No. 784,978. PATENTED MAR. 14, 1905.

P. BROADBOOKS.

SHEARS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

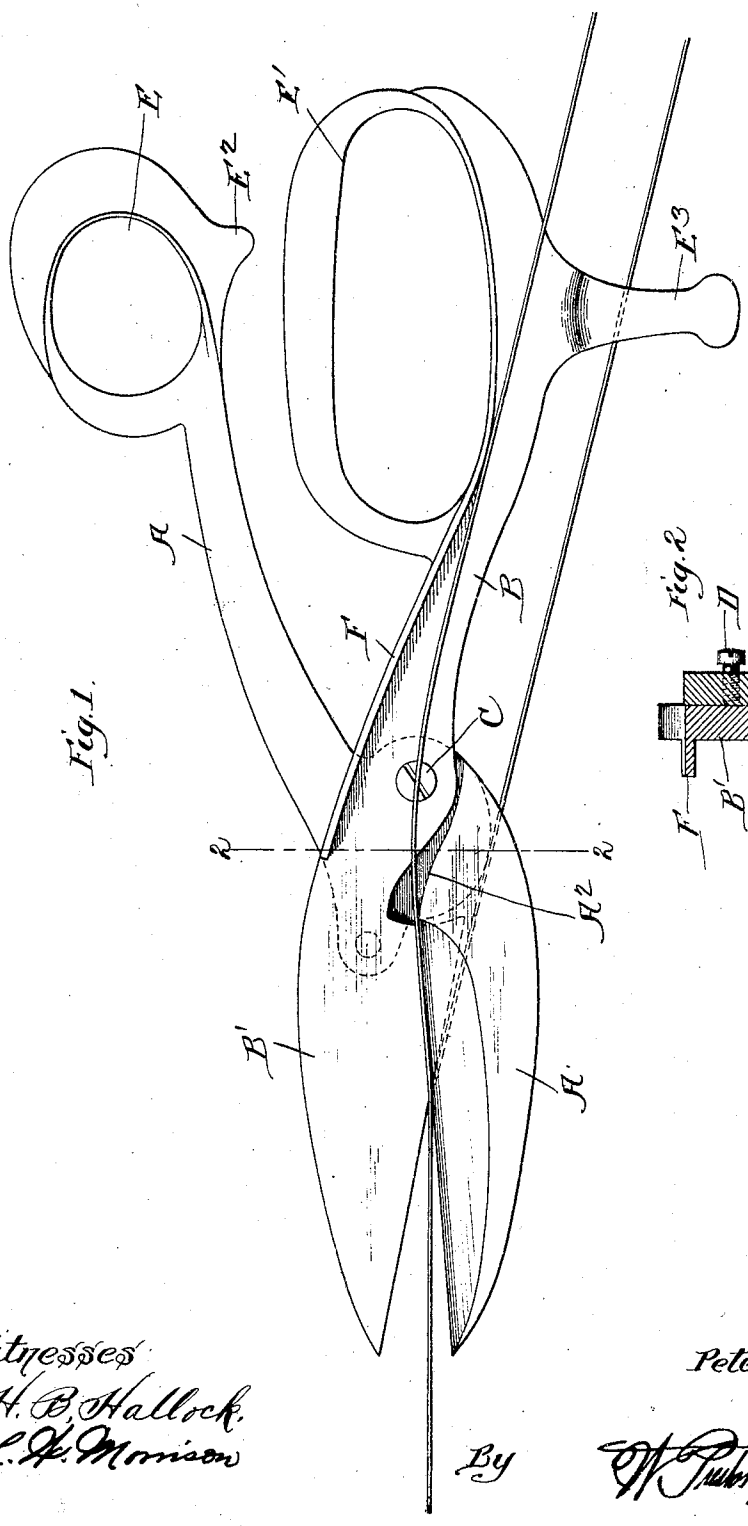


Fig. 1.

