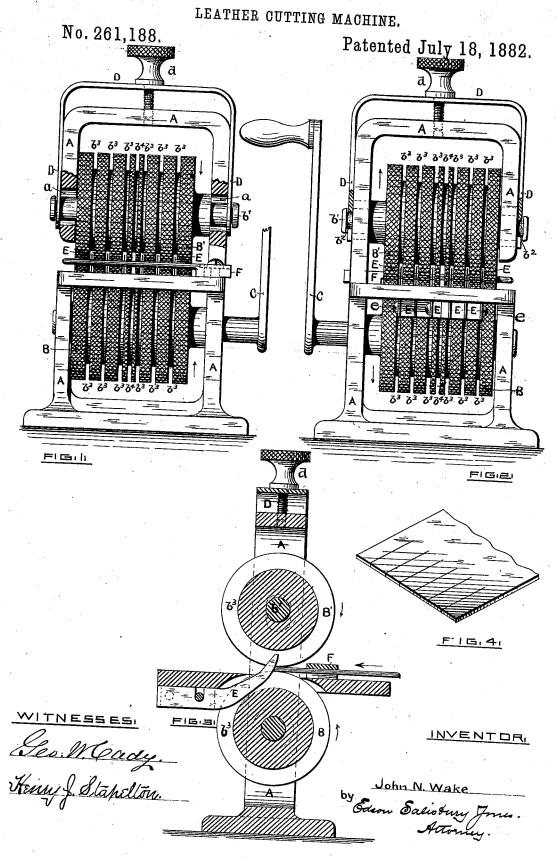
J. N. WAKE.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN N. WAKE, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

LEATHER-CUTTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,188, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed April 21, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John N. Wake, of the city and county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Cutting Leather and other Materials into Strips; and I do hereby declare that the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same, is a full, 10 clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to a machine which is composed of a frame, a pair of feed rolls mounted therein, and provided with peripherical grooves, and a series of knives located in said grooves for the purpose of cutting leather,

cloth, paper, &c., into strips.

My improvement consists in providing the frame of the machine with a side opening to allow of the free passage of material wider than the machine, in order that strips may be cut from the side of the material; in arranging the cutting-edges of the knives at an inclination to the plane in which the material is fed, thereby insuring a cleaner cut and requiring less power to drive the machine than when the cutting-edges are placed at right angles to said plane, and in providing the machine with an adjustable gage to govern the width of the strip cut from the edge of the material.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents in front elevation a machine embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 shows the same in rear elevation. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section of the machine. Fig. 4 shows a piece

35 of material partially cut into strips.

A is the frame of the machine, which is adapted in any preferred manner to be attached to a bench orother object. In this frame is journaled a feed-roll, B, the shaft of which is provided with a crank, C, or other means for giving rotation to the roll. Located immediately above the roll B is a fellow feed-roll, B', the shaft b' of which passes through slots a a in the frame, as shown in Fig. 1, so that said roll may have vertical adjustment in the frame, in order that different thicknesses of materials may be fed. For the purpose of this adjustment the shaft b' may be journaled in a rigid yoke, D, which can be raised and low-so ered by a thumb-screw, d. I prefer, however,

roll B' may engage the material to be cut with a yielding pressure, so that, should there be any variation in thickness, the material will be more readily fed than if the yoke D were 55 rigid. The roll B' may be rigidly secured to its shaft; but I prefer to mount it loosely thereon, and provide the shaft near its ends with peripherical grooves b^2 , and to bifurcate the ends of the spring-yoke, and arrange said ends 60 to fork the grooves in the shaft, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby allowing the parts to be more easily assembled. The peripheries of the rolls B B', which may be smoothed or roughened, are provided with a series of grooves, b3, pref- 65 erably located at equal distances apart, and in these grooves the cutting ends of the knives E are arranged, as shown in Fig. 3, with their cutting-edges inclined to the plane in which the material is fed, thereby securing a cleaner 70 cut and requiring less expenditure of power than when said edges are placed at right angles to said plane. The knives are detachably secured to the frame of the machine by setscrews e, and the cutting ends are located in 75 or slightly in the rear of a vertical plane passing through the axis of the rolls. The rolls may also be provided with other grooves, b^4 , located between the grooves b^3 , so as to give a greater range to the widths of the strips cut 80 by the machine, which is also preferably supplied with an adjustable gage, F, to govern the width of the side strip.

As shown in the drawings, the knives are arranged to cut six strips one-fourth of an inch 85 in width; but by rearranging the knives strips varying from an eighth of an inch to one and a half inch may be cut, and the number of strips may be increased by extending the rolls.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, one side of the 90 frame A is left open, so that material of any width may be fed through the machine and strips be cut from one of its sides.

If preferred, the rolls B B' or their shafts may be geared together, so that the roll B' will 95

be positively driven.

frame, in order that different thicknesses of materials may be fed. For the purpose of this adjustment the shaft b' may be journaled in a rigid yoke, D, which can be raised and low- ered by a thumb-screw, d. I prefer, however, to make the yoke D a spring, in order that the

respective shafts by screw-nuts in a well-known manner. By this construction a still greater variety in the widths of strips may be obtained.

What I claim as my invention, and desire

5 to secure by Letters Patent, is-

1. The combination of a frame, a pair of feedrolls mounted therein, adjustable with relation to each other, and composed of a series of feeding-sections which are separated at the circum-10 ference by annular spaces, with their cuttingedges inclined to the plane in which the mate-

rial is fed, and a series of knives secured to the frame and entering said spaces, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. The combination of a frame having a side opening, as described, a pair of feed rolls mounted therein, adjustable with relation to

each other, and composed of a series of feeding-sections which are separated at the circumference by annular spaces, and a series of 20 knives secured to the frame and entering said spaces, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. The combination of the frame A, having a side opening, as described, the feed-rolls B 25 B', yoke D, adjusting-screw d, and knives E, with their cutting-edges inclined to the plane in which the material is fed, substantially as de-

scribed and shown.

JOHN N. WAKE.

Witnesses:

EDSON SALISBURY JONES, GEO. W. CADY.