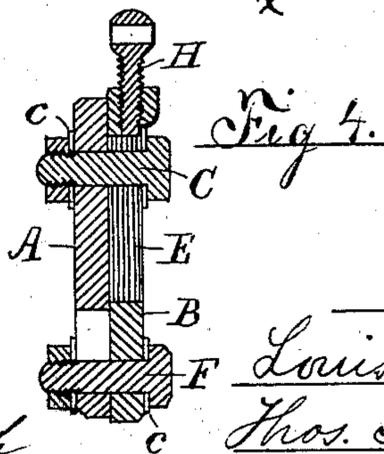
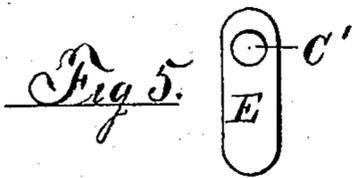
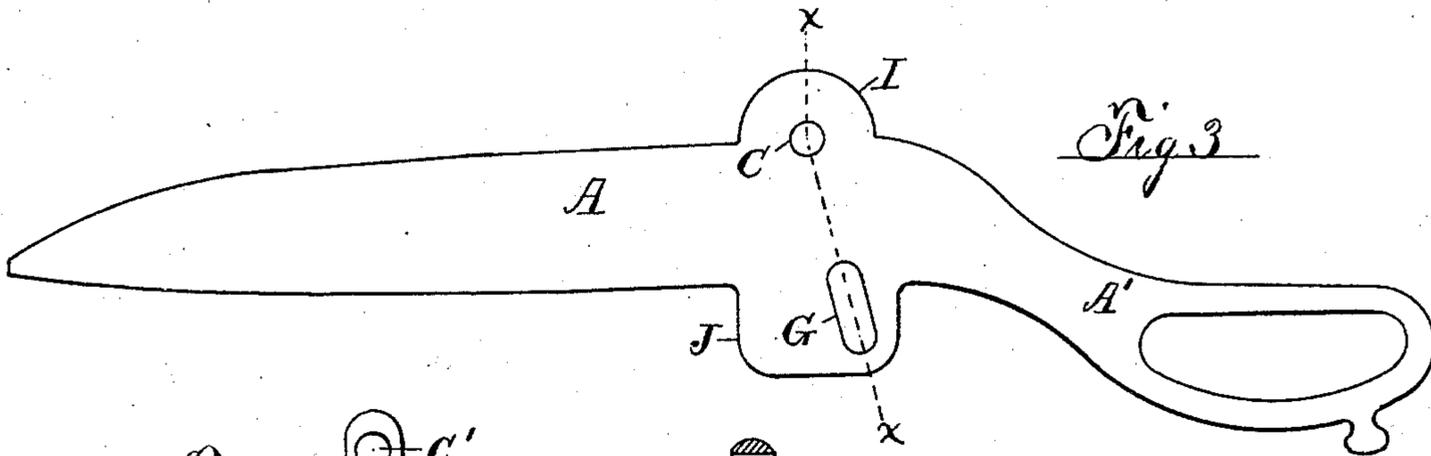
