(No Model.)

T. F. CASAD.

TOBACCO CUTTER.

No. 289,975. Patented Dec. 11, 1883.

Fig. 1.

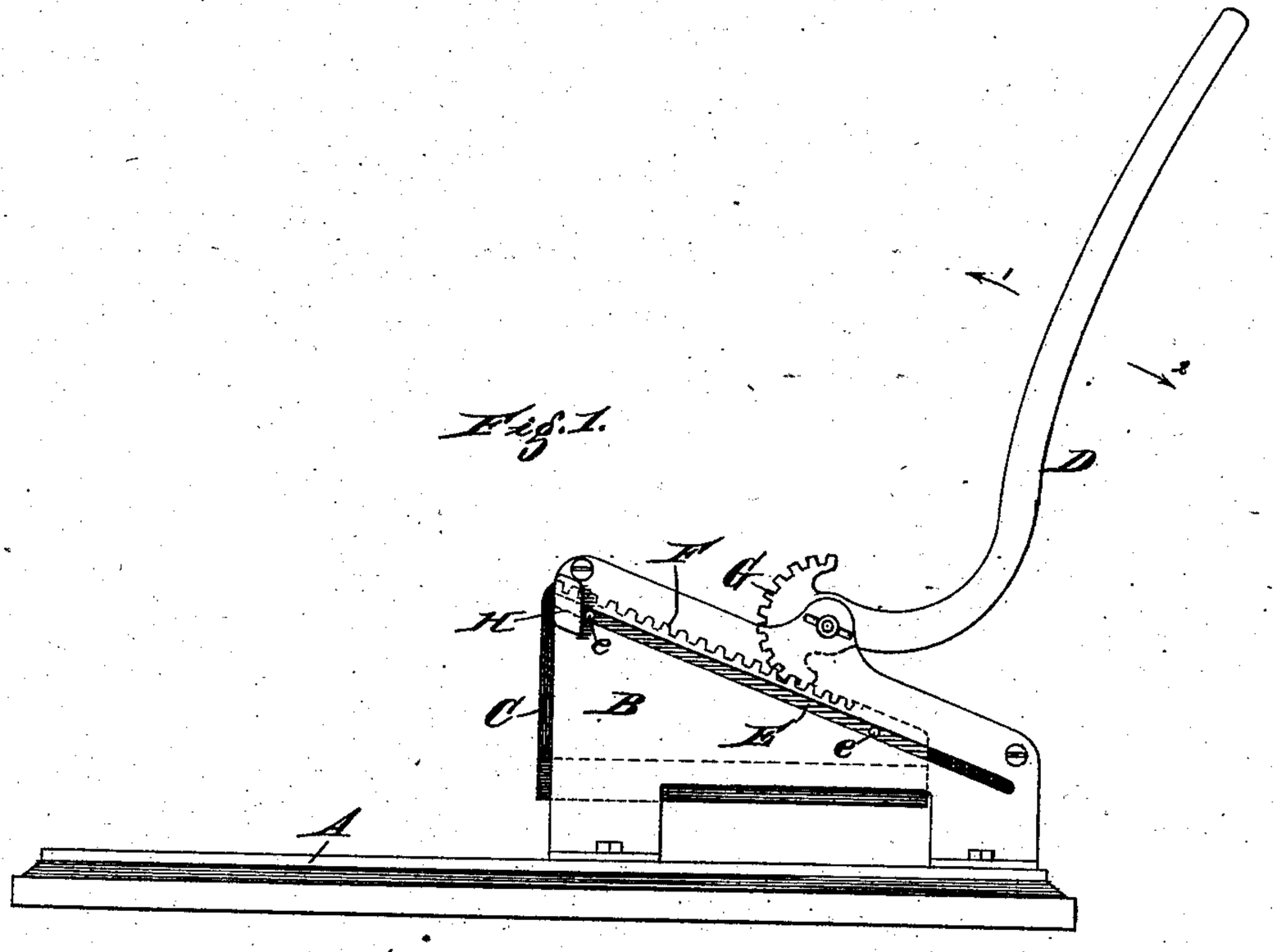


Fig. 2.

