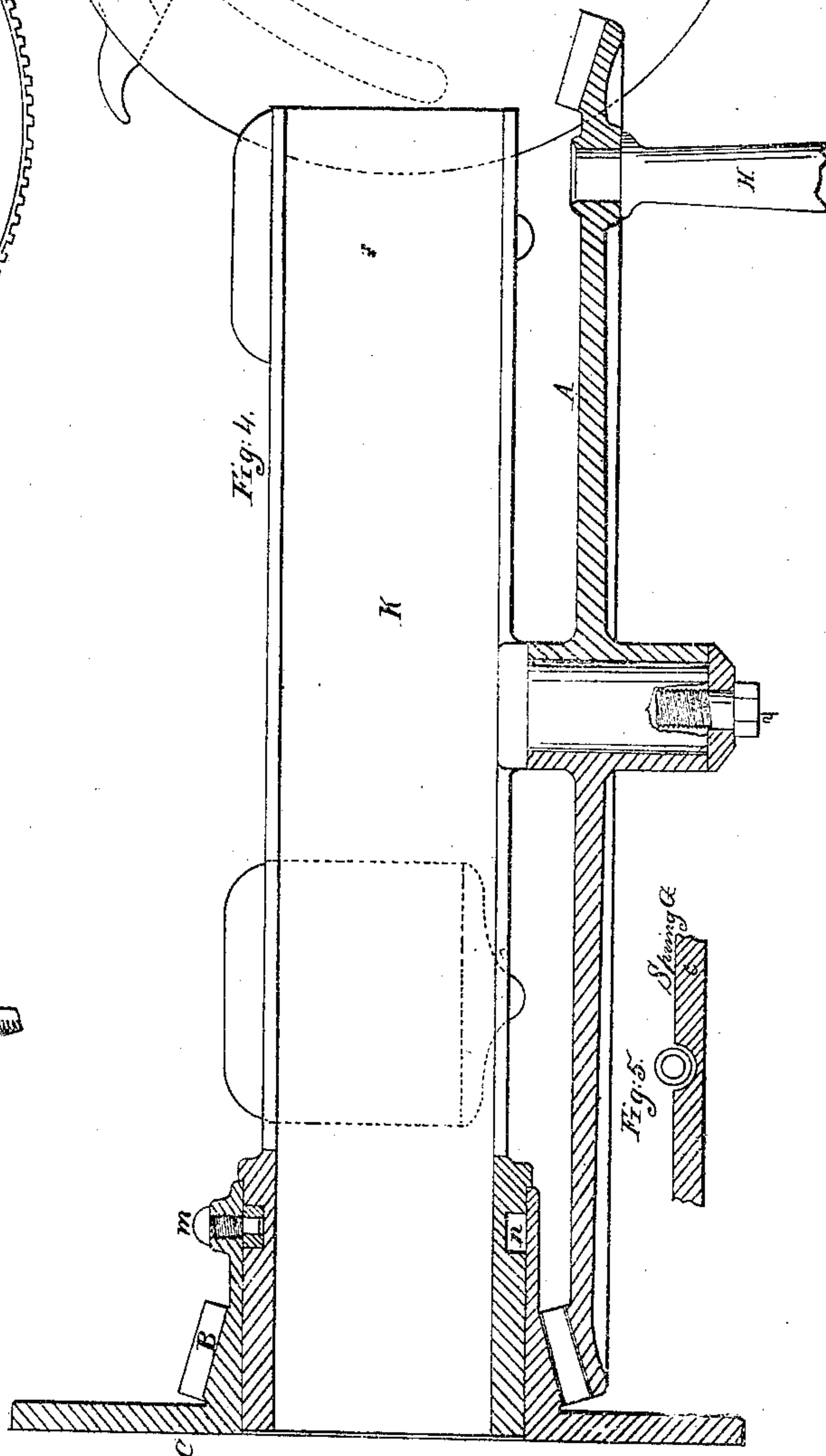
