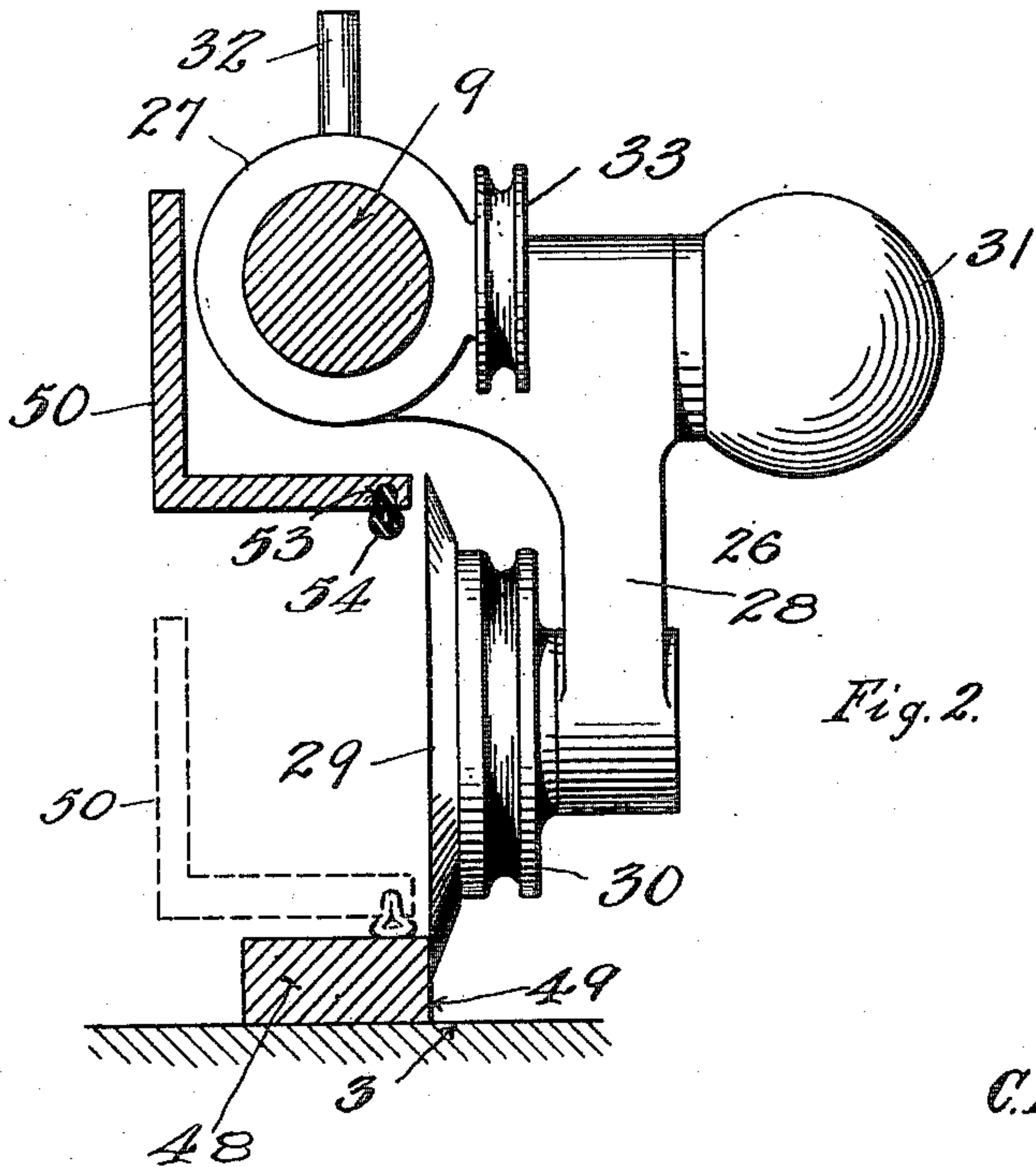
