No. 847,633. PATENTED MAR. 19, 1907.

R. ANDERSON.

GLASS CUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1906

Fig. 1.

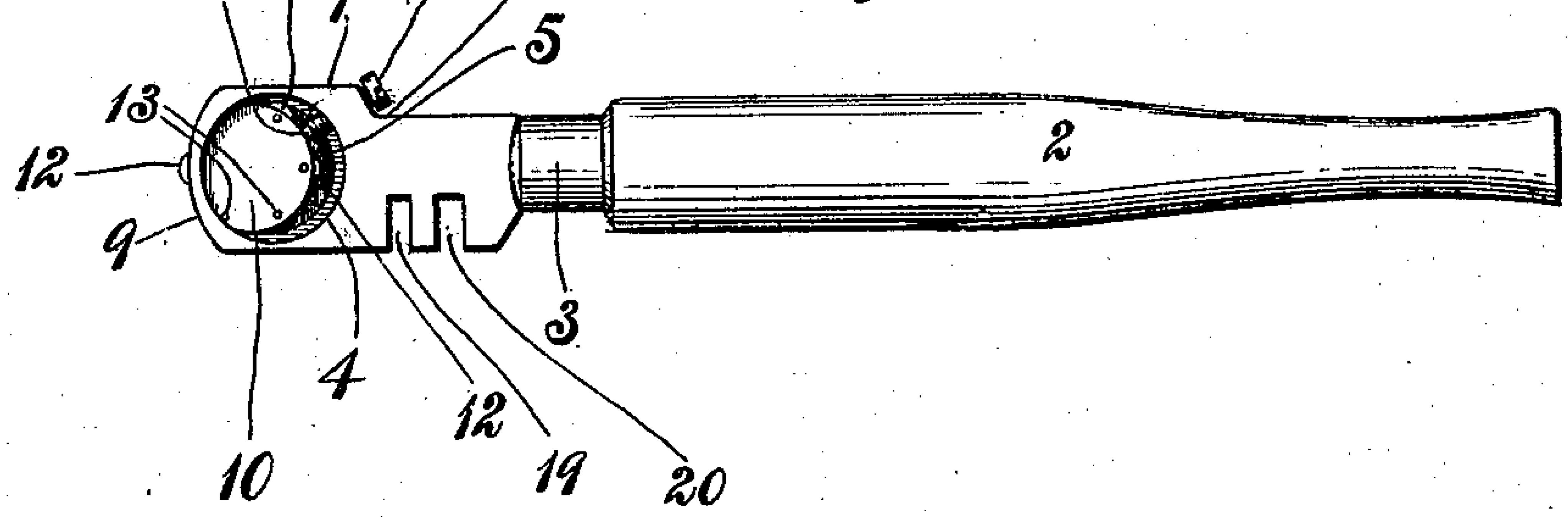


Fig. 2.

