No. 829,927. PATENTED AUG. 28, 1906.

B. G. LUTHER.

DADO CUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1906.

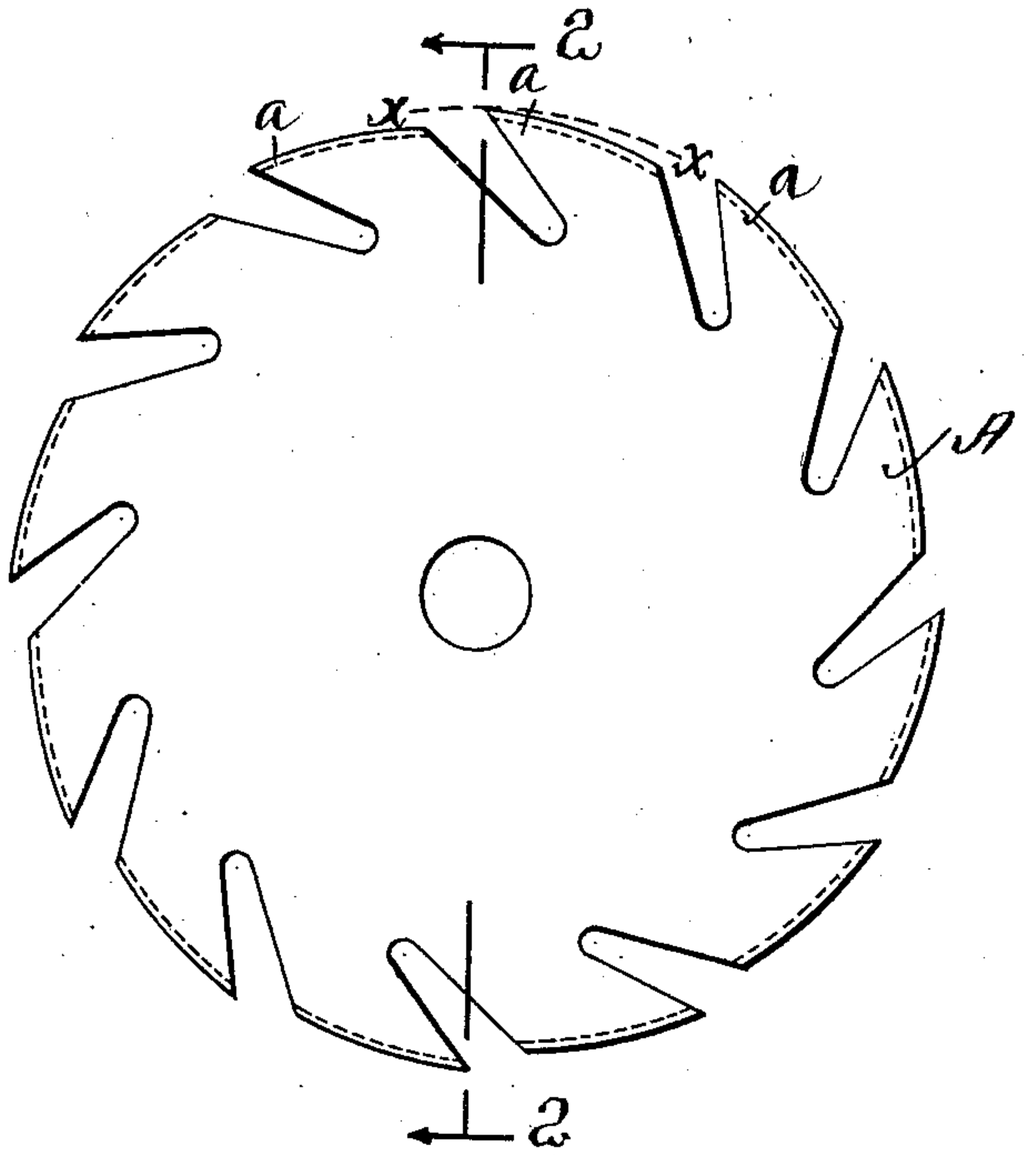

FIG. 1.

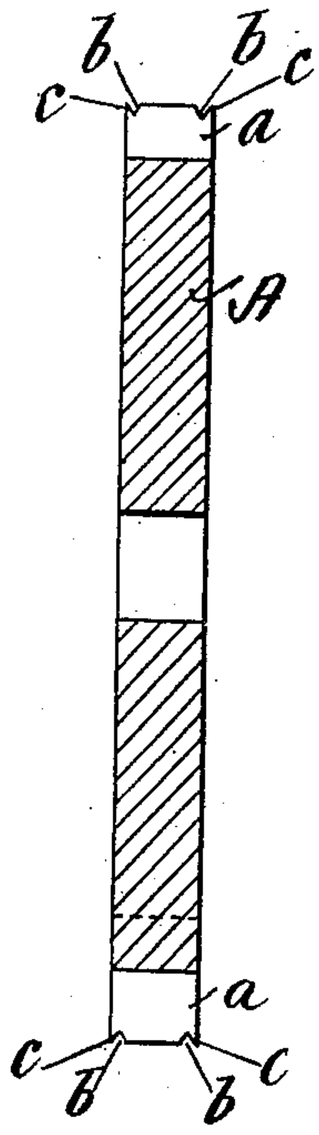

FIG. 2.

