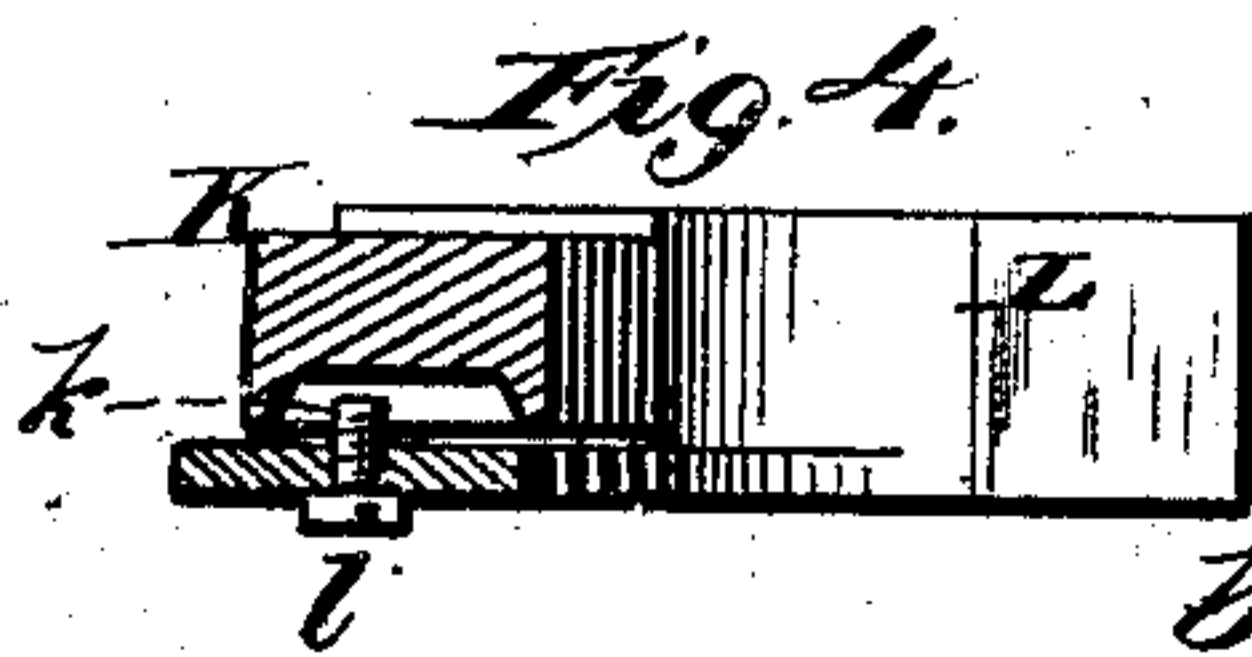
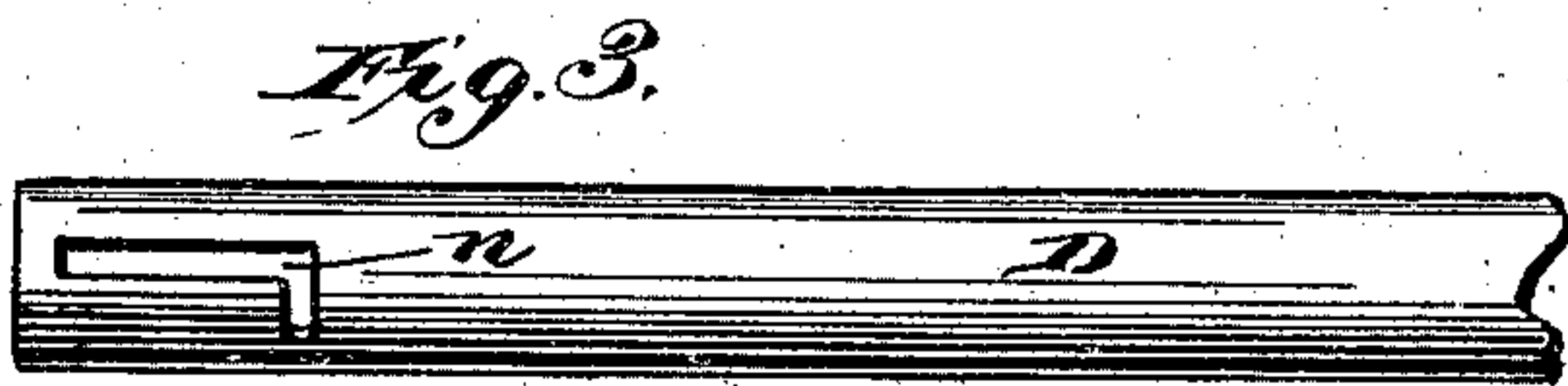
