

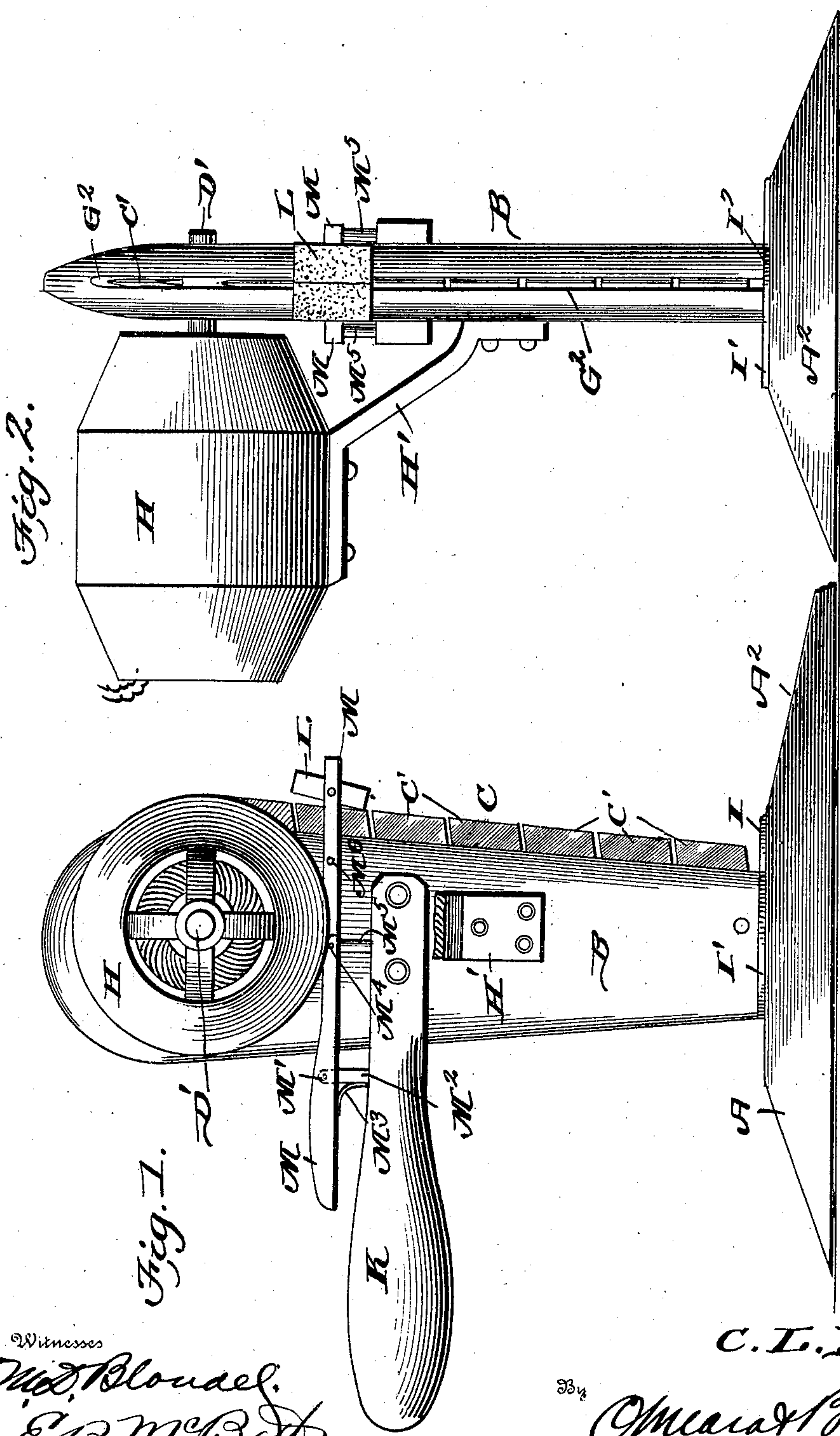
No. 846,777.

PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907.

C. L. BRYAN.
CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 3, 1905. RENEWED AUG. 14, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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33 1/2

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Fig. 3.

