

(No Model.)

D. L. KETCHAM.  
TAILOR'S CUTTING TABLE.

No. 338,601.

Patented Mar. 23, 1886.

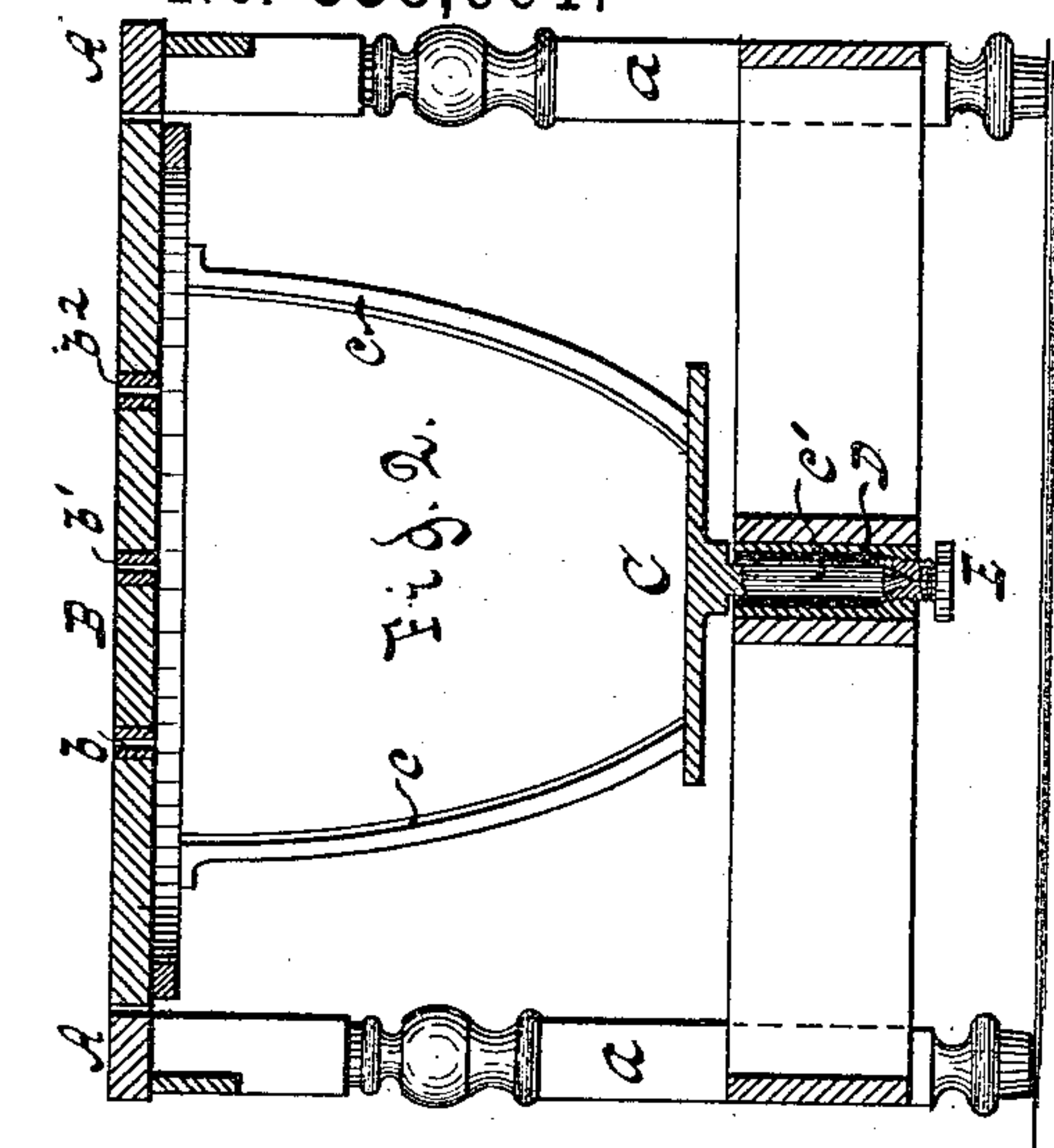


Fig. 4.

