

(No Model.)

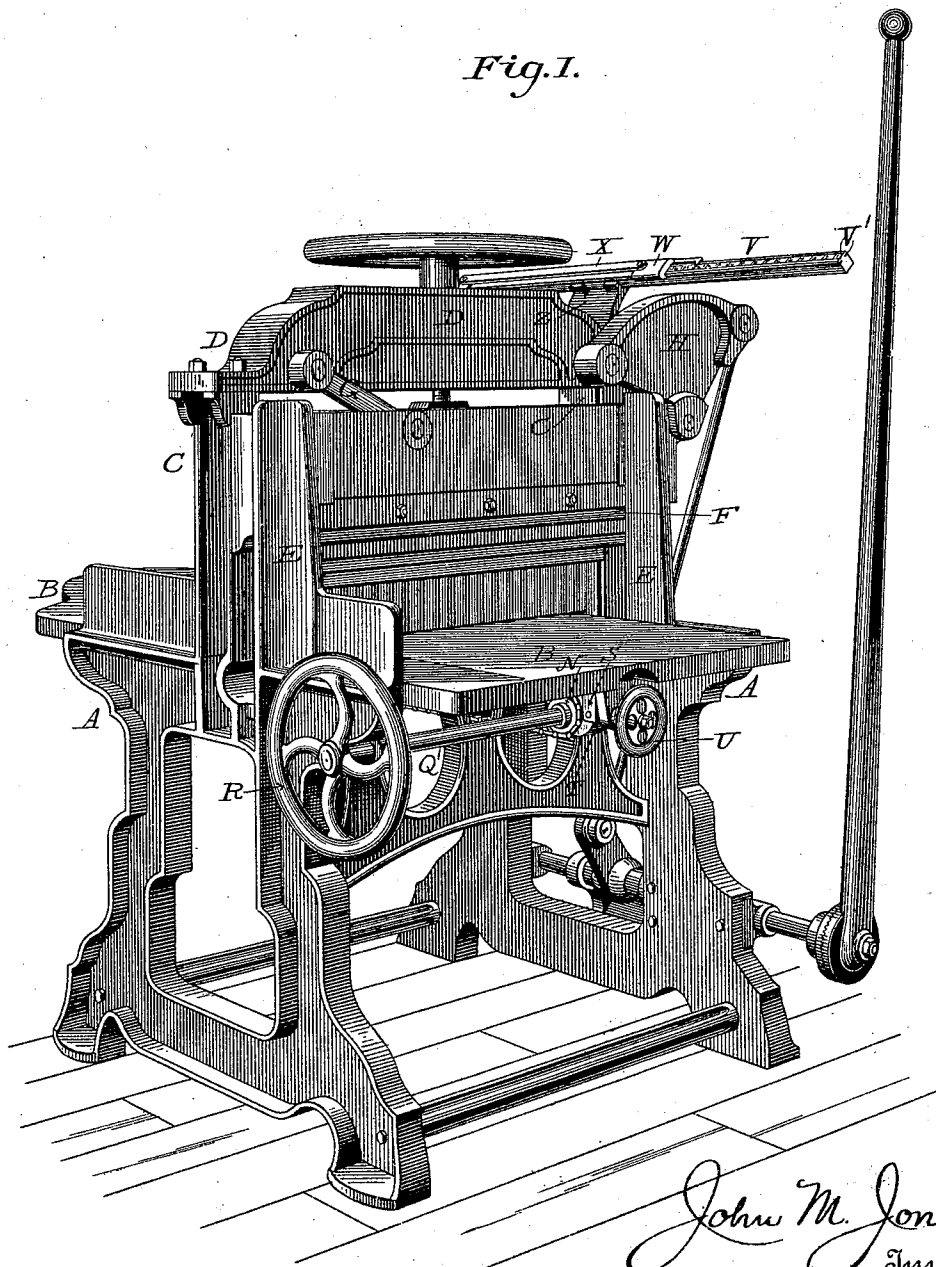
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. M. JONES.
PAPER CUTTER.

No. 528,599.

Patented Nov. 6, 1894.