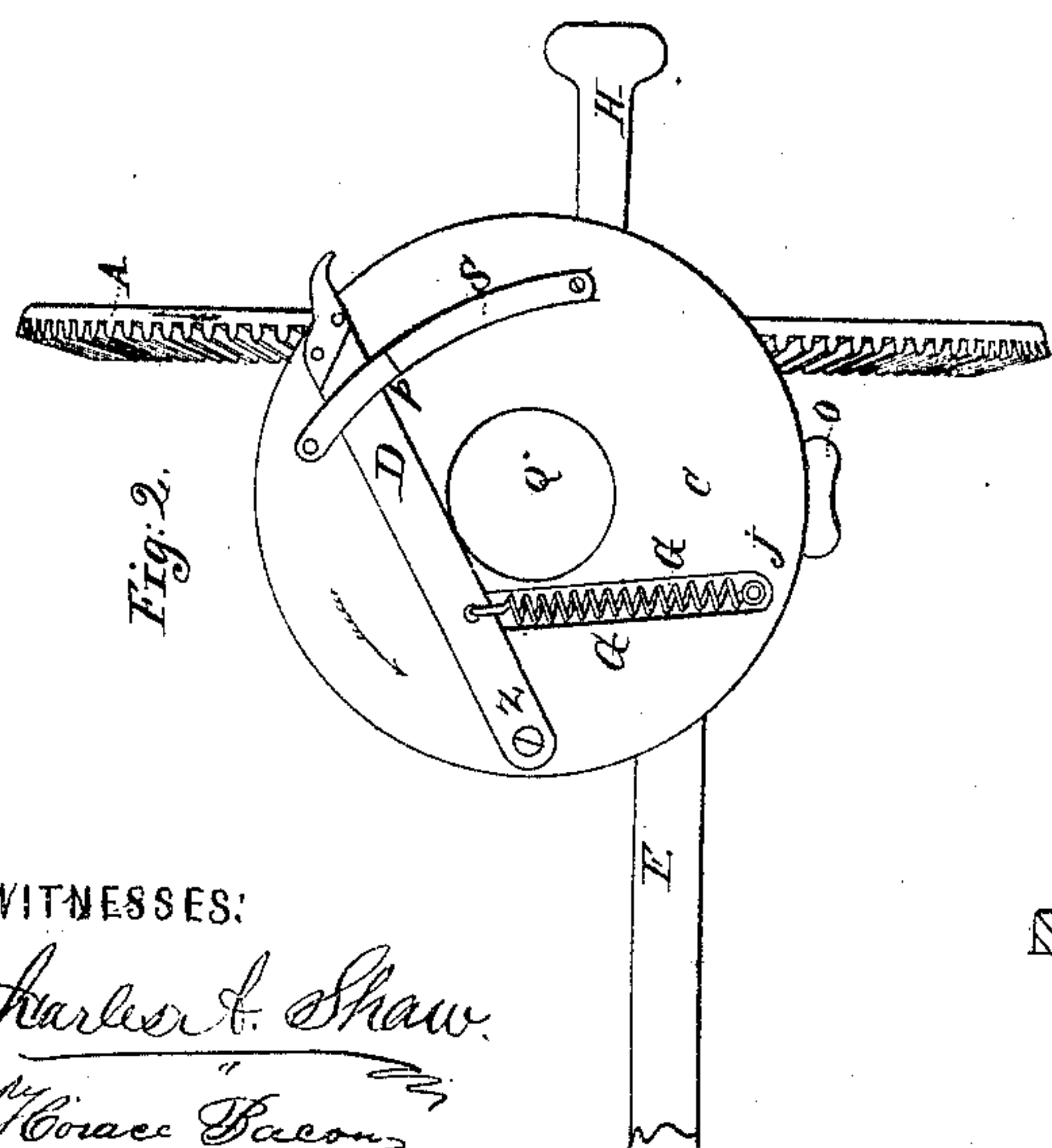
