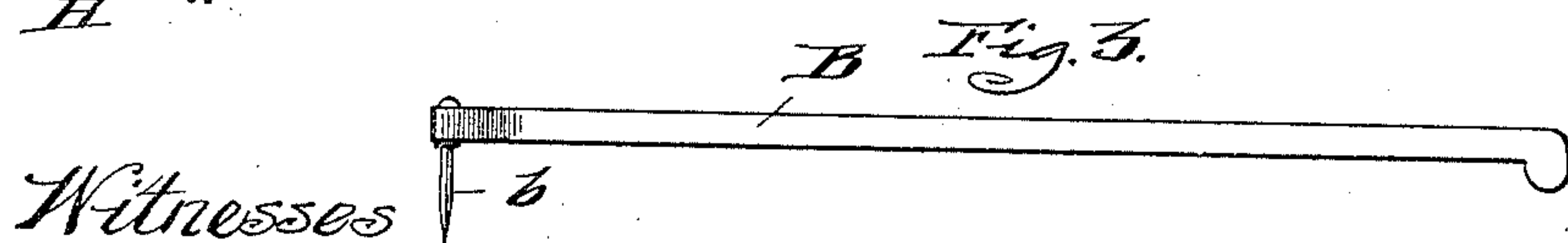
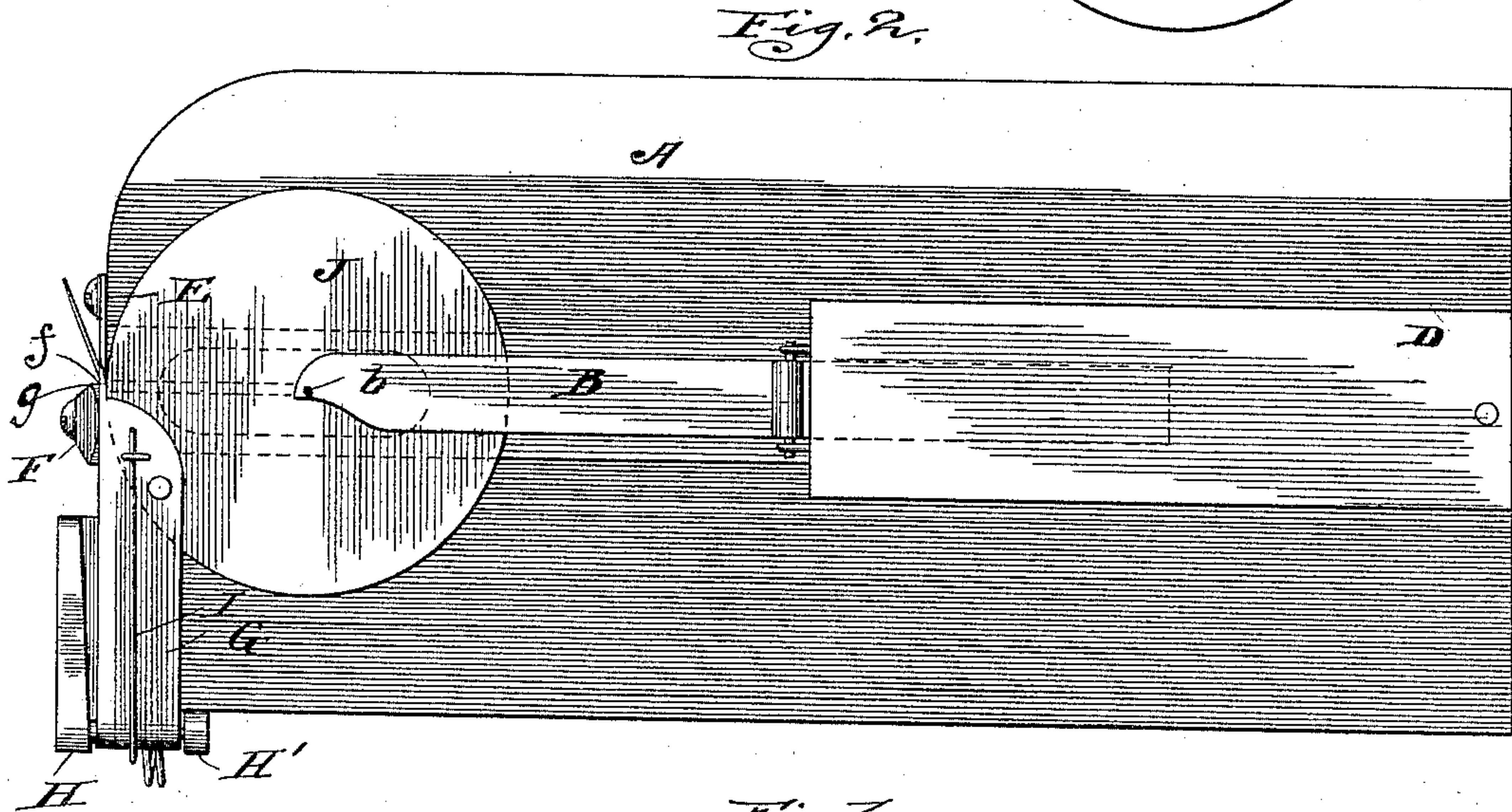
