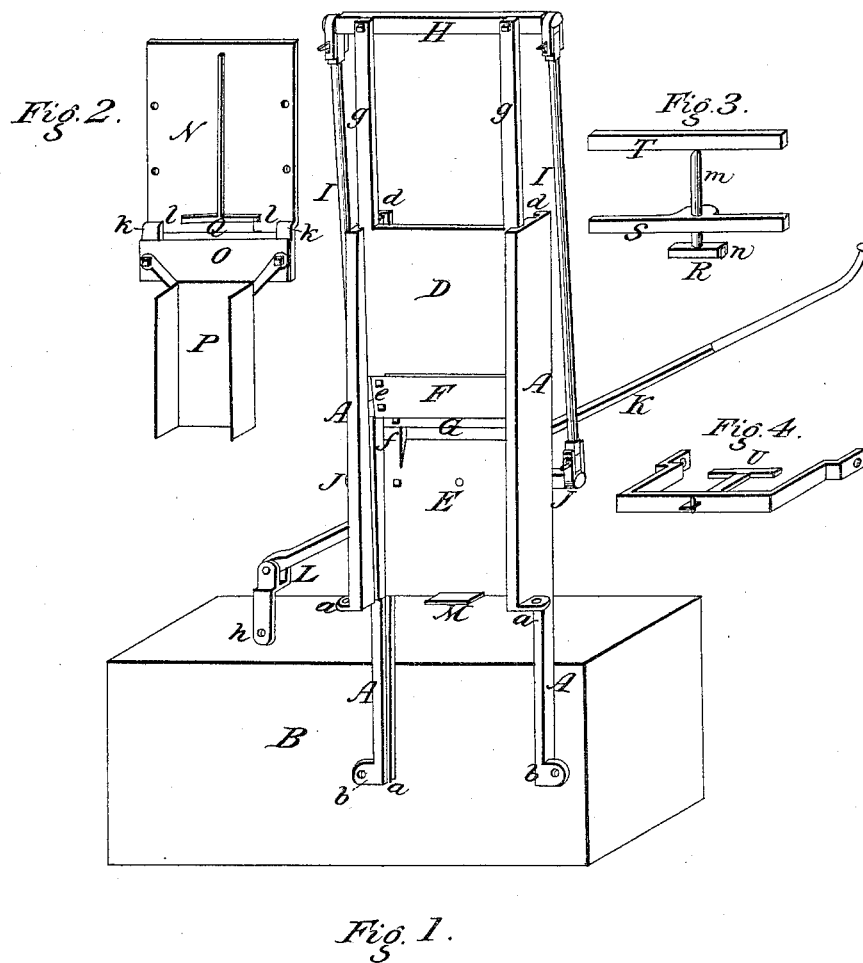


L. White,
Cutting Shingles.
No 2,346. *Patented Nov. 10, 1841.*



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOYD WHITE, OF JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING SHINGLES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 2,346, dated November 10, 1841.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOYD WHITE, of Jeffersonville, in the county of Clarke and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful
5 Machine for Making Shingles, and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing marked
10 Figure 1, which makes a part of this specification.

A, A, are the two side pieces of the framework of the machine made to correspond to each other in every particular, each having
15 two ears *a, a*, and *b, b*, to fasten them to a large hewn log or block B by means of bolts passing perpendicularly through the holes *a, a*, and horizontally through the holes *b, b*, and each having likewise two similar grooves
20 *c, d, c, d*, sunk in the inner surface, which grooves converge or approach each other from the top toward the bottom, the machine standing in an upright position.

D and E are two plates or "gates" the
25 sides of which fit and slide in the grooves *c, d, c, d*. Each of these plates has two projections *e, e*, and *f, f*, to which the knives F and G are fastened, leaving a space between them (the knives) equal to the thickness of
30 the butt of a shingle when in the position shown in the drawing at the beginning of the stroke.

The front plate D has also two projecting parts *g, g*, to connect with the cross-bar H,
35 and which are made of sufficient length to allow the necessary movement of the bar H, without striking the top of the frame A, A.

I, I, are two shackle-bars to connect the crow-bar H with another cross-bar J, J,
40 which latter bar is fastened to the back side of the back plate E, by which means the two plates D and E are connected together and made to preserve their relative positions in every part of their movement, the shackle-bars gently vibrating on their axes as the
45 plates slide on the grooves and approach or recede from each other.

K is a lever by which the machine is worked, the bar of the lever being connected
50 with the middle of the cross-bar J, J, by a round pin passing through both, and moving at the fulcrum in a joint L, which itself vibrates a little on the bolt which passes through the hole *h*, and connects it with the
55 block B.

M is a plate of soft metal fixed on the block B for one or both of the knives to cut against.

The mode of operation: The parts of the machine being in the positions represented
60 in the drawing, a block of wood suitable for making shingles is placed on the metal plate M, with the back side against the plate E; the lever is then pulled down, bringing the two plates with their knives and all the movable
65 parts along with it. Now as the plates slide in grooves which approach each other or converge toward the bottom, the knives are also made to approach each other as they descend and thus the taper of the shingle
70 is formed at the same time that it is split from the block; or if a block or piece suitable for one shingle only is used the taper merely will be formed. At the end of the
75 stroke one or both of the knives will rest on the plate M. When the shingles are to be split from the block and shaved at the same time it is thought best to have the back knife G placed a little in advance of the other
80 (which may be done by adjusting the keys in the shackle-bars I, I), in which case at the end of the stroke the knife F only will rest on the plate M, the knife G being in part behind the block B together with the
85 plate E to which it is attached.

I am aware that shingle machines have been made with two knives so arranged as to approach each other in shaving the shingle from the butt to the point, but in such cases the block moves up toward the knives,
90 which have no other motion than toward each other, while the taper is being formed, and therefore I do not wish to be understood as making claim to the employment of two knives that approach each other in cutting
95 from the butt toward the point; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the two plates or gates with the knives attached to them and working
100 in slides which approach each other toward the bottom, for the purpose and in the manner specified.

LOYD WHITE.

Witnesses:

ISAAC COX,

JOSEPH M. McCONNAUGHEY.