

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. E. BEEGHLY.  
MITER FRAME.

No. 600,905.

Patented Mar. 22, 1898.

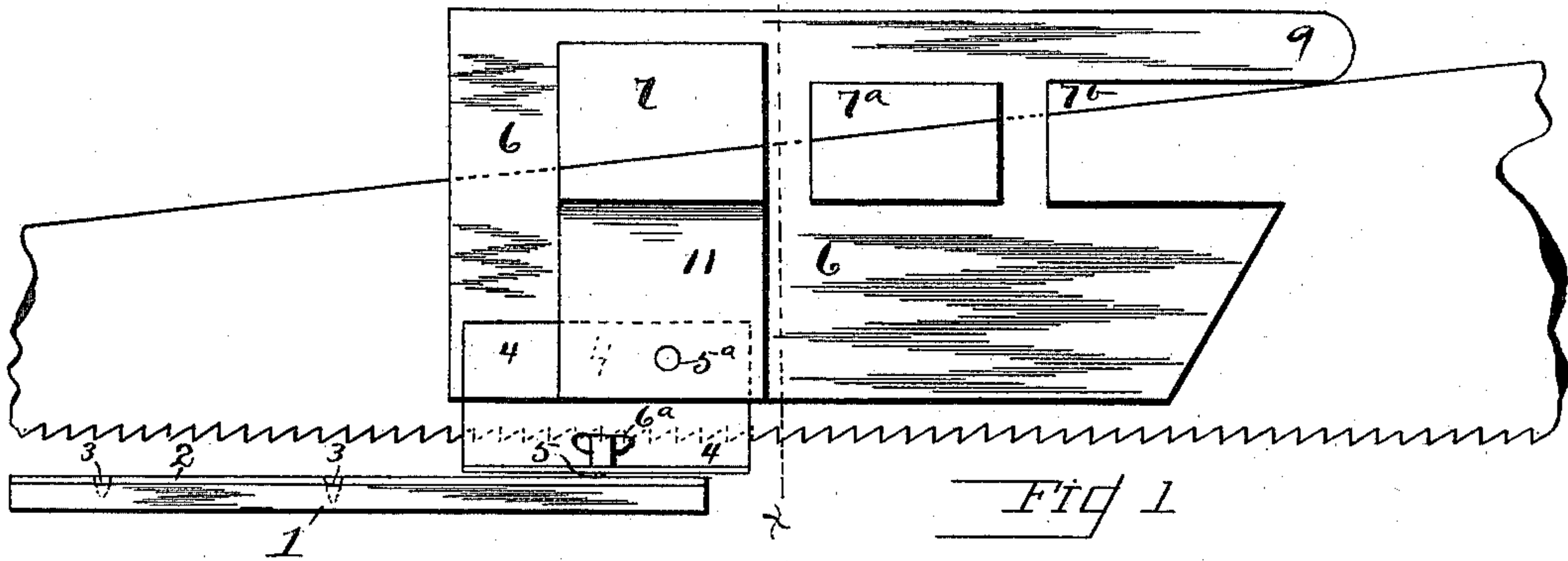


