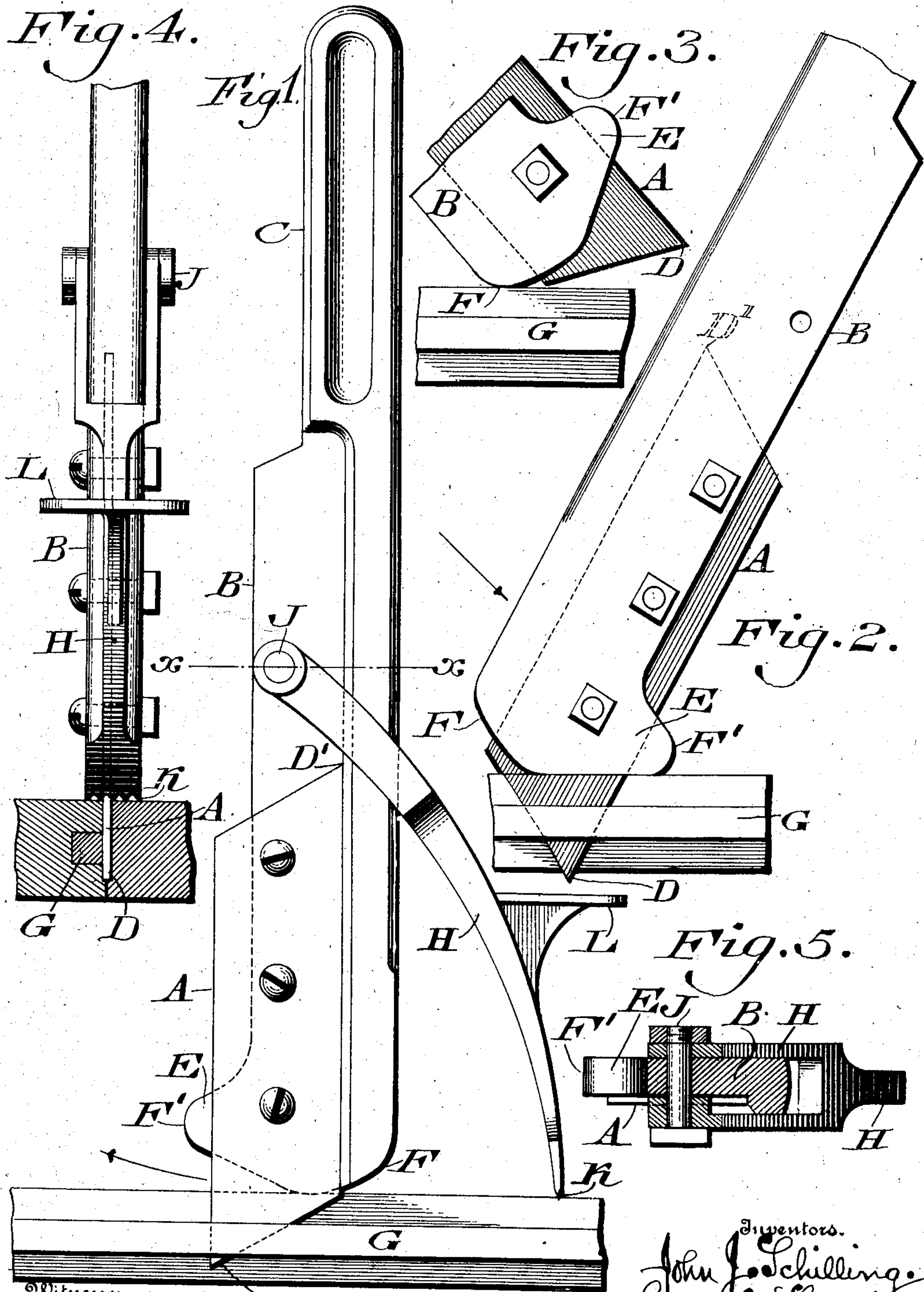


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J. J. & G. W. SCHILLING.
CUTTER FOR TONGUED BOARDS.
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Witnesses
P. F. Nagle.
L. Rouville.

Inventors.
John J. Schilling.
George W. Schilling.
By
Diederich & Fairbank.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. SCHILLING AND GEORGE W. SCHILLING, OF PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA.

CUTTER FOR TONGUED BOARDS.

