

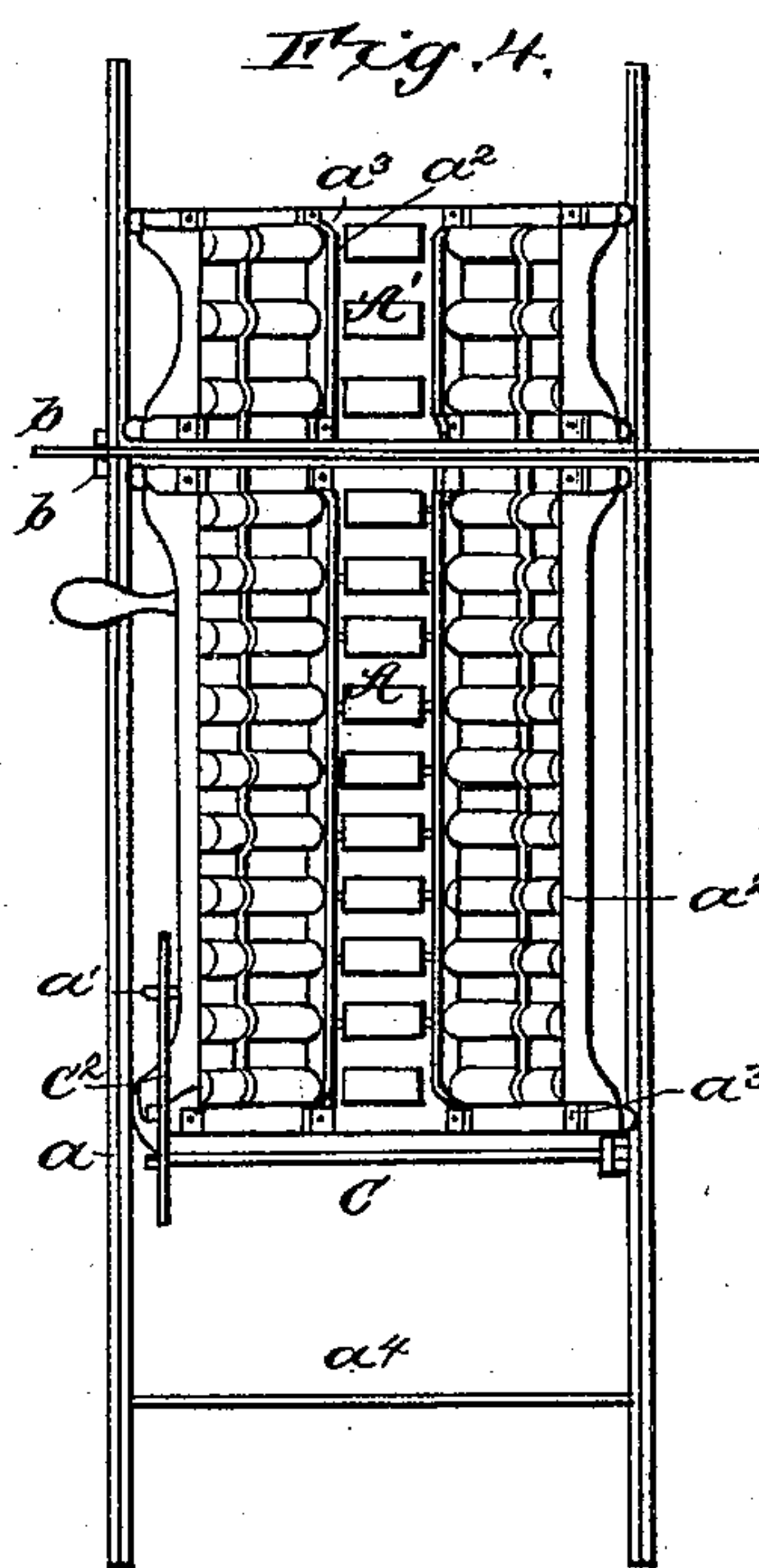
