

(No Model.)

C. H. PETTIT.

MORTISING TOOL.

No. 278,177.

Patented May 22, 1883.

Fig. 1

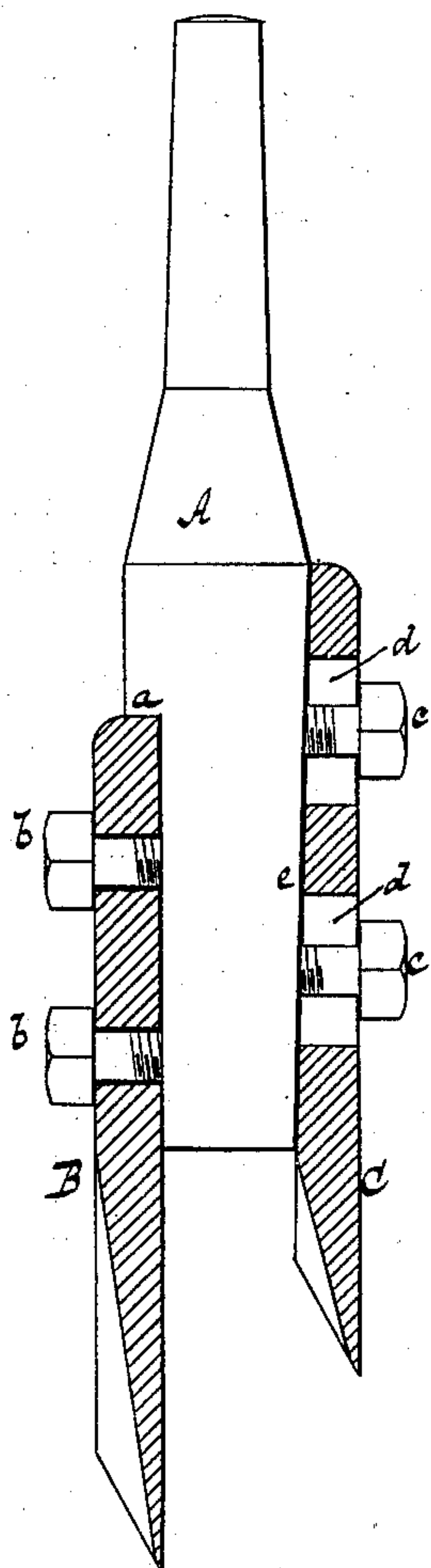


Fig. 5

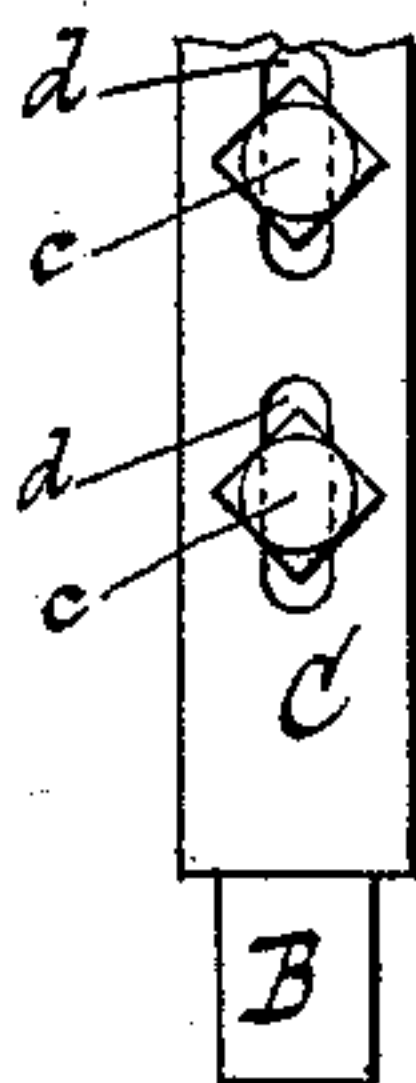


Fig. 2.

