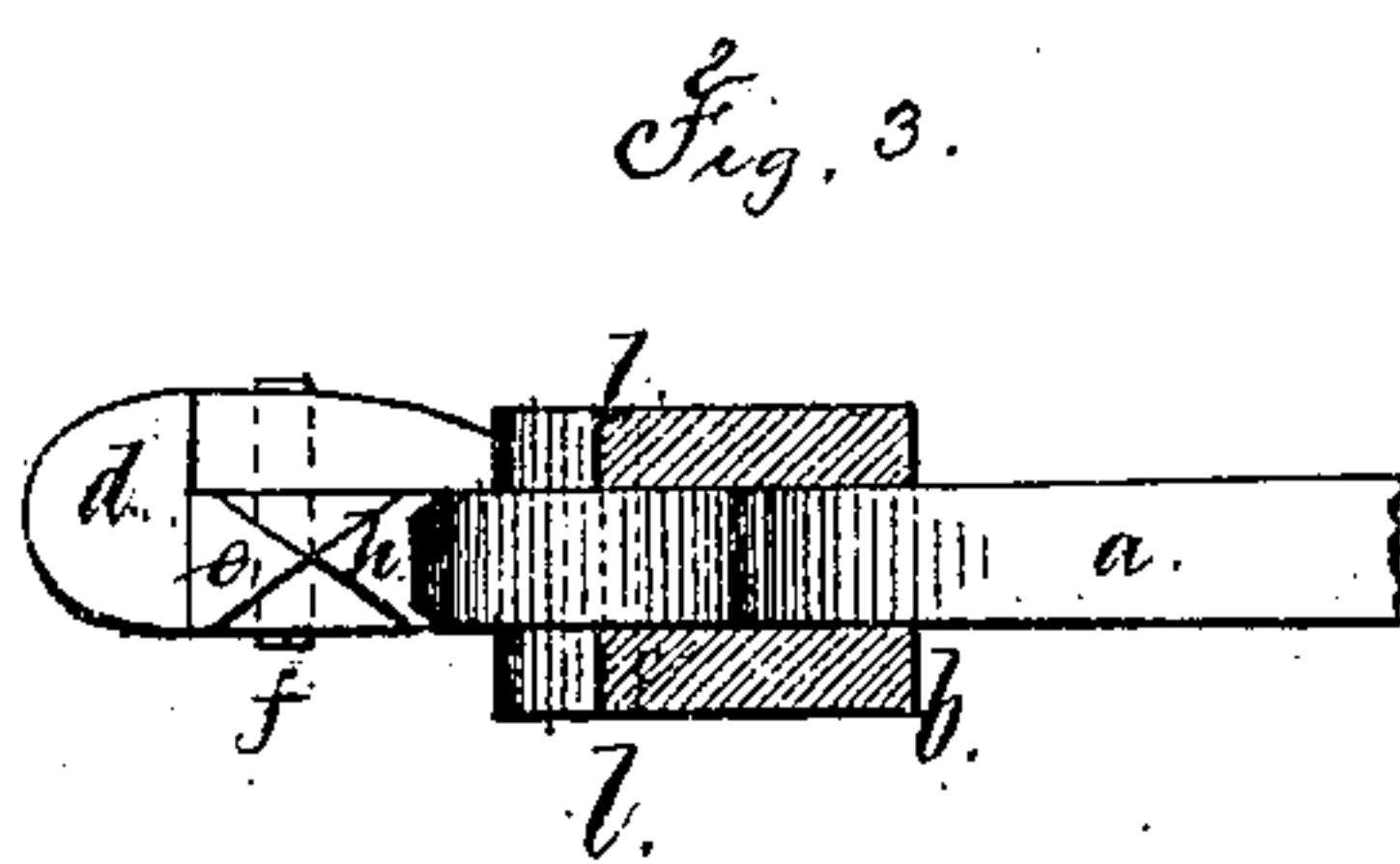
