

No. 614,407.

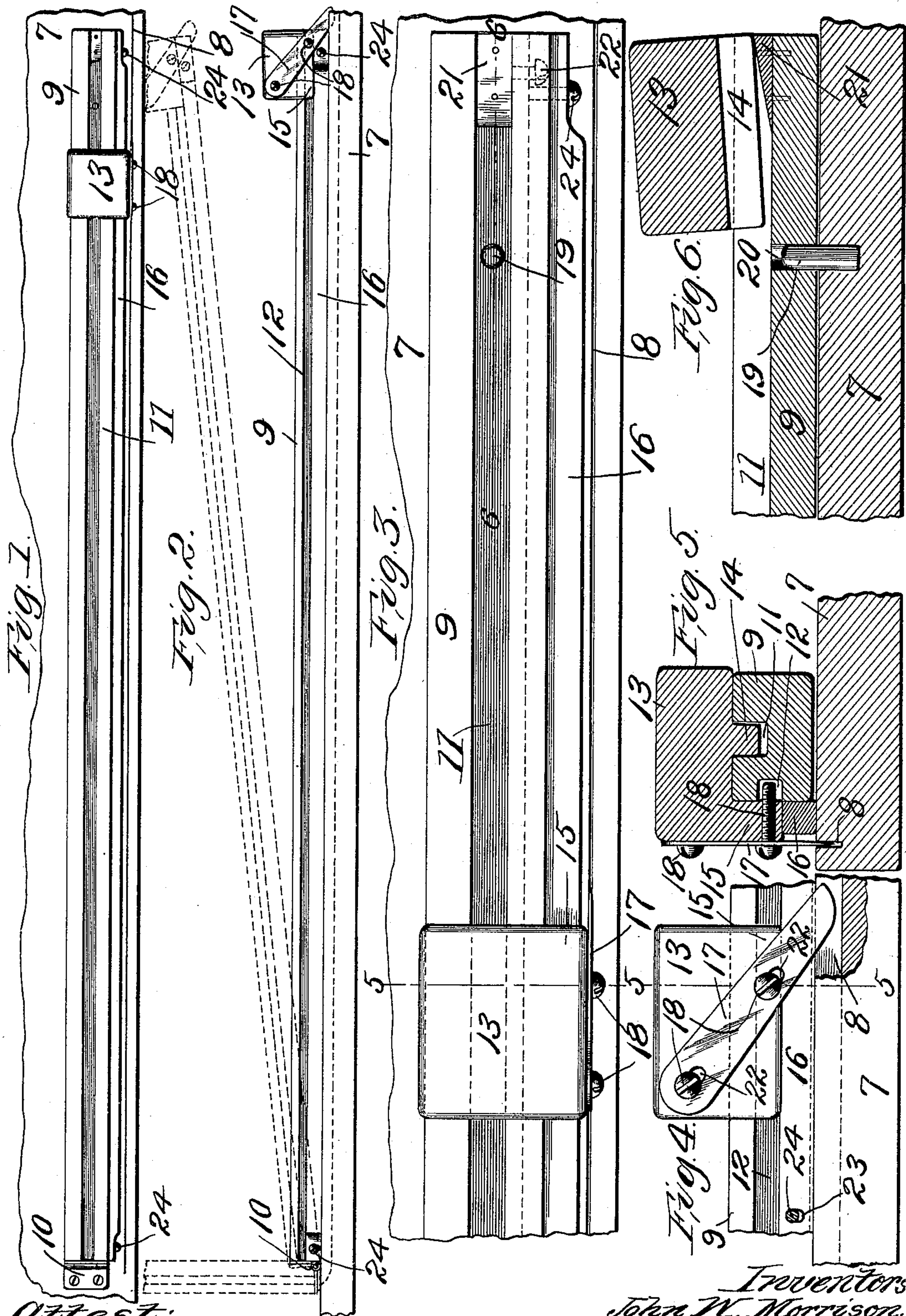
Patented Nov. 15, 1898.

J. W. MORRISON & J. E. TRACY.

CUTTER.

(Application filed Aug. 23, 1897. Renewed Oct. 20, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Attest:

A. J. McCauley
S. G. Wells,

Inventors
John W. Morrison.
John E. Tracy
By Higdon, Longmire & Wadsworth
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. MORRISON AND JOHN E. TRACY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ASSIGNORS TO THE MOUND CITY WOOD NOVELTY COMPANY, OF
SAME PLACE.

CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 614,407, dated November 15, 1898.

Application filed August 23, 1897. Renewed October 20, 1898. Serial No. 694,142. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN W. MORRISON and JOHN E. TRACY, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cutters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

Our invention relates to cutters; and it consists of the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

Figure 1 is a plan view of our improved cutter. Fig. 2 is a front elevation. Fig. 3 is a plan upon an enlarged scale, parts being broken away to economize space. Fig. 4 is a front elevation upon an enlarged scale, parts being broken away to economize space. Fig. 5 is a transverse vertical section taken approximately on the line 5 5 of Figs. 3 and 4. Fig. 6 is a vertical longitudinal section taken approximately on the line 6 6 of Fig. 3.

Our object is to provide a cutter of the class known as "plows" for cutting carpet, cloth, linoleum, oil-cloth, and similar material, which is ordinarily put up in rolls.