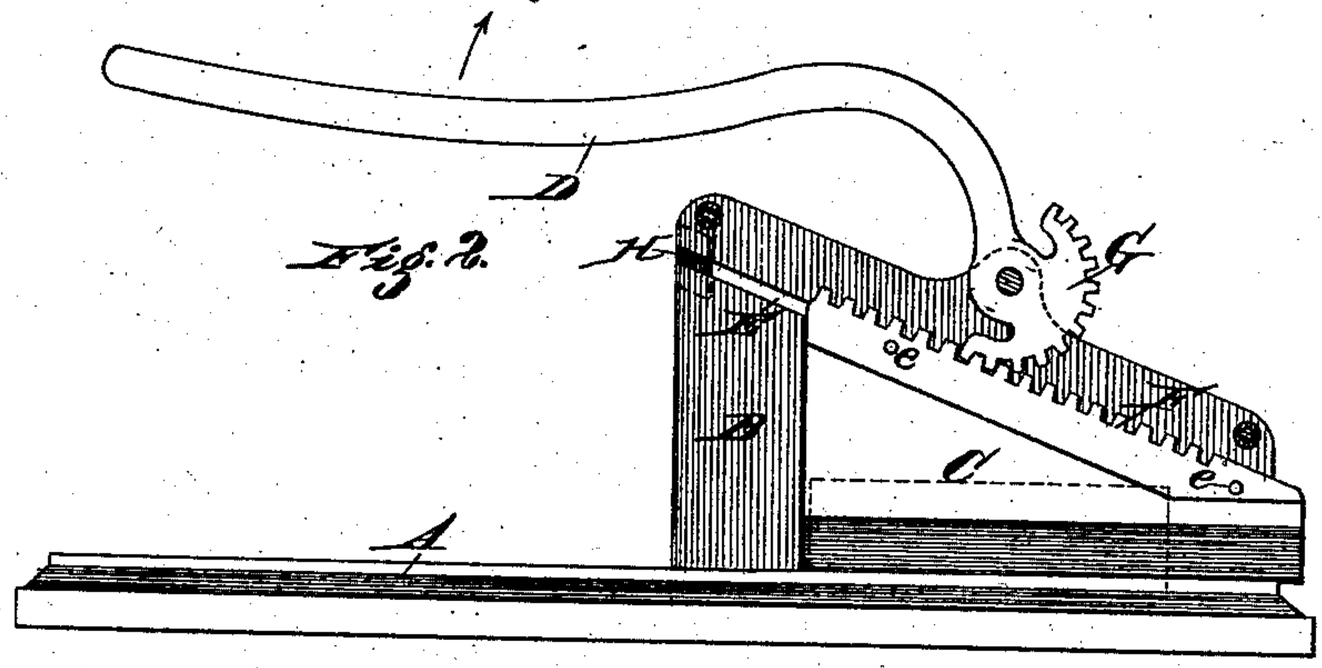
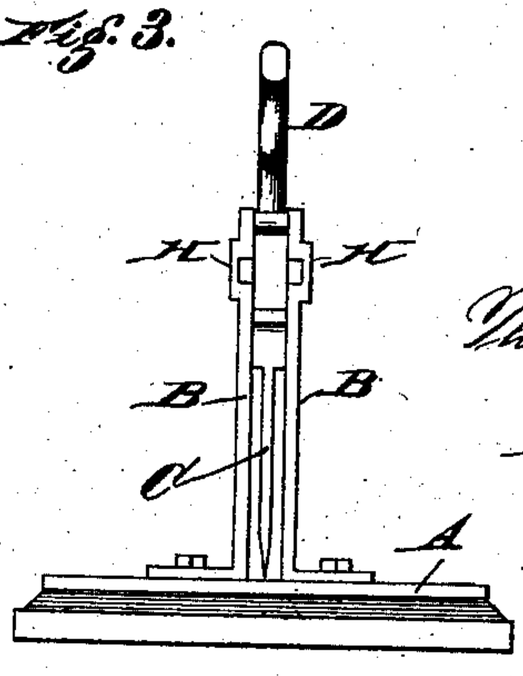


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. CASAD, OF YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO.

