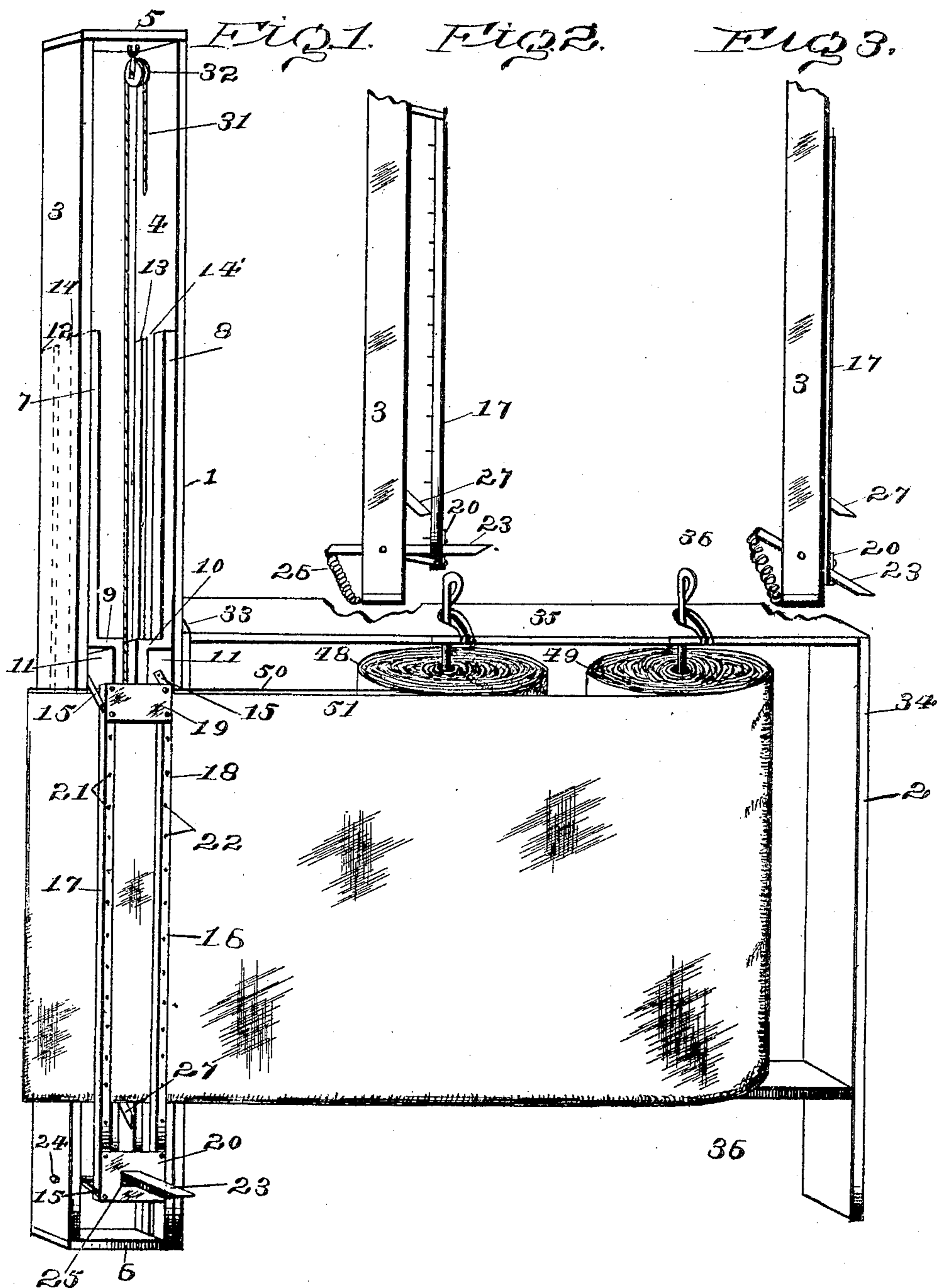


No. 817,919.

PATENTED APR. 17, 1906.