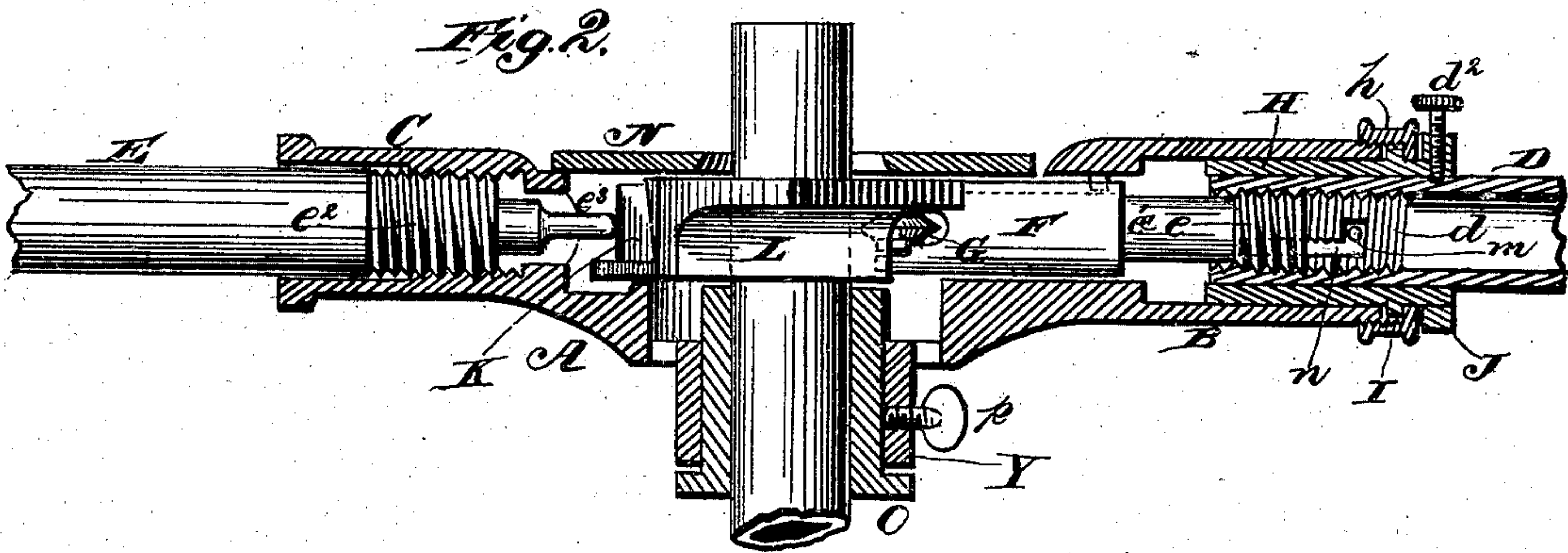
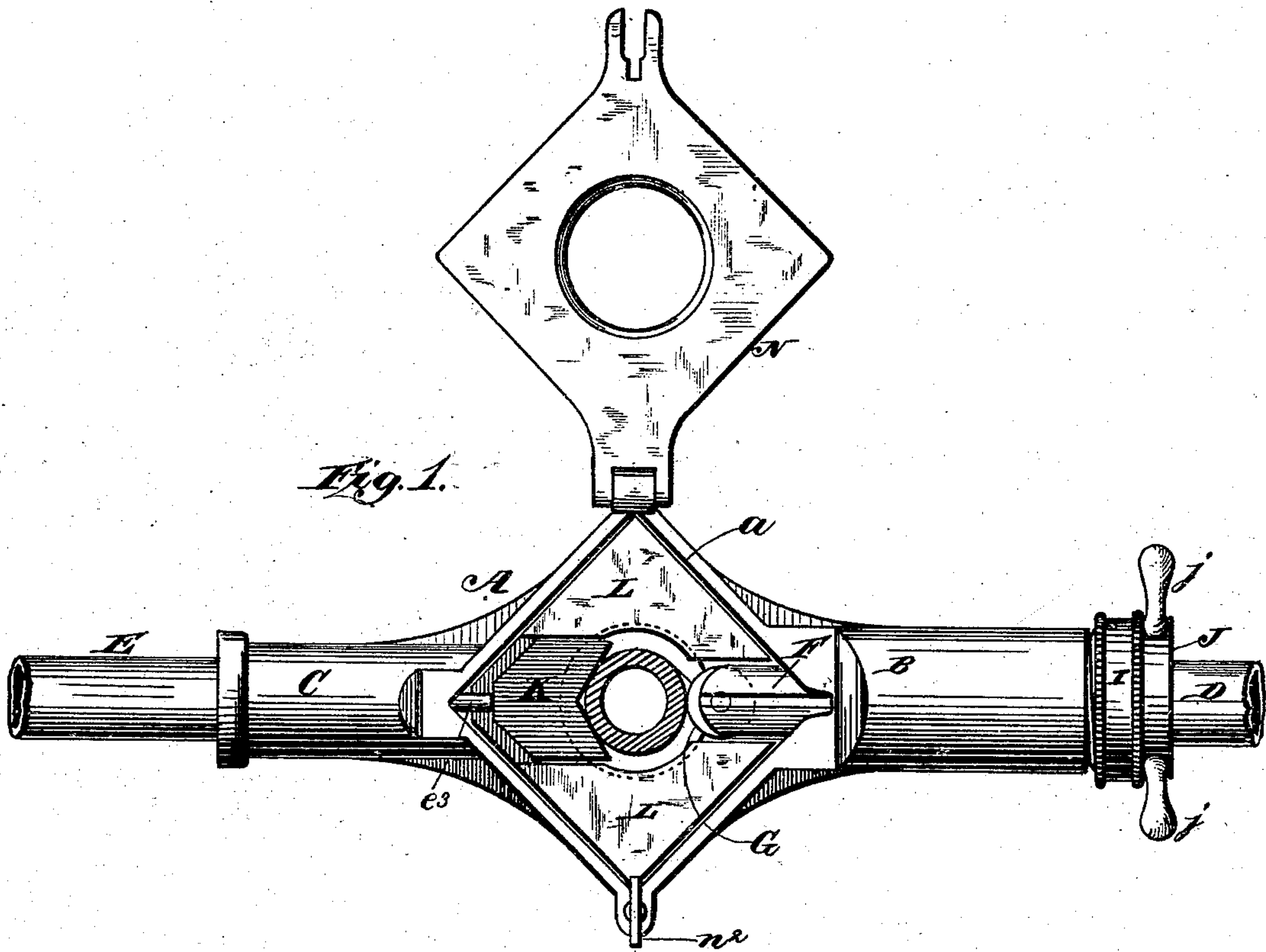


