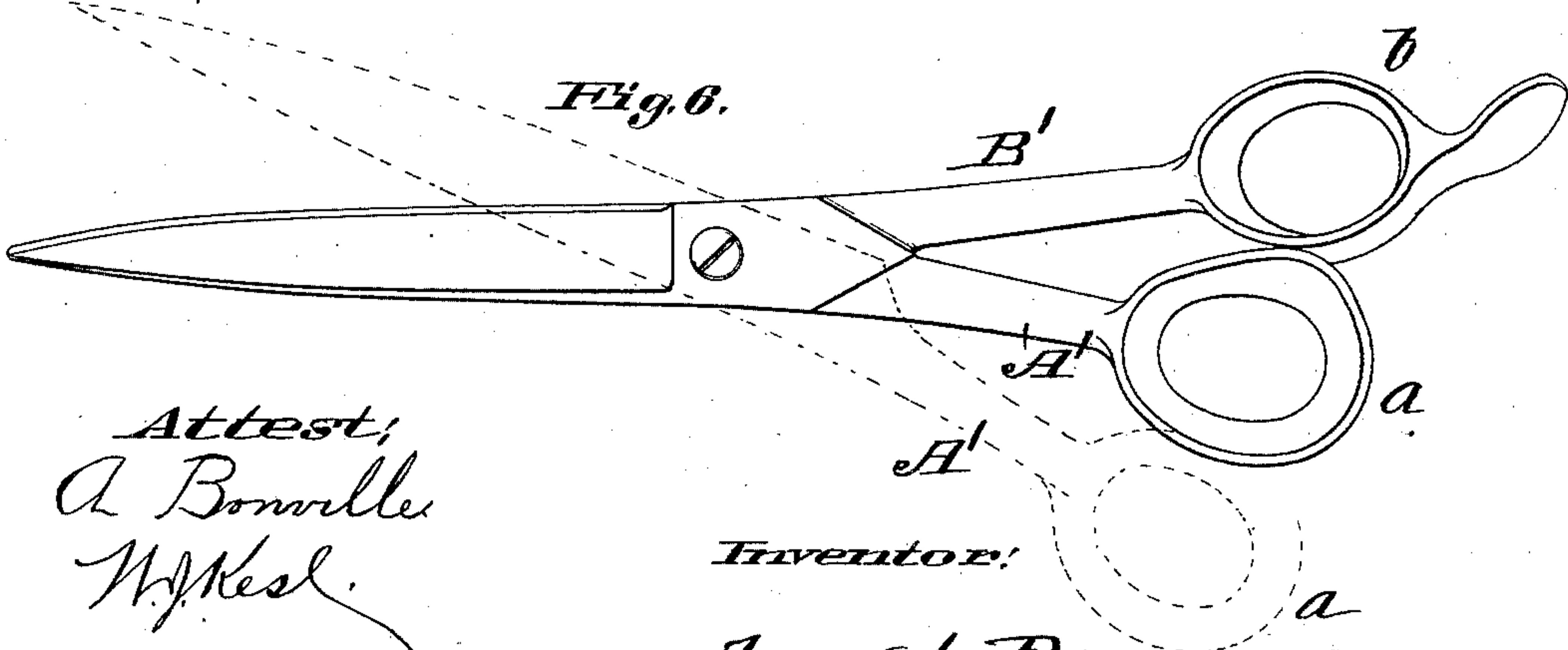
