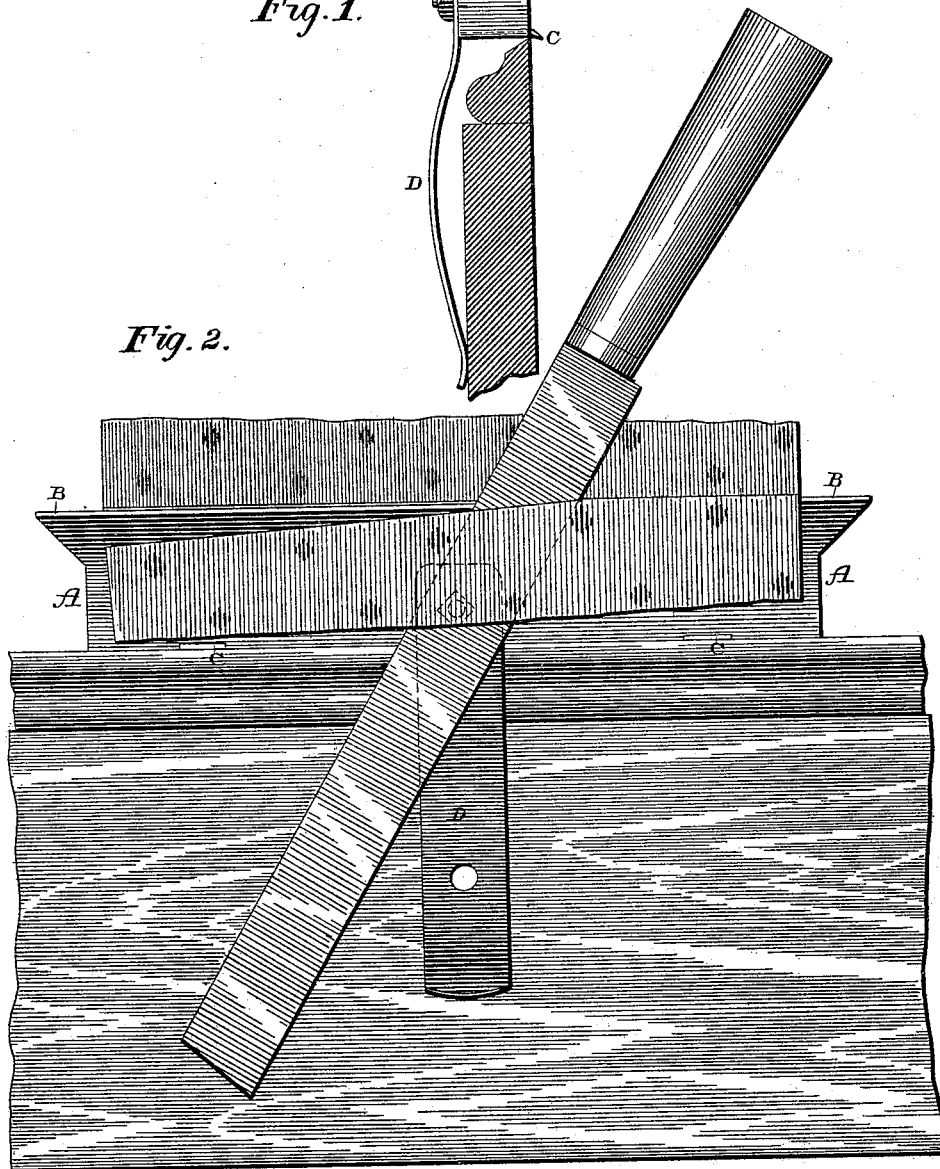
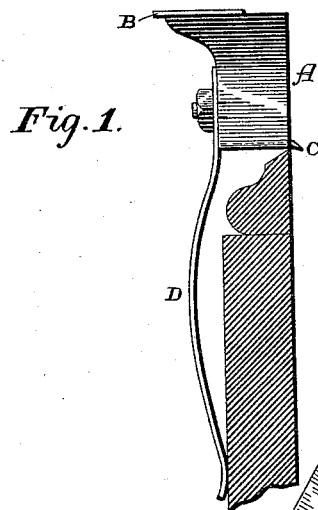


(No Model.)

