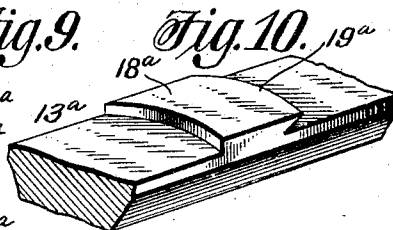
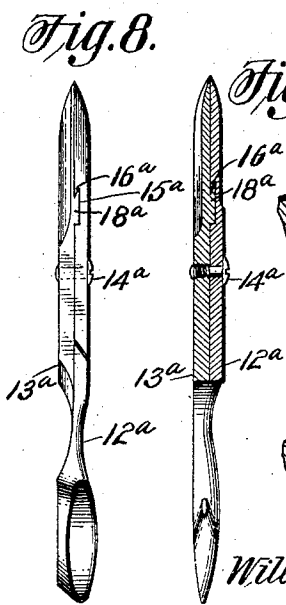
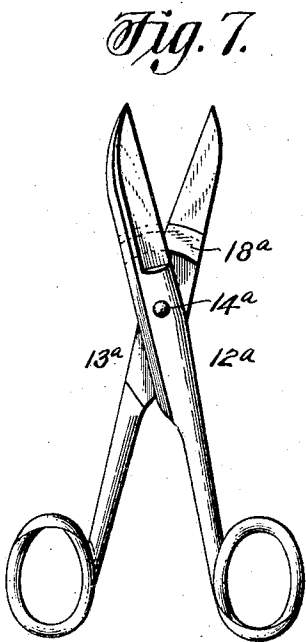
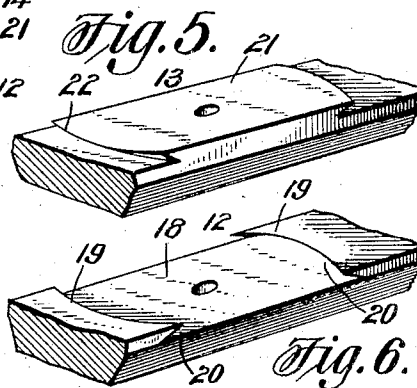
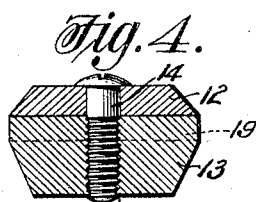
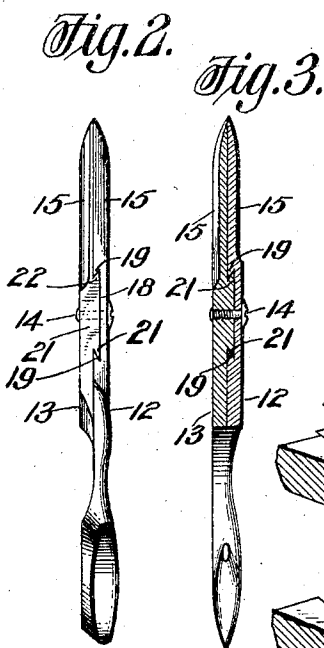
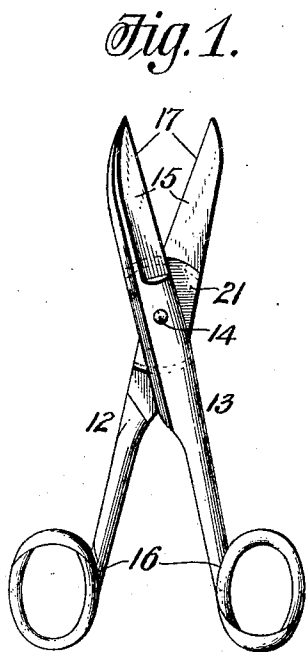


W. M. VISER.
SHEARS OR SCISSORS.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1904.



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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MORTIMER VISER, OF HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR
OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES O. DEDMAN, OF HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY.

SHEARS OR SCISSORS.

No. 796,543.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 8, 1905.

Application filed December 31, 1904. Serial No. 239,271.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MORTIMER VISER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harrodsburg, in the county of Mercer and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Shears or Scissors, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in scissors, shears, snips, or analogous implements.

It is a well-known fact that the pivotal connection between the members of the above-named implements is liable and often does become loose, and when this occurs the blades are inclined to wobble, will not cut properly, and will become choked with the material being severed.

The object of the present invention is to provide novel means of a simple nature which will maintain the members in proper position throughout their movement without regard to the looseness or tightness of the pivot, said means permitting the ready assemblage and disassociation of the parts.

Two embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a pair of shears constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view on an enlarged scale. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively detail perspective views of the portions forming the joints between the members. Fig. 7 is a view in elevation of a modified form of construction. Fig. 8 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 9 is a longitudinal sectional view. Figs. 10 and 11 are detail perspective views of the interfitting connection between the members.

