

(No Model.)

A. WILLIAMS.  
EDGING MACHINE.

No. 267,048.

Patented Nov. 7, 1882.

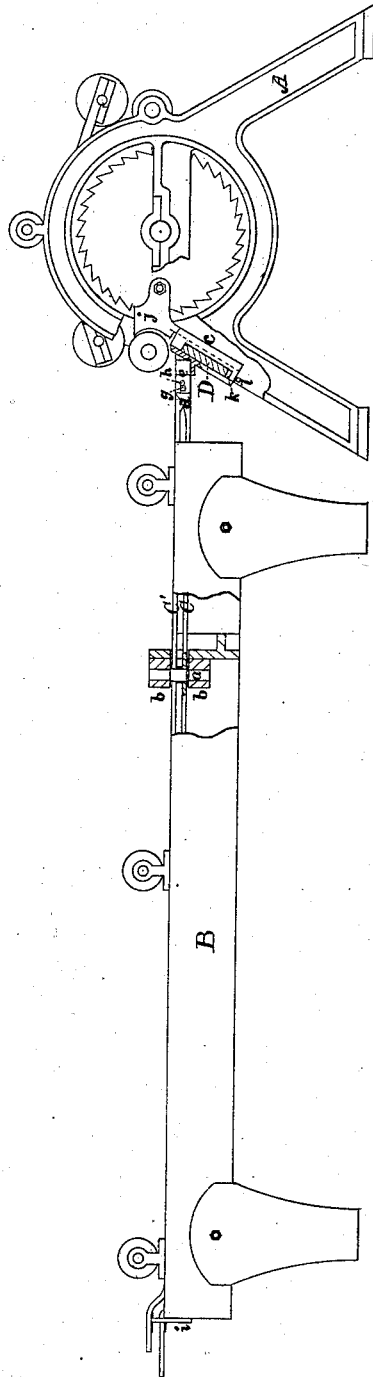


Fig. 2.

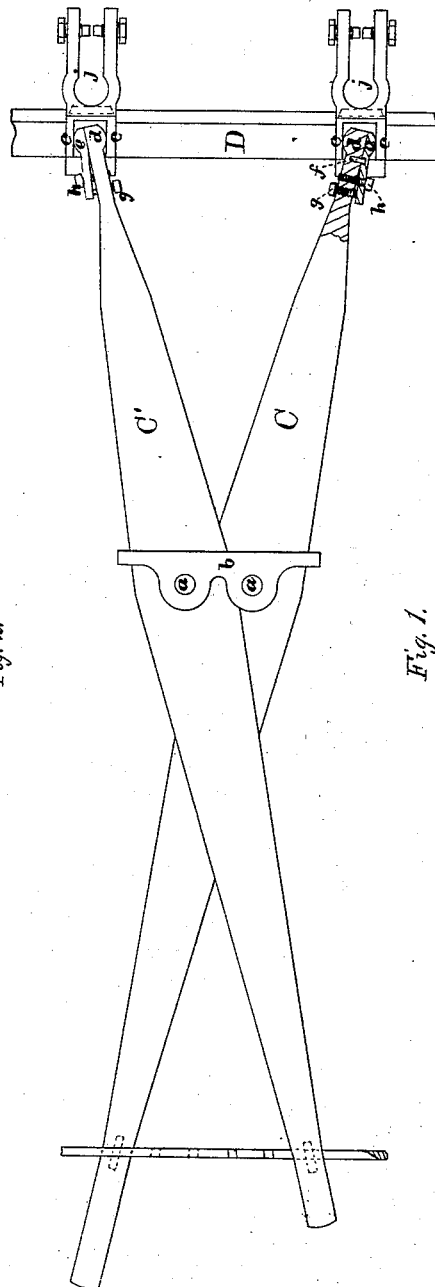


Fig. 1.

Attest:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## EDGING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,048, dated November 7, 1882.

Application filed March 29, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED WILLIAMS, of Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Lumber-Edging Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of lumber-edging machines in which the saws are moved with levers pivoted in the front table to cut the lumber to the different widths desired.

