

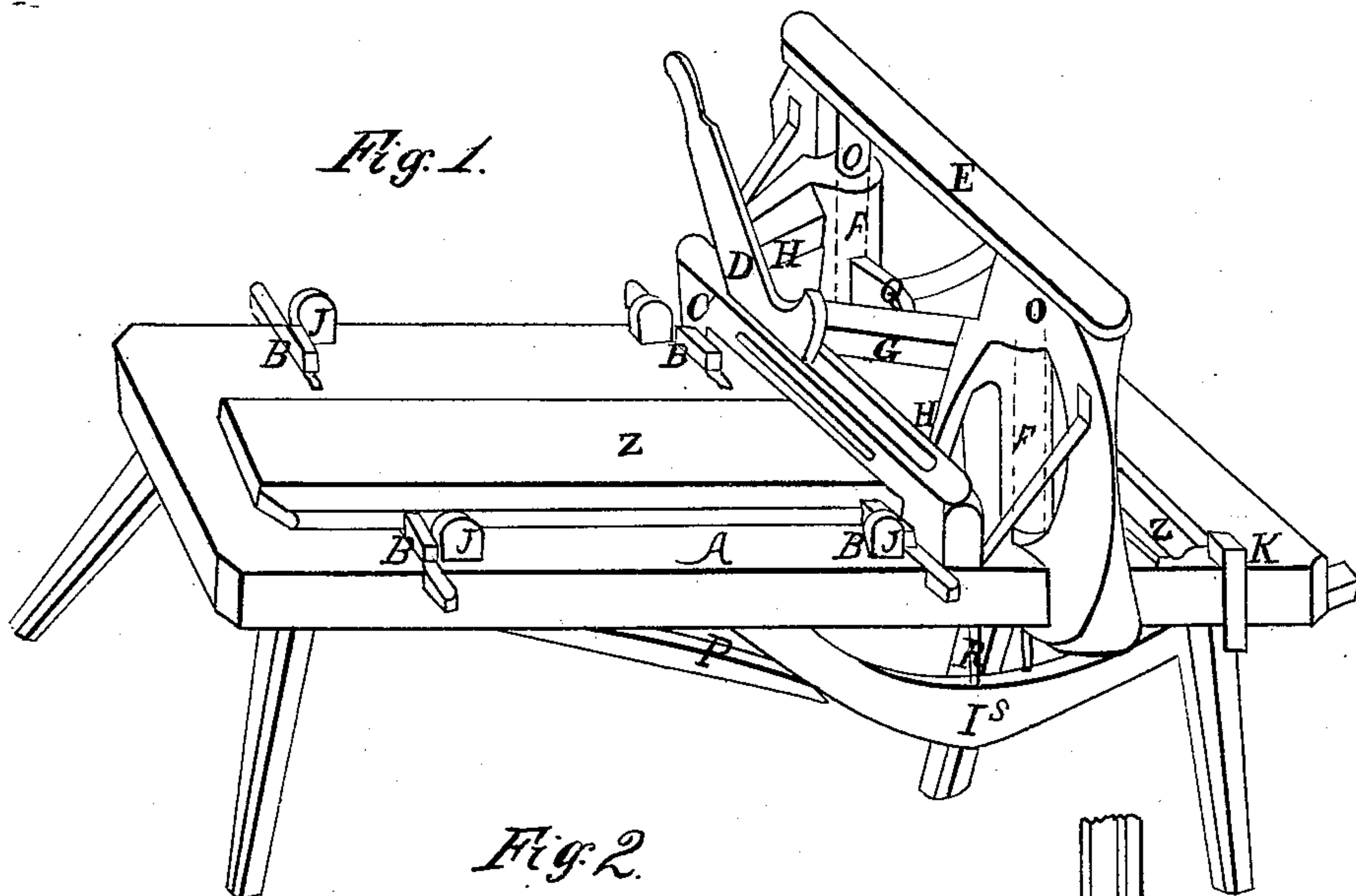
*G. W. LaBau.*

*Miter Boxes.*

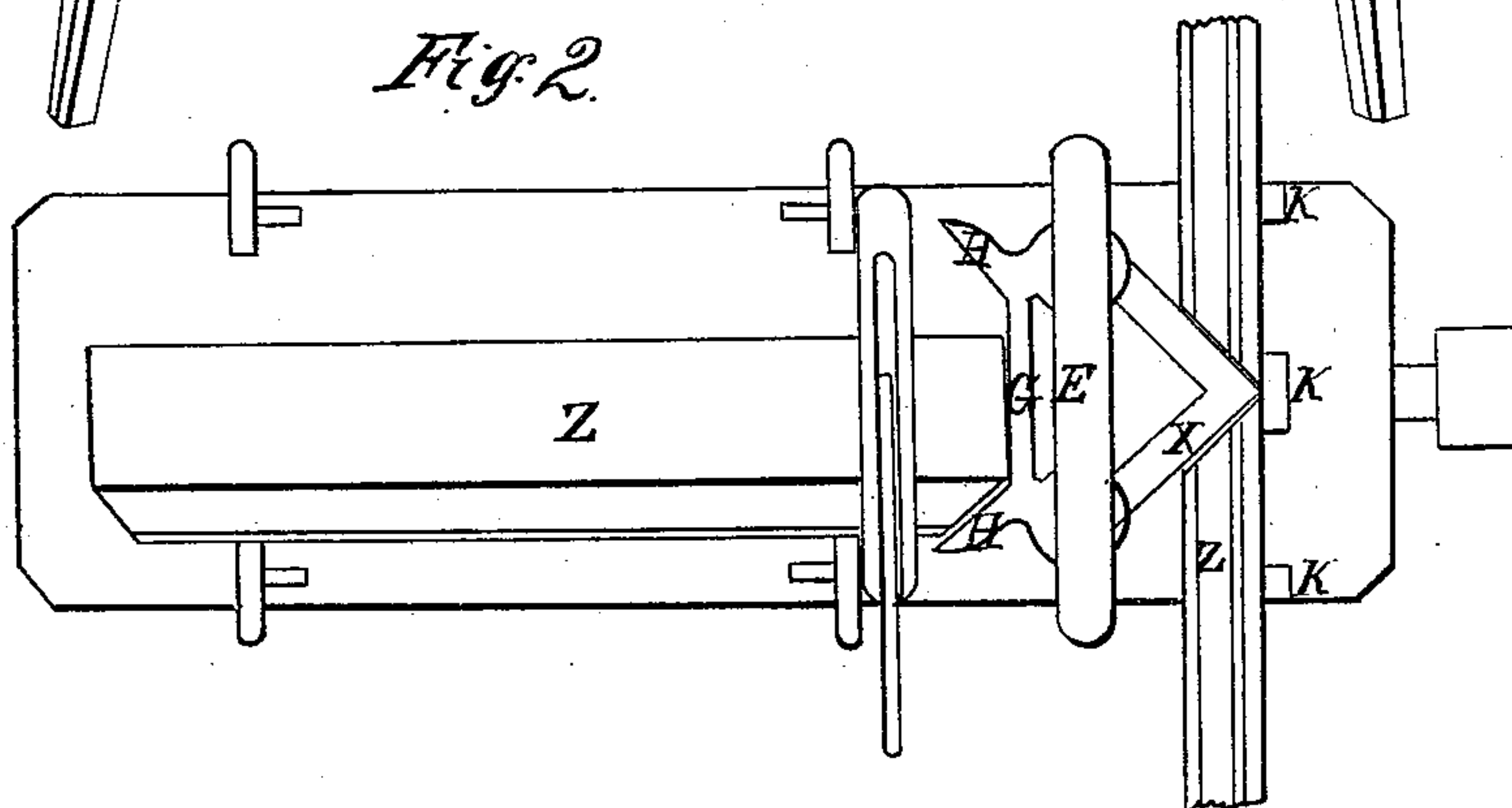
*N<sup>o</sup> 12,956.*