S. H. JONES.
BAG CUTTING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 5, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

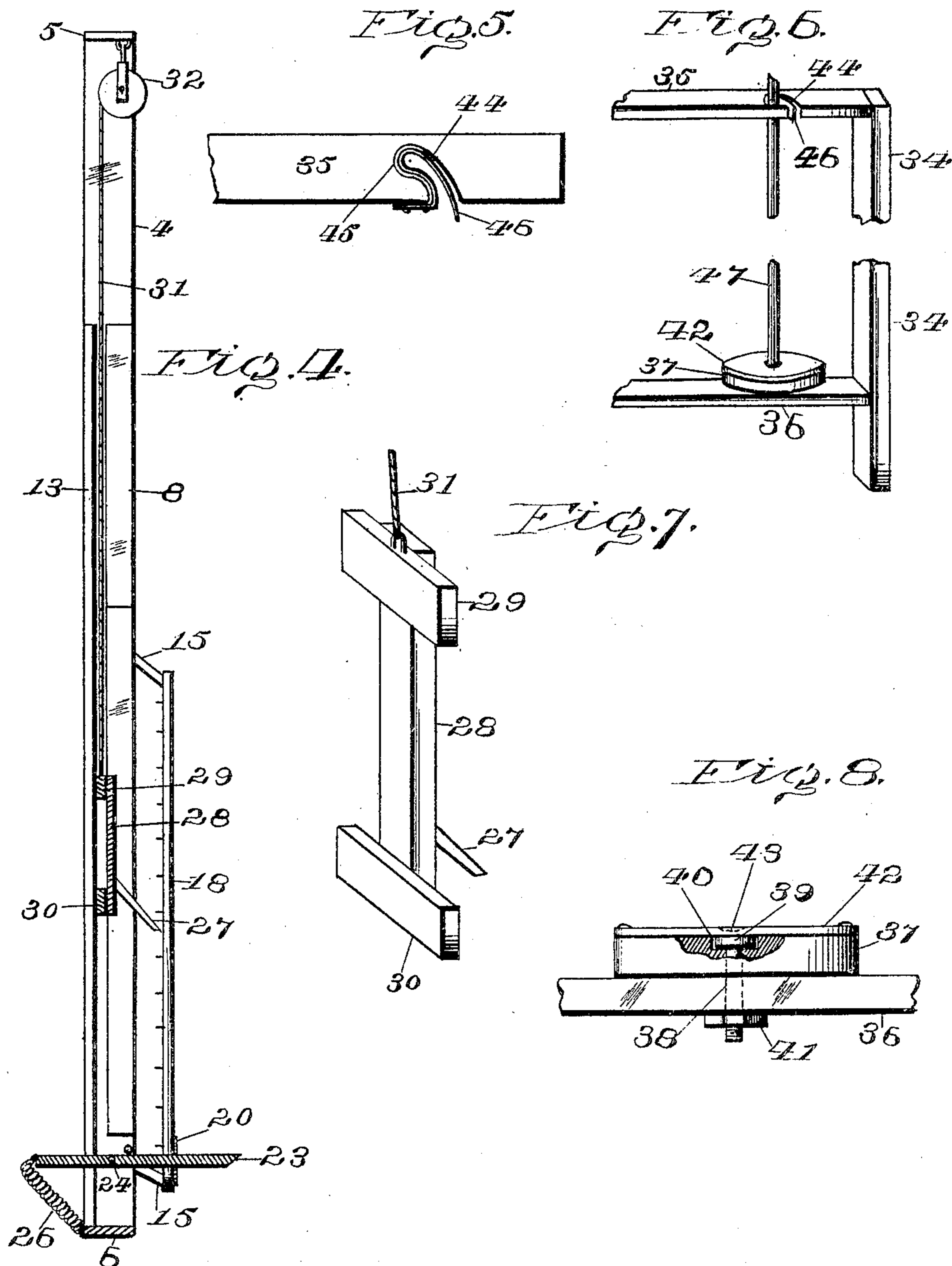
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SAMUEL H. JONES, OF HESS, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

BAG-CUTTING MACHINE.

