No. 648,342. Patented Apr. 24, 1900.

J. J. BRYANT.

SHAVING TOOL.

(Application filed Aug. 4, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 2.

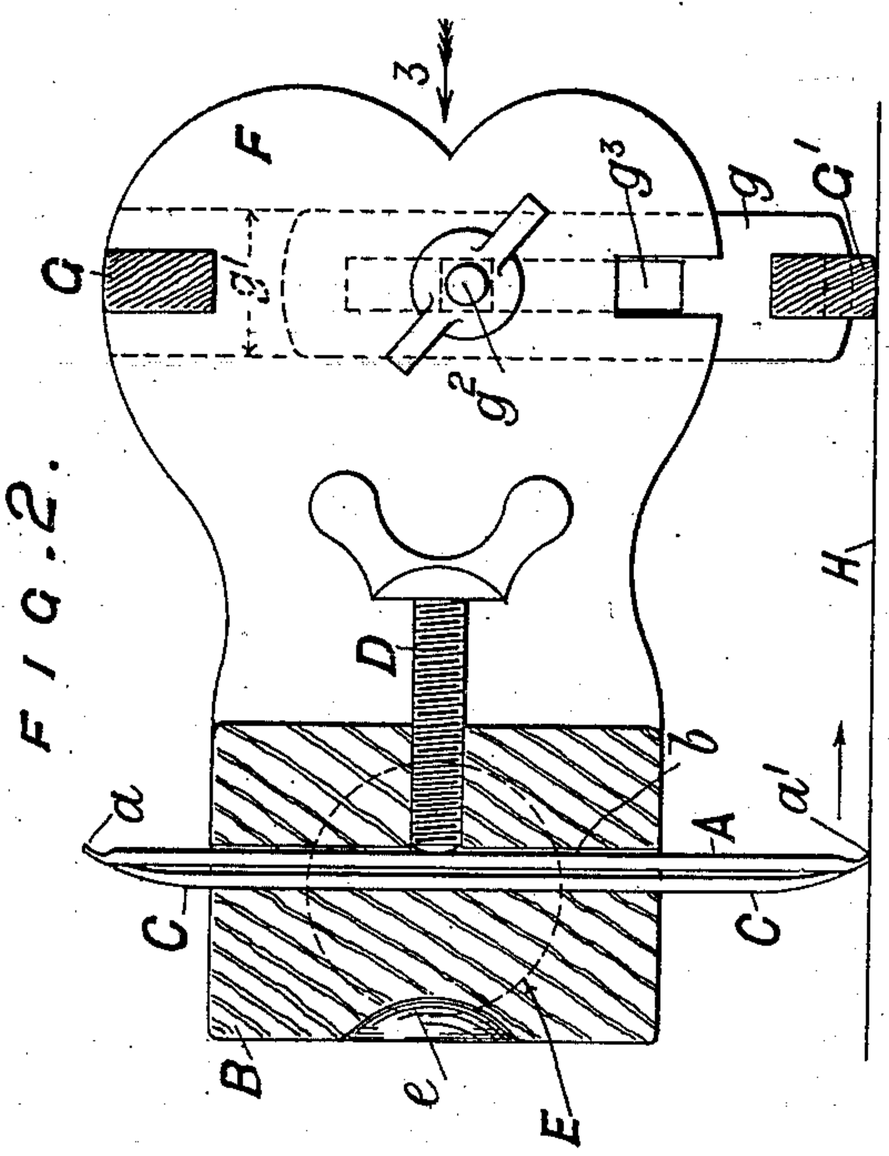
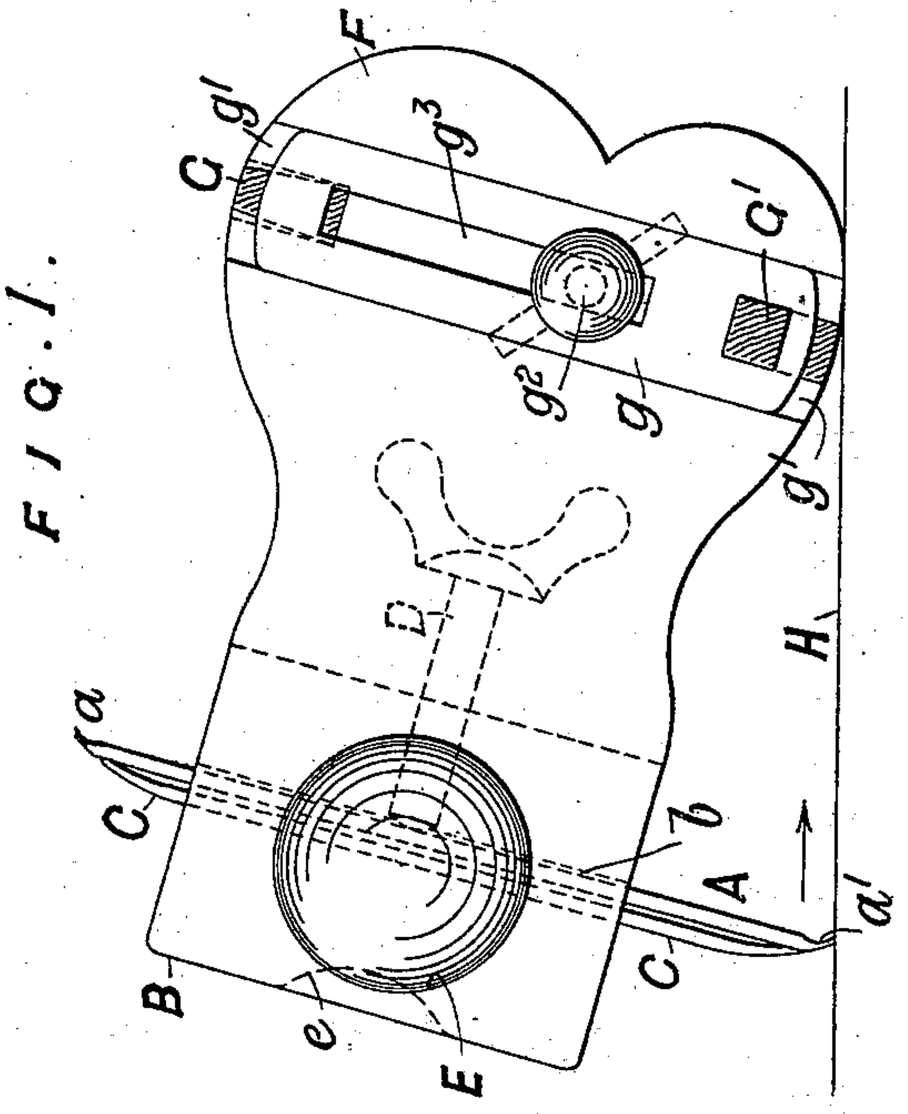


