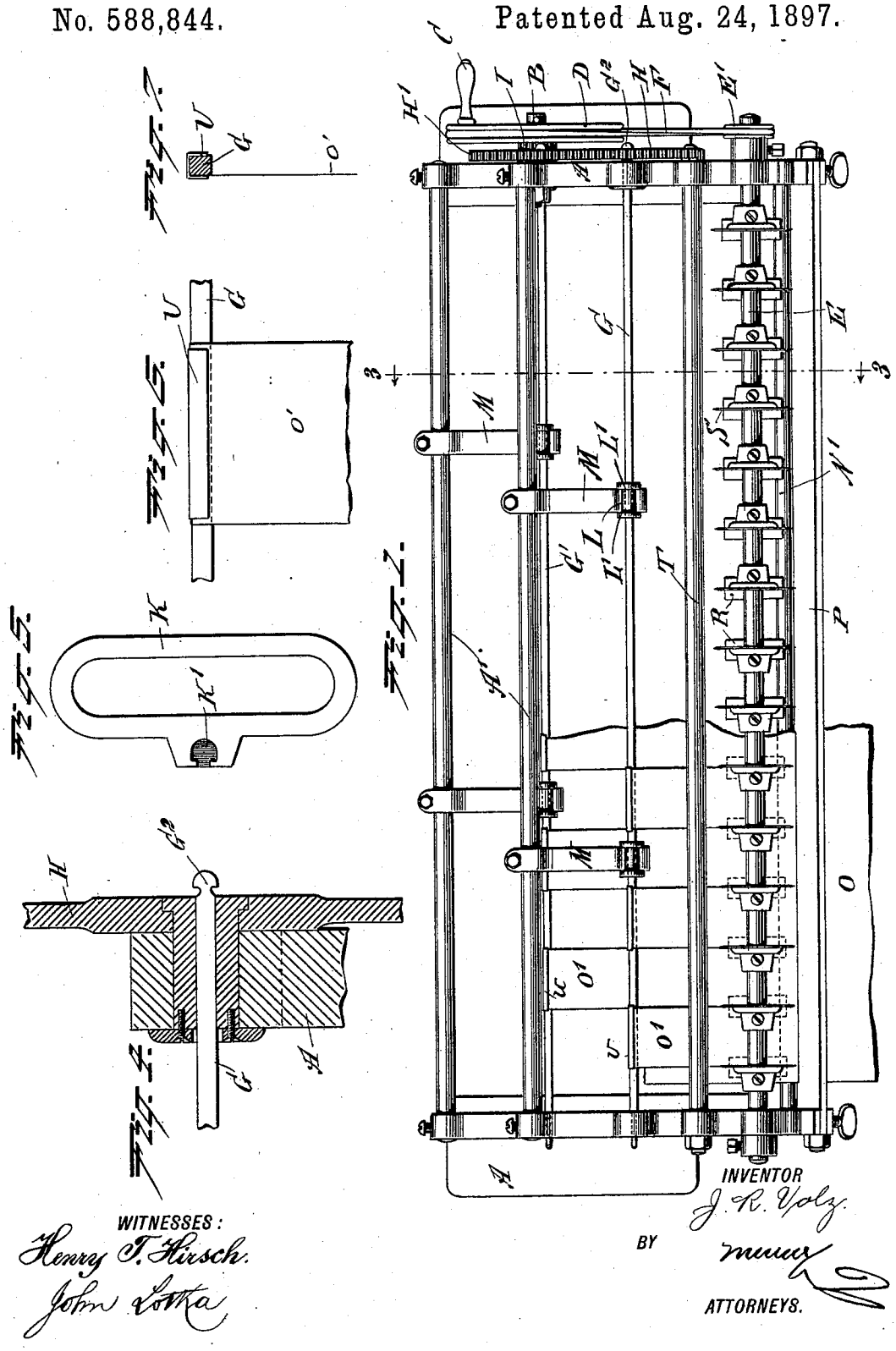
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J. R. VOLZ.

