

Sheet 1-2 Sheets.

H. J. Dickerson.

Glove Cutting Mach.

No. 45145.

Patented Nov. 22. 1864.

Fig. 1.

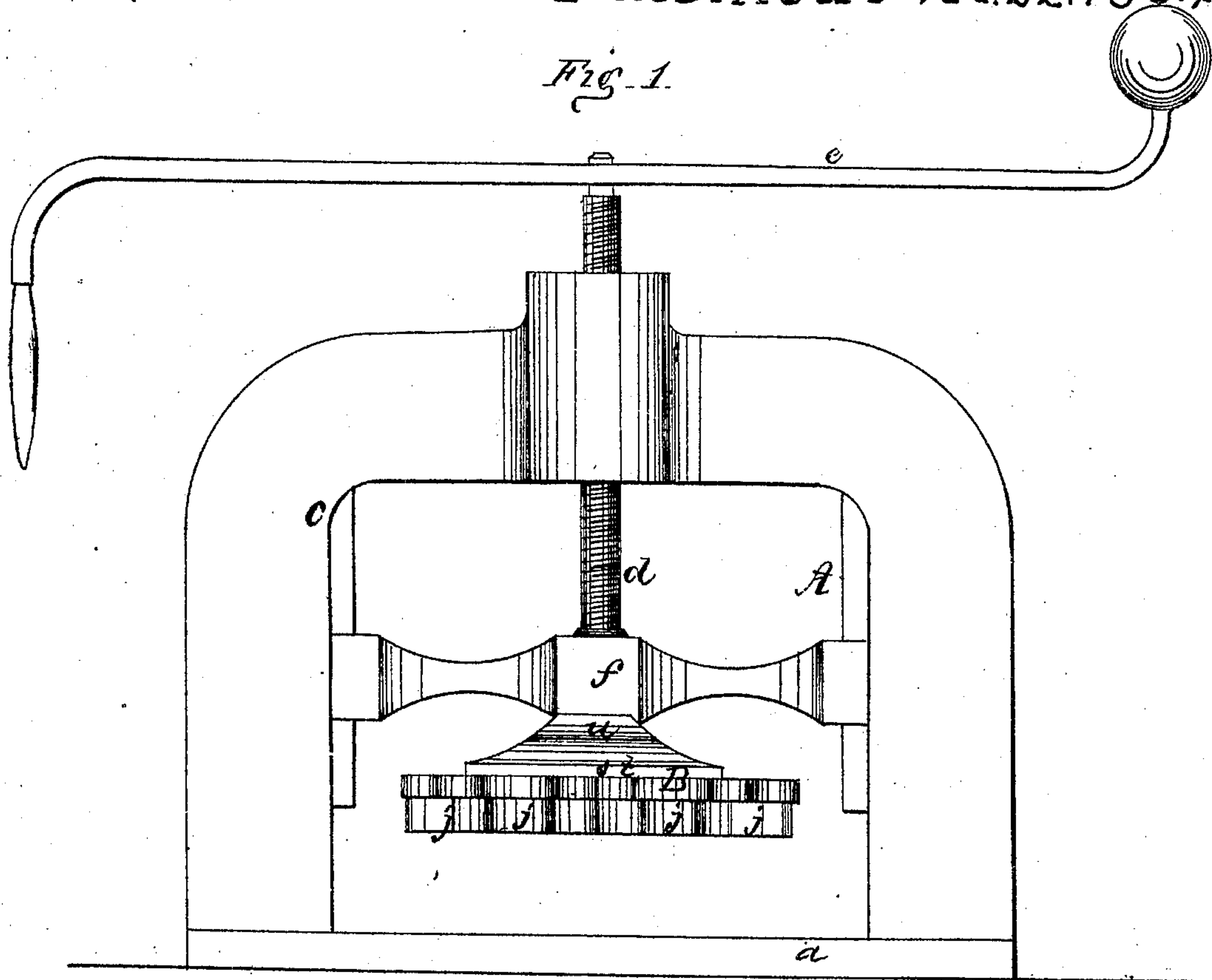
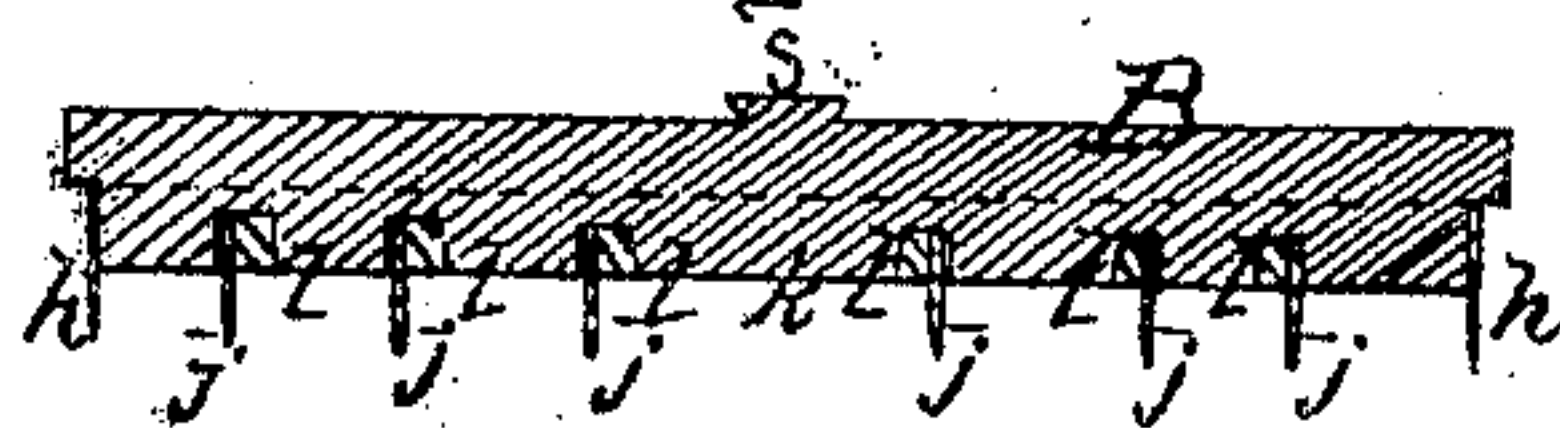


