

JACOB GARDNER.

Improvement in Boring Machines.

No. 125,802.

Patented April 16, 1872.

Fig. 1.

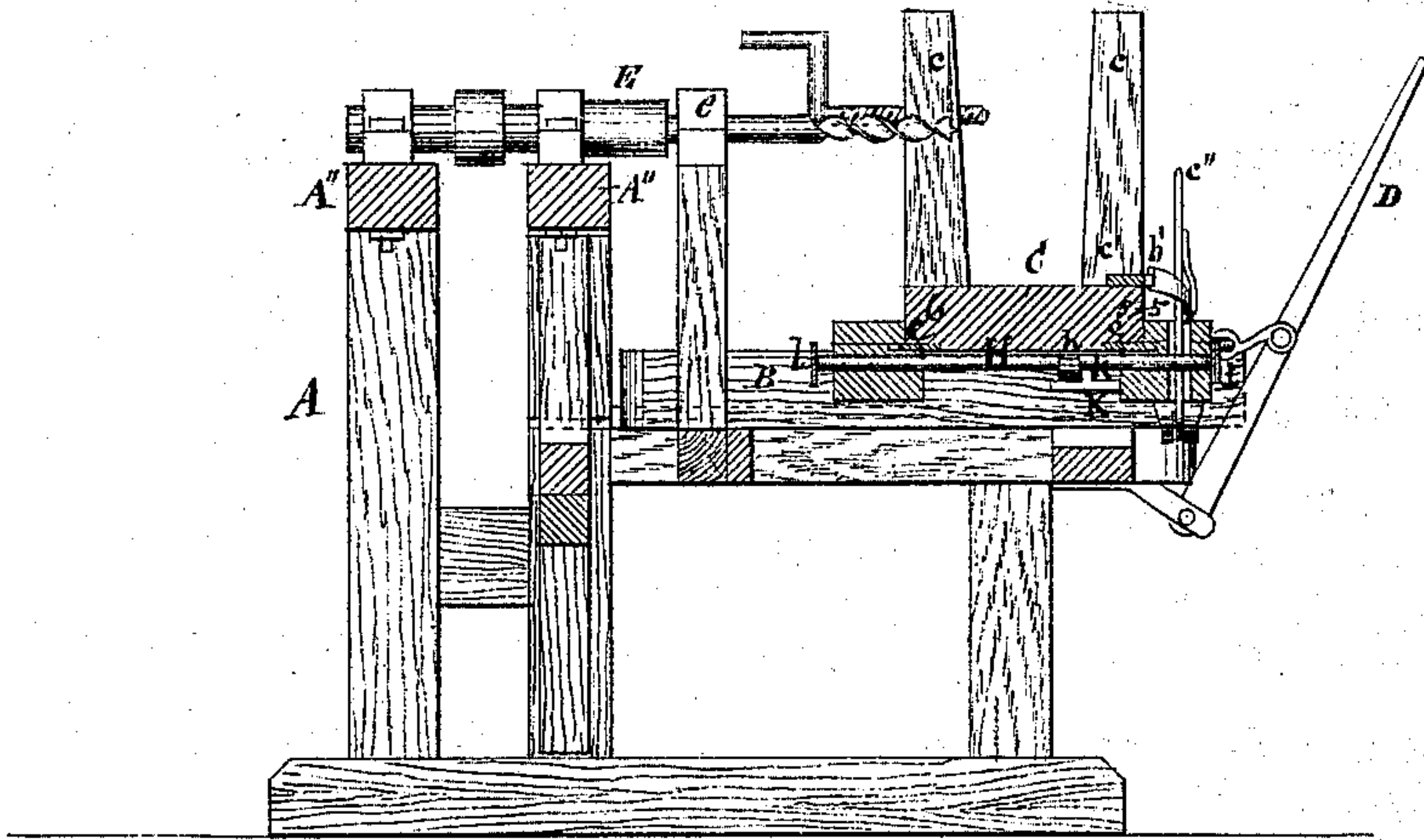
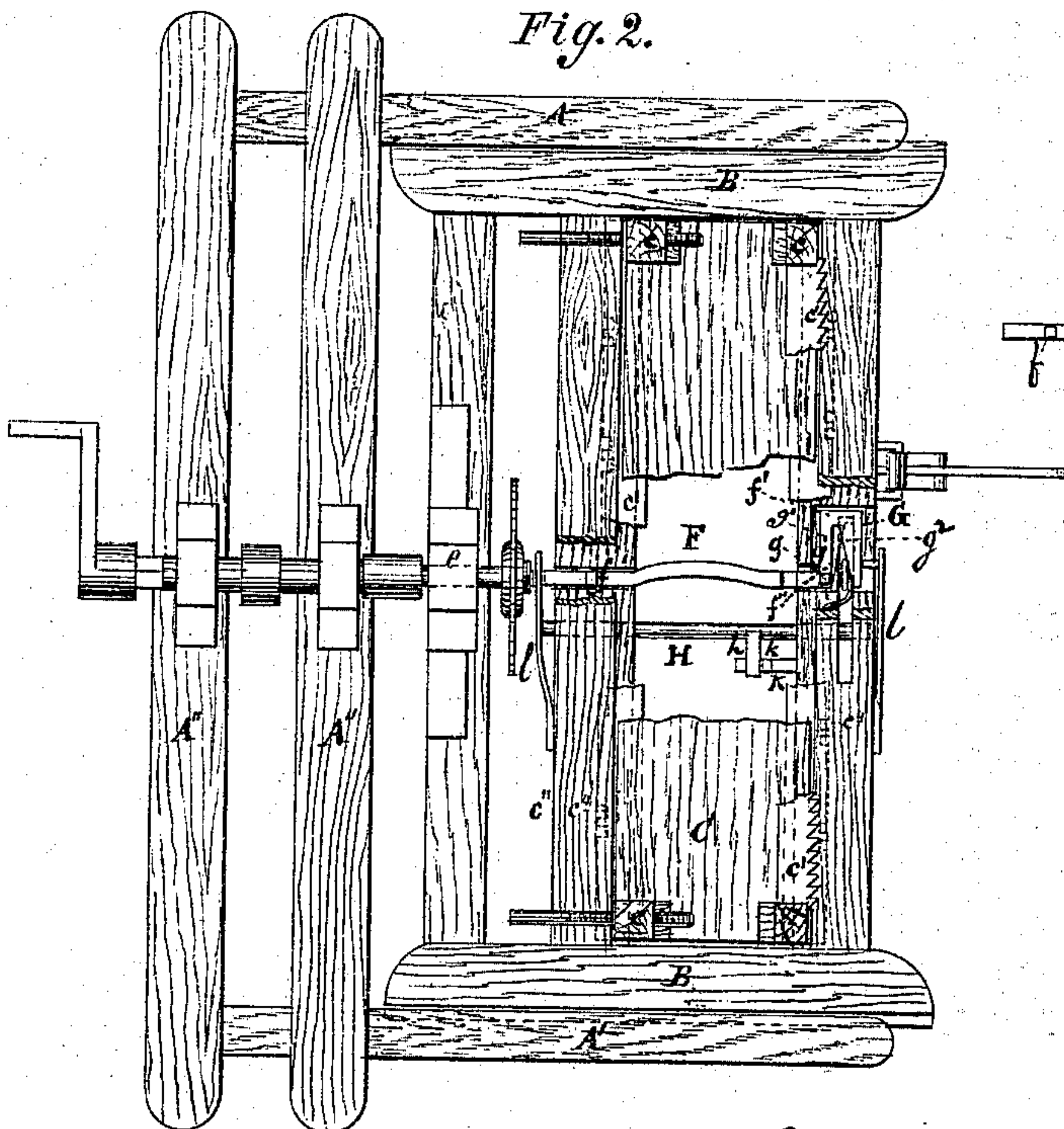


