(No Model.)

J. WILKINSON.

TOOL ATTACHMENT FOR PLANERS.

No. 428,360. Patented May 20, 1890.

Fig 1.

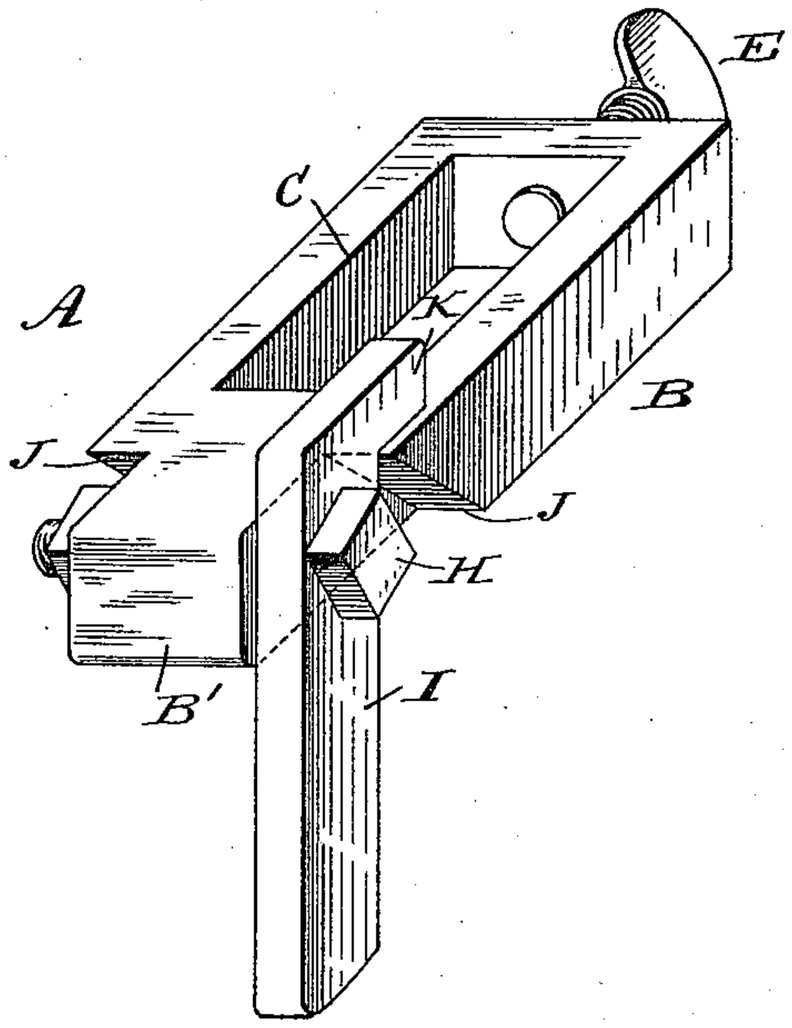


Fig 2.