(No Model.)

G. P. JACOBS & J. JAMER.  
Pipe Cutter.

No. 241,370.

Patented May 10, 1881.



Witnesses.

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Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE P. JACOBS AND JACOB JAMER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## PIPE-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 241,370, dated May 10, 1881.

Application filed March 19, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, GEORGE P. JACOBS and JACOB JAMER, citizens of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an implement for cutting metal pipes or cylindrical rods, and which can also be used as a threading-die or screw-stock by a slight substitution of parts.

The main object of the invention is to improve upon the construction of an implement heretofore patented to us on the 20th day of June, 1876, No. 179,024; and the improvements relate to the devices for actuating the bar that carries the cutter, as hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan or top view of a pipe-cutter embodying our improvements. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the internally-threaded handle having the external L-shaped slot or groove. Fig. 4 is a sectional detail view of the pipe seat and holder.

The letter A designates the stock, in the center of which is a square socket, *a*. This socket is adapted to receive rests of different capacities or internal diameters, to permit the implement to be used for cutting a pipe or rod of any desired diameter. The stock A is constructed with tubular extensions B C, which receive the handle-bars D E used in turning the implement for severing a pipe or rod, or performing the screw-threading operation. The handle D is made tubular, and has an internal screw-thread, *d*. Within the screw-threaded portions of this tube is arranged the screw-threaded end or head of a contracted portion of the cutter-carrier bar F. The front end of said bar is slotted or forked, and receives a circular disk-cutter, G, the gudgeons or arbors of which are fitted in the forked portion of the bar F.

The outer end of the tubular extension or shell B of the stock A has an external screw-thread for receiving the screw-threaded end cap, I. The shell B contains a sleeve, H, which is generally constructed with an outer circumferential rib, *h*, held between the end cap, I,

screwed on the shell B and the end of the latter. The object of this construction is to prevent the sleeve H from moving in an endwise direction, while permitting the axial or rotary movement thereof. The sleeve H has an outer collar or enlargement, J, which abuts against the end cap, I, and has suitable handles or radial projections *j*, for the purpose of turning the same. The sleeve H is provided with an internal lug or projection, *m*, which fits into a groove or a slot, *n*, made in the tubular handle D. Said groove or slot runs in a longitudinal direction and terminates in a lateral portion, or, in other words, it is in the shape of the letter L.

