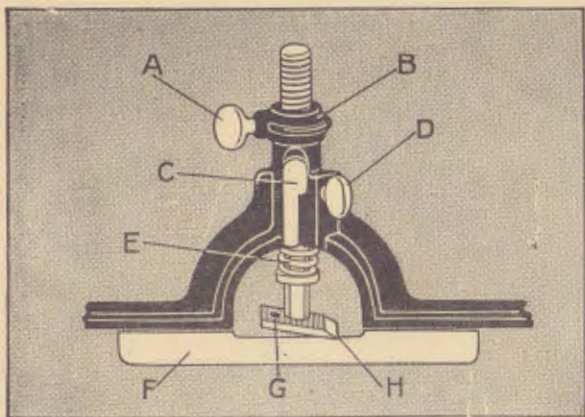


171

c1900 From Collection of William B. Hilton  
Reprint 1984, Tom Witte, Mattawan, MI





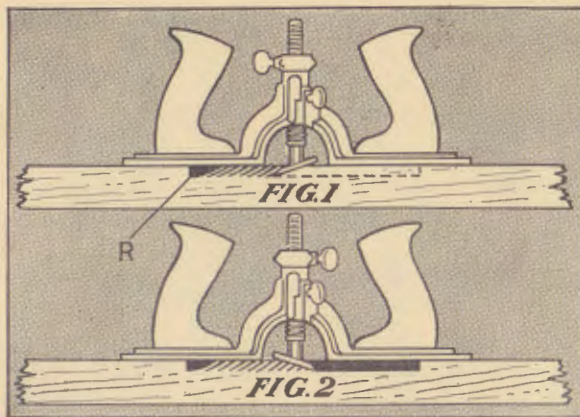
### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

First mark or lay out the desired mortise with a sharp knife. The three forged steel cutters,  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. and  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., are for different widths of cut, and the size used also depends somewhat upon whether hard or soft woods are to be worked, the largest size working easily in common pine.

Having selected the proper cutter, attach same to the upright post (using the hole nearer the cutting edge) with the bevel edge up. This will bring the corrugations on the upper side of the cutter, so they will mesh with the grooves or corrugations on the bottom of the post. Through each cutter an extra hole "G" is made to allow for "taking up" after repeated grinding of the cutting edge.

Loosen thumb screws "A" and "D". The thumb screw "D" is for use only when the Plane is used as a Router, and should remain loose during the entire operation of cutting mortises.

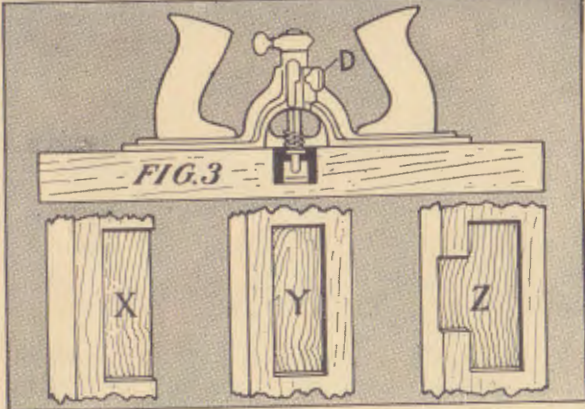
Turn the stop "B", on the top of the cutter post, until the distance from the bevel edge "H" of the cutter, to the bottom surface of the Plane measures the exact depth of the mortise desired; then fasten the stop "B" by means of the thumb screw "A".



Attach the fence "F", placing the arms in the lower holes and adjust same to give the desired location of the cut. When working the Plane, the fence should be held close up against the side of the door or jamb.

Place the Plane in position with the cutter about one-quarter of an inch from the end of the mortise. Press down on the Plane until the entire bottom rests upon the surface of the work. The cutter is fed into the wood by the pressure of a spiral spring "E" which also acts as a cushion to prevent the cutter taking a heavier chip than can be easily carried. Make the first cut, taking care to work the cutter close up to the end and to the full depth of the mortise (see "R" Fig. 1). Without changing the position of the Plane or cutter, take successive small chips as with a chisel, working the tool to the rear until the other end of the mortise is reached. (See Fig. 1).

Reverse the cutter post by pressing the thumb plate "C" and, without loosening the thumb screw "A", revolving the post by means of the stop "B" until the bevel edge of the cutter is exactly opposite its first position. Work the Plane as in the first operation, cleaning out the chips and leaving the bottom of the mortise smooth and to the exact depth (see Fig. 2).



If the mortise is wider than the width of the cutter being used, adjust the fence for the new cut and proceed as before, making the first and successive cuts as instructed.

The Plane as furnished is designed to work mortises not exceeding 6 inches in length. For mortises of an extra length, holes are placed in the bottom of the Plane so that an extra wood bottom, or sole plate, may be attached, permitting mortises of any length being worked.

When using an extra wood bottom, the arms should be placed in the upper holes of the fence.

To work the Plane as a Router, first remove the fence "F" and loosen the thumb screw "A", then lower the cutter post to any depth desired up to 2 inches below the surface of the work. Press the thumb plate "C" and revolve the post until the bevel edge of the cutter is at right angles to the Plane. Then lock the cutter post by means of the thumb screw "D".

The spiral spring "E" and the stop "B" are not in use when the Plane is operated as a Router.

Cuts X, Y, and Z show some samples of mortises that can be made with this tool.

## STANLEY DOOR TRIM PLANE

This new Plane will make mortises for Butts, Face Plates, Strike Plates, Escutcheons, etc., without the use of a butt gauge or chisel. In fact it might very properly be termed a mechanical chisel.

Its original feature is the method of mounting the cutter, which can be instantly set to work from either end of the Plane or across it. In addition, the cutter is cushioned by a spring which prevents taking a heavier chip than can easily be carried. A fence regulates the position of the cut and insures its sides being parallel. The depth of the cut is governed by a positive stop.

It is also a superior Router Plane for surfacing the bottom of grooves or other depressions parallel with the general surface of the work.

The Plane is japanned, has nickel plated trimmings, rosewood handles, and three forged steel cutters.

List Each

No. 171. Length 11 in., Weight 3 lbs., \$2.75