

L. SIEDE & A. STREET.
SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 5, 1912.

1,046,871.

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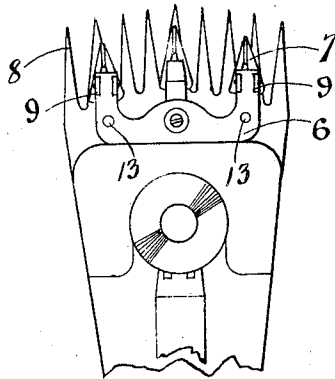


Fig. 1

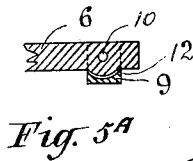


Fig. 5A

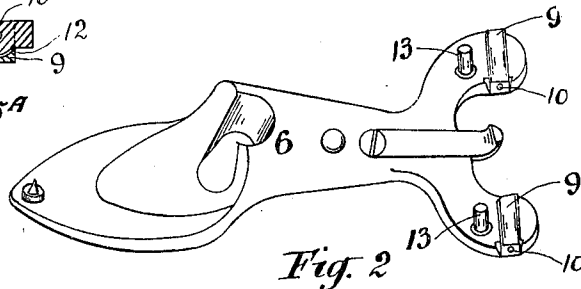


Fig. 2

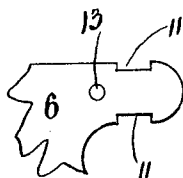


Fig. 3

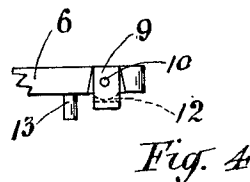


Fig. 4

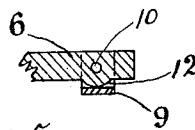


Fig. 5

WITNESSES
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LEOPOLD SIEDE AND ARTHUR STREET, OF MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

SHEEP-SHEARING MACHINE.

1,046,871

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEOPOLD SIEDE and ARTHUR STREET, subjects of the King of Great Britain, and residing at Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sheep-Shearing Machines; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention refers to sheep shearing machines and has been particularly devised for the purpose of distributing the tension from the fork of the shear evenly to the cutter thereof.

Hitherto, in most sheep shearing machines, the prongs of the fork have been turned over downward at their outer extremities to provide for a bearing surface that shall press upon the surface of the cutter and by so doing keep it suitably positioned upon the comb of the shear. But all cutters are not made exactly alike especially in regard to depth, the distance between the upper surfaces and the lower or cutting edges varying. If the depth of one is more than another there will be varying pressure on the cutter by the fork tips when the cutters are changed and consequently more vibration and less even cutting.

In our invention we propose to dispense with the turned down extremities and to use instead knuckle plates upon the prongs of the fork. These plates are attached loosely thereto and will be susceptible of a slight swinging motion thereon to accommodate their bearing surfaces to that of the cutter. But in order to fully understand the invention reference will be made to the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a plan view of part of a sheep shears with the knuckle plates in position on the fork. Fig. 2 is an underneath view of a fork with the invention attached. Fig. 3 shows the end of a rabbeted fork prepared for the reception of the plates. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the fork end showing the convex bearing surface, and Fig. 5^A is a like view but showing the convexity on the fork taking into a corresponding concavity on the knuckle plate.

The fork 6 is of ordinary construction save that the ends of the prongs are adapted to be used with our invention. The fork comes over the cutter 7 and the latter reciprocates over and upon the comb 8.

In carrying this invention into effect we arrange upon the prong ends the U-shaped plates 9 which can be loosely hung in the prongs on the rivets 10. The horizontal part of each member 9 is plane surfaced and its sharp edges are preferably ground off to avoid possible interference with the wool fiber. Upon the underneath surface of each of the prongs is a slight convexity 12 which comes close up to the interior surface of the members 9 and upon which the same will bear when the tension is applied.

In Fig 5^A we show a pure knuckle joint in which the convexity 12 on the fork will roll in a corresponding concavity in the interior of plate 9, and this is the form we prefer to use.

We preferably rabbet or recess the prongs of the fork as shown in Fig. 3 for the reception of the plates 9 which loosely hang on 10. To permit the plates to swing slightly when in position, the sides of the recesses 11 are adapted for that purpose and are a little inclined so as to give the required clearance. The under surface of the fork is in this case also provided with convexities 12 to come into connection with plate 9 on pressure being applied to the fork. When this takes place and the plate presses upon the cutter the strain upon the bearing pins 10 will be taken up by the convexities. There will be a sufficient difference between the diameters of the rivets 10 and the holes drilled for their reception in the fork to give the necessary clearance and to permit of the bearing being taken in the knuckle.

The member 9 being arranged as described will adapt itself to the cutter upon which it will lie flat and being directly over the cutting edges it will hold the cutter firmly and thus minimize the vibration when tension is applied. The worn out plates 9 can be easily replaced and at less cost than is incurred in providing a new fork.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. In a sheep shearing machine, the combination, with the fork of the machine, of a convexity, provided on each prong of the fork prongs, and a U-shaped plate loosely attached to each prong, and having a flat yoke-part adapted to bear on the ad-

jacent convexity when tension is applied to the fork.

2. In a sheep shearing machine, the combination with the forks of the same of U-shaped plates loosely hung in the fork prongs the lower part of the plates passing below the same and being so formed as to make knuckle joints with convexities on the forks when the tension is applied to the machine, as herein described.

3. In a sheep shearing machine, the combination of the fork having opposite recesses on each side of each prong and a convexity on each prong between the re-

cesses thereof, and a U-shaped plate on each prong and having its arms loosely fastened in said recesses, and its yoke-part adapted to lie against the adjacent convexity when tension is applied to the fork. 15

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 20

LEOPOLD SIEDE.
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Witnesses:

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