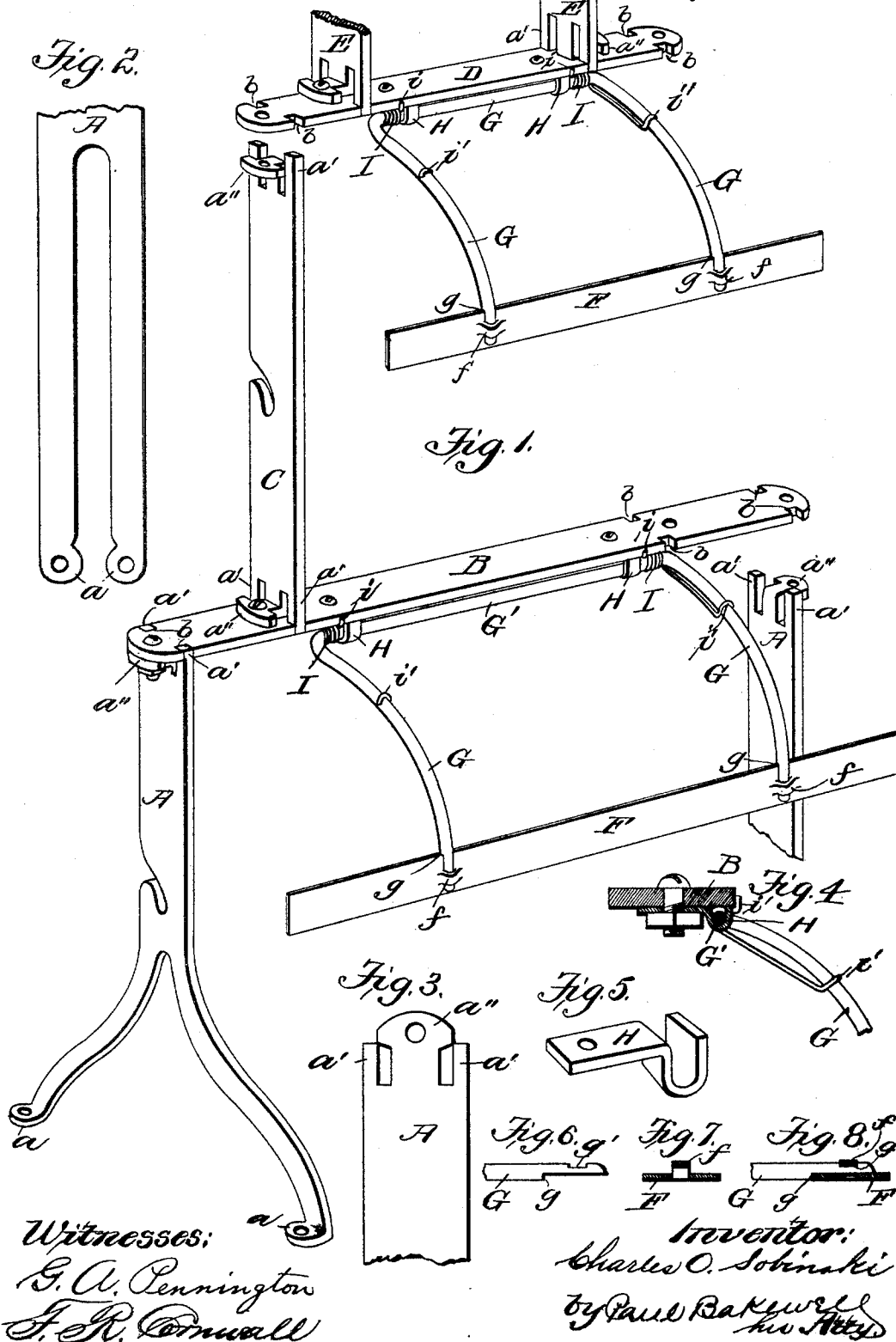


(No Model.)

C. O. SOBINSKI.
ROLL PAPER CUTTER.

No. 586,672.

Patented July 20, 1897.



Witnesses:
G. A. Pennington
F. R. Cornwall

Inventor:
Charles O. Sobinski
by Paul Rakewell
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES O. SOBINSKI, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES A. DAVIS AND ARTHUR R. BELT, OF SAME PLACE.

ROLL-PAPER CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,672, dated July 20, 1897.

Application filed October 21, 1896. Serial No. 609,511. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES O. SOBINSKI, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Roll-Paper Cutters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a pyramid of roll-paper cutters embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view illustrating a blank from which the lower standards are formed. Fig. 3 is a view illustrating the blank from which the joints are formed. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view through the cross-piece and clip. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the clip. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the end of a spring-arm. Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view through the blade. Fig. 8 is a view showing the manner of attachment of the spring-arm and blade.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in roll-paper cutters, the objects being to produce a simple, cheap, and compact device, one which can be easily made and assembled and one which will be strong and durable.

