(No Model.)

J. W. SEITER.

GLASS CUTTING APPARATUS.

No. 589,308. Patented Aug. 31, 1897.

FIG 1

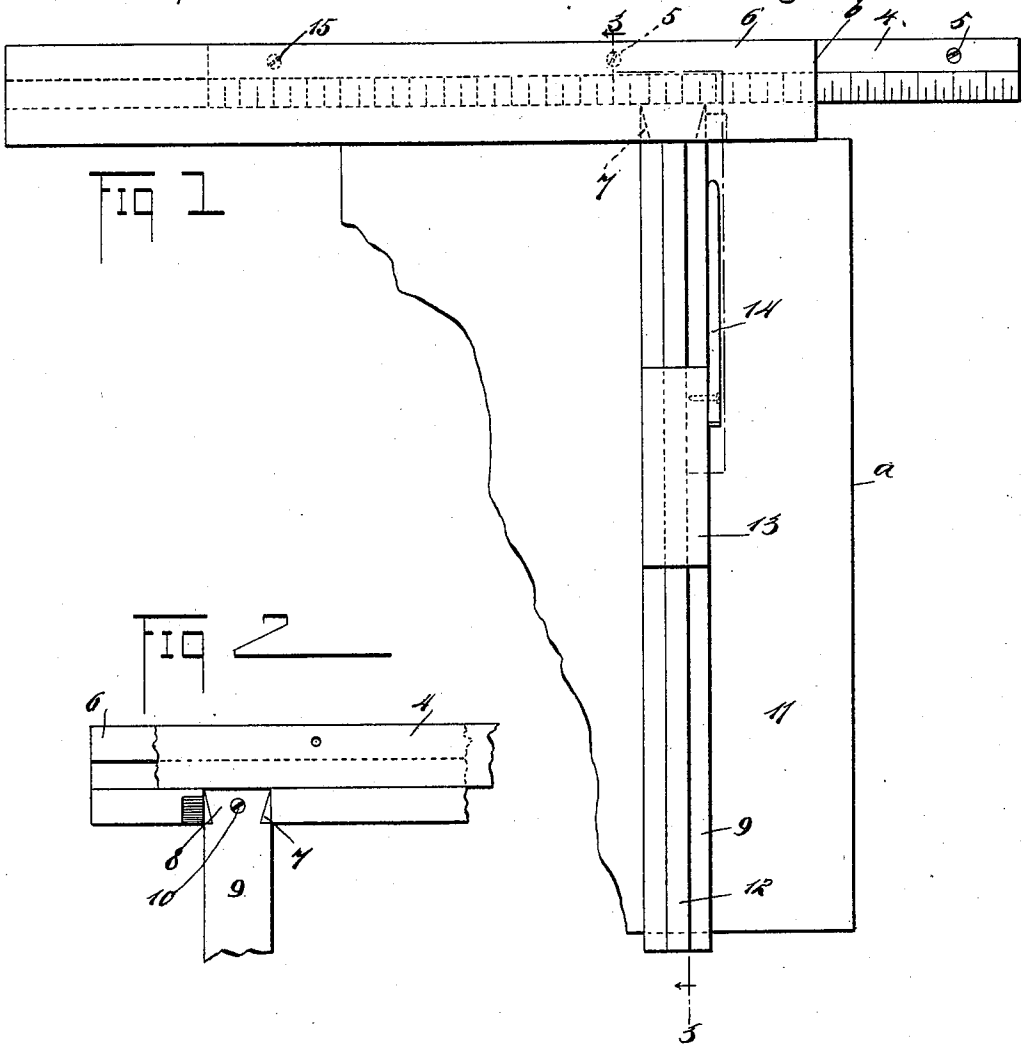
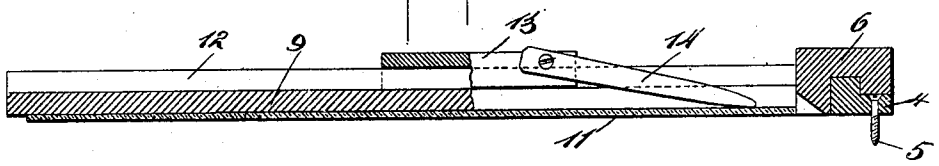


FIG 2

FIG 3



WITNESSES:
Geo. E. Kinney.
Isaac G. Wing.

