W. M. FLOTO.

BEVELING MACHINE FOR PAPER CUTTERS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 22, 1919.

1,426,974.

Patented Aug. 22, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

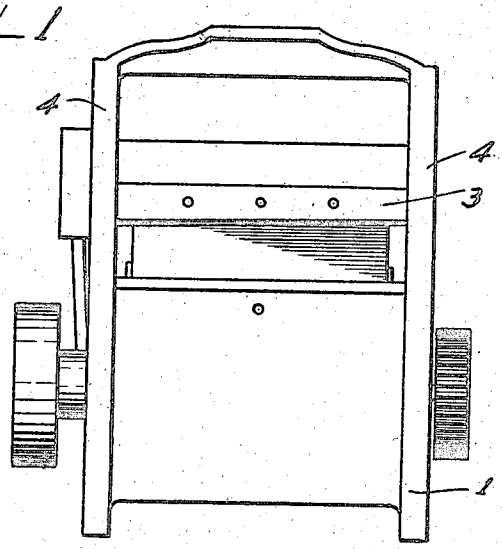
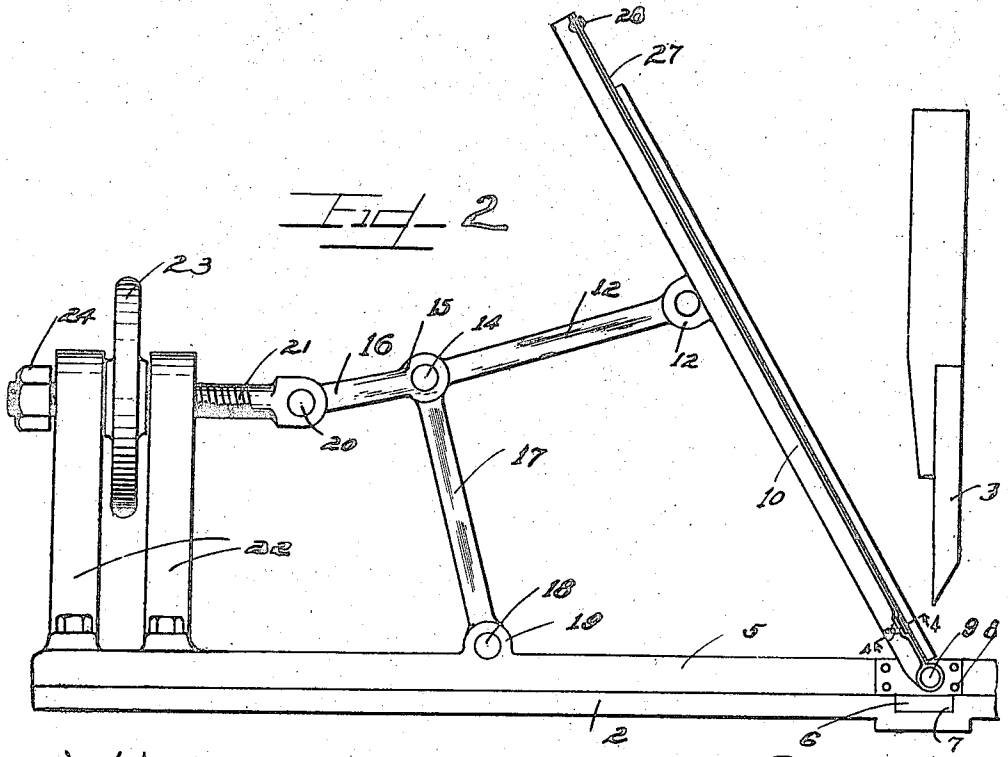