The special features of this invention are the construction of and novel manner of assembling the frame and the novel manner of securing the knife-blade to the arms. Finally, the invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts, all as will hereinafter be described, and afterward pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, A indicates the standards, and B the top cross-piece. The standards A are made of bar steel or iron, the blank being formed, as shown in Fig. 2, in which form they are first stamped, the prongs of the bifurcation being afterward spread and the lugs *a* finally bent out, as shown in Fig. 1. The upper end of standard A is stamped out, as shown in Fig. 3, in which it will be seen that two prongs *a'* are at the sides, while a tongue having a T-head *a''* on its end is formed in the middle or between the prongs. This tongue is afterward bent in its shank, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to throw the T-head to one side of and at right angles to the prongs.

The cross-piece B is notched on each side

at *b*, near its ends, into which notches the prongs *a'* extend, the T-head fitting flat against the under side of the end of the cross-piece. A securing-bolt passes through openings in the cross-piece and T-head and secures the parts together, as shown. A joint made as above is simple and easily made, and when the nut on the securing-bolt is tightened an absolutely rigid joint is formed, it of course being understood in this connection that little or no play is allowed between the prongs and the notches.

C indicates the standards of a superimposed roll-paper cutter, whose upper ends are connected by a cross-piece D, similar in construction to the cross-piece B, though preferably somewhat shorter in length. Standards C are not split at their lower ends as are standards A, but are formed with the prongs and T-heads at each end for obvious reasons.

E indicates the standards of a third and smaller roll-paper cutter mounted upon the cross-piece D. These standards correspond to standards C.

While I have shown a construction whereby three roll-paper cutters are arranged in pyramidal form, it will be readily understood that more cutters could be added, if desired; or, if desired, the top cutters shown could be left off, in which event it is obvious that a single cutter embodying the standards A and cross-piece B could be used by itself.

There is one thing more to which I desire to direct attention in connection with this framework, and that is that it can be made of bar iron or steel of uniform dimensions throughout and that the same dies may be used for stamping corresponding parts, which of course permits the use of the same formers for all like parts. This reduces the cost of manufacture to a minimum, as skilled labor is not essential in feeding blanks to machines. Again, when a piece is formed it is practically finished and requires no filing, dressing, or cleaning, which is necessary work in all castings.

F indicates the blade, and G the arms to which said blade is attached. The construction of the blade and its associate parts being the same in all the cutters, I will describe

out one. The ends of the arms G are reduced, preferably on their under sides, as shown, said reduced portions forming shoulders *g*, while the other side of the ends of the arms are reduced by forming notches *g'* therein. The blade F is cut by parallel longitudinally-disposed slits in its body and the metal between said slits is struck up, forming an offset *f*, as shown, said offset being, primarily, at such a distance from the body as to permit the insertion of the ends of the arms G therebetween and the body. When the end of arm G is inserted, its shoulder *g* abuts against the edge of the blade and its notch *g'* is in line with the offset *f*. The parts are now in position to be permanently secured together, which is accomplished by pressing the offset *f* in the notch *g'*, as shown in Fig. 8.

Arms G, literally speaking, are the bent ends of a rod G', which is pivotally mounted to the under side of the top cross-piece.

H indicates clips secured to the under side of the cross-piece through the medium of bolts, said clips being preferably of the construction shown in Figs. 4 and 5, in the bent ends of which clips the rod G' is mounted.

I indicates springs whose inner ends *i* are bent up in front of the cross-piece, while the other end of the coil extends outwardly and terminates in a hook *i'*, which embraces the rod G, tending to force said rod downwardly and inwardly, so that the blade F will hug the roll of paper at all times.

I am aware that many minor changes in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts of my device can be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without in the least departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a roll-paper cutter, the combination with a standard, which is formed of bar iron or steel, the lower end being bifurcated, the prongs formed by said bifurcation, being bent or spread laterally, the upper end of said standard being formed with prongs or projections, between which is a tongue having a T-head bent at an angle to the prongs, a cross-piece formed with notches to receive the prongs on the upper end of the standard, and a securing-bolt which passes through said cross-piece and the bent T-head of the standard; substantially as described.

2. The herein-described joint between the standard and cross-piece of a roll-paper cutter, the same consisting of prongs and a bent tongue on one of said parts, the other of said parts being notched to receive the prongs, and a bolt for securing the parts together; substantially as described.

3. In a roll-paper cutter, the combination with the blade formed with an offset, of an arm to which said blade is secured, said arm being formed with a reduced portion, and a shoulder near one end, and a notch near said end on the side opposite the reduced portion, whereby, when said parts are assembled the end of the arm is inserted beneath the offset so that the blade fits against the shoulder the offset being adapted to be pressed into the notch; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 22d day of September, 1896.

CHAS. O. SOBINSKI.

Witnesses:

F. R. CORNWALL,
HUGH K. WAGNER.