FIG. 1.



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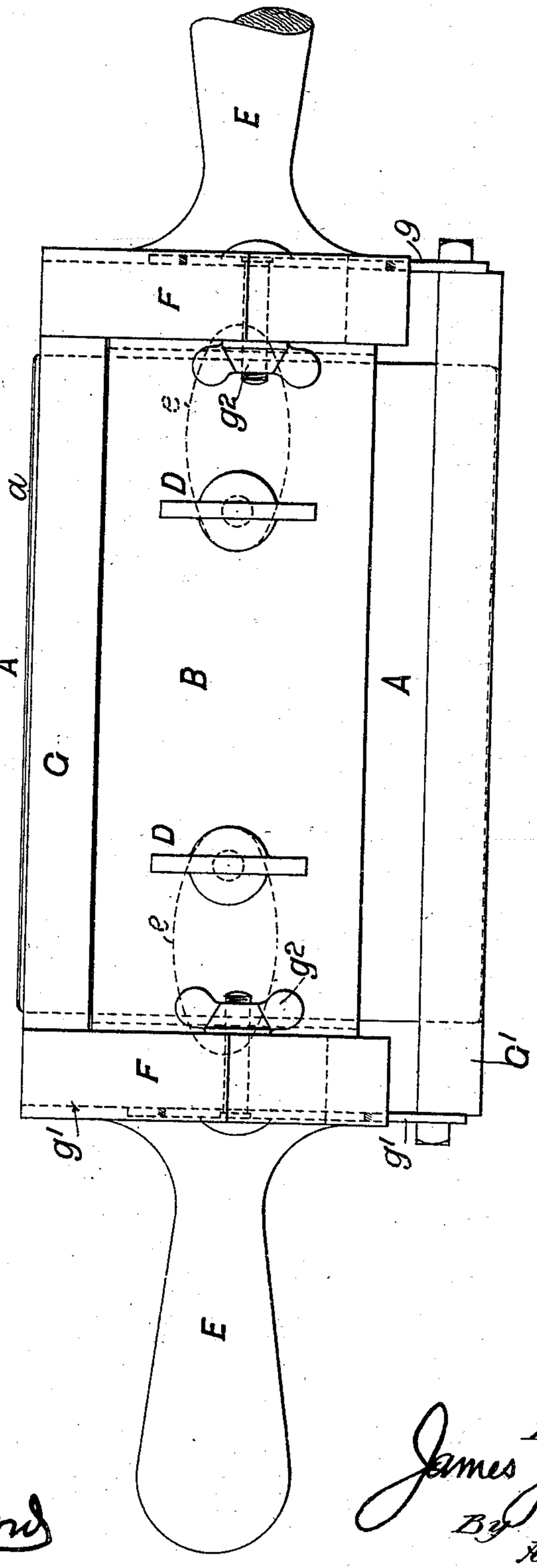
2 Sheets—Sheet 2

FIG. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES JONES BRYANT, OF NAILSWORTH, ENGLAND.

SHAVING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,342, dated April 24, 1900.

