

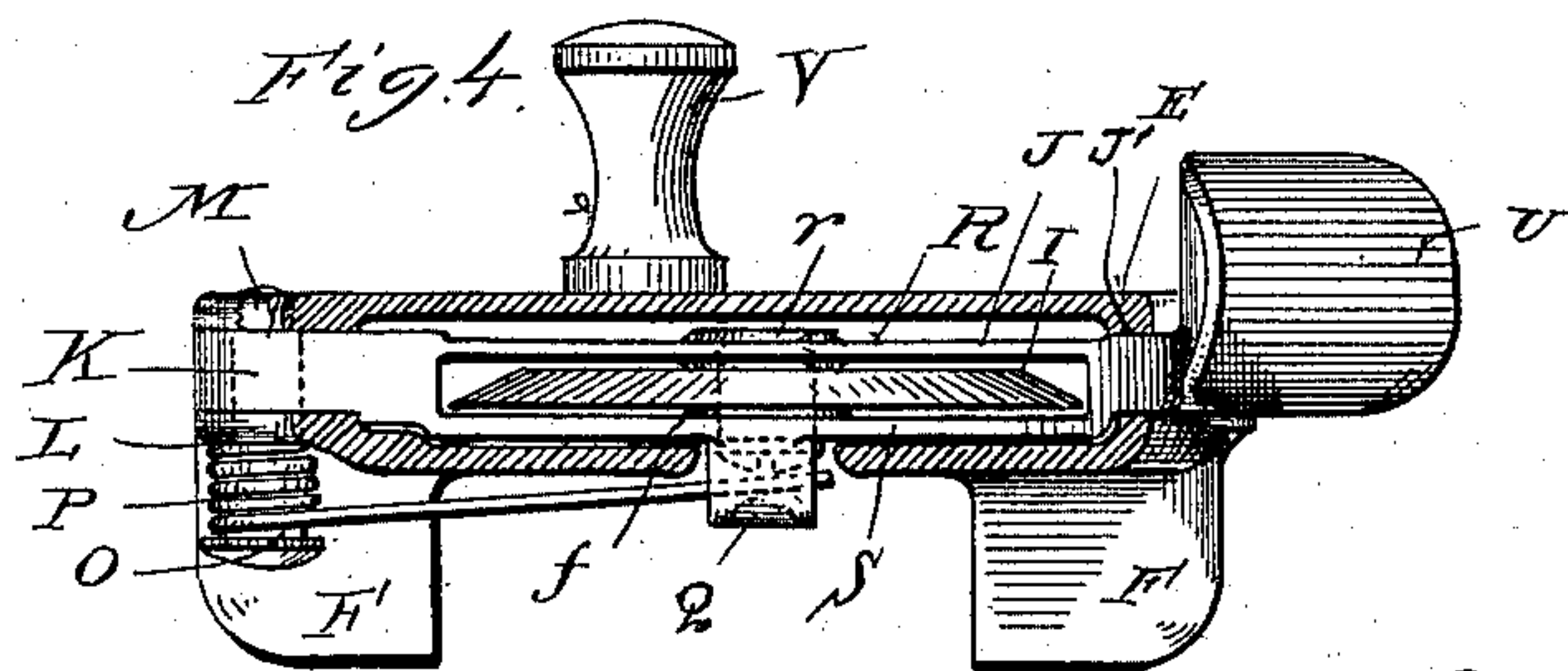
