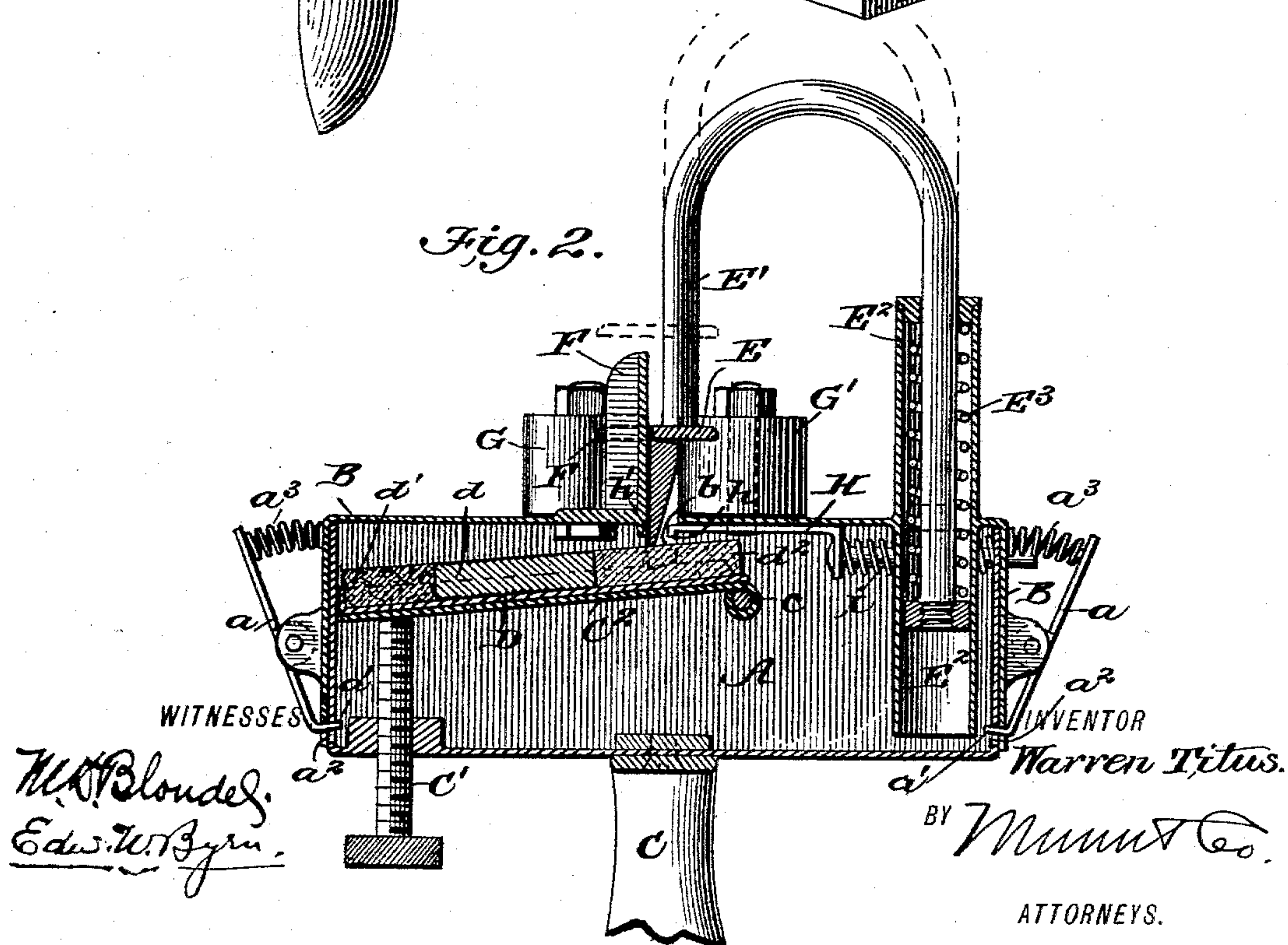
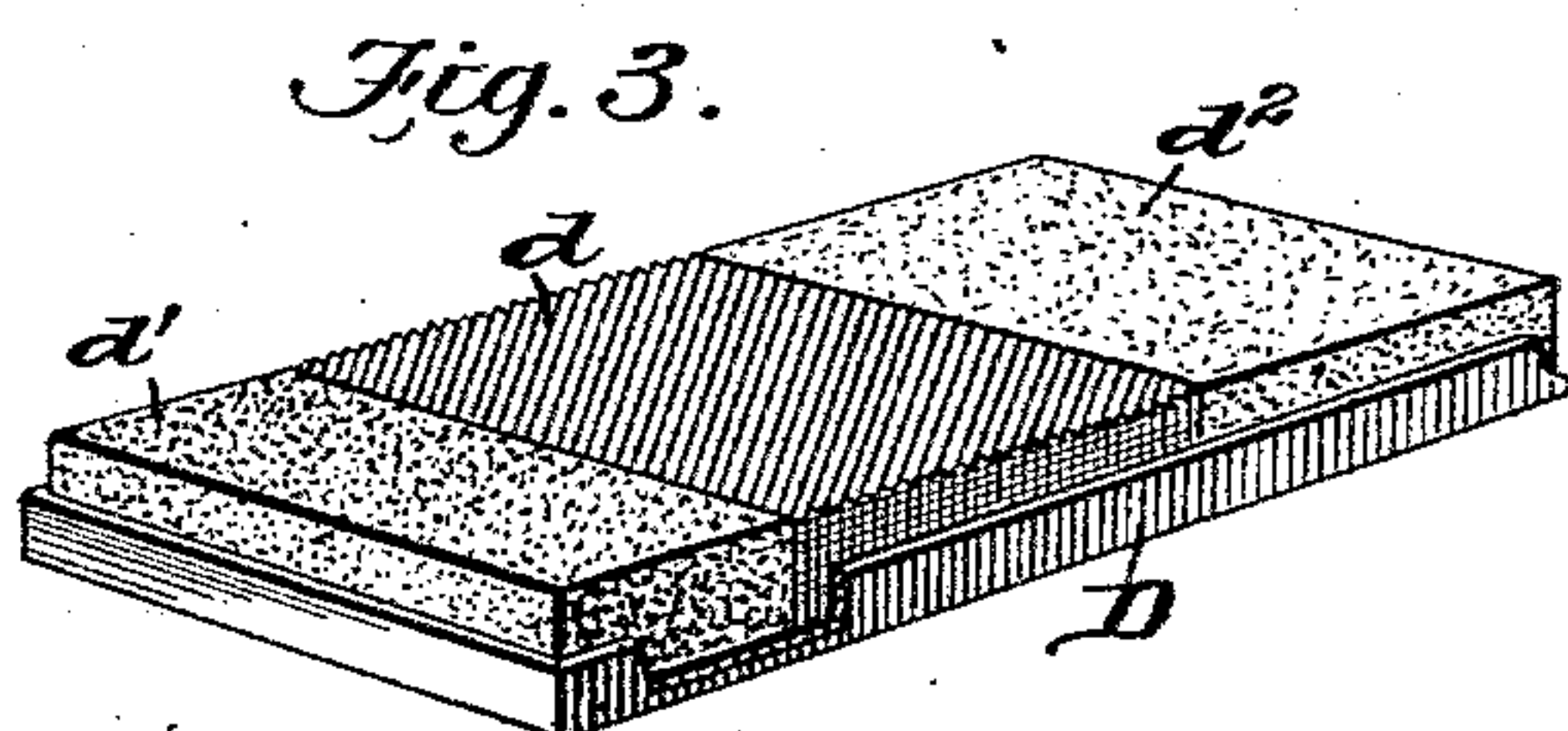
