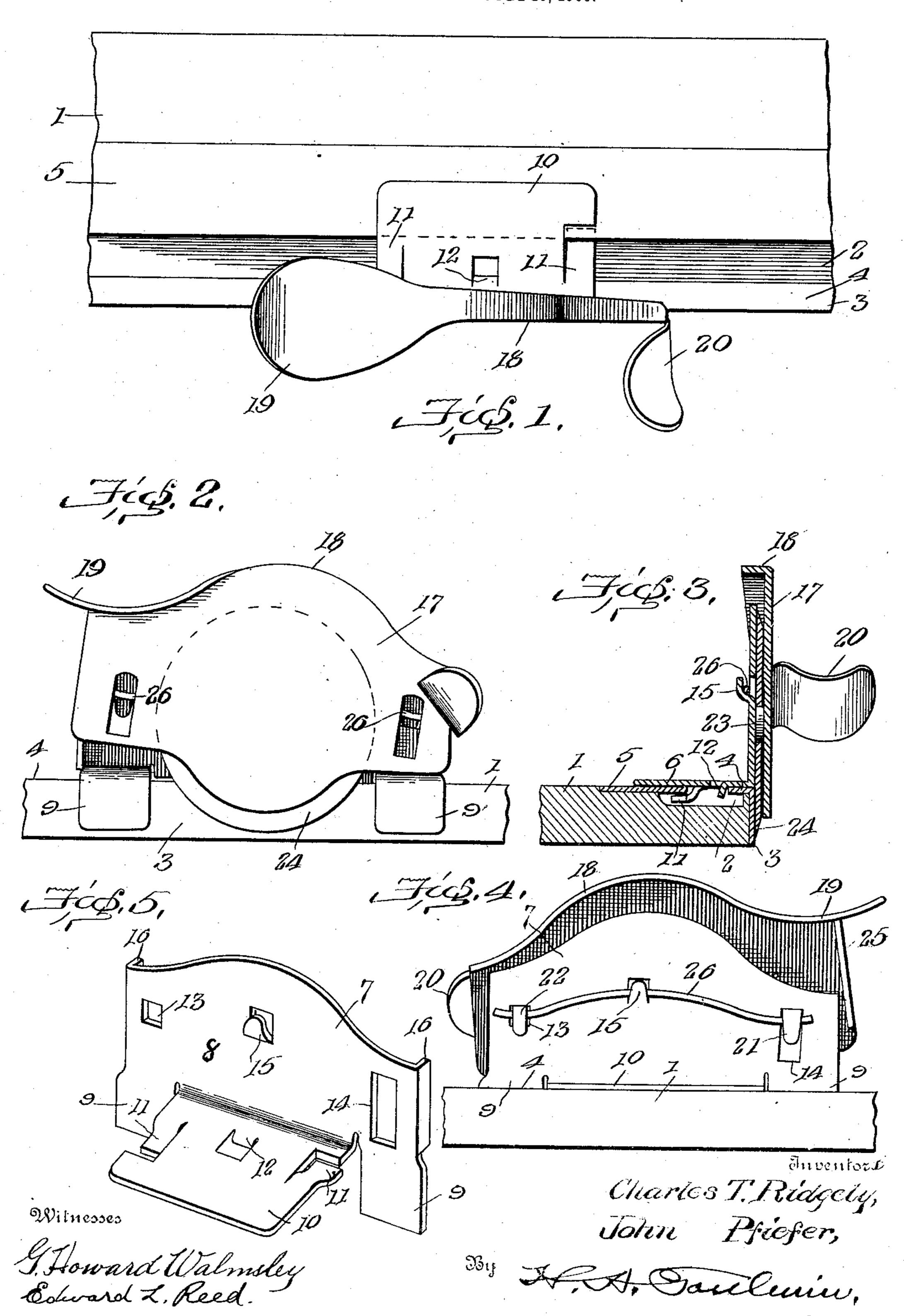
C. T. RIDGELY & J. PFIEFER.

CUTTING TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1906.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CUTTING-TOOL.

No. 842,014.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES T. RIDGELY and John Priefer, citizens of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county 5 of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cutting-Tools, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accom-

panying drawings.

