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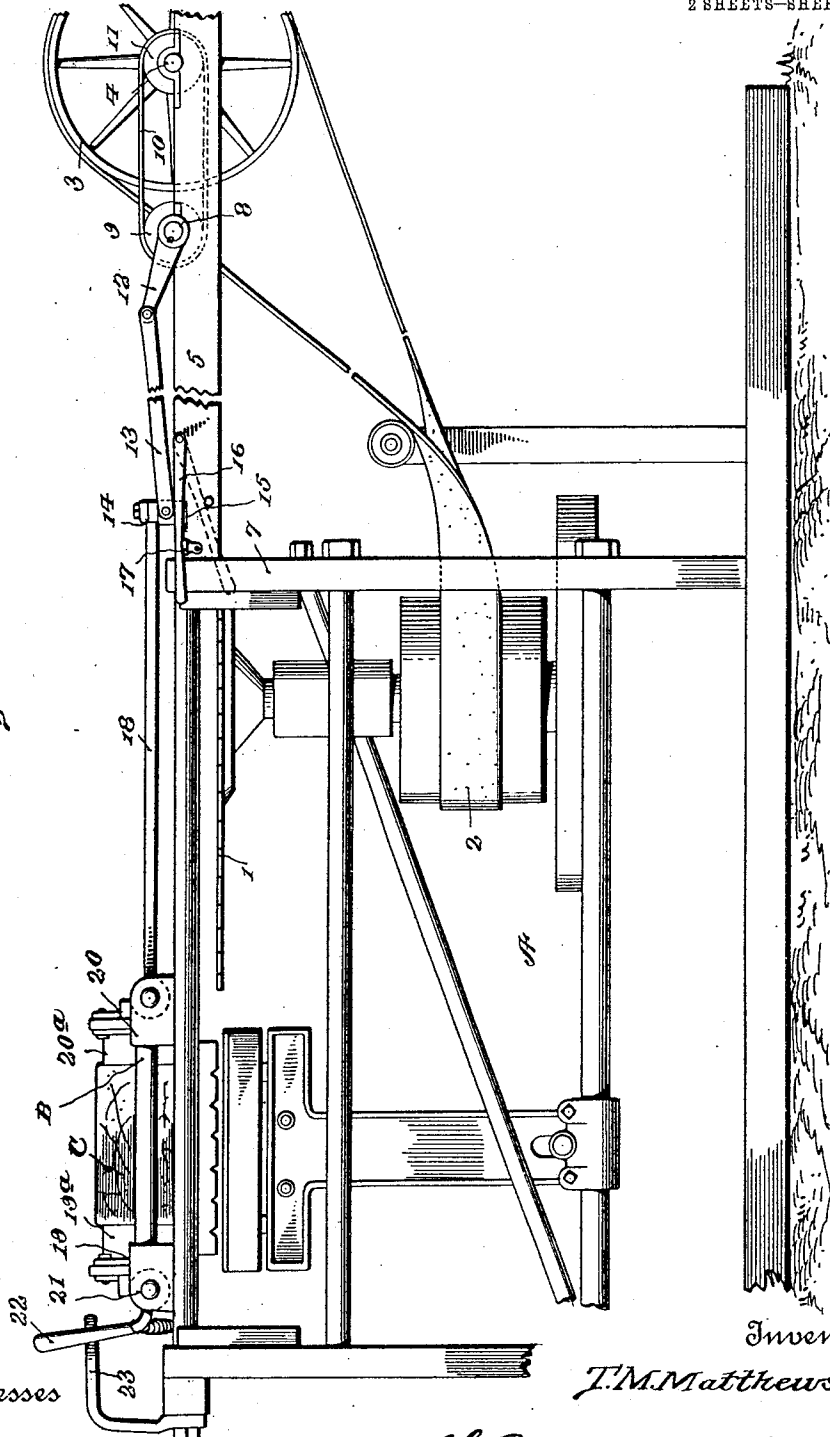
T. M. MATTHEWS.
SHINGLE SAWING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1911.