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
Henry Harris
C. L. Popple

Inventor
H. J. Dickerson
per M. W. L.
Attorney

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Fig. 2.

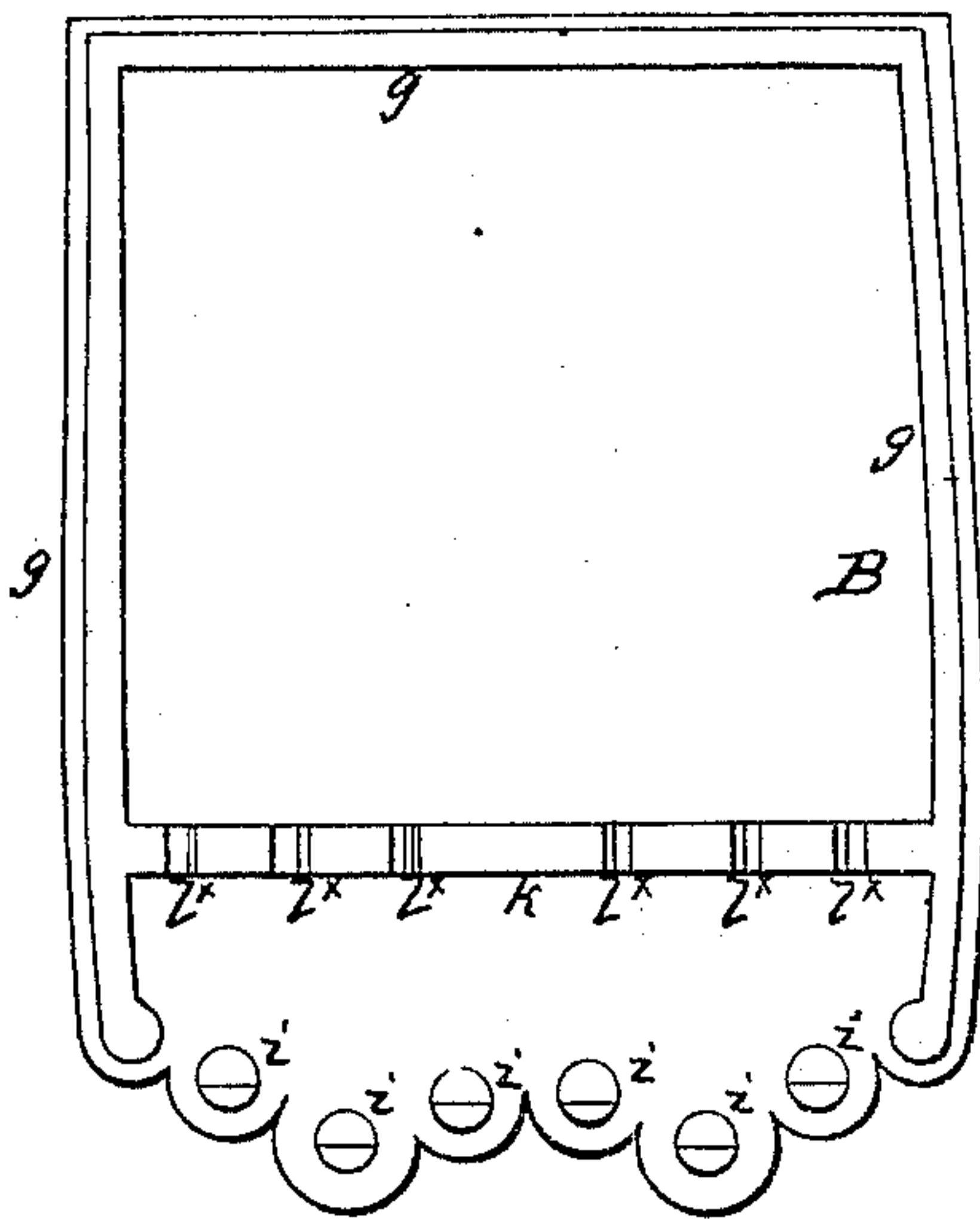


Fig. 3.