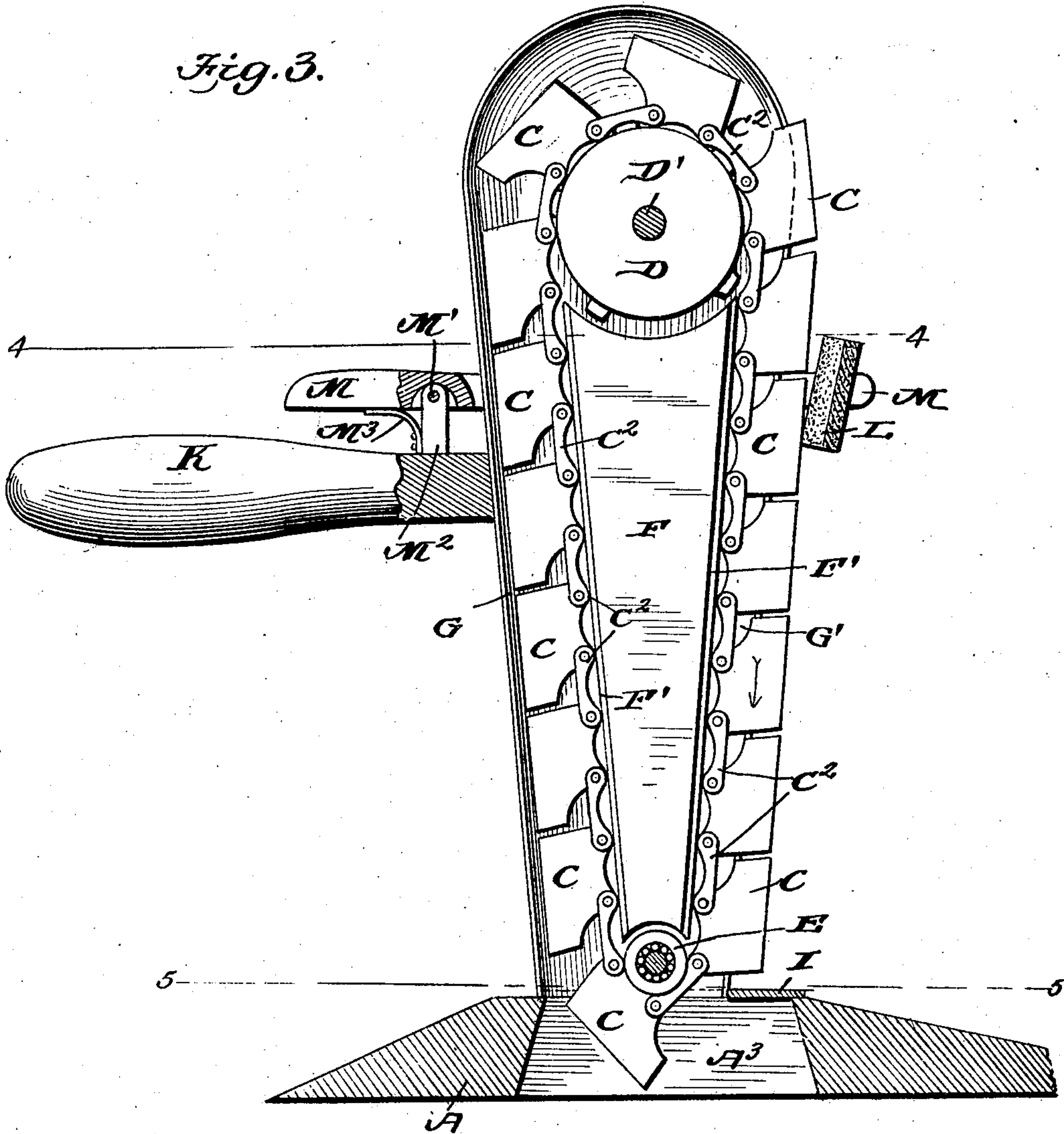
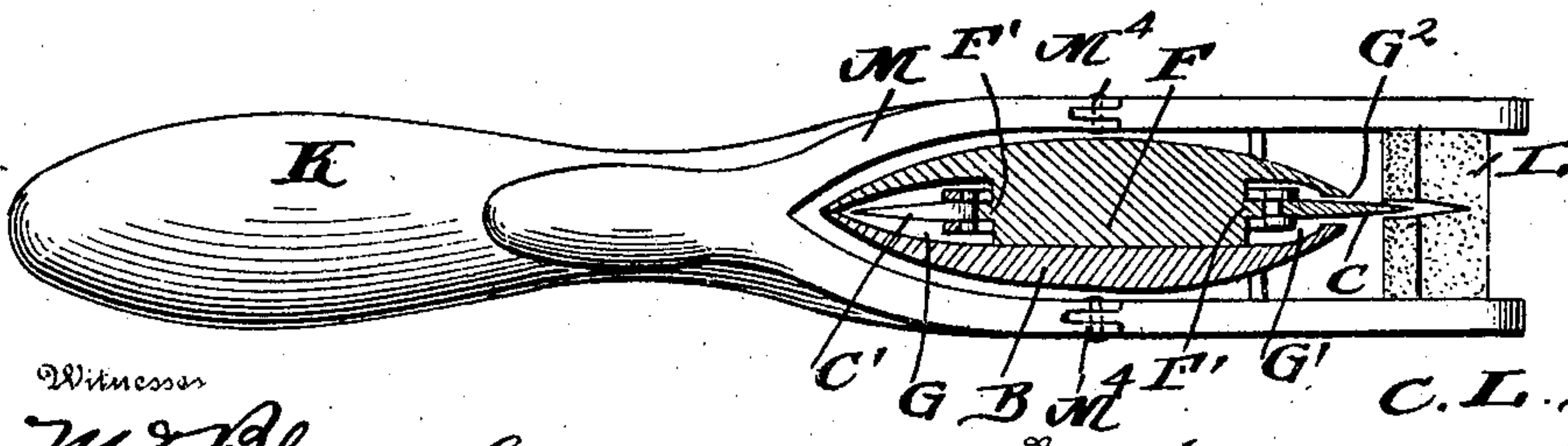


