(No Model.)

J. R. SMITH.

POCKET KNIFE.

No. 304,141. Patented Aug. 26, 1884.

Fig. 1

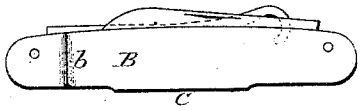

Fig. 2

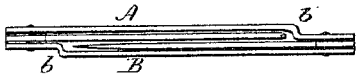

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

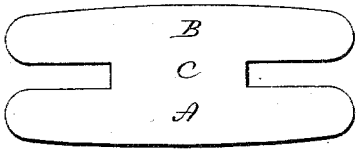

Fig. 5

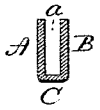

Fig. 6

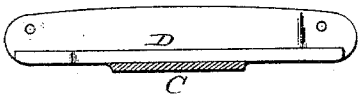

Fig. 7

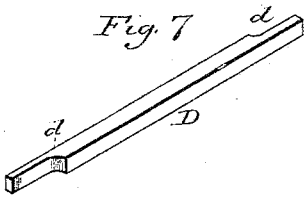

Fig. 8

Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway
Geo. C. Purle

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Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH R. SMITH, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE WATERBURY BUTTON COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

POCKET-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 304,141, dated August 26, 1884.

Application filed April 18, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH R. SMITH, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Pocket-Knives; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a top view; Fig. 3, a bottom view; Fig. 4, the two sides and connection as cut from sheet metal; Fig. 5, a transverse section through the handle; Fig. 6, a longitudinal section; Fig. 7, the spring detached; Fig. 8, a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of metal-handled pocket-knives such as are designed to be sold at a low price, the object of the invention being to produce such knives cheaply, and yet enable them to be nicely finished; and the invention consists in the construction of the handle, as more fully hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

The outline of the handle may be of any desirable shape or design. The two sides A B of the handle are connected midway of their length, as at C, Fig. 4. These are cut together from sheet metal. The width of the connection C is such that when the two sides are bent into planes parallel with each other, as seen in Fig. 5, the connection C will extend across the back of the knife and serve to unite the two sides, leaving the pocket *a* between.

The handle, as here represented, is designed for two blades, one at each end. Near one end of the one side, A, a bend is made, as at *b*, to form a shoulder across that side, and to contract the space at the end to the thickness of the blade. At the other end, and preferably upon the opposite side, a like bend, *b*, is made. This makes an offset at the two ends for the introduction of the blades, as seen in Fig. 2, so that the blade hinged at one end will be offset from the blade at the other end, and so that the two blades will stand in the pocket side by side, as seen in Fig. 2.

The spring D is made, as seen in Fig. 7, of a shape corresponding to the bends in the two sides—that is to say, with an offset, *d*, near each end, corresponding to the offset in the sides of the handle, and so as to set between the two sides, as seen in Fig. 3, and rest upon the connection C at the center, as seen in Fig. 6. The spring is turned up from the center toward both ends, so that while it takes a bearing on the connection C at the center it is substantially free for the play of the spring in the opening and closing of the blades.

I represent one of the blades as a button-hook, and the other as a common pocket-knife blade.

This construction of handle enables me to make them from sheet metal, and give to them a highly finished and ornamental appearance, and yet the construction is very cheap. There is no riveting, save through the blades, which are hinged in the handle in the usual manner.

The spring is firmly held in its place, the shoulders or offsets preventing its longitudinal movement.

While I prefer to make the handle from sheet metal, as described, it may be constructed from cast metal; and instead of making the two sides in one and the same piece, they may be made in separate pieces, one or both constructed with a flange, as seen in Fig. 8, to extend across the center to form a bearing for the spring. In the latter case the rivets which form the pivot upon which the blades turn will serve to secure the two sides of the handle together.

I claim—

1. A handle for pocket-knives, having the two sides connected across the back, cut from sheet metal in one and the same piece, bent at the connection to bring the two sides into parallel planes, the said sides offset near their end to form a shoulder, *b*, combined with a spring constructed with shoulders *d*, corresponding to the shoulders in the sides of the

handle, and arranged to rest upon the connection between the two sides, substantially as described.

2. A handle for pocket-knives, having the two sides constructed with a shoulder or offset, *b*, at opposite ends, combined with a spring constructed with corresponding shoulders, *d d*, and arranged between the said two sides upon a central bearing, substantially as described.

JOSEPH R. SMITH.

Witnesses:
GEO. E. TERRY,
F. W. LANE.