

J. REYNOLDS.

Improvement in Pruning Implements.

No. 131,703.

Patented Sep. 24, 1872.

Fig.1.

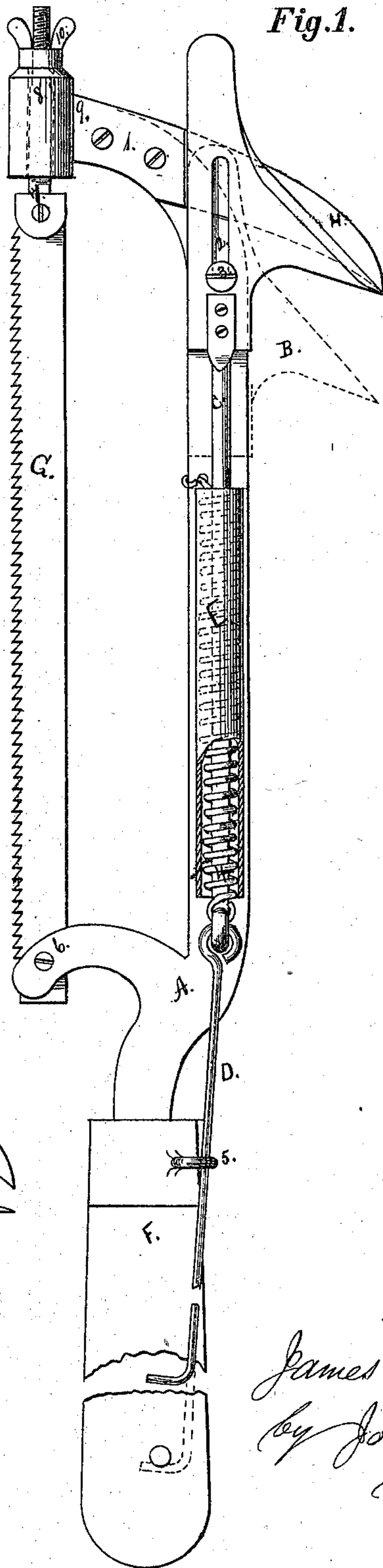
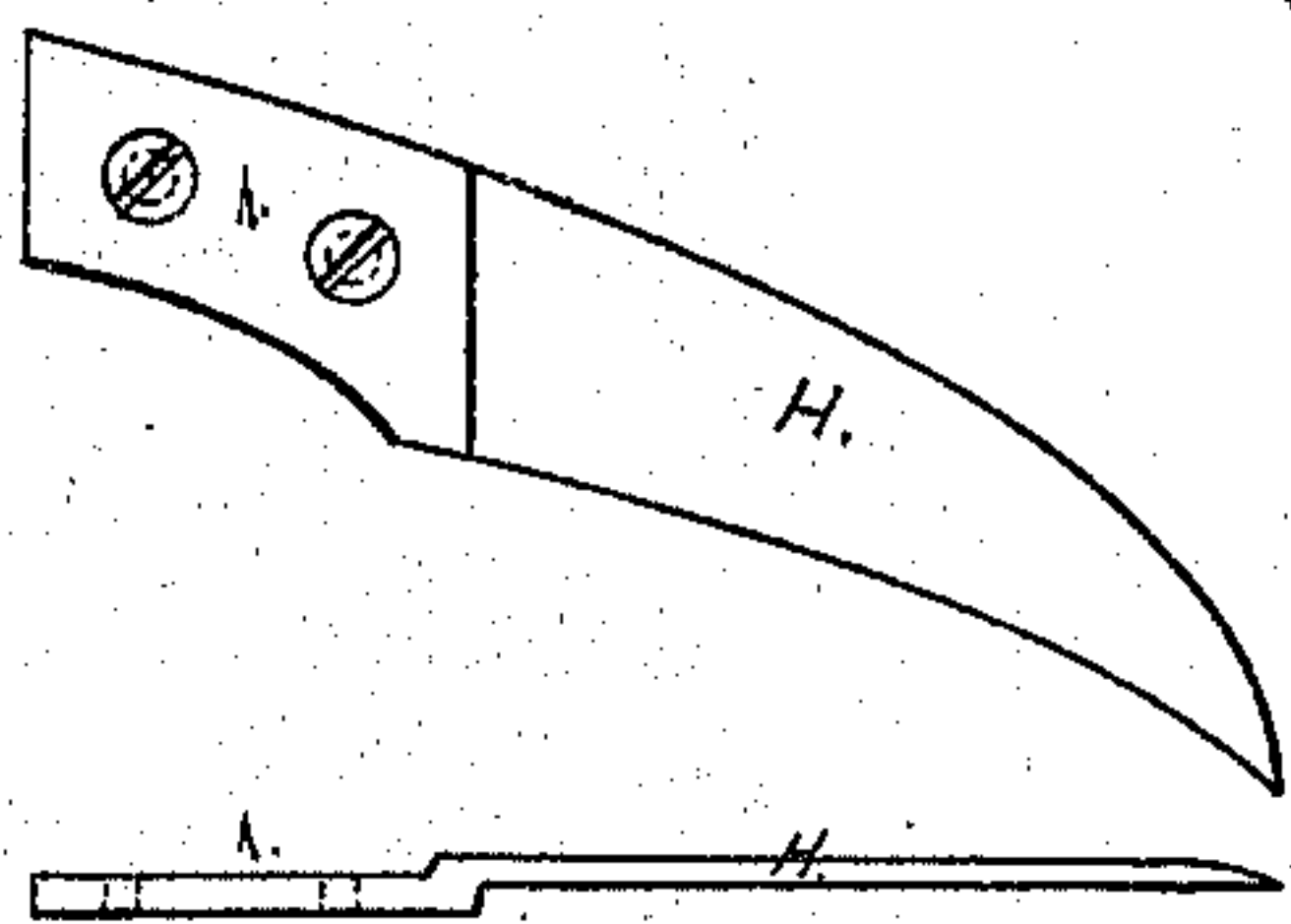


