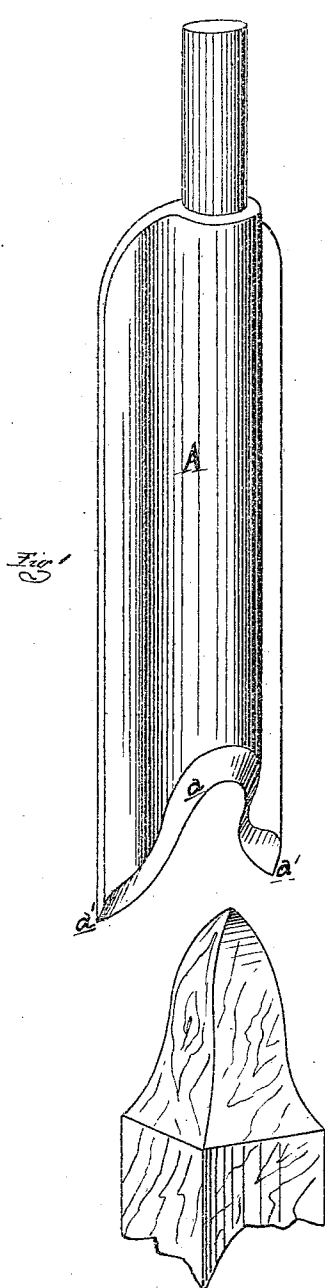


A. DAMITIO.

Improvement in Chisel for Pointing Pickets.

No. 123,243.

Patented Jan. 30, 1872.



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Notary A. Church

INVENTOR

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per attorney:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONY DAMITIO, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHISELS FOR POINTING PICKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 123,243, dated January 30, 1872; antedated January 22, 1872.

To whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY DAMITIO, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Picket-Pointing Chisels; and I do declare that the following is a true and accurate description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon and being a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved chisel from the rear side. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the picket-head formed by the said chisel, and Fig. 4 shows another of the many forms of picket-heads which may be made by chisels suitably shaped.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to the peculiar construction of chisels for forming or cutting the heads of square fence-pickets in such a way that such heads will be made by or with a drawing or shearing cut in the wood, leaving a smooth finish at the lower corners and effectually preventing checking or tearing the fibers of the wood at said lower corners; and it consists in forming chisels having the proper outline in cross-section with a re-entering curve at the cutting-edge, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawing, A represents the body of a gouge or chisel, so curved that the inner face of its cross-section would conform to the outline of the two opposite sides of the picket-head shown in Fig. 3. The cutting-edge *a*, beveled from the outside, is in the form of an upward re-entering curve, which is formed by grinding the end of the tool back and upward at or about an angle of forty-five degrees, as shown in Fig. 1, and then beveling off the

edge of the tool to a cutting-edge in the usual manner.

The tool is secured by its shank in any suitable foot or power mortising-machine, and is operated in the following manner: The operator, seizing a square picket, rests its end upon a wooden table or rest on the machine-standard, under the chisel, which is then brought down, cutting off the end of the picket and forming two of the sides of the head, the corner points *a' a'* of the tool first entering the wood at the base of the head. As the chisel cuts through, it removes the timber with a drawing or shearing movement, insuring a clean cut, without checking or splitting the fibers of the wood. By the time the tip of the head is cut the points will have passed below the picket into the wooden rest below, so as to insure a drawing cut at all parts of the head. When the chisel is withdrawn, before bringing it down, the operator gives the picket an axial quarter turn, and the next stroke of the tool completes it, as shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 merely shows another form of a picket-head which can be produced with a chisel adapted for it.

I am well aware that gouges and chisels which are curvilinear in cross-section are not new; and while I expressly disclaim the invention of such,

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

As a new article of manufacture, the picket-pointing chisel described and shown, having a body, A, curvilinear in cross-section, and a cutting-edge, *a*, beveled upward and backward from the corners *a' a'*, substantially as set forth.

ANTHONY DAMITIO.

Witnesses:

H. F. EBERTS,
MYRON H. CHURCH.