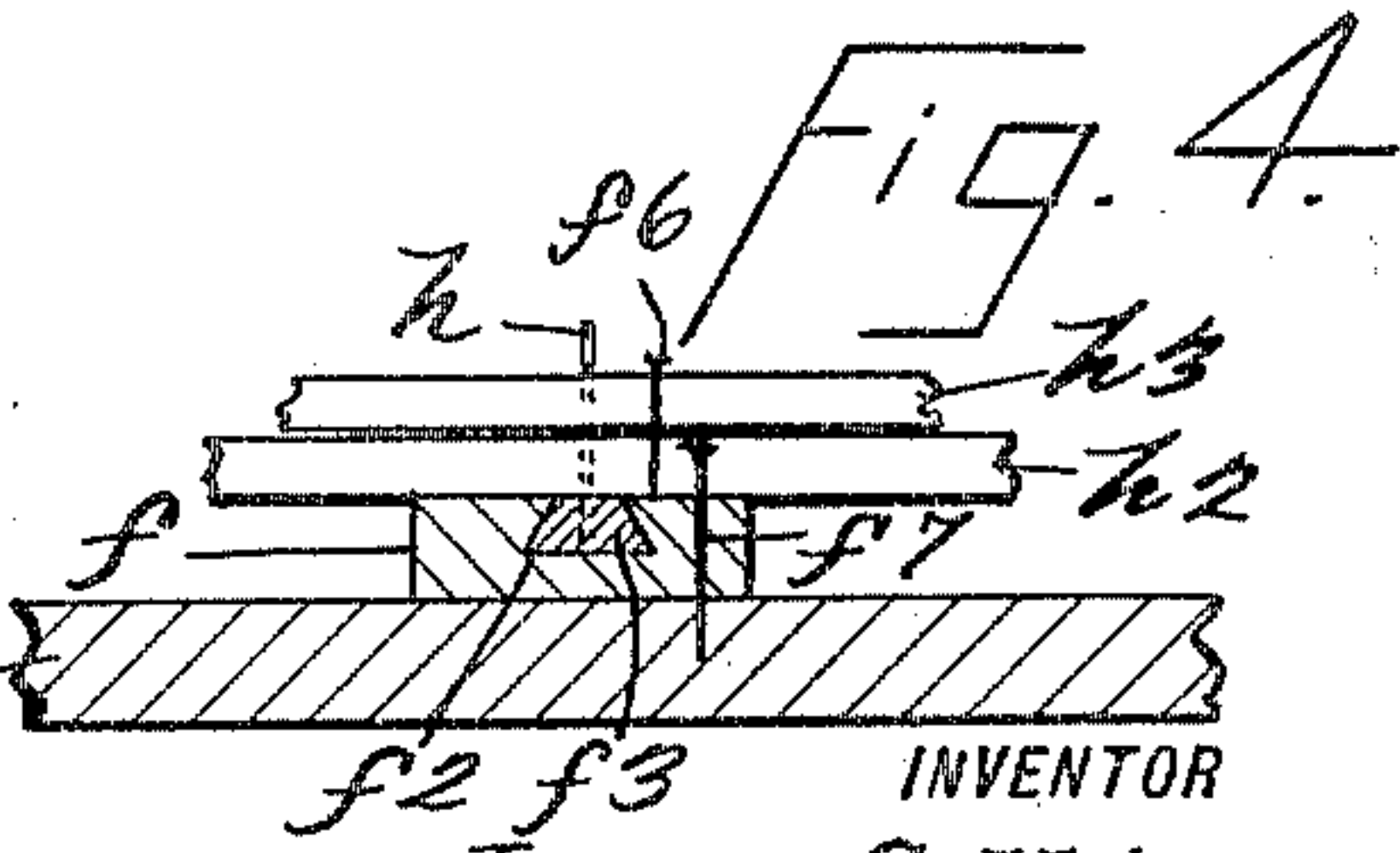
