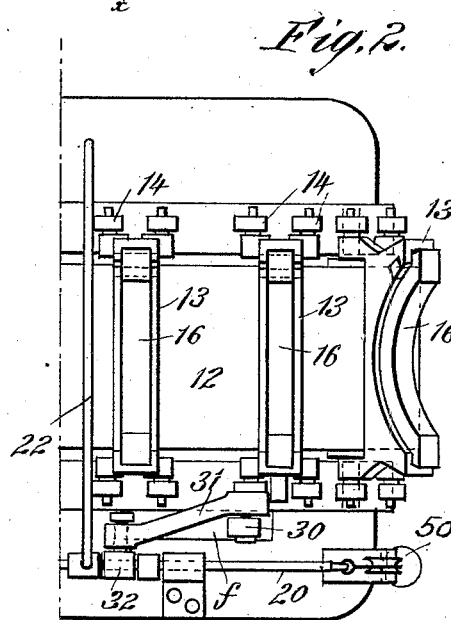
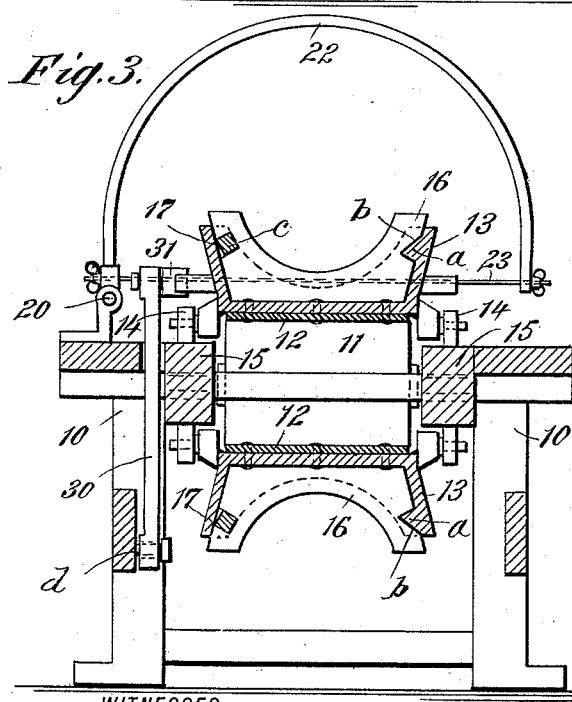
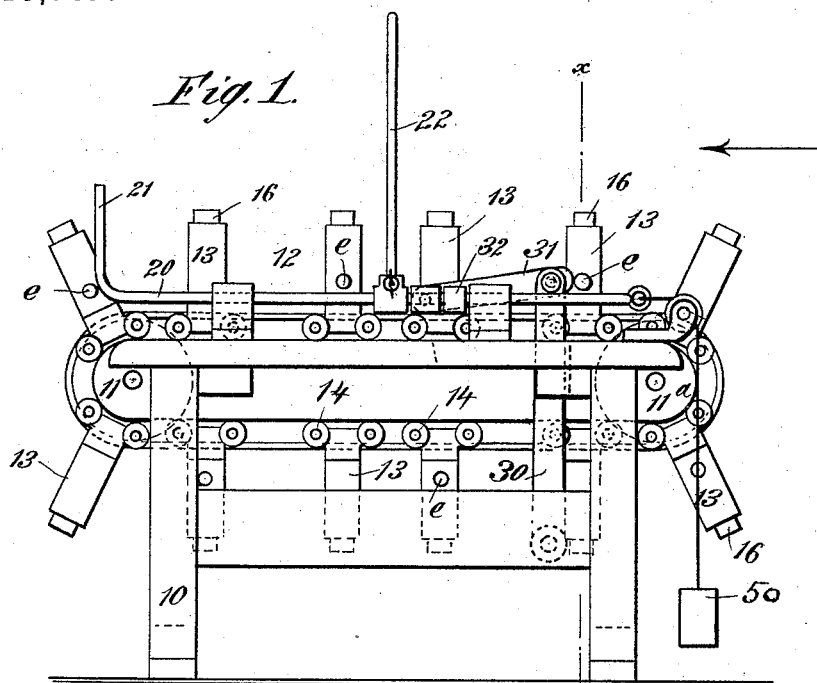


(No Model.)

A. MARK.
CUT-OFF TABLE FOR TILE MACHINES.

No. 419,782.

