

(No Model.)

G. L. TYLER.

KNIFE FOR LEATHER SPLITTING MACHINES.

No. 342,983.

Patented June 1, 1886.

Fig. 1.

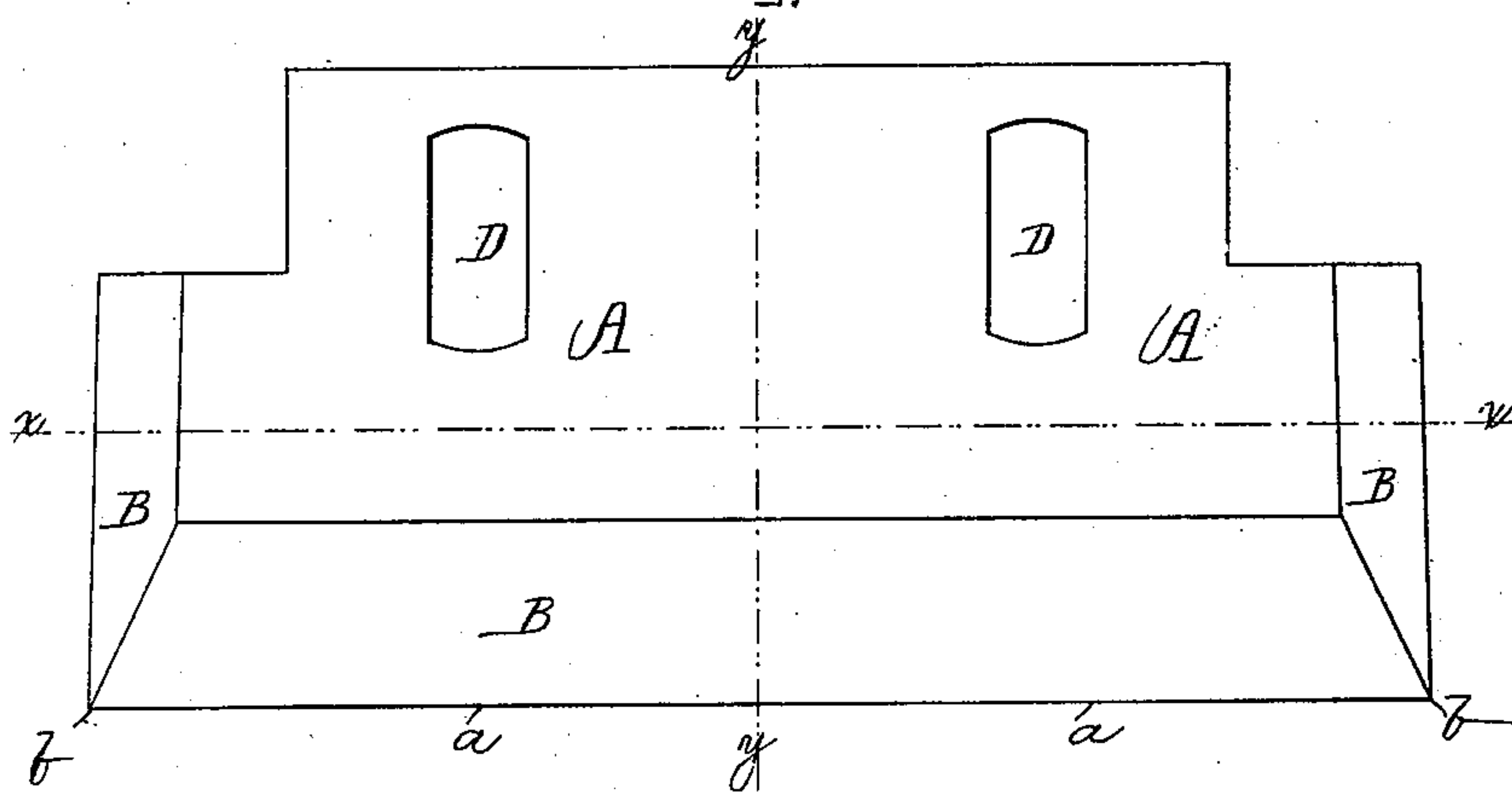


Fig. 2.

