

No. 609,315.

Patented Aug. 16, 1898.

W. WYNNE.

KNIFE ATTACHMENT FOR LINOTYPE MACHINES.

(Application filed Oct. 1, 1896.)

(No Model.)

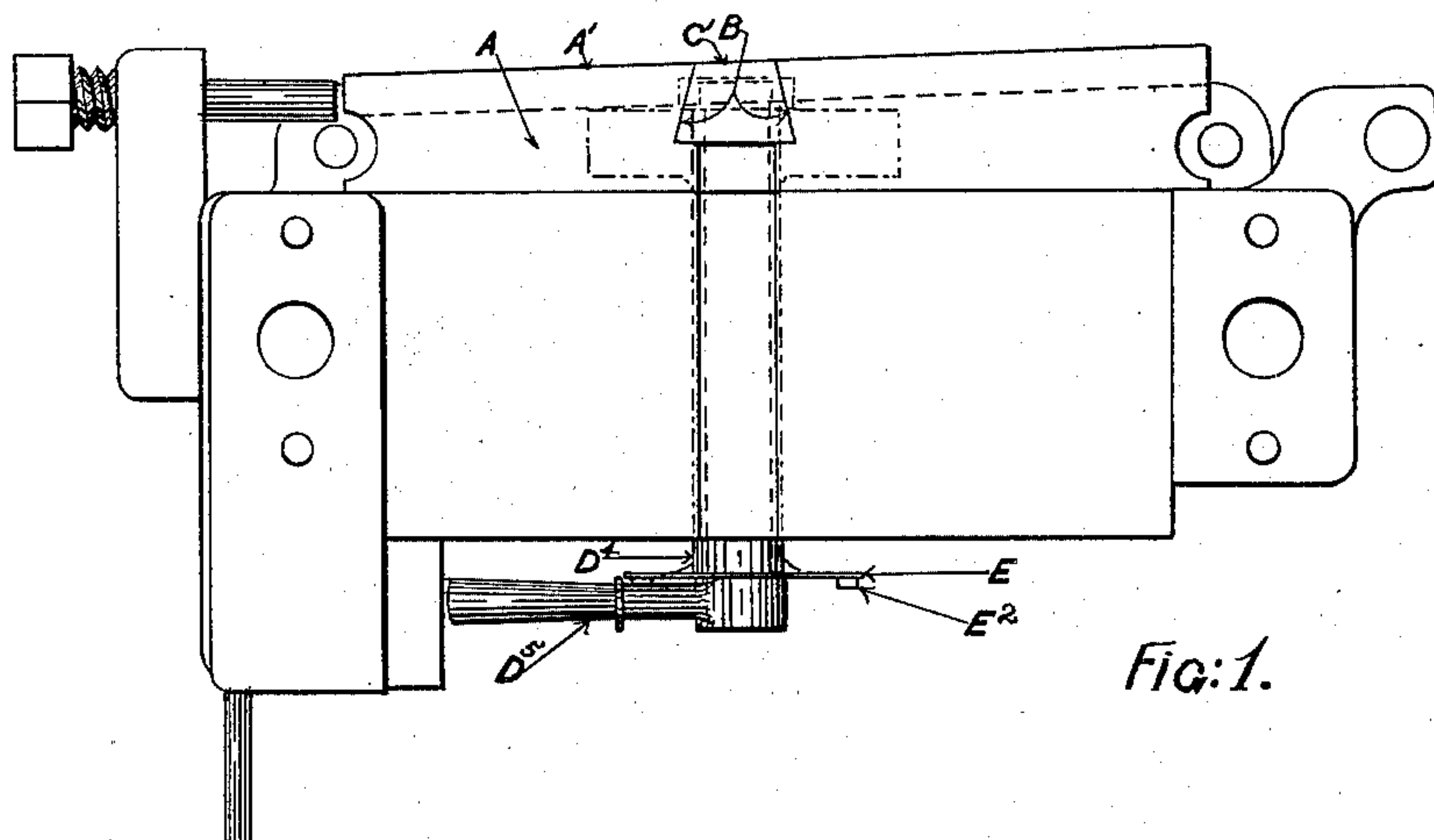


Fig:1.