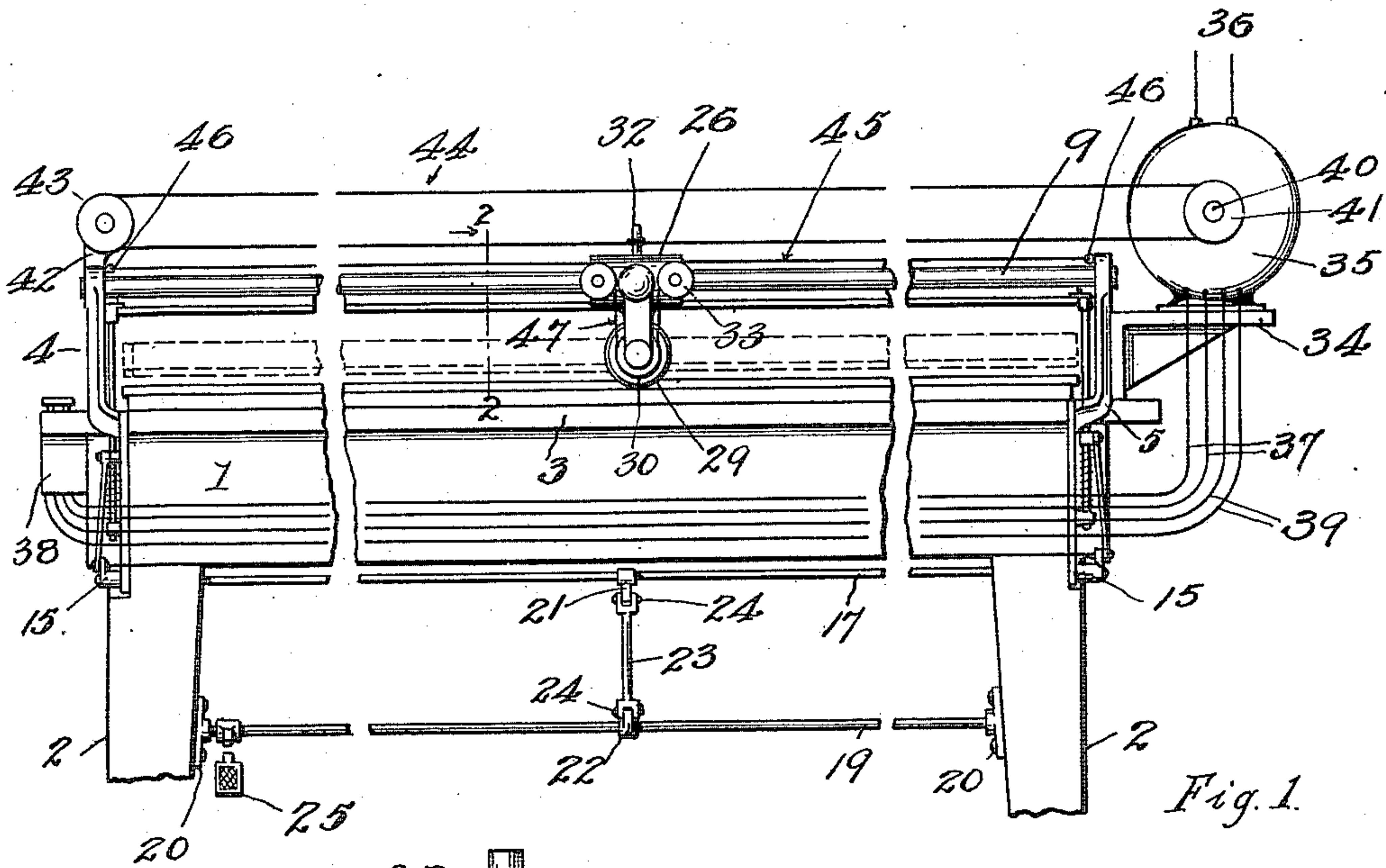


