(No Model.)

R. N. OAKMAN, Jr.

CIGAR TIP CUTTER.

No. 260,117. Patented June 27, 1882.

Fig. 1.

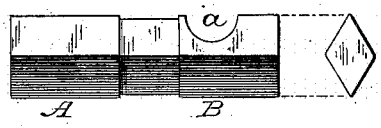


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

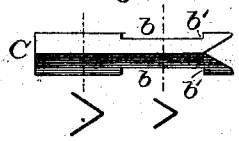
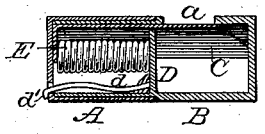


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



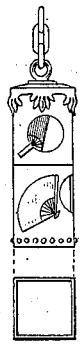


Fig. 7.

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RICHARD N. OAKMAN, JR., OF TURNER'S FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS.

CIGAR-TIP CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,117, dated June 27, 1882.

Application filed May 18, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD N. OAKMAN, Jr., of Turner's Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Tip Cutters; and I do hereby declare that the following specification, taken in connection with the drawings furnished and forming a part thereof, is a clear, true, and complete description of my invention.

My said improvements relate to that class of cigar-tip cutters which embody a pair of telescoped tubes, a spring, and a cutter sliding within one of said tubes, and the objects thereof are economy in construction, durability, and neatness in external finish. Although I prefer to embody my improvements in a tip-cutter so small as to be readily carried in the pocket or worn as a charm, they are also applicable to such as are only suited for general use upon store-counters or cigar-stands.

After fully describing my said invention the separate features thereof will be specified in the several claims hereunto annexed.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side and top view of a pocket tip-cutter embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 represents the knife thereof, detached, in front view and cross-section. Fig. 4 is a view of the spring detached. Fig. 5 is a view of the spring-abutment and stop-plate detached. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal central section of the complete tip-cutter, Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 7 is a side view and cross-section of one of my tip-cutters adapted to be worn as a charm.

The tubes A and B are angular in cross-section, the latter being in part the smaller of the two, and sliding for a portion of its length in the former. I prefer that these tubes be flattened, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to afford two acute angles and two obtuse angles; but they may be rectangular, as shown in Fig. 7. The tube B is provided at an angle thereof with an opening or tip-aperture, *a*, for the reception of a cigar-tip preparatory to cutting it.

The knife C is angular in cross-section, and conforms exactly to the inner surface of the smaller tube; and if the latter have acute angles it conforms to one of said angles. As a novel feature, the knife has on one or both of its sides the recess *b*, which affords at *b'* a shoulder or shoulders on one or both sides of the knife. My knife performs not only the office of a cutter, but also that of a sliding stop for preventing the longitudinal separation of the tubes.

The plate D serves the double purpose of an abutment for the spring and a locking or stop plate co-operating with the internal sliding stop for preventing the longitudinal separation of the tubes. Said plate in its outline conforms substantially with the interior of the smaller of the two tubes, and is therefore concealed therein. It is cut away at one end, and for a short distance on each side thereof, as at *c*, so that when secured within its tube an angular space is afforded between said plate and tube for the free reception of the angular knife adjacent to its recessed portion.

The expansive spiral spring E is located within the two tubes, and has its abutments against the interior surface of the end of the outer tube and the coincident surface of the abutment or stop plate D.

The parts as described may be assembled and united as follows: The shank of the knife is placed in an acute angle of the tube A and soldered to its interior, with sufficient space intervening between the surface of the knife and the interior of said tube to receive the angle and sides of the entering end of the tube B, the knife of necessity then occupying its proper position within said tube B at an angle thereof, so as to slide lengthwise of the tip-aperture *a*. The spring is placed within the tubes, and the plate D may be first dropped into the smaller tube, or afterward passed through the opening *a*. The tubes are then properly extended and held bottom upward, whereupon the plate D will rest upon the end of the spring, and it is readily secured in that position by soft solder, which is applied to the apex of the plate and readily melted by a blow-pipe jet or a heated iron applied to the exterior of the tube. When the parts are thus united it will be seen that the plate D serves as an abutment-plate for the spring, and also as a concealed stop-plate for preventing the longitudinal separation of the tubes because of the abutment of the sliding-stop shoulders *b'* against the under side of said plate, thus enabling a perfect exterior finish of the tubes.

An interior sliding stop co-operating with a

concealed stop-plate is a novel feature in telescoped tubular tip-cutters, and it is obviously much neater and less expensive than pin-and-slot connections, as heretofore employed.

It is immaterial whether the lower end of the tube adjacent to the aperture *a* be opened or closed, for if closed said aperture affords ready egress for the chips; but when made as in Fig. 7 I prefer that the lower end be open, because in a charm it is desirable that the whole device be of minimum length.

Although I prefer that the knife be composed of steel, and separately constructed, as shown, it is obvious that it may be composed of other metal and integral with one of the tubes; but in that case the tube having the aperture *a* should be the largest of the two, and the inner tube should have its extended or knife portion recessed as described, or otherwise provided with one or more sliding-stop shoulders *b'*, for co-operating with the internal stop-plate, so as to prevent the separation of the tubes. So far as my knowledge extends, I am the first to connect telescoped tubes for cigar-tip cutters suitable for pocket use or for charms other than by an external or exposed pin-and-slot connection.

I have shown in Fig. 6 a catch, *d*, for locking the tubes when the spring is compressed. This catch is composed of a piece of spring-wire, and has a head, *d'*, which passes through a hole in the head of one tube and engages with the side thereof, and it is readily disengaged therefrom by forcing said head slightly sidewise.

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

1. The combination, with the angular telescoped tubes, of the expansive spring, the knife provided with one or more abutting shoulders, and an internal plate serving as an abutment for the spring and as a stop for preventing the separation of the tubes, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a cigar-tip cutter, of the angular telescoped tubes, the spring, an interior sliding stop, and a concealed stop-plate, which serves as an abutment for the spring and internally connects said tubes against longitudinal separation, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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