Similar reference-numerals designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the embodiment illustrated in the first six figures the members are respectively designated by the reference-numerals 12 and 13, said members being connected by the usual screw-pivot 14 and comprising coacting blades 15, located on one side of the pivot, and handles 16, arranged on the other side. The blades 15 are arranged to operate flat against each other, so that their cutting edges 17 will properly coact and not wear against

each other. One of the members, as 12, is provided with a socket 18, through which the pivot 14 centrally passes. This socket is the full width of the member, and its opposite end walls are in the form of curved overhanging flanges 19, the curvature thereof being concentric to the pivot-axis. As a result, undercut guideways 20 are formed, which guideways are likewise disposed concentric to the pivot-axis and extend the width of the member and have open ends. The other member 13 is provided with a projecting portion 21, that may be integral with the member or secured thereto. This projection is of equal width with the member 13 and extends equal distances on opposite sides of the pivot, terminating in projecting flange portions 22, which constitute, in effect, guide elements, said flange portions being disposed concentrically to the pivot-axis and extending the width of the member. The projection 21 is adapted to fit snugly in the recess 18, with the guide elements or projecting flanges 22 slidably interfitting in the curved guideways 20. In order to secure this interfitting engagement, the length of the socket 18 and projection 21 is considerably greater than the width of the members, so that when said members are located at right angles to each other the projection will freely pass into the socket and after the pivot 14 has been inserted the members can be readily turned. With this construction it will be apparent that an interfitting joint is provided between the members, said joint extending the entire width of said members and rigidly holding the same against any wobbling or independent relative lateral movement, no matter how loose the pivot 14 may be. Furthermore, with this construction the blades may be arranged to operate flat upon each other, and thereby avoid to a very material degree the wearing on the cutting edges.

A slightly-modified form of construction is illustrated in Figs. 7 to 11. The members are designated 12^a and 13^a, respectively, and are connected by a pivot 14^a. The member 12^a is provided on one side of the pivot with a transverse socket 15^a, extending in a curvature from one side to the other of the member and having an overhanging end wall 16^a, forming an undercut guideway 17^a, that is located on a curve disposed concentric to the

pivot-axis. The other member 13^a has a projection 18^a, disposed at the same distance from the pivot 14^a as the recess and adapted to slide snugly therein. This projection 18^a is provided at one end with an outwardly-extending flange 19^a, constituting a guide element that slidably engages in the guideway 17^a. As in the former embodiment, the enlargement extends the entire width of the member, as does also the guide-flange or element 19^a, and said flange or element is disposed on a curve concentric to the pivot-axis. While the joint secured by the interfitting engagement shown is perhaps not as secure as that first set forth, it will still be seen that it has many of the advantages thereof in that it will prevent the relative lateral movement of the members and has the same broad sliding bearing.

From the foregoing it is thought that the construction, operation, and many advantages of the herein-described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the herein-described invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an instrument of the character described, a pair of relatively movable members, a pivot connecting the members, an undercut guideway formed in one member between its ends, said guideway extending across the member from one side to the other of the same, being located on a curve substantially concentric to the pivot, and having open ends, and a guide element carried by the other member, said guide element extending from one side to the other of said member and being located on a curve substantially concentric to the pivot and having a substantially interfitting engagement in the guideway of the first-mentioned member.

2. In an instrument of the character described, a pair of relatively movable members, a pivot connecting the members, said member having coacting cutting-blades on one side of the pivot and handles on the opposite side of said pivot, a recessed undercut guideway formed in one member between its

ends, said guideway extending from one side to the other of the member, being located on a curve substantially concentric to the pivot, and having open ends, and a projecting guide element carried by the other member, said guide element extending completely across the member and having a dovetailed end located on a curve substantially concentric to the pivot and slidably interfitting in the guideway of the first-mentioned member.

3. In an instrument of the character described, a pair of relatively movable members, a pivot connecting the members between their ends, undercut guideways formed in one member on opposite sides of the pivot, said guideways extending from one side to the other of the member, being located on a curve substantially concentric to the pivot, and having open ends, and guide elements carried by the other member on opposite sides of the pivot, said guide elements extending from one side to the other of the member, being located on a curve substantially concentric to the pivot, and having slidable interfitting engagements respectively in the guideways.

4. In an instrument of the character described, a pair of relatively movable members, a pivot connecting the members between their ends, said members having coacting cutting-blades disposed on one side of the pivot and handles arranged on the opposite side of said pivot, one of the members being provided with a recess in one face through which the pivot centrally passes, said recess extending completely across the member, overhanging flanges located at the ends of the recess, forming undercut guideways, said guideways extending completely across the member, having open ends, and being curved concentrically to the pivot, and a projection carried by the other member and slidably fitting snugly in the recess, said projection being of equal width with the member carrying it and having outstanding flanges at its ends that are curved concentrically to the pivot and slidably interfit in the guideways.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM MORTIMER VISER.

Witnesses:

W. L. VOORHIES,
D. B. MOORE.