

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. SCHOFIELD.
CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE.

No. 451,335.

Patented Apr. 28, 1891.

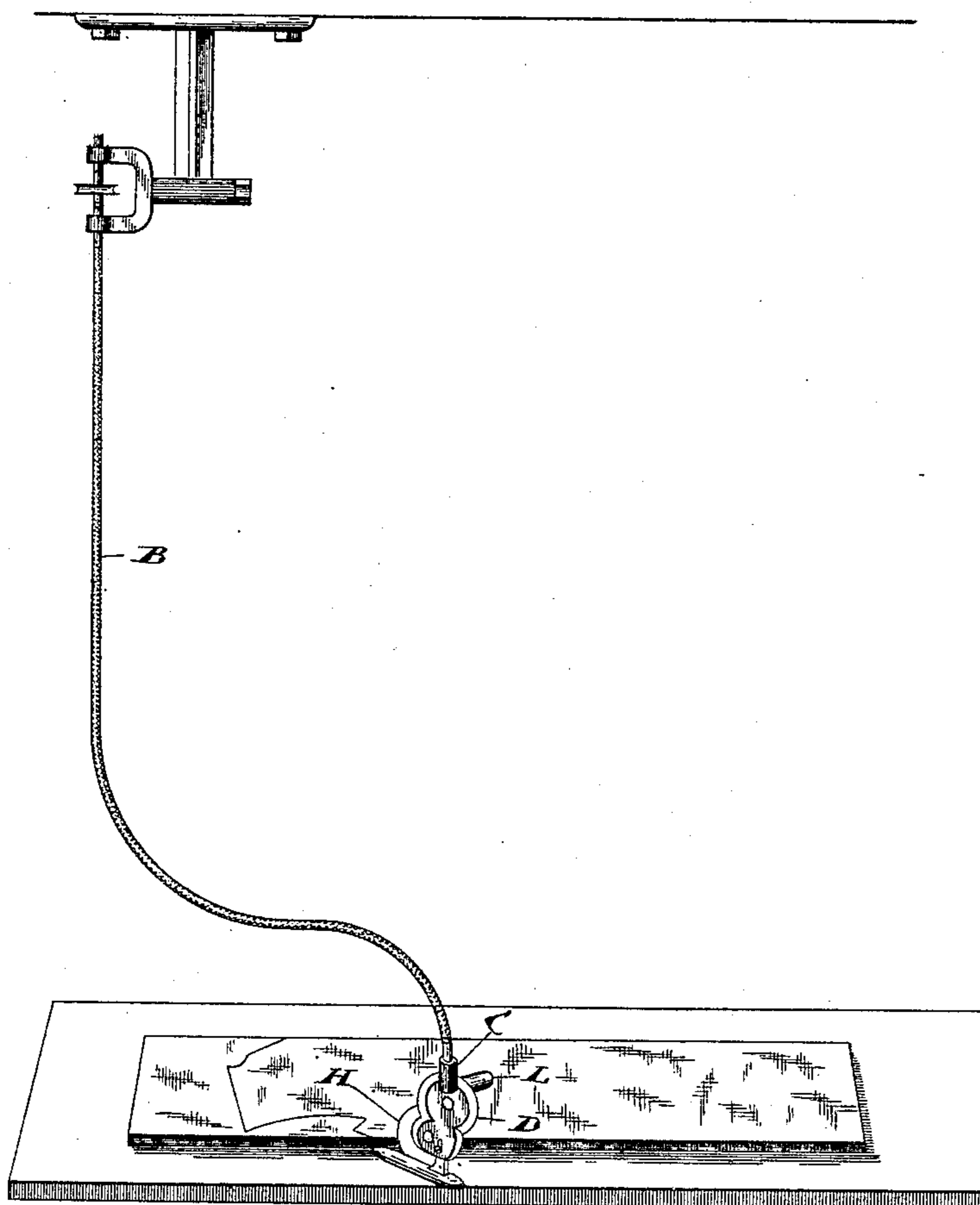


Fig. 1.

Witnesses.

J. P. Cameron,
W. S. McMillan

Inventor

Richard Schofield.
by Donald C. Ridout & Co.,
Attys.