Fig. 2



Witnesses

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Fig. 3

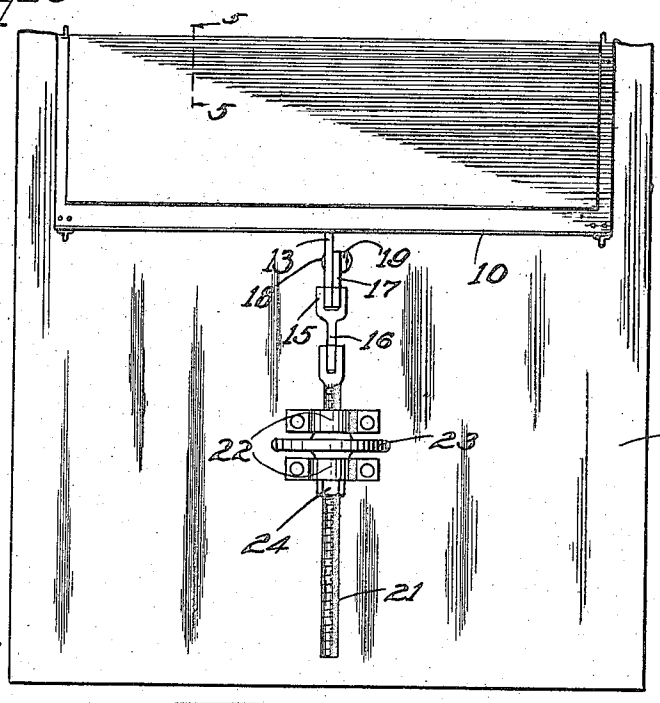


Fig. 7

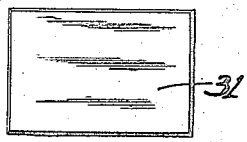


Fig. 4

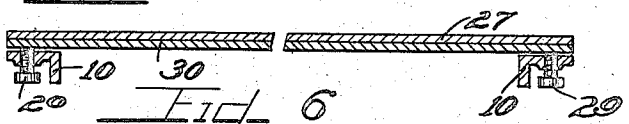


Fig. 6

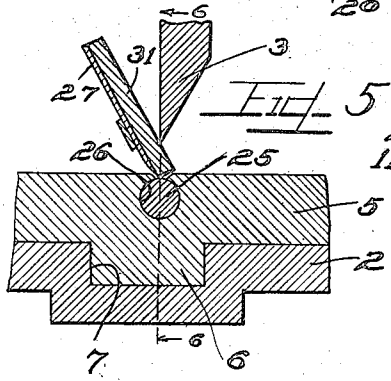
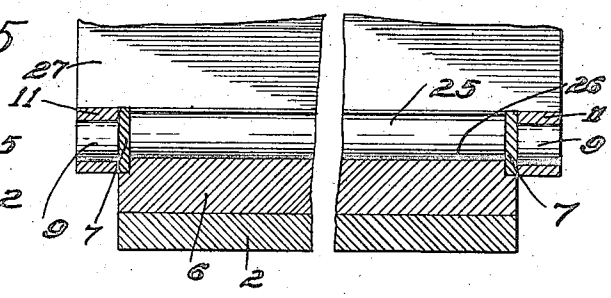


Fig. 5



Witnesses

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Charles W. Hills.

Inventor

Walter M. Floto

by Charles W. Hills

Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BEVELING MACHINE FOR PAPER CUTTERS.

1,426,974. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 22, 1922.

Application filed December 22, 1919. Serial No. 346,542.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER M. FLOTO, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Beveling Machines for Paper Cutters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the numerals of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to beveling machines for cutting desk pads, supports for devices of all kinds and so forth.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide means for varying the amount of material shaved off in making the bevel.

A further object of the invention is to provide means for varying the angle of the bevel.

Another object of the invention is to provide means for preventing dulling of the cutting blade by contact of hard surfaces therewith.

Other and further important objects of this invention will be apparent from the disclosures in the specification and the accompanying drawings.

The invention (in a preferred form) is illustrated in the drawings and hereinafter more fully described.

On the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a machine embodying the features of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the upper part of the machine.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the machine.

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Figure 5, with the article to be cut removed.

Fig. 7 is a face view of a card beveled by my improved machine.

