

No. 740,523.

PATENTED OCT. 6, 1903.

J. F. BURGHER.
SHEEP SHEARS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

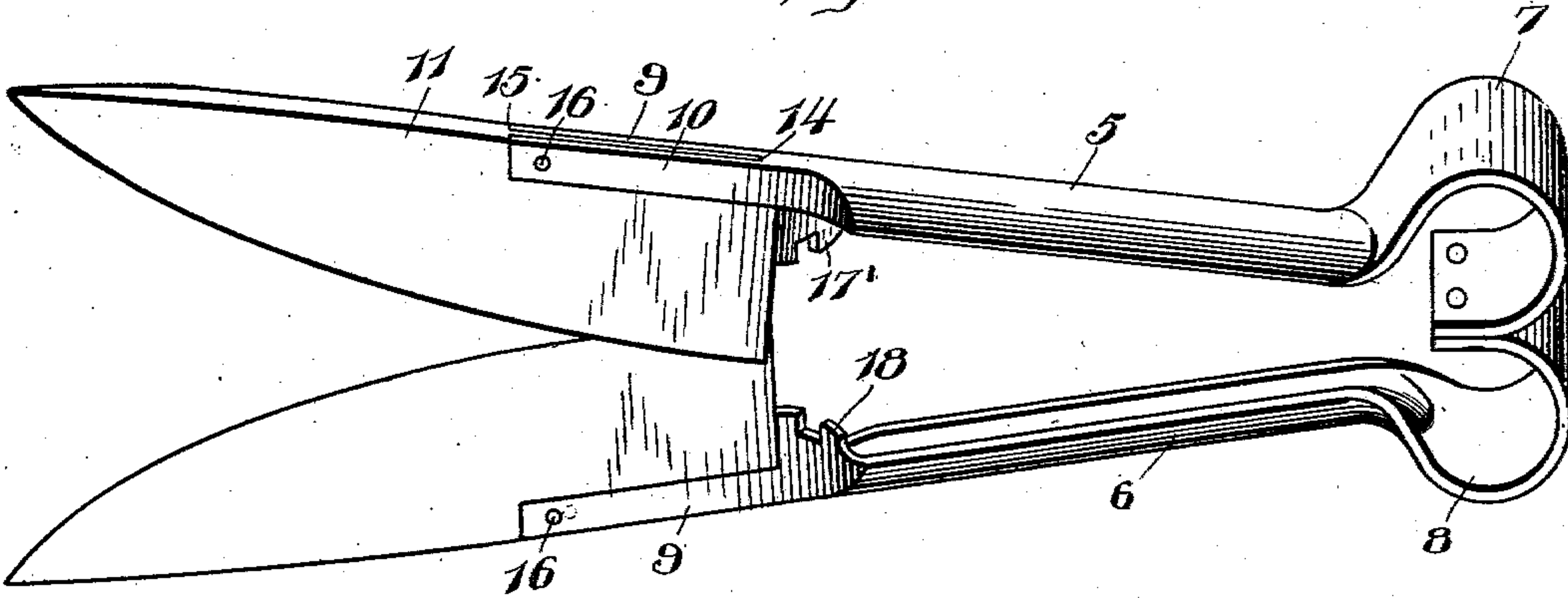


Fig. 2.

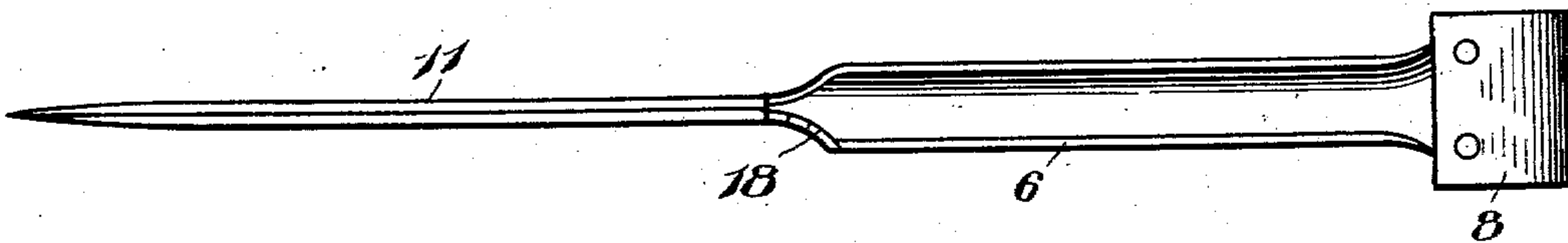


Fig. 3.

