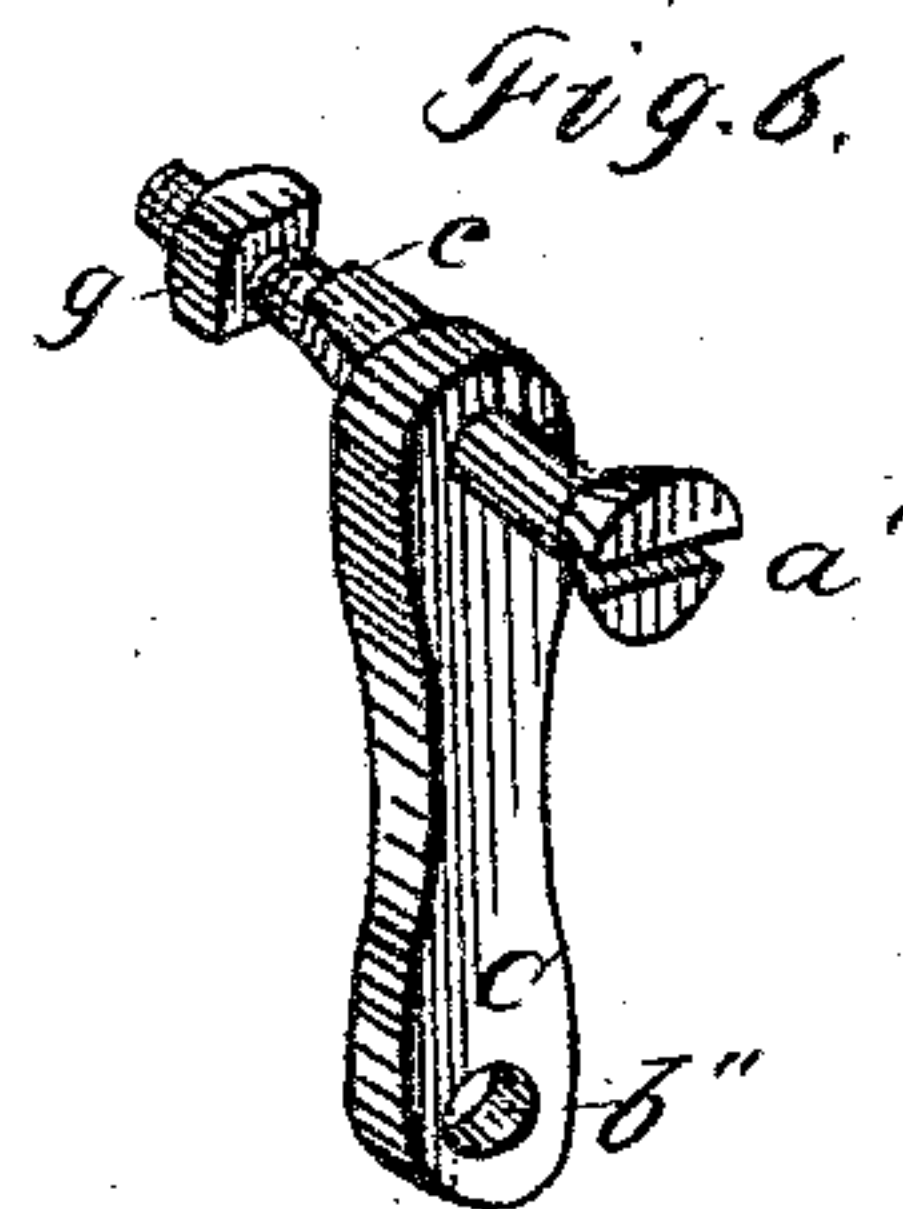
