E. CESAR.

LEATHER SOLE CUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 6, 1913.

1,150,928.

Patented Aug. 24, 1915.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

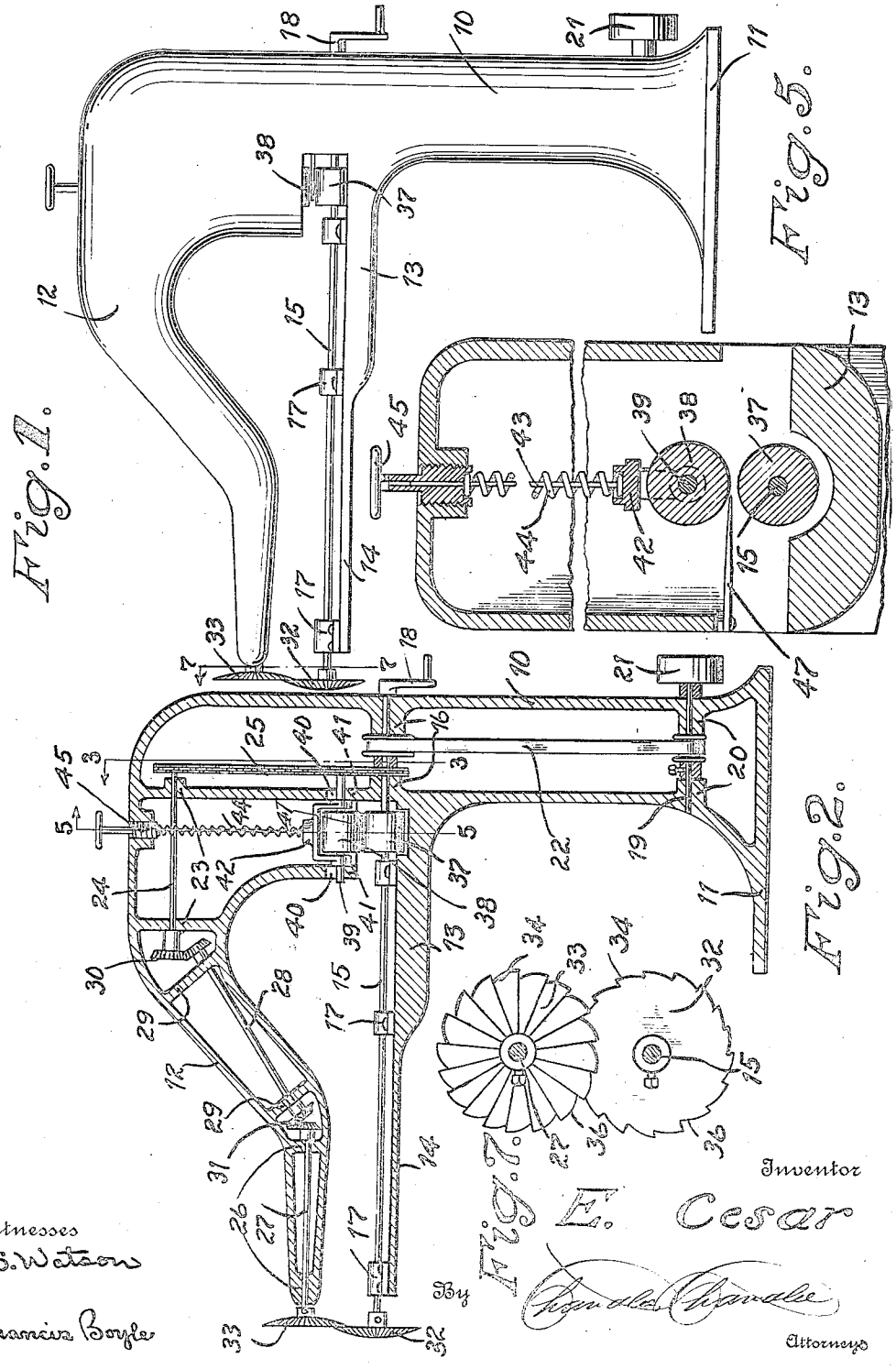


Fig. 1.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

M. S. Watson

Francis Boyle

Inventor

E. Cesar

By Arnold Chandlee

Attorneys

E. CESAR.

LEATHER SOLE CUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 6, 1913.

