N. BARRETT.

MACHINE FOR DOVETAILING WINDOW SASHES.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1903.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

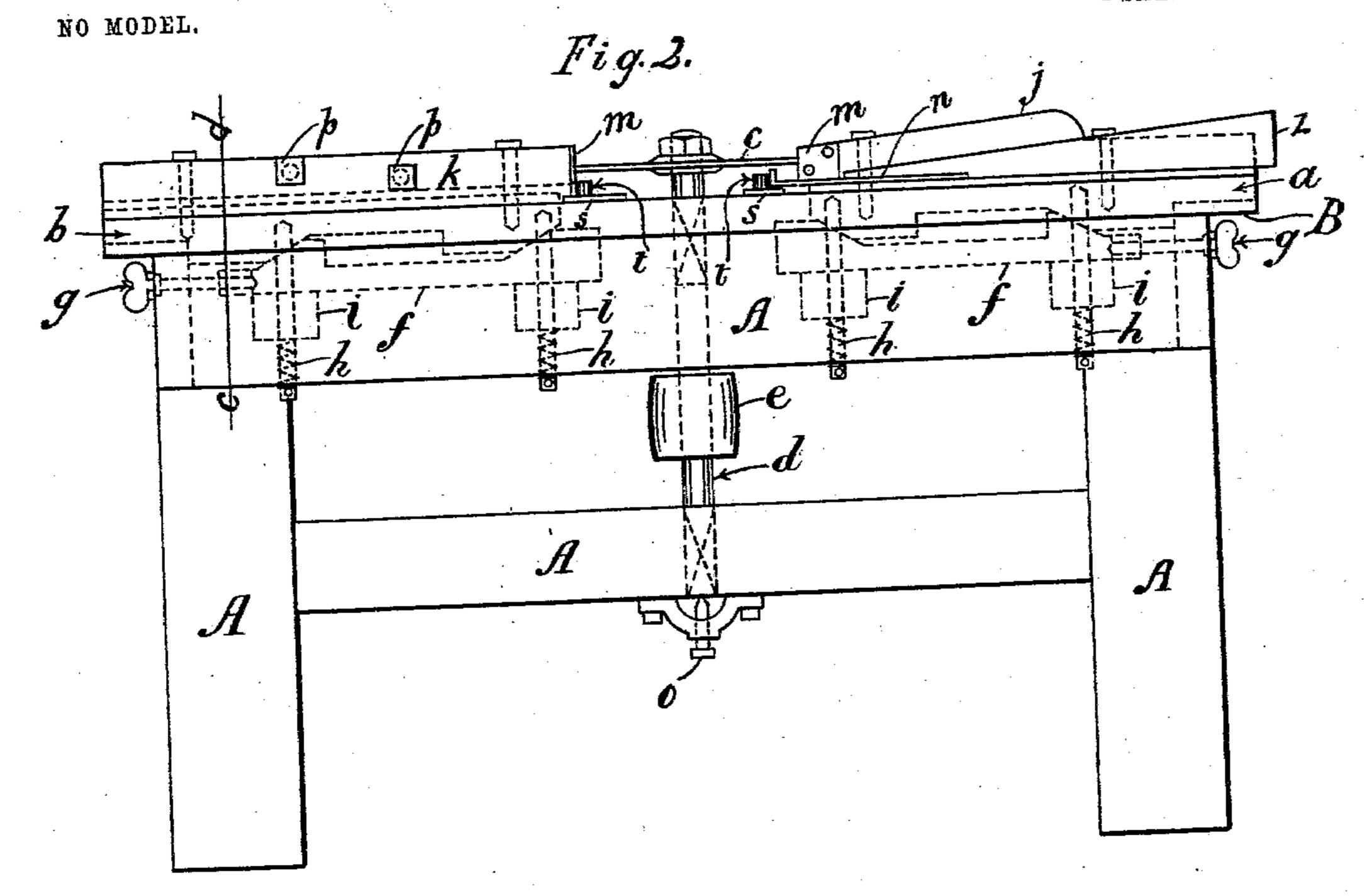
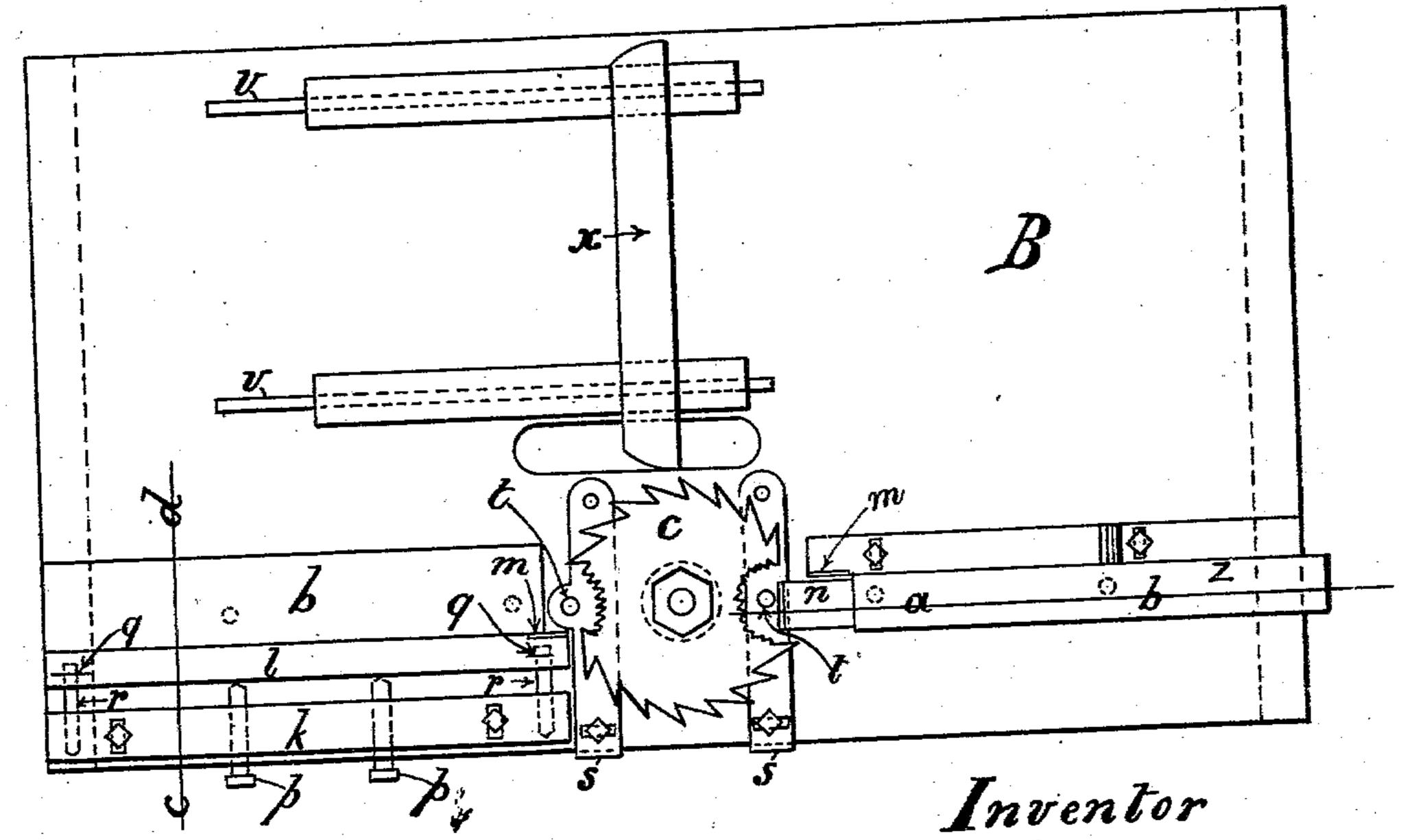