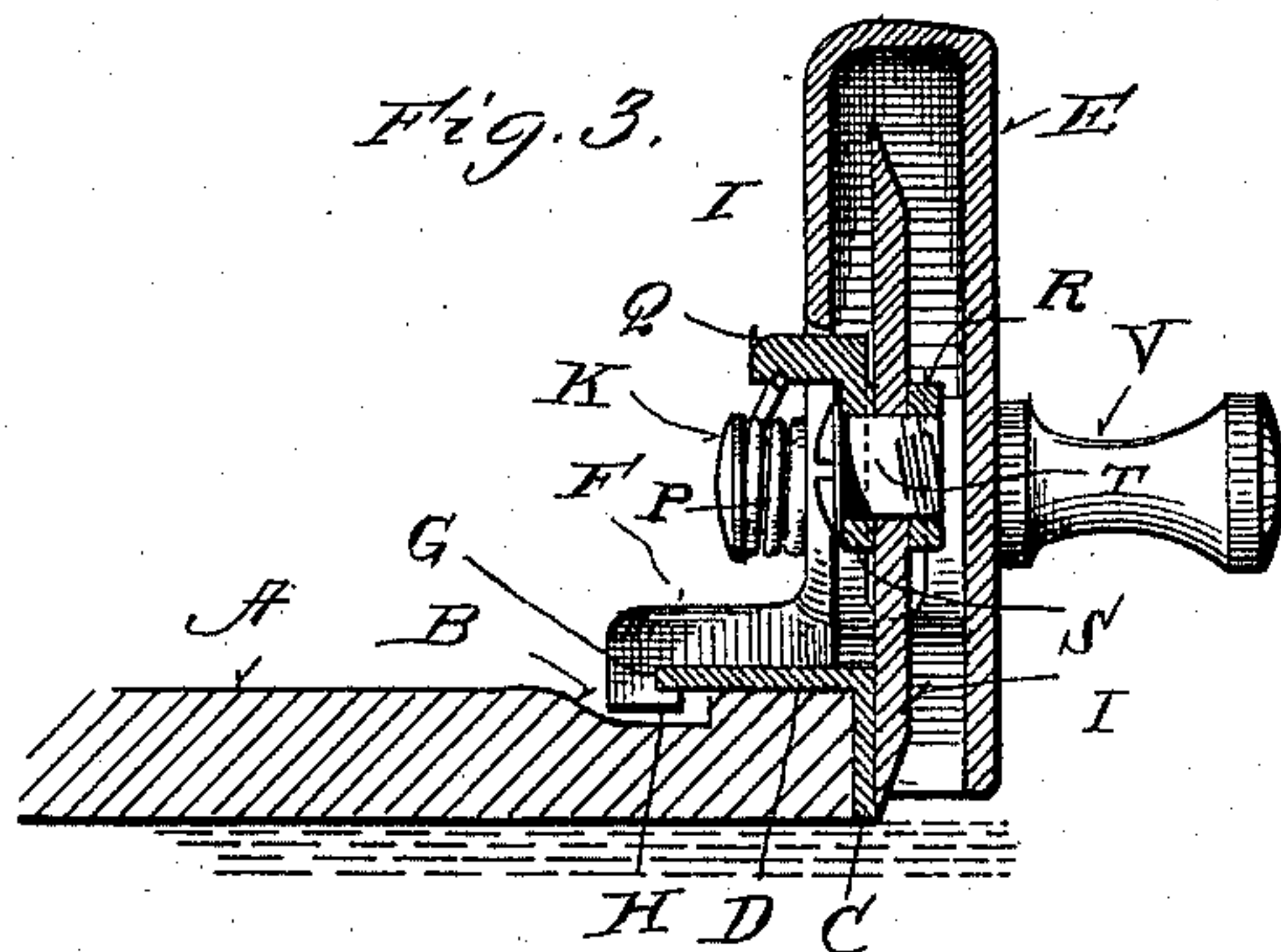
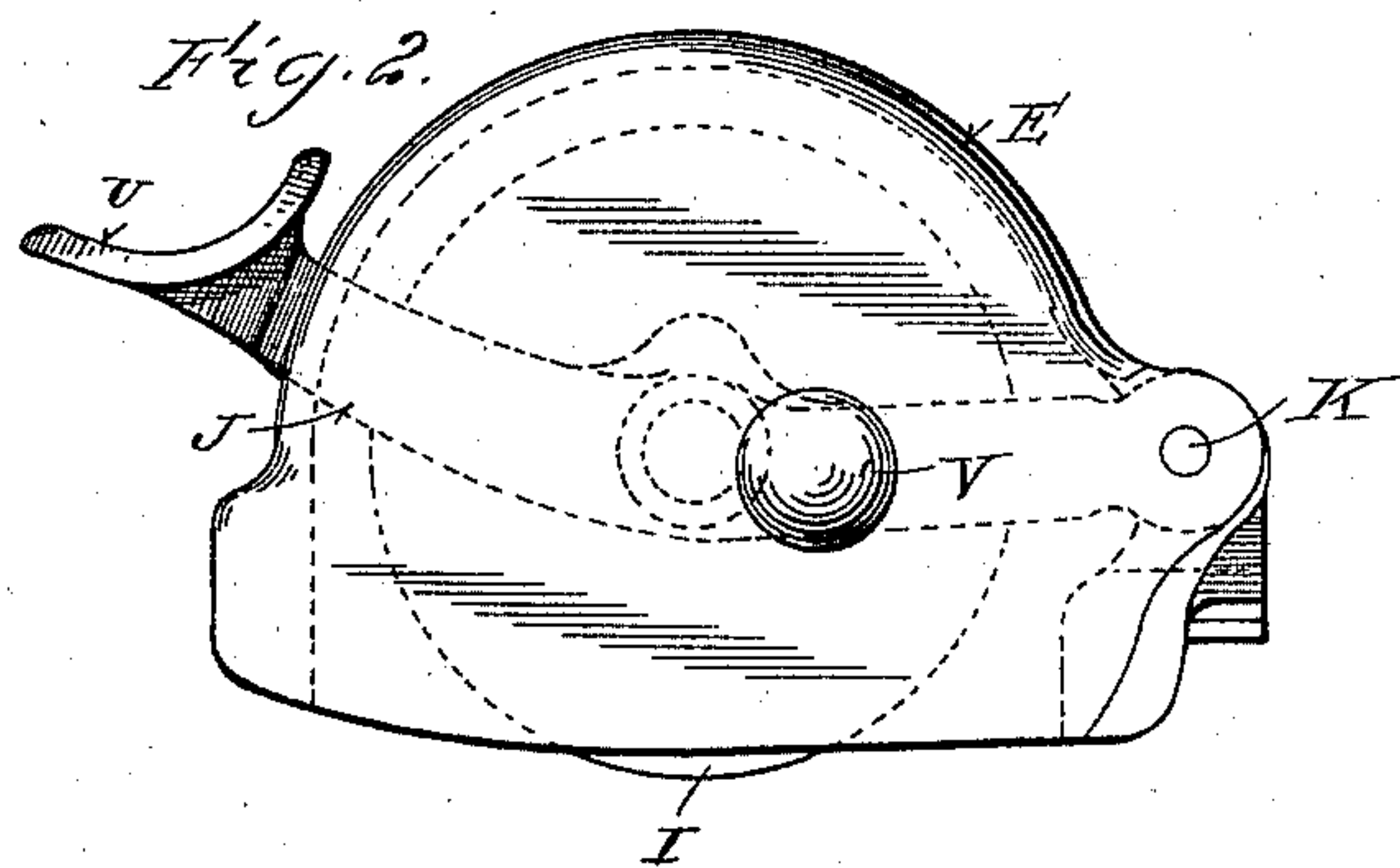