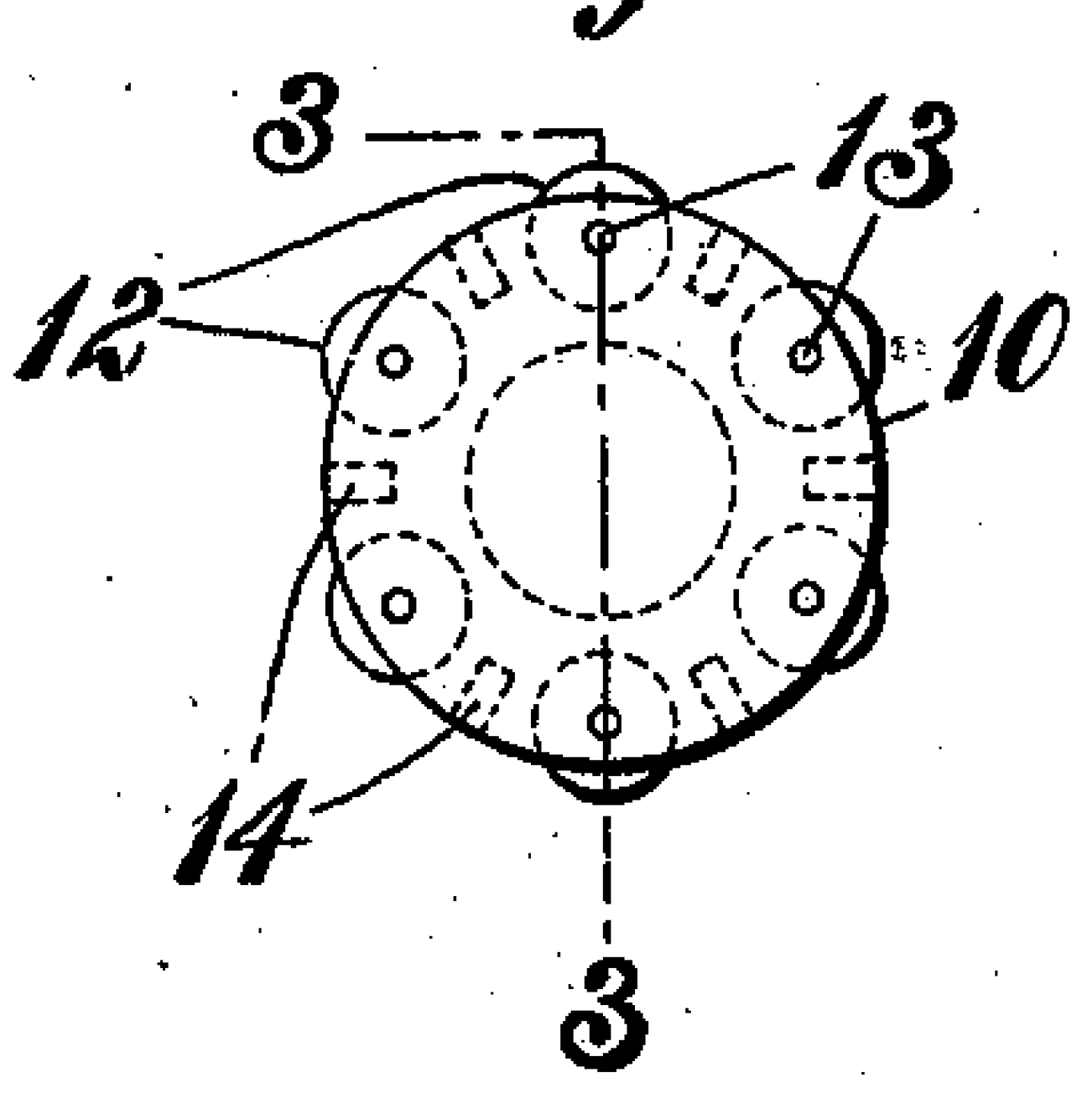


Fig. 3.

