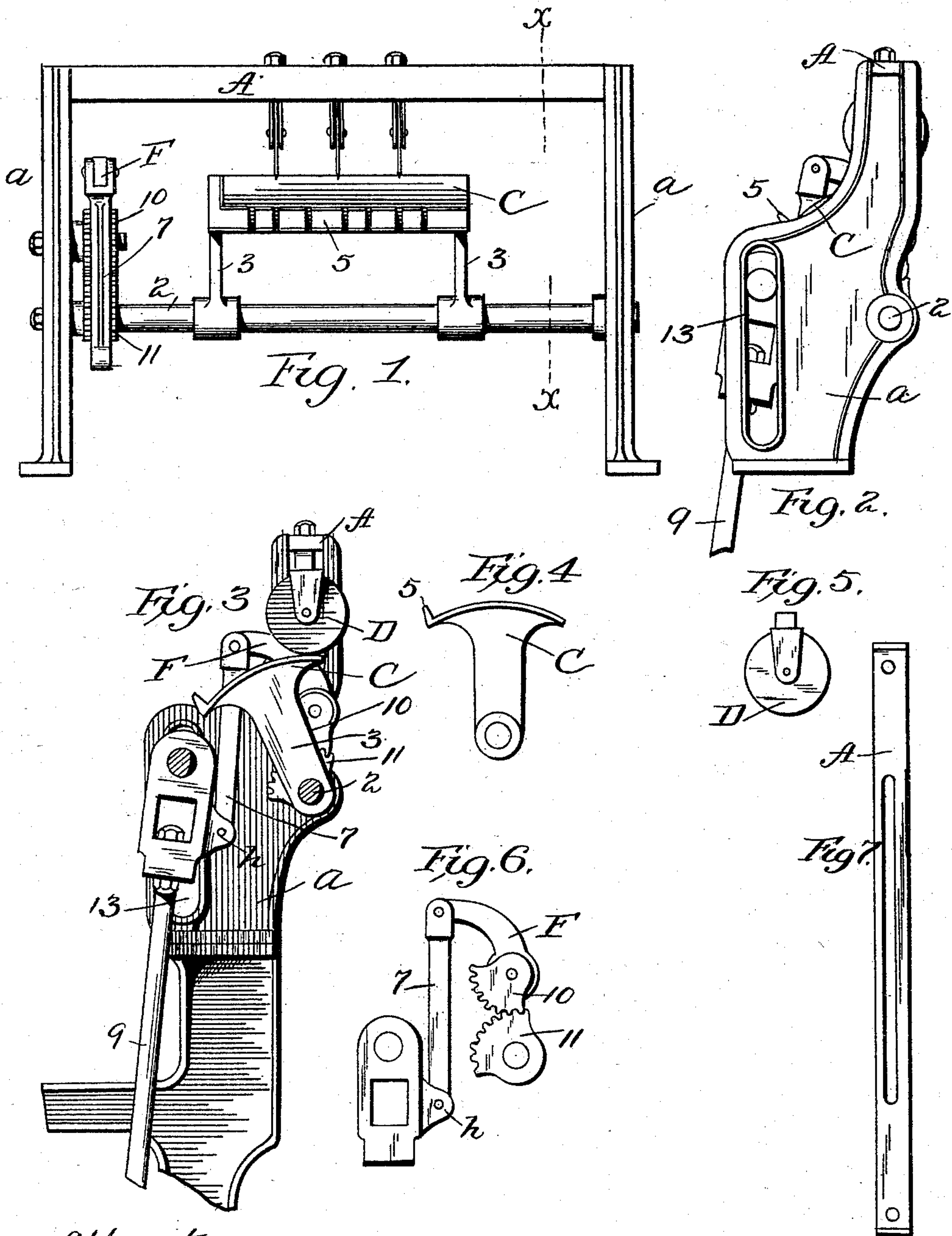


(No. Model.)

R. S. RENO.
MACHINE FOR CUTTING TOBACCO.

No. 497,008.

Patented May 9, 1893.



Attest
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Inventor
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Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT S. RENO, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN H. BRINKOP,
OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING TOBACCO.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,008, dated May 9, 1893.

