A. C. TIPPETT.

ATTACHMENT FOR WOODWORKING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1909.

952,964.

Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

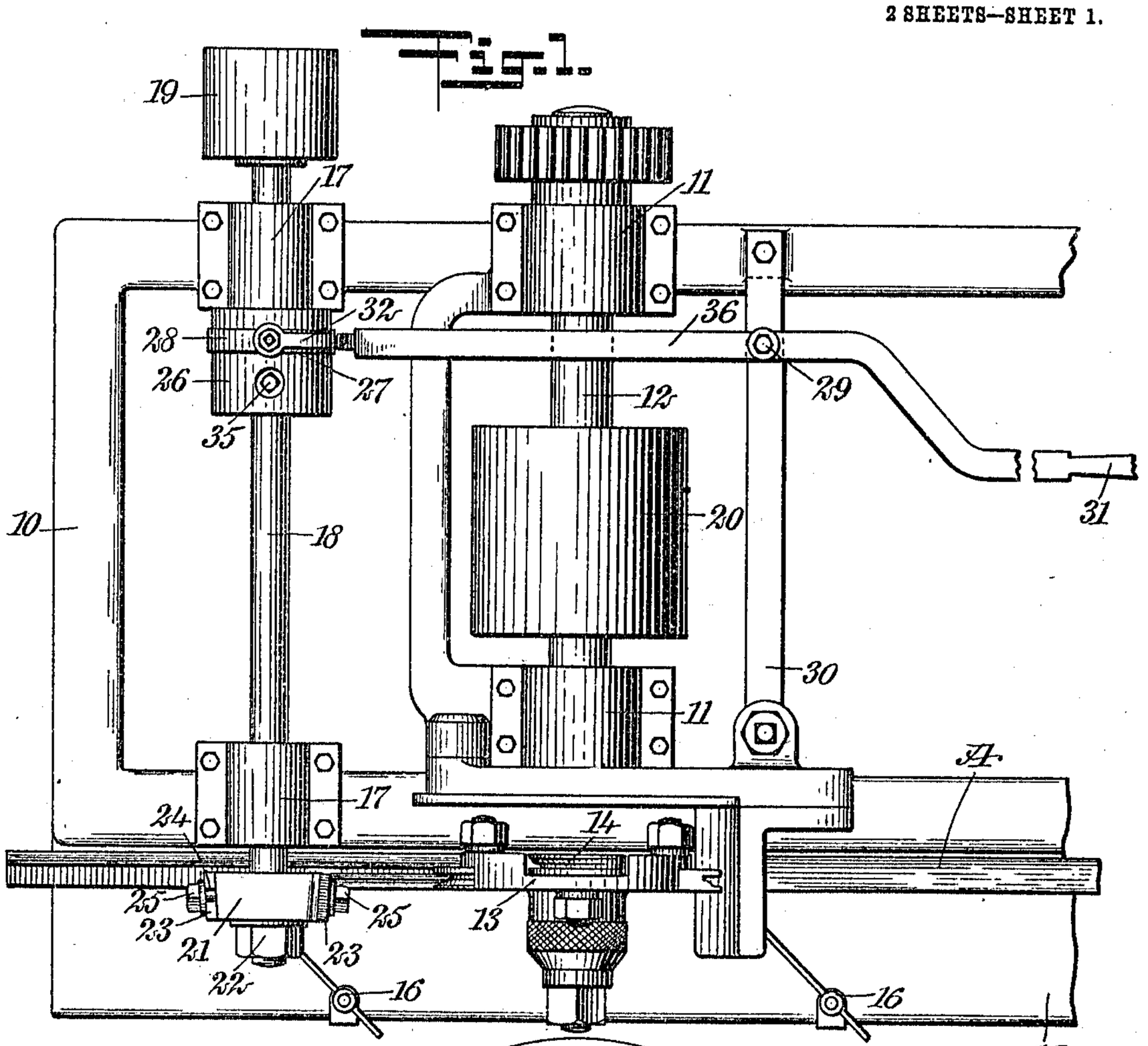
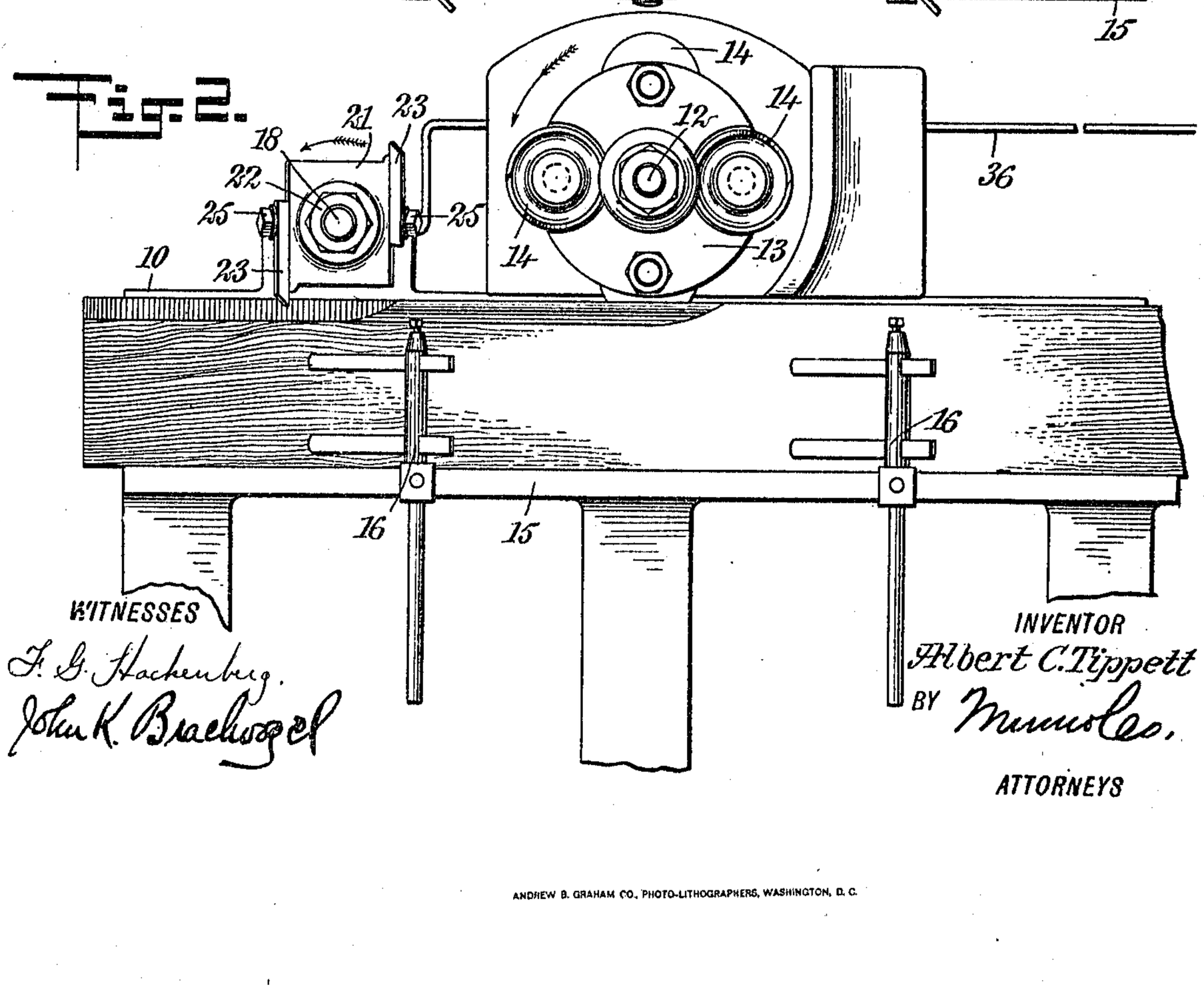


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

F. G. Hachenberg.

John K. Bachenberg

INVENTOR

Albert C. Tippett

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS

A. C. TIPPETT.

ATTACHMENT FOR WOODWORKING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1909.