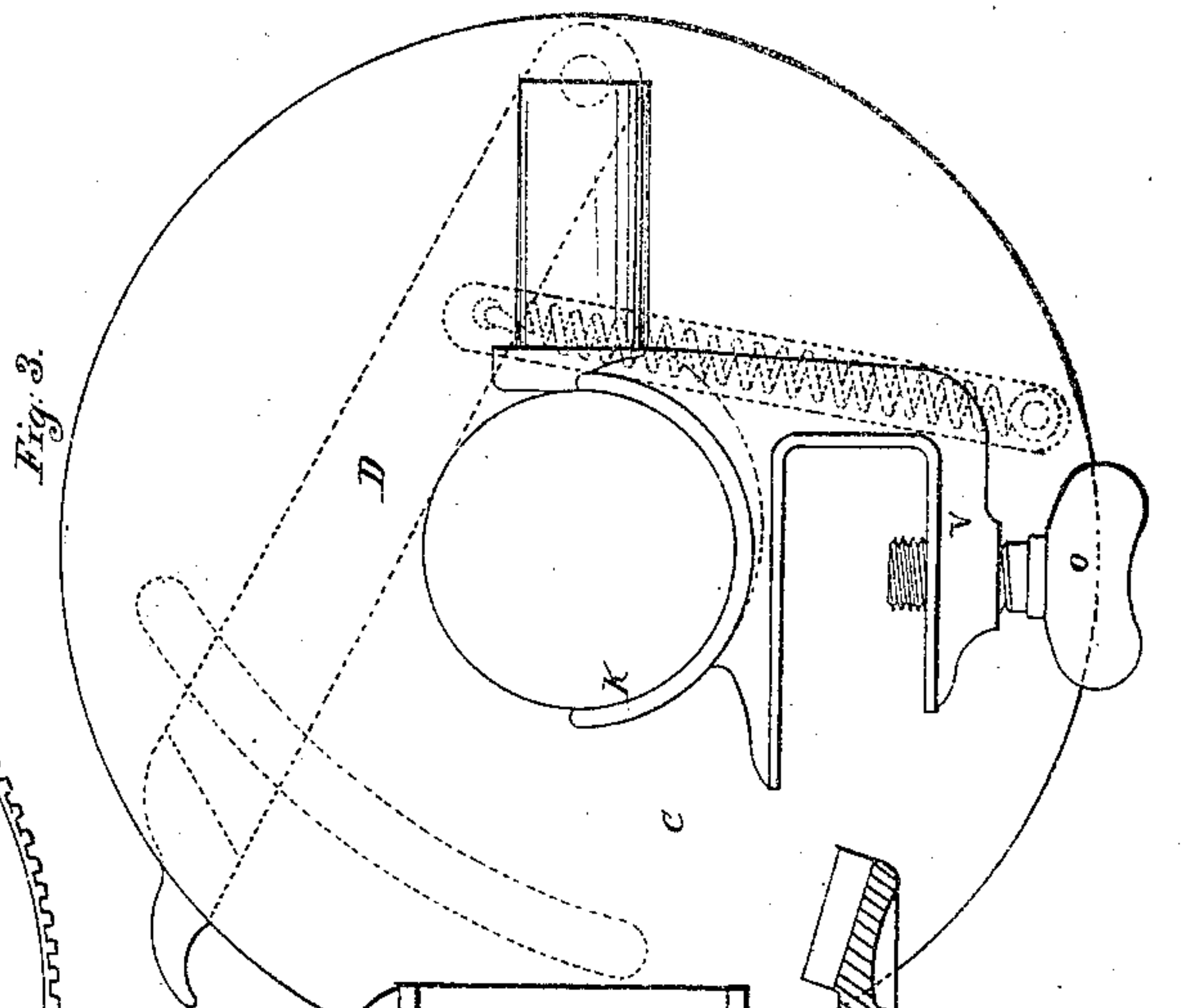