It consists, first, of a broad bar, placed under the front feed-roll near the saws, on which are placed sliding frames with lugs projecting forward to receive the ends of the levers by which the frames are moved, said frames having tapering dovetailed recesses behind for holding the saw-guide, also a gib and set-screw below the aforesaid broad bar to take up the wear in one direction while the broad surface secures against wear in the other direction; second, of a system of levers, broad and thin, fast on short vertical shafts, held in suitable boxes above and below, said levers being placed one above the other and near each other, so that the long arms will pass each other and near the top of the front table, so that the out ends will be convenient to the operator, and at the same time be so stiff as not to spring in a lateral direction, while the short shafts to which they are secured, having long bearings, are secure against wearing loose; third, of a device at that end of each lever which connects with the sliding frames that carry the saw-guides, with which to take up the lost motion caused by wear, together with other details, as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a top plan view, and Fig. 2 a side view, of a machine with the improvement applied.

The object of my invention is to produce a lumber-edging machine in which the saws can be easily moved and accurately set to cut the different widths of lumber desired, and in which the wearing parts may be readily adjusted and the accurate set of the saws maintained, and from which the saw-guides may be readily removed to allow the saws, with their collars, to be taken from the machine for filing or repairs. To attain these objects I construct a machine with a strong iron frame, A, Fig. 2, to carry in

suitable boxes the saw-shaft and feed-rolls, above which are suitable pressure-rolls held in frames hinged near the top of the machine (shown in part) and moved up and down by levers (not shown) overhead in the usual way.

B is the front table, built of wood, with iron carrier-rolls, in the usual way, on which the lumber is placed before passing the saws.

C and C' are broad thin iron levers, fast on vertical shafts *a a*. These shafts are held in boxes *b* above and below the levers. These boxes are supported on an iron plate secured to the frame B. The ends of these levers that connect with the sliding frames *c* are much reduced in width and thickened in a vertical direction, the end of the top lever being thrown down and that of the bottom lever thrown up, bringing both to the same height. At the same time a small circular enlargement is put on one side, as shown at *d*. To the other side I fix a short plate, *e*, with the end toward the center of the lever bent slightly away from the main lever, and held in place by the dowel-pin *f* and screws *g* and *h*, yet so fitted to the pin *f* that when the screw *g* is turned out and the screw *h* is turned in the out end of plate *e*, upon which there is also a circular enlargement, is thrown out and made to fill the space between the lugs perfectly. The lever C swings under the lever C' at outer end when desired, and the extreme out end of C' is bent up to make room for the hand, and slides on the top of an iron plate, *i*, which is provided with suitable notches to hold the saw in the desired position, while lever C moves in a slot in plate *i* and is held in position by notches in like manner.

The sliding frame *c* has in its back side a tapering dovetailed recess, into which the saw-guide *j* is fitted so that it can be easily lifted out of the frame, thus allowing the saw to be slid off the shaft for filing, and yet the said guide, when in place, is held firmly. These saw-guides are provided with the usual adjusting-screws next the saws. *k* shows the gib, and *l* the set-screw by which the sliding frame *c* is kept tight on the bar D.

D is the guide-bar, on which the frames *c* slide, made wide to secure a more accurate movement of the saw-guide, and set preferably in a slanting position under the feed-roll to se-

cure it from coating with fine sawdust, that would interfere with placing the frames *c* near each other for cutting narrow strips.

I claim—

- 5 1. In a lumber-edging machine, the adjusting device at the end of the broad thin lever *C*, consisting of the adjustable plate *e*, the dowel-pin *f*, and the adjusting-screws *g* and *h*,  
10 in combination with the sliding frame *c* and the broad guide-bar *D*, substantially as described and shown.

2. In a lumber-edging machine, the sliding frame *c*, with lugs or pins to receive the end of lever and the tapering dovetailed recess to receive the saw-guide, in combination with the broad guide-bar *D* and the saw-guide *j*, substantially as described and shown. 15

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

E. W. OSBORN,  
T. H. WILLIAMS.