Fig.2.



Witnesses.

W. Bradford.
Garvis Moulden

Inventor.

James Reynolds
by John J. Halsted
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES REYNOLDS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR
TO JOHN PALMER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRUNING IMPLEMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 131,703, dated September 24, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES REYNOLDS, of the city of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented an Improved Pruning and Trimming Implement; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawing which accompanies and forms part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my implement, the full length of the handle not being shown. Fig. 2 is a plan and an edge view of the stationary hooked or bill-shaped cutter and its stock detached.

To the frame A I secure, at 1, by screws or rivets, so that it may be removed or replaced when needful, the cutter H, shaped like a bird's bill, and having its sharp cutting-edge on the under side. This serves of itself, without any other cutter, for a great variety of trimming, by a mere pulling of the implement, so that the blade may sever the twig or branch, the pulling movement being the easiest one for the operator, and the most efficient as compared with a pushing or a lateral movement, in either of which more power is required and more lost. In conjunction with such blade I also employ a downwardly-inclined sharp blade, B, on a stock, which is fitted by means of a slot, 2, therein, and a pin or screw, 3, on the frame, to reciprocate in a straight line lengthwise of the implement, the same being pulled down or away from the blade by means of a rod, C, and connecting-rod D, against the force of a powerful spring, 4, coiled within, and secured at its top to the cylinder or sheath E, through

which rod C passes. An eye, 5, on the handle F, serves to guide the rod or wire D, and a hook at the lower end of the latter serves to lock the two blades out of connection and joint action whenever they are not wanted to do the duty of shears. When acting as shears, however, the hook is set free, and thus permits the blade B, after being pulled down and suddenly released, to fly with force toward the stationary blade and cut off any intervening twig or branch. The two cutting-edges occupy such positions relatively to each other that in the motion of B in cutting its edge traverses the edge of the cutter H and gives a sawing or shearing action upon the wood, and the greater curvature near the tip of the cutter H also prevents the wood from escaping from between the blades without being severed. The cutter B is also removable at will, being attached by screws. The saw G is riveted to the lower arm 6 of the frame, and at its other end to a plug, 7, which passes through a socket, 8, on an outward bend, 9, of the bow-frame A, a screw-thread on the plug or bolt 7, and a thumb-nut, 10, serving to tighten the saw, as required.

I claim—

The combination of the stationary bill-shaped blade with the blade B, arranged to slide in right lines, and operated, when in the act of cutting, by the force of spring 4, as shown and described.

JAMES ^{his} + REYNOLDS.
mark.

Witnesses:

WILMER BRADFORD,
JARVIS MOULDEN.