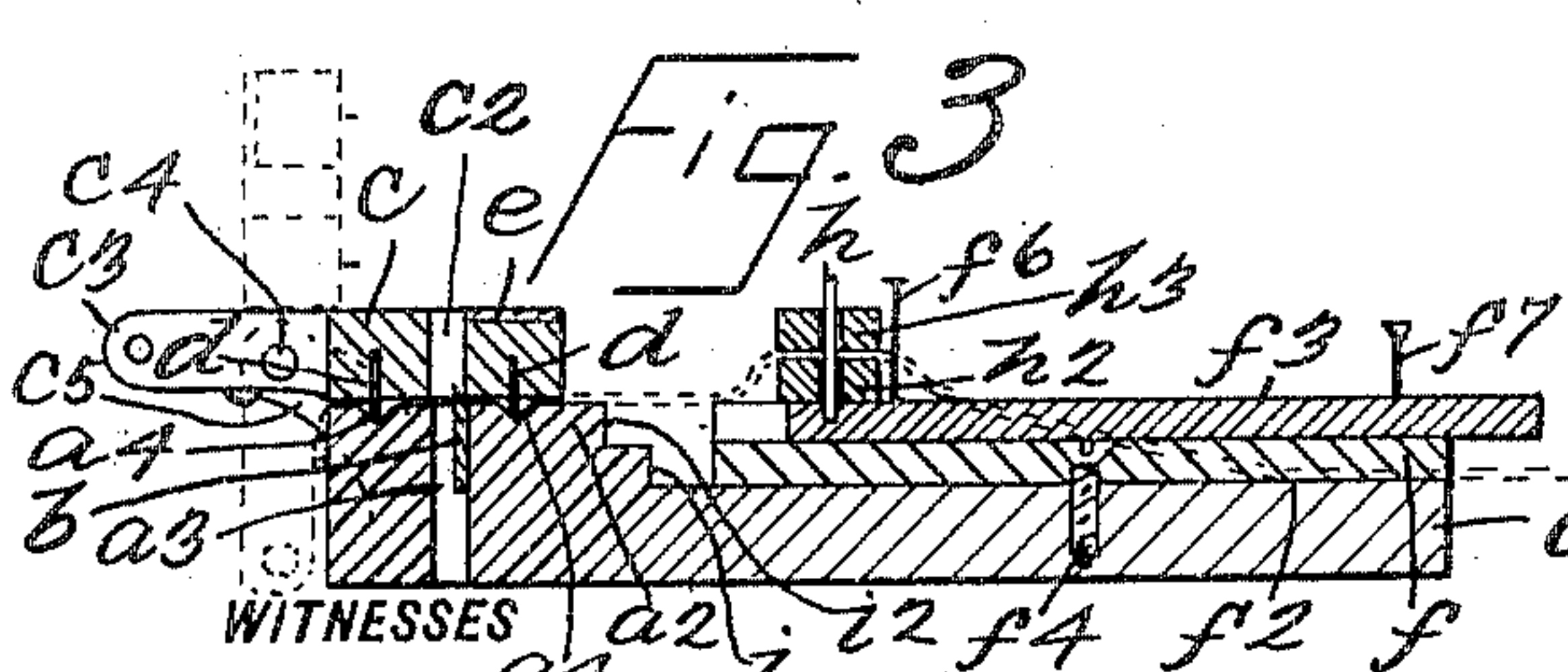
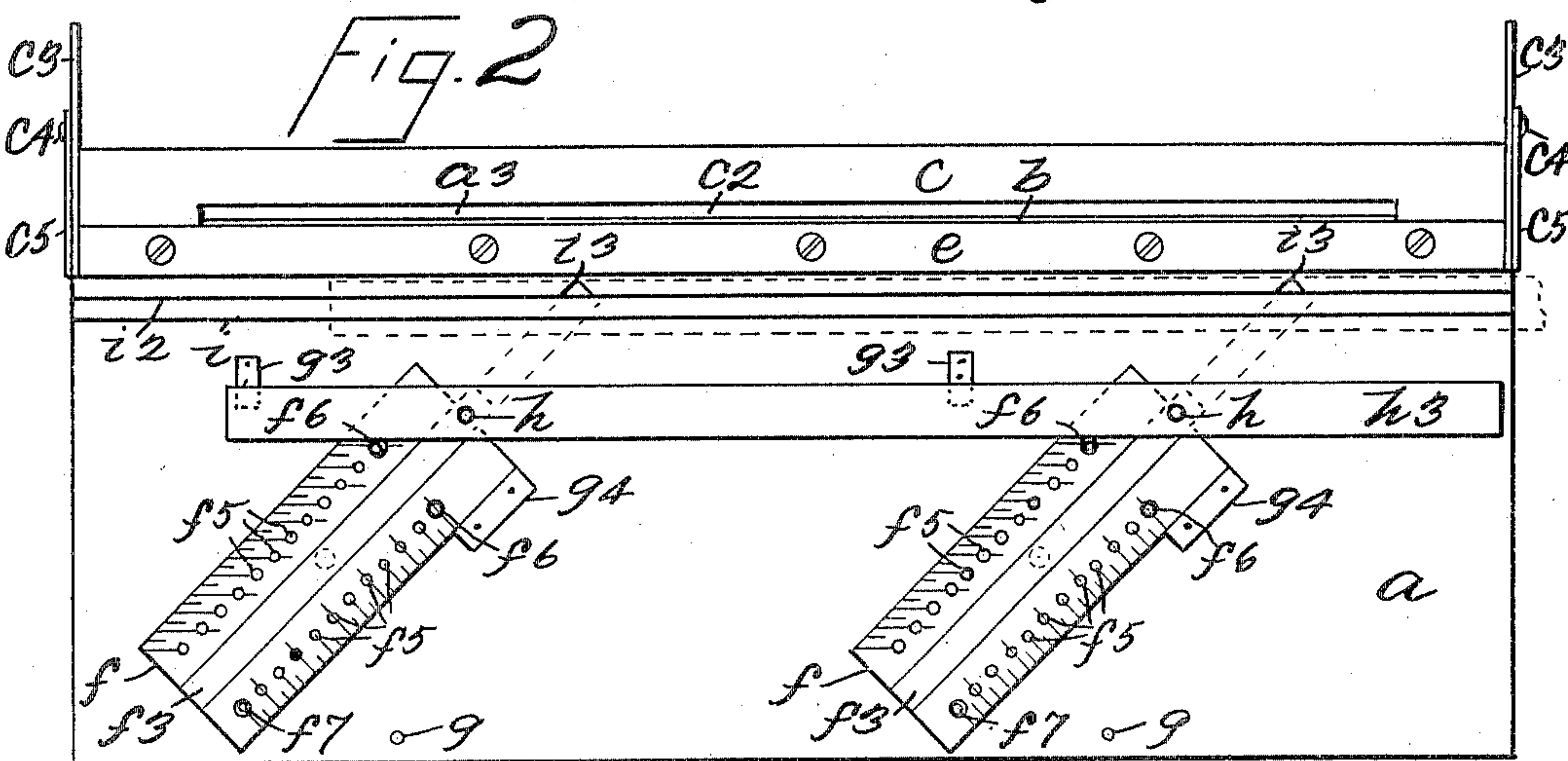