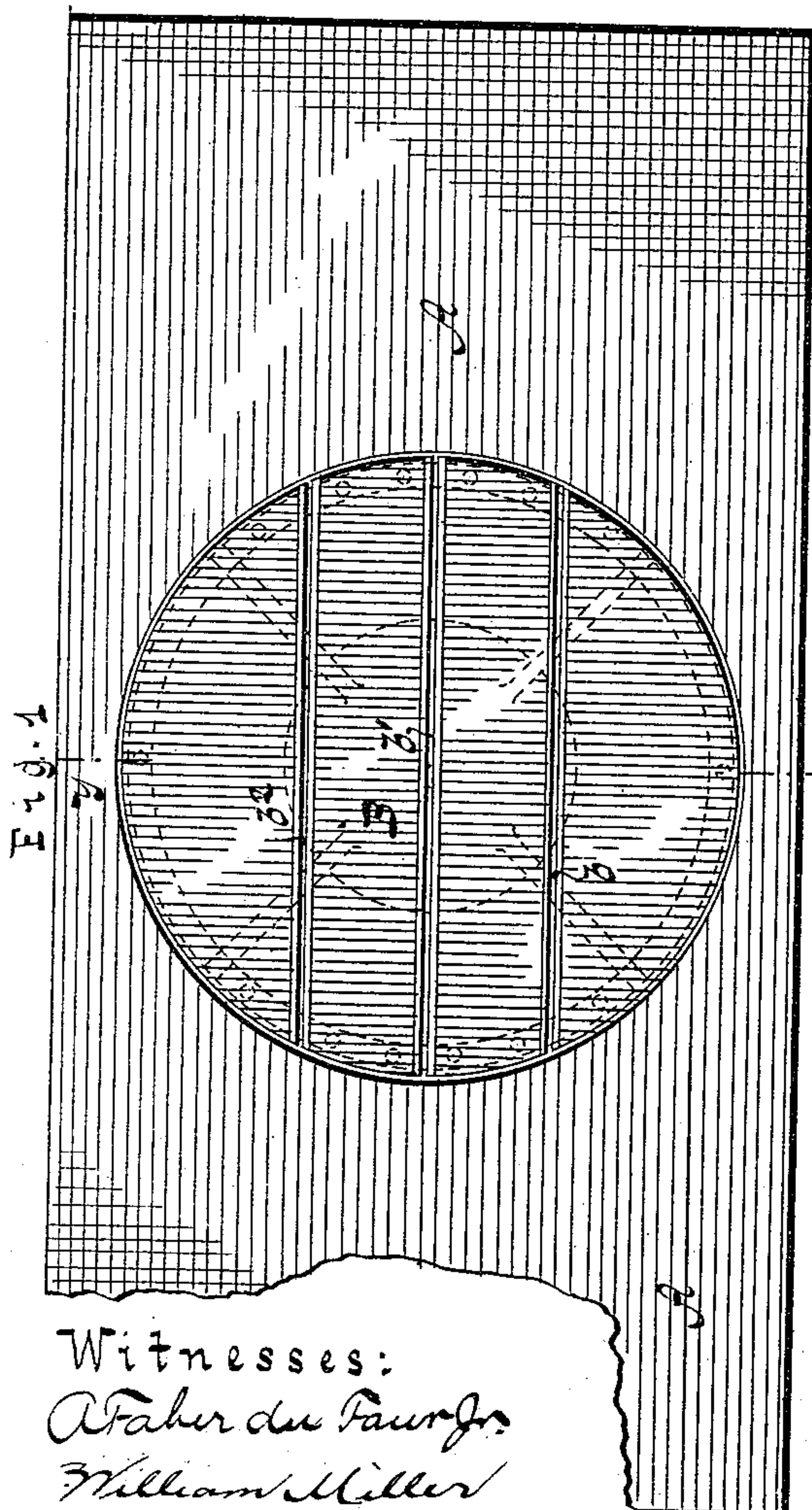
