No. 878,110. PATENTED FEB. 4, 1908.

M. BIXBY.

CIGAR CLIPPER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1907.

FIG. 1

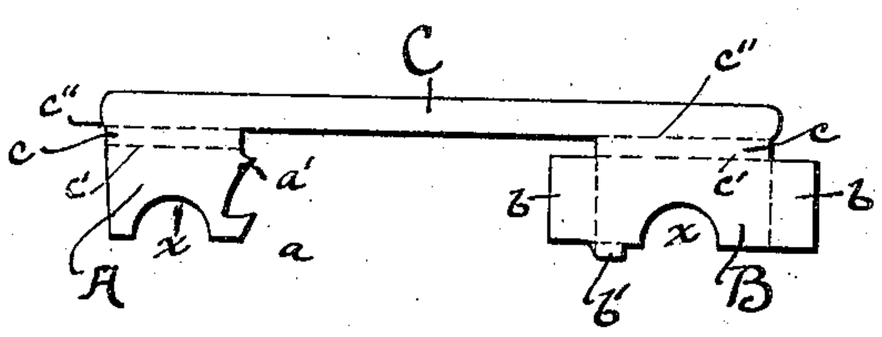


FIG. 2

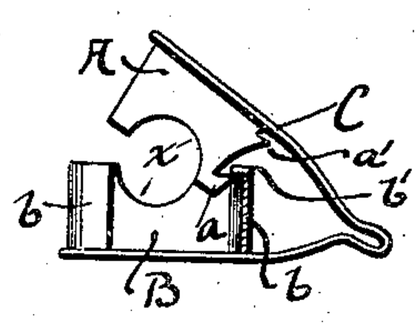


FIG. 3

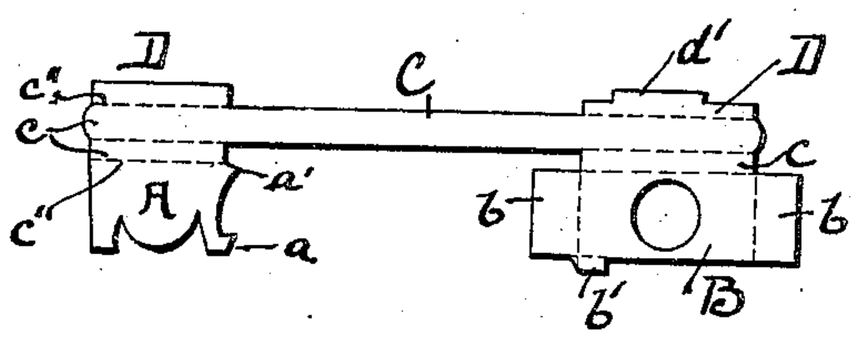


FIG. 4

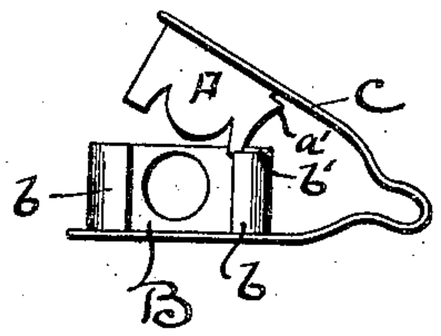


FIG. 5

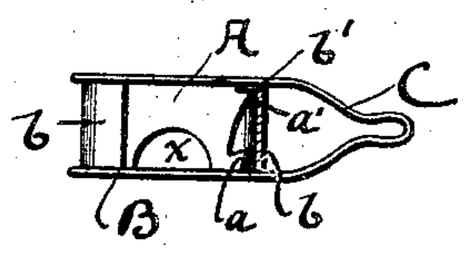


FIG 6

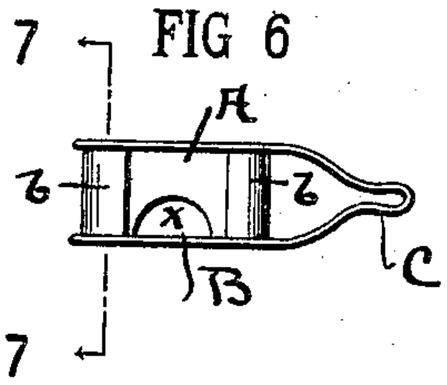


FIG. 7

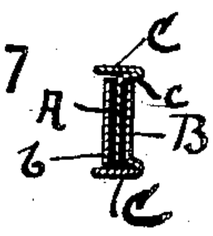
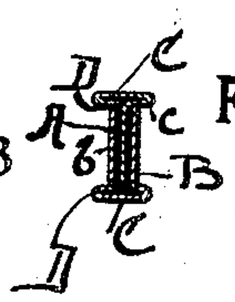


FIG. 8



Witnesses
L. B. Davis
J. A. Vernon.

Maynard Bixby, Inventor
By his Attorneys Henry & Gough

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAYNARD BIXBY, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CIGAR-CLIPPER.

No. 878,110. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 4, 1908.

Application filed February 16, 1907. Serial No. 357,672.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAYNARD BIXBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Clippers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices for clipping or cutting the end from a cigar, and more particularly to that class of devices intended to be carried about the person.

The object of my invention is to provide a cigar clipper of this type made from a single piece of metal which shall be simple in construction, not liable to get out of order and of a very low cost.

To these ends, my invention consists in the form of blank, arrangement of parts and details of construction hereafter described, and more definitely stated in the claims.

I have shown my invention in the accompanying drawings, wherein,

Figure 1 is a plan of a blank used in making the clipper shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the clipper open, one of the guides at the rear being in section. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a slightly different form of blank. Fig. 4 is a side view of the clipper from the blank shown in Fig. 3. Fig 5 is a view of the clipper shown in Fig. 2, closed, the rear guide being broken away. Fig. 6 is a side view of the clipper in Fig. 2, closed. Fig. 7 shows a vertical section on line 7—7 Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a vertical section of the end of the clip shown in Fig. 4 with the clipper closed.

