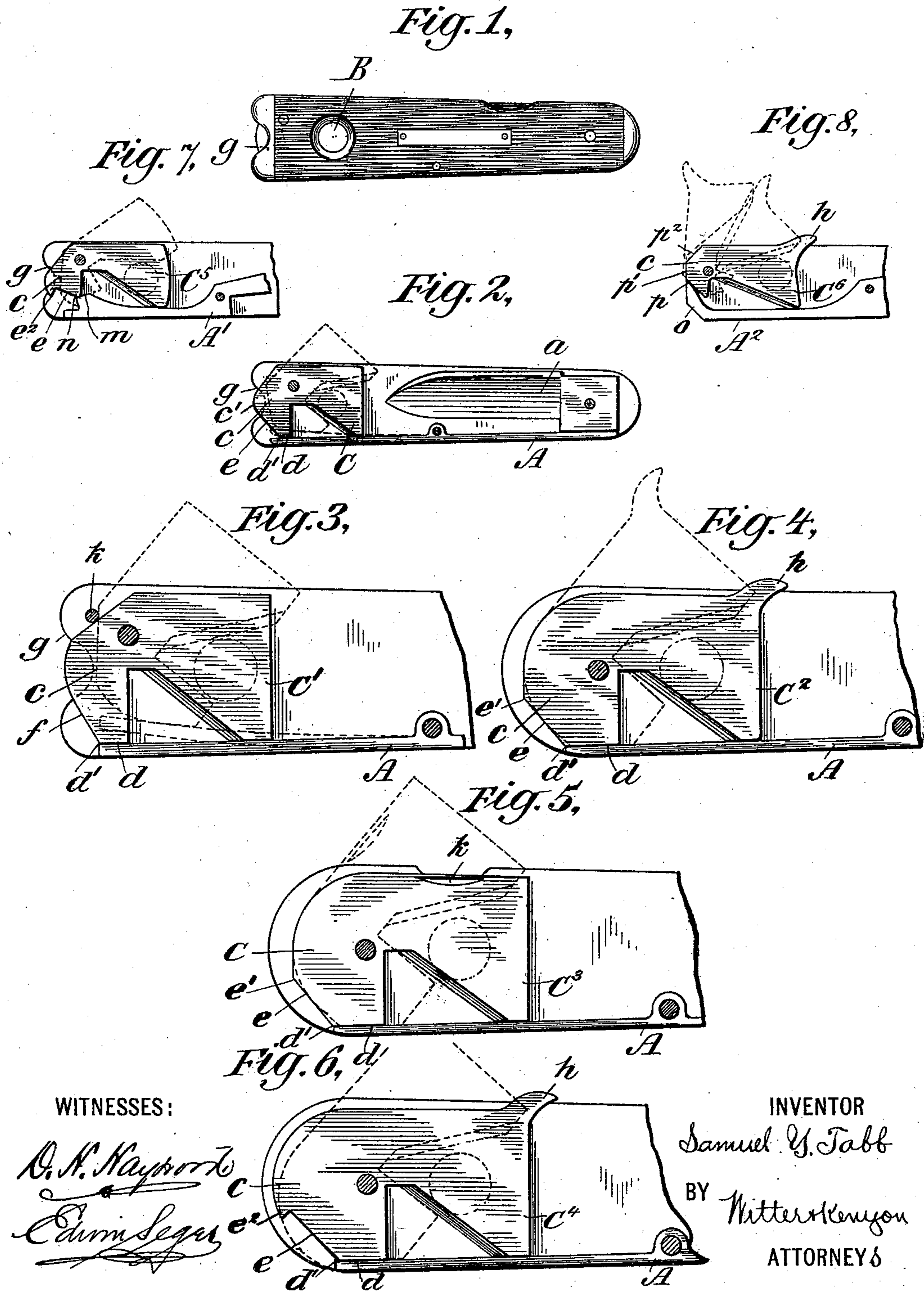


(No Model.)

S. Y. TABB.
CIGAR TIP CUTTER.

No. 599,879.

Patented Mar. 1, 1898.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL Y. TABB, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CIGAR-TIP CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 599,879, dated March 1, 1898.

Application filed February 15, 1897. Serial No. 623,568. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL Y. TABB, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cigar-Tip Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cigar-tip cutters and to pocket-knives provided with cigar-cutters, and has for its object to provide an improved device of the kind mentioned convenient to operate and simple and efficient in its construction.

The invention consists of the construction hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, and in which like letters of reference designate similar parts, I have shown several embodiments of the invention.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a pocket-knife embodying one form of the invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the knife shown in Fig. 1 with one scale and cover of the handle removed. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are fragmental side elevations of pocket-knives, with one scale and cover removed, in which various forms of my invention are shown.