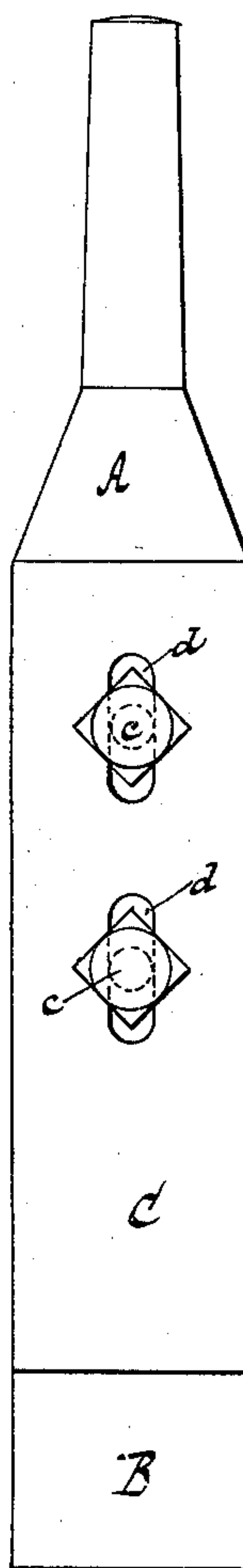


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

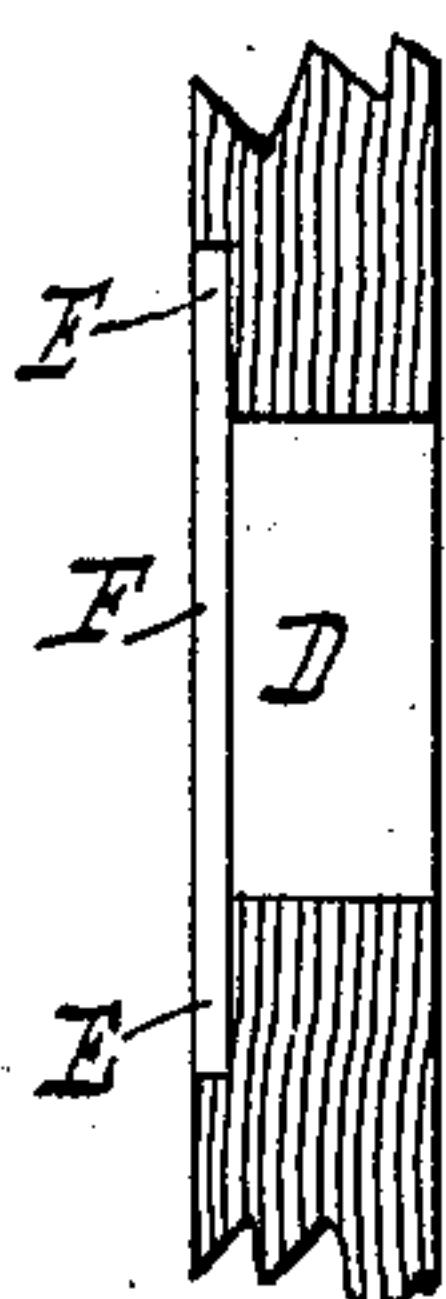
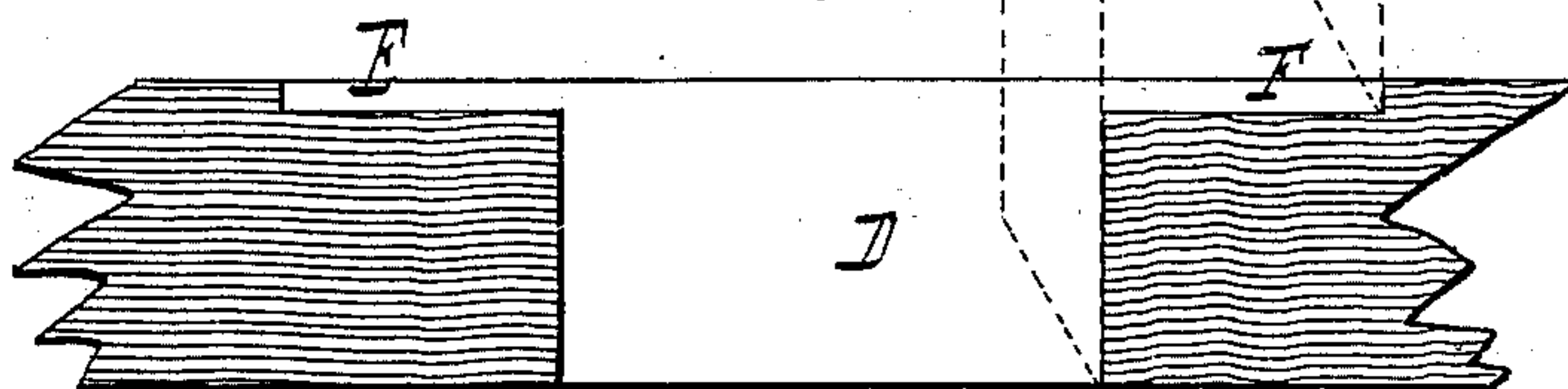


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Otto Hufeland
William Miller

