

(No Model.)

A. PROHASKA.
SHEARS.

No. 468,207.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

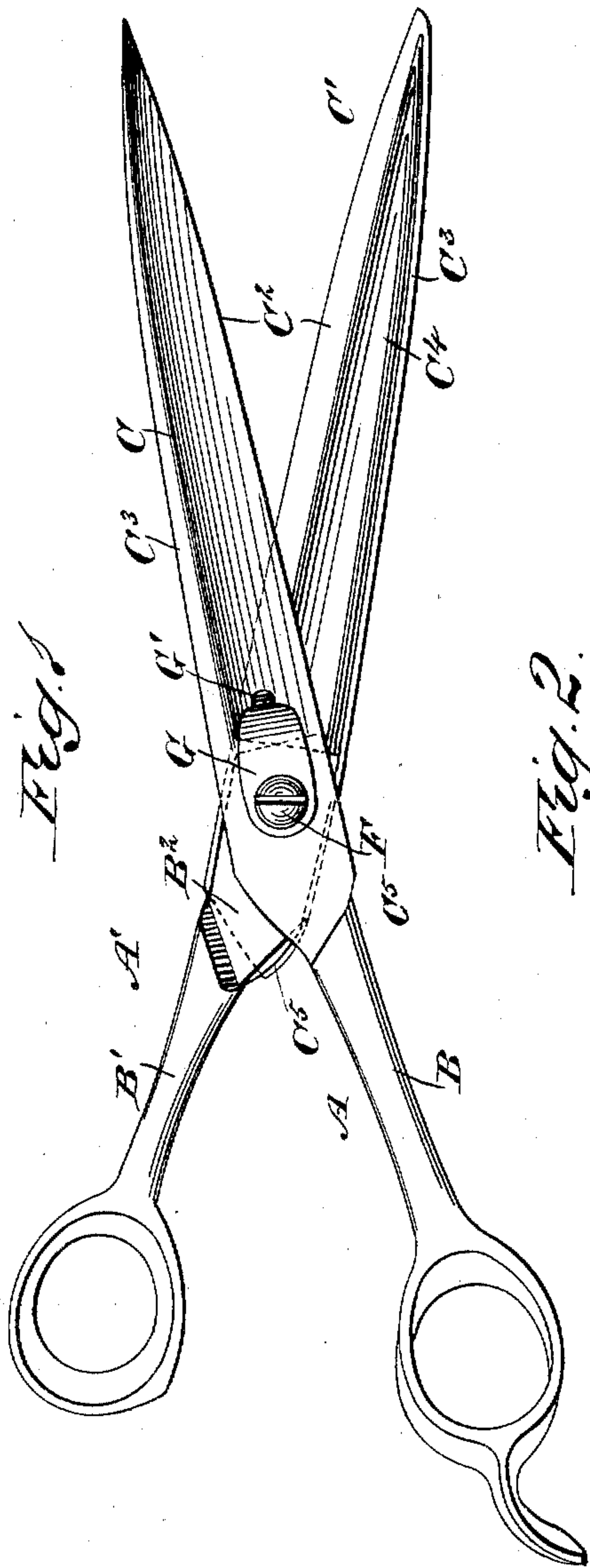


Fig. 2.