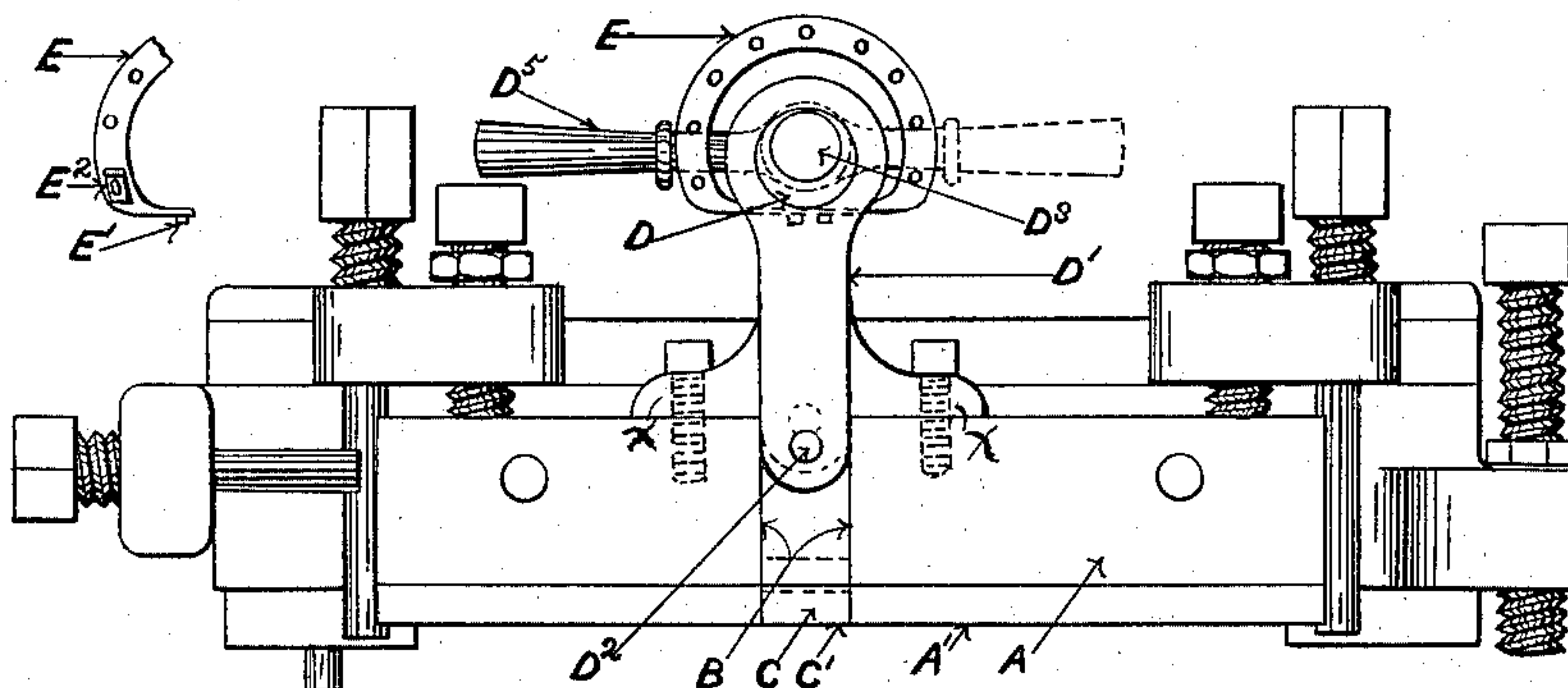


Fig:2.