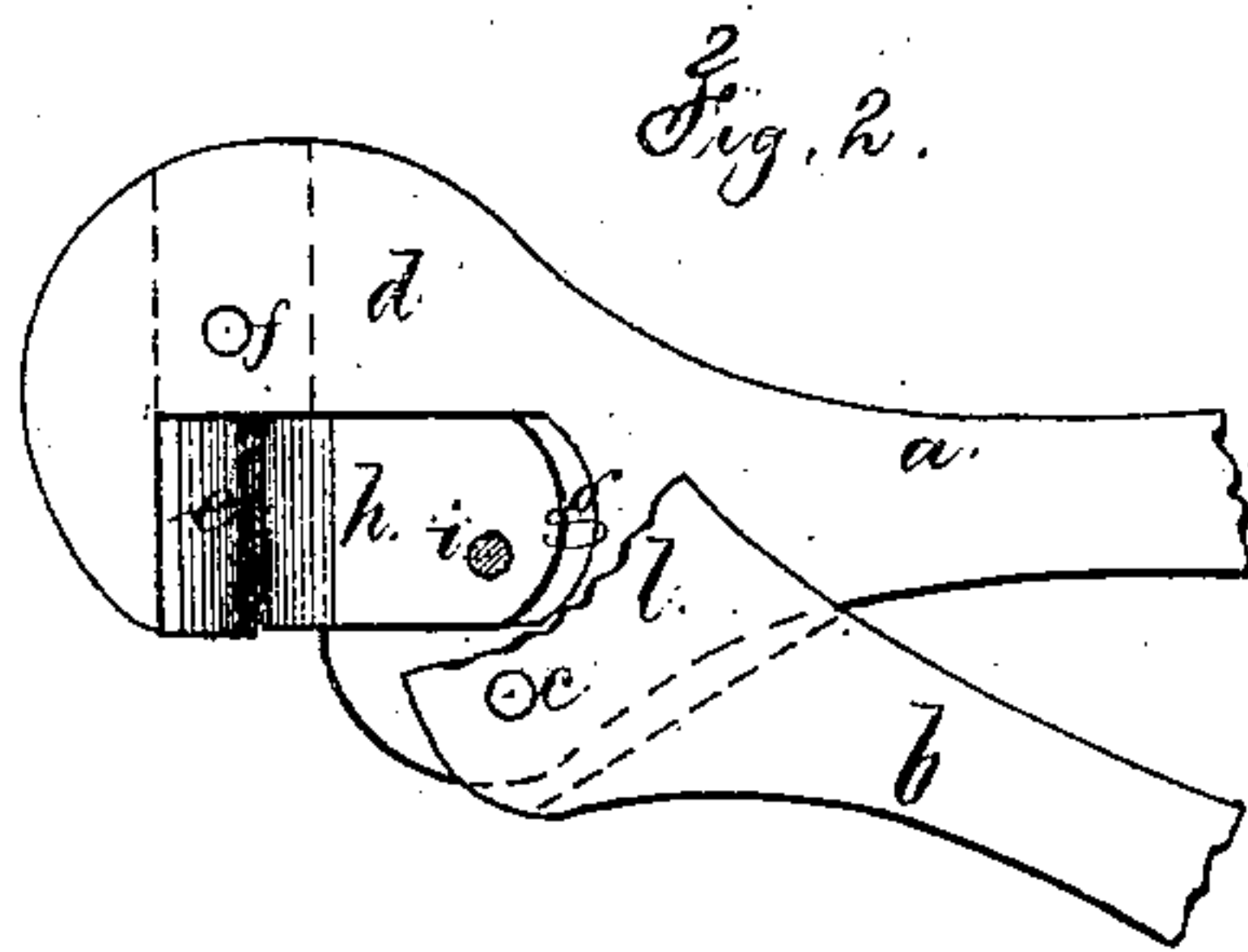
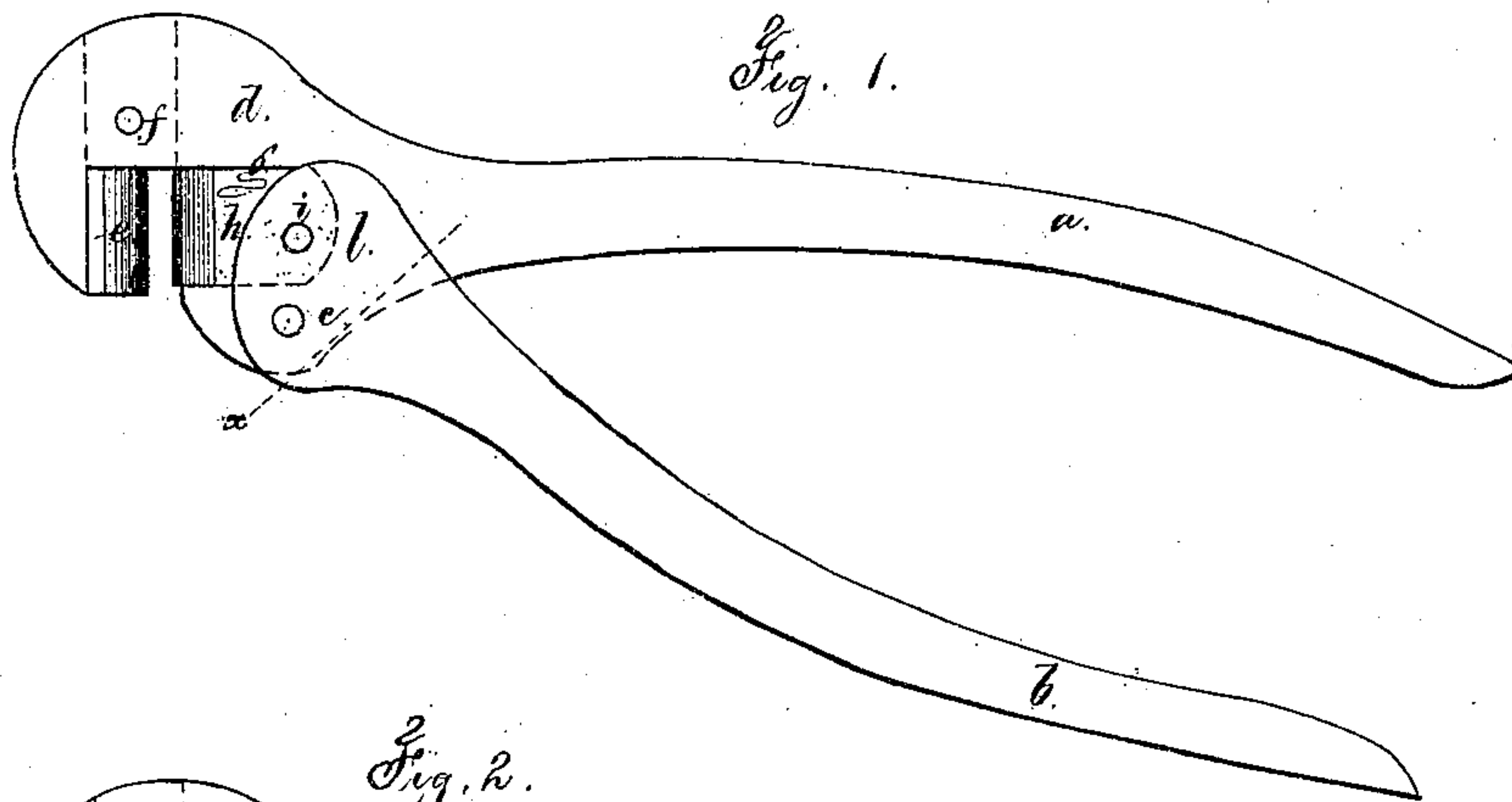
