(No Model.)

C. F. STACKPOLE.

LEATHER CUTTING PRESS.

No. 316,074. Patented Apr. 21, 1885.

Fig. 1.

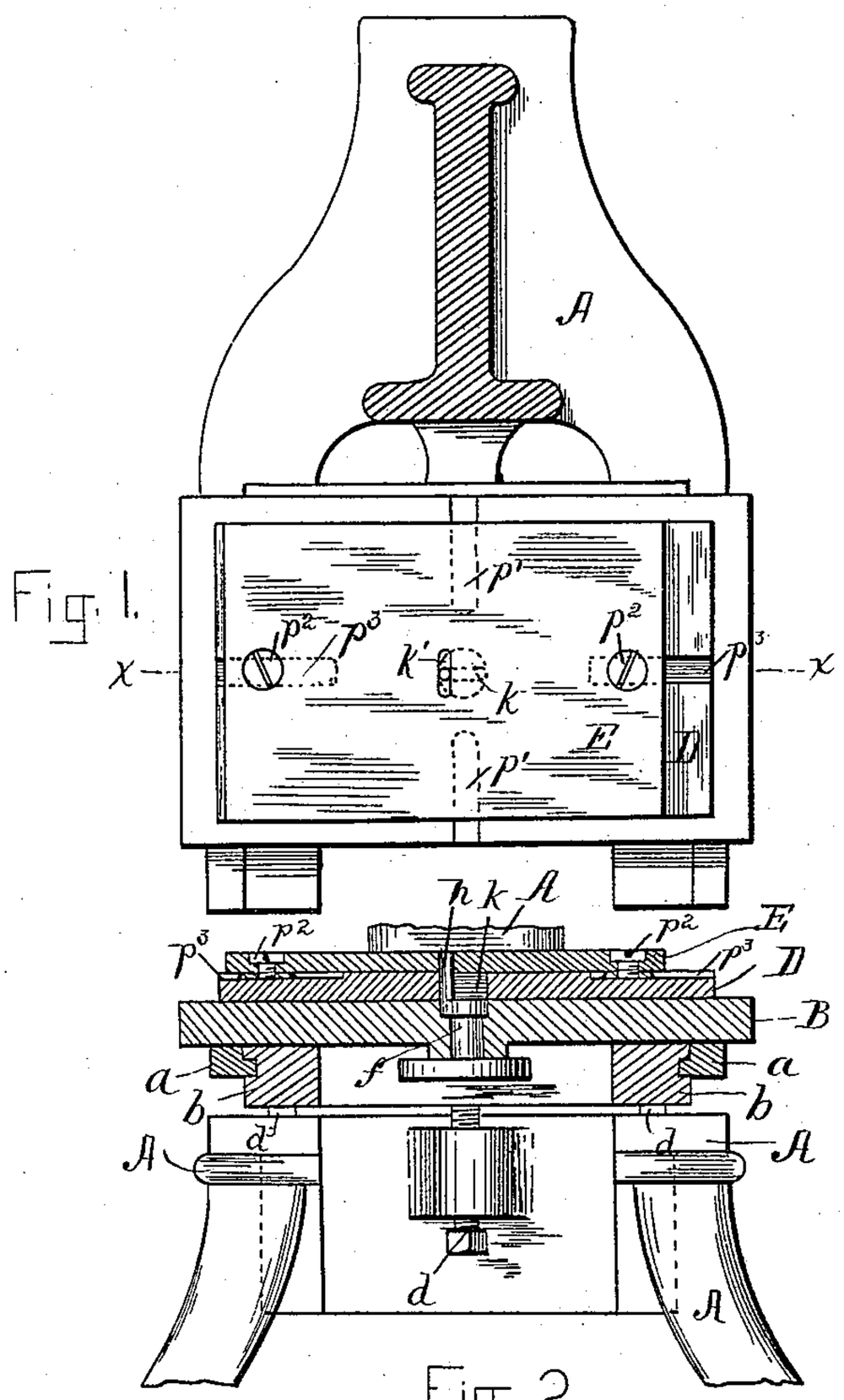

Fig. 2.