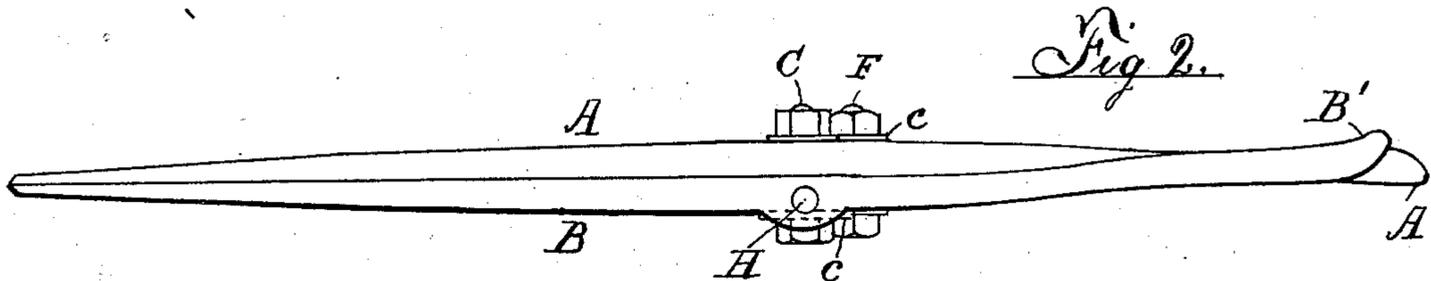
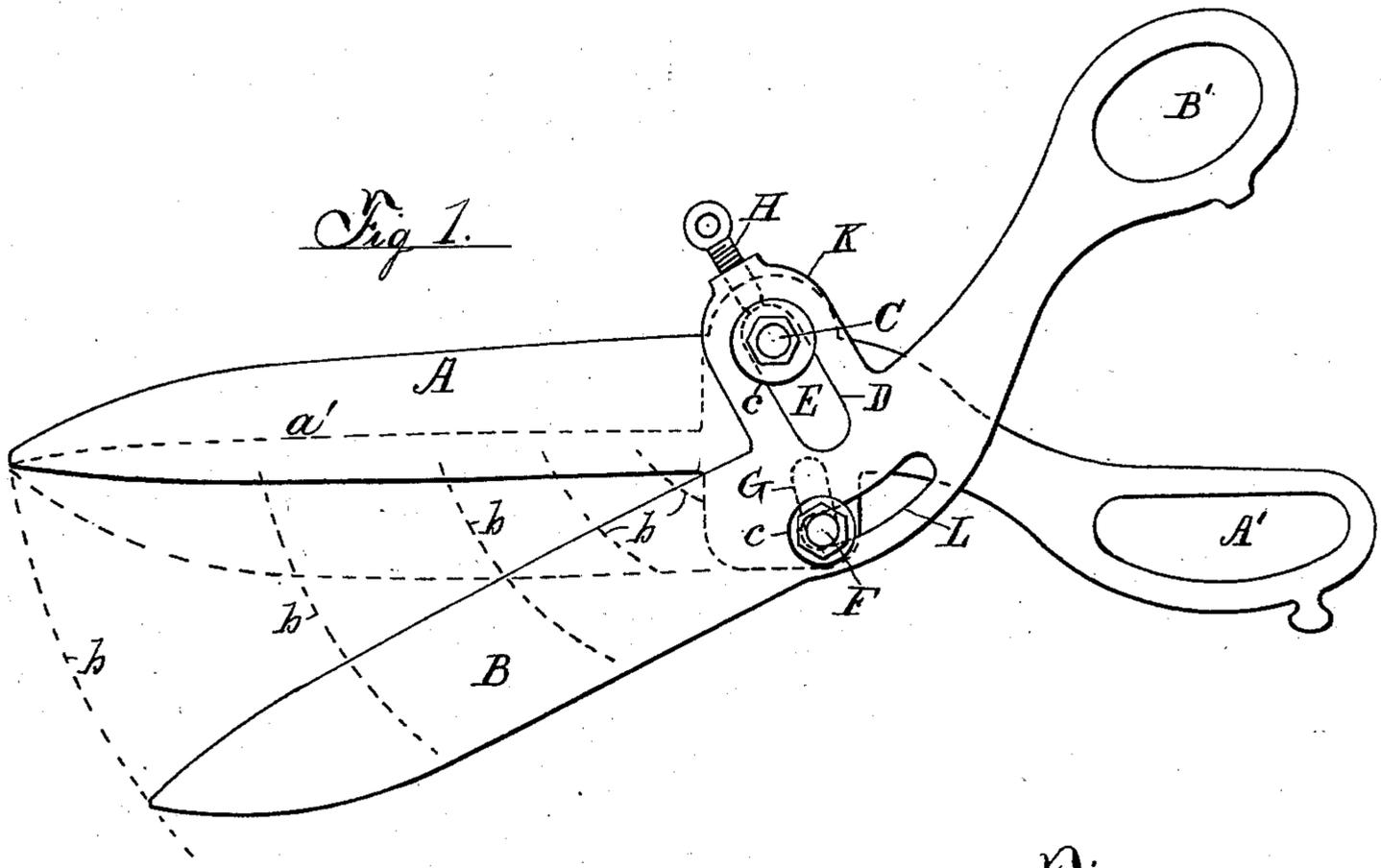


