(No Model.)

J. D. FRARY.

SCISSORS.

No. 275,629. Patented Apr. 10, 1883.

fig. 1

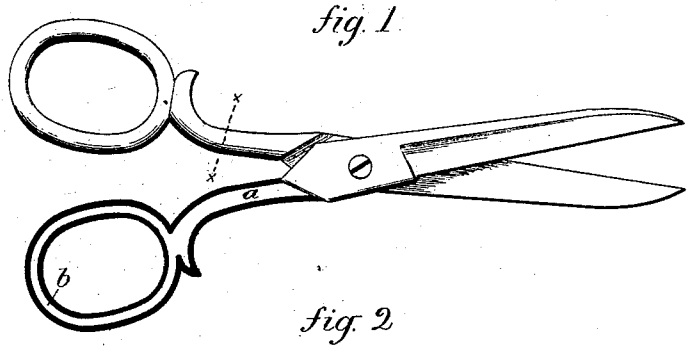

fig. 2

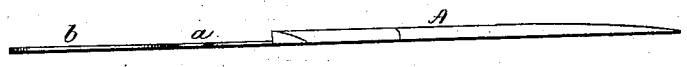

fig. 3

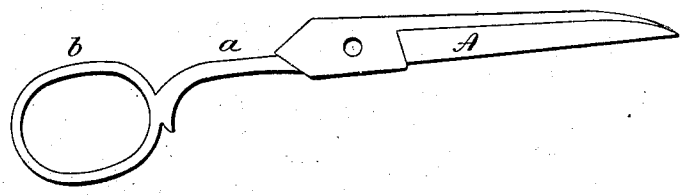

fig. 4

Witnesses
J. H. Shumway
Jos. C. Earle

James D. Frary
Inventor
By atty.
John C. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES D. FRARY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

SCISSORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 275,629, dated April 10, 1883.

Application filed January 15, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES D. FRARY, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Scissors; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a sectional side view, Fig. 2 an edge view, and Fig. 3 a side view, of the blade-blank as prepared for covering; Fig. 4, a transverse section through the shank on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of scissors, and is an improvement on the invention for which Letters Patent No. 227,514 were granted to me. In that invention I cut a blank from thin sheet-steel, of substantially the outline of the blade, with an extension rearward, less in width than the finished bow, then cast upon this blank white-metal, which inclosed the handle and shank portion, and covered the outer surface of the blade.

I find that the better class of trade requires a full steel blade. The most expensive part of the manufacture of scissors is in finishing the bows and shanks. The object of my invention is to produce scissors having a complete steel blade, with a cast-metal bow; and it consists in forging the blade complete with an extension thinner and narrower than the shank and bow, but corresponding thereto in shape, then casting upon this steel shank and bow a covering of white-metal, as more fully hereinafter described.

I forge the blank as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. The blade portion A, of substantially the usual shape, extends back to the shank, so that the rivet and shoulder portions are of steel. From the rear end of the blade portion an extension, *a*, is made, corresponding to the general shape of the finished shank, and also to form a bow, *b*, also of the general shape of the finished bow, but the shank part *a* and the bow part *b* less in transverse section than the transverse section of the finished part. Thus constructed, the shank and bow are placed in the cavity of a mold, said cavity corresponding to the complete finished shank and bow. Then pour the white-metal into the mold, which flows upon the shank and bow portion, surrounding and inclosing them, as seen in Figs. 1 and 4. The molds for this casting are made of metal, and the casting removed therefrom is smooth, perfectly shaped and finished, and may be plated or left the natural color of the metal.

The steel part of the shank and bow gives the requisite strength to that part of the scissors, the blade is solid steel, and thus I produce scissors having all the advantages of a completely forged and finished steel scissors, and avoid the expense of finishing the shank and bow.

I am aware that handles and shanks of scissors have been cast upon the blade so as to unite therewith, and therefore do not claim, broadly, steel-bladed scissors having a cast-metal handle; but

What I do claim is—

Scissors having the complete blade A and extensions *a b* therefrom to form a body for the shank and bow, all formed in one piece, said body inclosed by a casting of white-metal, substantially as described.

JAMES D. FRARY.

Witnesses:
JOHN E. EARLE,
JOS. C. EARLE.