Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

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The outer surface 60 of the jaw 42 is angularly cut away, as indicated at 62, toward and to produce a sharp straight edge 64, which extends between the outer notch side 48 and the tip 66 of the jaw 42. The edge 64 is disposed at an acute upward and forward angle relative to the notch side 48.

The handles A and B are tensioned away from each other, toward the open position shown in FIGURE 1, by means of a V-shaped wire spring 66, which has a coil 68, midway between its ends, and outwardly bowed arms 70. The arms 70 subdivide major portions of the lengths of the handles, and are suitably fixed, at their rear ends, as indicated at 72, to the inner surfaces of the handles, at points near to and spaced forwardly from the rear ends 10 of the handles.

Means for retaining the handles in closed position, for compact storage and preservation of the cutting edges of the shears, comprises a hook 74, pivoted, as indicated at 76, to the outer side of the handle B. The hook has a forwardly and downwardly curved crook 78, which is adapted to be engaged forwardly over a headed pin 80, extending from the outer side of the handle A, in front of the spring 66.

In operation, a corner bead being in place in the notch 44 of the jaw 42, closing of the handles toward each other produces initial shearing engagement of the edge 28 of the jaw 22, with the rear flange 52 of the corner bead, followed by shearing engagement of the edge 28 thereon and with the member 58 of the corner bead, followed by shearing engagement of the edge 28 with the outer flange 52 of the corner bead; all in cooperation with the edge 64 of the jaw 42, which passes the edges of the jaw 22 in succession, as indicated in phantom lines in FIGURE 5. The result is an accurate, exact, and clear severance of the corner bead, produced in one smooth closing of the handles A and B.

It will be understood that, by reason of the presence of the recess 46 and the notch sides 48 and 50, holds the corner bead, not only against shifting during the beginning of the shearing operation, but positively prevents distortion of the corner bead throughout the severance thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. A shears for a corner bead having a tubular member and angularly divergent flanges, said shears comprising first and second crossed and pivoted handles, a first jaw on the forward end of said first handle, said first jaw having multiple shearing edges disposed at different angles relative to each other, each of said shearing edges being straight, a second jaw on the forward end of said second handle, said second jaw being formed with a notch shaped to conformably-receive a corner bead, said second jaw having a single shearing edge located forwardly of the notch, said second jaw shearing edge being substantially straight and adapted to come into shearing relationship with at least one of said multiple shearing edges as the handles are closed for cutting a corner bead present in the notch, the length of the single shearing edge of the second jaw being substantially shorter than the combined lengths of the shearing edges of the first jaw, said notch being formed at its apex with an arcuate recess adapted to be frictionally engaged by the tubular member of a corner bead.

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