J. M. EVARTS.

PIPE-CUTTERS, &c.

No. 178,617. Patented June 13, 1876.

Fig 1

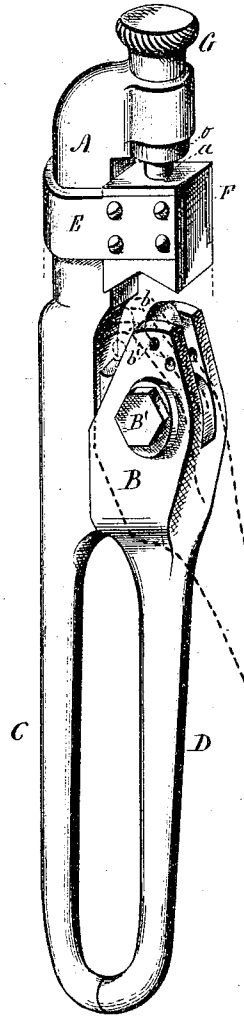
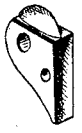


Fig 2



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. EVARTS, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO OLIVER F. CASE, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PIPE-CUTTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **178,617**, dated June 13, 1876; application filed May 1, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. EVARTS, of the city and county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Pipe and Round-Rod Cutter; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification:

My invention relates to pipe and round-rod cutters; and consists, more particularly, in an adjustable rest or bearing for the pipe; in attaching the cutter to the short arm of the lever; and more generally, in the construction of the whole implement.

In the drawing, C is the handle or the largest part in the implement, and is made in one piece, which, for the purpose of description, may be considered as consisting of three parts—the handle proper, the projection forming a part of the joint by which the lever D is attached, and the enlarged part or end.

The handle proper is made of any convenient shape. From the enlarged part projects the piece to which the lever D is attached. A portion, A, of the enlarged part is made straight, with its width greater than its thickness, with one edge flat, and at right angles to the sides, and with the other edge rounded. Another portion is curved and terminates in a circular enlargement through which the screw *a* passes, as shown in the drawing.

The lever D has its longer arm made to correspond in shape with that part of the handle C constituting the handle proper. A slot through the lever fits onto the projection on the handle C, and the slot and the projection form the joint by which the lever is attached to the handle. Its short arm is furnished either with a rotary or stationary cutter.

The rotary cutter shown in the lever is a circular cutter brought to a round edge, and turns on the pin passing through the lever. A stationary cutter is shown in Fig. 2.

By removing the pin in the lever the circular rotary cutter can be taken out and the stationary cutter be substituted in its place. A small pin passing through the lever and cutter prevents its rotation.

The pipe-rest F is a rectangular bar, having a slot or notch suitable for holding the pipe or rod on one end, the bolt *a* screwing into the other end, It is held on the straight enlarged part A of the handle C by the strap E, and slides on the same.

The threaded bolt *a* passes through the enlarged end of the handle C, and screws into the pipe-rest. Its outer end is turned smaller than the threaded part, and a collar, *o*, is put on this part coming against the inside of the handle C. On the smaller part outside the handle a milled nut is fastened, by which the bolt *a* is turned and the rest F adjusted.

Thus constructed and arranged the operation of my improved cutter will be readily understood. As the handles of the implement are opened the lever D will be in the position shown by the dotted lines, the shorter arm of the lever and its cutter not being in the way of the introduction of the pipe or rod to be cut into the notch or bearing in the rest F. While in this position the rest can be adjusted by turning the bolt by the thumb and finger, so as to make the cutter cut any depth required. By closing the handles the cutter is forced into the pipe or rod, and, by turning the implement once round the pipe or rod in the direction the longer arm of the lever moves in closing the handles, the pipe or rod will be cut to the depth to which the rest was set.

It will be noticed that the cutter is not in contact with the pipe when the rest is adjusted, and that no lateral strain comes upon the cutter to nick and break out its edge.

I claim as of my invention—

1. The herein-described pipe and round-rod cutter, consisting of the handle C, lever D, connected to the handle C, its short arm provided with a cutter, its longer arm serving as a handle of the tool, the rest F, guided and held on the handle C by the strap E, all the said parts constructed and combined substantially as described.

2. The rest or bearing F, guided and held on the handle C by the strap E, made adjustable by the threaded bolt *a*, the said rest constructed and operating in connection with the lever D and its cutter in the manner described, as set forth.

3. In a pipe and round-rod cutter, the lever D, connected to the handle C, its shorter arm slotted and apertured for a rotary or stationary cutter, its longer arm resting at its end against the end of the handle C to form the handle of the tool, the said lever constructed and operating in conjunction with the adjustable rest F, substantially as set forth.

JAMES M. EVARTS.

Witnesses:
GEORGE TERRY,
OLIVER F. CASE.