

G. VANFOSSEN.
Pruning-Shears.

No. 140,974.

Patented July 15, 1873.

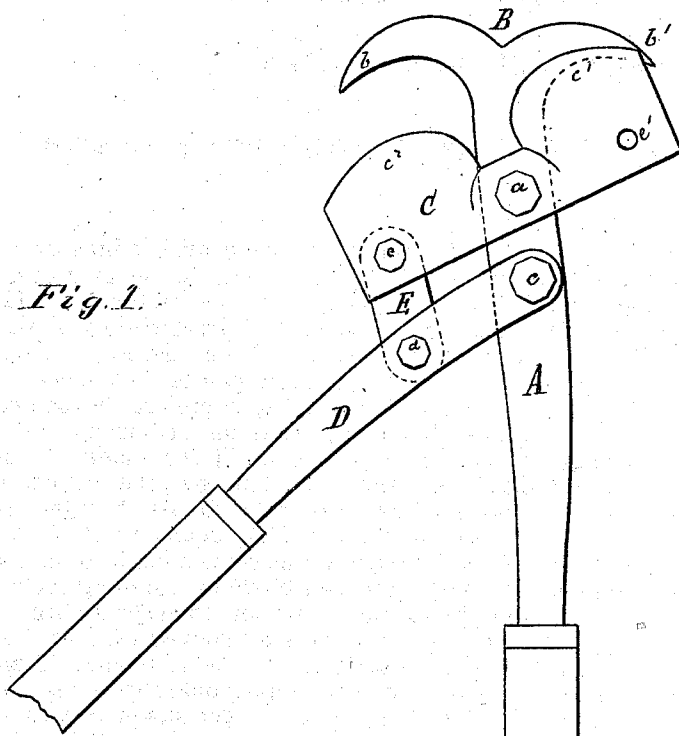


Fig. 1.

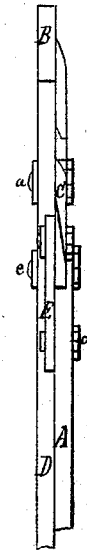


Fig. 4.

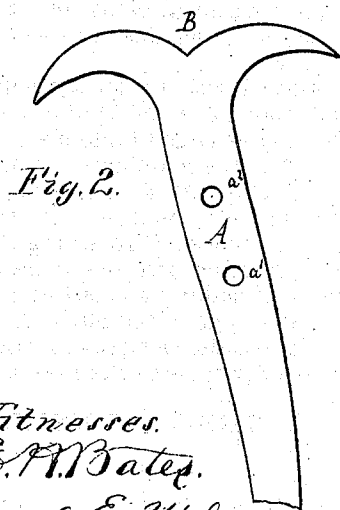


Fig. 2.

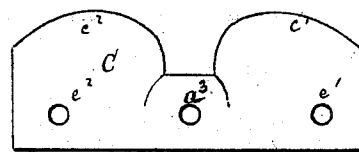


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE VANFOSSEN, OF BETHESDA, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRUNING-SHEARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **140,974**, dated July 15, 1873; application filed June 7, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE VANFOSSEN, of Bethesda, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Pruning-Tools; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of my improved pruning-tool by an elevation. Figs. 2 and 3 are detailed views of the same. Fig. 4 is a side view of the same.

My invention relates to pruning-shears; and the novelty consists in the construction and arrangement of an oscillating knife-blade having cutting-edges and a number of pivot-holes for connection with the anchor-shaped double knife, the connecting-link, and the operating-lever, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed. The object of my invention is to have a double set of pruning-shears with a larger and smaller gap or capacity united, and without the inconvenience of passing the handles over each other when the other side of the implement is to be used.

In the drawings, A is the shank or lever arm of a double-hooked or anchor-shaped head, B. The hooked ends *b* and *b'* are somewhat advanced toward the shearing-pivot *a*, so that they cut with a grasp toward the shank A. They are also very slightly beveled, and become square toward the shank, so as to form a counter-bearing for the limb being cut. On the pivot *a* a double-crescent knife-blade, C, is set in an oscillating motion by a lever, D, and a connecting-link, E. The lever D is connected with the shank A by a pivot-pin, *c*, and the link E connects the knife C and the lever D with the aid of the pivots *d* and *e*.

The formation of the convex edges of the knife-blade C is such that the opening on one side is much larger than that on the other side, making allowance for a great variety of sizes of limbs to be cut. When the larger shears are open the smaller pair is shut to such an extent that the blade *c'* projects beyond the head B, and can thus be used as a chisel or chopping instrument. If the blade *c'*, from such use, should be damaged, the tool can be reversed by putting the handle D on the other side of the shank A, detaching the link E from the blade C and connecting it to the other side of the said blade by fastening the pivot-pin *e* in the hole *e'*, and then *c''* will form the chisel-plate in the same manner with *c'* before.

The construction of the knife-blade C and shank A is very simple, and fully represented by the Figs. 2 and 3. The shank A, with its anchor-shaped head, has two pivot-holes, *a'* *a''*, and the knife-blade C has two exchangeable pivot-holes, *e'* *e''*, and a central pivot-hole, *a'''*.

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

1. In a pruning-tool with stationary counter-bearings, the combination of the lever D, the link E, and the double-edged knife-blade C.

2. In a pruning-tool, the combination of the shank M, the pivot-holes *a'* *a''*, the lever D, the link E, and the knife-blade C with the holes *a'''* *e'* *e''*, for the purpose of reversing the lever D and its connection with the blade C, and for the purpose of making a chisel of the cutting-edge on the off-side of the blade C.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE VANFOSSEN.

Witnesses:

DAVID PANGLE,
JENKINSON WRIGHT.