

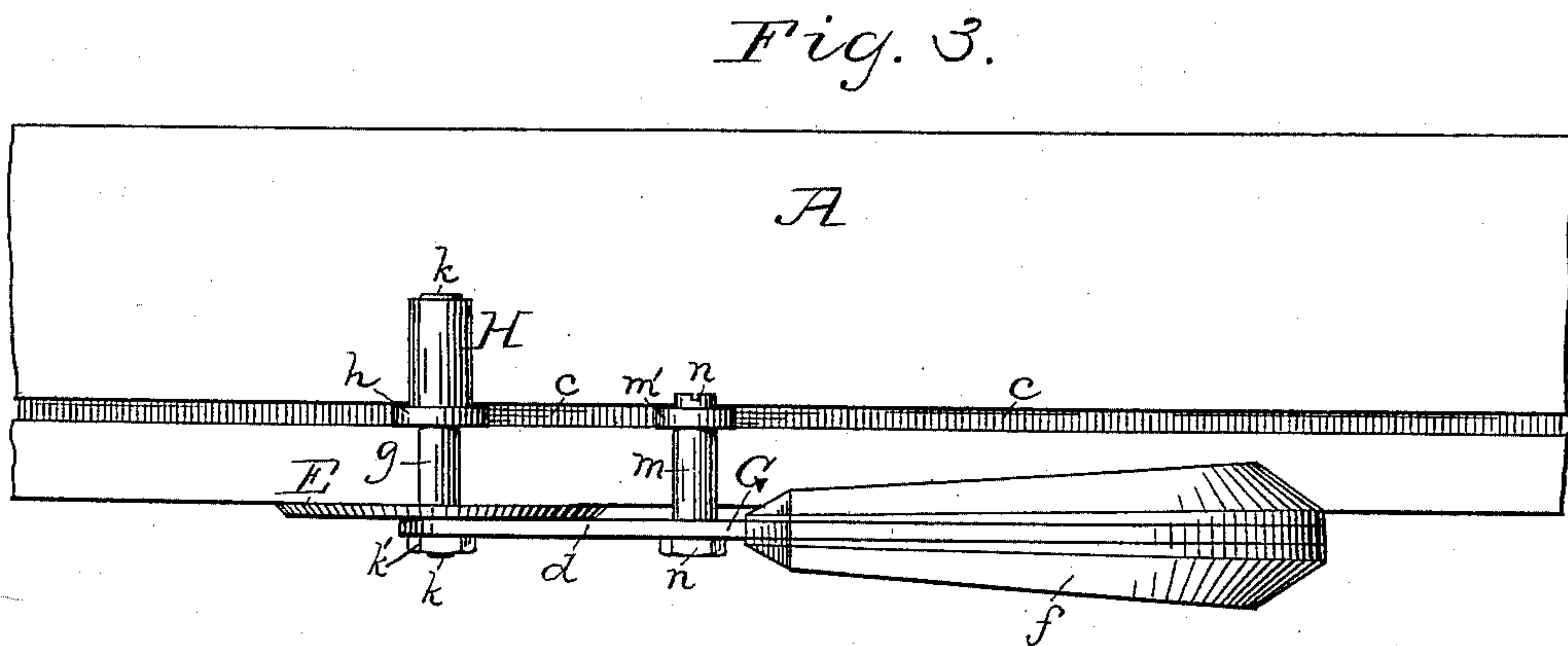
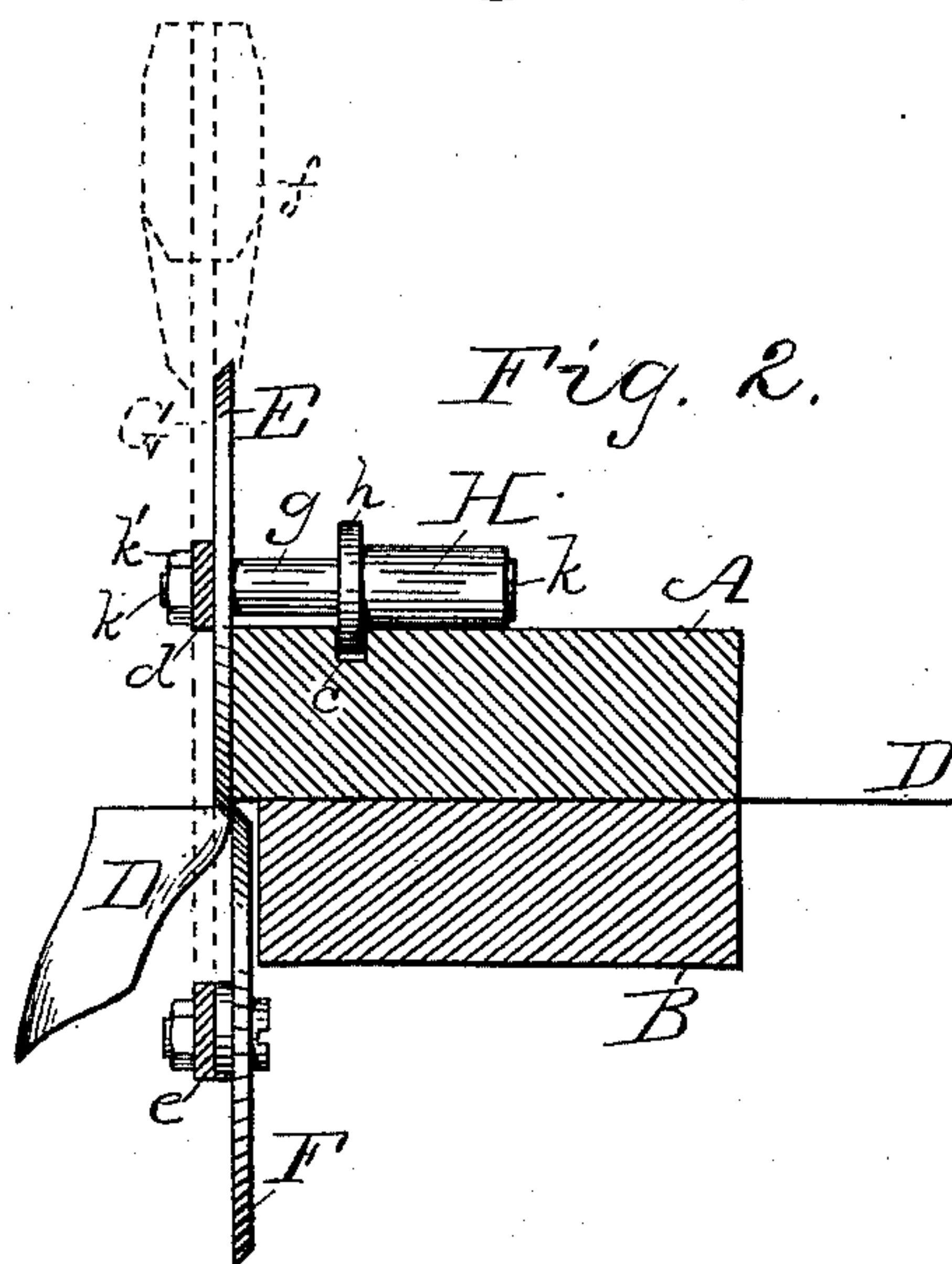
