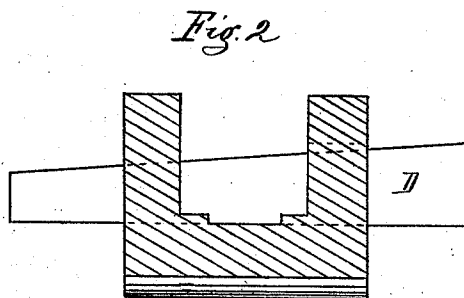
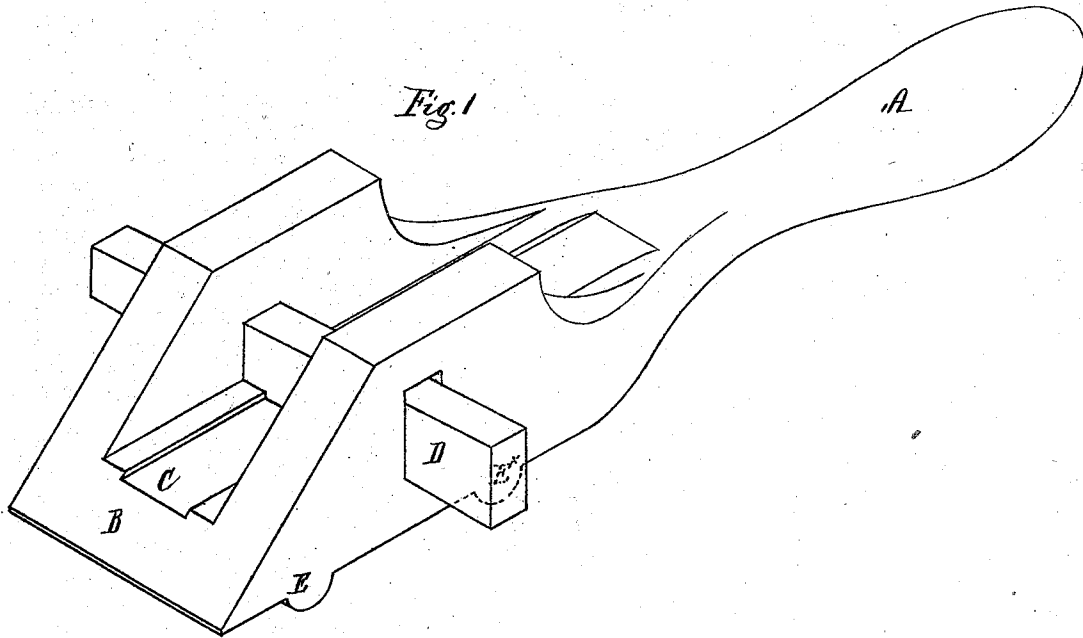


T. B. DOOLEY.

Improvement in Mitre Boxes.

No. 124,797.

Patented March 19, 1872.



Witnesses,
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THOMAS BROWN DOOLEY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MITER-BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 124,797, dated March 19, 1872.

I, THOMAS BROWN DOOLEY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Miter-Box, of which the following is a specification:

Nature and Object of the Invention.

The nature of my invention is that of a tool consisting of a handle, to one end of which is attached a block of metal, grooved and shaped at its end in a peculiar manner, and bearing a wedge passing at right angles through the sides of the groove; and the object is to fashion the ends of the brass or lead "rules" used by printers at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Description of the Drawing.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same at the line of the wedge shown.

Description of the Invention.

In the drawing, A, Fig. 1, is the handle of my device, (which device is all made of metal, preferably cast-iron.) At the left-hand end of the handle it is seen in Fig. 1 to widen and flatten, (see the lower (grained) portion of Fig. 2,) and the sides are turned up at right angles to the base, (see Fig. 2,) the lower or left-hand end of the device thus forming a trough whose corners are rectangular. The left-hand end of the device is seen in Fig. 1 at the point marked B, to be cut away, beveled, or chamfered to an angle of forty-five degrees, which chamfer continues at the same angle up and along the ends of the upright sides of the channel. At the point marked C in Fig. 1, (see cross-section also in Fig. 2,) the bottom of the channel is grooved in a direction coincident with that of the axis of the device. D,

Figs. 1 and 2, is "the wedge," which passes, by the apertures seen in Fig. 1, through the upright sides of the channel, projecting at each side, as seen in the drawing. E E^x, (the latter in dotted lines,) Fig. 1, are two downward projections, rounded at their corners, cast upon the lower surface of the device and passing across it at right angles to its axis. (See also the horizontal shading-lines at the lower part of Fig. 2.) These projections are simply standards or legs. In practice, I case-harden the chamfered end of my device, or sometimes face it with a steel plate, screwed on.

And the operation of the device is this: The device is held by the handle in the left hand. The brass "rule" is laid lengthwise in the channel, with its squared end projecting slightly beyond the left-hand end of the device. The wedge D is then driven through the apertures in the sides of the channel till it holds the "rule" tightly on the bottom of the channel. If the rule is at all bent or warped the groove allows room for any protruding portion, while the edges of the rule are held tightly in the lower corners of the channel. A file being then used, passing along the chamfered face of the device, the protruding corner of the rule is then filed to the same angle with that of the chamfer, and the operation of my device is finished.

Claim.

I claim—

The miter-box herein described, consisting, essentially, of the handle A, bevel B, groove C, projections E E, and the wedge D, substantially as shown and for the purpose described.

THOMAS BROWN DOOLEY.

Witnesses:

LEMUEL P. JENKS,
GEORGE L. DYER.