

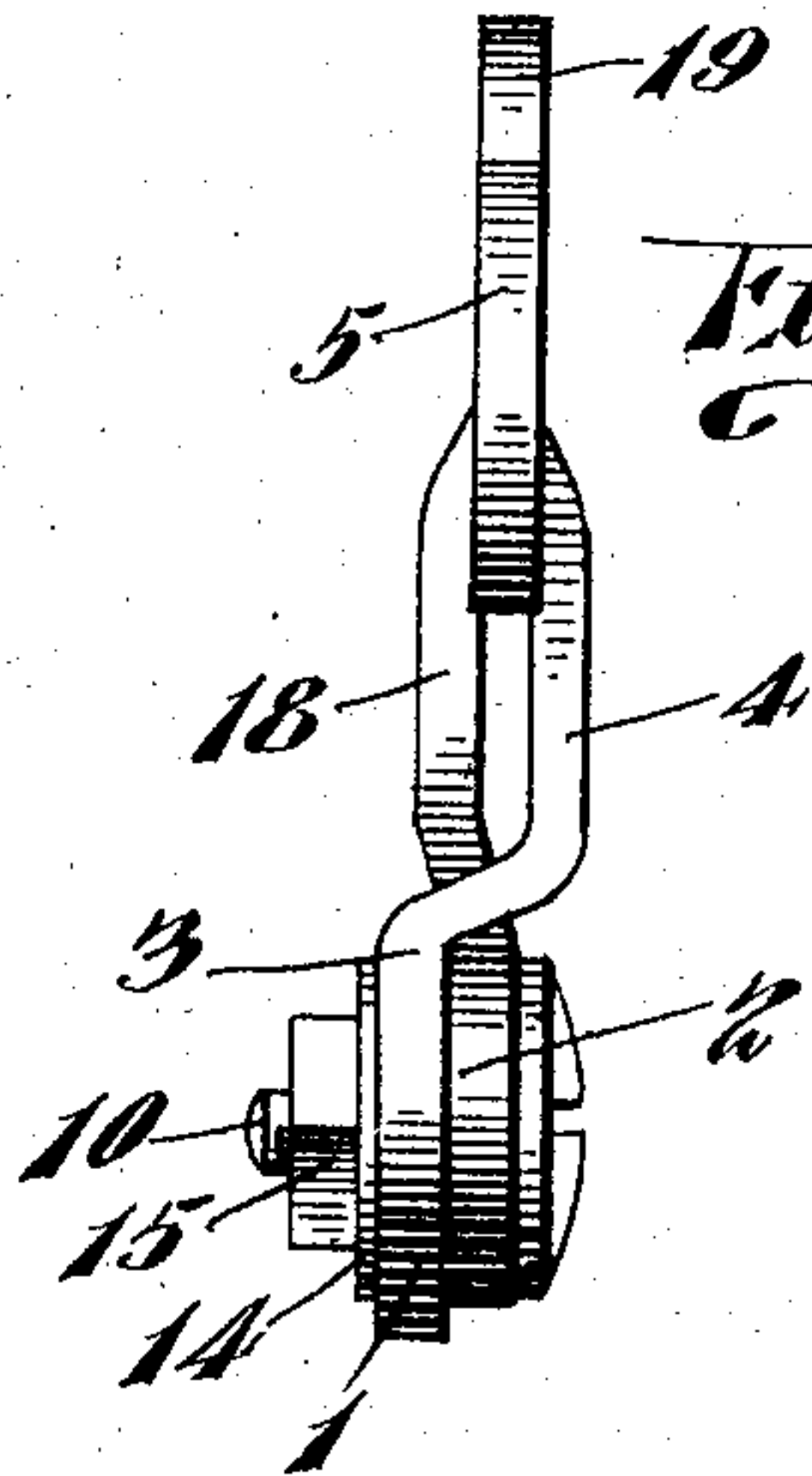
