

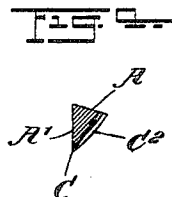
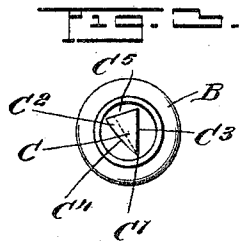
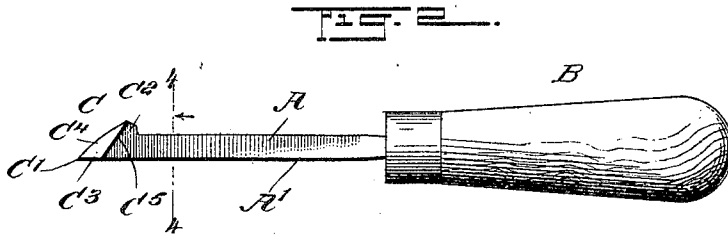
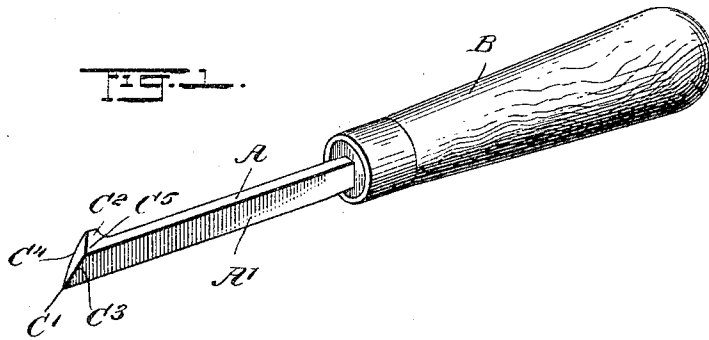
No. 678,643.

Patented July 16, 1901.

M. F. CLARKE.
MARKING TOOL.

(Application filed Feb. 20, 1901.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MARKING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 678,643, dated July 16, 1901.

Application filed February 20, 1901. Serial No. 48,083. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL FRANCIS CLARKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Farmington, in the county of San Juan and Territory of New Mexico, have invented a new and Improved Marking-Tool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to woodworking-tools; and its object is to provide a new and improved marking-tool which is simple and durable in construction, arranged for convenient handling by the operator, and adapted to form a perfect mark on the wood when drawn along an edge of a carpenter's square, straight-edge, or like instrument.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the same on the line 4 4 in Fig. 2.

The improved marking-tool consists, essentially, of a shank A, preferably made triangular in cross-section and carrying at one end a handle B and formed at its other end with an integral head C. The head C has its forward face beveled downward and sidewise to form a point C', adapted to cut into the wood when the tool is drawn along a square, straight-edge, or like instrument. The head is also provided with a cutting-lip C², which projects beyond the plane of one of the sides of the shank A, as is plainly indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, the cutting-lip increasing in width from the point C' to the rear end thereof. The bevel of the head C forms edges C³ C⁴ C⁵, of which the edge C³ is in alinement with the front face A' of the shank A and extends from the point C' upwardly and rearwardly, and the edge C⁴ is the cutting edge of the lip C², while the edge C⁵ extends on the top of

the head to and across the lip C², as is plainly indicated in Fig. 2. By the arrangement described the tool can be readily drawn along a T-square, straight-edge, or similar instrument over the wood to be operated upon by the carpenter, so as to make an exceedingly sharply-defined marking-line to enable the carpenter to cut the wood properly and produce an accurate joint.

In using the device the operator takes hold of the handle B and places the front or working face A' against the edge of the T-square, straight-edge, or the like and then pushes the tool forward to cause the point and edges C³ C⁴ to enter the wood and cut a groove with a vertical wall in alinement with the edge of the T-square and with the bottom of the groove beveled from the lower end of the wall to the top surface of the wood. The depth and width of the groove depend on the pressure exerted by the operator on the handle B. Now by inserting the saw into the groove and keeping it against the vertical wall of the groove while sawing a very accurate cut is made to insure proper joining.

For very heavy timber the cutting-lip C² is brought into use to gouge out the timber on the face thereof along a straight-edge to produce a recess of sufficient depth and width for the entrance of a crosscut-saw employed for cutting the timber along the joint-mark. Thus the crosscut-saw readily enters the wood as it is guided in the recess, which latter extends along the proper joint-line.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A marking-tool, comprising a shank having a head at one end, the head having its end face beveled and terminating in a point, and a cutting-lip on the head extending from the point rearwardly along one side of the head, as set forth.

2. A marking-tool having a handled shank and a head thereon, the latter having its end face beveled forward and sidewise, and a cutting-lip on the head extending from the point rearwardly along one side of the head, as set forth.

3. A marking-tool having a handled shank

and a head thereon, the latter having its end face beveled forward and sidewise, and a cutting-lip on the head extending from the point rearwardly along one side of the head, said
5 cutting-lip increasing in width from the point to its rear end, as set forth.

4. A marking-tool having a handled shank and a head thereon, the shank being approximately triangular in cross-section, and a head
10 having its end face beveled forward, downward and sidewise, as set forth.

5. A marking-tool having a handled shank and a head thereon, the shank being approximately triangular in cross-section, a
15 head having its end face beveled forward, downward and sidewise, and a cutting-lip on the head, extending from the point thereof

rearwardly beyond one side of the shank, as set forth.

6. A marking-tool, comprising a shank, and
20 a head at one end of the shank, the head having its end face beveled forward and sidewise to form a point, the said bevel forming an edge in alinement with and forming the termination of the flat front face of the shank,
25 and extending from the point upwardly and rearwardly, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MICHAEL FRANCIS CLARKE.

Witnesses:

W. A. HUNTER,

J. B. DERICK.