

J. C. Brown,
Making Match Splints.

N^o 43,177.

Patented June 21, 1884.

Fig. 1

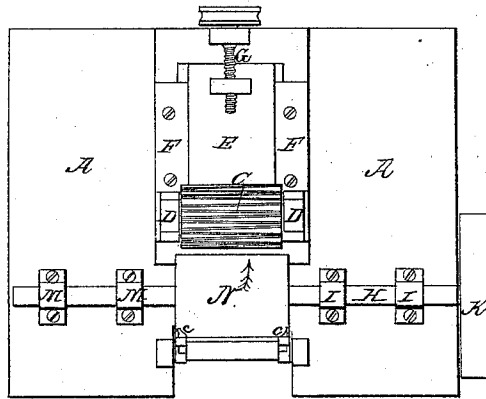


Fig. 2

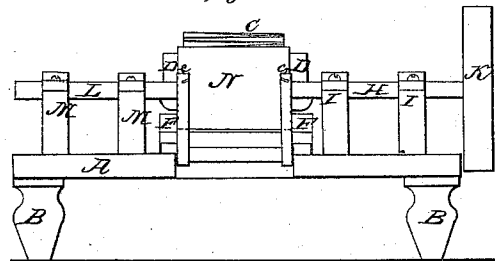
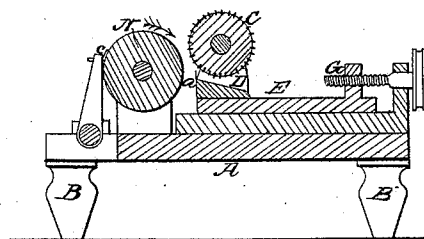


Fig. 3



Witnesses:
Anelia A. Ferrell.
Rufus Sanford.

Inventor:
J. C. Brown.
Chas. G. ...
Robert E. ...

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. C. BROWN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR CUTTING SPLINTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 43,177, dated June 21, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. C. BROWN, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Machine for Cutting Splints; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a plan or top view; Fig. 2, a front side view, and in Fig. 3 a cross-section.

Similar letters and characters indicate like parts.

My invention relates to an improvement in machines for cutting tooth-picks, match-splints, &c.; and it consists in a series of knives fixed into the surface of a cylinder and arranged in combination with a mechanical contrivance for revolving a block of wood, against which the said knives are pressed with sufficient force to cut the surface of the said block (revolving) into narrow splints, and combining therewith a cutter to shave the splints from the block.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my machine, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A is a bed-plate, supported on legs B B.

C is the cutter-cylinder, with knives or cutters set in its surface, as see Fig. 3. The said cylinder is supported and revolves freely in bearings D D, which rest upon or are made a part of a slide, E. The said slide is moved in guides F by the screw G.

a is a cutter or shave, also fixed to and moves with the slide E.

H is a mandrel, supported and revolves in bearings I I, and is driven by power being applied to the pulley K, fixed thereon.

L is a similar mandrel, supported and revolves in bearings M.

Between the two mandrels H and L, I place a round block of wood, N, which is held by and revolves with the said mandrels. Force the cutters against the block of wood, N, so that the cutter will enter the block of wood to the proper depth, then apply power to the pulley K, to cause the block to revolve in the direction denoted by arrows against the cutters. This causes the cutters to revolve and cut the surface of the block into narrow strips, after which the block comes in contact with the knife a, which shaves the splints from the block. As the block continues to revolve and be cut from, the cutters are constantly kept up against the block by means of the screw G, which may be turned by hand or by connection with the other parts of the machine.

For cutting match-splints the cutters should all be parallel, but for tooth-picks it is better to arrange them as seen in Fig. 1, so as to cut tapering.

For tooth-picks it is also desirable to sharpen or bevel the points, which I do by cutters c c, one at each end of the block, set so as to shave off the corner.

I prefer to steam the wood before cutting, in order to soften it.

Having, therefore, fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The revolving cutter-cylinder C and the fixed cutter a, when combined and arranged substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

J. C. BROWN.

Witnesses:

J. W. POST,
ALEX. KELSEY.