The movable jaw K is fitted in a block or holder, L, which is of the same shape as the chamber of the stock A, and is slotted or made open at the side adjoining the cutter for permitting the latter to enter the same. The pipe-rest K has a slot, *k*, which receives a screw or pin, *l*, on the holder L, so as to connect these parts and permit the movable jaw to be adjusted. The handle E has a screw-threaded portion, *e*<sup>2</sup>, which fills the threaded bore of the extension C of the stock A, and a cylindrical pin or rod, *e*<sup>3</sup>, projecting from said screw-threaded portion *e*<sup>2</sup> extends through an opening in the stock, and bears against the pipe-rest K. By turning the handle E the same can be moved in and out in the extension or socket E, for the purpose of adjusting the movable jaw so as to suit different-sized pipes or rods. The movable jaw K and its holder L are retained in the stock by means of a hinged cap-plate, N, which, when turned on the stock, is locked by a turn-button or screw, *n*<sup>2</sup>, or other fastening device.

A cylindrical extension or socket, Y, formed on the bottom of the stock A, receives removable bushing O, which can be moved in and out in said socket, and is retained by means of a set-screw, *p*. The pipe or rod passed through the stock is firmly retained by the movable jaw K and the bushing O, so as to permit the cutter to operate in a perfect or satisfactory manner. When the cutter has been retracted, so as to permit the pipe to be introduced into the stock, the handle D is turned axially, so as to cause the transverse portion of the slot or groove made therein to receive the pin or projection on the feed-sleeve. The latter is then



locked to the handle D by tightening its set-screw  $d^2$  against said handle D, which will place the implement in condition for commencing the cutting operation. As the implement is turned on the pipe in the customary manner the circular cutter is gradually fed forward by rotating the handle and the sleeve locked thereto, which will be effected by operating the handle  $j$  upon the sleeve. It necessarily follows that the nut or screw shank of the cutter-carrier is caused to move in the tubular handle, and thus the cutter is made to penetrate into the pipe or rod for severing the same. Upon the completion of the cutting operation the sleeve is unlocked from the tubular handle by loosening or turning back the set-screw  $d^2$ , which has heretofore bound or held together in rigid connection the tubular handle and the loose sleeve, whereupon the tubular handle can be turned axially, so as to cause the pin or projection of the sleeve to come in line with the longitudinal portion of the slot or groove in the handle. The length of said groove is sufficient to enable the cutter and its carrier to be retracted or withdrawn from the severed pipe or rod by simply drawing the handle through its encircling sleeve. In this manner the cutter can be withdrawn without the necessity of turning the feed-screw in the bore of the handle.

It will be manifest that the implement can be used as a die-plate or screw-threading device by properly adjusting the parts thereof and inserting a suitable die in the stock.

What we claim is—

1. The combination, in a pipe-cutter, of the recessed stock having a tubular extension, B, with the internally screw-threaded tubular handle, the cutter-carrier bar, having its screw-threaded end arranged to work within the screw-threaded tubular handle, the rotary sleeve, arranged upon the tubular handle and confined within the tubular extension of the

stock, and a set-screw arranged to hold the sleeve and the handle in rigid connection, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a pipe-cutter, of the recessed stock having a tubular extension, B, with the tubular handle having the L-shaped slot, the cutter-carrier bar connected with the tubular handle, and the rotary sleeve provided with a pin entering said L-shaped slot, said sleeve being arranged loosely upon the tubular handle and confined in the tubular extension of the stock, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the recessed stock having a tubular extension, B, of the internally screw-threaded and slotted tubular handle, the cutter-carrying bar, having its screw-threaded end arranged within the tubular handle, the sleeve loosely arranged upon the tubular handle, and having a pin entering the slot of the latter, the set-screw for binding the sleeve and handle together, and the cap I, adapted to confine the sleeve within the tubular extension of the stock, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the recessed stock A, provided with a tubular extension, B, of the movable jaw and bushing for holding the pipe, the cutter-carrier bar carrying the rotary cutter G, the tubular handle connected with and adapted to move the cutter-carrier bar back and forth, the sleeve confined within the tubular extension of the stock and provided with handles, and the set-screw  $d^2$ , for holding the sleeve and tubular handle together, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE P. JACOBS.  
JACOB JAMER.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. STUART,  
FRANK DODD.