No. 647,195. Patented Apr. 10, 1900.

F. McCUTCHEN & J. J. MOSSOP.

PAPER ROLLED PENCIL CUTTER.

(No Model.) (Application filed Feb. 23, 1900.)

Fig. 3.

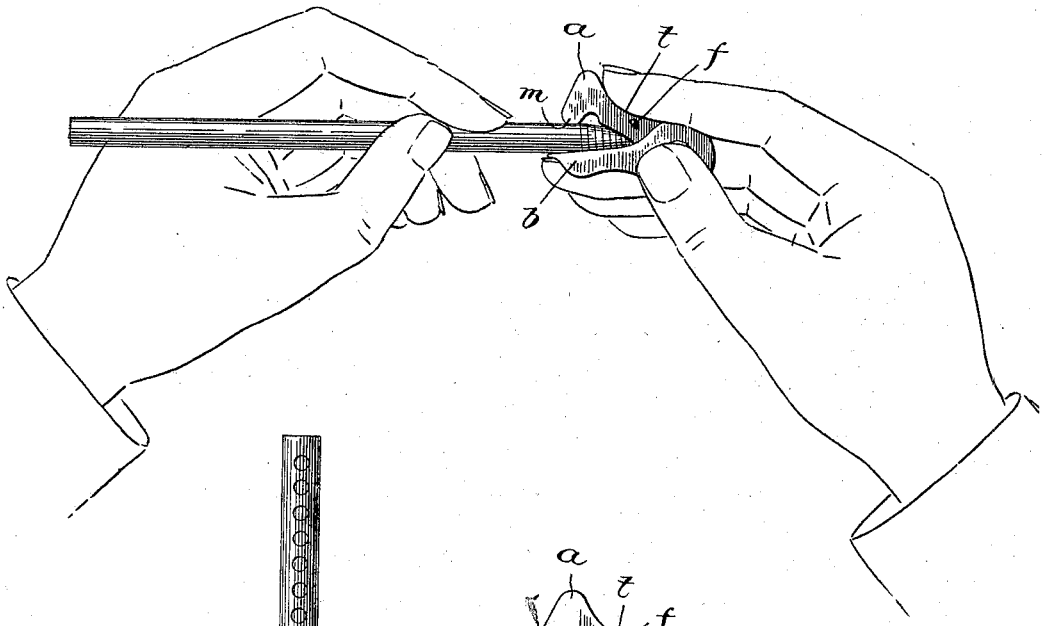
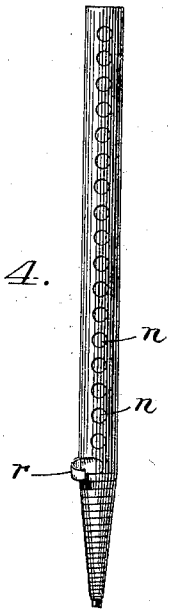


Fig. 4.



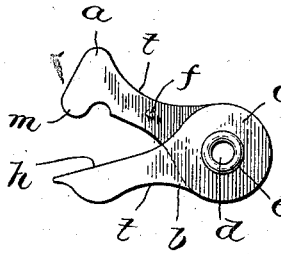


Fig. 1.

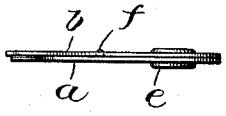


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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FRANCIS McCUTCHEN AND JOHN J. MOSSOP, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

PAPER-ROLLED-PENCIL CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,195, dated April 10, 1900.

Application filed February 23, 1900. Serial No. 6,158. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANCIS MCCUTCHEN and JOHN J. MOSSOP, citizens of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Rolled-Pencil 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.

Our invention relates to devices for cutting or sharpening paper-rolled lead-pencils, and has for its object to provide a cutting device adapted to be conveniently held between the forefinger and thumb, whereby each roll or strip of the paper-rolls of which the pencil is composed may be separately and properly and at the same time coveniently cut and the strips removed one at a time to expose the length of lead point covered thereby.

