

(No Model.)

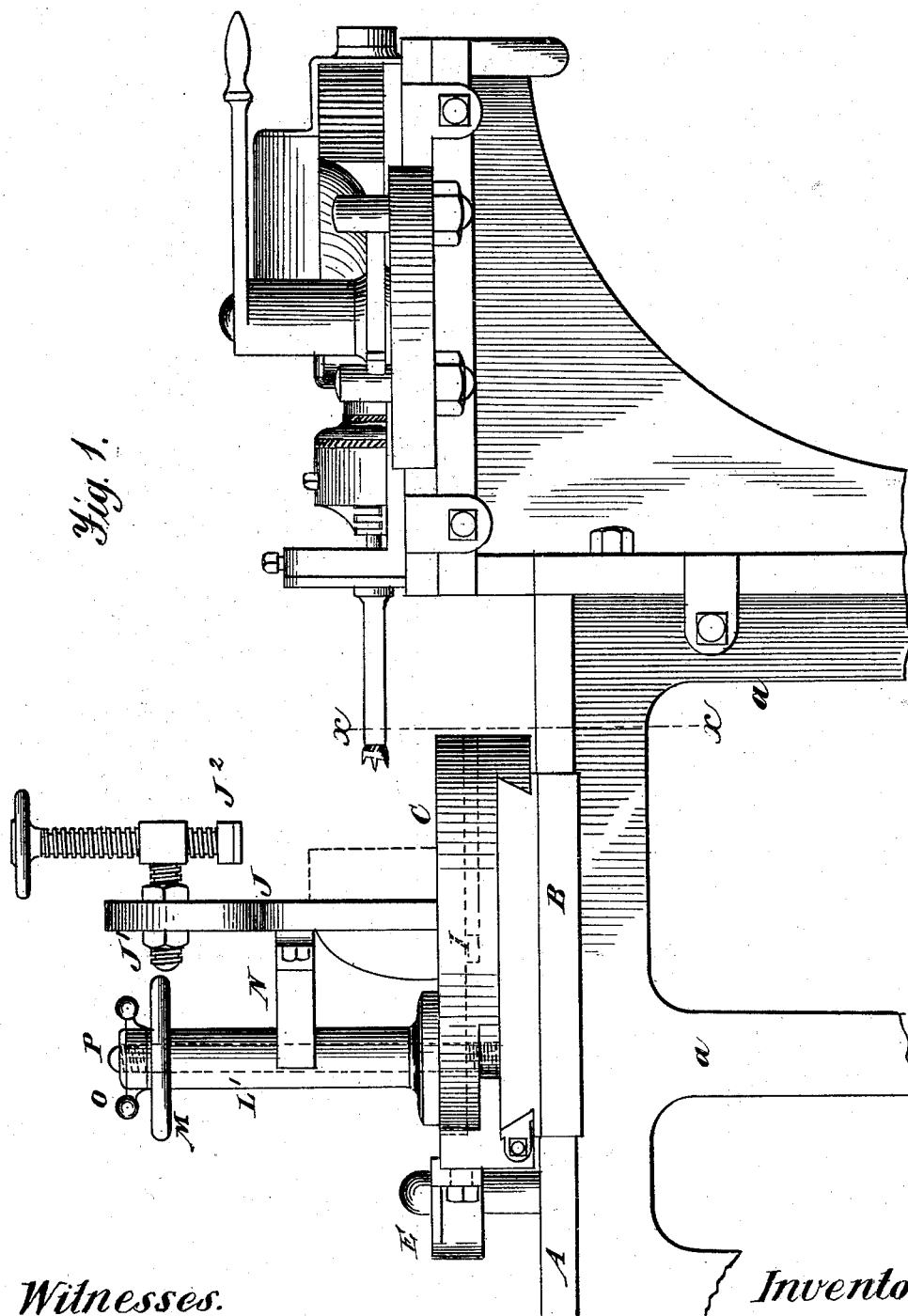
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. ROYCE.

ADJUSTABLE TABLE FOR WOOD WORKING MACHINES.

No. 261,765.

