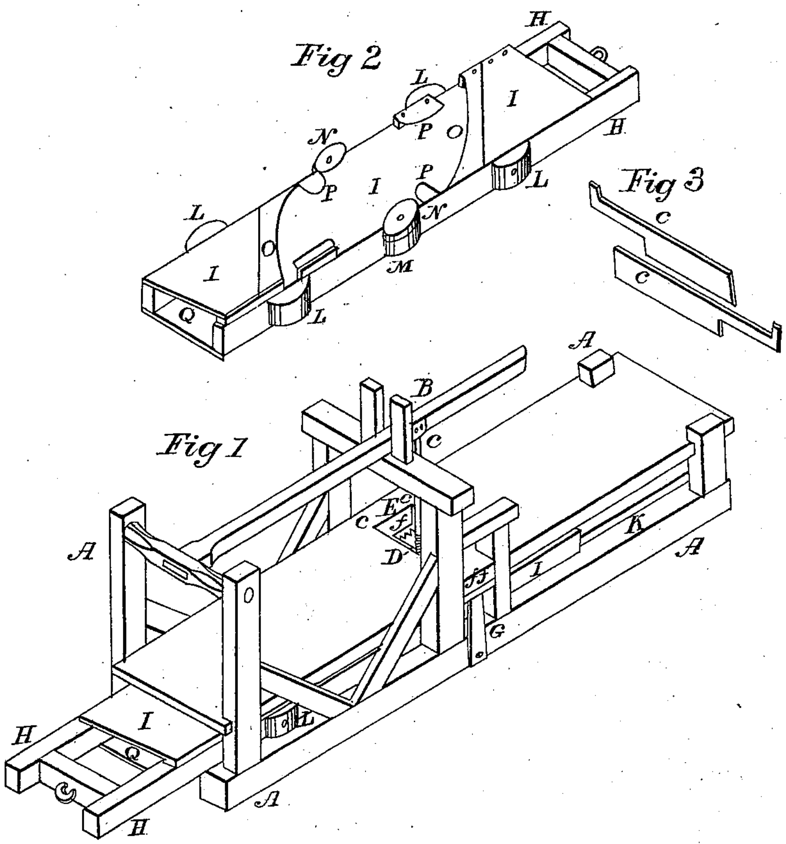
J. Turner,

Cutting Shingles.

No. 5,886. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.



Witnesses:

David Stanley
E Holmes

Inventor:

John Turner

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TURNER, OF ST. ALBANS, MAINE.

SHINGLE-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,886, dated October 31, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, the undersigned, JOHN TURNER, of St. Albans, in the county of Somerset and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Mode of Manufacturing or Shaving Shingles, called "Turner's Shingle-Machine," of which the following is a full and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine. Fig. 2, a perspective view of the platen in which the diagonal knives, or shaves are placed, by which the shingles are cut and shaved by one operation from the shingle bolt. Fig. 3 guide blades which press against the shaves.

Fig. 1, A, A, A, A, represents the frame of the machine as it stands ready for operation.

B is a lever; C, an iron rod hung to the lever at its top, and the other extremity is armed with spirals or screws, which are driven into the bolt and thereby enable the operator to hold it down in contact with the platen, which slides back and forth below. D represents this screw.

E is the bolt pit, into which the single bolt is held by the screw. Each end of the shingle bolt is also held by dogs, one of which is shown at *f* and the exterior end of the other at *ff*. These dogs are pressed in by springs G, while the knives are cutting, but the springs are pressed back by the truck in the projections M, M as the platen slides back and forth, which withdraws the teeth of the dogs long enough to allow the bolt to be pressed down on the platen again, as each shingle is taken off by the knives.

H, H, I, I, represents the platen which is attached to the moving power, and is made to slide back and forth. This platen is more fully exhibited in Fig. 2.

H, H, is the frame.

I, I, I, I, represents the platen made of iron plates smooth and level. This platen slides upon the rail way, a part of which is shown by K in Fig. 1 by means of small trucks contained in the projections L, L, L, L. M, M, are also projections for the support of horizontal trucks N. N, which serve as guides and friction rolls, and act more particularly on the springs G, and set back the dogs.

O, O, represent the knives or diagonal shaves. They are made of the best steel and tempered so as to cut keenly. They are so placed as to begin to cut at one corner of the bolt, and to rive and shave the shingle in a direction diagonal to the bolt. One end of each knife rests nearly on the frame so as to form the thin end of the shingle, while the other, it will be perceived is raised up as high as the thickness of the butt of the shingle.

P, P, P, P, are cutting gages which are placed before the knives, and serve to open the ends of the bolts a little, before the knife passes. These are not absolutely necessary.

Q, represents a sheet of iron placed a few inches below the platen to receive the shingles as they are cut, and conducts them out at the end of the machine.

The bolts before being operated on are thoroughly steamed and operated upon while warm. Fig. 3, *b*, *b*, guide blades which are thin plates of iron standing vertically in the sides of the bolt pit and press against the knives O, O, when cutting, like shears.

What I claim as my invention and for which I ask an exclusive right is—

The dogs operated by the gate or carriage in combination with the knives and cutting gages as arranged by me, and as above described.

In testimony whereof I the said John Turner hereto subscribe my name in the presence of the witnesses whose names are hereto subscribed on this eleventh day of October A. D. 1848.

JOHN TURNER.

Witnesses:

EMERY O. BEAN,

ASA GILE.