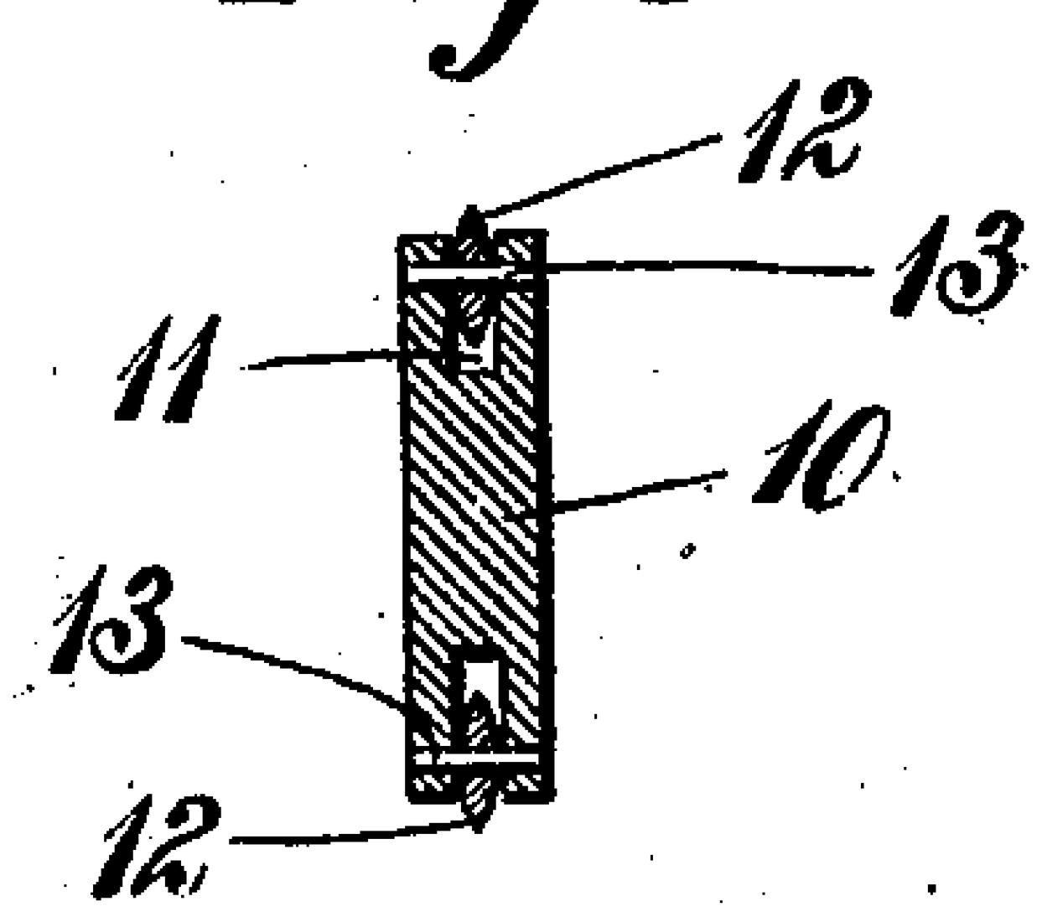


Fig. 4.

