(No Model.)

J. W. KRANK.

COMBINED SCISSORS, PUNCH, AND WIRE CUTTER.

No. 464,075. Patented Dec. 1, 1891.

Fig. 1.

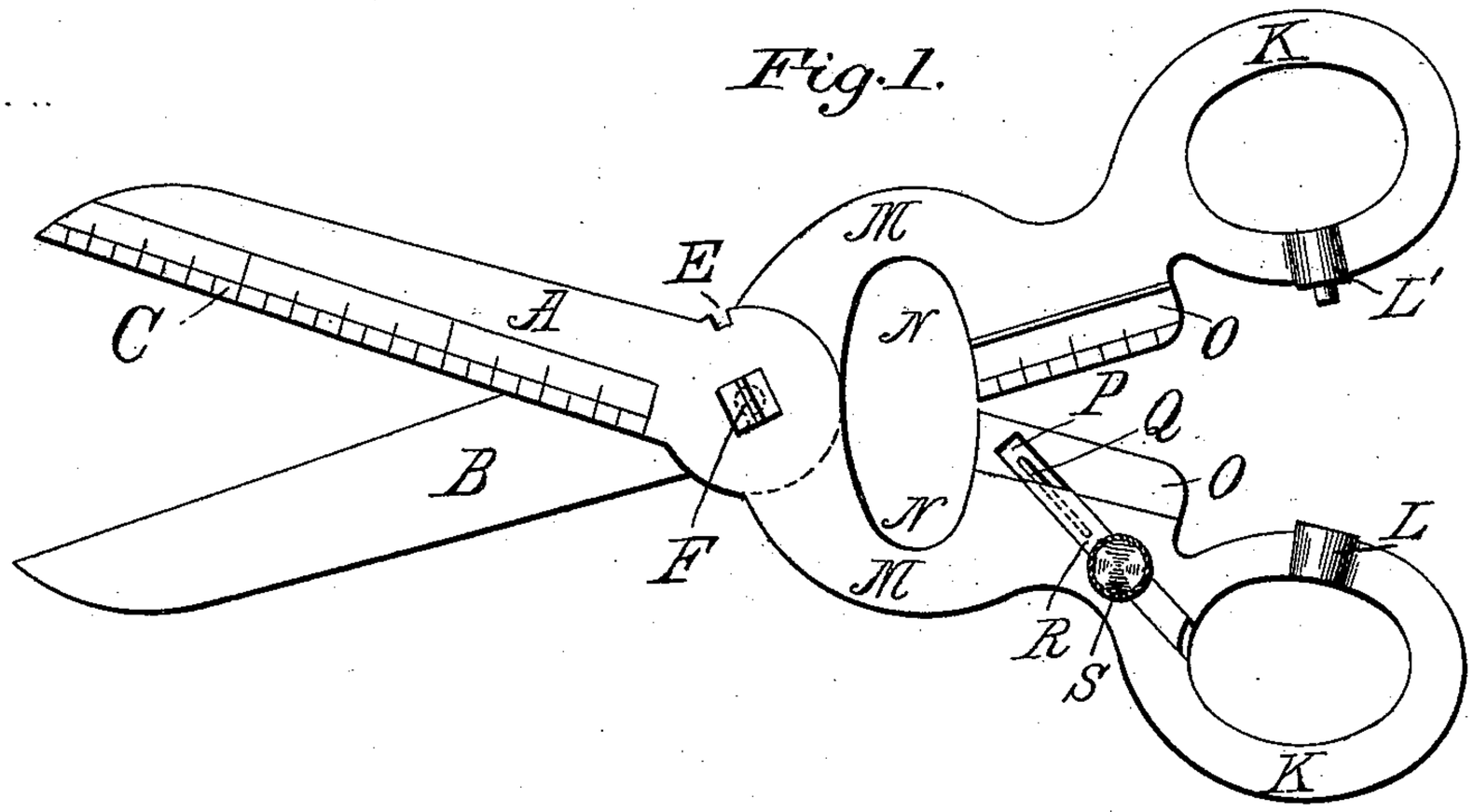


Fig. 2.

