

### "MODERN WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY."

THE above is the title of a little work which has reached the editor's table of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. It is one of a series on technical subjects, issued by Wm. Rider & Son, publishers of the Timber Trades Journal, London, the author being J. Safford Ransome, Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and the writer of works on "Modern Labor," "Capital at Bay," etc. It is really a re-publication of a former work on "How to Select Wood-Working Machinery," with new chapters added and the old ones thoroughly revised, as requires to be done in the newer editions of technical works, on account of the rapid developments which take place in this branch of mechanics.

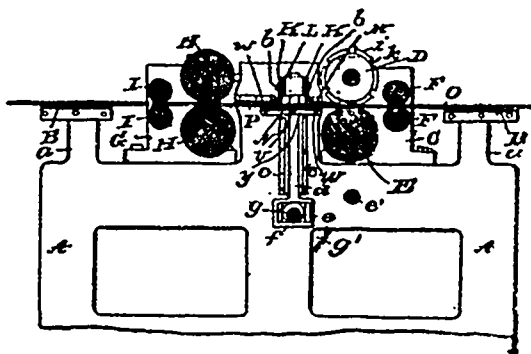
The general scope of the book is to point out the most suitable machines for wood-working, and the qualities to be looked for in such machines, giving instructions also how to obtain thorough knowledge of the machinery before rather than after purchasing. Why machinery fails to fulfil the expectations of its users is shown to arise from the following causes:

(1) Insufficient workmen, (2) Injudicious placing, (3) Imperfect foundations, (4) Insufficient horse power, (5) A badly governing motor, (6) Prejudice against its use on the part of foreman or men.

Any of these will entail serious loss to the owner of machinery, and probably there is not a wood-working factory in the country which does not suffer from one or other of them.

The book contains thirty-five chapters, covering all classes of machines and motors, and has seventy-two illustrations. It must prove a most useful hand-book to all who are actively engaged in wood-working, and the price (3/6) is so low as to be within the reach of anyone.

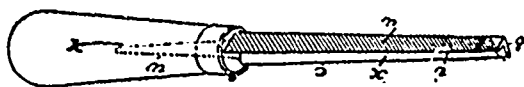
### NEW CANADIAN PATENTS.



METHOD OF MAKING MATCH SPLINTS.

Patentee: The American Safety Head Match Company, assignee of Isaac D. Weaver, both of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., 5th July, 1895; 6 years.

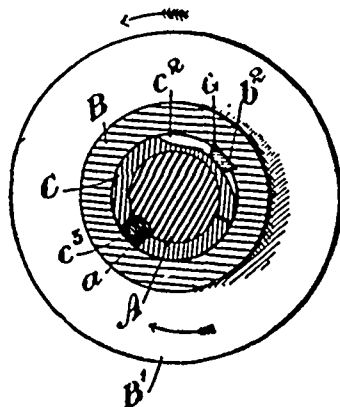
Claim.—The method of making match splints, which consists in slitting a sheet or slab longitudinally and leaving a back-bone or uncut portion between the slitted portions of the sheet, and then serving each alternate splint of the sheet at the back-bone of the match card. In a machine for making match splints, a revoluble cutter, and a pair of vertically reciprocating cutters having chisels to sever each alternate splint from each side of the back-bone of a match card, in combination with a driving shaft which operates the reciprocating cutter, a gear-wheel, a ratchet-wheel having a rock-arm supporting a pawl and a lever connected to a master gear-wheel and to said rock-arm and a suitable connection with the shaft of the revoluble cutter.



SAW FILE.

Patentee: The Arcade File Works, assignee of Alfred Weed, both of Anderson, Indiana, U. S. A., 5th July, 1895; 6 years.

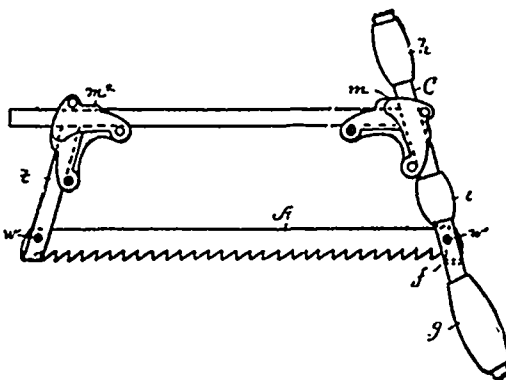
Claim.—The within described file having two flat faces, a, b, at an angle to each other, and with a groove at the back forming edges e, i to said faces, which edges are cut, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.



