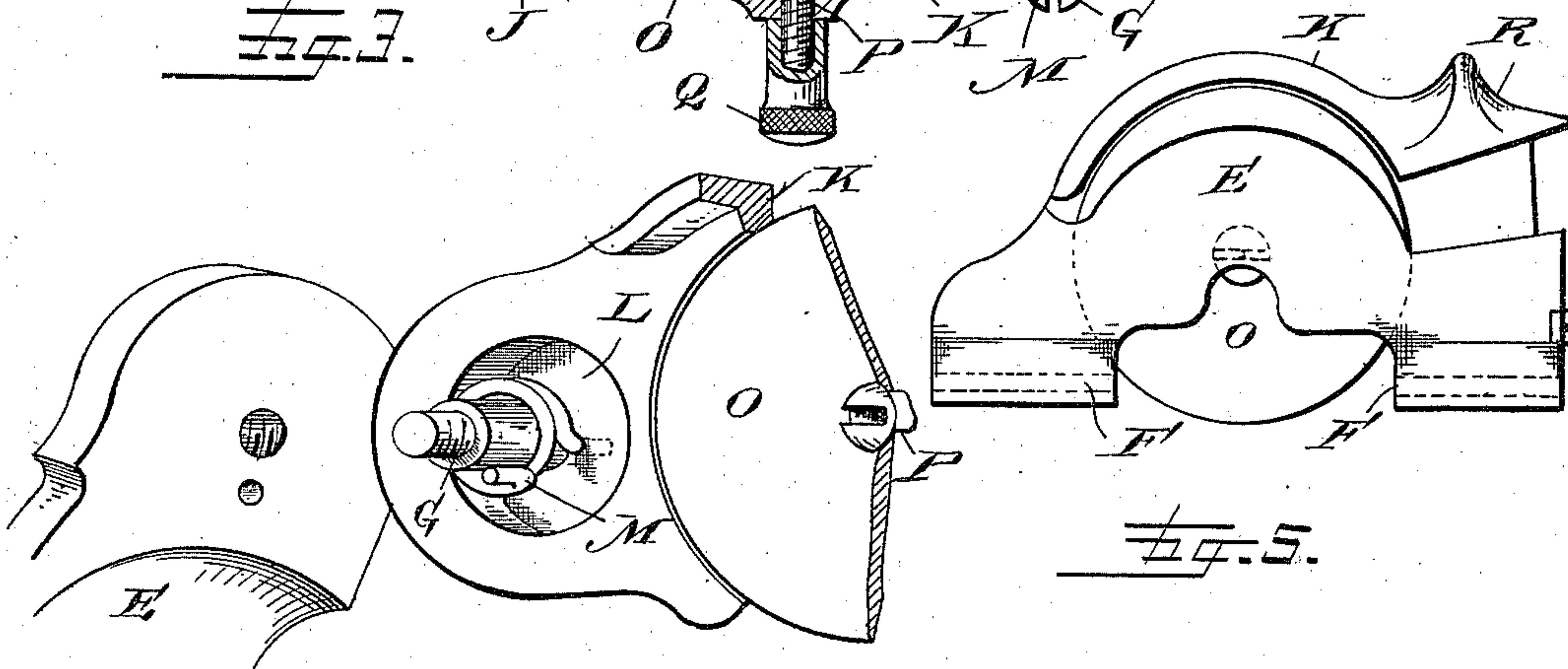
