

(No Model.)

M. F. TYTLER.
PAPER CUTTER.

No. 575,447.

Patented Jan. 19, 1897.

Fig. 1.

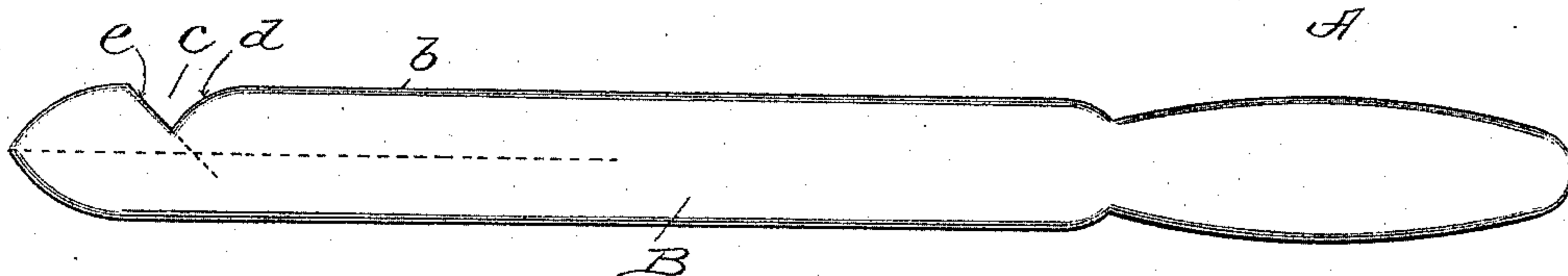
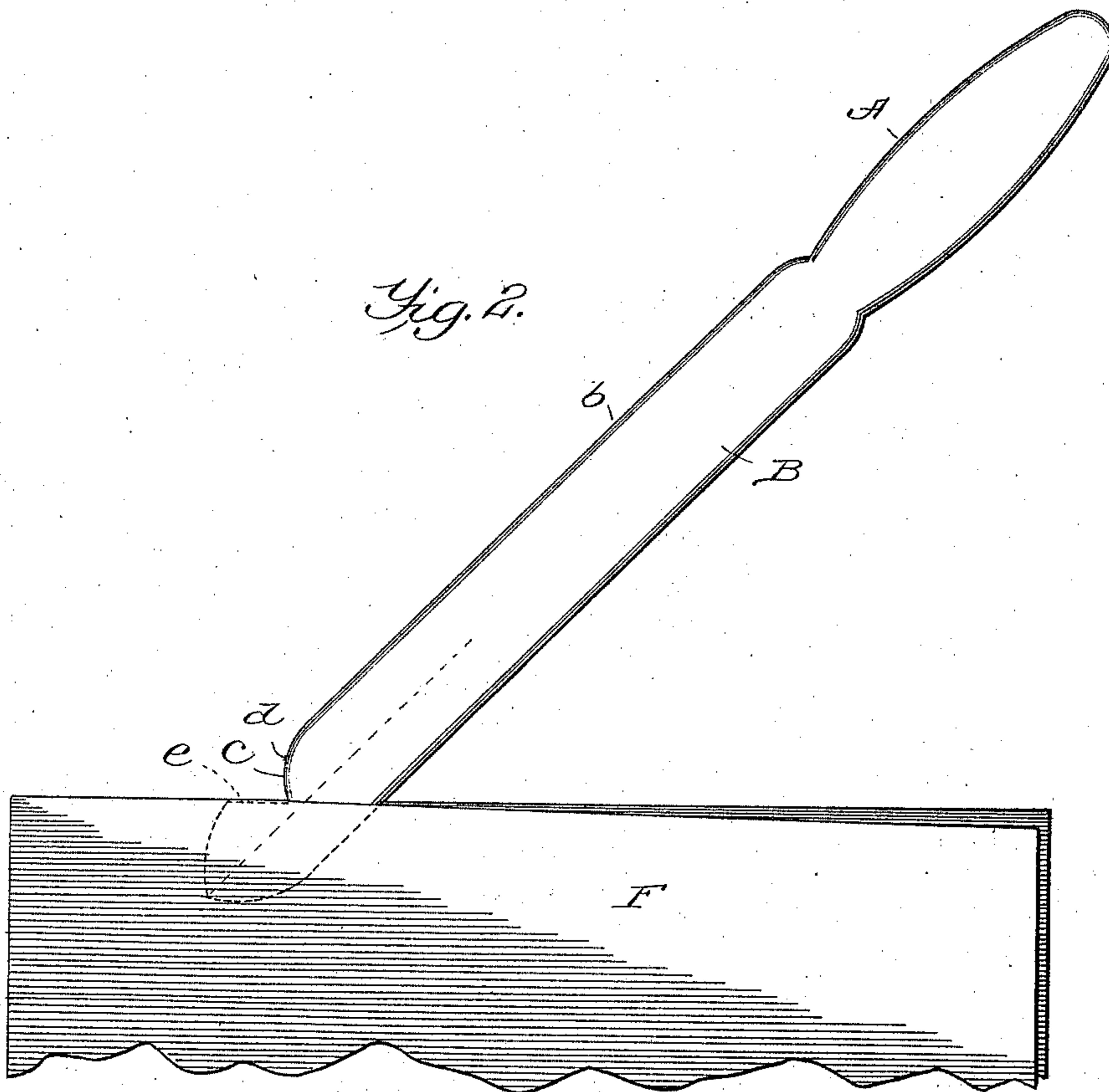