Fig 2

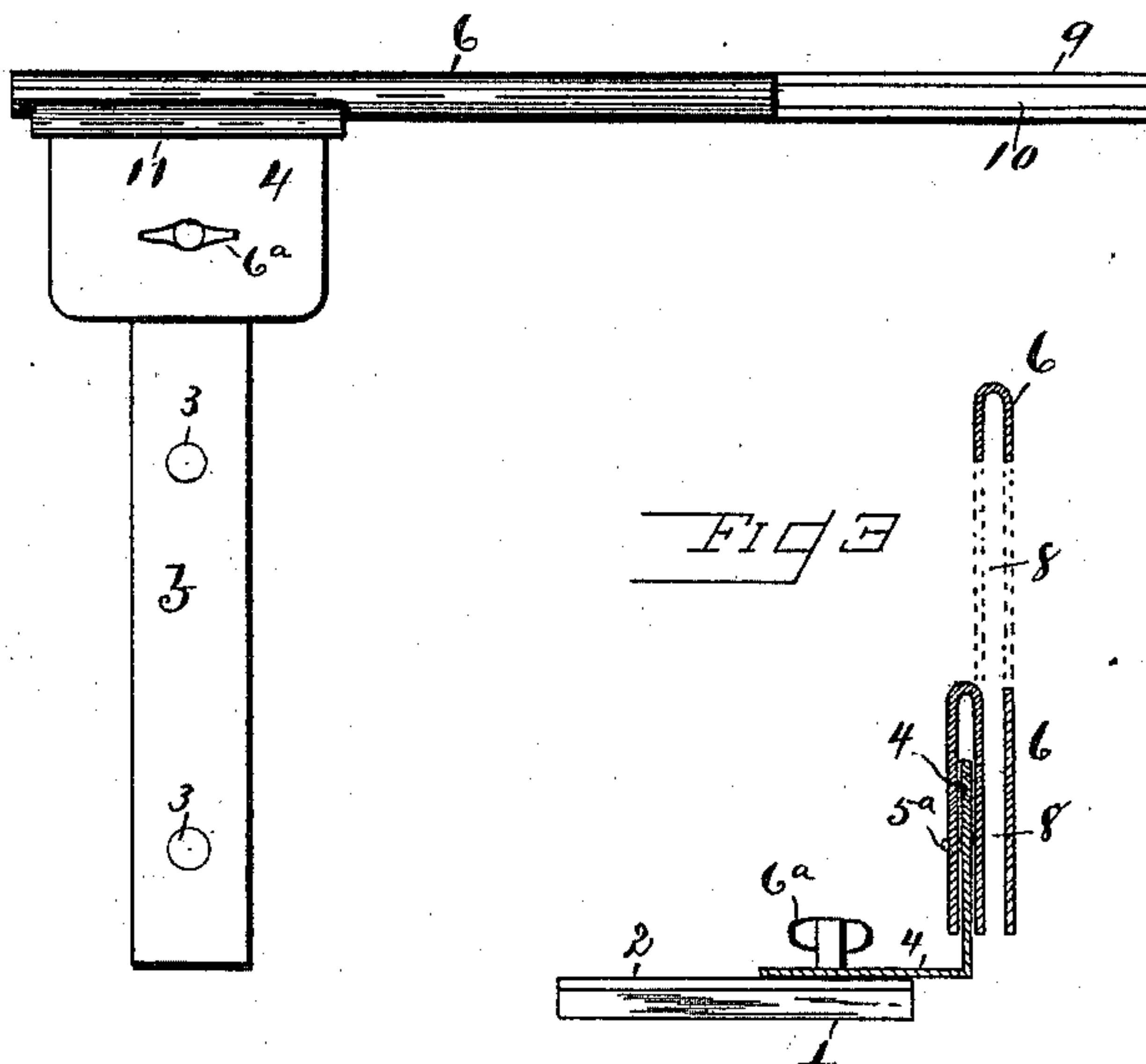


Fig 3