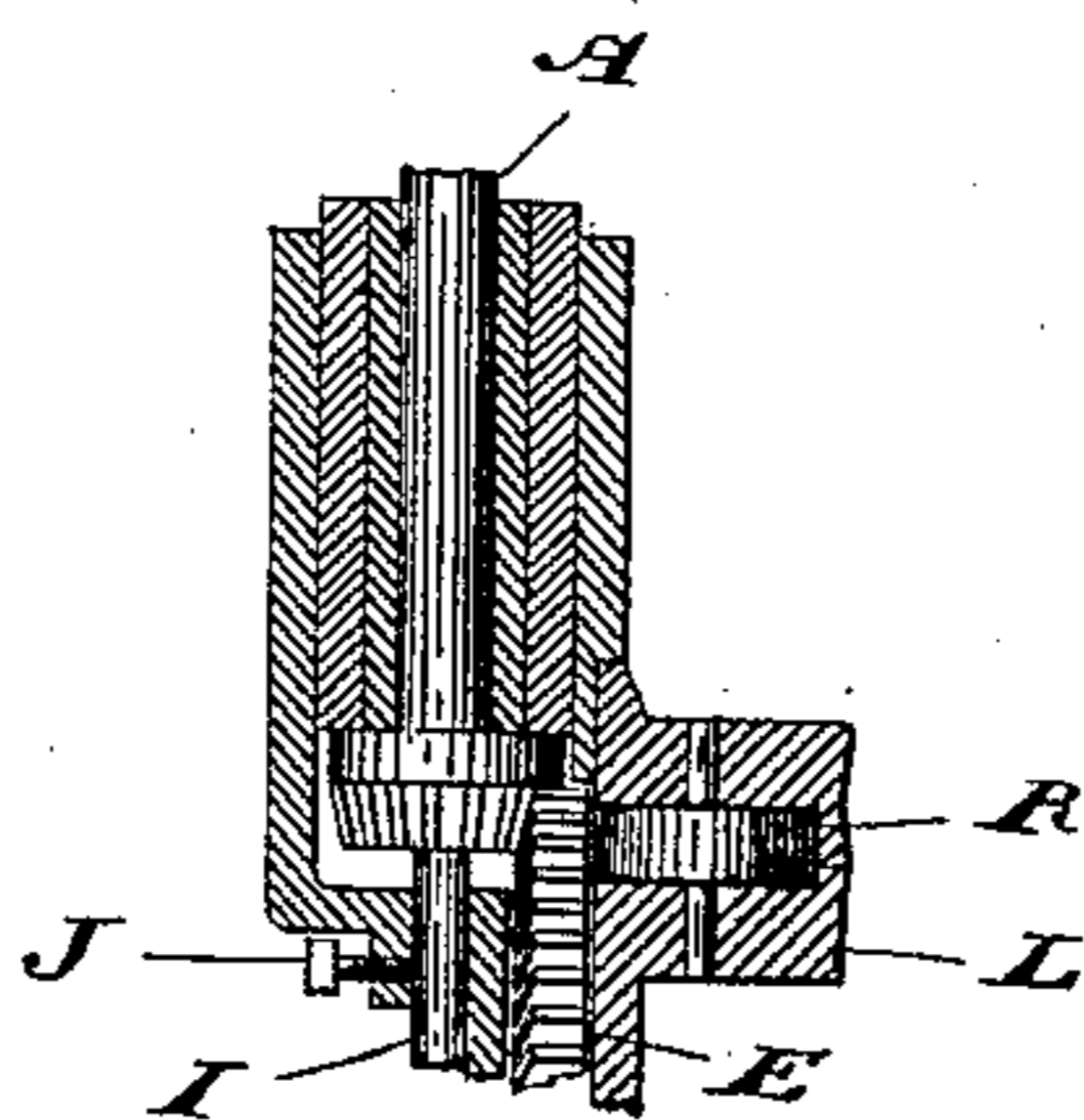
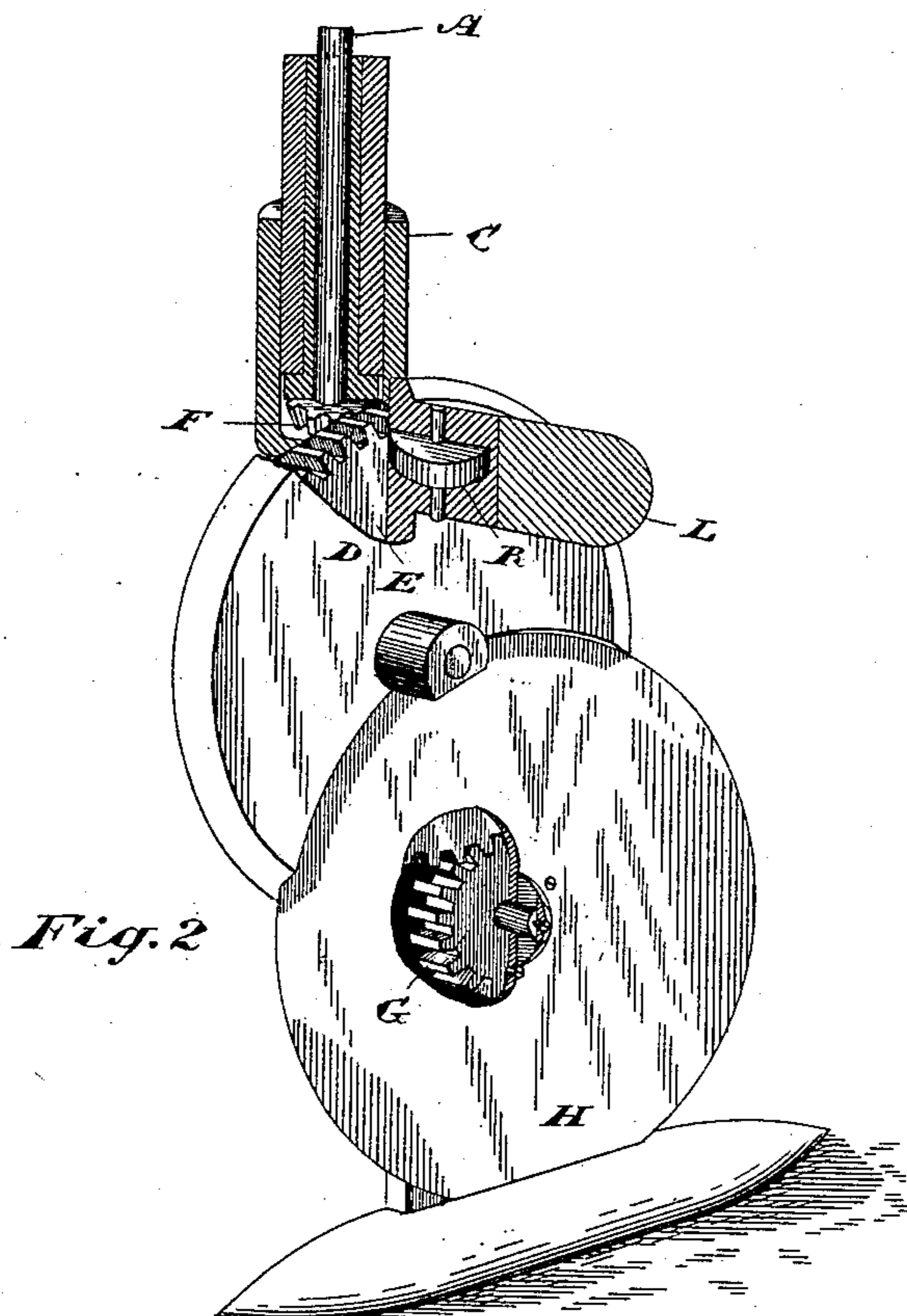
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD SCHOFIELD, OF PARIS, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF SEVEN-TWELFTHS
TO JOHN PENMAN, OF SAME PLACE.