C. F. PEASE.
 PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT CUTTER.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 28, 1910.

985,446.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses
J. S. Freeman.
W. H. Johnson

Inventor
C. F. Pease,

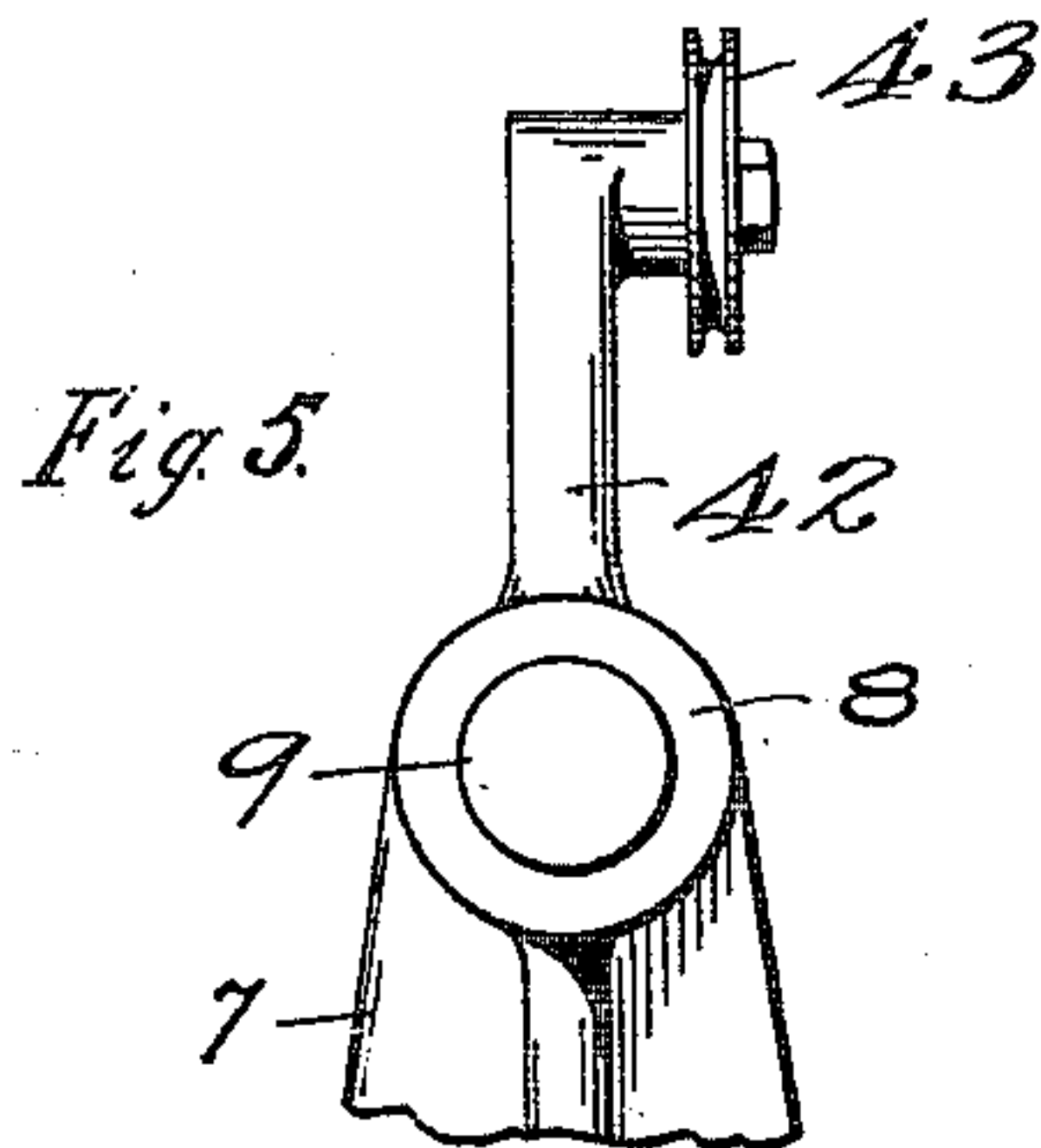
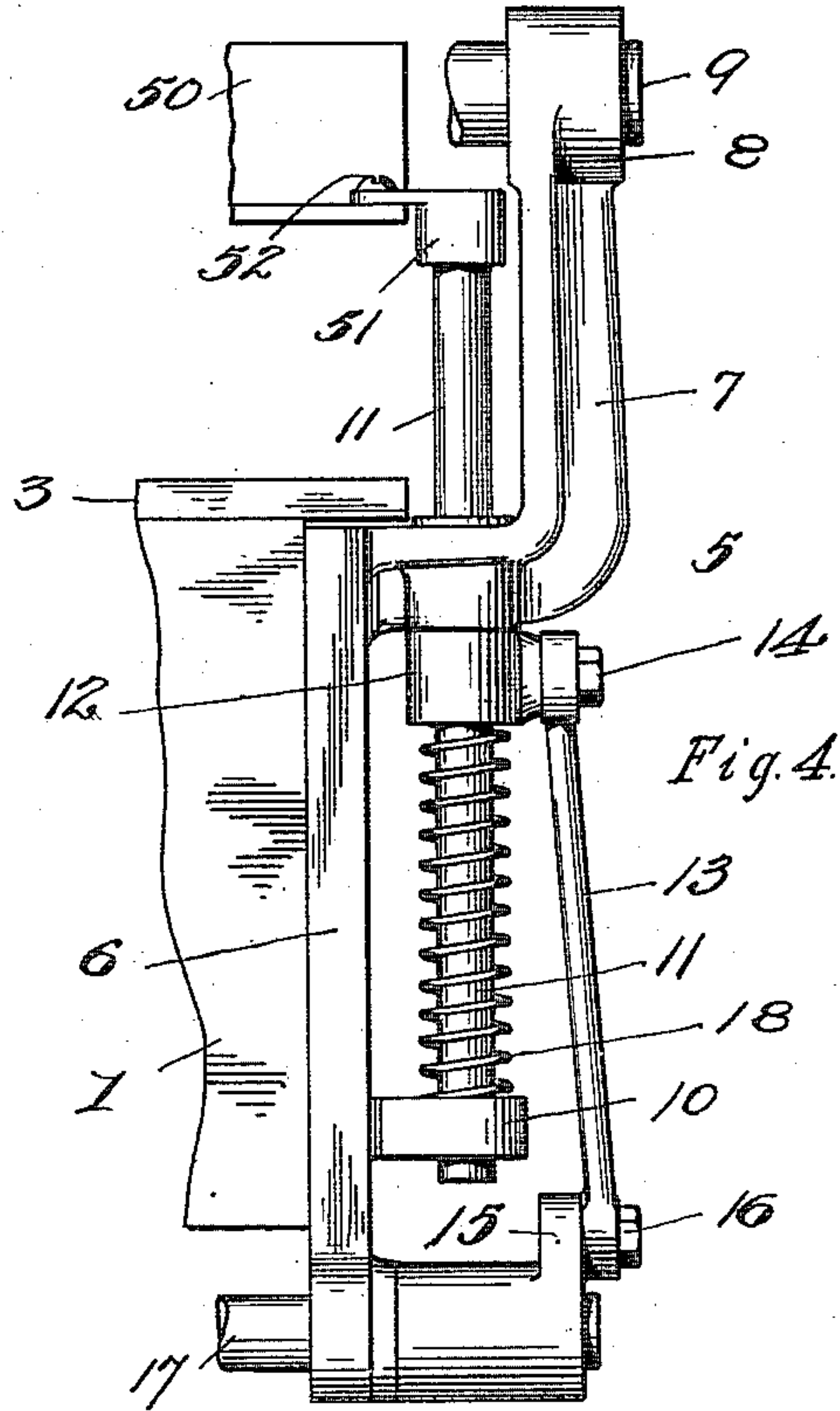
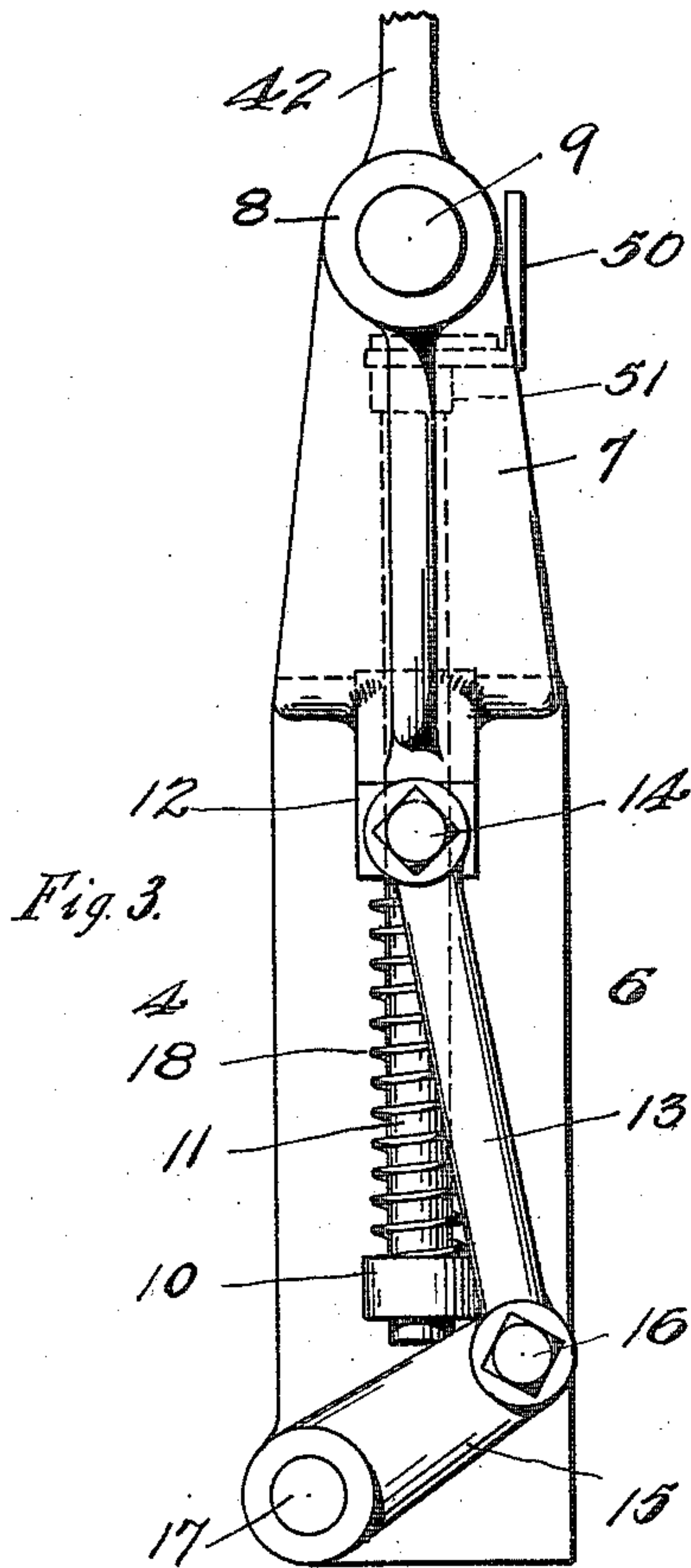
By *C. L. Parker,* Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Inventor
 C. F. Pease,

