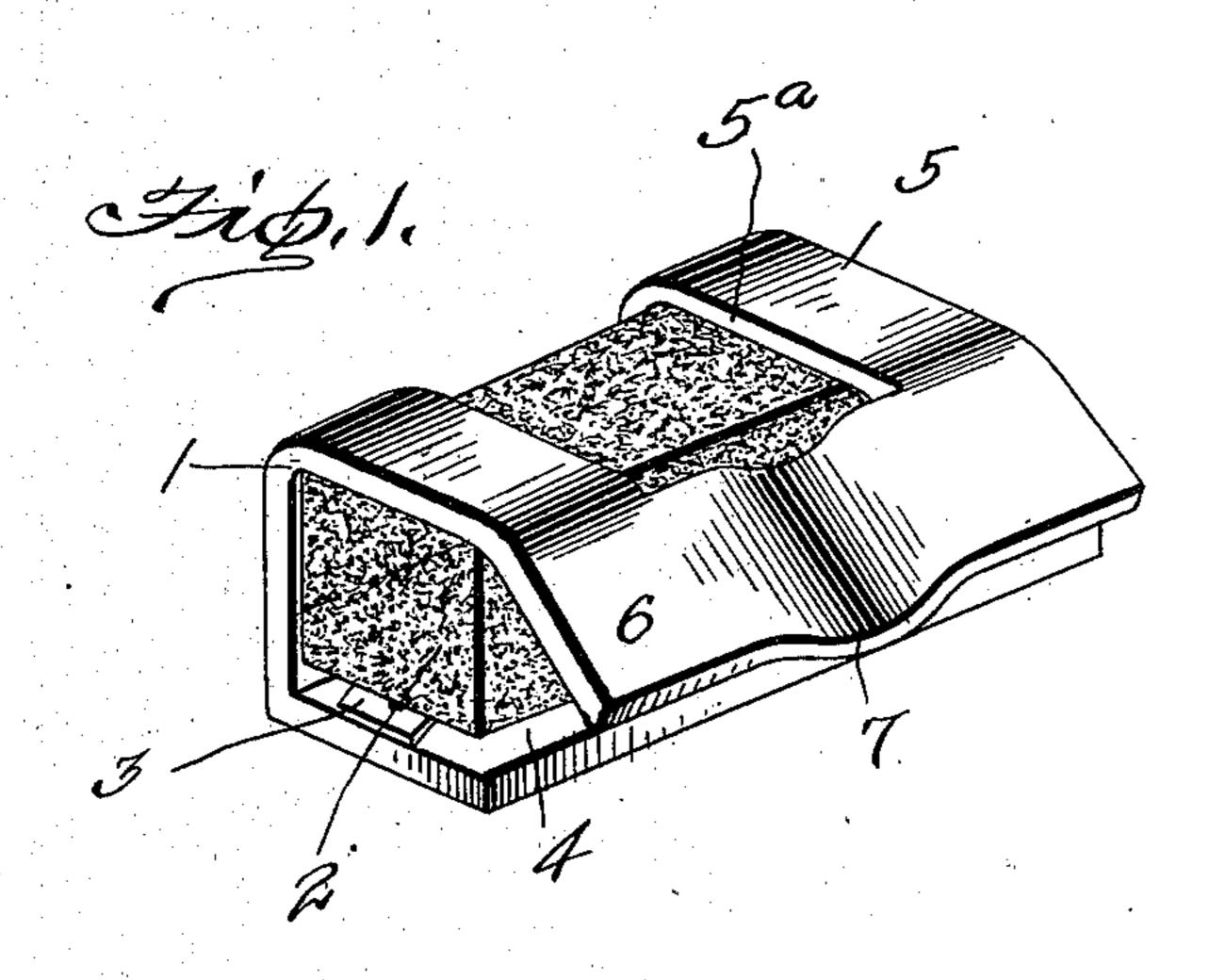
No. 736,245.