BANDAGE CUTTING MACHINE.

No. 588,844. Patented Aug. 24, 1897.



WITNESSES:
Henry T. Hirsch.
John Lotka

INVENTOR
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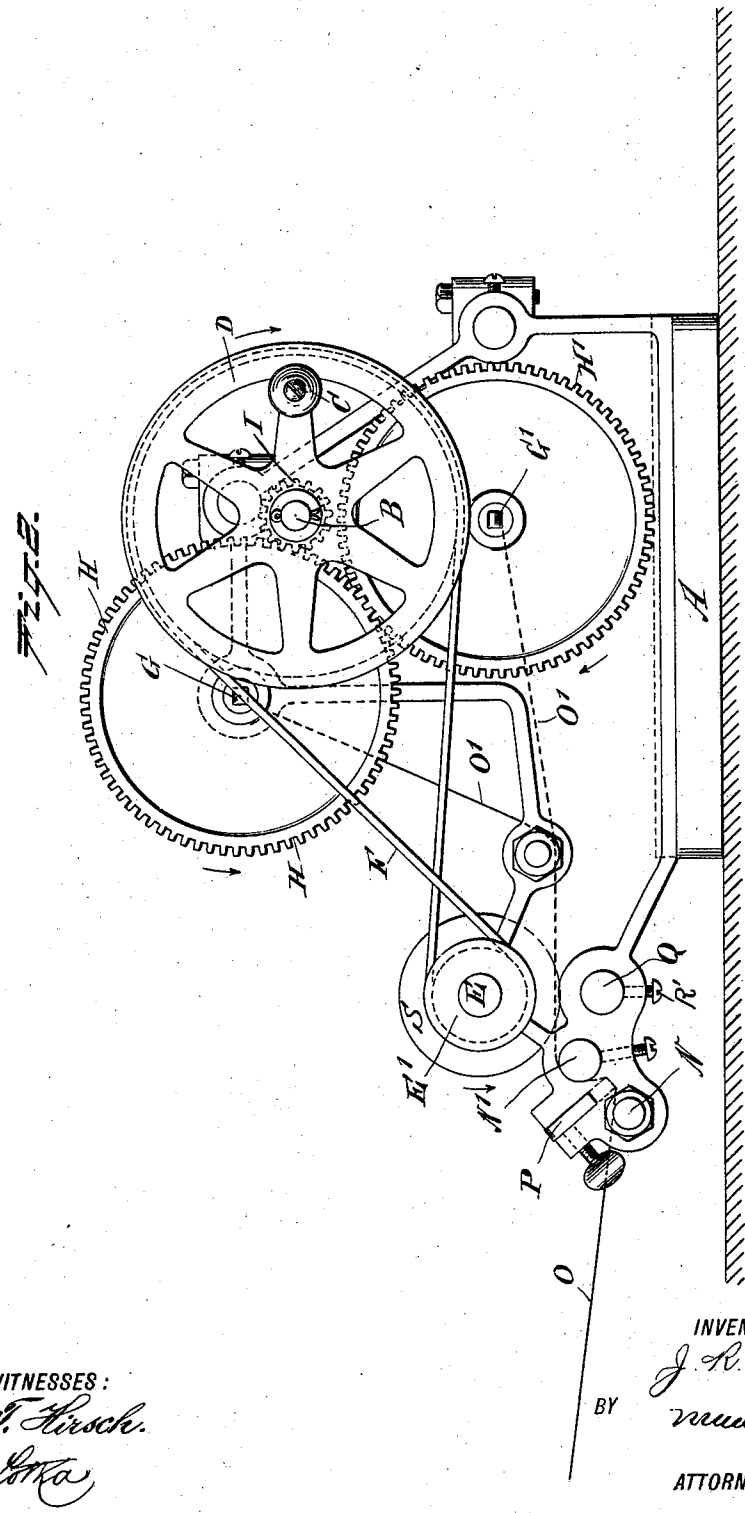
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