

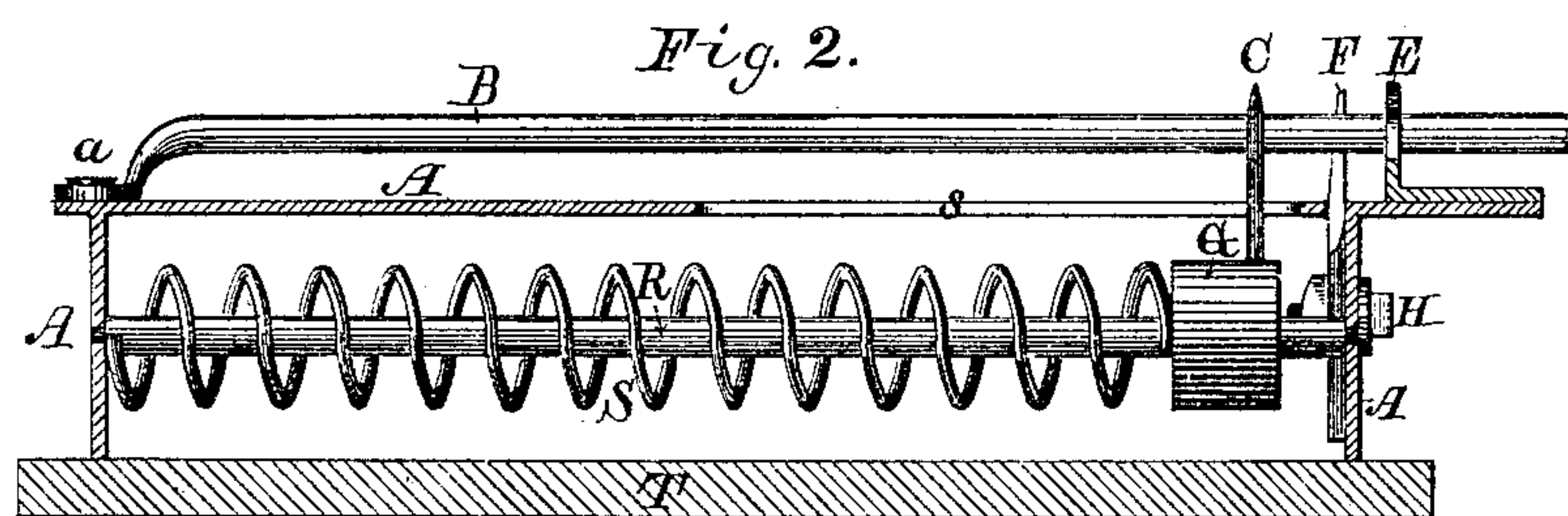
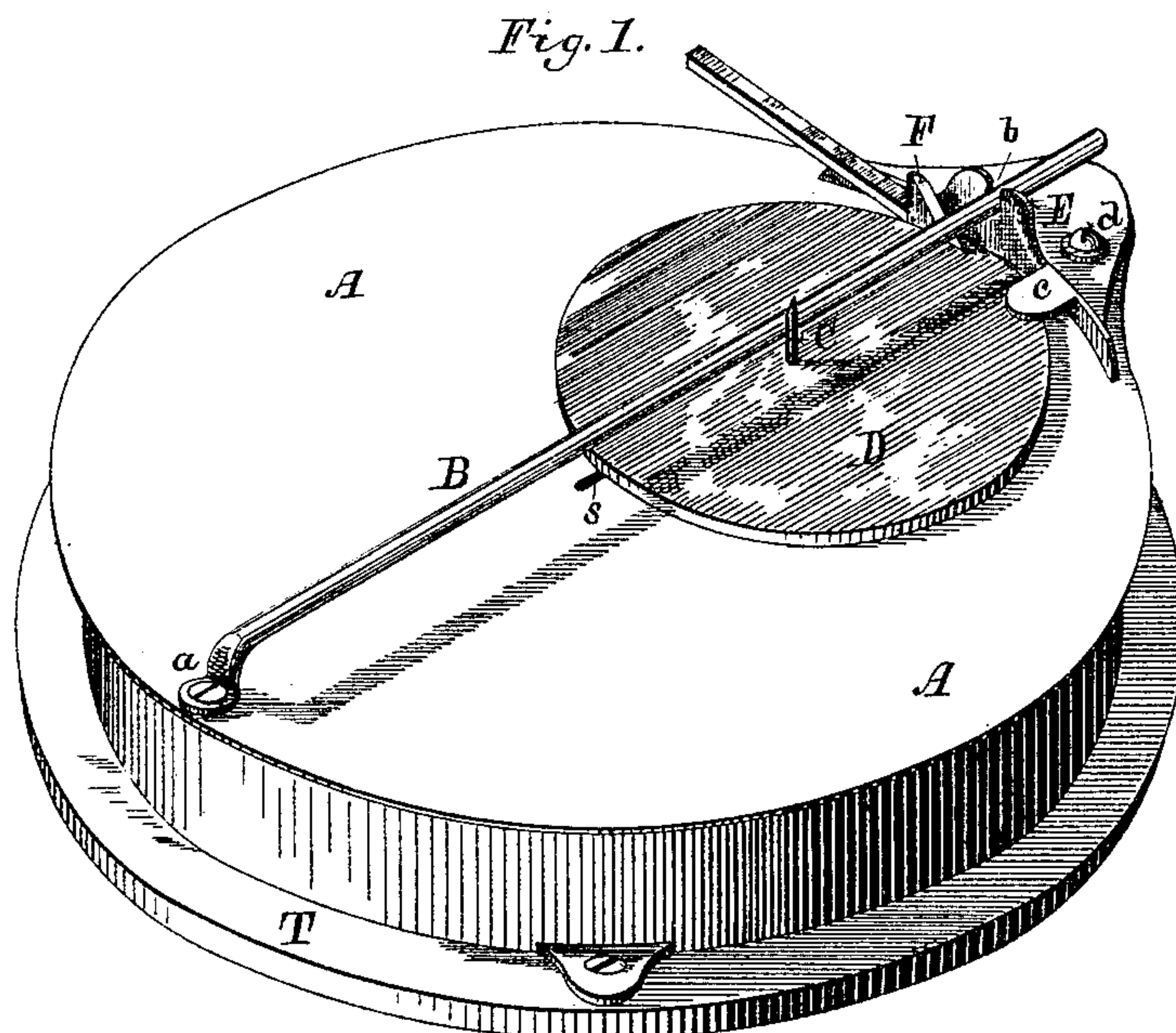
(No Model.)