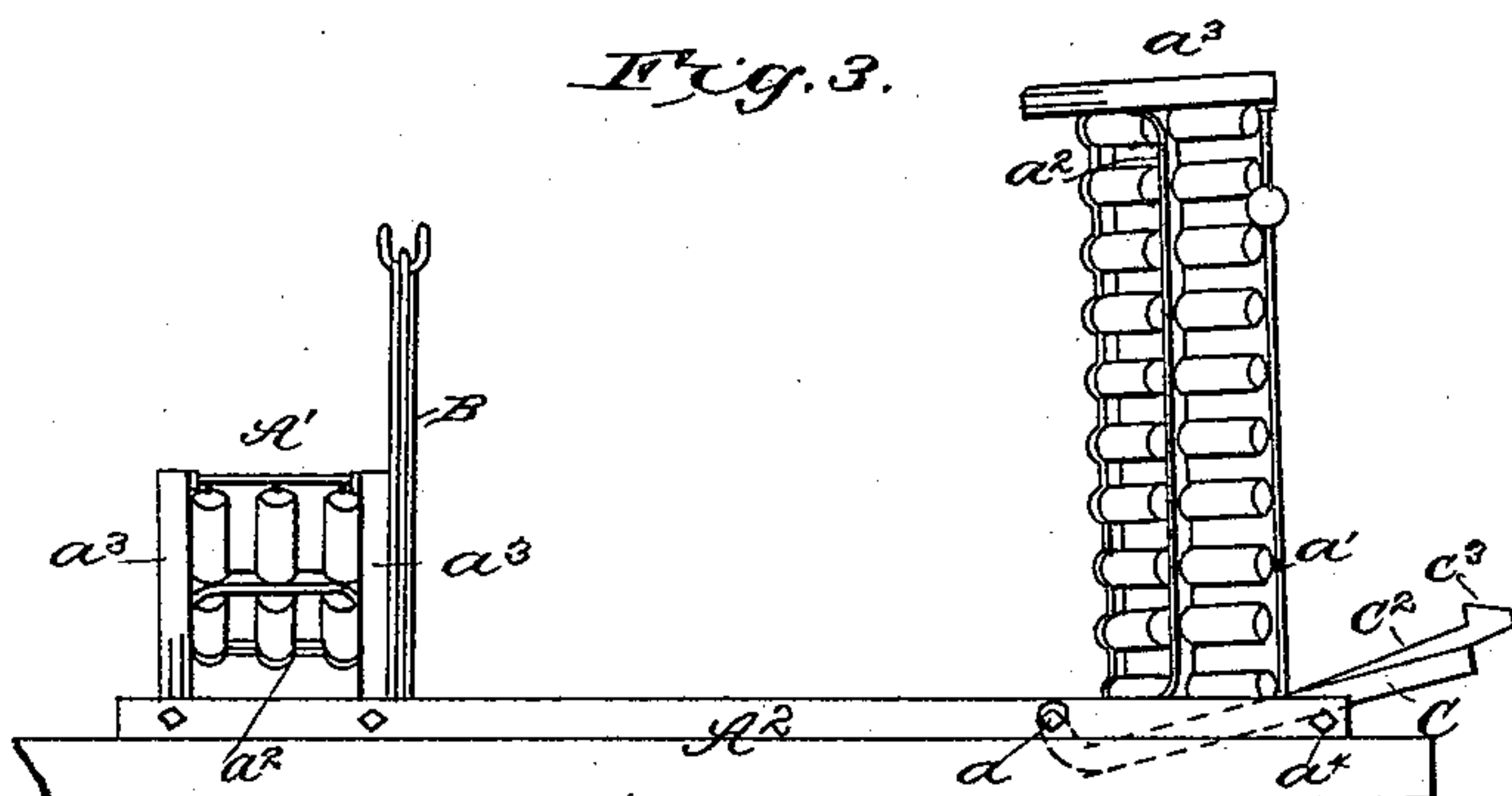
