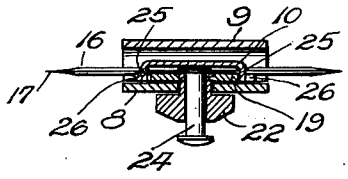
Sept. 18, 1951 F. MISETA, JR 2,568,353

COMBINATION PAPER CUTTING TOOL

Filed Dec. 3, 1947

Fig. 4.



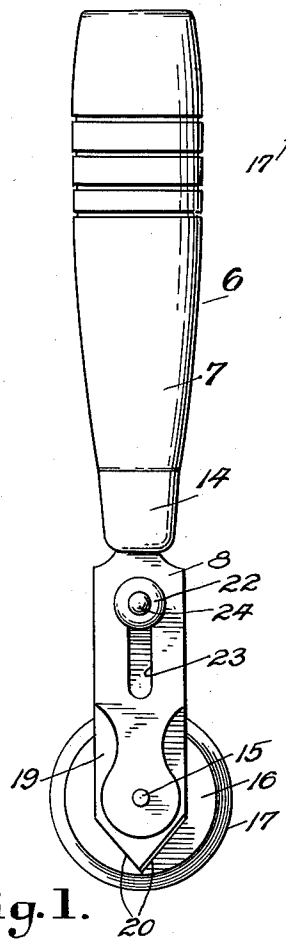


Fig. 1.

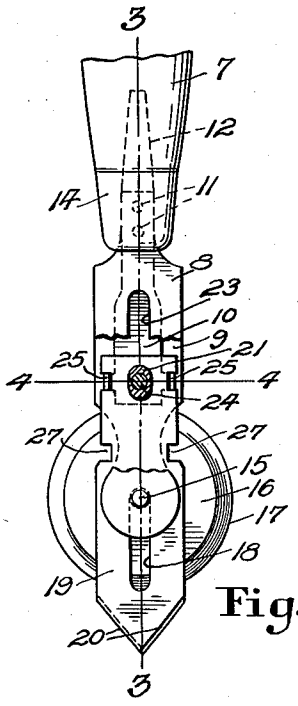


Fig. 2.

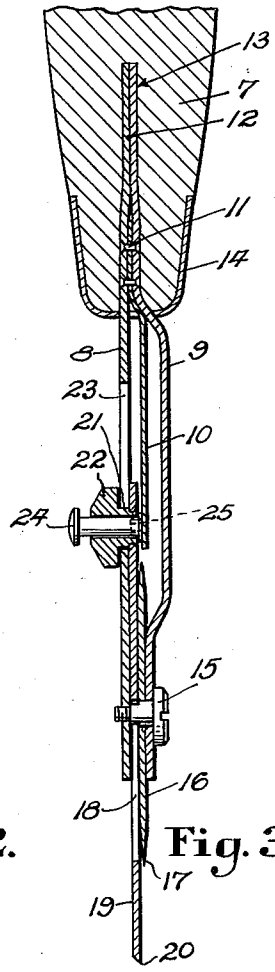


Fig. 3.

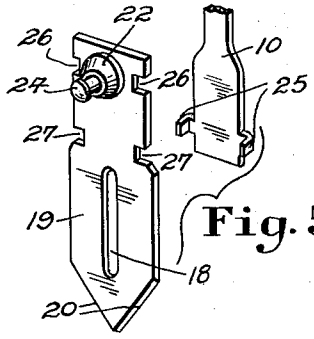


Fig. 5.

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COMBINATION PAPER-CUTTING TOOL

Frank Miseta, Jr., Columbus, Ohio

Application December 3, 1947, Serial No. 789,354

2 Claims. (Cl. 30—122)

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This invention relates to combination tools of the type wherein a plurality of material cutters are combined in a single tool with provision made for the selective use of the cutters. More particularly, the tool comprising the present invention is employed for use by wall paper hangers and interior decorators for cutting wall paper, wall coverings or other analogous sheet materials.

It is an object of the invention to provide a paper-cutting tool having a handle structure formed to support a rotary cutting disk and a slidable cutting blade, and wherein the handle structure carries a thumb-actuated latching means for positively retaining the blade with its cutting edges inactively retracted within the periphery of the disk, or in an active position in which the cutting edges of the blade project beyond the peripheral edge of the disk.

Another object of this invention is to provide a combination tool wherein all of the usual procedures necessary for cutting wall paper may be accomplished with a single tool in contradistinction to the employment of a plurality of separate tools, and wherein any one thereof may become lost or misplaced, producing delays in the cutting of wall paper and inconveniencing the paper hanger.

A further object is to produce a device of this character which is economical to manufacture and one which is easy to use.

A still further object is to provide a tool in the use of which the customary procedures now employed in wall paper cutting are exactly the same, thereby eliminating any necessity for the operator learning a new procedure.

