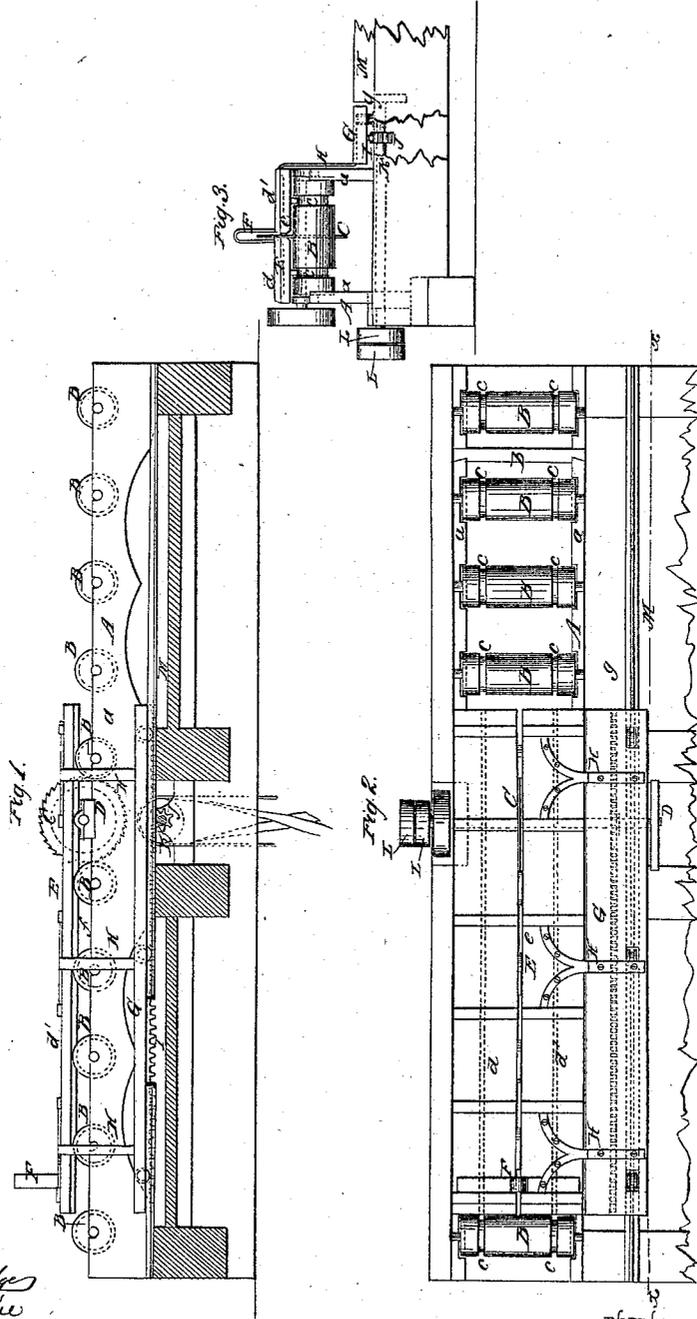


*A. Cushing,*

*Edging Timber.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 37,334.*

*Patented Jan. 6, 1863.*



WITNESSES  
*W. S. Partridge*  
*Samuel Shaw*

INVENTOR

*A. Cushing*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

A. CUSHING, OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAWING-MACHINES FOR EDGING, SETTING, AND RESAWING LUMBER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 37,334, dated January 6, 1863.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, A. CUSHING, of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sawing-Machines for Edging, Slitting, and Resawing Lumber; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 2; Fig. 2, a plan or top view of the same; Fig. 3, an end view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of this invention is to facilitate and decrease the labor attending the fulling or applying of lumber to sawing-machines for edging, slitting, and resawing lumber; and to this end the invention consists in connecting a platform or stand to the feed-table in such a manner that the attendants will be carried along with the feed-table as the latter moves back and forth, thereby greatly diminishing the labor of the attendants and materially expediting the work of the machine.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents a framing composed of two parallel side pieces, *a a*, connected at their upper parts by transverse bars *b*; and B represents friction-rollers, the journals *c* of which are fitted in the upper edges of the side pieces, *a a*, the rollers being between the side pieces *a a*, and parallel with the transverse bars *b*. The upper parts of the rollers B are above the upper edges of the side pieces, *a a*, and each roller is grooved circumferentially near its end, as shown at *c c*.

C is a circular saw, which is placed on an arbor, D, the bearings of which are in the upper edges of the side pieces, *a a*. The saw-arbor D is parallel with the rollers B, and the saw C is about in line with the centers of the rollers B.

E represents a feed-table, which is formed of two parts, *d d'*, connected together at one end by a loop-shaped metal bar, F, which will pass over the saw. (See Fig. 3.) The parts *d d'* of the feed-table are not in close contact, a space, *e*, being allowed between

them to admit of the working of the saw without the latter interfering with the feed-table. To the under side of each part *d d'* of the feed-table there is attached a longitudinal strip, *f*, and these strips fit in the grooves *c c* of the rollers B, and retain the feed-table in proper position.

G is a stand or platform, which is connected by metal bars H H with one side of the feed-table E. This stand or platform has a rack, I, secured longitudinally to its under side. Into this rack a pinion, J, gears, said pinion being on a shaft, K, which is underneath the framing A, and has the pulleys L L on its outer end. The stand or platform G works in a recess, *g*, in the flooring M, on which the framing A is placed, the upper surface of the stand or platform being flush with the flooring, as shown in Fig. 3. The feed-table E is moved or operated first in one direction and then in the other, in consequence of a cross-belt running around one pulley L and a straight belt running around the other, and said belts being rendered alternately operative and inoperative by friction-rollers or other means. The attendants stand on the platform G, and are carried along on it as the feed-table moves back and forth. There are two attendants on the stand—one at each end—and these attendants adjust the stuff on the feed-table in a proper relative position with the saw previous to each forward movement of the feed-table. The refuse is also removed by them as well as the sawed stuff when finished.

By this invention it will be seen that the workmen or attendants do not require, as hitherto, to walk from one end of the machine to the other in order to feed the stuff to the saw. They may stand stationary on the platform G, pick up the lumber from the flooring M, and adjust it on the feed-table E with comparatively little labor.

Hitherto, with the old machines, the workmen actually walked one mile in edging one thousand feet of lumber, and in edging twenty-five thousand feet—a day's work—they were required to walk twenty-five miles; hence the men at the edging-machine were required to work hard in order to keep pace with a saw-mill which could turn out that amount—twenty-five thousand feet—of sawed lumber per day. By my improvement the work can be

readily accomplished and ample time allowed the workmen to properly adjust the stuff on the feed-table.

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

The combination of the feed-table E and

stand or platform G, connected together or so arranged as to be operated simultaneously, as and for the purpose herein set forth.

A. CUSHING.

Witnesses:

M. S. PARTRIDGE,  
TIMOTHY SHINE.