Like letters in the several views designate like parts.

The blank shown in Fig. 1 comprises the two cutting members or blades, A, B, and the connecting strip C, forming the spring of the completed clipper. In Figs. 1 and 2 each of the knives is provided with the semi-circular cutting edge x, the cutting blades, when the clipper is completely formed, being opposed to each other.

The dotted lines on the blank shown in Fig. 1 are the lines on which the blank is to be folded to form the complete clipper.

The blade B is provided at each end with wings b b adapted to be folded inward on the blade to form guides for the blade A. It is necessary that the blades A B occupy when folded a middle position with reference to the connecting spring portion C; hence, the blade portion B is bent at right angles to the portion c of the blank along the dotted lines c' and this portion is folded down upon the connecting strip at the dotted line c''. Thus the blades A B project upwardly from the ends of strip C, parallel with the median line thereof. The blades are offset slightly on either side of this median line as shown in Figs. 7 and 8 so that they may have sliding contact with each other.

On the cutting margin of the blade B, I form the blank with a small flange b' adapted to be bent down on the dotted line at right angles to the blade. When the blank is formed and the connecting spring strip C folded upon itself in the middle as in Fig. 2, this will bring the folded over flange across the open end of the inner guide b as shown in Figs. 2 and 5. As the flange b' is smaller in width than the guide b it does not entirely close the end of the folded-over guide but merely forms a detent adapted to engage with the teeth a a' on the blade A. These teeth or projections form the inner margin of the blade. The one nearest to the strip C is small and from its point the margin of the blade extends inward and downward in a slight curve to the base of the tooth a. The tooth extends outward coincident with the point of tooth a'.