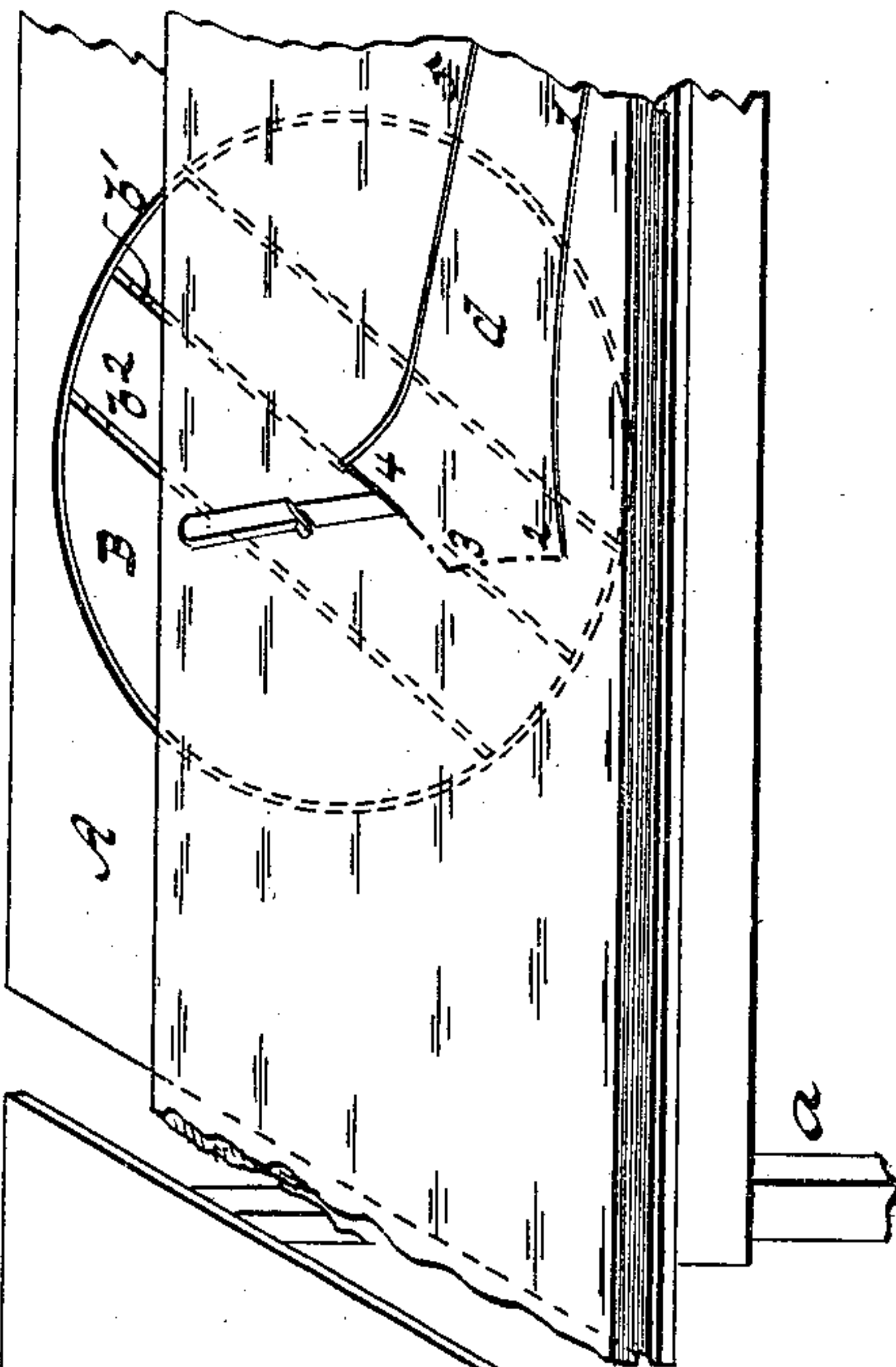
