H. CLAUSS.

POCKET CIGAR SCISSORS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 10, 1907.

921,801. Patented May 18, 1909.

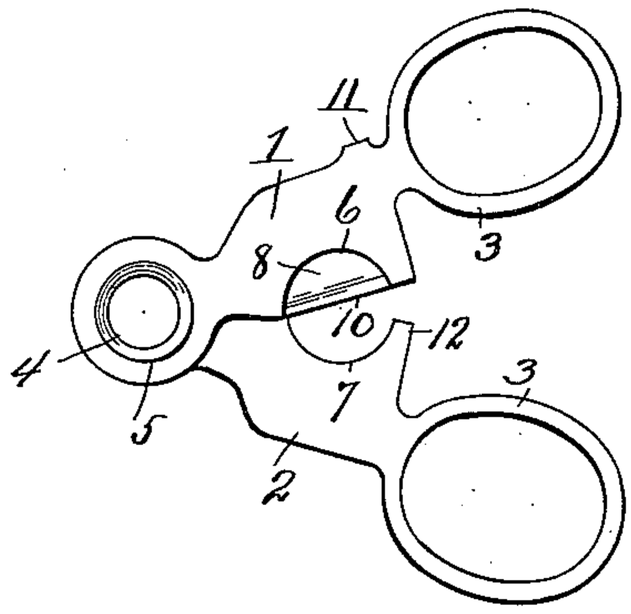

Fig. 1.

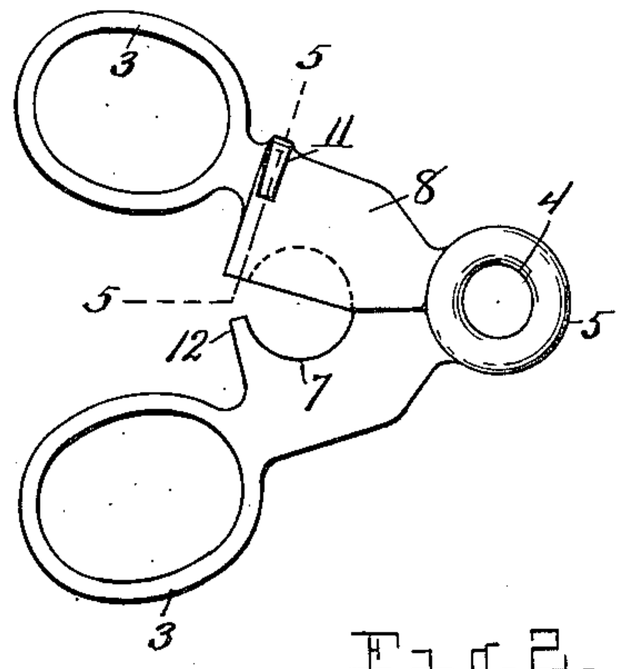

Fig. 2.

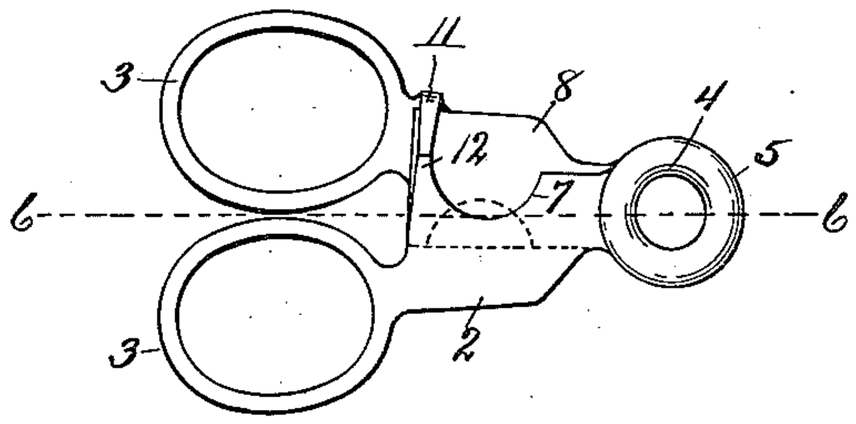

Fig. 3.

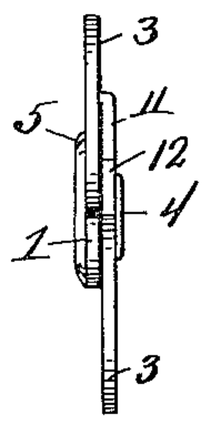

Fig. 4.

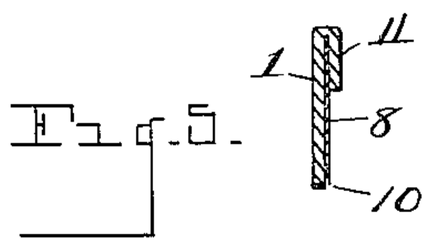

Fig. 5.

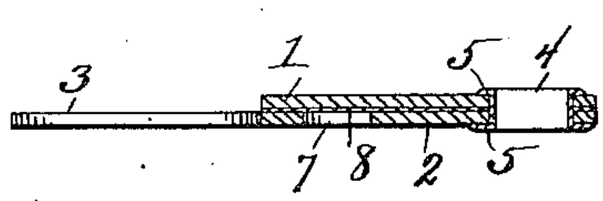

Fig. 6.