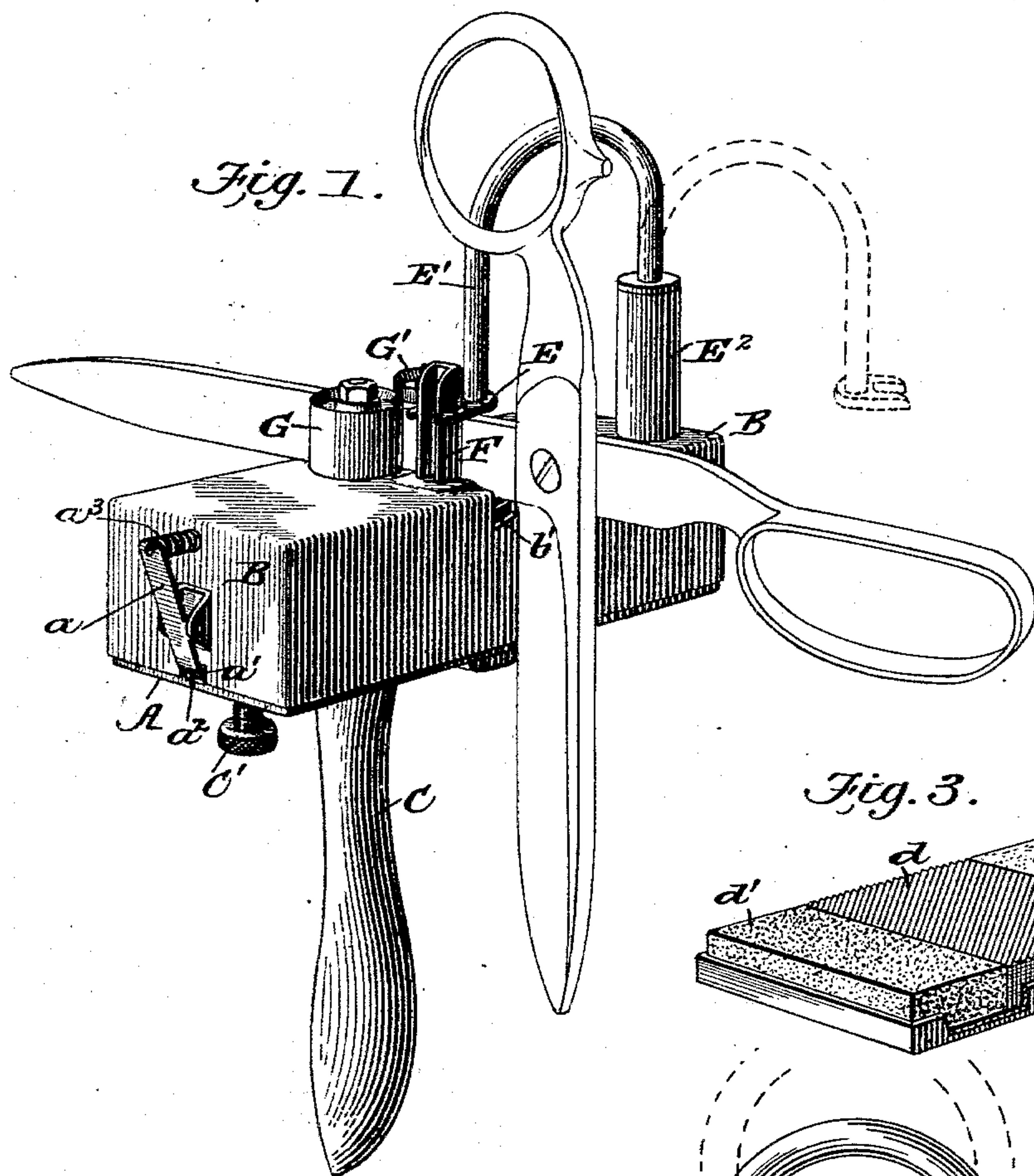


