

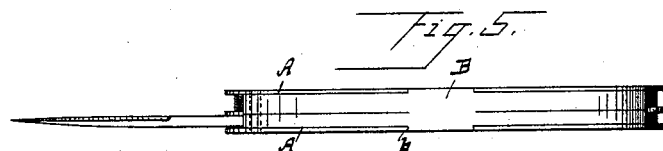
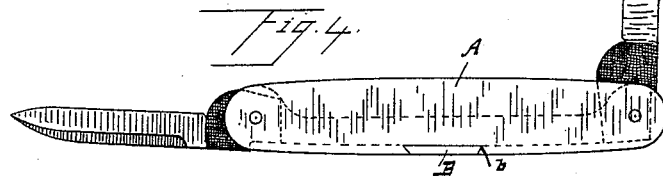
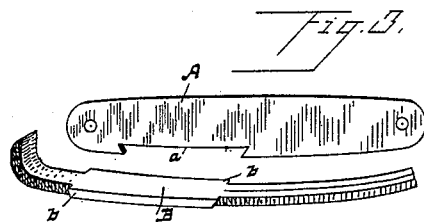
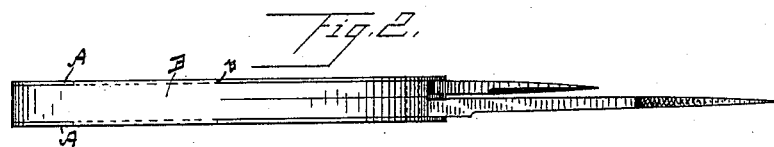
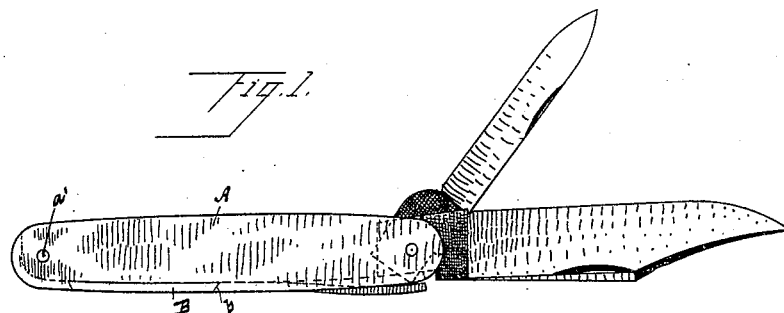
(No Model.)

A. FRIEBERTSHAUSER.

POCKET KNIFE.

No. 345,296.

Patented July 13, 1886.



WITNESSES

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AUGUST FRIEBERTSHAUSER, OF SANDUSKY, OHIO.

POCKET-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,296, dated July 13, 1886.

Application filed November 12, 1885. Serial No. 182,515. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST FRIEBERTSHAUSER, of Sandusky, in the county of Erie and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Knives; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in pocket-knives, in which the spring-back is dovetailed to the sides of the handle, the object being to provide a cheap and strong attachment for these parts.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a two-bladed knife embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the back of the knife. Fig. 3 is a side view of the handle and a view in perspective of the spring-back, showing the parts detached. Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively views of the side and back of a four-bladed knife embodying my invention.

The sides A of the handle are of metal, and have corresponding slots, *a*, in the back edge, the end walls of which are undercut, as shown. The spring-back B is provided with laterally-projecting tongues or wings *b*, with beveled edges, and made to fit the slots *a*, the parts, when assembled, forming dovetails. If there are one or more blades at each end of the knife, the tongues *b* should be located about in the center lengthwise of the knife, and may be narrow; but if there are blades only at one end of the knife the tongues *b* may be located well toward the opposite end, and should be of considerable width to resist the torsional

strain on the tongues caused by the action of the spring-back. A rivet passes through the sides A laterally at each of the handle and secures the parts, and one or both of these rivets serve as pivots for the blades, according as there are blades at one or both ends of the knife. In case there are blades only at one end of the knife, the rivet *a'* passes inside of the spring-back, the latter at this end curving up and corresponding to the shape of the sides to form a better finish. As there are no rivets passing through the spring-back, the latter is made of a flat steel plate only thick enough to give the required stiffness to the spring. In addition to the metal sides A, of course any outside covering may be had for ornamentation or otherwise; but in the absence of any such covering the sides A may be polished and plated, if preferred, so as to present a fine appearance. In this manner a strong, durable, and finely-finished knife may be made at a small initial cost.

What I claim is—

In a pocket-knife, a spring-back having laterally-projecting tongues with beveled edges, in combination with the sides of the handle, the latter having recesses or gains on the under edge to receive the tongues of the spring-back, the engaging parts forming a dovetail, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 21st day of August, 1885.

AUGUST FRIEBERTSHAUSER.

Witnesses:

CONRAD TRAUB,
JOHN TRAUB.