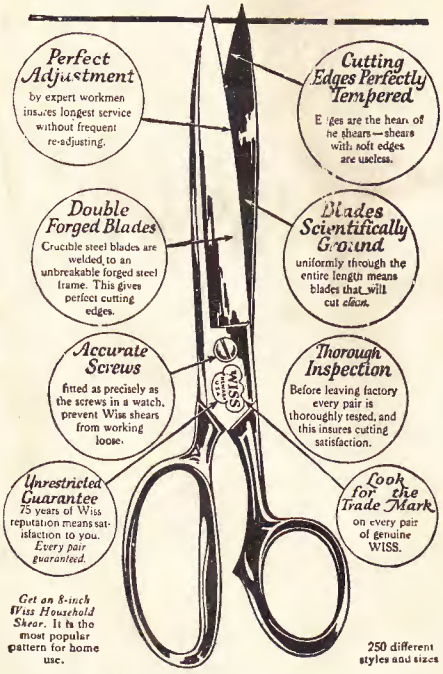
Some of the Reasons Why WISS Shears Cut Best and Wear Longest

Remember, a coat of shiny nickel plate may hide poor quality and many defects. It makes all scissors and shears look alike. What is under the nickel plate is what you want to know.



Above are some of the features which have made Wiss Scissors and Shears supreme. Only in Wiss you can be sure of getting satisfaction.

The World's Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Scissors and Shears

J. WISS & Sons Co.
Newark, N.J.
Since 1848

For Sale Wherever Good Cutlery Is Sold

Form No. 85-31-10

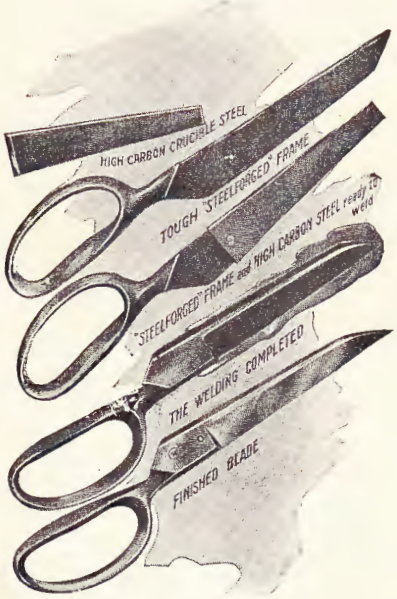
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

The Story of Good Shears and Scissors

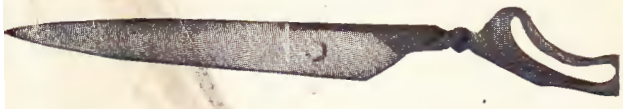
Information of value to all who use shears and scissors and those who sell them

J. WISS & SONS CO.

Established 1848 Newark, N. J.



Showing WISS Shear Blades in various stages of development



Showing how it is possible to twist and bend the handles of Wiss Shears without breaking them.

Wiss Forging Department, where the frames of Wiss Shears are forged under heavy drop hammers

HOW WISS SHEARS ARE MADE

TO the average man or woman one pair of shears is very much like another. As a matter of fact, there is a vast difference between Wiss Shears and those of inferior make—and we believe it is worth while to describe our more important operations, in order that purchasers may understand why this quality means a better investment.

We recommend that all sales people familiarize themselves with these details, as they will be found of great assistance.

TWO KINDS OF STEEL

Every WISS shear blade is composed of two different kinds of steel. The entire face of each blade, from edge to back, is made of very hard crucible steel. This forms the cutting edge.

The other side of the blade, and the handle, is made of tough break-resisting steel. This part is called the *frame*.

Welding the hard cutting edge to the tough frame

DROP FORGING

The steel used in the frame is first heated and then forged into shape by repeated blows of a powerful drop hammer.

An extremely tough grade of steel is used, because it renders the frame practically unbreakable—and because its toughness and pliability permit the perfect adjustment so necessary to smooth cutting blades.

You can hammer, bend and twist the handles of Wiss Shears and still not break them.

THE CUTTING EDGE

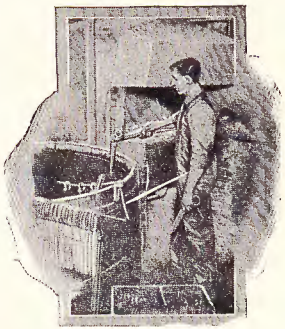
After the frame has been forged, a plate of the finest crucible steel is welded to the inner side of the blade. This forms the cutting edge; and the two pieces, after welding become forever inseparable.