952,964.

Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

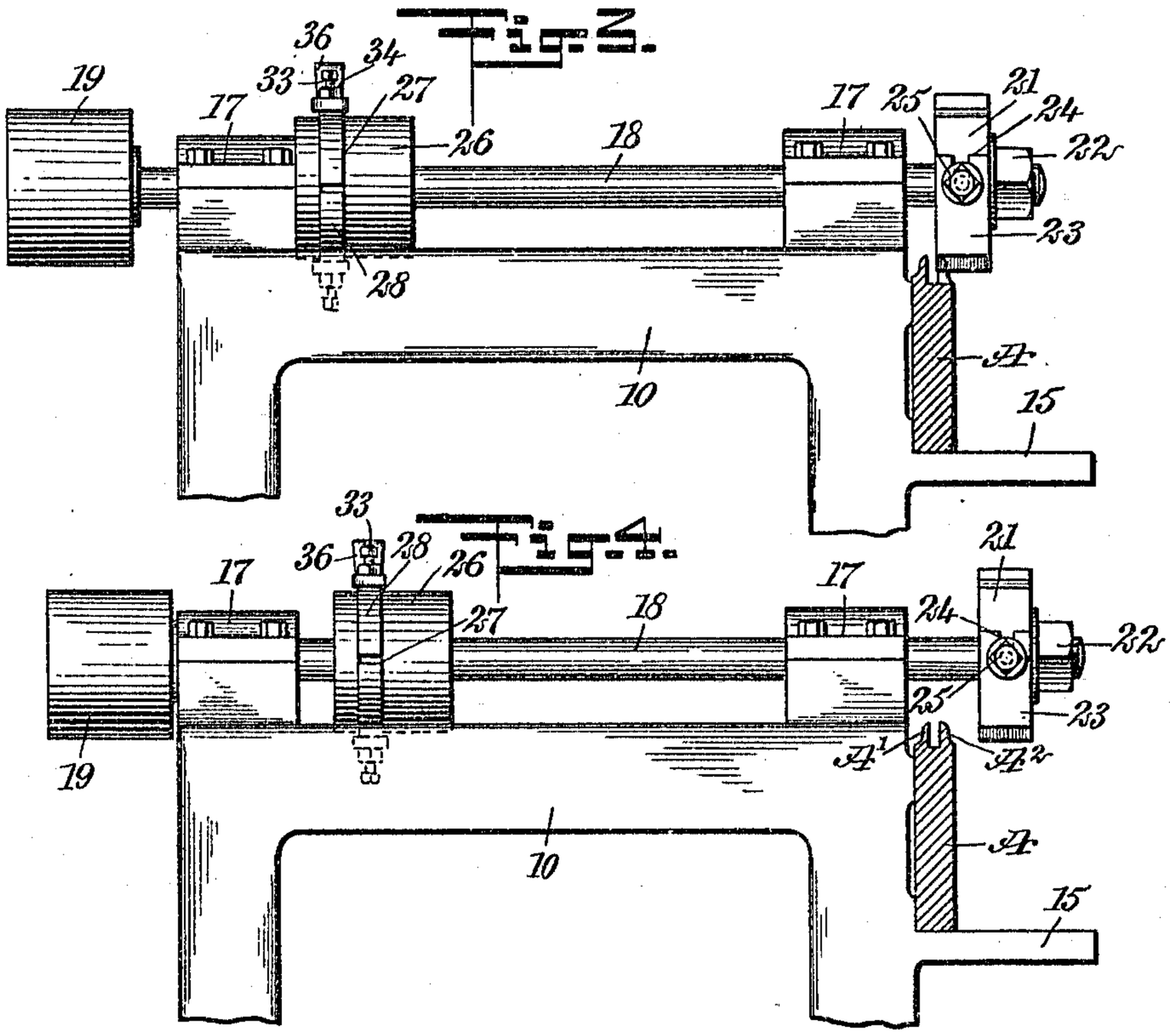


Fig. 5.

