

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. P. YEOMAN.
Machine for Trimming Paper.

No. 232,221.

Patented Sept. 14, 1880.

Fig. 1.

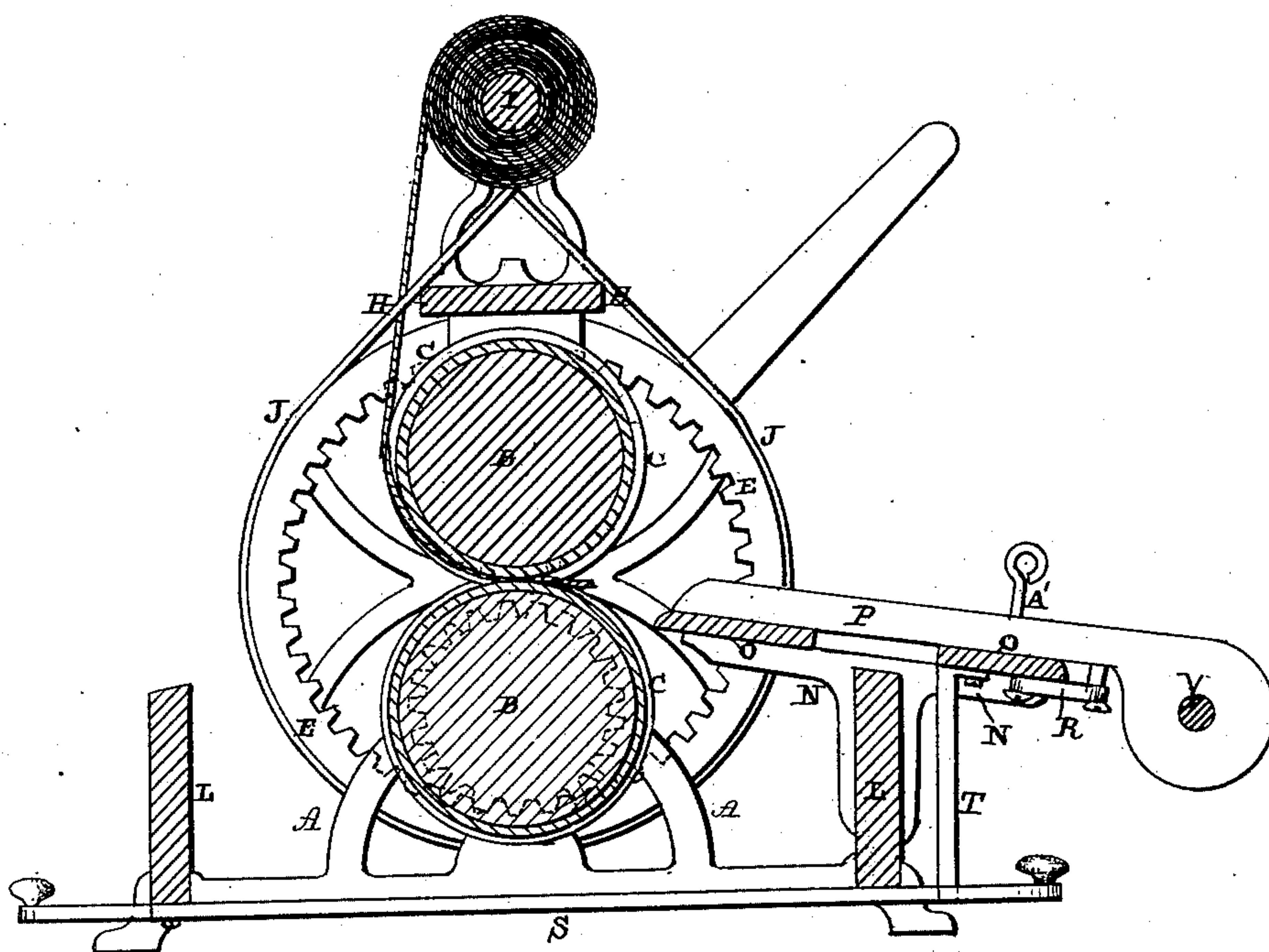
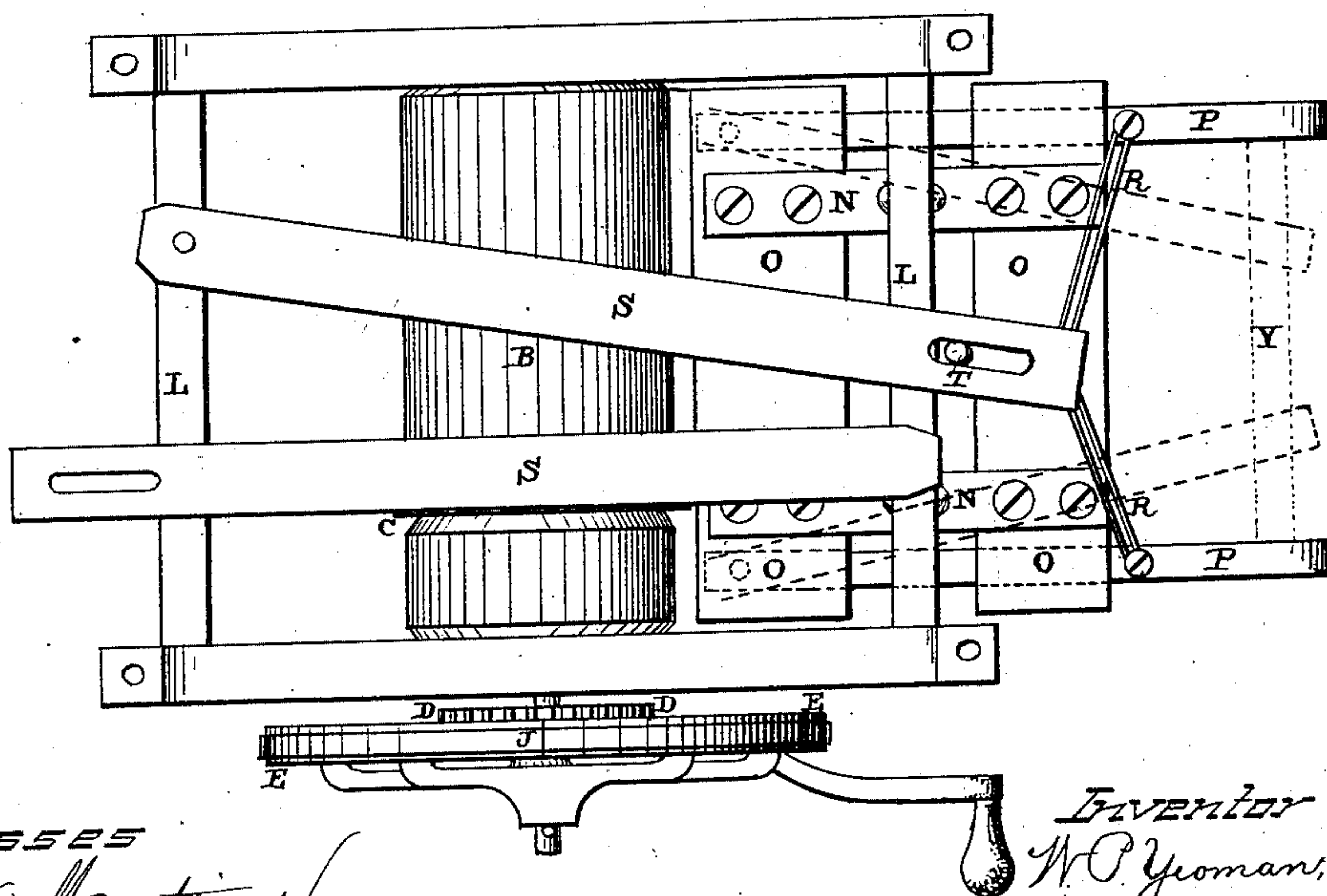


