(No Model.)

L. AUSTIN.

PINKING SHEARS.

No. 489,406. Patented Jan. 3, 1893.

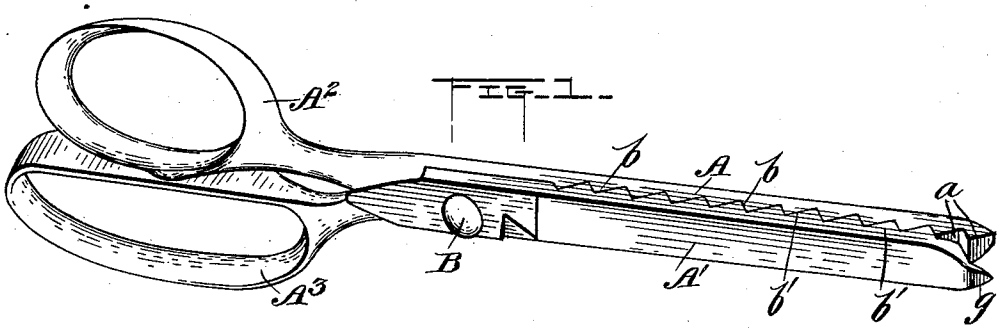

FIG. 1.

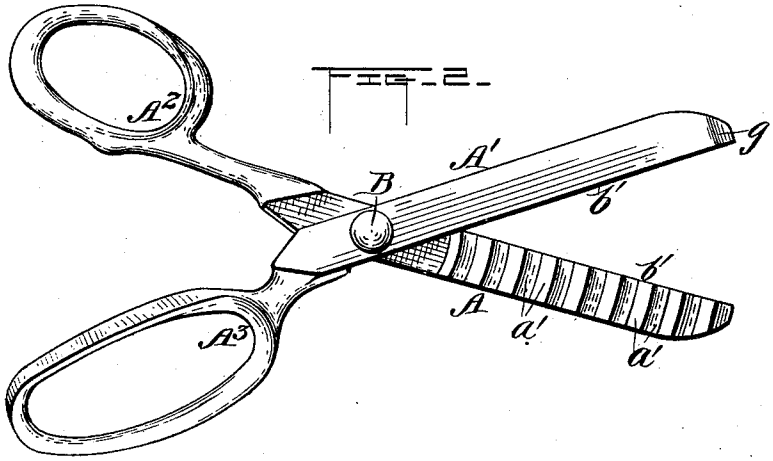

FIG. 2.

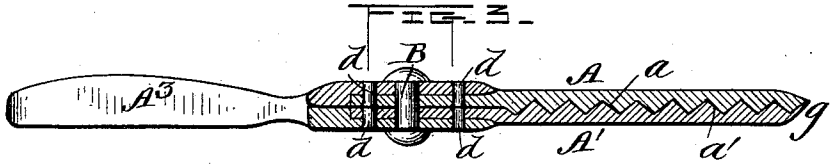

FIG. 3.

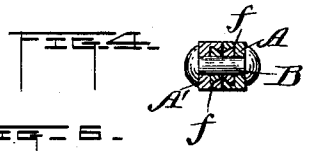

FIG. 4.

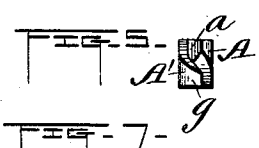

FIG. 5.

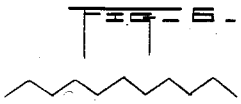

FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

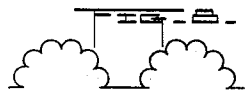

FIG. 8.

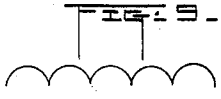

FIG. 9.

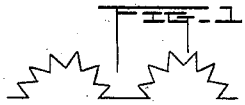

FIG. 10.

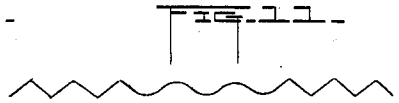

FIG. 11.

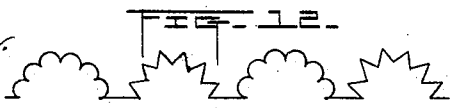

FIG. 12.

Witnesses:
Geverance.
C. Hines.

Inventor:
Louise Austin
by her Attorneys
Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUISE AUSTIN, OF WHATCOM, WASHINGTON.

PINKING-SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,406, dated January 3, 1893.

Application filed June 16, 1892. Serial No. 436,915. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUISE AUSTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Whatcom, in the county of Whatcom and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pinking Scissors or 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.

My invention relates to method of and means for pinking cloth, silk, oiled fabrics, paper, leather, and other materials; and its object is to provide a hand implement wherewith the pinking can be done very rapidly by a continuous cutting operation, similar to that of cutting fabrics with ordinary scissors or shears.