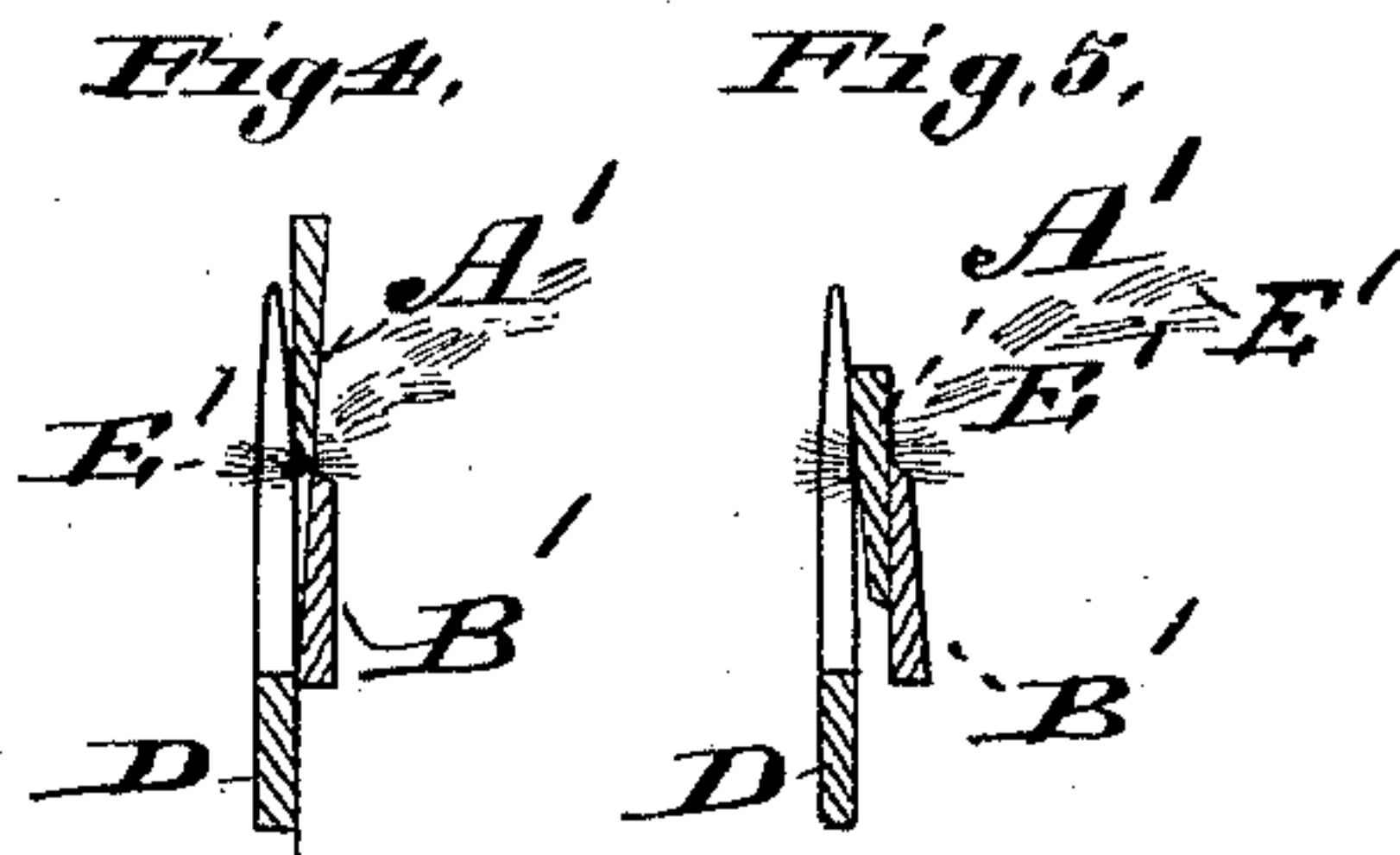
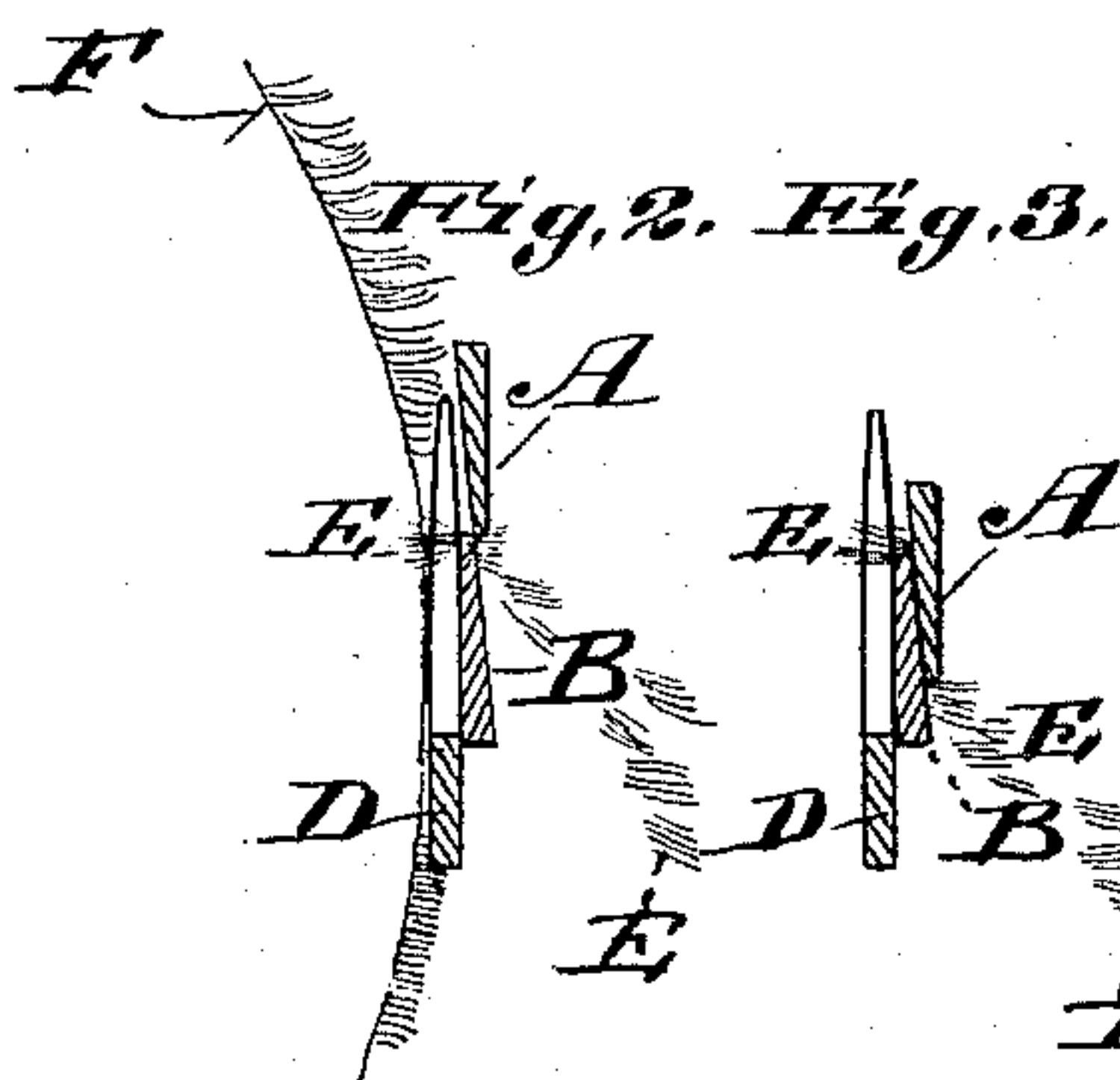