(No Model.)

W. TITUS.  
SCISSORS SHARPENER.

No. 561,926.

Patented June 9, 1896.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN TITUS, OF KELLEY'S ISLAND, OHIO.

## SCISSORS-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,926, dated June 9, 1896.

Application filed January 14, 1896. Serial No. 575,436. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WARREN TITUS, of Kelley's Island, in the county of Erie and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Scissors-Sharpener, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of a simple and practical device for rapidly sharpening scissors or shears, producing a smooth, true, and fine edge with any degree of bevel to said edge; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the device, which I will now proceed to more fully describe, with reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device with a pair of scissors inserted in the position which it occupies while being sharpened. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section, and Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the tray with its set of abrasive tablets.

The case of the implement comprises two rectangular box-like sections A and B, which slide telescopically one into the other. The smaller, inner, and lower section A is provided with a detachable handle C, fastened by screws, and which may be taken off, if desired, to permit this section to be screwed to a table instead of being held in the hand. This section A is detachably held to the corresponding section B by spring-catches  $a$ , fulcrumed upon the ends of section B and having each an inturned lug  $a'$  on its lower end that pass through slots in the section B and enter corresponding holes  $a^2 a^2$  in the ends of the section A to detachably lock the two parts together. These catches are normally held in the locking position by springs  $a^3$  and are released by pressing upon both simultaneously with the thumb and forefinger and forcibly pulling the two parts A and B away from each other. The lower section A has near its middle notches  $b$ , registering with transverse openings  $b'$  in the top section to give passage to the scissor-blade, and near the lower edges of these notches is pivoted at  $c$  the bevel-setting table  $C^2$ , which rests at its other or free end upon the set-screw  $C'$ , by raising and lowering which the angle of the bevel-setting table  $C^2$  may be changed. On this table is loosely held by friction within the case a tray D, which carries three abra-

