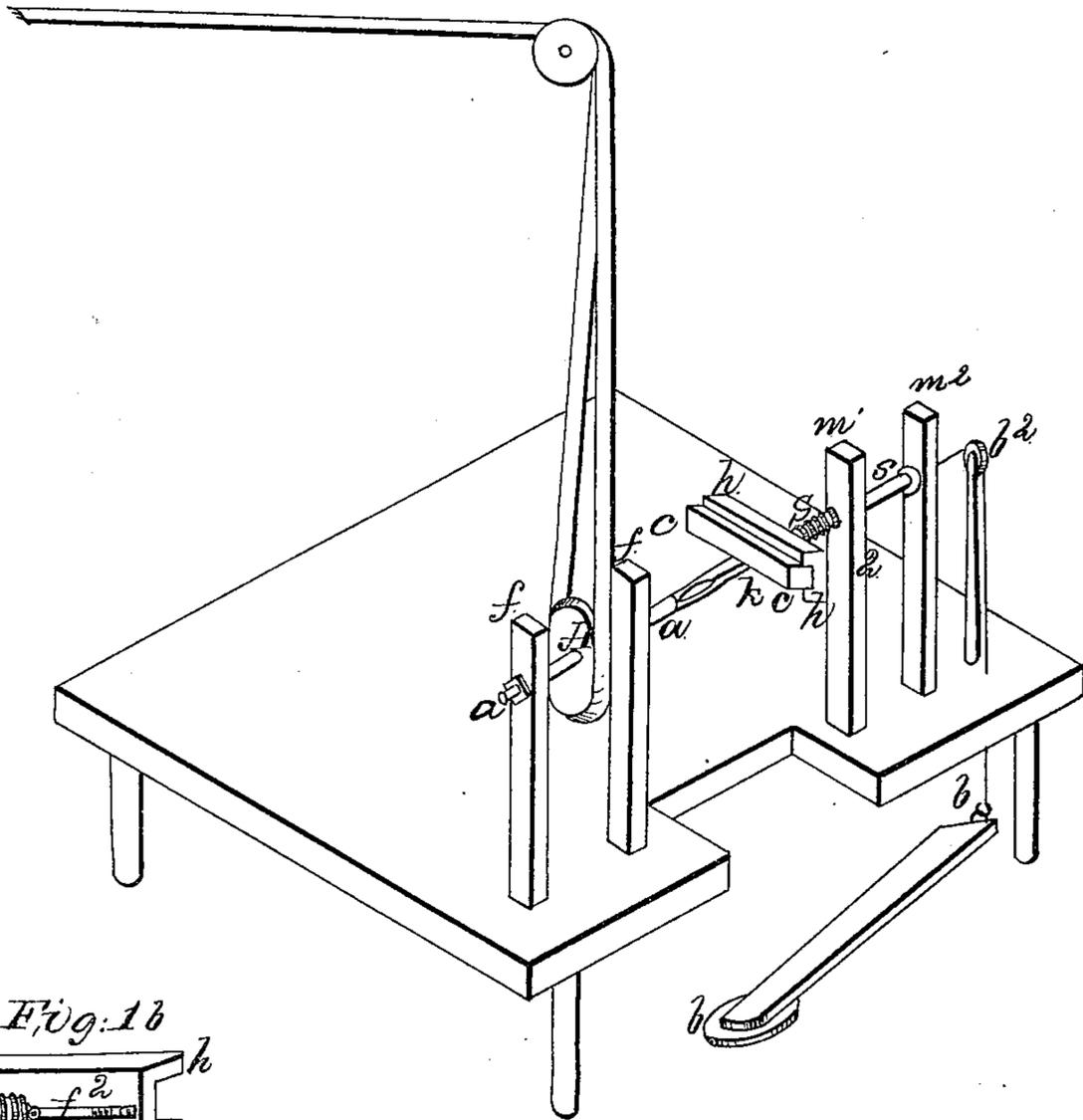


*A. Brass,*  
*Cork Machine.*

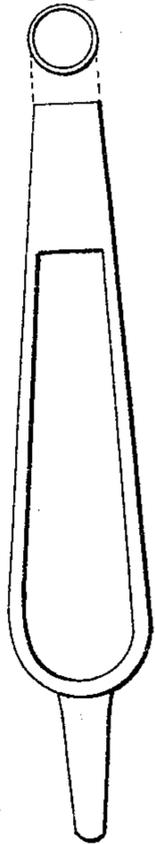
*N<sup>o</sup> 26,083.*

*Patented Nov. 15, 1859.*

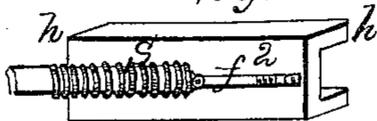
*Fig. 1 a.*



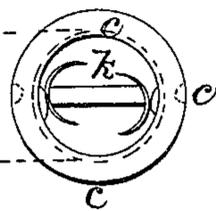
*Fig. 2.*



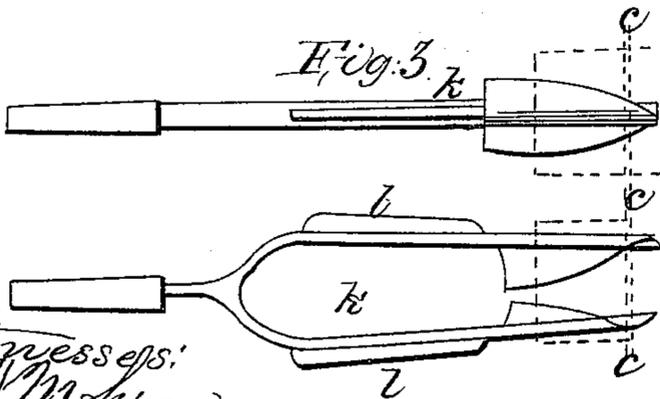
*Fig. 1 b.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Witnesses:*  
*N. Mason*  
*D. H. Jones*

*Inventor:*  
*A. Brass*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLFUS BRASS, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## TOOL FOR CUTTING CORKS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 26,083, dated November 15, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADOLFUS BRASS, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Cutting Corks and Bungs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a cork cutting machine constructed with my improvements. Fig. 2, a cutter for cutting cylindrical corks. Figs. 3 and 4 cutters for cutting conical corks. Fig. 5, a perspective view of the cork holder.

Similar letters of reference, in each of the several figures indicate corresponding parts.

The nature of my invention consists in a cutter adapted for the purpose of cutting conical corks, consisting of two curved blades, two spring or hinged arms, and a sliding ring with extensions, the latter being fitted to grooves of the arms and, as the cutter progresses through the cork block, sliding longitudinally on the arms, by reason of the ring coming in contact with the cork block, and consequently causing the arms and blades to gradually approach nearer together and thus give the proper taper to the cork.

To enable others skilled in the art, to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

$a, a$ , is a revolving axle or shaft passing through stationary upright bars  $f, f$ , of a frame or bench. On one end of this axle  $a, a$ , is placed a knife  $k$ , or  $k'$ , adapted for cutting cylindrical or taper corks.

$s$ , is another axle or shaft passing loosely through stationary upright bars  $m', m^2$ .

$h, h$ , is a grooved cork-holder arranged fast on the end of this shaft at right angles to the shaft  $a, a$ . In the groove of this holder the cork  $c, c$ , is confined. It will be observed in Fig. 5, that the cork holder has a slot  $f^2$ , cut in it. In this slot, a slide is fitted loosely, said slide being controlled by a spring  $S'$ , arranged on the back of the holder. By this arrangement, the cork block  $c, c$ , whenever it is necessary for it to move laterally and come within the range of the cutter, is operated and moved laterally the proper distance against a suitable stop, the spring serving to hold it from returning during the cutting operation.