MATCHING HEAD FOR PLANING MACHINES.

Patentee: Cowan & Co., and Agnes Aussen Eby, assignees of Isidore Emanuel Eby, all of Galt, Ontario, Canada, 9th July, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—The combination, with the matching head and cylindrical portion thereof, of a binding cam connection between the cylindrical portion of the matching head and the spindle as and for the purpose specified. The combination, with the matching head and cylindrical portion thereof, of a spindle having a vertical slot, a screw stud extending through the sleeve into the slot in the spindle, a key secured in a recess in the inside of the cylindrical portion and designed to co-act with a cam groove in the sleeve, as and for the purpose specified.

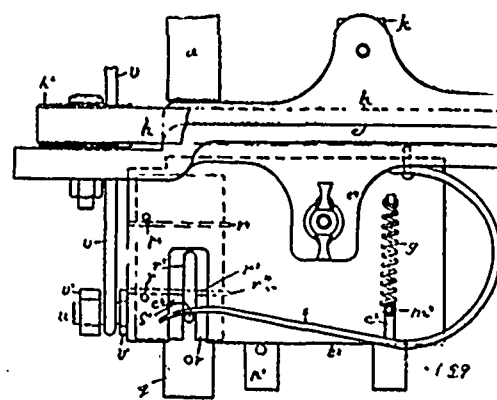


FRAME OR BUCK SAW.

Patentee: Nathaniel H. Shaw, Somerville, Massachusetts, U. S. A., 12th July, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—In a frame-saw, the frame comprising a metallic handle-bar, a spring-beam and a front bar, said beam being detachably connected to the handle-bar and the front bar by couplings. The herein-described frame-saw comprising the handle-bar and front-bar, the beam D, detachably connected and secured to the handle-bar by clamps m and m'. The blade A, connecting the handle-bar and the front-bar, said handle-bar projecting

below the blade and above the beam and provided at these points with non-metallic handles, substantially as described.



FEED MECHANISM FOR CORK CUTTING MACHINES.

Patentee: John Auld, assignee of Joseph Adelard, La France, both of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 16th July, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—In feed mechanism for cork cutting machines, a horizontal conveyor travelling uninterruptedly in the same direction, and means for imparting an uninterrupted movement to such conveyor. In feed mechanism for cork cutting machines, the combination of the receiving hopper c, having agitator drum d and guiding groove e, the conveyor composed of travelling endless belt h and adjustable walls k, with means for operating such belt, the controlling devices consisting of the holder m and its carrier, the gate n and its carrier, and the stop p, the pusher q and the adjustable stop m' on the carrier of the holder, the adjustable stops n', n'' on the carrier of the gate and the connecting plate q' on the pusher side, all suitably guided and supported, and together with the operating lever t, springs g and s, cross-bar u, a main shaft and intermediate cam-lever-and-rod operative connections and means of adjustment, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

### POINTS ON BELTING.

I HAVE a few words to say about belts, particularly on planing and matching machines. I have found it good policy and a great saving of time to always have an excellent spindle belt for each matcher on hand, so it can be put on at a moment's warning, as what is more annoying and vexatious on a rainy day than to have a spindle belt gather dampness enough to loosen all the splices, and not have another one ready to put on? I find it saves time and is economy, as soon as I see signs of a belt giving out in this way, to remove it and put on my extra belt, then look over, reglue and peg all of the splices which have started, and lay that up for the next emergency.

I use common glue and three-eighths or five-sixteenths shoe pegs. A good awl can be made in a few moments by taking an old three-cornered file and grinding an awl on the end which goes into the handle, then break off a piece of the other end and grind it square on an emery wheel, grinding heavy enough to draw the temper so it will not cut the face of a hammer. Be sure not to get the awl too large, so that the pegs will fly out of the belt while running.

I never have had but one piece in spindle belts, as they run much smoother than where there are two or more pieces. I use Blake's belt studs or lacing. I prefer the studs where there is room enough for belts to run, so there is no danger of catching on castings or set screws and tearing.

My top cylinder belts I make endless, and find them much less trouble than to have them fastened with hooks, studs or lacing. Besides running much smoother and being easier on boxes and bearings, they run much longer without taking up, and when you see they are getting loose, a few minutes at night is enough to take a splice apart and shorten the belt up one-half or three-quarters of an inch, as the case may be. In cylinder belts and spindle belts not running over a binder, I find it better to peg the splices from the inside of the belt, as they are not as liable to pull out in that way.

I find by using belts in this way all through a mill I