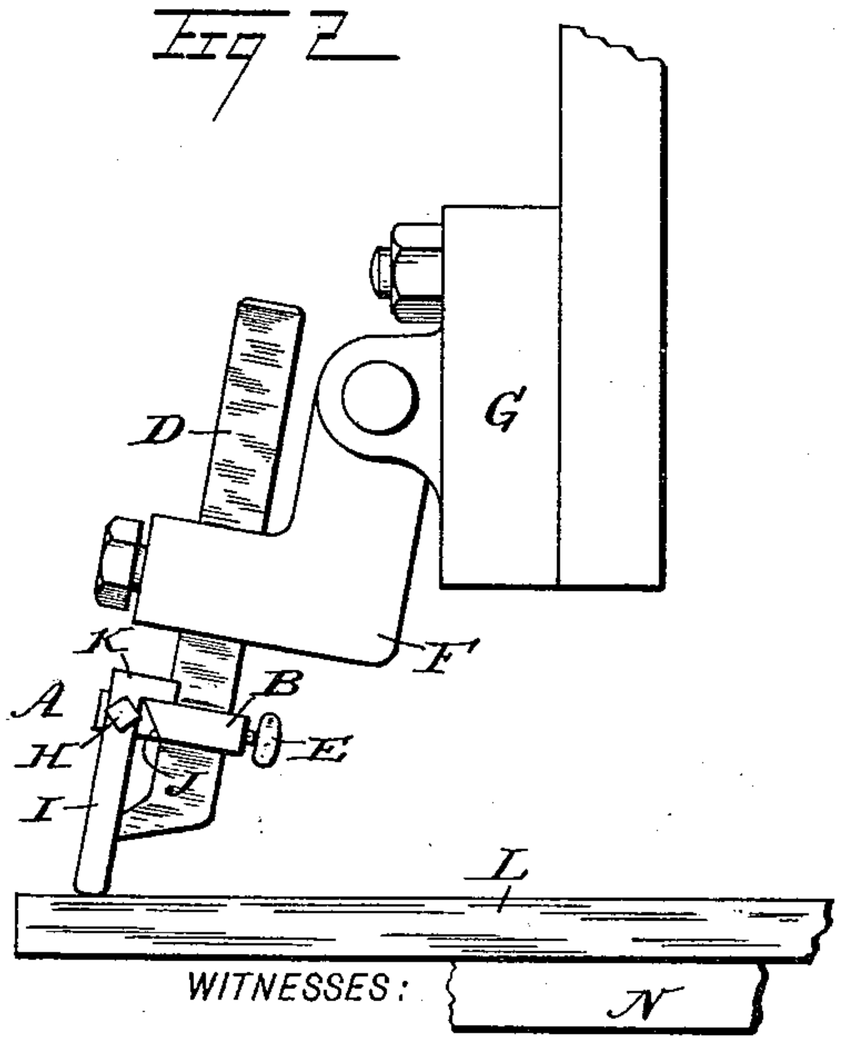
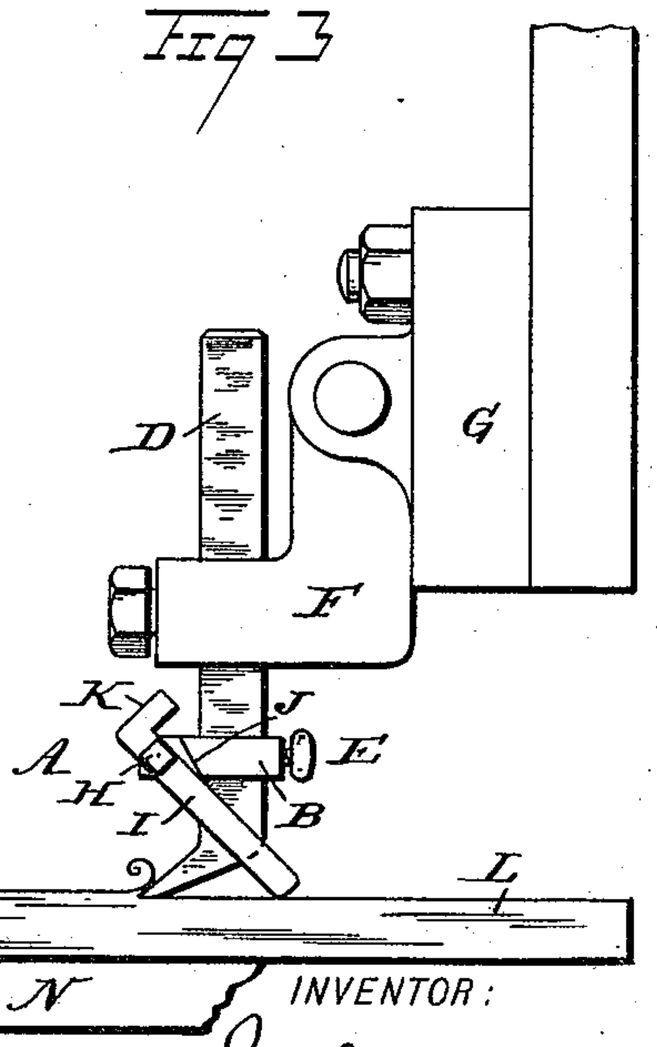


Fig 3.



