection with a base-plate F, that is provided with a bearing for the horizontal shaft and a step for the vertical shaft.

Loose on the vertical shaft D in opposition to the upper side of the bevel gear-wheel C is a friction-disk G, provided with steps containing double convex wear-buttons *c* for the lower ends of vertical spindles H, pertaining to rollers I, that are conically pointed at their upper extremities to obtain clearance for transfer conveyers in a sawmill. Bearings for the spindles H constitute parts of a frame J, that is centrally supported on the shaft D, and a bracket K, fast to a post L, is made to serve as a bearing for said shaft.

A spur-wheel M, fast on the shaft D, meshes with a similar wheel N, fast on one of the two spindles H, and a sprocket-wheel O, also fast on said shaft, is connected by a link belt P with another sprocket-wheel Q, fast

on the other spindle, whereby said spindles and the rollers I therewith are run in opposite directions.

A pulley R is mounted in a standard S or other suitable support, and a flexible device *d* run on the pulley connects a counterweight T with an eye *e* of the frame J aforesaid.

Between the spindles H the upper end or head of frame J is preferably semicircular, and this frame is coupled by a link U with another similarly-headed frame V, that is loose on a vertical pivot with which a bracket W is provided, and rollers X similar to the ones I are in loose spindle connection with the latter frame. The bracket W extends from the post L in a direction opposite to that of bracket K aforesaid, and to provide for hand swing of the link-connected frames the one, J, is provided with a handle Y convenient to the operator of the foot-lever E aforesaid.

The machine is set up so that planks from transfer conveyers Z in a sawmill or elsewhere will fall onto the heads of frames J V between the rollers I I and X X, that are in planes parallel to the pivots of said frames and normally positioned, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. A plank being dropped onto said frames and caught between the paired rollers I and X in the position shown by full lines in Fig. 1, depression of foot-lever E will bring the bevel gear-wheel C into friction clutch with the disk G to cause a rock of the aforesaid frames in the same direction against resistance of the counterweight T, the result being a setting up and centering of the plank on edge, as well as an automatic feed of said plank to a conveniently-located resaw-machine. On release of the foot-lever the frames J V and parts in connection therewith automatically return to normal position, and thus the machine is reset for the reception of another plank. Should it happen that a plank is too narrow to fall in tilted position between the paired rollers I and X when these rollers are all in normal position, the frames J V are shifted by means of the handle Y to bring said rollers in position to properly catch said plank prior to a depression of the foot-lever.

While I have shown and described a practical machine for accomplishing the desired

result, the detail of the machine may be somewhat varied from what is herein set forth without departing from the scope of my invention. For instance, the disk G may be omitted and the gear-wheel C brought into contact with the lower ends of the spindles H by depression of the foot-lever E when it is desirable to mechanically rock the link-connected frames.

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

1. A resaw-feeder comprising coupled pivotal frames, a pair of upwardly-extending rollers carried by each frame on planes parallel to the pivot of same, means for driving the rollers constituting one pair in opposite directions, mechanism by which the coupled frames may be rocked at will in the same direction, and means in connection with one of said frames for automatically restoring both to normal position when the rocking mechanism is released.

2. A resaw-feeder comprising coupled pivotal frames, a handle arranged and connected to facilitate adjustment of the frames on their pivots in the same direction, means in connection with one of the frames constituting a resistance to pivotal movement of both from normal position, a pair of upwardly-extending rollers carried by each frame on planes parallel to the pivot of same means for driving the rollers constituting one pair in opposite directions, and mechanism by which to mechanically rock said coupled frames on their pivots in the same direction from normal or adjusted position.

3. A resaw-feeder comprising a vertical rotatory shaft, a frame for which the upper end of the shaft serves as a pivot, upwardly-extending rollers having spindles in bearings constituting parts of the frame, gearing connecting said shaft and spindles to drive the rollers in opposite directions, a friction-disk loose on the aforesaid shaft and provided with steps for said spindles, means for clutching the disk to drive the same with the shaft, another pivotal frame coupled to the one afore-

said, upwardly-extending rollers carried by the auxiliary frame, and means constituting a resistance to rock of said frames from normal position.

4. A resaw-feeder comprising a vertical shaft, a frame for which the shaft serves as a pivot, a lever-controlled gear-wheel splined on said shaft and in mesh with a driving-pinion, upwardly-extending rollers having spindles in bearings constituting parts of said frame, gearing connecting the aforesaid shaft and the spindles to drive the latter and rollers therewith in opposite directions, a loose friction-disk opposing a side of said gear-wheel and provided with steps for said spindles, another pivotal frame coupled to the one aforesaid and having upwardly-extending rollers therewith, and a counterweight arranged and connected to resist pivotal movement of the coupled frames.

5. A resaw-feeder comprising a post provided with a pair of oppositely-extending brackets, a stepped shaft for which one of the brackets constitutes a bearing, a frame loose on the shaft, upwardly-extending rollers having spindles in bearings constituting parts of the frame, gearing connecting said shaft and the spindles to drive the latter and rollers therewith in opposite directions, a lever-controlled gear-wheel splined on the aforesaid shaft and in mesh with a driving-pinion, means by which said frame is put into friction-clutch with said wheel when the lever is actuated, another frame in pivotal connection with the other of said brackets and coupled to the frame aforesaid, upwardly-extending rollers carried by the auxiliary frame, and a counterweight arranged and connected to resist pivotal movement of the coupled frames.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Wisconsin, in the presence of two witnesses.

DONALD A. KENNEDY

Witnesses:

A. WHARTON,
M. KENNEDY.