R. A. STEUDELL.

Improvement in Cigar-Cutters.

No. 129,182. Fig. 1. Patented July 16, 1872.

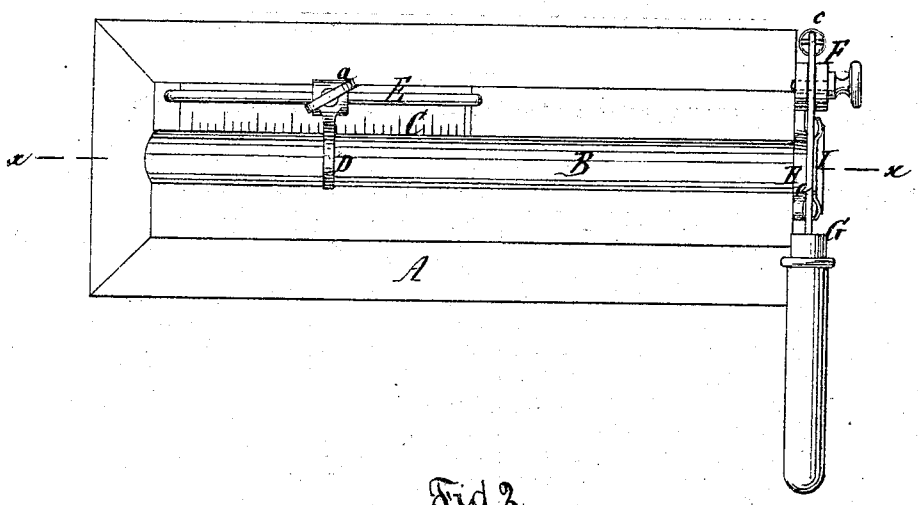


Fig. 2.

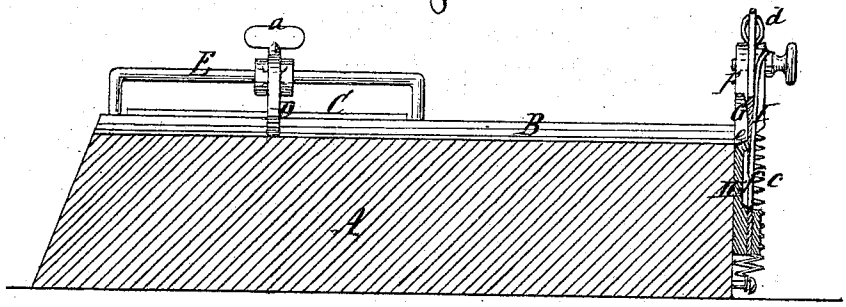
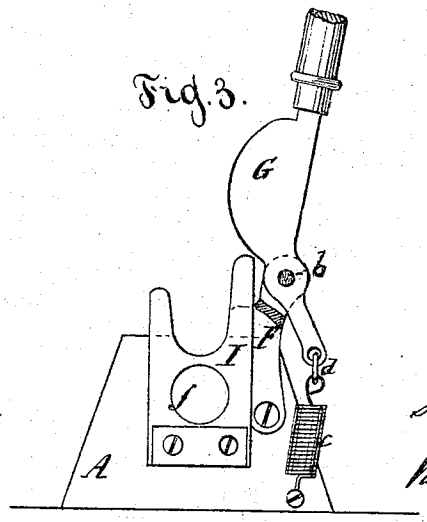


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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129,182

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD A. STEUDELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIGAR-CUTTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,182, dated July 16, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD A. STEUDELL, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Cigar-Cutter; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a plan or top view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same in the plane *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in a cigar-receiving trough, provided with a graduated gauge to determine the length of the cigar, and with a standard at its end, forming the bearing for a curved knife, which, when being depressed, passes in between the stationary cutting-edge of the throat-plate and between a spring that serves to support, during the operation of cutting, that portion of the cigar which extends beyond the throat-plate, and which materially aids in producing a clean cut. This supporting spring is provided with an aperture below the throat of the cutter to allow the dust and small particles to escape which become disengaged from the cigar during the operation of cutting.

In the drawing, the letter A designates a block of wood or any other suitable material, in the surface of which is formed a groove or trough, B, to receive the cigars to be cut. On the side of this trough is marked a scale, C, over which moves an index, D, which extends down into the trough, and which, when adjusted in position, forms an abutment to determine the length to which the cigars are to be cut. Said gauge or index D slides on a rod, E, which is secured in the block A, and a set-screw, *a*, serves to secure the gauge in the desired position. From the end of the block A rises a standard, F, which forms the bearing for the fulcrum-pin *b* of a knife, G. This knife is subjected to the action of a spring, *c*, which has a tendency to throw the same back to the position shown in Fig. 3, and which is secured at one end to the block A, while its other end is hitched to a ring, *d*, which is suspended from the tail end of the knife. (See Fig. 3.) The object of this ring is to reduce the wear on the spring *c* by the friction produced thereon, whenever the knife is depressed. To the end of the trough B is secured the throat-plate H, the edge *e* (see Fig. 2) of which is sharp and slightly raised above the bottom of the trough, so that the end of the cigar to be cut will rest on said edge, and by the co-operation of the cutting-edge of the knife and that of the throat-plate, the cutting is effected with ease and facility. To the outer surface of the throat-plate is secured a spring, I, the upper edge of which is recessed to correspond to the throat, and which is so formed that the knife, on being depressed, passes in between the said spring and the throat-plate. During the operation of cutting the spring I forms the support for that portion of the cigar which extends beyond the throat-plate, and since this support is close to the knife a clear cut is effected. The supporting-spring is perforated with a hole, *f*, below its recess, so that the dust and small particles which are disengaged from the cigar during the operation of cutting have a chance to escape.

The knife which I use by preference is made in the form shown in Fig. 3, its cutting-edges being rounded so that it acts on the cigar to the best possible advantage.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The supporting-spring I, in combination with the throat-plate H, knife G, trough B, and gauge D, all constructed and operating substantially in the manner herein shown and described.

2. The clearing-hole *f* in the spring I, in combination with the throat-plate H, knife G, and trough B, substantially as set forth.

RICHARD A. STEUDELL.

Witnesses:

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