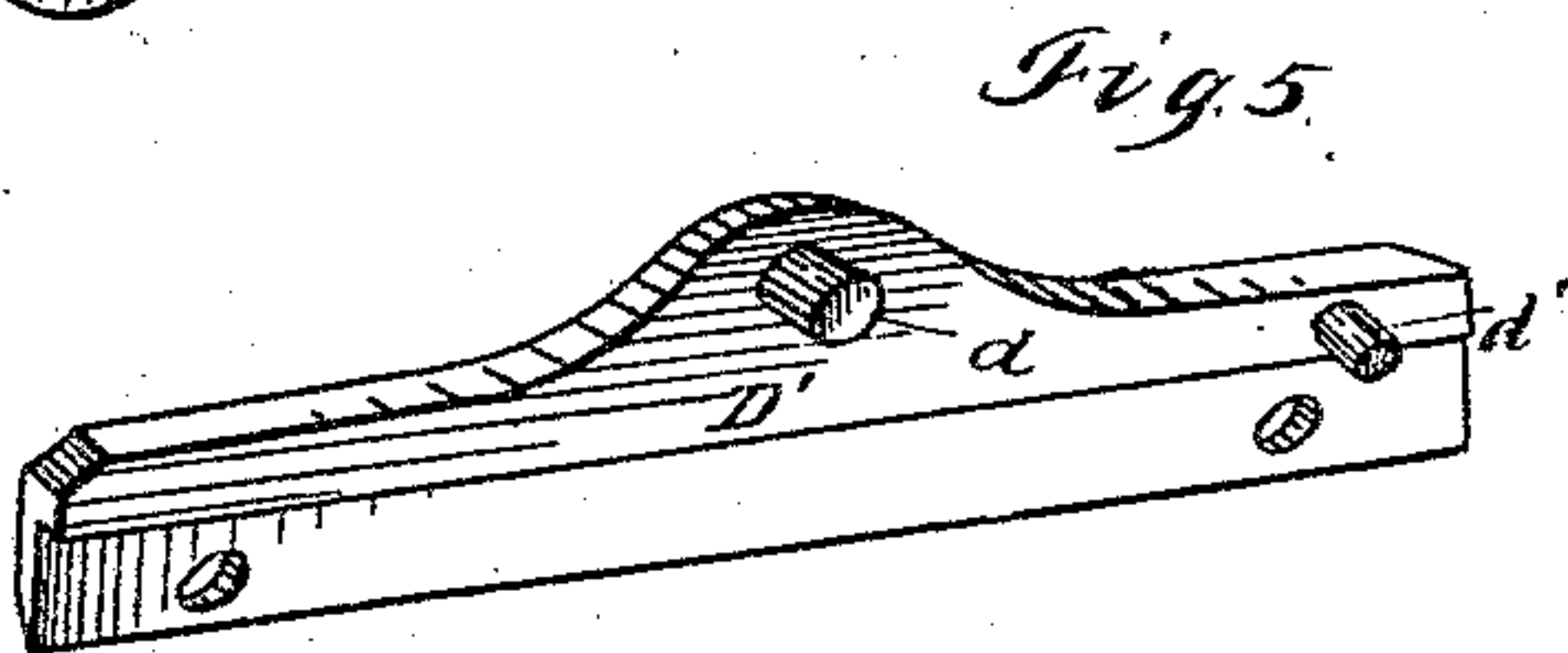
