

C. ANDERSON & A. G. WAHLBERG.
BUTTONHOLE CUTTER.

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1,057,517.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.

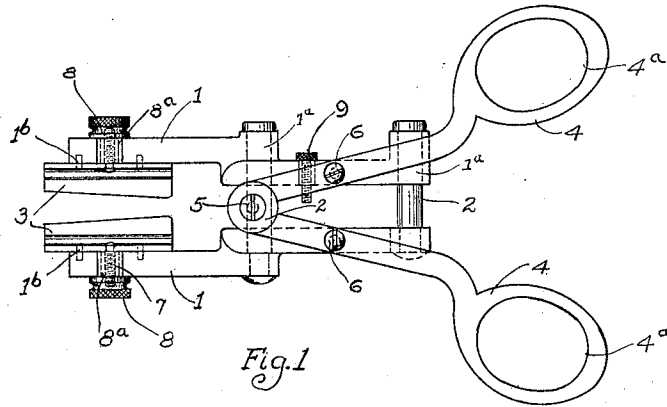


Fig. 1

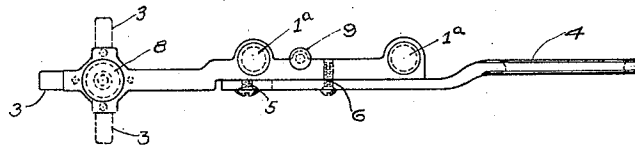


Fig. 2

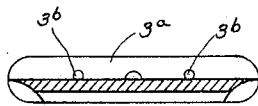


Fig. 4

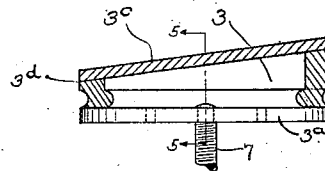


Fig. 3

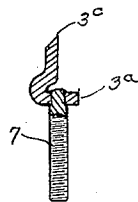


Fig. 5

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL ANDERSON AND ALFRED G. WAHLBERG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BUTTONHOLE-CUTTER.

1,057,517.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.

Application filed November 2, 1911. Serial No. 658,238.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CARL ANDERSON and ALFRED G. WAHLBERG, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Buttonhole-Cutters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide in a buttonhole shear, adjustable blades adapted to be set in position transversely of the body of the shear, and thus transverse to their normal position to facilitate the cutting of buttonholes near and parallel to the edge of the cloth.

It consists of the features and elements described and shown in the drawings as indicated in the claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a shear embodying this invention, showing the blades open and adjusted to normal or longitudinal position. Fig. 2 is an edgewise view of the same showing in dotted lines the blades adjusted to transverse position. Fig. 3 is a detail side elevation of one of the cutter blades. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of a cutter blade. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a cutter blade.

In view of the intended adjustability of the blades of this buttonhole cutter or shear, it is desirable and almost necessary that the shearing motion of the blades be a straight-line-motion,—that is, such, that if parallel lines be drawn on the blades, respectively, or on the respective jaws which carry the blades, that such lines will remain parallel throughout the cutting movement. For this reason the shear is shown in the drawings as comprising a pair of similar and opposing jaws, 1, 1, slidably connected by means of guide studs, 2, 2, rigidly carried in one jaw and accommodated in appropriate guide bores, 1^a, 1^a, formed in the other jaw. These guide devices are positioned at one end and near the middle, respectively, of the jaws, leaving the other end clear for accommodation of the cutter blades, 3, 3. The operation of the jaws toward and from each other is designed to be accomplished by a pair of handles, 4, 4, connected by a hinged joint, 5, and connected, respectively, to the jaws, 1, 1, by pivots, 6, 6, positioned at equal distances from the axis of the hinge, 5. The free ends of the handles, 4, 4, are

provided with finger grips, 4^a, to permit them to be operated after the manner of ordinary scissors. One of the blades, 3, 3, is formed of flat stock bent L-shaped, as indicated on the sectional view of Fig. 5. The base flange, 3^a, thus formed, is provided with a projecting threaded stud, 7, rigidly connected with it and adapted to serve as a pivot about which the blade may be turned for the transverse adjustment indicated in Fig. 2. The flange, 3^a, is further provided with a pair of apertures, 3^b, positioned to register with dowel-pins or studs, 1^b, on the jaw member, 1; that portion of the jaw member to which the blade is secured has the form of a cross, the blade being pivoted at the intersection of the arms of the cross, and the dowels, 1^b, being positioned upon the four arms, respectively, at equal distances from this pivot center. The threaded pivot, 7, is engaged by the threaded shank, 8^a, of the clamping nut, 8, this shank extending into a bore in the jaw member, 1, at the intersection of these cross arms. Thus, with the blade so positioned that its apertures, 3^b, will register with one of the two pairs of dowels, 1^b, the blade may be securely clamped in this position by the tightening of the clamping nut, 8, and by merely loosening the nut, 8, the blade may be readily swung to a transverse position and as quickly clamped again.

By virtue of the fact that the principal cutting edge, 3^c, of each blade, 3, is not directly transverse of the direction of approach of the blades, being inclined with respect to the base flange, 3^a, the length of cut may be adjusted by stopping short the approach of the blades at any desired point before their respective edges, 3^a, have met throughout their entire length. This is accomplished by means of an adjusting screw, 9, carried by one of the jaw members, 1. Another refinement of this shear is the sharpening of the end edges, 3^d, of the cutting blades, as well as their principal cutting edges, 3^c; this insures that the end of the buttonhole slit shall be cut and not torn, producing clean, accurate work.

We claim:—

1. A buttonhole cutter, comprising a pair of opposing jaws, means for moving them toward and from each other, cutter blades on said jaws, respectively, pivotal connections between the jaws and their respective blades, adapted to permit the rotation of

said blades about an axis in their cutting plane, and a plurality of projecting studs on each jaw, each cutter blade having a recess adapted to register with and engage
5 one of such studs at each of several positions of the blade in the possible path thereof.

2. A buttonhole cutter comprising a pair of jaws mounted for movement toward and
10 from each other, means for maintaining said jaws in constant angular relation to each other throughout such movement, cooperating cutter blades and pivotal means securing
15 them to the jaws, respectively, adapted to permit rotative adjustment of said blades about an axis in their cutting plane, and a pair of operating handles hinged together and pivotally connected to the jaws, respectively, at equal distances from the axis
20 of their hinge.

3. A buttonhole cutter, comprising a pair

of jaws slidably connected at two points in their length for movement toward and from each other, cutter blades on said jaws, respectively, pivotal connections between the
25 jaws and their respective blades, adapted to permit the rotation of said blades about an axis in their cutting plane, and a pair of operating handles hinged together and pivotally connected to the jaws, respectively, at
30 points intermediate between the aforesaid two points of the sliding connection of the jaws, and at equal distances from the axis of the hinge.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto
35 set our hands at Chicago, Illinois, this 28th day of October 1911.

CARL ANDERSON.

ALFRED G. WAHLBERG.

Witnesses:

EDNA M. MACINTOSH,

LUCY I. STONE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
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