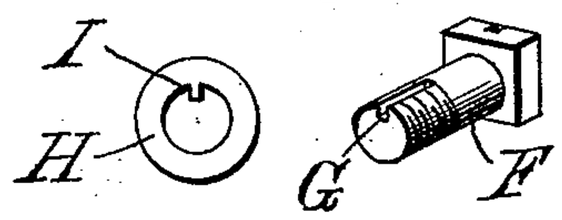
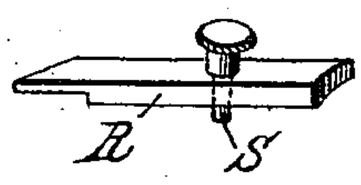


Fig. 3.



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JOSEPH WILLIAM KRANK, OF ALBION, NEW YORK.

COMBINED SCISSORS, PUNCH, AND WIRE-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,075, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed June 1, 1891. Serial No. 394,670. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH WILLIAM KRANK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albion, in the county of Orleans and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Scissors, Punch, and Wire-Cutters; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to combined scissors, punch, and wire-cutters; and it consists in certain novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

In the annexed drawings, which fully illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a side view of tool embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the parts of the pivot, and Fig. 3 is a view showing the button-hole gage in detail.

The basis of my invention consists of a pair of scissors or shears having the usual cutting-blades A B, one of which is provided with a measure C on its outer face, as shown in drawings. At their pivotal point the blades are formed with circular enlargements, the outer edge of the enlargement of one blade being provided with a notch E, while the cutting-edge of the other blade is continued along its said enlargement toward the handles, so that if a wire be placed in the notch E and the blades opened to their full extent the wire will be brought against the cutting-edge of the blade B and thereby severed. The finger-loops are provided with a punch. The blades are pivotally secured by means of a pivot-pin F, which is inserted transversely through the blades and is provided with a smooth surface upon which the blades may turn, and a threaded extremity having a longitudinal groove G. Upon the threaded extremity of the pivot-pin is mounted a washer H, which is provided with an internal tooth I adapted to engage the groove G, and thereby prevent the washer from turning on the pin and wearing the threads. The washer is pushed home against the blade and a nut is then fitted on the pin and turned home against the washer, thus securing the two blades together. This construction will in practice be found very efficient, as it permits the blades to turn freely without any wear on the threads of the pivot-pin, and at the same time provides an arrangement by which the blades may be quickly tightened when necessary, as the nut can be easily turned home against the blade. This feature will be found especially advantageous when the wire-cutter is used. The blades are extended beyond their pivotal points to form the handles K, as will be readily understood, and in the handles are formed the enlargements L L′, one of which L is hollow, while the other L′ carries a punch adapted to engage the said hollow enlargement L. This furnishes a simple and convenient device for punching eyelet-holes in different materials.

Between the handles and the pivotal point the blades are carried outward, as shown at M, and then inward to form the recesses N, and extending between these recesses and the handles are the short blades O, forming a button-hole cutter. One of these blades may have a measure marked upon its outer face, and is so illustrated in the drawings. In the outer face of the lower blade O is formed the dovetailed groove P, having a longitudinal recess Q in its base, and in this groove is mounted the slide or gage R, which carries a thumb-screw S, adapted to have its lower edge engage the said recess Q. By tightening the thumb-screw S the gage may be held in any desired position, so as to project more or less toward the opposing blade and thus limit the movement of the said blade and consequently determine the length of the button-hole. As the end of the screw S will impinge against the end of the recess Q, the gage will be caused to always project sufficiently to prevent the punch acting and punching holes in the goods when the button-hole cutter is being used. By unscrewing the thumb-screw S the gage may be permitted to drop to its lowest point, and thereby allow the punch to be used.

It is obvious from the foregoing description that I have provided a compound tool of a very simple construction that may be easily manipulated and that will be efficient in its operation.

The several parts are arranged in such a

manner as not to interfere with the operation of the tool or any of its parts.

Any one of the parts may be used without affecting any of the other parts in any way, and the various parts may be renewed or repaired without necessitating the provision of an entirely new tool.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The improved tool herein described and shown, consisting of a pair of scissors having their blades provided with a wire-cutter in advance of their pivot and their handles bent outward and then inward and provided with cutting-edges constituting a button-hole cutter and having the finger-loops at the ends of their handles provided with a punch, as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH WILLIAM KRANK.

Witnesses:
JNO. E. SUTTON,
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