Crucible steel is used because it takes a very hard degree of temper, and can therefore take and hold the keenest possible edge.

Thus we have shears with cutting edges that *stay sharp* for a long time.

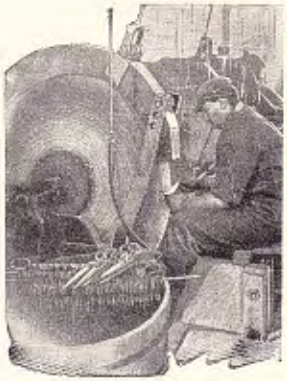
They cut easily all the way to the points; and their forged steel frames enable them to stand hard usage for many years.

Shears of inferior quality are made of cast-iron or soft steel. They will not hold an edge.



Hardening the Blades of Wiss Shears

DRILLING THE SCREW HOLE



Grinding

After welding, the blade must be trimmed of all surplus metal, to restore its proper shape. This done, the screw hole is carefully drilled. While this is apparently a simple operation, it is done with the utmost care and precision—for the position and size of this hole must be exact to the *thousandth part of an inch;* otherwise the blades would be loose, and the shears would not cut, a condition often found in shears of inferior quality.

HARDENING AND TEMPERING

The blade is now ready for hardening. It is heated to a red heat (1400 degrees F.) and plunged into cold running water. This sudden chilling renders the steel superhard. It must then be tempered, or *toughened,* to give strength as well as hardness. This is done by placing the blade in an oil bath and heating it to a moderate but carefully determined degree (400 degrees F.) and then allowing it to cool very slowly.

So accurately is this operation carried on that the blades of all Wiss Shears are of absolutely *uniform* hardness.

This is of great importance, for whenever there is even the slightest difference in temper, the harder blade will wear into the softer one, thereby greatly shortening the life of the shears.

It is because of their evenly tempered blades that Wiss Shears last a lifetime.

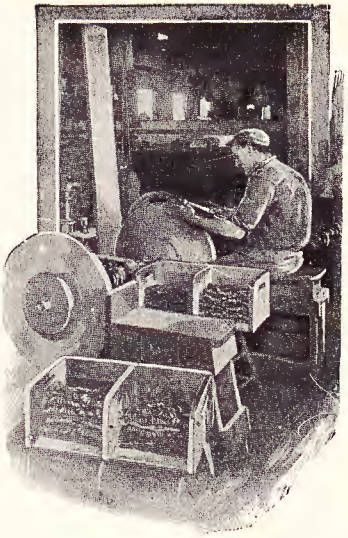
"PEENING"

The rigors of hardening and tempering leave the blade warped and crooked. It must be "peened," or straightened, into proper shape.

A skillful mechanic places the blade on an anvil and taps it carefully with a light hammer until the desired shape is secured.

"GRINDING"

This shape is refined during the various grinding operations which follow. More than a dozen grindings are necessary—and these are performed on wheels measuring from 15 inches to 6 feet in diameter.



Polishing

FINISHING TOUCHES AND POLISHING

"Peening" or Straightening

Up to this stage the blades have been treated separately. Now they are matched, screwed together, and fitted to each other perfectly.

They are then taken apart and polished.

The blades soon lose their rough appearance and take a mirror finish in the hands of expert polishers. Altogether, there are more than 50 polishing operations.

The shears are next nickel plated or japanned, as the case may be, and then finished.

Finishing

Expert shear men grind a bevel on the blades, and then adjust each pair so the blades come together in a perfectly straight line without gnawing or grinding.

The cutting qualities of the shears are then thoroughly *tested,* so as to make sure that the finishing has been properly done.

The shears are now ready for their final inspection. They are gone over carefully, and should any defects be discovered, they are promptly discarded, for no shears that are not perfect are ever branded "Wiss."

WISS SCISSORS

SCISSORS are designed for embroidering, sewing, and cutting light materials. They are not called upon for such heavy work as shears—and they must be *light* and *dainty.*

Therefore, Wiss scissors are forged from a single piece of high carbon steel—instead of two different kinds of steel, like Wiss Shears.

They are sharp, easy cutting, and extremely dainty in size and shape.

Why it pays—

to get WISS shears and scissors instead of the ordinary kind

1 *Perfect temper* is found in every pair of Wiss shears and scissors. Both blades have exactly the same degree of hardness.

2 *The screws* are accurate to the thousandth part of an inch.

