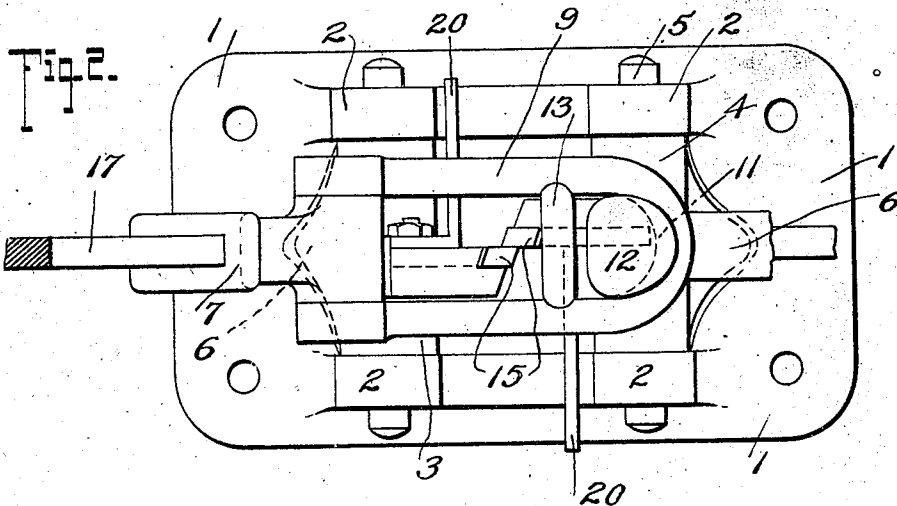
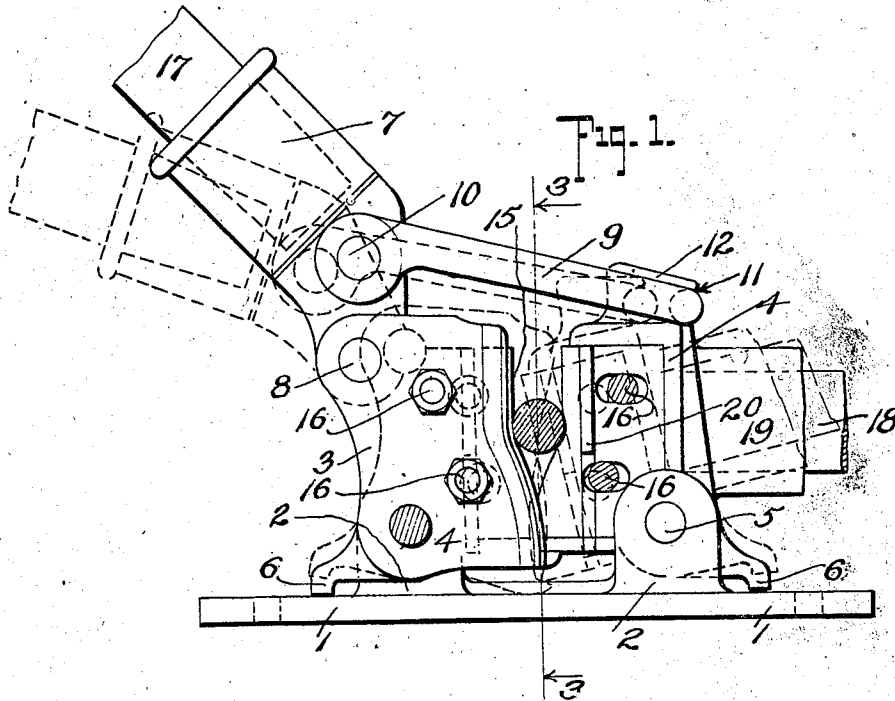


H. H. JENSEN.
 ROD CUTTER.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1911.

1,006,222.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:
Charles H. Wagner.
E. Larson

