G. SCHRADE.

SCISSORS,

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1913.

1,186,235. Patented June 6,1916.

Fig. 1.

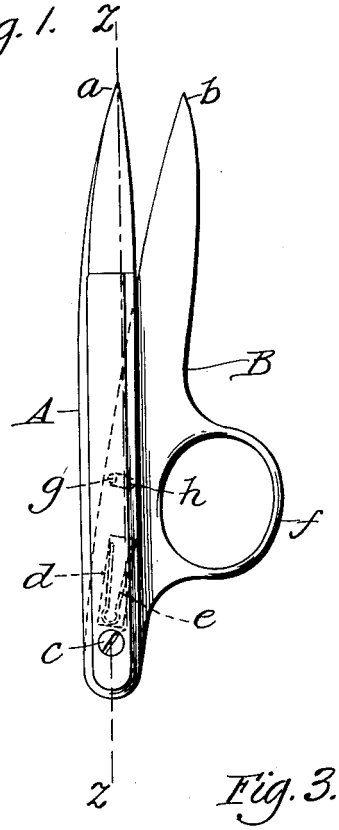


Fig. 2.

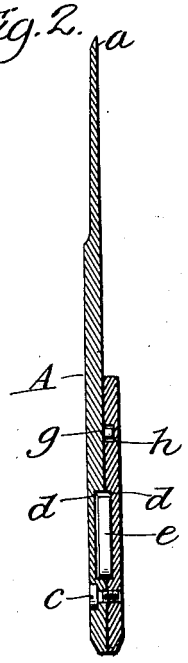
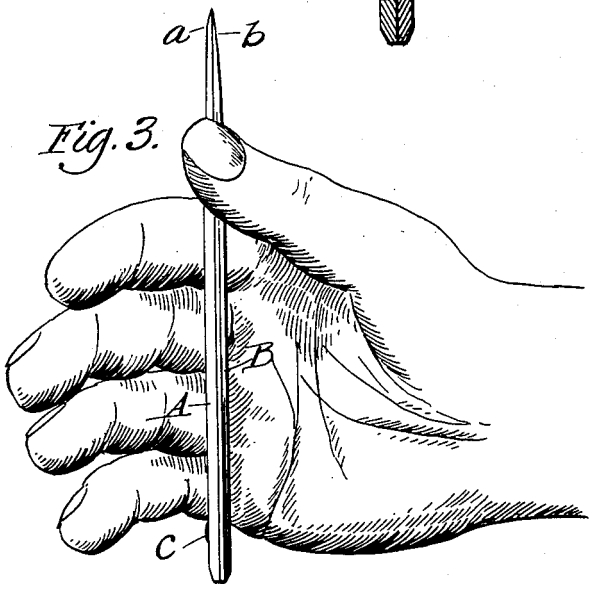


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE SCHRADE, OF SOLINGEN, GERMANY.

SCISSORS.

1,186,235. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 6, 1916.

Application filed December 11, 1913. Serial No. 805,998.

To *all whom* it *may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE SCHRADE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Solingen, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scissors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the class of scissors more particularly adapted for use by weavers in cutting threads while working at a loom.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a pair of scissors which may be used with facility by the operator but will leave the hand of the user carrying them free to manipulate other work while they are continuously carried ready for use.

Another object is to have the body of the scissors lie in the palm of the hand with the cutting blades extending across and nearly at right angles with the index finger, so the blades will be supported by it.

Still another object is to have a finger ring scissors, with a spring and automatic blade controlling mechanism, which is entirely covered up by the blade members and prevented from any possible entanglement with adjacent threads.

In the drawings I have shown the construction and manner of using my device.

Figure 1 is a side view of the scissors partly in section; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of Fig. 1 on the lines *x—x* and Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the position and operation of the scissors when held in the hand.

The scissors are made up of two members A and B terminating in cutting blades a, and 6. The two members are pivoted together at one end by a screw c.

Recessed between the inner faces of the two members A and B at a point between the pivot c, and the cutting blades *a,* and *b,* a blade spring e, is embedded, which acts to press the cutting members continuously outward into an open position. The spring e, is housed between the members A and B and is so located as to have its confining recess always entirely covered by them.

At a point, nearer the cutting blades than the spring, I provide the inner face of the member A with a pin g which fits snugly into and moves within an oblong recess *h,* on the inner face of the member B. This controls the movement outward of the blades so that when not pressed together they are always open within a certain limit. The recess h, and pin g, are located in the face of the blade members in such a position that when the two members are fastened together by the screw C, the recess and pin are always entirely covered, which excludes all dust or foreign substances. The same is the case with the spring E.

The member B, is provided on its outer edge, over the pin g, with an eye or ring f. The face of the ring is parallel with the length line of the member B and on the same plane, so its bore is at right angles to the body of the scissors. The hoop of the ring *f,* may be struck up from the same piece of metal as the member B with the material around its circumference thin so it will lie comfortably between the fingers. It is adapted to receive the third finger of the hand as shown in Fig. 3. When the finger is slipped through the ring the scissors will lie on the inside of the hand in a position transverse to the length line of the fingers and the cutting blades a and 6 will project a little past the index finger and lie across it. The thumb is then in position to be used to press down the member A, while the member B is supported by the index or first finger, but when not required to be used in performing the operation of cutting, the scissors do not interfere with the free use of the hand for attending to other work as they take up merely the space occupied on the palm, where they are retained by the ring *f.* It will be observed that although they are thus always in position for use the scissors do not interfere with the utilization of the hand for other work any more than a corn husker would under similar circumstances.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A pair of scissors comprising two members pivoted together at one end and terminating in cutting blades at the other end having in front of said pivot a ring projected from the outer edge of one of said members and alined therewith, the bore of said ring being at right angles to the member, an opening spring housed between the

inner faces of the two members, a pin projecting from the inside face of one member and a registering oblong recess in the face of the other member to receive said pin, said recess and pin positioned so as to be always covered by the pivoted members, substantinlly as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE SCHRADE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

HELEN NUFER,

ALBERT NUFER.