Witnesses

J. S. Freeman.
 B. P. Fishburne

By

C. L. Parker,

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. PEASE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE C. F. PEASE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC-PRINT CUTTER.

985,446.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

Application filed May 28, 1910. Serial No. 563,909.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. PEASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Photographic-Print Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in photographic print cutters.

An important object of this invention is to provide a machine of the above character, embodying means to hold the paper in a proper position, means to cut the paper, and both of said means being so arranged that they may be controlled by a single operator.

A further object of this invention is to provide a device of the above character, which is simple in construction, proficient in its operation and cheap to manufacture.

My invention consists generally in the combination with means to clamp the paper in a proper position, of means for cutting the paper.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals are used to designate like parts throughout the same, Figure 1 is a front side view of the device. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of a bracket employed upon my machine. Fig. 4 is a side view of a second bracket employed upon my machine, taken at right angles to Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view of the upper end of the bracket shown in Fig. 3, and taken at right angles to Fig. 3.

In the drawings, wherein is illustrated a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 1 designates the body portion of a table having legs 2 and a top 3. Upon the opposite ends of the body portion 1 of the table and near its forward side, are arranged brackets 4 and 5. These brackets are of substantially the same construction and are secured to the body portion 1 by any suitable means. Each of the brackets 4 and 5 has a vertical body portion 6, upon the upper end of which is formed a substantially L-shaped upstanding arm 7. The arm 7 is provided at its free end with a head 8, apertured to receive and rigidly hold a horizontally disposed cylindrical shaft 9. This shaft as shown in Fig. 1, is disposed above

the top 3 of the table, and is in parallel relation to the same. The body portion 6 of each of the brackets 4 and 5 is provided near its lower end with an outwardly extending apertured ear 10, through which is slidably mounted a cylindrical shaft 11. The shaft 11 is vertically disposed and mounted in an opening formed through the horizontal portion of the L-shaped arm 7, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 4. Each of the shafts 11 is mounted to reciprocate, and the same is provided adjacent the arm 7 with a collar 12, fixedly secured to the same. This collar has a pitman 13 pivotally connected thereto, as shown at 14. The pitman 13 is normally disposed at a slight angle, and is pivotally connected at its lower end to a crank 15, as shown at 16.

