No. 669,081. Patented Mar. 5, 1901.

J. W. FORE.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING LEATHER INTO STRIPS.

(Application filed Apr. 17, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

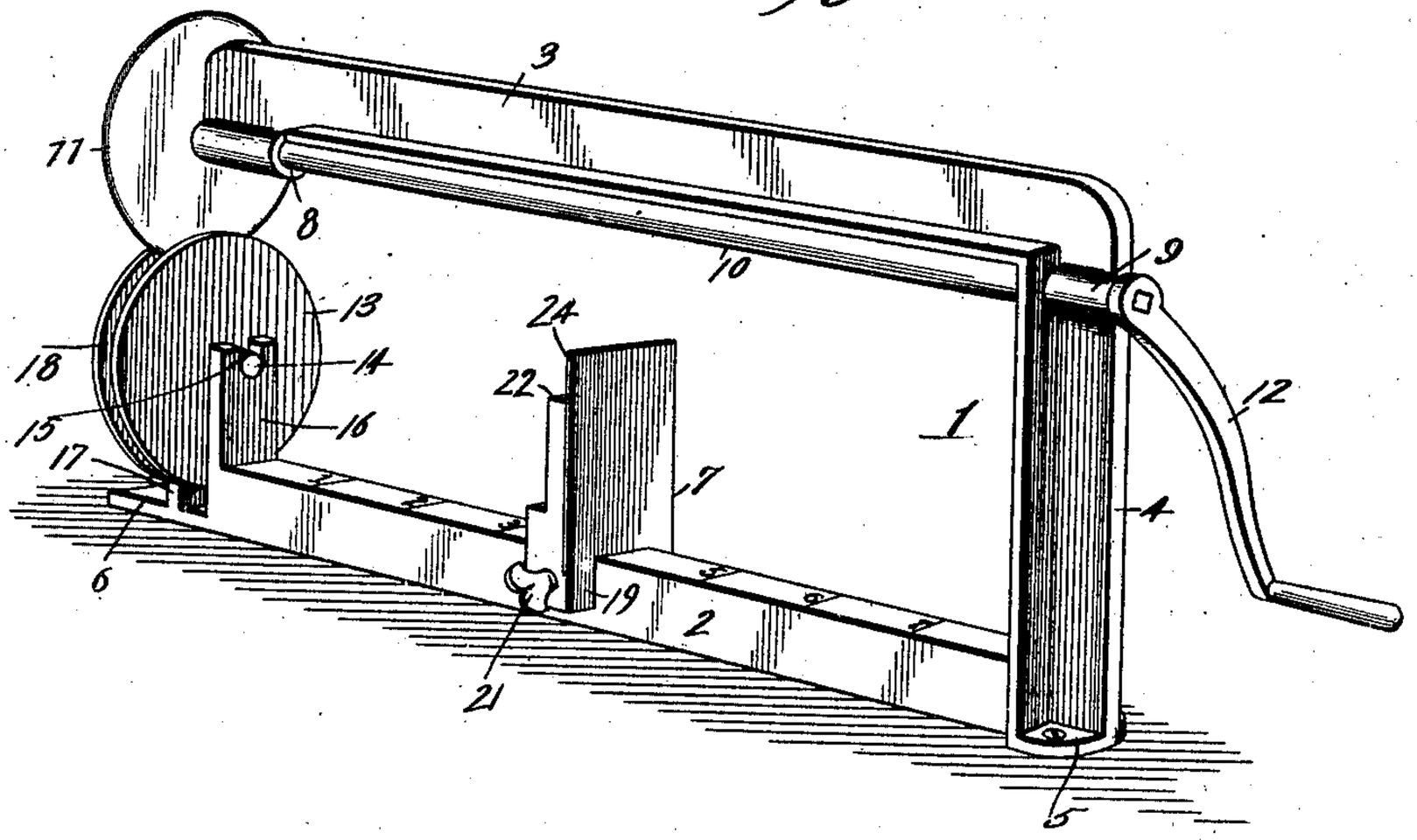


Fig. 2.

