

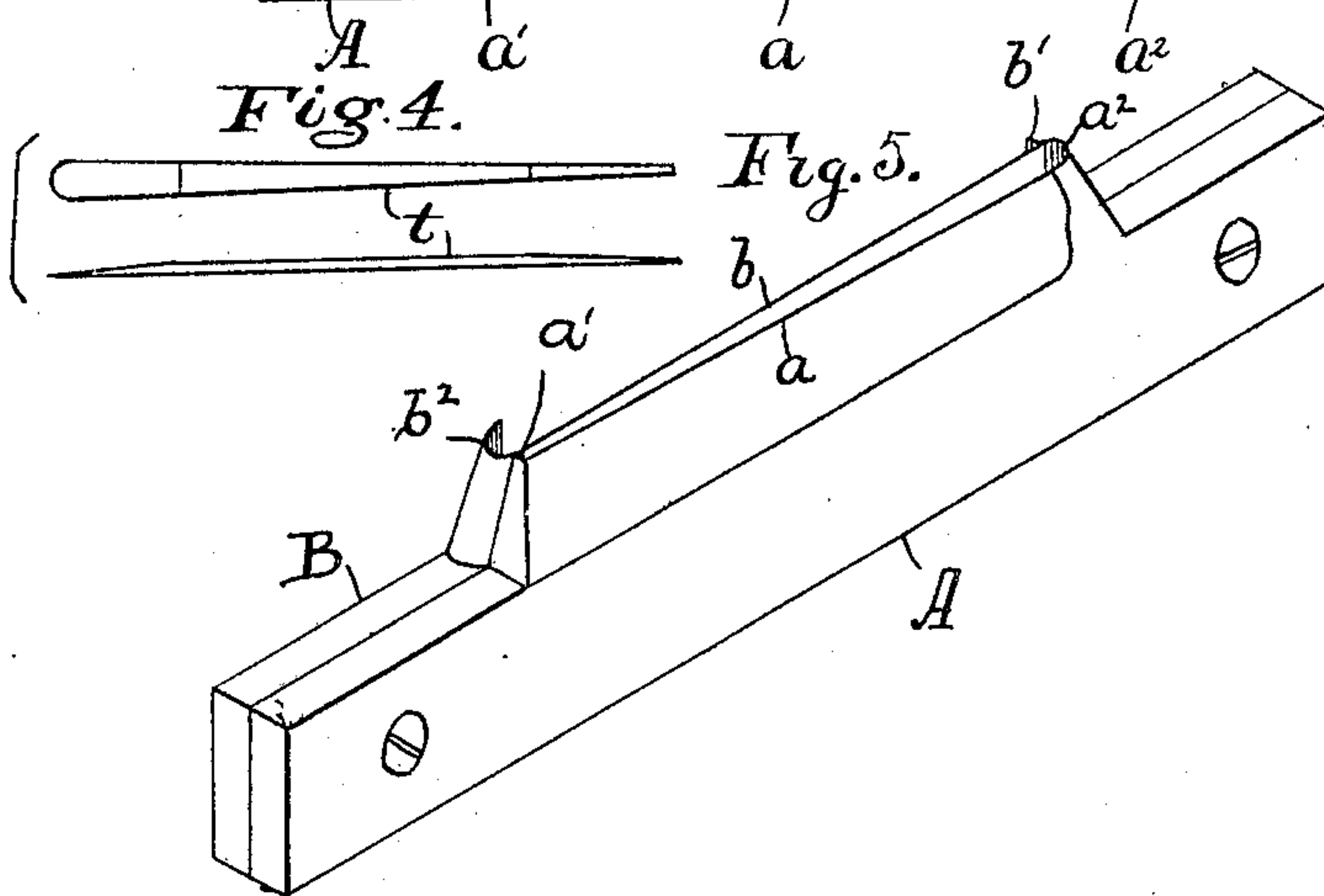
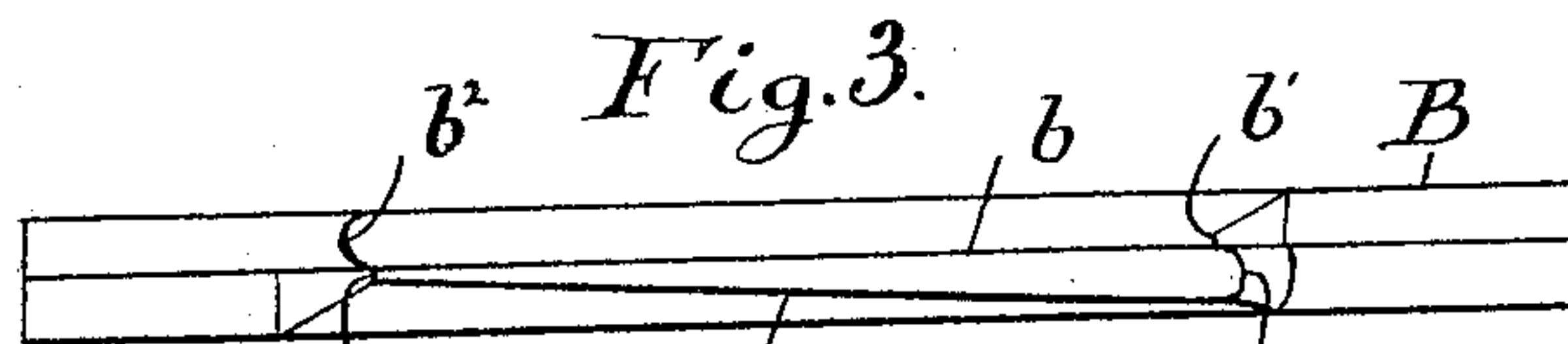
