

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. JARVES.
GLUE CUTTING MACHINE.

No. 534,746.

Patented Feb. 26, 1895.

Fig. 1.

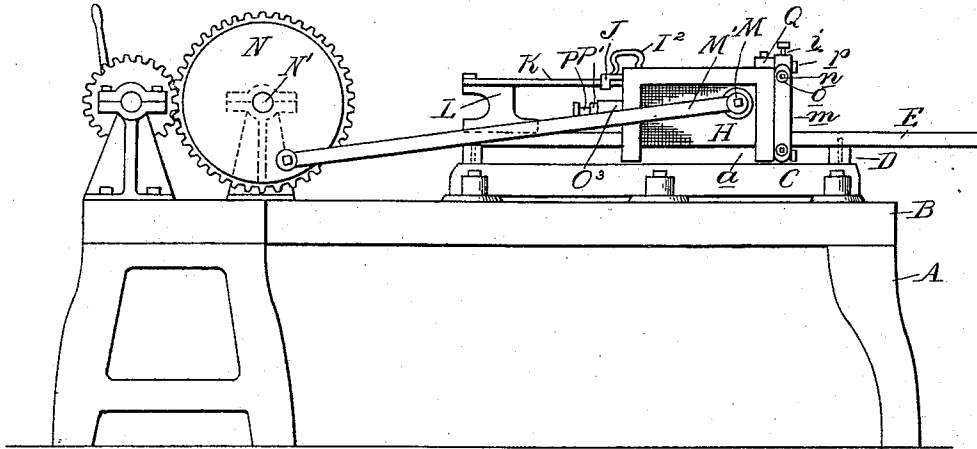


Fig. 2.

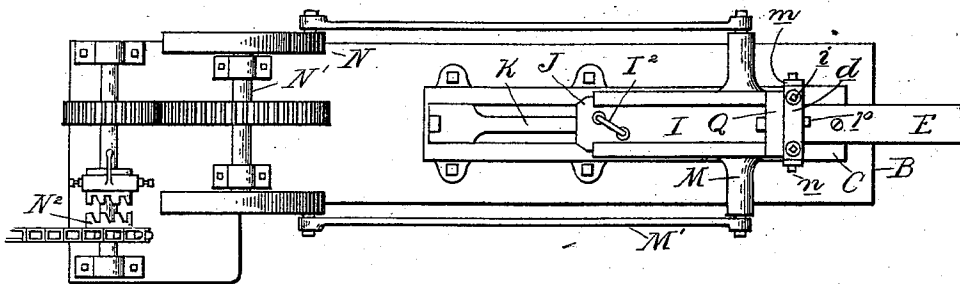
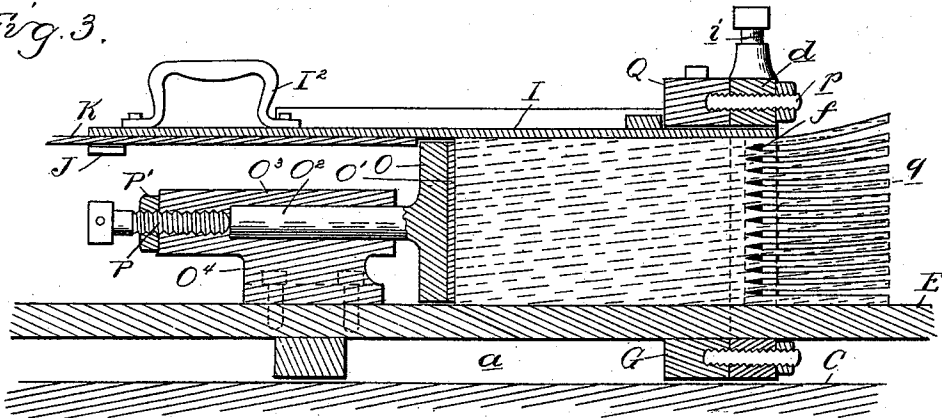


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
A. L. Hobby
O. F. Bantab.

Inventor
Deming Jarves
By Mrs. S. Sprague & Co.,
Attys.

D. JARVES.
GLUE CUTTING MACHINE.

No. 534,746.

Patented Feb. 26, 1895.

Fig. 5.

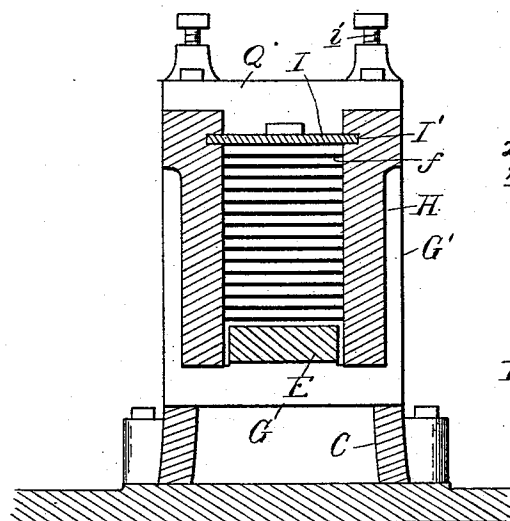


Fig. 6.