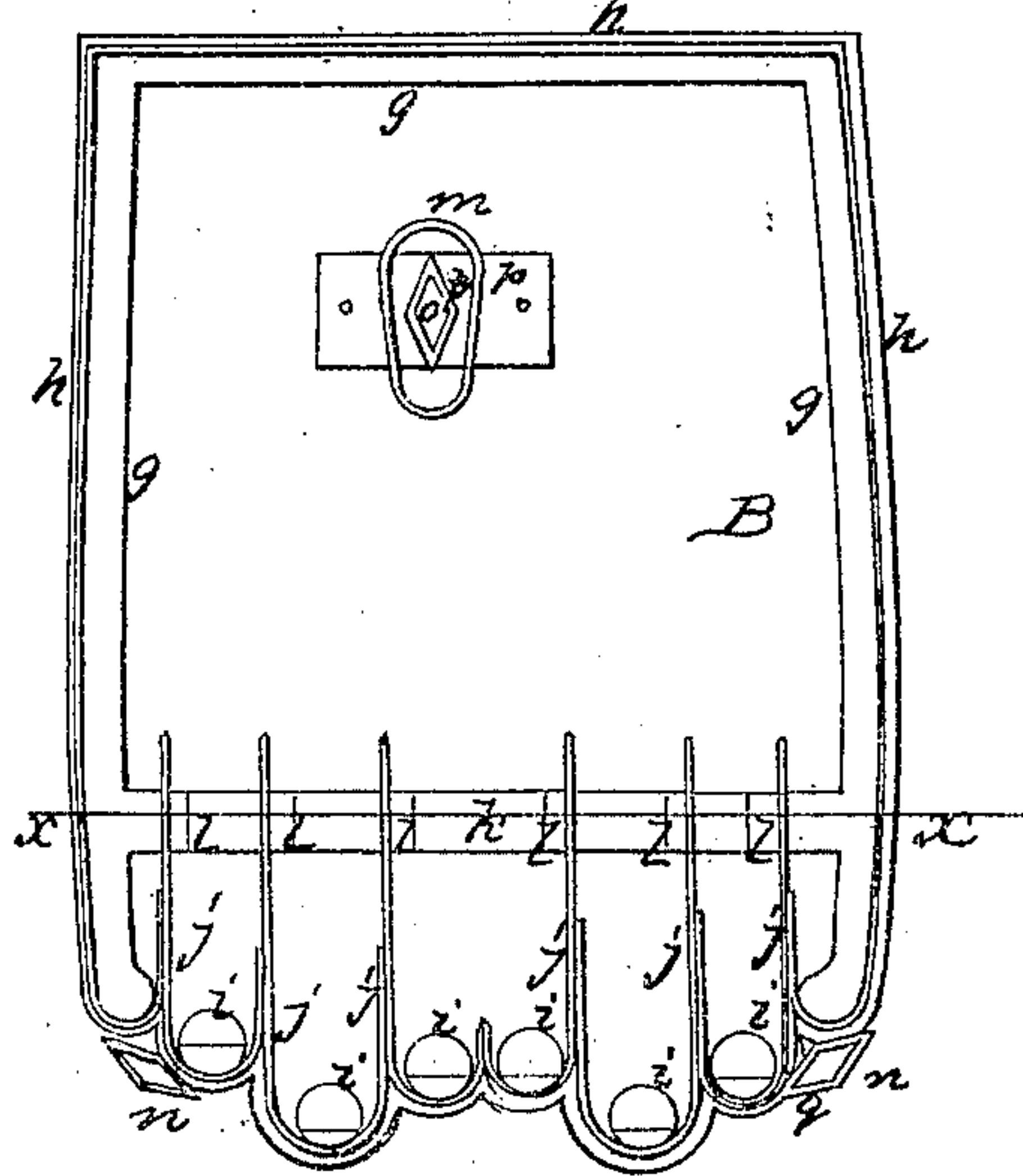