My invention consists in a novel construction of pinking scissors or shears, the same having their blades made much thicker than in ordinary scissors or shears, and provided with male and female matching, projections and depressions of any desired configuration on their inner broad faces, the projections and depressions running transversely to the length of the blades, and being concentric with and forward of the pivot by which they are connected and on which they turn.

With my improved pinking scissors or shears, the pinking or scalloping can always be made uniform and in line; and it is performed by cutting continuously through the fabric from end to end or edge to edge; thus the work is very rapidly done, and, where the fabric is severed, two scalloped edges will be produced at the same operation.

My scissors or shears differ in principle from ordinary pinking irons or tools in the novel mode of operation just stated, as well as in their construction, and they are free from the objections of slowness of operation, and the performance of inaccurate work as experienced with ordinary tools; with which tools, unless much time and care are expended, perfect work can be seldom produced; and my scissors or shears differ from pinking cutters which require the operator to place the tool at right angles to the edge of the fabric and keep it stationary while performing the pinking or scalloping operation, from the fact that under my construction the scissors or shears require to be forced continuously through the fabric in the direction of the length of the blades, which is not practicable with pivoted pinking blades as heretofore constructed and operated.

My invention also consists in certain details of construction of the pinking scissors or shears, as will be hereinafter described and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved pinking scissors or shears closed, and Fig. 2 a side view of the same open. Fig. 3 is a cross section through the pivot of the blade, Fig. 4 a horizontal longitudinal section, and Fig. 5 an end view. Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 show various designs of cutting edges that I contemplate employing in the manufacture of my scissors.

A A′ indicate the blades of the scissors; A^2, A^3 the handle portions and B the pivot by which the blades are connected so as to operate like ordinary scissors. The blades may be either of homogeneous metal with the handles or constructed separately and of fine steel, while the handles may of coarser and cheaper material. When constructed separately, the blades may be riveted to the handles or united thereto by brazing, bolting, or dovetailing, as may be found most desirable.

In Fig. 2 rivets *d* are employed as the means for uniting the blade and handle portions to one another.

In Fig. 4 a dovetail *f* is adopted as a means for fastening the blade and handle portions together.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the blade and handle portions are constructed in one piece.

When the blades are made separate from the handle portions a series of blades can be furnished with each pair of handles, and each pair of blades may have different forms or designs of pinking surfaces. As will be seen from the drawings, the upper and lower edges of the blades are parallel with one another and flat from near the pivot to the front ends of the blade, or said upper and lower edges are at right angles to their side surfaces, and parallel with one another, and the inner side

surfaces are corrugated or scalloped or otherwise suitably formed with matching depressions and elevations, the inner and outer lines of which are concentric with the pivot B, and also forward of said pivot; thus insuring at all times a most perfect fit of the said surfaces of the blades into one another, and, at the same time, insuring perfect cutting edges by simply grinding the flat faces *a a'* of the blades, same as in grinding ordinary scissors; and also admitting of the scissors being forced continuously through the material being cut. It is preferable to point or bevel off the points of the blades, as indicated at *g*, as this form overcomes the liability of the material, if paper, being torn by the ends bearing on the same, as in the case when the ends are squared off.

I do not confine myself to the one configuration of cutting edge of blade shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, as the blades can be formed to cut configurations either as shown in Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig, 10, Fig. 11, Fig. 12, or of almost any desired form; and, as shown in Figs. 11 and 12 I can have two or more different forms of depressions and projections on the same set of blades, or any other desired combinations of forms; it only being essential that the blades are made a perfect male and female fit into one another, and the projections and depressions in the broad sides of the blades are concentric with the pivot and forward of said pivot.

With my scissors or shears, I can cut ornamental openings in the body portion of fabrics by doubling the fabric and reciprocating the scissors along the doubled edge of the fabric.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. The within described improved article of manufacture to wit: Scissors or shears having blades with male and female matching, projections and depressions, of any desired configuration, arranged on the inner faces of the blades transversely to the length of the blades and concentric with and forward of the pivot by which the blades are connected and on which they turn, substantially as described.

2. Scissors or shears having blades with male and female matching projections and depressions arranged on the inner faces of the blades transversely to the length of the blades and concentric with and forward of the pivot on which the blades turn, said blades having surfaces at top and bottom which are parallel and flat from near the pivot to the ends of the blade, and which can be ground off to sharpen the cutting projections, substantially as described.

3. Scissors or shears having blades with male and female matching projections and depressions concentric with and forward of the pivot, and with points beveled off, substantially as described.

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

LOUISE AUSTIN.

Witnesses:
ELLA HIGGINSON,
PHIL GALLAHER.