No. 653,794. Patented July 17, 1900.

P. DOSCH.
WOOD TRIMMING MACHINE.
(Application filed Oct. 21, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

P. DOSCH
Inventor

By his Attorney

Phillips Abbott

THE ARTS PETERS CO., PRINTING, WASHINGTON, D.C.
To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Peter Dosch, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Wood-Trimming Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates a plan view of the invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation as viewed from the front.

The drawings hereof illustrate the parts of the machine only which are involved in this present application. Usually the parts shown are supported upon a suitable base or table; but sometimes they are made substantially as shown and bolted or otherwise attached to a bench or equivalent support.

A illustrates the base-plate of the machine; B, the upper cross-bar, provided with a rack C upon its under edge or side, as the case may be. D is a pinion which meshes into the rack, being actuated by a handle or lever E or equivalent device. The pinion D is pivoted at F to the carriage G. H I are the knives. J L are posts which support the upper crossbar B. J are the gages, which are controlled at the free or swinging end by slots K, cut through the base A, and with set-nuts L. All these parts are or may be made in such manner as preferred, excepting that the posts I are preferably turned up into cylindrical form at the portions thereof against which the gages J rest. It is not necessary that they should be cylindrical from top to bottom; but they should have concentric surfaces at or near the upper and lower edges of the gages, against which the latter can rest and be supported in vertical lines. A spring M, (seen at the right in Fig. 1,) which is connect ed with a pin N, set in the post I, and connects with an eye in the rear face of the gage, holds the latter at all times in contact with the post, or, as an alternative construction, the spring may be a flat one supported on the cross-bar of the machine, as shown at the left in Fig. 1, which bears against a pin or similar projection N' on the gage or, if preferred, against the face of the gage, whereby the gage will be at all times pressed against and held in close contact with the post.

The front edges of the gages are preferably beveled off, as at O, so that no part of them shall project into the path of the knives 55 whatever the position of the gages may be, and in order that their position relative to the line of transit of the knives may be positively determined I prefer that the stem or spindle of the lock-nuts L should fit the slots K with considerable exactness, yet permitting free and untrammeled movement of the gages.

The operation is as follows: Because of the cylindrical shape of the posts it is obvious that the gages can take any desired back angle as well as front angle and be suitably supported in all positions, and the springs M will hold them in close contact with the posts at all times. It is obvious that the curved surfaces upon the posts against which the gages rest need not extend entirely around the post. So long as they are substantially concentric and extend as segments of a circle for a sufficient distance to properly engage with the gages, they will fulfill the purposes. 75 By my invention I very greatly simplify and reduce the cost of such apparatus and increase the durability and in some respects the effectiveness.

I do not limit myself to the details of construction shown and described, because it will be evident to those who are familiar with this art that modifications may be made in the details of my invention and yet the essentials be present.

Having described my invention I claim—

1. The combination of a table, a cross-bar supported above the table by posts having concentric surfaces against which the gages can rest, a knife-carriage, means to move the carriage, and flat plate-like gages may be supported near the path of the carriage by resting against the said concentric surfaces on the posts, for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of a table, a cross-bar 95 supported above the table by posts having concentric surfaces against which the gages can rest, a knife-carriage, flat plate-like gages supported near the path of the carriage by resting against the said concentric surfaces on the posts, and means to hug the forward ends of the gages to the posts at all times, for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination of a table, a cross-bar
supported above the table by posts having concentric surfaces against which the gages can rest, a knife-carriage, means to move the carriage, flat plate-like gages supported near the path of the carriage by resting against the said concentric surfaces on the posts, means to hug the forward ends of the gages to the posts at all times, slots in the base-plate and thumb-screws on the gages which fit the slots so as to determine the front and rear position of the gages, for the purposes set forth.

4. The combination of a table, a cross-bar supported above the table by posts having concentric surfaces against which the gages can rest, a knife-carriage, means to move the carriage, flat plate-like gages supported near the path of the carriage by resting against the said concentric surfaces on the posts, slots in the base-plate, and thumb-screws on the gages which fit the slots so as to determine the front and rear position of the gages, for the purposes set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 13th day of October, A. D. 1899. PETER DOSCH.

Witnesses:

PHILLIPS ABBOTT,
EDGAR R. MEAD.