INVENTOR
Hans H. Jensen
 BY *Robert Cobb*
R. Cobb Attorneys

H. H. JENSEN.
 ROD CUTTER.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1911.

1,006,222.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

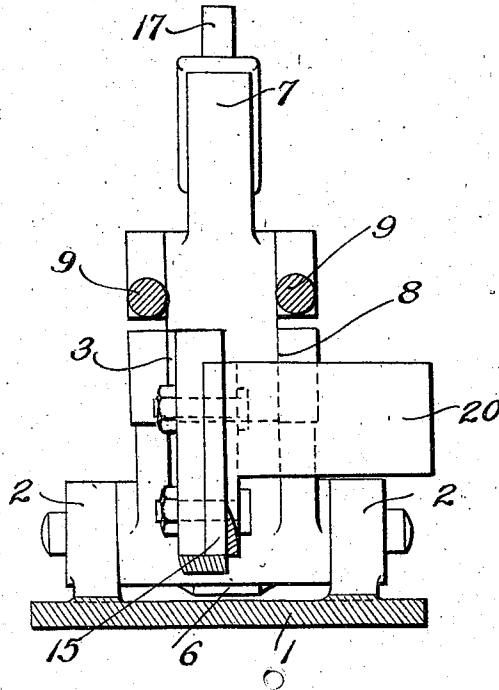


Fig. 4.

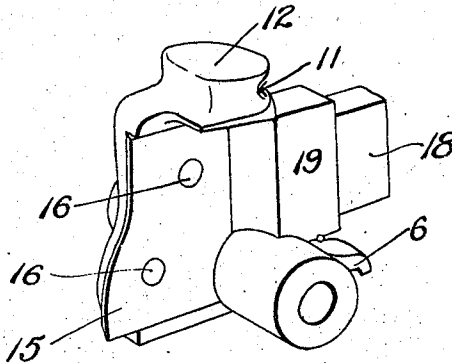
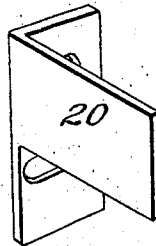


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:
Charles H. Wagner.
E. Larson

INVENTOR
Hans H. Jensen

BY *Robert Robb*
Robb

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HANS HOLDEN JENSEN, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

ROD-CUTTER.

1,006,222.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

Application filed July 21, 1911 Serial No. 639,815.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HANS HOLDEN JENSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rod-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in rod cutters, the primary object of which is to provide a machine of this type which is convenient and effective in operation, and which will not get out of order by continuous use.

Other objects are to so arrange the cutting mechanisms that the machine will be more powerful as the resistance increases in advancing the cut and so that the bar to be cut will not be pushed away by the knives in the cutting action.

Still further objects are to provide peculiar operating means as well as advantageous means to limit the movement of the jaws.

With the above and other objects in view, this invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, all as hereinafter more fully described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the rod cutter; Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the jaw members; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the supporting member.

Throughout the following detail description, and on the several figures of the drawings, similar parts are referred to by like reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, at 1 is indicated a base having two pairs of pivot lugs or ears 2 projecting from the upper surface thereof. Pivoted to one pair of said ears is a jaw 3, and co-acting with said jaw is a similar jaw 4 which is pivoted to the other pair of ears 2 by a pivot pin 5. Integral with and projecting rearwardly from said jaw members 3 and 4 are lugs 6 which, with the base member 1, are adapted to limit the movement of said jaw members.

The means for operating the rod cutter consists of a lever 7 which is pivoted at 8 to the jaw member 3 and, which by a link 9, is connected to the jaw member 4 for simultaneous operation of said jaw member. The link 9 is pivoted by a pin 10 to the lever 7

slightly above its pivotal connection with the jaw member 3 and rests in a groove 11 in the rear portion of a lug 12, which latter is integrally carried by the jaw member 4. The link 9 which is of U-shaped formation is provided with the bridge member 13 located slightly in front of the lug 12 and adapted to engage said lug in separating the two jaw members by action of the lever 7.

