(No Model.)

J. L. DALOT.

METHOD OF PRODUCING CHAMFERS.

No. 450,507. Patented Apr. 14, 1891.

Fig. 3

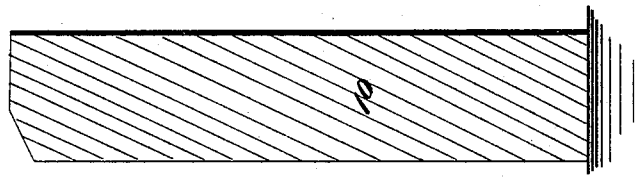


Fig. 1

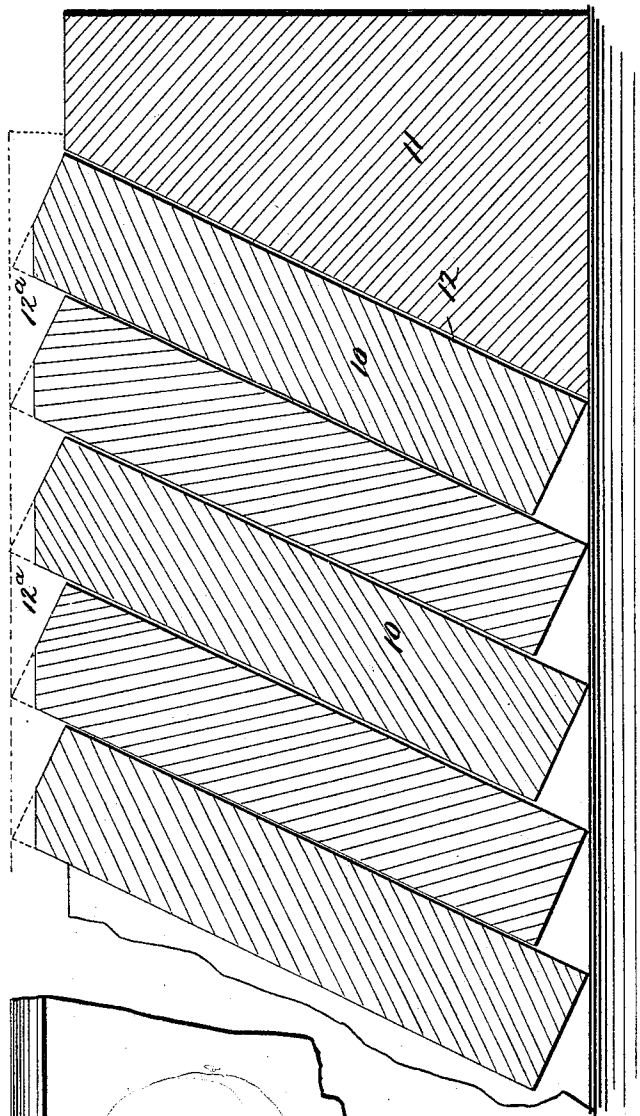
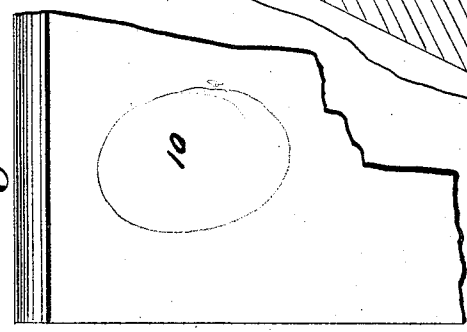


Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. DALOT, OF ADDISON, MAINE, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JOSEPH DALOT, OF SAME PLACE.

METHOD OF PRODUCING CHAMFERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,507, dated April 14, 1891.

Application filed July 10, 1890. Serial No. 358,262. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. DALOT, of Addison, in the county of Washington and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Method of Producing Chamfers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved method of producing chamfers or bevels upon stone, and has for its object to provide a means whereby a number of slabs or blocks may be treated in one operation and a decided economy in time, labor, and material be obtained.

The invention consists in the novel steps of the method, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is vertical section through a series of slabs in position. Fig. 2 is a partial front elevation of a chamfered slab, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the same.

Any desired number of slabs or blocks of stone 10 are placed face to face in an inclined position, the angle of the inclination being mainly determined by a head or gage block 11, one side face of which is beveled, as shown at 12 in Fig. 1, one of the blocks or slabs being made to rest upon the said beveled face. The lower edges of the stone rest upon the ground or other convenient support in such manner that the opposite upper diagonal edges are in horizontal alignment. In determining the angle of inclination any adjustable plumb-level may be employed. When the desired number of stones have been properly set, they are boxed in at their sides and ends, and plaster-of-paris or equivalent material is placed in the upper cavities 12^a until the entire upper surface of the grouped stones is leveled.

The tops of the stones are operated upon by means of any desired form of polishing or grinding machine until the proper chamfer or bevel has been obtained. The degree of inclination of the chamfers depends upon the degree of inclination of the stones, and any suitable gage may be employed by the workman to ascertain from time to time the width of the chamfer. The boxing serves to retain the stones in proper position, and the filling of plaster-of-paris prevents waste of polishing or grinding material, any variety of which may be used, as, in the absence of the filling, a quantity of the said grinding material would escape through the crevices between the slabs.

If the grinding or polishing machine operates properly, when one chamfer is completed all of them will be finished. It is obvious that by the above method a decided economy is obtained over the old system, which consists in cutting the chamfers by means of a chisel upon each stone and separately rubbing down and polishing the chamfered surfaces.

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

1. The herein-described method of chamfering stones, which consists in placing a number of stones at any desired inclination, filling the upper cavities of the stones with a cement, as plaster-of-paris, and rubbing the upper covered surfaces of the stones simultaneously in the same horizontal plane, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The herein-described method of chamfering stones, which consists in placing a number of stones at an inclination, boxing the said stones, leaving the tops exposed, building up the top surfaces of the grouped stones to a common level, and rubbing the said leveled surfaces simultaneously in the same horizontal plane, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN L. DALOT.

Witnesses:
WM. E. KAY,
ARTHUR J. DALOT.