

(No Model.)

H. C. LAUSEN.
SCISSORS SHARPENER.

No. 604,118.

Patented May 17, 1898.

Fig. 1.

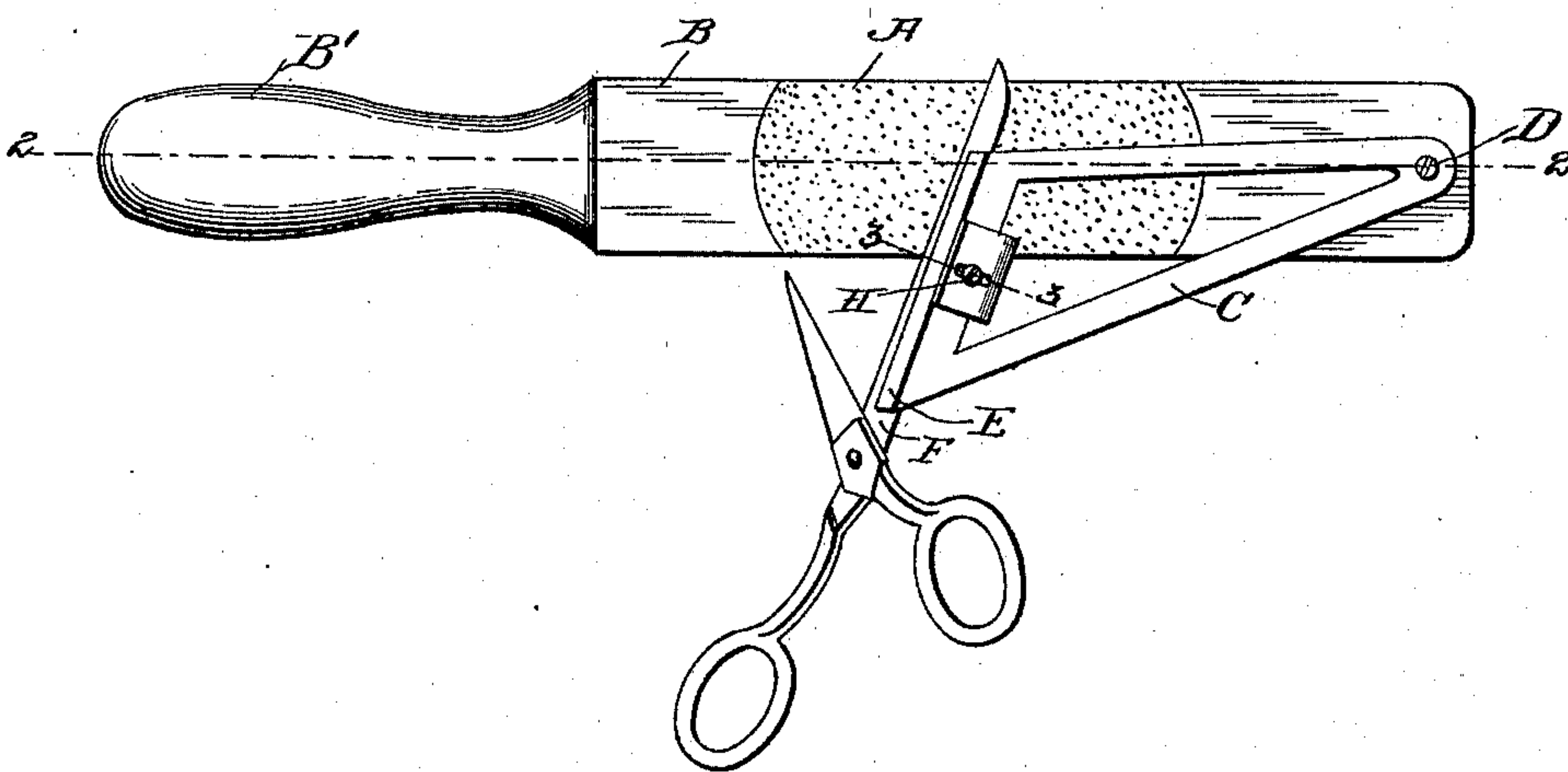


Fig. 2.