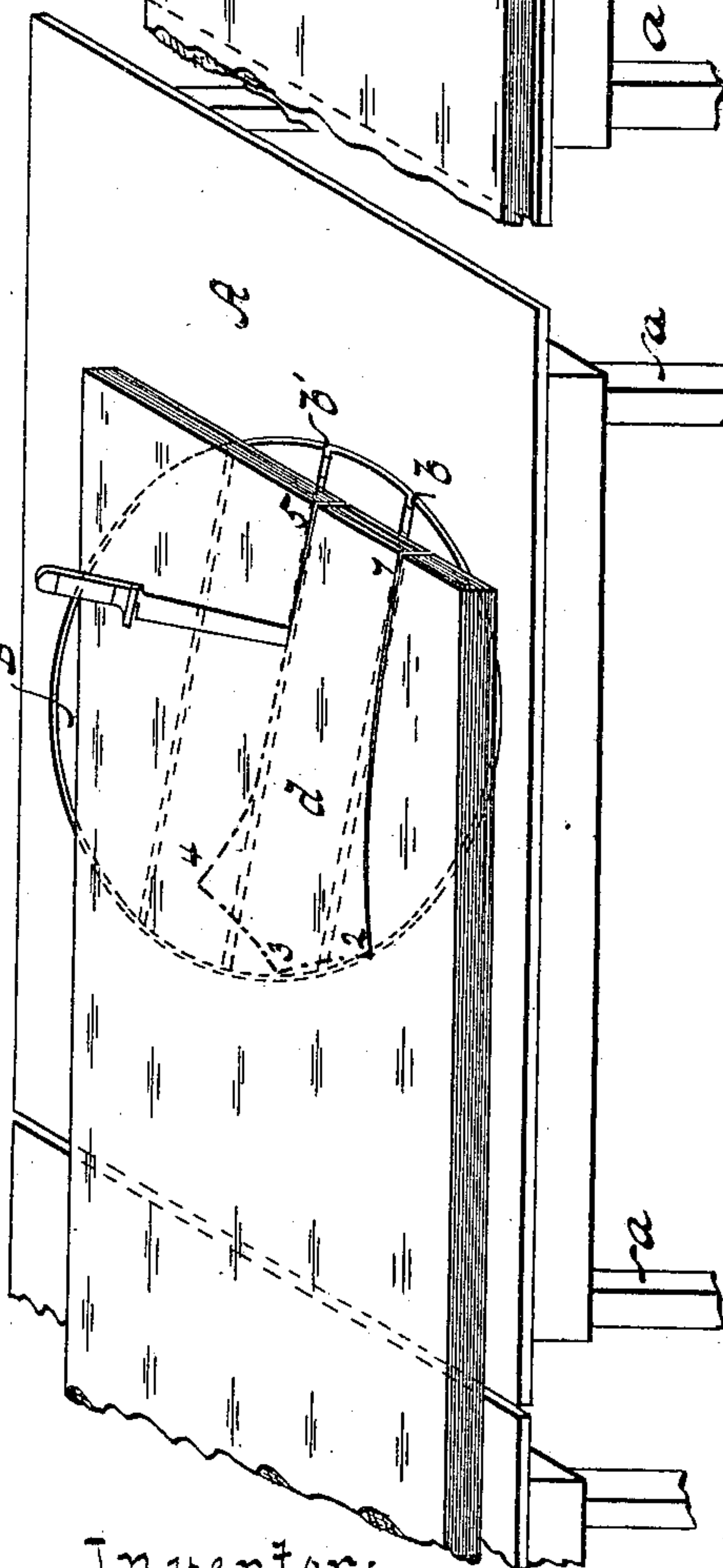