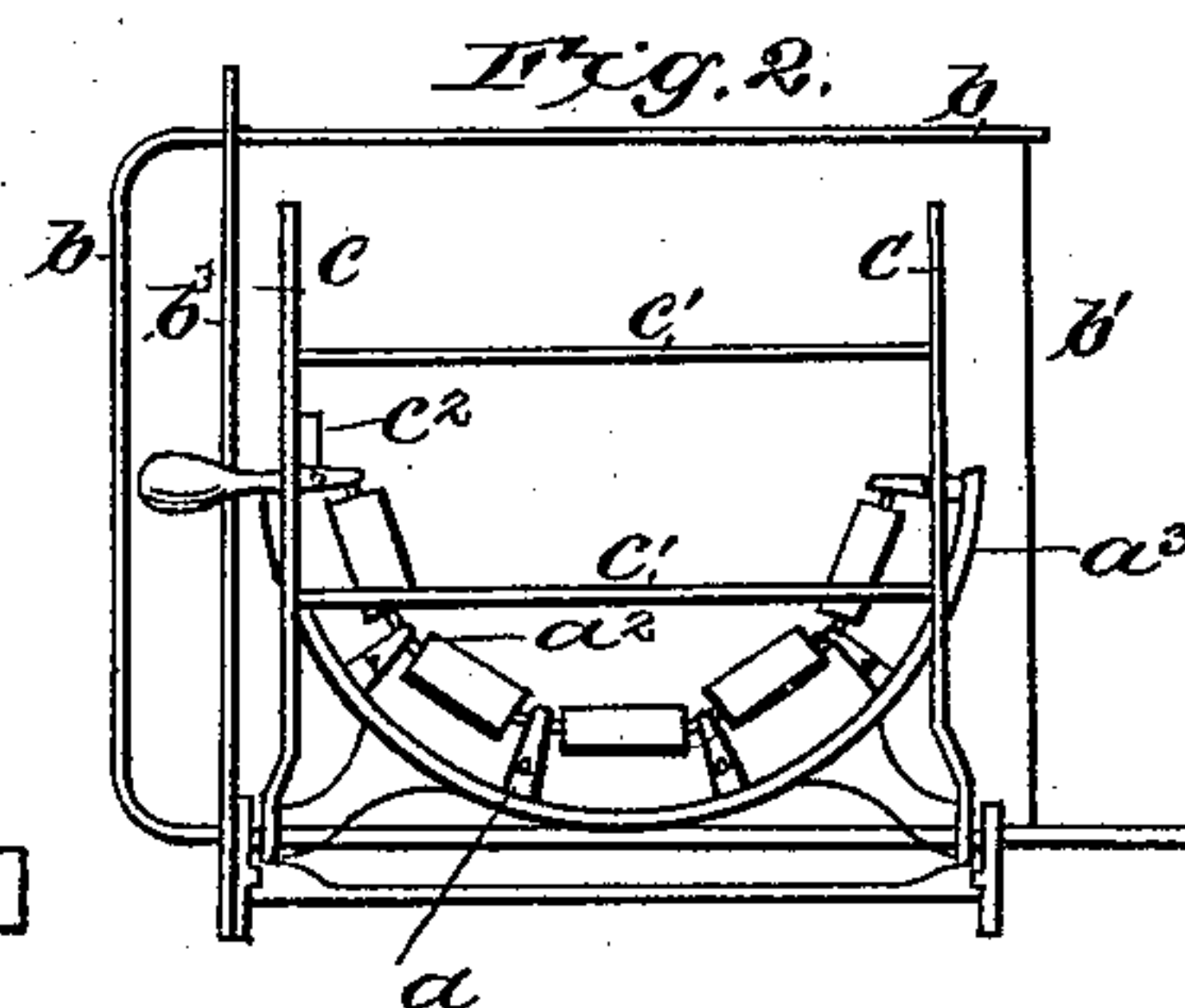