Referring by numerals to the drawings, 7 is a base having a flat upper face and having the slot or saw-cut 8 formed from its upper face in a line parallel with its front face and extending from one end of the base to the other and a short distance down into the base. The bar 9 is connected at one of its ends to the base 7 by means of the hinge 10, as required to allow the opposite end of the bar 9 to swing upwardly to a vertical line, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The bar 9 is flat upon its lower face and has a square or rectangular groove 11 formed in its upper face and extending from one of its ends to the other and a similar square or rectangular groove 12 formed in its front face. The sliding block or knife-head 13 has a tongue 14 projecting downwardly and operating in the groove 11 and a tongue 15 extending downwardly in front of the bar 9. The yielding straight-edge 16 is placed against the front face of the bar 9 and attached to said bar at its extreme end, and said straight-edge is set in such a position relative to the bar 9 that while

the straight-edge 16 rests upon the base 7 the lower face of the bar 9 is slightly elevated from said base 7, as shown in Fig. 5, and the lower face of the tongue 15 rests upon and slidingly engages the upper face of said straight-edge 16. The knife 17 is placed against the front face of the block 13 at an incline of about forty-five degrees and is secured to said block by means of the screws 18, and the lower one of said screws 18 extends through the lower part of the tongue 15 and its point operates in the slot 12, as required to prevent the block from being removed from the bar 9 and at the same time allow said block to slide from one end to the other of said bar. The lower edge of the knife 17 is sharpened and extends downwardly into the slot 8. A dowel-pin 19 is fixed in the base 7 and extends upwardly and operates in an opening 20, formed vertically through the bar 9 near its free end, as shown in Figs. 3 and 6. A wedge 21 is placed in the groove 11 at the extreme free end of the bar 9, and a screw 22 is inserted in the groove 12 at the extreme free end of the bar, as required to form a stop to be engaged by the inner end of the lower screw 18. When the sliding block 13 is moved to the free end of the bar 9, as shown in Fig. 6, the lower face of the tongue 14 will engage the wedge 21, thus forming a clamp to hold the sliding block and knife upon the free end of the bar 9, while said bar is being manipulated, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

In the operation of the cutter the bar 9 is swung into a vertical position, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. Then the end of the material to be cut is placed upon the base 7, after which the bar 9 is lowered to its original position. The end of the material protruding in front of the straight-edge 16 is now manually engaged and the body of the material is pulled forwardly beneath the bar 9 and straight-edge 16 until the desired length of material to be cut off is in front of the straight-edge. During this movement of pulling through the material a very slight resistance will be offered to said material by the straight-edge 16, and it is desirable that such slight resistance be offered in order that the goods while being pulled through will remain

slightly taut and not gather or wrinkle, as would be the case should the goods pass beneath the bar and straight-edge too freely. The sliding block 13, carrying the knife 17, is now reciprocated from the free end of the bar 9 to its opposite end, and said knife will pass through the material directly in front of the straight-edge 16 and sever the same. Pressure downwardly upon the sliding block 13 presses the yielding straight-edge 16 downwardly against the material and holds the material firmly against the base 7 at a point directly opposite the edge of the knife. The dowel-pin 19 engages in the opening 20 and holds the free end of the bar 9 from sliding sidewise upon the base 7 during the operation of cutting.

The screws 18 operate through the slots 22, formed in the knife 17, as required to allow the knife to be adjusted up and down. The yielding straight-edge 16 has vertically-elongated slots 23 in its end, through which the screws 24 are inserted, as required to hold the straight-edge in position relative to the bar 9 and as required to allow the straight-edge to yield up and down.

We claim—

1. In a cutter, a suitable base, a bar hinged at one end to said base, in which bar is formed a longitudinal groove, a straight-edge fixed by its ends to the lower front edge of the hinged bar in such a manner as to slightly elevate said hinged bar from the base, a block arranged to slide upon the hinged bar, a tongue projecting downwardly from said block into the groove, a tongue projecting downwardly from the front edge of the block and riding upon the straight-edge and an adjustable knife carried by the front face of the sliding block, substantially as specified.

2. In a cutter, a suitable base, a bar hinged at one end to said base, in the top face of which bar is formed a longitudinally-extending groove, and said bar being provided in

its front face with a longitudinally-extending groove, a straight-edge fixed at its ends to the lower front edge of the hinged bar in such a manner as to slightly elevate said hinged bar from the base, a block arranged to slide upon the hinged bar, a tongue projecting downwardly from said block into the first-mentioned groove, a tongue projecting downwardly from the front of the block and riding upon the straight-edge, a knife adjustably carried by the front face of said sliding block, and a screw passing through said knife through the first-mentioned tongue and into the groove in the front face of the hinged bar, substantially as specified.

3. In a cutter, a suitable base, a bar hinged at one end to said base, in the top face of which bar is formed a longitudinally-extending groove, and said bar being provided in its front face with a longitudinally-extending groove, a straight-edge fixed at its ends to the lower front edge of the hinged bar in such a manner as to slightly elevate said hinged bar from the base, a block arranged to slide upon the hinged bar, a tongue projecting downwardly from said block into the first-mentioned groove, a tongue projecting downwardly from the front of the block and riding upon the straight-edge, a knife adjustably carried by the front face of said sliding block, a screw passing through said knife through the first-mentioned tongue and into the groove in the front face of the hinged bar, and a wedge located in one end of the groove in the top of the bar for engaging the tongue of the block that rides in said groove, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. MORRISON.
JOHN E. TRACY.

Witnesses:

S. G. WELLS,
A. J. MCCAULEY.