No. 882,440. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1908.

W. L. G. WILLIAMS.

GUIDE FOR MOLDING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1907.

Fig. 1,

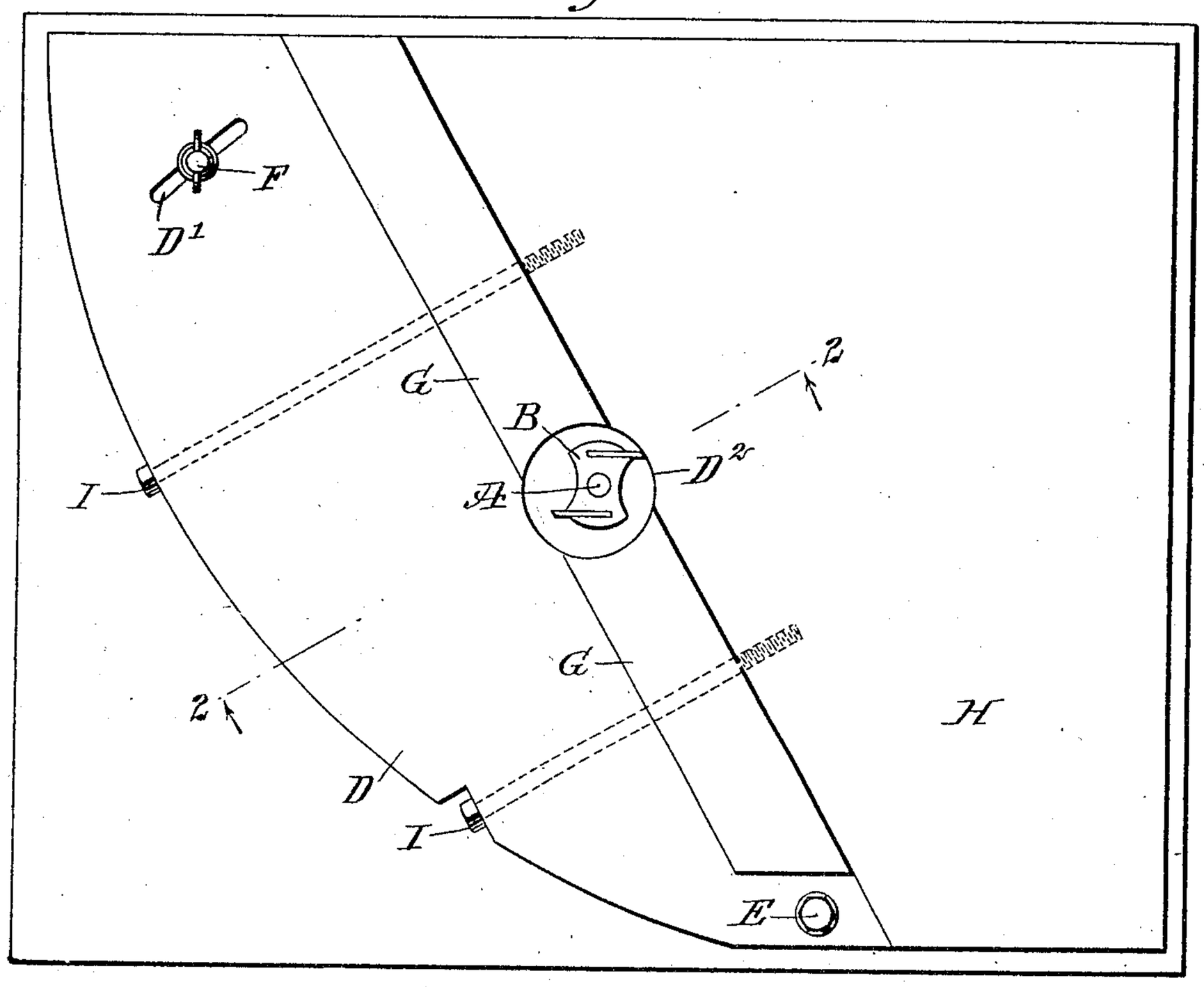


Fig. 2

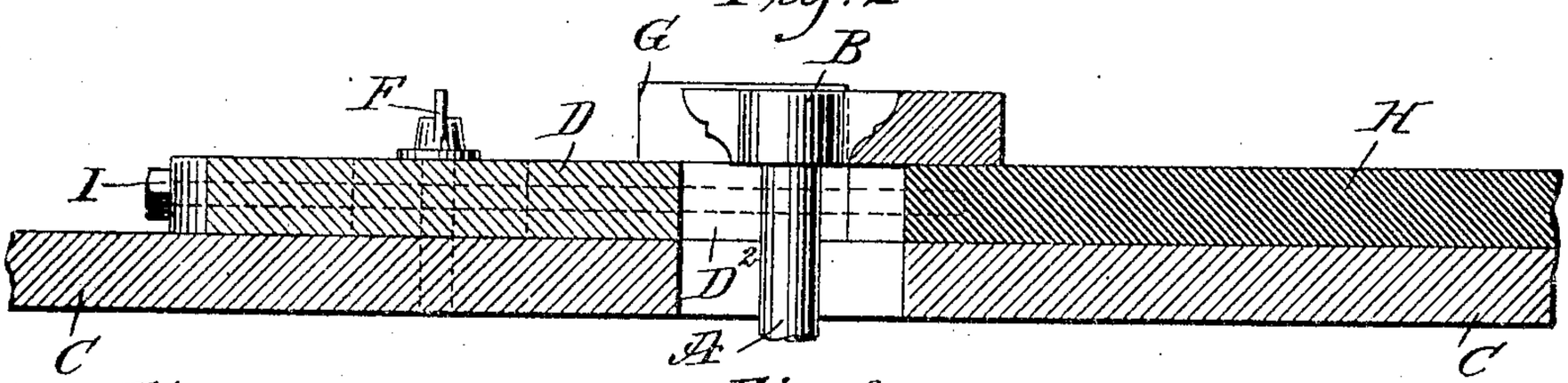


