

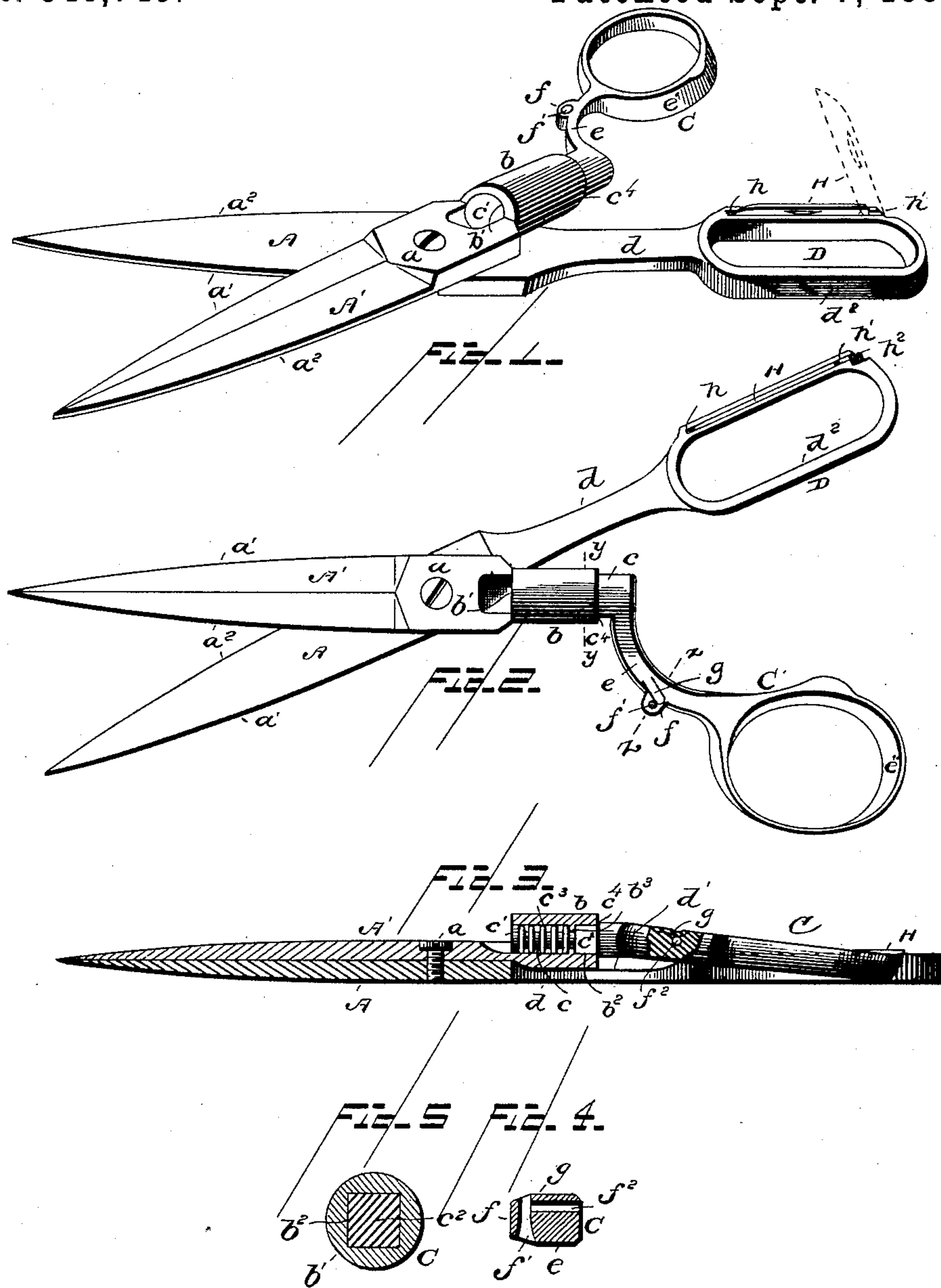
(Model.)

H. R. KIMBLER.

SCISSORS.

No. 348,749.

Patented Sept. 7, 1886.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY RANDOLPHUS KIMBLER, OF CREELSBOROUGH, KENTUCKY.

SCISSORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,749, dated September 7, 1886.

Application filed February 17, 1886. Serial No. 192,254. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY RANDOLPHUS KIMBLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Creelsborough, in the county of Russell and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Scissors, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in scissors; and it consists in the peculiar and novel construction and combination of parts, substantially as hereinafter fully set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

The objects of my invention are to provide an improved shears or scissors with four cutting-edges and a reversible handle or thumb-guard that is adapted to be adjusted to bring two of the edges of the pivoted blades into use, and to provide improved means for firmly and rigidly holding the reversible handle to the blade on which it is secured, while at the same time the handle can be quickly and conveniently operated.

