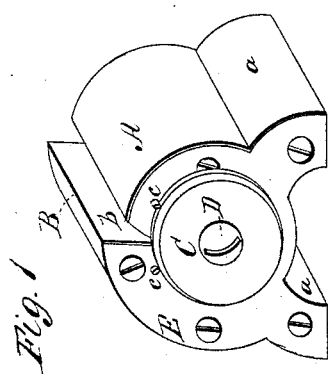


Patented, Sep. 5, 1865.



Thos. H. Dodge

Thos. H. Knapp

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS K. KNAPP, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

SCISSORS-SHARPENER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 49,764, dated September 5, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, T. K. KNAPP, of the city and county of Worcester, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scissors-Sharpener; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my said improvements, and Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal section.

In the drawings, A represents the frame of the sharpener, which is supported in this instance by legs *a a*. The top of frame A has a slit or opening, *b*, the left-hand lip, B, rising somewhat higher than the other, as fully shown in the drawings. A metal plate, E, is secured to the front end of frame A, and a circular steel knife, C, is fastened to the side of said plate by a screw, D, as fully indicated in the drawings. There are two guide-pins, *e e*, upon the outside of plate E, by which the height of knife C is regulated.

The operation is as follows: The sharpener being arranged for use as shown in Fig. 1, the operator takes a pair of scissors, opens the same, and, placing the blade in the slit *b*, with the inside toward lip B and the edge resting upon the top of the cutter C and bottom *g* of the slit *b*, draws the blade to be sharpened from heel to point over the top edge of the cutter C.

By the above operation the edge of the blade is rendered sharp, the bevel being uniform and smooth, with a slight curve from the cutting-edge to the back, which is the best form to render the action of the edge most effective. The particles of steel removed from the blade by the cutter C fall into the opening *e* and thence pass down and out at *f*. The opening

in cutter C for the screw D is made larger than the screw, as seen at *d*, so that as the cutter wears or is turned off it can be moved up to its proper position. After one point in the cutter is worn so as to become dull it can be turned a little, when a new cutting-edge will be presented for use. After the entire surface has become dull the cutter can be removed and its periphery turned off or ground, when it can be used as before.

This device with careful usage will last a hundred years. When the scissor-blades have been sharpened a smooth cutting-edge is produced in all cases, thus avoiding the wire-edge frequently found after scissors have been sharpened in the ordinary manner.

The body A may be made of metal and cast hollow, in which case plate E may be dispensed with. Instead of pins *e e* a groove might be turned in the end of frame A to receive the cutter, the upper edge of the groove being the right distance for the edge of the cutter.

I do not wish to be understood as claiming anything shown or described in the patent granted to George Hinman, February 23, 1858, or in the patent granted to John C. Loveland, March 30, 1858.

Having described my improved scissors-sharpener, what I claim as of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the frame A, of the discharge-opening *e f* and circular cutter C, having an enlarged hole, *d*, through its center, whereby all clogging of the instrument is prevented, while the periphery of the cutter C can be ground or turned off without impairing its operation, all as set forth.

THOS. K. KNAPP.

Witnesses:

H. L. FULLER,
THOS. H. DODGE.