

W. CLARK.
CUTTER FOR WALL PAPER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1911.

1,053,359.

Patented Feb. 18, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

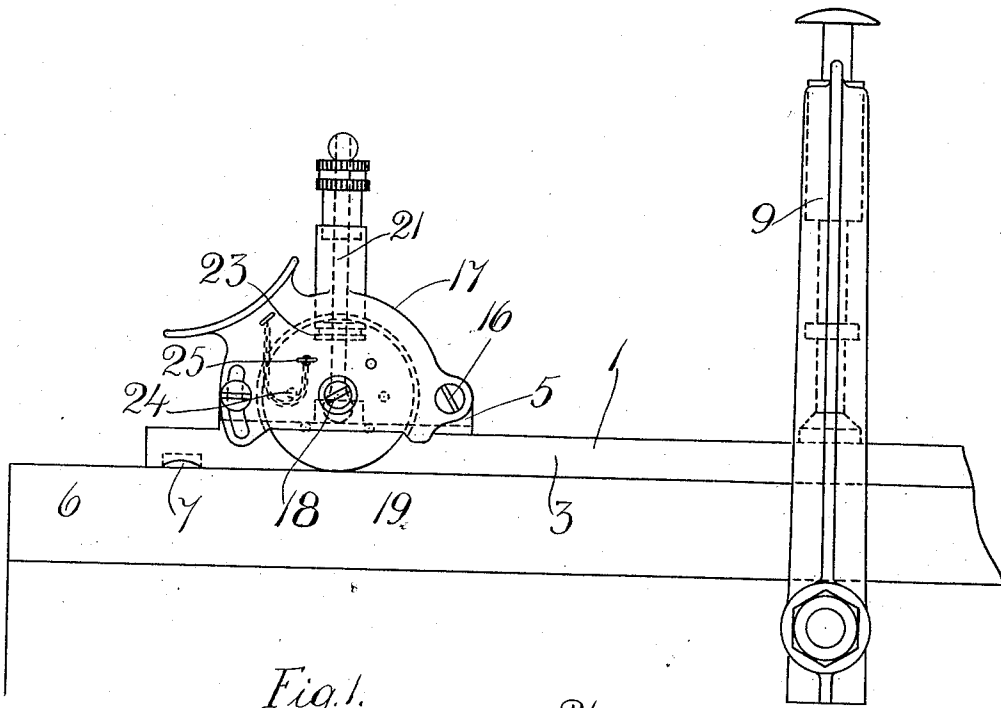


Fig. 1.

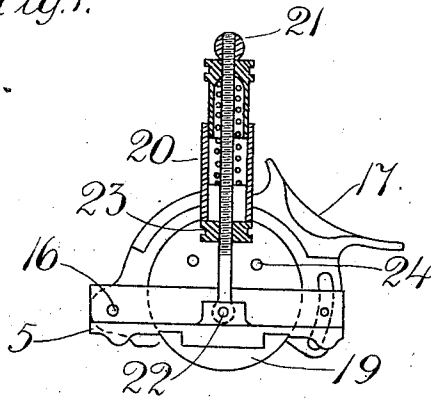


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

John C. Sanders
Arthur S. Pettit

INVENTOR:

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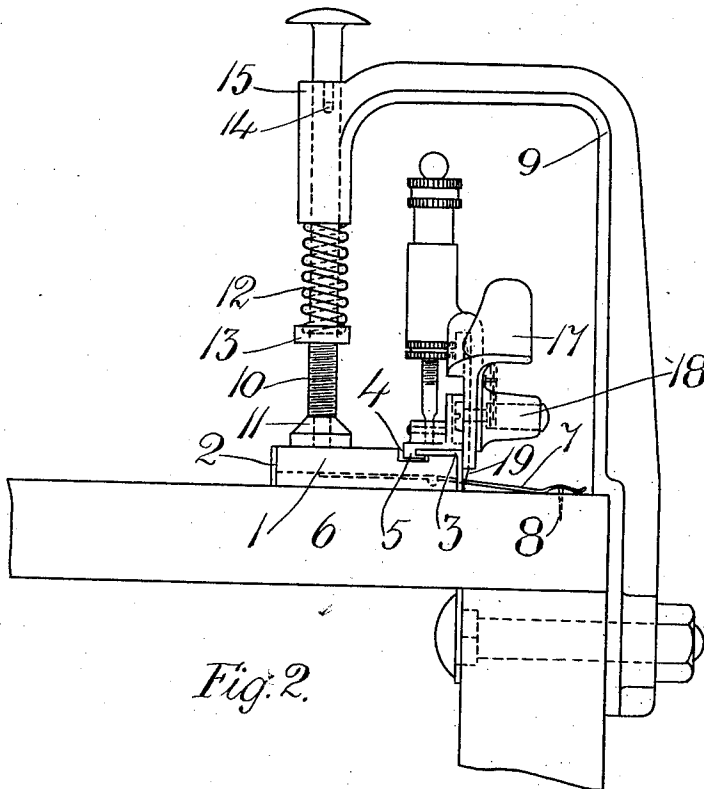


Fig. 2.

