

J. T. TIPPERY.
 MEASURING ATTACHMENT FOR SCISSORS.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1909.

944,925.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

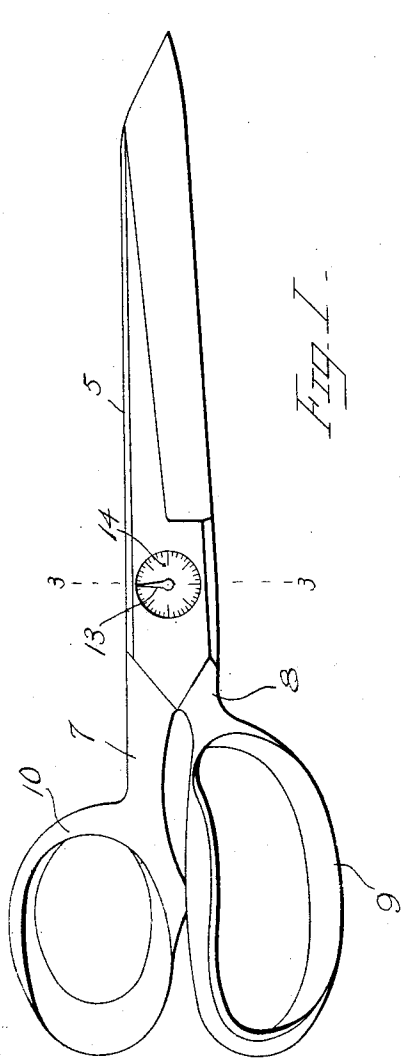


Fig. 1.

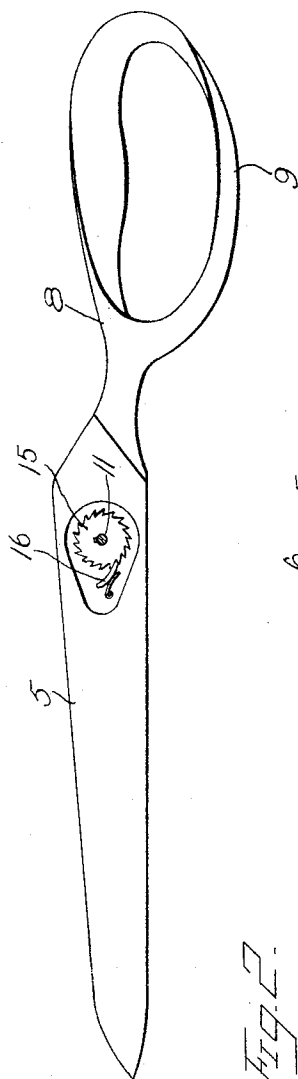


Fig. 2.

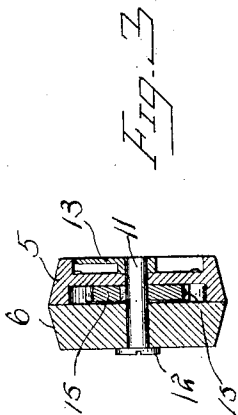


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSIE T. TIPPERY, OF BLOOMFIELD, NEBRASKA.

MEASURING ATTACHMENT FOR SCISSORS.

944,925.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Application filed August 4, 1909. Serial No. 511,149.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSIE T. TIPPERY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bloomfield, in the county of Knox, State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measuring Attachments for Scissors; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in cutting implements and more particularly to that class known as scissors.

It is well known in cutting cloth to pattern that the various lengths must be measured off with a tape or other suitable measure which consumes considerable time and it frequently happens that the markings on the material become blurred, and the operator cuts beyond the desired point. The present invention aims to remedy this defect by providing a shears or scissors with a device for automatically registering the length of cut made by the blades.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangements of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of the device may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of the specification:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a similar view of one blade and handle. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

The cutting blades are designated by the numerals 5 and 6 and as usual terminate in reduced portions constituting shanks 7 and 8, the terminals of which are provided with the usual handles 9 and 10. These parts are of well known construction and a detailed description need not be given. The end portions of the blades adjacent the handles are provided with openings for the loose reception of a pivot bolt 11, one terminal of which

is provided with a head 12 which bears on the outer face of one blade while the opposite end extends through and beyond the opposite blade and has keyed or otherwise secured thereto an indicator hand 13. The outer face of the blade adjacent the indicator hand 13 is countersunk and provided with a dial 14 upon which are graduations corresponding to linear inches. The number of graduations on the dial will be approximately thirty-six so that one revolution of the indicator hand will indicate one yard. The inner face of the blade or that opposite to the face on which the dial 14 is disposed is provided with an annular countersunk portion for the reception of a ratchet wheel 15, which is keyed to the pivot bolt 11 and pivoted within the last-named countersunk portion and directly above the teeth of the ratchet is a pawl 16. It might here be stated, that the outer faces of the pawl and ratchet will be coincident with the inner face of the blade 6 so that the cutting edges of the said blades will not be prevented from bearing one upon the other. The pawl 16 is so arranged with respect to the teeth of the ratchet 15 that upon opening the blades the pawl will override the teeth but on the closing movement of the blades the pawl will engage the teeth of the ratchet and rotate the same with its shaft 11, whereby the indicator hand 13 will be moved over the face of the dial 14. It is to be understood that the teeth of the ratchet will be so proportioned that the blades will have to open to a predetermined point and then close, for a certain number of times, before the indicator hand will complete one revolution on the dial 14. Thus it will be seen when the parts are opened sufficient for the pawl to override three teeth, upon the closing movement of the blades the indicator hand will be advanced to a point corresponding to the length of one side of the angle formed by the blades when they were in open position which will obviously be the length of the cut made by said blades. Thus it will be seen no matter how great or small the angle formed by the blades may be when they are in open position, the proportionate length of one side of the angle will be recorded by the hand 13. It can be seen that a correct estimate of the length of the cut may be had at any time during the closing movement of the blades, by simply referring to the register. Thus it can be seen that I have

provided a device which is comparatively simple in structure and inexpensive to manufacture, embodying few parts and these so arranged that the danger of derangement
5 will be reduced to a minimum. It will be further observed that the construction may be applied to any form of scissors now in use.

Having thus described my invention what
10 is claimed as new, is:—

In a scissors a shaft upon which the blades are journaled, a dial combined with one of

the blades and surrounding the shaft, an indicator hand combined with the shaft and disposed over the face of the dial and means
15 operable on the closing of the blades serving to move the indicator hand to register the length of cut made by the blades.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

JESSIE T. TIPPERY.

Witnesses:

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H. J. MILLER.