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T. S. LINSCOTT.

SCISSORS.

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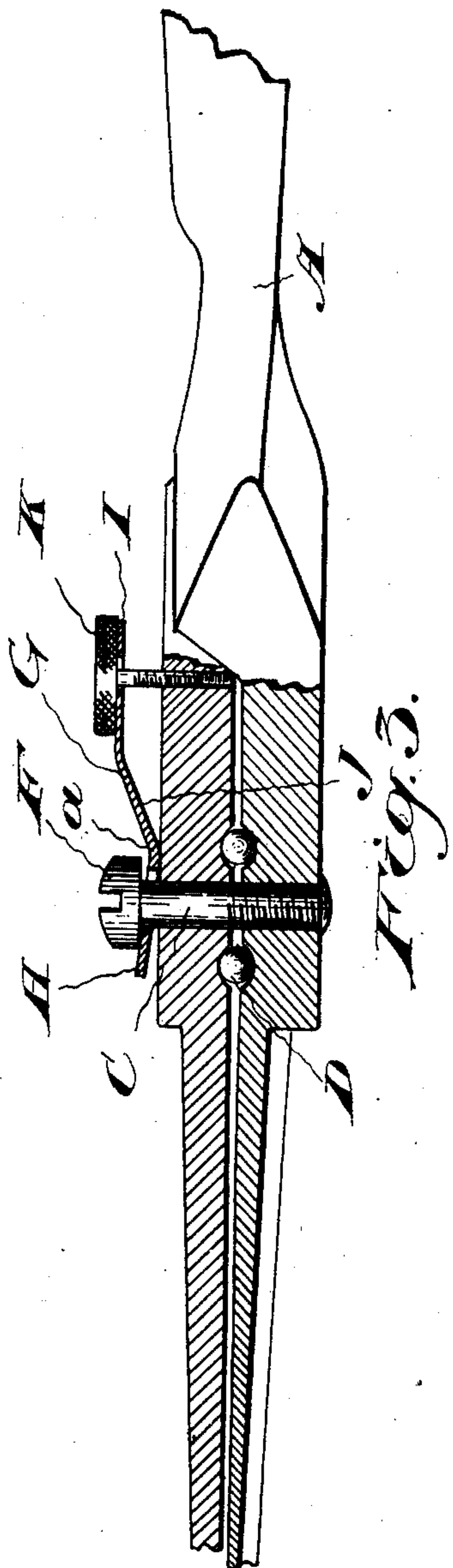


Fig. 3.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

Chas. D. B.
W. R. Tanner.

INVENTOR.

Thos. S. Linscott

BY

Richard Maybee

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS S. LINSKOTT, OF BRANTFORD, CANADA.

SCISSORS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS S. LINSKOTT, D. D., of the city of Brantford, in the county of Brant, Province of Ontario, Canada, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scissors or Shears, of which the following is a specification.

My object is to devise shears which will be easy in operation owing to the absence of unnecessary friction and in which the blades are held in operative engagement by a regulable spring-tension device, substantially as hereinafter more specifically described and then definitely claimed.

15 Figure 1 is a plan view of a pair of scissors constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of part of one of the blades. Fig. 3 is an exaggerated longitudinal section of a portion of a pair of scissors.

20 In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures.

In their main features the scissors are the same as those of ordinary construction and
25 comprise the blades A and B, provided with the usual handles. The blades are connected by a pivot-bolt C, which is screwed into the blade A and preferably at its end slightly riveted or otherwise held from turning. This
30 bolt passes through the blade B, the blade being free to turn on the bolt and also free to move up and down. Around the pivot-bolt a ball-race D is formed between the two blades, half being on one blade and half on
35 the other, though the groove might be wholly in one blade. Within this race are arranged a series of balls E, forming a ball-bearing between the blades of the scissors. The pivot-bolt has a head F formed thereon
40 a short distance above the blade B.

A lever-spring G is bent substantially as shown, its lower end H being connected with the upper end I by means of an upwardly-inclined portion J, the result being that a fulcrum or bearing is formed at the point a
45 in contact with the blade B. The bolt C extends through the part H, the latter engaging the under side of the head. Through the

part I passes the stem of a tension-screw K, the stem of the screw being threaded into the
50 blade B.

From this construction it follows that by adjusting the tension-screw K the spring G may be caused to exert a greater or lesser spring leverage between the blade B and the
55 head F of the bolt. The blades of the shears are thus held with their blades in operative position by a spring tension, which results in their operating properly under all conditions and which permits of any wear being taken
60 up at any time.

The ball-bearings cause the shears to operate with ease no matter how hard the work may be on which they are employed and, further, obviate the wear which usually takes
65 place on the pivots of ordinary shears or scissors.

The spring is important not only on account of its effect in holding the blades of the shears in proper position as far as their cutting
70 edges are concerned, but also important in holding in operative position the parts of the ball-race formed between the blades of the shears, all lost motion in the ball-bearing being thus avoided and wear taken up when-
75 ever it occurs.

These shears will be found to be superior in all respects to those provided with ordinary pivots, and the style of spring tension employed will be found to admit of easy, ac-
80 curate, and fine adjustment.

What I claim as my invention is—

In scissors or shears a pivot-bolt secured to one blade and extending loosely through a hole in the other; a head on the bolt; a bent
85 spring-lever of the first order having a bearing or fulcrum on the blade adjacent to the head and engaging with one end the under side of the latter; and a tension-screw tapped into the blade and engaging the other end of
90 the lever-spring to regulate its tension, substantially as described.

THOMAS S. LINSKOTT.

Witnesses:

J. M. NESS,

E. M. LINSKOTT.