9215X

J. Sweet,

Dressing Stares.

Patented Oct. 28, 1835.

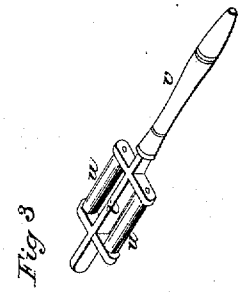


Fig 3

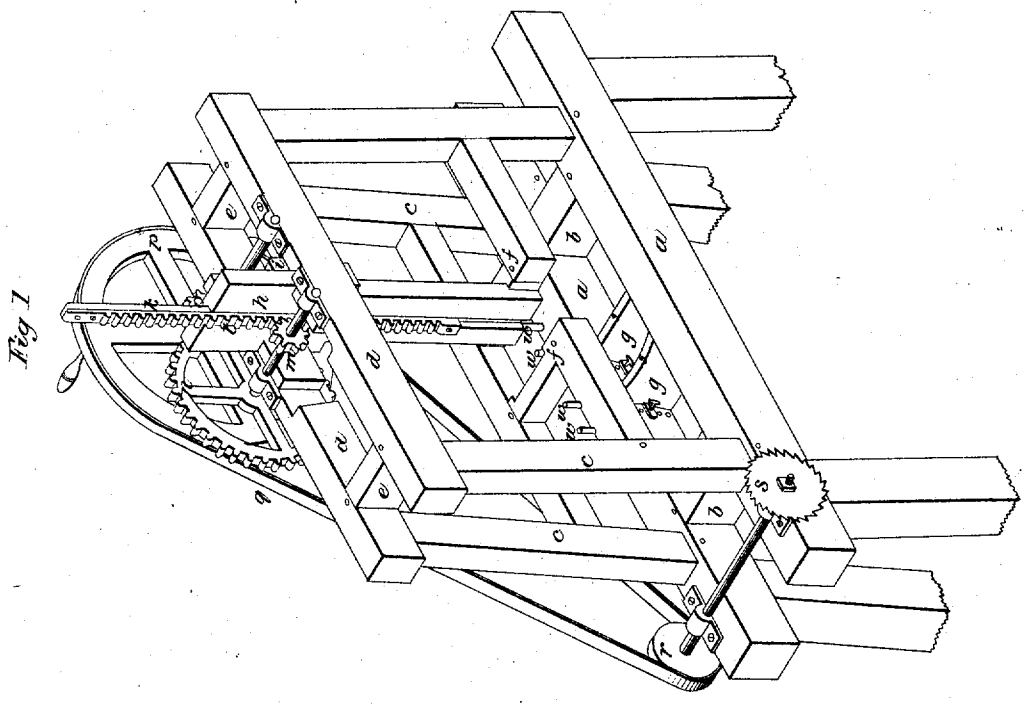


Fig 1

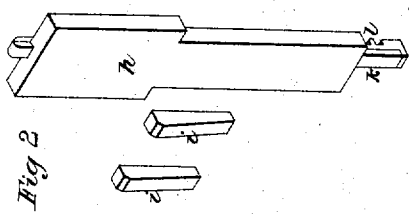


Fig 2

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

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Oct 28 1835

1.

Joseph Sheel of Allensville Pennsylvania

Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description of the mode of the said Joseph Sheel himself of his improvement in the machine for Dressing Stones.

Be it known that I Joseph Sheel of the Town of Allensville in the County of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania have invented a new and useful improvement in the machine for dressing Stones called the Sheels Patent Stone Dresser which is described as follows. This machine consists of the following parts. 1 The Frame. 2 The runners or rollers. 3. The follower or driver. 4 The Cutter. 5. The gearing. 6 The Regulators or guides. 7 The Cranks for lifting and lowering of the ends of the Shares. 1 The frame is made by first framing two sills about 6 feet long and 6 by 7 inches thick. These are placed from 7 to 10 inches apart and connected by cross pieces which are mortised and tenoned into them. Upon the sills are erected four posts about 3 by 4 inches thick. and of a length according to the kind of stone to be dressed. let into the sills by mortise and tenon. leaving three posts of each end to long to project above the plates with mortises in them to admit keys which secure the plates to the plates and sills may be secured by bolts and bars. The plates are about 4 feet long 4 by 5 inches thick secured to the tops of the posts as before directed. and connected by cross pieces. Between the posts are framed two short horizontal frames let into the Posts by mortise and tenon to receive the guides hereafter described. Sliding or platt frames are constructed over the frames and have to read the shares and regulators upon

2d. The runners or rollers are made of good cast steel of the form shown in the drawing and are so placed that they may be brought nearer to or recorded further from each other as the thickness of the shares required to be dressed by means of a bolt and bar at each end of the frames. They are placed following as follows. Between these runners the shares are to be secured

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by means of a follower or driver having cogs to form it. into which a pinion works as herein after described. There are two rolls of these drivers placed parallel to each other in the stills and well secured by wedges and keys. 3d. The followers or drivers are made of wood, in length according to the length of the stave to be dressed. 3. by 5 inches thick with cast iron racks let in the face of the same. The followers work vertically between guides or grooves formed in the same to keep the followers in their true position. 4. The guides are made of thick plank having grooves on their inner sides for the followers to work in and are secured at top between the plates by means of keys, and at bottom by the before described horizontal frames. Between the two guides and followers is placed another guide secured by keys & bolts.

5th. The gearing consists of a cog wheel on the crank shaft about 4. or 5 inches in diameter working into another cog wheel of about 2 feet in diameter upon the axis of which is a pinion 4 or 5 inches diameter working into the racks of the followers or drivers, which work up and down between the guides, on the crank shaft is placed a balance wheel of about 300 lbs weight to regulate the motion of the machine. 6th. The regulating or guiding consists of small cast iron frames with rollers in them turning on gudgeons which frames are let into handles of wood, about four feet long and of suitable thickness to give them strength and are used to guide the staves whilst being forced thro them between the knives. The operator laying hold of the handle and resting the end of the guides against a small iron pin or projection in the sill which serves as a fulcrum whilst he brings the roller against the stave and regulates it as it passes through between the knives. 7th. A circular saw for listing and sawing off the ends of the staves is secured on an axle at the ends of and across the frame with a pulley on the same around which a band passes to the balance wheel; when the saw is to be used, the small cog wheel on the balance-wheel shaft is thrown out of gear by a sliding or shifting box in which it turns. Tho the foregoing I have described a machine similar to one which I have used, but the dimensions of the machine may be varied

best circumstances. Operation. The Staves to be dressed as the
reader by one mode of knives. The crank handle is turned which
y the Pulley wheel and the small pulley wheel on the mandrel. This turns
large cog wheel which turns the pinion. This again turns the
& and forces down the follower, upon the Staves in a perpendicular manner
and down at through between the knives and thus shaved.
The same time the other rack and follower is raised in the same
ner as the thin knives and the motion of the machine reversed which
rns the second follower and forces the other Staves thro the knives
dressed in a similar manner as before described for the other fol
s and knives. When the Staves are cranked or twisting the operator
ds them by the guides as before mentioned. This machine may
turned by the power of a single man with ease. It may likewise
caused to be operated by Horse or other power. It may also
used for dressing Spokes and heading
or a further Elucidation of my invention I refer to the model and
ing of the same deposited in the Patent Office
What I claim as my invention and not previously known in the above
ribed machine is the additional follower and the mode of secur
the guide at bottom by the horizontal frames as before describ.

Witnesses
G. T. Gibson
Hom Hutchins
Jr.

Joseph Sweet

(Seal)

Patented 28th October 1835
Drawing made