J. MARKS.
WALL PAPER TRIMMING GAGE.

No. 454,751.

Patented June 23, 1891.



Witnesses:

E. P. Ellis,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES MARKS, OF BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.

WALL-PAPER-TRIMMING GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,751, dated June 23, 1891.

Application filed October 17, 1890. Serial No. 368,407. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES MARKS, of Bayonne, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall-Paper-Trimming Gages; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in wall-paper-trimming gages; and it consists in the combination of a rod or block of suitable length and width, a metallic plate applied to its upper and outer edge, suitable catches applied to its lower edge, and a spring for holding the gage in position, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide an implement for cutting a perfectly straight edge upon wall-paper around the wash-board and around doors and windows and other similar places and at the same time keep the wood-work clear of paste, and to cut to a line, as in decorative work and cutting miters.

Figure 1 is an end view of a gage that embodies my invention. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same.

A represents a block or stick of any desired length and thickness and which has its inner and top edges of the same or about the same width. Secured to the top edge of the block is a metallic plate B of any suitable width, and which is made to project a slight distance beyond the upper outer edge of the block, so as to form a cutting-edge for the knife or other implement used in cutting the wall-paper. The upper edge of the block and the outer edge of the metallic plate project beyond the lower portion of the block, so as to allow the knife or cutter to be freely used without having it come in contact with the lower portion of the block, and thus interfere with the rapidity and neatness of the work, as would be the case if the block was of the same width from its top to its bottom. The lower edge of the block is intended to rest upon the top edge of the wash-board, over the tops of doors and windows, and other places where it is necessary to cut the wall-paper.

Secured to the under side of this block are a suitable number of metallic plates C, which are provided with sharp points for catching in the wall just above the board or molding for the purpose of assisting to hold the gage in position while in use. Pivoted to the outer side of the block at or near its center is a flat supporting spring or catch D, which, by bearing against the side of the mold-board, helps to support the gage in position, so that the hands of the operator are left perfectly free. I preferably use a spring for supporting the block in position; but it will be readily seen that a rigid arm would support the block while the paper is being cut. The wall-paper is brought down closely against the top inner edge of the block and then the end projects outward over the top of the plate. The distance from the lower to the top edge of the block is just equal or about equal to the distance from the top inner edge to the outer edge of the plate, so that when the lower end of the paper is cut off along the plate it will just reach the top edge of the molding or wash-board and make a fine finish. Ordinarily the paper is longer than is necessary, and the overlapping lower end drops down over the wood-work and smears it, and then when the paper is cut it is seldom cut so accurately as to make a neat joint. Any suitable form of cutter may be used in connection with this gage. The gage is preferably placed in position before the sheet of paper is hung, so that there is no lifting and holding in cutting. After the sheet is trimmed the gage is moved along, so as to be in position for the next sheet.

When the gage is used for cutting miters or any decorative work, the spring can be moved or turned around, so as to extend parallel with the block, so as to be out of the way. A handle or its equivalent, an arm, may be substituted for the spring, if so desired. To the lower edge of the block may be attached a block or platform, which will catch the end of the paper that is to be cut off.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A cutting-gage having two equal sides and provided with a cutting-edge, in combination with a spring connected at one end to the gage to hold the gage in position, substantially as shown.

2. The combination of the block, a metallic plate secured to its top, catches secured to the lower edge of the block, and the spring secured to the block at one end, substantially
5 as set forth.

3. A wall-paper cutter consisting of a block having a rear wall and an upper surface of the same width as the said rear wall, for the purpose described, and a cutting-edge at the
10 outer edge of the upper surface, substantially as shown and described.

4. A wall-paper cutter consisting of a block having a rear wall and an upper surface of the same width, the outer edge of the upper
15 surface formed into a cutting-edge, and a sup-

porting-arm extending downward from the said block, substantially as shown.

5. A wall-paper cutter consisting of a block having a rear wall and an upper surface of the same width, the outer edge of the upper
20 surface formed into a cutting-edge, and a supporting-arm pivoted at its upper end to said block, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
25 presence of two witnesses.

JAMES MARKS.

Witnesses:

JAMES MURPHY, Jr.,

WILLIAM HARRIMAN.