To these ends our invention consists of the tool hereinafter described, consisting, primarily, of a pair of rearwardly-joined members, one of the same operating as a supporting means and the other of them carrying a projecting circular edge, the central portion of the outer edge of each of said members being curved inwardly to enable them to be held firmly between and appropriately actuated by the fingers, and also in details of construction of the device, as hereinafter particularly described and claimed.

In the drawings illustrating our invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the cutting-tool; Fig. 2, a top view thereof; Fig. 3, a perspective showing the mode of operation of the device, and Fig. 4 an elevation of a paper-rolled pencil with one of the strips just cut by the device and ready to be unrolled.

Paper-rolled lead-pencils have come into extensive use in recent years; but a drawback to them has been the lack of appropriate devices for a separate cutting of the strips. Such pencils are made of separate narrow strips of about a quarter of an inch or less in width wrapped on the central stick of lead in spiral form and the whole covered by a single roll of paper, on which is impressed a longitudinal series of disk-like depressions *n* to indicate the end of each spiral strip *r* and the place where the cut is to be made to detach the end and unwind each strip. So doing, a length of lead will be exposed at the end of the pencil equal to the width of the strip removed. Commonly such cutting has been done with a penknife, with the usual result of cutting more than one strip or too deeply and a waste of the pencil results.

Our device remedies that objection. In its construction it is made up of two rearwardly-joined members *a* and *b*, which may be cheaply stamped up out of sheet metal. Each member has an enlarged disk-like end *c*, made relatively large chiefly to enable the proper curvature to be given to the outer edge *t*, and said ends *c* have each a central opening *d*, through which an eyelet or other connecting-pin *e* is passed to hold said members in proper relation. We prefer that the connection should be a hinged connection by making the eyelet or pin *e* a pivot-pin, and hence one of said members *a* is provided with a lug *f* to limit the movement of the free or cutting end of the cutting member *a* toward the other. One of said members *b* is given an edge *h*, which is a straight supporting edge and which is preferably sharpened with an outwardly-inclined shear-like edge, and the other of said members *a* (which cuts the paper strip on the pencil) is given a projected circular edge *m*, which is sharpened, preferably with a knife-like cutting edge, and each of said members along its outer edge is curved inwardly, as at *t*, (see Figs. 1 and 3,) so that *a* being the upper member the forefinger may rest therein and enable the proper pressure to be brought thereby upon the cutting member, while as to *b* (the lower member) the said shape conforms to the shape of the supporting-fingers in resisting such pressure.

The mode of operation will be readily understood from the description, coupled with the illustration afforded by Fig. 3, it remaining only to add that the removal of the strips *r* from the pencil is done by the circular blade edge *m*, supported in the device, cutting into the strip represented by the disk depression *n* on the pencil, whereupon the edge *r* of the strip is readily raised, as seen in Fig. 4, by turning said blade edge *m* against the same, the strip then being easily removed by the fingers, thereby exposing a new point or end

of lead equal to the width of the strip removed. If, as suggested and preferred, the straight edge *h* of the lower member *b* is made a sharpened edge, it can be conveniently employed as a knife to give a sharper point to the lead end or point, if desired.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A cutting device of the character described, consisting of two rearwardly-joined members *a* and *b*, the extreme free end of the cutting member *a* being provided with an inwardly-projecting circular blade or cutting edge *m*, the opposite member extending beneath the same; substantially as described.

2. A cutting device of the character described consisting of two rearwardly-joined members *a* and *b*, the back edge of each of which is curved inwardly, the extreme free end of the cutting member *a* being provided with an inwardly-projecting circular blade edge *m*; the opposite member having a straight supporting edge *h* extending beneath the same; substantially as described.

3. A cutting device consisting of the two rearwardly-hinged members *a* and *b*, each having an inwardly-curved back edge, one of said members having an inwardly-projecting circular blade edge *m*, and carrying a lug *f* adapted to limit the movement of the free ends of the opposite members toward each other; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures this 17th day of February, A. D. 1900.

FRANCIS McCUTCHEN.
JOHN J. MOSSOP.

Witnesses:
WALTER C. PUSEY,
H. T. FENTON.