As shown in Fig. 1, a horizontally disposed rock shaft 17 is provided, which is journaled through the upper ends of the legs 2. This shaft is provided upon its opposite ends and outwardly of the legs 2, with the cranks 15, which are fixedly secured to the same by any suitable means. A coil spring 18 is arranged about the lower portion of each of the shafts 11 and is compressed between the collar 12 and ear 10. This spring normally holds the shaft 11 in its uppermost position. When the shaft 11 is in its uppermost position, the crank 15 is disposed at an angle of less than ninety degrees to the horizontal, so that the pitman 13 cannot get on center. A second rock shaft 19 is journaled in brackets 20, fixedly secured to the legs 2, as shown. The rock shaft 19 is arranged below and in parallel relation to the rock shaft 17. The rock shafts 17 and 19 are provided respectively, near their centers with angularly disposed inwardly and outwardly extending levers 21 and 22, which are rigidly secured to the same. A link 23 is pivotally connected to the levers 21 and 22, as shown at 24. The rock shaft 19 is provided near its left end with a foot lever or pedal 25, which is fixedly secured to the same. By the construction so far described, it is obvious that when the pedal 25 is oscillated downwardly, the shafts 17 and 19 will be rocked, and the shafts 11 forced downward.

The shaft 9 has slidably mounted thereon a carriage 26. This carriage is also free to oscillate upon the shaft 9. The carriage 26 comprises a tubular body portion 27, cen-

trally upon which is formed an inverted substantially L-shaped arm 28. This arm is vertically disposed and has rotatably mounted upon its lower end, a disk cutter 29, which has a pulley 30 formed integral therewith or fixedly secured thereto. The arm 28 is provided near its upper end with a forwardly extending knob 31, to provide means whereby the carriage 26 may be manually moved longitudinally of the rod 9. The tubular body portion of the carriage 26 is provided centrally thereof with an upstanding pin 32 rigidly secured to the same, and near its ends and upon its forward side with pulleys 33, which are rotatably mounted upon said body portion, as shown. A bracket 34 is arranged upon the right end of the top 3 of the table, and serves to support a suitable form of motor 35. Current is supplied to the motor through the wires 36, and said current first passes through the field of the motor and through the wires 37 to a switch 38. This switch is electrically connected by means of wires 39 to the armature of the motor. The switch 38 may be of any preferred or well known form of switch capable of reversing the current through the wires 39 to cause the armature and armature shaft to be rotated in opposite directions.

The motor 35 comprises an armature shaft 40 upon which is rigidly mounted a pulley 41. The bracket 4 has its arm 7 provided at its upper end with an extension 42 as clearly illustrated in Fig. 5. Upon this extension is rotatably mounted a pulley 43 disposed in horizontal alinement with the pulley 41. The pulleys 41 and 43 have an endless belt 44 trained about the same, which is connected with or tied to the pin 32, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 1. A cable or flexible member 45 has its ends secured to the upper ends of the brackets 4 and 5 as shown at 46, and is trained about the pulleys 33, to form a downwardly extending loop 47, which in turn is trained about pulley 30.

A plank 48 or slab provided with a straight vertical forward edge 49, is disposed upon the top 3 of the table, and secured to the same in the position illustrated in Fig. 2. As shown, the disk cutter 29 rests against the edge 49, and is adapted to have slidable engagement with this edge during the longitudinal movement of the carriage 26. The paper to be cut is placed upon the plank 48 and held fast to the same by means of a clamp 50, which is L-shaped in cross section.

The shafts 11 above referred to, are each provided at their upper ends with a bracket 51, which is fixedly secured to the same and connected to one end of the horizontal portion of the clamp 50, by means of a screw 52 or the like, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 4. The horizontal portion of the clamp 50 is provided near its forward edge with an axial

groove 53, within which is arranged a rubber member 54 to directly engage the paper and securely hold the same to the plank 48. The uppermost and lowermost positions of the clamp 50 are illustrated in Fig. 2, the latter showing the clamp in dotted lines.