Fig. 3,

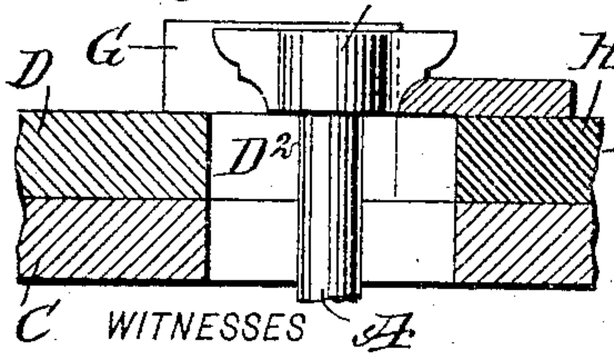


Fig 4,

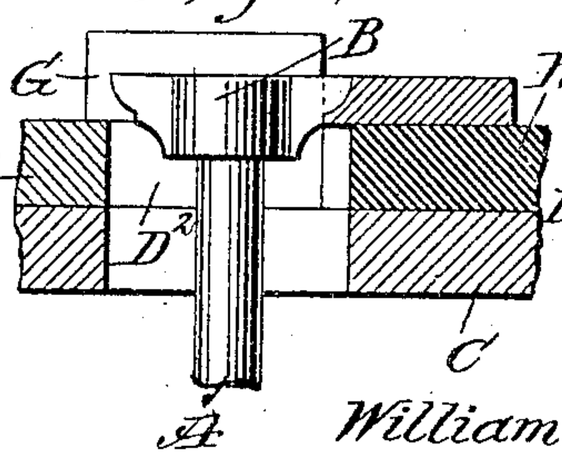
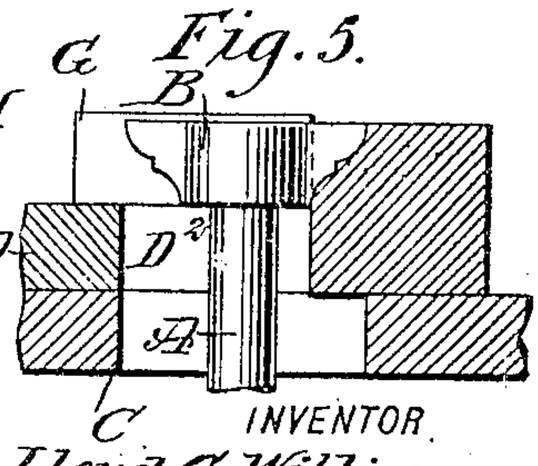


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM LLOYD G. WILLIAMS, OF PAGET, CLERMONT, BERMUDA.