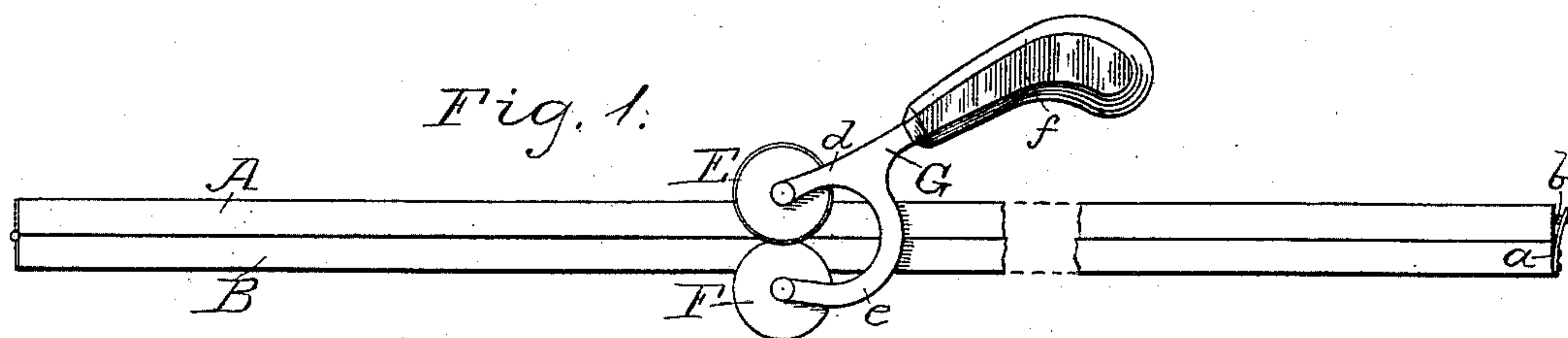
(No Model.)