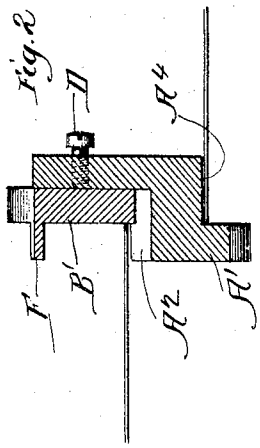


Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

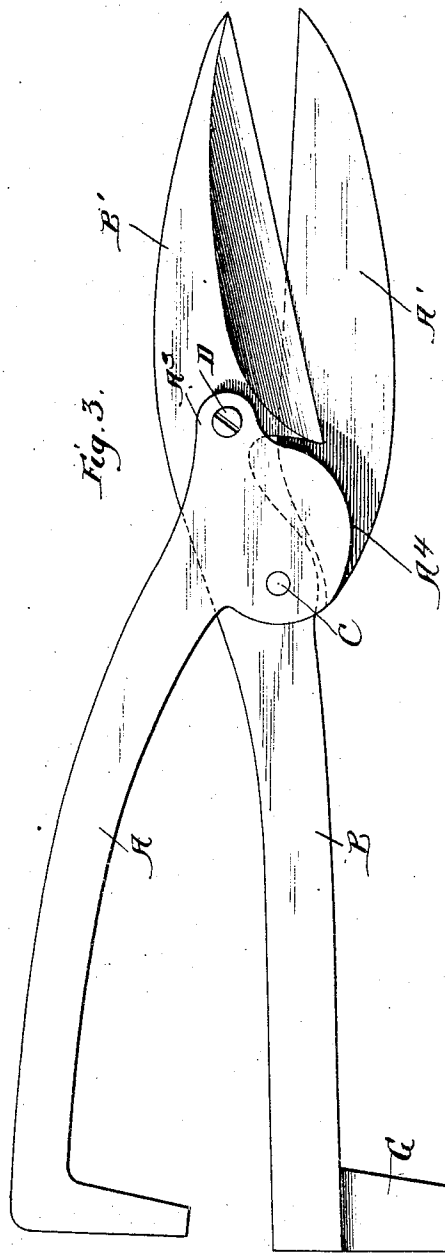


Fig. 5.

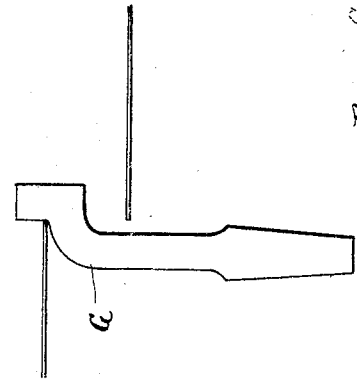
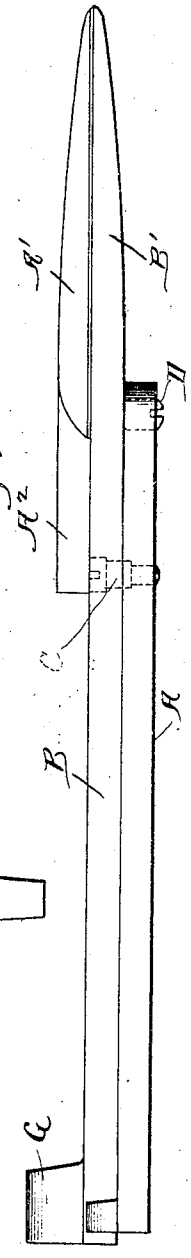


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER BROADBOOKS, OF BATAVIA, NEW YORK.

SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 784,978, dated March 14, 1905.

Application filed July 23, 1904. Serial No. 217,760.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER BROADBOOKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Batavia, county of Genesee, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Shears, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in shears, and has for its object to so construct a pair of shears that the same will guide the material after it is cut so that the rough edges will not come in contact with the hand; and a further object of this invention is to so construct the shears that the sheet material may be cut any length or width on an exact line without spreading or bending the severed ends.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a pair of my improved shears, showing the position of the severed ends of the material while the cutting is in progress; Fig. 2, a cross-section taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, showing the position of the severed ends of the material; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the reversed side from Fig. 1, showing the shears without rings upon the ends of the levers; Fig. 4, a plan view of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, an end view of the post or standard, showing the position taken by the severed ends of the material.