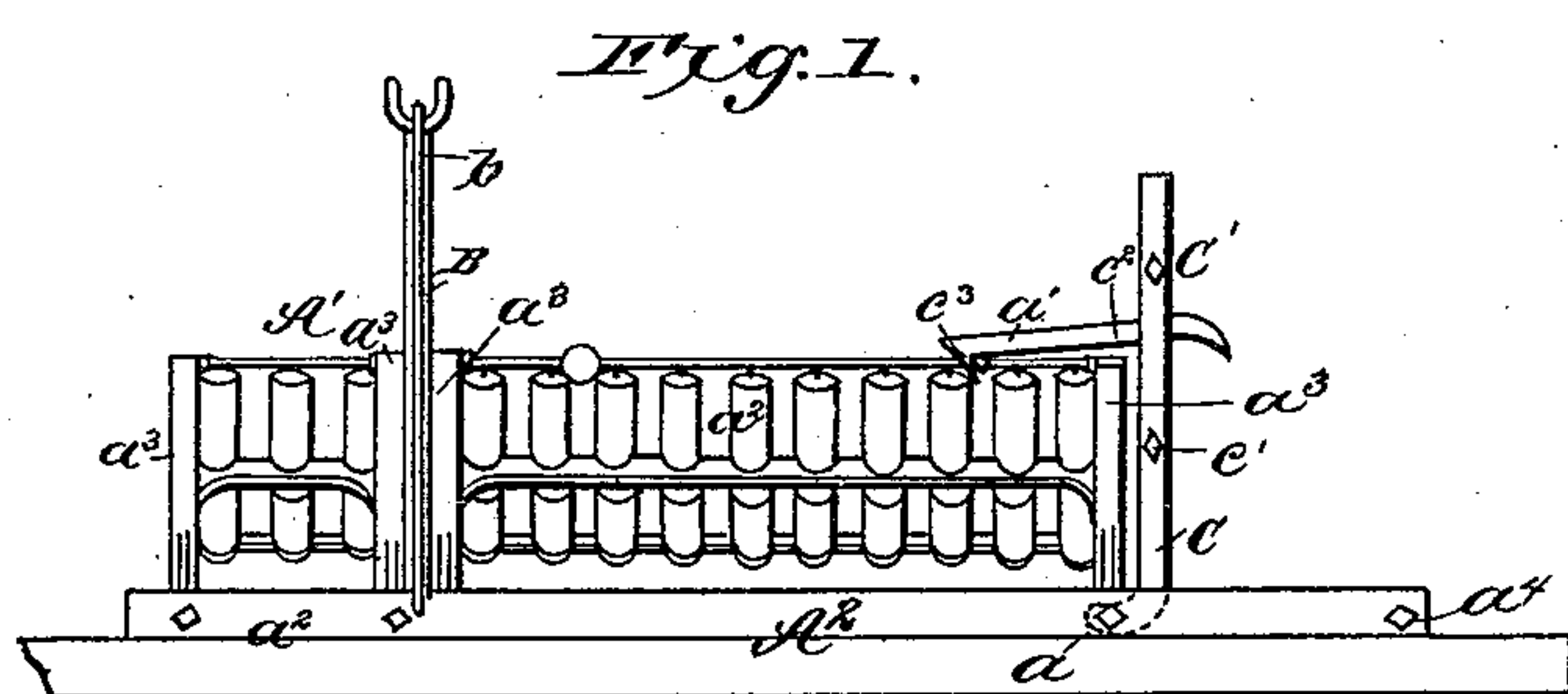
(No Model.)