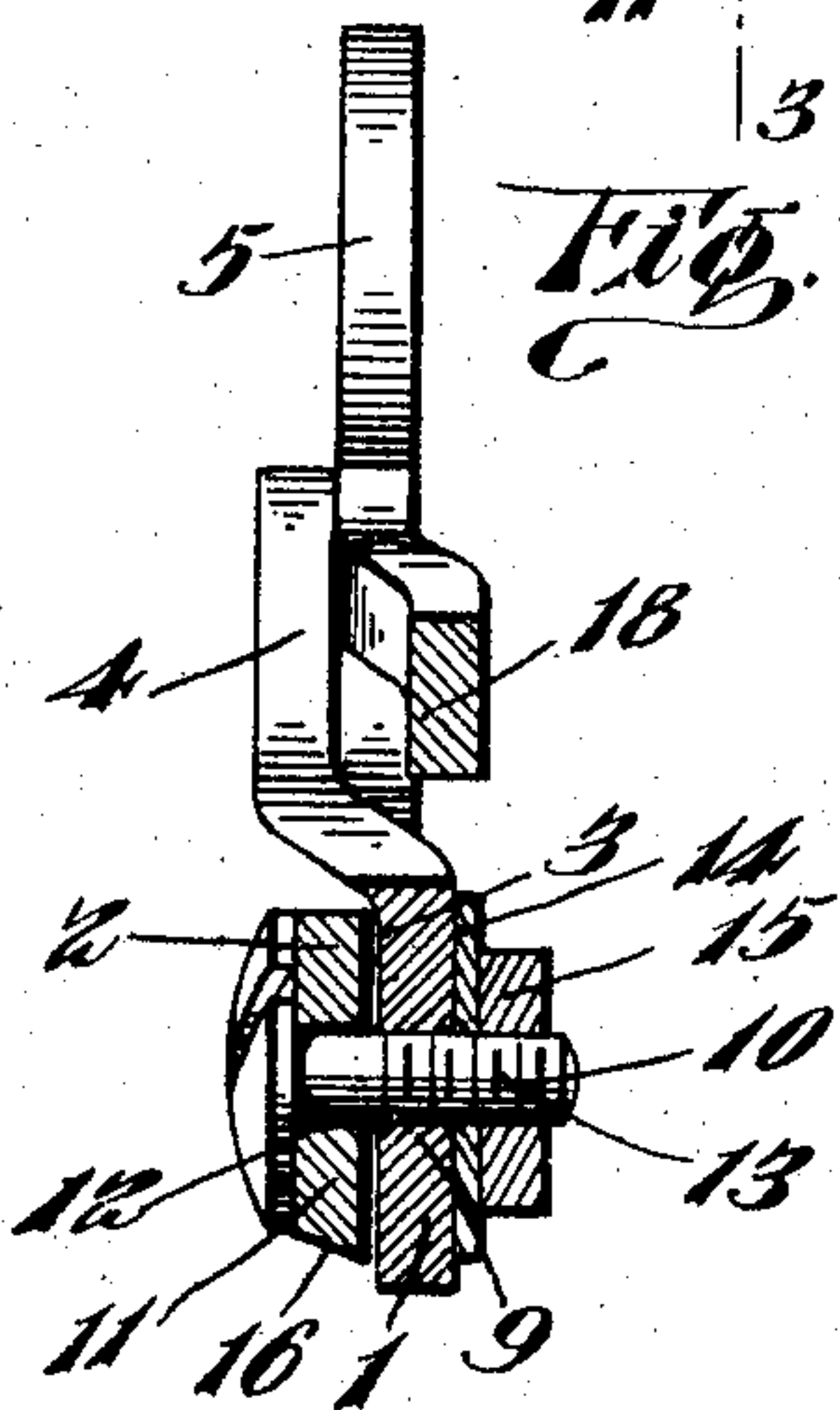
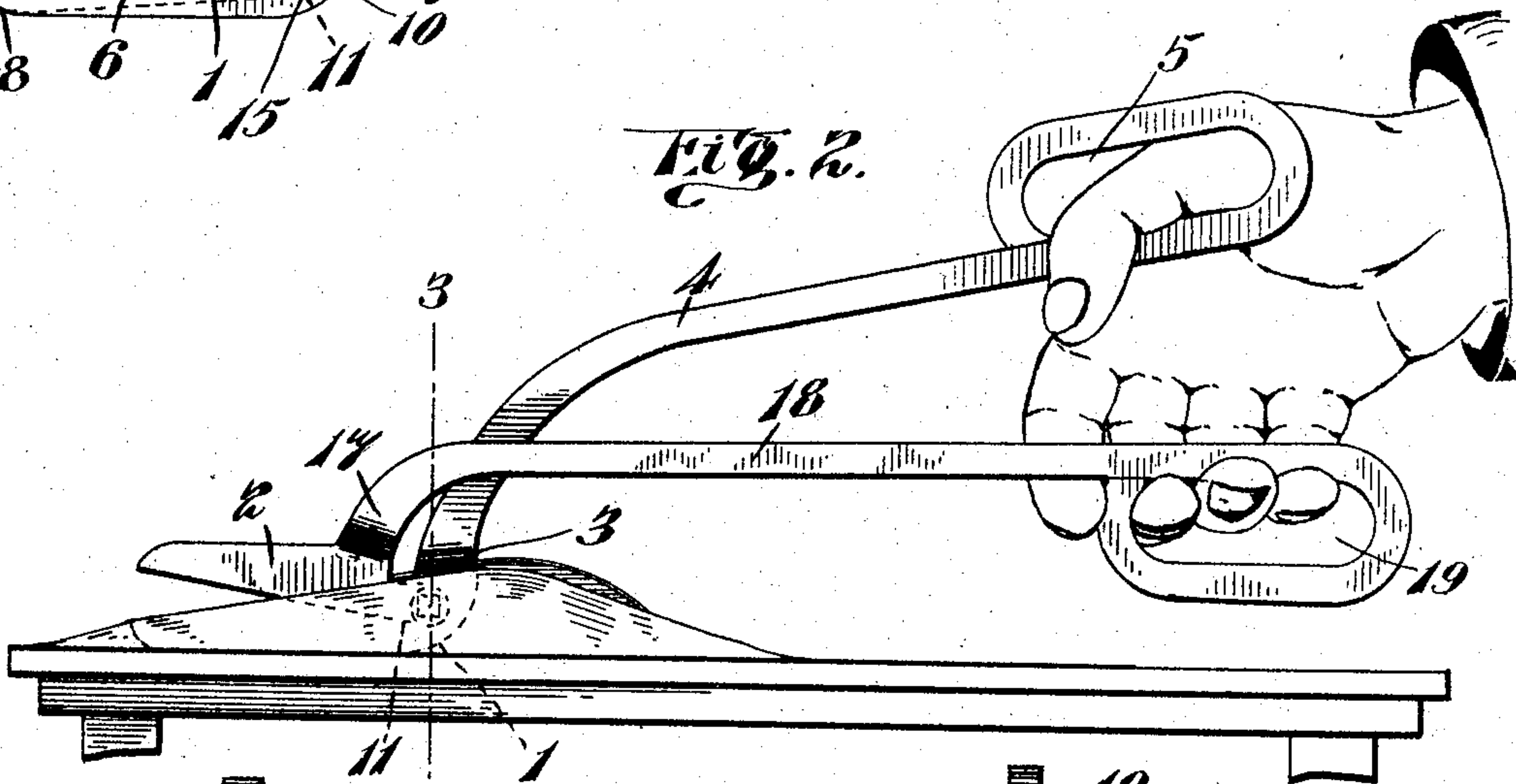