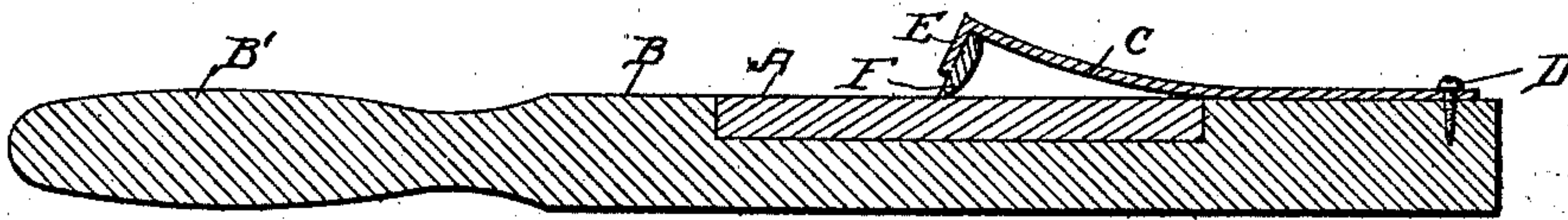
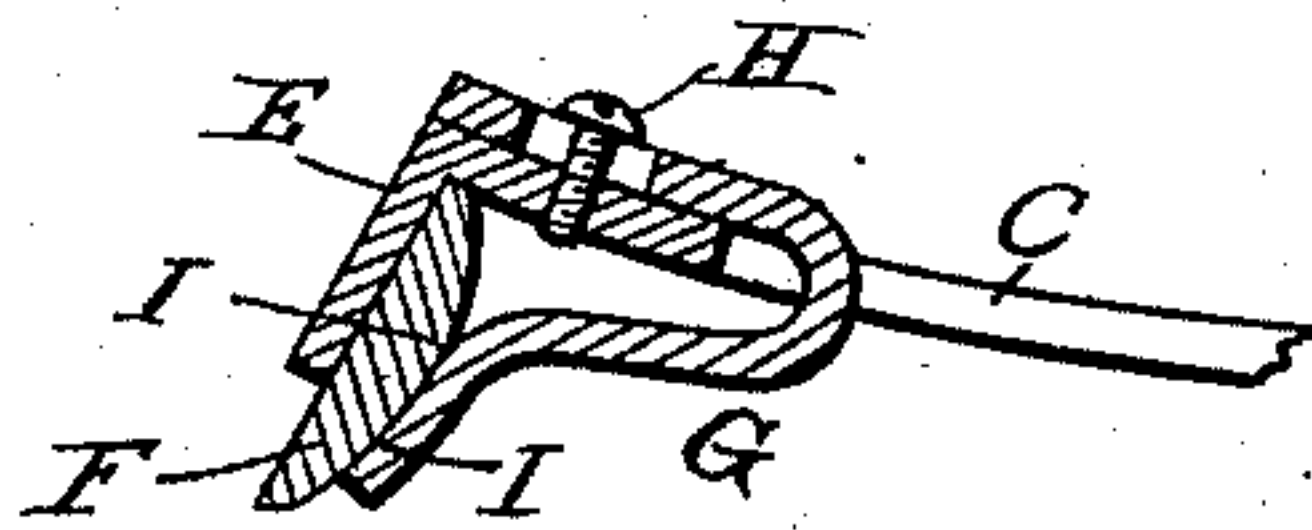


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
L. D. Henrichs
Ch. L. Jolly

Inventor
Hans C. Lausen
by Henry R. Copp,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HANS CHRISTIAN LAUSEN, OF NEWMAN, CALIFORNIA.

SCISSORS-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,118, dated May 17, 1898.

Application filed January 6, 1898. Serial No. 665,837. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HANS CHRISTIAN LAUSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newman, in the county of Stanislaus and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scissors-Sharpener; and I do hereby 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.

The object of this invention is to provide an inexpensive device by the use of which unskilled persons may quickly and perfectly sharpen ordinary scissors or shears.

To this end an adjustable blade-holder clamp is pivoted in position to carry the blade back and forth over a suitable plane-faced abrading-block whose working face makes a constant angle with the inclined plane inner face of the blade.

The invention will be readily understood by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device with a blade held in position thereby. Fig. 2 is a section at 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged section at 3 3, Fig. 1.

In the views, A represents a plane-faced abrading-block, of stone, emery, or the like, set centrally in a bar B, which may be of wood, preferably having one end formed into a handle B'. The upper face of the block preferably projects slightly above the upper parallel plane face of the bar. Upon this face of the bar, near the end opposite the handle, is pivoted a triangular metal plate C, which rests upon the bar's face around the pivot D, while the part extending over the block is raised above the plane of the latter. That maginal portion of the plate which is opposite the pivot is oblique to the axis of the bar and is bent sharply downward at an angle with the face of the bar to form a broad plane lip E, against which the plane face of the blade F to be operated upon rests. The blade is firmly held against this lip by a spring G, secured to the plate by a screw H H, passing through a slot in the spring into the plate C. The plate is centrally cut away a little in the rear of this screw, and the spring passes downward through the opening and bends forward beneath the plate and then downward, preferably in such manner as to form bearings at I I in a plane approximately par-

allel to the plane of the lip, and hence adapted to meet the blade at points not far from its margins, respectively. Now this spring being adjusted and fixed in place by the screw the blade may be pushed in from either direction between it and the lip, the spring yielding enough to accommodate small variations in the size of blades, where it is held with sufficient rigidity for all practical purposes at the proper angle with the face of the abrading-block. The plate itself is so connected to the bar that its blade-carrying end may move toward and away from the block far enough to accommodate various widths of blades. Should any blade vary too much from the thickness for which the spring is set, the latter may be adjusted by means of the screw passing through its slot, as already explained.

The blade having been inserted from one end or the other, according to its bevel, the arm is pressed toward the block with any desired degree of force and oscillated upon its pivot through an arc sufficient to bring all parts of the cutting edge in contact with the block, and thus the blade is quickly and accurately ground or sharpened.

It is obvious that blocks differing in fineness may be provided and interchanged at will and also that the exact construction need not be followed.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with a bar and an abrading-block fixed thereto, of a plate pivoted at one end to the bar to swing in a plane parallel to the working face of the block and having a projection extending toward the working face of the block, and means for clamping against said projection a blade to be sharpened.

2. The combination with the handled bar of the abrading-block secured in the middle portion of the bar, the plate pivoted to the bar at the end opposite the handle and provided with the lip, and the adjustable spring adapted to coact with said lip in holding a blade, substantially as set forth.

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

HANS CHRISTIAN LAUSEN.

Witnesses:

HENRY S. ELLIS,
F. C. TUTHILL.