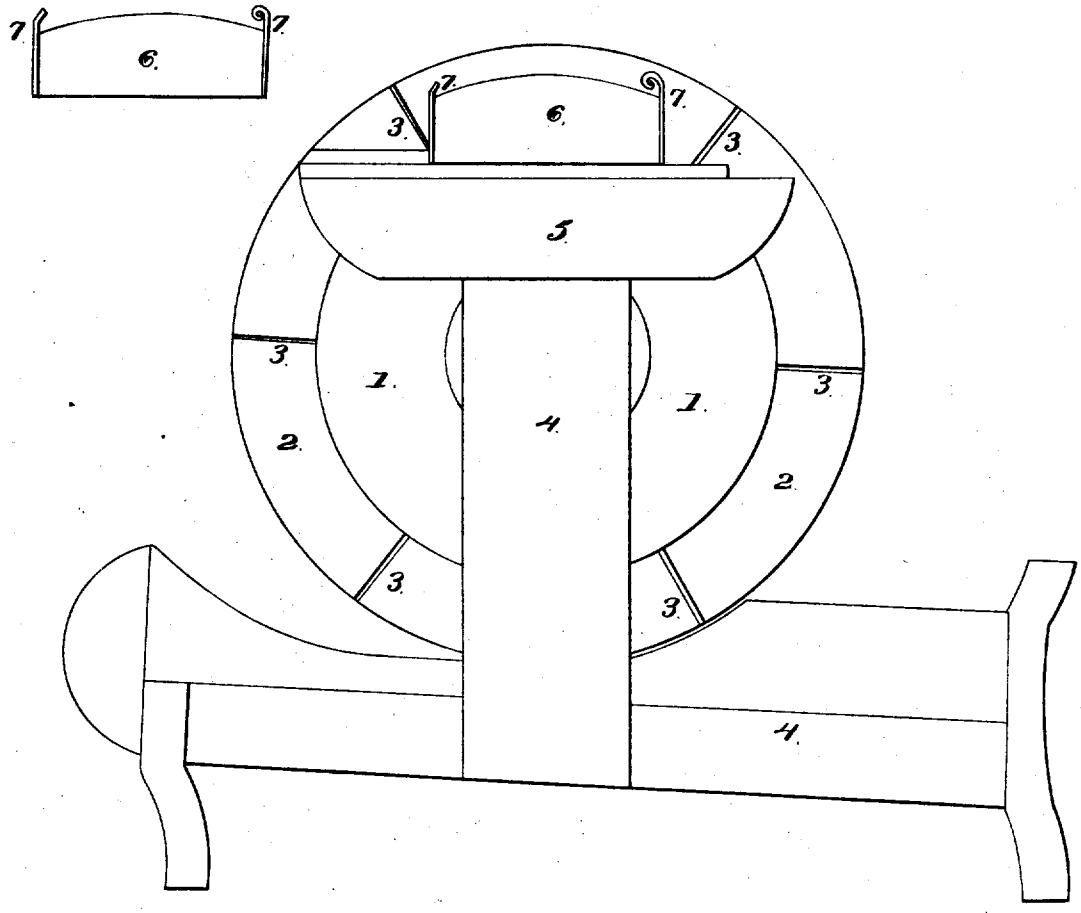
8384X

C. Mc Gregory,

Jointing Staves,

Patented Aug. 26, 1834.



AM. PHOTO-LITH'G. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

Aug 26 1834

Cyrus McGregory of Newport, State of New Hampshire

Letters Patent,

The schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Cyrus McGregory, himself, of his improvement in the mode of jointing making or manufacturing Staves for Barrels, Hogsheads, or other Casks To all persons to whom these presents shall come

Cyrus McGregory of Newport, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New Hampshire, Cooper Sends Greeting,