Application filed August 4, 1899. Serial No. 726,119. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES JONES BRYANT, tanner and currier, a resident of Britannia Square, Nailsworth, in the county of Gloucester, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tools for Shaving Leather and Scraping or Smoothing Wood, (for which an application for patent has been filed in Great Britain, dated July 7, 1899, No. 14,601,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved hand-tool for skiving or shaving leather and which is also applicable for scraping or smoothing cross-grained, knotty, and hard wood, such as oak or mahogany, which by means of this tool may be brought to a smooth surface much more effectually than by a plane or ordinary scraper.

The invention as applied for skiving leather has for its object to provide a reversible or double edged knife capable of being adjustably guided in its operation, so as to insure a true continuous cut being made and avoid liability of injury to the work, the tool being adapted to work upon a horizontal slab or table with a degree of efficiency equal to or greater than that of the ordinary currier's knife working on the ordinary inclined beam, whereby the disadvantages incidental to the stooping position over the beam are avoided and the working of the tool can be more easily supervised and controlled.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, wherein are illustrated an improved skiving-tool having one fixed and one adjustable guide-bar.

Figures 1 and 2 are respectively an end elevation and a cross-section of the tool as used with different adjustments. Fig. 3 is a face view of the tool as seen when looking in the direction of the arrow 3, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference denote like parts in all the figures.

The invention consists in the combination, with a cutter A, formed of a flat steel blade having (preferably) two opposite cutting edges *a a'*, of a slotted holder B, in the slot *b* of which the blade (together with a suitable backing-plate C) is clamped by means of set-screws D, the blade being of greater breadth than the holder, so that the two opposite edges *a a'* of the blade project from the holder B in position for use at will. The holder B is provided with handles E at the opposite ends, by which the tool is held and worked, and with a pair of arms F, which project (at right angles to the plane of the blade) from that side of the holder toward which the cutting edges of the blade are directed and which carry guide-bars G G', adapted to take a bearing on the surface of the work in advance of the knife and parallel to the cutting edge thereof, so as thereby to insure the maintenance of the knife at a constant forward pitch or inclination to the work and so govern its cutting action as to enable a continuous shaving to be removed at each cut. One (or both) of the guide-bars is adjustable in order to enable the pitch or angle of the blade relatively to the surface of the work to be readily varied as may be required and to compensate for diminished breadth of the blade by grinding.

The drawings illustrate a tool having one fixed guide-bar G and one adjustable bar G', the adjustable guide-bar G' being fixed to end plates *g*, fitted to slide in guide-grooves *g'* across the arms F and secured in position by set-screws and nuts g^2, passing through slots g^3 in the plates *g*. In Fig. 1 the tool is shown as in use with the guide-bar G' not extended, while in Fig. 2 this bar is shown extended, so as to bring the blade A perpendicular to the surface H of the work.

The cutting edges *a a'* of the knife are ground or rubbed and turned over in the ordinary way of setting a currier's knife, both of the turned-over edges being directed toward the same face of the blade—that is, in the direction of the arms F. The same construction of holder and the same form of cutting edge would be employed in the case of a woodworking-tool.

The tool is adapted to be worked either by a pushing or a pulling stroke, as may be preferred, *e e* being depressions in the back *b'* of the holder B to accommodate the thumbs or fingers of the operator, (according as a pushing or pulling stroke is used,) whereby to assist in steadying the action of the implement. The blade might of course be single-edged with a corresponding diminution of advantage.

The tool above described is equally adapted for light calfskins, kip or shoe butts, strap, or harness leather, and its operation may be quickly learned and may be controlled with a degree of accuracy attainable only by the highest degree of skill with the ordinary currier's knife.

I claim—

1. A scraping-tool, comprising a transversely-disposed holder, a double-edge blade carried in the holder and having its edges projected respectively beyond the sides of the holder, an arm projecting from each end of the holder the arms being disposed transversely of the holder and perpendicular to the blade, a guide-bar fastened to and extending between the arms at one side thereof, a second guide-bar extending between the arms at the other side thereof, and end plates fastened to the respective ends of the said second guide-bar and adjustably mounted on the respective arms, whereby to regulate the pitch of the scraping-blade.

2. A scraping-tool comprising a transverse holder having a vertically-disposed slot therein extending from the top to the bottom of the holder, a double-edge blade secured in the slot and having its edges respectively extended beyond the top and bottom of the holder, and means carried by the holder and projecting therefrom approximately perpendicular to the plane of the blade, such means working in connection with either edge of the blade and serving to engage the surface acted upon to regulate the pitch or inclination of the blade thereto.

3. A scraping-tool comprising a holder, a double-edged blade carried thereby and having its edges respectively extended beyond the top and bottom of the holder, and means projecting transversely from the holder and perpendicularly from the plane of the blade such means working in connection with each edge of the blade and serving to engage the surface acted upon to regulate the pitch or inclination of the blade thereto.

4. A scraping-tool comprising a blade-holder, an arm projecting transversely from each end thereof, an end plate adjustably mounted on each arm, the end plates being disposed transversely thereto, and a guide-bar carried by and extending between the end plates.

Signed by me, the said JAMES JONES BRYANT, this 21st day of July, 1899.

JAMES JONES BRYANT.

In presence of—
T. W. KENNARD,
C. G. CLARK.