

(No Model.)

J. A. SCHMIDT.
ANIMAL SHEARS.

No. 502,865.

Patented Aug. 8, 1893.

Fig.1.

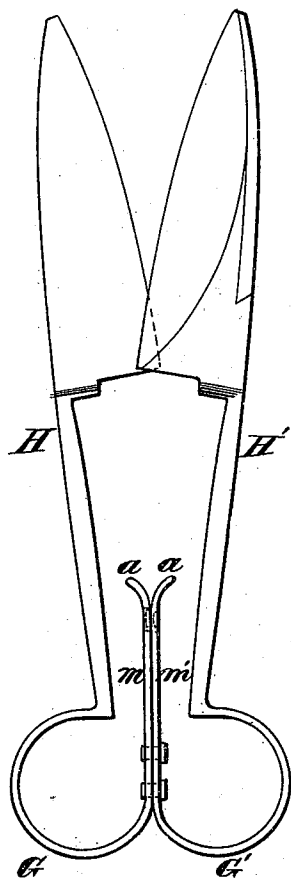


Fig.2.



Fig.3.

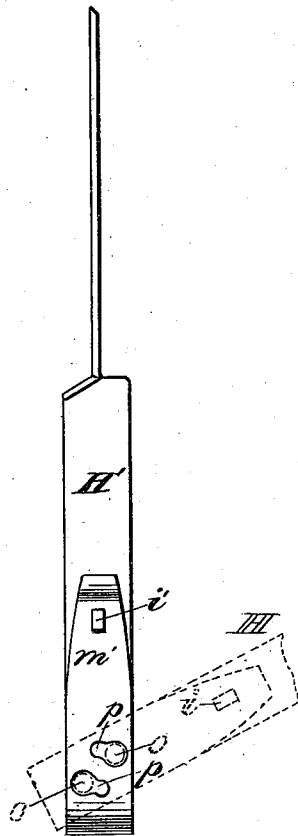


Fig.4.

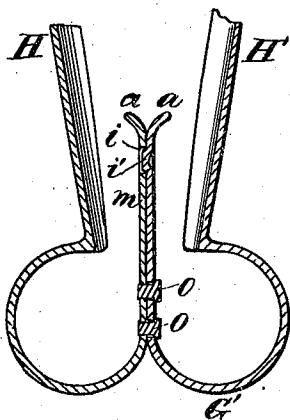


Fig.5.

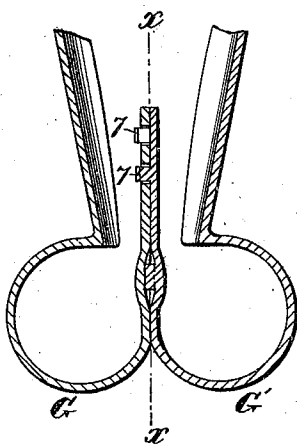
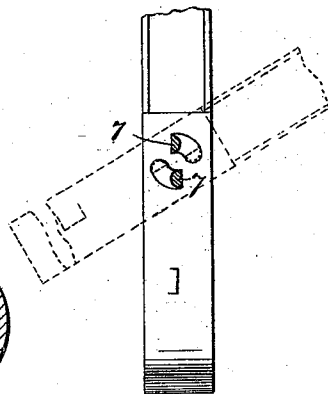


Fig.6.



Witnesses.
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Jacob Albert Schmidt
by attorneys
Brown & Seward

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB ALBERT SCHMIDT, OF BARMEN, GERMANY.

ANIMAL-SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,865, dated August 8, 1893.

Application filed March 17, 1893. Serial No. 466,436. (No model.) Patented in Germany February 2, 1892, No. 64,966, and in England February 3, 1892, No. 2,118.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB ALBERT SCHMIDT, of Barmen, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shears, (for which I have obtained German Patent No. 64,966, dated February 2, 1892, and English Patent No. 2,118, dated February 3, 1892,) of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to shears having a spring connection between the blades, such shears being especially suitable for sheep-shearing but also applicable to other uses.

15 The improvement consists in a certain construction of such shears hereinafter described and claimed whereby provision is made for taking their blades or cutting members apart for the purpose of separately sharpening the cutting edges.

20 Figure 1 of the drawings is a side view of the shears. Figs. 2 and 3 are inside views at right angles to Fig. 1 of the two separated members. Fig. 4 represents a section parallel with Fig. 1 of portions of the handles and 25 springs of the shears. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 representing a modification. Fig. 6 represents a section at right angles to Fig. 5, in the line $x x$.

30 Similar letters and numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Each of the two members $H H'$ of the shears, comprising a blade and one-half of the handle, has its handle end G or G' bent to form 35 a spring from which there is a straight upward prolongation m or m' which serves in the following manner in the example Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, for connecting the two members $H H'$: To the lower part of the one prolongation m are firmly secured two hooks o 40 represented as broad-headed studs and in the lower part of the other prolongation m' there are two curved transverse slots p which are in the form of arcs of equal radius on opposite 45 sides of a common center. The outer ends of these slots are wide enough for the heads of the studs o to pass through and the inner ends of which are large enough to receive the necks of the said studs but not large enough for the 50 heads to pass through. Near the upper end of

the prolongation m or m' of one member, for instance the prolongation m' in the example represented, there is a tenon or projection i' to engage with a notch or slot i in the corresponding portion of the prolongation of the other member to form a snap lock as herein- 55 after explained. The ends of both prolongations are turned back as shown at $a a$ to facilitate the separation of the two members as will be presently explained. 60

To unite the two members their prolongations $m m'$ are brought together face to face with the heads of the studs $o o$ opposite the wider portions of the slots $p p$ as may be understood by reference to Fig. 3 where a por- 65 tion of the member H is shown in dotted outline placed against the member H' . The heads of the studs are then inserted into the slots and the parts are turned to bring the two members directly opposite each other 70 and bring the blades to their proper relative positions for cutting. As the members arrive at this last mentioned position the projection i' snaps into the slot i and so locks the two members against turning while the heads of 75 the studs $o o$ hook over the edges of the slots and so prevent the members from being drawn apart. The shears may then be operated in the same way as shears the blades of which are connected by a single bow-spring. 80

To separate the two members for separately grinding the blades the shears are taken one member in each hand and the thumbs placed between the turned ends $a a$ of the prolongations to apply outward pressure to unlock 85 the snap lock $i i'$. The members are then turned to the relative positions indicated in Fig. 3 with the heads of the studs o opposite the wider portions of the slots $p p$ and the two members are pulled apart. 90

In the example shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the relative positions of the snap lock $i i'$ and of the hooks $o o$ and slots p are the reverse of that in the first described example, the hooks and slots being near the extremity of 95 the prolongations $m m'$ and the snap lock $i i'$ below. In this last described example moreover instead of the hooks o being studs having heads projecting all around them, they are simple hooks the heads of which project 100

only over the ends of the slots *p* as shown at 7, 7 in Figs. 5 and 6.

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

- 5 A pair of shears consisting of two separable members each of which comprises a blade, part of a handle and a spring having a straight terminal prolongation, the said prolongation of one member having in it transversely arranged curved slots on opposite sides of a com-
- 10

mon center and that of the other member having hooks to pass through and overlap said slots, and the two said prolongations being provided with a snap lock, substantially as herein set forth.

JACOB ALBERT SCHMIDT.

Witnesses:

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