No. 679,167. Patented July 23, 1901.

# L. GARDING.

## PRINT AND CARD CUTTING BOARD.

(Application filed Apr. 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)

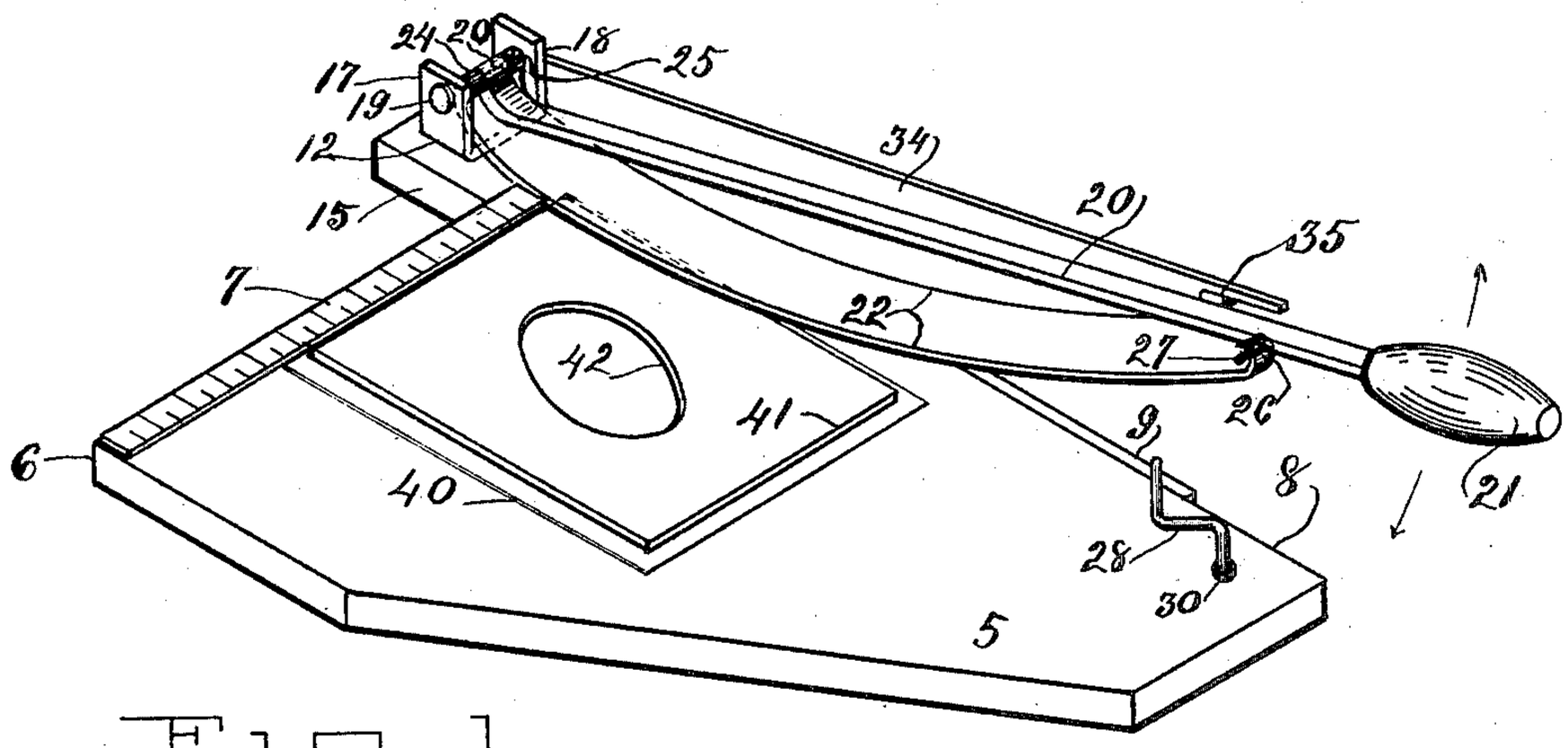


Fig. 1.