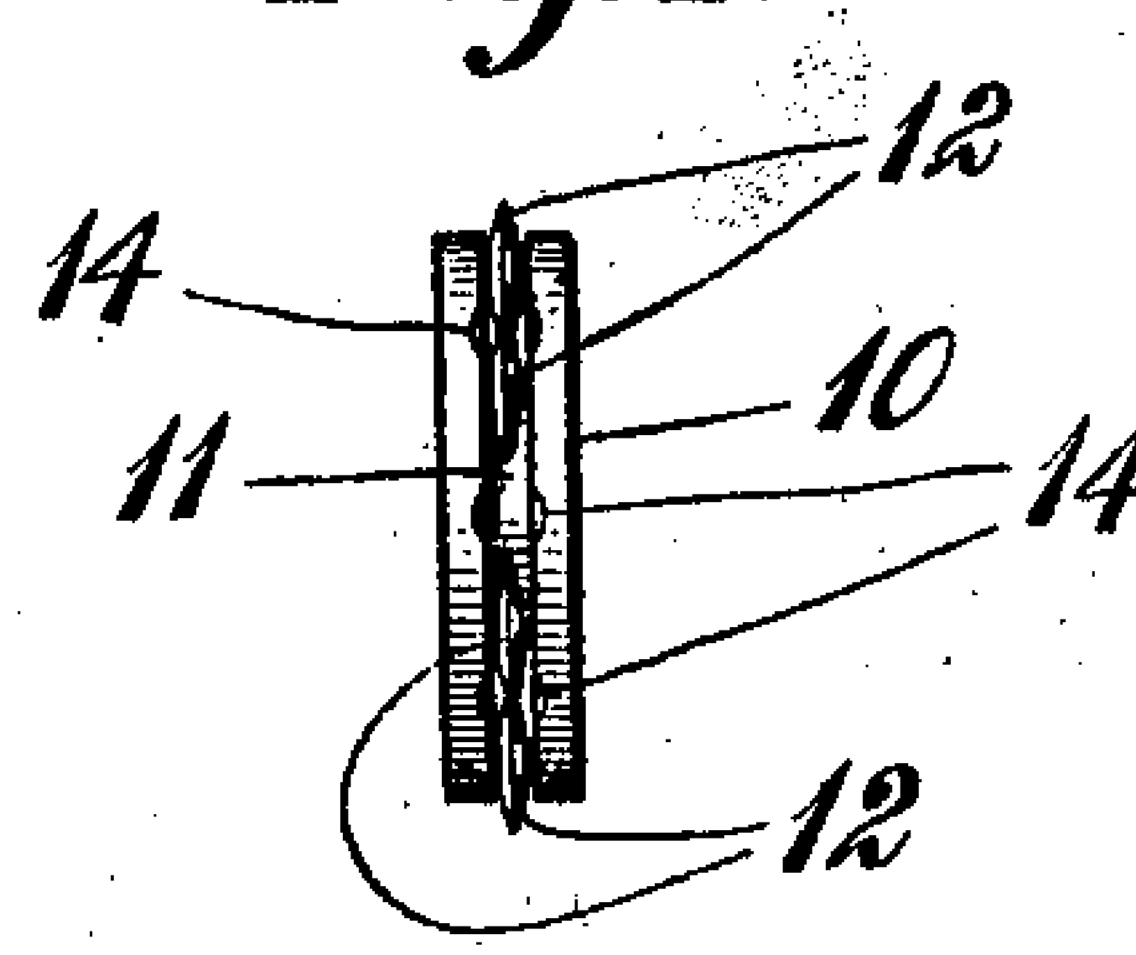


Fig. 5.