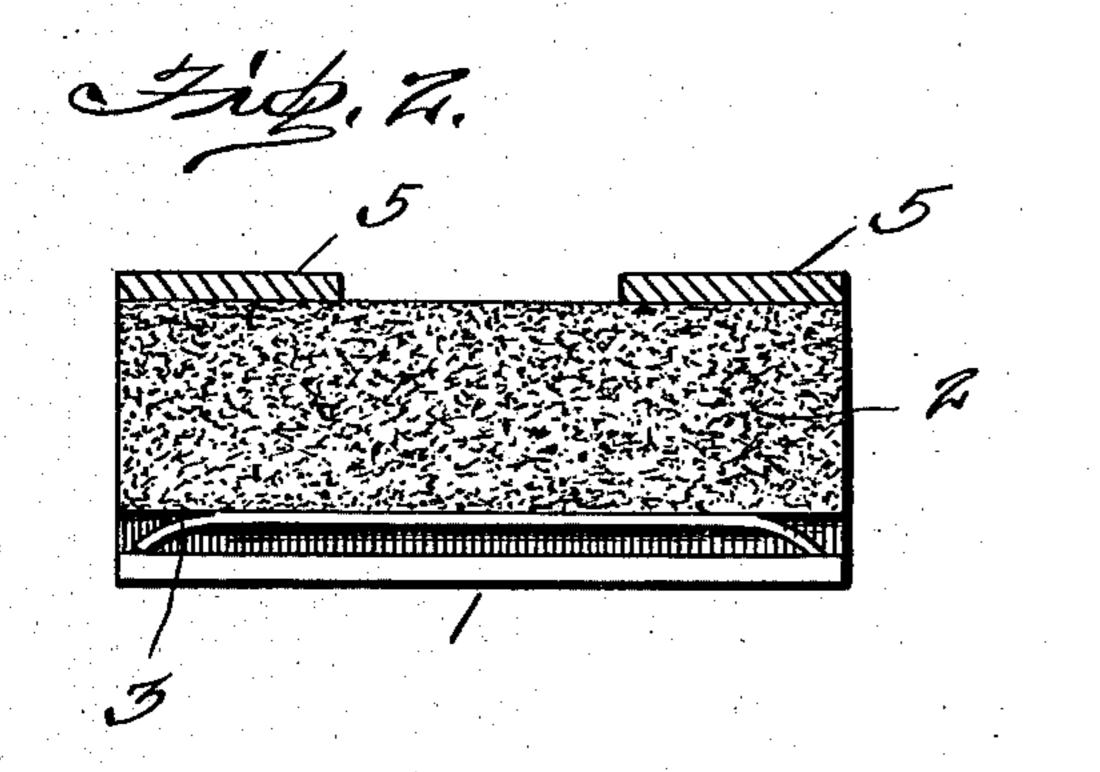
PATENTED AUG. 11, 1903.

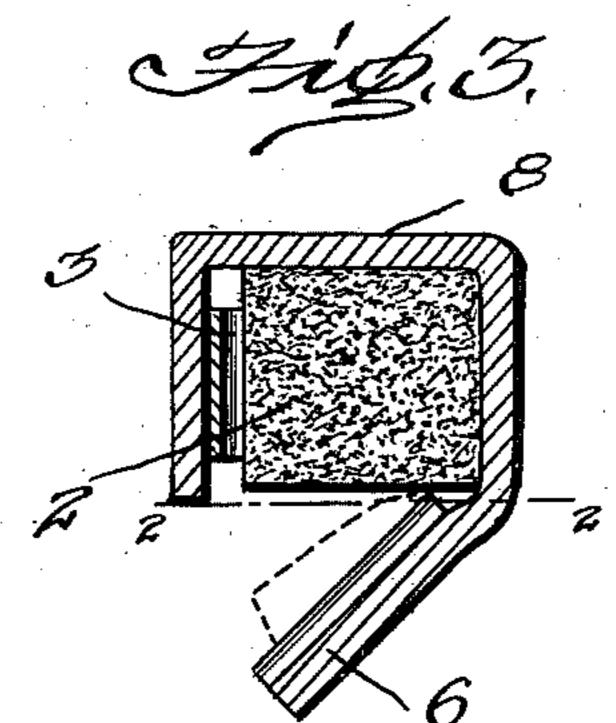
T. G. GOODFELLOW. SCISSORS SHARPENER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1902.

