

(No Model.)

M. EISLER.

TOOL FOR CUTTING JEWELERS' STOCK.

No. 463,497.

Patented Nov. 17, 1891.

Fig. 1

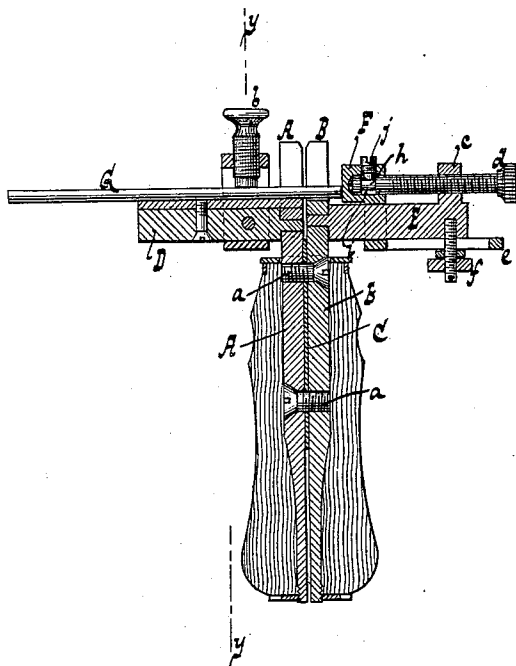


Fig. 2.

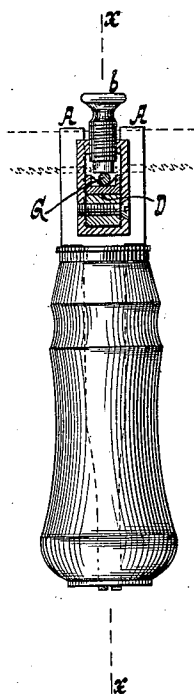
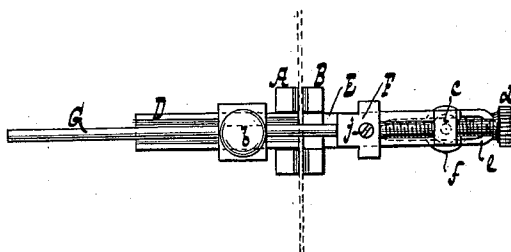


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS EISLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TOOL FOR CUTTING JEWELERS' STOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 463,497, dated November 17, 1891.

Application filed July 23, 1891. Serial No. 400,381. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS EISLER, a subject of the King of Roumania, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tools for Cutting Jewelers' Stock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a tool for cutting tubes, bars, or other metallic articles, particularly of that class which is embraced under the general term "jewelers' stock."

The peculiar and novel construction of my tool is pointed out in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a similar section in the plane *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan or face view.

In the drawings, the letters A B designate two plates or saw-guides, which are fastened together at a suitable distance apart by means of screws *a a*, the distance between said saw-guides being controlled by the thickness of layer C, interposed between them. This layer may be of sheet metal or any other suitable material, and the distance between the saw-guides A B is such that the saw which is to be used in the cutting operation can pass between them. For saws of different thicknesses the distance between the guides A B must be changed by interposing between them layers C of different thicknesses.

From the guide A extends a trough-shaped bracket D, which forms the support for the bar G to be cut, and which is provided with a clamping-screw *b* for retaining said bar in the required position during the operation of cutting.

From the guide B extends a bracket E, which forms the support for a gage F, and which is provided with a projection *c*, which

is tapped to receive a screw *d*, which serves to adjust the gage F in the required position. The head of the gage F embraces the bracket E, and from its bottom part extends a slotted arm *e*, which engages a clamp-screw *f*, secured in the bracket E, so that by means of this screw the gage F can be firmly retained on the bracket E. The inner end of the screw *d* is provided with a circular groove *h*, and it engages a cavity *i*, formed in the head of the gage F. In this head is secured a screw *j*, which engages the circular groove *h*, so that by turning the screw *d* the gage F can be moved backward and forward on the bracket E. From this description it will be readily understood that by adjusting the gage on the bracket E and securing it in the required position by the clamping-screw *f* the bar G can be cut into pieces of uniform length.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the saw-guides A B, of brackets D E, extending from the same in opposite directions, a set-screw *b*, connected to the bracket D, and an adjustable gage F, fitted on the bracket E, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the saw-guides A B, of the removable layer C, interposed between the guides, the brackets D E, extending from said guides in opposite directions, the set-screw *b*, connected to the bracket D, and the adjustable gage F, fitted on the bracket E, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MORRIS EISLER.

Witnesses:

WM. C. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.