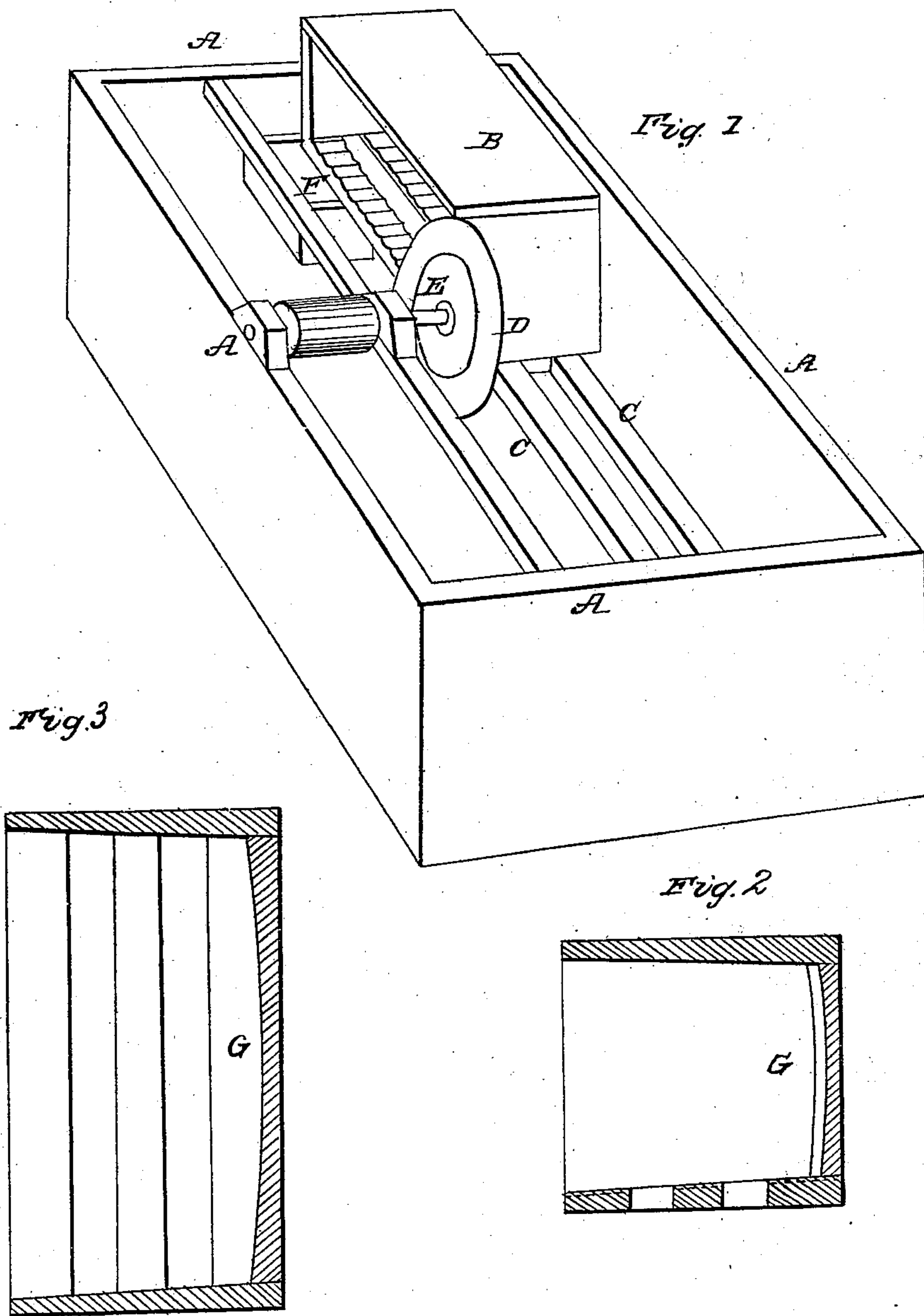


J. JONES.
Candle Cutter.

No. 14,662.

Patented April 15, 1856.



Witnesses
John Jones
John B. Fairbanks

Inventor
John Jones

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JONES, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CANDLE-CUTTING APPARATUS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,662, dated April 15, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JONES, of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Candle-Cutting Machine, of which the following description, illustrated by the drawings and references, is sufficiently clear and comprehensive to enable others of competent ability to construct and use my machine.
10

The nature of my invention relates to the mode hereinafter described of gaging the length of the candle taken at its axis—and cutting off the butt of the same in the manner described so as to render it suitable for packing.
15

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine and Figs. 2 and 3 are sections of the box in which the candles are placed while cut, showing the peculiar shape of the interior.
20

A are pieces which represent the supporting frame work.

B is a box placed upon the horizontal and
25 parallel guides C and freely sliding on the same. In this box or frame the candles are packed with their butts outward and their tips in contact with the opposite side of the box G which is of peculiar form and will be
30 more fully described below. The lid or cover of this box is pressed down upon the candles and serves to confine them in place while they are presented, by sliding the box, to the action of D which is a thin and very
35 sharp circular plate or cutter whose flat surface lies toward the box and parallel thereto. This sharp cutter is made fast to a central axis E from which it receives a rotary motion. This axis is hung in ordinary journal boxes and may be rendered adjustable in a longitudinal direction with reference to the guiding surface of the box in order to cut various lengths, by any of the usual modes for making similar adjustments.
40 45 As the box is made to advance the candles are pushed up to the sharp edge of this cutter which not only cuts off such portion of the candle as may come in its way, but shaves off the fibrous material of the
50 wick itself with great facility.

F is a small box to receive the clippings and sweepings which may collect from time to time in B.

Inasmuch as candles are usually made
55 tapering, resembling frustums of slender

cones so that their bases occupy more space than their opposite extremity, I construct the box B in which they are packed of enlarged dimensions on the side next the cutter, being that where the large ends of the
60 candles are placed. This increase of dimensions will of course correspond to the form of the candle to be cut and will be such that when the tips of any given number of
65 candles shall have filled up the side designed for them the butts will also have filled their side of the box. It is also obvious that a certain number of candles placed with their bases in one direction would form the surface of a large globe, the center of which
70 would run to a point or terminate in nothing if sufficiently produced or elongated. To render these candles of equal length it would evidently be necessary to bound their
75 extremities by globular surfaces, projected from the center of the globe as referred to above, and having a difference of radius equal to the length to be given to the candle.

But as my cutter produces plane surfaces only, and not globular ones like that which
80 would be formed by the bases of a great number of candles placed as described above, it is obvious that the candles nearest perpendicular to the plane surface of the cutter, being those which occupy a central position
85 in the box, would be rendered somewhat shorter than their neighbors. To compensate for this I render the guiding surface of the box against which the tips of the candles are placed slightly concave. The amount
90 or degree of concavity depends upon the form of the candle and will coincide with the inverted surface of a globe having a radius equal to the length of that part which must be added to each candle to
95 render it a complete cone.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The concave guiding surface G as a means of gaging the candle's length taken
100 at its axis as set forth.

2. The combination of the sliding box B with the cutter D operating as above described for the purpose of cutting candles of equal length taken at their axis, as specified.
105

JOHN JONES.

Witnesses:

NATH. N. JARUS, Jr.,
JOHN B. FAIRBANK.