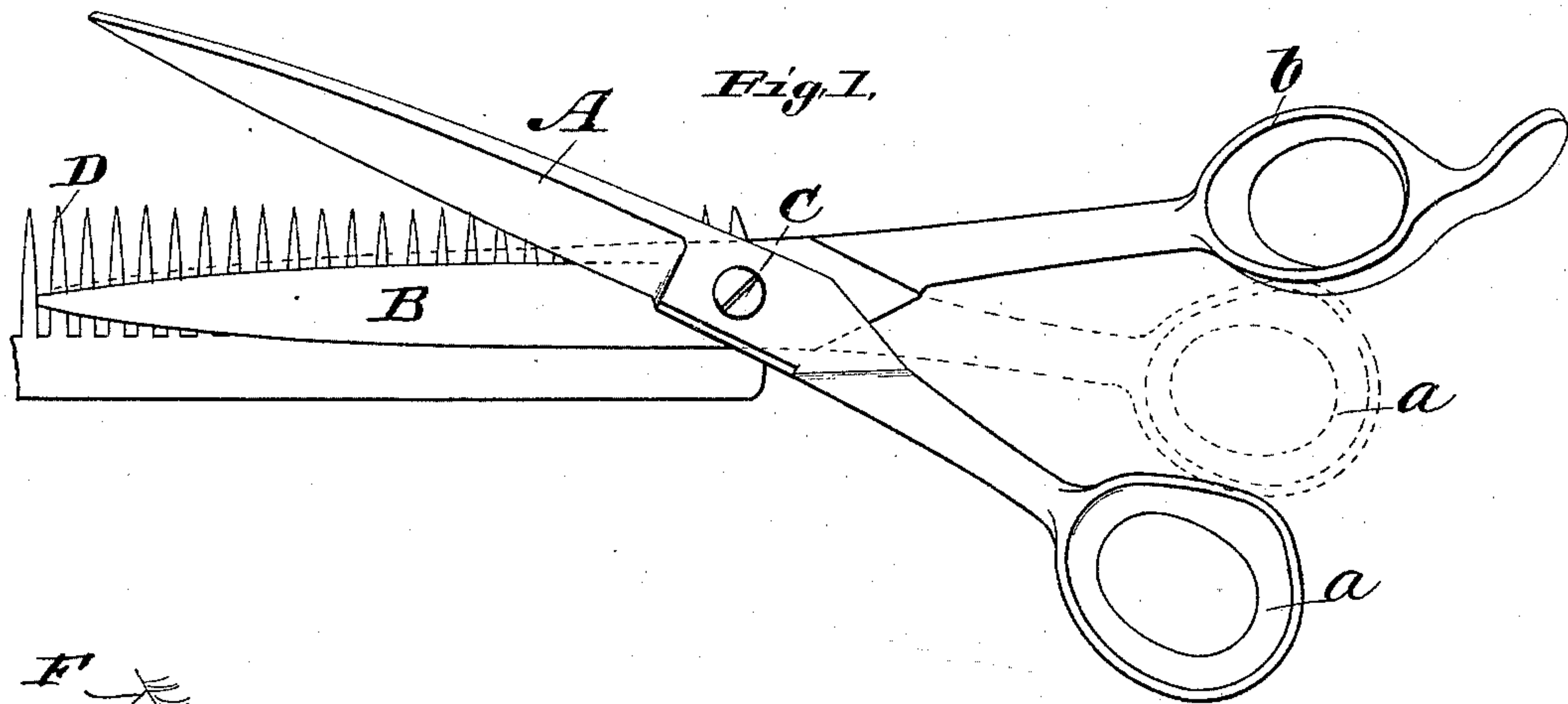


