

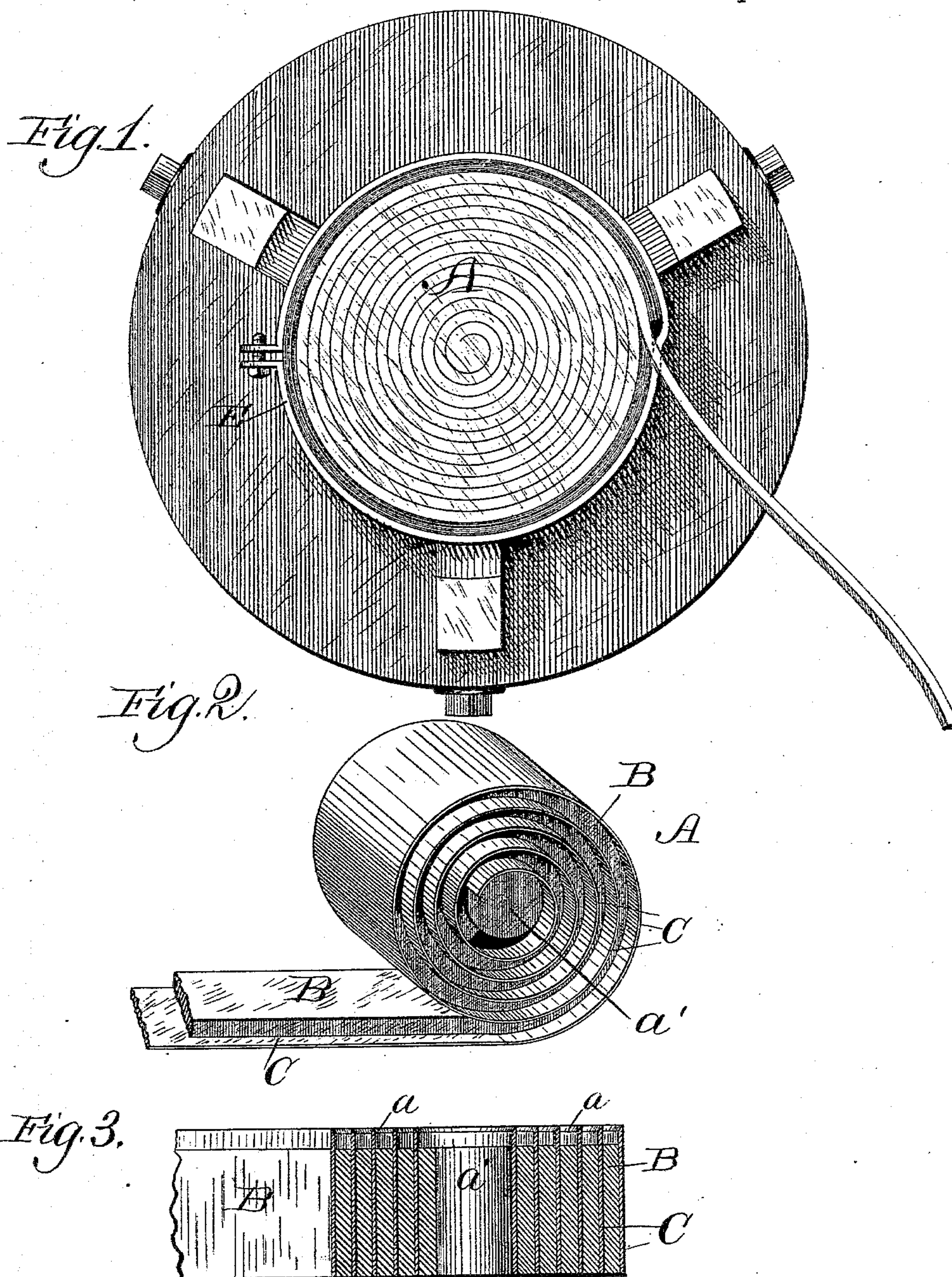
(No Model.)

C. E. RAMUS.

DIE FOR CUTTING LEATHER STRINGS.

No. 296,781.

Patented Apr. 15, 1884.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. RAMUS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DIE FOR CUTTING LEATHER STRINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 296,781, dated April 15, 1884.

Application filed October 10, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. RAMUS, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dies for Cutting Leather Strings, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to construct an improved die for cutting leather strings; and the invention consists in forming said die of a strip of steel coiled into a circular form, and having an interposed blank which gages the width of the string to be cut.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the die mounted in a lathe-chuck, the string, except one end, remaining in the die. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the die partially formed, and illustrating one way of making it; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the die, particularly showing the knife or cutting edges.

In the drawings, A is the die, which is circular in form, and of any diameter desired. It is formed by coiling a strip of steel, C, having knife or cutting edges *a a*, and a piece of soft metal or blank, B, interposed between the coils. The metal strip or blank B is narrower than the knife-strip C, so that when the two are coiled an annular space about the thickness of the leather is left above the blank, while the thickness of the blank gages the width of the string.

The center of the die A may be a core, *a'*, about which the two strips are coiled. The end of the knife-strip C being connected to this core, the latter may be held in a lathe, while the soft-metal strip B is formed by spinning

or otherwise, coiling with it strip B, until a die of the required diameter is formed. When thus formed the two strips may be prevented from uncoiling by surrounding the die with a band, E, or in any other suitable manner.

When the die is used for hand-work a piece of leather is laid upon it, and after being covered with a block of soft wood a blow from a hammer upon the block will force the leather into the die, thus cutting it into a continuous string, as shown in Fig. 1.

It is apparent that the die may be of any diameter, and that several of them may be used to operate together. As the die will work equally well whether it be forced upon the leather, or whether the leather be forced into it, the die may be set into a lathe-chuck, as shown in Fig. 1; or a series of them may be set into a bed-plate, and the leather forced into them by a vertically-moving press; or a series of them may be carried by a vertically-moving press down upon a sheet of leather. The dies may also be adapted to a cylindrical surface in any number.

The string, when formed, may be removed by a slight pull on one of its ends.

I claim—

The improved leather-cutting die A, consisting of the coiled strip C, having cutting outer edges, and the interposed blank B, of less width than the strip C, all arranged and adapted for use substantially as set forth.

CHARLES E. RAMUS.

Witnesses:

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