Our invention relates to cutting-tools of the class employed in trimming the edges of wall-paper and for similar purposes; and the object is to produce a tool of this character which will be exceedingly cheap in construc-15 tion, compact, and durable, and the parts of which will not be easily disarranged. To accomplish this, we form the body and guide portions of the present cutter from sheet metal, which is struck into the desired shape, 20 as will be hereinafter described.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a straight-edge with the cutting-tool attached. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the tool mounted on the straight-25 edge. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the tool mounted on the straight-edge, and Fig. 5 is a detail view of the guide portion of the tool.

In carrying out our invention we employ a 30 straight-edge 1 of any desired construction, which is provided near one edge thereof with a groove 2 and has the edge adjacent to that of said groove faced with a strip of brass or other suitable material, the upper edge of 35 said strip of brass being bent over at right angles to the strip to form a flange 4, which extends over the edge of the groove 2. Secured to the straight-edge on the opposite side of the groove is a plate of metal 5 or any 40 suitable material, which extends over the adjacent edge of the groove, forming a flange 6. The flanges 4 and 6 extend over the slot 2 and form a substantially **T**-shaped guideway.

The guide portion 7 of the cutting-tool is 45 struck from a single sheet of metal, such as brass, steel, or other suitable material. Near the opposite ends of the plate 8 are downwardly-extending lugs or ears 9, which are substantially flush with the plate 8 and adapt-50 ed to engage the metal facing 3 of the straightedge 1 to form a lateral bearing-surface for the guide-plate. That portion of the plate lying between the lugs 9 is bent at right

angles to the main portion of the plate 8 to form a flange or rest 10, which is adapted to 55 bear upon the upper surface of the straightedge and is provided at its opposite ends with oppositely-extending lips or ears 11, struck from the body of the flange and depressed to a lower level than the flange 10 to 60 enable them to engage the opposite flanges 4 and 6 of the groove 2, thereby securing the guide portion 7 of the cutter to the guide on the straight-edge and allowing the same a free sliding movement thereon.

Near the middle portion of the flange 10 is a downwardly-bent lug 12, adapted to engage the outer flange 4 of the guide-groove to provide an additional guiding-surface and support. Near the ends of the plate 8 of the 70 guide member 7 are provided apertures or slots 13 and 14, and midway between these slots a lip 15 is struck from the body of the member 7 and pressed to the outer side of the same to form a hook. The extreme ends of 75 the plate 8 are bent at an angle to form the flanges 16. The body portion 17 of the toolholder is likewise struck from the same piece of metal and has its upper edge bent at substantially right angles to the main portion 80 thereof to form a cap or closure 18 for the upper edge of the tool-holder, one end of the flange 18 being of greater width than the remainder of the cap or flange and being shaped to form a support 19 for the ball of the 85 thumb. At that end of the body portion opposite the thumb-support 19 the end of the plate is bent at substantially right angles thereto and shaped to form a finger-hold 20. Near the opposite ends of the plate 17 are 90 struck up the hooks 21 and 22, the hook 21 being adapted to engage the slot 14 of the guide member 7 and being free to slide therein forms a guide for the body portion of the tool-holder in its movement relatively to the guide mem- 95 ber and also a stop to limit the motion thereof. The hook 22 is adapted to engage the aperture 13 of the guide member 7, and fitting loosely therein it forms a pivot about which the guide member is free to turn to a 100 limited extent, such movement being limited by the hook 21 in the slot 14.

Near the center of the plate 17 is a bearinglug 23, upon which is mounted the cutting blade or disk 24, and that end of the plate 17 105 adjacent to the thumb-support 19 is bent at

substantially right angles to the body por-

tion and forms a flange 25.

In assembling the cutter the cutting-blade or disk 24 is first mounted upon the bearing-5 lug 23 of the body portion 17 of the toolholder and the guide member 7 placed over the same, the hook 22 of the body portion entering the aperture 13 of the guide member and the hook 21 of the body portion entering to the slot 14 of the guide member. With the parts in this position a spring 26, preferably in the form of a wire, is placed with one end beneath the hook 22, where it projects beyond the plate 8, and its middle portion :5 above the hook or lip 15 on the guide member, and the opposite end is pressed down and engaged beneath the hook 21 of the body portion, thereby forming a key which retains the parts in their assembled position 20 and also providing a spring which normally holds the body portion in its elevated position and the cutter-blade above the bottom of the straight-edge and out of engagement with the surface to be cut.

The flanges 16 on the guide member 7 and the flange 25 on the body portion serve to close the ends of the tool-holder and afford additional protection to the cutting-blade and also to prevent the entrance of dust and

30 dirt.

