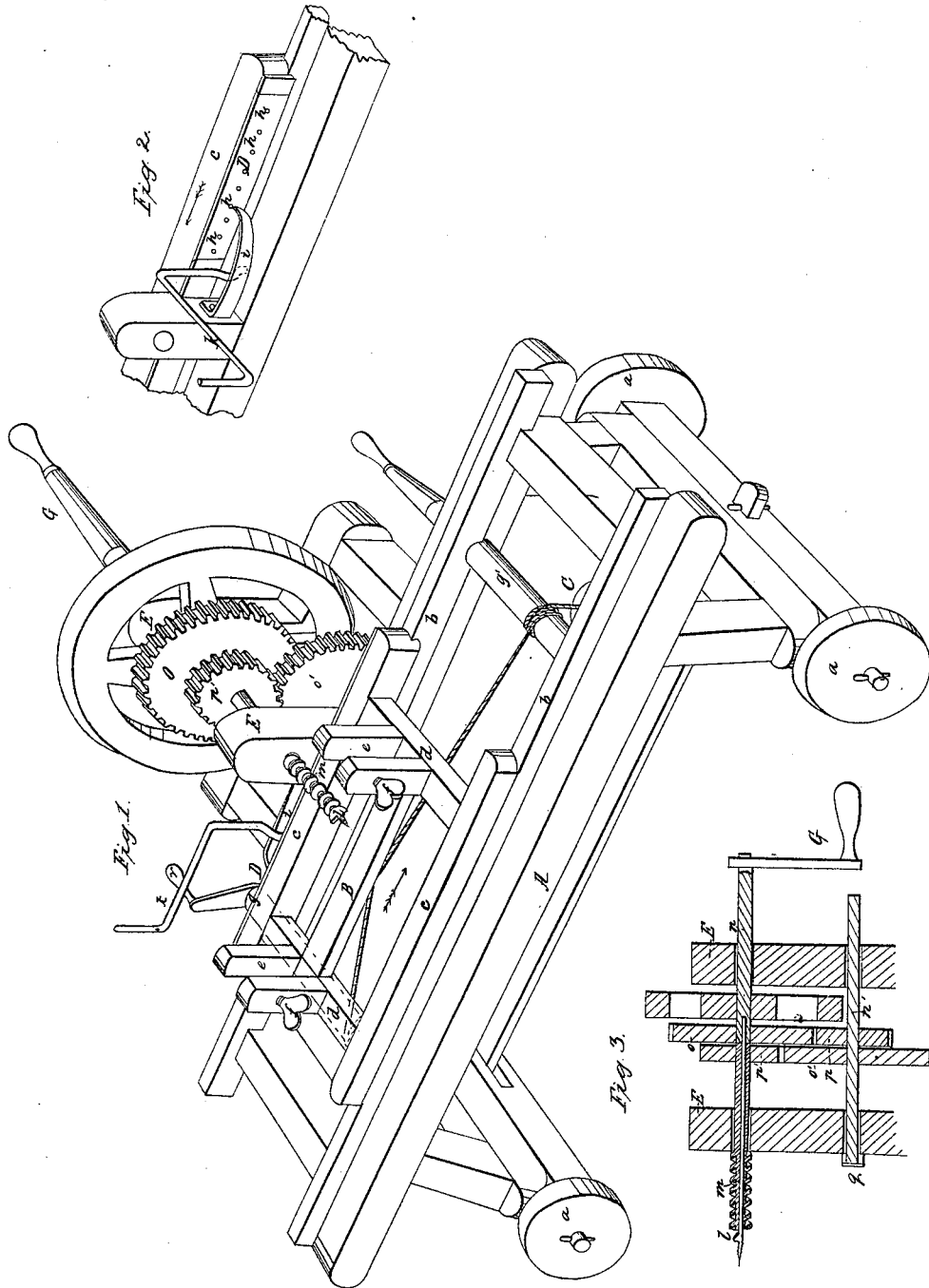


*G. Flautt,
Boring Wood.*

N^o 7083.

Patented Feb. 12, 1850.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE FLAUTT, OF CAVETOWN, MARYLAND.

