(No Model.)

G. W. ORAHOOD.

SHEARS.

No. 342,380. Patented May 25, 1886.

Fig. 1.

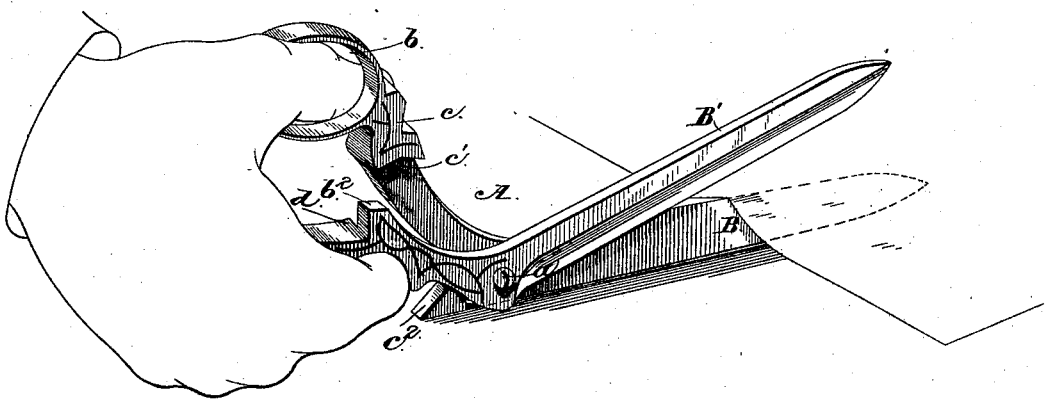
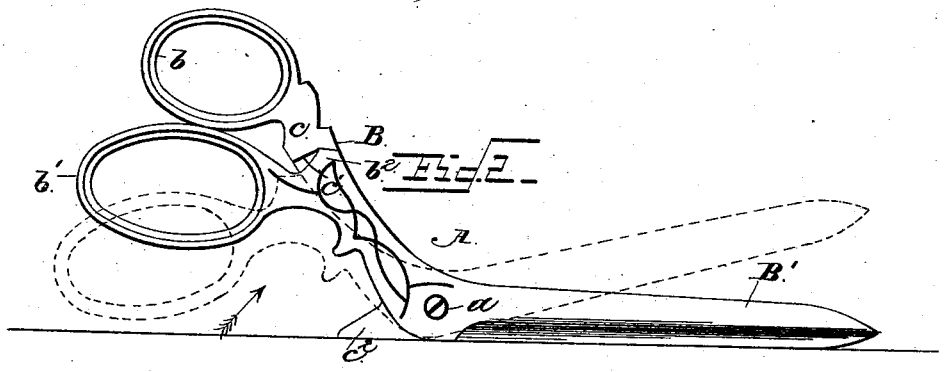


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. ORAHOOD, OF YEDDO, INDIANA.

SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,380, dated May 25, 1886.

Application filed January 19, 1886. Serial No. 189,080. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. ORAHOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yeddo, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Scissors or Shears, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in scissors or shears, and more especially to that class of the same used by tailors, merchants, and others in cutting cloth, papers, &c.

The object of the invention is to construct a device of this character in such manner as to insure a straight even cut, one blade resting flat upon the table or other plane surface, so as to be pushed or moved thereon in a straight line, and the other or actuating blade severing the cloth which is caught between the two blades.

A further object is to arrange the finger-loops and shanks of the scissors at such an angle to the blades as will prevent the hands of the operator from coming in contact with the cloth or table while working the scissors.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device which can be readily and easily operated to perform the functions above named in a thoroughly efficient manner.

With these ends in view the improvement consists in certain details of construction, combination, and novel arrangement of its parts, as will be herein fully described, and particularly specified in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my improved scissors in position for operation. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the blades closed.