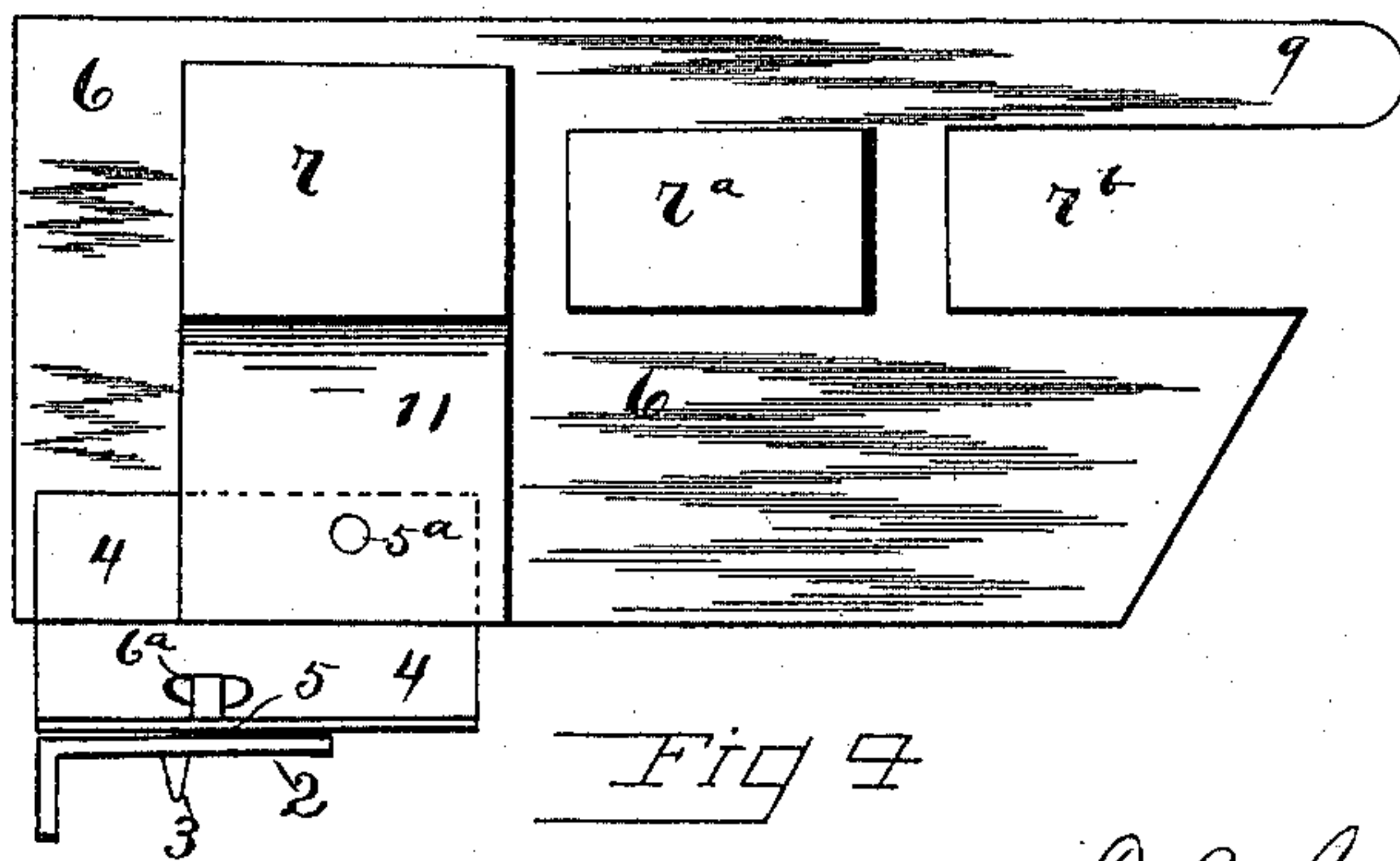
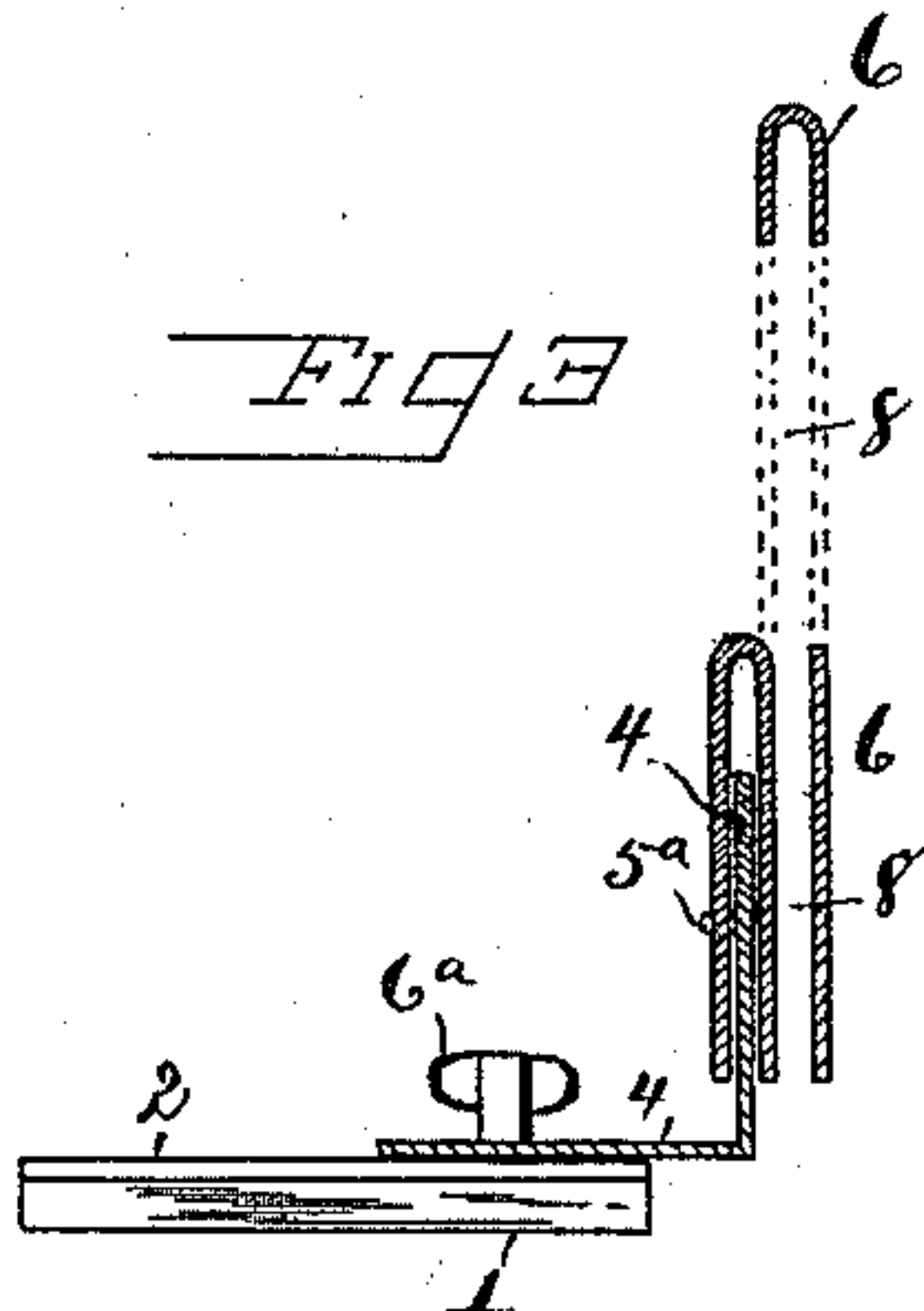