The tooth a as will be seen by Fig. 2 acts as a stop, engaging with the detent b' to prevent the withdrawal of the blade A from the blade B when the clipper is in its opened position, while the tooth a' acts as a catch engaging with the detent b' when the blades are closed together, as shown in Fig. 5. In closing the blades the inclined portion moves against the edge of detent b' and forces blade A forward with relation to blade B and against the force of spring C, until the tooth clears the detent when the blade springs back into place, the detent being received between the tooth and the face of the strip C, which forms the base of the blade.

In Figs. 3, 4 and 8, I show a slightly different form of blank and clipper, though the principles of construction are precisely the same as in the form heretofore described. In these figures I have shown the cutting edge of the blade A as concave, instead of convex, but the main point of difference lies in the wings D D′ which project from the strip C opposite to the main portion of the blades B. A. The edge of this wing D is provided with a projection d along its middle. The wing D is folded over on the dotted lines, and

thus forms a turned in edge as shown in Fig. 8, corresponding to the fold c' of the turned over portion c.

As will be best seen in Fig. 7, one side of the clipper shown in Fig. 2 is not like the other, as on one side the strip c at the back of the blade is of a single thickness while at the other side it is double. It is to make both sides alike that I provide the wings D D'. The projection d occupies the space between the edges of the guides b b.

In closing the clipper the blade B is pushed forward until the stop b' catches over the tooth a'. To open the clipper, the finger is pressed against the end of blade B, which pushes back the blade until the stop b' escapes tooth a' when the spring C opens out the blades.

The clipper may be made of any suitable sheet metal and may be ornamented as desired. It is simple, compact and being struck up from one piece it may be very cheaply made.

Having described my invention what I claim is:

1. A cigar clipper comprising a resilient strip folded upon itself at its middle, cutting blades formed in one piece with and on each end of the strip each of said blades being formed from material projecting out from one side of said strip and folded over upon the strip so that the plane of the blades is at right angles to the plane of the strip and the axis of said blades parallel to the axis of the strip, the said blades being opposed to but in contact with each other, the contacting face of one blade having an inwardly folded wing adapted to engage with the edge of the other blade, and a tooth or detent projecting therefrom, the opposite blade being provided with an upper and a lower notch adapted to engage one or the other with said detent to hold the blades together in a closed position or to prevent the blades entirely separating in their open position.

2. A cigar clipper comprising a resilient strip folded upon itself at its middle, a projection on each end of the strip folded over upon the body of the strip and then bent into a plane at right angles with the plane of the strip, the said projections being formed with knife edges, and thus forming the cutting blades of the clipper.

3. A cigar clipper comprising a resilient strip folded upon itself at its middle, cutting blades formed in one piece with and on each end of the strip, folded over upon the middle of the strip and then bent at right angles so that the plane of the blades is at right angles to the plane of the strip, said blades being opposed to and in contact with each other, one of said blades having inwardly folded lateral wings forming guides for the other cutting blade and having means whereby the two blades may be held closed.

4. A cigar clipper comprising a resilient strip folded upon itself at its middle, cutting blades formed on each end of the strip and bent at right angles thereto, and one of said blades having inwardly folded, lateral wings forming guides for the other cutting blade.

5. A cigar clipper comprising a resilient strip folded upon itself at its middle, cutting blades formed on each end of the strip and bent at right angles thereto, and one of said blades having inwardly folded, lateral wings forming guides for the other cutting blade, and a downwardly folded lug located at the top of one of said guides partly closing the end of the same, the opposite blade having projecting teeth adapted to engage with said lug.

6. A cigar clipper comprising a resilient strip folded upon itself at its middle, cutting blades formed one on each end of the strip and on the same margin thereof, said cutting blades being folded over onto the body of the strip and then bent at right angles to the plane thereof, the said strip at each of its ends and on the margin opposite to that turned up to form the blades having a folded over flange whose edge contacts with the face of the adjacent blade.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this first day of February 1907.

MAYNARD BIXBY.

Witnesses:
C. B. LANG,
W. H. CARTER.