J. FARADAY.

Wood-Boring Machine.

No. 163,586. Patented May 25, 1875.

Fig. 2.

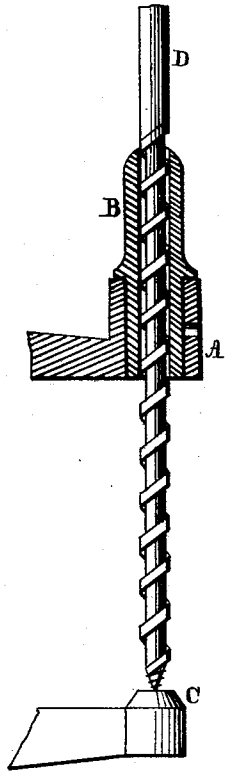
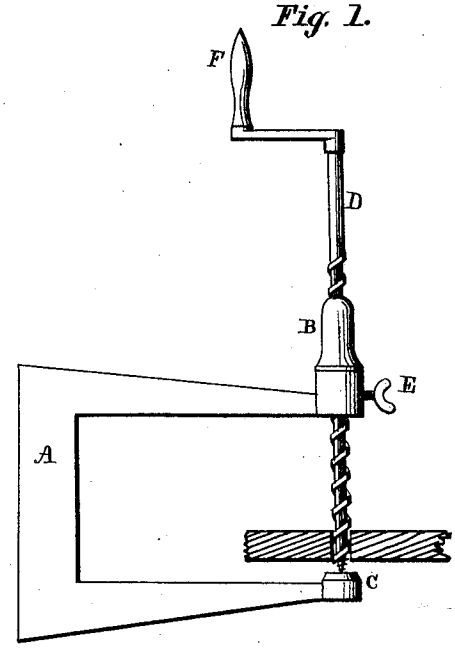


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

James Taylor

John E. Clyde

Inventor:

John Faraday

THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FARADAY, OF CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO WILLIAM P. KIRK, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOD-BORING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,586**, dated May 25, 1875; application filed May 7, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FARADAY, of the city of Chester, county of Delaware, of the State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Wood-Boring Machines, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to the mode of boring holes through wood placed upon iron that has had holes drilled or punched through it previously, as in the case of decking for iron ships, &c., the wood to be fastened to the iron by screw-bolts.

The object of my invention is to bore a hole through the wood that will meet the drilled or punched hole in the iron, thereby saving time and labor of marking the wood and removing it to be bored.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my invention, showing the iron previously punched or drilled, with the wood laid on and the hole bored. Fig. 2 is a section of the sleeve and nipple, with the auger in position.

A is the frame of the machine, made of steel, iron, brass, or any other suitable material. B is a sleeve or socket inserted in a hole passing through the upper part of A, and guides the auger in a direct line to the center of the nipple C. C is a nipple inserted in the lower part of A, and is made to fit the hole in the iron. Said nipple can be removed and a larger or smaller one inserted to fit the hole in the iron beam or girder.

I prefer making this nipple wholly or in part of some soft metal, such as lead, so that the point of the screw auger-bit may not be injured in leaving the wood. Said auger-bit D passes freely through the sleeve B, attached to the top of frame A by the thumb-screw E, thereby holding it in position. The sleeve B can be removed, and one with a larger or smaller hole, to suit the size of auger, inserted. Motion is given to the auger by the handle F.

It is evident that if the nipple C be inserted in the hole in the iron, the auger being in a straight line with the nipple, and guided by the sleeve B, the hole in the wood must be bored straight with the hole in the iron.

I am aware of the patent granted to Louis Hillebrand, March 19, 1872, No. 124,681, and fully disclaim the same.

I make no claim to the auger-bit or the mode of operating it, or to fastening the sleeve; but

I do claim as my invention—

The combination of the screw-auger D with the sleeve B, nipple C, and the frame A, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

JOHN FARADAY.

Witnesses:
JAMES TAYLOR,
JOHN E. CLYDE.