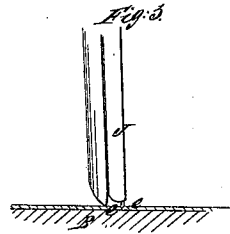
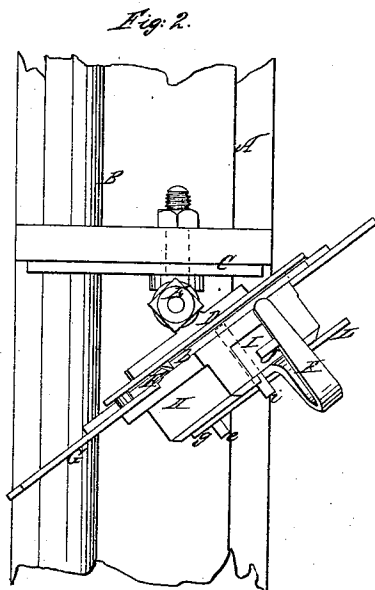
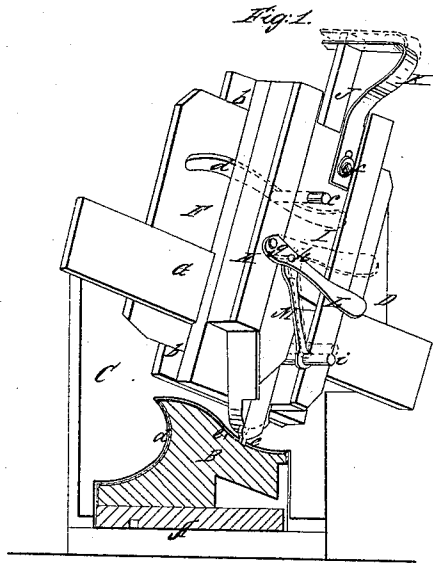


R. J. Marcher,

Enameling Machine.

N^o 12,917.

Patented May 22, 1855.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT J. MARCHER, OF SALISBURY MILLS, NEW YORK.

TOOL FOR GROOVING MOLDINGS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 12,917, dated May 22, 1855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT J. MARCHER, of Salisbury Mills, in the county of Orange and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Apparatus or Device for Creasing or Grooving Moldings Obliquely for Ornamental Purposes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a side view of my improved apparatus or device. Fig. 2, is a plan or top view of ditto. Fig. 3, is a detached view of the cutter and stop or guard.

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

The nature of my invention consists in the employment or use of a reciprocating tool stock, cutter slide, with cutter and guard or stop attached, and a curved guide slot in a plate adjoining the tool stock, the above parts being constructed and arranged as will be presently shown and described, for the purpose of cutting oblique creases or grooves in moldings.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A represents a table or platform on which the molding B, to be operated upon is placed.

C represents a vertical plate attached firmly to the table or platform A and having a recess (a) cut in it to allow the molding B to pass through it, see Fig. 1.

D is a plate which is attached to the plate C by a hinge E, see Fig. 2, and to the plate D there is attached permanently a plate F having a strip or bar G on its outer surface or face upon which is fitted a socket or frame H said socket or frame also having a bearing (b) upon the upper and lower edges of the plate D. The socket or frame H is allowed to slide back and forth upon the strip or bar G.

I is a tool stock, which is fitted within the socket or frame H so as to move up and down therein, and (c) is a pin which passes transversely through the stock I and fits in a curved slot (d) in the plate D, see Fig. 1. The curved slot (d) corresponds in shape or form to the curved face of the molding B, or at least that part of it which is to be creased or grooved.

J is a slide which is fitted within the tool

stock I and works freely therein. To the lower end of the slide a cutter (e) is attached, the cutting edge of which projects a suitable distance below the end of the slide J. The remaining portion of the lower end of the slide is rounded and is parallel with the molding and forms a stop or guard (e') which determines the depth of the cut made by the cutter, see more particularly Fig. 3.

K, is a spring the lower part of which is attached to the tool stock I, by a set screw (f). The upper end of this spring is bent and bears upon the upper end of the slide J.

L is a lever attached to the socket or frame H by a pivot or screw (g) and M is a rod attached to the lever L by a pivot (h) at one end, and the opposite end is attached to a pin (i) on the slide J.

The operation will be readily understood. By shoving the socket or frame H forward over the molding and the spring K forces the cutter (e) into the molding till the stop or guard (e') bears upon the face of the molding. The stop or guard regulates the depth of the cut. At the end of the stroke, or when the cutter (e) reaches the edge of the molding, the lever L is raised by the hand and the cutter (e) is raised out of the groove made by the preceding stroke, and the socket or frame H is then drawn back by the hand, the slot (d) in consequence of the pin (c) fitting in it causing the lower end of the tool stock to clear the face of the molding. The slot (d) it will be seen gives an arbitrary motion to the tool stock, and causes it to rise and fall so as to conform to the face of the molding or the part thereof over which it passes, but the spring K forces the slide J down independently of the motion of the tool stock and compensates for any variation in the regularity of the slot or molding.

This apparatus or device is intended for cutting oblique grooves or creases. And any requisite degree of obliquity is given by adjusting the plate D as it is attached to the plate C by a hinge E which may be secured so as to prevent turning at any proper point. The creases or grooves may be cut so as to cross each other by reversing the position of the plate D, and adjusting a reversed shaped tool in the tool stock, or the tools may be operated at the same time, one with the right and the other with the left hand, so that the creases or grooves may be crossed or checkered at the same time.

In the above description the tool or cutter is described as moving in a right line, but if the bar G and plate F be curved, the cutter may be made to cut a corresponding shaped
5 crease or groove and a variety of ornamental forms or patterns may be produced. The implement would however be substantially the same in either case.

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

The reciprocating tool stock I, slide J,

with cutter (e) one or more, and stop or guard (e') attached to its lower end, and having a spring K acting upon its upper
15 end, and the slot (d) in the plate F, the above parts being arranged substantially as herein shown and for the purpose as herein set forth.

ROBT. J. MARCHER.

Witnesses:

O. D. MUNN,
WILLIAM TUSCH.