

(No Model.)

M. COURTEMANCHE.  
PIPE CUTTER.

No. 463,102.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.

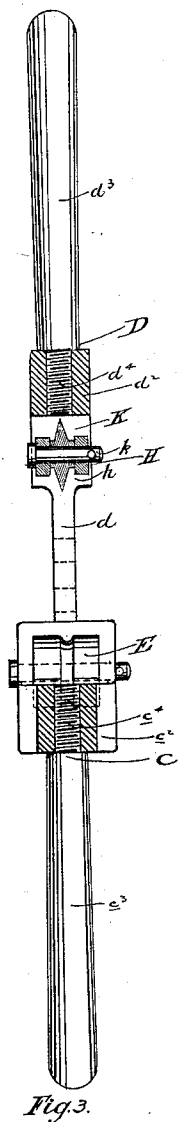


Fig. 3.

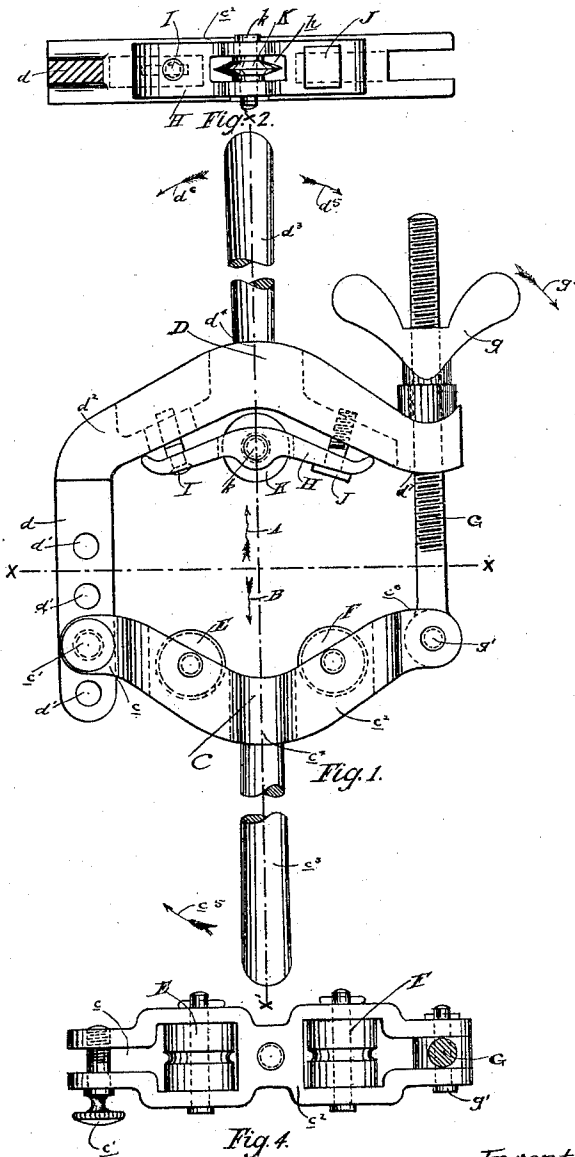


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOÏSE COURTEMANCHE, OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

## PIPE-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 463,102, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed March 3, 1891. Serial No. 383,642. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MOÏSE COURTEMANCHE, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at the city and district of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Cutters; 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 the same.

My invention has reference to that class of pipe-cutters operated by two opposite levers, or rather one single lever with the cutter properly placed about the center of its length, the difference from those now in use, however, being marked, for it is made in two halves and is hinged on one side of the space in which is placed the cutter, so that it can be placed on a pipe at any point with the greatest ease, as will be shown hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide a cutter of more ease of application, and especially that will permit the cutting of larger sizes of pipes than those now in use, for, as is well known, it is next to impossible to cut pipes larger than three to three and one-half inches diameter with ordinary hand-cutters, this having now to be done on machine pipe-cutters, which is sometimes very unhandy, especially for fitters working a long distance from any shop.

Referring to the drawings, similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a general view of my invention; Fig. 2, a section through line X X of Fig. 1, looking in the direction A; Fig. 3, a section through line X' X' of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 a section through line X X of Fig. 1, looking in the direction B.

Now, as can plainly be seen by examining the drawings, my cutter is composed of two entirely separate pieces C and D, the one C being provided with the two rollers E and F and the screw G, onto which works the thumb-screw g, the former oscillating freely at the point g', where it is joined to the piece C.

On the other hand the piece D is provided with the spring H, joined to it by means of the two set-screws I and J, this spring H being shaped as shown in Fig. 1 and provided with the slot h, into which is placed the ordinary cutter K, held in position by means of the pivot k, around which it freely rotates, this piece D also having its portion d made thinner, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and pierced with a certain number of holes d', so that when the piece d is placed in the forked end c of the piece C and secured there by means of the screw c' the piece D and accessories can oscillate around this point c', this forming a hinge. The two portions C and D are in turn composed of the ones c<sup>2</sup>, c<sup>3</sup>, d<sup>2</sup>, and d<sup>3</sup>, the ones c<sup>3</sup> and d<sup>3</sup> being the handles, which can be made of any length to suit, and are screwed into the cross-pieces c<sup>2</sup> and d<sup>2</sup> at c<sup>4</sup> and d<sup>4</sup>.

Now the operation of my cutter is very simple, and I will briefly describe the way in which it works. The operator begins by pressing on the handle d<sup>3</sup> in the direction d<sup>5</sup>, and thus disengages the thumb-screw g, pushing the latter in the direction g<sup>2</sup>, so as to get the screw G out of the way; the two pieces C and D are then forced to turn on their pivot c' in the directions d<sup>6</sup> and c<sup>5</sup> far enough to allow the pipe to pass between the portions c<sup>6</sup> and d<sup>7</sup>, when the reverse operations of those just described are performed, and the thumb-screw g screwed down tight; the operator then proceeds to cut the pipe in the ordinary way, screwing down the thumb-screw g as necessary. The screw c is changed in position to suit the size of pipes. The object of the rollers E and F is to facilitate the rotating of the cutter by diminishing the friction. Moreover, it would be well to add that this cutter is specially made to cut soil-pipes.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pipe-cutter, the piece C, having the rollers E and F, screws c and G, the latter being provided with the thumb-screw g, also the piece D, provided with the spring H and a

portion *d*, the latter being pierced with the holes *d'*, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

5 2. The combination, with the piece C, provided with rollers, of the piece D, provided with a lug *d*, pivoted at one end to the piece C, the spring secured to the piece D, the cutter supported by the said spring, the screw pivoted to the other end of the piece C and

engaging with a slot in the piece D, and a thumb-nut on the said screw, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MOÏSE COURTEMANCHE.

Witnesses:

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