NO MODEL.







I. G. Goodfellow.

Witnesses Jas O. J. Koehl.

By Allvillantea Ettorneyo

## United States Patent Office.

THOMAS G. GOODFELLOW, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## SCISSORS-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,245, dated August 11, 1903.

Application filed December 1, 1902. Serial No. 133,408. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern: .

Be it known that I, Thomas G. Goodfellow, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scissors-Sharpeners; and I do 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.

My invention is an improved device for sharpening scissors and shears; and its object is to produce an article of this description which is simple in construction, efficient in operation, and comparatively inexpensive of production.

A further object is to provide a guide for the blade to be sharpened which will hasten to the grinding process and cause the emery brick or sharpener to wear more evenly.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved sharp30 ener. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the numeral 1 denotes a holder or casing stamped from a single piece of metal, preferably steel, and bent to form a rectangular box open at both ends and upon its bottom. The emery or sharpener block 2 is retained within said holder or casing by the bow-spring 3, which is confined between the brick and the side 4 of the holder and forces said emery-brick against the side 5 of the holder, which is slotted or open, as shown at 5°.

The guide 6 for the blade of the scissors or shears projects downwardly at an angle from the side 5 and partially closes the bottom of the holder. Said guide 6 is provided at about its center with an inwardly-projecting bulge or curved portion 7, the object of which is to cause the blade to wabble or move in an irregular path as it is reciprocated between the emery-brick and guide, thereby wearing

said brick evenly and increasing the grinding action. It will also be seen from Fig. 3 that said curved or swelled portion 7 bears upon 55 the under side or bottom of the emery-brick 2 and holds same up against the top 8 of the holder or casing. The spring 3 prevents the endwise and sidewise movement of the brick, at the same time permitting it to be quickly 60 removed and replaced to present a fresh wearing-face upon the bottom after one has been worn away or to be removed and replaced by a new brick.

In using the device it is held in one hand, 65 the thumb resting upon the top 8 of the holder and the fingers upon the guide. It will be observed that the curved portion 7 of the guide forms a recess for the fingers and permits a better grip to be taken upon 70 the holder. The blade to be sharpened is held in the other hand of the operator, and the flat or inner side of the same rests against the guide 6. In this position the blade is moved back and forth, the edge of 75 the blade bearing against the emery brick or sharpener, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3. This is the preferred manner of holding and operating the device; but it will be readily seen by holding it in the palm of 80 the hand with the bottom side up or by securing the holder upon a table or stationary support that the device may be operated equally as well. While I have described the sharpener 2 as an emery brick or stone, I do 85 not limit myself to the same, as any style of sharpener—such, for example, as a metallic file—may be used in its place.

Owing to the bulge or swell portion 7 of the guide 6 the blade in its movement will 90 wabble or move in an irregular path, and hence cause the brick to wear evenly and the grinding action to be hastened. Since the bulge 7 is not in the same plane with the ends of the guide, the scissors-blade as it is 95 reciprocated will move at an angle to the ends of the guide and the bur or rough edge of the blade will be smoothed by contact with the ends of the guide. In other words, the guide will act as a steel to produce a 100 smooth keen cutting edge on the blade.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the inven-

tion will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

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

1. A scissors-sharpener comprising a holder or casing, a spring-retained sharpener-block within said casing, and a guide for the blade to be sharpened provided with a swell or curved portion, substantially as described.

2. A scissors-sharpener comprising a sharpener-block, an integral holder or casing for the same formed with a guide for the blade to be sharpened, and a spring for retaining

said block within said holder, substantially 20 as set forth.

3. A scissors-sharpener comprising a rectangular holder or casing formed with an integral guide for the blade to be sharpened, a removable sharpener-block, a spring for 25 retaining said block within said holder, and an integral bulge or swell portion formed upon said guide to cause said blade to wabble or move irregularly, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

## THOMAS G. GOODFELLOW.

Witnesses:

WM. J. HOBAN, LOUIS ROHDE, Jr.