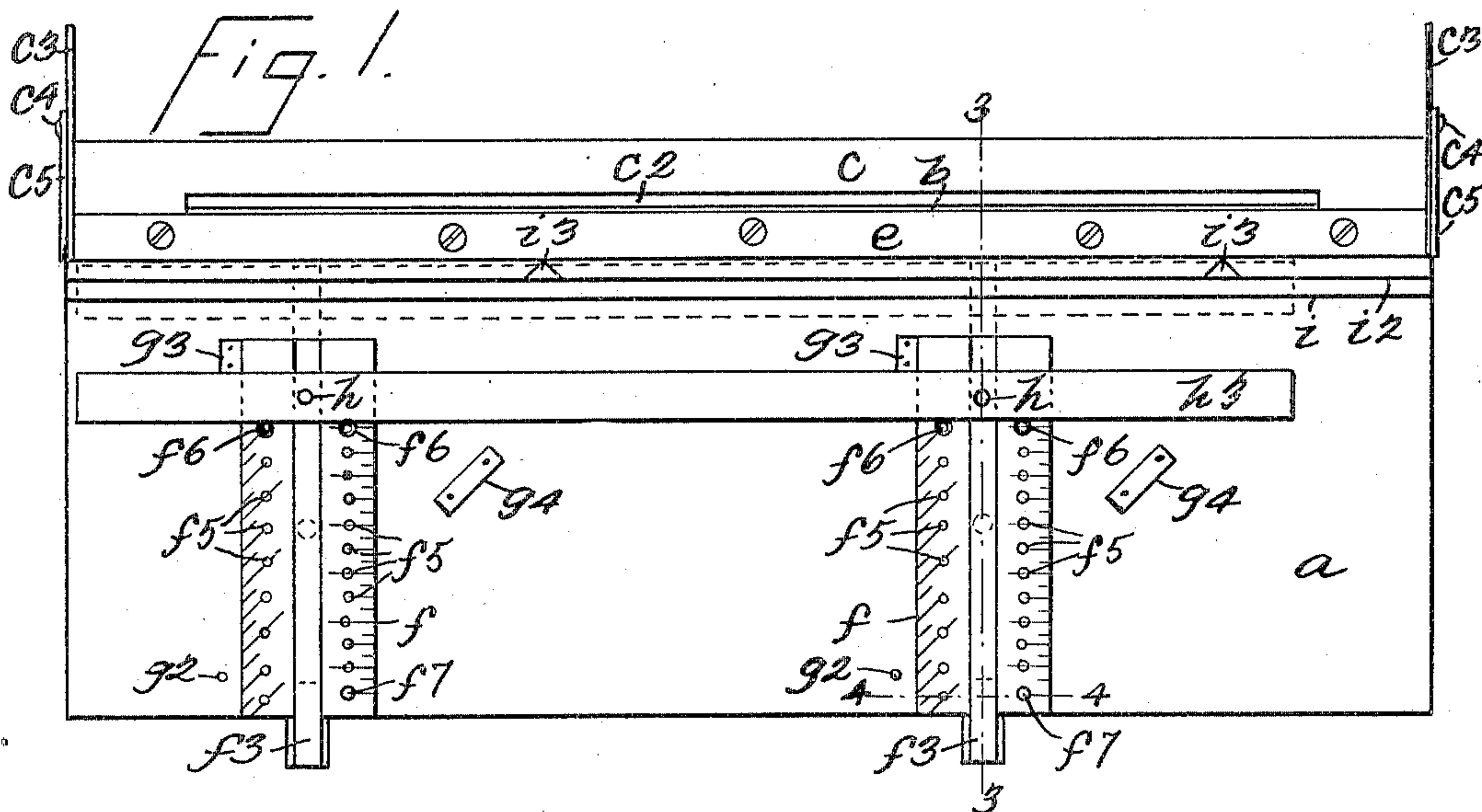