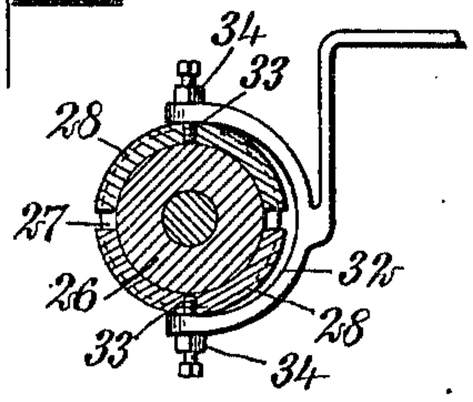


Fig. 6.

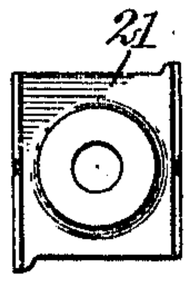
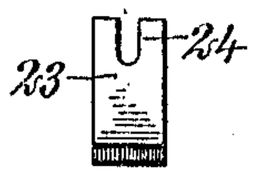


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES

F. G. Hachenberg.

John K. Bachman

INVENTOR

Albert C. Tippett

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT CORNELIUS TIPPETT, OF ASTORIA, OREGON.

ATTACHMENT FOR WOODWORKING-MACHINES.

952,964. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Mar. 22, 1910.**

Application filed February 10, 1909. Serial No. 477,098.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT CORNELIUS TIPPETT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Astoria, in the county of Clatsop and State of Oregon, have invented a new and Improved Attachment for Wood-working-Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to attachments for wood-working machines, and is particularly useful in connection with molders or stickers used in the manufacture of cottage doors, front doors, store fronts or store doors and office sash material, or in chamfering doors on one side.

Substantially the invention consists in the combination with a wood-working machine having a cutter, of a second or auxiliary cutter having a predetermined relative position with respect to the first cutter and supplementing the same, and means under the control of the operator of the machine for displacing the auxiliary cutter to an inoperative position.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple inexpensive and efficient attachment for wood-working machines particularly used in the manufacture of doors and like wood-work, by means of which the cutter of the machine can be supplemented to decrease the number of operations necessary in the manufacture of the wood-work, which renders the manufacture of the wood-work cheaper, and which is at all times under the control of the operator of the machine.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a part of a wood-working machine, showing an embodiment of my invention applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the machine, showing the cutter-head of the same and the auxiliary cutter-head; Fig. 3 is an end view of the machine, showing the auxiliary cutter in an operative position; Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the cutter in an inoperative position; Fig. 5 is a transverse section showing part of the mechanism for controlling the auxiliary cutter; Fig. 6 is a side view of the auxiliary cutter-head; and Fig. 7 is a plan view of one of the auxiliary cutters used in connection therewith.

