(No Model.)

G. H. ISBELL.

SCISSORS.

No. 538,420. Patented Apr. 30, 1895.

Fig. 1.

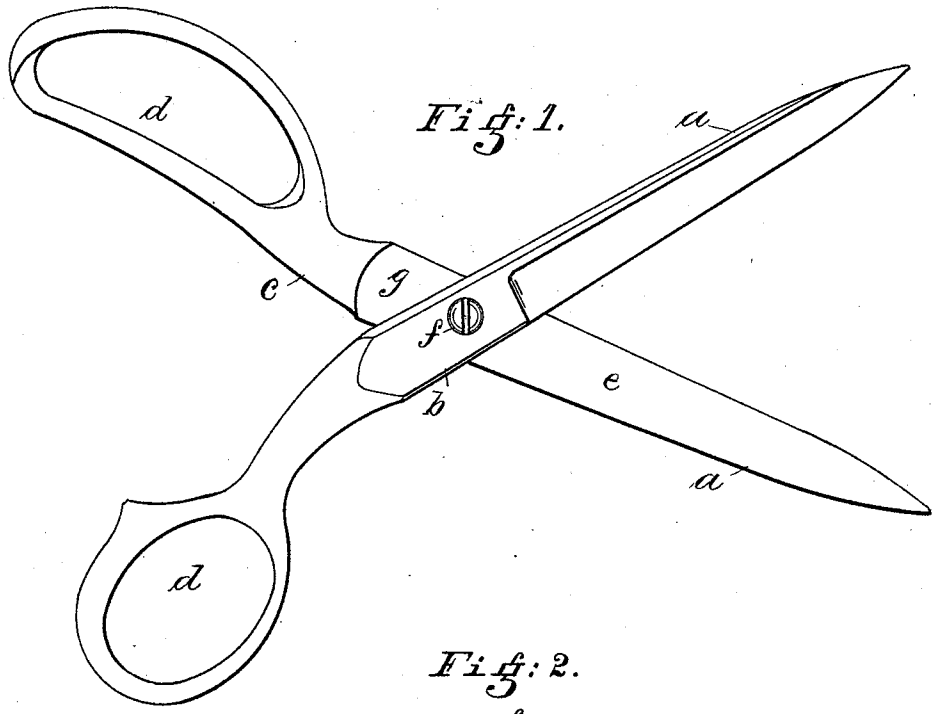


Fig. 2.

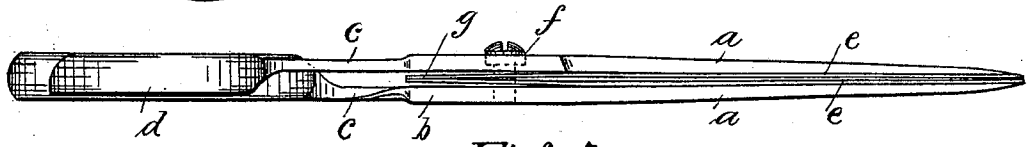


Fig. 3.

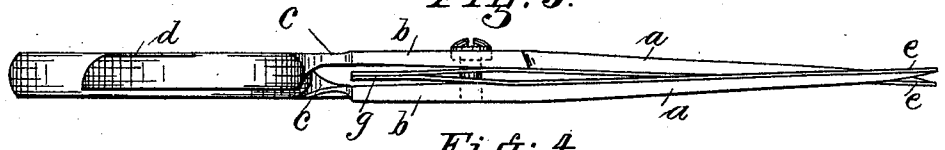
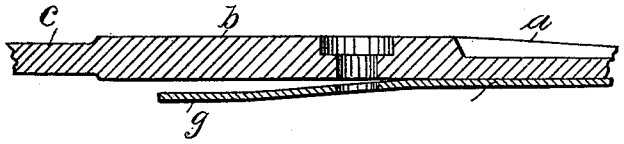


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Emory C. Whitney.
Joseph Arthur Cantin.

Inventor.
George H. Isbell.
by Chas. L. Burdett,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. ISBELL, OF HOTCHKISSVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

SCISSORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,420, dated April 30, 1895.

Application filed February 20, 1893. Serial No. 462,944. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. ISBELL, of Hotchkissville, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scissors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, whereby any one skilled in the art can make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in scissors and to the manufacture of the same.

The chief object of this invention is to produce scissors or shears in which the edges of the blades at the cutting point will be pressed into close contact to insure perfect cutting, and to so construct the same that no additional parts (other than those used in scissors of ordinary construction) are used, combining the four essential factors of invention—simplicity and durability in construction, cheapness in the cost of manufacture, and effectiveness in operation.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the details of the several parts making up the scissors and in the special combination and arrangement of said parts, substantially as hereinafter more particularly described and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents in plan view a pair of scissors constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a side view showing the blades closed. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the blades as partially open. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view of a portion of a blade, clearly showing the relation of the cutting-face of the blade to the body proper.

In the drawings, *a* represents the body-part of the blade of the scissors, *b* the shank, and *c* the handle which has the usual finger-loop *d* at the end, all of which may be of any desired material.

Secured to the inner side of the blade-body *a* is a thin steel face-plate *e* of a width substantially coincident with the width of the body *a* of the blade, which face-plate forms the cutting edge of said blade. This face-plate which in the process of construction is welded to the body *a* forms practically an integral part thereof from the extreme outer end to a point at or near the pivotal point *f* of the blade and in the rear of said pivotal point along the shank *b* it is disconnected and extends slightly outward from the shank as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The inner free ends of said free plates, when the blades are secured together, form a yielding ride *g* for the blades and insures a close contact of their cutting edges at the shearing point. See Fig. 3 of the drawings.

In the manufacture of scissors embodying my improvements the body blank *a* is formed in the usual way either from steel or other suitable metal, it being preferred to construct the same from an inferior quality of steel. The face plate *e* of high grade steel is then stamped or cut from a flat oblong blank to suitable size after which it is welded to the body *a*, the weld extending only a portion of the length of said plate, that is from the extreme forward end of the body to a point at or near the pivotal point of the blades, the rear end of said plate being disconnected and free to move laterally in the rear of said pivotal point. After the plate *e* is secured to the body as described its free end is bent outward and the blade tempered while the plate is in this position after which the face and edges are ground in the usual manner, the whole being subsequently finished by polishing or otherwise and the blades pivoted together in the usual manner ready for the market.

It will be seen that when the blades are pivoted together the free ends of the face-plate come into close contact and that an elastic bearing or ride is formed that presses the blades inward and in close contact at the cutting point but with a yielding pressure, and owing to its elasticity the ride is not as susceptible to wear as a rigid or solid bearing would be and in consequence looseness and rattle is obviated which in connection with the assured contact of the cutting edge of the blades is a matter of great desideratum.

In the within case the drawings represent a pair of scissors and these have been referred to as shears and also as scissors for the reason that my improvement is equally well adapted for use on all such implements without any limitation to any special size or peculiarity of make so long as the implement embodies piv-

oted blades that operate by shearing and swing in parallel planes, as in shears or scissors.

I claim as my invention—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a blade for a pair of shears having that part forming the cutting edge extended rearwardly from the body and forming a resilient ride, all substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a pair of shears each of the blades of which has the part forming the cutting edge extended backward from the rear inner face of the body part of the blade and forming a resilient ride, all substantially as described.

GEORGE H. ISBELL.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM DAKIN,
ELI M. TOWNE.