

(Model.)

J. MARTIGNONI.

GROOVE CUTTER.

No. 271,646.

Patented Feb. 6, 1883.

FIG. 1.

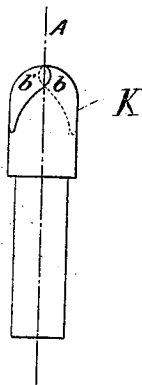
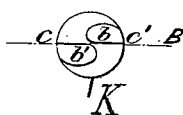


FIG. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANN MARTIGNONI, OF BOCKENHEIM, GERMANY.

GROOVE-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 271,646, dated February 6, 1883.

Application filed December 4, 1882. (Model.) Patented in Germany January 27, 1882, No. 2,035; in Belgium January 23, 1882, No. 56,917; in France February 17, 1882, No. 147,412, and in England July 17, 1882, No. 3,384.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANN MARTIGNONI, a citizen of the Helvetic Confederation, and residing at Bockenheim, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Groove-Cutters, (for which I have obtained a patent in Belgium, No. 56,917, bearing date 28th of January, 1882; in France, No. 147,412, bearing date 17th February, 1882; in Germany, No. 2,035 I, bearing date 27th January, 1882; and in England, provisional protection, No. 3,384, bearing date 17th July, 1882,) of which the following is a specification.

Hitherto milling-tools or revolving cutters provided with sharp and thin triangular edges or teeth have been chiefly used for cutting grooves in metal and other hard material.

My invention consists in replacing these tools by the groove-cutter illustrated by the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side view, and Fig. 2 an end view, of the new tool.

The head K of the cutter is turned to the shape of a cylinder, and the end is so rounded that an axial section of the head presents the exact shape of the groove to be cut. On each side of the head, (right and left,) and oblique to the axis A, a deep round hollow, *b* or *b'*, is cut out, so as to form two sharp cutting-edges, *c c'*,

situated right and left of the axis on the diameter B.

The groove-cutter so constructed possesses the following advantages over the usual milling-tools or cutters having a number of triangular thin teeth. It can be made more easily and cheaply. It requires less material. Its two strong rounded edges *c c'* cut the steel more easily, last much longer, and can be sharpened more easily and in less time. Owing to the hollows being round and proportionally wide, the chips cannot accumulate in the said hollows *b b'*, which form the cutting-edges, and cannot therefore injure or block the cutter, being easily thrown out of the oblique hollows by the rapid revolution of the cutter.

I claim as my invention—

A groove-cutter having a cylindrical head, K, with rounded end, and in which cutting-edges *c c'* are produced by means of two obliquely-cut hollows, *b b'*, substantially as described and illustrated.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHANN MARTIGNONI.

Witnesses:

F. VOGELER,

ED. JULIEN JASSON.