1,150,928.

Patented Aug. 24, 1915.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

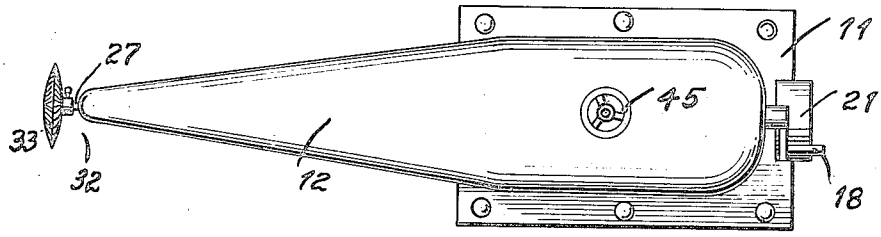


Fig. 4.

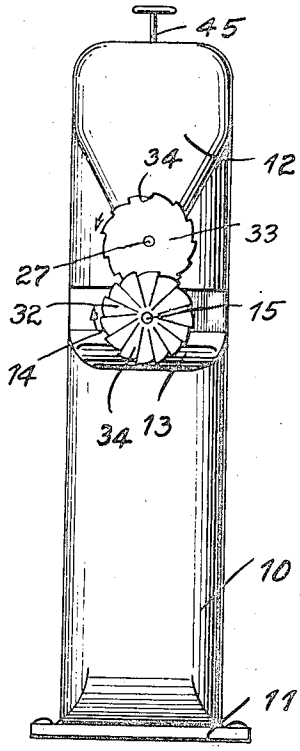


Fig. 6.

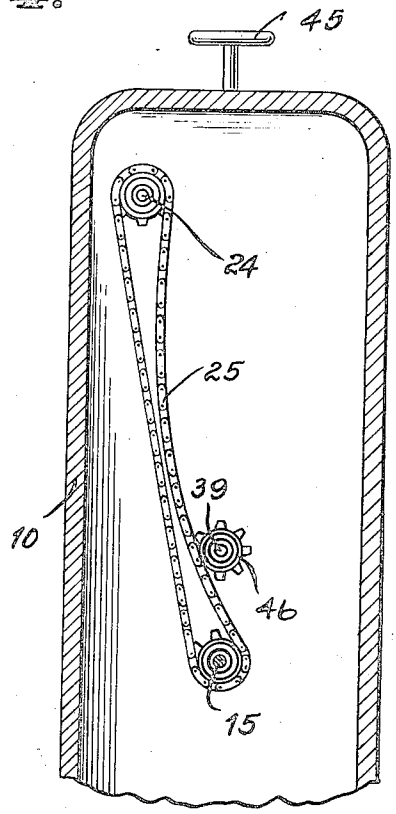


Fig. 3.

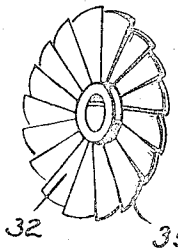


Fig. 8.

Witnesses

M. S. Watson

Francis Boyle

Inventor

E. Cesar

By Chandlee & Chandlee

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERVIN CESAR, OF ANADARKO, OKLAHOMA.

LEATHER-SOLE CUTTER.

1,150,928. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 24, 1915.

Application filed August 6, 1913 Serial No. 783,393.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERVIN CESAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Anadarko, in the county of Caddo, State of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leather-Sole Cutters; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to sole leather cutting machines and has for an object to provide a novel pair of disks which will simultaneously feed the leather therethrough and cut the leather during the feeding operation.

A further object of the invention is to provide in a machine of this character a novel compression device for compressing sole leather prior to the cutting operation.

A further object of the invention is to provide a novel drive mechanism for simultaneously operating the compressing device and the cuttings disks.