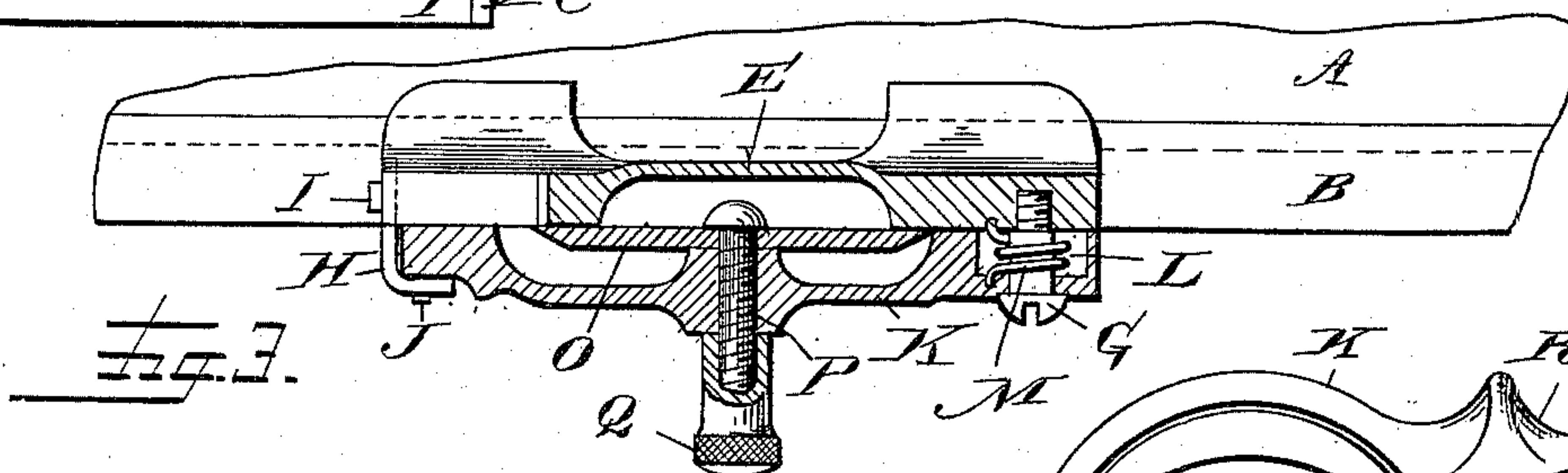
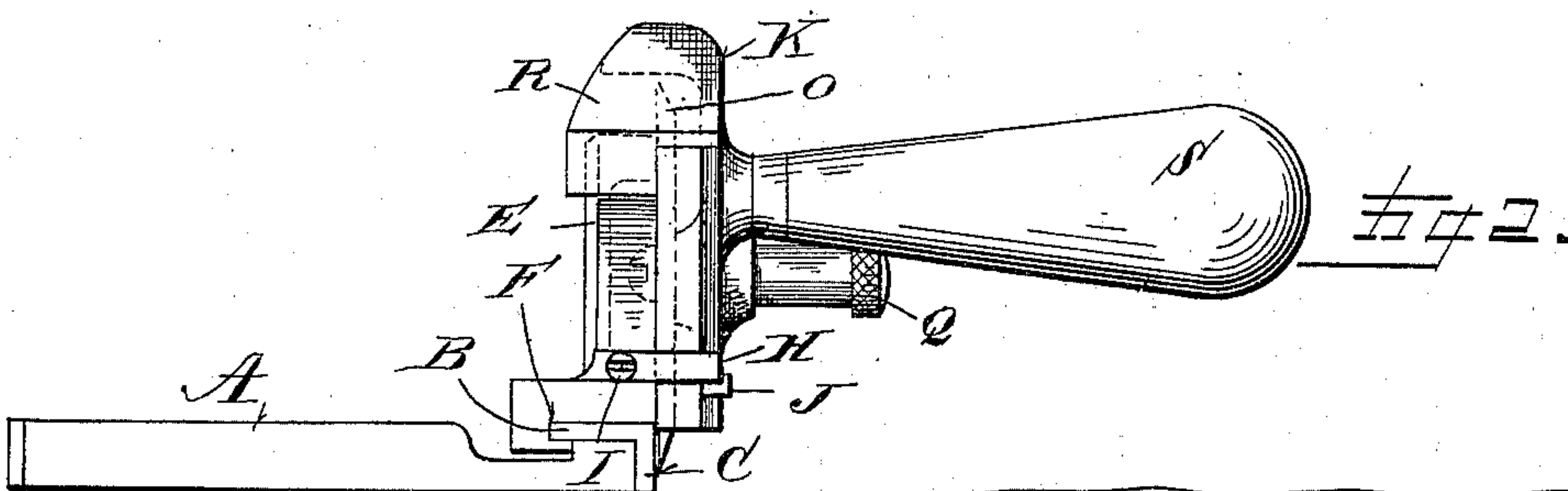