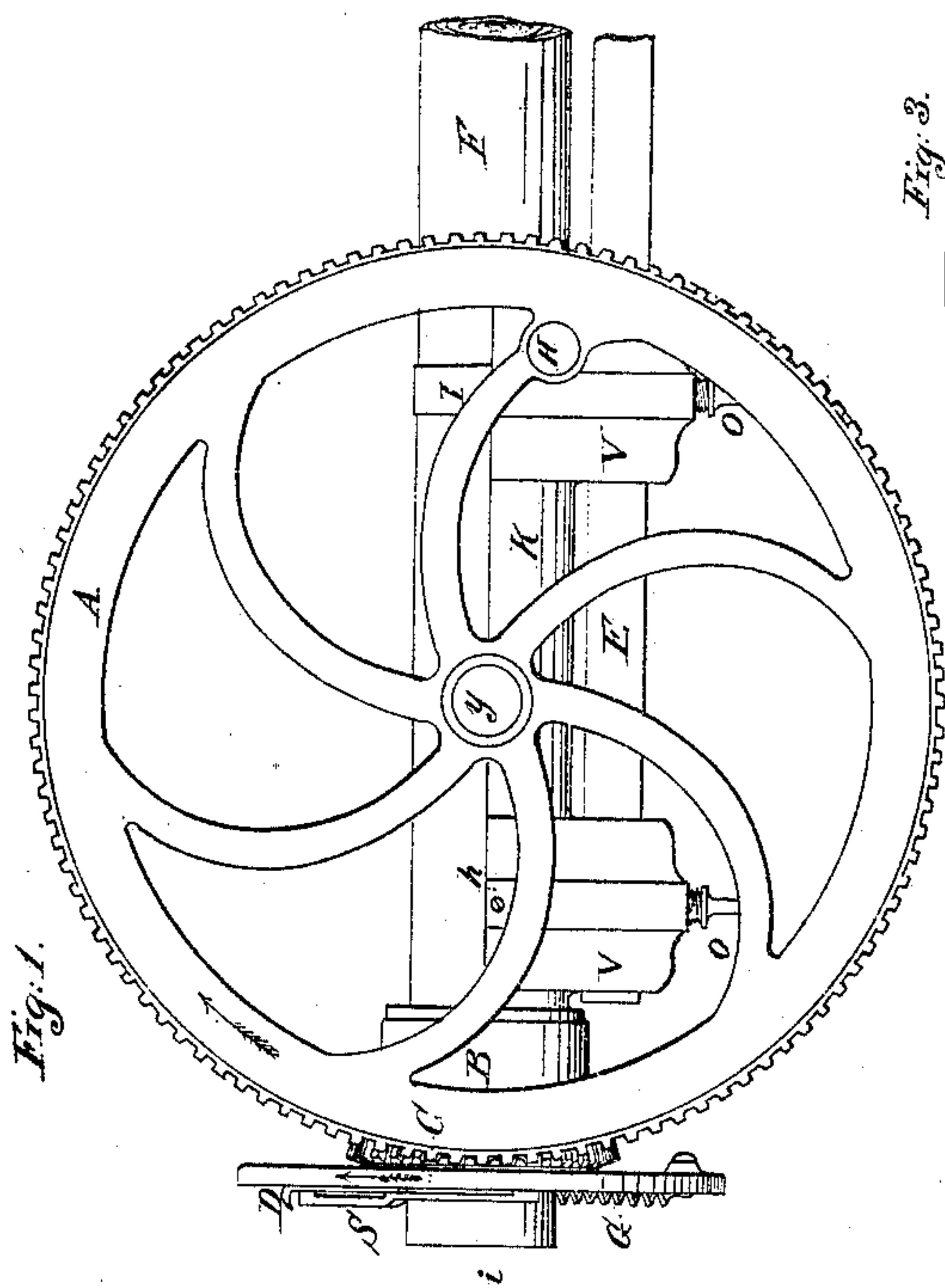