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

W. W. Mortimer,
Chas. H. Isham

INVENTOR

W. P. Yeoman,
per
F. A. Lehmann,
Atty.

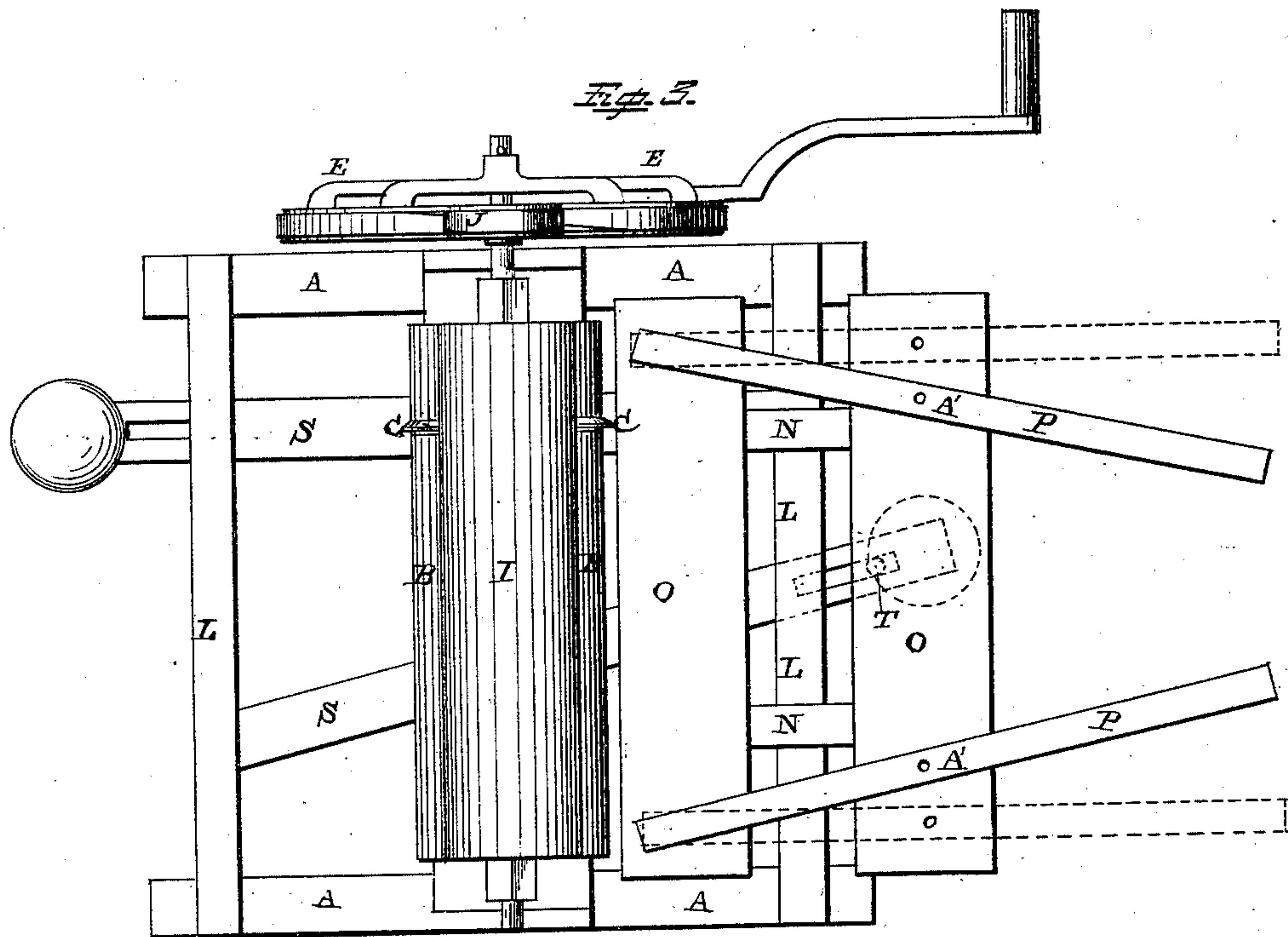
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W. W. Mortimer.
Will H. Kern.

Inventor
W. P. Yeoman,
per
F. A. Lehmann,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM P. YEOMAN, OF WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

MACHINE FOR TRIMMING PAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,221, dated September 14, 1880.

Application filed July 10, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. YEOMAN, of Waukegan, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, 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 of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in machines for trimming wall-paper; and it consists in a movable table which acts as a guide to regulate the width that is to be cut from the border or paper, and which table can be attached to either side of the machine, and moved back and forth by means of suitable levers.