INVENTOR
J. W. Seiter.
BY Munn & Co
ATTORNEYS.

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. SEITER, OF HARLAN, IOWA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EMILE M. HERTERT, OF SAME PLACE.

GLASS-CUTTING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,308, dated August 31, 1897.

Application filed February 27, 1897. Serial No. 625,290. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. SEITER, of Harlan, in the county of Shelby and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Glass-Cutting Apparatus, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a superior apparatus by which plate-glass may be measured and any desired section thereof cut from the main portion. The invention comprehends, therefore, a gage and a cutting apparatus. These parts are constructed and combined with each other in a manner to be fully described hereinafter and defined in the claim.

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 view of the invention, showing a portion of the glass plate. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary bottom plan of the invention, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

The invention is capable of being used at all places, but is best adapted to be situated permanently on a bench, in which event the graduated rail 4 is rigidly secured to the bench by screws 5, passing through the rail and into the bench. The rail 4 has one side reduced to receive the screws, while the remaining side of the rail is left projecting upward to form a flange. Sliding on the rail 4 is a carriage-bar 6, the under side of which is formed with a rabbet groove in which the rail 4 may fit, so that the carriage-bar 6 may slide longitudinally on the rail 4. The inner side portion of the carriage-bar 6 overhangs the inner side of the rail 4, and the bottom of the bar 6 adjacent to said inner side of the bar is flush with the lower side of the rail 4.

Formed in the under side of the bar 6, which side is flush with the bottom of the rail 4, is a dovetail recess 7, in which the dovetail end 8 of the guide-bar 9 is secured and fastened by a screw 10. The depth of the recess 7 is such that the lower surface of the guide-bar 9 will be raised above the surface of the bench, and consequently above the lower face of the overhanging portion of the carriage-bar 6, so that the glass plate 11 may be located under the guide-bar 9 and bear against the carriage-bar 6.

The guide-bar 9 has a rib 12 running longitudinally along its upper side and forming a rail on which a carriage-block 13 may slide. The carriage-block 13 is movable throughout the length of the guide-bar 9 and has a glass-cutting blade 14 of any desired form pivoted thereto.

The blade 14 extends longitudinally with the bar 9 and is adapted to rest against the edge thereof, which edge reads in connection with the graduations on the rail 4. By sliding the carriage-block 13 along the rail 9 and pressing the knife 14 down upon the glass the glass may be cut along the edge of the bar 9. The carriage-bar 6 being adjustable along the rail 4 takes with it the guide-bar 9 and adjusts said bar on the glass plate 11, so that the desired size of glass may be cut.

In using the apparatus the edge *a* of the glass plate is placed in a certain relation to the graduations on the rail 4, and the graduations are to be so arranged with reference to the bar 9 that the readings of the scale at the edge *b* of the carriage-bar 6 will indicate the distance between the edge *a* of the glass plate and the adjacent edge of the guide-bar 9.

It is obvious that the screws 5 may be substituted by any device for holding the rail 4 rigidly in place. These substituted devices may consist in pins rigidly and permanently carried by the rail and forced down into the bench at the will of the operator and in any position that the operator desires the apparatus to occupy.

Various other changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of my invention may be resorted to without departing from the spirit thereof. Hence I consider myself entitled to all such variations as come within the scope of my claim.

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

The combination of a rail having a rabbet therein, a carriage-bar having a grooved under side matching with the top of the rail

whereby the carriage-bar may slide longitudinally on the said rail, a guide-bar fixed to the carriage-bar and having a rib run longitudinally along its upper face, a carriage-block with a groove to receive the rib of the guide-bar, the carriage-block being slidable longitudinally on the guide-bar, and a blade pivoted to the carriage-block and moving therewith, the blade bearing against the guide-bar so as to be guided thereby.

JOHN W. SEITER.

Witnesses:
HENRY LAMM,
M. WILMERDING.