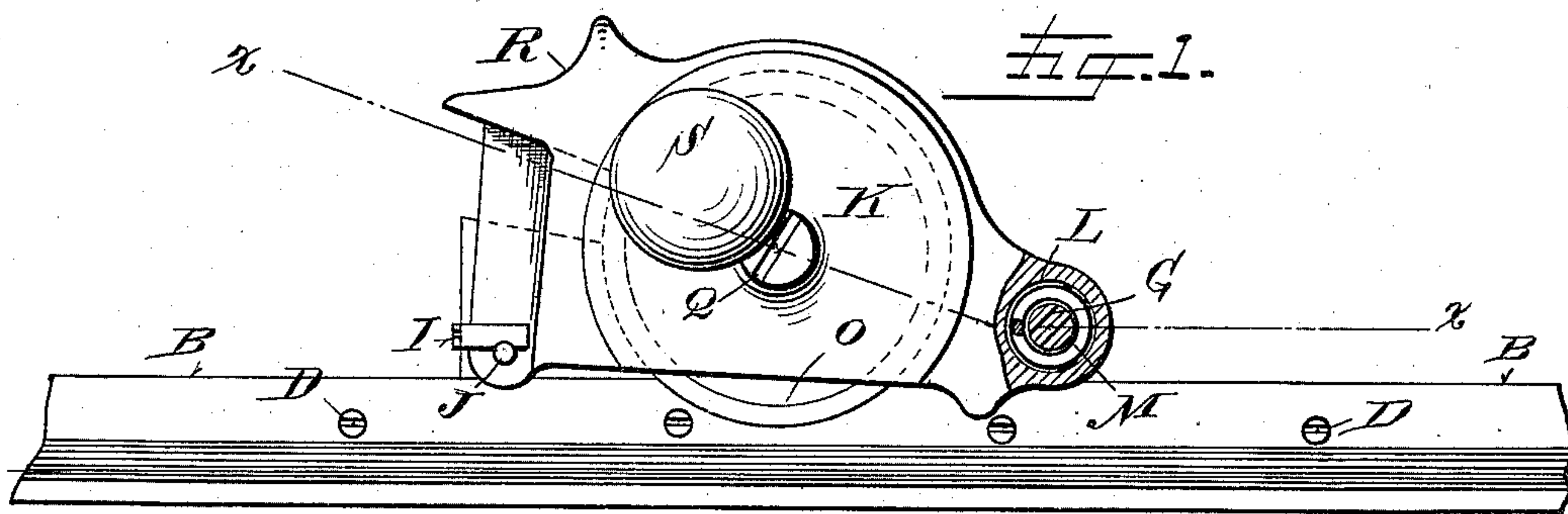