*Patented May 29, 1855.*

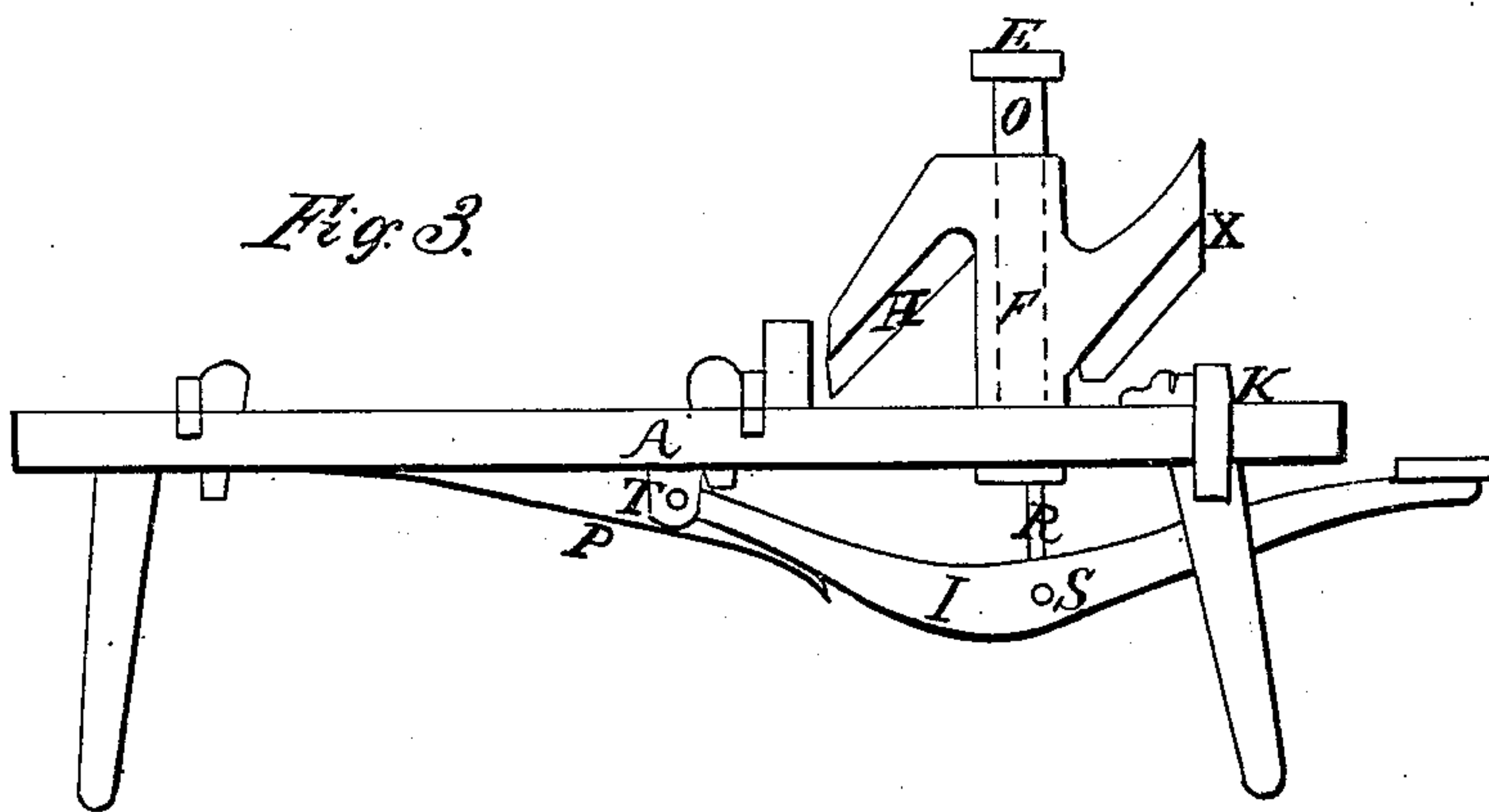
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Inventor.*  
*George W. LaBau.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. LA BAW, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