No. 789,357.

PATENTED MAY 9, 1905.

J. COLLINGS.  
 DEVICE FOR CUTTING CLOTH.  
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1904.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## DEVICE FOR CUTTING CLOTH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 789,357, dated May 9, 1905.

Application filed September 12, 1904. Serial No. 224,081.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES COLLINGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Cutting Cloth, of which the following is a specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

10 This invention relates to devices for cutting cloth; and the object thereof is to provide an improved device of this class by means of which cloth or any textile material or leather or similar material may be cut straight or on  
15 the bias, as may be desired; and with this object in view the invention consists in a device of the class specified constructed as herein-after described and claimed.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which the separate parts of my improvement are designated by suitable reference characters in each of the views, and in which—

25 Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved cloth-cutting device, the parts thereof being in position to cut the cloth straight; Fig. 2, a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the parts in position to cut the cloth on the bias; Fig.  
30 3, a transverse section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1 at right angles to the section shown in Fig. 3.

In the practice of my invention I provide a base-board *a*, of any suitable material and  
35 of any desired dimension and the back edge of which is provided with a raised longitudinal portion *a*<sup>2</sup>, in which is formed a deep longitudinal slot *a*<sup>3</sup>, in which is secured a longitudinal cutting-blade *b*, and at each side of  
40 the slot *a*<sup>3</sup> and blade *b* or at the front and back thereof is a longitudinal groove *a*<sup>4</sup>. Placed on the rear raised portion *a*<sup>2</sup> of the base-board *a* is a longitudinal cutter-bar *c*, having a central longitudinal slot *c*<sup>2</sup>, and se-  
45 cured in the bottom thereof are two metal strips *d*, adapted to fit in the grooves *a*<sup>4</sup>, and the bar *c* is provided at each end with a backwardly-directed arm *c*<sup>3</sup>, and these arms are pivoted at *c*<sup>4</sup> to ears *c*<sup>5</sup>, secured to the ends of

the base-board *a*, this construction being 50 clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and preferably secured to the front top part of the bar *c* is a metal plate *e*.

