(No Model.)

W. WICKE.

LOG DRESSING MACHINE.

No. 347,854. Patented Aug. 24, 1886.

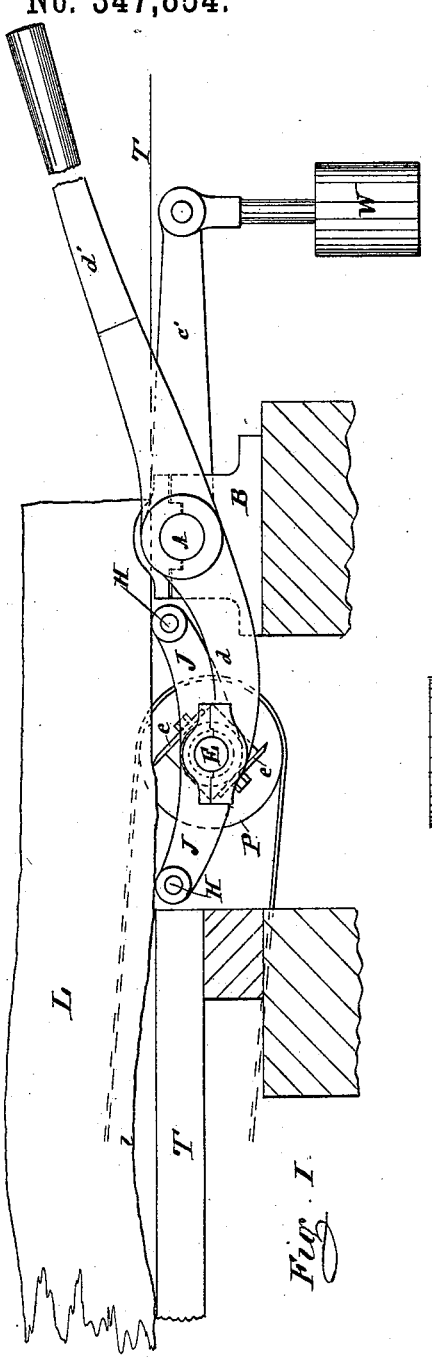

Fig. I.

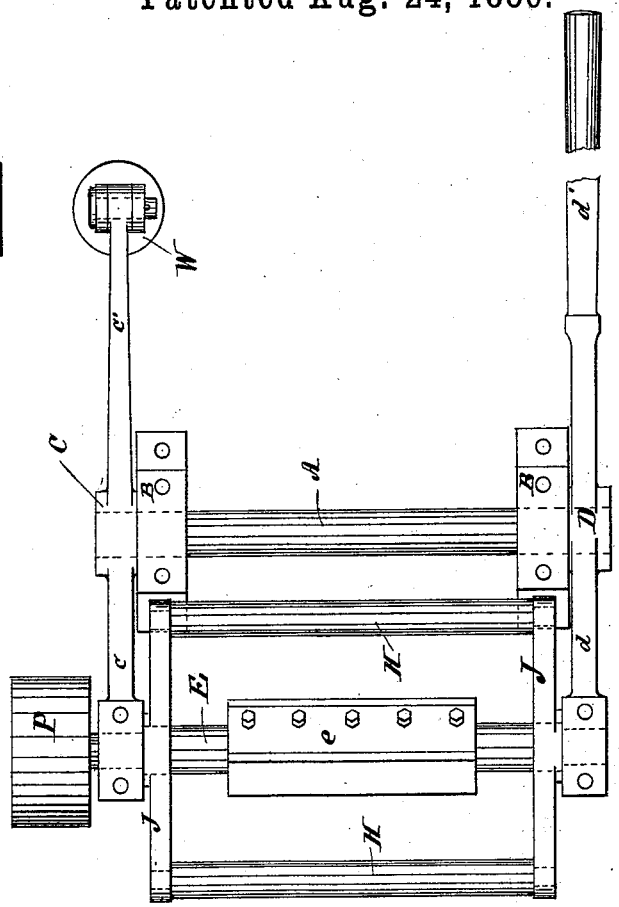

Fig. II.

WITNESSES:

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LOG-DRESSING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,854, dated August 24, 1886.

Application filed April 26, 1886. Serial No. 200,186. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WICKE, of the city of New York, county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Log-Dressing Machine, of which the following specification is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a revolving cutter which is adapted to be pressed against the surface of a log fed across the same. The cutter is designed to remove the skin of the log before the latter goes to the veneer-cutting saws.

The object of the invention is to so construct the cutter that it may be readily guided to follow the contour of the log and to remove the skin without cutting too deeply into the log.

The invention consists in the various elements of improvement hereinafter more fully pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure I is a front view of my machine. Fig. II is a plan of the same with the table removed.

The letter A represents a shaft supported in fixed bearings B, and constituting a fulcrum for the pivoted levers C D. The forward arms, *c d*, of these levers are provided with bearings to support a cutter-spindle, E, on the outer end of which the driving-pulley P is mounted. The central part of spindle E is squared, and carries two (more or less) cutters, *e e*, as shown.

J J are a pair of perforated side pieces slipped over the spindle E, and serving as bearings for a pair of rollers, H H. These rollers, together with the side pieces, constitute a frame, which is free to oscillate on spindle E.

The lever D terminates at its rear end in a handle, *d'*, by means of which the spindle E may be raised or lowered. The rear end, *c'*, of lever C carries a weight, W, that serves as a counter-balance for the spindle E and the other parts of the machine carried by the forward lever-arms, *c d*. Before and aft of the rollers H are the two parts of a feed-table, T, designed to support the log L, which is drawn over the table by suitable mechanism.

The rollers H H are so adjusted that their upper surfaces are about one-eighth of an inch (more or less) below the periphery of the circle in which the edges of cutters *e* revolve.

Cedar and similar woods are generally shipped in square logs, into the surfaces of which dirt, sand, or gravel is apt to enter, and to there become fixed. To prepare these logs for the veneer-cutting machine, their skin must be removed, so as to prevent the dirt from injuring the saws. As heretofore practiced this operation has generally been performed by a barking or chip ax, which, however, was apt to cut out irregular pieces, and also to enter the wood too deeply, thus creating waste.

My machine is operated as follows: As the log passes over the table T the handle *d'* is pressed downward to force the cutters *e* and rollers H against the lower surface of the log. Rotary motion being imparted to the cutters from pulley P, the surface of the log will be uniformly trimmed, the rollers H determining the depth to which the cutters are allowed to enter. When a crooked or curved part of the log, as shown at *l* in Fig. 1, is reached, the lever D is oscillated, so that the cutters and swinging frame follow the contour of the log. In this way the entire surface of the log will be trimmed to a uniform depth, irrespective of its contour.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of a pair of pivoted levers, C D, with rotary spindle E, journaled in said levers near one end thereof, and carrying cutters *e* between such levers, and with a frame, J H, secured to and oscillating on spindle E, and extending with upper edge below upper edge of the cutters, and with feed-table T, the frame J H and cutters *e* being adapted to be held against the work by means of lever D, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of hand-lever D and weighted lever C with spindle E, journaled in said levers near one end thereof, and carrying cutters *e* and pulley P, by which rotary motion is transmitted, and with a frame, J H, secured to and oscillating on spindle E, and extending with upper edge below upper edge of the cutters, and with a feed-table, T, the frame J H and cutters *e* being held against the work by means of lever D, while weighted lever C counterbalances the oscillating front part of the machine, substantially as specified.

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