J. H. BURNSHOW.

Machine for Making Wood Rosettes.

No. 201,742. Patented March 26, 1878.

Fig. 1.

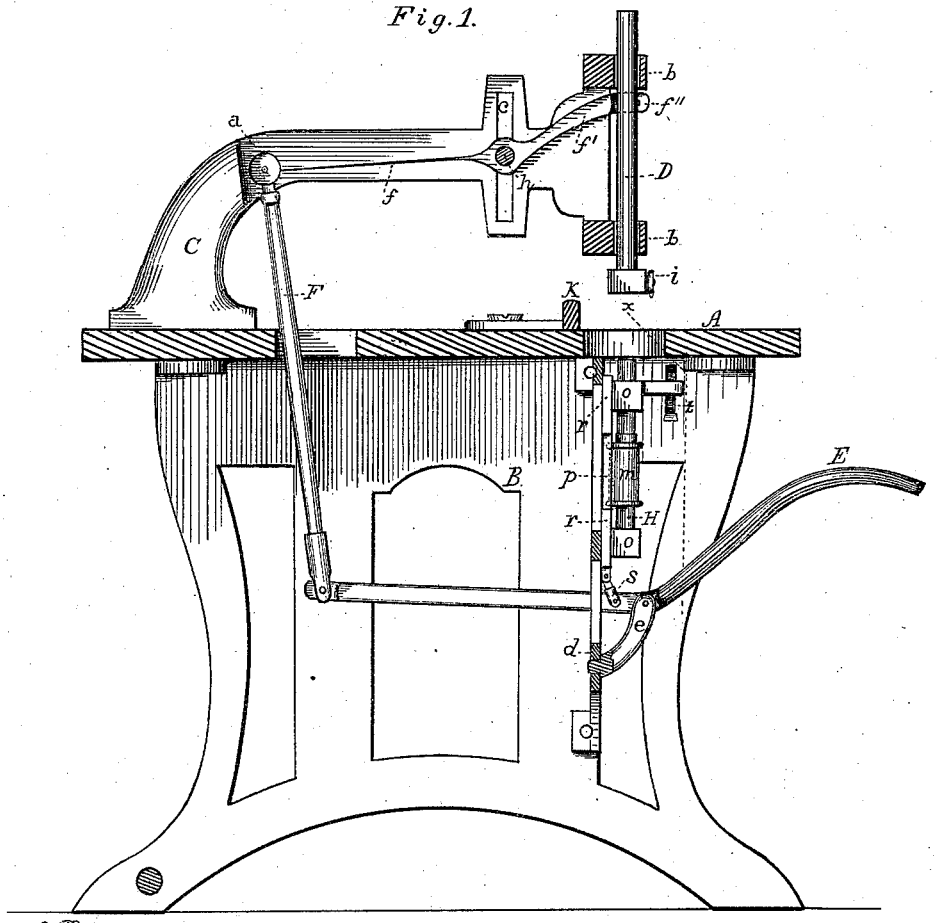
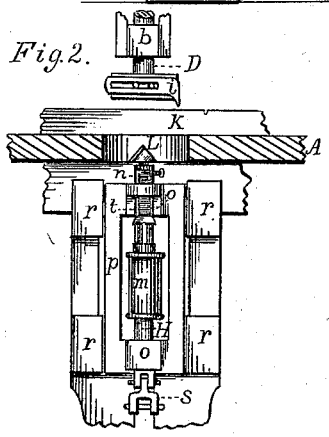


Fig. 2.



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JAMES H. BURNSHOW, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR MAKING WOOD ROSETTES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **201,742**, dated March 26, 1878; application filed January 4, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. BURNSHOW, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Making Wood Rosettes, which is fully set forth in the following specification.

My invention relates to an improved machine for turning from the surface of wood rosettes for the ornamentation of furniture, &c.

My invention will first be described in connection with the drawing, and then pointed out in claims.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical elevation, partly in section, showing the working parts of my machine. Fig. 2 is view of parts broken from the front of the machine, and partly in section, through line *x y*, Fig. 1, showing the vertically-sliding spindle and cutter-head.

A represents the table of the machine, which is supported by the stand B. A bracket-arm, C, is secured to the rear end of the table, and is vertically slotted at *a*, forming a double arm, that extends forward, having at the end the vertical guides *b b*, in which the presser-bar D slides. The double arm is transversely slotted in a vertical direction, as shown at *c*, for a purpose hereinafter described.

To the cross-brace *d*, at the front part of the stand, is secured the bracket *e*, upon which pivots the hand-lever E, having attached at the extreme end a rod, F, which passesthrough the table and connects to one end of the spring-lever *f*, the other and stiff end, *f'*, of which is inserted in a slot in the presser-bar, as shown at *f''*. This lever has its fulcrum or pivotal point at the bolt *h*, which is vertically adjustable in the slots *c* of the double arm by set-screws on the ends of the bolt. (Not shown in the drawing.)

To the foot of the presser-bar is attached an indicator or gage, *i*, laterally adjustable by the slot and set-screws. A depending point from the gage indents or marks the wood stuff when the bar is brought down, thereby serving to indicate to the operator how far the stuff should be fed.

K is a gage-plate, against which the stuff rests as it feeds to the cutter.

The spindle H carries the mandrel or socket *n* to receive the shank of the cutter-head, which is secured by a thumb-screw, and has its bearings *o o* on a plate, *p*, which slides vertically in guides *r*. The lower end of this plate is connected by the joint *s* to the hand-lever, and the upper end is provided with a projection, through which the set-screw *t* passes, whereby the upward movement of the cutter, when the hand-lever is depressed, is checked at any point desired by the set-screw coming in contact with the table. Power is applied by a belt from the rear passing over the pulley *m*.

It will be understood cutter-heads of any form or pattern may be used in this machine.

When the wood stuff is placed in position on the table, and the hand-lever E is depressed, the presser-bar clamps it down while the cutter enters the lower surface. The spring-lever *f* now permits a further depression of the hand-lever to press the cutter up into the wood.

Having described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the lever E, vertically-sliding spindle H, carrying the cutter, connecting-rod F, spring-lever *f*, and presser-bar D, whereby the wood is held to the table and the cutter raised and pressed into the wood.

2. The spring-lever *f*, having its pivotal point and movement in the double bracket-arm C, with its stiff end *f'* attached to the vertically-sliding presser-bar, and its spring end to a connecting-rod passing through the table and receiving motion from any suitable mechanism.

3. The vertically-sliding plate *p*, provided with a projection on the upper end, through which the set-screw *t* passes, and at the lower end connected by the joint *s* to the hand-lever, as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

4. The double bracket-arm C, having the transverse vertical slots *c*, in combination with the bolt *h*, forming the pivotal point of the lever, whereby the spring-lever may be vertically adjusted to suit the varying thickness of the wood stuff.

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