Fig 4

WITNESSES.  
W. J. Himes.  
L. L. Allen.

D. E. Beehly  
INVENTOR.  
By his ATTORNEY.  
R. J. McCarty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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MITER FRAME.

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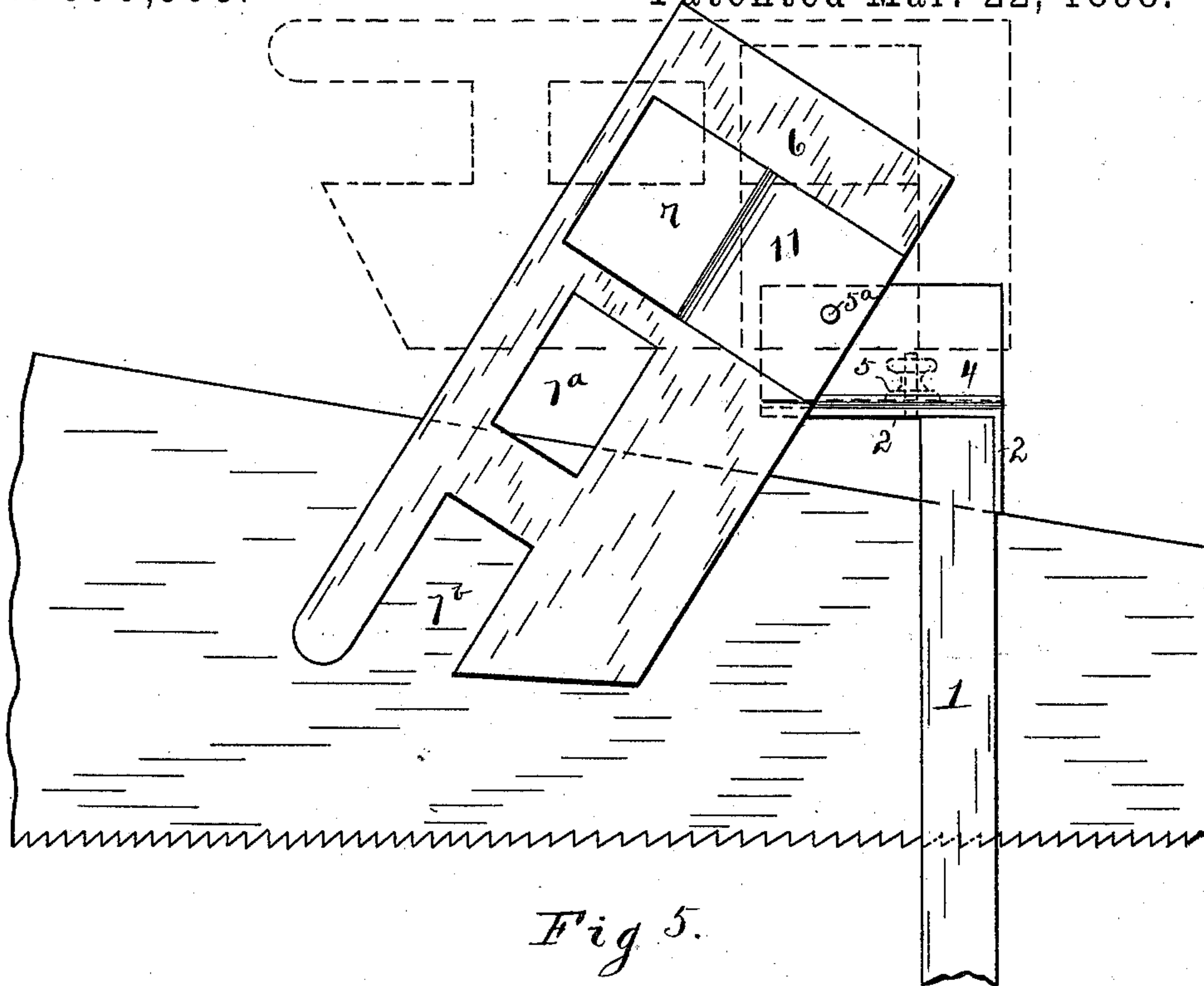


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

L. L. Allen  
W. M. Kelch

D. E. Beeghly

INVENTOR:

By *R. J. McCarty*  
his ATTORNEY:

ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID E. BEEGHLY, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

## MITER-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 600,905, dated March 22, 1898.

Application filed April 24, 1896. Renewed February 14, 1898. Serial No. 870,314. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID E. BEEGHLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Miter-Frames; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in means for cutting miters, and has for its object to provide a novel device to take the place of the miter-box and which may be conveniently carried by a workman to high parts of a building and used while the workman is engaged upon the scaffolding.

