Griffin & Wilkins,

Dovetailing Machine.

No. 109,123. Patented Nov. 8. 1870.

Fig. 1.

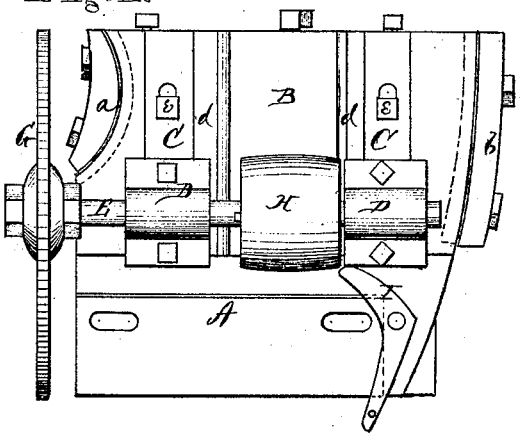
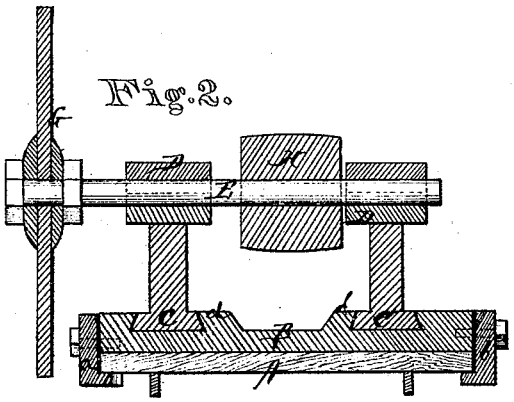


Fig. 2.



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CRAWFORD STAPLES GRIFFIN AND JOSIAH WELLS WILKINS, OF STOCKTON, MAINE.

Letters Patent No. 109,123, dated November 8, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN DOVETAILING MACHINES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CRAWFORD STAPLES GRIFFIN and JOSIAH WELLS WILKINS, of Stockton, in the county of Waldo and State of Maine, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Dovetailing Machines; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of our machine in plan view, and

Figure 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same.

The nature of our invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a machine for cutting the tenons and grooves of dovetail joints; and it may be used as an attachment to H. B. Smith's tenoning-machine, patented January 23, 1866, or as a separate device.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which our invention appertains to make and use the same, we will now proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A represents the back-plate to which the shaft-bearing plate is attached.

B is the shaft-bearing plate, which is placed on the back-plate A, and turns as on a pivot between the concave and convex guides attached to the back-plate at each end, and lettered respectively *b* and *a*. The circular curvature of these guides or lips is shown in fig. 1.

Each guide is provided with a flange, which extends over the circular edge of the plate B, holding the same in place.

In the upper surface of the turn-plate B are dovetailed grooves, *d d*, in which are inserted slides, C C, said slides being adjusted by means of set-screws *e e*, passing through slots in the same.

From the slides C C project standards, which support the boxes D D, forming bearings for the shaft E.

On the end of the shaft E is the saw G, and between the boxes D D, on said shaft, is a pulley H, for driving the saw by means of a belt.

I is a lever, operating on the turn-plate B, for straightening up the machine.

Dovetail grooves or tenons are easily cut, by this machine, of any desired bevel or depth.

As constructed, the machine is designed to be screwed on the rear side of the tenoning-machine, in place of an upper cope. The upper cope is seldom, if ever used.

It may be used as an independent machine, by having suitable running-gear and trip mechanism attached thereto.

Claim.

In combination, the base-plate A, turn-plate B, saw-shaft E, adjustable slides C C, circular guides *a b*, and adjusting-lever I, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the above, we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

CRAWFORD STAPLES GRIFFIN.
JOSIAH WELLS WILKINS.

Witnesses:
ELIJAH TOZIER,
ALBION P. GOODHUE.