The knife is generally constructed with the usual scales and covers to form a suitable frame or casing for the blades and is provided with a spring to act upon the blade or blades. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the spring A at one end operates upon a knife-blade *a* of the ordinary character, or, if desired, any simple implement adapted to be pivoted to a knife-handle or other similar or equivalent device may be operated by the spring instead of a knife-blade *a*. Near the other end of the handle or frame is an aperture B, adapted to receive the tip of a cigar. Near this aperture is a pivoted cigar-cutting blade arranged to sweep past the aperture B to cut off the cigar-tip. The cigar-cutting blades shown in all the figures have a cutting edge which, as shown, is inclined to the radii of the aperture. This enables the user to cut off the tip of the cigar with much less pressure upon the blade than if the blade had a straight edge cutting the cigar in a direction at a right angle to the axis of the aperture B. These blades, as shown, all have their edges inclined upward from their outer ends toward their axes. The

cigar-cutting blades, which are lettered C C' C² C³ C⁴ C⁵ C⁶, respectively, have important features in common, but differ in certain respects, as will be pointed out.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 7 the blades are pivoted eccentrically and the frame in each of these figures is provided with a recess *g* at its end, whereby inward pressure may be exerted upon the exposed end of the blade to force it open against the spring which holds it closed in the frame.

In Figs. 4, 6, and 8 the blades have short projections *h*, whereby they may be opened by means of the thumb or finger nail.

In Fig. 5 the blade has a nail-slit *k*, by which it may be opened.

All the blades have heads *c*, provided with bearing faces or points, against which their springs bear to hold them closed or opened.

In Figs. 2, 4, and 5 the blades have bearing-faces *d*, against which the springs bear to hold the blades closed, the springs lying flush against the bearing-faces and these faces terminating at the point *d'* at the left, as shown, of the pivots of the blades when the blades are closed. In opening these blades C C² C³ pressure must be exerted till the points *d'* have just passed below the pivotal points, when the springs snap the blades open, as shown in dotted lines, till the bearing-faces *e* come against the springs, which by their pressure upon these faces *e* hold the blades open in cutting position. At this time the points *e'* of the faces *e* are at the left of the pivotal points and prevent the springs from opening the blades farther than they are shown in dotted lines; but, if desired, these blades could be opened farther by hand, thereby entirely exposing the cutting edges and enabling them to be sharpened. It will be seen, however, that the springs by bearing upon the faces *e* serve to limit the movement of these blades C C² C³ into open position.

In Fig. 3 the head *c* of the blade C' has the bearing-face *d*; but instead of the bearing-face *e* it has a bearing-face *f*, against which the spring A bears when the blade is open. In this case the rigid stop *k* passing through the scales serves to arrest the blade when it has reached its cutting position.

In Fig. 6 the blade C⁴ has the bearing-faces *d* and *e*, and the bearing-face *e* has a rigid

stop e^2 , adapted, when the blade is opened, to strike against the end of the spring A to limit the movement of the blade.

In Fig. 7 the spring A' has an inclined face m , bearing upward against the bearing face or point n of the blade when the blade is closed and in a direction to the left, as shown, of the pivot. The spring by this arrangement operates to hold the blade closed. When pressure is exerted against the head of the blade at the recess, the bearing face or point n is forced round till it passes below and to the right of the pivot, when the blade springs open and the spring bears against the bearing-face e . The blade is arrested in this movement by the stop e^2 on the blade striking against the end of the spring.

In Fig. 8 the spring A² has a projection o , bearing upward against the face p of the blade and, as shown, in a line passing to the left of and above the pivot when the blade is closed. When the blade is lifted by the projection h , the blade turns so as to present the face p' to the projection o of the spring, and as soon as this happens the blade is sprung open to the intermediate position shown in dotted lines. By again slightly lifting the blade it will be sprung open to the uppermost position shown in dotted lines, the spring at this time bearing against the bearing-face p^2 of the blade. Thus the spring serves to throw the blade into open position and to limit the movement of the blade into this position.

The cigar-cutting blades, as shown in all the figures, are completely housed within their frames, with their cutting edges below the aperture B when in closed position. When in open position ready to cut the cigar-tip, the cutting edges are still housed within the frames above the aperture B.

In the best form of the invention and as herein shown the cigar-tip cutter is embodied in and forms part of a pocket-knife. I do not, however, wish to be limited to this arrangement, as the cigar-tip cutter could be embodied separate and distinct from a pocket-knife and attain many of the advantages of my invention. Various other changes, such as will suggest themselves to any one skilled in the art, may be made without departing from my invention.

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

1. In a cigar-cutter, the combination with a suitable frame provided with an aperture to receive a cigar-tip, of a cigar-cutting blade pivoted in the frame and having two bearing faces or points for a spring, and a spring bearing upon the said points or faces of the blade in turn, and operating to hold the blade closed and to throw it into open position when the blade in opening has passed beyond a predetermined position, the blade having its edge within the frame when it is in open position and when it is in closed position, substantially as set forth.

