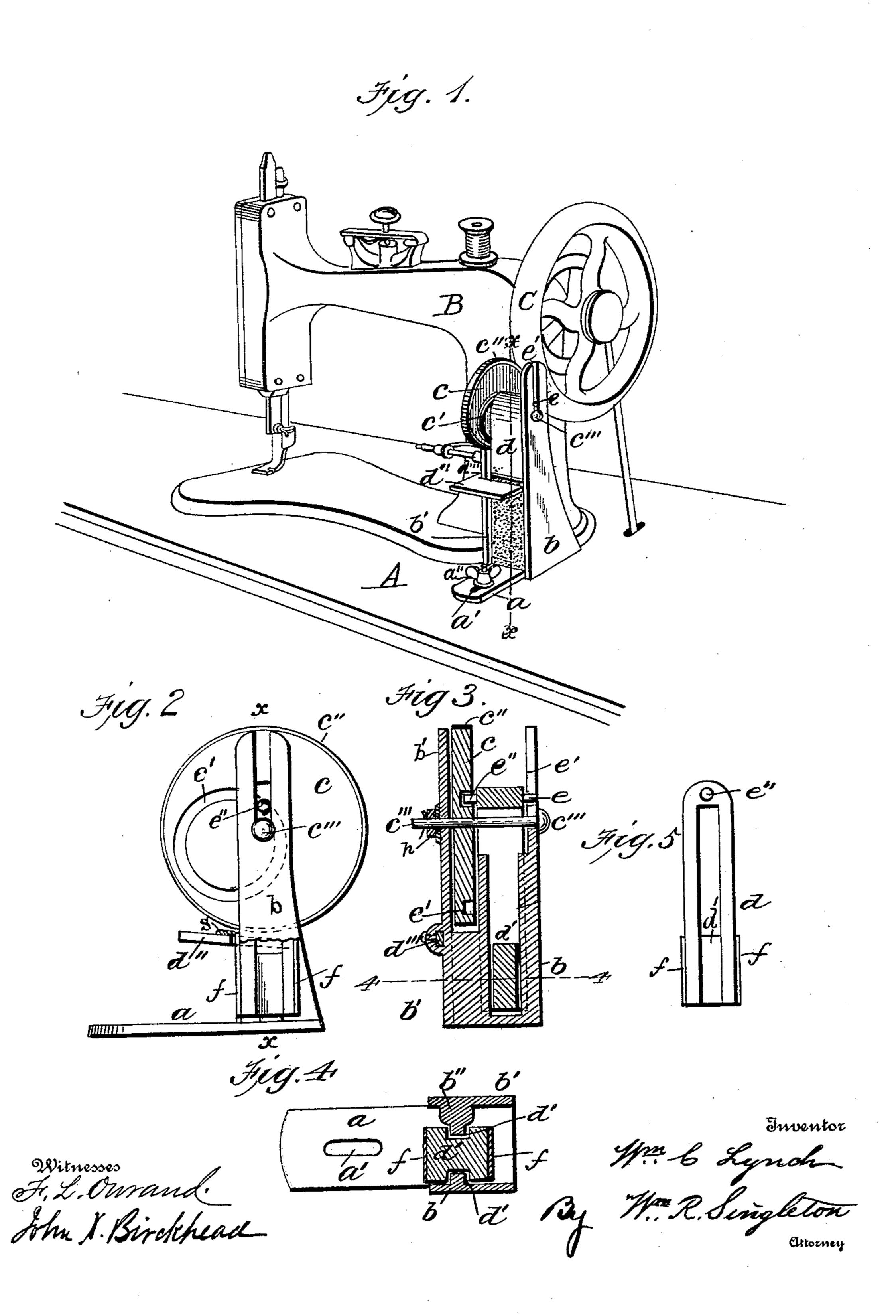
W. C. LYNCH. SCISSORS SHARPENER.

(Application filed Aug. 17, 1898.)

(No Model.)



United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM C. LYNCH, OF SALEM, VIRGINIA.

SCISSORS-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,478, dated December 27, 1898.

Application filed August 17, 1898. Serial No. 688,822. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. LYNCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salem, in the county of Roanoke and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scissors-Sharpeners; 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.

This invention relates to certain improvements in attachments for sewing-machines and other similar machines by which scissors, thives, and other like cutting-tools may be sharpened, all of which will be hereinafter more particularly described, and pointed out in the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sewing-machine table with the attachment therewith. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the attachment. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line x x of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on line 44, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the slide d in Fig. 3.

A is the table of the sewing-machine.

B is the bar of the sewing-machine.

C is the fly-wheel of the sewing-machine.

C is the fly-wheel of the sewing-machine. a is the base of the attachment, in which is a slot a', through which is a screw-bolt with a thumb-nut a'', by which the base can be adjusted and fastened to the table. On each side of the base a is a vertical standard b. In the standard b, at the upper end, is a slot for the removal of the slide a, and in the other standard a is a hole a for the end of a shaft a is a pass through.

c is a pulley, on the periphery of which is a tire of india-rubber c'. In the inner face of pulley c is an eccentrically-located groove c', in which the inner end e'' of a pin e is located, which is on the top of a vertical double sliding bar d. The bar d is shown in Fig. 5, having

a slot e' to pass over the shaft c''' when mov-

ing vertically.

f is the material for grinding the tools, which may be of any fineness, secured by any suitable means on each side of the block d', so that when one side is worn down the sliding bar d can be reversed.

d'' is an inclined shelf having an arm d''' to pass through a sleeve on the standard b', with a set-screw for securing the shelf in any position. The sleeve may be arranged to give any slope to the shelf d'' for the grinding of 55 the tool at any bevel. Upon the shelf the blade of the scissors will be laid flatwise, bringing the bevel edge to the sliding bar d, as seen in section, Fig. 2, at S.

When the fixture is to be used for grinding, 60 the pulley c is adjusted so as to come in contact with the fly-wheel C, and the base a is then secured to the table. The shelf d'' is then properly adjusted, and the scissors being thereon the motion of the fly-wheel C 65 causes the pulley to revolve, and the eccentric groove gives the vertical reciprocating motion to the slide d with the grinding-surface f. By removing the shaft c''' the slide d can be taken out and reversed, as above stated. 76

I claim—

The combination of the standards b and b' supported on an adjustable base a, the shaft c''', a pulley c, having an eccentric groove c', a bifurcated sliding rod d, having, on its upper end a pin e'', to engage with the groove c', and at its lower end, the cutting material f, on both sides thereof, and an adjustable shelf d''—all substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

WM. C. LYNCH.

Witnesses:

HUBERT LYNCH, E. H. CARPER.