Referring to the drawings, in which like letters of reference denote similar parts in the several figures thereof, A designates my improved scissors or shears, composed of the stationary blade B and the movable blade B′, the shanks of said blades projecting at an obtuse angle therefrom, and provided with the usual finger-loops, *b* and *b′*. The two blades B and B′ are pivoted together by the usual pivot, *a*, at their rear ends.

The shank of the stationary blade B is formed with an enlargement or projection, *c*, on its inner side, at the lower portion of which enlargement is provided a notch, *c′*, for the purpose presently to be explained.

The rear end of the stationary blade B is extended, as at c^2, beyond the movable blade B′, to form a foot or rest, which will prevent the said stationary blade B from slipping or working up at its front end when in operation.

The movable blade B′, being pivoted at *a* to the stationary blade, has a vertical movement independent of the stationary blade. The shank of the movable blade is formed with a projecting nib, b^2, on its upper end, which is caused to fit snugly in the notch *c′* of the enlargement *c* of the shank on the stationary blade, and thus limit the movement of said movable blade. The said movable blade B′ is enlarged at the point *d*, to provide a projecting flange, which fits over the rear side of the shank of the stationary blade, and affords additional means for limiting the movement of blade B′.

The operation of my invention will be readily understood from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the annexed drawings.

The stationary blade B rests flat upon the table, the fingers being inserted in the loops. The movable blade is pressed downward, the cloth inserted between the two blades, and while the stationary blade is moved along upon the surface of the table the movable blade is worked up and down, causing the cloth to be cut smoothly and in a straight line.

It is well known that in the old form of scissors it is impossible to cut on a perfectly straight line, because both of the blades move at the same time, and only the point of the blade can rest upon the table, the consequence being that the scissors or shears will not have a firm bearing on the table, and hence they are caused to move from side to side, making a sinuous cut through the cloth or other material.

By this improvement the stationary blade rests firmly and smoothly upon the surface of the table or counter, and is moved easily over the surface thereof, while the movable blade, by reason of its vertical movement independent of the stationary blade, will not affect the latter during the cutting operation. The stationary blade being under the control of the

operator, will be pushed along the table in a straight line, thus insuring an even cut. The movable blade is limited in its downward movement by means before described, to prevent it from striking the table during the cutting operation. The extension of the rear end of the stationary blade beyond the movable blade will prevent the front end of said blade from slipping up by holding the blade in a horizontal plane.

I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction herein shown, as such may be modified without departing from the spirit or scope of my invention.

Another feature of merit of my improvement resides in the location of the shanks of the two blades at an angle thereto, whereby the cutting can be performed without having the fingers of the operator come in contact with the cloth or other fabric being cut, or against the table on which the cutting is being performed.

The rear extension, C^2, of the stationary blade is provided at a point beyond the pivots of the blades, and extends out beyond the inclined line of the shanks of the blades. The bottom face of the extension is made flat to rest neatly on the table, and the extreme end is pointed. The flat under face of the extension will rest on the table at all times, and allow the free sliding of the shears, and since the extension is pointed to provide a sharp angle all tendency of the shears slipping up or rising at the front end of the blades will be resisted whenever the sharp angle-point strikes the table. If the extension C^2 did not project out beyond the inclined line of the shanks of the blades one could not obtain sufficient purchase on the stationary blade to hold it down on the table and prevent it from moving upward when operating the movable blade. By this construction the operator can press the stationary blade at the extension-point C^2, which is adjacent to the pivotal point, and while holding it from any upward tendency, yet permit the sliding of the stationary blade over the table while working the scissors.

Having described my invention, I claim—

The scissors composed of the stationary and movable blades, the shanks, and the finger-loops, the movable blade formed with an enlargement, to cause it to engage the outer side of the shank of the stationary blade, and having the nib to enter the notch formed on the shank of the stationary blade, the finger-loops being arranged at such an angle to the blades as to prevent the fingers of the operator from coming in contact with the cloth or table, as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. ORAHOOD.

Witnesses:
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