Application filed December 17, 1892. Serial No. 455,478. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT S. RENO, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Cutting Tobacco and other Substances, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improved machine for cutting tobacco and other articles. The essential part of it is adapted to be used as an independent machine or it is available as an attachment for presses, such as that shown in Letters Patent of the United States granted to John H. Brinkop on the 31st day of May, 1881, and numbered 242,258.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, shows a front elevation of the machine. Fig. 2, shows a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 3, shows a section on line $x-x$ of Fig. 1, the parts being in side elevation. Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are detailed views of parts hereinafter described.

In the drawings a , indicates standards which may be the independent standards of a machine or may be prolongations of the standards of the machine in the patent above referred to. These standards are connected by a cross bar A, which is slotted as shown in Fig. 7, to receive the shanks of the cutters. Mounted in journaled bearings in these standards is a shaft 2. This shaft carries arms 3, on which is supported an oscillating table C. The face of this table is curved in form and is a part of a cylinder, the center of which is the axis of the shaft upon which the table is mounted. On its front edge it has a notched flange or rib 5, against which the edge of the material bears when in the process of cutting.

The cutters are shown at D. These consist of cutting disks pivoted in jaws, the shanks of which are held in the slots by means of nuts on the upper side of the bar. The cutters therefore may be adjusted to any desired position in relation to the surface of the table. I have shown three cutters, although manifestly one or more may be used. It will be understood that the table is fixed rigidly upon the shaft and oscillates with it.

In Fig. 2, is shown a slot 13, and this slot, if the machine be an independent machine may be confined to one standard, but if it be an attachment to the machine shown in the aforesaid Letters Patent, the slot is duplicated in the other standard, and in the slot is the sliding bar which carries the plunger of the aforesaid patent. To this part sliding in the slot, whether it be a bar, or a simple block is connected a pitman rod 9, which is also in connection with any suitable treadle or any other means for moving it reciprocally. A stud h , upon the moving part or its connections, is connected to a curved lever F, by means of a rod 7. This lever is pivoted upon the standard or some part of the frame, and carries a segment 10, toothed and in engagement with a similar toothed segment 11 which is upon the shaft which carries the table. The parts are so arranged that the depression of the treadle or other means for moving the pitman and thus drawing the pitman down, will draw down the lever F, and partially rotate the segments, giving thereby oscillatory movement to the shaft, and moving the table the prescribed distance under the cutter. The means shown for thus giving the rocking motion to the shaft are simple and durable, but others may be substituted therefor.

Fig. 2, illustrates the arrangement of the cross bar or other sliding part in the slot. It will be understood that the edges of the knives bear upon the face of the table and the table is moved thereunder from front to rear.

I claim—

1. In a cutting machine, the oscillating shaft with means for operating it, the table having a curved surface concentric with the shaft, and supported therefrom by an arm or intermediate portion fixed on the shaft whereby said table oscillates therewith and the knife arranged above the shaft, the reciprocating block guided in the frame and the connections from said block to impart the oscillating movement to the shaft substantially as described.
2. In a cutting machine the oscillating shaft with operating means therefor, the table having a surface concentric with the shaft and an upturned notched lip at the edge, said table being supported from the shaft by an arm

or intermediate portion fixed on the shaft, and the knife above the table substantially as described.

3. In combination with a table carried upon
5 a shaft and having a surface consisting of a part of a cylinder which is concentric with the axis of the shaft, the knife over the table and a segment connected to the shaft in gear with
10 another segment provided with a lever and connected to a reciprocating bar, all substantially as described.

4. In combination with a bar or block moving in a slot in the standard and connected to
15 a reciprocating rod, an arm or lever F, connected to said reciprocating block and carry-

ing a segment, a segment, 11 in connection with the segment aforesaid, the segment 11, being mounted upon the shaft 2, a table mounted upon said shaft, and having its face consisting of a part of a cylinder the axis of which 20 is coincident with the axis of the shaft, and knives arranged over the surface of the table, all substantially as set forth.

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

ROBERT S. RENO.

Witnesses:

ANTON MILLER,
HENRY G. DAMMER.