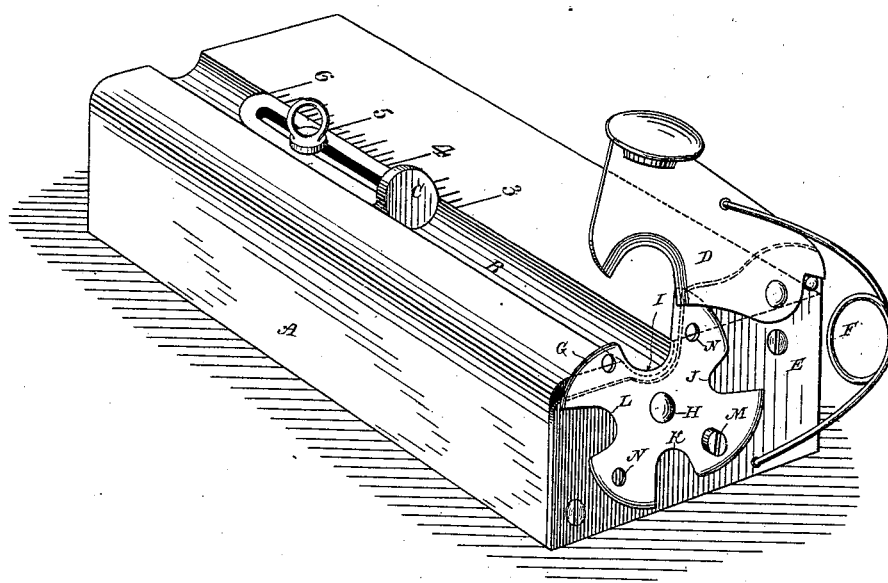


(No Model.)

G. D. WOODWORTH.
CIGAR CUTTER.

No. 419,300.

Patented Jan. 14, 1890.



Witnesses:

Raphael Netter

Robt. F. Gaylord

Inventor

George D. Woodworth

By

Duncan Curtis Page

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE D. WOODWORTH, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CIGAR-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,300, dated January 14, 1890.

Application filed July 27, 1889. Serial No. 318,949. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known I, GEORGE D. WOODWORTH, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Cutters, of which the following is a full and clear description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to improved devices for cutting off the ends of cigars.

The object of the invention is to provide a cutter with parts made so adjustable that cigars of different styles and sizes may be cut with equal facility and without injury to their wrappers, and without the uneven cut that is produced when the common form of cutter is employed to cut various sizes and shapes—that is to say, it has been common to use a cutter having a stationary or lower cutting-edge and a movable lever-blade acting in conjunction therewith. Such cutting-edges and blades may be shaped to properly cut cigars of uniform size and shape of ends; but with other shapes it will be found that when a cigar is properly laid in place for cutting its end will be above the stationary edge, and that when the movable blade is brought down upon it its end will be bent to contact with the lower edge before it can be cut off. This tends to produce an uneven cut and to crack the wrapper, which of course spoils the appearance of the cigar and renders it unsalable. This objection has in a manner been overcome by pivotally supporting the lower cutting-edge on the axis of the movable blade and giving it angular adjustment and by securing to an upper pivoted arm a disk having separate cutting-edges of different shape, but of the same distance radially from the axis of the disk. This construction and adjustment of the several parts is unsuitable to produce a perfect and accurate cut. Experience has demonstrated that in order to cut the ends of different-sized cigars uniformly and evenly without breaking or otherwise disfiguring them the parts should be so constructed and adjusted with relation to each other that the cut shall be along a vertical line through the axis of the cigar, so that the curved edges of the blades may strike the opposite sides of the cigar simultaneously,

and also so that the cigar shall not be bent sidewise and its wrapper broken because of the opposite edges of either of the blades being not at equal distance from the axis of the cigar, thereby causing one edge to strike the stationary blade vertically, but also to provide means by which different shapes of such blade may be readily had to conform to the ends of different-sized cigar ends, for if a blade shaped to a large cigar end be used for one having a small end, there is a liability that such small end would be unevenly cut or misshapen by cutting.

My invention consists in providing a cigar-cutter base with a pivotally-supported shearing-disk, which is provided at its periphery with concave shearing-edges of different widths and of different depths relative to the axial distance from the pivoted center of the disk, such disk being mounted on the base in a vertical line directly underneath the cigar-groove of the base and being capable of revolution, so that any of its various shearing-edges may be brought to register with the throat of the cigar-groove, and having means for securing it in any of such positions.

Referring to the drawings, which is a perspective view of a cigar-cutter embodying my improvements, A represents the base of the cutter. This usually consists of a block of wood properly shaped and adapted to be secured to the bench of the workman. It may, however, be made of any other suitable material.

B is the groove or trough in which the cigar is to be laid while being cut.

C is a gage by which to determine the length of the cigar or the amount to be cut from the end thereof.

D is the upper moving or descending cutting-blade. This blade is of the usual form, being pivotally mounted on the face-plate E and having a retracting-spring F.

G is the shearing-disk. This disk is mounted on the base by the central pivot H, which pivot is in the central vertical plane of the groove B. The disk is provided with the concave shearing-edges I, J, K, and L, the bottoms of which cutting-edges are at

different radial distances from the pivot H, and these edges are of different widths of openings.

M is a removable pin or screw, which acts as a detent to hold the disk with any of its shearing-edges registering with the groove B, there being corresponding holes N in the disk, through which this screw passes to secure the disk. In lieu of this pin, any other suitable retaining devices may be employed.

By forming the periphery of the disk with concave shearing-edges of varying radial distances from the axis thereof I am enabled by simply revolving said disk to bring any desired shearing-edge directly in a vertical line with the groove in the base of the device. In this way the cutting of the ends of all sized cigars can be accomplished expeditiously and with but little care and trouble. Thus, if cigars having thick ends are being cut, the edge I would most likely define the difference between the size of the body of the cigar and that of its end. A cigar with a large body and a cigarette-tip might require the edge J, while the edges K and L would be for intermediate sizes. In this way cigars of all common sizes may be evenly cut and without any danger of breaking or cracking the wrappers. Another important advantage is that by thus employing stationary shearing-edges of different widths, whereby the sides of any size of cigar are held up and against sidewise pressure by the advancing blade, there is no necessity of providing different shape of edges for such blade, as has heretofore been done.

I have shown the stationary disk as having but four shearing-edges, and ordinarily this number will suffice; but I do not limit myself

to such number, as any number more than two may be employed.

What is claimed as new is—

1. The combination, in a cigar-cutter having a grooved base and a descending cutting-blade, of a revolving disk having peripheral concave shearing-edges of varying radial distance from the axis of said disk, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of a cigar-cutter having a grooved base and a descending cutting-blade, of a revolving disk having peripheral concave shearing-edges of varying radial distance from the axis thereof and of varying width, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In a cigar-cutter, the combination, with a base grooved to hold the cigar and provided with a moving blade, of a revolving disk pivotally mounted directly under said groove and having peripheral concave shearing-edges of varying radial distance from the axis thereof, and a detent for holding such disk in position with any one of its edges registering with the groove of the base.

4. In a cigar-cutter, the combination, with a base having a groove to hold the cigar and a moving blade, of a revolving disk pivotally mounted directly under said groove and having peripheral concave shearing-edges of varying distance from the axis thereof and of varying width, and a detent for holding such disk in position with any one of its edges opposite the groove in the base.

G. D. WOODWORTH.

Witnesses:

ROBT. F. GAYLORD,
FRANK B. MURPHY.