In the operation of my machine, the paper to be cut is placed upon the plank 48, and the operator forces the pedal 25 downwardly to cause the shafts 11 to be moved downwardly carrying with them the clamp 50. The rubber member 54 then engages the paper and holds the same fast to the plank 48. The carriage 26 may previously have been moved to one end of the table so that the cutter 29 will not interfere with the arrangement of the paper upon the plank 48. The operator then actuates the switch 38 to cause the motor to operate. The armature shaft 40 is accordingly rotated in a desired direction, and the endless belt 44 accordingly moved, carrying with it the carriage 26. The carriage 26 is thus moved longitudinally of the shaft 9, and it is obvious that said carriage may be moved in an opposite direction by reversing the direction of rotation of the armature shaft 40. As the carriage 26 is moved longitudinally of the shaft 9, the pulleys 33 and 30 are caused to rotate by virtue of the cable 45. The pulley 30 imparts its rotation to the disk cutter 29. By the employment of the knob 31, the operator may manually move the carriage 26 along the rod, or he may engage said knob 31 and press downwardly upon the same to force the disk cutter 29 into firmer sliding engagement with the edge 49 of plank 48.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same, and that certain changes may be made in the form, shape, and arrangement of parts of the same, without departing from the spirit of this invention as set forth in the annexed claims.

Having fully described my invention, I claim:

1. In a machine of the character described, a support, brackets connected to said support, a shaft supported by said brackets, a carriage slidably mounted upon said shaft, a cutter carried by the carriage, shafts having slidable engagement with said brackets, and a clamp connected to said shafts.
2. In a machine of the character described, a support, brackets arranged upon said support, a substantially horizontally disposed shaft connected to said brackets, cutting mechanism slidably mounted upon said shaft, shafts having slidable engagement with said brackets, a clamp connected to said shafts, and means to actuate said shafts.
3. In a machine of the character described, a support, brackets connected to the same, a substantially horizontally disposed shaft

connected to said brackets, cutting mechanism movably mounted upon said shaft, substantially vertically disposed shafts mounted to have slidable engagement with said brackets, a clamp connected to said shafts, means to normally retain said shafts in their uppermost positions, and means to move said shafts downwardly.

4. In a machine of the character described, a support, brackets connected to the same, a shaft connected to said brackets, cutting mechanisms slidably mounted upon said shaft, reciprocatory shafts having slidable engagement with said brackets, a rock shaft, cranks rigidly mounted upon said rock shaft, means connecting said cranks and reciprocatory shafts, means to actuate said rock shaft, and a clamp connected to said reciprocatory shafts.

5. In a machine of the character described, a support, brackets connected to the same, a shaft connected to said brackets, cutting mechanism slidably mounted upon said shaft, reciprocatory shafts having slidable engagement with said bracket, a rock shaft, cranks rigidly mounted upon said rock shaft, means connecting said cranks and reciprocatory shafts, means to actuate said rock shaft, a clamp connected to said reciprocatory shafts, and an elastic member carried by said clamp.

6. In a machine of the character described, upstanding brackets, a shaft connecting the same, a carriage slidably mounted upon said shaft, a cutter rotatably mounted upon said carriage, a plurality of pulleys to effect the rotation of said cutter, a flexible member having its ends connected to said upstanding

brackets and trained about said pulleys, and an endless belt connected to said carriage to effect the longitudinal movement of the same.

7. In a machine of the character described, a supporting structure, brackets connected therewith, a substantially horizontally disposed shaft connected with said bracket, cutting mechanism supported by said shaft, substantially vertically disposed shafts guided in their movements by said brackets, a clamp connected with said shafts, and means to move said shafts.

8. The combination with a supporting structure, of brackets connected therewith, means connecting said brackets, cutting mechanism movably mounted on said means, a pulley carried by one of said brackets, a motor mounted upon said supporting structure near the other bracket, comprising an armature shaft and a pulley connected therewith, and a belt engaging the pulleys and connected with the cutting mechanism.

9. In a machine of the character described, a supporting structure, brackets connected therewith, a shaft for connecting said brackets, cutting mechanism slidably mounted upon said shaft, reciprocatory shafts having slidable engagement with said brackets, a clamp connected with said shafts, a rock-shaft, connecting means between the rock-shaft and reciprocatory shafts, and means to actuate the rock-shafts.

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

CHARLES F. PEASE.

Witnesses:

FRANK H. HALLEFAZ,
J. T. HANNA.