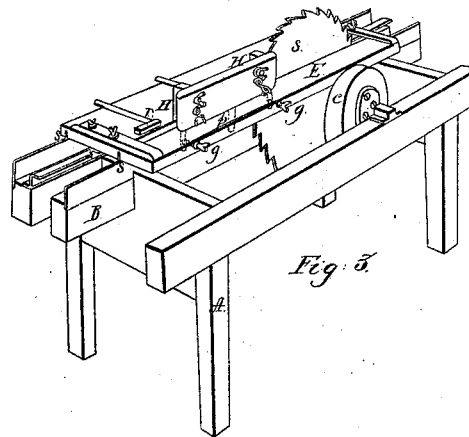
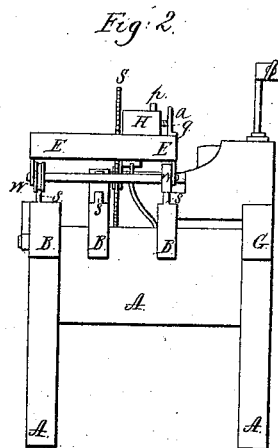
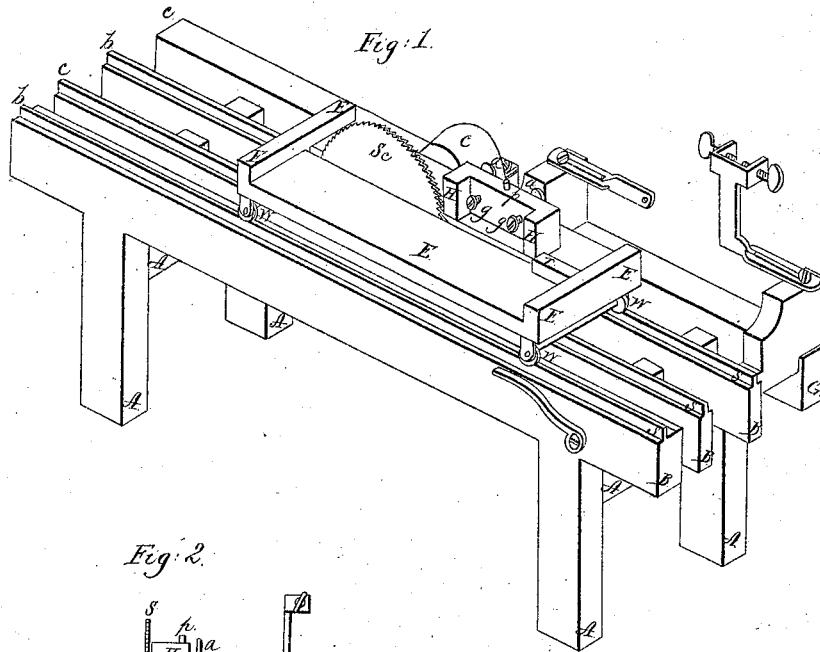


S. Goss,
Sawing Shingles.

No 227.

Patented June 3, 1837.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL GOSS, OF MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR SAWING SHINGLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 227, dated June 3, 1837.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL GOSS, of Milford, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Machine for Sawing Shingles, which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification.

Figure I represents a perspective view of the machine; Fig. II, end elevation; Fig. III, view of the machine somewhat simplified, but retaining the same principle of Fig. I.

A A A A, Figs. I and II, represent the frame of the machine.

B B B G are the ends of four horizontal beams. Upon the beams B B B are ribs or ways *s s s*, over which travel the wheels of the carriage, or over which the slides of the carriage move when wheels are not used, as seen at *s s*, Fig. III.

S is the circular saw on a shaft turning upon bearings on the beams *c B* and *c G*, Figs. I and II.

C is a pulley on the said shaft, to which the power is applied by a belt.

E E E E are the carriage, which runs partly on each side of the saw upon four small wheels, *w w w w*, fitted by grooves to said ways or upon slides *s*, Fig. III. Upon the carriage is fitted the guides H H, which play freely horizontally upon the pivot *p*, Figs. I and II.

g g are screw-gages, which run through the guides, and one of them hits against its corresponding arm behind it, (marked *a*,) according as the guide is turned upon the pivot. This guide determines the thickness of the shingle at the butt and the tip; or projections from

the guide may move in slots against gage-screws *g g*, passing through the side of the carriage, Fig. III. A stop is placed under the carriage on the beam *c B*, so as to prevent the same from running against the saw at either end.

To prepare the machine for operation, the screw-gages are so adjusted as to give the guide a horizontal play upon the pivot *p* of greater less extent, according to the desired thickness of the shingle at the ends. Upon the carriage the bolt, got out of any desired width and length, is placed so that one end is placed against the rest *r* and presses it, and so that one side presses against the guide at the points H H. The guide, when the bolt is placed against it, is turned upon the pivot, so that one of the screw-gages shall hit against the corresponding arm behind it; or, when the gage-screws pass through the carriage, the projections of the guide shall hit against them alternately. The bolt having been adjusted, the carriage is then moved forward by hand against the saw, previously put in motion, till a cut has been made through the bolt. The carriage is then moved back and the guide turned, so that the other gage-screw will hit its corresponding arm. Another cut is then made, and so on till the bolt is sawed.

The applicant claims no one part of said machine as new and as his invention, excepting the guide, as above specified, moving on the pivot and connected with the arms and screw-gages for sawing shingles.

SAMUEL GOSS.

Witnesses:

JOSEPHUS BALDWIN,
S. K. LIVERMORE.