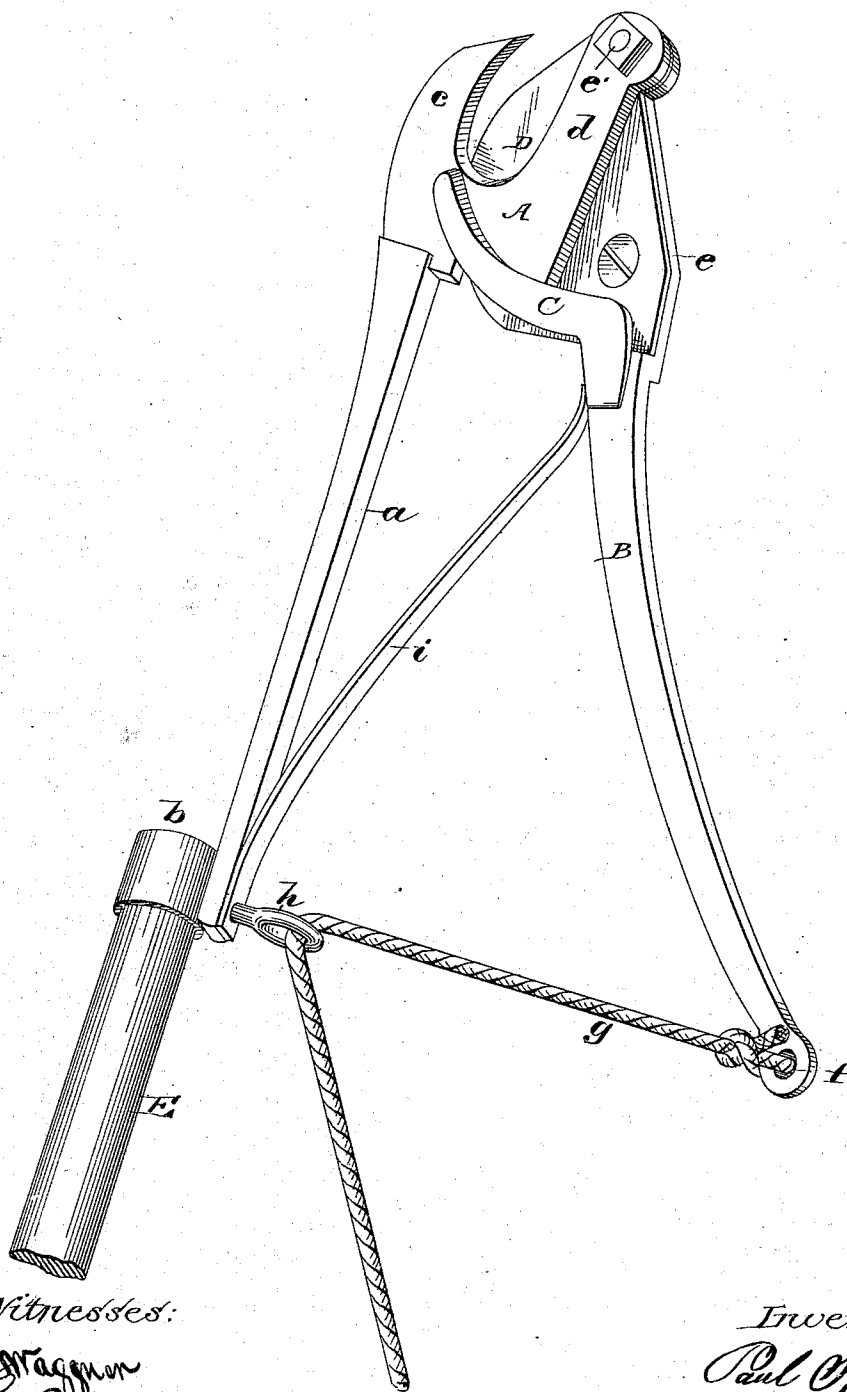


(Model.)

P. KOERBER..
PRUNING SHEARS.

No. 252,227.

Patented Jan. 10, 1882.



Witnesses:
Oragon
Low Deburner

Inventor:
Paul Koerber

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL KOERBER, OF HARLEM, LOUISIANA.

PRUNING-SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 252,227, dated January 10, 1882.

Application filed August 2, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL KOERBER, of the village of Harlem, in the parish of Jefferson and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shears; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to an improvement in shears, and more particularly to that class called "pruning-shears;" and it consists in certain details in construction and combinations of parts, as will be more fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

The accompanying drawing represents a perspective view of my improvement.

A represents the stationary blade provided with the arm *a*, which latter is adapted to be secured to a pole, *E*, by the ring or ferrule *b*. This stationary blade *A* is provided with the arms *c* and *d*, the internal edge of the arm *c* forming the cutting edge of the blade *A*, while the arm *B* forms a support for the removable blade *D*. This removable or pivoted blade *D* is secured to the pivoted arm *B* by the screw *e* and by the pivotal screw *e'*, which latter passes through the extreme upper end of the arm *d* and extreme upper ends of the blade *D* and pivoted arm *B*. By placing the fulcrum of the pivoted blade or cutter at the extreme upper end thereof and applying the power at the extreme lower end of the arm *B* a greater leverage is obtained, which allows branches of considerable size to be cut without the expenditure of any considerable amount of power.

When pruning with ordinary shears it often happens that instead of the branch or stem lying at right angles to the blades during the operation of cutting it turns to an acute angle and becomes clogged between the blades, and

consequently pushes them apart, which renders the shears useless after a time. To remedy this defect I rigidly or removably secure the guide-arm *C* to the arm *B*, and so adapt it that when the parts are secured together the guide-arm *C* will move and bear on the blade *A* on one side, while the blade *D* moves and bears on the opposite side. This construction prevents the blades from separating, and should the branch or stem, &c., turn from a right angle, it will be effectually cut without clogging the parts.

The lower end of the pivoted arm *B* is provided with a ring or opening, *f*, to which one end of the operating-cord *g* is secured. This cord *g* then passes through a ring, *h*, secured to the lower end of the arm *a*, and from thence down to the operator. By pulling downward on this cord the blade *D* is caused to approach the stationary blade, and when the pressure thereon is released the spring *i* forces it outward to its farthest position, which consequently separates the blades for the introduction of the next branch.

By constructing shears as above described the blades are caused to make a direct and clean cut, and any deviation of the blades is prevented. It admits of a rapid adjustment to all objects to be cut, and is admirably adapted for cutting of briars, orange, or other thorny shrubs or trees.

I claim—

The combination, with the stationary blade *A*, having the cutting-arm *c* and the long arm *d*, of a movable arm, *B*, carrying a removable cutter, *D*, and guide *C*, and pivoted to the extreme end of the arm *d*, and provided with a spring and an operating-cord, substantially as set forth.

PAUL KOERBER.

Witnesses:

O. WAGGNER,
E. MILANO.