

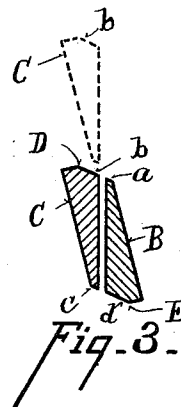
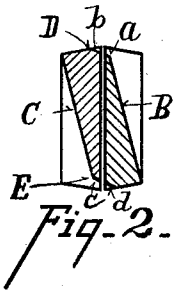
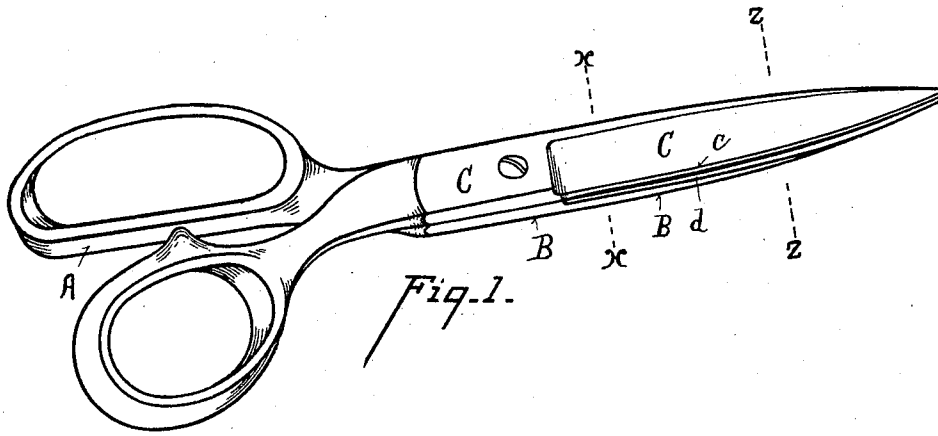
No. 616,704.

Patented Dec. 27, 1898.

G. A. GUGEL.  
SHEAR BLADE.

(Application filed Sept. 26, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVUS A. GUGEL, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

## SHEAR-BLADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,704, dated December 27, 1898.

Application filed September 26, 1898. Serial No. 691,917. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GUSTAVUS A. GUGEL, residing at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shear-Blades, of which the following is a specification, in which—

The object of my invention is to provide a pair of shears so constructed that they can be easily and conveniently sharpened with an ordinary whetstone without danger of injuring or destroying the cutting edges.

The features of my invention will be more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my shears. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line  $x x$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line  $z z$ , Fig. 1.

The ordinary way of sharpening shear-blades as heretofore constructed is by means of a grindstone, generally manipulated by the familiar scissors-grinder, the blades being separated and each blade sharpened independent of the other. This mode of sharpening is not only inconvenient, but results generally in more or less injuring or destroying the cutting edges and putting a new but false edge on the blades, so that they do not properly intersect on their line of cutting. My construction entirely overcomes this objection without adding cost to the manufacture.

A represents a pair of shears provided with blades B C. The blades are provided with a bevel  $a b$  upon one side and bevel  $c d$  on the other. These bevels are so formed as to be coincident when the shears are closed, as shown in Fig. 1. Thus on one side of the shears the bevel  $a$  on blade B is the bevel which forms the cutting edge, and the bevel  $b$  on the opposite blade coincident with bevel  $a$  forms a guide, the two bevels uniting to form a single bevel D when the shears are closed. So, on the other side, bevel  $c$  forms the cutting edge of blade C and bevel  $d$  the guide-bevel on blade B, the two bevels uniting to form the bevel E on both blades when the shears are closed. In order to provide these coincident bevels, the shear-blades are counterparts of each other.

To sharpen the blades, they are closed and a whetstone or suitable sharpening device is applied along the bevel D on one side and along the bevel E on the other. The stone is guided by the bevels adjacent to the bev-

els of the cutting edges, which first-named bevels prevent any deviation from the true cutting edge. The abrading action takes off the metal equally from both blades. Thus the intersecting line of the blades is true and constant, no matter how much the blades are worn away by sharpening or use; also, a few strokes of the stone serve to put a keen edge upon the blades. The convenience and advantage of this needs no comment. The steels used for sharpening knives or other familiar household sharpening device can be used at any time and the shears readily and efficiently sharpened without the necessity of waiting for a "grinder" or sending them away or other vexatious delays, while at the same time the cutting efficiency of the blades is greatly increased, as well as the life of the shears.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A pair of shears, each blade of which is provided with bevels on its edge and back, coincident with the corresponding bevels on the opposite blade, when the shears are closed, substantially as specified.

2. A pair of shears, the blades of which are each provided with a bevel formed on the cutting edge, and a bevel on the back, the edge bevel of one blade being coincident with the back bevel of the other blade when the shears are closed, substantially as specified.

3. A pair of shears, the blades of which are provided with bevels coincident upon the sides of the shears when the blades are closed, substantially as specified.

4. A pair of shears, the back of each blade of which is provided with a bevel coincident with the bevels of the adjacent cutting edges when the blades are closed, substantially as specified.

5. A pair of shears, the backs of which are provided with bevels, coincident when the shears are closed, with the bevels of the adjacent cutting edges, whereby the bevel on the back of each blade forms a guide for the application of a whetting device to the bevel on the cutting edge of its adjacent blade, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

GUSTAVUS A. GUGEL.

Witnesses:

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