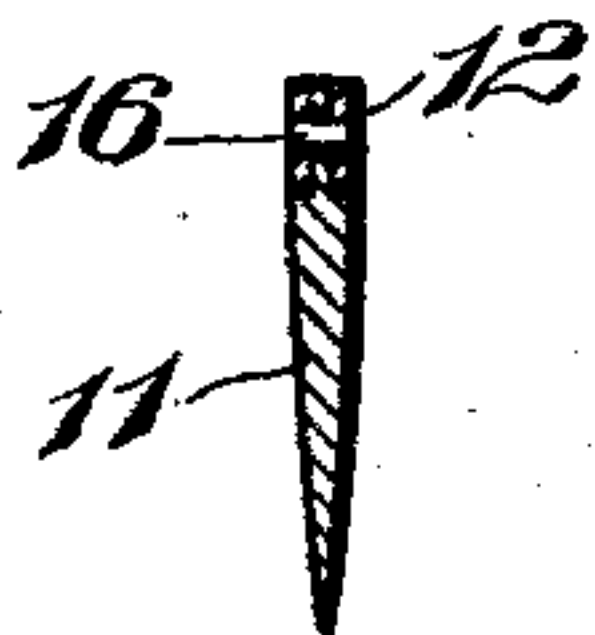
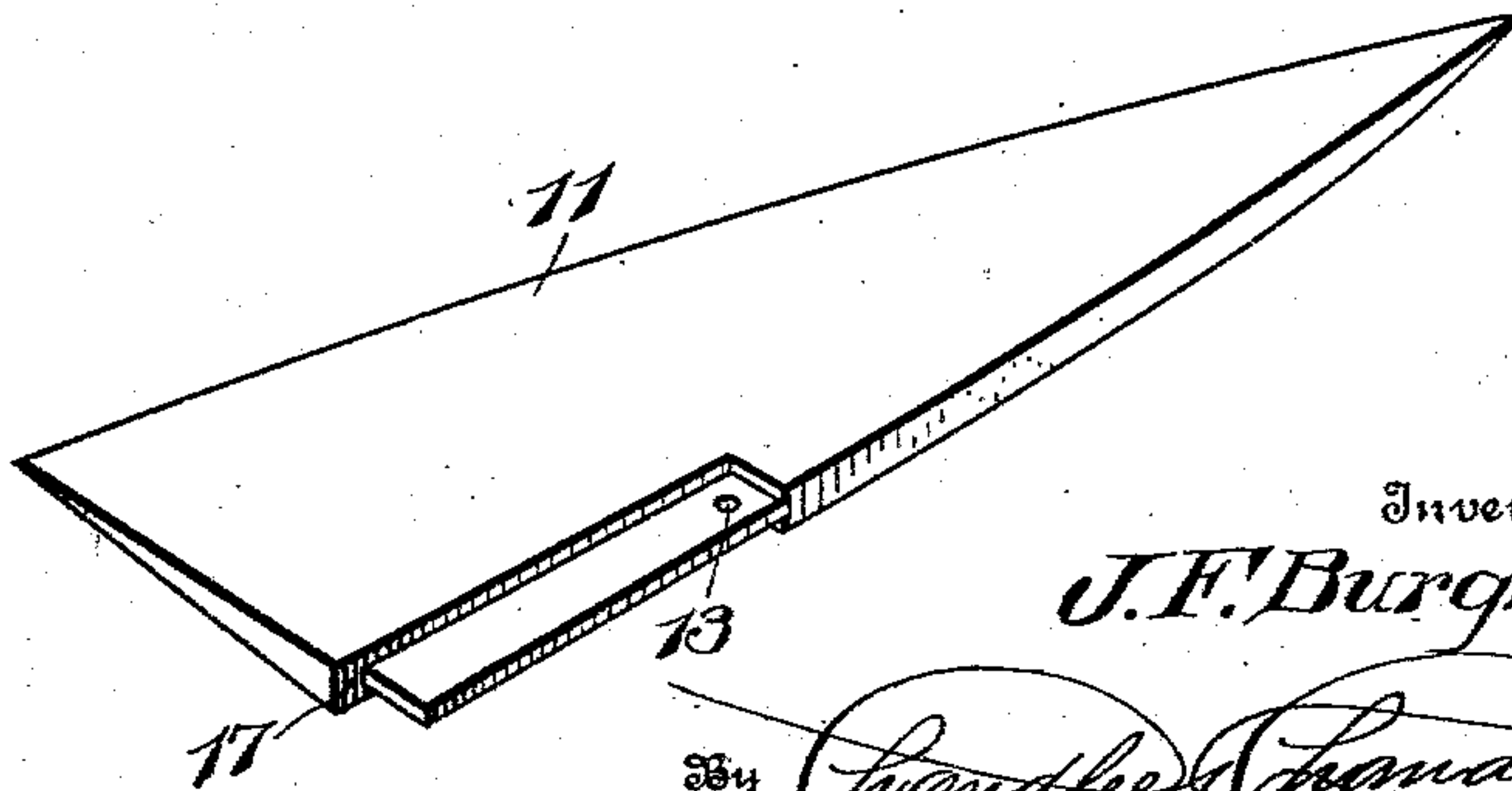