A. J. GIBSON.

WALL PAPER TRIMMER AND STRAIGHT EDGE.

No. 417,167.

Patented Dec. 10, 1889.



Andrew J. Gibson
Inventor

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. GIBSON, OF PONTIAC, ILLINOIS.

WALL-PAPER TRIMMER AND STRAIGHT-EDGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 417,167, dated December 10, 1889.

Application filed August 8, 1888. Serial No. 282,279. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. GIBSON, of Pontiac, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall-Paper Trimmers and Straight-Edges, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of my invention is to provide simple and effective devices for trimming the edges of rolls of wall-paper even and rapidly, substantially as hereinafter described, and as illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved trimmer and straight-edge. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the straight-edge with an end view of the trimmer-cutters in position thereon. Fig. 3 shows a plan view of the same.

Reference being had to the drawings, A and B represent two strips of wood of corresponding length—say about eight feet long—which are hinged together at one end, so that their broad sides can lie flat against each other, and which are fastened when closed together by a suitable catch. This catch consists of a leaf-spring *a*, which is secured to the end of the lower strip B and projects upward in front of the adjacent end of the upper strip. It has a hole in said upper end which snaps over a pin *b*, projecting from the end of said upper strip. The upper strip should be about an eighth to one-quarter of an inch wider than the under strip, and it is preferably provided with a longitudinal groove *c* therein. These two strips A and B constitute my straight-edge, and it will be observed that the extra width of the upper strip overhangs the right-hand side of the under strip.

The wall-paper D is placed between the strip of the straight-edge, so that the blank edge which it is desired to cut off extends parallel with and just beyond the right-hand edge of the upper strip. In this position the said blank edge of the paper is cut off neatly and evenly by my improved trimmer. This trimmer consists of two disk-shaped cutters E and F, which have their edges beveled, so as to oppose each other and so as to present

sharp cutting-edges. The diameter of the upper cutter E is such that a segment of its cutting-edge projects just below the horizontal plane of the under surface of the upper strip A of the straight-edge, and the relative position of the under cutter F to the upper cutter is such that its cutting-edges lap and bear against that segment of said upper cutter that extends past the under surface of said upper strip of the straight-edge.

The trimmer is so placed that the upper cutter bears flat against the right-hand strip of the straight-edge, and in order to cut the blank edge of the paper it is moved longitudinally along the edge of said straight-edge, always maintaining the relative position thereto just described.

The cutters E and F are kept in the relative position above alluded to by being journaled by suitable means (as will hereinafter be more fully explained) in the ends of the arms *d* and *e* of the frame G, the shank of which latter is secured in a suitable handle *f*, by means of which latter the trimmer is manipulated.

It is desirable that the upper cutter should be provided with some means for holding it against the upper strip of the straight-edge and to insure its revolving. To accomplish this I secure concentrically to the inner face of the cutter a sleeve *g*, which extends transversely over the upper surface of the upper strip of the straight-edge past the longitudinal groove *c* therein. Extending from this sleeve in such position that it enters said groove *c* is a circumferential collar *h*, and between this collar *h* and the end of sleeve with a rubber tire H, which bears against and rolls upon the upper strip of the straight-edge, as shown in the drawings, I journal said sleeve and cutter on the barrel of a bolt *k*, which passes through the extremity of arm *e* of frame G, where it is held by a nut *k'*. Thus as the trimmer is moved longitudinally the collar *h* keeps the cutter against the straight-edge, and the rubber tire H insures the revolution of the upper cutter.

In order to keep the cutters in about the position shown in Fig. 1—that is, so that their centers will be intersected by a vertical line while cutting the paper—I extend laterally

from frame G, about at the confluence of arms *d* and *e*, so that it will bear and roll upon the upper surface of strip A, the roller *m*. This sleeve *m* has its end adjacent to the 5 groove *c* provided with a flange *m'*, which enters said groove, and it is secured to said frame G by a bolt and nut *n*, as shown.

If desired, the groove *c* in the upper strip A of the straight-edge may be dispensed with 10 and the flanges *m'* of roller *m* and *h* of sleeve *g* may be omitted. I prefer their use, however, because it is not necessary when they are embodied in the trimmer for the skill of the operator to keep the trimmer against the 15 straight-edge. I do not, moreover, consider the friction-generating tire H an indispensable feature of my invention, as the contact of the cutting-edges of the cutter might be depended upon to impart a revolving motion 20 thereto during the cutting operation.

While not considered desirable, yet it is possible for the upper cutter of the trimmer to be dispensed with and to cut the paper by making the under cutter bear up against the overhanging edge of the upper strip of the 25 straight-edge.

What I claim is—

The combination, with a straight-edge consisting of strips A and B, having therein longitudinal grooves *c*, of cutters, frame G, in 30 which said cutters are journaled, and sleeves *m* and *g*, having a collar *h* and flange *m'* on them, respectively, as and for the purpose set forth.

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