Before proceeding to a more detailed explanation of my invention, it should be clearly understood that the same is particularly useful in connection with those wood-working machines generally known as molders or stickers and used in sash and door factories for cutting rabbets and moldings. When ordinary panel doors are fashioned, the various parts of the same are provided with so-called moldings or rabbets at the edges, which receive the panels. The pieces of lumber are passed through molders or stickers in which rapidly revolving cutters fashion the moldings and the rabbets. When the door is to be provided with a pane of glass, however, a second operation is necessary, in which the molding or rabbet is cut away at one side, so that the glass can be inserted when the door is completed, and held in position in the usual manner by means of putty or the like. To avoid the necessity of a second operation to cut away the molding at one side, I provide an auxiliary cutter, which has a predetermined relative position with respect to the regular cutter of the machine, and which acts to cut away the molding formed by the main cutter, at one side, to fashion a ledge or shoulder to receive the glass, as will appear more clearly hereinafter. I also provide means under the control of the operator of the machine for displacing the auxiliary cutter to render it inoperative, so that, when it is no longer desired to cut away the molding, the operation of the auxiliary cutter can be instantly stopped.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 10 represents the frame of a molder or sticker having at opposite sides bearings 11, in which is journaled the main shaft or arbor 12. The latter extends beyond the frame at one side and carries the main cutter-head 13, upon which are mounted the main cutters 14 for fashioning the rabbet or molding. At the side of the machine where the main cutter head is located is formed a table 15 upon which the work A is movably supported. The table has guides 16 for holding the work movably in place.

The frame of the machine at opposite sides has further bearings 17, in which is journaled the auxiliary spindle or arbor 18. The auxiliary spindle operates beyond the

sides of the frame, and at one end has a pulley 19 by means of which it can be belt-driven. It will be understood that the main arbor is controlled in the usual manner. For example, it is belt-driven by means of a pulley 20. At the end of the arbor 18 which projects over the table 15 is an auxiliary cutter-head 21, which may be of any suitable form, and is preferably substantially rectangular, as is shown most clearly in Fig. 6. It is held in place by means of a nut 22 arranged upon the threaded end of the arbor 18, and is constrained to rotate with the latter. It carries cutters 23 of any suitable form and projecting in opposite directions beyond the head. As shown for example herewith, the cutters have end slots or recesses 24 which receive holding bolts 25 arranged in threaded openings of the head, so that the cutters can be adjustably mounted thereon.

The arbor 18 between its bearings has a rigid collar 26 secured upon the arbor by means of a bolt 35 or in any other suitable manner; the collar has an annular groove 27. Segmental members 28 engage movably in the groove 27. A controlling lever 36 is pivoted by means of a pin 29 upon a suitable part of the machine frame; for example, upon a cross member 30. The lever at one end has a grip 31 by means of which it can be manually controlled, and at the other end is laterally disposed and terminates in a yoke 32 which partly encompasses the collar 26 and has the ends respectively located adjacent to the members 28. Each end of the yoke is secured by means of a bolt 33 having a lock-nut 34 to one of the members 28. The latter are held against rotation, and the collar 6 rotates freely between them. By moving the lever in one direction or the other, the arbor is slid longitudinally of the bearings, so that the cutter-head can be operatively and inoperatively disposed.

The main cutter forms in the work A the rabbet or molding A′. The auxiliary cutter serves to cut away the material A^2 at one side of the molding, as is shown most clearly in Figs. 2 and 3, to leave a ledge or shoulder against which the glass can be positioned when the door is finished. It is, of course, not desirable to cut away the molding along an entire length of the work, and by means of the lever, the auxiliary cutter can be inoperatively disposed when a shoulder length of the molding has been cut away.

If so desired, the auxiliary cutter head can be movable into an inoperative position in a direction other than longitudinally of the auxiliary arbor, suitable mechanism being provided for this purpose. For example, the auxiliary cutter head can be arranged so that it can be swung upwardly, out of engagement with the work.

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

The combination with the machine frame, and the cutter shaft journaled thereon, of a second shaft arranged parallel to the first shaft, bearings on the frame in which the said second shaft is journaled, a cutter at one end of the shaft and out of line laterally with respect to the first cutter, a pulley at the other end, a sleeve secured to the shaft intermediate its ends, means engaging the sleeve for shifting the shaft longitudinally, said sleeve by its engagement with the adjacent bearing limiting the movement of the shaft to bring the cutter into operative position.

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

ALBERT CORNELIUS TIPPETT.

Witnesses:
STELLA SPEDDEN,
FRANK SPITTLE.