Placed transversely of the top of the front portion of the base-board *a* are two oblong 55 blocks *f*, each of which is provided in the top thereof with a central longitudinal groove *f*<sup>2</sup>, in which is mounted a slide *f*<sup>3</sup>, and the blocks *f* are pivoted to the base-board *a* by screws *f*<sup>4</sup>, placed centrally thereof. The blocks *f* are 60 each provided on one side with a straight scale representing inches and fractions thereof and on the opposite side with an oblique scale representing inches and fractions thereof, and each of these scales is provided with a 65 longitudinal row of holes *f*<sup>5</sup>, adapted to receive a measuring-pin *f*<sup>6</sup>, and each of said blocks is also provided with a locking-pin *f*<sup>7</sup>, and the base-board *a* is provided with locking-holes *g* and *g*<sup>2</sup>, adapted to receive the 70 locking-pins *f*<sup>7</sup>, and whereby the blocks *f* may be locked in a straight or transverse position, as shown in Fig. 1, or in an oblique position, as shown in Fig. 2. The base-board *a* is also provided with stops *g*<sup>3</sup>, which limit 75 the swing of the blocks *f* to right, and thus aid in finding the holes *g* with the locking-pins *f*<sup>7</sup>, and said base-board is also provided with stops *g*<sup>4</sup>, which limit the swing of the 80 blocks *f* to the left, as shown in Fig. 2, and which aid in finding the holes *g*<sup>2</sup> with the locking-pins *f*<sup>7</sup>. The rear ends of the slides *f*<sup>3</sup>, which are mounted in the oblong box *f*, are provided each with a vertical pin *h*, and placed loosely on these pins is a bottom bar 85 *h*<sup>2</sup> and a top bar *h*<sup>3</sup>, and at the front of the rear raised portion *a*<sup>2</sup> of the base-board *a* are two longitudinal abutments *i* and *i*<sup>2</sup>, and the top abutment *i*<sup>2</sup> in the form of construction shown is provided with notches or recesses *i*<sup>3</sup>, 90 adapted to receive the ends of the slides *f*<sup>3</sup> when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2.

The distance between the oblong blocks *f* is equal to or greater than the width of the cloth or other material to be cut, and in op- 95 erating this device, supposing that it is desired to cut the goods or other material straight across, the parts of the device are arranged



as shown in Fig. 1 and the goods or material are passed between the blocks  $f$ , as indicated by the dotted lines  $h$  in Fig. 3. The bar  $h^3$  being removed from the pins  $h$ , the goods are  
 5 passed backwardly over the bar  $h^2$ . The cutter-bar  $c$  is raised into the vertical position (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3) by depressing the arms  $c^3$ , which may be done by a pedal-lever or in any desired manner. The rear end  
 10 of the goods is then passed backwardly to the blade  $b$ , and the cutter-bar  $c$  is allowed to fall into the position shown in full lines in Fig. 3, in which position it firmly holds the end of the goods. If now it is desired to cut off four  
 15 inches of the goods, the measuring-pins  $f^6$  are placed in the holes in the straight side of the scale on the blocks  $f$  at the scale-mark which represents four inches and the bars  $h^2$  and  $h^3$ , with the slides  $f^3$ , are moved forwardly, the  
 20 goods remaining stationary until the said bars reach the measuring-pin. The cutter-bar  $c$  is then raised into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, the bar  $h^3$  is depressed so as to securely hold the goods, and the bars  $h^2$   
 25 and  $h^3$ , with the slides  $f^3$ , are moved backwardly over the raised portion  $a^2$  of the base-board  $a$  to the extent of four inches. The cutter-bar  $c$  is then depressed into the position shown in full lines in Fig. 3, and a sharp  
 30 knife-blade is passed through the slots  $c^2$  and operates in connection with the edge of the blade  $b$  to cut off the goods. Any suitable means may be provided for limiting the backward movement of the bar  $c$  and for holding it  
 35 in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 3; but in practice this bar will be made sufficiently heavy to hold it in the last-named position.