E. Boothby.
Trimming Wall Paper.
N^o 44764. *Patented Oct. 18. 1864.*



WITNESSES:
Charles T. Shaw.
Horace Bacon.

INVENTOR:
Erastus Boothby.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERASTUS BOOTHBY, OF SACO, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND CHARLES A. SHAW, OF BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

APPARATUS FOR TRIMMING PAPER-HANGINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 44,764, dated October 18, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERASTUS BOOTHBY, of Saco, in the county of York and State of Maine, have invented an Improved Machine for Trimming Paper-Hangings; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, of which drawings—

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is an end elevation or front view. Fig. 3 is an end view looking from the rear. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section of a part of the face-plate and spring.

Corresponding letters of reference refer to corresponding parts.

It is well known to all practical paper-hangers that room-paper or paper-hangings, before being laid, require trimming on one or both edges of the rolls. This is usually done by unrolling it, and cutting off the edge by means of common paper-shears, and is a lengthy, laborious, and costly operation, which in that way can be but imperfectly performed at the best; besides, fine enameled papers, or those which have a glazing or finish on them, get doubled up, and the enamel cracked or shattered so as to spoil the paper.

My invention consists in the construction of an improved machine for cutting off or trimming the edges of paper-hangings by means of which it can be done in the roll, and in less than one-tenth of the time usually required, and without the slightest injury to the paper. Its nature and operation will be understood by the following description:

In Fig. 1, K is the body of the machine, which is trough-shaped or semi-cylindrical, as shown in Fig. 3, and so formed as to hold the roll of paper F while the same is being trimmed. The body K has clamp-jaws *x x*, by which the machine is attached to the side of a common table, E, by the thumb-screws *o o*. On one end of the body or trough K the head-piece or thimble B, having a face-plate or wide flange, C, is arranged. This head-piece is kept in position by the screw *m*, Fig. 4, which passes through the head into the groove *n*, so as to allow the head to be freely rotated, but not to move longitudinally. On the side of the body K, Fig. 1, is a wheel, A, having a handle, H, by which the machine is operated. This wheel

works on a hub on the body K, being kept in place by the screw *y*, and has teeth or a miter-gear, which engages a similar gear or set of teeth on the thimble B at the back part of the plate C, as shown. On this face-plate Fig. 2, is arranged a knife, D, which is so attached to the plate by the screw *z* that its opposite end can be moved vertically, and it is also confined by the clamp *s*, which prevents it being moved too far, either vertically or laterally. A coiled spring, G, is attached to the plate C by one end at *j*, the other end being connected with the knife, as shown, the plate being grooved or sunk under the spring so as to let it partly into its face. The clamp *s* has a shoulder or jog at *p* on the side next the knife, so that when the knife is raised above the hole Q, as in Fig. 2, and is pushed slightly to one side, it will be caught on and held up by the shoulder. This is important, as the knife has to be kept away from the paper when the roll is being put into the machine.

The operation of my machine is as follows: After the machine is firmly attached to the side of a table, the knife is raised, as shown in Fig. 2. The roll of paper to be trimmed is then put into the machine, as shown in Fig. 1, with the edge or end which is to be cut off projecting through the hole Q in the face-plate C, as shown at *i*. The knife D is then let down into contact with the paper, and the head-piece caused to rotate rapidly by means of the driving-wheel A. As the spring G constantly operates to draw the knife forcibly downward onto the paper, when the head-piece is rotated, the knife is carried around the roll with a "draw-cut," cutting deeper at each revolution of the thimble, until the paper is completely severed. It will be understood that the roll of paper does not rotate, but is kept firmly in position in the trough K by the hand or by a small elastic strap, I, one end of which may be attached to the screw *l* and the other end to a similar screw on the opposite side of the machine, as shown at *l*. The hole Q, Fig. 2, should not be much larger than the roll of paper being trimmed, and to provide for different sizes of rolls, I fit a set of washers or adjustable diaphragms of different sizes to the interior of the body K, under the part B, and use "lifts" in the bottom of the trough K at the opposite end to bring the roll of paper at

that part up to a level with the end which is in the washer being used. These washers and lifts I have not shown in my drawings or model, as they are very seldom required in actual use, which will apply to the strap I as well.

Having thus described my machine, I claim—

1. The combination of a rotating head piece which revolves around a portion of the paper or article to be cut, a knife for cutting the paper, and a spring for actuating the knife,

with trough or body K and wheel A, or their equivalents, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth and specified.

2. In combination with a rotating head piece, knife, and spring, a clamp, s, constructed and used substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth and described.

ERASTUS BOOTHBY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES A. SHAW,
HORACE BACON.