T. CHOPE.

Machines for Trimming Wall-Paper.

No. 150,528. Patented May 5, 1874.

Fig. 2.

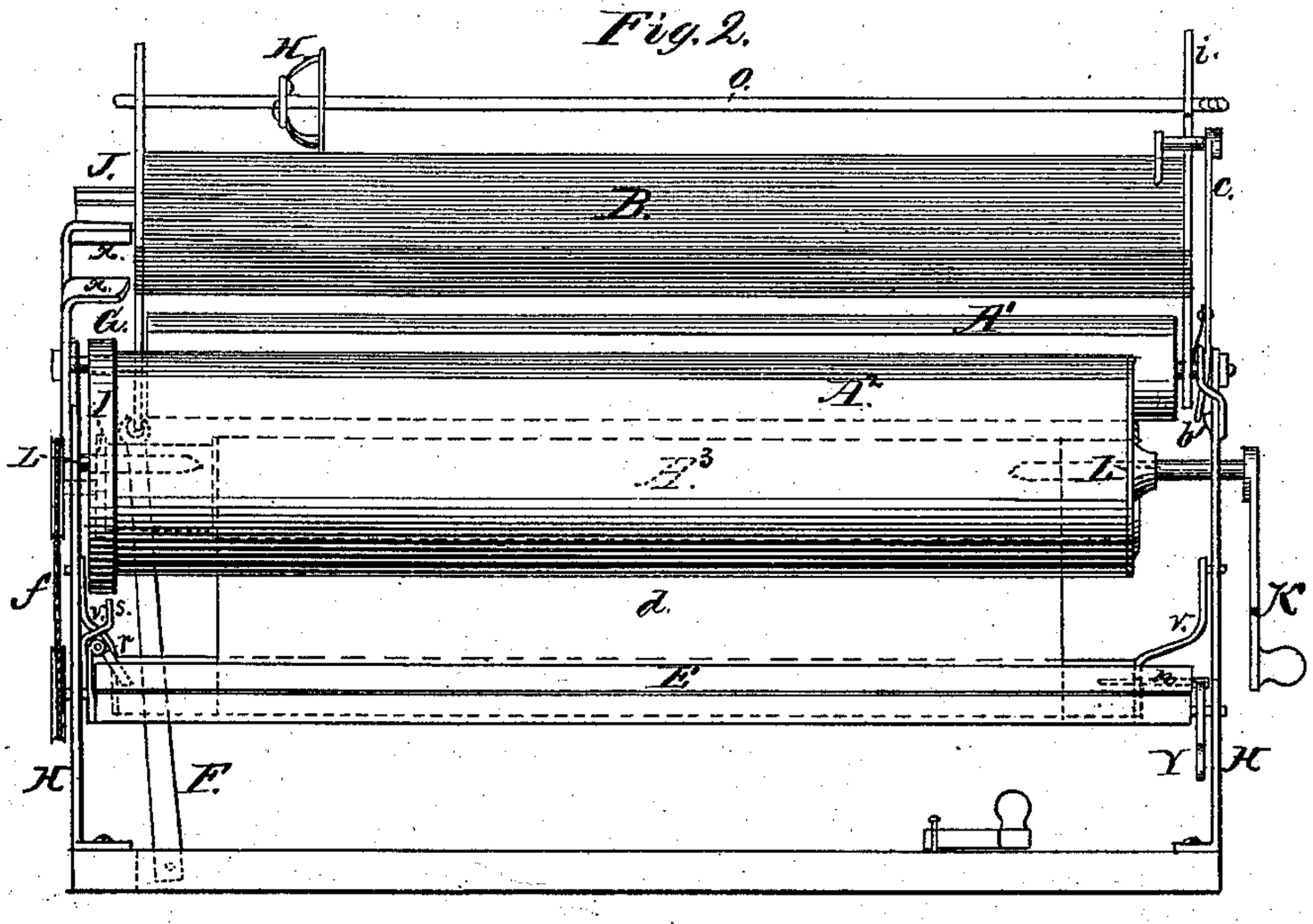


Fig. 3.