Fig. 1.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

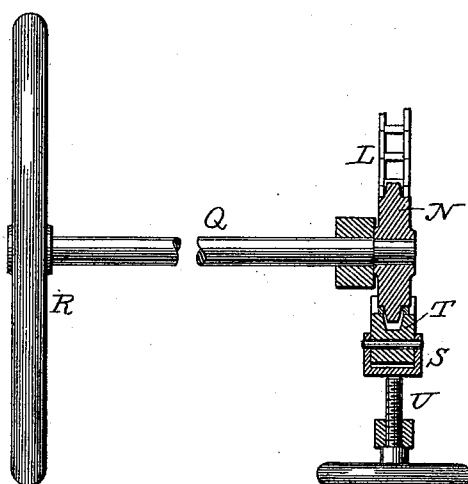
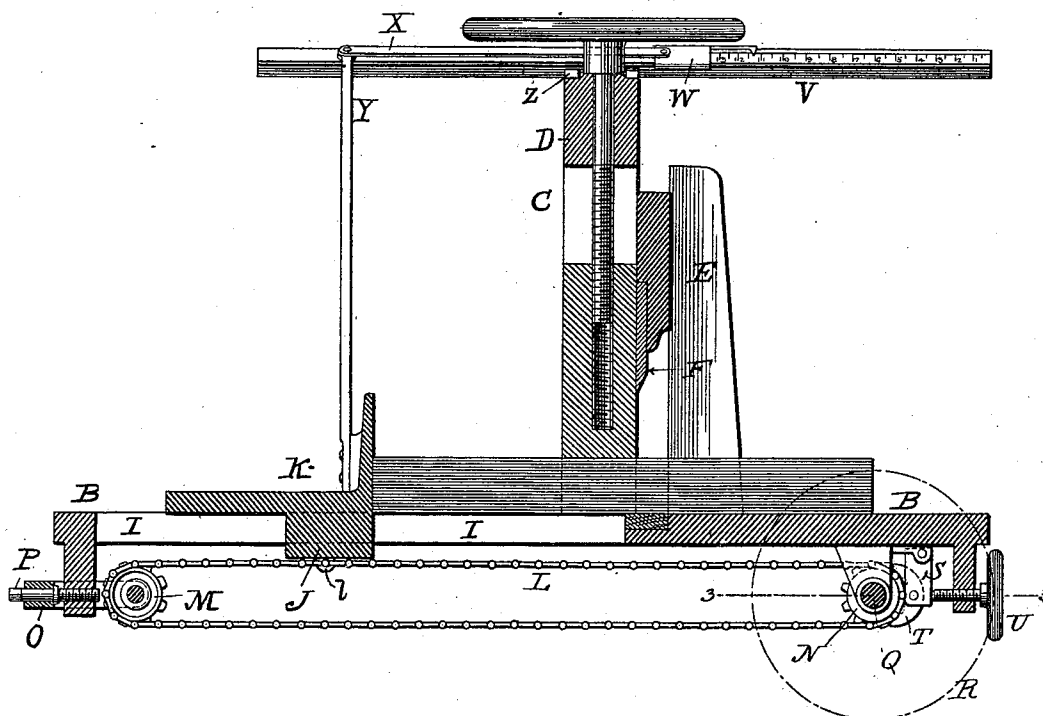


Fig. 3.
on line 3-3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. JONES, OF PALMYRA, NEW YORK.

PAPER-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,599, dated November 6, 1894.

Application filed November 27, 1893. Serial No. 492,146. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Palmyra, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to paper-cutters, and has reference more particularly to a novel means for indicating the position or adjustment of the paper gage.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cutter; Fig. 2, a vertical sectional view, from front to rear, of the upper part of the cutter; and Fig. 3, a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

A indicates the main frame of the machine having the usual bed or table B, and the uprights C C, which latter are connected by and support the top D. Projecting upward from the table or from the side of frame A, parallel with the uprights C C, are the standards E E which are set away from the front faces of the uprights to afford a space for the knife or cutter F, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The opposing parallel faces of the uprights and standards are finished off nicely to afford suitable guides or guiding surfaces for the bar that carries the knife; the said cutter bar or knife bar being supported and actuated by links G and H as usual.

It will be noticed upon reference to Figs. 1 and 2 that the standards E have no connection with the uprights C or top D, and hence the knife and its bar may be readily removed or placed in position without affecting the top piece or its uprights.

Table B is provided with a longitudinal slot or opening I, into which projects a lug J formed on the under side of the back gage K, as shown in Fig. 2. In order to actuate this gage, that is, move it longitudinally of the table, I employ an endless sprocket chain L which is secured to the back gage at l and passes about the sprocket wheels M and N. Wheel M is carried in a yoke or frame O which is supported in the main frame A at the back of the machine, and which is rendered adjustable by means of a screw P as shown in Fig. 2, to take up the slack and wear in the chain. Wheel N at the front of

the machine is carried at the inner end of the shaft Q suitably journaled in the main frame and provided outside the said frame with a hand wheel R by means of which the shaft and its sprocket wheel may be turned. From this description it is obvious that by turning the hand wheel R, the back gage will be caused to move backward or forward according to the direction in which the wheel is turned.

It is necessary to prevent accidental movement of the back gage after it has been adjusted, and this is attained by providing a locking device. Shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Pivoted to the under side of the table, near the front edge, is a block or yoke S in which is pivoted, at the lower end, a shoe T, which latter, when pressed toward the wheel N by means of a hand screw U journaled in the main frame, is caused to bear against the chain L where it passes about the wheel N. The pressure exerted by the screw upon the yoke or block is sufficient to cause the shoe to bind the chain firmly against the sprocket wheel and thereby prevent any movement of said wheel and chain or of the back gage.

In order that the position or adjustment of the back-gage may be determined by the operator, at the front of the machine, I provide a graduated bar or rod V (which is divided into inches and fractions of an inch) and mount upon said bar a slide or index W which is connected with the back gage by the bars or rods X and Y,—the said slide or index W having a movement upon the bar V corresponding exactly with that of the back-gage.

By means of the slide W and the graduations upon the bar V, the operator can read at a glance the distance the back-gage is from the knife.

The bar V is grooved along two of its edges as shown at V' in Fig. 1, and the edges of the slide or index are bent over and fit within said grooves, thus preventing the index from being displaced during its travel back and forth upon the rod or bar.

The rod or bar V is supported, preferably, by means of an arm or bracket Z projecting from the top piece D.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a paper cutter, the combination with the table; of a back-gage mounted thereon; means beneath the table for moving the back-gage; a fixed bar V provided with graduations and also grooved longitudinally; a slide 5 or index W having its edges seated in the grooves; and a connection between the back-gage and the index.

2. In a paper cutter, the combination with 10 the frame and table; of a back-gage and means for actuating the same; a bar V supported from the frame above the table and

having graduations,—and a slide or index W mounted upon the bar and connected with the back-gage,—the said graduated bar extending toward the front of the machine so 15 as to be always in view.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN M. JONES.

Witnesses:

H. P. KNOWLES,
MEWZO DAVIS.