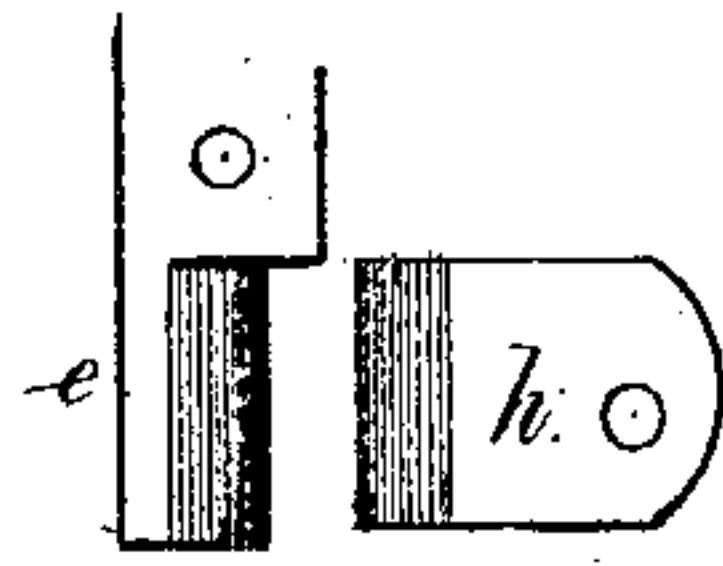


