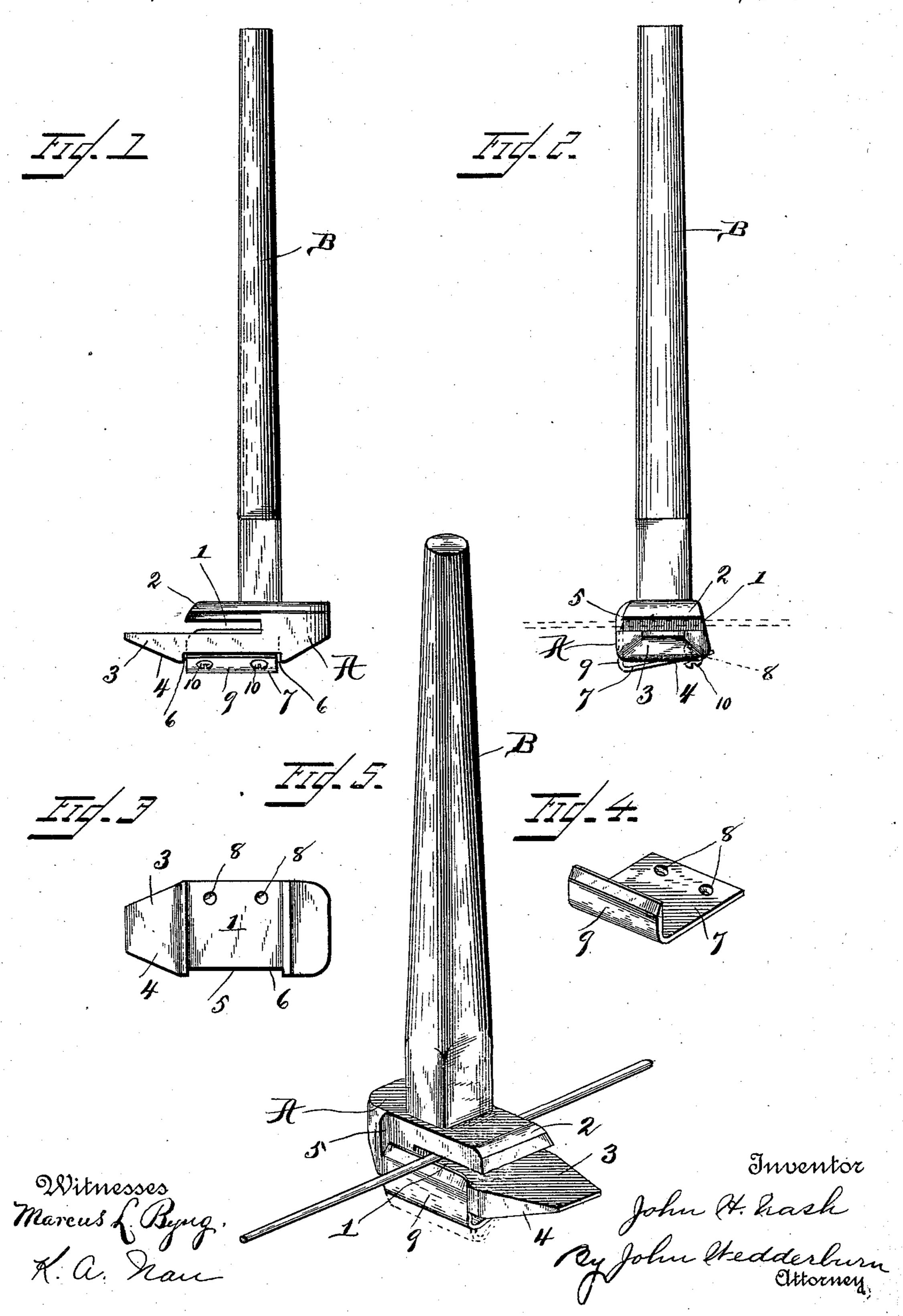
J. H. NASH.
WIRE CUTTER.

No. 578,463.

Patented Mar. 9, 1897.



United States Patent Office.

JOHN H. NASH, OF STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

WIRE-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,463, dated March 9, 1897.

Application filed May 23, 1896. Serial No. 592,721. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John H. Nash, a citizen of the United States, residing at Stockton, in the county of San Joaquin and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Cutters; and I do hereby declare the following to be a 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.

This invention relates to wire-cutters, and more particularly to a wire-cutter especially

adapted for severing wire bale-ties.

My object is to provide a cheap, simple, and extremely efficient wire-cutter of the class described which will be capable of easy manipulation.

Having this object in view, the invention consists of certain novel features and combinations more fully disclosed hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, a front end view; Fig. 3, a bottom view showing the cutter removed; Fig. 4, a detail of the cutter, and Fig. 5 a view showing the device in use.

A designates the head, and B the handle, of my improved tool. The head is provided with a longitudinal slot 1, which extends entirely across the head, as shown. A lip 2 and a toe 3 are thus provided, the toe extending outward considerably farther than the lip, being somewhat pointed and having its lower face beveled at 4. One side of the head is provided with a broad guide-slot 5, intersecting the slot 1. The guide-slot is extended around under the head, as at 6. It will be observed that both sides of the head converge upwardly to a slight degree.

The steel cutter consists of plate 7, having 40 screw-holes 8 at one end, and provided with an upturned inwardly-inclined cutting-blade

9 at its other end.

Screws 10 hold the plate 7 in the guide-slot or recess 6 in such manner that it is pivotally and loosely secured, so that the cutting-blade is free for movement in guide-slot 5 and across the wire-receiving slot 1.

The tool is used in the following manner:
The pointed beveled toe is slipped under the
bale-tie and the handle to the tool rocked

backward until the tie has entered slot 1. The tool is then rocked toward the cutting-blade, which is pressed upward and, coöperating with the lip on the head, severs the wire.

Having thus described the invention, what 55

is claimed as new is—

1. In a bale-tie cutter, the combination with a head having a slot attached to receive the bale-tie, of a handle secured to said head whereby the latter may be rocked, and a cut-60 ting-blade formed of two portions which are disposed at an angle to each other, one of said portions being pivoted or hinged to the under side of the head and the other portion adapted to move past the slot, said parts being so dis-65 posed as related that when the head is rocked, the pivoted portion of the blade will be actuated by contact with the bale and the free portion of said blade made to move across the slot and cut the tie or band.

2. In a bale-tie cutter, the combination with a head provided with a slot adapted to receive the tie and having a handle connected to the head, of a cutting-blade formed of two portions disposed at an angle to each other, one 75 portion being pivotally connected to the head and the other portion provided with a cutting

edge adapted to move across the slot.

3. In a bale-tie cutter, the combination with the head provided with a wire or tie receiving 80 slot and also having a guide-slot, said head being formed into an upper lip and a lower extended toe having an inclined or beveled face, of a handle connected to the blade, a cutting-blade formed of two portions extending at an 85 angle to each other, one portion being adapted for movement in the guide-slot, and the other portion being located under the head, and screws passing loosely through the last-named portion of the cutting-blade and into the head 90 whereby said cutting-blade is pivoted or hinged.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of the subscrib-

ing witnesses.

JOHN H. NASH.

Witnesses:

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