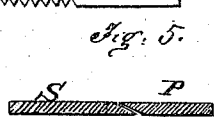
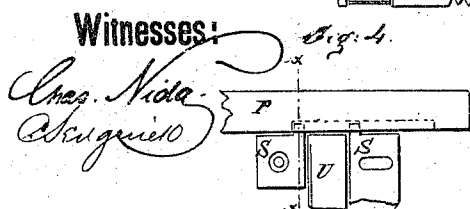
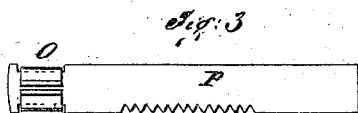
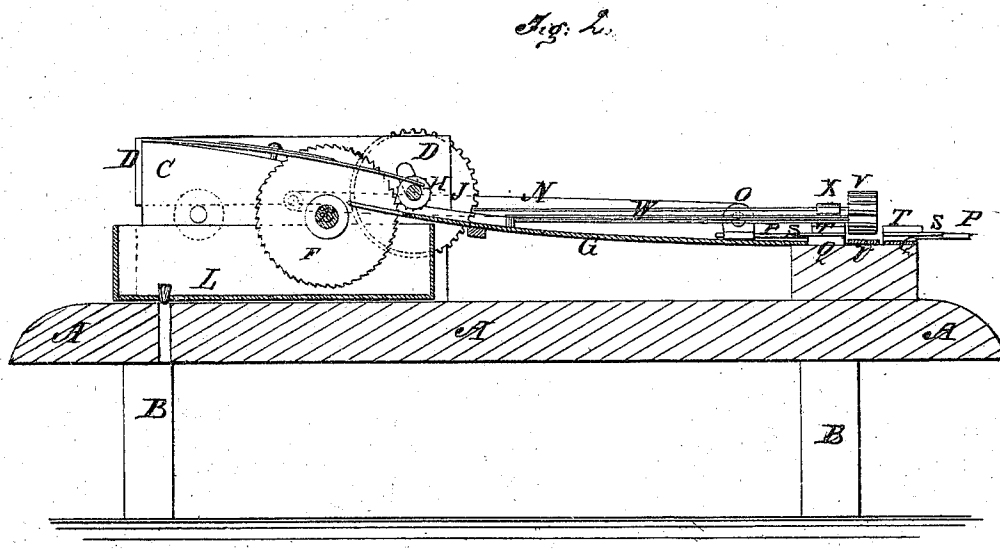
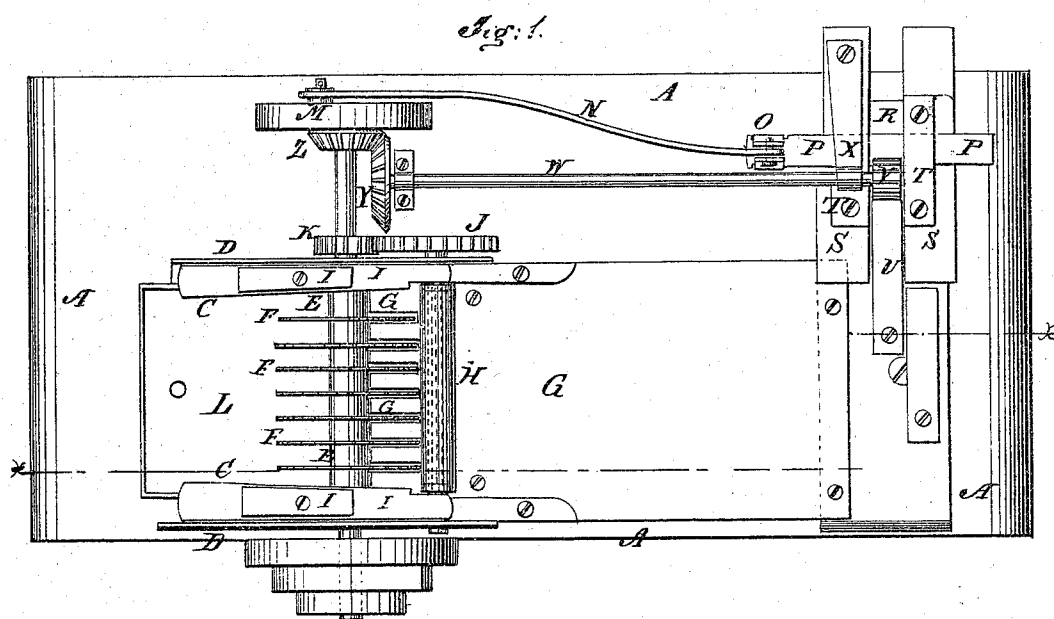


J. B. POE.

Machines for Making Chair and Basket Splints.