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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JUAN F. BURGHER, OF BELT, MONTANA.

SHEEP-SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 740,523, dated October 6, 1903.

Application filed May 19, 1902. Serial No. 107,979. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUAN F. BURGHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Belt, in the county of Cascade, State of Montana, have
 5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheep-Shears; 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 ap-
 10 pertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to shears, and more particularly to that class known as "sheep-shears;" and it has for its object to provide
 15 a tool of this nature from which the blades may be easily and quickly removed to facilitate sharpening or for substitution of other blades.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction which will insure against
 20 lateral springing of the blades from their proper operative positions, other objects and advantages of the invention being understood from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this
 25 specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side perspective view of shears embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the upper mem-
 30 ber of the shears. Fig. 3 is a section through one of the blades and the arm to which it is attached. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the detachable blades.

Referring now to the drawings, the present
 35 shears comprise the two arms 5 and 6, which are curved transversely to prevent injury to the hand of the operator, and the rear ends of which arms are flattened transversely and then bent into hook form, as shown at 7 and
 40 8, the free ends or bills of the hooks being riveted together. The arms are of spring metal, and the hooks are resilient, so that the arms may be moved toward and away from each other in the ordinary process of shearing.

45 The free or outer ends of the arms 5 and 6 are compressed laterally, so that two spaced wings or plates 9 and 10 are produced, and between these wings of each arm is disposed the reduced rear portion of the upper part of
 50 a blade 11, the recessed faces of the blade 11

receiving the wings, so that the latter lie flush with the side faces of the blade.

Through the outer end portions of the wings 9 and 10 are formed alining perforations 12, and in the blade 11 is formed a perforation 13
 55 so positioned that when the reduced portion of the blade is disposed between the wings, with the rear end of the reduced portion against the shoulder 14 and the shoulders 15 of the blade against the inner edges of the wings, the
 60 several perforations will aline to receive a pivot-pin 16. It will be noted that at the rear end of the blade the blade proper projects beyond the reduced portion, so that a shoulder 17 is formed which engages against the inner
 65 face of the arms at the base of the wings. The position of the pivot-pin 16 adjacent to the outer ends of the wings permits of the use of a single pin for holding the blade in place. The wings between which each blade is dis-
 70 posed tend to lie in mutual contact, and when the blade is to be inserted or removed the wings must be forced apart. The pin is carried by one of the wings between which the blade is held, and when the wings are sprung
 75 apart the pin is withdrawn from the blade and it may be removed.

On the inner face of each of the arms 5 and 6 and at the bases of the wings of the latter are formed the two lugs 17' and 18, which are
 80 in planes at right angles to each other, and the inner ends of these lugs are transversely slotted, so that when the arms are moved toward each other to their limit the slot of one lug will receive the other lug, and the
 85 sides of the slots will prevent lateral displacement of the arms, the lugs themselves acting as stops.

In practice modifications of the specific construction shown may be made, and any suit-
 90 able materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

As an article of manufacture, a tool of the
 95 class described comprising two arms of spring metal having their ends formed into hook shape and secured together at the ends of the hooks for movement toward and away from
 100 each other, the opposite end of each arm be-

ing slotted and bent upon itself, the metal
at the sides of the slot lying in parallel planes
to form spaced wings, the inner ends of the
wings being deflected outwardly to form webs,
5 one of which is of greater width than the
other, the wider webs of the two members
lying at right angles to each other and hav-
ing notches adapted for registration when the
two members are at the limit of their motion
10 toward each other, the metal lying between

the webs and the hooks bent into semicylin-
drical shape, and a blade removably dis-
posed between the spaced wings.

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

JUAN F. BURGHER.

Witnesses:

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