PAPER HANGER'S STRAIGHT EDGE GAUGE

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This invention relates to a paperhanger’s straight edge gauge with particular reference to such a straight edge which cooperates with adjustable gauges or stops for determining the width of a sheet of paper to be cut along the straight edge.

The main object of the invention is to provide a straight edge as indicated in combination with two forms of gauges or stops, one form for the edge of the paper to be trimmed, and the other form for the straight edge to determine the position thereof on the cutting table with respect to the paper.

Another object is to have such a straight edge in combination with one form of gauge which serves as paper stops and another form which constitutes adjustable stops for the straight edge capable of adjustment according to the width of scraps to be trimmed off the paper along said straight edge.

It is also an object to have a straight edge of the indicated type combined with a cutting board or table, which is equipped with the gauges forming the straight edge paper and gauge stops.

It is likewise an object to have the paper stops capable of being shifted from operative position to idle position, upon occasion, and to have the gauges capable of adjustment within reasonable limits for altering the positions of the straight edge on the cutting table.

It is even an object to equip a cutting table with gauges and stops of simple construction which are easily applied, but effective to cooperate with the straight edge.

Other objects and advantages will appear in greater detail as the specification proceeds.

In order to bring out the features of the invention comprehensively, the latter is illustrated in the accompanying drawing forming part hereof and in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a cutting board or table equipped with the various gauges and stops for the straight edge;

Figure 2 is an elevation of the same as seen from the front edge thereof in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the drawing table showing a straight edge gauge and a paper stop in contact with the straight edge;

Figure 4 is a front elevation of the same parts as seen from the front edge thereof in Figure 3.

In the four views, the same reference numerals indicate the same or like parts.

Paper hangers and those having to do with applying wallpaper and the like to walls and panels in buildings are of necessity forced to do a great deal of trimming to usually one, or sometimes both, edges of the paper to be hung. The edge trimmed is, of course, waste, being frequently referred to as selvage, and varies somewhat in width, although this never amounts to a great deal. The paper hanger ordinarily must lay the straight edge on the paper and either measure each piece to be trimmed by means of a scale, or by eye, and then cut off the selvage along the straight edge. In so doing, time is lost, and sometimes the paper is inaccurately cut, and in any event considerable practice is necessary to make progress in such work.

I have found it quite practical to provide special means in connection with the cutting table and the straight edge capable of being definitely set in order to insure uniform trimming of the wallpaper with a minimum loss of time and without further thought or care, and shall, therefore, proceed to describe said special means.

In the practice of the invention, and referring now again to the accompanying drawing, a pasting and cutting board or table, indicated at 5, has a work surface 6 and a front edge 7, while a sheet of zinc 8, or the like, may optionally be embedded in the table to avoid cutting the table itself when trimming the paper with a cutter or knife. Upon the mentioned front edge 7 of this table are attached a series of paper stops 9, 9, by means of screws 10, 10 provided with washers 11, 11, these stops being shown pendently suspended in idle positions in Figures 1 and 2. When these stops are to be used for gauging the paper 12, the screws 10 through washers 11 exert sufficient friction against the stops to allow them to be swung up into raised active position, as shown in Figures 3 and 4, for example, the mentioned friction holding the stops in attained positions wherein at least a portion of each extends above the surface 6 of the table.

While the stops just described act directly upon the edge of the paper 12, the straight edge 13 cooperates with a pair of adjustable stops or gauges 14, 14 also secured to the edge 7 by screws 18 with washers 11, as in the case of stops 9. These gauges are shiftable also about the screws to occupy several positions, the friction with the washers and the gauges against edge 7 being sufficient to hold said gauges in any attained position. Upon each gauge is mounted a pair of gauge bolts 15, 16, extending through the gauge involved and locked in position by lock nuts 17, 18. In order to accommodate the inner ends 19, 20 of these bolts, the pasting and
cutting table 5 has a pair of undercut slots 21, 21 in front edge 7 thereof forming clearance spaces to allow free swinging of the gauge to any extent necessary for use. 

