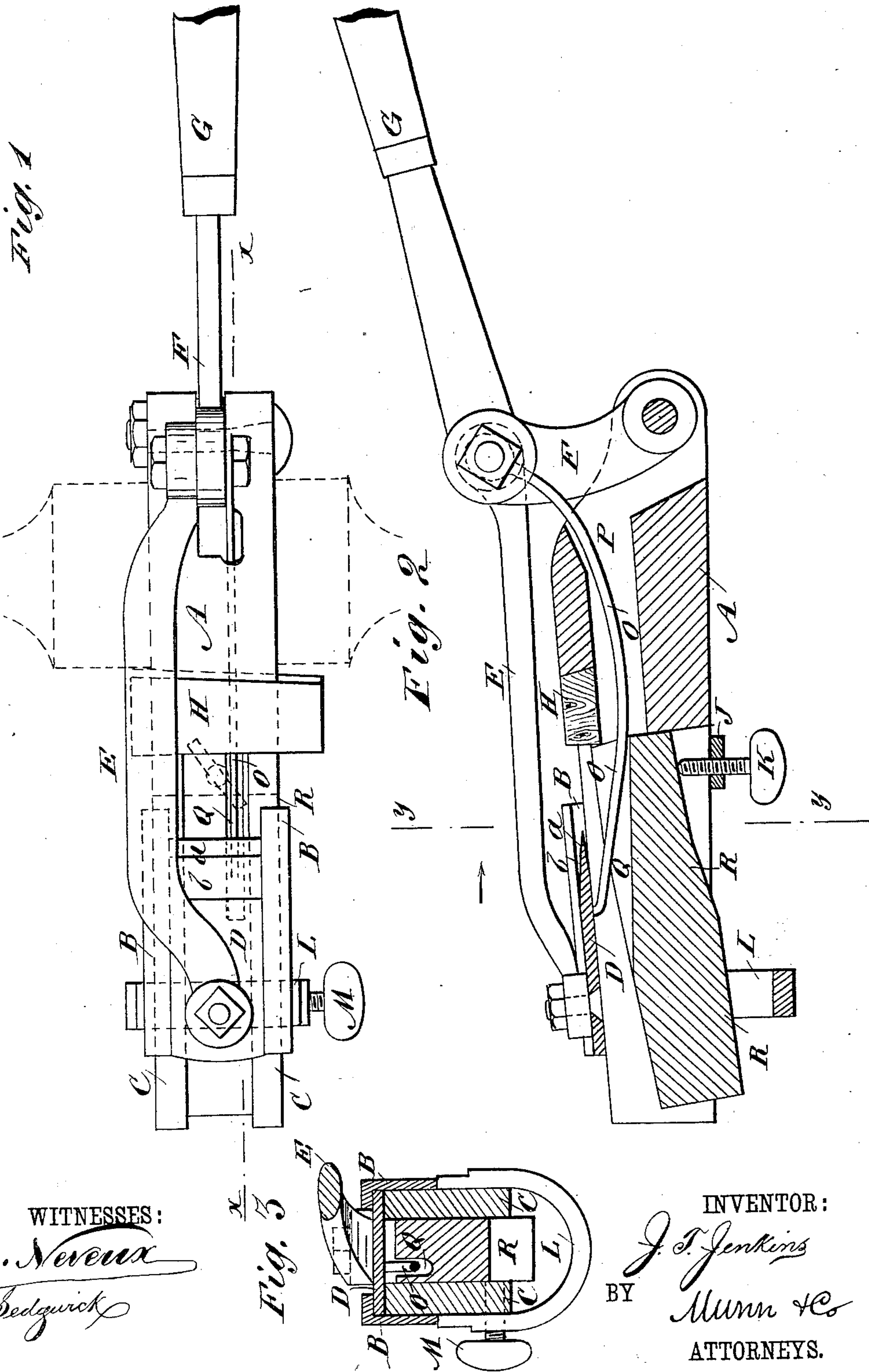


(Model.)

J. T. JENKINS.
WEDGE CUTTER.

No. 318,747.

Patented May 26, 1885.



WITNESSES:
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JAMES T. JENKINS, OF CLEMENTS, CALIFORNIA.

WEDGE-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,747, dated May 26, 1885.

