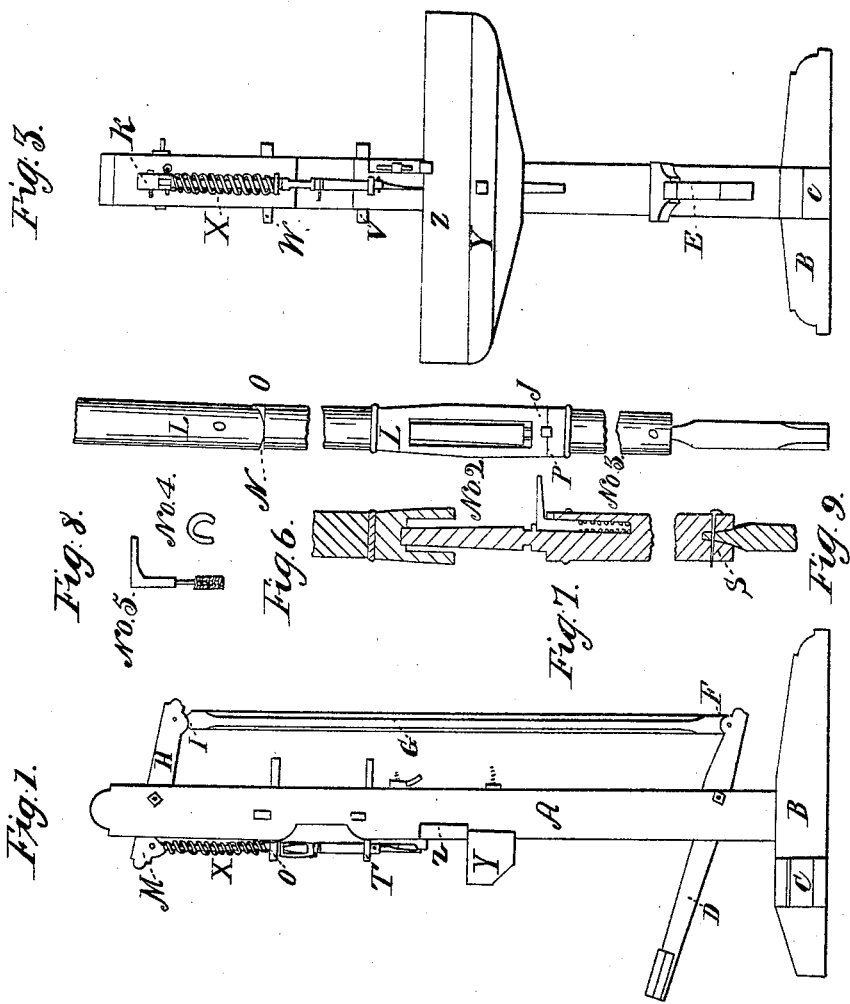


2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. Bailey,

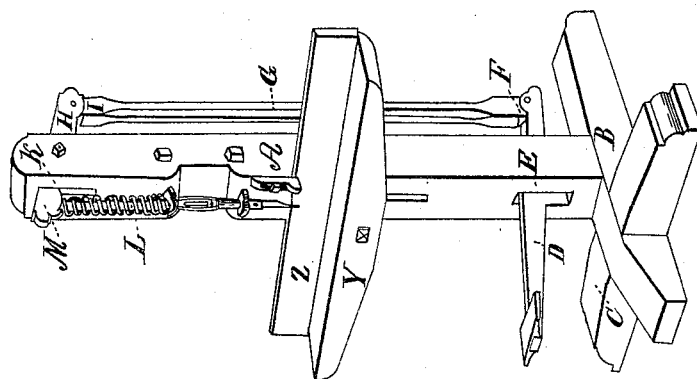
Mortising Machine.

No 1649. Patented June 20, 1840.



Inventor:
Andrew Bailey.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2
A. Bailey,
Mortising Machine.
N^o 1,649. Patented June 20, 1840.



Inventor:
Andrew Bailey.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW BAILEY, OF JEFFERSON, OHIO.

MORTISING AND TENONING MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1,649, dated June 20, 1840.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW BAILEY, of Jefferson, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Mortising and Tenoning Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description.

The nature of my invention consists in a metallic rod in which the chisel is inserted for use which performs by being operated upon by weight or power applied to a foot lever thus operating on a balance lever by means of a pitman which is attached to both.

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

First I make a perpendicular post A of wood about four inches square and five feet high framed into a piece of timber B at the bottom which piece is about the same size and two feet in length with a block C of the same length crossing at right angles just forward of the post.

D is a foot lever passing through post at E attached by hinge joint at F to the pitman rod G which stands parallel with post and is attached at the top to balance lever H by hinge joint I which lever passes through post at K and its opposite end is fastened to chisel rod LL by hinge joint at M, which rod is composed of three pieces of metal plate, Fig. 2 enlarged, which is one inch in diameter and 20 inches long in the aggregate

with a hinge joint at N and O to answer for vibration. The foot lever D and the balance lever H both revolve upon bolts passing through them and post A. Plate No. 1 is part of chisel rod about 8 inches in length and one inch in diameter. No. 2 is of the same dimensions swelling in the center with an opening near the lower end to admit of the pivot and also for the purpose of fastening Nos. 2 and 3 together. No. 3 or chisel-socket is also 1 inch in diameter and

about 5 inches in length with a point or pivot, Fig. 6, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter at the shoulder and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch at the top with a grooving, Fig. 7, near the shoulder and is connected to No. 2 at P by a staple or yoke No. 4 which is fitted to the grooving. The pivot passes into and plays in No. 2 at J and R as the chisel socket turns. No. 5 is a spiral spring catch which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, one inch of which at the top is turned at right angles to face and hold the chisel to its place, the lower part of which is placed in a spiral spring, Fig. 8, which is inserted in a hole drilled in to the shoulder of chisel socket or the lower part of No. 3. S is a screw or bolt passing through the chisel and the socket at the lower end of chisel rod to fasten the chisel in, all of which will be seen as represented in that part marked "Section".

The chisel rod LL stands parallel with post passing through two gage blocks T and U which are movable back and forth as occasion requires for different size stuff and are fastened by two keys V and W.

X is a spiral spring resting on gage block U fastened near the top of chisel rod which spring is designed to raise the chisel.

Y is a rest attached to post for stuff to lie on while working.

Z is a face board set in to post as a guard.

Fig. 9 is the chisel inserted.

I do not claim as my invention the employment of a swivel in the chisel rod for the purpose of turning the chisel. But

What I do claim as my invention is—

The combination of the swivel, chisel stock, chisel rod, and spiral spring catch, constructed and operating all as herein described.

ANDREW BAILEY.

Witnesses:

THOS. MAYHER,
ALMON HAWLEY.