(Model.)

# T. CLARK.

## TOBACCO CUTTER.

No. 568,296. Patented Sept. 22, 1896.

Fig. 1.

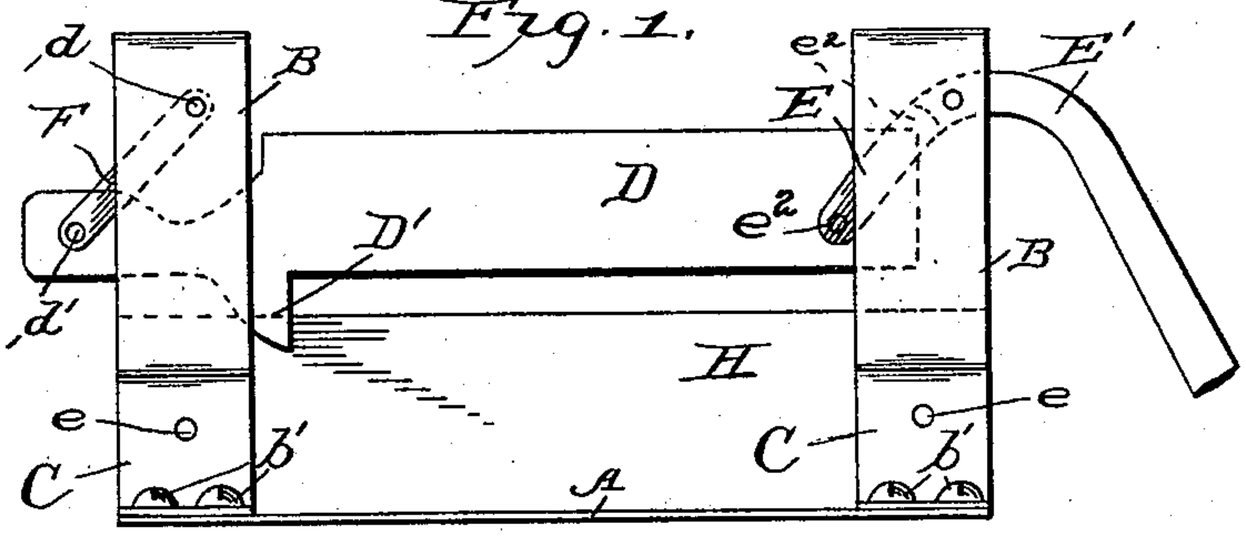



Fig. 2.

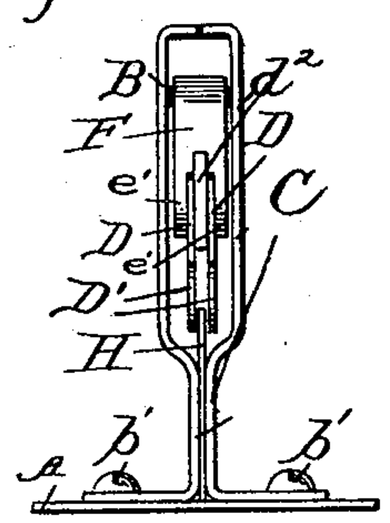



Fig. 3.

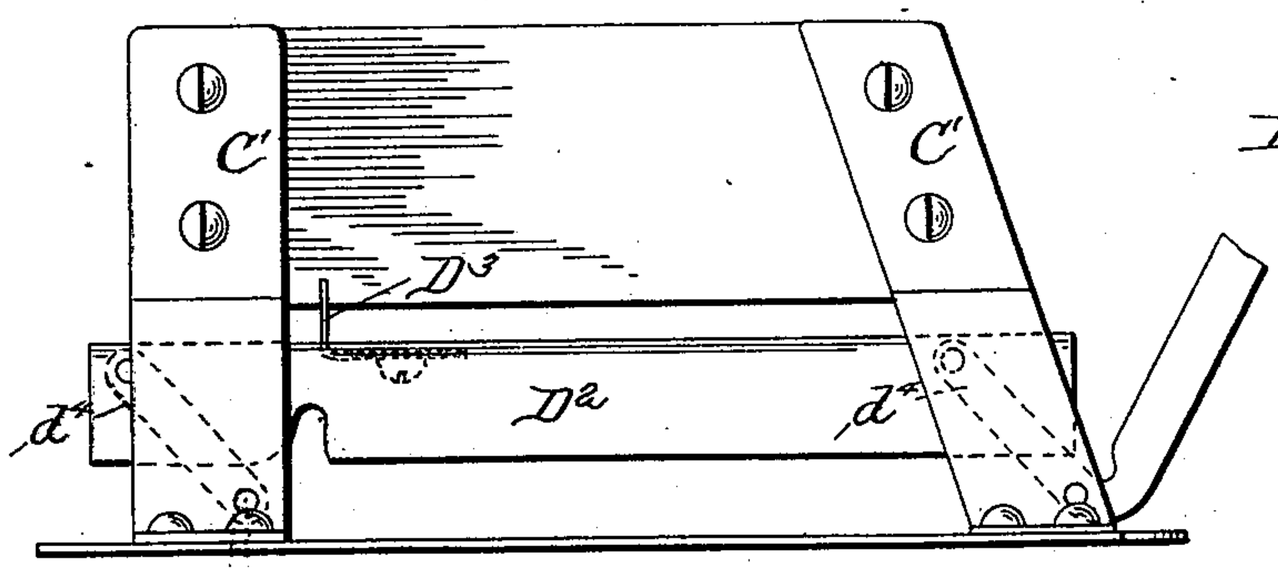
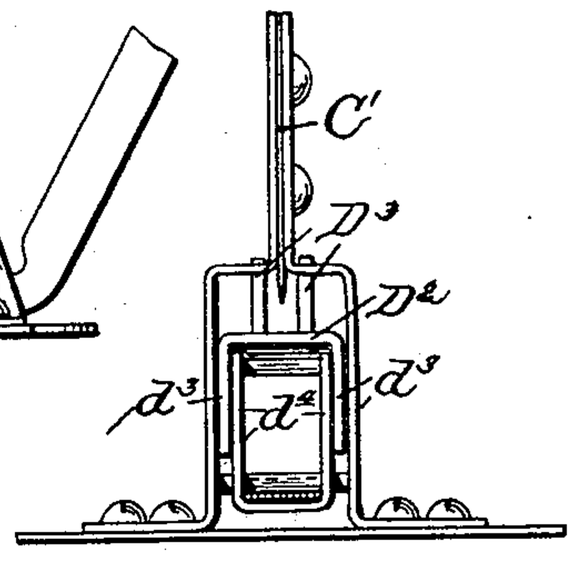



Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CLARK, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

## TOBACCO-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,296, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed February 19, 1896. Serial No. 579,951. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Cutters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in tobacco-cutters; and the object of the invention is to provide a cutter the parts of which may be easily and quickly formed up out of sheet metal and assembled to form a simple, strong, and durable cutter which may be placed upon the market at an extremely low cost.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cutter constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view of a modified form, and Fig. 4 is an end view of the same.

Referring first to the cutter shown in the first two figures, it will be seen that upon a base A are supported two standards B, of sheet metal, which have angular outwardly-turned feet which rest upon the base, to which they are secured by screws or rivets $b'$.

Between the portions C of the standards, which are arranged parallel and a suitable distance apart, is located the knife-blade H, which is held against endwise movement by screws or rivets $e$, passing through the standards and the ends of the blade.

Above the knife the standards are bent outwardly, so as to provide a larger space between their inner faces, and within this space are suspended two sheet-metal bars D D, which are movable to force the tobacco downward upon the knife, as hereinafter described.

The bars D are spaced sufficiently far apart to permit the knife to pass between them when they are forced downward, and they are suspended from the standards by links E F. The link E is formed in the shape of an extension of the handle E', and consists of two tongues $e'$, which pass down one upon each side of the bars D, to which they are connected by suitable pivotal pins or screws $e^2$. Another tongue or space-block $d^2$ serves to keep the bars D a sufficient distance apart.

The handle is pivoted in any suitable manner between the standards and may be made in any suitable manner or shape. The links F are connected in like manner with the bars D and with the standards by pivots $d$ and $d'$, and, if necessary, a space-block $d^2$ may be placed between the bars D. It will thus be seen that upward movement of the handle will draw the bars downward and forward in a drawing manner, and, by reason of the depending legs D', which are formed upon the lower edges of the bars, the tobacco which is placed under the bars when elevated will be forced downward upon the knife and an effective draw cut secured.

Instead of forcing the tobacco down upon the upper side of the knife it may be raised against the under side of a blade, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. In this form the wider space between the standards is formed next the base-plate and the standards brought nearer together, as at C', to hold the knife. In this form I prefer to form the support or carrier for the tobacco in the shape of a strip of sheet metal $D^2$, which has its side edges turned downward at right angles, as at $d^3$, the links $d^4$ being pivoted to these turned-down edges.

A pair of lugs or stops $D^3$, carried upon the support, serves to hold the tobacco against movement upon the support.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination, in a tobacco-cutter, a base-plate, the standards extending up therefrom and secured thereto by laterally-extending feet, said standards having their sides close together at one point and wider at another point, the knife rigidly secured between the sides at the narrower parts of the standards, the tobacco-carrier guided in the wider parts and having a stop or rest at one end to force the tobacco against the knife, and means for operating said carrier.

2. In combination, in a tobacco-cutter, the stationary knife, the standards carrying the same, a tobacco-carrier having two downwardly-extending sides guided between the sides of the standards, and the handle for operating the carrier pivoted thereto at one end to the downwardly-extending sides of the same and means for controlling the opposite

end of the carrier connected to the said downwardly-extending sides, substantially as described.

3. In combination, in a tobacco-cutter, the stationary knife, the standards carrying the same, a tobacco-carrier of inverted-U form guided between the sides of the standard, the handle extending up within the under side of the U-shaped carrier and pivoted thereto at one end, and means for guiding the other end of the carrier extending within the under side of the same.

4. In combination, in a tobacco-cutter, a base, the standards at the ends of the base, a stationary knife for cutting the material, a movable carrier with means for operating the same, said base, standards, and carrier all being made of sheet metal, the said standards being stamped with laterally-extending feet and with portions near together and portions wide apart for respectively holding the knife and guiding the carrier.

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

THOMAS CLARK.

Witnesses:

GEO. A. BINKERT,

CHARLEY HENDRICKS.