Application filed December 30, 1884. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. JENKINS, of Clements, in the county of San Joaquin and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Wedge-Cutter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved device for cutting wooden wedges rapidly and all of uniform shape and size.

The invention consists in the combination, with a forked block, of a sliding blade connected by a connecting-rod, with an angle-lever pivoted in the closed end of the block.

The block is provided with screws for adjusting the gage for the piece of wood from which the wedge is to be cut, and a block is held in the top of the forked block, against which the cutting-edge of the blade strikes.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved wedge-cutter. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the same on the line $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the same on the line $y y$, Fig. 2.

A forked wooden or metal block, A, has a grooved guide, B, secured on the upper edge of each shank C, and between the said guides a cutter or blade, D, slides on the upper edges of the shanks, the cutting-edge of the blade being toward the closed end of the block.

The said blade is connected by a curved connecting-rod, E, with the angle of an angle-lever, F, pivoted at the end of its short arm in the closed end of the block, and having a handle, G, secured on its long arm. In a transverse recess in the top of the block, at the inner ends of the prongs of the fork, a block, H, is held, against which the end of the piece for the wedge takes while being operated upon. A cross-piece, J, is secured to the bottom edges of the prongs at their inner ends, and through the said piece a set-screw, K, is passed. A stirrup, L, is secured on the free ends of the prongs and projects below the bottom, and in one shank of the stirrup a set-screw, M, is held, which passes through one

prong of the fork. The blade D has its bottom slightly hollow-ground at the cutting-edge, and on its top it has a short steep bevel, a , at the cutting end and a longer flat bevel, b , behind the bevel a . An ejector, composed of a spring wire, O, connected with the angle of the angle-lever F, passes through a longitudinal aperture, P, and projects in between the prongs C from the inner ends of the same, as shown in Fig. 2. The said wire also passes through a groove, Q, in the top of the gage-block R, placed between the prongs C, and bears against the blade D.

The operation is as follows: The gage-block R is placed between the prongs C and adjusted in the proper position for the wedges to be cut by means of the screws K and M. The thickness and taper desired can thus easily be adjusted by lowering or raising either end of the gage. The handle G is raised, and the piece of wood from which the wedge is to be cut is placed upon the gage and against the block H. The handle G is then pressed down, whereby the cutting-edge of the blade is forced in the direction of the arrow a' into the end of the piece of wood, which is thus split by the short bevel a of the blade. The piece or block of wood is then removed, the handle G is pressed down still farther, and the surface of the piece of wood split from the block by the short bevel a is shaved off clean by the blade. The handle G is then raised, whereby the blade is withdrawn and the wedge formed is thrown out at the back of the blade by the wire O. A fresh wedge can then be cut. The connecting-rod E is curved, so as not to interfere with placing the piece of wood upon the gage.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the forked block A, of the sliding blade D, the connecting-rod E, the angle-lever F, pivoted on the closed end of the block A, and of the block H, held transversely in the top of the block A, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, with the forked block A, of the sliding blade D, the angle-lever F, pivoted in the closed end of the block, and of the ejector-wire O, passed through the block A

and connected with the lever O, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The combination, with the forked block A, the reciprocating blade D, held to slide on said forked portion, the stirrup L, and cross-piece J, connecting the arms of the fork below the blade, the horizontal screw M, passing through one arm of the stirrup and fork, the vertical screw K, passing up through the piece J into the space within the fork, and the gage R, adapted to be held in proper position by said screws, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the forked block A, of the blade D, held to reciprocate on the arms of said fork, and having its cutting end beveled, as shown at *a b*, and a gage-block, R, adjustably secured between the arms of the fork below the said reciprocating blade, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, in a wedge cutter with a block, of a blade mounted thereon, a lever pivotally connected with the block and blade for reciprocating the latter, and an ejector connected to the said lever, extending there-

from to a point below the blade and adapted to eject the cut wedges, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, with the forked block A, of the sliding blade D, connected by a connecting-rod with a pivoted lever having a suitable handle, a gage-block placed between the prongs of the fork, and screws for adjusting the gage-block, substantially as herein shown and described.

7. The combination, with the forked block A, of the sliding blade D, connected by a connecting-rod with a pivoted lever having a suitable handle, the gage-block R, having a groove, Q, a spring ejector-wire, O, connected with one end of the angle-lever and passed through the groove, and screws for adjusting the gage-block, substantially as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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