

(No Model.)

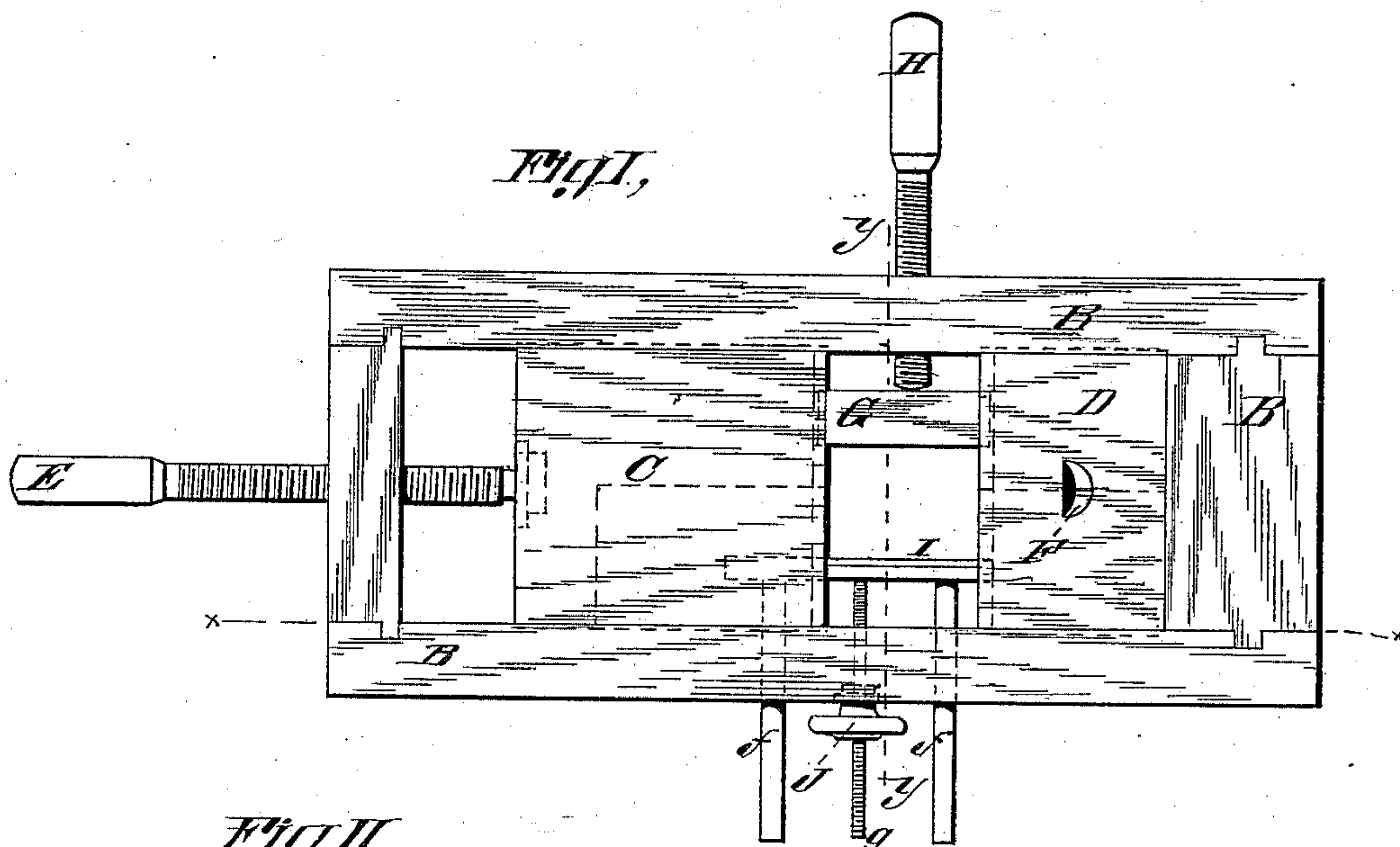
W. WASSUNG.

MITER BOX.