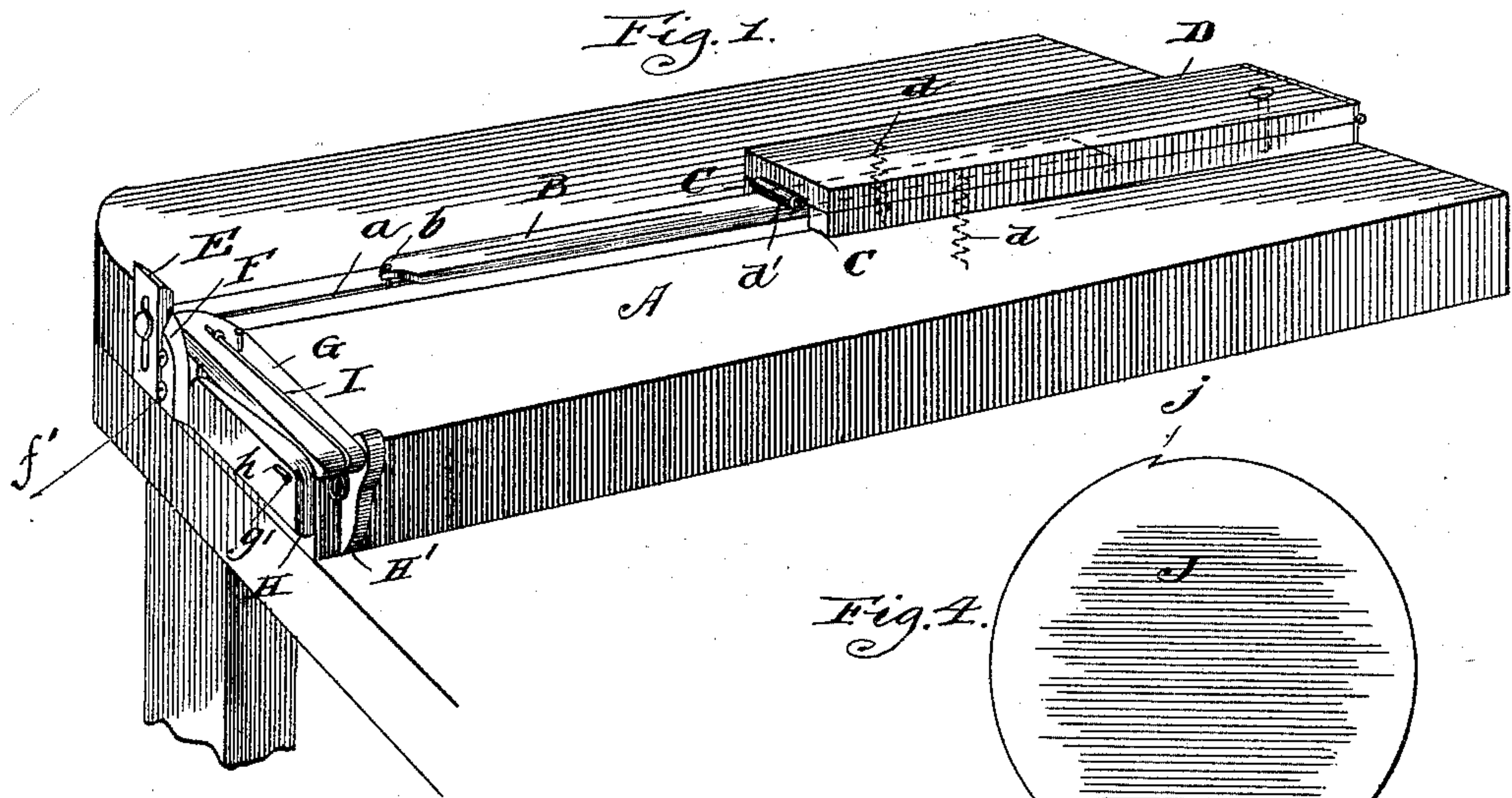