With the above objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, it being understood that various modifications may be made in the minor details of construction within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating this invention:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the machine. Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view on the line 3—3 Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view. Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view on the line 5—5 Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is an end elevation. Fig. 7 is a cross sectional view on the line 7—7 Fig. 1. Fig. 8 is a detail perspective view of one of the cutting disks.

Referring now to the drawings in which like characters of reference designate similar parts, the machine is shown to comprise a hollow standard 10 provided with an attaching base 11 and provided at the top with a lateral hollow arm 12, the standard also being provided below the arm with a table 13 which is extended forwardly as shown at 14 to the outer end of the arm. A main shaft 15 is journaled in suitable bearings 16 in the standard and extends outwardly along and is supported in bearings 17 carried by the table, this shaft extending out through the standard and being equipped with a crank handle 18 for manually actuating the shaft. For driving the shaft by power, a stub shaft 19 is journaled in suitable bearings 20 in the standard and is equipped at the outer end with a drive pulley 21 and is operatively connected to the main shaft 15 by means of a belt or chain drive, the latter being shown at 22 in the present embodiment of the invention.

Journaled in suitable bearings 23 in the arm is a shaft 24 which is driven from the main shaft by a chain drive 25. The arm as shown is curved downwardly and forwardly toward its free end, and journaled in bearings 26 in the free end of the arm is a shaft 27 that extends out through the free end of the arm, and is driven from the shaft 24 by means of a connecting shaft 28 that is journaled in bearings 29 in the arm and has bevel gear connections 30 and 31 with the shaft 24 and with the shaft 27. It will now be evident that the shafts 27 and 15 are parallel at the outer ends and are driven in unison through the instrumentality of the above described operative connections.

To the outer ends of the shafts 17 and 27 are attached cutting disks 32 and 33, the disks overlapping at their peripheries, and each being provided with radially disposed serrations or ribs 34. Each disk is flat on one side and rounded on the other, and the flat sides of both disks confront each other as shown in Fig. 2. The cutting serrations of each disk extends to the periphery of the disk and the periphery of the disk is toothed as shown at 35 to produce a series of feeding projections which serves to feed the leather as well as cut the same since both disks rotate oppositely to each other, the lower disk rotating to the right and the upper to the left as shown in Fig. 6.

For compressing the sole leather compactly before the skiving operation, a roller 37 is fixed to the shaft 15 adjacent to the standard and is rotated thereby. A pressure roller 38 is mounted on a stub shaft 39 which works in vertical slots 40 formed in bearings 41 carried by the arm, there being a yoke 42 straddling the roller and terminally journaled on the stub shaft, this yoke having seated on its stem 43 a helical spring 44 the tension of which is varied by a tension screw 45 disposed in the top face of the arm. This pressure roller is normally held at the lower limit of its movement, and can move upwardly one-half inch more

or less relatively to the roller 37. The stub shaft 39 projects into the standard and is equipped with a sprocket gear 46 which engages with one lap of the chain 25 whereby the pressure roller is rotated oppositely from the roller 37. Upon the blank of sole leather being inserted between the rollers the latter will feed the leather against a skiving knife 47 whereby the leather is skived.

From the above description it will be seen that I have provided an extremely simple machine of the class described, which is formed of a few parts that are effective in operation and will not easily get out of order.

What is claimed, is:—

1. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a support, of a pair of cooperating rotary cutting disks having peripheral teeth, each disk having a flat face and a beveled face and radial ribs on the beveled face of each disk and extending from the periphery of the disk inward to approximately the center thereof, said ribs being adapted to feed the material cut by the disks.

2. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a support, of a pair of cooperating, oppositely disposed rotary cutting disks having overlapping toothed peripheries, each disk having a flat face and a beveled face, with the flat faces of the disks confronting each other, and radial ribs on the beveled face of each disk, said ribs extending from the periphery of the disk inward to approximately the center thereof, said ribs being adapted to feed the material cut by the disks.

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

ERVIN CESAR.

Witnesses:

FREMONT BOYLE,

A. H. GERDENSON.