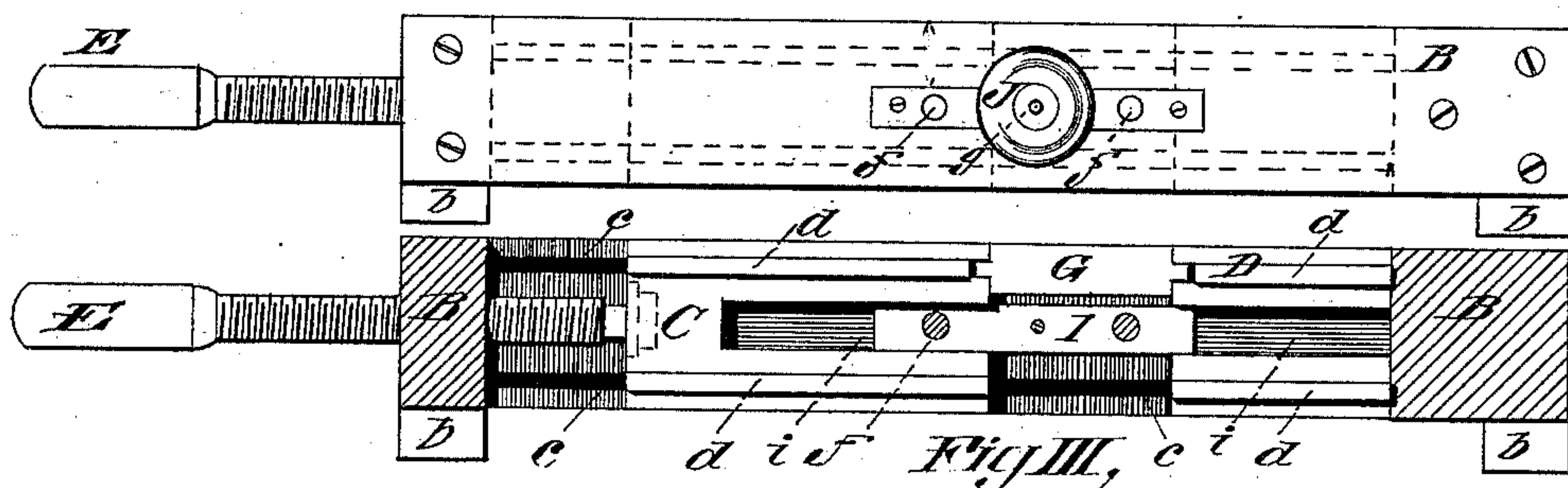
No. 286,097.

Patented Oct. 2, 1883.