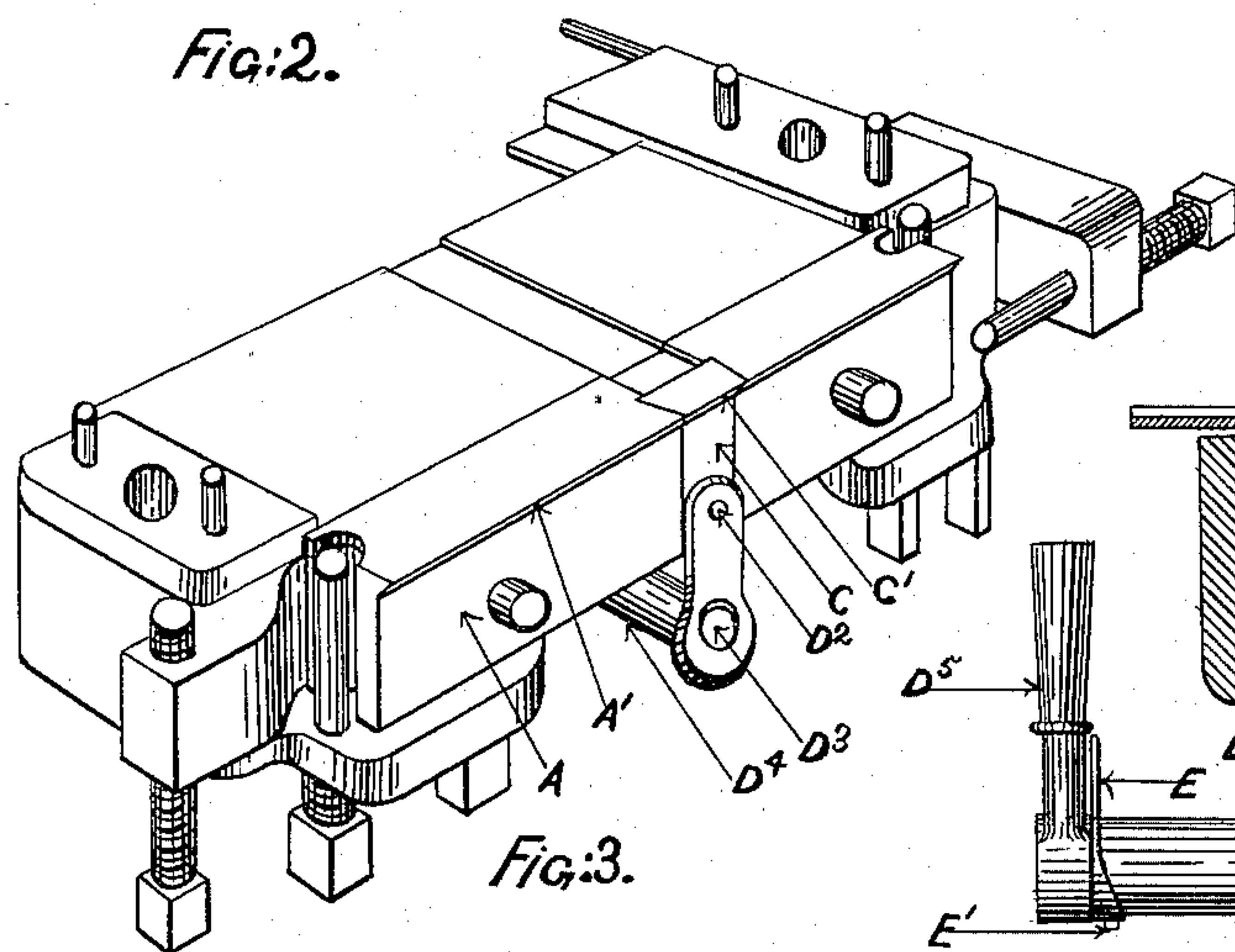


Fig:3.