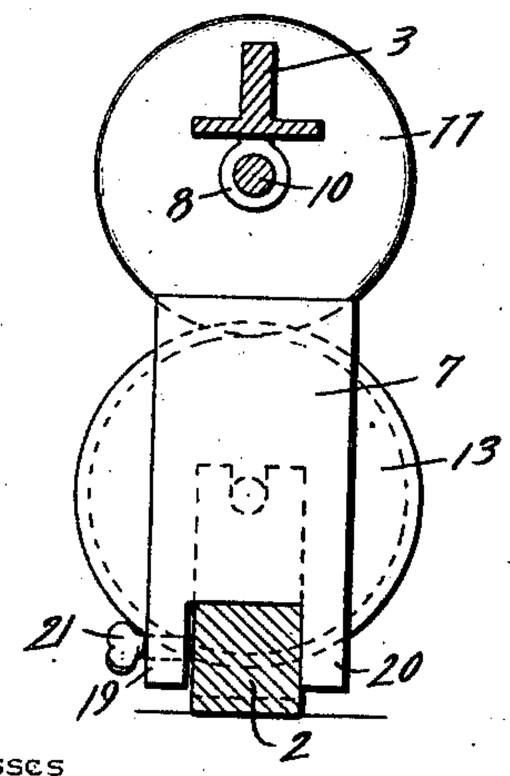
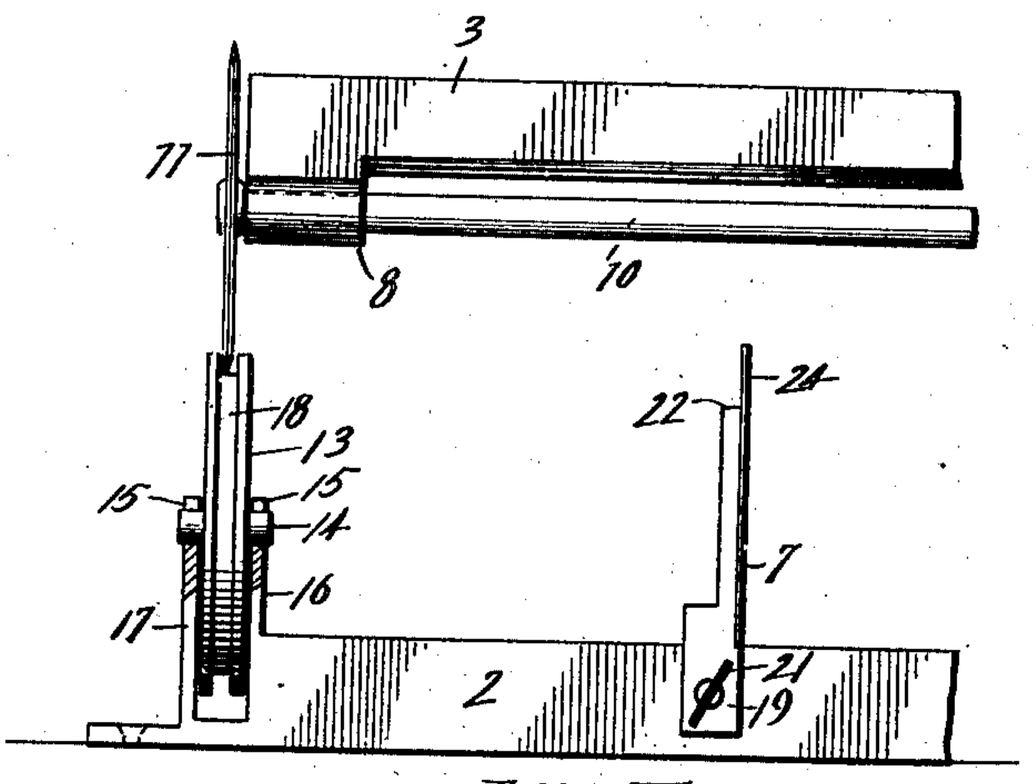


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WILLIAM FORE, OF RINGGOLD, VIRGINIA.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING LEATHER INTO STRIPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 669,081, dated March 5, 1901.

Application filed April 17, 1900. Serial No. 13,259. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WILLIAM FORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ringgold, in the county of Pittsylvania and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Machine for Cutting Sole-Leather into Strips, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in machines for cutting sole-leather into strips.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of leather-cutting machines and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient device designed to be employed in stores for retailing sole-leather and adapted to be mounted upon a counter or other suitable support and capable of enabling a side of leather to be rapidly and accurately cut into strips of the desired width, whereby much time and labor will be saved.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a leather-cutting machine constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the front end of the machine.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a supporting-frame composed of a horizontal bottom portion 2, a horizontal top portion 3, and a vertical end portion 4, located at the back of the machine and connecting the top and bottom portions, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The frame, which has its front end open for the introduction of the leather to be cut, is designed to be mounted upon a counter or other suitable support by screws or other fastening devices passing through perforated flanges 5 and 6 of the bottom of the frame. The bottom of the frame, which is rectangular in cross-section, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, forms a guide for an adjustable gage 7 and is provided at its upper face with graduations and numbers which preferably indicate inches. The perforated flanges 5 and 6 are located at the ends of the machine, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, and the top of the frame is provided with end bearings 8 and 9 for the reception of a longitudinal shaft 10, which carries a cutter-wheel 11 at its front end and which has a crank-handle 12 secured at its rear end. The cutter-wheel coöperates with a grooved wheel 13, preferably constructed of cast metal and provided at opposite sides with journals 14, which are arranged in open bearings 15 of arms 16 and 17, which extend upward from the front ends of the bottom of the machine, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, and which are spaced apart to receive the grooved wheel. The groove 18, which receives the cutting edge of the cutter-wheel, is formed in the periphery of the wheel 13, which is adapted to support the leather as it is passed beneath the cutter-wheel. The shaft is rotated by means of the crank-handle, and the cutter-wheel exerts sufficient friction on the leather to draw the same into the machine; but the leather may be readily pushed through the machine, which will facilitate the operation thereof and enable the leather to be rapidly cut.

The gage 7, which may be set at any desired distance from the cutter-wheel within the capacity of the machine, has its bottom bifurcated to provide depending arms 19 and 20, the arm 19 being provided with a threaded opening and receiving a thumb-screw 21, whereby the gage is clamped at the desired adjustment. The gage is also provided near its top with a ledge or shoulder 22, adapted to receive the adjacent edge of the leather, which is guided against the projecting upper portion or flange 24, lying above the ledge.

It will be seen that the leather-cutting machine is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, that it is adapted to be readily mounted upon a counter or other suitable support, and that it will enable a side of sole-leather to be readily cut into strips of the desired width.

What is claimed is—

A leather-cutting machine comprising an approximately rectangular frame open at one end and having its top and bottom spaced apart and provided at its open end with arms extending upward from the bottom, a horizontal shaft located directly beneath the top of the frame and extending longitudinally thereof and journaled in suitable bearings

and provided at one end with means for rotating it, a cutter-wheel mounted on the other end of the shaft, the grooved leather-supporting wheel arranged between the said arms and journaled in suitable bearings thereof, and the vertically-disposed gage having its lower portion straddling and adjustably secured to the bottom of the frame and provided at its top with a projecting flange and having a leather-supporting ledge at the base of the flange, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES WILLIAM FORE.

Witnesses:

JNO. P. SWANSON,

W. W. CLARK.