It still further consists in providing the table which acts as a guide for the paper which is being trimmed with two pivoted arms or guides, the one of which nearest to the operator being always locked rigidly in place, so as to serve as a guide for the paper, while the other one is left free to move at its outer end, and is acted upon by means of a spring for the purpose of forcing the paper over against the guide, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide an attachment to a paper-trimming machine which has already been patented by myself, and which attachment guides the paper in such a manner that it can never become crooked and the width of the border that is being cut off can be regulated at will.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my invention. Fig. 2 is an inverted view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of my invention.

A represents a suitable metallic frame, which has the two rollers B, provided with the knives C, journaled in them. Upon the outer end of the shaft of the lower roller is secured a pinion, D, which meshes with the internal gear of the driving and band wheel E. The upper portion of this frame A is secured together by the wooden cross-bar H, upon which bar are mounted the two standards, in which is loosely journaled the roll I, around which the paper is wrapped as fast as trimmed. One end of this

roll is provided with a band-wheel, so as to receive motion from a crossed band, J, which is driven by the band-wheel E.

The two lower ends of the frame A are united together by the two vertical wooden strips L, which strips extend upward any suitable distance and serve as supports for the guiding attachment, which keeps the paper straight while it is being trimmed. This guiding attachment consists of suitable metallic rests N, which straddle over the top of either one of the wooden strips L, the two wooden cross-strips O, which are secured to the rests, and the two guiding-arms P, which are pivoted at their inner ends to the inner one of these two wooden strips. This attachment is designed to be applied to either one of the ends of the machine, as may be most convenient for the operator.

The two strips L serve simply as guides, upon which the whole guiding attachment moves laterally back and forth. By moving the guiding attachment over to one side, so that the arm against which the edge of the paper is pressed is some distance beyond the cutters C, the paper will have an edge cut from it the exact width of the distance between the cutter and the inside edge of the arm. Both of these guiding-arms are left free at their outer ends, so that either one can be locked rigidly in position by passing the pin A' down through it and one of the wooden strips; but both of these arms are provided with a suitable spring, R, which serves to draw the outer end inward, and thus press the paper constantly over toward the guiding-arm, which is held rigidly in place by means of the pin. The arm which is nearest to the operator will always be the one which is held rigidly in place, no matter upon which side of the machine the attachment may be placed.

The roll of paper being shorter than the roller Y, on which it is placed, the end of the roller passes outward through the free arm until the inner side of the arm bears against the end of the roll of paper, and so forces the paper over against the stationary arm. As the springs R have but little power, the frictional contact of the free arm P against the end of the roll of paper is readily overcome by the roller I, as it is made to revolve by the wheel E and belt J.

Pivoted to the under edges of the two vertical wooden strips which connect the ends of the frame A together are the two slotted levers S, which are provided with suitable knobs upon their outer ends, and which levers project in opposite directions. Secured to the under side of the guiding attachment for the paper is a pin, T, which projects downward and passes through the slot in one of the levers, according to the side upon which the attachment is placed. By means of these levers the guiding attachment can be moved readily from side to side, according to the width of the edge that is to be cut from the paper.

The operation of my machine is as follows: The paper to be trimmed is placed upon the roller Y, which is supported between the free ends of the two arms P, and the end of the paper is passed in between the two rollers B and wrapped around the roller I. By turning the large wheel E the paper is drawn from the roller Y and wrapped upon the one, I, with any desired degree of rapidity, and as it passes between the two rollers B the shears C trim its edge. While the paper is upon the roller Y

the arm P that is at the end of the rollers B, having the shears upon them, is locked in place by the pin A', and the other arm is left free, so that it is drawn inward by its spring, and thus forces the paper against the locked arm and keeps it straight. The width of the edge cut from the paper is regulated entirely by the distance which the rigid arm P is moved over beyond the cutters C.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In a paper-trimming machine, the combination of an endwise-moving guiding attachment which is provided with the two pivoted arms P, the springs R, and the pin A', for locking one of the arms in place, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of June, 1880.

WILLIAM P. YEOMAN.

Witnesses:

TUMMON PARKER,
HIRAM W. FERRY.