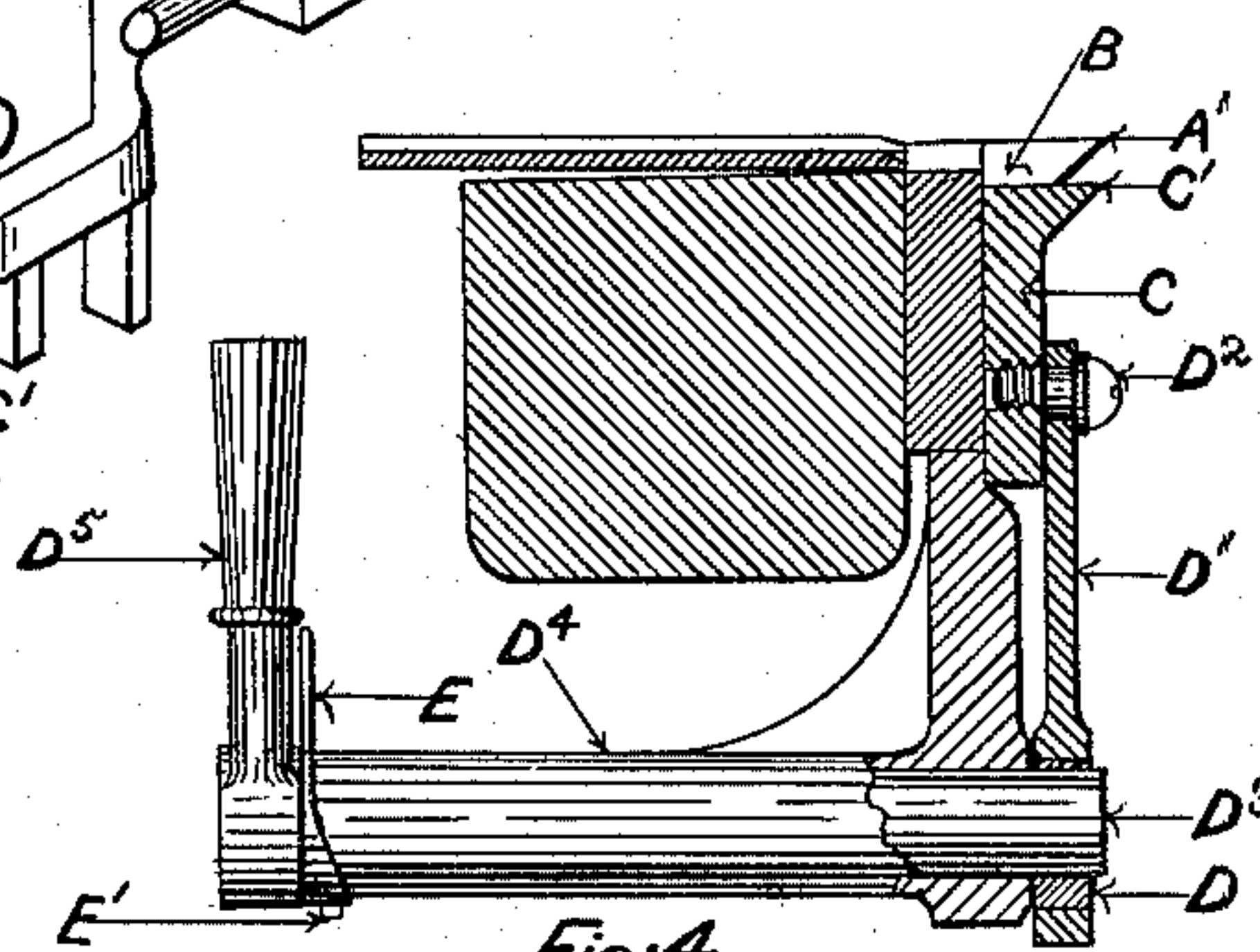


Fig:4.

Witnesses.
Thos. A. Burr
Robert Everett

Inventor.
Watkin Wynne.
By James L. Norris.
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WATKIN WYNNE, OF WAVERLY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

KNIFE ATTACHMENT FOR LINOTYPE-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 609,315, dated August 16, 1898.

Application filed October 1, 1896. Serial No. 607,574. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WATKIN WYNNE, journalist, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Bon Accord avenue, Waverly, near Sydney, in the British Colony of New South Wales, have invented new and useful Improvements in Two-Line-Letter Knife Attachments for Linotype-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to those attachments for linotype-machines which plane or dress the linotypes or slugs as they are ejected from the mold in the casting-wheel, and which consist of knives or planing edges presented to the advancing slug as it is ejected into the "stick" and which are commonly termed "knife attachments;" and this invention refers to those kinds of such attachments which will plane or dress linotypes or slugs having two-line letters protruding or overhanging beyond their bodies.