Fig. 4.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 5.

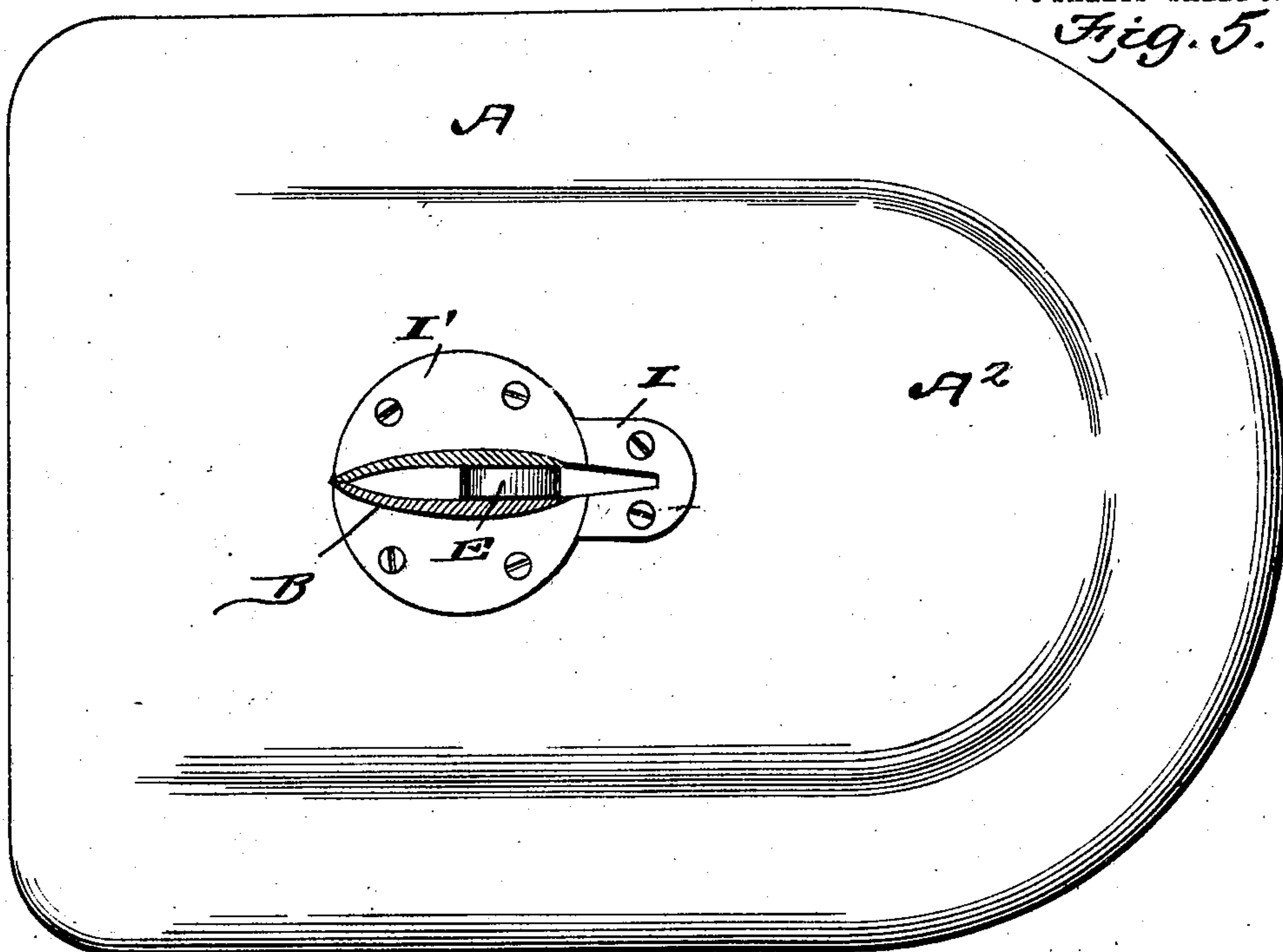
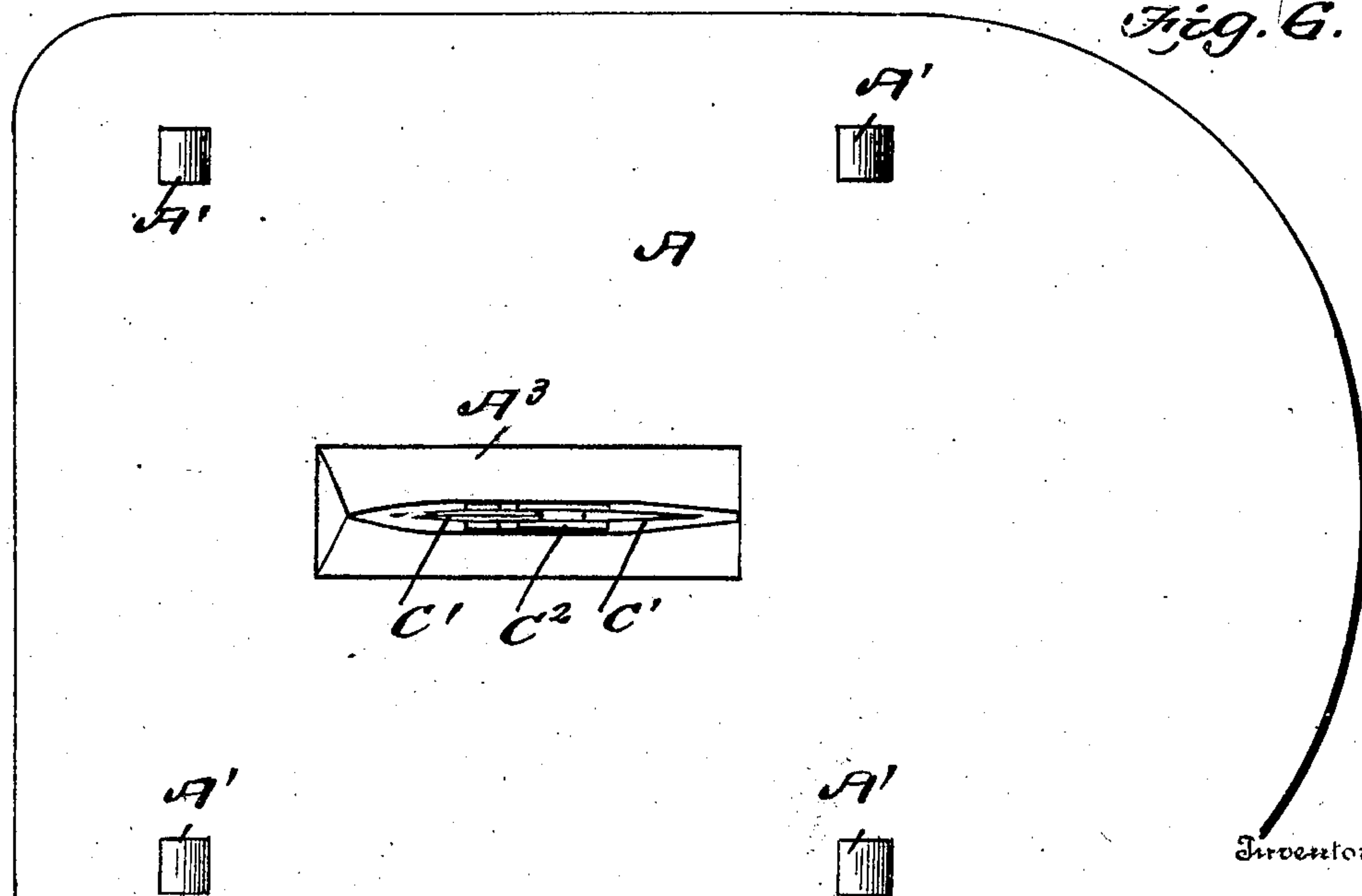


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CROCKETT L. BRYAN, OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

CLOTH-CUTTING MACHINE.