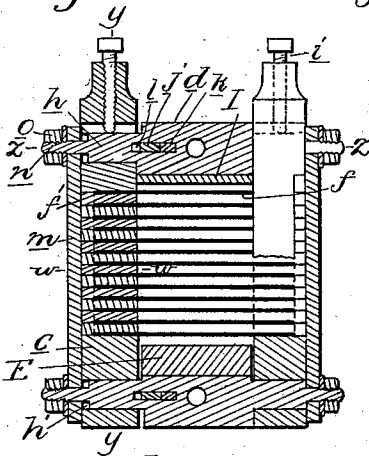


Fig. 8.

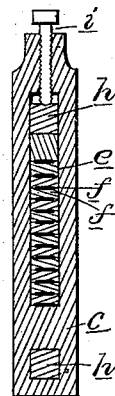


Fig. 7.

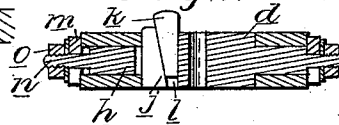


Fig. 9.

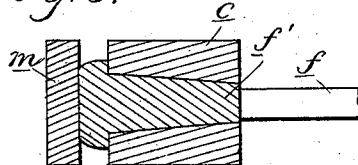
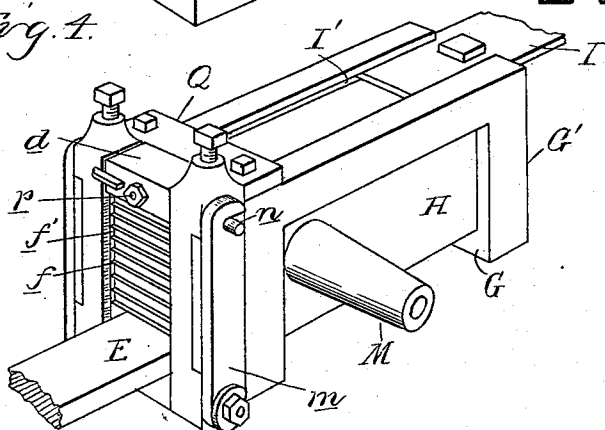


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

A. L. Hobbs
O. F. Barthel

Inventor
Deming Jarves
By Mrs. J. Spaguet
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DEMING JARVES, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

GLUE-CUTTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,746, dated February 26, 1895.

Application filed October 20, 1894. Serial No. 526,473. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DEMING JARVES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glue-Cutting Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 The invention relates to that class of glue cutting machines designed to cut the cakes of glue into strips.

The invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a glue cutting machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical, central, longitudinal section. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the glue receptacle. Fig. 5 is a cross section of the glue receptacle looking toward the knives. Fig. 6 is a cross-section through the knife holder. Fig. 7 is a section on line *z z*, Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a section on line *y y*, Fig. 6. Fig. 9 is a cross-section on line *w w*, Fig. 6.

A is the supporting frame, of which B is the top. At one end on the top is the bed plate C, at the ends of which are the blocks D, to which is secured the table E, which at its forward end extends some distance out from the bed-block. Between the bottom of the table and the top of the bed-block is a guide slot *a*, in which are guided the end cross bars G of the glue receptacle, which form, with the vertical ribs G', substantially U-shaped end frames. Between these frames are the side plates H, which extend down beside the table, as shown in Fig. 5. These frames and plates are preferably made integral.

I is a movable top, sliding in guide grooves I' in the inner face of the sides, having a suitable handle I², and prevented from accidental disengagement by the bail or strap J at the rear end, engaging under the guide bar K. This guide bar at its rear end is secured to the block or bracket L, secured at the rear end of the table. Projecting from the sides of the receptacle are the wrist pins M, to the ends of which are attached the ends of the

pitman rods M' which at their rear ends engage crank pins on the disks N, secured to the shaft N'. This shaft is driven by suitable gear connection from any suitable source of power, and I preferably employ a clutch N² in the drive mechanism for throwing it in and out of gear.

O is a head or abutment supported on the table, fitting within the receptacle, and forming the stationary rear end of the receptacle. O' is a felt facing thereon. This head is preferably adjustable. I have shown this accomplished as follows:

O² is a stem centrally of the rear face of the head engaging in a tubular bearing O³ in the bracket O⁴ secured to the table.

P is an adjusting screw engaging a screw threaded aperture in one end of the bearing O³, and by means of which the position of the head may be regulated.

P' is a jam nut on the screw for locking it in its adjusted position.