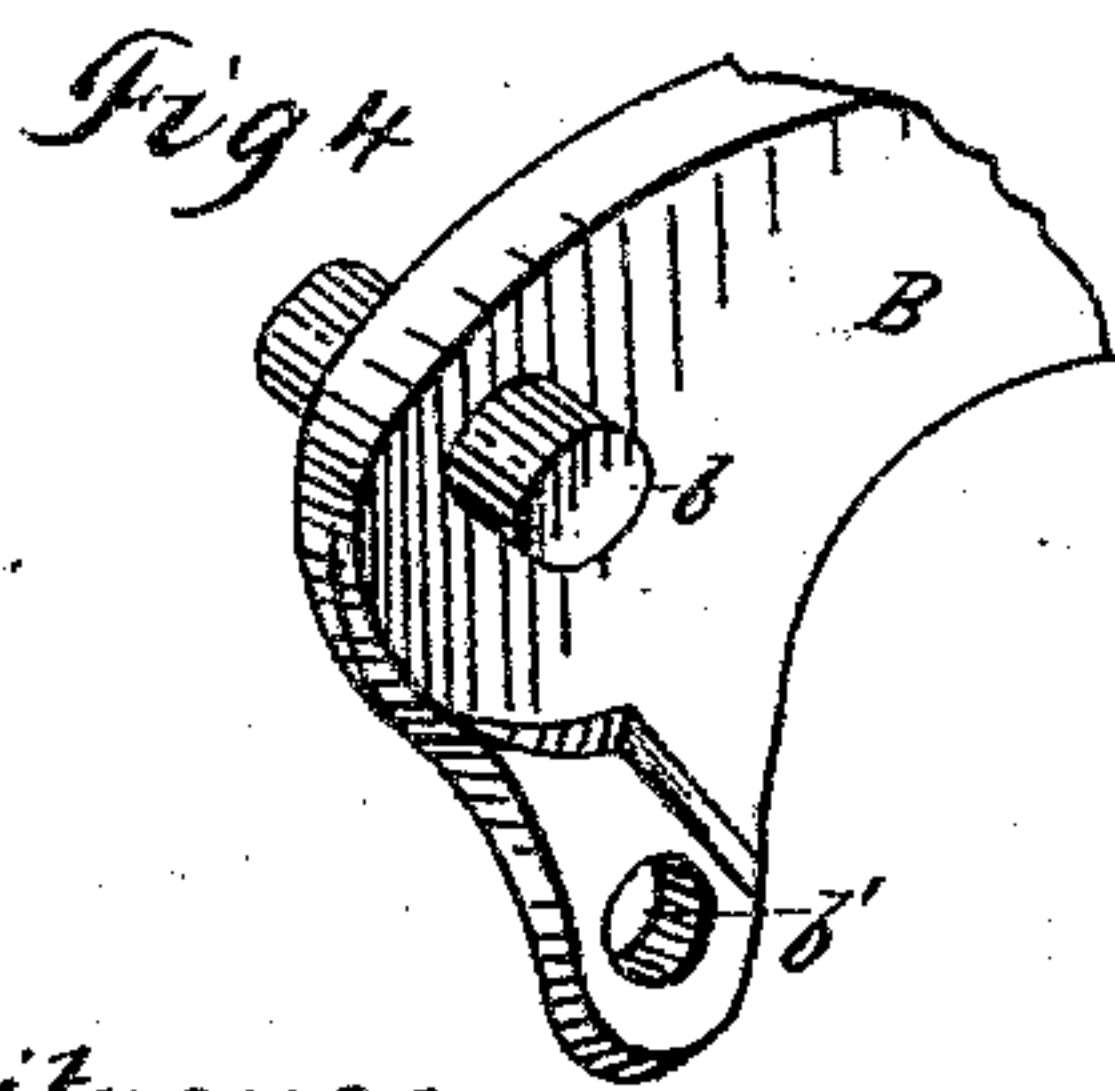
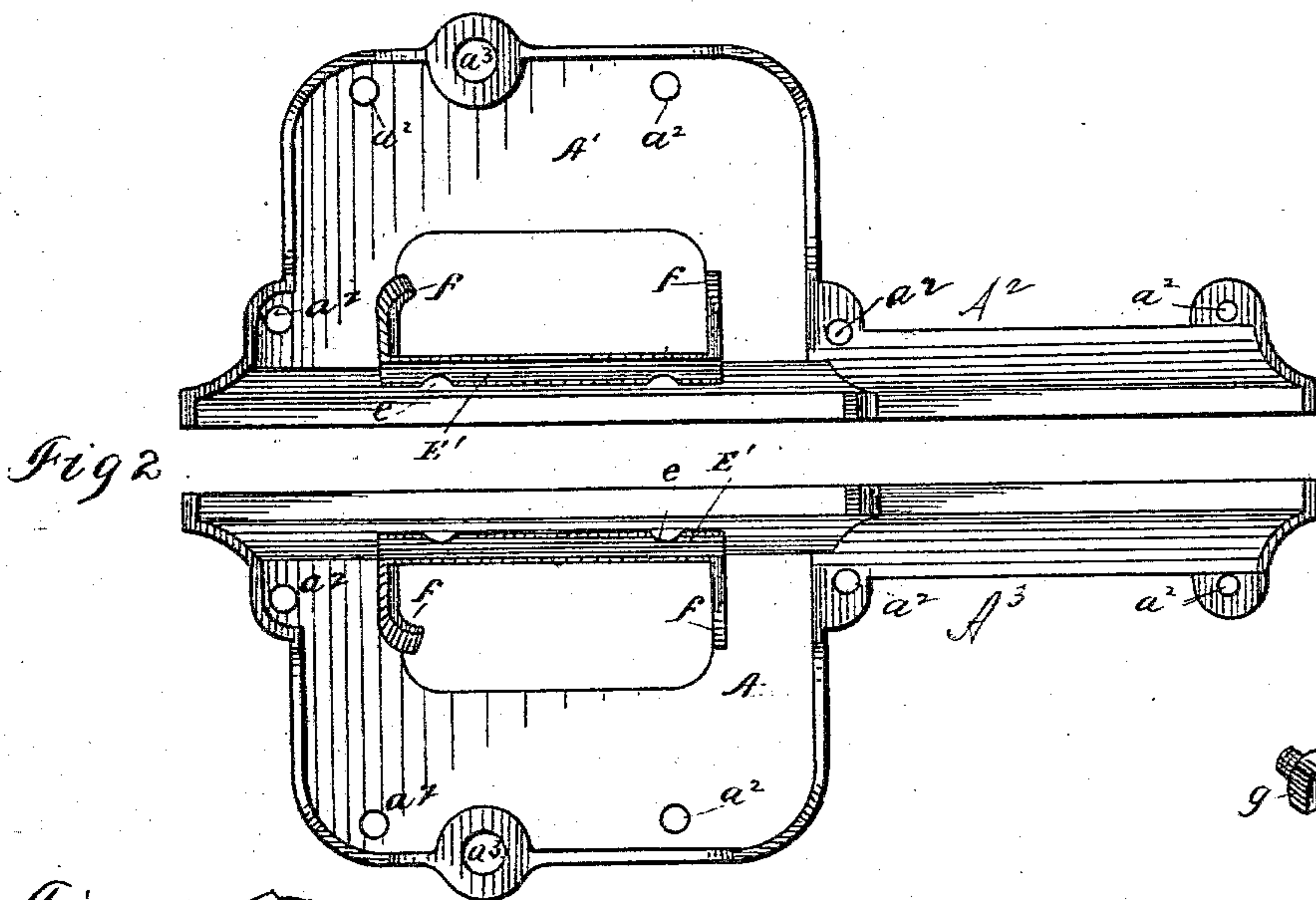