Be it known that I the said Cyrus McGregory, have invented constructed, made, and applied to use, a new and useful improvement in the mode of jointing, making, and manufacturing Staves for barrels hogsheads, and other casks called the revolving or wheel jointer and gage, specified in the words following viz, This improvement consists in the application of a gage to a perpendicular or revolving wheel jointer, made to revolve by water, horse, steam, or other power, as represented by the drawing hereunto annexed, in which Fig 1 – 1, represents the central circular plate on the front part of the wheel, which is fixed and made to keep stationary; being fastened to the post, in front that supports one end of the axletree of the wheel the other end being supported by another post behind the wheel, and behind the wheel as in the model deposited in the Patent office of the United States of America, being smaller than the front wheel there is a small wheel, for a band to be applied to put both in motion,

Fig. 6, represents the front of the outer circle of the face of the jointer wheel which is in the same plane with the face of the stationary circular plate, above described, and being put in motion by a power, as above described or by other means, with proper plate irons inserted, and well set as represented in the draft annexed by Fig 3 of which there ought to be from six to

to eight or twelve, as they are in some parts of the staves, to cut across the grain of the wood, and aught not to be set so as to take any rank hold; but the number of irons to be set, may be varied at the pleasure of the builder or user. The above named circular jointer face, revolves, while the said plate remains stationary. The back part of the wheel revolving with the jointer face Fig. 4. represents the platform and front post. which supports one end of the aple tree of the wheel, and a horizontal cap about one half the distance above the centre of the wheel crosses the circumference Fig. 5, represents said horizontal cap Fig 6. represents the gage one of which on each plane is required to be set at the left of the wheel, this gage must be so constructed that its length is equal to the length of the cask for which the staves to be jointed are intended, and that its depth or width, may be equal to the semi diameter of the cask, that the staves to be jointed are intended for, And its top part should be circular or crowning, according to the degree of extent that the bung diameter of the cask exceeds the end diameter, that is to say if the bung diameter of the cask is to exceed the end diameter by two inches, the diameter of the gage at the middle must exceed the end diameter of the gage by one inch, if three inches in the cask, then one inch and a half in the gage, so that the gage may represent one half of a longitudinal section of a cask, through the centre of the cask not regarding any other part of said section but the plane or surface. —— at the upper left hand corner of the gage, at fig. f. there is a catch to hold one end of the stave. This catch may be made of wood iron or other material may; much according to the wishes of the user, but iron or steel is best, at the opposite corner of the gage at fig f. also there is a spring with a catch so that by placing one end of a stave in the catch at the other end, and bending the stave with the surface down on the top of the gage, the spring on the other end of the gage will receive the other end of the stave

and hold it steady, to be applied to the jointer wheel, and be jointed by their moving the spring, the staves may then be released, and another set in and jointed, and so on, The spring may be of wood, iron, steel, or other material, but steel is best, The gage may be made of wood which is best; but it may be made of brass, Iron or other material. – In the model aforesaid the gage is of brass being small, When the staves is, setting to the gage, it is applied to the jointer wheel, by placing the lower edge of the gage in a small groove in the horizontal beam as by fig. 5, in the same plane with the face of the revolving jointer, The size and diameter of the wheel should be in proportion to the size of the casks that the staves are intended for, For barrel staves, the diameter of the wheel ought to be about nine feet, and for other casks in proportion,

The principle on which this improvement is constructed is that when the stave is set on the upper surface or edge of the gage the bilge part of the stave is as much further from the centre of the circle of which the semi diameter of the cask, forms a segment, than the ends, as the bilge is deeper than the ends of the cask, as also the outside of the stave is further from the axis of the cask, represented by the lower edge of the gage, than the inside part of the stave, This gage thus applied, gives both the true bilge, and bevel to the staves when jointed, ——— This improvement, then, consists in the construction and application of said gages, for holding and gaging the staves to the revolving jointer, which wheel or revolving jointer is not my invention but has never before been applied to jointing staves for casks. ——— In testimony that the above specification of my said improvement as above described I have hereunto set my hand, this seventeenth day of December A. D. 1823

Witness Amos Eddy
Jacob R. Eddy

Cyprus McGregory

Drawing