No. 846,777.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed January 3, 1905. Renewed August 14, 1906. Serial No. 330,587.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CROCKETT L. BRYAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Paducah, in the county of McCracken, in the State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cloth-Cutting Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to cloth-cutting machines, and more particularly to that class thereof employing an endless chain of cutting knives or blades; and the object of my invention is to provide certain improvements whereby the operation of the machine is rendered easier, and another object of the invention is to provide a sharpener in connection with the cutting mechanism by means of which said cutting mechanism can be sharpened whenever desired.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction and arrangement, all of which will be fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cloth-cutting machine constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional plan on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is an inverted plan view of the base.

In carrying out my invention I employ a base A, which is preferably made solid and is provided with suitable rollers A', so that said base can be easily rolled or moved. Connected to this base A, preferably at a point to the rear of the center of said base, is a casing B, in which moves the endless cutter C, comprising a series of cutting-blades C', alternating with the connecting-links C², said endless cutter passing around a sprocket D at the upper end and a smooth ball-bearing idler-pulley E at the lower end. The casing B is preferably made in two sections, and the central portion between the sprocket D and pulley E is made with a guide portion F, carrying guide-ribs F', which engage the grooved links and cutting-blades and hold the said blades in perfect alinement. This guide portion F may be integral with one of the sections of the casing, thereby providing two runways G and G', through which the endless cutter moves, the runway G' being opened

at the forward side, as shown at G², and through which the cutting edges of the blades C' project. An electric motor H is mounted upon a bracket H' connected to the casing B, the armature of said motor being preferably arranged upon the shaft D' of the drive-sprocket D, so that by rotating the said sprocket the endless chain of cutters will be operated, said chain moving in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 3. By having the casing B arranged at a point to the rear of the base and by having the forward portion of said base made gradually sloping, as indicated at A², the cloth to be cut will move easily to the cutter.

I indicates a slotted guide-plate attached to the base and through which the cutting-blades pass as they cut the cloth. This slotted guide-plate I is preferably formed integral with the plate I', which serves as a means for connecting the casing B to the base A, as most clearly shown in Fig. 5. The base is recessed, as shown at A³, in order to provide ample space for the operation of the guides.

K indicates a handle connected to the casing B, by means of which the machine is moved as required.

L indicates a pair of sharpening-blocks, preferably of emery, said blocks being connected to the outer ends of a bifurcated lever M, pivoted at M' to a base M², carried by the handle K, and a spring M³, bearing upon the under side of the handle of the lever, holds the lever and sharpening-blocks in their normal positions, each member of the bifurcated lever being hinged, as shown at M⁴, and said hinged members rest upon a rest-pin M⁵ when the said parts are in their normal positions. When, however, it is desired to sharpen the cutter, the handle of the lever M is pressed down, and the members being hinged, as shown at M⁴, the cutting-blocks are thrown downwardly into engagement with the cutting edges of the knives, the outer sections of the lever members being pivoted at M⁶. The endless chain of cutter-blades will of course be operated by the motor during the sharpening operation, and when the sharpening operation has been completed the lever is released, and the spring M³ will immediately return all the parts to their normal positions, and the cutting operation can then be carried on.

It will thus be seen that I provide an ex-

ceedingly simple, durable, and highly efficient construction of cloth-cutting machine of the character described.

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

1. In a cloth-cutting machine in combination with the base, of the casing connected thereto, said casing being opened at the front, the guide-plate arranged upon the base at the forward side of the casing, the driving sprocket and pulley arranged within the casing and the central guiding portion carrying the guide-ribs, the operating-handle attached to the casing, a lever pivoted to a base carried by the handle provided with sharpening-blocks and means carried by said casing for driving the sprocket as set forth.

2. In a cloth-cutting machine in combination with the base, casing, endless chain of

cutting-blades, and means for guiding and operating said endless chain of cutters, of the operating-handle, the bifurcated lever pivotally mounted upon the said handle, the members of said lever being made in sections hinged together, the outer sections being pivoted to the casing, and the sharpening-blocks carried at the outer ends of said outer members and adapted to be brought into engagement with the cutting-blades when the handle of the lever is pressed downwardly, the rest-pins for supporting the joint of the members of the lever and the spring for returning the lever and sharpening-blocks to their normal positions, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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