No. 817,919.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 17, 1906.

Application filed June 5, 1905. Serial No. 263,795.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL H. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hess, in the county of Greer and Territory of Oklahoma, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bag-Cutting Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a machine for cutting cloth, bagging, or other fabric, and is designed, primarily, for cutting into desired lengths material used in baling cotton, though of course equally well adapted for any woven fabric.

The object of the invention is the production of a machine comprising means for simultaneously and rapidly cutting one piece of required length of cloth, bagging, or other fabric from each bolt on the machine and which shall be adapted for holding one or more bolts or webs, as desired.

Another object of the invention is to produce a machine which shall be cheap and simple in construction and which can be easily moved and manipulated by a single operator.

The invention will first be described in connection with the accompanying drawings and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine, showing two bolts of cloth in the web-holding frame. Fig. 2 is a broken side elevation showing the clamping-frame in inoperative position. Fig. 3 is a broken side elevation showing the clamping-frame in operative position. Fig. 4 is a vertical central section of the cutting mechanism and frame. Fig. 5 is a top plan showing means for locking one end of the bolt-shaft. Fig. 6 is a broken perspective showing the revolving disk for supporting the bolt of material to be cut. Fig. 7 is a perspective of the knife-holding block. Fig. 8 is a broken elevation illustrating the means of attaching the revolving disk to its support.

Referring to the drawings, in which like letters of references indicate like parts throughout the several views, the machine comprises two distinct but connected frames 1 and 2, the former embracing the clamping and cutting mechanism and the latter the fabric-holding means. Frame 1 comprises stanchions 3 and 4, connected at top and bottom by cross-ties 5 and 6, respectively.

Fixedly secured to the inner faces of the stanchions 3 and 4, respectively, extending longitudinally of the same and of equal

length, are guiding-bars 7 and 8, the front faces of which are flush with the front edges of said stanchions. These guiding-bars are formed with oppositely-positioned shoulders 9 and 10 to provide spaces 11 between the inner faces of stanchions 3 and 4 and the lower portions of said bars. Rigidly attached to stanchions 3 and 4 is another pair of guiding-bars 12 and 13, coextensive with bars 7 and 8 and located, respectively, a sufficient distance to the rear of said bars to provide grooves 14 and 14' for a purpose hereinafter described. Straps 15 movably attach to stanchions 3 and 4 what I term a "clamping-frame" 16, formed of two rectangular bars 17 and 18, spaced apart a definite distance and held in fixed relation by tie-plates 19 and 20. This frame as a result of the manner of attachment to said stanchions is capable of rotary oscillating movement and is designed for clamping, in coöperation with bars 7 and 8, the material just prior to the cutting process. Passing through each of bars 17 and 18 is a row of rearwardly-extending spurs 21 and 22, respectively, which in the movement of the clamping-frame will of course pass through the material inserted between stanchions 3 and 4 and said frame, effectively aiding in preventing vertical or lateral movement of said material.

A presser-foot 23, pivotally mounted on shaft 24, seated in stanchions 3 and 4, passes through opening 25 in tie-plate 20, projecting beyond the same a distance convenient for operation by the foot. A helical spring 26 connects the rear end of the presser-foot 23 to cross-tie 6 and provides means for returning said presser-foot to inoperative position when pressure exerted on same in operating the clamping-frame is removed.

A cutting-blade 27, inclined downwardly from the horizontal to provide an effective cutting edge, rigidly projects beyond stanchions 3 and 4 from the front face of a block 28, constructed for longitudinal movement between bars 7 and 8 and of sufficient width to lightly contact with said bars in said movement. To the rear face of this knife-block 28 are attached cross-bars 29 and 30 at top and bottom of said block, and are of such length and thickness as to slidably seat in grooves 14 and 14' when block 28 is in operative position, thus preventing any but vertical movement of said block in operating the cutting mechanism.

