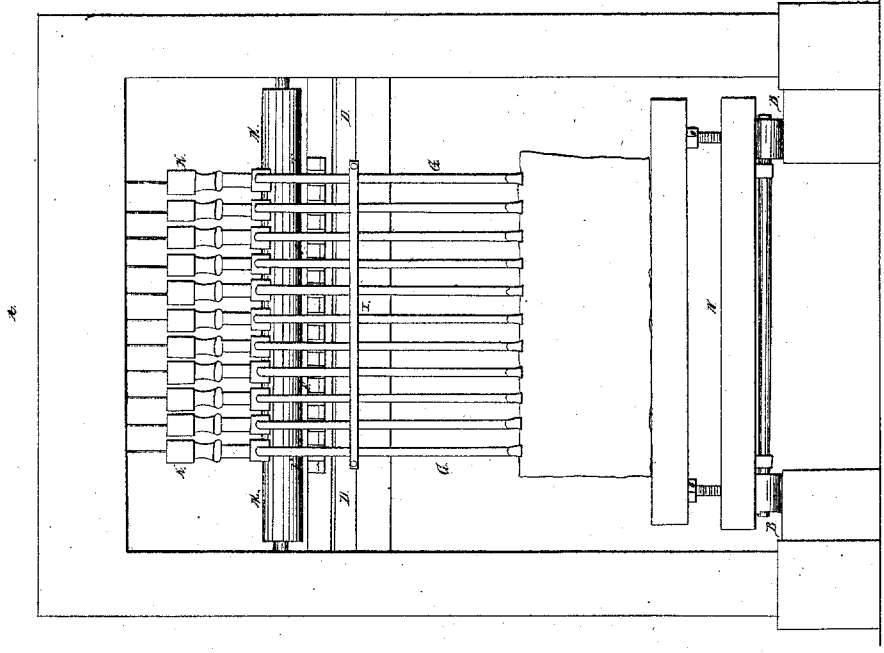
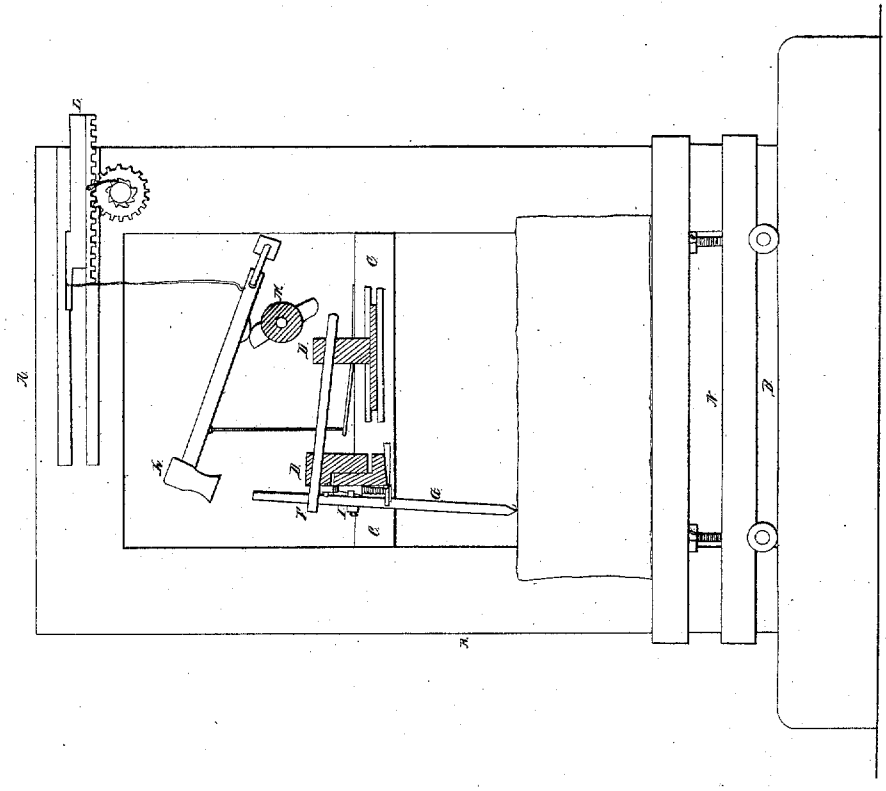
6792X

Parke & Brewster,

Dressing Stone.