## MITER-MACHINE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 12,956, dated May 29, 1855; Reissued May 18, 1869, No. 3,445.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. LA BAW, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented an improved method of cutting miters and square joints of moldings and trimmings of various kinds, being a sure and proper joint or joints in all materials of constructing and making frames, doors, panels, sash, or any other use whatsoever, being a more expeditious plan than any heretofore known or used and can be worked by the most simple means—say in a tenfold degree of execution. Such is the general nature of my invention; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Letter I is a perspective view of the machine in working order with all its appurtenances in working order except the front double bevel knife or cutters for cutting miters or moldings which is shown in letter II, marked X, with this exception it is a full representation of the machine as it stands for use. Letter II is an upper view of the bench or table showing the relative position of the knives, guides, keys, gages, &c., above the table, setting forth both the bevel or mitering knives and those attached for cutting straight joints showing where the material should be placed, to work. Letter III, is a side view of the former showing the head or form of the cutters, and treadle attached.

More particularly in letter I, A is a bench or table. B B B B, are four gages secured by keys, C and D, are a stock and lever for securing the material on to table A. E is a frame for securing the head and cutters by means of friction gages or slides perpendicular, as guides to knives or cutters or heads designated by letter F which cut by means of pressure upon the molding or other material, the knives being set with a bevel shear; as represented by letters X and II, G is a knife for cutting square joints which stands at right angle with the bench. H H are two knives which stand at an angle of forty-five degrees from the main knife G. I is a treadle attached by a pitman to the head g. The four keys J J J J, are placed

beside the gages B B B B, to hold them as adjusted, against which the material is placed when the knives are drawn down upon it by means of pressure on the treadle I, or by any power pressure that may be adapted. K, K, K, are guides on front or working end of bench A, by which the moldings are secured to cut the bevel miter, or corner joint, as represented in letter II, or the upper view. These adjuncts are used in manner to wit the material is laid on the bench A, and resting against the gages B, B, B, B, or guides K, K, K. When one stroke of the knives X, H H, and G, cuts four different parts of joints, (to wit) two bevels on X, and a straight joint with or without bevel moldings as represented in letters Z, Z, which are pieces of material for use. O, O, are two upright columns or their equivalents which guide the head and cutters. These may be substituted by any other form of guides or friction gate or the heads themselves may work in grooves as guides as such the form is not material to the principle. The frame is stationary and may not be moved, unless there should be occasion to alter or change the knife head or renew the same. The head should be of cast iron to which the knives are attached by means of screws in their respective positions. The head is or should be of one piece. The treadle or lever is supported by a spring or its equivalent to adjust it to its former position before the pressure was applied as in P. This may be termed a back action spring, and any back action force may be adapted, as this part is not material. I claim to use any equivalent I see proper. In letter II being an upper view or top of the bench, where the working can be seen to better advantage than in letter I, showing the position of the molding or pieces rest for the action of knife X and position of guides K, K, K, being mortised into the bench. As all other points have been explained in the foregoing we will conclude with a short detail of letter III, which is a side view of the said machine showing its manner of use. The head F is of cast metal of which this is a side view, as attached to the lever by means of pitman R, secured by a bolt or pin S, to lever marked i which is secured to the lower side of bench A by pin T.



What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, in said mitering and cutting machine is—

5 The combination and arrangement, in the manner described, (or in any manner equivalent thereto), of the several specific parts, (or their equivalents,) of the hereinbefore described miter and cutting machine, with-

out limiting myself to any particular arrangement of parts, for the purposes set forth.

GEORGE W. LA BAW.

In the presence of—

WILLIAM H. JELLIFF,

JOHN G. LA BAW.

[FIRST PRINTED 1912.]