Patented Jan. 21, 1890.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON MARK, OF IVESDALE, ILLINOIS.

CUT-OFF TABLE FOR TILE-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,782, dated January 21, 1890.

Application filed July 16, 1889. Serial No. 317,662. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON MARK, of Ivesdale, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Cut-Off Table for Tile-Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to cut-off tables for tile-making machines, the main objects of the invention being to provide for the support of the newly-molded tile-strips in a manner such that the form imparted to the strip by the die will be maintained; and to the end named the invention consists, essentially, of an endless carrier-belt, brackets carried thereby, and supporting-blocks carried by the brackets, the said supporting-blocks being so connected to the brackets that they may be readily removed and other blocks substituted, whereby I am able to provide blocks which will fit closely against the peripheral face of the tile, a distinct set of blocks being employed for each size of tile.

The invention further consists of a novel construction whereby the tile-severing attachment is caused to advance with the tile-strip, all as will be hereinafter more fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved cut-off table. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a portion of the table, and Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, 10 represents a main supporting-frame, at the ends of which are journaled drums or rollers 11 and 11^a, which serve as supports for a heavy endless belt 12, that is the exact length of a given number of tile. In the drawings the belt is shown as being six times as long as the finished tile.

To the belt 12, I connect a number of brackets 13, (in this instance twelve of these brackets are employed,) which are provided with small wheels or rollers 14, that ride on tracks or ways 15, arranged at either side of the belt. In each of the brackets I fit a support-

ing-block 16, the upper faces of said blocks being shaped to conform to the peripheral face of the tile-strip.

Any proper means may be employed for the purpose of holding the blocks 16 to their brackets; but I prefer to form the brackets with projections *a*, that fit within recesses *b*, formed in the blocks, and to form the blocks with other recesses *c*, that are entered by keys 17, which are passed through apertures formed in the brackets; or a simple strap might be connected to the bracket at one end, such strap being arranged to engage a button or stud formed on the bracket, the strap and stud to take the place of the key, as will be readily understood.

At one side of the belt 12, I mount a horizontal shaft or bar 20, that is formed with a crank arm or handle 21, and to this shaft or bar I connect a bow 22, which carries a cutting-wire 23. The shaft or bar 20 is mounted to slide in its bearings, and in order that the shaft, and with it the wire-carrying bow, may be advanced as the belt is forced forward, I provide a lever 30, which is loosely connected to the frame 10 at *d*, and to the upper end of the lever I connect a link 31, that is in turn connected to a collar 32, said collar being mounted on the shaft or bar 20, just to the rear of the bow 22. Every second one of the brackets 13 is formed or provided with a projection *e*, and as the belt advances one of such projections strikes against the upper end of the lever 30 and carries the lever forward, and as the lever so moves forward it will act to force the bow 22 forward, and it is at this time that the operator turns down the crank 21, so that the wire 23 will act to cut the tile at the desired point. In order that the lever 30 may be returned to its normal position after the cutting has taken place, I so proportion it that after the bow has been carried forward a sufficient distance the projection *e* will clear it and the parts will be returned by a weight 50, that is arranged as shown in the drawings. Instead of this construction the bracket projections might be made removable and be taken out after each cut.

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

1. In a tile-machine, the combination, with
an endless belt provided with a series of
brackets having projections *a* on their inner
faces, of tile-supporting blocks having re-
cesses formed in their sides and wedges
5 adapted to enter one of the recesses of the
said blocks, substantially as described.

2. In a tile-machine, the combination, with
an endless belt provided with a series of car-
riers having projections thereon, of a rock-
shaft having a longitudinal movement, a tile-
cutter carried by the shaft, a pivoted lever
10 adapted to be engaged by the projections of
the carriers, and a link connecting the lever
15 with the shaft, substantially as herein shown
and described.

3. In a tile-machine, the combination, with
an endless belt provided with a series of
block-supporting brackets provided with pins
projecting therefrom, of a rock-shaft having
20 a longitudinal movement and provided with
a handle at one end, a cutter-carrying bow
secured to the shaft, a pivoted lever adapted
to be engaged by the projections of the brack-
ets, a link connecting the lever with the shaft, 25
and a weight connected to one end of the said
shaft, substantially as herein shown and de-
scribed.

AARON MARK.

Witnesses:

MATTHEW E. DONOHUE,
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