(No Model.)

J. LANGENBERG.

SCISSORS OR SHEARS.

No. 453,908. Patented June 9, 1891.

Fig. 1.

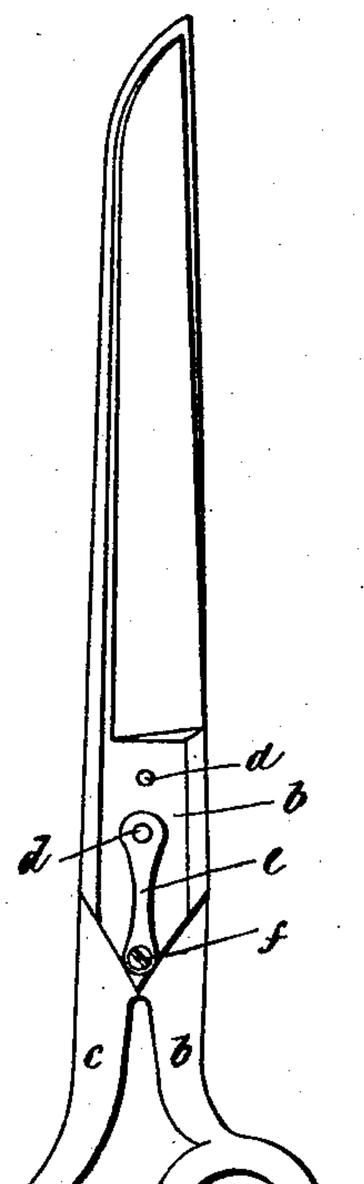

Fig. 2.

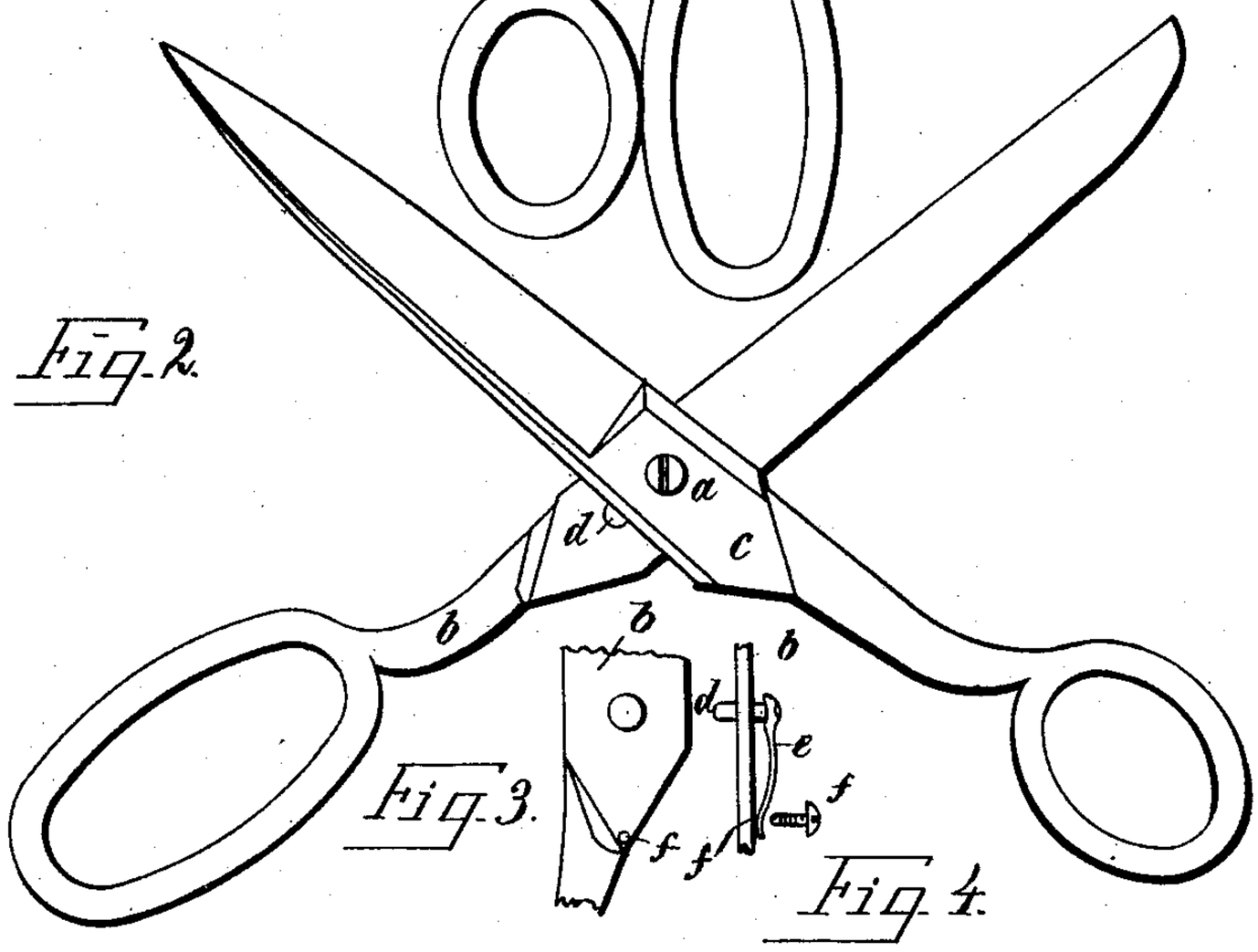

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS LANGENBERG, OF OHLIGS, GERMANY.

SCISSORS OR SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,908, dated June 9, 1891.

Application filed October 29, 1890. Serial No. 369,679. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS LANGENBERG, manufacturer, of Ohligs, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Scissors or Shears, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to scissors or shears, and has for its object the providing of means to increase their efficiency in cutting.

In order that my invention may be the better understood, I now proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters marked thereon.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the figures.

Figure 1 shows my improved scissors when closed. Fig. 2 shows the same scissors open, as seen from the opposite side. Fig. 3 shows the commencement of the inner side of the blade *b* with the hole for the pin *d*. Fig. 4 shows the arrangement of the pin *d* through the part *b*, and the method of screwing the spring *e*, connected to the pin *d* on the part *b* at *f*.

Somewhat below the pin *a* another pin *d* is arranged on the upper part *b* of the scissors or shears, which acts on the lower part *c* through a hole by means of a spring-pressure. By this means the two blades are pressed against each other automatically without using any hand-pressure during cutting, even if the pin should become somewhat loosened by the screw being unscrewed or worn. This insures the blades cutting the material during the whole cutting movement from the point where the edges meet toward the ends.

In ordinary scissors, as shown in the drawings, the pin *d* need only protrude very little through the part *b*, (see Fig. 4,) while in large scissors or shears, the blades of which are not so close together, the pin must be correspondingly longer. The extent to which the end of the pin *d* protrudes beyond the inner face of the part *b* depends upon the amount of space between the two blades, while the pressure of the pin against the blade *c* is regulated by the screw *f*. When the screw is turned to the right its head will bear on the spring *e* and cause it to press the pin *d* inward against the blade *c*, and when turned to the left the head will cease to bear on the spring, which will then exert no pressure on the pin. The latter arrangement allows of the pin *d* being placed out of action.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The scissors comprising the pivoted blades and a spring-pressed pin protruding through one of the blades so as to impinge upon the other, substantially as described.

Berlin, September 20, 1890.

JULIUS LANGENBERG.

Witnesses:

W. BINCLEWALD,

W. SCHWIETHAL.