

A. TALBOTT.

Improvement in Circular-Saw Mills.

No. 127,936.

Patented June 11, 1872.

Fig. 1.

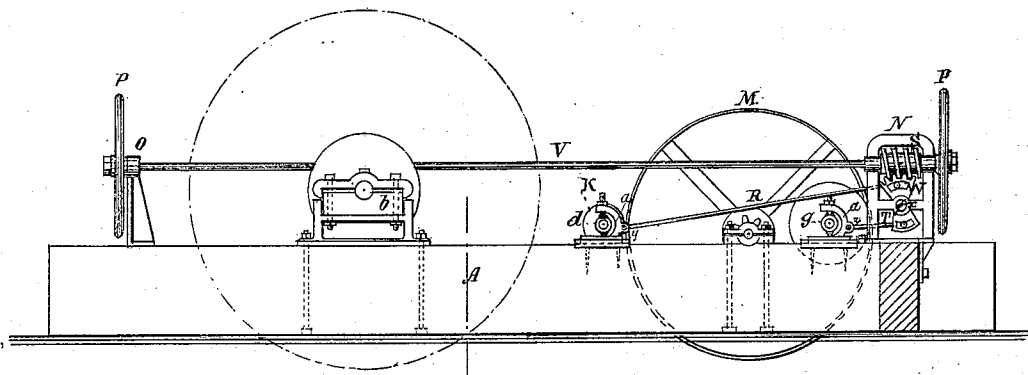
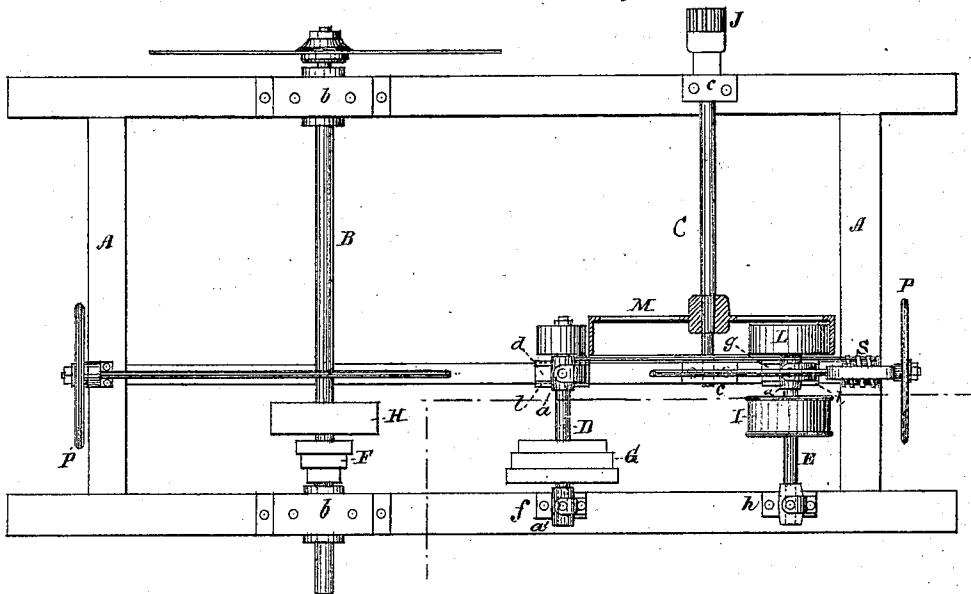


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALLAN TALBOTT, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIRCULAR-SAW MILLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,936, dated June 11, 1872.

Specification describing certain Improvements in Means for Feeding Up and Giggling Back the Log-Carriage of Circular-Saw Mills, invented by ALLAN TALBOTT, of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia.

My invention consists in an improvement in means for feeding up and giggling back the log-carriage of circular-saw mills, as herein-after fully described, and subsequently pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a top view.

A represents a saw-mill frame; B, a saw-shaft; and *b* its adjustable pillow-blocks; C, a carriage-shaft; *c*, its bearings; J, a spur-pinion, which works in a rack on the carriage, and moves it to and from the saw. M is a wheel, which has a friction-surface on the inside and outside of rim. D is a feed-shaft; *d* and *f* its pivot bearings; K, a friction-feed pulley; and G a cone-pulley, which is driven by cone-pulley F. E is a backing-shaft; *g* and *h*, its pivot-bearings; L, a friction backing-pulley; and I, a pulley which is driven by pulley H. The stand *a* of bearings *f* and *h* are bolted stationary to the frame A. The stand *a* of bearings *d* and *g* slide in the shoes *l*, thus allowing the friction-pulleys K and L to slide in and out of contact with the surfaces of the friction-wheel M. S is a screw or worm. W is a segment of a worm-wheel, which turns upon the pivot *x*. R and T are rods which connect the sliding stands *a* of bearings *d* and *g* with the worm-wheel W at *y* and *z*. V is a shaft to which worm S is attached, and extends to each end of the mill.

The saw-shaft B being in motion, the feed and backing shafts D and E are also in mo-

tion, and when the worm-wheel W is standing perpendicular neither of the friction-pulleys K and L are in contact with the inside and outside surfaces of the friction-wheel M and the shaft C is therefore stationary. By turning the hand-wheel P about an eighth of a revolution to the right, the top of the worm-wheel W is drawn back. This moves the friction-pulley L further from the inside surface, and draws the friction-pulley K in contact with the outside surface of the friction-wheel M, which sets the shaft C in motion, and moves the carriage up to the saw. Turning the hand-wheel P to the left reverses the worm-wheel W, moves the friction-pulley K from the outside surface, and draws the friction-pulley L in contact with the inside surface of friction-wheel M, which reverses the motion of shaft C, and runs the carriage back from the saw. The worm and worm-wheel S and W not only subserve for throwing the pulleys in and out of gear, but also act as a ratchet for holding them in whatever position they may be placed, thereby dispensing with springs, catches, and other additional contrivances, which are apt to get out of reliable working order. The sawyer is also enabled to control the carriage from either end of the mill with equal facility.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of inside and outside friction-wheel with friction-pulleys, worm, and worm-wheel, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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