Jan. 6, 1953

P. ALTHAUSEN

2,624,114

SHEARS

Filed Feb. 1, 1950

FIG. 1

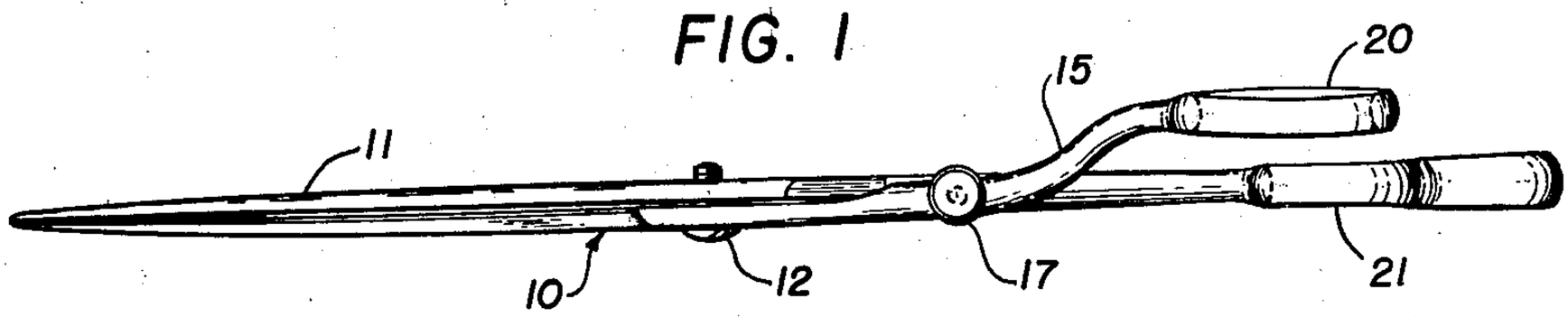


FIG. 2

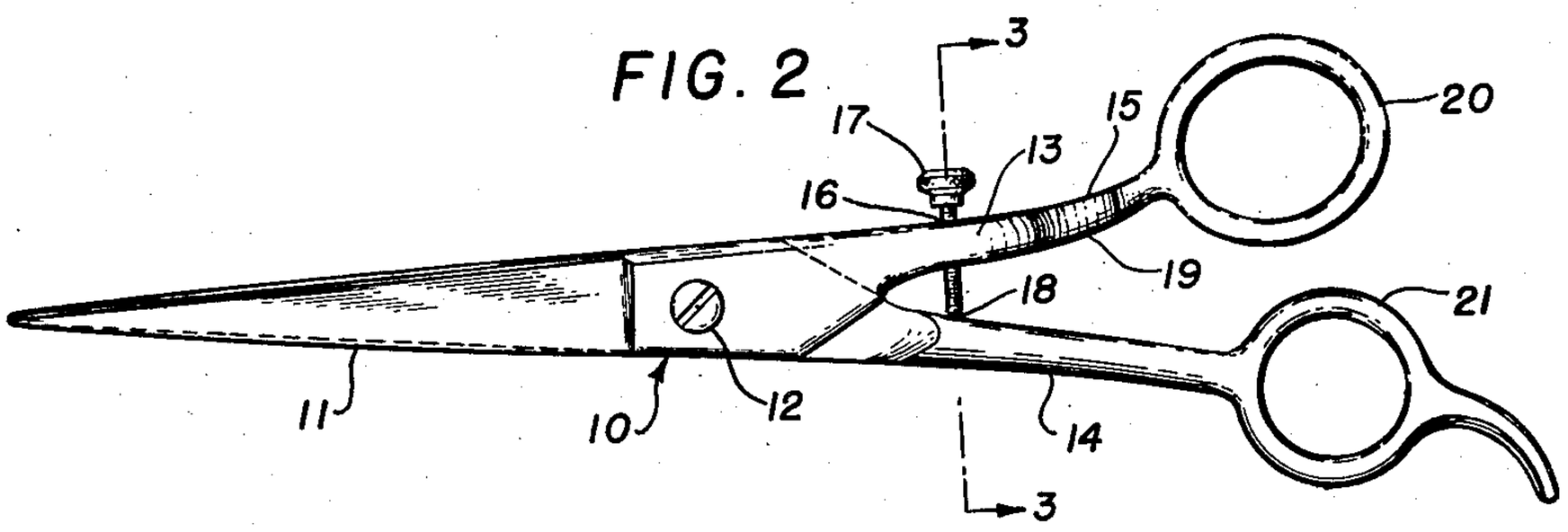
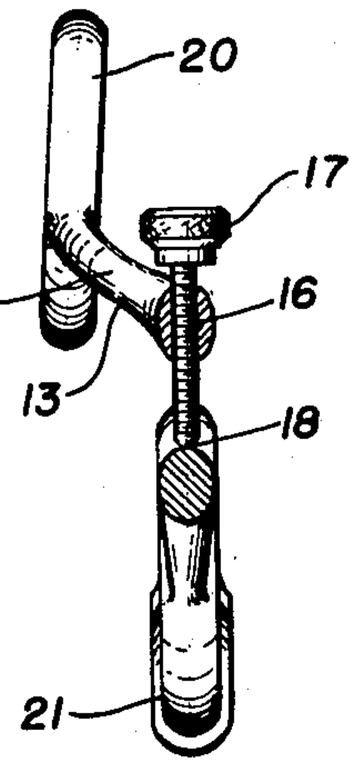


FIG. 3



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SHEARS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 30—257)

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This invention relates to shears, and particularly those for use by barbers in the cutting of hair.