Patented Oct. 10, 1831.





A.M. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

Oct. 10, 1831 6792X

Lemuel L. Parks, Delaware Co. & Noah Brooks, Schoharie Co.

Letters Patent

To all whom these presents shall come, Be it known that we Lemuel L. Parks of the County of Delaware & State of New York & Noah Brooks of the County of Schoharie & State aforesaid have invented a new and useful Machine for Cutting & Chiseling Stone & that the following is a full and exact description of the Construction & operation of said Machine as invented by us.

The Machine for Cutting & Chiseling Stone as herein claimed by the Subscribers Consists in the first place of an upright frame secured into the Sills & two pieces & Constructed of suitable timber.

The upright posts are securely framed by Cross pieces at top and bottom & the whole firmly secured by Braces and bars. At a suitable height from the bottom of the frame two gibs are attached to the upright posts & parallel with the Sills. Between the gibs are placed the horizontal rods the front one of which is secured by bolts & thumb screws to the gibs. While the back rod is moveable horizontally by means of slides in the sides of the gibs. The front rod Consists of two pieces parallel and joined together perpendicularly. In both Corresponding notches are made & a series of Set of Slides. These extend also through the back rod by means of similar notches or apertures. These slides have upon their upper & lower sides a series of teeth & are fitted to the notches in the front & back rods.

The chisels are made of iron or other suitable substance & are furnished underneath the shank with a tip or projection which extends from each side and is intended to correspond in the lower extremity of an upright spring which is attached to the front of the frame, and the upright spring is retained that it may be moved readily at pleasure by the

of a wedge or key at the top whereon the position of the Chisel is to be changed from one side of the Chisel to near the tips or projection a pin is affixed on which a slide having a slanting surface in timing upon it is brought to bear. This slide is secured by the front rest to prevent the Chisel from rising. There is a hammer mortice bar which passes the front side of the chisels and does & keeps them in their places by means of the upright standing screws. The lower part of the front rest may be mortice it passes along the backs of the upright springs & is made a little excelling so that it may be wedged up & regulate the distance of vibration of the spring when the chisels are forced forwards by the hammers. The hammers are supplied with strings attached to the extremities of their handles which project upwards and are secured above to the extremities of notched rods which are mortised in a horizontal gate on the upper part of the machine. This gate is made to slide on the upper part of the machine by means of a spur wheel which intersects the notches of a rack attached to the gate. There is also attached to the gate a long stand which falling into the notches secures it in any place required. The hammers are furnished with a projection opposite their heads which is intersected by a corresponding one in a Cylinder. By turning the Cylinder the hammers are raised till they disengage themselves when they are forced down upon the chisels by the springs. Through the ends of the hammer handles a bolt passes supported by a rest or rail which moves on a pivot and thus accommodates the hammers to the angular Change of the Chisels. The Cylinder is made movable to follow the projections on the hammers in their Change of position. The stone to be cut is placed on a Carriage Consisting of two parts, the lower part having a set of rollers or Small wheels fitted to rails on the sills on which it is mortised. The upper part which Contains the stone may be elevated or depressed & accommodated to the Chisels by means of Screws or Cotches.

The Inventors Claim the priviledge of Constructing their machine within an upright frame sustained by sills at the bottom so as to keep the stone from vibration. They also claim the priviledge of making the Chisels in one Continuous piece of steel & keeping them in a proper position by means of a clasp or lock. The form required to give position to the working parts & with several other particulars Specified in the Drawings hereunto annexed are known to Signed & Sealed

Chas Chester

Witness
Geo. Stannard