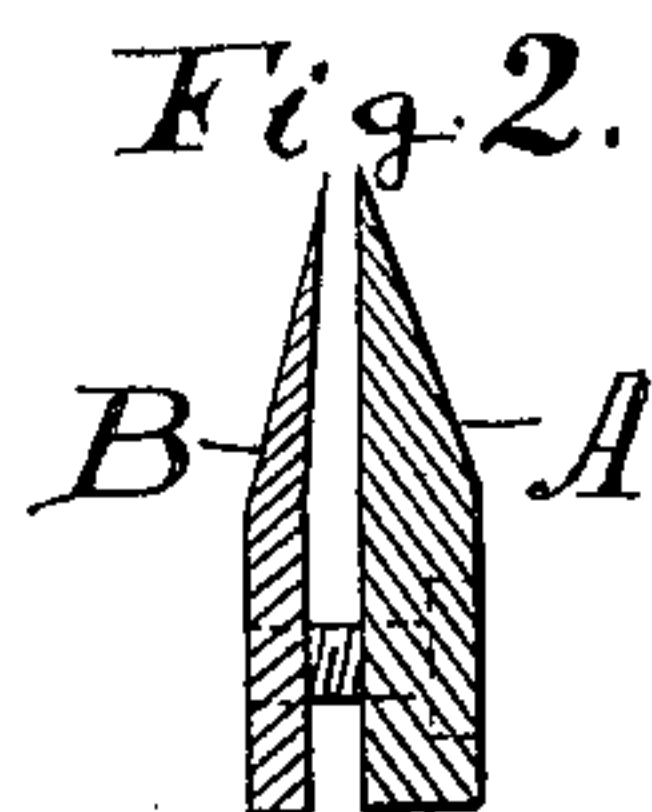
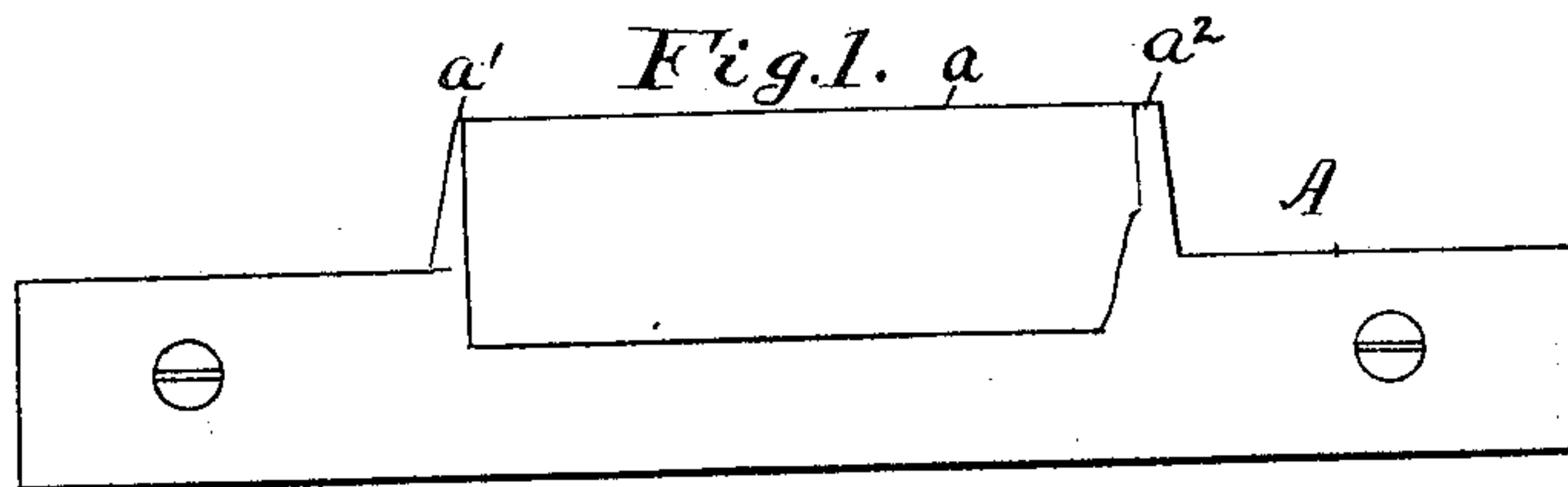
No. 812,895.

