P. J. FRANTZE.

Machines for Cutting and Pressing Bungs.

No. 156,558. Patented Nov. 3, 1874.

Fig. 1.

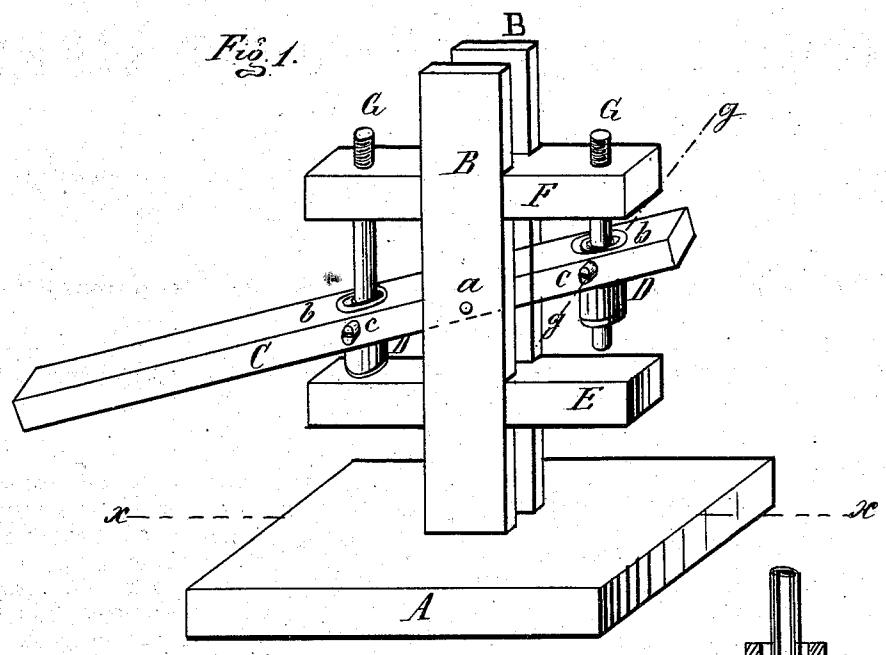


Fig. 3.

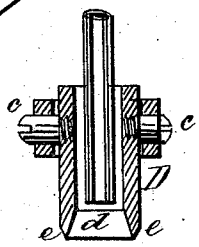
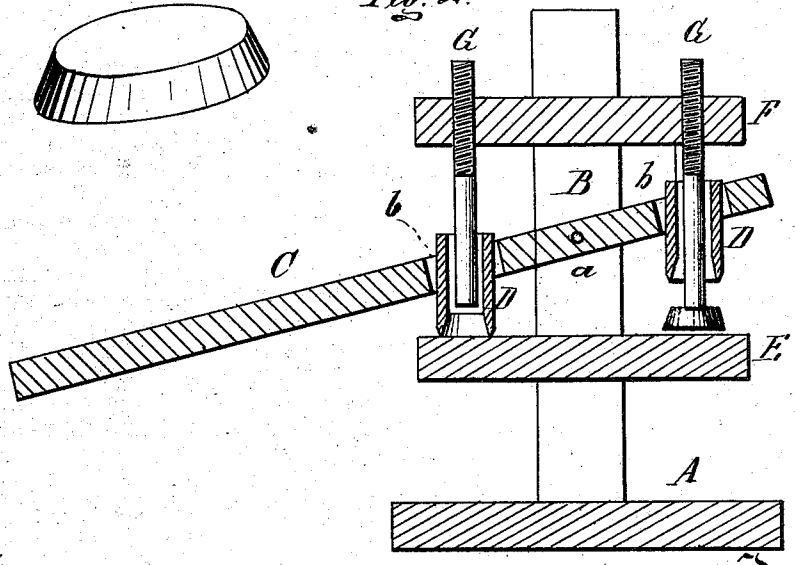


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER J. FRANTZE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO LAURITZ FOSS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR CUTTING AND PRESSING BUNGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **156,558**, dated November 3, 1874; application filed July 25, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER J. FRANTZE, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented an Improved Machine for Cutting and Pressing Bungs, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of this invention relates to a machine designed for cutting cylindrical bungs from lumber and pressing them into a taper form at one operation; and it consists, first, in the peculiar construction of the cutter, and its combination with a vibrating lever; and, secondly, in the combination, with the said lever, of an adjustable stem, for expelling the bung from the cutter on the upstroke of the latter, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section at *x x*. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the cutter at *y y*. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a cut and pressed bung, as made in this machine.

In the drawing, A represents a base or bed plate, on which is erected a pair of standards, B, between which a lever, C, is pivoted at *a*, through which openings *b b* are made, one at each side of said pivot and equidistant therefrom. In each opening *b* a cylindrical cutter, D, is pivoted by two trunnion-screws, *c*, Fig. 3. The lower edge of each cutter is sharpened with a long easy bevel, *d*, inside, and a shorter abrupt bevel, *e*, on the outside. E is a bearer or cutting-bed, secured to and between the standards below the cutters. F is a girt, secured to and between the upper ends of the standards, and through each end is tapped a screw-threaded stem, G, whose lower end projects down into the cylindrical cutter.

The bungs are cut from boards of pine, poplar, or other soft wood, across the grain, while lying on the bearer E, to the full diameter of the cutting-edge of the cutter, which, in its descent, compresses the bung to the form of the inner bevel, as seen in Fig. 4, and upon the upstroke of the cutter, the bung is discharged from it by the stem G, which is made adjustable for various thicknesses of bungs, one or more cutters being provided for making bungs of the several diameters required. The lever may be actuated by hand or power, as desired.

These taper-pressed bungs are preferable to those which are cut or turned tapering, in this, that they swell out sooner, and to a greater diameter, when driven into the cask containing a liquid, and are therefore more efficient.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a bung-cutting machine, the combination of the cutters D, having beveled surfaces *d e* on the cutting end, and pivoted in the openings *b* of the lever C, which vibrates between the standards B, the bearer E, girt F, and adjustable stems G, the several parts constructed, arranged, and operated substantially as described and shown.

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