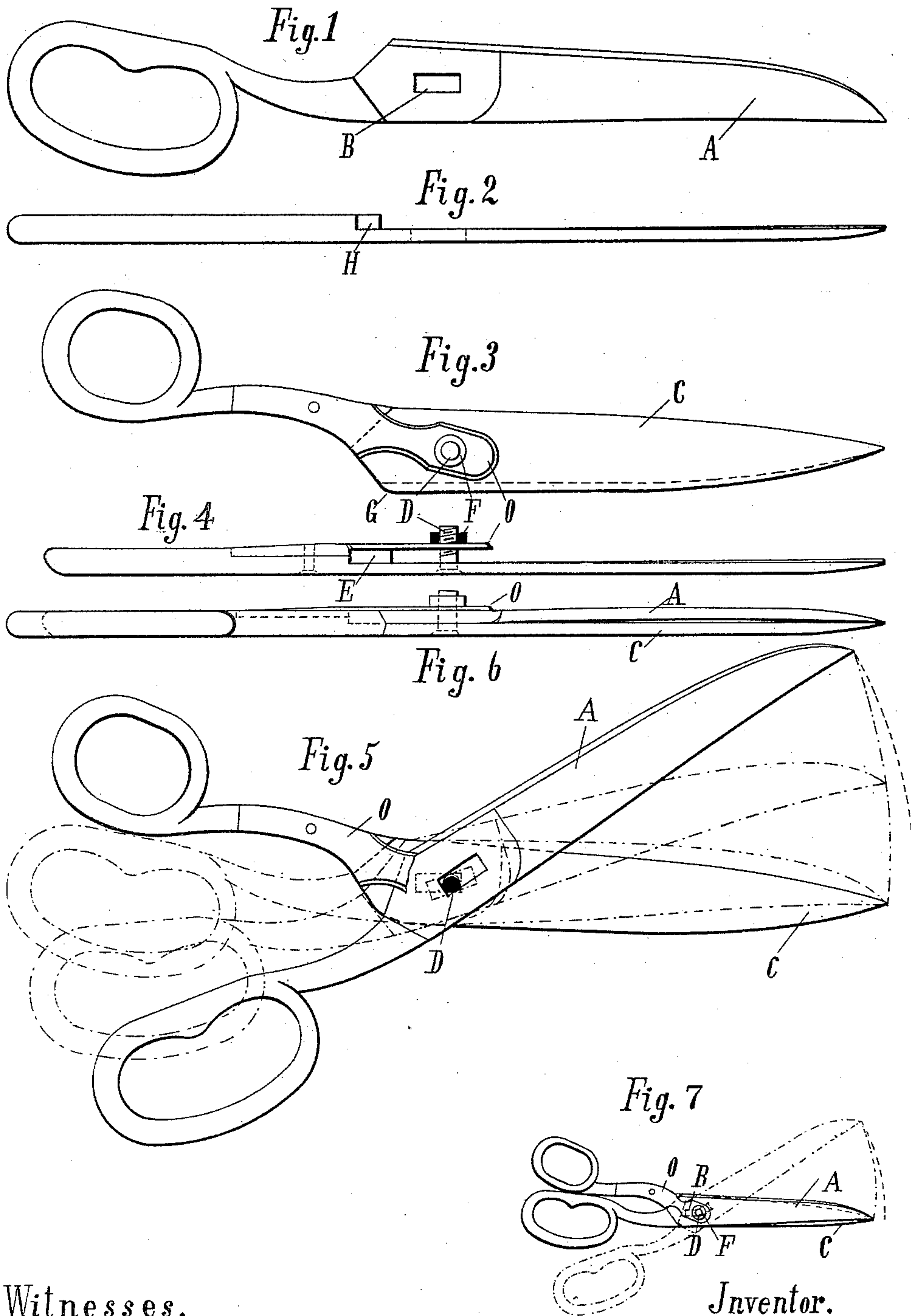


(No Model.)

H. HEINRICHS.  
SHEARS.

No. 467,808.

Patented Jan. 26, 1892.



Witnesses.  
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B. Krutz

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,808, dated January 26, 1892.

Application filed August 20, 1891. Serial No. 403,255. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HERMANN HEINRICHS, a subject of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and residing at Kleinkeiperts, near Solingen, in the Province of Rhenish Prussia, Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Scissors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to scissors; and it has for its object to improve the cutting action of the blades. I attain the object by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the lower blade. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the upper blade. Fig. 4 is a side view of the same. Fig. 5 is a complete view of the scissors, the nail-spring partly taken off. Fig. 6 is a side view of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a similar view as Fig. 5, for the *Gazette*, in a reduced scale.

With regard to the general shape and figuration of the blades of my improved scissors, I beg to observe, first, that whereas in general both blades, with the handles and eyes or ears, are formed symmetrical I give them such a shape that the handle part of the bottom or lower blade A is more bent upward than usual and the upper blade C arranges itself, of course, according to the other one, and a central line drawn from the points of the blades through the center of the pin will therefore pass below the point of contact of the two eyes and will not form a tangent to the contours of the ears, where they meet, as is the case with ordinary scissors.

Instead of holding both blades together by means of a bolt or pin passing through round holes in both blades and secured by a nut, I provide one blade, by preference the lower one A, with an oblong hole B of exactly the same width as the diameter of the pin, but of greater length. The upper blade C, in which the pin D is held firmly in a round hole, is provided with a spring O, so fixed to the helve or handle part of the blade as to form, apparently, one piece with it and leaving a slot or forked opening E between the spring and the blade, into which the lower blade is then stuck and secured therein by the pin D. The spring now has for its object to

press both blades always gently together. It is therefore so shaped and bent out slightly that with its back or top side it bears against the nut F on the pin D, whereas its bottom side in front of the pin presses upon the lower blade. By means of the nut F this pressure can be regulated.

So far as described it will be understood that the oblong hole in the blade A permits its being shifted lengthwise at the same time when it is turned round on the pin D—that is to say, when it is opened and closed. Now, in order to attain this longitudinal movement, which causes the “draft” cut and which is the object I have in view, I form the side edge of the blade C at G so as to make part of an eccentric or cam with regard to the center of the pin D, and the oblique shoulder H of the other blade A is made to glide along this eccentric edge G when the scissors are closed, and therefore it is drawn backward or toward the handle side, and a piece of cloth or other material having to be cut is pulled into the angle of opening and is held from slipping out, while at the same time the draft cut thus produced requires less power than the pressure cut made by scissors of ordinary construction. Now I am aware that devices for producing such a draft cut have been invented before, and I therefore do not claim, broadly, scissors having a draft cut; but I am not aware that the problem has before been solved in this simple and practical manner, by means of which such improved scissors can be produced almost at the same price as ordinary scissors, and therefore

What I claim as my invention is—

In a pair of scissors, the lower blade C, provided with a spring O, pin D, nut F, and an eccentric side edge G, in combination with the upper blade A, having an oblong hole B, and an oblique shoulder H, facing and gliding along the eccentric side edge G of the other blade when closing or opening the scissors, substantially as set forth, and for the purpose described.

HERMANN HEINRICHS.

Witnesses:

RUDOLPH FRICKE,  
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