TOBACCO-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 289,975, dated December 11, 1883.

Application filed June 15, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. CASAD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Yellow Springs, in the county of Greene and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in apparatus for cutting tobacco or other materials.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide means novel and simple for producing a longitudinal as well as vertical movement of the knife-blade; second, to provide for readily removing the knife-blade to sharpen or clean the same.

The various features of my invention will be more fully explained in the following description of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my device with the handle or lever thrown back and the knife-blade raised for the insertion of the article to be cut. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same with one side of the frame removed and the lever and knife-blade down. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of my device with the lever and blade in the position shown in Fig. 2.

A represents the base or block upon which the cutter is mounted; B B, the side plates or frames of the cutter; C, the cutter-blade; D, the lever for operating the same.

E represents inclined slots or ways cut in the side plates or frames, which slots or ways are open at their upper ends to permit the cutter-blade to be removed, as hereinafter explained; *e*, pins or studs on the cutting-blade, sliding in said slots in side plates, B; F, rack-teeth on the back of blade C.

G is a segmental gear on the end of lever D, the teeth of which mesh with rack-teeth F.

H represents a bridge reaching over slot E, and notched, as shown in Fig. 3, to allow the passage of studs or pins *e* from the frame.

The operation of my device is as follows: When it is desired to use the cutter, lever D is raised, as shown by arrow in Fig. 2, thus rotating segmental gear G, which, meshing with rack-teeth F, causes the cutting-blade C to move backward and upward in slots or ways E. The parts then assume the position shown in Fig. 1. The article to be cut is placed under knife C and the lever is rotated, as indicated by arrow 1 in Fig. 1. The gear G, meshing with rack-teeth F, causes the blade C to move backward and downward till it is stopped by contact with the base-block A. In practice this longitudinal movement of the blade is very advantageous, as it secures a clean cut and requires much less power than if the knife came vertically down upon the article to be cut.

When the blade C becomes gummed and dirty, or when it is dulled, it may readily be removed as follows: Lever D is thrown clear back, as indicated by arrow 2 in Fig. 1, so as to cause the end of blade C to extend beyond the frame B and raise gear G from contact with rack-teeth F. This allows blade C to be withdrawn from frame B and sharpened or cleaned at the will of the operator.

It is obvious that instead of having the slots in the frame and studs on the blade, as shown, I might use a groove in the frame and either studs on a rib on the sides of the blade, or I could provide grooves in the blade and either studs or ribs on the frame.

I am aware that a paper-cutter has been composed, essentially, of a supporting-frame having at each end an attached plate provided with an inclined slot, a knife placed between standards on the frame and provided with a horizontal rack on its upper edge, and with a friction-roller at each end to travel in the slots of the guide, and an eccentrically-pivoted toothed segment engaging the rack, whereby as the knife descends or ascends it also moves longitudinally.

I am also aware that a tobacco-cutter has been composed of side plates, a knife-stock having a cross-pin at one end riding on inclined ends of the side plates, and having at the other end an inclined under side riding on a cross-pin of the said plates, and a lever having a toothed end engaging teeth set at an inclination on the knife-stock, so that as the knife is ascended or descended it is also moved longitudinally. Such constructions, however, are not my invention.

I claim—

1. The combination, with a supporting-frame having an inclined slot, of a cutting-blade having a horizontal cutting-edge, and an upper in-

clined edge having a rack, and provided with lateral pins arranged to travel in the inclined slot, and a lever pivoted to the supporting-frame and having a pinion engaging the inclined rack, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the side plates, each having an inclined slot open at its upper end, a cutting-blade having an inclined rack at its upper edge and lateral pins arranged to travel in the slots, and a lever pivoted between the side plates, and having a pinion engaging the inclined rack, said lever being adapted to swing back to disengage the pinion from the rack, thereby permitting the cutting-blade to be removed by its pins passing through the open ends of the slots, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

T. F. CASAD.

Witnesses:
S. W. DAKIN,
J. J. THORNTON.