Edson Clapp.

Combination Scissors.

No. 119,918. Patented Oct. 17, 1871.

Fig. 1.

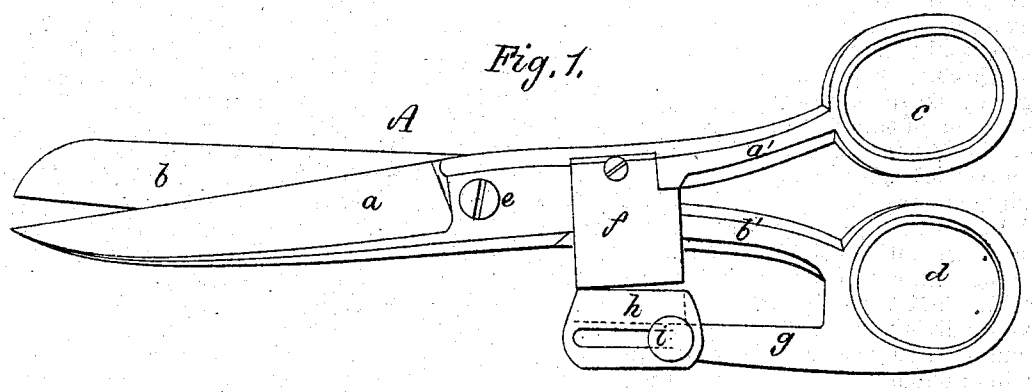
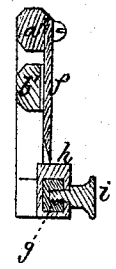


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

Edw. Griffith.

W. A. Saunders

Edson Clapp.

by his Attorney.

Frederick Curtis.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDSON CLAPP, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINATION SCISSORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,918, dated October 17, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDSON CLAPP, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have made an invention of Improvements in Combination Scissors; and do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, due reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation, and Fig. 2 a transverse section of said invention.

This invention relates to the combination, with a pair of scissors or shears, otherwise of ordinary construction, of a button-hole cutter, under such an arrangement that the leaf or rest on which the cutter acts shall yield to the first impact of such cutter, and by this means obtain a gradual and drawing cut, which is very effective in dividing the fibers of cloth; and to this end such invention consists in pivoting to the side of one handle of a pair of shears a thin plate or cutter, and in disposing below or opposite the cutting-edge thereof a yielding or an elastic shelf or abutment, against which such edge may abut, this shelf forming part of or being an offset of the opposite handle, and being disposed obliquely with respect to the cutter in such manner that the forward point of the latter first impinges or abuts against it, while with a continued pressure upon the two handles the shelf yields to such pressure until it and the cutter are in parallelism, a drawing stroke or cut being the result.

In order that others may understand the nature of my invention sufficiently to avail themselves of its advantages by manufacturing it, I will describe the manner in which I produce it.

The accompanying drawing represents at A′ in Fig. 1 a pair of shears, of which *a* is the pointed and *b* the wide blade, the finger or thumb-rest of the former being shown at *c* and of the latter at *d*, while the rivet or fulcrum common to the two is seen at *e*. The handle of the blade *a* is shown at *a′*, and of the blade *b* at *b′*; and in carrying my improvements into practice , by a screw or otherwise, flatwise to the side of one handle (preferably to the left when the implement is in the hands of an operator) a thin plate or cutter, *f*, which passes by the other handle, and whose lower or outermost edge is reduced to a sharp cutting-edge, while immediately below or opposite such edge I dispose a bar or rest, *g*, this bar being obtained by an integral branch or offset continued from one finger-rest of the handle opposite that carrying the cutter, the situation of this bar being substantially in alignment and parallelism with the two blades and their handles, but placed slightly oblique to the cutter or the cutting-edge of the latter. Sliding to and fro of the bar *g* and mounted thereupon is a cutter-block or bed, *h*, the size and arrangement of the cutter *f* and finger-rest *c* or *d* being such that a space is left between them of greater length than that of the bed. The sliding block *h* and bar *g* are provided with a clamp-screw, *i*, common to the two, by which the former is clamped to the latter at any desired position opposite the edge of the cutter or removed entirely from the path of the latter, as occasion may require, the extent of the lap of the two determining the size of the button-hole incised in the fabric by the cutter *f*.

It will be observed that, by advancing the cutter-block *h* to a point opposite the edge of the cutter and compelling the two handles of the shears to approach each other, the advance point of the cutter first abuts against the said block, while with a continued pressure upon the handles the block recedes under the pressure and the cutter advances until the two are parallel, a drawing stroke or cut being, as before stated, the result. The drawing cut last mentioned will effectively incise a cloth, which a directly parallel impact of the cutter and bed would fail to accomplish.

I claim—

The combination, with a pair of scissors, of the offset or bar *g*, the cutter-block *h*, and cutter *f*, arranged and operating as herein shown and described.

EDSON CLAPP.

Witnesses:

FRED. CURTIS,

EDW. GRIFFITH.

(44)