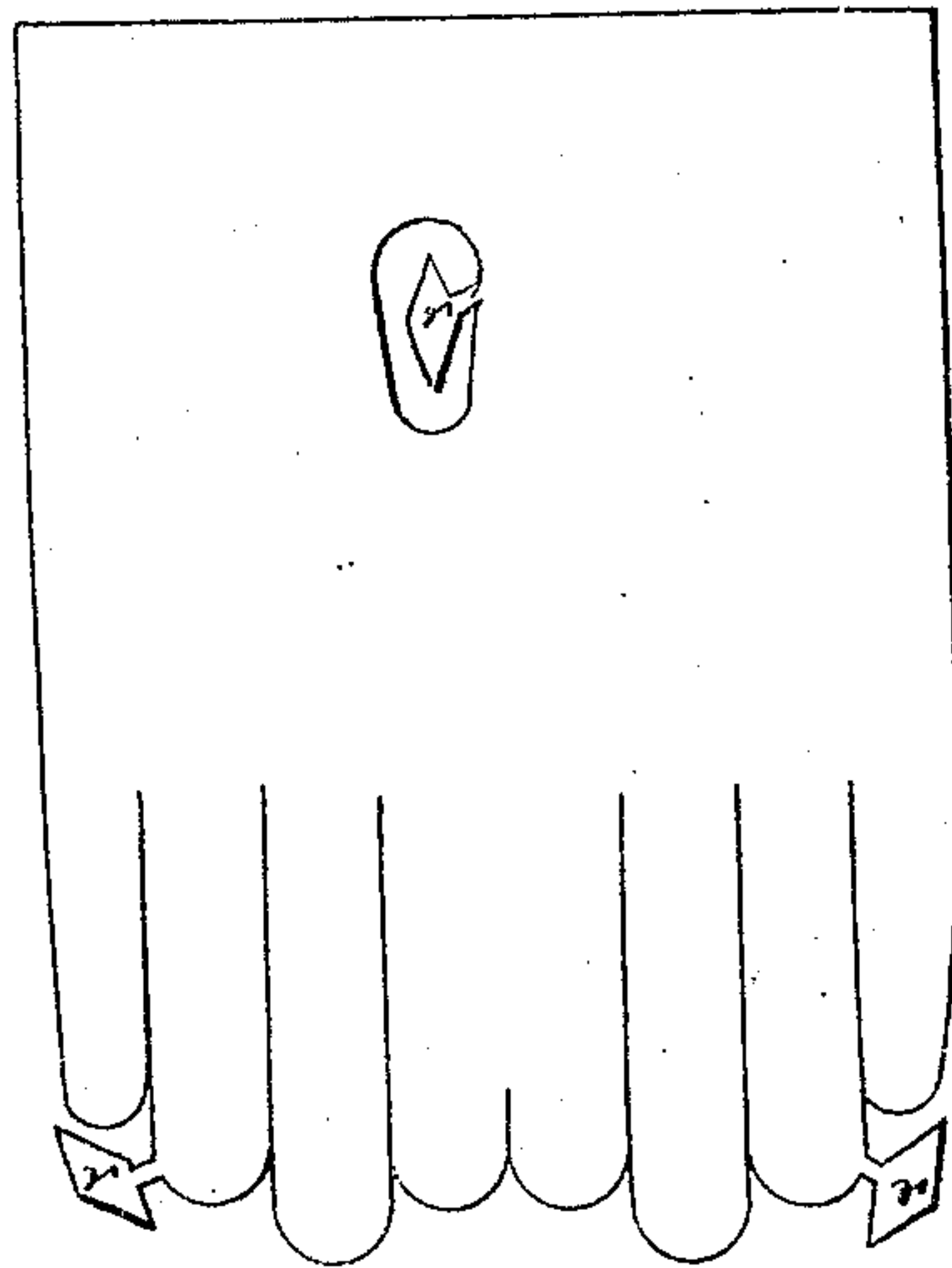