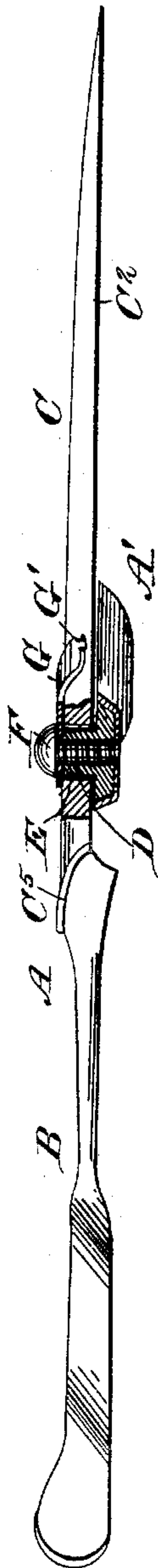


Fig. 3

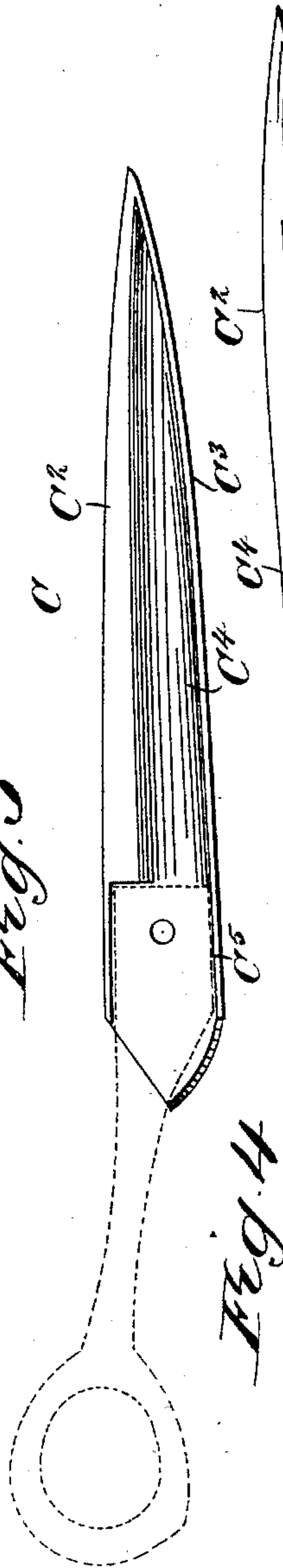


Fig. 4



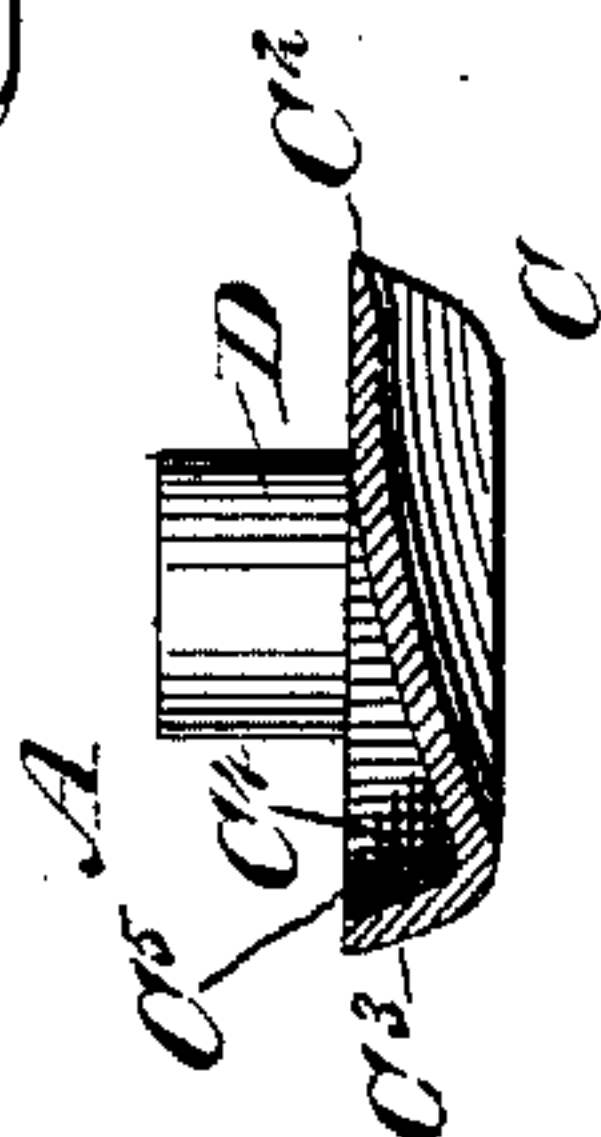
Fig. 5



WITNESSES:

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Fig. 6



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ANTON PROHASKA, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,207, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed June 23, 1891. Serial No. 397,202. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON PROHASKA, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, at present residing in Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cutlery, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide certain new and useful improvements in cutlery, more particularly in scissors and shears, to prevent a rapid wearing on the pivot and relieve the fastening screw or bolt of all strain and wear, the construction of the members permitting of making each partly of steel and partly of cast-iron or other metal, so as to reduce the cost of manufacture.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement with the two members in an open position. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same at the pivot, the two members standing at right angles to each other. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of one of the cutting-blades. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the handles. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the cutting-blades, and Fig. 6 is an enlarged transverse section of one of the members.

The improved scissors or shears are provided with two members A and A', each provided with a handle B or B', respectively, and a cutting-blade C or C', respectively. The cutting-blades C and C' are preferably made of sheet-steel by stamping or otherwise, while the handles B and B' are preferably made of cast metal. Each cutting-blade C or C' is formed on one side with the usual cutting-edge C² and at the opposite side with a back C³, which is turned up, as is plainly illustrated in Fig. 5, so as to form on the inside of the cutting-blade a recess or longitudinally-extending groove C⁴, which corresponds on the outside of the blade to a raised

back and a curved center part similar to one side of a razor. On the inner end of each cutting-blade is formed a head C⁵, which is preferably U-shaped in cross-section, as is plainly illustrated in Fig. 6, the inside of the head fitting on the correspondingly-shaped end B² of the respective handles B or B'. The head C⁵ is fastened on the end B² by solder, rivets, or other means, so that each member of the shears or scissors comprises a blade formed of sheet-steel and a handle of cast metal.

On the inside of one of the ends B² of one of the handles B or B' is formed a pivot D, adapted to engage a correspondingly-shaped aperture E, formed in the end of the other handle. A screw F screws into the pivot D, so that its head holds the other member in place on the said pivot. It will be seen that by mounting one of the members on a pivot formed integrally on the other member all strain is taken up on the integral pivot and not on the screw for holding the two members in place. The screw F also engages a spring-plate G, extending outward at its free end to press on the cutting-blade having the aperture E. The tension of the spring-plate G can be increased or diminished by screwing the screw F so as to press the head of the screw with more or less force onto the said spring-plate G to hold the latter against the head of the respective member. The free end of the spring-plate G is preferably provided with an inwardly-extending projection or lug G', engaging a small aperture formed in the cutting-blade of the respective member. This spring-plate G presses the cutting-edge of one blade on the cutting-edge of the other, so that a fine cut can be made at all times, and at the same time the cutting-edges are self-grinding.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, the blade C, formed of sheet-steel and having a flat inner face and struck up along its rear edge to form a raised back C³ and a longitudinal groove C⁴ on the inner face, the inner end of the blade terminating in a head formed by

depressing the body part thereof and turning up both edges, as shown at C⁵, substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture,
5 a pair of scissors consisting in the two handles having flat inner ends B², rounded on their outer faces, an aperture in one of said ends and a pivot D formed on the other and entering in said aperture, and the sheet-steel
10 blades having flat inner faces and struck up along their rear edges, forming the outward

curved backs C³ and grooves C⁴, and the inner ends of the blades terminating in the heads formed by depressing the bodies thereof and turning up both edges, as shown at C⁵, 15 to embrace the rounded outer faces of the handle ends, said handle ends and heads C⁵ being united, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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