(No Model.)

C. T. RIDGELY.

WALL PAPER CUTTER.

No. 389,901. Patented Sept. 25, 1888.

Fig. 1.

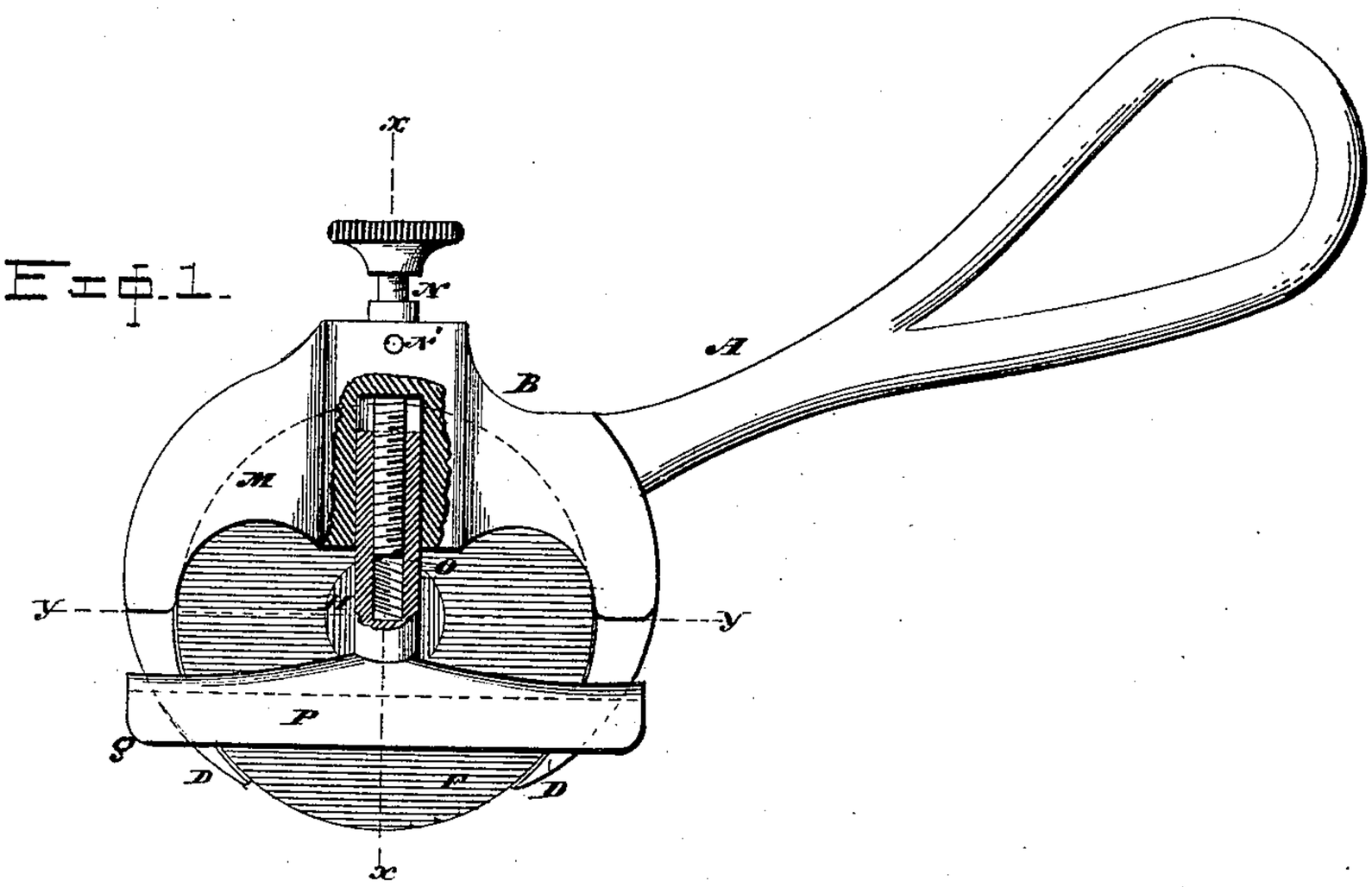


Fig. 2.

