G. CONOVER.

Scissors.

No. 208,467. Patented Oct. 1, 1878.

Fig. 1.

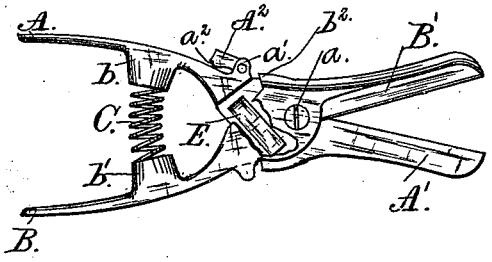


Fig. 2.

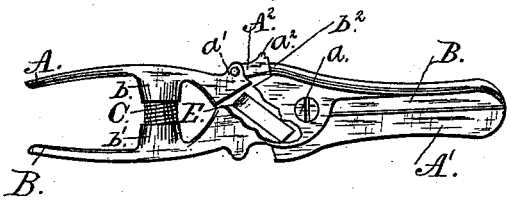


Fig. 3.

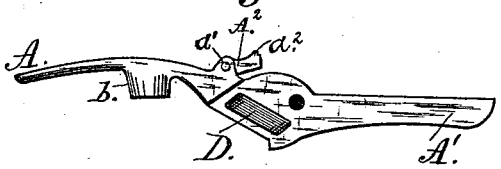
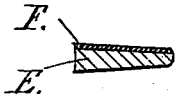


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE CONOVER, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN SCISSORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,467**, dated October 1, 1878; application filed August 22, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE CONOVER, of the city of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scissors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which 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 letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to scissors provided with springs for forcing the blades together; and it consists in arranging the said springs behind the pivot-pin and separate therefrom.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view of my improved scissors when open, partly broken away. Fig. 2 represents a similar view of the same when closed and locked. Fig. 3 represents a detail view of one of the blades, which is recessed to receive a spring; and Fig. 4 represents a detail view of said spring with its metallic facing.

A designates one of the handles of the scissors, and A^1 the blade, which is formed in a single piece therewith. In like manner B designates the other handle, having a similar blade, B′. These two halves, A A^1 and B B′, are pivoted together at *a* in the usual style, so that the compression of said handles will cause said blades to close and cut.

To save labor in opening said scissors after cutting, an expansion-spring, C, of helical form, is interposed between said handles A B. The ends of said spring rest freely in cylindrical sockets *b* b^1 on the inside of said handles. The sides of said sockets brace said spring and protect it. They also prevent it from being accidentally displaced; but the absence of any positive fastening allows said spring to be readily removed by hand for repairs or cleansing, and makes the screw-pivot *a* the only attachment which needs to be withdrawn in order to separate the halves of the implement.

In carrying scissors in the pocket, and under other circumstances, it is often desirable to lock the blades together in a closed position. This has heretofore been accomplished by means of a dog pressing against a shoulder on one of the blades. In my drawings, A^2 designates such a dog, pivoted at one end between lugs a^1 a^1 on handle A, and having its other end adapted to bear against shoulder b^2 on the outside of the rear end of blade B. This locking-dog is provided with a tooth or thumb-nail rest, a^2, formed on its upper outer corner. By means of this it is very readily drawn out of engagement with shoulder b^2, so as to leave spring C free to open the scissors.

For the sake of symmetry, blade A^1 is provided with a shoulder opposite and similar to B′, and handle B is provided with a lug or projection corresponding in appearance to lugs a^1 a^1; but these parts have no function. I claim no novelty in this locking-dog.

D designates a recess, formed in the inside of the base of blade A, rectangular and elongated in shape, and extending obliquely from a point even with pivot *a* to a point behind or below the same. Said recess D is adapted to receive a rubber spring, E, which has a metallic facing, F, to preserve it from undue wear and prevent it from binding the blades too greatly; or a metallic spring of suitable construction may be inserted in said socket. The object of said spring is to force apart the bases and handles of said blades, thereby bringing the blades themselves closely together, so as to compensate for any tendency to separate, developed by improper construction or wear at the pivotal point resulting from long usage.

The blades of my scissors completely shield the spring E. Whenever worn out by long or hard service, either the metallic facing F or the spring E, or both, may be removed (no fastening being employed) and a substitute or substitutes inserted in recess D. The form of this recess may be considerably modified without impairing the operativeness or value of my device, and various other changes may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

My improvements above described may be applied to any ordinary kind of scissors or shears whatsoever.

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

The combination of blade A^1, recessed at D, behind the pivot-pin of a pair of scissors, with blade B′ and a spring adapted to set within said recess and to force the said blades together, said spring being independent of the pivot-pin and of any other fastening whatever.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE CONOVER.

Witnesses:
GEORGE TERRY,
ROGER M. SHERMAN.