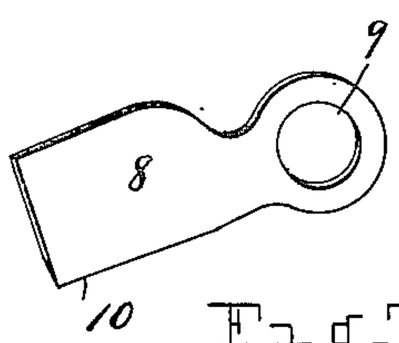

Fig. 7.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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POCKET CIGAR-SCISSORS.

No. 921,801. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 18, 1909.

Application filed January 10, 1907. Serial No. 351,610.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRIE CLAUSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fremont, in the county of Sandusky, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket Cigar-Scissors; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to pocket cigar scissors, and consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter set forth and claimed.

The object of the invention is to produce pocket scissors of simple, compact and comparatively inexpensive construction adapted for clipping the ends of cigars, and wherein the arrangement is such as to enable the employment of a wafer blade, thereby greatly cheapening the cost of manufacture, and wherein provision is made for securing the blade in place and for giving it the required backing to afford the requisite rigidity.

The above object is attained by the structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is an elevation of one side of a pair of pocket scissors involving my invention, the scissors being opened. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the opposite side thereof. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the side shown in Fig. 2, the scissors being closed. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a transverse section on line 5—5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a sectional view on line 6—6 of Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the wafer blade removed.

Referring to the characters of reference, 1 and 2 designate jaw members respectively having handles 3 with openings for the thumb and finger to afford means for manipulating the jaw members. The forward ends of the jaws are apertured to receive an eyelet or hollow rivet 4 which is flanged over at its ends, as shown at 5, and serves not only to unite the jaws, but affords as well a fulcrum or pivotal point upon which they swing.

The jaw members are provided in the inner edges thereof with concavities 6 and 7 respectively. Mounted upon the jaw member 1 and lying against the side thereof is a wafer blade 8 formed of very thin sheet steel having at one end an aperture 9 through which passes the eyelet or hollow rivet 4 and upon which the blade becomes pivotally mounted so as to swing with the movement of said jaw member and is interposed as will be seen, between the jaw members 1 and 2. The lower edge of the blade is beveled to produce a cutting edge 10 and said cutting edge extends across the concavity 6 in the jaw member 1. To secure the blade to the jaw member 1 so as to insure its movement therewith, there is formed upon the upper edge of said jaw member an integral prong 11 which is bent over onto the outer face of the blade to bind it to the side of said jaw member, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. By this arrangement the blade is caused to move with the jaw member 1 when said member is actuated, and at the same time is held firmly against the side of said jaw member so as to stiffen the blade and give the requisite rigidity thereto for cutting.

In the operation of the scissors, the jaw members are opened and the end of a cigar placed in the concavity 7 of the jaw member 2 when by closing said jaws, the knife 8 is caused to sever the end of the cigar, as will be well understood. The position of the blade between the jaw members causes its cutting edge to shear by the edge of the concavity 7 as the jaws are closed, while said jaws engaging the opposite sides of the blade as they are brought together, prevent the blade springing and hold it firmly to its work. The diameter of the eyelet or hollow rivet 5 is such as to prevent the tilting or racking of the jaws thereon, whereby said jaws are always maintained in proper parallel relation.

As the jaws come together at the completion of the operation of cutting, the end of the prong 11 strikes the edge of the jaw member 2 at the rear end thereof, as shown at 12 in Fig. 3, thereby serving as a stop to limit the closing movement of the jaws.

Having thus fully set forth my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. An article of manufacture comprising the opposed jaw members pivoted together at one end to lie in parallel relation, each of said jaw members having a concavity in its

inner edge, a thin blade mounted upon the flat side of one of said jaw members and supported thereby to render it operative for cutting, said blade having a straight cutting edge crossing the concavity of said jaw member and being secured at its ends on opposite sides of said concavity, the edge of said blade coacting with the concavity in the other jaw member in the operation of cutting.

2. Pocket scissors comprising opposed jaw members, a rivet pivotally uniting said jaw members at one end to hold them in parallel relation, a wafer blade interposed between the jaw members having one end mounted upon said rivet and the other end made fast to one of the jaws.

3. Pocket scissors comprising jaw members, a rivet uniting said jaw members at one end to pivotally join them in parallel relation, a relatively thin blade interposed between the jaw members having one end pivotally mounted upon said rivet, each of the jaw members having a concavity in its inner edge, the cutting edge of the blade crossing the concavity in one of said jaw members, means for securing the blade rigidly to said jaw member, the edge of said blade coacting with the edge of the concavity in the other jaw member in the operation of cutting.

4. Pocket scissors comprising jaw members, a hollow rivet of relatively large diameter uniting the forward ends of the jaw members to pivotally join them in parallel relation, a thin blade interposed between the jaw members, one end of said blade having an aperture through which said rivet passes and a prong upon one of the jaw members engaging the rear end of the blade to fasten the blade rigidly thereto.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRIE CLAUSS.

Witnesses:
C. A. THULL,
HAROLD VARLEY.