(No Model.)

W. H. SAVAGE.

WIRE CUTTING MACHINE.

No. 298,240. Patented May 6, 1884.

Fig. 1.

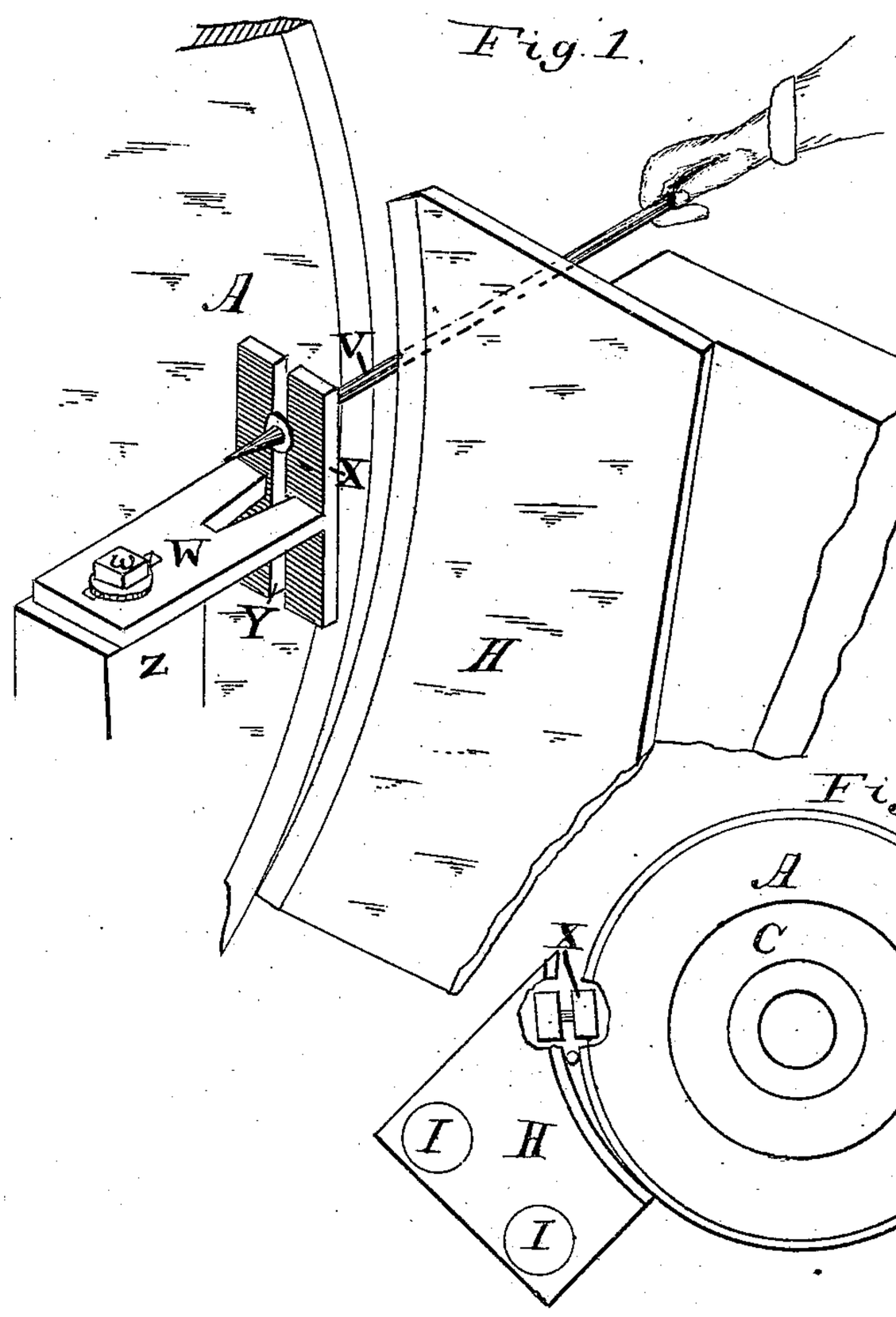

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
E. W. Roberts
C. E. Sturtevant.

Inventor:
Winslow H. Savage
by S. B. Bates his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WINSLOW H. SAVAGE, OF BINGHAM, MAINE.

WIRE-CUTTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,240, dated May 6, 1884.

Application filed March 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WINSLOW H. SAVAGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bingham, in the county of Somerset and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Cutting Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to gages for wire-cutters; and it is particularly designed to be attached to the machine for cutting boot-calks invented by Darius Houghton, and described and claimed in his application dated November 2, 1883, Serial No. 110,706. It is also adapted to other cutters.

My invention consists of a T-shaped piece of flat metal having lengthwise of its face a slot sufficiently wide to receive the wire to be cut. The face of the gage is placed parallel with the face of the cutters and at the required distance from the cutting-edges. The wire to be cut, having a calk forged on its end, is slipped down through the slot in the gage, the flange of the calk resting against the face of the gage, so that the cutters seize it at exactly the point desired.

In my drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing guide in operation. Fig. 2 is a front view of the wire-cutters, showing position of gage.

In my drawings I use the same lettering as in Houghton's application above referred to, so far as I show the same parts.

A is a revolving cutter, and H is the stationary cutter. The gage W X is a flat piece of metal in the form of a T, the stem of which is secured to the machine by means of a bolt, *w*, passing through a slot in the gage. The face of the gage X contains a slot, Y, running lengthwise through its center, which divides it into two equal parts. That portion of the stem of the gage which comes back of the slot Y is cut away in such a manner as to allow the calk to pass through it when in position with its flange against the face of the gage. The face of the gage is set parallel to the face of the cutters A and H, and the slot Y is adjusted to be parallel, or nearly so, with the opening between the two cutters. The face of the gage is placed so far from the edge of the cutters that the calk when held against it will be cut the proper length. Again, the gage is placed in such a position with reference to the tapering space between the two cutters that the space opposite the entire length of the slot Y will be wider than the diameter of the wire to be cut, but will contract immediately below the gage to the size of the wire.

When the gage is in use, the wire containing the forged calk on its end is passed between the two cutters, and thence down through the slot Y, the shoulder of the calk being held against the inside of the face of the gage. Immediately upon leaving the slot Y it is seized between the two cutters and cut off by rolling between them, the wire being held in the hands of the operator. As soon as the calk is cut off, another is forged on the end of the wire. My reason for using this form of gage instead of one gaging from the point of the calk is, that the points of the same size of calk vary considerably in forging, while the distance from the shoulder to the end is the important thing. The flange of the calk, instead of being held against the inside face, as here shown, may be held against the outside face, though I prefer the method here shown.

I claim—

In a machine for cutting calks, the gage W X, containing slot Y, behind which is a recess sufficient to admit the end of the calk, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony thereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WINSLOW H. SAVAGE.

Witnesses:
H. D. BATES,
S. W. BATES.