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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PAPER-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,447, dated January 19, 1897.

Application filed June 20, 1896. Serial No. 596,300. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAYNARD F. TYTLER, a citizen of Great Britain, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Cutters; and I hereby declare the following to be full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention consists in constructing a paper-cutter with a notch or recess in its cutting edge, said recess being so formed and located that it shall act as a stop to prevent the blade of the cutter from slipping out from between the leaves of the book or magazine or from other folds being cut.

In the use of paper cutters or folders having a simple blade of the ordinary type it is a common occurrence for the blade when in use to slip out from between the leaves being severed by reason of the end or point of the blade being reached before the operator is aware of it or because of a little too much force being used, so that the dividing-line must be found again by manipulation of the mass of leaves or folds and the blade reinserted at the desired cutting-line, thus often causing considerable annoyance and appreciable delay, especially when such an implement is used as a working tool and a large amount of work is to be done.

To provide a convenient implement so constructed as to obviate this difficulty, I have devised the cutter shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a general view of my cutter; and Fig. 2 an illustration of the same in use, showing the operation of the recess or stop hereinafter described.

A represents the handle of the cutter, which may be of any preferred form.

B is the blade, having the dull cutting edge *b* upon one or both of its longitudinal margins. At a point in the edge near the extremity of the blade I form a recess *c*, consisting, first, of a convex curve *d*, extending inwardly a convenient distance, usually about one-third of the width of the blade, and, second, of a substantially straight portion *e*, extending from the inner end of the curved portion *d* outwardly to the edge of the blade.

The edge of the blade in the recess thus formed may be of the same degree of sharpness as the other portions of the edge, but it should preferably be made slightly more dull or blunt in the portion *e*, so as to form a more effectual stop when in use.

Fig. 2 shows the cutter in operation. *F* designates the leaves of a book, paper, or other fold to be cut. The blade is first inserted between the leaves to be cut and thrust in up to a point near the handle or inner end of the blade. It is then moved outwardly and forwardly, following and cutting the fold until the recess *c* is reached, when the angle of the fold enters said recess, passing around the convex portion *d* thereof, and the straight portion *e* is brought squarely against the inner angle of the still uncut portion of the fold and acts as a stop to the further movement of the blade, for the reason that said straight portion *e* is about parallel with the fold and that therefore much more power would be required to force the portion *e* through the fold than has been previously required to force the other portion of the edge through, inasmuch as the portion *e* meets the fold in a right line or broadside, whereas the edge of the blade up to this point has met the fold at an angle and also edgewise of the paper. The result is that the movement of the blade is checked and practically brought to a full stop when the portion *e* of the recess *c* and the angle of the fold engage each other, unless very great force is used, which is of course unnecessary and which a little practice with the implement will prevent. The further result follows that the extremity of the blade does not slip out from the fold, but remains firmly held between the leaves, ready for another inward and forward movement, until the end of the leaf or fold is reached and the severing completed. The operator soon becomes accustomed to the check in the movement of the blade caused by the recurrence of the recess and finds it a great convenience as a signal or warning that the end of the blade has been nearly reached and that the further forward movement of the blade should be discontinued and a new stroke begun.

To secure the best result, the blade should be held at such an angle to the fold that the

straight portion *e* of the recess *c* will be about parallel to the line of the fold when brought in contact with it. To facilitate this, I usually incline the straight portion *e* at an angle
5 of about forty-five degrees to the longitudinal axis of the blade, as indicated in dotted lines in the drawings.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

10 A paper-knife having a handle *A*, a blade *B*, and a cutting edge *b*, said cutting edge being provided, at a point near the extremity

of the blade, with a recess *c*, consisting of a portion *d*, extending inwardly from said edge, and a rectilinear blunted portion *e*, extending 15 from the inner end of said inwardly-extending portion outwardly to said edge, substantially as set forth.

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

MAYNARD F. TYTLER.

Witnesses:

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H. W. WINDLE.