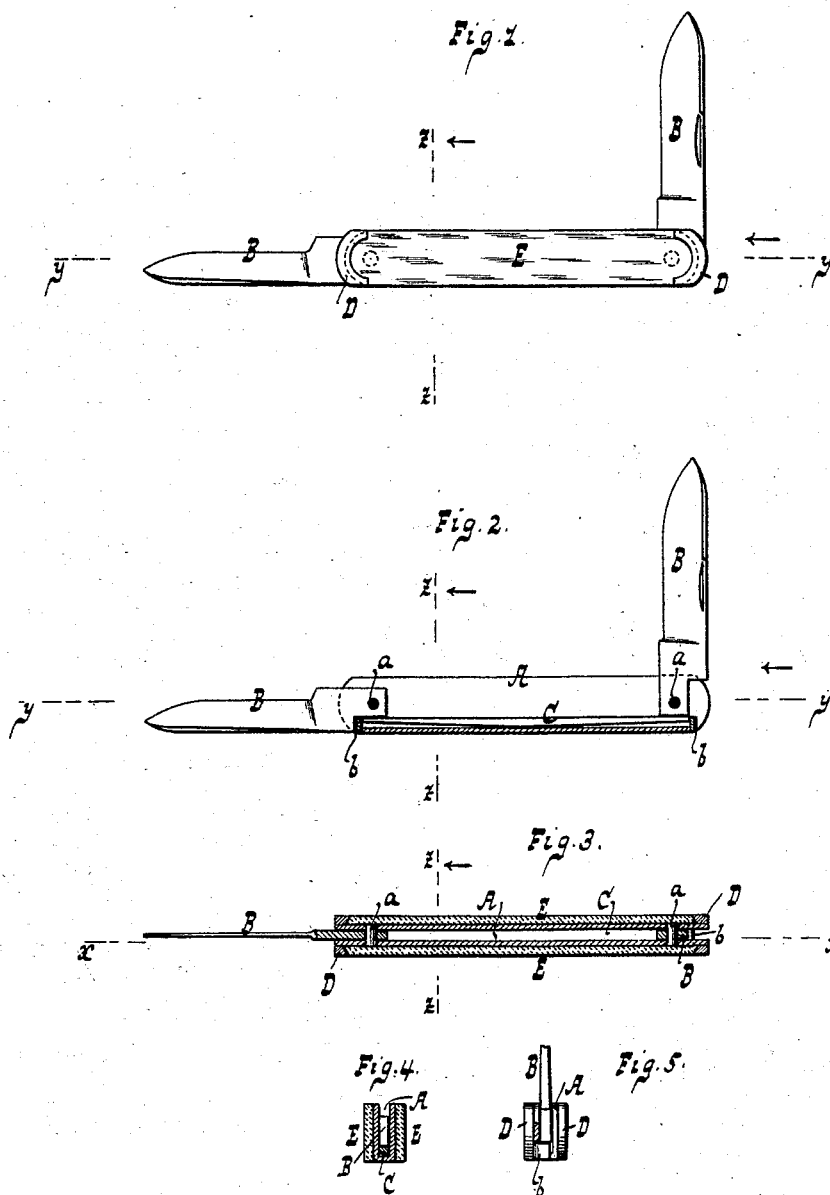


(No Model.)

M. KAMAK.
POCKET KNIFE.

No. 455,625.

Patented July 7, 1891.



WITNESSES:

William Miller
Edward Wolff

INVENTOR:

Max Kamak

BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX KAMAK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

POCKET-KNIFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,625, dated July 7, 1891.

Application filed March 26, 1891. Serial No. 386,496. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX KAMAK, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Knives, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to pocket-knives; and it consists in novel construction and arrangement of parts, as pointed out in the following specification and claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my improved knife. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section in the plane *y y*, Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse section in the plane *z z*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an end view.

In the drawings, the letter A designates a shell, which is made of a single piece of sheet metal and which forms the bearings for the pivots *a a* of the knife-blades B B. These knife-blades are exposed to the action of a spring C, which is common to both knife-blades, and which rests upon the bottom of the shell A, as seen in Fig. 2.

To the outside of the shell at both ends are secured the bolsters D D, which are concave, as shown in Fig. 1, and undercut, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the covering-plates E E can be sprung into said bolsters and will be retained by them without requiring rivets. This method of retaining the covering-plates in place is of great advantage, because if one of the covering-plates becomes injured or broken it can easily be removed and replaced by a new one. One of the bolsters D on each end of the shell A is provided with a lug *b*, which extends across the end of the shell. (See Figs. 2 and 5.) These lugs form abutments for the ends of the spring C, which is made roof-shaped, as seen in Fig. 2, and, furthermore, said lugs form stops for the knife-blades when the same are opened.

I am aware of Letters Patent No. 162,265, granted to Charles P. Benedict April 20, 1875, and of which I am the sole owner.

In the construction described in this patent the lugs *b b* are made integral with the shell, and I have found it extremely difficult to make these lugs sufficiently durable to render the same capable of sustaining the strains and blows to which they are subjected whenever a knife-blade is opened and closed, and if one of the lugs breaks the entire knife becomes useless. By forming the lugs *b b* on the bolsters D D, I am enabled to make these lugs of any desirable strength, and even if one of the lugs should break off the old bolster from which the lug has broken off can be readily removed and replaced by another.

I do not claim as my invention anything shown and described in Patent No. 162,265, above named.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A pocket-knife consisting of the shell A, formed of a single piece of sheet metal, the concave and undercut end bolsters D, each formed separate from the shell, riveted thereto, and having a lug *b* extending across the lower side of the shell to form a stop for the knife-blades, the spring C, inclosed by the shell and having its ends abutting the lugs of the bolsters, and the covering plates or scales E, sprung into engagement with the concave undercut portions of the bolsters and held without other fastenings, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAX KAMAK.

Witnesses:

WM. C. HAUFF,
W. HAUFF.