(No Model.)

L. KULLY.  
TAILOR'S SHEARS.

No. 280,047.

Patented June 26, 1883.



Attest.

Wm. Humphrey  
Henry Theberath

Inventor.

Louis Kully, per  
Thos. S. Crane, Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS KULLY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-EIGHTH TO CHARLES SOMMER, OF SAME PLACE.

## TAILOR'S SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,047, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed May 12, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS KULLY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tailor's Shears, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of shears in which the pivot is placed at one side of the line joining the edges of the blades, and is adapted chiefly to heavy tailor's shears, in which the thickness of the metal about the pivot permits the use of the adjustment herein shown.

The improvement consists in the combination, with the fulcrum, of an adjustable block adapted to fit in a slot in one of the blades, and in an adjusting-screw adapted to hold the fulcrum pin or bolt securely against the said block.

The object of the invention is to furnish a means of sliding one blade toward the other edgewise as the edges of both are worn and ground away, and the construction employed will be understood by reference to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the shears open. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a separate view of the right-hand blade. Fig. 4 is a section of both blades on a line indicated by  $x x$  in Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a detached view of the fulcrum-block.

A is the right-hand and B the left-hand blade; C, the fulcrum-bolt; D, the slot in which the movement of the bolt is effected; E, the block in which the bolt is pivoted; F, a clamping-bolt to regulate the pressure of the blades together; G, a slot in blade A for the movement of the same as the fulcrum is altered, and H the adjusting-screw for effecting such alteration when required.

The blade A is formed with a top ear, I, for the fulcrum-bolt C, and a bottom ear, J, for the slot G; and the blade B is formed with a long ear, K, for the slot D, and with a curved slot, L, in which the bolt F plays when the shears are opened.

A' B' are the handles of the blades A and B, and  $a a'$  are dotted lines in Fig. 1, showing

the position of blade B when closed. It will be observed that the blades lap on one another considerably when closed, but that when open they will cut all the way up to the lug J, which results from the position of the fulcrum so far to one side of the line  $a'$ , and produces a shearing cut, as indicated in the dotted lines  $b b$ . These lines are drawn with the fulcrum C as a center, and represent the oblique movement of the blade B toward the blade A.

The block E, when new, fits the slot D at both ends, but is intended to be filed off at the end nearest the slot L when the edges of the blades have been worn and ground and require setting toward one another. Such grinding is always done by a skilled workman, and such a one is competent, and always provided with suitable tools to file off the end of the block E and set the edges of the blades in their original relation. This adjustment consists, practically, in moving the hole for the fulcrum toward the edge of the blade B as the same is worn and ground off and such movement necessarily moves the whole blade sidewise toward the fixed fulcrum-pin C, whose position in the blade A is unchangeable. Such side movement of the blade B of course brings the clamping-bolt F nearer the fulcrum, as the slot L is carried with the blade B; and the object of the slot G is to permit such side movement of the bolt F without at all affecting its operation. The bolts C and F are provided with heads and nuts and washers  $e$ , to cover the slots D, L, and G; but the bolt may be formed in any other way—as, for instance, the pin C might be tapped into the blade A and have only one nut at the front end.

From the above description it will be seen how securely the blades are fastened together, and yet are adapted by merely filing the block E at the end marked  $d$  in Fig. 5, and turning the screw H to jam it firmly against the lower end of the slot D, to be adjusted toward one another at pleasure. The jamming of the block fast in the slot does not cramp the pin C at all, as the latter turns freely in the hole marked C' in the block in Fig. 5. Shears with my construction are therefore adapted to wear much longer than those without the adjustment I have provided, as the blades can be

restored to their original relations after grinding.

I am aware that it is not new to adjust the fulcrum C to secure a shearing cut with the blades, and therefore claim my invention in the following manner:

The combination of the blade A, having fulcrum C and slot G, with the blade B, provided with the bolt F, slots D and L, and block E,

and the screw H, the whole arranged and operated as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS KULLY.

Witnesses:

W. F. D. CRANE,

G. RICHTER.