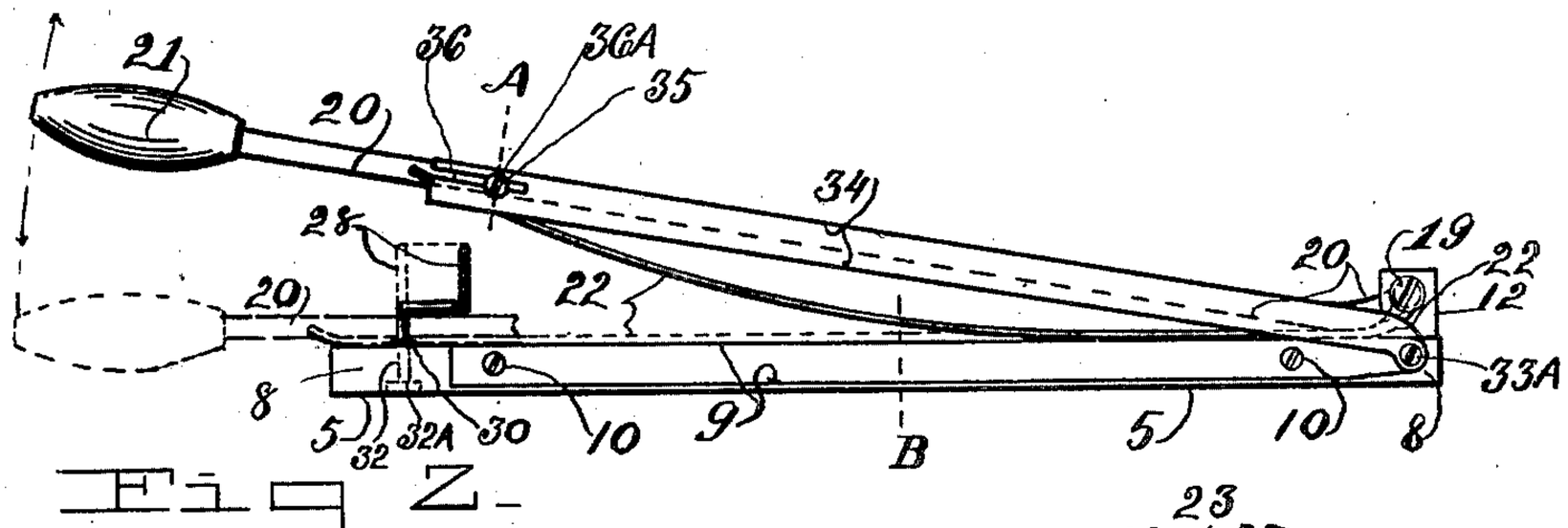


Fig. 2.

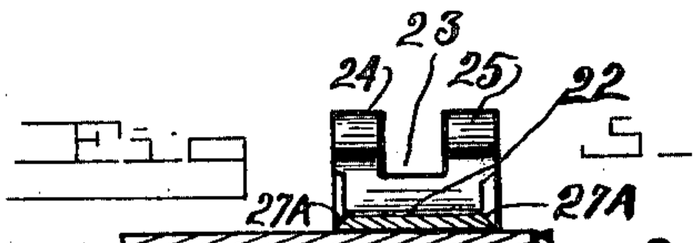


Fig. 5.

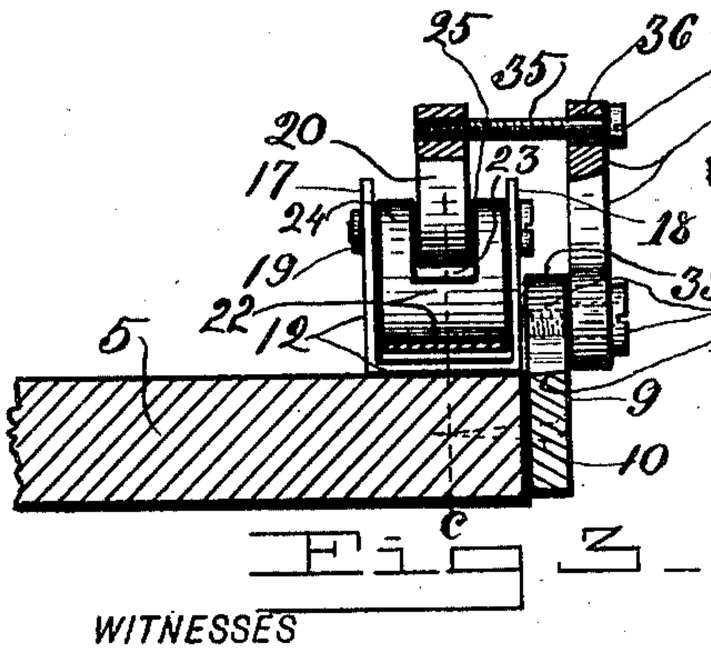


Fig. 3.