Still a further object of the invention is to provide a cutting tool wherein all the parts thereof are at all times maintained in assembled relationship, avoiding the use of wing nuts and other removable securing means which are apt to become lost, loosened or displaced.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from a consideration of the following description and the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of the combination cutting tool forming the present invention, and disclosing the cutting disk of the tool when positioned for active use;

Fig. 2 is a similar view with parts of the tool broken away and shown in cross section to disclose underlying structure. In this figure, the cutting blade of the tool is disclosed in its projected position for active use.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical view taken through the tool on the plane indicated by the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

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Fig. 4 is a transverse horizontal sectional view on the plane indicated by the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a group view showing in perspective the cutting blade of the tool and its associated spring latch.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the numeral 6 designates the handle structure of my improved paper-cutting tool in its entirety. In this instance, the handle structure embodies a gripping section 7 from the lower end of which, as viewed in the drawings, there projects a pair of stationary cutter-supporting bars 8 and 9. Between these bars there is positioned a spring latch 10, the latter having its upper end riveted or otherwise fastened, as at 11, between the adjoining ends 12 of the bars 8 and 9, which are held in a socket 13 provided longitudinally and axially in the lower end of the gripping section 7. A sleeve or ferrule 14 may surround the lower end of the section 7 to strengthen and reinforce the same.

The lower or outer ends of the bars 8 and 9 carry a headed screw 15, the shank of the latter serving as the axial support for a rotatable cutting disk 16, the latter having a peripherally disposed beveled cutting edge 17. The shank of the screw 15 is positioned in an elongated slot 18 provided in a slidable cutting blade 19 which is mounted for longitudinal movement relative to and between the bars 8 and 9. By moving the cutting blade longitudinally, it is adapted to be projected from an inactive position, shown in Fig. 1 to its active position shown in Fig. 2, so that the V-shaped cutting edges 20 on the lower or outer end of the blade may be projected from a position within the periphery of the cutting disk to a position beyond the peripheral edge of said disk.

To control the movement of the cutting blade, and to latch the same in both its retracted and projected positions, the upper end of the cutting blade carries a laterally extending stud formed with a shank 21 and a head 22. The shank 21 is mounted for sliding movement in a slot 23 formed in the supporting bar 8, and the head 22 is arranged on the outer surface of the bar 8 so that it may be engaged by the thumb of the tool operator. The stud is also provided with an axial passage for the slidable reception of a headed pin 24, the inner end of this pin being in engagement with the free end of the spring latch 10. By reference to Fig. 5, it will be noted that the spring latch is provided with

a pair of laterally spaced lugs 25 which are receivable in spaced pairs of notches 26 and 27 formed in the side edges of the cutting blade 19.

To project the blade 19 from its inactive position in Fig. 1 to its active position in Fig. 2, the operator of the tool applies thumb pressure to the headed end of the pin 24, which flexes the free end of the latch 10 to disengage the lugs 25 thereof from the lower pair of notches 27. Continued application of finger pressure then moves the released cutting blade a distance governed by the length of the slots 18 and 23 and when this limit of outward movement is reached the upper pair of notches 26 in said blade will be aligned with the latch lugs 25, the latter entering the notches 26 to retain positively the projected position of the blade. This permits the cutting blade to be used freely in wall paper cutting operations, particularly in room corners and without interference on the part of the cutting disk 16. Likewise when the blade is retracted, the normal cutting action of the disk 16 may be exercised, particularly in the cutting of wall paper on the flat wall surfaces between room corners.

It will be noted that the cutting tool is self-contained and does not involve the employment of separable parts such as wing nuts or the like in maintaining the cutting instrumentalities in their positions of relative adjustment.

I claim:

1. A cutting tool comprising a handle; a longitudinally extending slotted bar projecting rigidly and fixedly from one end of said handle; a flat blade having inner and outer ends, the outer end of said blade being formed with cutting edges; a stud carried by and projecting laterally from the inner end of said blade; said stud having a shank portion and an outer headed portion; the shank portion being slidably received in the slot of said bar and the headed portion of said stud being disposed exteriorly and at one side of said bar for blade-sliding manipulation; a leaf spring having an inner end secured to said bar and an outer resiliently movable end terminating in contacting registry with said stud; a spring-flexing plunger slidably carried by said stud for engagement with the outer end of said spring; and interengaging blade-holding means formed with said spring and blade; said means being engaged by flexing movement of the leaf spring in one direction to hold said blade against longitudinal movement relative to said bar and released by manual actuation of said plunger thereby flexing said spring in an opposite direction.

2. In a wall paper cutting tool of the type having a handle structure, cutter-supporting frame bars extending rigidly outwardly from one end of the handle structure, one of said frame bars being formed with a longitudinal slot, an axle carried by said bars adjacent to their outer ends, a cutter disk rotatably mounted on said axle with its peripheral edge projecting beyond said bars; a flat longitudinally disposed cutting blade having a V-shaped cutting end, said blade being slidably arranged for longitudinal movement between the frame bars of said tool adjacent one side of said cutter disk; said blade being formed with a longitudinally disposed slot through which the bar carried axle extends; the body of said blade being provided at longitudinally spaced intervals along the side edges thereof with transversely aligned inner and outer sets of notches; a manually engageable laterally projecting stud mounted on the inner end of said blade, said stud being slidably received in the slot formed in one of said frame bars for use in imparting longitudinal sliding movement to said blade in extending and retracting the V-shaped cutting end thereof with respect to the outer peripheral edge of said disk; a resilient arm secured at one end to said handle structure and having its opposite flexible end movably arranged between said bars; a single set of spaced laterally directed lugs formed on said arm, said lugs being selectively engageable with the inner and outer sets of blade notches, thereby locking the blade against longitudinal sliding movement with respect to said bars; and manually operated means passing through said stud and engaged with said arm for resiliently flexing the latter and removing said lugs from said notches in releasing said blade for longitudinal sliding movement.

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