Dec. 15, 1931. T. POINSETT 1,836,499

STAVE BRUSHING AND POLISHING MACHINE

Filed Jan. 14, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

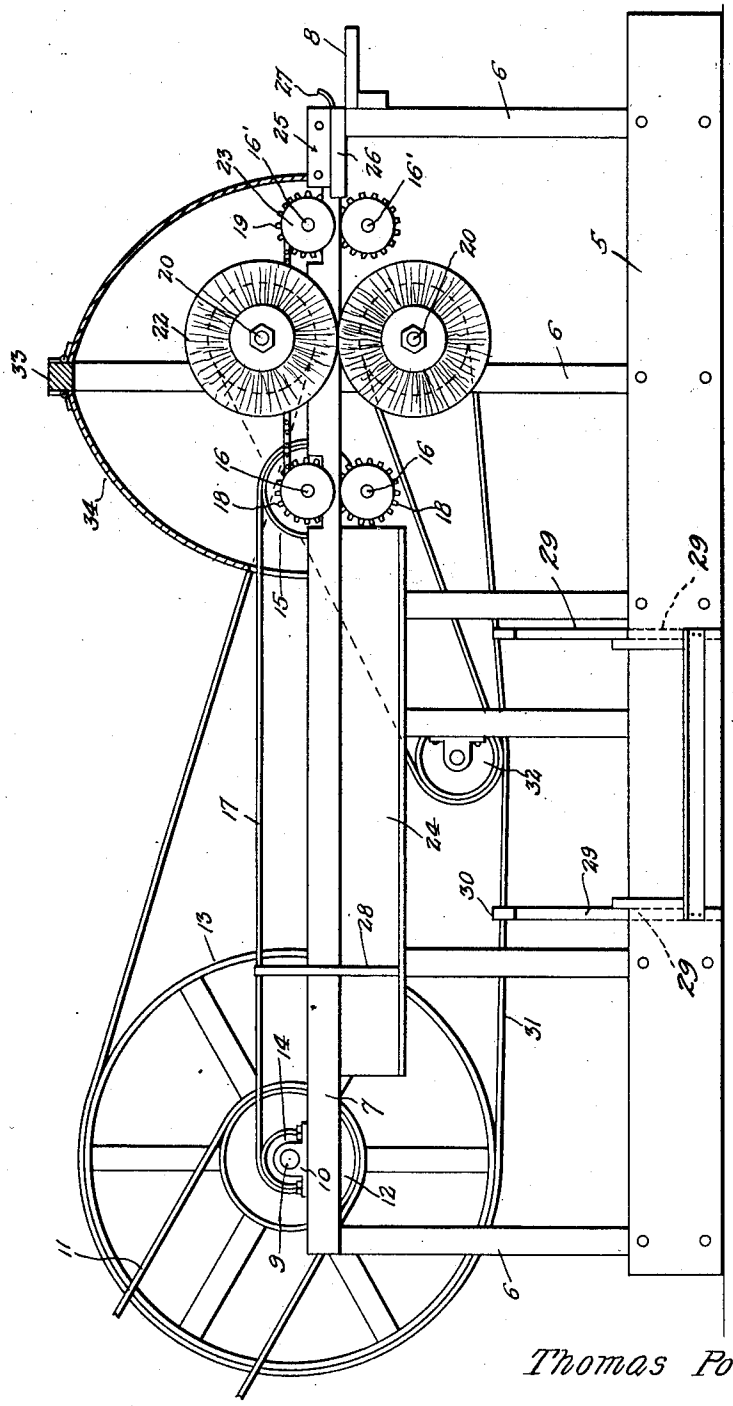


Fig. 1.

Inventor

Thomas Poinsett,

By Clarence A. O'Brien.

