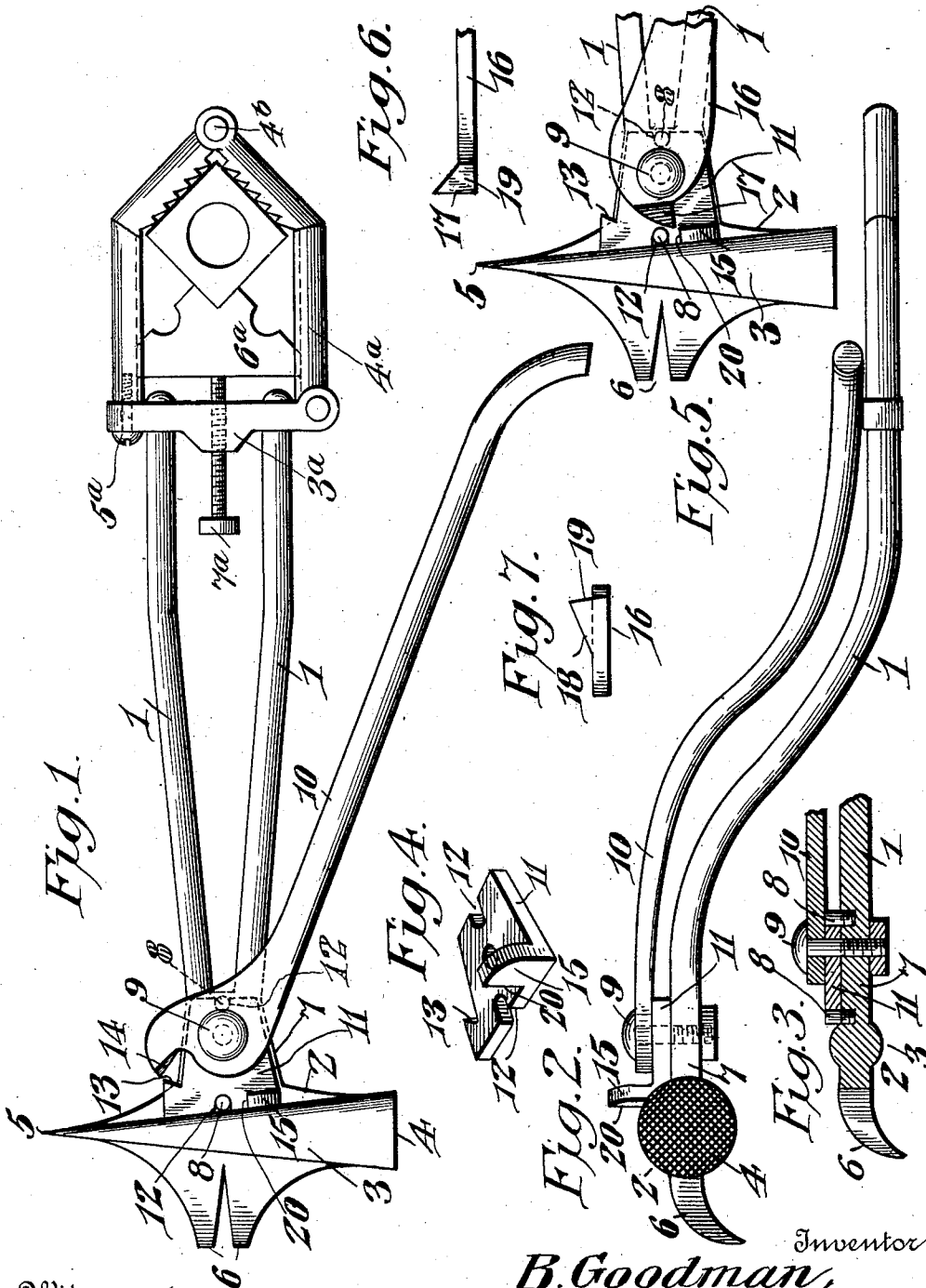


B. GOODMAN.
CUTTING TOOL.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 31, 1910.

991,295.

Patented May 2, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENEDICT GOODMAN, OF WALLACE, KANSAS.

CUTTING-TOOL.

991,295.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 2, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENEDICT GOODMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wallace, in the county of Wallace and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Cutting-Tool, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in cutting tools and its object is to provide a cutting tool especially adapted for use in connection with a harvester, although not necessarily limited to such use. This object, and such other incidental objects as will hereinafter appear, are attained in the use of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and the invention consists in certain novel features of the same, as will be hereinafter first fully described and then pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a tool embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail longitudinal section of the head of the tool. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one member of the wire cutter. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modified form of wire cutter. Fig. 6 is an edge view of the lever member shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a similar view taken at right angles to Fig. 6.

In carrying out my invention, I employ a handle 1 consisting of spaced members or rods diverging from a head 2 and connected at their outer ends, by a cross bar 3^a, to one end of which is hinged an angular frame 4^a which is detachably fastened to the opposite end of the cross bar by a screw 5^a.

