

(No Model.)

G. K. WALKER.
TOBACCO CUTTER.

No. 524,622.

Patented Aug. 14, 1894.

Fig. 3

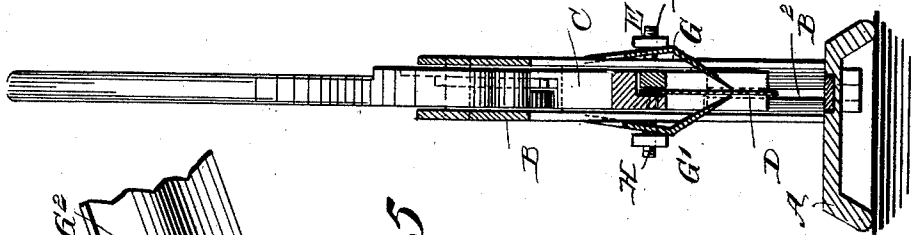


Fig. 4

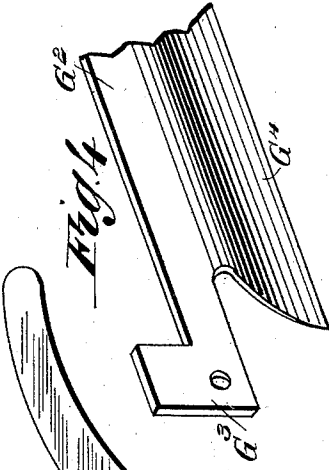


Fig. 5

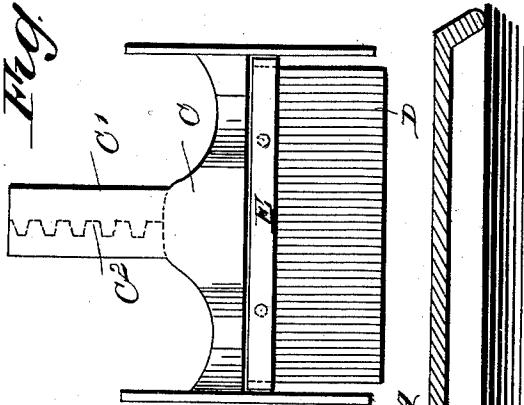
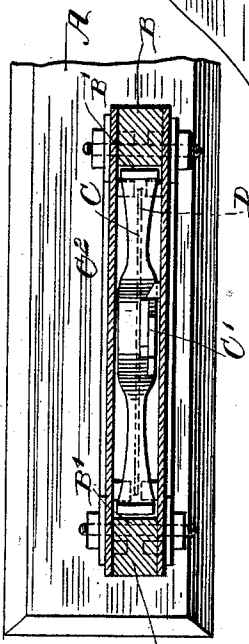


Fig. 2



WITNESSES: D

F. McArdle
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Fig. 7

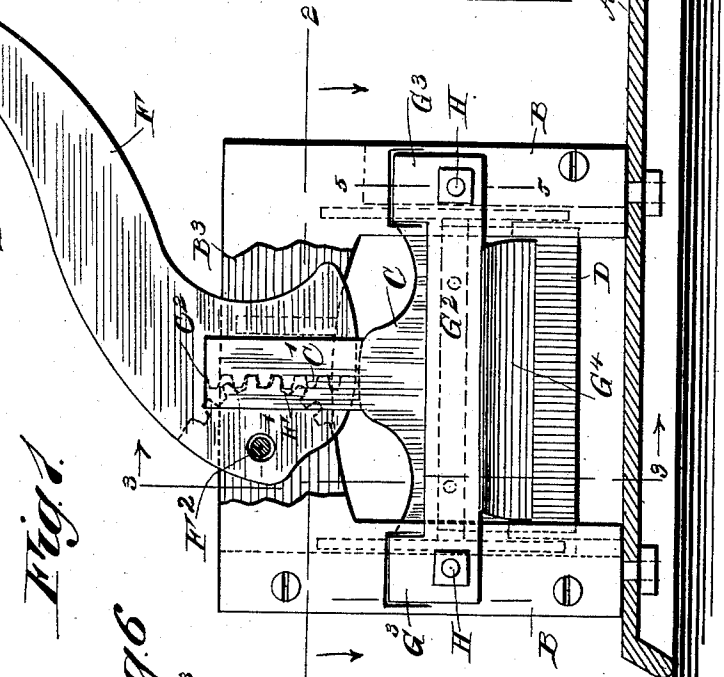
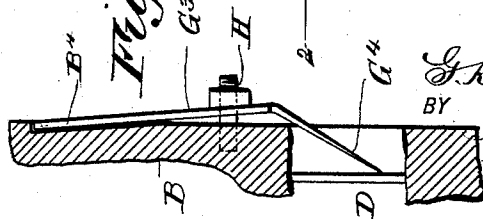


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE KINGSLEY WALKER, OF MAQUON, ILLINOIS.