Attorney

Dec. 15, 1931. T. POINSETT 1,836,499

STAVE BRUSHING AND POLISHING MACHINE

Filed Jan. 14, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

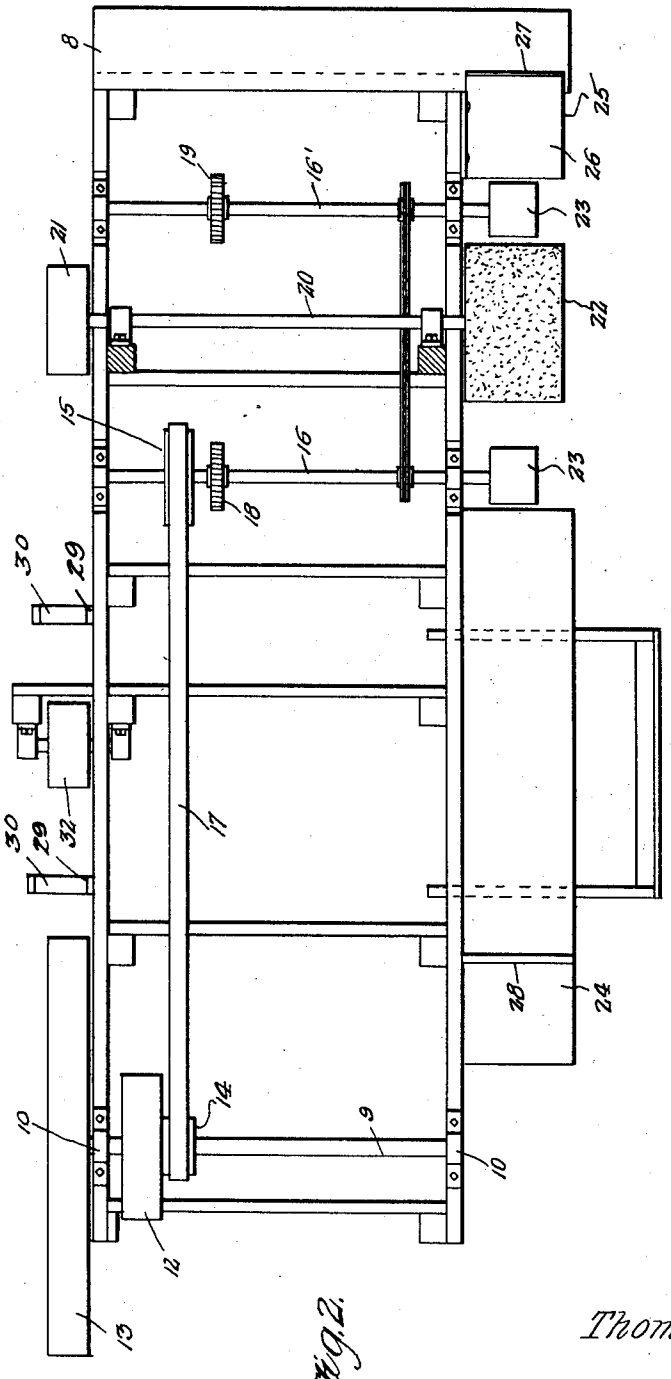


Fig. 2.

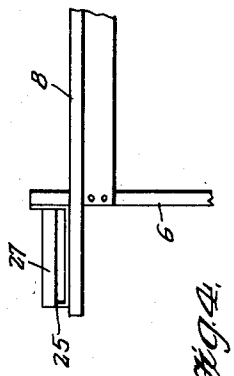


Fig. 4.

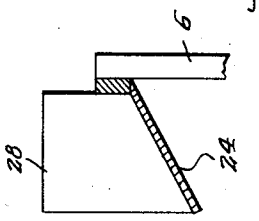


Fig. 3.

Inventor
Thomas Poinsett,

By Clarence A. O'Brien
Attorney

Patented Dec. 15, 1931 1,836,499

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

THOMAS POINSETT, OF EAST PRAIRIE, MISSOURI

STAVE BRUSHING AND POLISHING MACHINE

Application filed January 14, 1930. Serial No. 420,753.

This invention appertains to improvements in machines for brushing and polishing staves, or in fact any timber requiring this operation. It has been found that when seasoning staves, the staves frequently become coated with foreign matter and require cleaning unless they are to be sold at a reduced price.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a machine for cleaning a considerable number of staves in a given time.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a machine for brushing and polishing staves which can be operated by unskilled help and which will be efficient and durable in use.

These and numerous other important objects and advantages of the invention will become more apparent to the reader after considering the invention as described and claimed hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 represents a side elevational view of the novel machine.

Figure 2 represents a top plan view of the machine.

Figure 3 represents a fragmentary detailed sectional view.

Figure 4 represents a fragmentary elevational view.

Referring to the drawings, wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen that the machine includes a base frame 5 from which the risers 6 extend for supporting the superframe 7. At one end of the superframe a feed table 8 is provided, while at the opposite end of the frame a shaft 9 is journaled through the bearings 10—10.

As is clearly shown in Figure 1, a drive belt 11 is trained over the pulley 12 of the shaft 9 and the shaft 9 is in turn keyed to the large wheel 13 for operating the buffers. A relatively small pulley 14 is also keyed to the shaft 9, while a complementary pulley 15 is keyed to a second shaft 16. This shaft 16 is located closer to the feed table 8 and as clearly shown in Figure 2, a belting 17 is trained over the pulleys 14 and 15.

Underlying the shaft 16 is a second shaft 16 while adjacent the feed table 8 a pair of vertically spaced shafts 16′—16′ are mounted in transverse respect to the superframe 7. The shafts 16′—16′ are geared together by the gears 19 while the shafts 16—16 are geared together by the meshing gears 18. Extending in parallel relation between the pairs of shafts 16—16 and 16′—16′ are the shafts 20—20.

At one end of each shaft 20 a pulley 21 is carried, while at the opposite end of each shaft a relatively large buffer wheel 22 is secured. At the buffer wheel end of each shaft 16—16 and 16′—16′ is a feed roll 23 which is adapted to feed the staves between the buffer wheels 22 and until they reach the receiving platform 24.

A guide 25 is provided in alinement with the rolls 23 and the buffers 22, through which the staves are fed. The top wall 26 protrudes over the table 8 a slight distance and is curved upwardly as at 27 to facilitate the insertion of the staves therein.

As is clearly shown in Figure 3, the receiving platform 24 inclines transversely and a stop wall 28 is provided thereon for limiting the rearward movement of the treated staves.

Uprights 29 are also provided with looped heads 30 for guiding the belt 31, which is trained over the wheel 13 and the pulleys 21. As is clearly shown in Figure 2, an idler pulley 32 is provided for tensioning this belt. Furthermore, a housing comprising a frame 33 and a pair of hinged shells 34—34 is provided for protecting the mechanism located thereunder as shown in Figure 1.

While the foregoing description specifically sets forth the invention, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

An article polishing machine comprising a supporting frame, upper and lower driven shafts extending transversely across the frame and projecting beyond one side thereof, buffer wheels secured to the extended ends of said shafts, pairs of feed shafts ar-

ranged on the opposite sides of the driven shafts and extending at one end beyond the frame in the same direction as the extended ends of the driven shafts, feed rolls secured to the extending ends of the feed shafts, the adjacent faces of the feed rolls being substantially in horizontal alignment with the contacting faces of the buffer wheels, a feed table disposed laterally of and supported by the frame arranged in advance of one pair of feed rolls, an inclined receiving table arranged laterally of the frame and in rear of the other pair of feeding rolls, and means for rotating the feeding shafts and the driven shafts.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

THOMAS POINSETT.