1,005,989.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses
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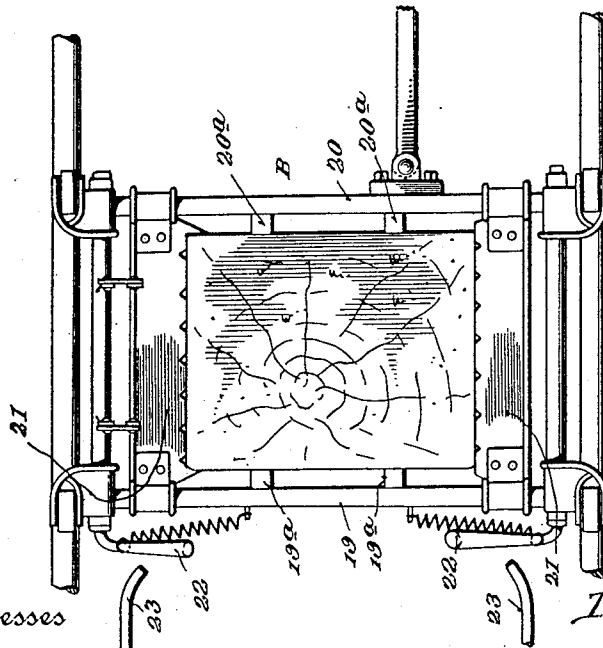
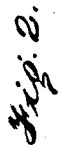
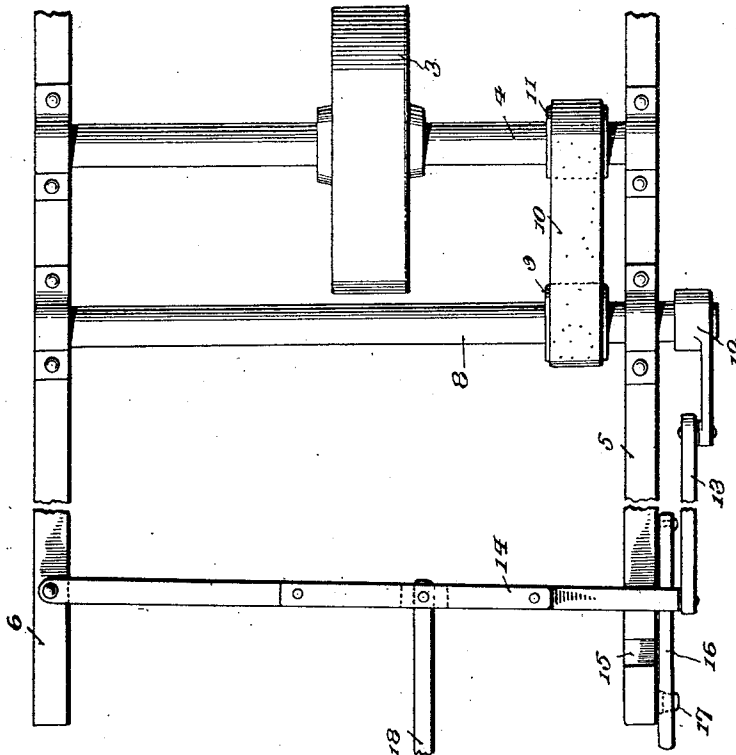
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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS MAHLON MATTHEWS, OF NICHOLLS, GEORGIA.

SHINGLE-SAWING MACHINE.

1,005,989.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

Application filed January 16, 1911. Serial No. 602,907.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nicholls, in the county of Coffee and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingle-Sawing Machines; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in sawing machines.

The principal object of the invention is to provide simple and efficient means for converting a hand feed shingle sawing machine into an automatically operated machine.

Another object of the invention is to provide a sawing machine with simple and efficient means under the control of the operator for throwing the feeding mechanism out of operation and which is especially adapted for use in connection with shingle sawing machines.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the ended claims.

the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a shingle sawing machine constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof with parts broken out.