E. Murray,

Wire Cutter.

No. 104,872.

Patented June 22, 1870.



Edgar Murray,
per Lemuel W. Serrell
att'y

Witnesses

Chas H Smith
Geo E Pinckney

United States Patent Office.

EDGAR MURRAY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HENRY GERECKE,
OF CARLSTADT, NEW JERSEY.

Letters Patent No. 104,872, dated June 28, 1870.

IMPROVED WIRE-CUTTER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR MURRAY, of the city and State of New York, have invented and made an Improvement in Nippers for Cutting Wire, and the following is declared to be a full and correct description of the same.

My invention relates to the nipping instrument used in cutting wire by hand, and consists in peculiar construction and arrangement, whereby the cutting-edges are in a very convenient position for use, a powerful leverage is obtained, and the cutters are placed in said instrument so that they can be removed with facility, either for sharpening or for the introduction of new cutters.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the said nippers, as opened;

Figure 2 is a similar view, as closed, with the handles partly removed;

Figure 3 is a sectional plan at the line *xx*; and

Figure 4 is a view of the cutters, detached.

a b are the lever-handles of the instrument, and *c* is the fulcrum-pin for the same.

At the outer and short end of the handle *a*, a head, *d*, is formed, and said head is recessed for the standing or stationary cutter *e*, which is held in place by the pin or screw *f*.

The head *d* is also provided with the slot or opening *g*, for the block *h* to slide in.

This block *h* is connected with the lever *b* by the pin *i*, and said block is between and guided by the flanges *l l* of the lever *b*. The outer end of said block *h* is formed as a cutting-edge, and, as it is necessary for said block and cutter to move but a short distance to cut or nip the wire placed between it and the standing cutter *e*, the arc of circle upon which the pin *i* moves, when the levers are operated, to cut the wire, will cause said block and cutter to move in al-

most a straight line toward the standing cutter *e*, and separate the wire with a direct cut.

By removing the pins *f i*, the cutters can be taken out for sharpening, or for the introduction of new ones.

By this construction sufficient power can be easily exerted, by the hand, for separating wire, because the flanges *l l* allow of the fulcrum-pins *i c* being but a little distance apart. The wire can be laid into the opening between the cutters and its position adjusted, or the instrument can be placed over the wire, and the cut be direct and between the parallel cutting-edges, there is not any tendency to slide or move the wire as the cut is made.

I do not claim a stationary cutter attached to the jaw of one lever, and a moving cutter operated by a second lever, as these are common. In my nippers, the jaw *g* being formed in the head *d*, and receiving the sliding cutter *h*, the parts are very compact and strong, and the fulcrum *c* of the lever *b* passes through a portion of the head *d*, and the flanges *l l* serve to hold the cutter *h* in place, as well as to receive the pin *i*; thereby facilitating the construction of the implement, and the sharpening of the cutters.

I claim as my invention—

The improved tool herein described, consisting of the piece constituting the handle and head *a d*, the piece constituting the handle and head *b l*, and the cutters *e h*, said cutters being located in recesses in the head *d*, the bifurcated head *l* embracing the head *d*, and pivoted thereto and to the cutter *h*, all as shown and described.

Dated February 21, A. D. 1870.

EDGAR MURRAY.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. SMITH,
GEO. T. PINCKNEY.