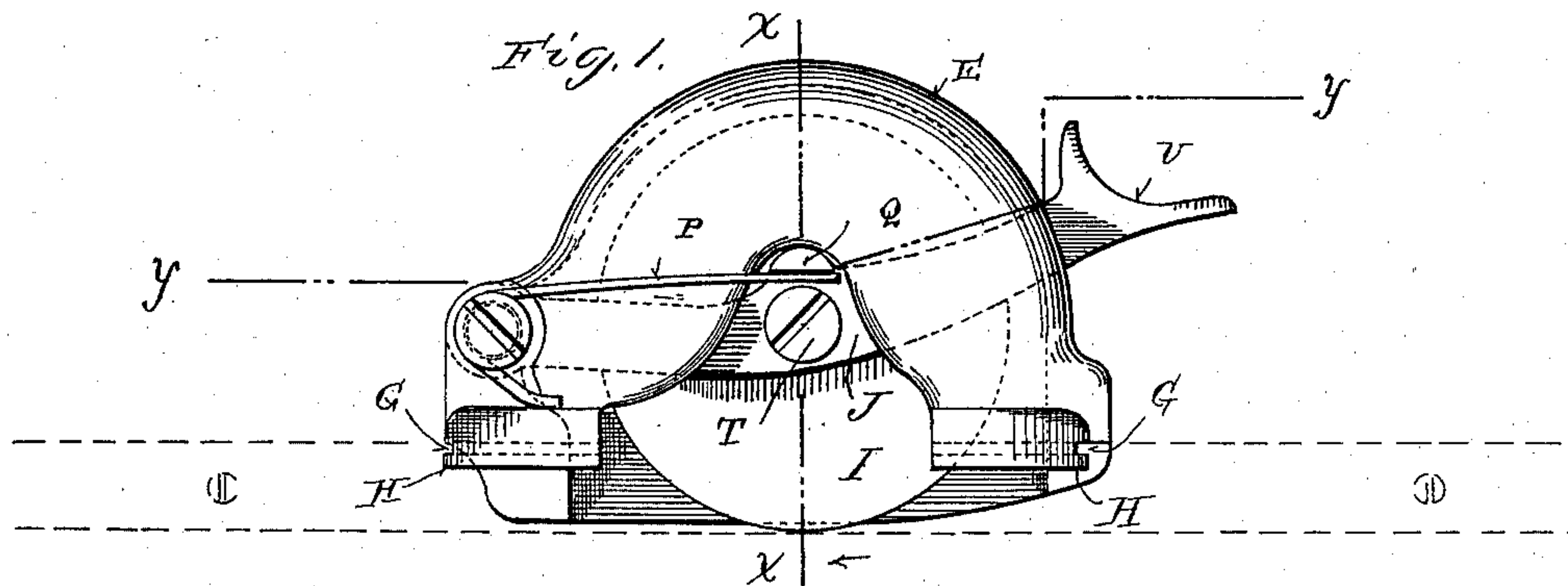
**No. 609,213.**