As shown on the drawings:

The machine comprises a frame 1, supporting a platform 2. Adjacent one end of the frame is arranged a guillotine 3, of usual construction adapted for vertical movement between a pair of uprights 4, of the frame by any suitable means. At the rear of the guillotine is located the apparatus for supporting the article 31, to be bevelled by the guillotine.

This supporting apparatus is mounted on a base 5, seated on the platform 2, and provided with a transverse tongue 6, adapted to engage a groove 7, in the upper surface of the platform to retain the base in position.

Above the tongue 6, the sides of the base 5, are recessed for the reception of plates 7, attached to the base by screws 8 and having outwardly projecting pins 9. To these pins 9, an inclined frame 10, on which the article 31, rests, is pivotally secured by lugs 11.

On the back of the frame 10, is a lug 12, to which is pivotally connected one end of a link 13. The other end of this link is connected by a pin 14, to a fork 15, at the end of a second link 16, and also to the upper end of third link 17. This link 17, is pivotally attached by a pin 18, to a lug 19, on the base 5.

The rear end of the link 16, is pivotally connected at 20, to a threaded rod 21, slidably supported by a pair of standards 22, mounted on the base 5. In the space between these standards a handwheel 23, is arranged having threaded engagement with the rod 21, so that by rotating the handwheel the position of the rod in the standards may be adjusted as desired. This movement of the rod 21, is communicated to the frame 10, by the links 16 and 13, the link 17, serving to guide the movements of the other links and relieve the rod 21 of undue lateral strains.

A nut 24, is provided for locking the rod 21 and handwheel 23, in adjusted position.

Immediately below the guillotine is arranged a bar or rod 25, of relatively soft material against which the guillotine may cut without injuring its edge. This rod is arranged within a circular aperture 26, in the base 5, running transversely across the latter just beneath its surface. A slit is formed leading to this aperture for the passage of the guillotine blade as shown in Figure 5. The rod 25, may be slid into or out of place after one of the plates 7 has been detached. Further since the rod is round, it may be turned in the aperture 26, to expose a fresh portion of its surface as soon as one part has been cut or scored by the guillotine.

As an angle of the frame 10, is changed not only is the angle of the bevel changed but also the amount of the edge of the article cut is altered since the surface of sup-

port does not lie in a plane through the axis of rotation of the frame. In view of this and also to enable the extent of beveling to be varied irrespective of the angle of the frame, a flexible steel plate 27, is arranged on the front face of the frame 10. This plate is attached at its upper edge to the frame 10, by suitable means such as rivets 28. At its lower end it is unattached to the frame so that its position relatively thereto may be changed as desired by adjusting screws 29, shown in Figure 4. A stiffening strip 30, is preferably provided as shown across the back of the plate 27, at the front where the latter is engaged by the screws 29. Since the plate is thin and therefore flexible within limits, and the amount of adjustment is slight the rigid connection of the upper edge of the plate 27, to the frame 10, does not affect the adjustment of the lower edge of the former relatively to the latter.

The operation is as follows:

The frame 10, is set at the angle at which it is desired to cut the bevel. Then the article 31, is laid against the plate 27, on this frame as shown in Figure 5 and the screw 29, adjusted to cause the guillotine 3, to cut off the desired amount of material from the article. Finally the guillotine is operated. The process is repeated for all four sides when the article is completed.

From time to time one of the plates 7, is detached and the rod 25, turned through a small angle to present a fresh surface to the edge of the guillotine. When the whole surface of the rod has been cut or scored, a new rod may be inserted.

I am aware that numerous changes may be made and details of construction varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and I therefore do not purpose limiting the patent granted otherwise than necessitated by the prior art.

I claim as my invention:

A device of the kind set forth comprising in combination a base, a support pivotally mounted on said base, a knife edge movable in a plane parallel to the axis of the pivot of said support, a bracket on the base behind the support, a threaded rod passing through an aperture in said bracket and connected to the support and a nut on the rod for adjusting the position of the rod relatively to the support and thereby the angle of the support relatively to said plane.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER M. FLOTO.

Witnesses:

EARL M. HARDINE,

SPENCER W. GIBBS.