Due to the fact that the salvage or waste edge portions of any given roll of wallpaper may differ in width from that of another roll, the two gauge bolts may be set accordingly, the one with a greater projection than the other, as indicated at 19 and 20. When the waste edge is wide, the straight edge 13 is, of course, to be spaced a greater distance from the table edge 7 than if the waste edge is narrow. Thus, the two gauges 14 may be swung up into approximately the position indicated in broken lines in Figure 4 when the inner end 20 of bolt 16 is at proper level in each case to abut the straight edge 13 for cutting off a wide salvage. When the latter is narrow, the gauges are swung up higher, as shown in Figure 2, with the two bolts 15 and their shorter inner ends 19 in position for abutting the edge of the straight edge, with the result that the latter is spaced closer to the front edge 7. Of course, the inward projection of the gauge bolts 15, 16 at 19 and 20 over the table can be reversed, with the inner ends 19 projecting a greater distance inward than ends 20, so that when the shorter ends are to be used, the gauges are merely swung up to expose said shorter ends, while the longer ends remain concealed in slots 21 on the table edge.

The stops and gauges may be made of metal, wood or plastic, or of any suitable material, but as the device is intended to last a paperhanger a lifetime, stainless steel is preferred for these parts, and their forms and sizes may be altered to suit conditions, as desired. Upon inspecting the figures of the drawing, it is obvious that the paper stops may either be swung down into idle position, or swung up into active position where they may abut the edges of the paper in order to place it properly upon the table.

Manifestly, variations may be resorted to and parts and features may be modified or used without others within the scope of the appended claims.

Having now fully described my invention, I claim:

1. A straight edge gauge including the combination with a cutting table having a substantially straight front edge, of at least one gauge member pivotally mounted at one end thereof to the front edge of the table, a stop fixed upon the gauge member upon another portion thereof projecting inwardly upon said table from the front edge thereof in a position to abut the edge of a straight edge resting upon said table when the gauge member is swung up into operative position, and a slot portion in said front edge of the table disposed in effective position to receive said stop when the gauge member is swung downward into inoperative idle position, there being also another member at the front edge of said table for abutting the edge of said straight edge.

2. A straight edge gauge including the combination with a cutting table having a substantially straight front edge, of at least one gauge member pivotally mounted at one end thereof to the front edge of the table, two stops fixed upon the gauge member upon another portion thereof and projecting different distances inwardly upon said table from the front edge thereof, said stops being individually adapted to abut the edge of a straight edge resting upon said table when the gauge member is swung up into selected operative positions, and a slot portion in said front edge of the table disposed in effective position to receive said stops when the gauge member is swung down into inoperative idle position.

3. A straight edge gauge including the combination with a cutting table having a substantially straight front edge, of a pair of gauge members pivoted at one end each to the front edge of the table and spaced a predetermined distance apart, a plurality of stops upon another portion of each gauge member and projecting different distances inwardly upon said table from the front edge thereof, said stops being individually adapted to abut the edge of the straight edge resting upon said table when the gauge members are swung up into selected operative positions, and a pair of slot portions in the front edge of said table disposed individually adjacent to the gauge members in effective positions to receive one or more stops on said gauge members when the latter are swung down into inoperative idle position.

4. A straight edge gauge including the combination with a cutting table having a substantially straight front edge, of a pair of gauge members pivoted at one end each to the front edge of the table and spaced a predetermined distance apart, a pair of gauge bolts forming adjustable stops mounted upon another portion of each gauge member and projecting different distances inwardly upon said table from the front edge thereof, said stops being individually adapted to abut the edge of the straight edge resting upon said table when the gauge members are swung up into selected operative positions, and a pair of undercut slot portions in the front edge of said table disposed individually adjacent to the gauge members in effective positions to receive one or both stops on said gauge members when the latter are swung down into inoperative idle position.

5. A straight edge gauge including the combination with a cutting table having a substantially straight front edge, of a pair of gauge members pivoted at one end each to the front edge of the table and spaced a predetermined distance apart, a pair of gauge bolts forming adjustable stops mounted upon another portion of each gauge member and projecting different distances inwardly upon said table from the front edge thereof, said stops being individually adapted to abut the edge of the straight edge resting upon said table when the gauge members are swung up into selected operative positions, and a pair of undercut slot portions in the front edge of said table disposed individually adjacent to the gauge members in effective positions to receive one or both stops on said gauge members when the latter are swung down into inoperative idle position, and a plurality of pendently swingable paper stops pivotally mounted at one end of each to said front edge of the table intermediate the gauge members and capable of being swung up into effective positions for engaging the edge of a length of paper lying on said table and being swung down into idle position below the level of the working surface of said table.

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No references cited.