A and B represent the two levers, which cross one another and are pivoted together at the point C. Formed integral with the lever A is the cutting jaw or blade A′, and formed integral with the lever B is the cutting jaw or blade B′. The lever A is provided with an offset at A^2, said offset connecting the blade A′ with the lever A, so as to bring the blade A′ upon the opposite side of the blade B′. The lever A is provided with an extension A^3, through which passes a set-screw D, which bears against the outside of the blade B′ and serves to force said blade in close contact with the blade A′.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the ends of the levers provided with a thumb-ring E and finger-rings E′ to be used as ordinary shears, and the end of the lever A is provided with a stop E^2, adapted to come in contact with the ring E′ to keep the jaws from closing beyond their limit. Extending downward from the ring E′ is the post or standard E^3, which is formed, as shown in Fig. 5, so as to allow the severed ends of the material to pass upon each side of the same. F is a shield extending along the top edge of the lever B, said shield being for the purpose of preventing the material after it is severed from coming in contact with the hand. This is a great improvement in a shear of this description, as any length or width of sheet material may be cut continuously. The severed ends will pass through the shear, the upper part will pass through the shear along the face of the lever B above the offset A^2 and under the shield F, as shown in Fig. 2, while the lower severed end will pass underneath the shoulder A^4, formed by the offset A^2, as plainly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. By this simple construction the whole hand while shearing material is on the top of the sheet and out of the way of the severed ends and the hands cannot possibly come in contact with the sheared rough edges of the material after the severed parts have passed beyond the shield F. The upper part will pass above and the lower part will pass below and under the offset G, formed for the purpose in the post or standard E^3, as shown in Fig. 5. The post E^3, as shown in Fig. 1, serves as a rest and support to the hand when the shears are constructed for use as a paper, carpet, or tailor shears; but the post or standard E^3 would be made as shown in Fig. 3 when the shears are for tinners' use for shearing sheet metal and the like. This same construction could be utilized in shears provided with compound levers in larger sizes, and the same might be held upon a base, so as to be held stationary.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the

exact construction here shown, as slight modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

1. In a pair of shears of the character described, two levers crossing one another and pivoted together, a cutting-blade formed integral with each lever, one lever provided with a lateral offset connecting said lever with its blade so as to bring said blade upon the opposite side of the other blade, said offset also adapted to separate the severed ends of the material, one passing above and the other below said offset, a set-screw passing through the lever provided with the offset bearing against the blade of the opposite lever to force both blades together, and a shield provided upon the lever not having an offset adapted to guide the severed ends of the material downward below the hands, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a pair of shears of the character described, two levers crossing one another and pivoted together, integral cutting-blades formed in each lever, a lateral offset formed upon one lever passing below the other lever so as to bring the cutting-blade upon the opposite side of the other cutting-blade, an extension extending forward from the lever having an offset, a set-screw threaded through said extension and bearing against the opposite blade so as to force the two blades together, a shield in the form of a rib extending along the outside of the lever not having an offset, a standard-post at the end of one of the levers also provided with an offset, the severed ends of the material adapted to pass above and below said offset, a stop adapted to limit the closing of the shears, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a shear, two levers of the character described, one lever being formed with an offset, a stop and adjusting screw, the other lever being formed with a shield to shield the hand, and a standard-post having an offset to allow the material to pass through the shears and also pass the standard-post, said post also to serve as a support to the shears and a rest to the hand, as specified.

4. In a shear of the character described, two levers and two cutting-blades fulcrumed together, one lever having an offset to allow the ends of the material severed to pass through the shears in any length or width, the other lever being formed with a shield to prevent the end passing through the shears above the offset from coming in contact with the hand, and a stop to keep the jaws from passing their limit, as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER BROADBOOKS.

Witnesses:
GEORGE A. KAPELL,
GRACE KELSEY MOWER.