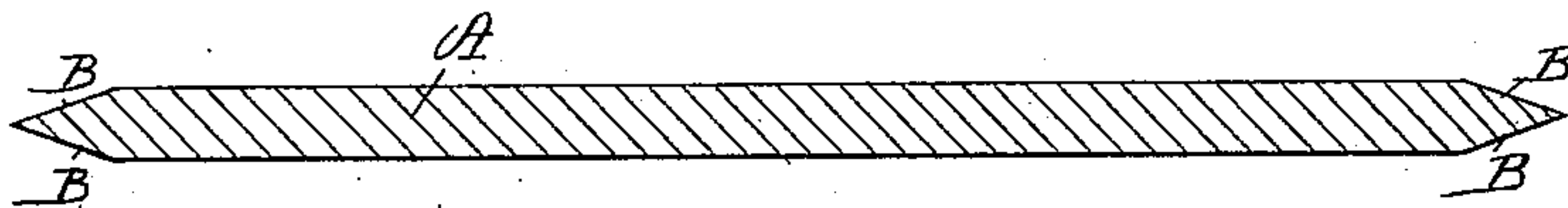
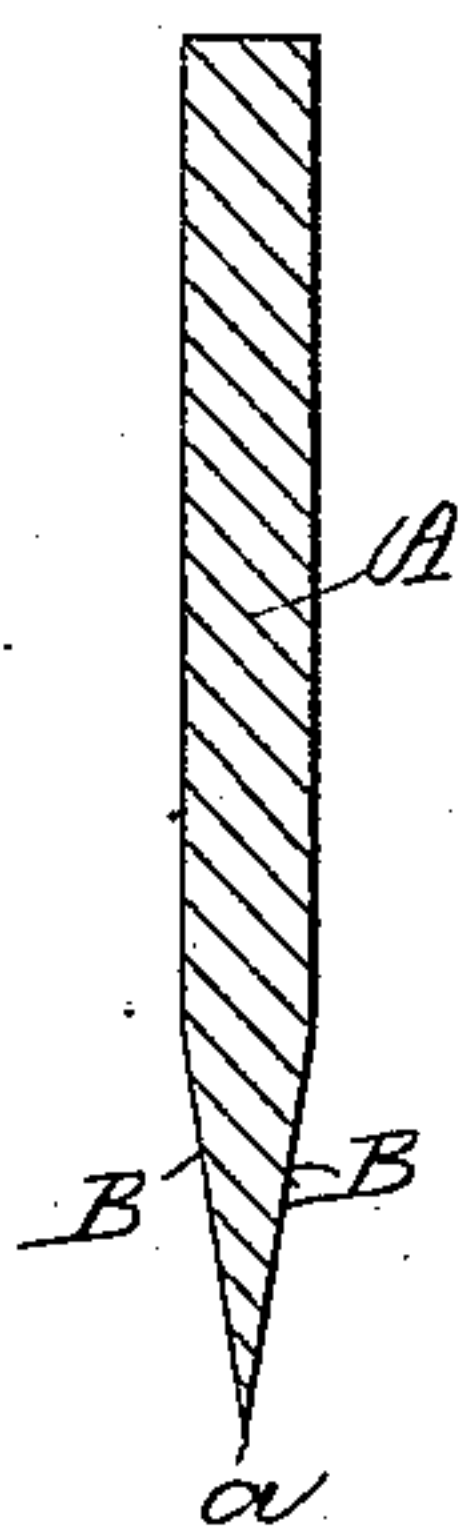


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

Milan F. Stevens.
Lauritz W. Möller.

Inventor.

George L. Tyler
by Wm. H. Macleod
his atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. TYLER, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE TYLER
BRADFORD MACHINE COMPANY.

KNIFE FOR LEATHER-SPLITTING MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,983, dated June 1, 1886.

Application filed August 27, 1885. Serial No. 175,450. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. TYLER, of
Lynn, county of Essex, State of Massachusetts,
have invented certain new and useful Improve-
ments in Knives for Leather-Splitting Ma-
chines, of which the following is a full, clear,
concise, and exact description, reference being
had to the drawings accompanying and form-
ing a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is a sec-
tion on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on
line *y y*, Fig. 1.

The object of my invention is the construc-
tion of a knife for use in a machine for split-
ting leather or other like material; and it con-
sists in the peculiarities of construction here-
inafter described.

My improved knife is designed more es-
pecially for use in a machine such as is shown
and described in Letters Patent of the United
States granted to me dated June 2, 1885, No.
319,357, although, as will be obvious, it may
be adapted for use in other well-known forms
of splitting-machines.

In machines of the class shown in said Let-
ters Patent above mentioned the leather is
split to a hinge at one edge, and my improved
knife is particularly adapted to this work.

A is the body of the knife, and B its bev-
eled edges. The splitting-edge of the knife
is shown at *a*, and the corners *b* are sharpened
to form cutting-corners. The edges are beveled

on both sides, thus constituting a double bevel,
as shown, and the ends of the knife form
slightly-acute angles with the cutting-edge *a*—
that is, the ends run inwardly toward the
body of the knife, forming a blade which is
broader along its cutting-edge than it is along
line *x x*. This peculiar construction removes
the objection which has hitherto existed with
this kind of knife—namely, the friction which
resulted in forcing the hinged side of the leather
past the end of the knife.

Knives constructed in the manner above de-
scribed may be ground down when required
to be sharpened without losing their form, and
may be readily adjusted by reason of the slots
D D, by means of which they are secured in
position in the machine, and, as but one end
of the knife is in use at a time, when this end
becomes dulled or the cutting-corner rounded,
the knife may be turned over and the other
end used before sharpening.

What I claim is—

A splitting-machine knife having a cutting-
edge and sharpened ends, all of which are
beveled on both sides, the length of the cut-
ting-edge being greater than the width of the
knife at any point rearward of the said edge,
substantially as set forth.

GEORGE L. TYLER.

Witnesses:

WM. A. MACLEOD,
M. A. THOMPSON.