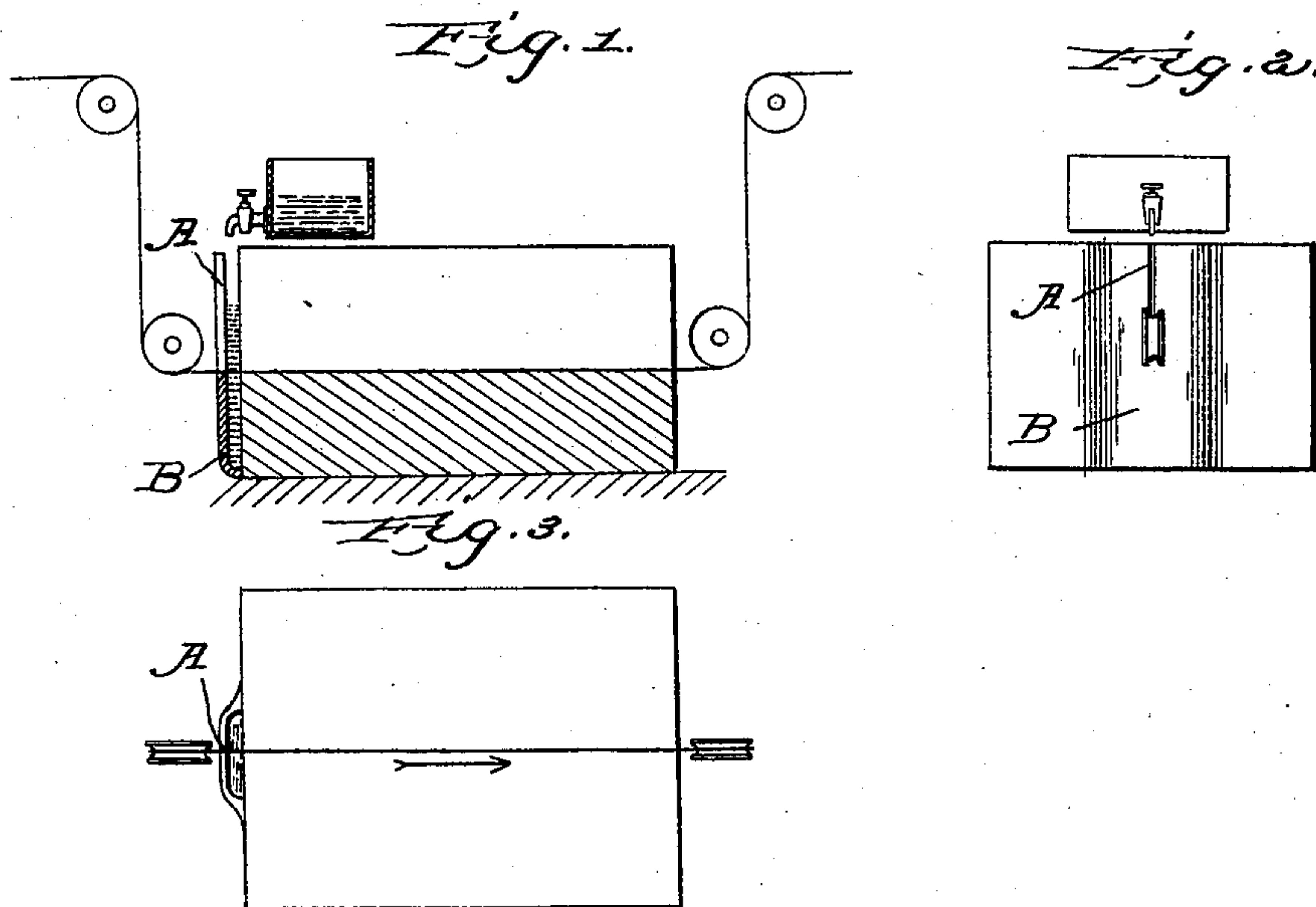


(No Model.)

G. WINCZ & H. MACHEPY.
CUTTING STONE.

No. 589,199.

Patented Aug. 31, 1897.



Attest
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GREGOIRE WINCGZ AND HUBERT MACHEPY, OF SOIGNIES, BELGIUM.

CUTTING STONE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,199, dated August 31, 1897.

Application filed January 27, 1897. Serial No. 620,958. (No model.) Patented in Belgium June 9, 1896, No. 121,840, and in France October 17, 1896, No. 248,008.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GREGOIRE WINCGZ, a subject of the King of Belgium, and HUBERT MACHEPY, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at Soignies, in the Kingdom of Belgium, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cutting Stones, of which the following is a specification.

The invention has been patented in Belgium June 9, 1896, No. 121,840, and by patent of addition October 1, 1896, No. 123,985, and in France October 17, 1896, No. 248,008.

The present invention relates to improvements in a method of cutting stones. Its object is to assure the constant introduction of hard matter between the cutting-wire and the stone. To attain this object, we provide the stone to be cut with a receptacle composed of plaster, cement, and the bar fastened to the end of the stone in line with the cut to be made, and we fill this receptacle with water charged with the hard matter, such as sand and the like. The hard matter, which will generally be sand, is caught and introduced between the stone and the wire, especially if the wire is helicoidal, the sand being caught in its spires. It will be understood that the sand is led in this way under the wire to the place where it cuts away the stone, while in the method used heretofore—namely, pouring the water with the sand over the stone—most of the sand remains over the wire and runs to and fro with the same without effect. Only the smallest grains are carried to the sides of and under the wire and act as an effective help to the cutting. It is therefore obvious that our method enables us to cut much quicker and with much less sand.

The accompanying drawings represent, in Figure 1, a sectional view, in Fig. 2 an end, and in Fig. 3 a plan, of a stone being cut after our method.

It will be seen from the drawings that the receptacle or gutter AB is only roughly made, of plaster, cement, or any other material which may easily be pasted on the stone and which keeps the water and the sand therein. This gutter may be made of lead. During the cutting the gutter is constantly supplied with water and sand coming from a small reservoir C, and the helicoidal wire D cuts the wall of the gutter at the same time as it cuts the stone.

We claim—

1. In combination with the stone a reservoir formed exterior thereto and comprising a wall or shell placed directly against the end of the stone and in the same horizontal plane therewith and the saw passing directly through said reservoir from the outside into the stone, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the saw, a receptacle at the end of the stone and in the same horizontal plane in which the saw is working, said receptacle having its wall of soft material adapted to be cut by the passage of the saw through it, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GREGOIRE WINCGZ.
HUBERT MACHEPY.

Witnesses:

GEORGE BEDE,
GREGORY PHELAN.