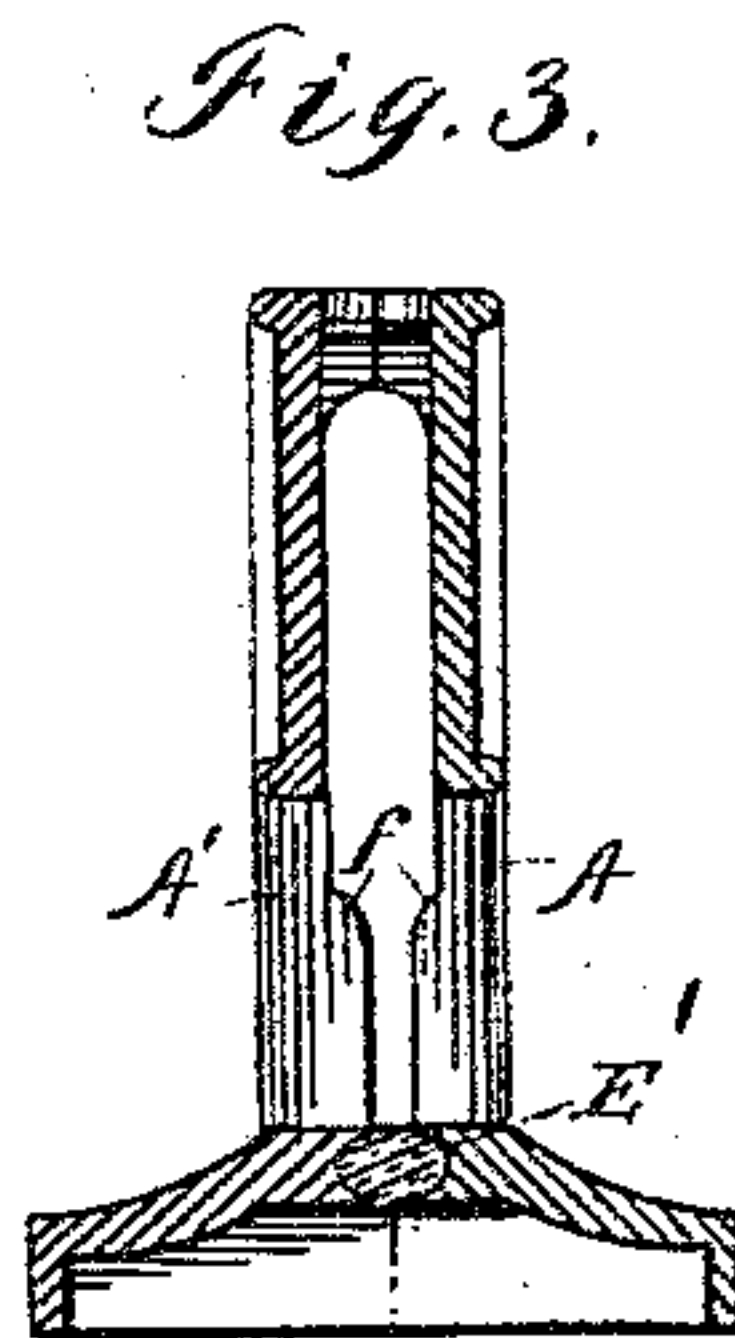