PATENTED FEB. 20, 1906.

G. P. STANLEY.

CUTTER FOR CUTTING TOOTHPICKS FROM VENEER STRIPS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1906.



Witnesses:  
Geo. W. Palmer  
Mary A. Donaldson.

Inventor:  
George P. Stanley  
by S. W. Bates  
Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE P. STANLEY, OF DIXFIELD, MAINE, ASSIGNOR TO OSCAR H. HERSEY, TRUSTEE, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

## CUTTER FOR CUTTING TOOTHPICKS FROM VENEER STRIPS.

No. 812,895.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 20, 1906.

Application filed January 15, 1906. Serial No. 296,071.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. STANLEY, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Dixfield, Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cutters for Cutting Toothpicks from Veneer Strips, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a cutter for cutting wooden toothpicks from veneer strips; and it relates particularly to that class of toothpicks cut from veneer strips which have previously been chamfered off at even edge to form sharp edges at the end of the pick, said pick being formed tapering with a narrow end and a wide end. These picks thus have a chisel edge at each end, one being narrow and the other being wide, and they have hitherto been cut from the veneer with a square or straight wide end.

According to my present invention I cut the large end of the pick with a rounded or semicircular end, giving it a smooth and waver finish, making its introduction into the spaces between the teeth much easier and lessening its liability to break off or sliver.

My invention consists of a cutter, hereinafter fully described, designed for cutting said round-ended toothpick.

I illustrate my invention by means of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the cutter. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the center. Fig. 3 is a plan showing the cutting edges. Fig. 4 is a view of the pick in its two positions. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the cutter.

A and B are two toothpick-knives fastened together by screws in the usual way, with their upper or cutting edges on a level. The main knife A has a straight cutting edge  $a$ , and the knife B has a like straight cutting edge  $b$ , these two cutting edges being set at a slight angle to each other, so that a tapering space is formed between them into which the toothpicks are pressed by the cutting-block and by which their shape is determined. The ends of this tapering space are closed by wings or extensions which are formed integral with the knife A and project laterally from it, extending to and in contact with the cutting edge of the knife B. One of these wings  $a'$

is short and preferably straight and forms the narrow end of the toothpick, while the other,  $a^2$ , is longer and semicircular in form and forms the rounded and broadened flattened end of the pick. The auxiliary knife is provided with like wings  $b'$  and  $b^2$ , which project in the same direction as those of the knife A; but they are located on opposite ends of the knives—that is, the curved wing  $b^2$  is located opposite the short wing  $a'$ , and vice versa, so that as the picks are cut off the wide end will come first on one and then on the other side of the veneer strip, and thus all waste is prevented.

In operation it will be understood that at each cut the veneer is fed the full width of both knives, and at each cut one pick is completely cut in the tapering space, dropping down through, and the ends and one side of the next pick are cut by the straight edge  $b$  and wings  $b'$  and  $b^2$ . When the strip is fed forward, this partially-cut pick is completely severed by the edge  $a$  and falls outside of knife A. It will be seen that by working these wings integral there is little chance for slivers to catch. They are easily kept sharp, and as they wear down they still hold the proper shape.

I claim—

The herein-described cutter for cutting toothpicks from veneer strips consisting of a main knife and an auxiliary knife secured together each having a straight cutting edge the two edges being separated by a slightly-tapering recess for forming the toothpicks, said main knife having a curved lateral wing its one end forming the wide rounded end of said recess and at the other end a short lateral wing forming the narrow end of said recess, the said auxiliary knife having like lateral wings projecting away from said recess and located on opposite ends from the wing on the main knife all of said wings being formed integral with their respective knives.

Signed at Dixfield this 11th day of January, 1906.

GEORGE P. STANLEY.

Witnesses:

WILLIS W. PAINTER,  
LOUISE TRASK.