A cable 31, attached to cross-bar 29, passes over pulley 32, hung from cross-tie 5, and provides means for raising the knife-carrying block in cutting the fabric, the block of course falling by gravity to normal position when the cable, which may be manually or otherwise operated, is released.

Referring particularly to Figs. 6 and 8, the means for revolving and retaining in place the bolt of material to be cut is illustrated and, as before stated, comprises frame 2, constructed of stanchions 33 and 34 and cross-bars 35 and 36. A disk 37, revolvably mounted on cross-bar 36 through the medium of bolt 38, the head 39 of which seats in socket 40, formed in said disk, is adapted for supporting the bolt of fabric. Adjusting-nut 41 holds said disk in proper relation to cross-bar 36. A thin capping-plate 42 of equal area as disk 37, securely attached to same by any usual means, is formed with a recess 43 at its central point. In cross-bar 35 is formed a curved retaining-slot 44, having an enlarged head 45 and lined with a thin strip of spring metal 46, bent to form a spring lock for a shaft 47, designed to pass through the bolt of material and seat in recess 43 and then be sprung into enlarged head 45 of said retaining-slot, where it is free to revolve in the operation of feeding the material to the cutting mechanism.

In Fig. 1 is shown two bolts of fabric 48 and 49, from each of which a portion 50 51, respectively, has been fed to position to be simultaneously severed by cutting-blade 27.

The operation of the machine is as follows: Shaft 47, having been passed through the bolt to be cut, is seated in recess 43 and the free end of said shaft sprung into retaining-slot 44. The required length of material is passed between the cutting-frame and stanchions 3 and 4. When enough fabric has been unwound from the bolt, the presser-foot is forced downward, causing, as will be obvious, the clamping-frame to move downward and backward, the bars of which will seat in spaces 11 and securely clamp the material against movement, and presenting a taut or stretched portion of it to the cutting-blade, spurs 21 and 22 of course passing through the material and aiding in holding it securely in place. The block 28 is then raised by means of cable 31, the cutting-blade 27 in the upward movement of said block coming in contact with the stretched portion of the material along its vertical median line and severing the required length from the bolt. The block is then allowed to fall, another

length fed to the cutting mechanism, and the operation repeated.

Having thus described, what I claim as new and patentable and what I desire to secure and protect by Letters Patent is—

1. In a machine of the class described, a bolt-supporting frame, means carried thereby to revolvably support a bolt of material, a clamping-frame secured to the bolt-supporting frame, clamping-bars pivotally connected with the clamping-frame and adapted to cooperate with the fixed portion thereof to clamp the material, a knife-block movable longitudinally of the clamping-frame, and a knife carried by said block and projecting between the bars of the clamping mechanism.

2. In a machine of the class described, a clamping-frame, means for clamping material thereon, a knife movable longitudinally of the clamping-frame, a supporting-frame projected from the clamping-frame, a revolvable support fixed on said latter frame to receive one end of a bolt-rod, and a spring-lock carried by said supporting-frame to receive the other end of the bolt-rod.

3. In a machine of the class described, comprising a bolt-supporting frame, a clamping-frame secured thereto, guides secured interiorly of the clamping-frame, clamping-rods pivotally connected to the clamping-frame and operating intermediate the walls of said frame and the guides, a lever for operating said clamping-frame, a spring for returning said frame to normal position, a knife-block longitudinally movable between the guides of said clamping-frame, a knife projecting from said block, and means for elevating said block.

4. In a machine of the class described, comprising a bolt-supporting frame, a clamping-frame secured thereto, guides secured interiorly of the clamping-frame, clamping-rods pivotally connected to the clamping-frame and operating intermediate the walls of said frame and the guides, a lever for operating said clamping-frame, a spring for returning said frame to normal position, a knife-block longitudinally movable between the guides of said clamping-frame, a knife projecting from said block, and a cable secured to the block and passed over a pulley secured to the upper end of said clamping-frame.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL H. JONES.

Witnesses:

FRANZ B. McCONNELL,
W. A. JONES.