$S$ , is a spring attached to the back of the cork holder  $h, h$ , and arranged loosely on

the shaft  $s$ , within a space existing between the holder and the standard  $m'$ . 60

$b$ , is a treadle and  $b'$ , a cord leading up from the treadle and attaching to the end of the shaft  $s$ , as shown.

By means of the spring  $S$ , axle  $s$ , and treadle  $b$ , I am enabled to effect and control the longitudinal feed of the cork to the knife, as follows: the spring being compressed against the upright bar  $m$ , by the treadle, and the knife in proper position, and the weight withdrawn from the treadle, the spring forces the cork holder up against the knife and as the knife gradually cuts its way into the material by revolving, the spring gradually extends and feeds up the cork, or is allowed to do so by the operator who controls the treadle, as may be necessary for the proper and efficient action of the knife. A cork having been cut and it is necessary to supply new material for the knife's operation, the axle  $s$ , is withdrawn from the knife and the spring  $S$ , compressed the desired distance by applying the foot to the treadle  $b$ . The cork or bung just cut is forced, as the second operation proceeds, by the action of the knife and holder into the loop  $k^3$ , of the knife and as this is larger than the bore of the knife, the cork or bung drops on the table of the machine without any interference of the operator. 65 70 75 80 85 90

In order to cut conical corks or bungs, I remove the cutter  $k$ , and introduce cutter  $k'$ , in its place. The cutter represented in Figs. 3, and 4, has two curved blades  $2, 2$ , fastened at the ends of spring or hinged arms  $x, x$ , projecting from a handle  $y$ . The blades are so arranged as to curve opposite to each other. The action of these blades is regulated by a sliding ring  $c', c'$ , which rotates within a sliding circular cover or regulator  $c^2, c^2$ , against which the cork block is pressed as the cutting progresses, said ring having two extensions which serve to press the knife blades gradually together, by sliding in grooves on the arms, as the cutting progresses. 95 100 105

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

A cutter consisting of two curved blades  $2, 2$ , two spring or hinged arms  $x, x$ , and a sliding ring  $c'$ , with extensions, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 110

ADOLFUS BRASS.

Witnesses:

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W. M. LYON.