No. 833,942.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 23, 1906.

Application filed April 14, 1906. Serial No. 311,795.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN J. SCHILLING and GEORGE W. SCHILLING, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Cutter for Tongued Boards and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists of a cutter for tongues of flooring-boards, partitions, and the like, the same embodying a blade which is adapted to be driven into the tongues and means for withdrawing the blade after the tongues are severed or cut.

It also consists of means for advancing the blade to a fresh place of entrance into the tongues.

It also consists of details of construction as will be hereinafter described.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a cutter embodying our invention. Figs. 2 and 3 represent elevations of a portion of the opposite side to Fig. 1, the parts being in different positions. Fig. 4 represents an end elevation of a portion. Fig. 5 represents a transverse section on line *xx*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a blade which is connected in this instance by screws and nuts with the stock B, the latter being provided with the handle C for evident purposes. The advance end of the blade is pointed, as at D, so that it may be readily driven between the joints of boards and cut the tongues thereof, as clearly illustrated in the drawings. On the lower end of the stock is the foot E, which is adapted to contact with the upper face of the boards, so as to limit the depth of penetration of the blade, and has on the ends thereof the heels F F', which are adapted to rock on the boards in order to cause the withdrawal of the blade, as will be hereinafter further explained.

It will be seen that the blade is inserted between the boards and driven into the tongue G, as shown in Fig. 2, thus severing and cutting the latter, as shown in Fig. 4. Then the stock may be driven ahead, thus continuing the cutting, or it may be turned, acting after the manner of a lever, it rocking on the top of the boards, thus causing the withdrawal of the point of the blade, when the tool may be advanced and the point of

the blade again driven into position, thus again cutting or severing the tongue, when the stock is operated as before, so as to further cut the tongue. When the work is completed, the point of the blade emerges from the tongue, and so the tool may be removed.

In order to automatically operate the tool to cause the same to walk, a dog H is pivoted, as at J, to the stock B, its lower end K being pointed or serrated so as to take hold of the top of the boards on which it rests. It will be seen that if the tool is turned in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 2, the stock will turn on the heel F', and so draw the dog H after it, causing its point K to advance and take a fresh hold of the boards. Then when the tool is turned in the opposite direction it will turn on the dog as a fulcrum, and so advance the tool so that the blade will cut through the tongue to a greater extent and place the tool in an advanced position so as to enter between the boards at a new place, when the blade is again driven into the tongue, cutting the same as before, and so the operations continue, it being evident that as the dog H follows the rocking motions of the stock it imparts automatic walking and advancing motions to the blade.

In order to cause a penetration and proper engagement of the dog H with the boards, the back of said dog is formed with a rest L, on which the foot of the operator may be placed in order to drive said point into the board, the effect of which is evident.

The end of the blade opposite to the point D has a similar point D', so that when the former point is worn the blade may be removed and reversed, thus presenting the point D' for operation.

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

1. In a cutter of the character stated, a blade-carrying stock having a heel on which it may rock and having connected therewith means for imparting walking or advancing motion thereto.

2. A cutter of the character stated consisting of a blade, a stock carrying the same, and a foot on the lower end of said stock to rest on top of the board, said foot having a heel on an end thereof.

3. A cutter of the character stated, con-

sisting of a blade, a stock carrying the same, and a foot on the lower end of said stock to rest on top of the board, said foot having heels at opposite ends thereof.

5 4. In a cutter of the character stated, a blade-carrying stock, having means to bear on a board whereby the stock may be rocked and a dog pivotally connected with said stock and depending therefrom.

10 5. In a cutter of the character stated, a blade-carrying stock, having means to bear on a board whereby the stock may be rocked and a dog pivotally connected with said stock and depending therefrom, the engaging
15 edge of said dog being serrated.

6. In a cutter of the character stated, a

blade-carrying stock, having means to bear on a board whereby the stock may be rocked and a dog pivotally connected with said stock and depending therefrom, said dog 20 having a foot-engaging piece thereon.

7. In a cutter of the character stated, a stock having means to bear on a board whereby the stock may be rocked, and a blade having a point at each end at diametrically opposite 25 corners, reversibly mounted on and parallel with said stock.

JOHN J. SCHILLING.

GEORGE W. SCHILLING.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
S. R. CARR.