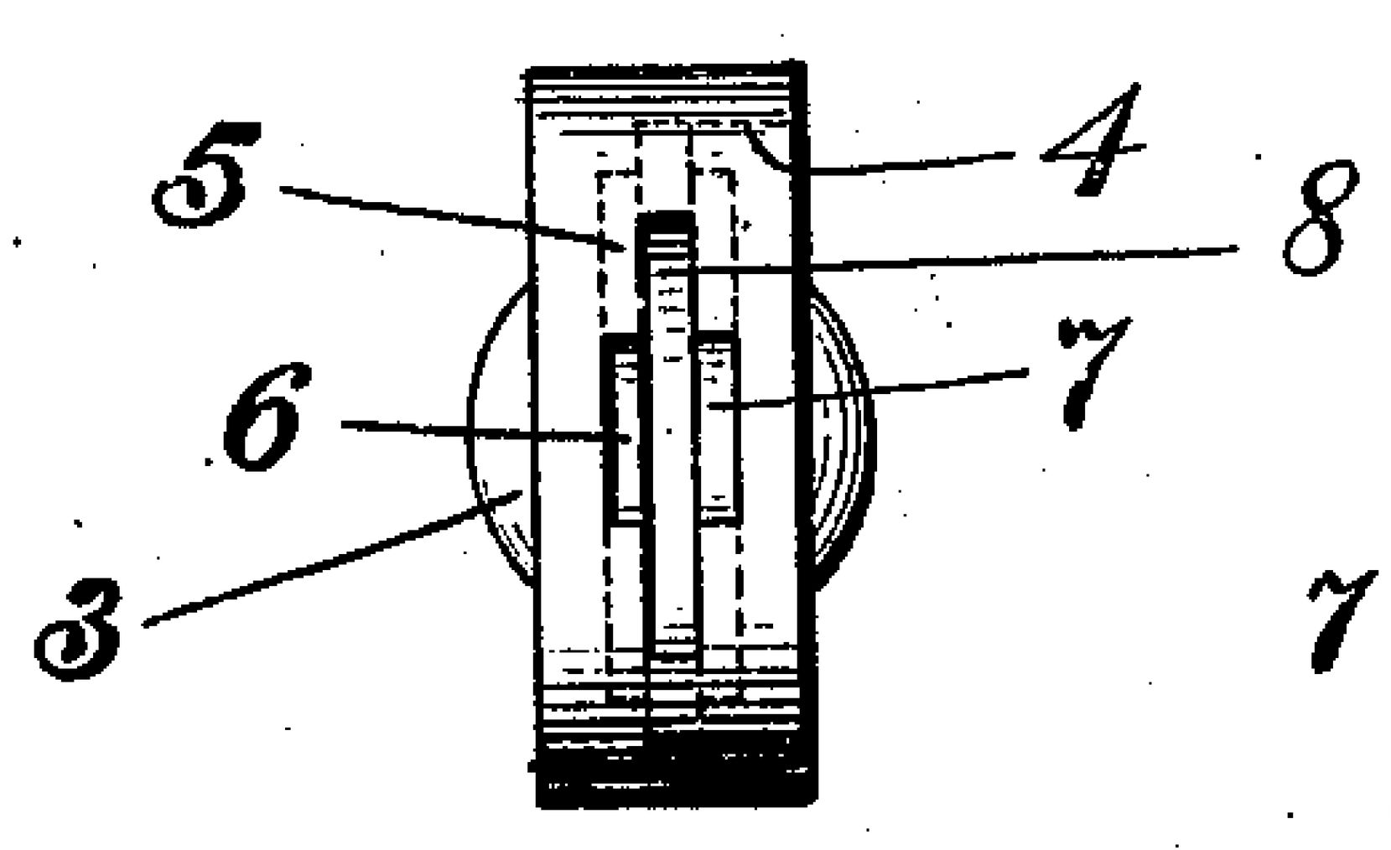
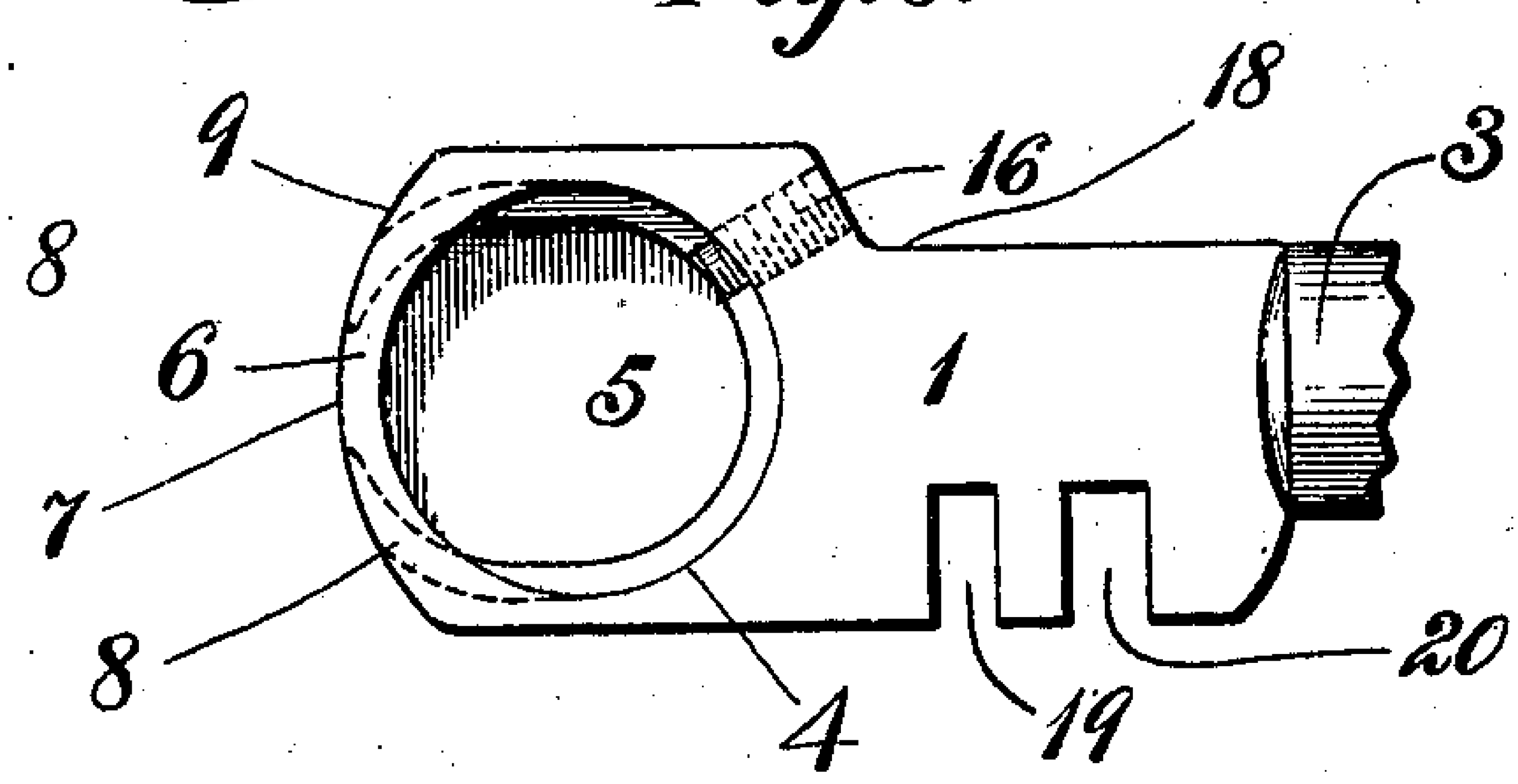


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUFUS ANDERSON, OF SOUTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

GLASS-CUTTER.