The cutting elements consist of knives which are mounted in recesses formed in the jaw members 3 and 4 and held in place by studs or bolts 16. When the jaws are in open position, the upper portion of the cutting edge of each jaw is vertical about half way down, then the cutting edge projects slightly forwardly in a curved line toward the opposite cutter member, thereby forming a comparatively wide space between the upper portions of the knives to permit the entrance of the work, and which will be prevented from falling through by the lower curved portions of the knives.

The lever 7 is provided with a socket to receive a handle 17 adapted for operation of the cutter, either manually or by machine power.

To prevent the rod from bending in the cutting operation thereof, a support 20 is adjustably mounted on the base of each cutter member. This support is in the form of an angle-iron, and is held in place by the bolts 16 which, as stated above, are also clamping the cutters.

In operation, the handle 17 is operated downwardly, thereby bringing the jaw members toward each other by action of the link 9, as clearly seen in the drawing, and by lifting the handle 17, the bridge portion 13 will engage with the lug 12, as a result of which the jaw members will separate. It will be noted that the link 9 may be disengaged from the lug 12 for convenience in placing the work between the cutters which is found to be of great advantage when long bars are to be cut.

To facilitate the operation of the machine, a handle 18 is received in a socket 19 integrally projecting rearwardly from the jaw member 4.

It will be seen that in the action of cutting a rod the upper portion of the knives will be moved toward each other at a greater rate of speed than the portions which engage the work, said action resulting in the bar being

promptly caught by the cutters, thereby preventing sidewise slipping of the bar which may occur in an ordinary type of rod cutter.

The construction of this machine is of peculiar advantage in that a minimum weight will be required for a given capacity of machine, it taking a machine of only eighty pounds weight to cut a one inch steel rod, whereas in previously existing machines a much heavier one has been required to do the same work, and therefore this rod cutter is especially advantageous as a portable tool, as well as in a machine shop or manufacturing establishment.

Having thus fully described my invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a rod cutting machine, the combination of a base, jaws pivotally mounted at their lower portions on said base, a lever carried by one of said jaws, and a link pivoted to said lever and connected with the other jaw, whereby on movement of the lever the jaws are simultaneously operated.

2. In a rod cutting machine, the combination of a base, a pair of jaws pivoted at their lower ends to said base, knives carried by said jaws, a lever pivoted at one end to the upper portion of one jaw, and a link pivoted at one end to said lever and having its other end engaged with the other jaw so that on movement of the lever the jaws will be simultaneously forced together.

3. In a rod cutting machine, the combination of a base, a pair of jaws pivoted at their lower ends to said base, knives carried by said jaws, a lever pivoted at one end to the upper portion of one jaw, a link pivoted at one end to said lever and having its other end engaged with the other jaw so that on movement of the lever the jaws will be simultaneously forced together, and a bridge piece connecting the sides of the link and movable against the jaw with which the link

is engaged to separate the jaws aforesaid on reverse movement of the lever.

4. In a rod cutting machine, the combination of a base, a pair of jaws pivoted at their lower ends to said base, a lever pivoted at its lower end to one of the jaws, a link pivotally connected at one end to the lever and having its other end detachably engaged over the other jaw, so that when the lever is moved in one direction the jaws will be simultaneously forced together, a member carried by said link to engage said last mentioned jaw to separate the jaws on reverse movement of the lever, and knives carried by said jaws.

5. In a rod cutting machine, the combination of a base, a pair of jaws pivoted at their lower ends to the base, a lever pivoted at one end to one of the jaws, a link of U-form pivotally connected at one end to the lever, a lug carried by the other jaw and detachably engaged at one side by the other end of the link, a member connecting the sides of the link and adapted to engage the opposite sides of the lug to separate the jaws, and knives carried by the jaws.

6. In a rod cutting machine, the combination of a pair of jaws, knives carried by said jaws, said knives comprising cutting edges having straight portions adjacent to one end and converging portions at the other ends, said straight portions being substantially parallel when in open position, and means for actuating the knives to cause the straight portions to move toward one another faster than the converging portions.

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

HANS HOLDEN JENSEN.

Witnesses:

EDGAR L. FOWLE,
E. J. HENNING.