No. 141,948.

Patented August 19, 1873.



Inventor:

J. B. Poe

Per

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. POE, OF WORTHINGTON, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND
JOHN F. ALLISON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR MAKING CHAIR AND BASKET SPLINTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **141,948**, dated August 19, 1873; application filed
April 12, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. POE, of Worthington, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machine for Making Chair and Basket Splints, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a top view of my improved machine. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same taken through the line *xx*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the horizontal cutter. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the boxes for the horizontal cutter. Fig. 5 is a detail section of the same taken through the line *xx*, Fig. 4.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The invention consists in making basket or chair splints of bark, and also in certain means for making them either of the fiber or the bark, as hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

A represents the table or bed of the machine, which is supported upon legs, B, of such a length as to raise the machine to a convenient height. To the table A, near the rear end, are secured two upright parallel planks or frames, C, the forward ends of which are connected by a bar or plank, and to the outer sides of which are attached plates D. E is the shaft or mandrel to which the circular saws or knives F are attached, and the journals of which pass through and revolve in bearings in the planks or frames C, and in slots in the plates D. When working upon wood the cutters F should be made with teeth, but when working upon bark they may be made with or without teeth. Motion is given to the shaft E by means of a pulley and band or other suitable gearing from any convenient power. G is the feed-table upon which the slab is placed to be sawn into bolts, and the forward end of which is slotted to pass between the cutters F, so that the said cutters may come close to the feed-roller H. The journals of the feed-roller H revolve in curved slots in the plates D, and the said roller is held down to its work by springs I attached to the upper edges of the planks or frames C,

and resting upon the journals of said feed-roller, so that the roller may accommodate itself to the varying thickness of the slabs. To one of the journals of the feed-roller H is attached a gear-wheel, J, the teeth of which mesh into the teeth of a smaller gear-wheel, K, attached to the shaft E. The cutters F revolve in water in a trough, L, placed upon the table A, and from which the water may be withdrawn through a hole in its bottom to remove the sawdust. This arrangement keeps the cutters from becoming covered with gum. To the end of the shaft E is attached a crank-wheel, M, which may be made large and heavy to adapt it to serve as a fly-wheel. To the crank-pin of the wheel M is pivoted the end of the connecting-rod N, to the other end of which is pivoted the clasp O that holds the end of the knife or saw P. The cutter P is made with teeth when hard wood is to be operated upon, and with a sharp edge when bark or soft wood is to be worked. When the cutter P is made with an edge the bevel should be wholly upon its lower side. The cutter P slides back and forth upon bearing-plates Q. A plate, R, is placed upon the plates Q to bear against the rear edge of the cutter P to hold it to its work. Against the forward edge of the end parts of the cutter P rest the plates S, upon one end of which are formed beveled toes to rest under the beveled edge of the edged cutter P to prevent the cutter from springing down. When the toothed cutter is to be used, the plates S are turned end for end. The cutter P is held down to its place by bearing-plates T. The holes through the various bearing-plates, through which the fastening screws or bolts pass, are elongated, so that the said plates can be adjusted, as required. U is a plate attached to the feed-table to adjust the thickness of the splits cut from the bolts by the cutter P. The bolts are fed forward to the cutter P by a feed-roller, V, attached to the shaft W, which revolves in a bearing attached to one of the plates T, and held down to its work by a spring, X. The other end of the shaft W revolves in bearings in a support attached to the table A, and to it is attached a

bevel-gear wheel, Y, the teeth of which mesh into the bevel-gear wheel Z attached to the shaft E. By this arrangement the slabs of bark or wood are cut into bolts by the cutters F, and the bolts thus formed are cut into splits by the cutter P.

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

1. The combination, with rotary cutters F,

of the subjacent water-vessel L, to prevent the cutters from being gummed, in the manner described.

2. The combination, with reciprocating cutter P, of the plates Q R S T, applied as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN BROWN POE.

Witnesses:

LEONARD FERREIS,
RANKIN McCLARREN.