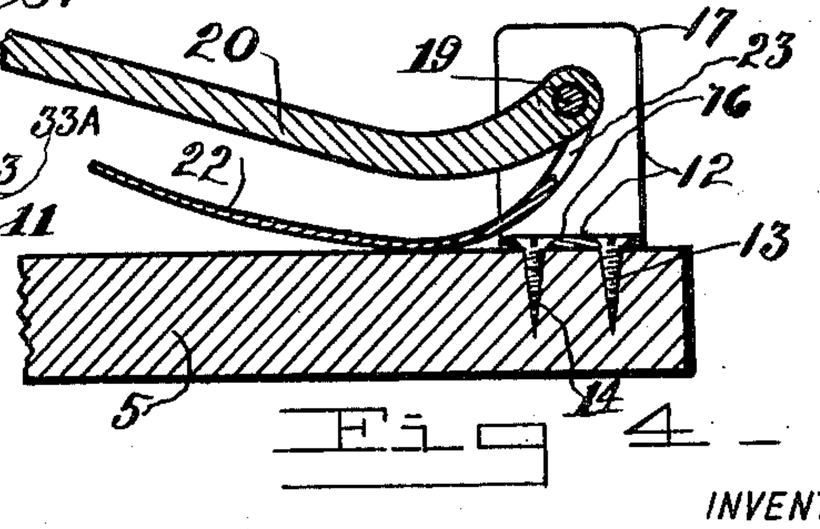


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEONARD GARDING, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

## PRINT AND CARD CUTTING BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,167, dated July 23, 1901.

Application filed April 6, 1901. Serial No. 54,724. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEONARD GARDING, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Print and Card Cutting Boards; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to photographers' print and form holding and print and card trimming and cutting boards; and the objects of my invention are, first, to provide a photographer's cutting and trimming board by which a form and print can be instantly clamped on or released from said board; second, to provide a combined print and form holder and a combined print or card holding and cutting board; third, to provide means for adjusting the knife and operating-lever; fourth, to provide a simple, convenient, and practical card and print clamping and cutting board. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cutting-board. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of my cutting-board. Fig. 3 is a section of the cutting-knife and its actuating-handle on line A and of the table and resilient clamping member on line B. Fig. 4 is a section on line C of Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a section of the spring, showing its side edge that faces the beveled board.

Similar numerals of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 5 designates a board of any suitable material. It may be made of any desired shape. Upon one side and along one edge 6, which I will call the "head portion" of the board, I secure a rule 7, which may contain any desired graduations of feet and inches. This rule also forms an abutting shoulder to place any article against that it is desired to clamp to the board or that is to be cut. The rule 7 does not extend all the way across the board, a narrow space being left between one of its ends and the adjacent edge 8. This edge 8 is formed at right angles to the top end and to the rule 6, and a shear-blade 9, which may extend any desired length from its head and along the edge of the board, is secured to it by screws 10, its cutting edge 11 being preferably level with the top surface of the board. I secure a yoke-shaped clip 12 by screws 13 and 14 to a projecting portion of the board 15, that projects beyond the head end 6. This yoke-shaped clip comprises a base portion 16 and two vertically-projecting lugs 17 and 18, which are integral with the base portion. Through the central portion of the ears of the clip I place a bolt 19, upon the central portion of which, between the ears, I secure pivotally one end of a long lever 20, which forms the actuating-lever of the cutting-board. At the opposite end of this lever I place a suitable handle 21. I secure pivotally to the bolt 19 one end of a thin resilient blade 22, which is preferably made of spring-steel or spring-brass. The end of the spring that is secured to the bolt 19 has a slot 23 formed in its central portion, which divides its end portion into two separate ends. These ends are formed into hub portions 24 and 25, which are mounted loosely on the bolt 19, between the ears of the clip, on opposite sides of the lever 20, which rests on the bolt in the slot, between the hub portion of the ends of the spring. This spring-blade is curved downward sharply from the bolt 19, so that it strikes the surface of the board at the end of the rule, and is arranged with its adjacent edge close to the rule. The spring-blade is preferably wider than the lever 20 and extends from the bolt in a convexed curve under the lever 20 to close to its handle 21, where a semicircular hook 26 is formed. This hook is formed on preferably but one side of the spring-blade and is arranged to surround a pin 27, which projects from the adjacent side of the lever 20 and secures the free end of the spring-blade to the lever, so that if the handle is raised up the spring-blade will be lifted with it by the engagement of the pin with its hook. The radius of the curve of the spring-blade is such that when its sharp downward curved portion at its pivotal end rests naturally on the board at the rule its oppo-