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JAMES WILKINSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

TOOL ATTACHMENT FOR PLANERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,360, dated May 20, 1890.

Application filed March 17, 1890. Serial No. 344,099. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WILKINSON, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Tool Attachment for Planers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved attachment, which is specially designed for planing-machines and serving to hold the cutting-tool off of the work on the return-stroke of the traveling bed of the planer on which the work is held.

The invention consists of a lever pivoted to a bracket adapted to be secured to the cutting-tool.

The invention also consists in certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a reduced side elevation of the same as applied, the traveling bed of the planer being on the return-stroke; and Fig. 3 is a like view of the same, the traveling bed of the planer being on the forward or cutting stroke.

The improved attachment A is provided with a bracket or frame B, having an opening C, through which is adapted to pass a cutting-tool D of the planer. The frame B is adapted to be fastened to the shank of the cutting-tool by means of a set-screw E, screwing in one end of the frame B against the rear edge of the said cutting-tool, as is plainly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The cutting-tool D of the planer is held in the usual holder F, pivoted to the head G of the planing-machine in the usual manner.

On the front end of the frame or bracket B is formed a projection B′, in which is held a transversely-extending bolt H, on which is loosely fulcrumed a lever I, hanging loosely downward and adapted to swing rearward on the forward stroke of the traveling bed of the planer, the rearward swinging motion being limited by the beveled edge J on the side of the bracket or frame B, on which the lever I is hung.

On the upper end of the lever I is formed, at right angles, an extension K, adapted to engage the top of the respective side of the frame or bracket B, as is plainly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The lower end of the lever I is adapted to travel on the top of the work L, secured in the usual manner on the traveling bed N of the planer, the distance between the bolt H of the said lever I and the lower end of the latter being so arranged in connection with the top of the work that when the latter is on its return-stroke the lever I is thrown forward by abutting at its lower end against the front edge of the work L, the extension K then resting on the top of the respective side of the bracket or frame B, as is plainly shown in Fig. 2, and thus limiting the forward swinging motion of the said lever I. At the same time the forward swinging motion of the lever I causes a forward swinging motion of the holder F, thereby raising the cutting-edge of the tool D entirely off of the work L, as is plainly shown in Fig. 2. During the return-stroke of the traveling bed N the lower edge of the lever I rests on top of the work and holds the cutting-edge off of the work, so that the tool is not injured in the least, as is usually the case when the tool travels with its cutting-edge on the top of the work on its return-stroke. When the bed N has finished its return-stroke and moves in the opposite direction—that is, on its forward stroke—then the lower end of the lever I, coming in contact with the rear edge of the work L, is thrown rearward on the forward motion of the bed N, so as to assume the position shown in Fig. 3. In this position the lever I offers a slight resistance to the holder F, which then abuts at its rear edge, in the usual manner, against the head G, to permit the tool D to make a fresh cut on the work L.

It will be seen that when the bed N is on the forward stroke the lever I does not interfere in the least with the cutting of the tool D on the work L. It will further be seen that the lever I may be placed on the bolt H at either side of the lug or projection B′, according to the cut made by the tool. This is done to always engage the lower end of the

lever I with that part of the work not yet planed.

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

1. A tool attachment for planers, comprising a lever pivoted to a bracket or frame adapted to be secured to the cutting-tool, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a tool attachment for planers, the combination, with a bracket or frame adapted to be secured to the cutting-tool, of a lever pivoted on the said bracket or frame, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a tool attachment for planers, the combination, with a bracket or frame adapted to be secured to the cutting-tool, of a lever pivoted on the said bracket or frame, substantially as described, for limiting the swinging motion of the said lever, as set forth.

4. In a tool attachment for planers, the combination, with a bracket or frame adapted to be secured to the cutting-tool and provided with beveled edges on its sides, of a lever pivoted on the front end of the said bracket or frame and adapted to engage the beveled edge of one side of the said bracket, and an extension extending at right angles from the upper end of the said lever and adapted to abut against the top of one side of the said bracket, substantially as shown and described.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Witnesses:
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