J. L. BITZ.

SCISSORS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 24, 1913.

1,110,181. Patented Sept. 8, 1914.

Fig. 1.

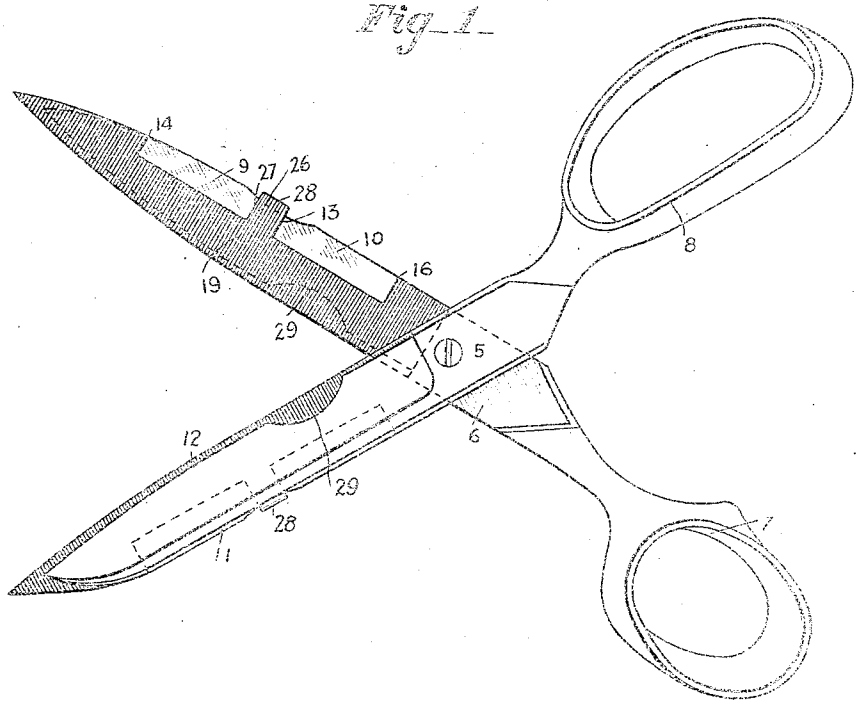


Fig. 2.

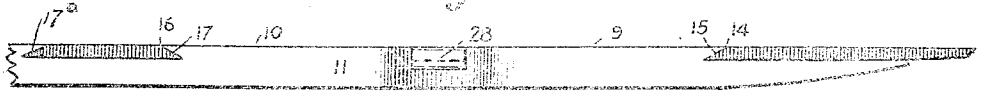


Fig. 3.

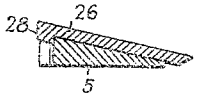


Fig. 5.

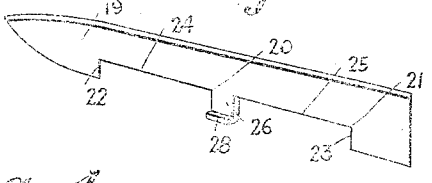
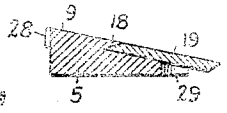


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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SCISSORS.

1,110,181. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 8, 1914.

Application filed July 24, 1913. Serial No. 780,314.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB L. BITZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Coldwater, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Scissors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to scissors and has for its object to provide a pair of lever blades with inexpensive removable cutting members which may be conveniently replaced when those which have been in use become dull.

Each of the lever blades has on its inner face two projections spaced apart to form therebetween a guideway disposed transversely of the lever blade. The outer of the two projections has a groove in its outer end and the inner of the two projections has a groove in its inner end. Each of the cutting members has two cut out portions for receiving the projections. The cutting members are provided with V shaped guide members at their cut out portions for traveling in the grooves. Each of the cutting members, also, has a locking member for moving in the guideway between the projections in the lever blade, the locking member being provided with a flange normally extending over the back edge of a lever blade adjacent the guideway.

Additional objects of the invention will appear in the following complete specification in which the preferred form of the invention is disclosed.

In the drawings similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, in which Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved scissors. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view showing one of the lever blades and with a cutting member secured thereto. Figs. 3 and 4 are transverse sectional views showing how the cutting member is secured in place on the lever blade. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing one of the cutting members.

By referring to the drawings it will be seen that lever blades (5 and 6) are provided which are constructed with the usual thumb and finger openings (7 and 8). Each of the lever blades has on its inner face two projections (9 and 10), these projections (9 and 10) being disposed adjacent the back edge (11) of the lever blade, the projections (9 and 10) being spaced from the front edge (12) of the lever blade. As will be seen by referring to the drawings, the projections (9 and 10) are spaced apart, thereby forming a guideway (13) between the projections (9 and 10), the guideway being disposed transversely of the lever blade.

The outer projection (9) has at its outer end (14) a groove (15) and the inner projection (10) has at its inner end (16) a groove (17), these grooves (15 and 17) opening in opposite directions, as will be seen by referring to Fig. 2 of the drawings. The projections (9 and 10) also have grooves (18) which open in the direction of the front edge (12) of the lever blade, these grooves (15, 17 and 18) being provided for receiving the edges of a cutting member for holding the cutting member in operative position. This cutting member (19) which is shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings is provided with two openings (20 and 21), the opening (20) being provided for receiving the projection (9) and the opening (21) being provided for receiving the projection (10) of the lever blade. The cutting member (19) at the edge (22) being cut to form a guide member for traveling in the groove (15), and the cutting member at the edge (23) being cut to form a guide member for traveling in the groove (17). The cutting member (19) also has beveled portions (24 and 25) which are normally seated in the grooves (18). It will therefore be seen that the cutting member (19) may be slid into position with the cut or beveled portions (22, 23, 24 and 25) engaging the projections (9 and 10) at the grooves (15, 17 and 18). The resilient locking member (26) which traveling in the guideway (27) is disposed between the projections (9 and 10), this locking member (26) being provided with a flange (28) for engaging the back (11) of the lever blade, the flange (28) springing into position at the back of the lever blade when the cut or beveled edges (22, 23, 24 and 25) are seated in the grooves, as has been described.

To remove the cutting member (19) the flange (28) is pressed inward until it lifts the locking member (26) sufficiently to permit the flange (28) to travel in the guideway (27). When this has been done the cutting member (19) is slid forward until it is freed from the lever blade. The front edge of the lever blade is cut away at (29)

to assist the operator in obtaining a firm grip of the cutting member when it is being adjusted into position or is to be removed.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

In a pair of scissors, a lever blade having two projections spaced apart to form a transverse guideway therebetween, the forward projection being also spaced from the outer end of the lever blade, there being grooves in the edges of the projections, a cutting member having two openings for receiving the projections, and with a resilient locking member normally disposed between the openings, for moving in the guideway, a flange on the resilient locking member for normally engaging the back of the lever blade, and guide members on the cutting member, for moving in the grooves.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JACOB L. BITZ.

Witnesses:
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ELIZABETH M. WARREN.