TOBACCO-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,622, dated August 14, 1894.

Application filed May 21, 1894. Serial No. 511,926. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE KINGSLEY WALKER, of Maquon, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, have invented a new and

5 Improved Tobacco-Cutter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to machines for cutting vegetable and other material, such for instance as tobacco, and its object is to provide a new and improved cutting machine which is comparatively simple and durable in construction, very effective in operation, and arranged to thoroughly remove any gummy or other matter adhering to the cutting blade, so that the machine will always be in proper condition for performing its intended functions in a regular manner.

The invention consists in certain parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter fully described and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a face view of the improvement with parts broken out. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of the same, on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same, on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of part of one of the scrapers. Fig. 5 is a face view of the cutter; and Fig. 6 is an enlarged transverse section of part of the improvement, on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

The improved cutting machine is provided with a suitably constructed base A, on which are supported the guide ways B, formed on opposite faces with grooves B' in which are fitted to slide the sides of a cutter frame C, carrying the knife blade D, securely held in place on the said frame by a clamping bar E. On the upper end of the said cutter frame C, is formed an upwardly-extending arm C', carrying rack teeth C² adapted to be engaged by a segmental gear wheel F', formed on the pivot or the fulcrum end of a hand lever F pivoted at F² in the top connection B³ for the guideways B. Now, when the operator imparts a swinging motion to the lever F, then the segmental gear wheel F', engaging the

rack C', will cause a vertical sliding motion of the cutter frame C, whereby the knife blade D is moved up and down to cut any material placed on the base A, between the 55 guideways B. The ends of the knife blade D are fitted to slide in narrow slots B³, formed on the inner faces of the guideways B below the grooves B'.

In order to prevent gummy and other matter from adhering to the knife blade D after a cut is made, I provide two scrapers G, G', engaging opposite faces of the said knife blade, as plainly illustrated in Fig. 3. Each scraper is made of sheet metal of a springy 65 nature, and is formed with a longitudinally-extending part G², formed at its ends with lugs G³ reaching to the guideways B, as plainly shown in Fig. 1, and from the longitudinal portion G² extends downward and inward the inclined scraping part G⁴, resting with its lower edge on the front or rear face of the knife blade D, as will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 3 and 6.

The lugs G³ engage with their upper portions bevels B⁴, formed in the faces of the guideways B, so that the said lugs G³ stand at an angle to the face of the guideways, and the projecting lower portion of each lug is engaged by a bolt H, so that when the nut of 80 this bolt is screwed up, pressure is exerted on this projecting part of the lug G³, which causes the scraping part G⁴ to move with more or less force against the knife blade D. By this arrangement the lower edge of the 85 scraper is held in proper contact with the knife blade to remove any gummy or other matter adhering to the blade after a cut is made, and at the time when the knife or cutter frame moves in an upward direction. 90

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

1. A cutting machine, comprising guideways provided with beveled faces a frame carrying a knife blade and having a reciprocating motion in the said guideways, and scrapers engaging opposite faces of the said knife blade, and formed at their ends with lugs fitted on the said bevels of the guideways, 95 bolts passing loosely through the said lugs and nuts screwing on the bolts to permit of 100

adjusting the scrapers to move their lower edges with more or less force into contact with the faces of the knife blade, substantially as shown and described.

5 2. A cutting machine, comprising guideways formed with bevels in their faces, a frame fitted to slide in the said guideways and carrying a knife blade, means, substantially as described, for imparting a reciprocating motion to the said knife frame, scrapers adapted to engage with their lower ends opposite faces of the said knife blade, each scraper being formed with a longitudinal por-

tion having perforated lugs at its ends, the said lugs fitting partly upon the said bevels, 15 each scraper being also provided with an angular scraping part extending from the longitudinal portion and adapted to engage the face of the knife blade, bolts passing loosely through the said lugs, and nuts screwing on 20 the bolts for engaging the said lugs, substantially as shown and described.

GEORGE KINGSLEY WALKER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES A. WALKER,
D. S. HARTSOOK.