Patented Aug. 16, 1898.

**N. A. RIDGELY.**  
**PAPER TRIMMER.**

(Application filed June 18, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

J. B. Conway  
 H. M. McHair.

Nellie A. Ridgely, Inventor  
By her Attorney H. A. Toulmin.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELLIE A. RIDGELY, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

## PAPER-TRIMMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 609,213, dated August 16, 1898.

Application filed June 18, 1897. Serial No. 641,266. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, NELLIE A. 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-Trimmers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in wall-paper trimmers, being a tool designed particularly for use by paper-hangers, but capable of other uses, as that of trimming shades and other material which it is desired to cut in a perfectly straight and true manner.

My invention consists, essentially, of a head or housing having projections adapted to travel upon and engage with a guide-strip 20 and of a lever pivoted to the head and spring-supported and a rotary blade mounted upon the lever and adapted to be pressed down upon the material to be cut by forcing the lever downward as the head is slid under such guide-strip.

25 The particular object I have had in view was the production of such a tool of the fewest parts and in the simplest and cheapest manner, so that it could be produced at small cost and sold accordingly and would not be liable to get out of order, and this object I have embodied by means of the features just described.

30 In the accompanying drawings, on which like reference-letters indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved tool, looking at what may be called the "rear" side, showing also a portion of the guide-strip in elevation in dotted lines. 40 Fig. 2 is another elevation looking at what may be called the "front" side. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line  $x x$  of Fig. 1, showing the guide-strip also in section; and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line  $y y$  of Fig. 1.

