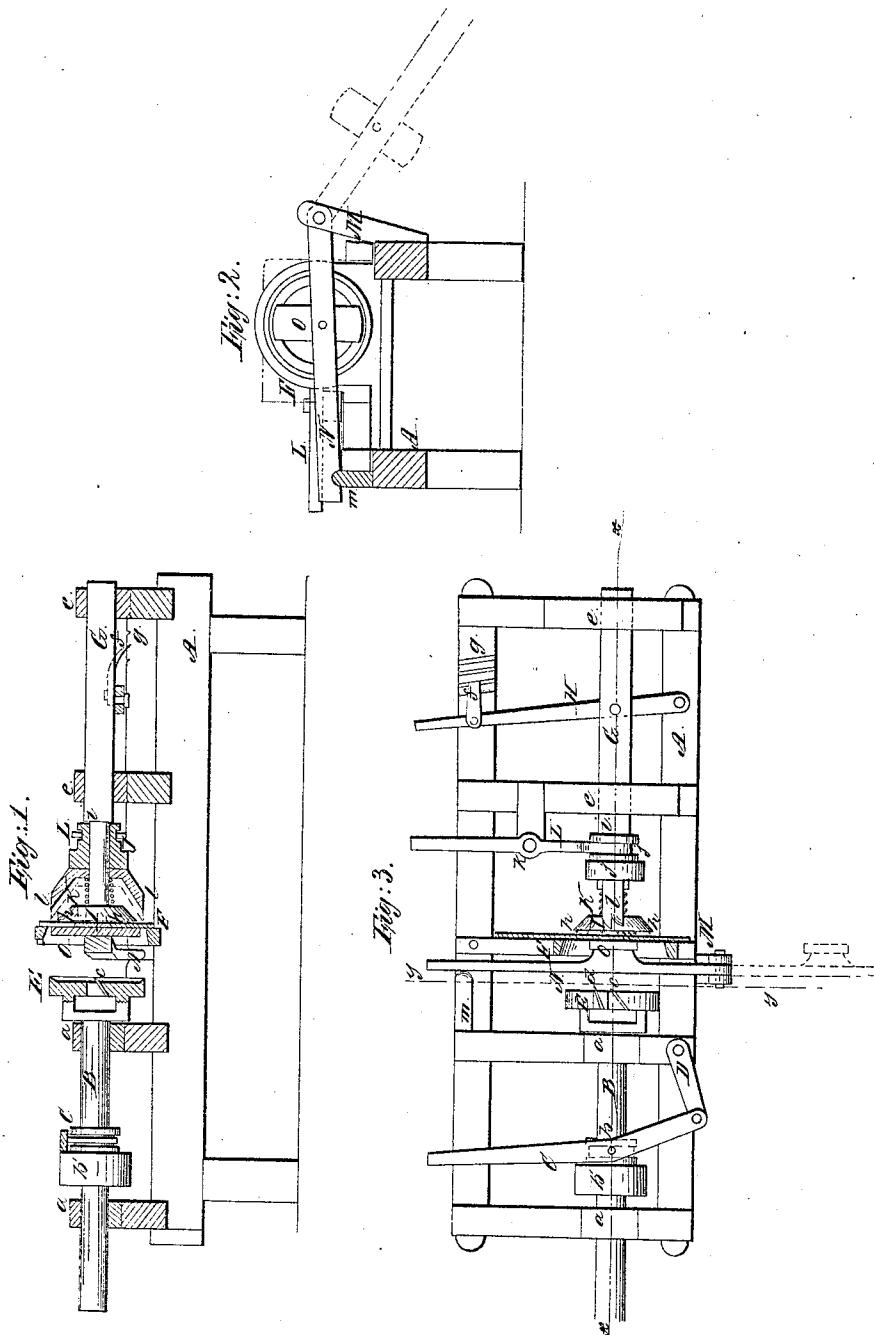


*W. Manning,*

## *Making Barrel Heads.*

IT<sup>o</sup> 19,509.

