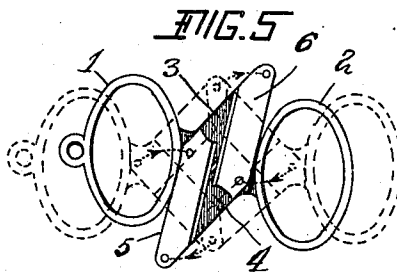
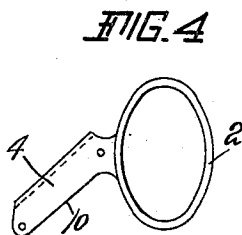
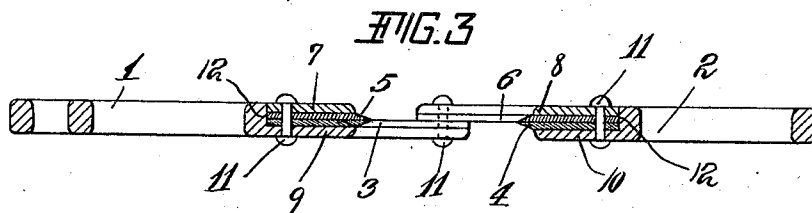
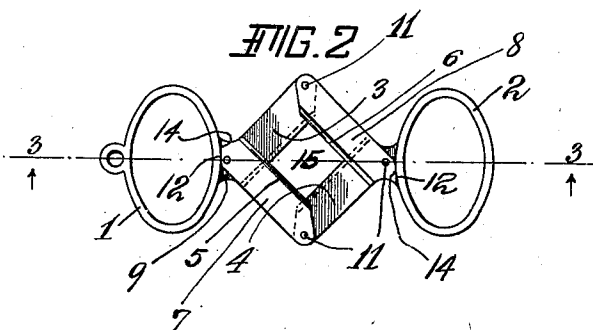
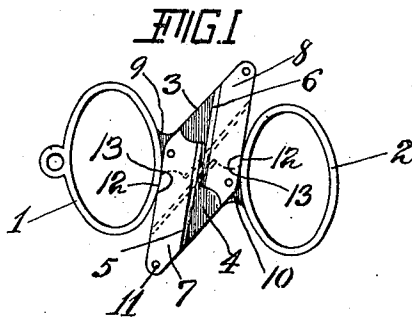


No. 838,205.

PATENTED DEC. 11, 1906.

C. NOBS, JR.
CIGAR TIP CUTTER.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 5, 1906.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES NOBS, JR., OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CIGAR-TIP CUTTER.

No. 838,205.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 11, 1906.

Application filed February 5, 1906. Serial No. 299,378.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES NOBS, JR., a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Tip Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates generally to cigar-tip cutters, and has more particularly reference to that class of cutters in which four blades are arranged in two sets at an angle to each other, the blades of each set being parallel and pivots connecting the four blades.

In the prior art the two handles for manipulating the device have been attached one to one blade of one set and the other to one blade of the other set, the handles being of the character used in punches and arranged on the same side of the device. This produces a structure which is bulky and not easily carried in the pocket of the user, as it takes up too much space.

One object of the present invention is to avoid this objectionable feature and to produce a structure within a small compass of an efficient and inexpensive nature.

To this end the invention embraces a cigar-tip cutter having two parallel blades, a handle connected to each of said blades on opposite sides of the device, two parallel blades at an angle to the first-mentioned blades, and pivots connecting the four blades.

Another feature of the invention resides in providing a structure in which there are four carrying members on which the four blades are mounted, the said blades being secured to the carrying members by means of rivets forming pivots connecting adjacent carrying members.

Other features of construction will appear as the specification proceeds.

In the accompanying drawings the invention is illustrated in the preferred form; but it is obvious that variations may be made from the precise structure shown without departing from the invention.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a device embodying my invention shown in its closed position. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the device in its open position. Fig. 3 is a sectional view, on an enlarged scale, on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the handles and carrying members. Fig. 5 is a view illustrating the operation of the device.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different views.

1 and 2 denote the handles, which preferably, as shown, are in the nature of large eyelets or like the handles of a pair of scissors. 3 and 4 indicate a set of blades parallel to each other connected to the said handles, the handles being arranged on opposite sides of the device. 5 and 6 indicate another set of blades also parallel to each other, but arranged at an angle to the first set and pivotally connected thereto.

Preferably the blades are mounted on four carrying members 7, 8, 9, and 10, arranged in two sets at an angle to each other, the carrying members of each set being parallel. The rivets 11 serve to secure the blades to the carrying members and also serve as pivots connecting adjacent carrying members to each other, each rivet passing through two carrying members and two blades. By this means it will be observed that if any of the blades break it can be quickly removed and another one substituted.

Means must be provided for preventing the cutting edges of the blade of each set from meeting, and to this end the handles are formed with the surfaces 12, against which abut the surfaces 13 on the blades 5 and 6 and on the carrying members 9 and 10. The surfaces 14 on the same blades and carrying members by coming in contact with the surfaces 12 on the handles prevent the parts from passing too far in the other direction when the device is opened. It is preferred to make one of the handles and one of the carrying members 7 and 8 each integral.

In practice the tip of the cigar is inserted in the aperture 15, formed by the four blades. The handles of the device are then moved toward each other, thereby causing the blades 3 and 4 connected thereto to move bodily in an arc toward each other, while the other two blades 5 and 6 each swing one end in one direction in the arc of movement of one of the handle-blades and the other end in the opposite direction in the arc of movement of the other handle-blade.

What is claimed is—

1. In a cigar-tip cutter, the combination of two parallel blades, two handles, one connected to each of said blades on opposite sides of the device, two parallel blades pivotally connected at an angle to the first two blades, whereby when the handles are manipulated the blades connected thereto move

bodily in an arc toward or away from each other, while the other two blades each swing one end in one direction in the arc of movement of one of the handle-blades and the other end in the opposite direction in the arc of movement of the other handle-blade.

2. In a cigar-tip cutter, the combination of two parallel blades, two handles, one connected to each of said blades on opposite sides of the device, two parallel blades pivotally connected at an angle to the first two blades, whereby when the handles are manipulated the blades connected thereto move bodily in an arc toward or away from each

other, while the other two blades each swing one end in one direction in the arc of movement of one of the handle-blades and the other end in the opposite direction in the arc of movement of the other handle-blade, and stops for preventing the cutting edges of the blades of each of the two sets from meeting.

Signed at New York city this 2d day of February, 1906.

CHARLES NOBS, JR.

Witnesses:

AXEL V. BEEKEN,
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