(No Model.)

C. T. RIDGELY.
PAPER CUTTING TOOL.

No. 533,374.

Patented Jan. 29, 1895.



Witnesses Fig. 4.
Jas. B. Stanley.
H. M. McHain.

Charles T. Ridgely, Inventor
By his Attorney
H. A. Coulman.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. RIDGELY, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

PAPER-CUTTING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,374, dated January 29, 1895.

Application filed December 14, 1894. Serial No. 531,829. (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 Paper-Cutting Tools, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in tools for cutting paper, trimming window shades, cloth and such like, and such improvements consist in combining together a head which carries the cutting blade and a gage which travels on a guide strip and guides the direction of the head with its blade, there being a pivotal connection between the head and gage and a spring arranged near or about the pivot and acting to normally support the blade above the material to be cut, but to permit it to be readily depressed down to the material.

In the accompanying drawings, on which like reference letters indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1, represents a side elevation of my improved tool complete, with a part in section, and an elevation of the guide strip with the tool applied thereto; Fig. 2, an end elevation thereof; Fig. 3, a sectional view on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1, looking downward; Fig. 4, a detail perspective view of portions of the gage head and blade, showing the arrangement of the pivot and spring; and Fig. 5, a view looking at the reverse side of Fig. 1.

The letter A designates a guide strip of wood, with a plate B on the upper side which overhangs the wooden part at one edge and thereby forms a way with which engages the gage. The adjoining edge of the guide strip is faced off with a plate C, the plates B and C being of metal, preferably of steel. They are secured to the strip A in any desired manner, as by means of screws D whose heads are flush with the surfaces of the plates.

At E is designated that part of the device which I term the gage. It is constructed of cast metal, as iron or brass, and is provided along its lower edge with a groove F which receives the overhanging edge of the plate B, so that the gage will readily interlock with the plate while being free to slide back and forth thereon. This gage is hollowed out on

the inside to reduce its weight and to accommodate the head of the arbor on which the blade is mounted. At one end the gage has 55 screwed or otherwise secured to it a pivot device G, and at the other end it carries a guide piece H held by a screw I and embracing the outer edge of the head to guide the latter and hold it against the gage. A stop pin J carried by the head comes in contact with this 60 guide piece and limits the movement of the head in an upward direction. This head is designated as K and is pivoted upon the pivot device G and is recessed as shown at L to receive the spiral spring M, one end of the spring engaging with the gage and the other end with the head so that in the effort of the spring to uncoil it lifts the head to the position shown in Fig. 1, but readily yields when 70 the head is depressed so as to bring the cutter O down upon the paper or other material to be cut, which is held under the guide strip A. This blade is in the form of a disk and is mounted to rotate on the arbor P which is 75 screwed into the head and held by a thumb jam nut Q. The head is hollowed out on the inner side to lighten it. It is also provided with a thumb or finger place R and a handle S so as to be forcibly depressed against 80 the material to be cut. In using the tool it is slid along the guide strip and is guided by it through the engagement of the gage therewith. The location of the pivot pin well to one side of the blade center and the location 85 of the handle and thumb or finger place at the other side of the blade center, constitute a sort of lever of the head, enabling the blade to be depressed with great force so that it will go through many thicknesses of material, 90 while the pivotal connection of the head and gage renders the tool devoid of any binding of the parts and while the spring yields to the depression of the head, but readily lifts the blade when the act of cutting is finished, 95 so that the tool can be slid back on the gage and yet the blade be always above the table or material.

The broad feature of the pivoted head and gage and the spring and stop are the subject 100 of claims in my application, Serial No. 520,519, filed August 16, 1894, for improvements in cutting tools, and are therefore not made the subject of claims herein.

As shown the guide piece H is attached to the gage, and the stop pin J is attached to the head, but it is obvious that either member may carry the guide piece and either the
5 stop.

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

1. In a cutting tool, the combination with
10 the gage, of a head fitted thereto, a blade carried by the head, a pivotal connection connecting the head and gage together, a spring near the pivot of said connection and engaging with the head and gage, and a stop to
15 limit the movement between the parts.

2. In a cutting tool, the combination with a gage, of a head fitted thereto, a blade carried by the head, a pivotal connection con-

necting the head and the gage together, a spring encircling the pivot of said connection
20 and engaging at its ends with the gage and head, a stop carried by the head and a guide piece carried by the gage embracing the head and adapted to arrest said stop.

3. In a cutting tool, the combination with
25 the head having a recess, a spring fitted within the recess and engaging with the head, a gage, a pivot connecting the gage and head together, and said spring also engaging with
30 said gage.

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

CHARLES T. RIDGELY.

Witnesses:

OLIVER H. MILLER,
W. M. McNAIR.