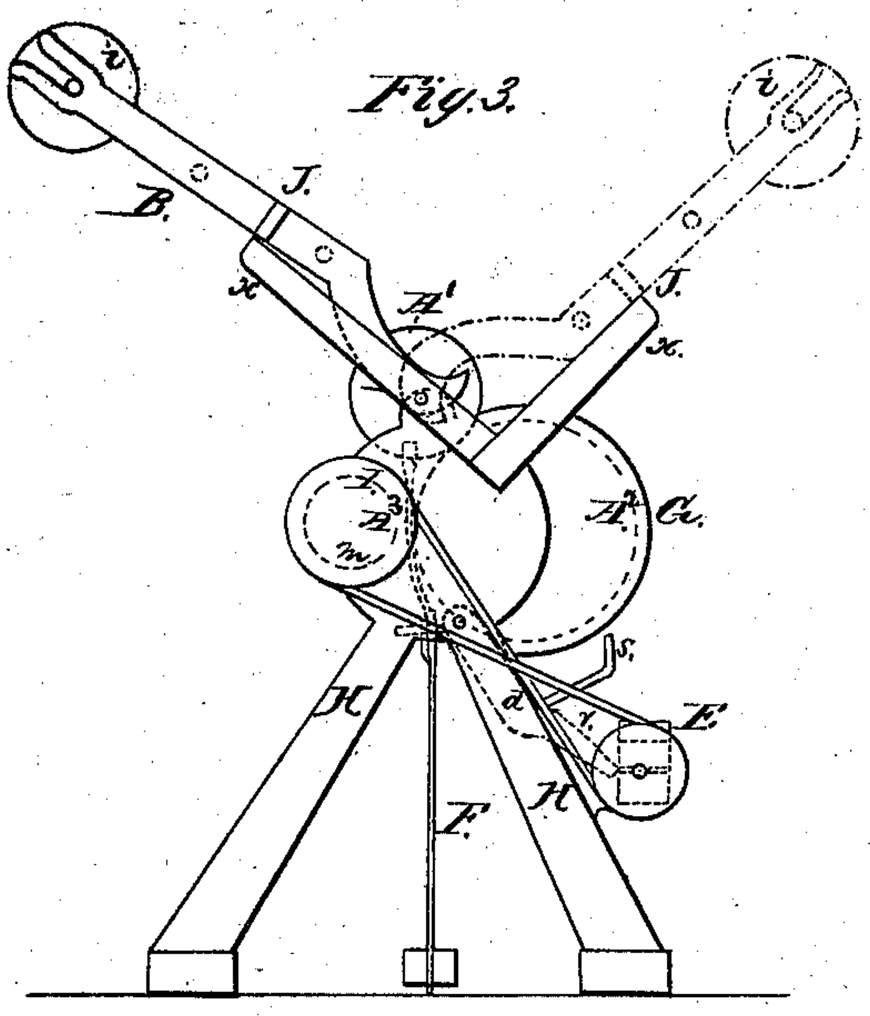
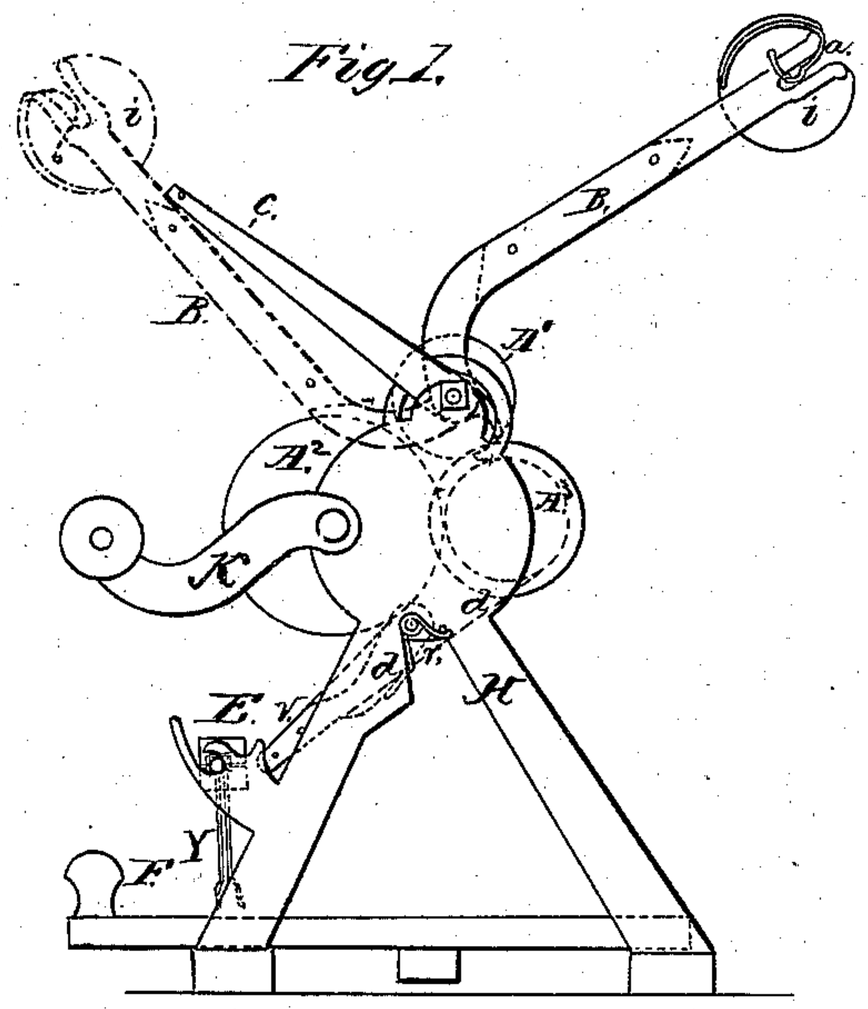