The invention consists of a pivotal guide in which the saw is adapted to be moved and which may be placed on any desired angle relative to the material to be cut, as will hereinafter be more fully described, reference being had to the annexed drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved miter-frame. Fig. 2 is a top view, the saw removed; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the miter-frame; Fig. 4, a vertical section on the line  $x x$  of Fig. 1, the saw removed. Fig. 5 is a side elevation showing the miter-frame or saw-guide following the saw as the latter enters farther into the timber.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

1 designates a piece of timber upon which the clamp or fastening-strip 2 is securely held by one hand, while the other hand drives the saw. Spurs 3, projecting from the lower side of said strip, enter the timber under the pressure of the hand.

4 designates an angular plate having one end pivotally attached to said strip 2 by means of a pivot 5 near one end of said strip.

6 designates a miter-frame or guide for the saw, as shown in Fig. 1, and which is constructed of sheet metal having a sufficient strength to avoid bending. This sheet of metal has portions stamped out, as at 7<sup>a</sup> 7<sup>b</sup>, to lighten the same and is then folded upon

itself and provides an intervening slot 8 throughout its length, in which the saw is moved. There is also a portion of the metal cut out of the upper part of the guide, as at 9, that provides a slot 10, that enables the saw to be moved on the incline and the miter-frame to drop to perpendicular position in following the saw. The metal that is cut out to lighten the frame is entirely removed, with the exception of one side, 11, taken from the opening 7, which is bent downwardly and incloses the upper portion of the angular plate 4. The said plate is pivoted thereto at 5<sup>a</sup>. This plate 4, it will be seen, has a pivotal connection with both the strip 2 and to the miter-frame. It will be understood that the guide or miter-frame 6 may be turned (by the plate 4 turning on the pivot 5) to any angle, after which it is made fast by tightening the thumb-nut 6<sup>a</sup>.

Figs. 2 and 3 show the frame turned at a right angle to the fastening-strip, while in Fig. 1 they are shown in the same plane.

The device is operated as follows: The saw and miter-frame are placed upon the timber to be cut. The strip 2 is placed upon the edge of the timber to be cut and securely held in position. Both saw and frame are then turned to the desired position and the frame made secure by turning the thumb-nut 6<sup>a</sup> when the saw is engaged with the piece of timber to be operated upon. This maintains the frame in a fixed position while the saw is in operation. The timber may be placed in any convenient position to be operated upon. With the edge perpendicular the miter-frame readily follows the saw by turning upon the pivot 5<sup>a</sup>.

It will be observed in Fig. 5 that as the saw enters deeper into the timber the guide or frame 6 turns upon its pivot 5<sup>a</sup> and continues to follow it until the operation of sawing is completed. This is an important feature of the construction, as thereby the operator is enabled to perform his work on high scaffolding and in any position.

I am aware that it is not new to provide a miter-frame or saw-guide consisting of a guide inclosed at its top and having an adjustable attachment with a base-plate, by means of which it may be set in the desired position and then made secure by means of a thumb-

nut. Therefore I do not claim such as my invention; but

What I claim is—

In a miter-frame, the combination with a  
5 holding-plate 2, of an oblong saw-guide 6  
having two parallel sides that form an intervening guideway terminating in an opening  
10, an angular plate 4 one end of which has an adjustable attachment with said holding-  
10 plate 2, and the other end of which has a permanent pivotal attachment with the saw-  
guide 6, the point of said pivotal attachment

with said saw-guide being essentially adjacent to one end of the saw-guide, so that said saw-guide will be enabled to change its position or adjust itself relatively to the positions  
15 assumed by the saw as the latter enters the timber, as herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID E. BEEGHLY.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. WARD,

R. J. McCARTY.