GUIDE FOR MOLDING-MACHINES.

No. 882,440. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 17, 1908.

Application filed September 24, 1907. Serial No. 394,323.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM LLOYD G. WILLIAMS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of Paget, Clermont, Bermuda, have invented a new and Improved Guide for Molding-Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to wood-working machinery, and its object is to provide a new and improved guide for molding machines, arranged to permit of taking very small cuts at a time, especially when cutting fine woods or cross-grained material, and to allow of using a single cutter head for making different-shaped moldings.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, which will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement as applied to a foot-power molding machine; Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of the same, on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are similar views of the same, arranged for forming different moldings by the same cutter-head.

The improved guide, as illustrated in the drawings, is applied on a foot-power molding machine having a vertically-disposed revolving shaft A, carrying at its upper end a cutter-head B and extending through the table C of a molding machine, in which either the table C or the shaft and its cutter-head B are adapted to be raised or lowered to adjust one relative to the other, for the purpose hereinafter more fully described.

On top of the table C is arranged a swing-guide D, fulcrumed at one end on a pivot E attached to the table C, and the free end of the said guide D is provided with a segmental slot D′, through which extends a clamping bolt F held on the table C and serving to clamp the guide D in place after the same has been moved to the desired position. The swing-guide D is provided with an enlarged opening D^2 for the passage of the cutter-head B, and the said aperture D^2 is intersected by an abutment G, formed or secured to the top of the guide D and along the side of which is moved the wood to be cut and shaped by the cutter-head B. An extension-support H is fitted onto the guide D at the abutment G, and this support H is removably secured in place by bolts I held on the guide D, as plainly shown in the drawings. The top surface of the support H is a distance below the top of the abutment G and is normally flush with the under side of the cutter-head B, so that when it is desired to make a molding as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, then the piece of wood is pushed along the abutment G over the support H, and the cutter-head B now cuts into the piece of wood to shape the same. The piece of wood may be of a thickness corresponding to the entire height of the cutter-head B, as indicated in Fig. 2. If the piece of wood is thinner, then only the lower portion of the cutter-head cuts, as indicated in Fig. 3, and if it is desired that a molding be formed on a thin piece of wood by the upper portion of the cutter-head B, then the latter and the table C are adjusted vertically one relative to the other, as indicated in Fig. 4. When it is desired to form a molding on a piece of wood thicker than the height of the cutter B, then the support H is removed from the guide D and the piece of wood is pushed over the table C along the abutment G, as shown in Fig. 5. Now by adjusting the swing guide D on the table C, it is evident that the cutting edge of the cutter-head B can be brought to project more or less beyond the side of the abutment G, to make deeper or shallower cuts, and hence when using very fine wood or cross-grained wood, small cuts can be made, thus preventing splitting or other injury to the wood.

The guide is very simple and durable in construction and can be readily applied to molding machines as now constructed.

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

1. In a molding machine, a guide mounted to swing and having an aperture for the passage of the cutter head, and an abutment on the guide and intersecting the said aperture, said guide having an extension for supporting the wood while moving it along the guide.

2. In a molding machine, a guide having an abutment for the wood to slide against while being cut by the cutter head of the molding machine, the said guide having a removable extension for supporting the wood while moving it along the said abutment.

3. A molding machine having a revoluble

cutter head, a table and a guide mounted to swing on top of the said table, the guide having an aperture for the passage of the cutter head, an abutment intersecting the said aperture, and a removable extension held on the guide and joining the same at the abutment.

4. A molding machine having a revoluble cutter head, a table and a guide mounted to swing on top of the said table, the guide having an aperture for the passage of the cutter head, an abutment intersecting the said aperture, a removable extension held on the guide and joining the same at the abutment, and means for securing the guide in place on the said table.

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

WILLIAM LLOYD G. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:
W. MAXWELL GREENE,
J. H. WATLINGTON,
ORMOND JOHNSON.