G. J. MACK.

LASH CUTTER.

No. 273,749.

Patented Mar. 13, 1883.



Witnesses:

Chas. L. Goss.

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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. MACK, OF DE FOREST, WISCONSIN.

LASH-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,749, dated March 13, 1883.

Application filed August 19, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE J. MACK, of De Forest, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lash-Cutters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of machines employed in cutting leather lashes for nettings, and for utilizing small and otherwise worthless scraps of leather.

It consists of a box provided with a traveling pin operated by a spiral spring, a knife attached to the side of the box, an adjustable gage to regulate the width of the lash, and a metallic arm pivoted at one end to the top of the box to hold the leather in place while it is being cut, as hereinafter more fully explained.

In the accompanying drawings like letters refer to the same parts in both figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device with a piece of leather placed ready for cutting the same into a lash; and Fig. 2 is a medial vertical section of the box in the line of travel of pin C, showing the means of operating the same.

A is a shallow cylindrical box, made of any suitable material, preferably of metal, with the broad firm bottom or table T.

R is a metallic rod passing horizontally through the center of the box, to the sides of which each of its ends is attached.

G is a broad collar freely sliding upon rod R.

To collar G is securely fastened the traveling pin C, which passes perpendicularly through the long narrow slot *s* in the top of the box. The slot *s* is so located as to allow pin C to pass freely from the center of box A nearly to one side, to which is attached the upright knife F at right angles to slot *s* by the screw and nut H, as shown in Fig. 2.

S is a spiral spring surrounding bar R, and resting at one end against the side of box A, opposite to knife F, and at the other end against the broad collar G, which, with pin C attached thereto, it forces toward knife F, the edge of

which rises a short distance above the top of the box, close to the end of slot *s*. At that side of box A where knife F is located the top is extended horizontally, thereby forming a suitable surface for the attachment and adjustment of the gage E, which rests upon a broad foot or base, and is secured in its place by the screw *d*. The hole through the foot of gage E is made a little larger than screw *d*, or oblong, to allow of the proper adjustment of the gage for different widths of lash when desired. The gage E is made slightly curved—more abruptly at its front end—and with its concavity toward the knife, in order to serve as a better guide for the circular pieces of leather to be cut. It is provided in front of the knife with the right-angled flange *c*, which serves to hold the edge of the leather while it is being cut close to the top of the box. It has also a notch, *b*, to receive and hold one end of the metallic arm B, which is pivoted at its other end to the opposite edge of box A at *a*. Arm B has an angle near its pivot *a*, which raises it slightly above the top of box A, and when its movable end is secured in notch *b* it is just behind and parallel to slot *s*, in which position it holds the leather in place and serves as a support to traveling pin C when the machine is in operation.

D represents a piece of leather placed upon the machine, ready to be cut.

My improved lash-cutter operates as follows: The leather to be cut into lashes having first been cut into circles, the centers perforated, and a slit made in the edge of each, rod B is released from notch *b* and swung on its pivot *a* away from box A. The traveling pin C is drawn through slot *s* to the center of the box, and a piece of leather placed upon it by means of its central perforation previously made, and pressed down snugly against the top of the box. Arm B is now swung back into place over the leather and its end secured in notch *b*. The pin C is released, and spring S, acting upon it through the sliding collar G, presses the edge of the leather snugly against knife F and gage E under the flange *c*. The leather is revolved upon pin C until the knife F passes into the slit previously cut in the edge, and the end of the lash thus begun passes through between the knife and gage and can be grasped

with the thumb and forefinger. The entire piece can then be easily cut into a lash of uniform width by simply pulling it through by the end at first exposed, the traveling pin C, 5 acted upon by spring S through collar G, keeping the edge of the leather as it is being cut snugly against the gage E, which in turn insures uniformity in the width of the lash. Arm B holds the leather while it is being cut snugly 10 in place against the top of the box A, and the flange c prevents its edge from turning up in front of the knife F.

I claim—

1. The combination of box A, knife F, gage 15 E, traveling pin C, with sliding collar G, bar R, spring S, and pivoted arm B, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, in a machine for cutting lashes, of the traveling pin C, with sliding collar G, bar R, and spring S, substantially as 20 and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination of box A, knife F, gage E, traveling pin C, bar R, and pivoted arm B, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 25 my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEO. J. MACK.

Witnesses:

H. S. GRINDE,
A. MOLDSTAD.