J. S. SMITH.

CUTTING TABLE FOR TILE MACHINES.

No. 352,632.

Patented Nov. 16, 1886.



Witnesses

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JOHN S. SMITH, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

CUTTING-TABLE FOR TILE-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,632, dated November 16, 1886.

Application filed January 16, 1886. Serial No. 188,720. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cutting Tables for Tile-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to that class of tile-tables having a hinged section adapted to be raised to a vertical position for the removal of a tile which has been severed from the column of clay forced from the tile-machine.

The main object of the invention is to facilitate the manipulation of the tilting portion of the table and the pallet-board, the construction being such that the pallet-board is held securely to the tilting section of the table until the latter has nearly reached a vertical position, when the board is automatically released, and the tilting section may be again turned down before the removal of the tile and pallet.

With this object in view the invention consists in novel features of construction, which will be fully described in the ensuing specification and claimed in the clauses at the close thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cut-off table embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a rear end view. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the table tilted. Fig. 4 is a plan view.

The table is divided into two sections, A A', the section A' being stationary and arranged adjacent to the tile-machine to receive the column of clay as it emerges therefrom. The hinged or tilting section A of the table rests normally in a horizontal plane with the stationary section A', sufficient space being left between their meeting ends to permit of the passage of the cutting device B.

The sections A A' of the table are mounted on any suitable frame, A², which may be also utilized to support the tile-machine.

The fixed section A' of the table is rigidly secured to the frame A², and the tilting section is hinged thereto at its rear end by means of a bolt, a, passing through the side rails of the

frame A² and through lugs projecting downward from the extreme end of said tilting section.

The table is concaved transversely, the working-surface being composed of several longitudinal series of rollers, (five series are shown in the drawings,) the axes of which are journaled in bearings formed in longitudinal bars a², and these bars are secured at their ends to segmental ribs a³, forming the ends of the respective sections.

The cut-off device B comprises a U-shaped frame, b, of spring-steel, between the ends of which the cutting-wire b' is strained. The lower leg of the frame b is mounted to slide in openings in the frame A² below the table, a standard, b³, being secured to the frame A² or to the fixed section of the table, in the forked upper end of which the upper leg of frame b is supported and guided.

The pallet-board (not shown) is supported between the rear end of the tilting section A of the table and a frame, C, the lower end of which is pivoted upon the bolt a. This frame C consists of two side pieces, c, curved at their lower ends, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and a suitable number of tie-rods, c', connecting said side pieces. To one of the side pieces, C, is pivoted a latch, c², provided at its forward end with a hook, c³, to engage a pin or stud, a', projecting from the tilting section of the table. (See Figs. 1 and 4.) The rear end of the latch projects to rear of said side pieces, c, a tripping device, a⁴, being secured to the frame A² in the path of the rear end of the latch, to release the hook c³ from the stud a' when the tilting section A of the table has nearly reached a vertical position. In the drawings I have shown the rear end of this latch as curved downward, the tripping device a⁴ consisting of a rod secured to the frame A².

In operation, the pallet-board will be held securely between the rear end of section A of the table and the pallet-supporting frame C, the engagement of the hook c³ of latch c² with the stud a' retaining these parts in proper position with relation to each other. The column of clay is forced from the tile-machine onto the rollers until the end (which is properly squared) reaches the pallet-board. The cutter B is then operated to sever a length of tile from the col-

umn of clay, the tilting section A of the table then being tipped upward to bring the tile to a vertical position, with its end resting on the pallet-board. Just as the tilting section with its tile has reached a vertical position the rear end of the latch c^2 strikes the tripping device and releases frame C and the pallet from the section A of the table, when said section may be at once turned down to support the advancing column of clay before removing the pallet and its tile from the frame C. The tile and pallet are of course removed and another pallet secured to the tilting section A before the column of clay has reached the end of said section.

I do not confine myself strictly to the details of construction herein described, as many modifications may be suggested which would involve the principles of my invention. For instance, the latch c^2 might be released by hand at the proper moment, or some other well-known mechanical device might be substituted for the latch.

Instead of bending the lower end of frame C, the lugs of section A might be bent rearwardly, the purpose being to pivot both parts upon a

common center and still leave a space between for the reception of the pallet-board.

I claim—

1. In a cut-off table for tile-machines, the combination, substantially as before set forth, of the tilting section and pallet-support independent of each other but mounted to turn on a common pivot, and means to lock these parts together or to release them.

2. In a tile-table, the combination, substantially as before set forth, of the tilting section and pallet-support having a common pivot, and a latch pivoted to the pallet-support and having a hooked end to engage a projection on the tilting section.

3. In a tile-table, the combination, substantially as before set forth, of the tilting section and pallet-support having a common pivot, the latch, and the tripping device to automatically release the latch at a given time.

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

JOHN S. SMITH.

Witnesses:

JAMES A. PARKINSON,
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