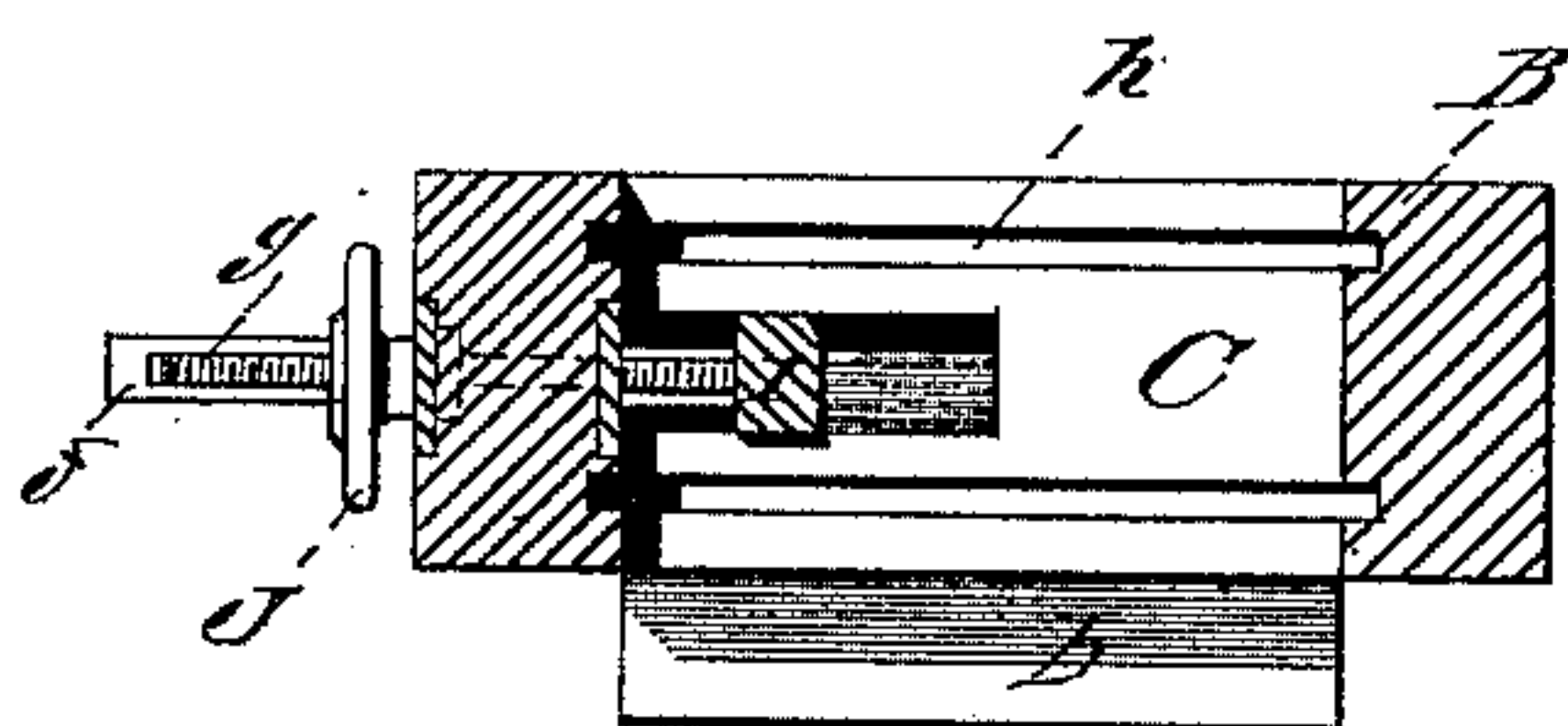
*Fig I,*



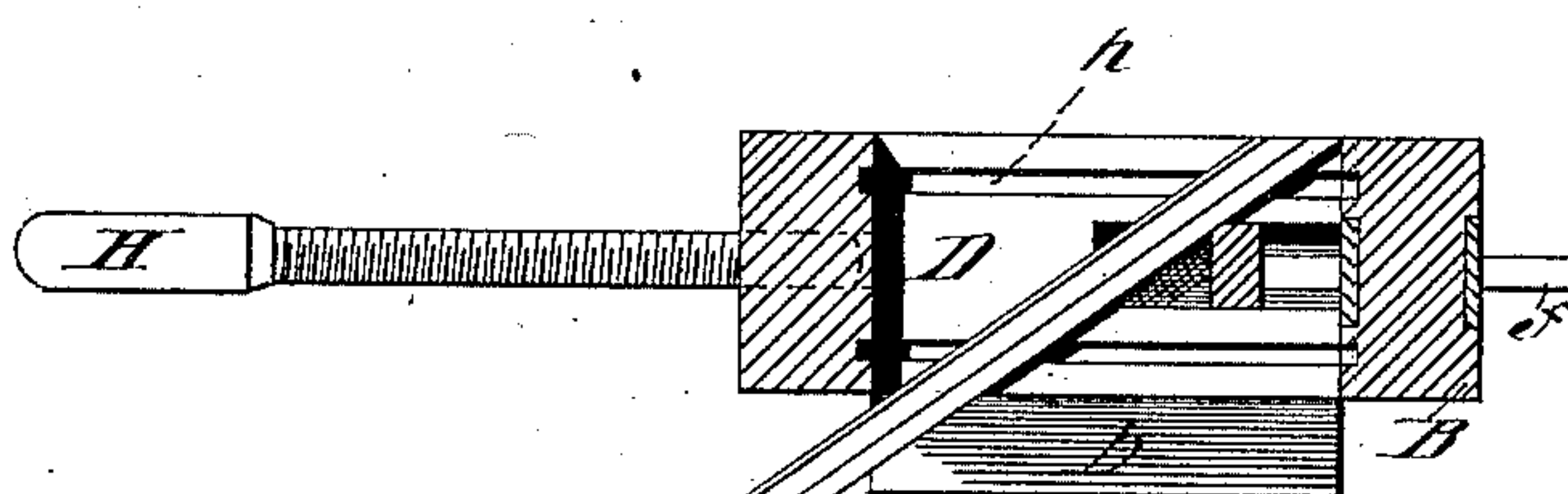
*Fig II,*



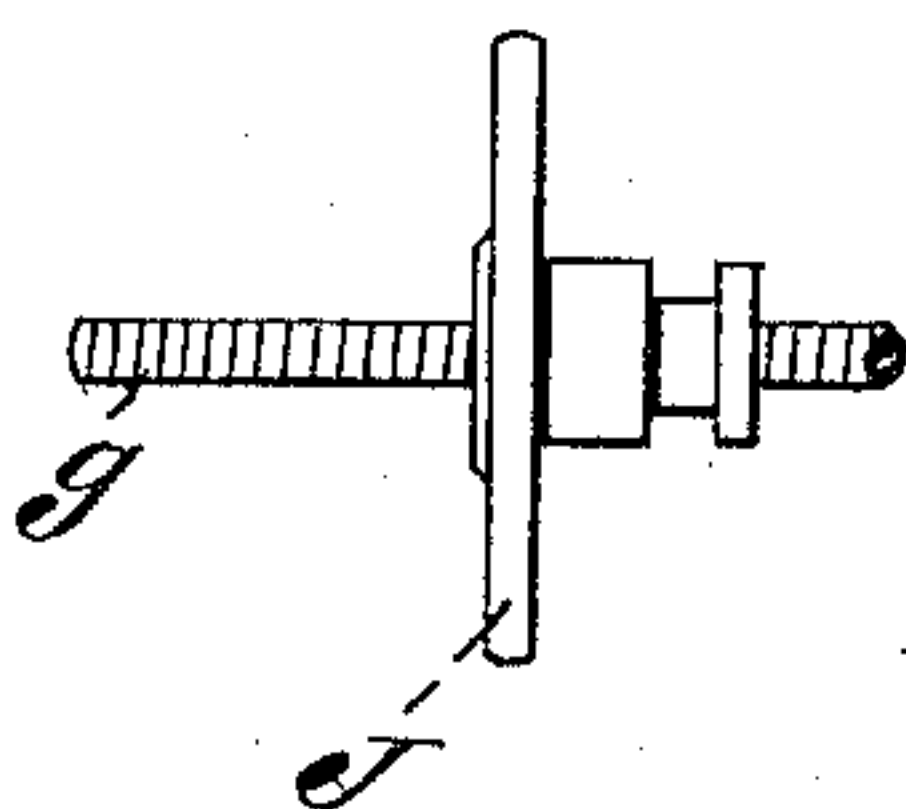
*Fig III,*



*Fig IV,*



*Fig V,*



*Fig VI,*

Witnessed,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MITER-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,097, dated October 2, 1883.

Application filed May 4, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WASSUNG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Miter-Boxes for Planing the Ends of Moldings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in an improved miter-box for holding a molding to cause one end to intersect a surface over which is moved a plane to smooth said end in causing it to conform to the plane surface.

The construction of my device is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a plan view; Fig. II, a side elevation; Fig. III, a sectional side elevation on dotted line *x x* of Fig. I; Figs. IV and V, end views of sections on the dotted line *y y* of Fig. I; and Fig. VI is an enlarged detail.

B is an elongated wooden frame, having rectangular inner sides and flat upper surface, and provided with lugs *b b*, or other convenient means for securing it to the top of a carpenter's bench. Within the frame B are two wooden jaws, C D, extending from side to side of the frame, while leaving a portion of the frame unfilled longitudinally. The jaws C D are adapted to slide in the frame to have their top surface flush with that of the frame, and their ends parallel with each other, and with the inner end walls of the frame.

*c c* are grooves in the inner walls of frame B, in which are received the tongues *d d* of the jaws.

E is a hand-screw having a nut in the end of the frame, and having one end swiveled to the jaw C, so that its rotation will move the jaw in the frame.

F is a finger-catch in jaw D, by means of which it may be slid in the frame.

The jaws C D are provided upon their adjacent ends with one or more grooves, *h*, in which and between the jaws fits the head G, moved transversely to the jaw-bearing surfaces by means of the hand-screw H, having