Slidably mounted between the sides of the frame 4^a is a follower 6^a controlled by an adjusting screw 7^a which is mounted in the cross bar 3^a and engages the said follower, as will be readily understood. This follower and the outer end of the frame 4^a cooperate to constitute a nut wrench whereby nuts may be readily moved or turned home, as will be readily understood upon reference to Fig. 1. It will also be noted that the frame is constructed in two members having their outer ends connected by a hinge 4^b.

The head 2 is formed with a conical body 3, one end of which constitutes a hammer, as indicated at 4, and the other end of which runs to a point 5 adapted to be inserted through a staple whereby the staple may be readily removed from the post or other body

in which it has been driven. On one side of the body 3 is a claw or nail extractor 6, while on the opposite side of the conical body is a plate 7 from which the handle 1 extends. Pins or studs 8, which are spaced apart, project from the plate 7 along the central longitudinal line of the tool, and between said studs the plate is provided with a transverse opening adapted to receive a bolt 9 constituting a pivot for the lever member 10 of a wire cutter. By reference to Fig. 2 of the drawings, it will be noticed that the opposite ends of the handle member are in different longitudinal planes and the intermediate portion of the said member is of an ogee form whereby the tool is adapted to be used in ordinarily inaccessible points about a harvesting machine. The lever member 10 is likewise given an ogee shape so as to follow the contour of the handle member and, consequently, lie close against the same when the tool is being used as a wrench or as a hammer or for extracting nails or staples. The bolt 9 passes through the end of the lever member 10 and also through a cutter plate 11, whereby the cutter plate is secured to the plate 7 of the body of the tool, and the lever member 10 is also fulcrumed in position to coact with the said cutter plate. The said plate 11 is provided in its opposite edges with notches 12 adapted to engage the pins 8 whereby the said plate will be prevented from twisting, and on its upper edge the said plate is provided with a cutting point or tooth 13 which projects beyond the edge of the body 2, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 5. The lever member 10 is also provided with a cutting edge 14 adjacent its fulcrum which is adapted to coact with the tooth 13 and the upper edge of the cutter plate 11 to sever a strand of wire held in the notch formed by the edge of the plate and the said tooth. It will be observed that the cutting edge 14 works in a plane parallel with the face of the plate so as to pass through and across the wire and thereby produce a shearing action against the edge of the plate and the tooth 13 by which the wire will be cleanly severed. At the inner lower corner of the cutter plate 11 is an outstanding spur or cutting projection 15 which lies close against the body 3 and projects beyond the surface of the same, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. If it be desired to cut a wire against this projection or tooth 15, the lever member 10,

illustrated in Fig. 1, is removed and the form of lever member shown in Fig. 5, at 16, is substituted therefor. This lever member 16 has a beak or tooth 17 which is shorter than the blade 14 and projects laterally beyond the face of the member 16, as shown at 18, so as to provide a wide cutting edge 19 which is adapted to work past the upper straight edge 20 of the tooth 15 so as to produce a shearing action in connection therewith upon a strand of wire which may be resting upon the said tooth.

It will be readily seen, from the foregoing description, that I have provided a very simple and compact tool by which a variety of operations may be easily performed and in which the use of the device to perform any one operation does not impair its efficiency or otherwise affect its capability of performing any other operations. The members of the wire cutter are secured in position by the same bolt which serves as the pivot for the lever member of the cutter and yet may be easily removed from the handle or body of the tool when it is desired to utilize the same without any interference from the wire cutter. The pins 8 project from the body of the tool so as to engage notches in the edges of the cutter plate and thereby hold the same in position against distortion or slipping so that the wire will be effectually held until it is cut. It will be understood, of course, that the cutter may be mounted on any tool. The conical body 3 forms an outstanding abutment from the surface upon which the plate 11 finds lodgment, and this body is engaged by the adjacent edge of the plate, so as to relieve the pin 8 adjacent to this abutment from shearing strain when cutting is attempted, for the pins 8 may be of light construction serving mainly as positioning means and only in part as means for preventing the turning movement of the cutter plate.

The advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which I now consider to be the best embodiment

thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claims appended hereto.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a tool, a cutter plate provided with a passage therethrough and with a notch in the edge at one side of the passage through the plate, a body member having a seat for the cutter plate, a perforation to match the passage through the cutter plate, a pin in position to enter the notch in the cutter plate, and an abutment outstanding from the seat for the plate in position to engage the edge of the plate in which the notch is formed, a lever member having a cutter for coaction with the cutter plate, and a securing means for the lever traversing the passage in the cutter plate and the perforation in the body member and securing the cutter plate to the body member by the lever.

2. A tool having a body member, a lever mounted on the body member, a readily removable pivot for securing the lever to the body member, and a cutter plate interposed between the lever member and the body member and held to the body member wholly by the lever member and its pivot, the cutter plate and lever member having respective cutting edges in coactive relation, the cutter plate being provided with oppositely disposed edge notches, and the body member being provided with an outstanding abutment adapted to engage one of the notched edges of the cutter plate to oppose movement of the latter on the engagement of the lever and cutter plate with an article to be cut, said body member also being provided with spaced pins for entering the notches in the edges of the cutter plate to position the latter.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BENEDICT GOODMAN.

Witnesses:

THOMAS MADIGAN,
JAMES H. GROVER.