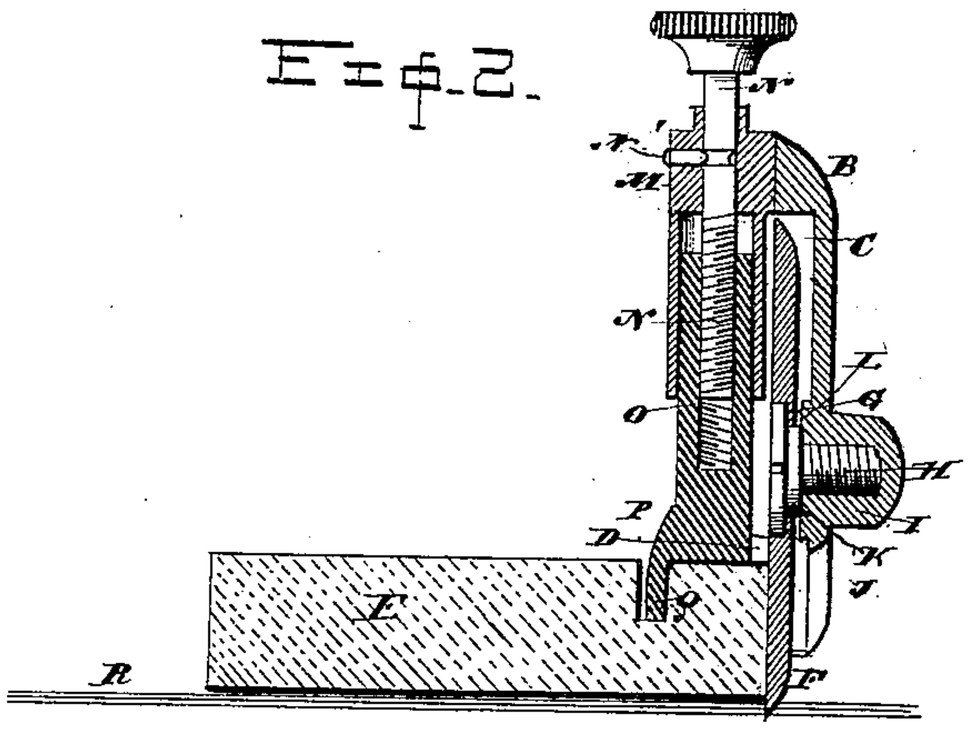


Fig. 3.

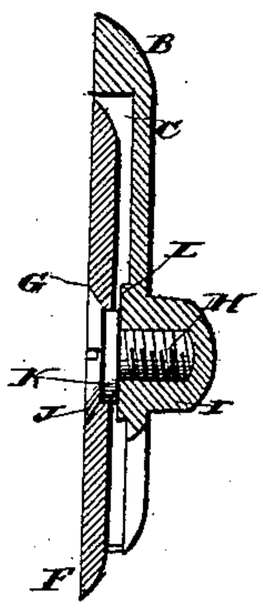


Fig. 4.

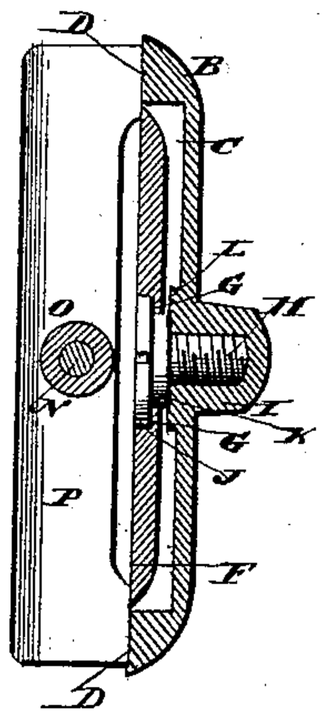
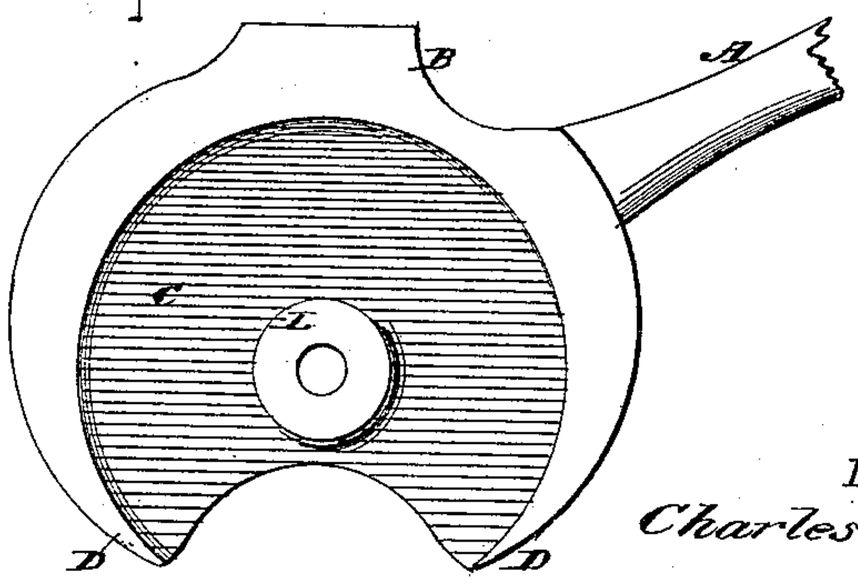


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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WALL-PAPER CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,901, dated September 25, 1888.