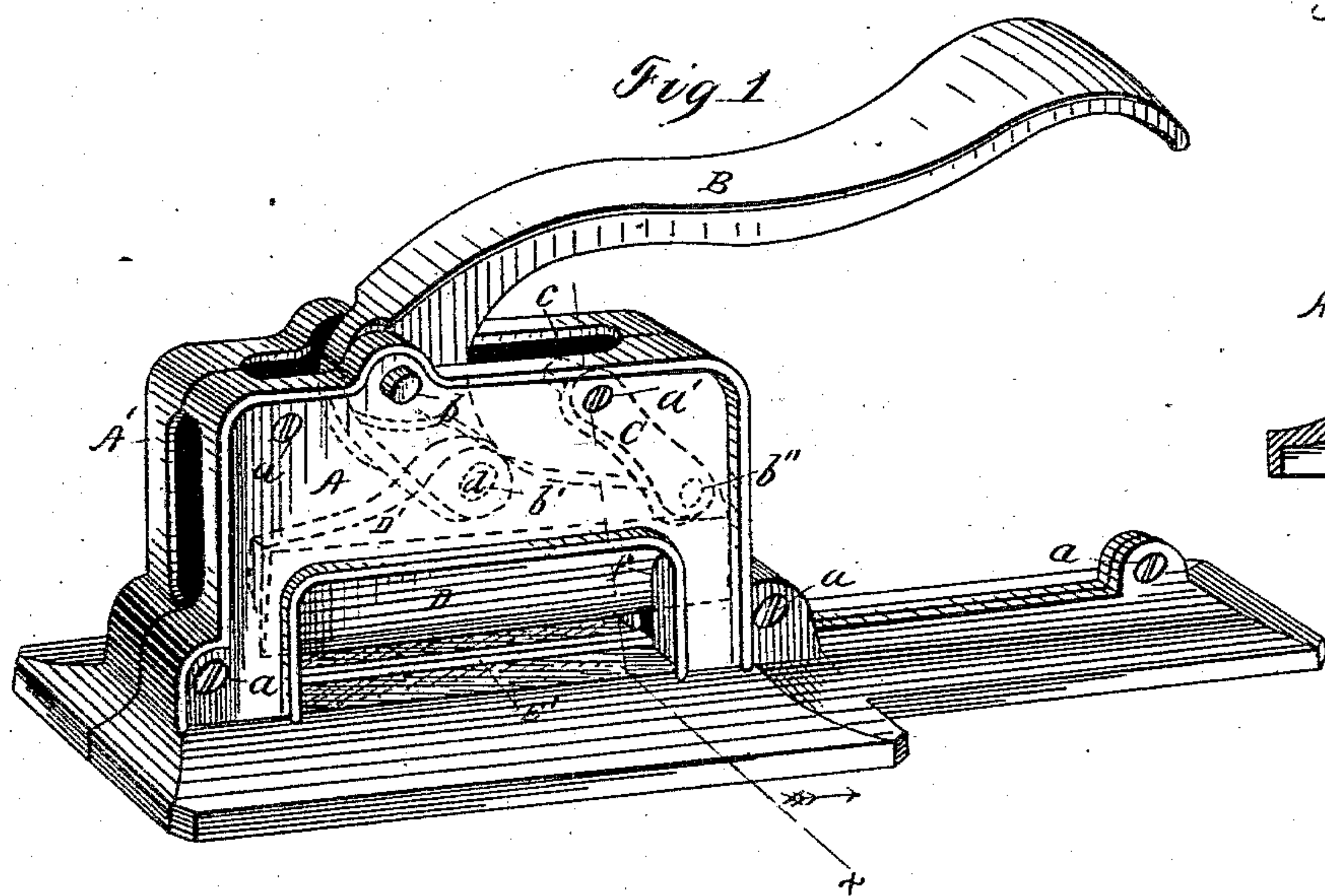