(No Model.)

A. RIMMELIN.  
SHEARS.

No. 473,710.

Patented Apr. 26, 1892.



Attest:  
A Bonville  
W. Kesh.

Inventor:  
August Rimmel  
by E. P. Moody his atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST RIMMELIN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,710, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed August 21, 1891. Serial No. 403,295. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AUGUST RIMMELIN, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Shears, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The advantage of this improvement, which is adapted more especially, but not exclusively, to shears used by barbers, appears more distinctly in view of the following: In cutting hair or whiskers the barber is compelled the principal portion—say three-fourths—of the time to cut toward the left, with the thumb of the hand in which the shears are held turned downward and the other portion of the hand upward. In nearly all instances the operator employs what are styled “right-handed shears.” It is also his custom to utilize the comb as a rest for the shears. Furthermore, in using shears the opening and closing of the blades is effected chiefly by the thumb movement—that is, the thumb moves toward and from the main portion of the hand, and such main portion is comparatively in a state of rest. Therefore in operating with shears as hitherto constructed the hair cut off is thrown more or less upward by the action of the shears, which is quite objectionable, especially in the trimming of whiskers, and as the upper blade closes between the lower blade and the comb the hair cannot well be cut as even and as close as is desirable.

To lessen, if not to obviate, the objections referred to and to provide an improved shears whereby the hair as it is cut off is directed downward out of the way and the hair can readily be cut more evenly and more closely, so closely as to often obviate the need of a clipper, as well as to obtain other advantages, is the aim of the present improvement, which consists, mainly, in a right-handed pair of shears whose thumb-blade is on the right-hand side thereof, or that side which is toward the hand in which the shears are held, substantially as is hereinafter described and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, making part of this specification and exhibiting the most desirable mode of carrying out the improvement, and in which—

Figure 1 is the right-hand side elevation of the improved shears. The shears are shown

opened and against a comb, as in use; Figs. 2 and 3, cross-sectional views of the improved shears and comb, illustrating the action of the shears, the first one of said views showing the blades open and the second one showing them closed; Figs. 4 and 5, views, respectively, analogous to those of Figs. 2 and 3, but showing the style of shears heretofore in use; and Fig. 6, a side elevation of the old-style shears closed.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The blades A and B of the improved shears are of the usual shape, saving as they are modified or supplemented by the improvement under consideration. They are pivoted together at C, and they are respectively provided with the loops *a* and *b*, substantially as shown—that is, the loop *a* for the thumb is considerably nearer the pivot C than is the loop *b* of the other blade, the loop-handles in length being relatively about as three to four, substantially as shown, and this difference in the length of said loop-handles is an essential feature of the shears under consideration.

The thumb-blade A, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, is upon the right-hand side of the shears—that is, on the side toward the hand holding the shears—and the other blade B is upon the left-hand side thereof. In use the shears are held relatively to the comb D, as shown, the blade B resting upon or against the comb and the thumb-blade A being operated as indicated by its positions shown, respectively, in the full and in the broken lines in Fig. 1. The blade B in practice remains substantially stationary upon the comb and the thumb-blade works toward and from the blade B. In this manner the shears can be held steadier during their use than can be shears whose thumb-blade is at the left-hand side thereof, and in consequence the hair can more readily be cut evenly than heretofore has been practicable. As the blade A closes upon the blade B the hair E as it is cut from the head F is directed downward, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3.

The shears illustrated in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are those heretofore in use—that is, they have the thumb-blade A' at the left hand and the other blade B' at the right hand, and the upper blade in closing comes between the comb

and the lower blade, and the hair E' when cut by them is thrown upward, substantially as is indicated in those views.

I do not broadly claim shears whose loops  
5 are differently distanced from the pivot of the shears; but

What I claim is—

A right-hand shears whose thumb-plate is toward the hand and the loop of which blade

is nearer the shears-pivot than is the loop of the opposing blade, substantially as described.

Witness my hand this 14th day of August, 1891.

AUGUST RIMMELIN.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,  
R. KOERPER.