Patented July 25, 1882.



Witnesses.
A. Ruppert.
L. A. Marceron

Inventor:
Jas. W. Royce,
by Nottingham & Juggett
Attys.

(No Model.)

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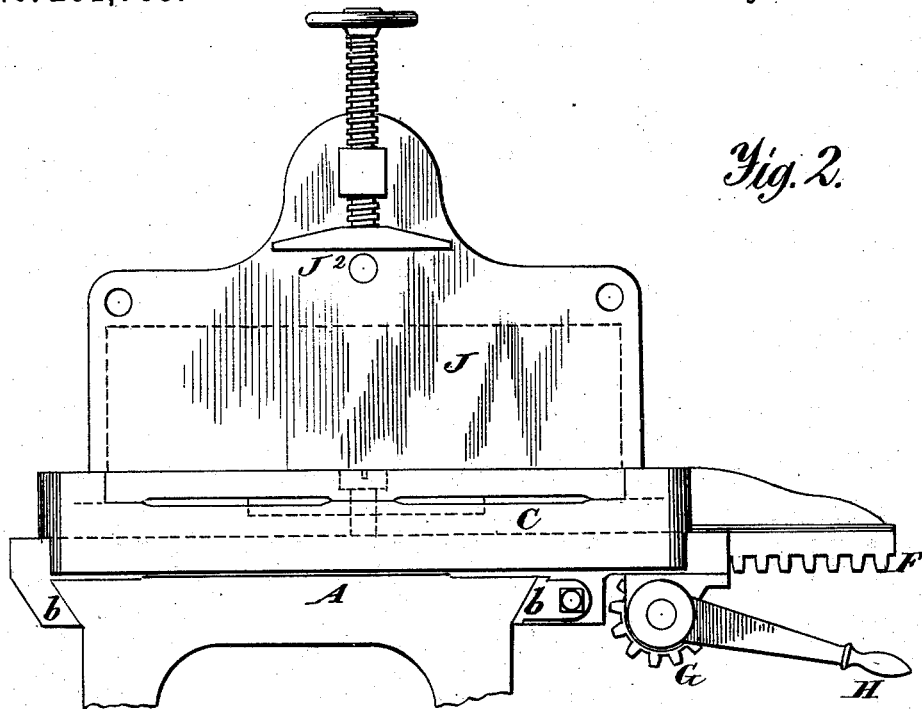


Fig. 2.

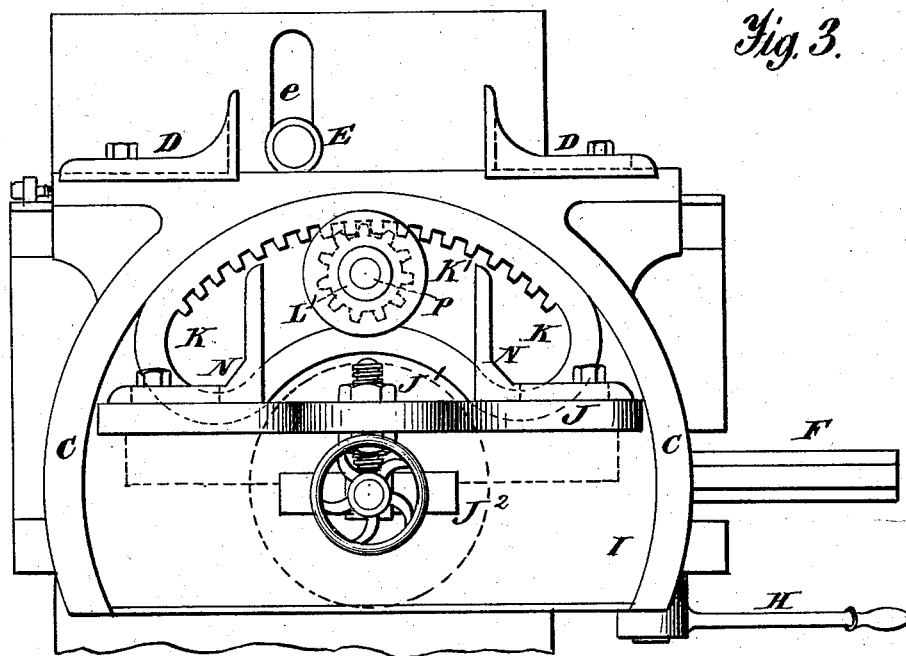


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. ROYCE, OF CORTLAND, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
SANDFORD B. ELWELL, OF SAME PLACE.