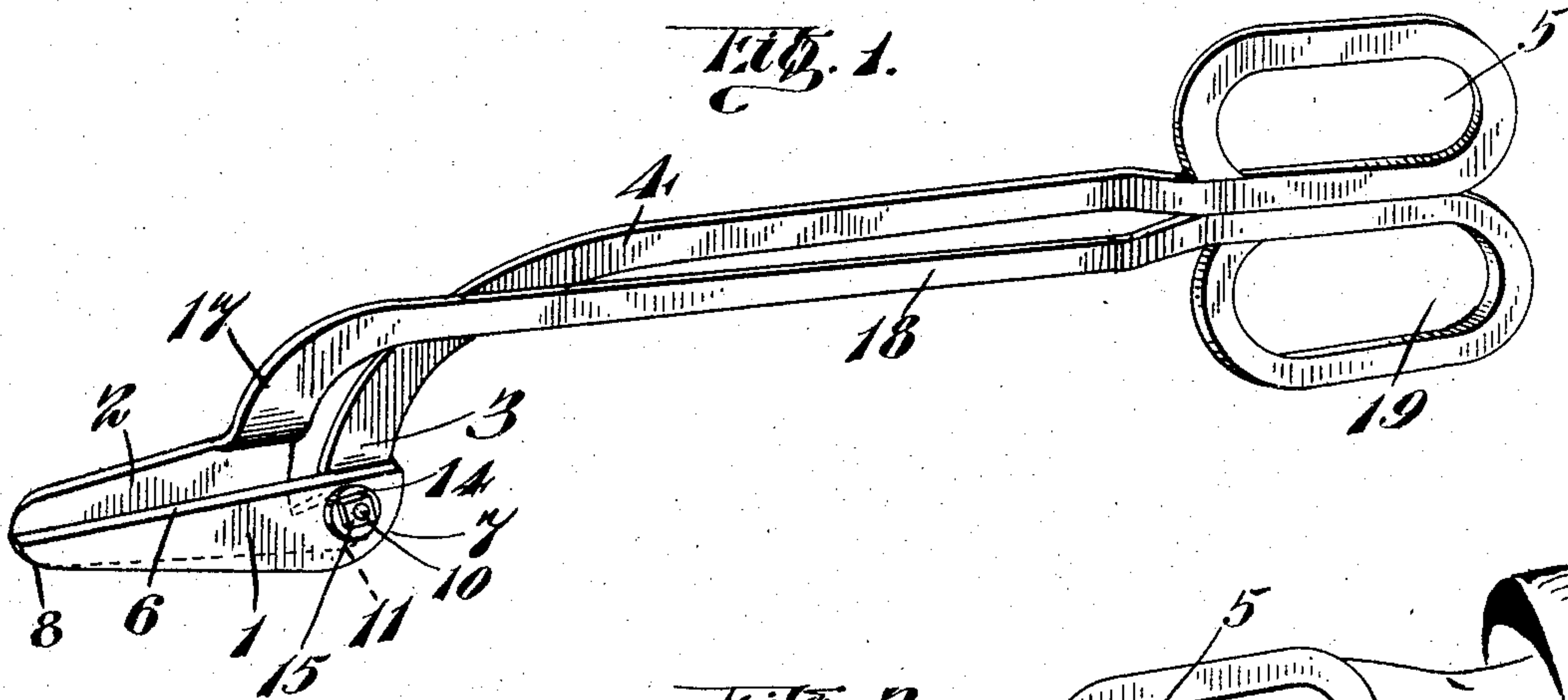
No. 778,089.