(No Model.)

O. R. HANCHETT.  
TOBACCO CUTTER.

No. 286,607.

Patented Oct. 16, 1883.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OREN R. HANCHETT, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

## TOBACCO-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,607, dated October 16, 1883.

Application filed January 18, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OREN R. HANCHETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Cutters; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to devices used for cutting plug-tobacco; and it consists in parts and combinations of parts, as hereinafter fully set forth.

My device is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as follows:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tobacco-cutter complete. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the insides of the two pieces forming the frame, lying on their outsides. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the frame on the line  $x$  in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the head of the lever B. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the knife-head D'. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the link C and one of the bolts which hold the two parts of the frame together.

The construction is as follows: The frame of the device, when complete, is substantially the same in appearance as other tobacco-cutters, having a base and an upright part, in which the knife is hung; but in place of the base being in one piece of metal and the upright frame another piece attached to the base, I make the whole frame of two exactly similar pieces, A A', having extensions A<sup>2</sup> A<sup>3</sup>, and each of which constitutes half of the frame, the division-line being a longitudinal central vertical line. Fig. 2 shows these two parts, looking at them on their inner sides, and it shows how they lie in the sand when cast. To form the frame, these two parts are bolted together by common stove-bolts, which go through the holes  $a^2$ . Each of the parts A A' is provided with flanges on its edges, which abut together when the parts are put together, and thus a space is left between the parts of the knife and its operating-lever. All the bolt-holes  $a^2$  and the lever-fulcrum holes  $a^3$  are formed in the parts when they are cast, so there is no

drilling required. The parts are also provided with flanges  $f f$ , which form edges or sides of the opening, into which the plug of tobacco is put to be cut. These flanges  $f f$  do not abut when the frame is put together, but have a space between them for the knife to move in. They form a sort of jamb on each side of the plug-opening. The parts A A' are also each provided with a groove, E', just below the plug-opening, which, when the parts are put together, form a recess into which lead or soft metal can be run to form a cutting-surface for the knife. The notches  $e$  on the lower wall of the grooves E' form openings for the soft metal to be poured into.

B is the lever. It is cast with fulcrum pins or lugs  $b$  and an opening,  $b'$ , for connecting it with the knife. (See Fig. 4.)

D' is the knife-head. It is seen in Fig. 5 as it appears when it comes from the sand after casting. It has lugs  $d$  and  $d'$  and openings for the screws or rivets that hold the blade D upon it, all of which are formed in the casting. The lug  $d$  enters the hole  $b'$  in the lever and thus connects the head D' to the lever B.

C is a link, which is connected with the knife-head pivotally upon the lug  $d'$ , and is pivoted on the bolt  $a'$ , which is one of the bolts which hold the parts of the frame together. This link is seen in Fig. 6. It has two pivot-openings and a lug,  $c$ , cast upon it. The lug  $c$  is on the upper end of the link, and is for the purpose of keeping the link at one side of the space within the frame, so it will not bind on its pivots. All of the several parts except the bolts are of cast-iron, and are ready for use when they come from the sand without drilling or tapping.

Fig. 1 shows the device complete and ready for use, the dotted lines showing the parts inside the frame.

The office of the link C is to insure a shearing movement to the knife. In the pivot-openings  $b'$  and  $b''$ , and in  $b''$  especially, a little play-room may be left, so as to allow the knife to accommodate itself to unevenness in the plug of tobacco.

The essential advantage or object attained by the above construction is cheapness, without loss of strength or efficiency.



What I claim as new is—

1. A tobacco-cutter formed of two vertical longitudinal bisections, constituting the frame, each of the sections being grooved upon their inner edges, and said grooves carrying a soft-metal cutting-block, as set forth.

2. A tobacco-cutter consisting of a frame of two longitudinal bisections having grooves E', forming a recess for the soft-metal cutting-

block, a knife held between the frames, and a lever fulcrumed to the frame and pivoted to the knife, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

O. R. HANCHETT.

Witnesses:

JNO. K. HALLOCK,  
SELDEN MARVIN.