45 The letter A designates a guide-strip of the kind usually employed in this art, being a strip of wood cut away at B and faced on one vertical edge with a metallic strip C and on the top with a metallic strip D, which projects over the cut-away part B and forms a guide or way with which the head or housing

of the tool is engaged. This head or housing consists of a metallic shell E, having at one side lugs or projections F, with a groove G, 55 leaving a lip H, and thus forming a construction which engages with the metallic strip D and holds the tool from shifting laterally or tipping outwardly in its relation to the guide-strip. Within this head E is located a rotary 60 cutting blade or disk I, adapted to work smoothly against the facing-strip C when the lugs F are engaging with the strip D. The means of supporting this blade consists of a lever J, extending through a slot or opening in the head, as shown at J', and pivoted to the head at one end by a pivot-screw K, screwed into the head and shouldered at L and M, so as to abut against the head, and having a neck O, around which is wound a 70 spiral spring P, with one end bearing against the adjacent lug F and the other end extended, so as to bear upward against a projection Q on the lever J. This lever is slotted, so as to leave two parts R and S, the former slightly 75 thinner than the latter, so that when the arbor-screw T is screwed home the thinner branch R only will yield, leaving the thicker branch S in its true place—namely, in the same vertical plane where it engaged with 80 the blade as the outer face of the strip C—whereby the blade will be properly located with respect to such strip C. A slight boss  $f$  is formed on the branch F, and a slight boss  $r$  is formed on the branch R at the place 85 where the arbor-screw T is fitted to the parts, said screw being screwed into the branch R and having its head brought against the branch S.

The lever J has a thumb-piece U, while the 90 head has a finger-piece V. By means of these devices the tool is grasped in the hand, and pressure can be applied downward on the lever and against the spring P, so as to force the blade into contact with the paper or other 95 material to be cut, which is lying under the guide-strip A in one or more thicknesses, as suggested in Fig. 3.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided a paper cutter or trimmer of striking simplicity, 100 of easy and ready manipulation, and which can be made cheaply and sold reasonably by reason of the fewness of the parts. It will be seen that in my trimmer the head travels



upon the guide-strip, and thus acts as a gage as well as a head, and that my blade is mounted in a lever which by the action of the spring lifts the blade above the bottom of the guide-strip when the tool is not in actual use or motion and which permits the blade to be pressed down upon the material to be cut.

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

1. In a paper-trimmer, the combination with a head having lugs adapted to engage with a guide-strip and having a slot or opening therein, of a spring-supported lever pivoted to the head and extending thence through the slot or opening in the head, and a blade rotatably mounted in the lever and within the head.

2. In a paper-trimmer, the combination with a head having lugs adapted to engage with a straight-edge, of a screw screwed into the head at one side, a lever mounted on said screw and extending thence through and beyond the head, a spring coiled about such screw and acting on a projection from the lever to lift the lever, a blade rotatably mounted in the lever on a screw extending through the lever at one side of the blade and engaging with the lever at the other side of the blade.

3. In a paper-trimmer, the combination with a head having a finger-piece, of a lever piv-

oted to the head at one side of the finger-piece and projecting beyond the head at the other side of the finger-piece, and a blade rotatably mounted in the lever, and means tending to lift the lever to raise the blade upward.

4. In a paper-trimmer, the combination with a head in the form of a hollow shell with lugs at one side adapted to engage with the guide-strip and having a finger-piece at the other side, of a lever pivoted in the head, a spring acting on the lever to lift it, the lever extending through the head and beyond it at one side and formed with a thumb-piece and into branches of unequal thickness, an arbor-screw in these branches and screwing into one of them, and a circular blade rotatably mounted on said screw.

5. In a paper-trimmer, a lever for the blade formed into two branches, one of which is thicker than the other, and a blade between said branches and an arbor-screw passing through one branch and through the blade and screwed into the other branch.

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

NELLIE A. RIDGELY.

Witnesses:

W. M. MCNAIR,  
GEO. ARTHUR.