CHARLES KENISTON.

Improvement in Welt and Strap Cutters.

No. 115,741. Patented June 6, 1871.

Fig. 1.

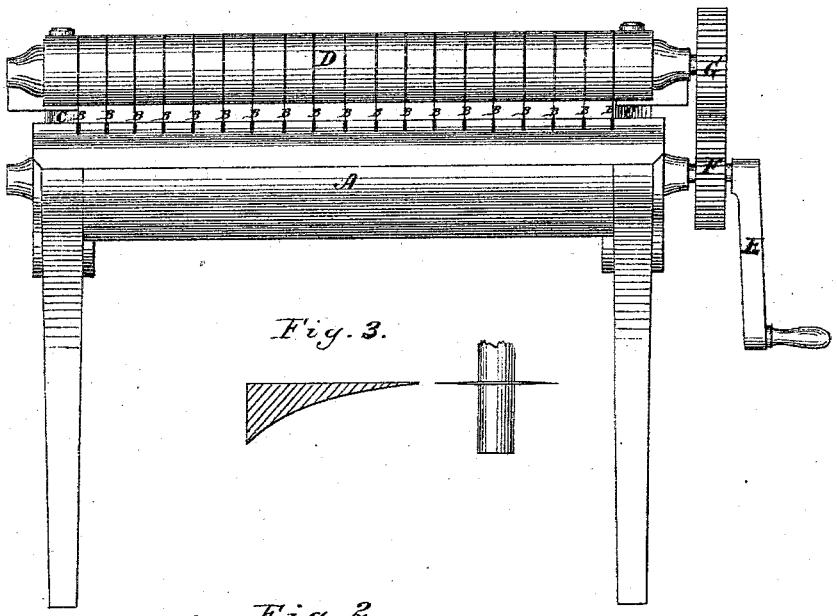
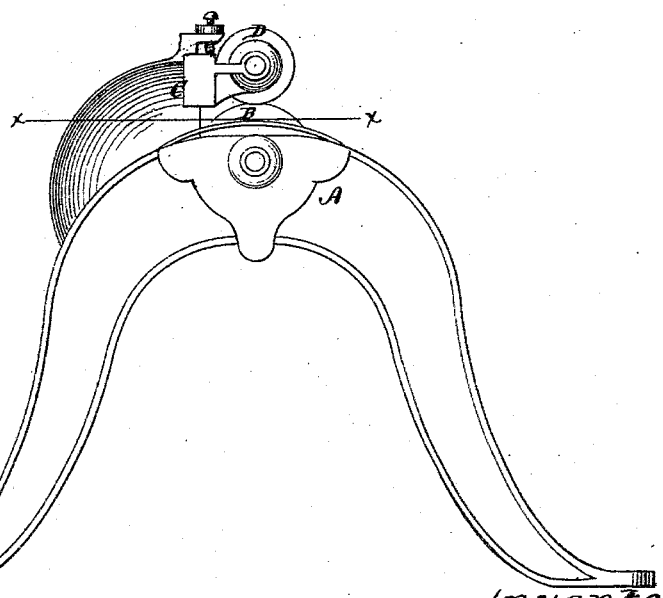


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

Chas. P. Moore

Jo. Hayden

Inventor.

Charles Keniston.

by Carroll D. Wright & E. Brown

Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES KENISTON, OF SOMERVILLE, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, AND CHARLES E. WOODMAN, OF BOSTON, MASS.

IMPROVEMENT IN WELT AND STRAP CUTTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 115,741, dated June 6, 1871.

I, CHARLES KENISTON, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Welt and Strap Cutters, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is an end elevation; Fig. 3, section through line *x x*, Fig. 2.

This invention relates to that class of leather-cutting machines which employs a series of circular cutters located on a revolving shaft and working in connection with a grooved roller journaled above said cutters; its object being to produce a machine which is not confined in its operation to sheets of leather of any definite size; and it consists, mainly, in supporting said grooved roller in two curved standards, one at each end of the machine, said standards rising from the frame in which the cutters are located, and being provided with concaved outer sides and sharpened edges, which edges are directly in line with the two cutters at the ends of the series, as will hereinafter more fully appear in the drawing.

A represents the main frame of the machine, in which is journaled a shaft provided with the circular cutters B, which latter projects through slits in the top of the frame A, as shown in Fig. 1. C C represent curved standards rising from the ends of the frame A, in which standards is journaled the grooved roller D, which latter is of the usual form, its grooves corresponding in number and position to the cutters B, which enter said grooves slightly. The standards C are located on one side of the cutters B, as shown in Fig. 2, and their outer sides are concave in shape, while their inner sides are straight, the two sides meeting and forming sharp edges at the front of said standards, which edges are directly in line with the two outermost cutters D, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The shaft on which cutters B are located is revolved by a crank, E, or other suitable means, and is connected with the roller D by the cog F, which meshes with a similar cog, G, on the end of said roller. It will readily be seen that, in operating the machine, if a sheet of leather exceeding in width the distance between standards C C is being cut, the excess, after being separated by the outmost cutter or cutters B, passes freely along the concave outer sides of the standards C, and does not in the least retard the passage of the remainder between said standards, and can afterward be run through the cutters as desired, the sharp edges and curved sides of the standards C offering no impediment to its free passage.

This improvement meets a want which has long been felt in machines of this nature. It is obvious that if blunt-faced standards were used the width of the leather to be cut must not exceed the distance between said standards.

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

1. The standards C C, provided with concave outer sides and sharp edges, substantially as described, said edges being located in line with the outer cutters of a leather-cutting mechanism.

2. The standards C C, constructed as described, in combination with cutters B and grooved roller D, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES KENISTON.

Witnesses:

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,

CHARLES F. BROWN.