

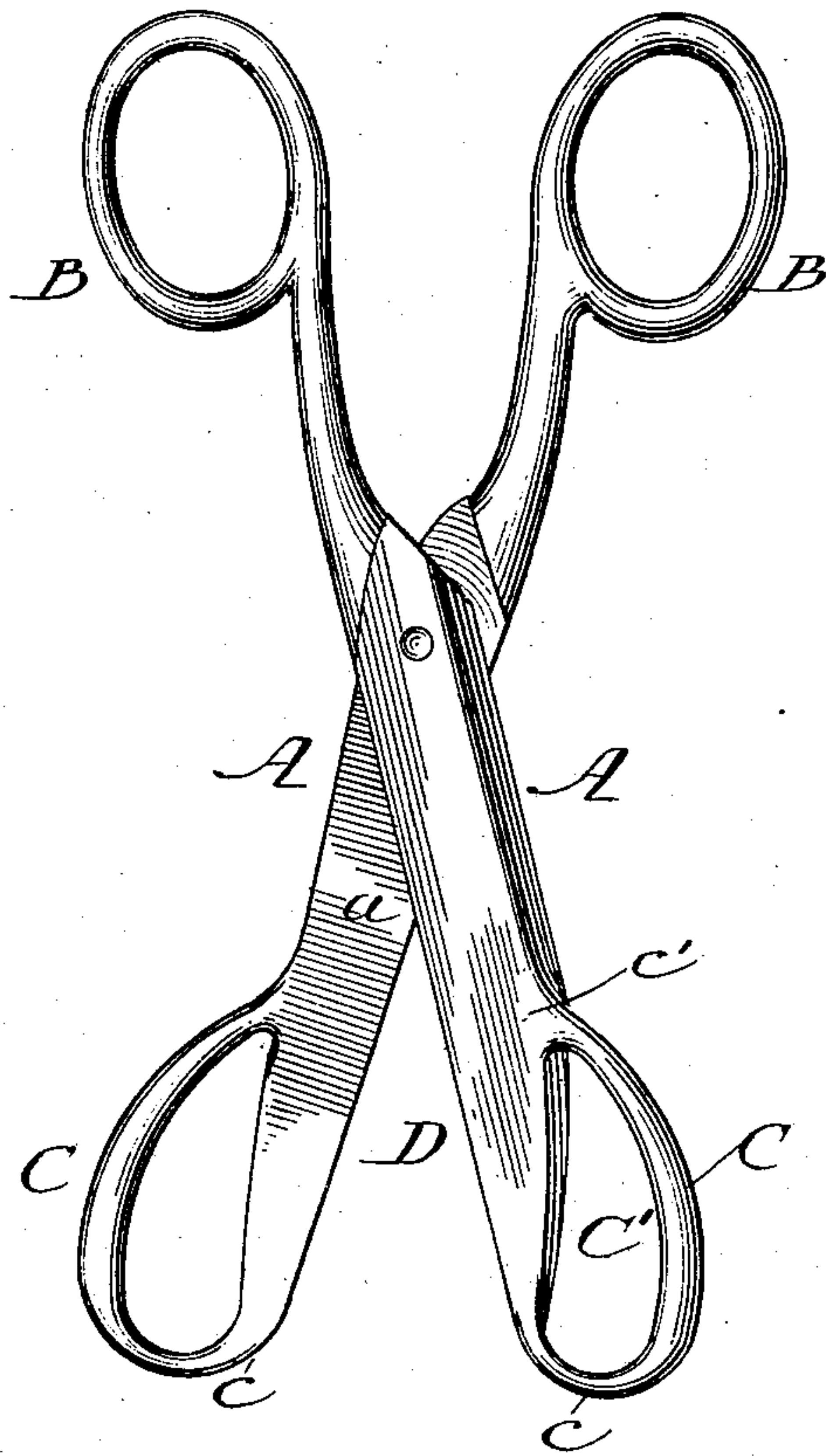
No. 738,994.

PATENTED SEPT. 15, 1903.

C. GRANT.
SAFETY SHEARS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

Frank J. Blanchard
Fred G. Fischer

Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CATHERINE GRANT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SAFETY-SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 738,994, dated September 15, 1903.

Application filed May 11, 1903. Serial No. 156,592. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CATHERINE GRANT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Safety-Shears, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a form of shears or scissors which may be used by children without danger of injuring themselves by the sharp points with which the blades of common forms of shears terminate. It may serve also a further purpose of providing means for operating the shears from the cutting end as well as from the reverse or customary handle end, this latter purpose being applicable principally to heavy shears or in cutting heavy material when the shears have to be operated so as to cut to the extremity of the cutting edges.

It consists in the features of construction set out in the claims.

The drawing is a plan view of my improved shears partly opened.

Each of the blades A A, which are pivoted together and provided with handles B B in the customary manner, is formed with a broadly-extended web C at the outer side at the end, the cutting edge D being merged into the outwardly-curving edge c of the web C, so that there is no recognizable terminal point of the blade. The web C on the inner or flat side a of the blade does not stand up or protrude beyond the plane of that flat side, so it does not interfere at all with the cutting action. It is, however, thickened outwardly—that is, away from the flat side a—for proper strength. Preferably this web has the aperture C', which leaves extending of the web only a marginal rib, and this rib is thickened where it joins the back of the blade at c' to the full thickness of the blade at that point. The aperture

C' may be large enough to adapt these apertured webs to serve as handles for the manipulation of the shears at that end. The shears thus constructed will be found serviceable in this mode of use, particularly when employed in cutting heavy material or a large number of thicknesses of cloth or paper at one time when it is desirable to cut to the very end of the cutting edges of the blades—that is, to close the shears completely through the fabric, so as to terminate the cut definitely and equally through all the thicknesses, as is not the case when the shears is not perfectly closed on a large number of thicknesses. For this mode of use the handle at the cutting end formed by the apertured web C will be most frequently desirable on heavy shears, and it may be applied upon shears for cutting metal with a like advantage.

I claim—

1. Shears or scissors having at the extremity of the cutting portion of the blades remote from the pivot permanent and integral exteriorly-located handles for blunting the same and for grasping and operating the blades in cutting.

2. Shears or scissors having at the extremity of the cutting edges of the blades remote from the pivot widely-expanded webs or flanges integral with the blades respectively, whose outlines merge with the cutting ends of the latter, said webs or flanges being apertured to serve as handles for grasping and operating the blades in cutting.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two witnesses, at Chicago, Illinois, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1903.

CATHERINE GRANT.

In presence of—

CHAS. S. BURTON,
FRED G. FISHER.