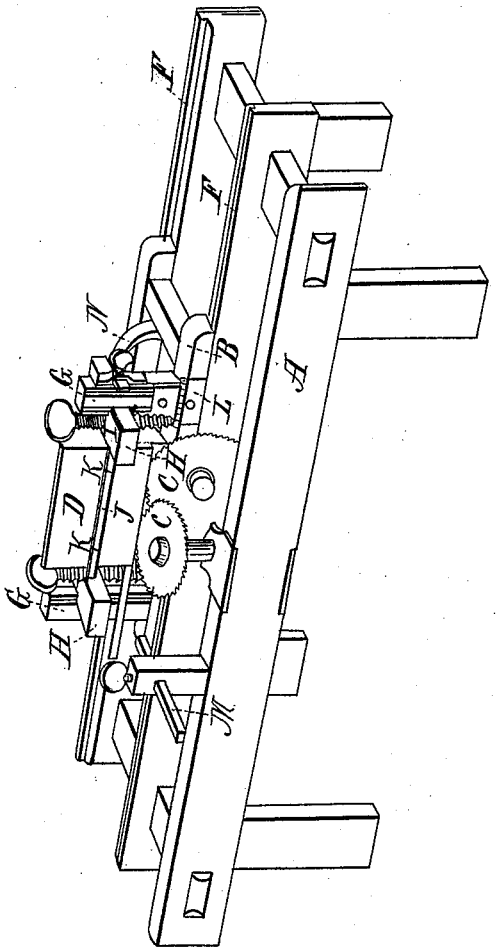
T. Green,

Spoke Machine,

No. 5,989. Patented Dec. 26, 1848.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS GREEN, OF DE WITT, NEW YORK.

SAWING SPOKES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,989, dated December 26, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS GREEN, of the town of De Witt, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and improved mode of sawing out spokes, staves, and other articles with the grain, whether the lumber from which the same are sawed be straight grained or winding, and I do hereby declare that the following is a true and exact description of the said invention.

The nature of my invention consists in sawing with the grain either straight grained or winding timber in such manner as to make the spoke or other article sawed out straight and not cross grained without waste of timber.

To enable others not skilled in the art to use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct a frame (on which the carriage is to run) at least twice as long as the carriage, or the lumber intended to be sawed, near the middle of the frame I place two circular saws, one perpendicular and the other horizontal. The perpendicular saw I place so as to saw the under side of the bolt or block toward the center and deep enough for the width of the spoke or stave. I place the horizontal saw as high as the upper edge of the perpendicular saw and so near to it that the cuts of both saws will meet and form a right angle. The carriage runs on ribbons, at each end of the carriage I place a standard upon which I place a sliding block to be raised or lowered at pleasure to suit the size of the bolt or log sawed from, into which are placed the boxes for the ends or gudgeons of the shaft to run in. The ends of the shaft are crooked so that the centers of the ends or bearings are in a line with one side of the shaft. The log or bolt to be sawed is to be split as the grain runs, as near as may be, through the center, into halves. I then place the flat side of the bolt at the center or heart against the side of the shaft that is in line with the center of the bearings or ends, and fasten it there with dogs or staples. The head standard is attached to the carriage by a joint or hinge so that the upper end may be leaned to or from the saws at pleasure, according to the wind of the grain of the bolt. The shaft is then turned so as to bring the flat side of the bolt toward the saws, the lower edge should be turned far enough past the perpendicular saw to constitute the thickness of the spoke which is regulated by a gage, and the head standard trained to or from the saws so as to make the edge of the bolt parallel with the side of the carriage, and fastened there. Having the bolt thus placed I saw out a spoke and then turn the bolt far enough for the thickness of another, and repeat the process until one tier is sawed around the bolt. I then lower the head and foot blocks enough for the width of another tier of spokes and gage them so that the wide end of the spoke is taken from the largest end of the bolt and so continue the operation until the log or bolt is sawed up.

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

The placing the bolt and arranging the operation so that I saw with the grain, straight grained or winding timber, and make the spoke or other article sawed straight and not cross grained, without wasting the timber.

Dated De Witt, July 13th, 1848.

THOS. GREEN.

Witnesses:

ISAAC W. BREWSTER,

JACOB J. LOW.