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

C. A. Howard

G. Lightbody

Inventor.

Thomas Chope

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CHOPE, OF PONTIAC, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR TRIMMING WALL-PAPER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **150,528**, dated May 5, 1874; application filed June 16, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS CHOPE, of Pontiac, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Trimming Wall-Paper; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a machine for trimming or edging wall-paper, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, which forms a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, showing one end of the machine. Fig. 2 is a front elevation; and Fig. 3, a side elevation, showing the other end of the machine.

H represents the frame of my machine, in which are arranged three rollers, A^1 A^2 A^3, substantially in the manner shown in Figs. 1 and 3. Upon the journals of the top rollers A^1 is hinged a table, B, which may be moved endwise for a short distance by means of a combination of levers, F F, to adjust the wall-paper to the circular knives for cutting or trimming the edge. The table B is also reversible, and is supported on either side upon arms or bearings *f f* by means of a leather or rubber covered projection, J, on the side of the reversible table. The side or end pieces of the table B project above the same, and through them passes a rod, *o*, one end of which is notched and fits in a plate, *i*, attached to one of the end pieces. A spring, *a*, holds the rod. The roll of wall-paper to be trimmed is placed on the rod *o*, and held against the plate *i* by means of the spring H′, as shown in Fig. 2. C represents a gage to keep the trim-line correctly at the knives. This gage is pivoted upon the journal of the roller A^1, and is changed automatically when reversing the table B, so as to be always on the top of the table. The lower end of the gage, below the journal upon which it is pivoted, is operated by a double cam, *b*, on the inside of the frame H, so that when the table is being reversed the upper end of the gage will be moved outward beyond the end of the table, and as the table passes the vertical line the head of the gage will fall inward again on the other (then upper) side of the table.

The object of reversing the table B is to trim the other edge of the paper after one edge has been trimmed. The paper passes over the table B and roller A^1, and down between the rollers A^2 and A^3, it being unwound from the roll on the rod *o* by the friction of said rollers A^2 A^3.

On the large roller A^2, at one end, is secured a thick rubber band, G, which bears against a transversely-corrugated metal wheel or roller, I, attached to or on the end of the roller A^3, to cause the latter to revolve when the former roller is revolved by its crank K. This avoids all noise of the usual gearing. Circular knives are to be arranged on the roller A^3, in any of the known and usual ways; and, as I lay no claim to the same, I have not deemed it necessary to represent them in the drawing. Around the roller A^3 is passed an apron or carrier, *d*, which also passes around a bar connecting the ends of two arms, *v v*, and held against the winder by a spring, *r*, so as to yield and accommodate the carrier to the amount of paper as it gets wound on the winder. The winder consists of two bars, E E, hinged together at one end by a hinge, *p*, as shown in Fig. 2. One of these bars is pivoted upon journals in the frame, and the other bar provided at its loose or free end with a catch, Y, to hold said bar either close to or elevated from the pivoted bar. *n* is a spring to hold the catch Y in position, with the hinged half up, and to lock it when pressed down to operate. The edge or end of the paper is inserted in the winder, the hinged bar being pressed down, after which it will proceed to wind up as delivered by the rollers. The winder is revolved by means of a cord, *f*, passing around grooved pulleys *m m*. *s* is a stop for the adjustable half of the winder, which prevents the winder operating while in such position.

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

1. The combination of the reversible table B, automatically-changing gage C, and cam *b*, all substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

2. The combination of the roller A^3, carrier *d*, arms *v v*, and the bar connecting said arms, all substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

3. The combination of the bars E E, hinge *p*, catch Y, and spring *n*, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

4. The combination of the roller A^2 with rubber band G, and the roller A^3 with transversely-grooved roller or wheel I, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

5. The combination of the rollers A^1 A^2 A^3, reversible table B, automatic gage C, carrier *d*, and winder E, all of said parts being constructed substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

THOMAS CHOPE.

Witnesses:

C. A. HOWARD,

G. LIGHTBODY.