AUGER FOR BORING-MACHINES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 7,083, dated February 12, 1850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE FLAUTT, of Cavetown, in the county of Washington and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Machine for Boring Fence-Posts and for other Purposes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification and in which—

Figure 1 represents a view in perspective of my machine complete. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a portion of the same detached from the rest, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a portion of the machine through the center of the auger.

My machine is arranged to bore a series of holes, according to a pattern attached to the carriage on which the post is secured, and the auger is composed of two separate portions, the cutting bit and the pod, the latter revolving upon the stem of the former with a greater velocity, thus quickly discharging the chips removed by the cutting bit, and preventing the choking of the hole.

In the drawing A represents a strong bench of timber suitably framed and braced, and mounted upon four wheels *a, a, a, a*, to facilitate the removal from place to place.

A pair of ways *b, b*, are secured to the top of this bench, and a carriage B, is constructed to slide upon them. This carriage is mainly composed of two string pieces *c, c*, united by crossbars *d, d*; to the latter (*d, d*) chairs *e, e*, are secured, in which the post to be bored is clamped by screws *f, f*. A cord is attached to the bottom of the carriage and one of its extremities is wound upon and secured to a shaft or drum *g*, at one end of the bench; the other extremity of the cord after passing around a drum or shaft *g'*, at the opposite end of the bench has a weight C, secured to it, which tends to draw the carriage in the direction indicated by the arrow. A pattern plate D perforated with small holes *h, h*, corresponding in number and relative position with the holes to be bored in the post, is secured to the side of the carriage, and a spring catch *i*, is attached to the bench, the point of which catches in the holes in the pattern plate and prevents the carriage from moving. The spring catch is withdrawn when necessary from these pattern holes by turning a bent lever *k*, pivoted to the bench.

The auger for boring the hole is supported and guided by standards E, E, at the side of the bench; it is composed of two distinct portions, the one is the boring bit *l*, which enters the wood and cuts the hole, the other is the pod *m*, by which the chips separated by the bit (*l*) are discharged from the hole. The boring bit is attached to the end of a stem whose opposite extremity is secured in a socket in the inner extremity of a short shaft *n*, to which power is applied through the intervention of a crank G, on its outer end. The pod (*m*) is made with a hollow stem, and is mounted upon the stem (Fig. 3) of the bit. A cog wheel *o*, is secured to the crank shaft (*n*) and gears into a pinion *p*, mounted on a counter shaft *n'*. A second wheel *o'*, is secured to the counter shaft which gears into a pinion *p'*, on the hollow stem of the pod. The counter shaft is movable in its boxes and as the auger enters the wood the side face of the wheel *o*, acting against the second wheel *o'* moves the wheel *o'*, and pinion *p*, together with the counter shaft, thus keeping the wheels always in gear. When the auger is withdrawn from the hole, the countershaft is returned to its first position by a spring *q*, secured to the inner face of the upper string piece of the bench and acting against the inner extremity of the counter shaft.

When a post is to be bored, it is securely clamped by the screws *f*, in the chairs, the catch *i*, is then drawn back by turning the bent lever *k*, and a pattern plate D, perforated with a series of holes corresponding in their relative positions with the holes to be bored in the post, is attached to the side of the carriage. The latter is then drawn to the extremity of the bench by turning the shaft *g*, by a crank *r*, until the last pattern hole is opposite the point of the catch which is then released by turning back its lever, and allowed to enter the pattern hole, thus locking the carriage in its position. The crank G, is then put in motion and the cutting bit of the auger enters the wood and cuts the hole, while the pod revolving with greater velocity discharges the chips as fast as they are formed, and thus prevents choking. As soon as the hole is bored the auger is withdrawn, the spring catch is then disengaged from the pattern hole and the carriage being released is drawn inward by the weight C, acting on the cord, until the

point of the catch enters the next pattern hole, when the carriage being locked a second hole is bored. These operations are repeated until the post is perforated with the requisite number of holes. It is then removed and a fresh one substituted in its place. The pattern plate is so attached to the machine that it can be easily removed therefrom, and its place supplied with one having a different arrangement of pattern holes.

10 Portable hand machines of small size may

be advantageously constructed upon the plan herein set forth.

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

Making the pod of an auger separate from the stem, on which it is revolved with a considerably greater velocity than the cutting bit substantially as herein set forth.

GEORGE FLAUTT.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH D. PRICE,
WILLIAM HEALLEY.