(No Model.)

C. E. RAMUS.  
LEATHER THONG CUTTER.

No. 432,641.

Patented July 22, 1890.



Witnesses  
J. T. Mann  
N. M. Bond.

Inventor,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. RAMUS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
HENRY R. RIENHART AND MYNDERS C. RUSSELL, OF SAME PLACE.

## LEATHER-THONG CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,641, dated July 22, 1890.

Application filed December 21, 1889. Serial No. 334,515. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. RAMUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in String-Cutting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices for cutting strings from fabric, and is particularly adapted for cutting circular pieces of leather into continuous strings or thongs; and my invention consists in the devices and combinations of devices substantially as described, but particularly pointed out in the claims.

In carrying out my invention I employ a suitable bed-plate or base having a way formed therein or thereon over which a sliding bar moves, said bar having a centering-pin which holds the sheet or disk of material to be cut with its center in line and its periphery in contact with a fixed cutting-knife, the pull of the end of the thong operating to draw the sliding bar toward the knife as the strip is cut from the periphery of the disk, an adjustable gage whereby the width of the string or thong is determined, and a yielding presser-foot adapted to bear upon the top of the material being operated upon to hold it firmly upon the bed-plate and against the knife.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of said embodiment of my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the sliding bar with its centering-pin, and Fig. 4 a circular piece of material to be cut into a string or thong.

In the drawings, A represents the bed-plate, which has in its upper surface a longitudinal slot *a*, which forms a way for a centering-pin *b*, projecting angularly from a sliding bar B, the latter being movably confined within ways formed by strips C C, arranged on the bed-plate parallel to the slot *a*, and a plate D, which is hinged at its rear end to the strips C C and is yieldingly confined on the top of said strips by suitable springs, such as the spiral springs *d*. (Shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings.) Said plate D bears at its forward end an anti-friction roller *d'*,

which bears upon the sliding bar B and reduces the friction thereon.

E is a knife which is stationary while operating, and which may be removably secured to an edge of the base at the end of the slot *a*.

F is a gage which is secured to the edge of the base-plate in front of the knife, and which has its inner side above the base-plate cut away, as shown at *f*, and thereby the width of the string or thong is determined. This gage may be secured by the screws *f'*, and by inserting a wedge between the inner face of the gage-plate and edge of the base the width of the string or thong may be increased.

G is a presser-foot having a projecting finger *g*, which is adapted to rest lightly upon the material at the severing-point—that is, at the front edge of the knife. This presser-foot, as shown, is pivotally supported upon a rod *g'*, journaled in elongated slots *h* of brackets H H', and a spring I is arranged to bear yieldingly upon this presser-foot. The latter, when supported as shown, may be lifted at its forward end when it is desired to insert or remove the material.

The material is preferably first prepared by cutting it into circular form—such as shown at J in Fig. 4—and this circular sheet or disk will have, by preference, a leader *j* cut in its periphery, which will be grasped in order to perform the cutting.

In operation the disk of material will be laid upon the bed-plate, and the pin *b* of the sliding bar B will be inserted centrally of the disk, the lower end of the pin projecting into the slot *a*. The disk will then be moved up and the leader *j* drawn outside of the cutting-knife, as shown in Fig. 2, the presser-foot bearing upon the edge of the disk and the finger of the presser-foot resting lightly upon the top of the leader adjacent to the knife. The leader is grasped by the operator and the edge of the disk is drawn thereby against the knife and a string or thong of uniform width is cut, the disk of material rotating freely about the pin *b*, and the bar B being drawn along until the entire disk, with the exception of a very small circular piece around the pin, is slitted into a string or thong. This opera-

tion is very rapidly performed, and it is evident that scraps of varying sizes may be thus readily worked up into continuous strings or thongs.

5 I claim—

1. In a string-cutting device, the combination, with a bed-plate having a longitudinal slot therein, of a sliding bar having a pin projecting from the under side of the bar and  
10 adapted to be passed through the material to be cut and into the slot, a way within which the sliding bar travels, said way having a spring-confined upper wall with an anti-friction roller adapted to bear on the bar, a sta-  
15 tionary knife, a gage to determine the width

of the string, and a presser-foot adapted to bear upon the material adjacent to the knife, substantially as described.

2. In a string-cutting device, the combination, with a bed-plate having a slot therein, of 20 a sliding bar having a pin adapted to be passed through the material and into the slot, a stationary knife, and a spring-controlled presser-foot hinged at its rear end and its front end adapted to bear upon the material adjacent 25 to the knife, substantially as described.

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