Fig.1.



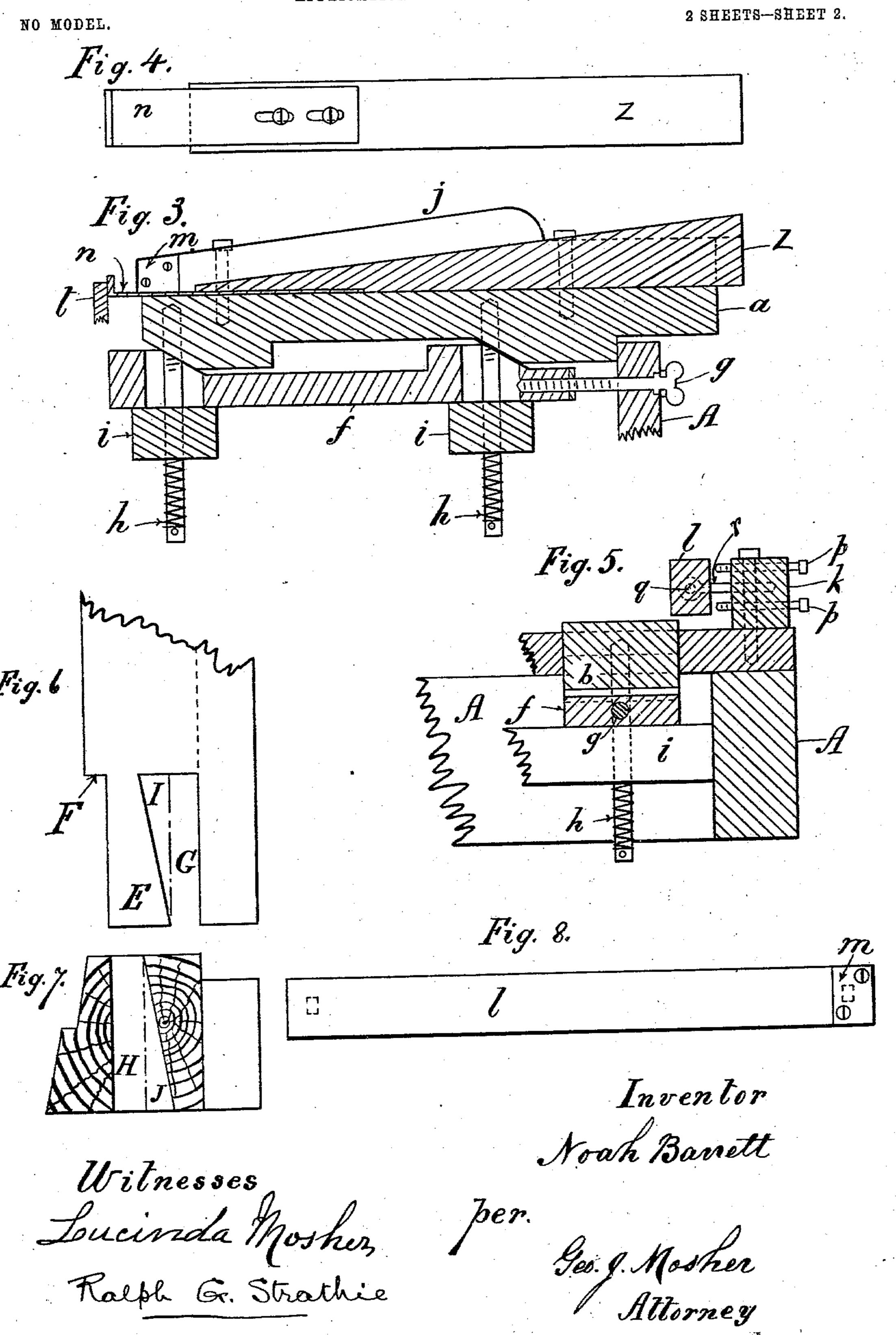
Witnesses. Loucinda Moshus, Ralph G. Strathie

Inventor Nowh Barrett

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United States Patent Office.

NOAH BARRETT, OF TRURO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LORENZO SPENCER, OF TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA.

MACHINE FOR DOVETAILING WINDOW-SASHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 741,093, dated October 13, 1903.

Application filed August 4, 1903. Serial No. 168,240. (No model.)