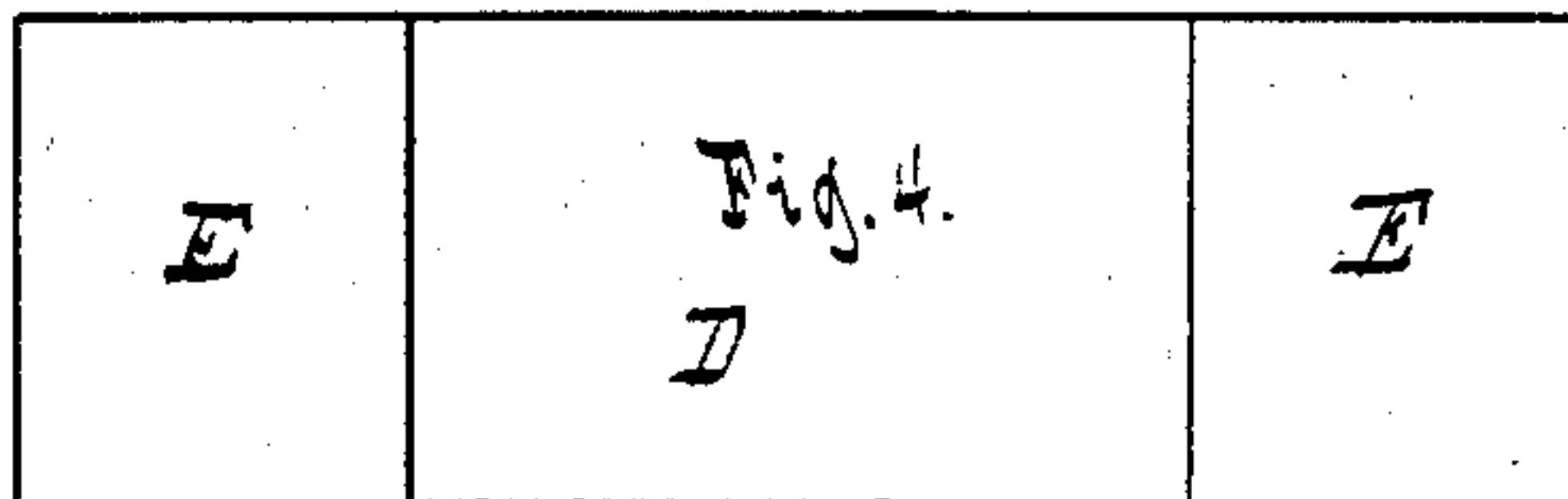


Fig. 4.

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his att'ys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. PETTIT, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

MORTISING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,177, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed March 17, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. PETTIT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Mortising-Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a tool which combines a mortising-chisel and a rabbet-chisel, so that the mortise and the requisite rabbet or rabbets are cut by one and the same operation. The peculiar and novel construction of said tool is pointed out in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a sectional side view. Fig. 2 is a face view. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the mortise and the end rabbets produced by this tool. Fig. 4 is a plan or top view of the same. Fig. 5 is a face view of the tool when constructed to produce a mortise with end rabbets and side rabbets. Fig. 6 is a plan or top view of the mortise produced by this tool. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the stock, to which are secured the two chisels B C, B being the mortising-chisel, and C the rabbet-chisel. The stock A is constructed to be used in a mortising-machine; but my tool can also be used by grasping the stock with one hand and striking it with a hammer held in the other hand. The mortising-chisel B is firmly secured to the stock A by means of screws *b b*, and its upper end bears against a shoulder, *a*, formed on the stock, so that the chisel cannot recede under the blows of the machine or hammer. The rabbet-chisel C is secured to the stock on the side *e* opposite to that occupied by the mortising-chisel, and it is held in position by set-screws *c c*, which pass through slots *d d*, so that the chisel can be adjusted up or down on the stock. The side *e* of the stock to which the rabbet-chisel is secured is oblique, to correspond to the inner oblique face of the rabbet-chisel, (see Fig. 4,) so that when said chisel is fastened in the required position by the set-screws *c c* it

is not liable to recede. The cutting-edge of the mortising-chisel B projects beyond the cutting-edge of the rabbet-chisel C a sufficient distance to permit the former to cut a mortise of the required depth, while at the same time the rabbet-chisel cuts the rabbet to the depth desired.

In cutting a mortise, D, Figs. 3 and 4, with end rabbets, E, the chisel B is set in advance of the chisel C, so that by the time the mortise has reached the desired depth the end rabbets are also finished. At the beginning of the operation the chisel B acts alone, and in order to produce the mortise the tool (or the piece of wood) has to be reversed at the proper intervals. When the chisel B has penetrated to a certain depth the chisel C begins to act, so that the rabbet and the mortise are finished at the same time and by one operation. If only end rabbets, E, are desired, the mortising-chisel B is of the same width as the rabbet-chisel C; but if side rabbets, F, Figs. 6 and 7, are to be produced in addition to the end rabbets, E, the mortising-chisel B is made narrower than the rabbet-chisel C, as shown in Fig. 5.

Mortises with end rabbets, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and also mortises with end and side rabbets, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, are in common use for the pulleys of sash-cords, and since the shape of such mortises is well known to every carpenter, I have used them as an illustration to explain the utility of my mortising-tool; but it is obvious that my tool can be constructed of any desired size and used for square or oblong mortises of any kind where end rabbets or side rabbets and end rabbets are desired.

I am aware that a mortising and rabbeting chisel have been used in relation to a common stock, the former abutting against a shoulder, and the latter being adjustable by reason of a longitudinal slot. In my invention I provide against the displacement of the rabbeting-chisel from the blows by beveling one side to correspond with a similar bevel in reverse direction on the stock. By this means I obviate any possibility of the rabbeting-tool slipping on its bearings.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 The combination of the stock A, having shoulder *a* and beveled side *e*, of the mortising-chisel B and the rabbeting-chisel C, having a beveled bearing side and longitudinal slots *d*, and the fastening means *b* and *d*, all constructed and adapted for joint operation substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES H. PETTIT. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.