Application filed July 7, 1887. Serial No. 243,606. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. RIDGELY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall-Paper Cutters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to a tool for cutting paper, trimming window-shades, and like work; and it consists of the construction and arrangements of parts more fully hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and on which like reference-letters indicate corresponding features, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my improved cutting-tool; Fig. 2, a vertical sectional view on the line *x x* of Fig. 1, and an end view of the gage-strip; Fig. 3, a vertical sectional view of the tool head and blade, showing a modified form of arbor-head; Fig. 4, a longitudinal sectional view on the line *y y* of Fig. 1, showing the gage in plan view; and Fig. 5, a detail view of the tool-head looking into the receding face thereof and upon the boss.

The letter A designates the handle of my improved tool, and the letter B the head thereof, being preferably constructed of a single casting of iron or brass, and the handle having such relation to the head as to render the manipulation of the tool easy. This head has a receding face, C, in which the blade is placed, leaving the outer raised portion, D, of the head to form a surface, which will run along and against the edge of the gage-strip E, together with the blade, and prevent it from injuring that edge.

The letter F refers to the blade, which is a disk of steel with a sharp edge or periphery to cut the paper. Centrally the disk is bored to form an arbor-hole, which is constructed with a seat, G, either flat or beveled, as represented in Fig. 3. This bore receives the head of an arbor, H, which arbor screws into a hub, I, or is otherwise secured to the tool-head B. The arbor-head is made with a shoulder, J, either square or beveled, to fit the seat in the blade, and with a portion, K, which passes slightly through the blade and against the boss L. By these means the blade is held from playing on the arbor, but still is mounted firmly and kept parallel with the edge of the guide-strip.

The letter M refers to another part of the tool-head, which is either made in one piece with the head or separately, and secured by solder or otherwise. A gage-screw, N, is mounted therein, so as to turn without longitudinal movement, being held by a pin, N′, and its screw-threaded end engages the shank O of the gage P. This shank is fitted to slide up and down in channel in the portion M of the head, while the gage proper extends across the head and is guided at either end by contact with the surfaces D thereof. The gage has a flange, Q, which enters a groove in the guide-strip and stands against one side thereof, whereby the tool is accurately guided with respect to the strip, the surfaces D and the blade running along the edge of the strip, as already suggested. The gage is adjustable up and down to adapt the tool to different thicknesses of strips to compensate for wear of the blade, and to set the blade up or down, according to the number of layers of paper or other material it is desired to cut through.

The operation of the tool will be understood from what has been said when it is stated that the guide-strip E is placed upon the paper or other material to be cut or trimmed, as indicated in Fig. 2 by the lines R, the paper being first spread upon a table or board and the tool adjusted, as seen in said figure, and then advanced along the strip by the hand of the operator.

While I have mentioned paper and window shades as the things which my improved tool is designed to act upon, it is obvious that it may be used with equal facility upon other materials—as different kinds of cloth.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a paper-cutting tool, the combination, with a head having a receding face at one side thereof to receive a blade, whereby surfaces are left at each side of the blade to act against the guide-strip, and a fixed arbor mounted in

the head and projecting into said recess, of a disk-blade mounted upon said arbor and within said recess, a gage extending across the head and having a vertical shank, a channel in the head to receive said shank, and an adjusting-screw rotatably mounted in the head and extending into said shank, substantially as described.

2. In a paper-cutting tool, the combination, with a head having a handle and a receding face to receive a blade, and the raised surfaces to act against a guide-strip in conjunction with the blade, and also having a boss, of a disk-blade located in said face and having a shouldered bore and arbor mounted in the head through the boss, and having a shouldered head to fit said bore, a flanged gage extending across the blade and to the said raised surfaces, and having a shank slidingly mounted in the head, and an adjusting-screw engaging the said shank and also mounted in the head.

3. In a paper-cutting tool, the combination, with a head, of a disk-blade having a central bore constructed with a seat, and an arbor secured to the tool-head, and itself having a shouldered head forming a counterpart to the bore, but extending slightly through the blade.

4. In a paper-cutting tool, the combination, with a head having a receding face, a boss therein, and a hub-like formation opposite the boss, of a disk-blade having a central bore constructed with a shouldered seat, and an arbor screwed into said hub through the boss and having a shouldered head forming a counterpart to the seat, but extending slightly through the blade, whereby the blade is held from play but allowed to turn freely on the arbor and kept from contact with the tool-head by the boss.

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

CHARLES T. RIDGELY.

Witnesses:
RANDOLPH COLEMAN,
C. H. PIERCE.