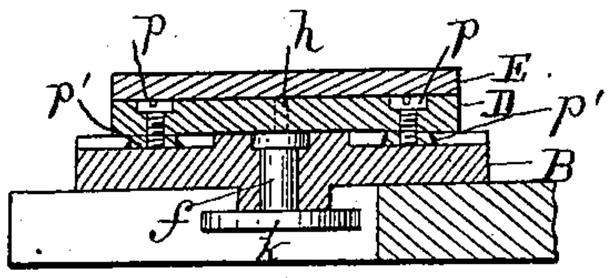

Fig. 3.

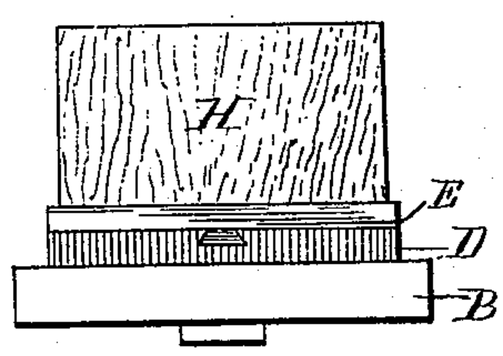

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. STACKPOLE, OF LYNN, ASSIGNOR TO NATHAN J. SIMONDS, OF WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS.

LEATHER-CUTTING PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,074, dated April 21, 1885.

Application filed August 25, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. STACKPOLE, of Lynn, county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Leather-Cutting Presses, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, Figure 1 is a plan view of the plates on which the cutting-block is mounted. Fig. 2 is a section of these plates on line *x x*, Fig. 1, showing the eccentric pin by which motion is communicated to them in order to lift the block after each cut of the die, and showing part of the supporting frame in elevation. Figs. 3 and 4 are details.

My invention relates to the mechanism in a leather-cutting press by which the cutting-block is moved relatively to the die in order that the die and block may not meet at the same point on the block during successive cuts.

I have not deemed is necessary to show more of the machine in the drawings than the part referred to, and shall limit myself in the following description to the part shown, the general construction and operation of a leather-cutting press being well known.

I have shown my improvement as applied to a press in which the cutting-block is mounted below the die, although it may be equally well applied to presses in which the block is arranged above the die.

A is part of the frame of the machine. B is a bed-plate provided with the flanges *a a*, by which it is secured to the pieces *b b*, which rest on adjusting-screws *d d d*, set in the frame of the machine, and by means of which the block may be leveled. The plate B has journaled in it the short vertically-set shaft *f*, the upper end of which is slightly enlarged in diameter, (see Fig. 2,) and is provided with an eccentric pin, *h*, which projects upward through slots *k k*, cut in the plates D and E, respectively, which rest one above the other on bed-plate B. (See Fig. 2.) Below the bed-plate B the end of the short shaft *f* is fitted with a gear, by means of which, through any well-known form of mechanism, it may be actuated in order to turn the shaft *f*, and thus shift the block between each cut of the die. The action of the eccentric pin *h* in shifting the block is very simple. The slots *k* and *k'* in the plates D and E are cut so as to lie at right angles to each other, (see the full and dotted lines, Fig. 1,) so that while the movement of the eccentric pin would slide plate D, if it were alone, forward and backward, only and plate E, if it were alone, laterally only, when the pin acts upon both together the upper plate, E, is given a resultant motion which causes any point on its surface to describe a circle at every revolution of the short shaft *f*, and the cutting-block H, which rests upon plate E, (see Fig. 4,) is given the same motion. The under movable plate, D, is provided with screw guide-pins *p p*, the lower ends of which project within grooves *p' p'* in the bed-plate and insure the movement of the plate D in the line of the grooves, while the upper movable plate, E, is provided with similar guide-pins, p^2 p^2, which act in corresponding grooves, p^3 p^3, in plate D, to insure the movement of plate E in a direction in the line of said grooves p^3 p^3, and at right angles to the movement of plate D.

What I claim is—

1. In a leather-cutting machine, the block supporting and shifting mechanism consisting of the slotted plates E and D and eccentric *h*, substantially as described.

2. In a leather-cutting machine, the bed-plate B, provided with shaft *f*, carrying an eccentric pin arranged to project into a slot in the plate D, and adapted to slide the plate D backward and forward on the bed-plate as the eccentric shaft revolves, substantially as described.

CHARLES F. STACKPOLE.

Witnesses:

WM. A. MACLEOD,

H. E. BARRY.