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
Henry Adams
C. L. Topliff

Inventor
H. J. Dickerson
per Marshall
attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY J. DICKERSON, OF GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR CUTTING OUT GLOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,145, dated November 22, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY J. DICKERSON, of Gloversville, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Machine for Cutting out Gloves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention; Fig. 2, a detached face view of the bed-plate to which the cutters are attached; Fig. 3, a detached face view of the same with the cutters attached; Fig. 4, a transverse section of Fig. 3, taken in the line xx ; Fig. 5, a view of the leather for a glove cut by the machine.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to a new and improved device or machine for cutting out gloves preparatory to sewing the same for market or for use.

The invention consists in a peculiar construction and arrangement of the cutters and their attachment to a bed-plate, and also in the manner of connecting the latter to the cross-head of a press, whereby several advantages are obtained over the machines hitherto used for the purpose, as will be hereinafter set forth.

A represents an ordinary screw-press, a , being its base or bed-piece, c the frame, composed of two uprights connected by an arched top piece, d the screw, e the lever for operating the same, and f the slide or cross-head, to which the lower end of the screw d is attached. These parts, being well known and of ordinary construction, do not require a minute description.

B represents a bed-plate, to which the cutters are attached. This bed-plate is of cast-iron, and its outline or edges correspond to the form of the two sides of a glove spread out, as shown in Fig. 5. The rear and sides of the bed-plate B are composed of a solid ledge, g , to which the side and rear cutters, h , are attached by rivets or screws, but the front edge of the bed-plate has pendent pins or projections, i , around which the front or finger cutters, j , pass, the former serving as guides

or straps for the latter. The bed-plate is cast with a cross-bar, k , extending from one side ledge, g , to the other, and this cross-bar has notches or recesses, l^x , in it to receive wedges or taper keys l , which firmly secure the inner or rear parts of the cutters j in said cross-bar. (See more particularly Fig. 4.) The upper edges of the finger-cutters j bear against the bed-plate B, and they are notched at their inner parts in order to receive the portion of the cross-bar k above the notches in which the wedges or keys l are driven. The cutter m , which forms the thumb-hole, is of the usual shape and is attached to the bed-plate, as shown in Fig. 3. By this mode of attaching the cutters to the bed plate, they may be readily removed or detached for sharpening.

Besides the cutters $h j m$, which cut out the leather in proper form, there are three other cutters, $n n o$, which cut out what are technically termed the "quirks"—small pieces of leather which are sewed between the fingers at their inner ends to prevent ripping at those points. These cutters are of diamond or lozenge form, and two of them, $n n$, are just in front of the outermost or small finger cutters, j , (see Fig. 3,) the other, o , being within the thumb-hole cutter m . The quirk-cutter o , as well as the thumb-hole cutter m , are each provided with a notch, p , and the other two quirk-cutters $n n$, as well as the finger-cutters j , adjoining them, are also provided with notches q . By means of these notches the gloves when cut out have the quirks r attached to them so that they cannot be lost. This is quite an important feature, as it saves a great deal of trouble and embarrassment by keeping all parts of the work together, so that when it is given out to be sewed no parts will be lost. (See Fig. 5.) The upper side of the bed-plate is cast with a central longitudinal rib, s , having inclined or dovetail sides to fit into a corresponding-shaped groove, t , in a plate, u , at the under side of the cross-head f . By this arrangement the bed-plate B may be readily attached to and detached from the cross-head, and when the machine is at work the cutters are attached to the slide or cross-head, so as to rise and fall with it. This renders the manipulation of the press comparatively easy, far more so than when the cutters,

as hitherto, are secured to a detached plate, which requires to be removed or manipulated at each cutting operation.

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

1. The method of attaching the cutters *h j* to the bed-plate B, as herein shown and described—to wit, by having the cutters *h* secured to ledges *g*, and the cutters *j* secured in position by pendent pins or projections *i*, and the notched cross-bar *k*, and the wedges or keys *l*, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The employment or use, in combination

with the cutters *h j*, of the quirk-cutters *n n o*, arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In combination with the aforesaid bed-plate B and cross-head *f* of a glove-cutting machine, the dovetail *s* and slot *t*, for securing the bed-plate to the press, substantially as set forth.

HENRY J. DICKERSON.

Witnesses:

WM. C. MILLS,
N. C. RUSSELL.