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:  
G. Mathys.  
Thos. W. Durand

Inventor:  
Jacob Gardner  
PER [Signature]  
Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB GARDNER, OF BIGLER, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BORING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 125,802, dated April 16, 1872.

Specification describing Improvements in Boring-Machines, invented by JACOB GARDNER, of Bigler, in the county of Adams and State of Pennsylvania.

The invention relates to that class of post or rake-head borers in which the article to be bored is moved up to the auger on a carriage, while said post is itself clamped to a transversely-movable holder.

Figure 1 is a vertical and sectional elevation of a post-borer; Fig. 2, a plan view; and Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views, showing my improvements.

A represents the frame; B, the carriage; E, the boring-tool; and C, the post-holder, with standards  $c$  and ratchet-flange  $c^1$ .  $b'$  is a pawl attached to lever  $c^2$ . D is a lever, pivoted to the frame and carriage by means of connecting-straps, and used to advance and retract the said carriage. The holder C is provided with a flange,  $c^5$  or  $c^6$ , on each side of the bottom, which has a pair of notches at intervals. The pairs of notches on each flange do not correspond to each other, but to different styles of posts,  $c^5$  being for a five-rail post, in which the rails are placed at unequal distances apart, while  $c^6$  is for a six-rail fence whose rails are placed at equal intervals. The latter is generally a stronger, better proportioned, and better post, and is employed for outline, while the former, which is for cross-line fences, may be less sightly and strong. F is a cross-bar having a lock-stud,  $f$ , on one end, and projection  $f^1$  placed at an angle thereto on the other.  $f^1$  is inclined at  $f^2$  on the front side of the bar. It is recessed to receive the V-shaped bar G, which has a lock-stud,  $g$ , on one side, and a projection,  $g^1$ , on the other. Bar G has also an incline,  $g^2$ , on the inside. These bars are fitted movably in slots of the carriage B, so that the lever  $c^2$ , when drawn back, will act against the incline of each bar F G, throwing

one outward toward one side and the other outward on the other side. H is a loose-pivoted and laterally-movable bar, having the tongue  $h$ , which fits on each side of a projection,  $k$ , of the short bar K. It passes through the carriage sides and bears against the lock-springs  $l l$ .

When the operator is ready to bore his post he clamps the same upon holder C, and if it be such an one as will suit for six rails he slides the bar H toward the side lock intended for a five-rail post until the tongue  $h$  slips over the projection  $k$ . The five-rail lock is then held out of action during the time that this post is being bored. The lever  $c^2$  being now thrown back, acts against the incline  $g^2$  of bar G, which unlocks stud  $g$  and allows the holder C to move on until the spring-lock stud meets another notch into which it may lock. On the other hand, if a five-rail post is to be bored the rod H is made to slide laterally until its tongue catches on the other side of the projection  $k$ . By this construction the same holder C will answer for both kinds of posts, and yet be operated by the same mechanism.

I am aware of the patent granted to B. F. Mohr, March 3, 1868, for borer, and beg leave to disclaim all the devices therein shown and described; but

What I claim to be new, and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is—

The ratcheted post-holder C with notched flanges  $c^5 c^6$ , and carriage B with lock-springs  $l l$  and pawl-lever  $c^2$ , in combination with the cross-bars H  $h$ , K  $k$ , F  $f f^1 f^2$ , and G  $g g^1 g^2$ , all connected and arranged substantially as and for the purpose described.

JACOB GARDNER.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN W. COOK,  
JESSE HOUCK.