Patented Mar. 2, 1858.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

W. MANNING, OF ROUSES POINT, NEW YORK.

## MACHINE FOR CUTTING BARREL-HEADS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 19,509, dated March 2, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. MANNING, of Rouses Point, in the county of Clinton and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Machine for Cutting Barrel-Heads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a longitudinal vertical section of my improvement taken in the line (x) (x) Fig. 1. Fig. 2, is a transverse section of ditto, taken in the line (y) (y) Fig. 15 3. Fig. 3, is a plan or top view of ditto.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in a novel arrangement of means whereby barrel heads 20 may be cut very expeditiously and the machine rendered extremely simple and capable of being operated with the greatest facility by any person of ordinary ability, there being no parts liable to get out of 25 repair and the manipulation readily understood.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

30 A represents a rectangular frame which may be constructed of wood, said frame having a longitudinal shaft B, fitted in bearings (a) its upper part. The shaft B is allowed to slide in its bearings and a lever C, which is pivoted at one end to an arm D, attached to the frame is connected to the shaft B by having a pin (b) pass through it, said pin fitting into an annular groove made in a hub or flanch attached to 35 a pulley (b') on said shaft. The shaft B it will be seen may be moved back and forth by operating this lever. To the inner end of this shaft a circular disk E is secured. This disk has a planer (c) attached to it and cutters (d) (d) are placed at its edge, 40 the cutting edges of the cutters (d) projecting a trifle farther out than the cutting edge of the planer. On the upper part of the frame A and at about its center there is 45 secured transversely an annular plate F, the central opening of which is a trifle larger in diameter than the disk E.

G is a quadrangular bar which is fitted in bearings (e) (e) on the frame A. The 50 bar G is placed in line with the shaft B

and is allowed to slide in its bearings, a lever H, being connected with it which has a pawl (f) attached, the part catching in a rack (g) on the frame as shown plainly in Fig. 3. To the inner end of the bar G a circular disk I is attached. This disk has spurs (h) attached, and the inner end of the bar G is of cylindrical form a hub J, being placed thereon, said hub being allowed to turn freely on the bar and also 60 allowed to slide thereon. A spiral spring K is placed on the cylindrical part of the bar G, between the disk I and hub J, said spring having a tendency to keep the hub back against the shoulder (i) on the bar G, 65 which shoulder is formed in consequence of the cylindrical portion of the bar being smaller than the square portion. The hub J, has a groove (j) made in it circumferentially and a lever L is fitted therein said lever having its fulcrum at (k). To the inner or face side of the hub J two oblique cutters (l) (l) are attached. These cutters are placed at about the same angle as the cutters (d) (d) on the disk E. 80

To the frame A an upright bar M is attached. This bar has one end of a lever N pivoted to it, and a board or plate O, is attached to this lever, said board or plate, when the lever is thrown back across the 85 frame being in a line with the central opening of the plate F.

The implement is used as follows. The stuff shown in red and from which the head is cut is placed against one side of the plate 90 F, between it and the disk I, and is secured firmly between them by adjusting the lever H. The lever N is thrown over back free from the top of the frame A as indicated by the dotted lines Fig. 2. A rotary motion is 95 given the shaft B by means of a belt around the pulley (b') and a rotary motion is given the cutters (l) (l) by means of a belt passing around the hub J. The disk E is first pressed against the stuff by operating the 100 lever C and the face side of the stuff is planed in circular form the head being cut partially through by the cutters (d) (d). This being done the disk E is moved back, the lever N thrown or moved back over the 105 frame A and the board or plate O placed against the stuff, the outer end of the lever resting or bearing against a ledge (m) on the upper part of the frame A. The cutters (l) (l) are then moved forward on the cy- 110

lindrical portion of the bar G by actuating the lever L and the cutters (l) (l) cut entirely through the stuff detaching the head therefrom, the board or plate O, serving 5 as a bearing to the head, when the stuff is operated upon by the cutters (l) (l). The head being cut out from the stuff, the spring K is allowed to throw back the cutters (l) the lever N is thrown back and the opera- 10 tion repeated.

I would remark that the heads may be cut out of a single broad piece of stuff or board or several narrow pieces may be used one being placed above the other as the 15 pieces will be firmly held while being operated upon by the cutters.

I do not claim separately or in itself con-

sidered, any of the parts herein described; but,

Having thus described my invention what 20 I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is.

The arrangement as herein shown and described of the annular plate F, disk I, hub J, and cutters (l, l) whereby the stuff 25 is held between the annular plate F and disk I, and is simultaneously operated upon both sides, without changing the position of any part of the machine.

W. MANNING.

Witnesses:

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