When the tool has been assembled in the manner described, the lips 11 are engaged beneath the flanges 4 and 6 of the groove 2 and the lugs 9 bear against the face 3 of the 35 straight-edge, and the tool is then operated in the usual manner.

While we have particularly described our device, giving the detail construction and location of the various parts, we wish it to be 40 understood that these may be greatly varied without departing from the spirit of our invention and that we do not limit our invention to the details herein shown.

Having thus fully described our invention, 45 what we claim as new, and desire to secure

by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cutting-tool of the character described, a guide member having an aperture therein, a body portion having a lug struck 50 therefrom and adapted to enter said aperture and form a pivot for said body portion, and a cutting-blade between said body portion and guide member, substantially as described.

2. A cutting-tool of the character de-55 scribed comprising a guide member having apertures therein, a body portion, lugs struck from said body portion and engaging said apertures, one of said lugs forming a pivot for said body portion and the other lug 60 forming a guide for the same, and a cuttingblade confined between said guide member and said body portion, substantially as described.

3. A cutting-tool of the character de-65 scribed comprising a guide member having

apertures therein, one of greater length than the other and forming a guideway, a body portion, lugs struck from said body portion and engaging said apertures, a spring for supporting said body portion in its elevated 70 position, and a cutting-blade confined between said guide member and said body por-

tion, substantially as described.

4. A cutting-tool of the character described comprising a guide member having 75 apertures therein, a body portion having lugs adapted to engage said apertures, a cutting-blade confined between said guide member and said body portion, and a spring adapted to engage said lugs and retain said 80 body portion and guide member in their assembled positions and to hold said body portion in its elevated position, substantially as described.

5. A cutting-tool of the character de-85 scribed comprising a guide member having a vertically-extending portion, apertures near the opposite ends of said guide member, an upwardly-extending hook near the center thereof, a body member having hooks struck 90 therefrom and engaging said apertures, a cutting-blade confined between said members, and a spring having its central portion engaging the hook on said guide member and its opposite ends engaging beneath the hooks 95 on said body member, substantially as described.

6. In a cutting-tool of the character described, the combination, with a straightedge having a groove therein, and oppositely- 100 extending flanges over the opposite edges of said groove, of a guide member comprising downwardly-extending portions adapted to engage the outer face of said straight-edge, a horizontal portion, lips on said horizontal :05 portion adapted to engage beneath said flanges, a body member pivotally connected to said guide member, and a cutting-blade secured between said members, substantially as described.

7. In a cutting-tool of the character described, the combination, with a straightedge having a groove therein and oppositelyfacing flanges extending over the edges of said groove, of a guide member comprising a 115 vertical portion engaging the face of said straight-edge, a horizontal portion engaging the upper surface of said straight-edge, oppositely-facing lips struck from said horizontal portion and engaging the oppositely-facing 120 flanges of said groove, a lug struck from said horizontal portion and bearing against one of said flanges, a body member pivotally connected to said guide member, and a cuttingblade confined between said members, sub- 125 stantially as described.

8. In a cutting-tool of the character described, the combination, with a straightedge having a groove therein and oppositelyfacing flanges extending over the edges of 130

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said groove, of a guide member comprising a vertical portion having apertures therein, downwardly-extending portions in substantially the same plane as said vertical portion 5 and adapted to engage the face of said straight-edge, a horizontal portion, lips struck from said horizontal portion and adapted to engage the flanges of said groove, inwardly-extending flanges at the opposite ends of said vertical portion, a body member, hooks struck from said body member and engaging the apertures in said guide member, a bearing-lug carried by said body member, an inwardly-extending flange at the upper edge 15 of said body member, thumb and finger supports thereon, a cutting-blade carried by said bearing-lug, and means for retaining said members in their assembled position, substantially as described.

20 9. A cutting-tool of the character described comprising a guide member having apertures near the opposite ends thereof, one

of said apertures being of greater length than the other, vertical and horizontal guides struck from said guide member, an upwardly- 25 extending hook between said apertures, a body member, inwardly-extending hooks struck from said body member and engaging said apertures and extending beyond the face of said guide member, a cutting-blade 30 mounted between said members, and a resilient bar resting upon the upwardly-extending hook of said guide member and having its ends confined beneath the inwardlyextending hooks of said body member, sub- 35 stantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa-

tures in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES T. RIDGELY. JOHN PFIEFER.

Witnesses:

E. O. HAGAN, F. W. Schaefer.