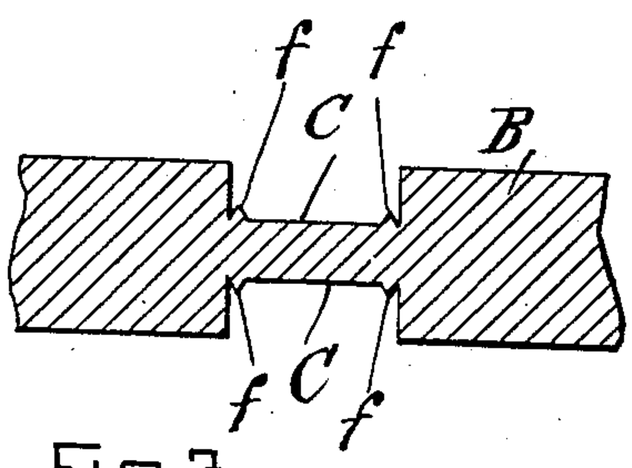

FIG. 3.

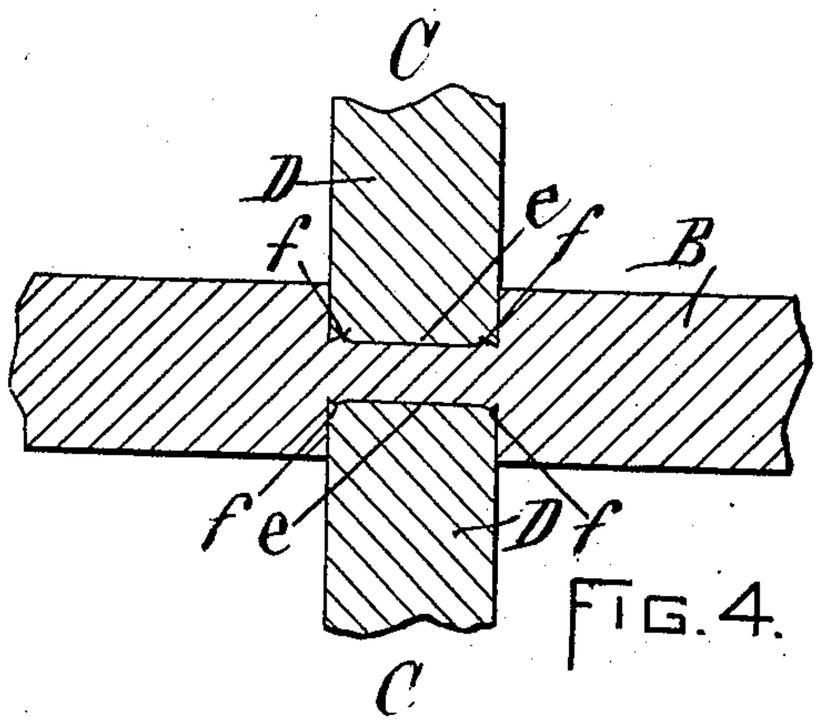

FIG. 4.

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DADO-CUTTER.

No. 829,927. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 28, 1906.

Application filed February 5, 1906. Serial No. 299,633.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN G. LUTHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dado-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in the improved construction of the dado-cutter, whereby the full practical strength of the board at the dado-grooves may be maintained.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view of my improved dado-cutter. Fig. 2 represents a section taken in the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a section of a piece of board provided with opposite dado-grooves produced by means of a dado-cutter constructed as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 represents the same when the edges of the board partitions are placed in the dado-grooves.

In the drawings, A represents a dado-cutter of full size formed in one piece, the cutting-teeth *a a* of which are backed off, as indicated by the circumferential dotted line *x x* of Fig. 1, and provided with V-shaped grooves *b b* at their opposite edges, as shown in Fig. 2, whereby a smooth cut will be made at the parallel edges of the dado-groove, and at the same time the maximum degree of strength may be preserved in the grooved board, since the scoring edges *c c* of the cutter do not need to project below the intermediate cutting-surface *d*, as heretofore. A board B, provided with opposite dado-grooves C C, is shown in Fig. 3, in which the ridges *f f* are formed by the cutter at the bottom of the groove, these ridges serving to prevent the tearing up of the stock by the cutter, whereby a smooth cut will be uniformly produced at the bottom of the grooves.

When the edges *e e* of the boards D D are inserted into the grooves C C, the ridges *f f* will be reduced in their elevation, as shown in Fig. 4, so as to produce a proper closed joint between the bottom of the dado-grooves and the inserted edges of the boards D D, the height of the said ridges being in practice very slight.

In the operation of the ordinary dado-head the grooved board B is weakened by the action of the projecting scoring-cutters arranged at the opposite sides of the said head, whereas in my invention a smooth groove may be formed without requiring the use of the projecting scoring-cutters

I claim as my invention—

A dado-cutter having the opposite edges of its cutting-teeth provided with grooves which serve to produce the scoring edges of the cutter.

BENJAMIN G. LUTHER.

Witnesses:

SOCRATES SCHOLFIELD,

JOHN MITCHELL.