The knives are carried in a knife frame secured to the front of the reciprocating receptacle. The construction of the said knife holder is as follows: The frame comprises the two vertical bars *c* and the two hinged bars *d*. The vertical bars are provided with a longitudinal slot *e* adapted to receive the ends of the knives *f*, which are spaced by the spacing blocks *f'* preferably tapering, as shown in Fig. 9, to permit of their ready removal. The reduced end *h* of the lower cross-bar *d* engages in an aperture *h'* in the lower ends of the vertical bars *c* and this lower cross-bar is beneath the table E. The upper cross-bar has similar reduced portions *h* at its ends, which engage in the top of the slot *e* on top of the knives and spacing blocks, as plainly shown at the left hand in Fig. 6. The knives and blocks are tightly clamped together by means of set screw *i* in the tops of the vertical bars *c* bearing upon the top cross-bar *d*, as shown in Fig. 6. The knives may be strained or tightened after being clamped in position, as described, by means of the wedges *j* and *k* driven into slots *l* in the upper and lower cross-bars bearing against one of the vertical bars of the knife holding frame and serving to move it laterally and thus put a longitudinal tension upon the knife blades. When thus strained, the parts of the frame are rigidly held to-

gether and the spacing blocks are prevented from accidental displacement by the end plates *m*, which at their lower ends engage over the screw bolts *n* formed on the ends of the cross-bars *d* and at their upper ends hook over similar screw bolts *n* on the upper cross-bar. *o* are nuts on the ends of these screw bolts for holding the plates *m* securely in position. This knife holding frame is detachably secured to the forward end of the receptacle, by means of the screw bolts *p* passing centrally through the cross-bars *d* and a tie bar *Q* secured to the forward end of the sides of the receptacle frame, as plainly shown in Fig. 4.

The parts being thus constructed their operation is as follows: The machine is stopped with the receptacle in its forward position, as shown in Fig. 3, the cover is slid back to open the top of the receptacle and the cake of glue to be cut is inserted therein and the cover closed. Motion now being imparted to the receptacle through the driving mechanism it will move backwardly over the table *E* upon which the glue cake rests and the knives *f* will force their way through the cake cutting it into strips *g*, as shown in Fig. 3.

It will be observed that the glue rests at all times upon the stationary table, so that there is no sliding movement of the glue cake in relation thereto while being cut. The strips being removed the operation may be repeated.

The thickness of the strips may be varied by varying the thickness of the spacing strips or blocks *f'*.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a glue cutting machine, the combination of a three sided reciprocating receptacle, a series of knives supported across one end thereof, a stationary table forming the bottom of and a guide for the receptacle, and a stationary abutment or head adjustably secured to the table opposite the knives, substantially as described.

2. In a glue cutting machine, the combination of a stationary table, a stationary abutment thereon, a reciprocating receptacle comprising a closed top and sides the latter bearing against the edges of the table and extending below the same bars connecting the sides beneath the table, a movable top, and a series of knives across the mouth of the receptacle, substantially as described.

3. In a glue cutting machine the combination of a reciprocating receptacle, of a knife

holding frame secured to the end of the receptacle comprising end and side bars, means for clamping the ends of the knives in the side bars, and a straining device for applying tension to all the knives, comprising wedges arranged to move one of the side bars laterally substantially as described.

4. In a glue cutting machine, the combination with the reciprocating receptacle, of the knife holding frame secured to the end thereof, and comprising vertical slotted bars *c*, of the knives having their ends engaging in the slots of the vertical bars, spacing blocks separating the knives, the cross bars *d* the upper cross bar engaging in the top of the slot of the vertical bars, the clamping screw *i*, and means for securing the cross bars against displacement, substantially as described.

5. In a glue cutting machine, the combination of a stationary glue supporting table, a reciprocating receptacle sliding on the table having closed sides and top, knives on the end of the receptacle, laterally projecting wrist pins on the sides of the receptacle, pitman rods connected thereto, a power device connected to the rods for actuating the receptacle, a clutch in said power device, and a stationary abutment on the table over which the receptacle passes, substantially as described.

6. In a glue cutting machine, the knife holding frame, comprising vertically slotted bars *c*, and cross-bars *d*, knives having their ends engaging in the vertical slots of the bars *c*, spacing blocks between the knives, the upper cross bar resting on top of the upper spacing blocks, a clamping device such as the screw *i*, and devices separating the vertical bars to strain the knives, substantially as described.

7. In a glue cutting machine, the knife holding frame, comprising vertically slotted side bars, connecting cross bars at top and bottom knives having their ends engaging in the slots of the vertical bars, spacing blocks between the knives, and the plates or bars *m* engaging the outer ends of the cross-bars and bearing against the ends of the spacing blocks, substantially as described.

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

DEMING JARVES.

Witnesses:

ADOLPH BARTHEL,
O. F. BARTHEL.