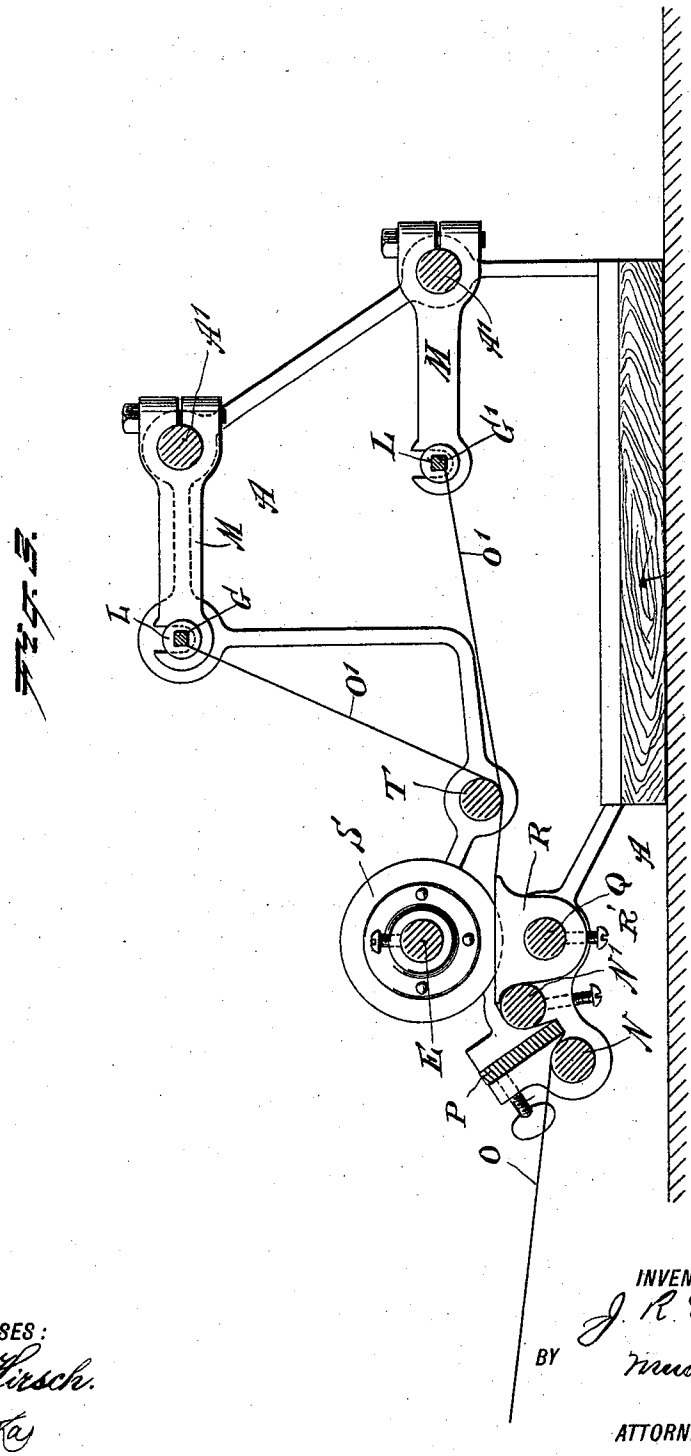
THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RAYMUND VOLZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BANDAGE-CUTTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 588,844, dated August 24, 1897.