CLOTH-CUTTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 451,335, dated April 28, 1891.

Application filed September 25, 1890. Serial No. 366,113. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD SCHOFIELD, mechanic, of the town of Paris, in the county of Brant, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in a Machine for Cutting Cloth, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in a machine for cutting cloth, patented by me in the United States of America on April 2, 1889, under No. 400,603, and in Canada on November 14, 1889, under No. 32,824; and it consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combinations of parts hereinafter more particularly described and then definitely claimed.

Figure 1 is a view showing my improved cloth-cutter in operation. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of my improved cloth-cutter, a portion of the casing being broken away to expose the interior construction of the machine. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional detail showing the connection between the spindle of the flexible shaft with the gearing for propelling the cutter.

A represents the spindle of the flexible driving-shaft B, which is suitably held in a vertical socket C, projecting from the casing D, which incloses the gear-wheel E. A beveled pinion F is fixed to the end of the spindle A and meshes with beveled cogs formed on the gear-wheel E. Straight cogs are also made round the periphery of the gear-wheel E and mesh with cogs formed on the pinion G, which revolves on a pin and to which the cutter H is fastened.

In Fig. 3 I show a vertical pin I, fitted through a hub formed in the casing D. This pin abuts against the bottom of the spindle A, forming a "step" or support for it. A set-screw J is provided for the purpose of holding the pin I in any desired vertical position, so that the pinion F may be readily adjusted

to properly mesh with the beveled cogs on the gear-wheel E.

R is a friction-roller suitably journaled within a projection L, which may be used as a handle for the machine. This friction-roller abuts against the back surface of the gear-wheel E, holding the said gear-wheel in proper contact with the pinion F. By thus forming the connection between the flexible driving-shaft and the cutter the said cutter may be turned and also moved in a circle horizontally without swinging the flexible shaft, as the coils of the outer casing of the said shaft will give sufficiently to permit the said movement, and consequently my improved cloth-cutting machine may be manipulated freely around any form of pattern.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A spindle A, fixed to the driving-shaft B, supported by an adjustable pin I, and working in a vertical socket C, and having a beveled pinion F fixed to it, in combination with a revoluble gear-wheel E, meshing with the beveled pinion F, and pinion G, fixed to the spindle of the cutter H, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A spindle A, fixed to the driving-shaft B, supported by a vertical socket C, and having a beveled pinion F fixed to it, and an adjustable pin I, forming a step for the spindle A, in combination with a revoluble gear-wheel E, meshing with the beveled pinion F, a pinion G, fixed to the spindle of the cutter H, and a friction-roller K, butting against the back surface of the gear-wheel E opposite to its connection with the beveled pinion F, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Paris, August 28, 1890.

RICHARD SCHOFIELD.

In presence of—

C. M. FOLEY,
E. C. CAPRON.