a nut in one side of the frame and projecting beyond, as shown. Within the opposite side of the frame to screw H is arranged the rest I, consisting of a bar having a straight edge parallel to the top edge of the frame and at right angles to the gripping-surface of the jaws, and having guiding-rods *f f* and moving screw *g* passing through the wall of the frame. The frame affords a bearing for the thumb-nut J, arranged in it, as shown, to move the bar I back and forth, the guiding-rods *f f* serving to keep the bar I in the proper position. The jaws C D are slotted between its tongues and grooves at *i i*, to permit them to pass over the resting-bar I, as well as admit of the movement of the bar through them.

In operation, the jaw D is arranged solidly against the end of the frame, as seen in Fig. I. The jaw C is moved to leave a space, easily admitting the molding between the jaws to have one end extend through the frame, as seen in Fig. V, while its other slightly projects above the truing surface of the "box." The rest I is adjusted to bring its bearing-edge at the required angle to the corner of the frame upon which the molding rests, and the jaw C is screwed to clamp the molding between the jaws, in which position it is ready to have its end dressed by a plane to coincide with the surface of the miter-box.

From the configuration of some moldings it is desirable to have a straight-edge to bear at right angles to the edges of the jaws to enable the moldings to be properly adjusted in the box, and for that purpose the ends of the jaws C D are grooved, as before stated, to receive between the jaws the head G, having corresponding tongues, and operated by the screw H to be run against the flat inner face of the molding.

A head, G, is used of the known width of the molding, and may be deep enough to embrace the upper and lower grooves in the jaws, or only the upper, as the angle at which the molding is set permits.

When it is desired to plane the end of the molding to a right angle, the jaw D is moved to admit the molding between it and the end

of the frame, and the screw E is employed to bring both jaws, acting as one, to bear upon the molding to clamp it.

Now, having described my invention, what  
5 I claim as new is—

The within-described miter-box for planing the ends of moldings, consisting of the rectangular frame B, the jaw D, fitted in said frame, the jaw C, adapted to slide in the lat-

ter toward and from jaw D, the screw E, en- 10  
gaging with jaw C and with frame B, and the head G, and bar I, adapted to be adjusted transversely between the jaws C and D, combined and operating substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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