3 The blades are *perfectly ground,* slightly concave like a fine razor.

4 They are *perfectly polished.*

5 Trained specialists adjust every pair of Wiss shears and scissors, so they cut easily all the way to the points, and give longest possible service.

6 Before leaving the factory, every pair is thoroughly tested.

The Wiss Guarantee

Every article bearing the Wiss trade mark is warranted perfect, both in workmanship and material. Wiss dealers are authorized to replace any article bearing the Wiss trade mark which is found to be defective.

J. WISS & SONS CO.
(*Signed*) F. C. J. Wiss, *President*

CAUTION: This guarantee does not authorize the replacement of any article which has been broken or injured by accident, improper use or abuse—or any article which has been repaired or re-edged except by an expert cutler—unskilled repair men only ruin them.

All Wiss Shears
Have "Inlaid" Blades
and the Larger Sizes are Marked:

WISS—INLAID

Why are they called "INLAID"?

The Wiss Inlaid Blade is composed of two different kinds of steel. The entire inside face of the blade, from edge to back, is high carbon crucible steel.—This forms the cutting edge.

The outside of the blade is tough, break-resisting steel. The high carbon crucible steel is laid on the break-resisting steel and firmly joined together by a welding process.

Why is it best to use TWO kinds of steel?

The crucible steel used for the cutting edge is of a much *higher grade* than the steel which is used in so called "solid steel" shears. Therefore it will permit a *harder* degree of temper. The harder the temper, the sharper the edges can be made—and the longer they will last.

The tough steel on the outside of the blades and in the handles makes Wiss Inlaid Shears practically break proof.

DRESSMAKING SHEARS

Ideal for cutting cloth. This pattern is shaped to fit the hand.

The lower blade lies flat against the table, like a tailor's shear—making it easy to follow a pattern.

Sizes 6 to 13 inches, nickel or japanned finish.

We recommend 8-inch size, full nickel finish, for home dressmaking. Ask for **Wiss No. 128.**

* HOUSEHOLD SHEARS

Strongly built for heavy duty.

The blades cut easily, even at the extreme points, and stay sharp long after ordinary shears are worn out.

Sizes 5½ to 12 inches, nickel or japanned finish.

We recommend the 8-inch size for general household use. Ask for **Wiss No. 138.**

* 6 in., 7 in., and 8 in. also furnished in **Stainless Steel.**

SEWING SCISSORS

Light, accurately made and durable. Forged entirely from crucible steel, remarkable for its edge-holding qualities.

Sizes 3½ to 7 inches. Extra fine nickel finish. 6-inch size is best for general utility. **No. 816.**

* 5 in. size also furnished in **Stainless Steel.**

SEWING SCISSORS

Extremely light and dainty! This pattern combines the advantages of light, solid steel scissors with the comfortable handles of a pair of shears.

Sizes 5½ to 8 inches. Fully nickel plated. **No. 336.**

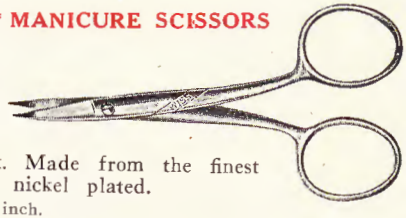
* EMBROIDERY SCISSORS

Both points are needle sharp, for snipping just the right thread.

Sizes 3 to 6½ inches. Extra fine nickel finish. 3½ inch size is most popular. **No. 773½.**

* 4-in. size also furnished in **Stainless Steel.**

* MANICURE SCISSORS

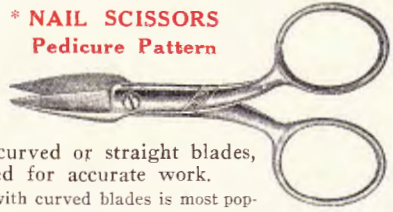


The curved points match perfectly, and are fine enough for delicate work. Made from the finest steel, heavily nickel plated.

No. 503¾. 3¾ inch.

* Also furnished in **Stainless Steel.**

* NAIL SCISSORS
Pedicure Pattern



A new pattern designed for trimming finger and toenails. Either curved or straight blades, daintily pointed for accurate work.

3½ inch size with curved blades is most popular. **No. 623½.**

* Also furnished in **Stainless Steel.**

BARBERS' SHEARS

Made of the finest cutlery steel. Blades remain sharp long after ordinary shears are worn out. Choice of 30 different styles and sizes.

7½ inch French pattern. **No. 447½** is recommended.