The operation of cutting goods on the bias is exactly the same as that of cutting them  
 40 straight, except that the blocks  $f$  are swung into the position shown in Fig. 2 and the goods are passed between said blocks in an oblique position, and the operation of the bars  $h^2$  and  $h^3$  and of the cutter-bar  $c$  will be  
 45 the same as hereinbefore described with reference to the position of the said parts as shown in Fig. 1. It will be understood, however, that in cutting goods on the bias, with the parts of the device in the position shown  
 50 in Fig. 2, the measuring-pins  $f^6$  are used in the holes  $f^5$  in the oblique scale of the blocks  $f$ , whereas in the operation of cutting goods straight, with the parts of the device in the position shown in Fig. 1, the said measuring-  
 55 pins are used in the holes  $f^5$  in the straight scale of the blocks  $f$ , and while two of the measuring-pins  $f^6$  are shown in each block only one is necessary.

It will be apparent that this device may be  
 60 made of any desired length and of any preferred width, and various changes in and modifications of the construction herein described may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing its ad-  
 65 vantages.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A device for cutting cloth or other material comprising an oblong base provided at  
 70 the back edge with a longitudinal raised portion, a longitudinal blade secured in said raised portion, a cutter-bar pivoted over said raised portion and adapted to swing in a vertical  
 75 plane and provided with a longitudinal slot over said blade, two oblong blocks pivoted on the front portion of the base and adapted to swing in a horizontal plane and each of which  
 80 is provided with a longitudinal groove in the top thereof, and at one side with a straight and at the other side with an oblique scale, slides mounted in the grooves of said blocks  
 85 and provided at their rear ends with pivot-pins, bars loosely mounted on said pivot-pins and ranging longitudinally of the cutter-bar, means whereby said blocks may be held trans-  
 90 versely of the base or obliquely thereof, and devices for limiting the movement of said bars and said slides on said blocks, substantially as shown and described.

2. A device for cutting cloth, comprising an oblong base portion having a rear longitudinal  
 100 raised portion, a blade secured in said rear longitudinal raised portion, a cutter-bar pivoted over said portion and adapted to swing in a vertical plane and provided with a longi-  
 95 tudinal slot over said blade, oblong blocks pivoted on the front part of the base portion adapted to swing in a horizontal plane and provided in the top thereof with a longitudinal  
 100 groove, slides mounted in said grooves and provided at their rear ends with pins, two bars loosely mounted on said pins, and means whereby said blocks may be held transversely  
 105 of said base portion or obliquely thereof, said blocks being also provided with scales and with longitudinally-arranged pin-holes which correspond therewith, and locking and meas-  
 110 uring pins adapted to be passed through said holes, the base portion being also provided with holes adapted to receive the locking-pins, substantially as shown and described.

3. A device for cutting cloth or similar material, comprising an oblong base portion hav-  
 115 ing a longitudinal raised portion at the back thereof, a blade secured in said longitudinal raised portion, a cutter-bar pivoted over said longitudinal raised portion and adapted to swing in a vertical plane and provided with a  
 120 longitudinal slot, oblong measuring-blocks pivoted on the front of the base portion and provided with longitudinal grooves in the top thereof, slides mounted in said grooves and provided at their rear ends with pins, and bars  
 125 loosely mounted on said pins, substantially as shown and described.

4. A device for cutting cloth, comprising a base portion, a blade secured longitudinally  
 130 in the rear portion thereof, a cutter-bar pivoted over said blade and adapted to swing in



a vertical plane and provided with a longitudinal slot, oblong measuring-blocks pivoted on the front part of the base portion and provided with longitudinal grooves in the tops thereof, slots mounted in said grooves and provided at their rear ends with pins and bars loosely mounted on said pins, substantially as shown and described.

5  
10 5. A device for cutting cloth, comprising a base portion, a cutter-bar pivoted over the rear edge of the base portion and adapted to swing in a vertical plane, oblong measuring-blocks pivoted on the front part of the base

portion and adapted to swing in a horizontal plane, and cloth-holding devices movable longitudinally of said blocks, substantially as shown and described. 15

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 10th 20 day of September, 1904.

JAMES COLLINGS.

Witnesses:

F. A. STEWART,

C. E. MULREANY.