PATENTED DEC. 20, 1904.

W. E. WAHLIN.  
SHEARS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses  
Eugene M. Stacey  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER E. WAHLIN, OF FAIRVIEW, UTAH.

## SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 778,089, dated December 20, 1904.

Application filed July 14, 1904. Serial No. 216,590.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER E. WAHLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fairview, in the county of Sanpete and State of Utah, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shears; 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 relates to improvements in scissors or shears, and more especially to that class of shears adapted for cutting tin, sheet-iron, and other sheet metals, and also rubber, leather, linoleums, or any other heavy sheet material.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive, durable, and efficient device of this character in which the handle will be entirely above the sheet of material being cut, so that the latter will be permitted to lie flat and even.

With this 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 claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing its operation. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a rear end elevation of the device.

Referring to the drawings by numeral, 1 denotes the lower or stationary blade, and 2 the upper or movable blade, of my improved shears. Said blade 1 may be of any suitable size and form and has at the rear end of its upper edge a lateral offset 3 and an upwardly and rearwardly extending shank 4, which projects from said offset 3 and has upon its outer and upper end a finger loop or opening 5. Said blade 1 has its upper cutting edge beveled, as at 6, and its lower edge is rounded at each end, as indicated at 7 and 8. In the rear end of the blade 1 beneath said offset 3 is an opening 9, through which is passed the pivot-bolt

10, which pivotally secures said blades 1 and 2 together. The blade 2 is similar in form to the blade 1 and has at its rear end a rearwardly-projecting heel 11, which is formed with an opening 12 to receive the pivot-bolt 10. Said opening 12 is screw-threaded to receive the screw-threads 13 upon the bolt 10, upon the outer end of which is provided a washer 14 and a nut 15, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The bottom edge of the blade 2 is beveled, as at 16, to form a cutting edge which coacts with the cutting edge 6 of the blade 1. Upon the upper rear portion of the blade 2 is an offset 17, which projects laterally from the blade in a direction reverse to that which the offset 3 projects. The shank 18 of the blade 2 projects upwardly and rearwardly from said offset 17 and has upon its outer end a finger-loop 19, similar to said loop 5. The upper and outer portions of the shanks 4 and 18 are each bent or offset in opposite directions, so that said shanks cross each other and said finger-loops lie in the same plane.

The operation of the shears will be readily seen by reference to Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings. When the shears are used to cut a piece of sheet metal or the like, the lower stationary blade 1 slides upon the table as the device is moved along, and the upper movable blade is opened and closed to sever the material between the cutting edges 6 and 16. It will be seen that as the sheet of material is severed the cut or divided portion will pass rearwardly over the offsets 3 and 17, so that said sheet will be permitted to lie smoothly upon the table or other support upon which it rests.

By providing shanks 4 and 18 upon the offset portions of the two blades and by having them extend upwardly and rearwardly, as illustrated, it will be seen that the finger loops or handles will be disposed above the plane of the sheet of material being cut, and the latter will be permitted to lie flat while it is being cut. It will also be seen that by crossing the shanks 4 and 18 the cutting edges 6 and 16 of the blades will be caused to contact with each other when the blades are open and closed, any looseness at the pivotal connec-

tion being taken up by slight lateral pressure in opposite directions upon the finger-loops, as will be readily understood.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention 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 fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A pair of shears comprising a stationary blade, having an upwardly-curved shank and a lateral offset at the junction of the blade and

shank, and a movable blade having a rearwardly-projecting heel, a screw-pivot passing through the rear end of the stationary blade and through the heel of the movable blade, a curved shank extending from the movable blade and crossing the shank of the stationary blade, a lateral offset at the junction of the curved shank and the movable blade, and the finger-loops at the terminal ends of the shanks being disposed in the same plane, substantially as described.

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

WALTER E. WAHLIN.

Witnesses:

LARS JACOBSEN,  
JOSEPH JACOBSEN.