2. In a cigar-cutter, the combination with a suitable frame provided with an aperture to receive a cigar-tip, of a cigar-cutting blade pivoted in the frame and having its edge inclined obliquely to the radii of the aperture when in cutting position, the blade having two bearing points or faces for a spring, and a spring bearing upon the said points or faces in turn and operating to hold the blade closed and to throw the blade into open position when the blade in opening has passed beyond a predetermined position, the blade having its edge within the frame both when the blade is in open position and when it is in closed position, substantially as set forth.

3. In a cigar-cutter, the combination with a suitable frame having an aperture to receive the tip of a cigar, of a cigar-cutting blade pivoted in the frame and having two bearing faces or points for a spring, a spring arranged to bear upon one or the other of these faces or points and hold the blade open with its cutting edge above the aperture and within the frame, or closed with its cutting edge below the aperture, the spring operating to throw the blade into open position after the blade in opening has passed beyond a predetermined position, the spring serving as a stop to limit the movement of the blade into open position, substantially as set forth.

4. In a cigar-cutter, the combination with a suitable frame having an aperture to receive the tip of a cigar, of a cigar-cutting blade pivoted in the frame and provided with a cutting edge inclined to the radii of the aperture, the blade having two bearing faces or points for a spring, a spring arranged to bear upon one or the other of these faces or points and hold the blade open with its cutting edge above the aperture and within the frame, or closed with its cutting edge below the aperture, the spring operating to throw the blade into open position after the blade in opening has passed beyond a predetermined position, the spring serving as a stop to limit the movement of the blade into open position, substantially as set forth.

5. In a cigar-cutter, the combination with a suitable frame provided with an aperture to receive a cigar-tip, of a cigar-cutting blade pivoted in the frame and having two bearing points or faces, a spring bearing upon said points or faces of the blade and operating to hold it closed and to throw it into open position when the blade in opening has passed beyond a predetermined position, the blade being closed when its edge is below the said aperture and open when it is above the aperture, and an unyielding stop to arrest the blade when its edge has passed above the aperture and before it has passed the outer edge of the frame, substantially as set forth.

6. In a cigar-cutter, the combination with a suitable frame provided with an aperture to receive a cigar-tip, of a spring-pressed cigar-cutting blade pivoted in the frame, the frame being provided with a recess whereby inward

pressure may be put upon the blade to open it, the blade having its edge within the frame both when it is in open and closed position, substantially as set forth.

5 7. In a cigar-cutter, the combination with a suitable frame provided with an aperture to receive a cigar-tip, of a spring-pressed cigar-cutting blade pivoted in the frame, the frame being provided with a recess whereby inward
10 pressure may be put upon the blade to open it, and an unyielding stop to arrest the blade when it has reached its open position, the blade having its edge within the frame both when it is in open and closed position, sub-
15 stantially as set forth.

8. In a pocket-knife, the combination with the handle having a pivoted knife-blade or other device at one end, and provided with an aperture near its other end to receive a cigar-
20 tip, of a cigar-cutting blade pivoted in the handle so as to sweep past the aperture, and an opening and closing spring secured in the handle and bearing at one end upon the cigar-cutting knife-blade and holding said blade
25 normally closed, and bearing at its other end upon the said knife-blade or other device, the cigar-cutting blade having two bearing faces or points upon which the spring bears alternately and operates upon the blade to hold it
30 closed with its cutting edge below the aperture, and to throw it into open position with its edge above the aperture and within the frame, when the blade in opening has passed beyond a predetermined position, substan-
35 tially as set forth.

9. In a pocket-knife, the combination with

a handle provided near one end with an aper-
ture to receive a tip of a cigar, of a cigar-cut-
ting blade pivoted in the handle so as to sweep
past the aperture and having two bearing 40
points or faces, and an opening and closing
spring bearing upon said points or faces of
the blade and operating upon the blade so as
to hold it closed with its edge below the aper-
ture and open with its edge above the aper- 45
ture, and means to arrest the blade when its
edge has reached its open position, substan-
tially as set forth.

10. In a cigar-cutter, the combination with
a suitable frame having an aperture to receive 50
the tip of a cigar, of a cigar-cutting blade piv-
oted in the frame and having two bearing faces
or points for a spring, a spring arranged to
bear upon one or the other of these faces or
points and hold the blade open with its edge 55
above the aperture and within the frame or
closed with its edge below the aperture when
the blade in opening has passed beyond a pre-
determined position, the frame being provided
with a recess in the end next the pivot of the 60
blade whereby pressure may be put upon the
blade to throw the blade beyond the predeter-
mined position required for opening it, sub-
stantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 65
name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL Y. TABB.

Witnesses:

NICHOLAS M. GOODLETT, Jr.
EDWIN SEGER.