· To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NOAH BARRETT, a British subject, residing at Truro, in the county of Colchester, in the Province of Nova Scotia 5 and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Machine for Dovetailing Window-Sashes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to machines for cut-10 ting the dovetail joint between the meetingrails and stiles of window-sashes; and the object of my invention is to provide a machine simple in construction, economical to operate, and one which entirely eliminates handwork 15 from the cutting of the joint. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the

accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the machine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 3 is 20 an enlarged section on line a b of Fig. 1, showing the adjustable stile-table and connections. Fig. 4 is an enlarged bottom view of the second cut tapered liner z shown in section in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an enlarged cross-25 section on line cd looking toward the saw, showing the adjustable rail-table and connections. Fig. 6 is full-size portion of a sashstile, showing the dovetail cut on the end of it. Fig. 7 is an end view of the correspond-30 ing meeting-rail. Fig. 8 is an enlarged face view of the tilting fence.

Similar letters refer to similar parts through-

out the several views.

In the drawings, A is the frame of the ma-35 chine.

B is the top of the machine.

a is the vertically-adjustable stile-table. b is the vertically-adjustable rail-table.

c is the saw, which is about one-quarter of 40 an inch in thickness and is vertically adjustable by means of the adjusting-screw o.

d is the saw-spindle. e is the driving-pulley.

ff are the adjusting-slides to regulate the

45 vertical adjustment of the tables a and b. g g are the regulating-screws of the adjust-

ing-slides ff. i i i i are supports carrying the adjustable

tables.

hhhhare compression-springs for holding the tables in place.

j is the adjustable fence on the stile-table a. l is the tilting fence for the rail-table.

k is the adjustable tilting-fence holder. m m are thin steel protecting-plates on the 55 fences to prevent the sash from being spalled

by the cutting of the saw.

n is a metal angle-plate with one end turned up, attached to the bottom of the second cut tapered liner z. It is longitudinally adjust- 60 able thereon and is for the purpose of regulating the vertical adjustment of said liner. It also serves as a stop for the same and to give the proper depth to the second cut.

p p are two set-screws to adjust the swing 65 of the tilting fence l, which is pivoted at q on

the stud r.

 $t\,t\, ext{are stops}$ for the purpose of regulating the depth of the cut in the material operated on. ss are the carriers for the stops tt and are 70

adjustable at one end.

x is a light carriage; which is movable on the slides v and is for the purpose of forming

the check F in the sash-stile.

The operation of the machine is as follows: 75 Commencing with the stiles in Fig. 6, the check F is formed as described, the tapered liner z is removed, the stile is run onto the saw against the stop t, forming the cut G, the liner z is then replaced, and the stile again run δ o onto the saw against the upright part of the metal plate n, forming the beveled cut I. The rail, Fig. 7, is then placed flat on the table b against the fence l and is run onto the saw against the stop t, forming the cut H. The 85 fence l is then tilted in the required direction. The rail is placed against the tilted fence, and again run onto the saw, forming the cut J. When the machine is properly adjusted, the tongue E will exactly fill the recess formed 90 by the cuts H and J.

Having described and illustrated my machine, what I claim, and desire to secure by

Letters Patent, is—

1. In a sash-dovetailing machine, a verti- 95 cally-adjustable circular saw revolving in a horizontal plane, in combination with the vertically-adjustable table a, coiled pressuresprings, the vertical horizontally-adjustable fence j carrying a metal protecting-plate, the 100 tapering liner z, and the movable angle-plate n; substantially as set forth.

2. In a sash-dovetailing machine a vertically-adjustable circular saw revolving in a horizontal plane, in combination with the vertically-adjustable table b, coiled pressure-springs, a horizontally-adjustable fence-holder carrying a longitudinally-pivoted fence, and a metal protecting-plate; substantially as described.

3. In a sash-dovetailing machine, the combination of a frame carrying a vertically-adjustable circular saw revolving in a horizontal plane, vertically-adjustable tables, coiled pressure-springs, a vertical horizontally-adjustable fence carrying a protecting-plate, a horizontally-adjustable fence-holder carry-

ing a longitudinally-pivoted fence, a tapering liner vertically adjustable by means of a movable angle-plate attached thereto, longitudinally-adjustable stops to regulate the depth of the saw-cuts, and the carriage x; all substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of

two subscribing witnesses.

NOAH BARRETT.

Witnesses:

WM. M. FERGUSON, HUGH MACKEEGA.