ADJUSTABLE TABLE FOR WOOD-WORKING MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,765, dated July 25, 1882.

Application filed March 16, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WARREN ROYCE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cortland, in the county of Cortland and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Tables for Wood-Working Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to mortising-machines and the like; and the novelty consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

I will describe the machine as a mortising device; but it will be understood that it may be used for other purposes—such as boring, ornamenting, sawing, &c.—with equal facility and efficiency.

The object of the invention is to afford such a compound adjustability to the parts that the machine will not only accommodate itself to lumber of different sizes and shapes, but will allow the length and angle of the mortise to be readily adjusted in such a manner that many articles may be operated upon in succession, and the result be without variation.

The invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the invention with the boring mechanism attached; Fig. 2, a transverse section through the line x of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 a top plan view with the tool-carrying mechanism removed.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will describe its construction and mode of operation, reference being had to the said drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A represents the main frame, supported by legs a , having a slot, e , in which operates an adjustable abutting pin, E, and having longi-

tudinal guides b for a sliding table, B. This table B has dovetailed guides for a sliding carrier, C, which is adapted to move in a direction at right angles to the table B, and has adjustable arms D, which, abutting against the pin E, govern the length of mortise.

In the carrier C, I provide circular or segmental guides for a disk, I, having a rigid standard, J, provided with adjustable abutting arms N. In a threaded journal in this standard-frame operates a horizontal threaded arm, J' , and through a threaded aperture in said arm operates the adjustable clamp J^2 . The disk I carries the blank or lumber, and the double adjustment of the arm and clamps J' and J^2 allows various-sized blanks to be effectually clamped against the standard-frame.

In the disk I is formed a segmental slot or recess, K, having formed upon one of its surfaces a rack, K' , in which operates a flanged pinion, L, having a tubular shank, L' , which is loosely hung upon the stud P, and having an operating-handle, M, as shown. By turning this sleeve L' the disk and clamping devices are given any desired angle relative to the direction of the chisel or bit, which is of any desired construction, carried by proper devices, and operated by any efficient power-connections. When the proper angle to the work is obtained the disk is secured in place by turning the thumb-nut O upon the stud P, which presses the flanged pinion downward and holds it by its frictional contact, the sleeve L acting as an abutting head for the arms N, which have also been properly adjusted.

The table C is provided with a rack-bar, F, and is given its motion by means of the segmental gear G and handle H, as is obvious.

The operation of the device is obvious. The pin E, having been properly adjusted, not only serves as an abutment for the table B, but governs the length of the mortise by its stop action upon the arms D. The adjusting-arms J' J^2 allow the clamping of different-sized work, and the features L L' K, operating upon the disk I, carrying the clamps J J' J^2 , allow the work to be set at any desired angle to the chisel or bit.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a mortising-machine having sliding
tables working at right angles to each other,
and oscillating disk adapted to carry the work
5 and present the same to the bit at any desired
angle, the adjustable arms to govern such
angle as they impinge upon the stop L, and
adjustable clamps, as and for the purpose
set forth.
- 10 2. The combination of the frame A, having
slot e, and the adjustable pin E with the sliding
table B, carrier C, having adjustable arms D,
the disk I and adjusting and locking means L

O, the arms N, and adjusting-clamps, as speci-
fied.

3. The combination, with the stud P and op-
erating flanged pinion L, of the slotted disk I
K, arms N, and double adjusting-clamps J J'
J², as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, 20
in presence of two witnesses, this 8th day of
February, A. D. 1882.

J. WARREN ROYCE.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. SUGGETT,
M. STANLEY BIERCE.