Application filed November 25, 1896. Serial No. 613,402. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN RAYMUND VOLZ, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Bandage-Cutting Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to bandage-cutting machines, and has for its object to provide a machine of this class which will be simple in construction, effective in operation, and capable of various adjustments to regulate the tension of the material while being cut, and also to cut said material into strips of different widths.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter, and the features of novelty pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan of the machine, showing a piece of cloth in position therein. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a broken detail view having one of the winding-shafts with one of its bearings in longitudinal section. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a key for removing said shaft; and Figs. 6 and 7 are a front elevation and an end view, respectively, of the device for clamping the material.

The machine comprises a suitable frame A, in which are journaled the various shafts which are connected to rotate in unison—viz., the driving-shaft B, adapted to be turned by means of the handle C on the pulley D; the cutter-shaft E, driven from said pulley D by means of a pulley E′ and a belt F or equivalent means, and the two square winding-shafts G and G′. The upper shaft G fits into the hub of a gear-wheel H, engaging a pinion I on the drive-shaft B. Said gear-wheel also meshes with another gear-wheel H′, mounted to turn with the winding-shaft G′. The winding-shafts are mounted to slide in said gear-wheels, so that they may be withdrawn from said wheels, and for this purpose each shaft is provided with a projecting head G^2, forming a shoulder adapted to be engaged by a key K, formed with a recess K′ of corresponding shape, Fig. 5. The winding-shafts are further slidably mounted in sleeves L, held in hangers M, and provided with flanges L′, whereby they are held against longitudinal movement in said hangers. The hangers are secured to cross-rods A′ of the frame.

At the front end of the machine is located a guide-rod N, over which the cloth O or other material is adapted to pass, as shown in Fig. 3, and back of this guide-rod is a similar rod N′. Between these two rods is arranged obliquely a guide-bar P, which may be adjusted up and down and held in position by means of set-screws or the like to regulate the tension of the material as it is drawn through the machine. Behind this tension device is a rod Q, located under the cutter-shaft E and carrying a series of rests R, which are adjustable longitudinally of the rod Q, so that they may be placed at different distances from each other. For this purpose each rest R has an approximately central longitudinal through-aperture for the reception of the supporting-rod Q. Thus when the set-screw R′ is loosened the rest can be freely turned and slid on the supporting-rod. By swinging the rests down until their forward edges engage the guide-rod or stop-rod N′, I secure a perfect alinement and level position of all the rests, and when such position has been obtained the set-screws R′ are tightened, so that the level adjustment of the rests will be preserved. The rests R are slotted, and into their slots project the rotary knives S, held on the cutter-shaft E, said knives being likewise adjustable longitudinally of the shaft, so that the material O may be cut into strips of any desired width. The cut material passes under a guide T, and from there the strips are passed alternately to the winding-shafts G and G′, the ends of the strips being clamped to said shafts in any suitable manner—for instance, by means of U-shaped clamps U, such as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The winding-shafts are at approximately equal distances from the guide T. By passing the strips O′, into which the material O is cut, alternately to the winding-shafts G and

G′ (see Fig. 1) I provide a sufficient space between adjacent strips on the same shaft to prevent overlapping of the strips, such as would be liable to occur if all the strips were wound on the same shaft.

The operation of my improved machine will be obvious. The cloth or other material O is fed by hand until a sufficient length of it has been cut into strips O′ to permit of clamping said strips to the winding-shafts G and G′. From then on the feed will be automatic. When the material has been cut to the length required for each bandage, the winding-shafts are withdrawn longitudinally by means of the key K, so that the rolled strips O′ are released. By adjusting the cutters S and the rests R toward and from each other the material may be cut into strips of different widths. The hangers M also may be adjusted longitudinally of the bars A′. By adjusting the guide-bar P relatively to the rods N N′ the tension of the material between the rod N′ and the guide T may be regulated according to the quality of the material.

It will be seen that the herein-described machine is simple in construction and operation and permits not only of cutting several strips at the same time, but of making said strips of various widths, if desired.

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

1. The combination of the knives, the transversely-slotted rests adjacent thereto, said rests having longitudinal through-apertures, the supporting-rod extending through the apertures of the rests, and the stop-rod engaging the edges of said rests to adjust or level them, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the knives, the transversely-slotted rests adjacent thereto, said rests having longitudinal through-apertures, the supporting-rod extending through the apertures of the rests, the stop-rod or guide-rod engaging the edges of said rests to adjust or level them, another guide-rod arranged in advance of the first-mentioned guide-rod, and a guide-bar or tension-bar projecting between said guide-rods, substantially as described.

JOHN RAYMUND VOLZ.

Witnesses:
P. V. HARTIGAN,
J. L. O'NEIL.