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:  
Abner du Paur Jr.  
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Inventor:  
David L. Ketcham,  
by Van Santvoord, Hauck,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID L. KETCHAM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## TAILOR'S CUTTING-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 338,601, dated March 23, 1886.

Application filed November 12, 1885. Serial No. 182,650. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID L. KETCHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tailors' Cutting-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide novel means for cutting cloth or other fabrics in the manufacture of wearing-apparel, whereby I obviate the necessity of turning the goods when cutting curved lines or when corners are to be turned, so that the cutting operation is rendered less laborious and a large saving in time and expense is attained.

The object of my invention I accomplish in the manner and by the means hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or top-view of my improved cutting-table. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section thereof in the plane  $y y$ , Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views showing the method of procedure.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the table, which is supported on suitable legs,  $a$ , and B is the circular disk fitted into a hole in the table-top, so as to be capable of rotation. Across the disk B extend slots  $b b' b^2$ , through which the cutting-knife is thrust, and when the disk B is made of wood the edges of the slots can be bound with metal, as shown in the drawings. The disk B is connected by arms  $c$  to a plate, C, which is provided with a post,  $c'$ , bearing in a box, D, secured in the frame-work of the table. The end of the post  $c'$  is made conical, and bears in an adjustable plug, E, so that the height of the disk may be adjusted in regard to the table-top, in order that the surfaces of both will always lie in the same horizontal plane.

In practice the disk B is of a diameter to permit slots of a length sufficient to allow a cut to be taken along such slots which will be equal to or exceed the length of cut in any garment while they are situated some such distance apart as the width of the material in one leg of pantaloons or that of a sleeve, so that by running the knife first along one slot

and then along the second and suitably rotating the disk the whole operation can be performed without moving the goods forward.

In Fig. 3 the goods is shown with a pattern,  $d$ , marked thereon, and the method of procedure is as follows: The operator first inserts the knife into slot  $b$ , and pushing the same forward, as usual, follows the line of demarcation from 1 to 2, which line is somewhat curved, and by exerting a lateral pressure upon the disk B through the medium of the knife the disk is caused to turn and the knife follows the curved line. After this cut he can adjust the goods so as to follow line 2 to 3; or, as shown in the drawings, the knife can be withdrawn and inserted in slot  $b'$ , and then by the same operation caused to cut along line 4 to 5. Now, as shown in Fig. 4, the goods can be adjusted in the proper position and the disk swung around either by hand or by the knife to the position shown in this figure, whence the operator can cut along line 3 to 4, &c. It is evident that during this operation it is not necessary to turn the goods, as is done with the stationary slotted tables now in ordinary use, and a great saving of time and labor is thus accomplished by the use of the revoluble disk.

Instead of three slots, two might be used to accomplish the same purpose; but three such slots are more convenient. When the knife is directly in the center of the disk B, or directly on a line with the center of the disk when in one of the slots  $b^2 b$ , it is found difficult to turn the table with the knife, and in such a case the disk B can be rotated by grasping one of the arms  $c$ . A foot lever or arm could be attached to the table, which, when depressed, would turn the table. For instance, if a ratchet-wheel is mounted on the post  $c'$ , which is engaged by an arm which moves forward when the foot-lever is shifted or depressed, the table would be rotated by one tooth at each depression. Any other well-known means can be used for this purpose.

An apparatus for cutting goods has heretofore been composed of a main stationary table and a circular disk supported in a circular opening therein by means of friction-rollers, and provided with a slot for the travel of a



cutting-knife. Such, therefore, I do not broadly claim.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. The combination, in a tailor's cutting-table, of a main table having a box, D, connected with its frame-work and provided with a circular opening in its top, an adjustable  
10 plug, E, in the lower end of the box, a rotating disk, B, having a series of parallel slots for the passage of a cutting-knife, and a series of arms, c, connected at one end with the disk and at the other end with a post, c', arranged  
15 in the box and bearing against the plug, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a tailor's cutting-table, of a stationary main table having a box, D, secured to its frame-work and provided

with a circular opening in its top, and an adjustable plug, E, arranged in the lower end of 20 said box and provided with a conical cavity, with a rotating disk, B, having a series of parallel slots for the passage of a cutting-knife, and a series of arms, c, connected at one end with the disk and at the other end 25 with a post, c', arranged in said box and having a conical lower end fitting the cavity in the adjustable plug, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscrib- 30 ing witnesses.

DAVID L. KETCHAM. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

A. FABER DU FAUR, Jr.