site free end will support the lever and handle at an upward angle of preferably from about twenty to thirty degrees. When the handle is pressed down, the spring-blade flattens out underneath it against the surface of the board, its hook leaves the pin, and its free end slides along the under side, as shown in the dotted lines in Fig. 2. I form a bevel 27A on both edges of the spring-blade in order that when desired cards may be cut with beveled edges by clamping a card under the spring-blade and cutting it with a knife held against the angle of either bevel. To the lower edge of the board I secure a keeper 28, which comprises, preferably, a crank-shaped piece of wire having a projecting flange portion 30 adjacent to one end, which rests on top of the board, and an end 32 projects from the flange and extends through the board, and a round head 32A is threaded or otherwise secured to its end. When the handle and spring are pressed down against the board, they can be locked in that position by swinging the right-angled portion of the keeper over the lever, as shown in the dotted lines in Fig. 2. The extreme end of the shear-blade adjacent to the clip 12 is curved upward into a lug 33, to the center of which a headed screw 33A is threaded, to which I pivotally secure one end of a knife-blade 34. The pivotal center of this knife and shear blade is placed below the pivotal center or bolt 19 of the spring-blade and is preferably placed substantially in a vertical plane below the bolt 19.

The pivotal end of the knife is curved upward enough to bring its top edge about even with the top of the lever 20 and then extends along the lever substantially parallel with it to about the end of the spring. The knife is preferably made a little wider than the lever and depends below it. The free end of the knife is secured to the lever 20 by a screw 35, which projects from the adjacent side of the lever through a slot 36, which is formed in the free end of the knife-blade. This screw 35 is provided with a screw-driver head 36A, by which it may be turned to adjust the adjacent end of a knife relative to the shear-blade below it. As the centers of the spring-blade and the knife are placed a short distance apart and as they both engage the lever at about the same point, they have a relative differential movement which results as the lever is pressed down in the springs bearing against the board ahead of the cutting edge of the knife. The weight of the handle and knife and spring-blade keep the spring-blade resting normally against the board adjacent to its pivotal end with its bearing-point on the board a short distance ahead of the intersecting cutting edges of the shear-blade and the knife-blade.

My combined print and form holder and cutting-board is especially intended for and is especially adapted as a print trimming and cutting and a form and print clamping board for photographers' use; but it is obvious that it can be used as a general cutting-board for measuring and cutting papers, cards, cloths, fabrics, &c. It can also be used to cut thin sheet steel, iron, copper, and brass.

The operation of cutting any material simply consists in raising the handle and spring-blade and knife and placing the material to be cut on the board preferably against the rule and then forcing the spring-blade and knife down against the board. The spring-blade clamps tightly by its resilient pressure the article against the board ahead of the cutting-point of the knife.

When using the board for cutting out photographers' prints from a form, the operation is as follows: The handle and spring-blade are raised, and the print 40 (see Fig. 1) is placed on the board with one edge extending over into the path of the spring-blade and with another edge preferably against the rule. The form 41 is then placed on top of the point, and one edge of it is also extended into the path of the spring-blade. The handle and spring-blade are then carried down against the board with one hand and the keeper is turned to extend over the lever with the other hand, and the handle and lever are locked to the board with the spring-blade resting with its full resilient pressure on the top of the form, thus clamping it and the print tightly to the board. The form contains an aperture 42 in its central portion, which may be of any desired shape or outline, and a knife is run around the inner peripheral surface of the aperture, and that portion of the print the aperture covers is cut out.

My invention is very simple, useful, durable, and inexpensive.

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

1. In a print and form holding, and a print and card cutting board, the combination of the board, the rule and the pivotal bearing-clip, with the lever pivoted to said bearing, and containing a handle at its end, the resilient spring-blade pivotally connected to said pivotal bearing-clip, the spring-blade having its free end slidably secured to and against displacement from said lever, a shear-blade secured to the edge of said board adjacent to said lever and spring-blade; a knife-blade pivotally secured at one end to the end of said shear-blade nearest said lever's pivotal supporting, a slot in the end of said knife-blade, and means, including an adjustable screw for adjustably securing the free end of said knife to an edge of said board, and the knife-blade pivotally secured at one end to said shear-blade, and at a space below the pivotal bearing of said lever and resilient blade, and having the free end of said knife adjustably secured to the free end of said lever, substantially as described.

2. In a print and card trimming and cutting board, the combination with the board,

the rule and the keeper of the lever and the spring-blade having a common pivotal support, and the shear and knife blade pivotally connected together at one end, and having said knife adjustably and slidably secured to the free end of said lever, and having the pivotal bearing of said knife placed at a sufficient distance from said lever and spring-blade's pivotal bearing, and arranged and positioned so as to allow said spring-blade to move against said table progressively ahead of the cutting-point of progressive intersection of said knife and shear blade, when said lever and spring-blade are moved in operative relation to said board, substantially as described.

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

LEONARD GARDING.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. DE HART,

JNO. A. LESCHEN.