This invention has been specially devised in order that the knife attachments will plane or dress the full length of the linotype or slug and with but slight and facile regulation or manipulation will likewise allow the passage of slugs having thereon overhanging two-line letters and, if necessary, plane or dress the edge of the overhang parallel to the body of the slug.

These improvements in two-line-letter knife attachments for linotype-machines consist, essentially, in the peculiar construction of the knife, having part of its knife-edge adapted (under the necessary regulation) to have motion transversely of the cutting edge, so that said knife-edge may be continuous when it is to plane or dress a parallel slug or may be non-continuous when a slug with an overhanging two-line letter is to pass or may be non-continuous but have a subsidiary parallel cutting edge at the gap when a slug and its overhanging two-line letter has to be dressed as it is passing onward; and these improvements consist, further, in the particular combinations and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and claimed; but in order that this invention may be clearly understood reference will now be made to the drawings herewith, in which—

Figure 1 is an internal face view of a knife attachment for a linotype-machine having

these present improvements embodied therein. Fig. 2 is an edge view, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view, of the same; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the whole through "gap-knife."

In order to the better understanding of these improvements, the whole knife attachment (one side of the set) is shown; but for the purposes of this specification there is no necessity to refer to those parts in which no alteration is necessary to the carrying out of this invention.

Transversely through the knife-body A and the edge A' a slot or bed B is cut or made, which may have parallel sides, but is preferably of dovetail shape, as shown, so that there will be a gap in the cutting edge A'. In this slot or bed B, exactly fitting the same and adapted to slide to and fro therein, is the gap-knife C, having cutting edge C'. The body of this gap-knife C is seated in the gap of the main knife A, and the cutting edge C' of said gap-knife is coincident with the cutting edge A' of the main knife when the gap-knife is adjusted to its forward position, so that a continuous cutting edge from end to end of the main knife A is provided. This gap-knife may be of any approved cross-section so long as it will slide in the bed B and its edge C' will fit exactly the gap in the edge A'; but it is preferably of the same cross-section as the removed part of the body A. The to-and-fro motion of this gap-knife C will enable the edges A' and C' to be made continuous or to enable the edge A' to have the gap (through which the overhanging two-line letter may pass) and to enable the edge C' to plane or dress the bottom edge of an overhanging two-line letter.

The transverse to-and-fro motion of the gap-knife C may be imparted to it by many mechanisms so long as the travel and movement is under easy control. The best devices now known for such purpose are as follows: An eccentric D, having its tail or rod D' jointed to the gap-knife C, as at D², is mounted upon a pivot-pin or spindle D³, held in a bracket-sleeve D⁴, bolted upon the back of the stationary knife, as shown at X, so as to partake of the adjusting movements of such knife. This spindle D³ has on its outer end a handle D⁵, by which spindle D³ is re-

volved, so as to operate eccentric D and so
advance or withdraw the gap-knife C for the
purposes before mentioned. Bolted at E' to
the sleeve-bracket D⁴ is a quadrant or sec-
5 tor E, to which may be screwed at either
end or to either of the series of holes through
an oval hole the stop-pieces E², by which the
movement of the handle may be checked ac-
cording to the predetermined adjustment of
10 said stop-pieces, as will be clearly seen, and
so that the scope of the movement of the gap
edge C' may be regulated.

Having now particularly described and as-
certained the nature of my said invention and
15 in what manner the same is to be performed,
I declare that what I claim is—

In two-line-letter knife attachments for

linotype-machines, the combination with a sta-
tionary planing-knife, of a sliding gap-knife 20
adapted to be moved to and from the cutting
edge of the stationary knife, a rocking shaft
having a handle at one end and an eccentric
at the other, a rod or pitman connection be-
tween the eccentric and gap-knife, whereby
the latter is moved; a quadrant or sector ad- 25
jacent to the said handle, and adjustable
stop-pieces on the sector for limiting the
movement of the handle, substantially as de-
scribed.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1896.

WATKIN WYNNE.

Witnesses:

FRED WALSH,

THOMAS JAMES WARD.