

J. D. FRARY.  
Pocket-Cutlery.

No. 225,359.

Patented Mar. 9, 1880.

fig. 1

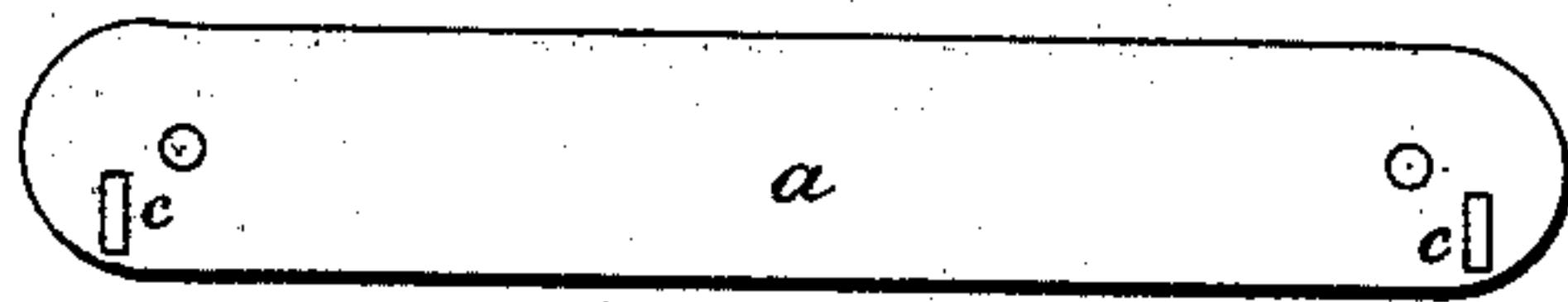


fig. 2

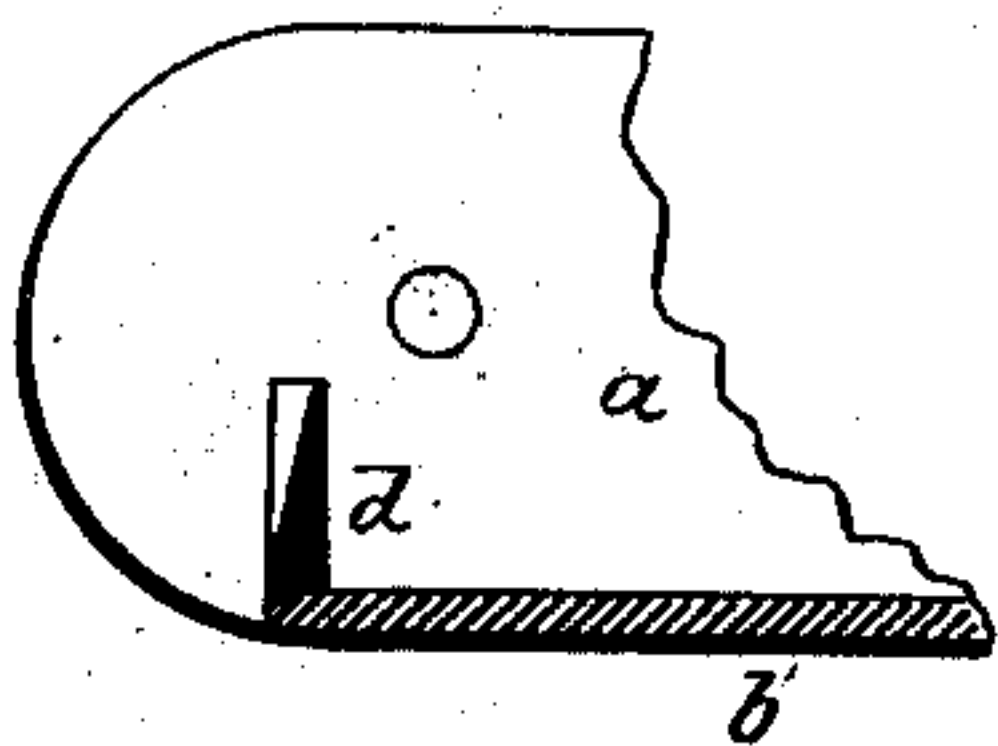
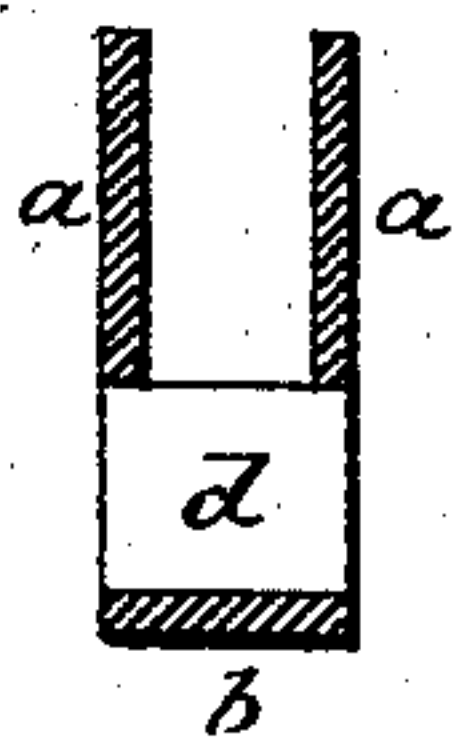


fig. 3



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES D. FRARY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

## POCKET-CUTLERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 225,359, dated March 9, 1880.

Application filed January 7, 1880.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES D. FRARY, of Bridgeport, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Pocket-Cutlery; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the 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, side view of the lining of a knife-handle as arranged for a blade at both ends; Fig. 2, longitudinal section enlarged; Fig. 3, transverse section enlarged.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of pocket-knife handles known as "close-back," and in which the back and lining for the two sides are struck up from a single piece of sheet metal. In the usual construction the back and sides of the lining are of a metal of soft character, such as brass or German silver, and it is found if the end of the back be turned up to form the "bunter" or "strike" for the blade it has not the strength to resist the constant striking of the shoulder of the blade for any great length of time.

The object of this invention is to provide this class of handles with a strike capable of withstanding the wear or strain which necessarily comes upon it; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

The two sides *a a* and the back *b* of the handle are struck up in the usual manner from a single piece of metal. At the ends where the

blades are to be hung (either in one or both) a perforation, *c*, is made through the two sides, and through them a piece of steel, *d*, is introduced transversely across the space between the two sides, as seen in Fig. 3, and riveted or otherwise made fast in that position. This piece of steel forms the bunter or strike, against which the shoulder of the blade will strike and rest when open, and, because of its hard nature, it is able to withstand the repeated blows from the opened blade, which the metal of the lining itself would not do.

It will be understood that the piece *d* is introduced not only as a strike, but also to close the space between the spring and the back, to prevent any foreign substance from entering between the spring and back to interfere with the proper working of the spring.

Instead of riveting, the strike may be secured in the perforation in the sides by solder or otherwise.

I do not broadly claim the introduction of a steel or hard-metal strike in pocket-knives; but

What I do claim is—

The herein-described improvement in pocket-cutlery, consisting of the close back and lining-sides made from sheet metal, combined with the hard-metal strike *d*, set in perforations in the side and secured therein, substantially as described.

JAMES D. FRARY.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,  
JOS. C. EARLE.