In the embodiment illustrated, a shingle sawing machine A of any suitable or desired construction is shown in which the saw 1 is driven by a belt 2 which receives power from a wheel 3 on a countershaft 4, driven by any suitable means.

A suitable supporting structure is arranged between said countershaft 4 and the machine A and preferably comprises laterally spaced longitudinally extending bars 5 and 6, secured to suitable uprights as 7.

A shaft 8 is revolvably mounted between the bars 5 and 6 and is provided with a pulley 9 over which a belt 10 passes. This belt 10 also passes over a pulley 11 secured to the countershaft 4 from which it receives its power. A crank 12 is connected at one end with the shaft 8 at the outside of the bar 5 and is pivotally connected at its other end to one end of a link 13 which extends lon-

gitudinally therefrom and is connected at its other end to a cross bar 14. This cross bar 14 is pivotally connected at its free end to the upper face of the bar 6 and slides on the upper edge of the bar 5. This bar 5 is provided in its upper edge with a notch 15 over which the cross bar 14 passes during its reciprocatory motion and is normally held out of engagement with said notch by means of a lever 16 which is fulcrumed at one end to the outer face of the bar 5 with its upper edge normally arranged flush with the upper edge of the bar 5 and in which position it is held by any suitable means, preferably by means of a spring clip 17 which may be readily disengaged from the bar 5 when it is desired to lower the free end of lever 16. The free end of this lever 16 preferably projects beyond the end of the bar 5 to form a handle for raising or lowering it. A connecting rod 18 is secured at one end to the cross bar 14 and at its other end to the carriage B of the sawing machine A and it is designed to reciprocate said carriage for feeding a block C to the saw 1. Two longitudinally spaced cross beams 19 and 20 are preferably secured to the carriage B and are designed to hold the block C in position and prevent its being thrown out by the rapid motion of the carriage.

A spring actuated dog 21 adapted to hold the block C in operative position during the sawing operation is provided with an upwardly extending releasing lever 22. A stop 23 is secured to the frame of the sawing machine and extends into the path of said lever 22 and is designed to engage said lever when the carriage returns from the saw and thereby releases the dog 21 and permits the block C to drop into position ready for the sawing of another shingle.

When it is desired to throw the feeding mechanism out of operation, the lever 16 is lowered into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 which exposes the notch 15 and causes the end of the cross bar 14 connected with the link 13 to drop into said notch and thereby hold the carriage of the feeding mechanism against reciprocation. When this lever 16 is so lowered and the cross bar 14 is engaged with the notch 15, the belt 10 slides on the countershaft, but as the stoppage is usually for a moment only, the belt is not injured. This stoppage of

the feeding mechanism is designed only to be used in case of an emergency or by a beginner learning to operate the machine.

To throw the feeding mechanism into operation, the lever 16 is raised flush with the upper edge of the bar 5 and this movement of said lever disengages the cross bar 14 from the notch 15 and permits it to again reciprocate under the action of the belt 10, crank 12, and bar 13. It will thus be obvious that by the use of this improved attachment, a hand feed shingle sawing machine may be readily converted into an automatically operated machine and by the actuation of the lever 16, the feed mechanism may be quickly thrown into and out of operation.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advan-

tages of this invention, as defined in the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:—

1. In a shingle sawing machine, the combination of a power driven saw, a feeding carriage therefor, a notched bar, a lever slidable over said notched bar and connected with said carriage, and means for holding said lever normally out of engagement with said notched bar.

2. In a shingle sawing machine, the combination of a power driven saw, a feeding carriage therefor, a notched bar, a lever slidable over said notched bar and connected with said carriage, a lever mounted on said notched bar, and means for holding said last mentioned lever in the path of said first mentioned lever to prevent its engagement with the notch in said bar.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS MAHLON MATTHEWS.

Witnesses:

MANNING KIRKLAND,
BYRON JOHNSON.