No. 847,633. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 19, 1907.

Application filed July 16, 1906. Serial No. 326,345.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUFUS ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Southampton, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glass-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to glass-cutting instruments, and has for its object the provision of improvements therein whereby a strong, compact, and serviceable device may be produced.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a circumferentially-grooved disk having mounted therein a series of cutter-wheels, said disk being adapted to be placed in a recessed head in such a manner that all of its cutter-wheels except the one which is exposed for use will be protected.

A further object of the invention is the provision of means whereby the cutter-wheel disk may be rigidly secured in the recessed head and readily released when it is desirable to readjust said disk in order that an unused cutter-wheel may be brought into position for use.

Other objects of the invention will be hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a glass-cutter constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a grooved disk, showing cutter-wheels mounted therein. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the disk shown in Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 are an end and side elevation, respectively, of the recessed head or body of the device. Figs. 2 to 6, inclusive, are drawn on an enlarged scale.

Like numerals designate similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the body of the instrument, which may consist of a flat piece of metal, is designated by the numeral 1 and is secured to a handle 2, provided with a protecting-ferrule 3. Within the free end of said body and having a depth equal to a little more than half the thickness thereof is formed a circular cavity 4. At the bottom of said cavity and of a width somewhat less than the diameter thereof and having one end concentric with the periphery of the cavity is a recess 5, elongated and merging into a groove 6, which forms an opening 7 in the end of the body 1. In the curved wall of groove 6 is formed a narrower groove 8, the curved wall of which is concentric to that of groove 6 and tangent to the periphery of the cavity 4.

The end of body 1 is formed on an arc 9, eccentric to the periphery of cavity 4, for the purpose of providing sufficient metal in which to form the grooves 6 and 8 and to give proper clearance to material upon which the device is to be used.

Referring to Figs. 2, 3, and 4, the numeral 10 designates a disk, which is grooved around its edge at 11 to receive a series of small bevel-edged steel cutter-wheels 12, mounted on pins 13. Between the cutter-wheels the disk 9 is counterbored at 14, for a purpose hereinafter stated.

To properly locate the cutter-wheel-carrying disk, it is placed in the cavity 4 so that one of the cutter-wheels will be opposite the center of the opening 7. It is then thrust into the groove 6, thereby exposing the desired cutter-wheel for use, the adjacent cutter-wheels being disposed in the groove 8.

Means for rigidly securing the disk in this position consist of a screw 15, inserted in a tapped hole 16 of the body and having a reduced end 17, adapted to enter one of the counterbores 14. A convenient surface in which to form the tapped hole 16 is provided by cutting away the body 1 at 18. On its opposite side said body contains notches 19 and 20, varying in width and constituting the usual means for separating glass after it has been "cut."

Should the exposed cutter-wheel become worn or broken, readjustment of the cutter-carrying disk to bring into service an unused cutter-wheel may be readily and quickly effected by loosening the screw 15 and turning said cutter-disk until the desired cutter-wheel is opposite the center of the opening 7, as before stated, after which the disk is again secured rigidly against displacement.

While a screw is shown for securing and adjusting the cutter-carrying disk, other means may be employed as a substitute therefor, and it is distinctly to be understood that the invention is not limited to the exact construction set forth, as changes may be made in the details thereof and revolving

tools for accomplishing various results may be substituted for those shown without departure from the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. In an instrument of the class described, the combination, with a body having a recess with grooved walls; of a disk having a groove in its periphery; cutter-wheels mounted in said groove; and means carried by the body, and applied to the periphery of said disk for adjustably securing it within the grooves in the wall of the recess.

2. In an instrument of the class described, the combination, with a notched body, having a rounded end, a cavity adjacent thereto, grooves in the wall of the cavity and an opening in the rounded end communicating with said grooves; of a circumferentially-grooved disk having tools mounted thereon; and means carried by the body and applied to the periphery of said disk for adjustably securing it in place.

3. The combination, with a support having an opening at its end, and having a recess with grooved walls, of a tool-carrying disk movable in said recess, and a device carried by the support, and serving to adjust said disk, and to lock it in position with a tool thereof passing through the opening in the support.

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

RUFUS ANDERSON.

Witnesses:
WM. H. BLODGETT,
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