A further object of my invention is to provide a scissors with a knife-blade that is normally folded within the handle of one of the blades, so as to be out of the way when the scissors are to be used, and which is adapted to be extended for the purpose of cutting a button-hole, ripping a seam, &c., and to provide a device whereby a needle can be expeditiously and easily threaded.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of shears or scissors embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the reversible handle adjusted for use to a left-hand person and to bring the other edges of the blades into use. Fig. 3 is a sectional view through the blades and the arm of the reversible handle, together with the socket therefor, the blades being closed. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view through the needle-threading device on the line *y y* of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view through the squared portion of the socket and the arm of the reversible handle, on the line *y y*, Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures, A and A' designate the blades of the scissors or shears, which are pivotally connected together in the ordinary well-known manner, as at *a*. Each of

these blades is provided on opposite sides with sharp cutting-edges *a'* *a''*, and they are tapered or pointed at one end, as is usual. The blade A' is provided at one end with an enlargement, *b*, which is preferably tubular in form with open ends, to provide an open-ended socket, *b'*, for the reception of an arm, *c*, of the reversible handle C. The socket *b'* is preferably circular throughout its main or body portion; but at its rear end it is made square, as at *b''*, and provided with an inwardly-projecting flange, *b'''*, that provides an abutment between the circular and square portions of the socket, and this abutment serves the purpose of limiting the movement of the arm *c* of the reversible handle and of a coiled spring that normally holds the arm of the handle within the socket, as will more fully appear presently. The arm *c* is provided at one end with a collar, *c'*, and at its rear end with a squared portion, *c''*, and a spring, *c'''*, is coiled around the arm, with one end bearing against the collar *c'* and the other end against the abutment within the tubular socket, whereby the tension of the spring serves to normally keep the square portion of the arm seated snugly in the square portion of the socket, and thus hold the handle from rotation in the socket and very firmly and rigidly in place, which is very desirable in cutting heavy cloth or goods.

It is apparent that the handle can be readily reversed or adjusted to adapt the scissors to be used by a right-hand person, as in Fig. 1, or by a left-hand person, as in Fig. 2.

To change the position of the handle from the position of Fig. 1 to Fig. 2, or vice versa, for the above-named purposes, it is only necessary to draw rearwardly upon the handle C, or pull the same toward the person against the tension of the coiled spring, and compress the same until the squared portion of the arm is wholly withdrawn from the squared portion of the socket, when the handle can be readily turned or rotated in the tubular socket to the desired position, after which it is released, and the spring reasserts its force and draws the squared portion of the arm within the squared portion of the socket, a shoulder or abutment, *c''*, on the arm serving to limit the inward movement of the arm.

The handle D of the blade A comprises a

shank, *d*, that is recessed or cast away at *d'*, to permit the free passage of the tubular socket *b* of the blade *A'*, and an elongated thumb-guard, *d'*. The shank *e* of the handle *C* is
 5 curved, as shown, and it carries a thumb-guard, *e'*, which is of the ordinary preferred form.

The bent or curved shank *e* of the reversible handle *C* is provided about midway its
 10 length and on one edge with an extended lug or shoulder, *f*, which is provided with a transverse flaring opening, *f'*, and another opening, *f''*, extends through said shank *e* at an angle to and communicates with the said flaring
 15 opening. The head of a needle having an eye therein that is to be threaded is inserted in the opening *f''* and adjusted therein until the eye of the needle enters the opening *f'* and coincides with the latter, whereby the thread
 20 can be passed through the enlarged end of the flaring opening and into the eye of the needle, and thus readily thread the latter. A spring clamping-arm, *g*, is arranged transversely
 25 across the needle-opening *f''*, to bear on the needle and hold the same securely in its proper position to receive the thread, while it enables the needle to be readily withdrawn after it has been threaded. The retaining or
 30 clamping spring is secured in a recess in the shank at one end, while its other end is free to bear on the head of the needle. The rigid handle *D* of the blade *A* has a recess or socket,
 35 *h*, formed in one of the side bars of the thumb-guard, and in said socket is arranged a blade,
H, which is adapted to be unfolded and ex-

tended beyond the handle, as shown in Fig. 1. One end of this blade is pivoted to the guard within its socket *h*, as at *h'*, and at the piv-
 40 oted end of the blade a spring, *h''*, bears to hold the blade in its proper positions, whether folded within the socket or extended there-
 45 from to cut a button-hole, rip a seam, &c.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, it will be ob-
 50 served that I combine in a single implement a number of devices that are useful to a sewing-woman or tailor, and that the device is simple, strong, and durable in construction,
 55 thoroughly effective for the purposes designed, easy of operation, and cheap and inexpensive of manufacture.

I am aware of Patent No. 300,153, issued to J. L. Starks on the 10th day of June, 1884, and I do not claim any of the devices therein shown.

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

A pair of shears or scissors having a lug or shoulder, *f*, on one edge of one of the handles thereof, a flaring thread-opening, *f''*, in the lug,
 60 a needle-opening, *f'*, at an angle to the thread-opening, and a binding-arm arranged to clamp the needle in the needle-opening *f''*, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature
 65 in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY RANDOLPHUS KIMBLER.

Witnesses:

LEONARD MARSHALL RUSSELL,
 JOSEPH HAMMOND.