sive tablets  $d d' d^2$ . Of these  $d$  is of steel and has a file edge,  $d'$  is of emery, and  $d^2$  is an oil-stone, and either one of them may be placed in the tray opposite the slot  $b$  and beneath the scissor-blade to give a graduated and finished sharpening effect to the scissors, the file-tablet being used to give the rapid cut when the scissor-blade is very dull and the emery and oil-stone being used when the blade is not very dull, or in following after the file-tablet in finishing to a fine edge.

To hold the scissor-blade firm and true as it is reciprocated in the openings  $b$  and  $b'$ , it is held down with an elastic pressure by a presser-foot E, formed on the end of a bowed arm  $E'$ , whose other end is pivotally retained in a sleeve  $E^2$ , rising from the top section of the case, and is drawn down thereon by a spiral spring  $E^3$ , which bears against a head or disk on the said end. This presser-foot is bifurcated or forked and its branches embrace a vertical guide-standard F, rising from the case, so that the friction of the scissor-blade does not swing the presser-foot about its axial center. This guide-standard also forms a rest against which the inner side of the scissor-blade bears. Just behind the presser-foot are two pinching-rollers G G'. One of them, G, is mounted upon a pintle or axis rising from the case and the other, G', is mounted upon a pin on a sliding plate H, which is forced inward against the shear-blade and has a downwardly-turned flange  $h$ , which, with a corresponding stationary flange  $h'$  on the case, form guides between which the scissor-blades are reciprocated. This slide H has a stem on its outer end, around which is coiled a spring  $i$ , which forces said plate inwardly and holds said plate and its roller with an elastic or yielding pressure against the scissor-blade.

If the oil-stone be soft and liable to be cut by the scissor-blade, or it is not desired to have the pressure of the presser-foot upon the upper edge of the said blade, said presser-foot may be lifted above its guide-standard and turned axially to one side, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, in which case it is no longer in use.

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



1. A sharpener for scissors and shears comprising an abrasive surface, laterally-yielding guides for the scissor-blade, and a yielding presser-foot bearing upon the back edge of the blade, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A sharpener for scissors and shears, comprising an abrasive surface, yielding pinching-rollers arranged upon opposite sides of the scissor-blade and a yielding presser-foot arranged above the back edge of the scissor-blade substantially as shown and described.

3. A sharpener for scissors and shears, comprising an abrasive surface, guides for the scissor-blade, a forked presser-foot for the back edge of the scissor-blade, and a stationary guide-standard for said presser-foot substantially as shown and described.

4. A sharpener for scissors and shears comprising an abrasive surface, guides for the scissor-blade, a yielding presser-foot, and an arm bearing the same having a spring-seated and swiveling or pivotal connection to permit the presser-foot to be lifted above and rotated away from the scissor-blade, substantially as shown and described.

5. A scissors-sharpener comprising a set of guides for holding the blade in a definite plane, an abrasive tablet arranged underneath said guides and at an angle to the plane of the blade and provided with means for adjusting its angle to the blade of the scissors to vary the bevel of the edge substantially as shown and described.

6. A scissors-sharpener having a set of

guides for holding the blade in a definite plane, an abrasive tablet and supporting-table arranged at an angle to the plane of the blade, one end of which is pivoted or hinged and the other provided with an adjusting-screw, substantially as shown and described.

7. A scissors-sharpener having a series of graduated abrasive tablets, a tray for holding the same, and means for bringing them into position beneath the scissor-blade substantially as shown and described.

8. A scissors-sharpener comprising two telescopic case-sections with central openings for the scissor-blade spring-catches for locking the sections together, an abrasive tablet arranged in the lower case-section, and scissor-guiding devices arranged on the upper case-section substantially as shown and described.

9. A scissors-sharpener, comprising two telescopic case-sections with central openings for the scissor-blade, spring-catches for locking the sections together, an adjustable table in the lower section bearing abrasive tablets, a yielding and forked presser-foot with pivoted and spring-seated carrying-arm arranged on the upper case-section, a stationary guide-standard for the presser-foot and yielding pinch-rollers also mounted upon the upper case-section substantially as and for the purpose described.

WARREN TITUS.

Witnesses:

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ERASTUS HUNTINGTON.