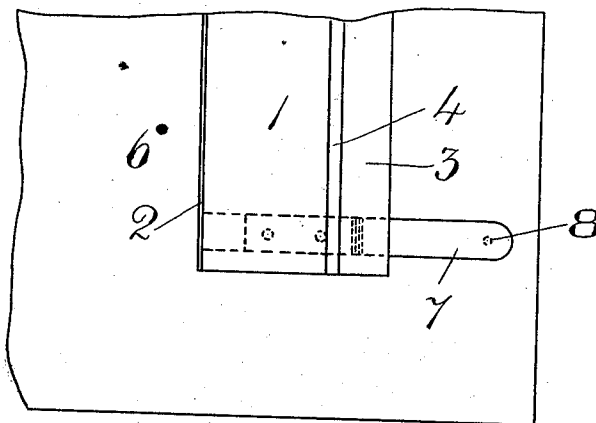


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CLARK, OF DUNFERMLINE, SCOTLAND.

CUTTER FOR WALL-PAPER.

1,053,359.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1913.

Application filed April 26, 1911. Serial No. 623,522.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CLARK, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at 68 New Row, Dunfermline, in the county of Fife, Scotland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cutters for Wall-Paper, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cutters for wall paper, the objects being to provide means for retaining the straight edge in position when set and to improve the construction of the cutting instrument.

In order that my said invention and the manner of putting the same into practice may be properly understood, I have hereto appended an explanatory drawing in which the same reference numerals are used to indicate corresponding parts in the figures shown, and in which Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device embodying my improvement; Fig. 2 is an end elevation; Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of a fastening piece; and Fig. 4 is a detail view, partly in section, of the circular cutter.

The straight edge 1 consists of a long piece of wood with a strip of brass 2 on the back edge, slightly projecting on the underside. By such a construction the straight edge lies more firmly on the table. The front edge and top has a brass facing 3 of L section. In the top of the straight edge is a groove 4 extending its whole length. The L facing and the groove form a guide for the cutting instrument 5 to slide on. The straight edge is fastened to the table 6 by means of two hinged pieces 7, each provided with a pin 8 for going into the table. One hinged piece at one end of the straight edge is designed to fold out longitudinally and the other at the other end laterally as shown, the first mentioned engaging with either the top or the edge of the table and the second with the top. Each hinged piece folds in on the underside of the straight edge, the pin and the leaf when thus folded being within such straight edge and entirely out of the way. There may also be used one or more spring pressers 9 to keep the straight edge in position. Each spring presser is fixed on the side of the table 6 and consists of a bracket curving up and over

to clear the cutting instrument 5 in such a manner that the presser will bear on the upper surface of the straight edge, such presser consisting of a screwed rod 10 with pad 11, spring 12 and adjusting nut 13. The rod 10 is pressed down by the spring and to keep it from acting the rod is pulled up against the pressure of the spring and partly turned until the pin 14 rests on the top of the guide 15.

The cutting instrument consists of a slide 5 which can move on its guide 4 on the straight edge. To this slide is hinged at 16 a bracket 17 carrying an arbor 18 on which a circular cutting disk 19 is mounted to rotate. The bracket 17 and with it the circular cutter is depressed by means of a spiral spring 20 which envelops a stud 21 having a screw thread thereon, said stud being pivoted at 22 to the slide, the pressure or downward thrust or maximum depth of cut of the cutter 19 being due to the action of the spring and the depth of the cut of said cutter being adjusted by a nut 23 bearing on the telescopic spring case 26, 27.

24 are pin holes in the cutter and in the bracket 17, their purpose being to receive a pin 25 when it is desired to use the cutting disk as a non-rotatory knife. When one portion of the edge thus used becomes blunt another part of the edge can be set for cutting by causing the pin to engage with another of the holes 24.

The appliances are used in the following manner:—The paper to be trimmed is laid on the table 6 which may have its surface faced with a zinc plate. The straight edge 1 is laid on the paper and adjusted to suit, after which it is retained in position by causing the pins 8 in the hinged pieces to engage with the table, or by allowing the spring presser to act by bringing the pin 14 over and into its recess. The cutting instrument 5 is then slid along the straight edge and in so doing the circular cutter cuts the paper at the desired place.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

In a circular cutter for wall paper, in combination, a slide, a bracket hinged thereto and carrying a circular cutter, a screw threaded stud pivoted to the slide, a spring

tension adjusting nut, and a compressive spiral spring to give pressure to the cutter, said spring giving an elastic expansive pressure between the slide and the hinged bracket carrying the cutter and a nut for adjusting the depth of the cutting edge of said cutter.

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

WILLIAM CLARK.

Witnesses:

JOHN P. ANDREWS,
CHAS. DRYSDALE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."