Presently known shears are deficient in operation because of their tendency to slip over the material to be cut. This slipping allows the material which is to be cut to be grasped between the blades of the shears and, in the case of hair cutting, may prove most undesirable. In order to prevent slipping, various devices have been employed including bowing of the blades of the shears, tightening of the bevel screw and various other structural features, none of which have proven satisfactory.

An object of the present invention is to provide a pair of shears which may be employed with a minimum of fatigue.

Another object of this invention is to provide a pair of shears which will not slip over the material to be cut.

A further object of this invention is to provide a pair of shears which will take advantage of the normal configuration of the human hand, in increasing its cutting action.

A feature of the present invention is its novel offset thumb bow shaft.

Another feature of this invention is its adjustable set screw structure which enables the operator to align the points of the shears.

A further feature of this invention is its elevated thumb bow structure, which eliminates operator fatigue.

The invention consists of the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as herein illustrated, described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, is illustrated one form of embodiment of the invention, in which drawings similar reference characters designate corresponding parts, and in which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a complete embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the shears, according to this invention.

Figure 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 in Figure 2, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Referring to the drawings, 10 indicates a pair of shears having blades 11 thereon, pivotally joined by a screw 12 at a suitable point. Each blade 11 is provided with a shaft 13—14 at the end thereof. The upper shaft 13, hereinafter referred to as a thumb bow shaft, is offset, as indicated at 15 in the direction of the hand of the user. The lower shaft 14 is straight, in accordance with the conventional manner of construction.

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At a point forward of the offset 15, the shaft 13 is provided with a threaded bore 16 to receive therein a set screw 17. The set screw 17 extends below the shaft 13 and is adapted to strike against the upper surface of the shaft 14, as indicated at 18. It will thus be seen that the shafts 13—14 may be brought together no closer than the point at which the bottom of the set screw 17 makes contact with the shaft 14.

In addition to being offset, the thumb bow shaft 13 is upwardly curved, as indicated at 19, so that the thumb bow 20 lies in a plane above that of the thumb bow 21, and substantially above that of the presently known shears (not shown).

As a result of the above described structure, the shears operate so that when the fingers of the user are thrust through the bows 20—21 in the customary manner, a lateral thumb pressure is naturally applied to the thumb bow 20. This lateral pressure is translated through the shaft 13 and the pivotal screw 12 to the shear blades 11. The blades 11 are thus brought into a most advantageous contact with each other along their cutting edges. It is thus possible to loosen the pivotal screw 12 in a degree formerly impossible with the conventional type of shears without decreasing the cutting action of the said shears. The loosening of the pivotal screw 12 decreases the amount of wear upon the cutting edges of the shears. It will thus be possible to use shears made in accordance with the present invention over a more prolonged period of time, without the necessity of sharpening the said blades. This loosening of the pivotal screw also enables the shears to be operated with the greatly reduced amount of fatigue at an increased speed.

The elevated thumb bow 20 further reduces the fatigue of the user, by making it unnecessary to completely close the hand during each cutting operation. It is well known that the human hand can apply more pressure at a point when the fingers are not too close to one another, and with less fatigue.

During the life of any shears it becomes necessay to sharpen or adjust the structure. As a result of these operations the points of the said shears frequently become misaligned, so that they do not meet. The alignment of the points of a pair of shears is most essential for its satisfactory operation in the cutting of hair. Accordingly, the set screw 17 provided in the present invention enables the operator, although unskilled in the

adjustment of shears, to bring the points of the said shears into absolute register, despite any variations due to sharpening or mishandling of the said shears.

The set screw 17 also provides a heeling point for the shafts of the said shears, which heeling point is provided by the meeting of the post in the customary scissors construction.

It will be apparent from the foregoing description and the accompanying drawings, that there has been provided a type of shears which will operate efficiently over a prolonged period of time; require a minimum amount of sharpening, and greatly reduce the fatigue of the users thereof.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

A pair of shears comprising, a first blade, a second blade, a transverse member pivotally connecting the blades at one end thereof, an extension in line with the first blade, a laterally offset

extension of the second blade, a finger receiving bow carried upon the free end of the straight extension and a thumb receiving bow upon the free end of the offset extension, said bows lying in parallel, laterally spaced planes.

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